

SUSSEX  
Archæological Collections

RELATING TO THE  
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY

PUBLISHED BY  
The Sussex Archæological Society



VOL. C

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY  
CHARLES CLARKE (HAYWARDS HEATH) LTD.

1962

## WEST SUSSEX LIBRARIES

Copy No. 032000 E070619		Class No. 942-25	
Supplier DIRECT		Date Invoiced 24 FEB 1975	
1st Loc.	Initials	2nd Loc.	Initials
3rd Loc.	Initials	4th Loc.	Initials

# CONTENTS

	PAGE
LIST OF OFFICERS	i
PAST PRESIDENTS	ii
COUNCIL	iii
LOCAL HONORARY SECRETARIES	iv
CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES	v
AFFILIATED SOCIETIES	vi
LIST OF MEMBERS	vii
ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1961	xxxvii
SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET	xlix
ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY	lvi
ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM	lx
ACCESSIONS TO MUNIMENTS ROOM	lxv
ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN SUSSEX	lxvii
LIST OF DONATIONS TO VOLUME 100	lxxii
THE BUILDING OF THE COUNTY HALL, LEWES, 1808-12 <i>By R. F. Dell</i>	1
THE RESTORATION AND REPAIRS TO THE FRONT ELEVATION OF COUNTY HALL, LEWES, 1958 <i>By J. Catchpole</i>	12
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, HISTORIAN OF RYE <i>By G. S. Bagley</i>	24
THE KEEPING OF SESSIONS OF THE PEACE IN THE BOROUGH OF HASTINGS <i>By Michael Reed</i>	46
ARABLE FARMING IN A SUSSEX SCARP-FOOT PARISH DURING THE LATE MIDDLE AGES <i>By P. F. Brandon</i>	60
CHICHESTER EXCAVATIONS, 1958-1960	73
NORTH WALLS AND NORTHGATE <i>By A. E. Wilson, F.S.A.</i>	75

	PAGE
THE DEFENCES OF ROMAN CHICHESTER By <i>John Holmes, F.S.A.</i>	80
EXCAVATIONS AT A SITE IN NORTH STREET, CHICHESTER By <i>K. M. E. Murray, F.S.A., and Barry Cunliffe</i>	93
KYME FAMILY OF LEWES By <i>W. H. Challen</i>	111
'CHOPCHURCHES' IN SUSSEX By <i>L. F. Salzman, C.B.E., F.S.A.</i>	137
JONATHAN HARMER'S TERRACOTTAS By <i>G. L. Remnant</i>	142
EXCAVATIONS AT HIGH ROCKS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, 1954-56: SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE By <i>J. H. Money, F.S.A.</i>	149
SCRATCH DIALS IN EAST SUSSEX By <i>Frederick T. Barrett</i>	152
CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL AND THOMAS WEELKES By <i>Wyn K. Ford</i>	156
INDEX	173

*For contents and presentation of contributions to these Collections, and opinions expressed therein, the authors are personally responsible.*

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

## THE BUILDING OF THE COUNTY HALL, LEWES

FIG.	I.	Site Plan, 1812	4
PL.	I.	The Old Sessions House	} <i>between</i> 8 and 9
PL.	II.	Rafting Timber Up the Ouse	
PL.	IIIA.	Particulars of Sale of the Old Sessions House	
PL.	IIIB.	Judge's Chair	

## THE RESTORATION AND REPAIRS TO COUNTY HALL, LEWES

PL.	I.	County Hall, Lewes	} <i>between</i> 16 and 17
PL.	II.	Coade Stone Bracket and Consoles	
PL.	III.	Broken Lintel and Column Capital	
PL.	IVA.	Rotted Oak Lintel	
PL.	IVB.	One of the piers	
PL.	VA.	Coade Stone Figure of Wisdom	
PL.	VB.	Cleaning the Façade	

## THE LIFE AND TIMES OF WILLIAM HOLLOWAY

PL.	I.	William Holloway, c.1824	} <i>between</i> 32 and 33
PL.	II.	William Holloway, 1869	
PL.	III.	Holloway House	
PL.	IV.	Title Page and Inscription	
PL.	V.	MS. Catalogue, 'Muniments of Rye,' 1854-55. Frontispiece and Title page of 'The History of Romney Marsh,' 1849	
PL.	VI.	Part I of 'Antiquarian Rambles . . .' 1863. Copy Book of William Holloway's 'Auto- biography,' 1867-68	

## ARABLE FARMING IN A SUSSEX SCARP-FOOT PARISH

FIG.	1.	Map of part of parish of Alciston	61
FIG.	2.	Map of part of parish of Alciston	66
FIG.	3.	Decennial averages of crops at Alciston	70

## CHICHESTER EXCAVATIONS, 1958-1960

		Site Diagram	73
FIG.	1.	North Wall, Priory Lane, Chichester	76
FIG.	2.	Composite Plan, East Tower of North Gate, Chichester	78
FIG.	3.	Sections at North Gate, Chichester	79
PL.	I.	Stones of Northgate Tower	<i>opp.</i> 76
PL.	II.	Relationship of Northgate Tower to Roman Wall	<i>opp.</i>
PL.	III.	Stones of Northgate Tower along North Street	77

## THE DEFENCES OF ROMAN CHICHESTER

		Defences outside West and South Walls	<i>folded at</i> 80
		Plan of Bastion	84
		Cawley Priory	87
PL.	IA.	Well after removing stones	<i>opp.</i>
PL.	IB.	East side of bastion foundations	88
PL.	II.	Rammed chalk foundations of bastion	<i>opp.</i> 89

EXCAVATIONS IN NORTH STREET, CHICHESTER

FIG.	1.	Plan of the site	94
FIG.	2.	Sections of trenches	<i>folding at</i> 96
FIG.	3.	Phases I and II	96
FIG.	4.	Phases III and IV	98
FIG.	5.	Phases VI and VII	100
FIG.	6.	Roman Pottery: Phases I and II	103
FIG.	7.	Roman Pottery: Phases II and III	105
FIG.	8.	Roman Pottery: Phases IV and V	107
FIG.	9.	Medieval Pottery	108
FIG.	10.	Small Finds	109

KYME FAMILY OF LEWES

PL.	I.	Page from Sir William Petre's accounts	<i>opp.</i> 128
PL.	IIA.	Specimen of accounts kept by John Kyme	<i>opp.</i> 129
PL.	IIB.	Signatures of John and Richard Kyme	<i>opp.</i> 129

JONATHAN HARMER'S TERRACOTTAS

PL.	I.	Masonic group tablet and vase ornament	} <i>between</i> 144 and 145
PL.	II.	Charity group ornament and cherub	
PL.	III.	Urn and mould; paterae and moulds	
PL.	IV.	Ornaments at Glynde, Mayfield and Cade Street	
PL.	V.	Wall tablets in Cade Street Independent Chapel	
PL.	VI.	Tablet at Heathfield; urn at Salehurst	

SCRATCH DIALS IN EAST SUSSEX

PL.	I.	Examples at Litlington and Alciston	<i>opp.</i> 152
PL.	II.	Examples at Isfield, Folkington and Litlington	<i>opp.</i> 153

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL AND THOMAS WEELKES

PL.	I.	Title-page of <i>Tenor Ayeres . . .</i> by Thomas Weelkes	<i>opp.</i> 160
-----	----	---	-----------------

# Sussex Archæological Society

## *President*

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, EARL MARSHAL,  
K.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.

## *Vice-Presidents*

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON

VISCOUNT GAGE, K.C.V.O.

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE

THE DOWAGER LADY MONK BRETTON

THE HON. CLIVE PEARSON

THE HON. MRS. WHISTLER

SIR CECIL J. B. HURST, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Q.C.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR ROLAND V. GWYNNE, D.L., D.S.O.

SIR EDWARD MAUFE, R.A.

L. F. SALZMAN, Esq., C.B.E., F.S.A.

MAJOR J. R. ABBEY

ELIOT CECIL CURWEN, O.B.E., F.S.A.

MRS. R. H. HOTBLACK

I. D. MARGARY, Esq., F.S.A.

THE VENERABLE LANCELOT MASON

F. BENTHAM STEVENS, Esq., F.S.A.

## Past Presidents

- 1846-1856. HIS GRACE THE (13TH) DUKE OF NORFOLK, EARL MARSHAL, K.G.
- 1856-1860. HIS GRACE THE (14TH) DUKE OF NORFOLK, EARL MARSHAL
- 1861-1886. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CHICHESTER.  
Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum*.
- 1887-1892. THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT HAMPDEN, G.C.B.  
Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum*.
- 1892-1908. THE MOST HON. THE (1ST) MARQUESS OF ABERGAVENNY, K.G., Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum*.
- 1908-1917. HIS GRACE THE (15TH) DUKE OF NORFOLK, EARL MARSHAL, K.G., G.C.V.O., Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum*.
- 1917-1926. HIS GRACE THE (7TH) DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, K.G.
- 1926-1927. HIS GRACE THE (9TH) DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.
- 1927-1928. THE RIGHT HON. EARL WINTERTON, M.P.
- 1928-1929. THE MOST HON. THE (3RD) MARQUESS OF ABERGAVENNY.
- 1929-1930. SIR CHARLES THOMAS-STANFORD, BARONET, LITT.D., F.S.A.
- 1930-1931. THE LADY LECONFIELD.
- 1931-1932. HIS GRACE THE (8TH) DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, D.S.O., M.V.O.
- 1932-1933. THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT GAGE.
- 1933-1934. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ATHLONE, K.G.
- 1934-1935. THE RIGHT HON. EARL BUXTON, G.C.M.G.
- 1935-1937. THE RIGHT HON. LORD MOYNE, D.S.O.
- 1937-1939. THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE K. A. BELL, LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.
- 1939-1941. SIR ARTHUR SMITH WOODWARD, LL.D., F.R.S.
- 1941-1943. THE RIGHT REV. HUGH M. HORDERN, BISHOP OF LEWES.
- 1943-1945. SIR GEORGE L. COURTHOPE, BARONET, M.P., D.L.
- 1945-1946. HIS GRACE THE (10TH) DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, F.S.A.
- 1946-1948. THE RIGHT HON. EARL WINTERTON, M.P.
- 1948-1951. THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT MERSEY, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.S.A.
- 1951-1952. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, G.C.M.G.
- 1953-1954. HIS GRACE THE (9TH) DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON.
- 1954-1956. L. F. SALZMAN, Esq., C.B.E., F.S.A.
- 1956-1957. SIR CECIL J. B. HURST, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Q.C.
- 1957-1958. W. H. GODFREY, Esq., C.B.E., F.S.A.
- 1958-1960. THE VEN. L. MASON, ARCHDEACON OF CHICHESTER.
- 1960-1962. F. BENTHAM STEVENS, Esq., F.S.A.



# Council

## ELECTED MEMBERS

*Till 1963*

G. P. BURSTOW, F.S.A.  
ANTHONY DALE, F.S.A.  
W. E. GODFREY, F.S.A.  
R. P. GRAHAM-VIVIAN,  
M.V.O., M.C.  
G. A. HOLLEYMAN,  
F.S.A.  
G. H. KENYON, F.S.A.  
COLONEL T. SUTTON,  
O.B.E., F.S.A.  
E. A. WOOD, M.D.

*Till 1964*

G. S. BAGLEY  
COLONEL A. H. BELL,  
D.S.O., O.B.E.  
E. R. BURDER  
GARTH H. CHRISTIAN  
MISS E. J. COURTHOPE  
E. W. HOLDEN, F.S.A.  
I. D. MARGARY, F.S.A.  
R. T. MASON, F.S.A.

*Till 1965*

W. IVOR GRANTHAM,  
O.B.E.  
T. T. HARRIS  
G. D. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.  
H. S. MARTIN, C.B.E.  
VEN. LANCELOT MASON  
MISS K. M. E. MURRAY,  
F.S.A.  
F. W. PAYNE  
L. F. SALZMAN, C.B.E.,  
F.S.A.

## EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

### *Hon. Secretaries*

F. BENTHAM STEVENS, F.S.A. }  
A. E. WILSON, LITT.D., F.S.A. } *Barbican House, Lewes*

### *Hon. Editor of Collections*

FRANCIS W. STEER, F.S.A., 63 Orchard Street, Chichester

### *Hon. Curator of Deeds*

K. W. DICKINS, F.S.A., *Gorricks, Ditchling*

## Appointments made by the Council or its Committees

*Chairman:* I. D. MARGARY, F.S.A.

### *Vice-Chairmen:*

L. F. SALZMAN, C.B.E., F.S.A., F. BENTHAM STEVENS, F.S.A.  
G. D. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.

### *Hon. Editor of Sussex Notes and Queries:*

G. D. JOHNSTON, F.S.A., *Stones, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst*

*Chairman of Finance Committee:* G. D. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.

*Chairman of Museum Committee:* COLONEL T. SUTTON, O.B.E., F.S.A.

*Assistant Secretary and Curator:* MR. N. E. S. NORRIS, F.S.A.,  
*who is authorised to receive subscriptions*

## Local Hon. Secretaries

ARUNDEL	COMMANDER K. MICHELL, D.S.O., M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.	<i>Leith House, Amberley</i>
BARCOMBE	W. E. GODFREY, ESQ., F.S.A.	<i>East Crink, Barcombe</i>
BATTLE	COLONEL C. H. LEMMON, D.S.O.	<i>2 The Uplands, Maze Hill, St. Leonards</i>
BILLINGSHURST AND KIRDFORD	G. H. KENYON, ESQ., F.S.A.	<i>Iron Pear Tree, Kirdford, Billingshurst</i>
BOGNOR	LINDSAY FLEMING, ESQ., F.S.A.	<i>Aldwick Grange, Bognor</i>
BRIGHTON	G. P. BURSTOW, ESQ., F.S.A.	<i>Junior School, Brighton College</i>
CHAILEY	GARTH M. CHRISTIAN, ESQ.	<i>Chailey Hatch, North Chailey</i>
CHICHESTER	F. W. STEER, ESQ., F.S.A.	<i>63 Orchard Street, Chichester</i>
CUCKFIELD	R. T. MASON, ESQ., F.S.A.	<i>Martinswood, Covert Mead, Handcross</i>
EAST GRINSTEAD	I. D. MARGARY, ESQ., F.S.A.	<i>Yew Lodge, East Grinstead</i>
EASTBOURNE	COLONEL T. SUTTON, O.B.E., F.S.A.	<i>1 Rosayre, 57 Blackwater Road, Eastbourne</i>
EAST DEAN	MRS. HUGHES	<i>Lye Oak, East Dean, Eastbourne</i>
FRANT	W. S. DARLINGTON, ESQ.	<i>The Mast Head, Frant</i>
HASTINGS	J. MANWARING BAINES, ESQ., F.S.A.	<i>Public Museum, Hastings</i>
HAYWARDS HEATH	R. CHANDLER, ESQ.	<i>Little Thurlow, Oathall Road, Haywards Heath</i>
HORSHAM	G. N. SLYFIELD, ESQ.	<i>47 North Parade, Horsham</i>
LEWES	S. GODMAN, ESQ.	<i>Briarcroft, Pipe Passage, Lewes</i>
MIDHURST	MRS. ANTHONY HOLLIST	<i>Highbuilding, Fernhurst</i>
PULBOROUGH	V. W. TYLER, ESQ.	<i>Old Place, Pulborough</i>
RUDGWICK	SPENCER D. SECRETAN, ESQ.	<i>Swaynes, Rudgwick</i>
RYE	G. S. BAGLEY, ESQ.	<i>4 Church Square, Rye</i>
SEAFORD	Lieutenant-Commander G. W. R. HARRISON, R.N.V.R.	<i>Providence Cottage Seaford</i>
STEYNING	J. SCRAGG, ESQ.	<i>Grammar School, Steyning</i>
SUTTON	A. B. BOXALL, ESQ.	<i>Hurst Cottage, Sutton, Pulborough</i>
UCKFIELD AND CROWBOROUGH	C. W. MAUDSLAY, ESQ., C.B.	<i>The Beacon, Duddleswell, Uckfield</i>
WADHURST	E. R. BURDER, ESQ.	<i>Tapsell House, Wadhurst</i>
WINCHELSEA	CAPTAIN H. LOVEGROVE, C.B.E., R.N.	<i>Nesbit, Winchelsea</i>
WORTHING	K. J. BARTON, ESQ.	<i>The Museum, Worthing</i>

## Corresponding Societies

- The Society of Antiquaries of London
- The Institute of Archaeology
- The Society of Genealogists
- The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland
- The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
- La Société des Antiquaires du Nord, Copenhagen, Denmark
- The Berkshire Archaeological Society
- The Birmingham Archaeological Society
- The Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society
- The Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society
- The Cambridge Antiquarian Society
- The Chester and North Wales Archaeological and Historical Society
- The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society
- The Derbyshire Archaeological Society
- The Devon Archaeological Exploration Society
- The Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society
- The Essex Archaeological Society
- The Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society
- The Kent Archaeological Society
- The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire
- The Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society
- The London and Middlesex Archaeological Society
- The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne
- The Powys-land Club
- The Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society
- The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society
- The State Service for Archaeological Investigations, Holland
- The Surrey Archaeological Society
- The Thoresby Society, Leeds
- The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society
- The Worcestershire Archaeological Society
- The Yorkshire Archaeological Society
- The Smithsonian Institute, U.S.A.
- The British School at Rome
- The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies
- The Academy of History and Antiquities, Stockholm, Sweden
- Uppsala University, Sweden

## Affiliated Societies

1952. Ardingly College, Haywards Heath
1951. Battle and District Historical Society, c/o Major L. C. Gates, Canbury, Battle
1920. Bexhill Museum, c/o H. J. Sargent, The Museum, Bexhill-on-Sea
1953. Bognor Natural History Society, c/o E. M. Venables, Norman's Glade, Elm Grove, Barnham, Nr. Bognor
1910. Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society, c/o Miss Casserley, 1A Tisbury Road, Hove 3
1958. Brighton College Archaeological Society, Eastern Road, Brighton
1951. Christ's Hospital, Horsham
1950. Eastbourne College Archaeological Society, c/o H. B. Harral, Blackwater House, The College, Eastbourne
1938. Eastbourne Natural History, Photographic and Archaeological Society, c/o Miss M. Ash, 24 Mayfield Place, Eastbourne
1958. Eastbourne Association of Sussex Folk, c/o L. B. Bristow, 33A Grove Road, Eastbourne
1954. Friends of Lewes Society, Lewes
1961. Hailsham Historical Society, c/o Mrs. K. M. Puttock, Tudor Close, Woodside, Hailsham
1958. Old Hastings Preservation Society, The Hon. Secretary, Hill House, Hill Street, Hastings
1930. Haverfield Society, Lancing College, Shoreham
1934. Littlehampton Natural Science and Archaeological Society, The Museum, Littlehampton
1953. Northiam and District Historical and Literary Society, c/o Miss A. Davis, Quinneys, Northiam
1951. Steyning Grammar School Archaeological Society, Steyning
1922. Worthing Archaeological Society, The Museum, Worthing

# List of Members

(Revised to July, 1962)

## PART I. INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

\* Denotes a Life Compounder

A Denotes Associate Member (Rule 3 (d))

T Denotes a Member of the Sussex Archaeological Trust

Notice of change of residence and of decease of members should be sent to the Assistant Secretary, Barbican House, Lewes.

1948. \*Abbey, Major J. R., Redlynch House, Redlynch, Salisbury  
1954. Adams, Miss Sylvia, 32 Langdale Gardens, Hove 3  
1952. \*Ade, Miss C. A., Barclays Bank Ltd., Victoria Place, Eastbourne  
1937. Adkin, Mrs. W. E., 36 Hanfield Road, Seaford  
1957. Adorian, P., Gibbon's Mill, Billingshurst  
1961. Ainslie, Mrs. A. U., Hadmans, Chiddingfold, Surrey  
1924. Aitkens, Mrs., Strouds, Horsted Keynes  
1961. Akins, Mrs. J. M., Woodlands, Dane Hill  
1953. T Alexander, Miss, The Three Gables, Midhurst  
1962. Allday, Mrs. C. M., 29 Chyngton Road, Seaford  
1938. Allen, Mrs., Farm Corner, Hurst Wickham, Hassocks  
1939. Alleyne, Miss S. M., Ladywell, Cuckfield  
1948. Allison, F. D., 5 High Street, Bognor  
1961. T Allott, R. W., 29 Headland Avenue, Seaford  
1961. T Anderson, P. T. K., Saville House, Billingshurst  
1937. Andrews, G. N., Rustington Hotel, Eastbourne  
1962. Antrobus, Miss E. G., O.B.E., Greathed Manor, Lingfield, Surrey  
1944. Apperson, Miss E. D. M., 22 Marine Drive, Rottingdean  
1931. \*Archer, Lady, St. Mary's Abbey, West Malling, Kent  
1948. T Armstrong, J. R., Highover, Heath Common, Storrington  
1960. T Arnold, D. M., 7 Pavilion Parade, Brighton  
1952. \*Arthur, J. R. B., Cydwell, Court Wick Lane, Littlehampton  
1959. T Ascott, K. F., Rockway, Cockmount Lane, Wadhurst  
1943. T Ash, C. D. }  
1943. A Ash, Mrs. C. D. } 161 High Street, Lewes  
1959. Ashby, W. R. C., 99 Foxley Lane, Purley, Surrey  
1956. Ashley, Miss, 47 Longland Road, Eastbourne  
1956. Ashmole, W. H., Cintra, Hazelgrove Road, Haywards Heath  
1961. T Ashton-Gwatkin, F., C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A., Barton Manor, Nyetimber, Bognor Regis  
1960. Ashworth, Mrs. K., Lockner Holt, Chilworth, Guildford, Surrey  
1952. Askew, I. V., Wellingham House, Lewes  
1955. T Aston, H. P., The Dog House, Hankham, Pevensey  
1961. \*T Austen, B., 1 Mercedes Cottages, St. John's Road, Haywards Heath  
1948. Austen, Miss, Wychwood, Brede  
1961. Austen, Miss D., Sealands, Shepherds Way, Fairlight, Hastings  
1961. Aykroyd, Miss P., 55 Old Mill Close, Brighton 6  
1961. Aylward, G. C., 2 Langton Ridge, Tunbridge Wells  
  
1949. Baber, J. C., 4 Albert Terrace, N.W.1  
1961. Bacchus, Mrs. E., Martins, Slindon, Arundel  
1961. Backhouse, G. E., Solander Cottage, Warninglid, Haywards Heath  
1952. T Baddeley, C. J., Bredon, Kingswood Close, Lapworth, Warwickshire  
1955. T Bagley, G. S., 4 Church Square, Rye

1944. tBagley, Rev. R. A., Broadstone Farm, North Chailey  
 1956. Bagshawe, E. T. G.  
 1956. ABagshawe, Mrs. E. T. G. } Brockfield, Wadhurst  
 1955. tBagshawe, T. W., F.S.A., Wyatt's Cottage, Amberley, Arundel  
 1949. tBailey, B. W., 83 Shaftesbury Road, Brighton  
 1935. Baines, J. Manwaring, F.S.A., Public Museum, John's Place, Hastings  
 1952. Baines, Miss M. K., Westmeston Old Rectory, Hassocks  
 1954. tBaker, Mrs., 1 Dymocks Manor, Ditchling  
 1961. tBalfour, Mrs. K. M., 6 Granville Court, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne  
 1962. Ball, Mrs. Alan W. } 6 Orchard Road, Lewes  
 1962. ABall, Alan W.  
 1954. tBall, W. A., South Cottage, Petworth  
 1924. Ballard, Col. J. A., D.S.O.  
 1957. Bardner, Mrs. } Rush Green, Forest Row  
 1957. ABardner, J.  
 1945. \*Barker, E. E., 8 Rosary Road, Erdington, Birmingham, 23  
 1947. Barnes, Miss H. D., Curzon Hotel, Brighton  
 1960. Barnes, Miss M. I., c/o Mrs. Turnbull, 14 Milton Avenue, Rustington, Littlehampton  
 1953. tBarrett, F. T., O.B.E., Nursey Cottage, Hadlow Down  
 1958. tBarrett, H. M. S., 72 High Street, Lewes  
 1947. tBarr-Hamilton, A., 226 Hangleton Road, Hove  
 1961. Bartley, Major F., C.B.E., Looking West House, Crowborough  
 1961. Barton, K. J., Worthing Museum  
 1962. Bartram, P., King Chasemore Estate Offices, Pulborough  
 1951. tBassano, Miss V., The Frimbles, Ansty, Haywards Heath  
 1925. Bateman, Miss E., 11 Westbourne Street, Hove  
 1955. Batho, G. R., 2 Longford Close, Bradway, Sheffield  
 1958. Bayley, Rev. T. D. S., 5 North Gate, Chichester  
 1960. Bayly, C. A., 21 Royal Chase, Tunbridge Wells  
 1958. Beale, H. H. W., Dunsters Mill House, Three Leg Cross, Ticehurst  
 1957. Beard, Mrs., Cedar Cottage, Tilgate Forest Lodge, Crawley  
 1955. tBeasley, Miss, Montpelier Hall, Montpelier Terrace, Brighton  
 1961. Beaumont, T., Millpond Cottage, Fishbourne, Chichester  
 1935. tBeaver, Sir Hugh, K.B.E., F.S.A., Luxford, Crowborough  
 1944. \*Beck, R. T., F.S.A., Wilmington, Wych Hill Lane, Woking  
 1961. Beckensall, S. G., 64 Ifield Drive, Crawley  
 1961. Becker, Mrs. D.  
 1961. ABecker, Miss E. D. H. } Overs Farm, Cooksbridge, Lewes  
 1961. ABecker, J. E. H.  
 1955. Behrens, D. J. } Chiseldon, Westdown Road, Seaford  
 1957. ABehrens, Mrs.  
 1937. tBell, Col. A. H., D.S.O., O.B.E., The Old Vicarage, Cuckfield  
 1944. Bell, Clive, Charleston, Firle  
 1949. Belton, L. W., 189 Borden Lane, Sittingbourne, Kent  
 1956. Bemrose, Mrs., The Old Lodge, South Common, Chailey, Lewes  
 1957. tBenner, P. C., Hillside, Balcombe  
 1958. Bennett, Mrs.,  
 1925. tBennett, Miss, Scrapers, Chiddingly  
 1951. Bentall, Mrs., Hambledon, Rochester Road, Tonbridge  
 1946. Benz, N., Downhayes, Upper Carlisle Road, Eastbourne  
 1947. Berkeley, Miss, 50 Kents Road, Haywards Heath  
 1961. tBetts, J. R., 11 Dunclutha Road, Hastings  
 1946. tBeyfus, N., Claytons, Sedlescombe  
 1950. \*Bignold, Miss, Brambleside, Wantley Hill, Henfield  
 1954. Birch, Mrs., 17 Houndean Rise, Lewes  
 1957. Birley, M. P., Eastbourne College, Eastbourne  
 1945. Birnstingl, C. A., Dannes, Cross-in-Hand, Heathfield  
 1960. Bishop, Lady, Carbis, Harborough Hill, Pulborough

1962. tBishop, G. J. }  
 1962. ABishop, Mrs. G. J. } Innisaig, 25 Pages Lane, Bexhill
1947. Blaber, J. E., Jackmans Farm, East Hoathly
1946. Black, Miss J. E., Norton House, Hurstpierpoint
1953. tBlackburn, N. M. V., 6 de Warrenne Road, Lewes
1961. Blakeney, Mrs. F. F., Landermere, Fishbourne, Chichester
1935. Blaker, H. M. }  
 1950. ABlaker, Mrs. H. M. } 24 Prince Edward's Road, Lewes
1948. \*Blaker, P. A. R., c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Banking Corporation, 9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3
1957. Blomfield, Mrs., Lample House, Burpham, Arundel
1957. Blomfield, A., Point Hill, Rye
1956. Blundell, E. }  
 1956. ABlundell, Mrs. E. } 100 High Street, Lewes
1939. tBlundell, Miss E. M., Abbotsfield, Saxonwood Road, Battle
1956. Boog-Watson, Mrs., 28 St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes
1948. Boomer, Miss, Charmon Cottage, Croft Way, Felpham
1960. tBordewich, J., M.V.O., Waldron House, Waldron, Heathfield
1950. tBorer, Miss,
1920. tBorradaile, Miss A. F., The Beeches, Barcombe
1919. \*Botting, Lieut.-Col. E. L., R.E., Officers' Mess, R.A.F., Melksham, Wilts.
1927. tBouhey, Noel, Lady, Glynde Combe, Glynde
1959. Bourne, Lady, Eachen Hill, Buxted
1956. Bowden, Mrs., Gorelands, North Heath, Pulborough
1957. tBowman, Mrs., Wayside, Westway, High Salvington, Worthing
1923. Boxall, Arthur }  
 1923. ABoxall, Mrs. A. } Hurst Cottage, Sutton, Pulborough
1953. Boyden, J. R., Compton, Chichester
1959. Braby, M. R., Hill View, Lucastes Avenue, Haywards Heath
1952. tBradford, H. T., 23 Gladwell Road, Crouch End, London, N.8
1961. Bradley, Victor, 132 Holmes Avenue, Hove 4
1951. Brailsford, J. W., F.S.A. }  
 1951. ABrailsford, Mrs. J. W. } Oakway, Paddockhall Road, Haywards Heath
1962. Braithwaite, Miss A. M., Cinder Farm, Chailey
1959. tBramall, Miss, 3a Clovelly, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne
1946. tBrand, M. C.
1958. Brand, Mrs. Humphrey, Glynde Place, Glynde
1959. Brandon, P. F., Greensleeves, Middle Road, Kingston Buci, Shoreham
1959. Branston, Miss, Appledore Cottage, Lewes Road, Lindfield
1951. Brazenor, H. C. F., The Museum, Brighton
1958. tBregan, S., 85 Marine Parade, Brighton
1961. Brennan, Miss L. E., 121 Stanford Avenue, Brighton 6
1961. Bridge, N., 6 Furze Hill Court, Furze Hill, Hove
1959. Bridges, Miss,
1962. Bridges, T. E., 21 Richmond Road, Horsham
1951. Bridgland, C. G., 50 Hangleton Road, Hove
1955. Brightman, G., Bartholomew House, Castle Gate, Lewes
1946. \*Brightwell, H., Oak Gates, Typots Lane, South Harting
1944. tBristow, L. B. }  
 1952. ABristow, Mrs. L. B. } 33a Grove Road, Eastbourne
1947. Britton, R. H. G., 9 Glebe Place, S.W.3
1959. tBroad, Major G. L., O.B.E., M.C. }  
 1961. ABroad, Miss H. E. } 36 Newlands Road, Tunbridge Wells
1959. Brockman, H. A. N. }  
 1959. ABrockman, Mrs. H. A. N. } Garden Flat, Moat Cottage, Pipe Passage, Lewes
1952. Bromfield, T. H., Malindens, School Path, Barcombe
1955. Brown, Miss A. F., Bexhill Hospital, Bexhill
1959. tBrown, B. H., Ocklynge Manor, Eastbourne
1951. Brown, Mrs. James E., Rystcot, Forest Row

1952. ABrown, Miss K. N., Pilgrims, Lions Green, Horam  
 1931. Brown, Miss L. E., 21 St. Botolph's Road, Worthing  
 1912. Browning, Col. A. Quintus, O.B.E., T.D.  
 1927. Bryant, E. }  
 1928. ABryant, Mrs. E. } Spring Hill, Mill Road, Steyning  
 1949. TBrydone, J. M., O.B.E., 36 Rutland Gate, S.W.7  
 1938. TBuckland, G. W., 7 St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes  
 1957. Buckland, L. A., Cherry Tree Cottage, Chelwood Gate  
 1955. Buckley, The Hon. Ruth, Tollwood, Netherfield, Battle  
 1955. Budden, W. G., Manor Farm, Chalton, Portsmouth  
 1949. Bull, Mrs. H., 2 Stedham Hall, Stedham, Midhurst  
 1943.\*TBullock, The Rev. Canon F. W. B., 6 The Uplands, St. Leonards-on-Sea  
 1961. Burch, J. W., 7 Milnwood Road, Horsham  
 1945.\*TBurder, E. R.  
 1947. ABurder, Mrs. E. R. } Tapsell House, Wadhurst  
 1947. ABurder, D. }  
 1926. TBurgess, H. }  
 1961. ABurgess, Mrs. H. } 155 Church Hill Road, East Barnet, Herts.  
 1959. Burgis, N. L. S., Church Hill, Ringmer  
 1962. Burleigh, Mrs. F. K., Carmelstead, Lewes Road, Haywards Heath  
 1926. \*Burrell, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter, Baronet, C.B.E., Knepp Castle, Horsham  
 1948. Burrows, Lady, 1 Eversley Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19  
 1949. TBurt, J. C., Springholme, Deepdene Park Road, Dorking  
 1932.\*TBurstow, G. P., F.S.A., Junior School, Brighton College  
 1955. TBury, Mrs., Walnut Tree Cottage, East Dean, Chichester  
 1961. TBush, E., 1 Cownwy Court, Park Road, Rottingdean  
 1949. TBush, Mrs., The Black House, Firle, Lewes  
 1950. Butler, E. D., Withdean, Mare Hill, Pulborough  
 1927. TButler, J. M., 130 Offington Avenue, Worthing  
 1962. Butcher, Miss D., Roedean School, Brighton 7  
 1908. TButt, C. A., Leverington, 15 Maltravers Drive, Littlehampton  
 1959. Byrne, Mrs. T. B., Hirtwell Cottage, Hollycombe, Liphook, Hants.
1957. Cadogan, G., Little Court, Belmont Lane, Hassocks  
 1959. Caffyn, Brigadier, E. R., C.B., C.B.E., Norman Norris, Horam  
 1947.\*TCaffyn, S. M., C.B.E., Aymond Grange, Dittons Road, Eastbourne  
 1946. Caldecott, Lady, Hoy, Fryern Road, Storrington  
 1951. Callow, C. F., 59 London Road, St. Leonards  
 1960. TCalver, J. W. A., Old Postmans Cottage, Alciston  
 1961. Calway, Mrs. E. K., 6 Stansfield Road, Lewes  
 1957. TCameron, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Buckham Hill  
 House, Uckfield  
 1961. TCampbell, G., 1 Arundel Road, Littlehampton  
 1961. TCampbell, Major-Gen. H. M., C.B.E., Lady's Land, Storrington  
 1922. \*Campion, W. Simon, Danny, Hurstpierpoint  
 1962. Candlin, Miss L. N., 8 Abbey Road, Brighton 7  
 1953. TCane, Miss, Belfield, Hollington Park, St. Leonards  
 1960. TCaplan, D. }  
 1960. ACaplan, Mrs. D. } Essex Cottage, Finches Park Road, Lindfield  
 1959. TCarden, E. C. T. }  
 1959. TCarden, Mrs. E. C. T. } Copperkins, Codmore Hill, Pulborough  
 1948. Carew, Mrs., 8 The Driveway, Shoreham  
 1948. TCarr-Gomm, Mrs. Hubert, 16 Southover High Street, Lewes  
 1947. TCarr-Gomm, M. C., Ockley Lodge, Keymer, Hassocks  
 1958. Carter, Mrs., Devon Cottage, West Common, Haywards Heath  
 1960. TCartland, Mrs. D. B., Oakash, Golf Links Lane, Selsey  
 1935. Casserley, Miss E. M., 1A Tisbury Road, Hove  
 1946. Castle, R. B. T., O.B.E. }  
 1945. ACastle, Mrs. R. B. T. } Hortons, Cuckfield



1959. tCastle-Stewart, Countess, Old Lodge, Nutley  
 1960. tCatling, T. L., M.C., North Lodge, Muntham Court, Findon  
 1945. Catt, M. W., Pebsham Farm, Bexhill  
 1949. tCatt, Col. P.,  
 1955. Cattermole, E. C., 7 Calbourne, Muster Green, Haywards Heath  
 1959. tCaunter, W. B. }  
 1959. ACaunter, Mrs. W. B. } Old Shortlands, Plaistow, Billingshurst  
 1926. Challen, W. H., Iping, 108 Sackville Road, Worthing  
 1954. tChamberlain, Miss, South Cottage, Strawberry Gardens, Newick  
 1933. Chambers, Mrs. W. P. C., Heronsdale Manor, Waldron  
 1957. tChandler, Miss H. M. }  
 1961. AChandler, Miss M. } 4 St. Swithun's Terrace, Lewes  
 1934. Chandler, R., Little Thurlow, Oathall Road, Haywards Heath  
 1958. tChandless, Mrs., Sherrington Manor, Selmeston  
 1960. Chandless-Hoornaert, Mrs., Sherrington Manor, Selmeston, Polegate  
 1960. Chaning-Pearce, M. S. }  
 1960. AChaning-Pearce, Mrs. M. S. } Cliff Cottage, Winchelsea  
 1960. tChapman, Miss B. R., 21 Sutherland Road, Brighton  
 1961. tChappell, W. R., 7 Grassmere Avenue, Telscombe Cliffs, Newhaven  
 1961. tCharleton, Rev. O. F. E., The John Fisher School, Peaks Hill, Purley,  
 Surrey  
 1961. Chatfield, Mrs. F. M., Rose Cottage, Rodmell  
 1949. tChevallier, C. T., 13 Clinton Crescent, St. Leonards  
 1956. Chidgey, A. G., Tadorna, Beacon Road, Seaford  
 1960. tChild, A., 19 Queen's Drive, Hassocks  
 1953. Chippendale, F. W., 7 Tudor Close, Rottingdean  
 1950. tChristian, G. H., Chailey Hatch, North Chailey, Lewes  
 1951. tChristie, Mrs. }  
 1962. AChristie, C. J. } Stonecroft, Broad Street, Cuckfield  
 1960. Christie, Mrs. M. E., Brecon House, Rotherfield, Crowborough  
 1946. Churchman, Mrs., Farnagates, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst  
 1947. Clark, A. J., Downderry, The Drive, Farnham Road, Guildford  
 1956. tClark, C. R., The Rookery, College Road, Seaford  
 1955. Clark, F. C., South View, Sandhurst, Kent  
 1957. \*Clark, J. P. H., 1 Adversane Road, Worthing  
 1950. tClark, Miss V. E., Little Gables, Mile Oak Road, Portslade  
 1961. Clark, T. D., 10 East Street, Lewes  
 1958. Clarke, Mrs., 18 Hazelgrove Gardens, Haywards Heath  
 1929. Clarke, Col. Sir Ralph, K.B.E., D.L., Borde Hill, Haywards Heath  
 1950. \*Clarke, R. N. S., Hoathly Hill, West Hoathly  
 1956. tClarke-Williams, A. R., Cradlebridge, Ashington  
 1959. Clasby, Mrs. N., 45 Eaton Road, Leigh-on-Sea  
 1953. tClaydon, Mrs., Chalfont, Willingdon, Eastbourne  
 1929. Clements, Col. H. T. W., Killadoon, Celbridge, Eire  
 1955. tClough, A. R. }  
 1955. AClough, Mrs. A. R. } Normanswood, Crowhurst, Battle  
 1954. Clough, Miss, The White House, Sherborne Road, Chichester  
 1961. Cockburn, P. F., 29 College Place, Brighton 7  
 1956. Cock, A. T., 1181 London Road, Norbury, S.W.16  
 1936. tCoffin, S., 1 Turner Drive, Golders Green, N.W.11  
 1961. Cole, F. N. }  
 1961. ACole, Mrs. F. N. } Wych Elm Cottage, Coggins Mill, Mayfield  
 1958. Cole, P., 19 Offington Gardens, Worthing  
 1952. Cole, W. G., 21 Alfriston Road, Seaford  
 1961. Coleman, D. E., 27 Cranworth Road, Worthing  
 1960. tColeman, Miss E. L. M., Haynes, Partridge Green, Horsham  
 1943. Coleman, Miss M., 266 Ditchling Road, Brighton  
 1952. Coleman, N. F. }  
 1961. AColeman, Mrs. N. F. } 54 Fort Road, Newhaven

1930. Coleridge, A. H. B., Shalford Cottage, Whitford, Axminster, Devon  
 1948. Collingridge, Miss, Teagues, Flimwell, Wadhurst  
 1947. †Collins, A. H., Trumley, Cedar Drive, Chichester  
 1946. Colyer, H. G., Brendon, Chesham Road, Guildford  
 1953. Combridge, J. H., P.O. Engineering Dept. (S Branch), 2-12 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2  
 1959. †Cooke, Rev. Canon Greville V. T., Buxted Rectory  
 1952.\*†Coombe, Rev. A. N., The Presbytery, Central Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.19  
 1959. Coomber, F. E., 51 Park Hall Road, E. Finchley, N.2  
 1958. Cooper, Mrs., Dean's Mill, Lindfield  
 1960. Cooper, D. A. M. }  
 1960. †Cooper, Mrs. D. A. M. } 4 Church Place, Pulborough  
 1935. Corfield, Dr. Carruthers, Broadmark Place, Rustington  
 1949. Cornwall, J. C. K., 65 Danford Lane, Solihull, Warwickshire  
 1944. †Cosh, E. C., Forty-Six, Parkside Avenue, Littlehampton  
 1962. †Coults, Mrs. E., 9 Ivanhoe House, Kenton Street, London, W.C.1  
 1957. Courthope, Lady, Shovers Green, Wadhurst  
 1928. †Courthope, Miss E. J., Sprivers, Horsmonden, Kent  
 1953. †Courthope, Miss E. M. D., South Norlington House, Ringmer  
 1953. Courthope, Rev. Canon R. A., The Rectory, Sutton, Pulborough  
 1958. Courtney, Mrs.  
 1955. †Courtney, Air Chief Marshal Sir Christopher, 104 Bryanston Court, London, W.1  
 1958. Cowan, G., High Rocks Hotel, Tunbridge Wells  
 1956. Cowan, Miss, Flat 3, Coombe Lea, Grand Avenue, Hove 3  
 1961. †Cowen, H. C. }  
 1961. †Cowen, Mrs. H. C. } Foots Farm, Burwash Weald  
 1957. †Cowley, R. I., Streat Place, Hassocks  
 1947. Cox, C. T., Hill Lodge, Lewes  
 1961. †Cox, D., The Library, University of Sussex, Stanmer House, Brighton  
 1938. †Cox, Lieut.-Col. R. J., St. Catherine's Lodge Hotel, Kingsway, Hove  
 1949. Cox, Mrs., Stone House, West Street, Storrington  
 1941. Cozens, Mrs. O. M.  
 1960. †Craig, Mrs. A. P. R., Searles Lake Cottage, Fletching  
 1960. Cranfield, N. W. }  
 1960. †Cranfield, Mrs. N. W. } Broadstone Farm, Forest Row  
 1953. †Creasey, R. R., Harbour Villa, Coldharbour Road, Lower Dicker  
 1960. †Crichton, Lt.-Col. G. C. L. } Chases, Mount Pleasant Lane, Eastergate,  
 1960. †Crichton, Mrs. G. C. L. } Chichester  
 1908. Cripps, Ernest E., Sunnyridge, Penlands Vale, Steyning  
 1939. Crook, Miss B., West House, Southover, Lewes  
 1960. †Crouch, Miss A. G. M. }  
 1960. †Crouch, Miss D. M. } 34 Kedale Road, Seaford  
 1960. Crowe, Mrs. C. M., Croham Cliff, Darley Road, Eastbourne  
 1949. Cumberlege, G. F. J., D.S.O. }  
 1957. †Cumberlege, Mrs. } Idlehurst, Birch Grove, Horsted Keynes  
 1957. †Cumberlege, F. R. }  
 1947. †Cunnington, L. W., 11 Curzon Avenue, Horsham  
 1954. Curnow, P. W., Cathedral School, Wells, Somerset  
 1962. Curteis, Capt. Sir Gerald, K.C.V.O., R.N., Broomwood, South Park, Sevenoaks, Kent  
 1954. Curtis, L. P., Yale University, 774 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.  
 1949. †Curtis, Miss W. J., Prescott, 5 Windermere Crescent, Goring-by-Sea  
 1916. †Curwen, Eliot Cecil, O.B.E., F.S.A. }  
 1925. †Curwen, Mrs. E. C. } 16 Prideaux Road, Eastbourne  
 1954. Cutbill, A. H., St. Catherine's, Boxgrove, Chichester  
 1953. Cutting, Mrs., Tyne House, 140 High Street, Lewes

1949. tDale, Antony, F.S.A., 33 Roedean Crescent, Brighton 7  
 1959. ADarling, C.  
 1958. Darling, J. W. } 28 Park Road, Burgess Hill  
 1961. ADarling, Mrs. J. W. }  
 1951. Darlington, A. } 4 Overhill Drive, Brighton  
 1951. Darlington, Mrs. A. }  
 1930. tDarlington, W. S., The Mast Head, Frant  
 1960. Darrell-Hill, Lt.-Col. J., M.C., Lukes Cottage, Silver Hill, Hurst Green,  
 Etchingham  
 1953. Davey, L. S., 29 Southway, Lewes  
 1950. tDavid, H. W., Wonaye, Wallsend Road, Pevensey Bay  
 1962. Davidson, Miss S. S. } Wilmington House, Wilmington  
 1962. ADavidson, Miss M. R. S. }  
 1953. Davidson, T. R., East Hookers Farm, Twineham Green, Haywards Heath  
 1950. Davies, Miss, The Well House, Plumpton Green  
 1959. Davies, Mrs., 14 Victoria Road, Southborough Common, Tunbridge  
 Wells  
 1960. Davies, Miss E., Chantry Cottage, Southover, Lewes  
 1953. Davies, Gilbert, Miss, Birling Manor, East Dean, Eastbourne  
 1955. Davis, H. A., Culverake, Selmeston, Polegate  
 1960. Davis, Miss W. L. } Quinneys, Dixter Road, Northiam  
 1960. ADavis, Miss A. G. }  
 1931. Daw, Mrs., The Vineyard, West Hoathly  
 1950. Dawes, M. C. B., F.S.A., 13 Shakespeare Road, Worthing  
 1958. Dawson, Mrs., Broyle Place, Ringmer, Lewes  
 1960. Day, Lady } Stone End, Foxhill Close, Haywards Heath  
 1960. ADay, Sir Albert }  
 1951. Day, K. C., 40 Highdown Road, Lewes  
 1961. tDay, Mrs. M. D., Woodridings, Well Green Lane, Kingston, near Lewes  
 1957. Deane, Mrs., Middleton, Stonegate  
 1940. De Candole, The Right Rev. H. H. V., Bishop of Knaresborough,  
 21 Brunswick Drive, Harrogate  
 1953. D'Eath, Mrs., Sunnings, Pear Tree Lane, Bexhill  
 1957. Deighton, Mrs., 3 Hurstwood Cottages, Haywards Heath  
 1960. Dell, R. F., County Record Office, Pelham House, Lewes  
 1920. \*Demetriadi, Lady, c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., 16 St. James's Street, London,  
 S.W.1  
 1947. Denman, J. B., 27 Queen's Road, Brighton  
 1928. Denman, J. L., F.S.A., Oldways, Hurstpierpoint  
 1951. de Pass, D. H., T.D. } Polhills Farm, Arlington, Polegate  
 1951. Ade Pass, Mrs. }  
 1951. Ade Sallis, Miss, Beech Court, Hollington Park, St. Leonards  
 1956. de Udy, Mrs., Chithurst Manor, Chithurst, Petersfield  
 1954. Dibben, A. A., 222 King Street, Hammersmith, W.6  
 1957. tDicker, Miss, 49 Upper King's Drive, Willingdon  
 1953. tDickins, A. F., St. Catherine's Lodge Hotel, Kingsway, Hove  
 1947. tDickins, K. W., F.S.A. Gorricks, East End Lane, Ditchling  
 1957. Dickins, W. A., Holly Down, Pilmer Road, Crowborough  
 1947. Dickinson, Mrs., 107 High Street, Lewes  
 1959. tDingley, J. R. } Observatory Cottage, Church Road,  
 1959. ADingley, Mrs. J. R. } Crowborough  
 1952. tDobson, C. G., 65 Anne Boleyn's Walk, Cheam  
 1961. tDolman, Mrs. M. J., Little Bellhurst Cottage, Hobbs Lane, Beckley, Rye  
 1949. Donaldson, Miss E. L., 90 Grange Loan, Edinburgh 9  
 1951. Done, W. E. P., His Honour Judge, Weststrings, West Wittering  
 1961. Donohoe, Mrs. K., 4 Amhurst Road, Telscombe Cliffs, Newhaven  
 1960. tDown, A. G., 13 Raleigh Road, Rose Green, Bognor Regis  
 1949. tDowney, Mrs., 19 West Hill, St. Leonards  
 1958. Douglas-Bate, Mrs., Bridge House, Piltown

1956. Drummond, R. H. }  
 1956. Drummond, Mrs. R. H. } 42 Hurst Road, Hassocks  
 1926. \*Drummond-Roberts, Mrs. J. H., 13 The Drive, Hove  
 1958. Drummond Smith, N. }  
 1958. ADrummond Smith, Mrs. N. } Spring Copse, High Hurstwood, Uckfield  
 1960. Dugan of Victoria, The Lady, 71 Park Street, London, W.1  
 1956. Duguid, J. T., 6 Holbrook Park, Horsham  
 1961. \*Dulley, A. J. F., 37 Wychurst Gardens, Bexhill  
 1949. Dumbreck, R., Boarzell, Hurst Green  
 1962. tDunlop, Mrs. Crauford, Garden Cottage, Castlebanks, Lewes  
 1955. tDunphy, L. H. }  
 1955. ADunphy, Mrs. L. H. } St. John's, Chiswick Mall, London, W.4  
 1960. Dunscombe Colt, H., F.S.A. (SCOT.) }  
 1960. ADunscombe Colt, Mrs. H. } 70 Chester Square, London, S.W.1  
 1951. Durant, H. P., Abbeylea, Stonegate, Wadhurst  
 1961. tDyer, W. H., 42 Tower Road West, St. Leonards-on-Sea
1960. Eaton, L. G., 7 Queens Drive, Hassocks  
 1961. Eastes, J. A. D., 47 Stockbridge Gardens, Chichester  
 1955. Eastwood, J. P. B. }  
 1955. Eastwood, Mrs. } Vivans House, West Stoke, Chichester  
 1961. Eccott, Mrs., Caburnside, Glynde, Lewes  
 1956. Eckersley, Mrs., Little Renby, Boar's Head, Crowborough  
 1938. Eeles, Col. H. S., C.B.E., Sandyden House, Mark Cross  
 1955. tEllice, J., Ewhurst Manor, Partridge Green  
 1959. Elliott, J. B. }  
 1959. AElliott, Mrs. J. B. } Pell House, Wadhurst  
 1946. Elliott, R. H., 1 Longstone Road, Eastbourne  
 1957. Ellis, Miss D., St. Mary's, Bramber  
 1943. Ellis, J. J. S. }  
 1953. AEllis, Mrs. J. J. S. } Downs Cottage, Kingston, Lewes  
 1959. tEllis, P. J. P., 48a Coombe Road, Brighton  
 1960. Elms, Miss E. D.,  
 1941. Elphick, G. P., 66 Priory Street, Lewes  
 1961. tEnderby, Miss N., Kitwish, Old Heathfield  
 1950. Erskine, Mrs., 16 East Street, Lewes  
 1948. Erskine-Lindop, Mrs., 14 Totham Lodge, Richmond Road, West  
 Wimbledon, S.W.20  
 1950. Esdaile, E., Effingham Lodge, London Road, Brighton 6  
 1962. Easley, W. A., Marden Ash, Beachy Head Road, Eastbourne  
 1943. Evans, Lady, 6 Alexander Place, S.W.7  
 1962. Evans, Rev. N., Durrington Vicarage, Bramble Lane, Worthing  
 1951. tExton, Miss, Lawns Hotel, King Edward's Parade, Eastbourne  
 1957. tExton-Smith, Mrs., 8 South Cliff Avenue, Eastbourne
1950. tFagan, Mrs.  
 1961. Fairclough, D. F. C., Hendall, Uckfield  
 1959. tFairclough, F. R., M.B.E. }  
 1959. AFairclough, Mrs. F. R. } Lavenham, Shirleys, Ditchling  
 1958. Fairfax-Lucy, Mrs., The Old Vicarage, Eartham  
 1953. Fairrie, Mrs., Durrance Manor, Shipley, Horsham  
 1962. Fallowfield-Cooper, V. M., 81 Downside, Shoreham-by-Sea  
 1951. tFarncomb, Rear-Admiral H. B., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.A.N., 10 Wyldfel  
 Gardens, Potts Point, Sydney, Australia  
 1955. tFarrington, J. W. }  
 1955. Farrington, Mrs. J. W. } Lloyds Bank House, Arundel  
 1948. Faulkner, P. A., Little Whitehall, Ifield  
 1952. Fawcett, C. L., Fairlight, Oakhurst Road, Battle

1945. Fayle, A., c/o Granville, Woodside Road, West Moors, Dorset  
 1947. Feest, F. H., Burletts, Bramber  
 1946. Fenwick-Owen, Mrs., Langney Priory, Eastbourne  
 1951. \*Ferguson, I. D.  
 1940. Fibbens, C. W., Drove-way, Itchenor, Chichester  
 1950. Field, C. W., 26th House, High Street, Robertsbridge  
 1946. Field, Mrs., Winfreth, Handcross  
 1953. tFisher, R. A., Pond House, Peasmarsh, Rye  
 1959. Flack, Rev. C. H. }  
 1959. AFlack, Mrs. C. H. } Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield  
 1960. Flanders, Mrs. H. F., Rowans, 11 Bonnar Road, Selsey  
 1961. Fleming, Mrs. A. P., Henley Farm, Frant  
 1926. Fleming, Lindsay, F.S.A., Aldwick Grange, Bognor  
 1949. tFletcher-Moulton, The Hon. Sylvia, O.B.E., Court House, Barcombe  
 1959. AFlight, Miss, 12 Houndean Rise, Lewes  
 1960. Flower, Lt.-Col. H. S., O.B.E. }  
 1960. AFlower, Mrs. H. S. } Broadlands, Burgess Hill  
 1940. Fooks, Miss, Chilver Bridge, Arlington  
 1943. Fooks, Rev. E. G., 8 Harrington Villas, Preston Park, Brighton  
 1954. Fooks, Mrs. Osmond, Swithewood, Horsted Keynes  
 1962. Foort, A. L., 187 Devonshire Avenue, Southsea  
 1959. Formby, E. L., Arnolds, Fairwarp, Uckfield  
 1959. tForty, F. J., O.B.E., F.S.A., Little Oakley, Wilmington, Polegate  
 1949. \*Foster, Miss M. H., 17 Powis Square, Brighton  
 1951. tFoster, Major R. C. G., Warren House, Mayfield  
 1954. Foster, Miss, Tylers Barn, Cuckfield  
 1939. Foster, Miss, 4/3 Clarendon Terrace, Brighton  
 1949. tFowle, S. H. W., 42 Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells  
 1947. Fowler, Mrs. C. S. }  
 1951. AFowler, C. S. } The Brown House, Cowfold  
 1961. Fox, Miss W., The Shieling, Gorse Lane, High Salvington, Worthing  
 1933. tFoyster, Miss C. H., Glaven Corner, Wiveton, Holt, Norfolk  
 1961. Frampton Bull, Mrs. P. R., 31a New England Road, Haywards Heath  
 1960. tFrance, Dr. N. E., 11 Eagle Lane, Snaresbrook, London, E.11  
 1960. tFrancis, Miss J., Blenheim Villa, Forest Row  
 1937. tFrancis, R. B., 10 Heene Way, Worthing  
 1952. tFrank, E. O., Briar Plat, Tylers Green, Cuckfield  
 1959. Franklin, A. V., 15 Ferrers Road, Lewes  
 1957. Franklin, N., 78 Lawn Road, N.W.3  
 1958. Franklin, Rev. T. R. }  
 1958. AFranklin, Mrs. } The Rectory, Hurstpierpoint  
 1948. Fraser, Mrs., Campfield, Powdermill Lane, Battle  
 1948. Freeman, J. H. G. }  
 1948. AFreeman, Mrs. J. H. G. } Avalon, Rotherfield Avenue, Bexhill  
 1951. Freeman, P. A. M., F.S.A., Wickham Manor, Winchelsea  
 1950. French, B. A., 291 South Coast Road, Peacehaven  
 1960. tFrere, Lt.-Col. R. T. }  
 1960. AFrere, Mrs. R. T. } 2 Mayfield Court, Hollington Park Road,  
 } St. Leonards-on-Sea  
 1938. tFrere, S. S., F.S.A., 8 Blenheim Gardens, Sanderstead, Surrey  
 1956. Frith, Mrs. E., }  
 1962. AFrith, Miss J. } Pagewood Farm, Charlwood, Surrey  
 1956. AFrith, C. }  
 1950. Frith, Mrs. } Knabb Farm, Fletching  
 1958. Fry, R. B., Nonsuch Cottage, Cuckfield  
 1956. Fryer, D. J., 19 Clare Road, Lewes  
 1951. \*Fuller, R. H. C., 97 New Church Road, Hove  
 1937. Furness, Miss B. W., 47 Hall Road, Scapton, Leicester  
 1929. tFurse, Mrs. W., The Old House, West Hoathly  
 1959. Fynmore, P. J., Hinksey, Birdington Close, Little Common, Bexhill

1912. tGage, The Right Hon. Viscount, K.C.V.O., Firle Place, Lewes  
 1954. tGallagher, Brigadier H. N., C.B.E., 70 de Laune Street, Kennington, S.E.17  
 1949. tGardham, Brigadier H. P., C.B.E., Tower House, West Street, Rye  
 1951. tGardiner, A. L.  
 1951. AGardiner, Mrs. A. L. } 14 Headland Avenue, Seaford  
 1926. tGardner, Captain. C. F. }  
 1926. AGardner, Mrs. C. F. } Summertree, Herstmonceux  
 1935. tGardner, Miss, Nethergong Cottage, Dorman's Park, East Grinstead  
 1948. Gardner, Miss B. I. R., Forest View, Punnett's Town, Heathfield  
 1953. tGarner-Howe, Mrs., 21 Shirley Drive, Hove  
 1960. Garratt, Miss E. W., 180 Surrenden Road, Brighton 6  
 1947. Gates, J. S., West Lodge, West Broyle Drive, Chichester  
 1957. Gearing, Miss, 5 Gableson Avenue, Brighton  
 1551. tGeary, F., Beken Field, Northiam, Rye  
 1962. Gibb, Mrs. E. M., 6 Quebec Mansions, Filsham Road, St. Leonards  
 1959. Gibbins, Mrs., Shotover, Danehill, Haywards Heath  
 1946. Gibson, Mrs. W. C., 2 Spencer Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.19  
 1962. Gifford, Miss Mary S. } Derwent Cottage, 7 Derwent Road, Meads,  
 1962. AGifford, Miss Betty W. } Eastbourne  
 1960. tGilbert, H. D.,  
 1957. Gill, The Hon. Mrs. Rosemary, Hill Top House, Gomersal, near Leeds  
 1959. Gledhill, J. B., Primrose Cottage, Burgh Hill, Etchingham  
 1957. tGlegg, Mrs., Manstone, The Bramblings, Rustington  
 1945. tGlover, Mrs., South View, Westham, Pevensy  
 1962. Goddard, R. J., Willow Tree, Lindfield  
 1949. tGodfrey, W. E., F.S.A. }  
 1952. AGodfrey, Mrs. W. E. } East Crink, Barcombe  
 1960. AGodfrey, Miss A.  
 1952. Godman, S., Briarcroft, Pipe Passage, Lewes  
 1960. Godwin, Miss H. M., Garden Cottage, Ford Manor, Lingfield, Surrey  
 1949. Goff, Col. R. E. C., C.B.E., M.C., Heath Cottage, Piltown, Nr. Uckfield  
 1960. tGolds, Miss E. M., 33 Hurst Avenue, Worthing  
 1948. Goldsworthy, Miss, 56 Hillsboro Road, Bognor  
 1961. Goldsworthy-Edwards, Mrs., 30 Adelaide Crescent, Hove  
 1949. Gomme, D. E., Thistledown, Gorse Lane, High Salvington, Worthing  
 1961. Gonin, Mrs. E. M., Grinsteads, Chelwood Gate  
 1946. tGoodbody, A. W., Crowlink, Cuckmere Road, Seaford  
 1961. Goodchild, K. A. }  
 1961. AGoodchild, Mrs. K. A. } 43 Upper Bevendean Avenue, Brighton 7  
 1958. Goodwin, J., Crowhurst Bridge Farm, Burwash  
 1948. Goring, Lt.-Col. J., Findon Park House, Findon  
 1949. Goring, J. J., Hatherley, Hassocks  
 1931. Gorringe, Lt.-Col. G. T. J., Peacock Bank, Sion Mills, Northern Ireland  
 1959. Goulden, A. T., Robindown, Vines Cross Road, Horam  
 1956. Gowland, T. S., F.S.A., 10 Southsea Avenue, Worthing  
 1954. Graburn, G. N., Westridge House, Goldsmith Avenue, Crowborough  
 1958. Graburn, Mrs., Perryvale, Wepham, Arundel  
 1954. tGrace, R. W., 220 Elson Road, Gosport, Hants.  
 1955. tGraebe, R. E., 7 Pashley Road, Eastbourne  
 1939. tGraham-Vivian, R. P., M.V.O., M.C., Wealden House, Warninglid  
 1918. \*tGrantham, W. Ivor, O.B.E. }  
 1961. AGrantham, Mrs. W. Ivor } Camoys, Rotten Row, Lewes  
 1935. tGraves, P. K., 51 Old Steyne, Brighton  
 1931. tGraves, S. E. }  
 1933. AGraves, Mrs. S. E. } 7 Pavilion Parade, Brighton  
 1954. \*Gravett, K. W. E., 85 Seaforth Avenue, New Malden, Surrey  
 1962. Gray, A. F., 41 Holmes Avenue, Hove 4  
 1926. tGray, Miss E. H., Flat 2, 4 Somerhill Avenue, Hove  
 1958. tGray, Mrs., Old Thatch, East Hoathly

1950. tGreen, Miss M. L., Aldhurst Cottage, Barcombe Mills  
 1959. tGreen, J. G., Downs View, Lower Dicker, Hailsham  
 1958. Green, T. K., 17 Birkenhead Avenue, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey  
 1955. tGreenwood, R. C. }  
 1955. AGreenwood, Mrs. R. C. } 8b Prince Edwards Road, Lewes  
 1944. tGreenyer, Miss E. T., Stiffkey Old Hall, Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk  
 1959. tGregory, F. W., Maldon, Maldon Road, Brighton  
 1950. Gregory, R. A., 13 Bernard Road, Brighton  
 1954. tGrey, J. C. P., Hop Gardens, Mannings Heath, Horsham  
 1960. tGriffin, G. H., 108 Lascelles Blvd., Toronto 7, Ontario, Canada  
 1934. Griffith, Miss, The Oaks, Bramlands Lane, Woodmancote, Henfield  
 1952. \*Grinham, Miss, The Braes, Helliashole Road, Stromness, Orkney  
 1954. Grissell, Major M., Brightling Park, Robertsbridge  
 1951. tGrove, Mrs., Beech Court, Hollington Park, St. Leonards  
 1960. Grove, Brig. G. R., }  
 1960. AGrove, Mrs. G. R. } The Springs, Clayton  
 1962. Guest, Mrs. C. F., Flat 2, Holland House, Sundridge Avenue, Bromley, Kent  
 1961. tGundry, Miss D. S., Springs Hanger, Bedham, Fittleworth  
 1954. Gunnis, R. F., Hungershall House, Hungershall Park, Tunbridge Wells  
 1946. Guthrie, Mrs., Westering, Lillington, Polegate  
 1929. \*Guy, N. G.,  
 1920. \*Gwynne, Lieut.-Col. Sir Roland V., D.L., D.S.O., Wootton Place, Polegate
1960. Habelt, Dr. Rudolf, Bonn, A/Rhein, Germany  
 1953. Hackforth, Mrs., Woodpeckers, Shermanbury  
 1932. \*tHaddock, R. N., F.S.A., Winchcombe Farm, Bucklebury, Reading  
 1960. Haddon, G. M., Halcyon, Old Park Lane, Fishbourne, Chichester  
 1961. Hailstone, H. W., Corneys Cottage, Hadlow, near Tonbridge  
 1954. Hall, G. L., 12 West 10th Street, New York, U.S.A.  
 1929. tHall, Miss H., Blue Gate, Lindfield  
 1960. Hall, H. Austen, New House Farm, North Chailey  
 1949. Hamblock, Miss E. L., 26 Tudor Close, Dean Court Road, Rottingdean  
 1962. Hammer, Miss D. I., Millwood, Maresfield  
 1935. Hamilton, Mrs., 3 Stanford Avenue, Brighton 6  
 1961. Hammond, N. D., 24 Coldean Lane, Brighton 6  
 1955. Hancock, Mrs., Middlefield Cottage, Fox Hill, Haywards Heath  
 1959. Hankinson, Mrs. }  
 1959. AHankinson, N., } Elm Tree Cottage, The Crescent, Keymer, Hassocks  
 1935. \*Harben, J. R., 33 Withdean Crescent, Brighton  
 1922. tHarding, Mrs., Birling Manor, East Dean, Eastbourne  
 1954. \*Harding, Mrs., Hole Farm, Bodle St. Green, Hailsham  
 1955. tHarding, C. S., 93 Hawthorne Road, Bognor  
 1962. Hardy, G. D., Burlow, Horam  
 1955. Hardy, Mrs., Otye House, Horsted Keynes  
 1953. tHarker, L., 100 America Lane, Haywards Heath  
 1955. \*Harris, A., Cowden Cross Farm, Cowden, Kent  
 1955. tHarris, A., D.S.O., Heston, Upper Belgrave Road, East Blatchington, Seaford
1952. tHarris, A. L., Old Manor House, Donnington, Chichester  
 1953. tHarris, T. T., 19 Silverdale Road, Eastbourne  
 1951. tHarrison, Lt.-Cdr. G. W. R., V.R.D., R.N.V.R., Providence Cottage, Seaford  
 1952. Harrison, Miss }  
 1952. AHarrison, Miss H. A. } St. Johns' Cottage, St. John's, Crowborough  
 1961. tHarrison, Miss M., Denton Mount, 11 Denton Road, Eastbourne  
 1961. Harston, Miss E. R., Court Horeham, Cowbeech, near Hailsham  
 1962. Hart, D., Linkside, Weston Green Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey  
 1951. Hart, J. R. S., Belfry, Chapel Drive, Hales Barn, Cheshire  
 1933. Harvey, Mrs. A. F. B., Woodhatch, Hartfield

1960. AHarvey, H. C., 15 Boyne Road, Clive Vale, Hastings  
 1962. Harvey, Mrs. H. O., Flat 26, 45 Tisbury Road, Hove 3  
 1949. Harvey, J. H. }  
 1949. AHarvey, Mrs. J. H., } 95 Ladies Mile Road, Brighton  
 1949. THarvey, Lady, Bowmans Farm, Burwash  
 1958. Hasluck, Mrs., 8 The Hoo, Willingdon  
 1959. Hatwell, Miss, 46 Avis Road, Newhaven  
 1945. \*Hawkins, Major L., Selhurst Park, Chichester  
 1953. THay, J. W. }  
 1953. AHay, Mrs. J. W. } 14 Overhill Road, Southwick  
 1952\*THay, M. C., Perlis, Burpham, Arundel  
 1947. Hayes, Mrs., Marden House, East Harting  
 1949. \*Hayne, Mrs., Palehouse Farm, Framfield  
 1950. Haywards, Mrs., Little Ashford, Staplefield  
 1961. THeap, Mrs. N., 48 Livesay Crescent, Worthing  
 1961. THealing, Miss F. L., Kingston Lodge, Kingston, near Lewes  
 1957. Heaver, B. H., M.B.E., Laine End, Ditchling  
 1947. THelme, J. D., Woodlands, Lindfield  
 1961. Hemming, Mrs. J. M. P., Meachants Farm House, Willingdon, East-  
 bourne  
 1961. Hemsley, L. A., Beechwood, Maresfield Park  
 1958. Henley, H. F. T., Broadeaves, Croham Road, S. Croydon  
 1956. THenning, B. D., Saybrook College, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.,  
 U.S.A.  
 1959. Henry, Miss }  
 1962. AHenry, F. A. } The Laurels, Nutley, Uckfield  
 1958. THerringshaw, E. A., 44A Amherst Road, Bexhill  
 1956. Hersee, C. W., 25 Western Road, Newhaven  
 1949. THeseltine, Mrs., 10 North Walls, Chichester  
 1938. Hett, L. K., Culpepers, Ardingly  
 1955. Hewitt, F. R. de G., 6 Suffolk House, 38 Putney Hill, S.W.15  
 1925. THewlett, C., 36 Church Street, Padstow, Cornwall  
 1955. THeynes, M. H., Verecroft, Glenville Road, Rustington  
 1953. Heywood, Miss, Little Damas, Plaxtol, Kent  
 1932. Hickman, Mrs., Medlars, Dial Post, Horsham  
 1957. AHield, Miss, Cleve, Newlands Road, Rottingdean  
 1961. Higgs, R. P., Averys, Rusper, Horsham  
 1945. Hill, H. F., Crossways, 7 Lenham Road West, Rottingdean  
 1961. Hill, Mrs. M. E., Bignor Farm, Billingshurst  
 1947. Hills, K. A.  
 1954. Hiscoke, H. W., 8 Frith Road, Hove  
 1946. THitchcock, G. E. W., St. Catherine's Lodge Hotel, Kingsway, Hove  
 1946. Hoad, Mrs., 17 Park Grove, Cosham, Portsmouth  
 1953. THobbs, H. C., Hills Place, Horsham  
 1954. Hodben, J., School House, Belmont Road, Uckfield  
 1961. THockton, T. H., 45 The Avenue, Lewes  
 1956.\*THodgson, G. L., 3 Carew Road, Eastbourne  
 1960. THodsoll, Miss V. M., 33 Central Avenue, Ploegate  
 1948.\*THolden, E. W., F.S.A. }  
 1948. AHolden, Mrs. E. W. } 5 Tudor Close, Hove  
 1958. Holland, Miss, Greenbanks, Etchingham  
 1946. THolland, T. R., 30 South Bank, Chichester  
 1946. THolleyman, G. A., F.S.A., 21A Duke Street, Brighton  
 1907. Hollist, Mrs. Anthony, Highbuilding, Fernhurst  
 1956. Holman, Miss, Ardgarth, Downsview Road, Felpham, Bognor  
 1952. \*Holman, John F., Hyes, Rudgwick  
 1955. THolman, F. R., 65 Grand Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.10  
 1957. Holmes, J., F.S.A., }  
 1954. Holmes, Mrs., } 245 Holmes Avenue, Hove 4



1959. Holt, Mrs., West House Farm, Albourne  
 1958. tHomard, H. R., 112 Green Oak Road, Totley, Sheffield  
 1937. Homewood, Miss F. M., 117 Littlehampton Road, Worthing  
 1950. Hope, J. B., Flat 3, 21 Langdale Gardens, Hove 3  
 1956. Hope, Mrs., 175 New Church Road, Hove  
 1961. tHope, Miss S. E., 1 St. Michaels Court, Keere Street, Lewes  
 1962. Hordern, P. M., St. Martins Mews, St. Martins Square, Chichester  
 1935. Hornblower, Lieut-Col. T. B., The Croft, 10 Sutherland Avenue, Bexhill  
 1961. tHorne, V., 24 St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes  
 1958. Hotblack, Mrs., 3 The Hoo, Willingdon  
 1955. Howard, Miss, 20 Ashenground Road, Haywards Heath  
 1959. Howard, Mrs., The Beacon, Staplecross  
 1950. Howe, F. A., No. 1, The Vicarage, Henfield  
 1956. tHubbard, M.  
 1949. Hubbard, R. G. } Ryders Wells Farm, Lewes  
 1949. AHubbard, Mrs. R. G. }  
 1961. AHubbard, Miss J. D. }  
 1950. tHubner, J. H. C., Fulking House, Fulking, Small Dole  
 1925. tHuddart, G. W. O., Everyndens, Lindfield  
 1957. Hughes, A. P. } Lye Oak, East Dean, Eastbourne  
 1958. tAHughes, Mrs. }  
 1959. Hughes, Miss Pondlye, Piltown, Uckfield  
 1932. Hughes, Mrs. } Plummers, Bishopstone, Nr. Seaford  
 1958. AHughes, G. R. }  
 1958. tHughes-Games, C. M. } Brecon, Chyngton Road, Seaford  
 1953. AHughes-Games, Mrs. C. M. }  
 1960. Hulbert, C. H. R., Messens Farm, Lunsfords Cross, Bexhill-on-Sea  
 1950. tHumphreys, Miss D., Training College, Darley Road, Eastbourne  
 1946. Humphreys, H. T., Monkshams, Clayton Avenue, Hassocks  
 1956. Humphrys, L. G., Peter's Cottage, New England Road, Haywards Heath  
 1952. Hunnisset, R. F., Flat 1, 16 Cumberland Road, Bromley, Kent  
 1962. Hunnybun, Miss N. K., Monksfield, Nuthurst Road, Monks Gate, Horsham  
 1950. Hunter, Rev. F., Harting Rectory, Petersfield  
 1950. Hurst, Miss Barbara } South Grove, Brighton  
 1895. Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Q.C. } Road, Horsham  
 1954. tHurst, N. C., 3 Gildredge Road, Eastbourne  
 1950. Hutton-Riddell, Mrs., Twitten House, Newick  
 1955. Impey, M. E., The Mint House, Rye  
 1959. \*tInchcape, The Earl of, 20 Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1  
 1956. Inglis, Miss, 119 Makepeace Mansions, Highgate, N.6  
 1937. tIvatt, Miss, The Anchorhold, Haywards Heath  
 1962. Jackson, D., Pierpoint Lodge, Hurstpierpoint  
 1961. Jackson, F. M. S., Littlebrook, Withyham, Hartfield  
 1939. tJackson, R. L. C., Hove College, Kingsway, Hove  
 1957. Jackson, Mrs., Templemead, Pulborough  
 1961. tJames, Mrs., 9 Ocklynge Avenue, Eastbourne  
 1936. tJarrett, A. M., c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., Worthing  
 1936. Jarvis, R. C., 31 Hitherfield Road, Streatham, S.W.16  
 1960. tJay, Miss S. E., 95 North Farm Road, Lancing  
 1951. Jeeves, S. G., Boarsland House, Lindfield  
 1959. Jefferson, E. A., 234 Upper Shoreham Road, Shoreham  
 1955. Jeffs, R. M., 92 Kingston Road, Oxford  
 1957. tJenkins, Mrs., 36 Headland Avenue, Seaford  
 1961. Jennings, Miss O., 67 Brunswick Place, Hove 2  
 1943. tJennings, R. W., Q.C., Mickleham Cottage, Dorking

1955. Johanson, Lt.-Col. J. L., Weathercock House, Hawkhurst  
 1961. Johns, F. D., March Cottage, Comp Road, Offham, near W. Malling, Kent
1951. tJohnson, P. D. }  
 1951. aJohnson, Mrs. P. D. } Tapshaw, Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea
1960. Johnson, R. W. S., The Grange, West Chiltington Common, Pulborough
1909. tJohnston, G. D., F.S.A. }  
 1947. aJohnston, Mrs. G. D. } Stones, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst
1952. Joliffe, Miss, 53 Braybon Avenue, Brighton 6
1958. Jolly, Miss, Hazeldene, Bexhill Road, Ninfield, Battle
1946. Jolly, Rev. Canon N. H. H., Lyncroft, Barnham, Bognor
1962. Jones, G., O.B.E., Muster Edge, Muster Green, Haywards Heath
1954. Jones, J. R., 63 The Avenue, Lewes
1946. tJones, W. E., 25 St. Jame's Avenue, North Lancing
1962. Joynson, Mrs. M. L., Ashmore, Plough Lane, Dormansland, Lingfield, Surrey
1957. Kaye, Mrs., Mallards, Moat Road, East Grinstead
1937. Keef, D. C., Windeberry Cottage, Compton Dundon, Somerton, Somerset
1937. Keef, Miss, F.S.A.(SCOT), Borgetts, Heyshott Green, Midhurst
1950. Kellam, J. R., 55 Houndean Rise, Lewes
1956. Kelly, Mrs., Arundale School, Pulborough
1946. Kelly, Miss K. N., Buckleys, Forest Side, Rowlands Castle, Hants.
1923. tKelly, Mrs. Richard, 3 Grenfell Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
1927. Kelsey, A. R., Brock's Ghyll, Wadhurst, Tunbridge Wells
1962. Kemp, Miss E. Blanch, Temacrest, Rookery Way, Bishopstone
1943. Kennedy, Miss M. N., Hayes Farm Hotel, Northiam
1930. Kensington, Lieut.-Col. G. B., Voakes, Pulborough
1947. Kent, Miss, Chittlebirch Oast, Staplecross, Robertsbridge
1933. tKenyon, G. H., F.S.A., Iron Pear Tree Farm, Kirdford, Billingshurst
1958. Kiechler, J., Gaugerstrasse 3, Zurich 6, Switzerland
1960. tKing, F. R., Somerhill, Surrey Road, Seaford
1946. King, H. H., Undershaw Hotel, Hindhead
1951. King, R. P., Pilstye, Forest Row
1955. tKing-Farlow, D., White Horses, Birling Gap, Nr. Eastbourne
1952. Kingdom, Miss, Campden, Broad Street, Cuckfield
1956. Kingsbury, D. A., 10 Glenway, Bognor
1960. Kingsley, D., Stream Mill, Chiddingfold
1961. Kingston, Miss C. H., 25 Manor Gardens, Hampton, Middx.
1947. Kirk, Miss, Oast Cottage, Stream Lane, Hawkhurst
1954. Knight, Miss, 3 The Crescent, Keymer, Hassocks
1954. Knight, E. W., The Flats, Duck Lane, Midhurst
1953. Knight, J., 2 The Green, Barrowfield, Hove
1946. Knight, R., 3 Sunnywood Drive, Haywards Heath
1955. Knowles, Mrs., A. G., Burstye Farm, Lindfield
1955. Knowles, C. H. R., Felsted Cottage, Fontwell, Arundel
1962. \*Kyrke, A. J. }  
 1946. Kyrke, R. V. } 105 Blackwell Farm Road, East Grinstead
1961. Ladas, Mrs. D. M., The Oast House, Glaziers Forge, Dallington
1960. tLamb, Miss E. M., School House, Selmeston, Polegate
1922. Lamb, Miss W., F.S.A., Borden Wood, Liphook, Hants.
1962. Lancaster, Major P. W. M., Wapsbourne, Sheffield Park
1947. Landbeck, L. R., Pinn Cottage, Seabrook Garden, Seabrook, Hythe, Kent
1962. Lane, A. R., 1 Wellbrook Cottages, Mayfield
1960. Langford, Mrs. M., 23 Norfolk Road, Brighton
1961. Lascelles, Mrs., Woolbeding, Midhurst

1961. tLaurie, P. S. } 30 Peartree Lane, Little Common, Bexhill-on-Sea  
 1961. aLaurie, Miss J. M. }  
 1955. Lawford, Mrs., Holm Lodge, Ringmer  
 1960. Lawrence, L. W., Lusteds, Hankham, Pevensley  
 1952. tLeconfield, The Rt. Hon. Lord, F.S.A., 3 Wyndham House, Sloane Square, S.W.1
1961. tLee, E. A., Tylehurst, 12 Brangwyn Crescent, Patcham, Brighton 6  
 1957. Lee, Miss, Southease, Highland Road, Summersdale, Chichester  
 1961. tLedward, Mrs. E., 1 West Street, Rye  
 1946. tLeechman, Miss D., Ingleside, Sunte Avenue, Lindfield  
 1958. Leigh, Miss, Mayfield, Collington Avenue, Bexhill  
 1947. Lemmon, Lt.-Col, C. H., D.S.O., 2 The Uplands, Maze Hill, St. Leonards  
 1961. Leonard, H. H. A., 93 Steyne Road, Seaford  
 1961. Leppard, M. J., 150A London Road, East Grinstead  
 1948. Le Sage, Miss, Tortington Park, Arundel  
 1958. Levita, Mrs., 8 St. James Street, Southover, Lewes  
 1957. tLevy, Miss, Woodmans, Moor End Common, Lane End, Bucks.  
 1959. Lewin, Mrs., 5 Spring Lane, Lindfield  
 1953. Lewis, G. D.,  
 1961. tLewis, Rev. G. P., 11 Parkway, Ratton Manor, Eastbourne  
 1961. tLewis, R. A., 11 Priory Crescent, Southover, Lewes  
 1959. Lidiard, A. S. } 3 Derek Avenue, Hove  
 1959. aLidiard, Mrs. A. S. }  
 1961. tLimbert, Mrs. D., 21 Palmeira Avenue, Hove  
 1954. Lindley, E. R., Pennings, Broad Street, Cuckfield  
 1945. \*Lintott, Miss E. L. N., 18 King Arthur's Drive, Frindsbury, Rochester  
 1961. Lloyd, E. J. B. } Little Bucksteep, Dallington  
 1961. aLloyd, Mrs. E. J. B. }  
 1960. \*tLloyd, Dr. O. C., Withey House, Withey Close West, Bristol, 9  
 1960. Lloyd James, D. O., Mulberries, Cliffe Hill, Lewes  
 1962. Lloyd Rees, Mrs., Providence, Upper Hartfield  
 1961. Lloyd-Smith, Mrs. W. L. } The Mount, Uckfield  
 1961. aLloyd-Smith, Dr. W. L. }  
 1947. Lockhart-Smith, D. B., Wings Place, Ditchling  
 1958. Lodge, J. H., 35 Semley Road, Hassocks  
 1954. tLondon, Mrs. H. S., Coldharbour, Buxted  
 1954. \*tLongden, R. H. T., 38 Thurloe Place, London, S.W.7  
 1960. Longfield, Mrs. K. L. F., Newstead, Courtmead Road, Cuckfield  
 1949. tLongman, W., 42 Chealsea Square, S.W.3  
 1962. Longton, Dr. E. S., Woodcote, Brook Street, Cuckfield  
 1961. tLove, D. E., Corners, 99 Vicarage Road, Eastbourne  
 1945. Lovegrove, Capt. H., C.B.E., R.N., Nesbit, Winchelsea  
 1961. Loveland, E. P., 24 Gorringe Close, Lower Willington, Eastbourne  
 1948. Low, Mrs., Courtlands Hotel, The Drive, Hove  
 1955. tLowman, Mrs., Cockhaise, Lindfield  
 1938. Lowther, A. W. G., F.S.A., The Old Quarry, Ashtead, Surrey  
 1960. \*Lucas, Miss, The Alexander Club, Courtfield Gardens, Kensington, London, S.W.
1946. Lucas, Mrs., Castle Precincts, Lewes  
 1954. \*Lucas, J. W., Castle Precincts, Lewes  
 1957. \*Lucas, Rev. R. C., Castle Precincts, Lewes  
 1949. tLuck, R. J., 2 Woodside Cottages, Scaynes Hill, Haywards Heath  
 1953. Ludford, J. H. } Elmscott, St. Mary's Road, Leatherhead  
 1960. aLudford, Mrs. J. H. }  
 1961. tLudlow, J. C. W., 6 Steep Close, Findon, Worthing  
 1961. tLusty, R. A., 9 Mitten Road, Bexhill-on-Sea  
 1956. tLuttman-Johnson, F. M., Crouchland, Kirdford, Billingshurst  
 1951. tLuxmoore, L. A., 30 Mermaid Street, Rye  
 1948. Lyall, Mrs. F. V., 25 Beaufort Drive, Barton Seagrave, Kettering

1949. McAnally, J. A.,  
 1953. AMcCourt, Mrs., South Norlington House, Ringmer  
 1958. McCreadie, D. D. G., 2 Orchard Grange, Yapton Road, Barnham  
 1954. Macdonnell, Miss, Kings, Mare Hill, Pulborough  
 1960. Macdonald Smith, Mrs. J., Grey Timbers, Pulborough  
 1951. McGeorge, W.  
 1951. AMcGeorge, Mrs. W. } Legh Manor, Cuckfield  
 1938. tMcIver, Mrs., Woodcock, Felbridge, East Grinstead  
 1958. Mackie, Mrs., Hillside, Batts Lane, Pulborough  
 1957. McLaren, D. M., Beards, Chailey Green, Lewes  
 1919. tMacLeod, D.  
 1950. AMacLeod, Mrs. D. } Yew Trees, Horley, Surrey  
 1933. McWalter, W. F. C., 7 Albion Street, Lewes  
 1950. Maddan, G. H. R.,  
 1954. Madgwick, J. T., Bushbury Cottage, Blackboys  
 1955. tMalin, D. J., 27 Hall Avenue, Offington, Worthing  
 1962. tMallock, B. E.  
 1962. AMallock, Mrs. B. E. } 16 Hartfield Road, Seaford  
 1960. Mancell, Miss R., The Little Cottage, Crablands, Selsey  
 1960. tMander, M. C., Pond House, Wilmington  
 1960. Marchant, Miss H. N., Colbrook, Denmans Lane, Lindfield  
 1927. tMargary, I. D., F.S.A.  
 1932. tMargary, Mrs. I. D. } Yew Lodge, East Grinstead  
 1960. tMarkwick, Miss M. F., 36 St. Andrew's Road, Portslade-by-Sea  
 1961. tMarley, Mrs. V. J., The Old Oast, Maresfield, Uckfield  
 1950. Marrack, Mrs., Orchard Dale, Church Street, Storrington  
 1935. tMarsh, S. J., Ardens, Nutley, Uckfield  
 1946. Martin, D. G., 6 Friary Lane, Chichester  
 1950. tMartin, H. S., C.B.E., Field Cottage, Belgrave Road, Seaford  
 1942. Martin, R. E., 38 Courtway, Colindale, N.W.9  
 1937. Mason, Ven. L., Archdeacon of Chichester, 2 The Chantry, Canon Lane,  
 Chichester  
 1934. tMason, R. T., F.S.A., Martinswood, Covert Mead, Handcross, Haywards  
 Heath  
 1946. Masters, Mrs., Turners, Haslemere, Surrey  
 1950. Mather, F. H., Malling Cottage, Lindfield  
 1961. Matravers, Miss D. F., 36 Albion Terrace, Horsham  
 1954. Matthews, Rev. D. G., Southover Rectory, Lewes  
 1945. Matthews, Dr. T. E., Narside, Narborough, Norfolk  
 1946. Matthews, Rev. W. D., The Old Cottage, Barcombe  
 1946. Matthey, G. C. H., F.S.A., 49 Palmeira Avenue, Hove  
 1962. Mattock, Miss S. J., Sunnyside, Two Mile Ash, Horsham  
 1962. Maude, Col. A. H., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., D.L., Daintrey House, Petworth  
 1949. tMaudsley, C. W., C.B.  
 1960. AMaudslay, Mrs. C. W. } The Beacon, Duddleswell, Uckfield  
 1928. \*Maufe, Sir Edward, R.A., Shepherds Hill, Buxted  
 1956. Maunder, Mrs., Pitfield Cottage, Balcombe  
 1957. tMay, J. T., Homeland, Beech, Alton, Hampshire  
 1961. May, Mrs. M. T., 15 Hillcote, Bolsover Road, Eastbourne  
 1953. Mayfield, Mrs., Rushwin, Ninfield Road, Bexhill  
 1935. Maynard, Miss E. V., The Green Farm House, Cley, Holt, Norfolk  
 1937. Meade-Featherstonhaugh, Admiral the Hon. Sir H., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.,  
 Up Park, Petersfield  
 1953. Measor, E. O., 103 North Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.3  
 1960. AMein, Mrs. B., New House Farm, North Chailey  
 1947. Meller, C. H.  
 1947. AMeller, Mrs. C. H. } Middle Brow, Friston, Eastbourne  
 1961. tMendelsson, W., 57 Leaside Crescent, N.W.11  
 1956. \*Merricks, J., Little Ashes, Icklesham, Winchelsea

1947. Merrifield, R., F.S.A., 35 Orchard Close, Bexleyheath, Kent  
 1960. Messel, Col. L. F., Lower Roundhurst, Sussex, via Haslemere, Surrey  
 1925. \*Mettters, Mrs. T. L., Craddock House, Cullompton, Devon  
 1953. tMichell, Miss Eva Lee, 6 Chatsworth Gardens, Eastbourne  
 1951. Michell, H. C., 8 Mermaid Street, Rye  
 1946. Michell, Commander K., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N. } Leith House,  
 1954. AMichell, Mrs. K. } Amberley  
 1962. tMichell, Mrs. K. W., Wedlands, Twineham, Haywards Heath  
 1961. Michell, Lt. Cmdr. R. B., D.S.O., R.N., The Old Windmill, Fitzalan Road,  
 Arundel  
 1955. Midgley, Miss, 24 Bradford Road, Lewes  
 1960. Miles, Miss M., Micklefield School, Seaford  
 1950. tMill, Mrs., 2B Morpeth Terrace, S.W.1  
 1940. Miller, Miss C., 22 Chyngton Gardens, Seaford  
 1950. Miller, H. H., Northlands, Brook Street, Cuckfield  
 1952. Millington, A. G. E., 71 Upper Bognor Road, Bognor  
 1949. tMillington, E. }  
 1949. AMillington, Mrs. E. } The Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint  
 1955. Mills, Miss, Rectory Close, Greatham, Liss, Hampshire  
 1961. tMilne, M., F.S.A.(SCOT.), County Hall, Chichester  
 1959. tMimmack, J. M. H., The Stone House, Steyning  
 1956. Misselbrook, Mrs., Wild Woods, Grove Hill, Hellingly  
 1957. Mitchell, M. E., 40 Southdown Road, Shoreham  
 1932. Mitchell, Mrs., Tylers Cottage, Oak Hill Road, Sevenoaks  
 1940. \*Molson, The Right Hon. Lord, House of Lords, Westminster, S.W.1.  
 1962. Monckton of Brencley, Viscount, The Old Rectory, Folkington  
 1960. tMoncrieff, Miss M. E., Alington, Hilltop Road, West Hoathly  
 1941. Money, J. H., F.S.A., 25A Philbeach Gardens, S.W.5  
 1946. Monico, J. R., Windy Ridge, Eastdean, Eastbourne  
 1935. Monk Bretton, The Dowager Lady, Gallybird Hall, Cooksbridge, Lewes  
 1957. Moon, R. C., Training College, Upper Bognor Road, Bognor  
 1959. Moore, D., 14 St. Swithun's Terrace, Lewes  
 1958. Moore, J., 32 Victoria Terrace, Brighton 3  
 1948. Moore, Stephen M., 103 High Street, Lewes  
 1959. tMoore, T. M., 8 St. James Street, Southover, Lewes  
 1951. Morgan, Miss D. B., Bishop Otter College, Chichester  
 1922. Morgan, W. L., The Neuk, Warren Park, Warlingham Village, Surrey  
 1954. Morgan-Grenville, Capt., The Hon. R. W., Lower Burgate, Hascombe,  
 Surrey  
 1956. Morice, Mrs., Holly Brook, Colemans Hatch, Hartfield  
 1935. Morland, Mrs., Little Pitfold, Hindhead, Surrey  
 1962. tMorris, C. L., 5 Avenue Mansions, Elms Avenue, Eastbourne  
 1962. Morrish, J. H., Squerryes End, Crockham Hill, Edenbridge, Kent  
 1951. tMorrison-Scott, Mrs., 4 Castle Way, Steyning  
 1952. tMorse, A. P., 78 High Street, Lewes  
 1961. Mosley, Mrs. K. D., School House, Glynde  
 1960. Moss, Mrs. J. M.,  
 1928. Mosse, Rev. C. H., Canberra, Oathall Road, Haywards Heath  
 1961. Mourilyan, Mrs., White House Cottage, Wisborough Green  
 1952. Mousley, Miss J. E., Far Curlews, North Shore Road, Hayling Island,  
 Hampshire  
 1957. Moylan, Sir John, C.B., C.B.E., Church Lane Cottage, Bury, Pulborough  
 1953. Muers, Mrs., Creevagh, Forest Row  
 1950. tMullins, Mrs. Claud, Glasses, Graffham, Nr. Petworth  
 1923. \*tMunnion, E. H., M.B.E., Ardings, Ardingly  
 1946. Murphy, Miss L. P., Little Bignor, Kirdford, Billingshurst  
 1961. Murray, A. C. }  
 1961. AMurray, Mrs. A. C. } Merlewood, Mayfield

1938. tMurray, Miss K. M. E., F.S.A., Bishop Otter College, Chichester  
 1947. tMusson, R. C., F.S.A., Badlesmere, Trinity Trees, Eastbourne
1962. Nash, Dr. F. W., 54 Southover High Street, Lewes  
 1946. Naylor, The Very Rev. A. T. A., D.S.O., O.B.E., Home Place, Whatlington, Battle
1959. tNeedell, Mrs., Laurel Cottage, Rectory Lane, Ashington  
 1961. Nelson, Miss J. A., Friar's Oak House, Hassocks  
 1957. tNethery, Miss, 2 Old Park Close, Cuckfield  
 1956. Newnham, Mrs. A., 69 Cedar Chase, Haybridge, Malden, Essex  
 1942. \*Newnham, W., The Cottage, Warninglid, Haywards Heath  
 1960. Nicolson, Miss J., Redgates, Upper Standard Hill, Ninfield, Battle  
 1938. Niemeyer, Lady, Nash House, Lindfield  
 1958. tNixey, Miss, 86 St. Helen's Road, Hastings  
 1955. tNodder, E. G. }  
 1955. ANodder, Mrs. E. G. } Old Vicarage, Piddinghoe
1956. Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of, E.M., K.G., G.C.V.O., Arundel Castle  
 1950. tNorman, M. W. D., Friars Court, Tarmount Lane, Shoreham  
 1936. Norris, N. E. S., F.S.A., Wayside, 20 Withdean Road, Brighton, 5  
 1951. Norris, S., 38 Ferrars Road, Lewes  
 1961. Notley, R. A., Old Place Manor, Pulborough  
 1957. Nutting, Miss, High School for Girls, Chichester  
 1962. Nye, R. H., 5 Spurgeon Avenue, London, S.E.19
1960. Oake, Mrs. M. E., Sand Pond Cottage, Gay Street, Pulborough  
 1956. tOakley, Major J. L. D., Malthouse Field, Bolney, Haywards Heath  
 1962. Ockenden, L. C., Stamford House, Friston, Eastbourne  
 1937. tOdell, W. H., Lochgair, 325 Brighton Road, Worthing  
 1960. tOdom, J. M., }  
 1960. AOdom, Mrs. J. M. } 28B Downview Road, Worthing
1946. Ogden, R. P., Box 4971, Karachi, Pakistan  
 1949. Ogilvy-Watson, Mrs., Leas, Wadhurst  
 1954. tOglethorpe, N. R.  
 1958. Oxley, C. J., Mechyng, Coppice Way, Haywards Heath
1953. tPacker, G. A., Witchwood, William Allen Lane, Lindfield  
 1952. Palmer, C. R., Turners Hill  
 1928. Pannett, C. J., 15 High Street, Lewes  
 1959. tPannett, D. J., 20 Southam Road, Hall Green, Birmingham 28  
 1948. tPanton, Miss, 4 West Park Lane, Worthing  
 1960. tParker, Dr. W. S. }  
 1960. AParker, Dr. M. B. } 2 Knoyle Road, Brighton
1951. Parris, E. G., 8 West Dean Road, Worthing  
 1958. tParish, Mrs., Woodbine, The Glebe Barn, Pulborough  
 1959. Parrish, Miss, Eastbrook House, Stonegate, Wadhurst  
 1951. Parrish, H. E., 91 Houndean Rise, Lewes  
 1927. Parsons, W. J. 6 Prince Edward's Road, Lewes  
 1960. tPasfield, D. H., 78 High Street, Lewes  
 1961. APaterson, Mrs. A. F., 4 St. Swithun's Terrace, Lewes  
 1950. Paton, Miss, Strone, Park Farm Road, Bickley, Kent  
 1953. Pattenden, Miss, 19 Highland Court, Church Road, Haywards Heath  
 1950. Paul, W. R. H., 52 Ardrossan Gardens, Worcester Park, Surrey  
 1958. Payne, F. W. }  
 1958. APayne, Mrs. F. W. } Ashburton, Steyning
- 1937.\*tPayne, Miss H. E., Broomwood, The Drive, Chichester  
 1960. Pearce, Fl./Lt. G. J., Officers' Mess, R.A.F., Bawtry, Yorks.  
 1960. Pearce, Miss G. L., Flat 3, Southover, Stanley Road, Eastbourne  
 1924. Pearce, O. D. }  
 1928. APearce, Mrs. O. D. } 63 Church Road, Richmond, Surrey
1947. Pearmain, H. F., Secker, Piltown

1959. tPears, Mrs., Restharrow, Ashurstwood  
 1923.\*tPearson, The Hon. Clive, Parham, Pulborough  
 1956. Pease, Miss, 11 St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes  
 1921.\*tPecham, W. D., 68 Westgate, Chichester  
 1956. tPeckitt, Major, C. R. }  
 1956. tPeckitt, Mrs. C. R. } Chailey Moat, Lewes  
 1955. Peers, Miss, Training College, Eastbourne  
 1951. Pelham, The Hon. Mrs., Paine's Farm House, East Hoathly  
 1961. tPendry, R. A. }  
 1961. aPendry, Mrs. R. A. } Mudbrooke House, Forest Row  
 1951.\*tPenfold, F., c/o 14 Kings Avenue, Eastbourne  
 1946. Penney, Miss }  
 1946. aPenney, Miss K. J., } Cowdrays, Hurstpierpoint  
 1949. tPennington, Mrs., 55 East Street, Seaford  
 1952. tPennycuick, Brigadier, J. A. C., Cunliffes, Horam  
 1950. Perry, E. M., 45 Old Shoreham Road, Brighton  
 1956. Perry, K. L. W., Novington Cottage, Plumpton, Lewes  
 1952. Petch, Mrs., Lyneham House, Horsted Keynes  
 1956. tPeters, R. G., 37 St. Edmund's Road, Northampton  
 1951. Philcox, A. E., 12 Gundreda Road, Lewes  
 1954. tPhillimore, The Hon. Claud, Rymans, Apuldram, Chichester  
 1937. Pickard, O. G., Ravensdene, Holden Avenue, North Finchley, N.12  
 1961. Pilditch, E. L. }  
 1961. aPilditch, Mrs. E. L. } Littlehill, Pulborough  
 1960. tPillman, Miss M. K., 27 Grosvenor Road, Seaford  
 1960. Piper, D. J. W., Red House, Balcombe, Haywards Heath  
 1948. Pilmer, Miss, Highridge Training College, P.O. Box 3005, Nairobi, Kenya  
 1957. Pirrie, Mrs., Windover, Underhill Lane, Westmeston, Hassocks  
 1930. Pitcher, J. Scott, The Old Hospital, Mermaid Street, Rye  
 1961. tPlanterose, Mrs., 29 Montacute Road, Lewes  
 1957. Plaster, G. H., The Hey, Ditchling Road, Wivelsfield  
 1959. Plumb, C., Eastbourne Manor, 33 The Goffs, Eastbourne  
 1959. Pollard, Major H. B. C. }  
 1959. aPollard, Mrs. H. B. C. } No. 2 West Lavington Hill, Midhurst  
 1953. Ponsonby of Shulbrede, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Shulbrede Priory, Haslemere  
 1937. Porritt, Captain S. S., 2 Adelaide Court, Hove  
 1953. Potter, Miss, Twitten Cottage, Wadhurst  
 1957. tPotter Miss Cleve, Newlands Road, Rottingdean  
 1945. Pound, R., Flat 2, 39 Welbeck Street, London, W.1  
 1961. Powell, Mrs. A. L. S., Fox Cottage, Warningcamp, Arundel  
 1952.tAPowell, Miss E. M. }  
 1946. tPowell, Mrs. Richard H. } Broad Ford, Horsmonden, Kent  
 1957. Powell-Edwards, Major I. H., Novington Manor, Plumpton  
 1946. \*Power, Miss M. E., Beechcroft, Upper Hartfield  
 1949. Pratt, M. R., 31 Southbank Lodge, Surbiton, Surrey  
 1956. tPrice, D. G. }  
 1956. aPrice, Mrs. D. G. } 32 Ellsworth Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.  
 1950.\*tPrice, H. K., 2 Beech House, College Road, Eastbourne  
 1954. Priddle, Miss G. B., Proyart, Old Fort Road, Shoreham  
 1930. Prideaux, Mrs., Arthur, Shovells, Old Town, Hastings  
 1960. \*Priestley, Mrs. R. H. }  
 1960. aPriestley, R. H. } Shelley's Folly, Cooksbridge, Near Lewes  
 1950. tPringle, C. E., Farthing Field, Wilhemina Avenue, Dutch Village,  
 Coulsdon  
 1953. aPringle, Miss K. N., The Three Gables, Midhurst  
 1959. Pritchard, Mrs., The Small House, Ringmer  
 1960. tPulford, J. S. L., 67 York Gardens, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey  
 1961. tPye, D. W. }  
 1961. aPye, Mrs. D. W. } 18 Gundreda Road, Lewes

1955. Quenault, Mrs., 9 Braybrook Close, Hastings
1952. Ralph, G. H., The Studio, Forest Row
1957. Randall, H. A., Hapstead Farm, Ardingly
1960. rRadcliffe, Miss M. J., The Horns, Hankham, Pevensey
1948. Ratcliffe-Densham, H. B. A., 50 Offington Lane, Worthing
1959. rRead, Mrs. L. E. }  
 1959. aRead, L. E. } Torreno, Shirleys, Ditchling
- 1960.\*rRead, N. V., 43 Twitten Way, West Worthing
1946. Recknell, G. H., Chantry Green House, Steyning
1954. Rector, W. K., 17 Dorset Road, Lewes
1949. Reed, Mrs., The Fox and Hounds Farm, Bolney
1960. rReeve-Flaxman, Miss D., Thraves, Graffham, Petworth
1949. Reeves, E. M. }  
 1951. aReeves, Mrs. E. M. } 159 High Street, Lewes
1939. Reid, Ven. E. G., Windmill Hill Place, Hailsham
1933. Reid, Miss M., The Elms, Iden, Rye
1954. Reid, P. R., M.B.E., M.C., Possingworth Manor, Blackboys
1932. rReid, Miss Shirley, Mackerells, Newick
1961. rReilly, Mrs. R., 15 Franklin Road, Portslade
1960. Reitlinger, G. R., Woodgate House, Beckley, Rye
- 1956.\*rRelf, R. S., 5 Sackville Lane, East Grinstead
1957. Remnant, G. L., 18 Houndean Rise, Lewes
1952. Rew, H. H., Crowlink End, East Dean, Eastbourne
1957. Reynolds, Mrs., Cedar House, Slindon, Arundel
1946. rReynolds, W. B., 35 High Street, Lewes
1956. Rhodes, J. }  
 1961. aRhodes, Mrs. J. } Wayside, Beacon Gardens, Crowborough
1957. Ricardo, Mrs., Mead Cottage, Cookham, Berkshire
1944. Richards, Mrs., 182 Tivoli Crescent North, Brighton
1962. Richardson, D. }  
 1962. aRichardson, Mrs. D. } 69 Sunnymead, West Green, Crawley
1961. Richardson, Miss S. C., 1 Garden Cottages, Castle Banks, Lewes
1946. Richardson, Sir William Wigham, BART., 4 Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells
1936. Richmond and Gordon, His Grace the Duke of, Goodwood, Chichester
1960. Rickman, Mrs. M. D., Christabel Cottage, Winchelsea
1962. Ridge, Dr. Jessie C., Barn Cottage, Winton Street, Alfriston
1962. Rigold, S. E., 2 Royal Crescent, London, W.11
- 1948.r Rippingale, A. J., 30 Graydon Avenue, Chichester
1960. rRoberts, B. R., Old Foxhunt Manor, Waldron
1960. Roberts, H. T. M., 82 Dale Avenue, Keymer, Hassocks
1950. rRobertson-Ritchie, D. }  
 1962. aRobertson-Ritchie, Mrs. } Market House, Market Avenue, Chichester
1937. \*Robinson, J. C., Oaklea Warren, Newick
1961. Robinson, Miss M. E., 39 The Avenue, Lewes
1946. Robinson, W. E. P., The Pigeon House, Angmering
1950. Rodhouse, G. F., 39 Arundel Road, Peacehaven
1959. Roe, D. A., Fir Crest, Rye Hill, Rye
1955. \*Rogerson, J., 95 Ridgmount Gardens, Torrington Place, W.C.1
1949. Rolston, G. R., Bampers, Grays Wood Road, Haslemere, Surrey
1932. Roper, E. E., Gailes, Hildenborough, Kent
1956. rRose, Clive M., c/o The Foreign Office, London, S.W.1
1953. Roth, S. H. J., Raughmere Rise, Lavant, Nr. Chichester
1952. Rottenburgh, Miss, The Spring, London Road, Pembury, Kent
1953. Royds, Miss, Esmeralda, West Common, Haywards Heath
1927. Ruck, G., F.S.A., Croft House, Stansted Mountfichet, Essex
1958. Rule, Mrs., Mill House, Westbourne, Emsworth
1927. Rundle, E. C., Hill House, 12 The Avenue, Lewes



1922. Russell, Ernest C., Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes  
 1908. Russell, Miss Louise, Homelea, The Rocks, Burwash  
 1962. Russell-Smith, Dame Enid, D.B.E., South Cottage, Hartfield  
 1953. Ryan, Col. P. J. }  
 1954. ARyan, Mrs. P. J. } Roughters, Icklesham
1960. Sacret, G. C., The Fostel, Hankham, Pevensey  
 1950. tSadler, C. J., 36 Benfield Way, Portslade  
 1952. tSaigeman, F. L., Fullingmill Cottage, Fittleworth  
 1950.\*tSt. Croix, F. W. de, M.B.E., Gables, East Blatchington, Seaford  
 1962. St. John-Foti, E., Arundel Priory, Arundel  
 1955. tSalmond, Marshal of the R.A.F. Sir John, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.,  
 10 Keere Street, Lewes
1953. tSalter, Rev. S., Coningsley Rectory, Lincs.  
 1896.\*tSalzman, L. F., C.B.E., F.S.A., 53 The Avenue, Lewes  
 1957. Sanders, A. E., Quince Cottage, Kingston, Lewes  
 1961. tSanders, F., Wilmington Priory, Polegate  
 1943.\*tSapsford, A. G., Starlings, Berwick, Polegate  
 1954. tSaunders, R. G.  
 1962. Sawyer, H. J. A., Cansiron Wood, Holtye, Edenbridge, Kent  
 1948. Sawyer, Miss, Orchard Bungalow, Plumpton  
 1959. Sclater, A. W., Broomlye, Newick, Lewes  
 1951. Scorer, E. V. A. }  
 1951. AScorer, Mrs., E. V. A. } 4 De Warrenne Road, Lewes
1961. Scott, A. E., 21 The Avenue, Lewes  
 1948. Scott, Mrs., Harsford Farm House, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst  
 1949. Scott-Plummer, Mrs., Holdens, Chiddingly  
 1940. Scragg, J., Headmaster's House, The Grammar School, Steyning  
 1951. Scrivener, Major J. P., Tangmere House, Nr. Chichester  
 1920.\*tSecretan, Spencer D.  
 1945.ATSecretan, Miss A. F. M. }  
 1946.ATSecretan, Miss M. D. } Swaynes, Rudgwick
1956. Selwell, A. E., Whyke Lodge, Chichester  
 1962. Seton-Williams, Dr. M. V., F.S.A., 9 Ivanhoe House, Kenton Street,  
 London, W.C.1
1952. tSevers, F., O.B.E., Sea Winds, Beach Road, Shoreham  
 1960. tShand, Major B. M. H., Laines, Plumpton, Lewes  
 1961. Shanks, Mrs. A., Sunnybank, Danehill  
 1948. Sharp, W. E., 39 Highlands Road, Horsham  
 1954. tShaw, Mrs., 2 Paragon House, Blackheath, S.E.3  
 1959. tShaw, M. S., 29 Shirley Drive, Hove  
 1960. Shaw, Miss P. M., Cotchford Hill Cottage, Hartfield  
 1955. Shelford, Mrs. C. W. }  
 1955. AShelford, C. W. } Chailey Place, Lewes
1960. Shelford, Miss G., }  
 1960. Shelford, T. M., Selsfield Place, East Grinstead  
 1956. Shephard, R., Four Winds Garden Cottage, Lynchmere  
 1962. Sheppard, A. V., The Museum, Church Street, Brighton  
 1961. Sherlock, J. B., Rehvylye, Billingshurst  
 1938. Sherrieff, R. C., F.S.A., Rosebriars, Esher, Surrey  
 1962. Shiels, B. J., 2 North Beeches Road, Crowborough  
 1948. tShillito, N. W., 18 Kepplestone, Staveley Road, Eastbourne  
 1952. Shorter, R. J., Povey's, Weald Road, Burgess Hill  
 1952. Shuker, Miss, Edgehill, Tilsmore Road, Heathfield  
 1956. Simmons, P. A., 67 Villa D'Este, 1 Fife Avenue, Berea, Johannesburg.  
 1962. Simpson, L. I., Leyswood House, Groombridge  
 1925. Simpson, Miss M. A., 18 Downs View Road, Seaford  
 1957. tSimpson, R. H. }  
 1958. ASimpson, Mrs. R. H. } Payne's Dene, Crowlink Lane, Friston
1928. Sissons, Miss V. H., Crouchers, Rudgwick

1951. tSkinner, E. C. C., Oakdene, East Grinstead  
 1947. \*rSlyfield, G. N., 47 North Parade, Horsham  
 1961. Smail, H. C. P., 6 Lansdown Close, Worthing  
 1948. Smart, J. E., Overglen, Hill Brow, Liss, Hampshire  
 1945. \*Smith, Miss, Homeside, Denton Road, Eastbourne  
 1952. Smith, A. E., 11 Wellington Road, Bognor  
 1956. rSmith, A. N., Hoyle, Heyshott, Nr. Midhurst  
 1957. Smith, H. N. P., Brunswick, Cornwall Gardens, Brighton 6  
 1948. Smith, J. L. E.  
 1960. Smith, N. C., 79 Greencourt Road, Orpington, Kent  
 1950. Smith, R., F.S.A., St. Anton, 61 Sutton Road, Seaford  
 1959. Smith, Miss V., 12 Houndean Rise, Lewes  
 1958. Smith, W. S., 4 Heathcote Drive, East Grinstead  
 1959. Snelling, H. J., 21 Nelson Road, Horsham  
 1951. rSolomon, Major J. B., M.C., Shortlands, Sutton, Pulborough  
 1961. Somerset, Mrs. M. F. E., 79 Arundel Road, Worthing  
 1957. ASomerville-Collie, Rev. E. } The Rectory, Burwash  
 1957. ASomerville-Collie, Mrs. S. }  
 1960. rSpear, Mrs. W. H., The Toll, Lions Green, Horam  
 1962. Spears, H. D. }  
 1962. ASpears, Mrs. H. D. } 10 Sunbury Avenue, London, S.W.14  
 1946. Spencer, J. C., Coles Hall, Five Ashes  
 1961. Spink, Miss K. C., The Little House, 110 Heathfield Drive, East Grinstead  
 1961. Spink, Mrs. S. M., Beech Cottage, Fordcombe, Kent  
 1951. Squire, H. F., Batts, Henfield  
 1927. Staffurth, Miss F. E. A., Long Mead, Tunbridge Wells Road, Mayfield  
 1957. \*Stallard, W. B. }  
 1957. AStallard, Mrs. H. B. } Gorse Cottage, Chuck Hatch, Hartfield  
 1953. tStarke, L. G. K., C.B.E. }  
 1953. AStarke, Mrs. L. G. K. } Brack Mound House, Lewes  
 1957. Statham, G. P., Belmont School, Hassocks  
 1919. rStedman, T. Gurney, Oakwood, Lyons Corner, Slinfold  
 1962. rSteel, J. D., 43 Derek Avenue, Hove 3  
 1946. Steele, J., Martins, Newick  
 1953. tSteer, Francis W., F.S.A., 63 Orchard Street, Chichester  
 1958. AStenhouse, Miss, Wayside, Westway, High Salvington, Worthing  
 1959. Stephens, Mrs., St. Philips Vicarage, 195 Kennington Road, S.E.11  
 1923. \*rStern, Col. Sir F., M.C., O.B.E., Highdown, Goring-by-Sea  
 1962. Sterndale Bennett, Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.C., The Old Rectory, Netherfield  
 1948. Stevens, D. L., 10 Calverley Road, Eastbourne  
 1903. tStevens, F. Bentham, F.S.A. }  
 1909. AStevens, Mrs. F. Bentham } Cinder Rough, Chailey  
 1961. Stevens, Miss M., Elm Cottage, Sidlesham Common, Chichester  
 1952. Stevenson, The Hon. Sir Melford, Truncheons, Winchelsea  
 1952. tStorey, F. G. H. }  
 1952. AStorey, Mrs. F. G. H. } 7 Courtney Gate, Kingsway, Hove 3  
 1930. tStrachan-Davison, K., c/o Westminster Bank Ltd., Haywards Heath  
 1953. Strachey, Mrs., Knapp House, Iping, Midhurst  
 1959. Strauss, The Rt. Hon. G. R., M.P., Naylands, Slaugham  
 1958. Streatfield, D. C., 62 Pemberton Gardens, N.19  
 1956. Strudwick, P. S., Greensand Way, Stonepound, Hassocks  
 1961. Sutherland, B. A. }  
 1960. Sutherland, P. B. } Michelham Priory, Hailsham  
 1920. tSutton, Col. Thomas, O.B.E., F.S.A. }  
 1937. ASutton, Mrs. T. } 1 Rosayre, 57 Blackwater Road, Eastbourne  
 1954. \*Swanborough, The Right Hon. Lady, Swanborough Manor, Lewes  
 1951. Swayne, G. O., 3 Hilgay Close, Guildford  
 1953. Symons, Mrs., The Old Forge, Cowbeech, Hailsham  
 1946. Syngé, Miss D. M. B., New Kelton, Sutton, Park Road, Seaford

1962. Tanous, Leslie G., 201 Rivermead Court, London, S.W.6  
 1952. Tatchell, Miss P., 10 Greenfield Close, Roman Road, Southwick  
 1945. \*Tattersall-Wright, Major J. W. } Sheppards Cottage,  
 1954. ATattersall-Wright, Mrs. J. W. } Colemans Hatch, Hartfield  
 1962. Taverner, Miss Mary E., Acorns, London Lane, Cuckfield  
 1961. Taylor, Miss C. J., The Cottage, Barnfield Gardens, Ditchling  
 1957. Taylor, G. F., American University, Beirut, Lebanon  
 1947. rTebby, J. H., 19 Falmer Close, Woodingdean, Brighton  
 1934. Teichman-Derville, Major M., F.S.A., The Red House, Littlestone,  
 Ashford, Kent  
 1953. rTerry, H. E. }  
 1956. ATerry, Mrs. H. E. } 96 Willingdon Road, Eastbourne  
 1936. \*rThacker, Captain N., M.C., c/o Martins Bank Ltd., 16 Whitehall, S.W.1  
 1960. rThackwray, Mrs. M. P., 13 Thornhill Avenue, Patcham, Brighton 6  
 1946. Thomas, A. H., LL.D., F.S.A., 2 West Park Lane, Worthing  
 1938. Thomas, Miss, Rectory Cottage, Newick  
 1954. rThompson, Miss F. B. }  
 1959. AThompson, Miss E. } 62 Hallyburton Road, Hove  
 1959. Thomson, D., 25 Orchard Road, Lewes  
 1947. Thorne, Sir John Anderson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sherrald, Sedlescombe  
 1942. rThorpe, S. M. }  
 1960. ATThorpe, Mrs. S. M. } 43 Brassey Avenue, Hampden Park, Eastbourne  
 1952. rThrasher, W. J., 93 Shirley Drive, Hove  
 1958. Thring-Bolton, Mrs., Church Cottage, Itchingfield, Horsham  
 1951. Thyer, G. H. G., Lagonda, 45 Wheatfield Way, Cranbrook, Kent  
 1954. rTibble, R. B. }  
 1954. ATibble, Mrs. } 110 Waldegrave Road, Brighton  
 1947. rTindall, A. A. }  
 1958. ATindall, Mrs. } Longacre, Ringmer  
 1961. Titherington, Mrs. W., Wheelwrights, Cooksbridge, Lewes  
 1922. \*Titley, R. K., Brinkhurst, Horley, Surrey  
 1961. rTodhunter, J. R. A. D. }  
 1961. ATodhunter, Mrs. } The Old Bakery, Lodsworth, Petworth  
 1962. Tolley, Major C. J. H., M.C., Pommern Lodge, Pashley Road, Eastbourne  
 1935. Tomlin, Mrs. J. W., Old Holmestead, Bodle Street Green, Hailsham  
 1953. Tompsett, W., Ivy Cottage, Toronto Terrace, Lewes  
 1961. Tootill, Mrs., 137 Holmes Avenue, Hove 4  
 1942. rTopping, A. R., Drayton Lodge, Ninfield, Battle  
 1947. Towner, H. B., Hooke Hall, Uckfield  
 1927. rToye, D. B., C.B., O.B.E., Luccombe, Selwyn Drive, Eastbourne  
 1956. Trail, Miss, Fleur de Lys, South Street, Cuckfield  
 1927. Tranchell, Lt.-Col. H. C., The Plantation, Curdridge, Southampton  
 1957. Travis, Miss,  
 1960. Trees, W. }  
 1960. ATrees, Mrs. W. } Yaverland, 61 Houndean Rise, Lewes  
 1958. Treherne, Mrs., Herons Folly, Mayfield  
 1959. Tremlett, Mrs., Bineham Farmhouse, N. Chailey, Lewes  
 1961. rTribe, W. S. }  
 1961. ATribe, Mrs. W. S. } Bedford Cottage, 16 Prince Edward's Road, Lewes  
 1955. Trickett, H. C. L., 18 Stanford Avenue, Hassocks  
 1950. Trory, E. W., 57 Tivoli Crescent, Brighton  
 1951. Troughton, Mrs., 101 High Street, Lewes  
 1962. Trouton, Miss E. M., 40 Birling Road, Tunbridge Wells  
 1940. Tuck, Mrs., Claverham Manor, Arlington  
 1954. rTucker, Rev. B. R. }  
 1954. ATucker, Mrs. B. R. } Meadow Cottage, East Wittering, Chichester  
 1953. rTuckley, H. }  
 1953. ATuckley, Mrs. } The School House, Laughton, Nr. Lewes

1938. Tufton, Mrs. A. G. } Toketon House, Southdown Road, Seaford  
 1938. A Tufton, Miss }
1947. Tulley, Mrs., Dumbledore, Handcross
1961. rTuppen, Mrs. P. M., 70 West Street, Crawley
1957. \*Tuppen, N. de B. H., Highlands, Horam
1950. Tupper, Captain H., M.C., D.L., Roman Pavement, Bignor, Pulborough
1954. Turner, Mrs. E. V., Littlecote, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne
1949. Turner, Miss B. J., 4 Ottafield Court, Greenways, Haywards Heath
1961. rTurner, J. M., Priors, Maresfield, Uckfield
1955. rTurner, L. B., 135 Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.10
1936. Turner, Miss O., Crouchlands Farm, Cuckfield
- 1951.\*rTurner, R. W. D., 20 Warrior Crescent, Edinburgh, and Cotterlings,  
 Ditchling
1961. rTurton, Miss C. H., 23 Chelston Avenue, Hove 3
1942. Tyler, V. W. } Old Place, Pulborough  
 1958. A Tyler, Mrs. V. W. }
1959. Upton, Commander, J. M., M.B.E. } 42 Church Mead, Hassocks  
 1959. AUpton, Mrs. J. M. }
1960. Urquhart, H., Dale Hamme, Piltown, Uckfield
1933. rUridge, Miss C. G., 11 Southdown Avenue, Lewes
1960. Varvill, Dr. B., The Old Vicarage, Cuckfield, Haywards Heath
1943. Vaughan, H. V., Commercial House, Perry Mount Road, Haywards  
 Heath
1952. Vaughan, Mrs.,
1947. rVaughan-Pryce, Mrs. H., 40A High Street, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire
1948. Vigor, H., 22 Old London Road, Brighton
1960. rVinall, D. L., Oaklands, Backwoods Lane, Lindfield
- 1955.\*rVine, G. M., 6 Wentworth Way, Pinner, Middlesex
1947. Wace, Sir Ferdinand Blyth, K.C.I.E., The Orchard, South Harting
1949. rWadey, J. E., 6 Connaught Road, Seaford
1956. Wagstaff, Miss, Sherwood, Guildford Road, Horsham
1961. Walden, H. A., Little Barn, Hillside, East Dean, Eastbourne
1947. rWalden-Aspy, Rev. F. C., St. James's Vicarage, Littlehampton
1947. Walker, Captain B. P. M., 21 The Kiln, Cants Lane, Burgess Hill
1927. Walker, S. Lewis, Stone House, Forest Row
1954. Walker, W. G. } The Tanneries, Alfriston  
 1955. A Walker, Mrs. W. G. }
1949. AWallis, Miss M. L., Sunnycroft, King Henry's Road, Lewes
1960. rWallis, O. R. D., 97 London Road, Burgess Hill
1926. Walsh, Mrs. Cecil, Chippinge, North Common, Chailey
1957. Walter, I. E., The Lodge, West Dean, Chichester
1960. Walters, B. G., 3 South Street, Crowborough
1956. Walton, Miss, 31 Woodland Court, Dyke Road Avenue, Hove
1962. Walton, Miss M. E. M., 51 St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes
1958. Warburton, A. J., 65 Cantelupe Road, Bexhill
1951. Ward, J. L., Salehurst, Robertsbridge
1949. Wardale, G. C., 1 Manor Terrace, Southover, Lewes
1962. rWardle, P. L., Kiloran Cottage, Cot Lane, Chidham, Chichester
1962. rWarren, Miss D. M., 28 South Street, Cuckfield
1961. Waterhouse, Mrs. I., Hobdens, Five Ashes, Mayfield
1962. Watkins-Grubb, Major R. E., Mayes House, Near East Grinstead
1953. rWatson, R. C., c/o E. Watson and Sons, Heathfield
1949. rWatts, H. S. F., 100 Kingsdown Avenue, South Croydon
1961. Waugh, J. E. } 27 Valebridge Road, Burgess Hill  
 1961. A Waugh, Mrs. J. E. }
1938. rWebb, Charles, 8 Pavilion Parade, Brighton
1955. Webb, N. A., 25 Hove Park Way, Hove

1952. rWebber, J. M. E. W., 4 Vine Place, Brighton  
 1923. Wedgwood, Mrs., Mill Lane House, Slindon, Arundel  
 1958. Weekes, C. S., Painswick, Moat Road, East Grinstead  
 1955. rWelch, C. E., c/o Central Library, Tavistock Road, Plymouth  
 1951. Wells, Mrs., 4 Tudor Close, Hove  
 1962. Whiffen, Miss Dorothy, The Stithy, Houghton, Arundel  
 1937. Whistler, Hon. Mrs. } Caldbeck House, Battle  
 1944. \*Whistler, Miss B. }  
 1957. \*Whistler, R. A., Battenhurst Farmhouse, Stonegate, Wadhurst  
 1962. Whitaker, G. H. } 24 Downs View Road, Seaford  
 1962. AWhitaker, Mrs. G. H. }  
 1960. White, Mrs. E. R., Bachelors, Laughton, Lewes  
 1950. rWhite, H., Caburn Mead, Summerfields Avenue, Hailsham  
 1946. White, H. L., 30 Alyth Road, Talbot Woods, Bournemouth  
 1930. rWhite, T., Holmwood, Little Common, Bexhill  
 1947. White, O. M., 18 Adelaide Crescent, Hove  
 1953. Whittaker, A. G., Estate Offices, Pulborough  
 1929. Whittaker, C. J.  
 1961. rWhitten, M. G. } Ewers, Church Lane, Lodsworth, Petworth  
 1961. AWhitten, Mrs. M. G. }  
 1955. rWhittington, D., 21 Crossway, Lewes  
 1962. Whitty, Anthony, F.S.A., 33a The Avenue, Lewes  
 1962. rWigan, Rev. B. J., Mark Beech, Edenbridge, Kent  
 1959. Wight, E. B., Winter Hill, Rookery Lane, Haywards Heath  
 1948. Wilberforce, Mrs., Flat 2, 29 Adelaide Crescent, Hove  
 1954. Wilcockson, K. N., Hills Place, Goffs Park Road, Crawley  
 1959. rWilcox, R. P., 28 Cornfield Road, Reigate  
 1962. rWilkie, James, The Red Cottage, Fletching Common, Newick  
 1936. Wilkinson, Rev. D. F., Wivelsfield Vicarage, Haywards Heath  
 1953. rWilkinson, H. R. } Grange Cottage, Hadlow Down, Uckfield  
 1953. AWilkinson, Mrs. H. R. }  
 1955. rWilkinson, Mrs. } Kixes, Sharpthorne  
 1955. AWilkinson, Miss }  
 1958. Wilkinson, Mrs. R. A. } 43 The Avenue, Lewes  
 1959. AWilkinson, H. R. }  
 1958. Willard, Miss, Forest Edge, Nutley  
 1953. Willett, Miss D. M., Pilgrims, Lions Green, Horam  
 1907. Williams, W. N., Knockbrea, Kingswood Road, Penn, Bucks.  
 1953. Willson, R. E., Crumps Corner Cottage, Little Horsted, Uckfield  
 1959. Wilmot of Selmeston, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Cobb Court Farm, Berwick,  
 Polegate  
 1937. rWilson, A. E., LITT.D., F.S.A. } 81 Tivoli Crescent North, Brighton  
 1957. AWilson, Mrs. A. E. }  
 1961. Wilson, Major R. N.  
 1952. rWitheridge, A. G., 29 Cumberland Mansions, Bryanston Square, London,  
 W.1  
 1930. Wisdom, Rev. H. T., Little Braxted Rectory, Witham, Essex  
 1924. \*rWishart, E. E., Marsh Farm, Binsted, Arundel  
 1962. rWishart, L. A., 19 Marine Parade, Brighton  
 1947. Witten, F. H., 32 Mill Lane, Shoreham  
 1932. rWood, E. A. } 242 St. Helen's Road, Hastings  
 1959. AWood, Mrs. E. A. }  
 1959. Wood, The Revd. Canon E. D. K. } Lavant Rectory, Chichester  
 1961. AWood, Mrs. E. D. K. }  
 1960. Wood, Mrs. E. M., Sewell's Farm, Barcombe, Lewes  
 1960. Wood, P. D., Applecross, Ashurst Wood, East Grinstead  
 1954. \*rWoodhead, G. J., 33 Primrose Road, Leyton, London, E.10  
 1960. rWooddisse, T. } St. Michael's, Anstye, Cuckfield  
 1960. AWooddisse, Mrs. T. }

1935. rWoodward, Miss K. M., 8 Campden Grove, Kensington, W.8  
 1962. Wooldridge, Miss J. A., 15 Granville Road, Hove  
 1959. Woolcombe, D. L. }  
 1960. aWoolcombe, Mrs. D. L. } 52 Palmeira Avenue, Hove  
 1960. Wootton, F. J., Spring Cottage, Westham, Pevensey  
 1952. Worsell, I. J., Seven Sisters, Birling Gap, Eastbourne  
 1943. Wright, F., Oak Cottage, Peasmarsh  
 1949.\*rWright, F. S., 27 Stanford Avenue, Brighton  
 1950. Wright, J. A., c/o Bank of West Africa, Kano, Northern Nigeria  
 1961. Wright, P. J., 2 Cider House Walk, East Hoathly, Lewes  
 1960. Wyldbore-Smith, Mrs. R., Scaynes Hill House, Haywards Heath  
 1956. Wyndham, J. E. R., Petworth House
1953. rYates, J., 9 Woodhouse Road, Hove  
 1961. rYates, J. O., 4 Pine Road, Chandlers Ford, Hants.  
 1950. rYeoman, Mrs., 21 Cumberland Place, Harton Downhill, South Shields,  
 Co. Durham  
 1946. Yetts, Miss E. W., Granborough, The Goffs, Eastbourne  
 1957. Yetts, Mrs., 6 Compton Place Road, Eastbourne  
 1924. Youard, The Very Rev. W. W., 4 East Court Villas, Cranston Road,  
 East Grinstead  
 1959. Young, Miss A. M., The Old Farm House, Glynde, Lewes  
 1943. Young, G., Meadow Cottage, Hoe Lane, Flansham, Bognor  
 1961. Young, Mrs. H. M., Old Walls, 2a Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge  
 Wells  
 1961. Young, Miss K. R., Merlewood, Mayfield

## Honorary Members

1956. Ade, Mrs., Applegate, Wilmington  
 1950. Chance, Sir Roger, Baronet, 9 Eaton Square, S.W.1  
 1936. Clark, Professor J. G. D., F.B.A., F.S.A., 19 Wilberforce Road, Cambridge  
 1900. Hassell, R. E., Tanners Manor, Horam  
 1951. Pyddoke, E., F.S.A., 15 Knole Road, Sevenoaks, Kent  
 1921. Ridley, Mrs., The Manor House, West Hoathly  
 1949. Smith, M. G., 3 Bank Buildings, Haywards Heath  
 1961. Stuart, Mrs., The Oaks, Landford, Salisbury, Wilts.  
 1956. Turner, Mrs., 5 Prince Charles Road, Malling, Lewes  
 1942. Williams, Mrs. F. R., Flat 1, 14 Grosvenor Road, Seaford

## PART II. LIBRARIES, UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS

1959. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
1951. Battersea Public Library, Battersea, S.W.11
1952. Bexley Public Library, Reference Library and Offices, 1 Townley Road, Bexleyheath, Kent
1897. Birmingham Public Libraries (Reference Dept.), The City Librarian, Ratcliff Place, Birmingham
1947. Birmingham University Library, Edmund Street, Birmingham
1939. Bishop Otter College, Chichester
1907. Bodleian Library, Oxford
1892. Brighton Public Library, Church Street, Brighton
1956. Brighton Training College, 8 Eastern Terrace, Brighton
1949. Bristol University Library, Bristol 8
1961. Bryn Mawr College Library, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
1943. California University Library, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.
1951. California University Library, Los Angeles 24, California, U.S.A.
1922. Cambridge University Library, Cambridge
1941. Cathedral Chapter Library, Canon W. K. Lowther-Clarke, 4 Vicar's Close, Chichester
1960. Chicago University Library, Chicago 37, Illinois, U.S.A.
1925. Chichester Diocesan Advisory Committee, Diocesan Church House, Hove
1928. Cleveland Public Library, 325 Superior Avenue, N.E. Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.
1901. Columbia University, New York 27, U.S.A.
1870. Congress Library, Washington, U.S.A. (c/o E. G. Allen & Son Ltd., 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2)
1958. Cornell University Library, Ithica, New York (c/o E. G. Allen & Son Ltd., 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2)
1934. County Grammar School for Boys, Lewes
1944. Croydon Public Libraries, Town Hall, Croydon
1940. Duke University Library, Durham, North Carolina, U.S.A.
1927. East Sussex County Library, Lewes
1897. Eastbourne Central Public Library, 24 Grand Parade, Eastbourne
1961. East Grinstead County Grammar School
1960. Edinburgh University Library, Old College, Edinburgh
1920. Glasgow University Library (c/o Jackson, Son & Co., 73 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2)
1953. Göttingen University, Prinzenstrasse 1, Göttingen, Germany
1863. Guildhall Library, The Librarian, London, E.C.2
1911. Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. (c/o E. G. Allen & Son Ltd., 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2)
1924. Haslemere Natural History Society, Hon. Sec., Miss Phyllis Bone, Educational Museum, Haslemere, Surrey
1930. Hastings Public Library, Brassey Institute, Hastings
1938. Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California, U.S.A.
1959. Holborn Public Library, 34/36 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

1925. Horsham Museum Society, The Curator, The Museum, Horsham  
 1897. Hove Public Library, Church Road, Hove  
 1934. Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, London, W.C.1
1910. John Rylands Library, Manchester
1938. Kent County Library, Springfield, Maidstone  
 1960. Kentucky University Libraries, Lexington 29, Kentucky, U.S.A.
1952. Leicester University Library, Leicester  
 1946. Lewes Fitzroy Memorial Free Library, Lewes  
 1949. Liverpool Reference Library, William Brown Street, Liverpool  
 1955. Liverpool University Library, Liverpool 2  
 1886. London Library, St. James's Square, S.W.1  
 1961. London Museum, Kensington Palace, London, W.8  
 1957. Lund University Library, Lund, Sweden
1932. Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.  
 1929. Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn, U.S.A.  
 1959. Missouri University Library, Columbia, Missouri, U.S.A.
1926. National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth  
 1943. National Museum of Wales, Cardiff
1903. New York Public Library (c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown Ltd., 77/79 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1)  
 1932. Newberry Library (c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown Ltd., 77/79 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1)
1952. Ohio State University Library, Columbia 10, Ohio, U.S.A.  
 1948. Ordnance Survey, Director of Establishment and Finance, Leatherhead Road, Chessington, Surrey
1960. Pennsylvania University (c/o George Harding's Bookshop Ltd., 106 Gt. Russell St., London, W.C.1)
1961. Queen's University Library, Belfast
1961. Romisch-Germische Kommission, Des Deutschen Archaologischen Instituts, Palmengartenstrafe 10-12, Frankfurt-a-M., Germany  
 1939. Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, W.1  
 1938. Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark  
 1911. Rye, the Corporation of
1949. Southampton Public Libraries, Central Library, Southampton
1929. South-Eastern Society of Architects, c/o C. Burns, 11 Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells  
 1961. Tennessee University Library, Knoxville, Tennessee, U.S.A.  
 1957. Tunbridge Wells Public Library, Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells
1958. University College Library, Gower Street, W.C.1  
 1961. University College of Sussex, Stanmer House, Brighton  
 1934. University of London Library, The Goldsmith's Librarian, Bloomsbury, W.C.1  
 1938. Utah Genealogical Society, Joseph Smith Memorial Buildings, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.
1944. Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, New York  
 1897. Victoria and Albert Museum Library, South Kensington, S.W.7



1947. Victoria Public Library, Swanston Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia  
1950. Virginia Historical Society, 428 North Boulevard, Richmond, 20,  
Virginia, U.S.A.  
1961. Virginia State Library, Serials Section, Richmond 19, Virginia, U.S.A.  
1946. West Sussex County Council (County Records Committee), County Hall,  
Chichester  
1927. West Sussex County Library, South Street, Chichester  
1896. *West Sussex Gazette*, Mitchell & Co. (Printers) Ltd., 53 High Street,  
Arundel  
1947. Westminster Public Libraries, St. Martin's Street, W.C.2  
1949. Wisconsin University Library, 816 State Street, Madison 6, Wisconsin,  
U.S.A.  
1897. Worthing Corporation Public Library  
1958. Worth Priory, Crawley  
1910. Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A. (c/o E. G. Allen  
& Son Ltd., 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2)  
1953. Zentralinstitute für Kunstgeschichte, Munich 2, Arcisstrasse 10



# Sussex Archaeological Society



## Report of the Council for the Year 1961

### ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

<i>Till 1962</i>	<i>Till 1963</i>	<i>Till 1964</i>
J. R. BOYDEN	G. P. BURSTOW, F.S.A.	G. S. BAGLEY
E. CECIL CURWEN, O.B.E., F.S.A.	ANTONY DALE, F.S.A.	Colonel A. H. BELL, D.S.O., O.B.E.
D. H. DE PASS	W. EMIL GODFREY, F.S.A.	E. R. BURDER
T. T. HARRIS	H. P. GRAHAM-VIVIAN, M.C., M.V.O.	GARTH CHRISTIAN
G. D. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.	G. A. HOLLEYMAN, F.S.A.	Miss E. J. COURTHOPE
The Venerable Archdeacon MASON	G. H. KENYON, F.S.A.	E. W. HOLDEN
Miss K. M. E. MURRAY, F.S.A.	Colonel T. SUTTON, O.B.E., F.S.A.	I. D. MARGARY, F.S.A. (Chairman)
L. F. SALZMAN, C.B.E., F.S.A.	E. A. WOOD, M.D.	R. T. MASON, F.S.A.

1. MEMBERSHIP. The figures for 1st January, 1961, and 1st January, 1962, are as follows:

	<i>Ordinary</i>	<i>Associate</i>	<i>Life</i>	<i>Honorary</i>	<i>Total</i>
1st January, 1961	1,118	132	84	9	1,343
1st January, 1962	1,175	155	86	9	1,425

These figures are remarkable in two ways, the increase during the year (82) and the total membership (1,425) are the highest ever recorded.

As in the previous year losses by death were comparatively few. Amongst these may be mentioned Sir Geoffrey Faber (1959), Dr. R. Ashleigh Glegg (1928), Walter H. Godfrey, C.B.E. (1918), the Rev. A. Haire (1913), A. M. Latter, Q.C. (1927), Humphrey C. Powell (1924), Harold G. Turner (1925) and A. B. T. Willson (1921).

A tribute to the outstanding services which Mr. Walter H. Godfrey had given to the Society over a period of 40 years has already appeared in *Sussex Notes and Queries*.

2. OFFICERS AND COUNCIL. There was no change in the officers of the Society, all those who had served in the previous year being re-elected.

At the Annual Meeting Mr. G. S. Bagley, of Rye, was elected to fill the casual vacancy caused by the resignation of Brigadier H. P. Gardham, C.B.E., and Mr. T. T. Harris, of Eastbourne, was elected in place of Mr. J. E. Wadey, who had also resigned. Mr. Harris has, during recent years, done much voluntary work at Barbican House.

3. MEETINGS. More detailed accounts of the meetings have appeared in *Sussex Notes and Queries*, but it remains to thank those who helped to make these meetings so successful. At the Annual Meeting on March 22nd, Dr. A. Baker gave a much appreciated illustrated lecture summing up her important researches into 12th Century *Sussex Wall Paintings*.

The Society is much indebted to the owners and tenants of the houses who generously allowed the visits, to the vicars who welcomed members to the churches and to the speakers who by their knowledge and enthusiasm revealed the many points of interest in the buildings or of the archaeological sites visited. On April 15th Mr. Antony Dale, F.S.A., described the main features of Kingston and Southwick Manors and Mr. W. Emil Godfrey, F.S.A., those of Kingston Buci Church. On May 13th Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin, C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A., welcomed members to Barton Manor and himself described the many points of architectural interest in this ancient grange of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The Archdeacon of Chichester dealt with the architectural history of Aldingbourne Church and some members visited the site of the mill.

Mr. J. L. Ward, of Salehurst, not only helped considerably in the arrangements for the Summer Meeting on June 14th at Bodiam and Robertsbridge but also acted as guide and lecturer at Robertsbridge Abbey and Salehurst Church. Mr. A. E. Simms, F.S.A., Inspector of Ancient Monuments, acted as guide at Bodiam Castle and Lt.-Col. Darrell-Hill, M.C., and Lt.-Col. C. H. Lemmon, D.S.O., described their recent excavations in the neighbourhood of Bodiam Castle.

On July 15th Mr. G. P. Burstow, F.S.A., conducted a party in a walk over The Caburn and the surrounding Downs to point out the many archaeological features of the area. Fortunately, the heavy rain of the morning ceased just in time to make the walk possible. On August 19th Mr. J. H. Money, F.S.A., explained his extensive excavations of the Mesolithic sites and Iron Age camp at High Rocks, Frant, and Mr. E. R. Burder led a visit to the site of the Mayfield Iron Works. On September 9th Mr. Antony Dale, F.S.A., explained the importance of New Buildings Place in the history of *Sussex country houses*, and Mr. W. Emil Godfrey, F.S.A., talked on the architecture of West Chiltington Church and its mediaeval wall paintings.

For the Autumn Meeting at Brighton Technical College on November 11th Mr. J. G. Hurst, F.S.A., reported on the present state of our knowledge of *Deserted Medieval Villages* with special

reference to his own excavation at Wharram, Yorkshire, and Mr. E. W. Holden's at Hangleton.

4. PUBLICATIONS. Volume 99 of the Collections reached members just after the end of the year. Mr. Francis Steer, F.S.A., the editor, in spite of rising costs, has produced a volume covering a wide range of subjects from prehistoric excavations to the bye-election for the County in 1741. It is pleasing to note among the authors a number of new names alongside those of such regular contributors as Mr. G. H. Kenyon, F.S.A., and Mr. L. F. Salzman, C.B.E., F.S.A. Under the editorship of Mr. G. D. Johnston, F.S.A., *Sussex Notes and Queries* continued its useful work of supplying members with a great variety of information about the county and the Society's activities.

5. MUSEUMS. The Museum Committee, now responsible for three major museums, Barbican House, Anne of Cleves House and Michelham Priory, and two smaller collections at Priest House and Wilmington Priory, can report excellent attendance at all these sites, with a considerable increase in the number of visitors to Barbican House and Wilmington Priory.

Our Curator inserted an advertisement in a local paper asking for gifts of costumes and clothing of historic interest. This resulted in a surprisingly large number of gifts and loans ranging from finely worked baby linen to elegant Regency dresses. This influx necessitated the purchase of a new display cabinet for Anne of Cleves House, and examples of these costumes are now on display both there and at Priest House, West Hoathly. We hope to increase exhibition space to enable more of this type of display to be shown, probably on a rota system, making interesting changes.

By presenting Barbican House Museum with an elegant mahogany and walnut coin cabinet to contain the Halland hoard of silver, Mr. Margary has added to his generosity in so substantially assisting in the purchase of this hoard.

The 18th century plough from Northease Farm, near Lewes, one of the earliest possessions of the Society, which for years has been on show in the Castle grounds, has been carefully reconditioned, but it may be necessary to move the plough permanently into the Museum. The Society is grateful to the Institute of Archaeology for its help in restoring parts of this ancient plough, and also for its help in repairing many pottery exhibits in the Museum for several years past.

The Earl of Rosse (the Chairman of a Committee dealing with Museums throughout England) inspected the two Lewes museums on August 4th and shewed great interest in the exhibits and general lay-out.

Among other interesting exhibits acquired during the year we acknowledge the deposit of two rare wooden fire-back moulds from

Ashburnham Place and also the very interesting Mortimore Collection of flint implements.

The transference of several pieces of tapestry from Anne of Cleves House, where they were not easily seen, to the fine display walls of Michelham Priory has proved a very successful move.

We again express our appreciation of the good work accomplished by our custodians at these various museums. Their genial welcome to visitors keeps the whole museum atmosphere alive and interesting, and of course the museums remain our greatest asset.

6. RESEARCH COMMITTEE. The Committee met on four occasions during the year—January 18th, April 26th, September 27th and November 29th.

Reports were received of many excavations in the county, including the following:

A Middle Bronze Age barrow at Folkington, The Money Mound at Handcross, Iron Age sites at Balcombe Quarry, Glynde, and High Rocks, Tunbridge Wells, a Romano-British and Iron Age site on Harrow Hill, Roman Chichester, the Roman Villa at Fishbourne, a Romano-British well at Muntham, a Romano-British site at Bodiam, a medieval site at Tarring and a 17th-century pottery kiln at Graffham.

Many small chance finds were also recorded, while other business included reports of the formation of a Museum Correspondence Corps at Worthing for recording archaeological material, a survey of lynchets in West Sussex, and plans for watching the cutting of the gas main trench between Portslade and Eastbourne for ancient material.

A bound and indexed copy of the Committee's Minutes (Nos. 1-60 1947-1960) has been placed in the Society Library at Barbican House.

Mr. S. Beckensall has been asked to represent Mid-Sussex on the Committee.

7. MUNIMENT ROOM. Every year the Barbican is declared to be full and every year it receives further large consignments of records, which, after initial dismay, are housed quite comfortably. This perennially pessimistic estimate of the Tower's capacity is at its lowest on the arrival of a large number of deeds in a state of disarray and wrapped in the dust of ages. In this state they spread and spill and their eventual satisfactory disposal after cleaning and parcelling or boxing can only be foreseen by an optimist. In the end there is always room with some to spare and fortunately there is still space for more shelving which will ease the situation for several years to come.

The most important accession of the year was the Court Books of Keymer, Atlingworth and Brighton manors, together with the Vestry Minute Books of Brighton Parish from 1789 to 1866 and

many other parish papers, including plans. These have been kindly loaned by Messrs. Howlett and Clarke, solicitors, of Brighton.

Calendarising is nearly completed of the large collection of the deeds of the Newnham and Shelley families whose estates were built up mainly in Maresfield, Fletching and Rotherfield during the 18th and early 19th centuries.

8. FISHBOURNE EXCAVATIONS. The Chichester Excavation Committee, with the generous permission of the owner of the land, Mr. Ledger, carried out a most thrilling excavation under the very able direction of Mr. Barry Cunliffe, of Cambridge University. This year's work uncovered traces of a Claudian timber building, which it is hoped to explore more fully in another season's work. The most important and surprising finds of this year's work came from the courtyards and rooms of a magnificent Roman villa, clearly dated to the years immediately following A.D. 75. So far the rooms excavated have yielded remains of 10 mosaic pavements, eight of which are certainly earlier than any other Roman mosaics found in Britain. Not only are these pavements mostly in very good condition but they are of Italian rather than provincial type. Moreover, the first courtyard and peristyle uncovered also points to Italian and Southern French influence. The extent of the villa is not yet known, and many of the rooms around the first courtyard with its peristyle remain to be excavated. Besides the impressive mosaics there were a number of finds of architectural importance. In the second century the building was considerably altered.

Arrangements have been made for another season's work in the summer of 1962 when the Society plans to visit the site. It is hoped that it may be possible to retain some, at least, of its features *in situ*.

#### 9. PROTECTION OF ANTIQUITIES

CASTLE PRECINCTS, LEWES. The Council has intimated to the East Sussex County Council that it would object to the provision of a car park in the garden of Castlegate House for the use of members and officials of the County Council as such a development would be altogether contrary to the planning policy for Castle Precincts adopted by that County Council itself and endorsed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The matter is still under discussion.

FITTLEWORTH BRIDGES. Representations were made to the West Sussex County Council against the proposal to widen the two ancient bridges over the river Rother at the south end of Fittleworth, both of which are scheduled as Ancient Monuments. As an alternative it was suggested that a new bridge might be built to the east of the old bridges to carry all southward-bound traffic. Notwithstanding strong local opposition the County Council has refused to abandon or vary its proposals. Unfortunately in this case the Department of Ancient Monuments had accepted the scheme at an early stage without consulting the Society.

**BISHOPSTONE.** A member of the Society drew the attention of the Council to the risk that, as a result of provisional planning permission given by the Seaford Urban District Council some time ago, a large area of the Downs on both sides of Bishopstone might be developed as a building estate. This would have resulted in many buildings on the skyline; and also probably in the destruction of seven known barrows on Rookery Hill.

The Council on behalf of the Society supported the strong representations made to the East Sussex County Council by many other bodies urging reconsideration of the matter. As a result a compromise has been arrived at which, although not entirely satisfactory, will prevent building on a considerable part of the area involved, including the summit of Rookery Hill, where the barrows are situated.

**ALDINGBOURNE MOUND.** The Council took part in the discussion as to the future of this ancient mound. Ultimately it was agreed that the mound should be levelled, but that an opportunity should be given to a representative of the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments to watch the demolition and record anything of interest.

**PELHAM ARMS, LEWES, and 23 HIGH STREET, LEWES.** In these cases the Council has urged upon the Lewes Corporation the importance of preserving these buildings as features of Lewes High Street. The Friends of Lewes are promoting a scheme which it is hoped will save the front portion of the Pelham Arms. The future of No. 23 High Street has not been decided.

10. **FINANCE.** As will be seen from the attached account of Receipts and Payments, the balance at the end of the year was less than that brought forward, but on the other hand the reserve for future Volumes has been increased by a much larger amount. The result of the year's working may therefore be regarded as quite satisfactory.

Volume 100 is due for publication in 1962 and the Council proposes that it should be a special one to mark the centenary of Sussex Archaeological Collections. It has set aside £1,000 to meet the cost, and has also issued a special appeal to Libraries and other institutional members which has met with a very encouraging response.

The great event of the past year, however, and one which has no parallel in the history of the Society, was the receipt during December of a donation of £15,000 from Mr. I. D. Margary, the Chairman of the Council, the income of which is to be used for such purposes as the Council may from time to time decide. As members are aware Mr. Margary has for many years been most generous in his support of the Society and this magnificent gift will add greatly to the gratitude which all members must feel to him. It will indeed largely transform the financial aspect of the Society's affairs. At no time since it was founded 115 years ago has the



Society been without anxiety as to its finances; and at times the position has been serious. Now, thanks to Mr. Margary's generosity, the task of the Council in providing funds will be greatly eased.

It may be added that since the end of the year the amount has been invested in dated trustee securities which will provide an income of just under £950 a year.

## AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

### Battle and District Historical Society

During the year the Society suffered serious loss by the death of Mr. R. H. D'Elboux, M.C., F.S.A. Mr. D'Elboux was one of the founder members of the Committee in 1950, was later a Vice-President and recently was made a Life Member, *Honoris Causa*. Winter lectures in 1960/61 included "Natural History and Archaeology of Malaya," by Mr. A. W. F. Tweedie; "Unknown Westminster Abbey," by Mr. Rupert Gunnis, F.S.A.; two lectures by Mr. G. P. Burstow, F.S.A., on "A Trip to Greece" and "Excavations at Ranscombe"; Miss Margery Wiener on "French Exiles, 1789-1815"; Mr. Ian Anstruther on "The Lambs of Beauport," and Mr. J. G. Hurst, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, on "Lost Medieval Villages." During the summer, visits were paid to Smallhythe Place and Tenterden Church; Cranbrook, Church and Old Cloth Hall and Hawkhurst Parish Church; Goodwood House and Boxgrove Priory; Sheffield Park Gardens and Fletching Church; Quebec House and Squerry's Court, Westerham, and finally to Southover Church and Grange, St. Pancras Priory and Anne of Cleves House. Further excavations at Bodiam were conducted by Colonel Darrell Hill and Mr. V. Oliver on the site of the Roman road running through the parish, on a moated site near the Kent Ditch, believed to be that of the first De Bodeham Manor house and also at earthworks near Court Lodge. During the past year the Society has been represented on a Provisional Committee, which on 18th October, 1961, in the Library of Battle Abbey, was constituted the "1966 Celebrations Council," charged with the provision of a worthy commemoration of the Ninth Centenary of the Battle of Hastings. Three members of the Society will serve on this new body and the Chairman was appointed to the Executive Committee.

### Brighton and Hove Archæological Society

GLYNDE EXCAVATIONS, 1961. From August 14th to 26th, a team of volunteers under the direction of Mr. G. P. Burstow and Mr. N. E. S. Norris carried out a partial excavation of an Iron Age enclosure on the isolated hill south-east of Glynde Railway Station.

The purpose of our Society's excavations was to strip as large an area as possible over the ditch and the area inside it so as to recover information from the ground near the quarry which would be lost in the near future. A cutting with an area of about 3,000 square feet was therefore made and the ditch cleared out over a length of 24ft. The ditch was found to be 4ft. 6in. deep at the present time. No remains of the rampart had survived as the hill had been ploughed for centuries and the ground had become levelled on the surface. Pottery from the filling was of two periods, the upper being of the South-Eastern "B" type (50 B.C.-50 A.D.) including bowls with "eye-brow" pattern decoration and footring bases. The lower filling contained slightly earlier pottery of the Iron Age "AB" period. Trial excavations in the adjoining field indicated the presence of a gateway into the enclosure. This it is hoped to uncover next year.

Within the earthwork a series of large grain storage pits were found containing domestic refuse such as pottery, animal bones, pieces of sawn antler tines, quern fragments, etc. Several spindle whorls were also found.

THE MOATED SITE, STREATHAM MANOR, HENFIELD. With the uncovering of a small circular footing at the West end Mr. A. Barr-Hamilton has completed the excavation of the northern range of foundations (Building "A").

Next, a trial cutting (6), made across a slight ridge in the west central area, produced an oval hearth of slabs of Petworth marble and a wealth of potsherds of thirteenth and fourteenth century date.

Work was then concentrated upon the southern half of the site.

The moat was examined and was found to have been some 20ft. wide and 4ft. 6in. deep, in the centre, at the time of the destruction of Building "D."

A further small area has been stripped in Rocky Clump. Another section of the Stanmer Boundary ditch was uncovered, which, when originally cut, had all but destroyed a burial. The burial appeared to be that of an adult.

## Eastbourne Association of Sussex Folk

This association continues to thrive, fifty new members have joined during 1961, and at the close our numbers were about 300. Their desire "To know Sussex better" also shows no sign of abatement. Besides a social, indoor meetings, generally with about 100 present, included illustrated Talks on Hastings and Chichester, the first by Mr. W. H. Dyer, once the Publicity Officer for Hastings, the other by Mr. Eric Banks, Town Clerk of Chichester. In the Autumn, besides the Harvest Home—always a great success, with the Mayor and Mayoress present—a member, Mr. S. M. Thorpe, gave a talk on "Sussex Folklore" together with records that he had taken of old Country People; whilst in December "nine carols and nine

Sussex Stories" the first by the choir, the stories by different members. There was also a shortened version of the Mummings Play. The Annual General Meeting was followed by an open Quiz when members shared their knowledge of Old Eastbourne and Sussex. Outdoor events, generally needing three coaches, were to Rottingdean and Ovingdean; The Bluebell Line; Hastings; Allwoods' Wivelsfield Nurseries; Bolney; Hurstpierpoint and the Devil's Dyke. In July we visited Warnham Church, and the Cokeler's old place of Worship, the Horsham Old Chapel, the West Grinstead Roman Catholic Community with its old Priest's "Hole" and the Blue Idol—the Quakers' Meeting Place at Coolham. For the whole day excursion we went to the North-west corner of Sussex: Pulborough, Lurgashall and Fernhurst at the foot of Blackdown, Shulbred Priory and Linchmere Church. In August we explored the ports of Newhaven and Shoreham and the Devil's Dyke.

## Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeological Society

The Society holds two lecture-meetings each month during the winter, the subjects being divided as evenly as possible between natural history and archaeology or history. Nearly half the lectures are given by members. In the summer a series of rambles are taken to places of natural or historical interest. A small group, led by Mr. W. Jewson, are excavating a round barrow near Jevington, partly in order to give some beginners training in methods of controlled digging.

## Old Hastings Preservation Society

This, the ninth year in the life of the O.H.P.S., has been one of hard but successful work. The A.G.M. was held at the Town Hall on 28th March under the presidency of the Mayor, and the Chairman, Mr. P. W. Cole, R.B.A., explained the work of an amenity society, an amenity being nothing more or less than something which contributed to the delight of the inhabitants or visitors of a town. Our society is concerned in preserving, improving and creating amenities in Hastings, particularly in the area of the historic Old Town.

The first example of this year's work is in the restoration of Joseph Kay's masterpiece of Regency building, Pelham Crescent, 8 more facades having been completed in the year; 10 out of the 16 facades, after years of neglect, have now been restored, and the public can see a substantial part of the Crescent as it ought to look. Donations are still urgently wanted to complete this great restoration, which will cost some £20,000.

**BREEDS PLACE.** We have continued to impress on the Corporation the need for preserving the fine and characteristic facade of this

group of buildings, which is really a continuation of Pelham Crescent. The site has been sold for development.

**WELLINGTON SQUARE.** The Chairman of the O.H.P.S. presided at the successful protest meeting which forced the Council to revise their insensitive proposal for a traffic route through this unique Regency square.

**DRAPER'S MILL, SILVERHILL.** A letter from the Society to the press, offering support to any scheme which would ensure the preservation of this interesting landmark, brought only two replies; it seems that the mill will now be demolished for lack of funds.

**HIGH STREET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.** Following the lead given by the Civic Trust in their scheme at Norwich, the Society has inaugurated a plan for improving the historic High Street, by which traders are being asked to brighten up the appearance of their houses as part of a unified scheme.

**THE FISHERMEN'S MUSEUM.** This has been a great attraction to visitors, enclosing the last of the Hastings luggers, and contributions to the collecting barrel have helped the Society not only to maintain the museum entirely from its own resources, but also to give much needed aid to the historic Net Shops on the beach. Five of these were burnt down in a disastrous fire in June and two more blown down by gales. A Restoration Fund was opened and over £1,000 has been raised to preserve and restore these unique relics from Elizabethan times, which are such a delight to artists and still serve a useful purpose for our fishermen.

**DEVELOPMENT IN THE OLD TOWN.** The preservation of the character of the Old Town is the chief aim of the Society, and the most important asset it has is consultation with the Corporation over any new development which involves a change to the buildings or land that make up this historic area. The advice of the Society is readily given and has been of great value in preventing unsightly development and encouraging those that will be an asset to the town.

**SOCIAL.** Visits have been made to Michelham Priory (where affiliation to the Sussex Archaeological Society was a great advantage), Acrise Court and Glynde Place. A most successful Bazaar was held early in the year, and a Garden Party in September, at Tilekiln, the lovely house of Mr. P. W. Cole, R.B.A. There have been a series of Lectures on the History of Hastings by Mr. J. M. Baines, Curator of the Hastings Museum, and a Concert at the Stables Theatre by the excellent Tudor Singers.

Membership is at the record figure of 754.

## Northiam and District Historical and Literary Society

The membership at the end of the year was 112.

The following lectures were given during the year: "The Bayeux Tapestry," by Mr. F. Geary; "The Barons' War and the

Battle of Lewes," by Miss B. H. N. Geary; "Hastings in 1605," by Mr. J. Manwaring Baines; "Medicine through the ages," by Dr. W. Ealand; "H. G. Wells," by Mr. G. M. Byrne; "Sussex before the Railways," by Mr. W. H. Dyer; "Unknown Westminster Abbey," by Mr. Rupert Gunnis; "The Five Elizabeths," by Mr. R. Pugh; "The History of Surnames," by Miss M. Vinall; "Chaucer," by Miss B. H. N. Geary.

Visits were paid during the Summer to The Inns of Court and the Public Record Office; Mereworth Castle; Lullingston Castle.

The Annual Dinner, which was attended by 40 members, was held at the Rother Valley Hotel on October 30th, 1961, after which Miss W. L. Davis, B.A., showed some excellent coloured slides of scenes in Egypt taken by her on her recent visit there.

## Worthing Archæological Society

Mr. G. P. Burstow, B.A., F.S.A., has succeeded Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, O.B.E., F.S.A., as President, and the membership figures of over 400 are very satisfactory.

Six excursions were held, including one to the Fishbourne excavations and in addition a walk was arranged to excavation sites in the near neighbourhood.

The winter session opened with the Annual Supper and in November the first of the John Pull Memorial lectures was held. The speaker on this occasion was Mr. Norman Cook, B.A., F.S.A., F.M.A., Keeper of the Guildhall Museum. The President gave his address in January and other speakers have been Dr. H. Ratcliffe-Densham, Lieut.-Col. F. W. Dines, and Mr. G. A. Holleyman. Both the excursions and lectures have been exceptionally well attended.

One major and one trial excavation were undertaken by the Assistant Curator of the Worthing Museum, Mr. Kenneth James Barton, during 1961. The first comprised an excavation in the village of Tarring with the intent of exploring the archæology of Tarring. Trial trenches were dug on seven different sites off the High Street of the village, three of which produced levels of archæological importance, the most important of these being the discovery of a building under the orchard in the Vicarage garden. This building, of which half has so far been excavated, has a date range from the 13th century to circa 1515. It was rebuilt once and altered and has been used for the smelting of lead, possibly to make leaden ornaments. Another find was a well and a large quantity of leather and ceramic materials, which also has a date circa 1515. The minor excavation was a trial on a site (discovered by aerial photography at National Grid reference 128079), which appears to be a Romano/British native farmstead of the 2nd century A.D.

# THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY—ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS 1961

RECEIPTS				PAYMENTS							
		1961		1960				1961		1960	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Credit Balance at Barclays Bank at 1st January .. .. .		170	0 2	25	10 2	Subscriptions to Kindred Societies .. .. .		27	7 0	26	7 0
Reserve for Volumes on Deposit at Barclays Bank .. .. .		1,130	15 8	436	10 1	Library and Museum Payments .. .. .		42	19 2	96	16 11
Subscriptions—		£ s. d.				Muniment Room Payments .. .. .		55	2 0		
Life Members .. .. .		50	0 0			Printing and Stationery .. .. .		134	11 10	196	10 3
Entrance Fees .. .. .		42	10 0			Salaries .. .. .		997	0 0	1,025	8 5
Annual Subscriptions .. .. .		1,944	7 9			Postages .. .. .		123	3 4	105	13 3
		2,036 17 9		2,004 6 7		Telephone .. .. .		28	0 4	24	13 7
Voluntary Contributions .. .. .		98	19 11	91	5 0	<i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> .. .. .		170	10 0	182	9 6
Interest on £250 3¼% War Stock (Garraway Rice Bequest)		8	15 0	8	15 0	Expenses of Meetings .. .. .		232	8 2	194	1 11
Sale of Volumes .. .. .		22	14 2	44	12 0	Volume 97 .. .. .		—		680	10 3
Sale of <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> .. .. .		3	5 0	6	8 7	" 98 .. .. .		827	3 1	4	15 0
Sale of Tickets for Meetings .. .. .		216	13 3	166	17 11	" 99 (Indexing) .. .. .		5	19 3		
Interest on General Reserve Fund (See Note) .. .. .		51	18 0	51	18 0	General Index to Volumes 76-100 (Indexing charge on account)		44	12 11		
Balance of L. F. Salzman Jubilee Fund (for Volume 98) ..		—		406	10 4	Excavations at Michelham Priory .. .. .		—		314	4 0
Grant by C.B.A. for Volume 98 .. .. .		120	0 0			Donations to Excavations elsewhere .. .. .		43	2 0	10	10 0
Volume 100—Special Contributions .. .. .		80	4 2			Purchase of Halland Park Coin Hoard .. .. .		—		500	0 0
Interest on Deposit Account .. .. .		47	5 3	30	15 8	Travelling Expenses and Petrol .. .. .		47	9 0	28	16 0
Index Sinking Fund .. .. .		—		400	0 0	Miscellaneous .. .. .		1	13 6	72	2 5
Contribution by Sussex Archaeological Trust .. .. .		250	0 0	250	0 0	Credit Balance at Barclays Bank on 31st December		69	17 2	170	0 2
Donations .. .. .		1	10 0	2	10 6	Reserve on Deposit at Bank for Volumes 99-100 and Index of Volumes 76-100 .. .. .		1,446	0 1	1,130	15 8
Donation by Mr. I. D. Margary towards Purchase of Halland Park Farm Hoard .. .. .		—		309	0 0	Cash in hand .. .. .		—		9	0 0
Grant by Victoria and Albert Museum towards Purchase of ditto .. .. .		—		200	0 0						
Donation by Mr. I. D. Margary for coin case for Halland Coin Hoard .. .. .		9	0 0								
Withdrawn from Deposit Account re Excavations at Michelham Priory .. .. .		—		314	4 0						
Miscellaneous .. .. .		49	0 6	23	10 6						
		£4,296 18 10		£4,772 14 4				£4,296 18 10		£4,772 14 4	

NOTE 1. (a) On December 31st, 1961, the General Reserve Fund consisted of:

		£ s. d.	
£1,000 4% Consolidated Stock (at cost) .. .. .		988	19 4
Deposit at Trustee Savings Bank .. .. .		1 2	
£326 16s. 7d. 3¼% War Stock (at cost) .. .. .		231	10 0
		£1,220 10 6	

(b) During the year 1961 income received amounted to £51 18s. 0d., which was carried to current account.

NOTE 2. Loan to Trust: Prior to December, 1952, the Society had advanced certain monies to the Sussex Archaeological Trust as a loan without interest, of which a balance of £1,000 remains owing.

NOTE 3. The sum of £462 2s. 5d. balance of the Michelham Priory Excavation Fund is on deposit at the Bank. This includes £16 17s. 3d. interest.

NOTE 4. On 31st December, 1961, Mr. Margary's donation of £15,000 was on deposit at the Bank, with interest amounting to £18 1s. 7d.

*I have checked the above account with the books and papers and I certify it to be correct in accordance therewith.*

19th February, 1962.

S. E. GRAVES, Chartered Accountant.  
7 Pavilion Parade, Brighton.

## SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

## Annual Report, 1961

1. PROPERTIES GENERALLY. The number of visitors to the properties which are administered by the Trust on behalf of the Society was as follows:

	1960	1961
Lewes Castle and Barbican House ..	20,746	21,239
Anne of Cleves House, Lewes .. ..	6,159	6,123
Wilmington Priory .. ..	1,801	2,248
Priest House, West Hoathly .. ..	1,266	1,443
Michelham Priory .. ..	27,002	24,198

2. WILMINGTON PRIORY. Early in the year the Council was faced with the necessity of spending a large sum if the remains of the Priory were to be preserved. After long and careful consideration it was decided that it was the duty of the Trust and the Society to make every effort to safeguard the important parts of the building. The Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments at the Ministry of Works was approached and expressed the view that the southern facade of the Hall was of exceptional architectural interest, the preservation of which was a matter of real importance. Moreover, the Ministry made a grant of £500 towards the cost. An appeal was issued to members of the Society which brought in £774 18s. 3d. and a further sum of £93 17s. 5d. payable under covenants. It was also decided to use Miss Cooper's legacy of £900 which had been held in reserve for some years. The main portion of the work required was carried out during the year and fortunately the actual cost was less than the estimate so that the call on the Trust's general fund will not be large. A certain amount of work on the less important parts of the Priory remains to be done, but this has been deferred until further funds are available.

A new custodian has been appointed who has done much under difficult circumstances to improve the condition of the grounds and attract additional visitors.

3. MICHELHAM PRIORY. The Management Committee reports as follows:

The Priory was open to the public from 1st April until 15th October, and during this period 24,198 persons paid for admission to the grounds, of whom 18,010 (about 75 p.c.) also paid for admission to the house. These numbers show a reduction as compared with the previous year, but in all the circumstances this was not surprising. The number of meals served in the Restaurant was 16,714 as against 17,230 in 1960. These figures show that a large proportion of the visitors avail themselves of the restaurant facilities.

In April and May a series of lectures was organized which proved a great success. Cordial thanks are due to the lecturers for giving their services, which were much appreciated by the large audiences.

In July two open-air performances of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" were given by the Eastbourne Shakespeare Society and these also attracted large and appreciative audiences. The proceeds of these performances were divided equally between the Sussex Historic Churches Trust and the Wilmington Priory Fund.

Another special event was an exhibition of pictures by members of the Art Club which has been formed in connection with the Priory.

The general arrangements for showing visitors over the house were on the same lines as in previous years, but many more people were allowed to see the first floor of the Refectory wing. The arrangements at the Gatehouse were improved, and the walls of the upper floors were hung with rubbings of monumental brasses. These proved of considerable interest to visitors.

No further excavation was undertaken: but the plan based on the work done previously was completed and a copy is displayed in the Undercroft. The plan will also be reproduced in the new guide which will be on sale early in the new season.

Unfortunately the financial results were less satisfactory than in the previous year, when the takings practically equalled running expenses. In 1961, however, the diminution in the number of visitors, the fact that not so much voluntary help was available and the increase in expenses especially in connection with transport and cleaning resulted in a heavy deficit which has to be met out of the income of the endowment fund. Drastic steps are being taken to cut down the expenses and it is hoped during next season, provided there is no further fall in the takings, to reduce the call on the endowment fund to a comparatively low figure.

It was a source of great grief to all connected with the Priory that Mrs. Hotblack's long illness prevented her playing the enthusiastic and inspiring part in the arrangements which had contributed so much to the success achieved in other years. It will be welcome news that she hopes during 1962 to resume some of her activities although she will have to limit the amount of work she can undertake. In the meantime her interest in the Priory and her anxiety for its success are unabated.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Mrs. Sutherland and her family, to Lieutenant-Commander G. W. R. Harrison, to Miss Hewitt and to many others for their work at the Priory.

The Priory will re-open on Easter Saturday, 21st April.

4. THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND. During the year a take-over bid was received for a substantial holding of shares in the



Brussels Steamship Company which had formed part of the estate of the late Sir Charles Thomas-Stanford. After taking advice it was decided to accept the offer. The proceeds have been re-invested in Trustee securities which will produce approximately the same income.

5. COVENANTS. Some months before his death Mr. Walter H. Godfrey asked the Trust to accept a covenant to secure the preservation of the front of No. 203 High Street, Lewes, which he was about to sell. The negotiations for the sale had not been completed before Mr. Godfrey died, but the arrangements in regard to the covenant by the Purchasers are now being carried out.

Covenants in regard to other properties in Lewes High Street are in contemplation.

THE SUSSEX

Balance  
as at 31st

1960	£		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		QUALIFYING SUBSCRIPTIONS AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS to 31st December, 1960 .. .. .	1,178	19	3			
1,179		Add Subscriptions and Contributions received during the year .. .. .	60	18	0	1,239	17	3
		TRUST AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS						
		Thomas Stanford .. .. .	11,579	11	6			
		Priest House .. .. .	200	0	0			
		Holtye Roman Road .. .. .	300	0	0			
		Ardingly Village Sign .. .. .	100	0	0			
10,444		Miss M. H. Cooper's Legacy .. .. .	-	-	-	12,179	11	6
		LEGH MANOR .. .. .	2,624	12	2			
2,085		Less Amount expended .. .. .	539	12	2	2,085	0	0
		SOUTHWICK ROMAN VILLA						
596		Balance of Proceeds of Sales .. .. .	595	12	6			
		Less Deficiency of Income at 31st December, 1960 .. .. .	32	12	1			
			563	0	5			
		Add Deposit interest to date of realisation .. .. .	4	19	2			
		Balance authorised by the Charity Commissioners to be used to reoup expenditure on Oldlands Mill, Keymer	567	19	7			
1,000		Loan—Sussex Archaeological Society .. .. .				1,000	0	0
		INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS as per summary attached						
11,339		Credit Balances .. .. .				11,809	15	8
1,161		SUNDRY CREDITORS .. .. .				1,137	6	5

£27,804

£29,451 10 10

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST  
(An Association not for Profit incorporated under the Companies Act)

I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of my audit. In my opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Trust so far as appears from my examination of those books. I have examined the above Balance Sheet and accompanying summaries of the Income and Expenditure Accounts and these are in agreement with the books of account.

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST

Sheet

December, 1961

1960	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		EXPENDITURE ON PROPERTIES to 31st December,								
		1960			15,966	2	5			
		Add Cost of Repairs to Wilmington Priory			2,721	5	0			
					18,687	7	5			
		Less Endowment Fund and Specific Donations								
		Lewes Castle Repair Fund	3,472	1 11						
		Anne of Cleves Extension Fund	2,361	15 0						
		Transfer from Southwick Roman Villa Account for Oldlands Mill	3,465	0 0						
		Wilmington Priory Repair Fund (including Miss M. H. Cooper's Legacy of £900)	567	19 7						
			2,213	4 11						
					12,080	1	5			
6,667								6,607	6	0
		TRUST AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS—Investments								
		Thomas Stanford	11,579	11 6						
		Priest House	200	0 0						
		Holtze Roman Road	300	0 0						
		Ardingly Village Sign	100	0 0						
		Miss Cooper's Legacy	-	- -						
		(Note.—Market Value at 31st December, 1961—£11,416)								
10,441					12,179	11	6			
		INVESTMENTS RE LEGH MANOR								
		Loans on Mortgage	2,085	0 0						
		£200 4½% Defence Bonds	200	0 0						
		Deposit in Trustee Savings Bank	334	13 5						
2,599					2,619	13	5			
596		SOUTHWICK ROMAN VILLA—Deposit in Trustee Savings Bank								
1,200		MICHELHAM PRIORY—Deposit in Barclays Bank Ltd.			500	0	0			
		INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS								
		as per summary attached								
3,827		Debit Balances	5,073	14 9						
1,224		Deficit on General Fund	1,359	10 11						
					6,433	5	8			
724		SUNDRY DEBTORS			161	8	4			
526		CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND			950	5	11			
£27,804					£29,451	10	10			

No figures are inserted in the above Balance Sheet in respect of various properties which the Trust has received by way of gift.

Subject to this remark, in my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given me, the said Balance Sheet gives the information required by the Companies Act 1948 and gives a true and fair view of the Trust's affairs as at 31st December, 1961, and the Income and Expenditure Accounts give a true and fair view of the income and expenditure for the year ended on that date.

S. E. GRAVES, *Chartered Accountant.*

7 Pavilion Parade, Brighton.  
19th February, 1961.

## Summary of Income and for the year ended

CREDIT ACCOUNTS	<i>Thomas Stanford Trust Fund</i>		<i>Legh Manor Cuckfield General Fund</i>		<i>Legh Manor Cuckfield Endowment Fund</i>		<i>Bull House, Lewes</i>	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Income for the year ..	695	11 4	626	13 10	207	6 9	140	0 0
<i>Less Expenditure</i> ..	661	9 0	569	13 2	271	2 5	137	9 1
	27	0 0	15	5 0	41	8 9	19	15 9
	27	0 0	2,144	3 6	140	9 4	43	9 6
Surplus for the year ..	668	11 4	611	8 10	165	18 0	120	4 3
	634	9 0			130	13 1	93	19 7
Deficit for the year ..								
Balance at 31st Dec., 1960	3,582	8 4	1,574	10 4	144	15 5	2,132	0 3
	2,947	19 4	4,411	10 9	14	2 4	2,038	0 8
Balance at 31st Dec., 1961	4,250	19 8	3,448	9 3	310	13 5	2,252	4 6
	3,582	8 4	2,837	0 5	144	15 5	2,132	0 3

DEBIT ACCOUNTS	<i>Anne of Cleves House, Lewes</i>		<i>Wilmington Priory</i>		<i>Priest House, West Hoathly</i>		<i>Long Man of Wilmington</i>	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Expenditure for the year ..	639	18 0	195	7 9	139	13 1		
<i>Less Income</i> ..	769	17 10	110	19 3	109	4 9	234	8 3
	276	16 0	110	15 3	54	8 6		
	272	11 7	91	4 3	49	2 0		
Deficit for the year ..	363	2 0	84	12 6	85	4 7		
	497	6 3	19	15 0	60	2 9	234	8 3
Surplus for the year ..								
Balance at 31st Dec., 1960	2,193	7 8	968	10 5	491	11 1	141	3 4
	1,696	1 5	948	15 5	431	8 4	93	4 11
Balance at 31st Dec., 1961	2,556	9 8	1,053	2 11	576	15 8	141	3 4
	2,193	7 8	968	10 5	491	11 1	141	3 4

# Expenditure Accounts

## 31st December, 1961

<i>Holtys Roman Road</i>	<i>Ardingly Village Sign</i>	<i>Pigeon House, Angmering</i>	<i>Sussex Photographic and Record Survey</i>	<i>Oldlands Mill</i>	<i>Summary</i>
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
11 4 0	3 15 2	118 0 0	16 0	25 0 0	1,828 7 1
11 4 0	3 15 2	120 0 0	16 0	25 0 0	1,800 8 10
4 2 5	1 0	68 12 5		1 4 11	177 10 3
4 2 5	1 0	29 9 9		201 4 11	2,590 0 5
7 1 7	3 14 2	49 7 7	16 0	23 15 1	1,650 16 10
7 1 7	3 14 2	90 10 3	16 0		961 3 8
99 6 4	49 8 4	1,258 11 10	14 11 6	176 4 11	1,750 15 3
92 4 9	45 14 2	1,168 1 7	13 15 6	40 16 5	10,158 18 10
				217 1 4	10,948 10 5
106 7 11	53 2 6	1,307 19 5	15 7 6	64 11 6	11,809 15 8
99 6 4	49 8 4	1,258 11 10	14 11 6	40 16 5	10,158 18 10

<i>Lewes Castle and Barbican House</i>	<i>Michelham Priory</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>General Fund</i>
1,267 18 1	5,040 18 5	7,283 15 4	145 18 7
1,292 15 10	3,384 13 11	5,901 19 10	202 3 5
985 8 11	3,397 9 11	4,824 18 7	10 0 0
996 7 10	4,325 11 4	5,734 17 0	32 9 4
282 9 2	1,643 8 6	2,458 16 9	135 18 7
296 8 0		1,108 0 3	169 14 1
	940 17 5	940 17 5	
202 18 3	976 16 3	2,614 18 0	1,223 12 4
499 6 3	35 18 10	2,447 15 2	1,053 18 3
79 10 11	666 12 3	5,073 14 9	1,359 10 11
202 18 3	976 16 3	2,614 18 0	1,223 12 4

## Additions to the Library to July, 1962

1. Mr. G. D. JOHNSTON  
Iveagh v. Martin: 'Men of Bosham': Report. Pamphlet.
2. Rev. J. E. R. WILLIAMS.  
*Cliffe Parish Magazine*
3. Mr. T. GURNEY STEDMAN.  
'Sedgewick in 1717': photostat.
4. Rev. J. BICKERSTETH.  
*Ashburnham Church*. Pamphlet. (Author's copy).
5. Mr. L. S. DAVEY.  
(1) W. Figg's Map of parish of All Saints, Lewes (photo).  
(2) Lewes papers.
6. Mr. G. L. REMNANT.  
(1) *Misericords in Chichester Cathedral*. (Chich. Papers 22).  
(2) E. Phipson, *Choir Stalls and their Carvings*.  
(3) A. Gardner, *Minor English Wood Sculpture*.  
(4) M. D. Anderson, *Misericords*.  
(5) R. Dew, *History of Kirkhampton*.  
(6) W. H. Draper, *Adel Church*.  
(7) Photos. of medieval jetty, Winchelsea Beach.
7. Dr. E. C. CURWEN.  
(1) *Classification of Hill Forts in Southern England*.  
Pamphlet.  
(2) Archaeological pamphlets; newspaper cuttings re S.A.S.  
(3) Hans Halback, *Weeds as Foodstuffs in the Iron Age*.  
Pamphlet.
8. Mr. M. W. D. NORMAN  
*Lewes 9th Annual Amateur Athletic Sports (1886)*. Pamphlet.
9. Miss WALTON, Uckfield.  
E. E. Ford, *Psalm and Hymn Tunes* (St. Clement's, Hastings).
10. Mr. FRANK COOMBER.  
Notices of the Comber family, from S.A.C. (typescript).
11. Mr. GORDON EDWARD.  
*Christian Stewardship* (Cuckfield Parish). Pamphlet.
12. MR. W. J. PARSONS  
A collection of Sussex photographs.

13. Colonel A. H. BELL.  
18 volumes of works on Architecture.
14. Mr. N. CAPLAN.  
(1) 'Non-conformity in Sussex, 1603-1803.' (Typescript).  
(2) *Congregational Hist. Soc. Trans.* xix (Sussex Non-conformity).
15. COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY.  
*Archaeological Bibliography for Great Britain and Ireland*, 1960.
16. Mr. L. F. SALZMAN.  
*Bulletin of Inst. of Hist. Research*, xii, No. 35. (Battle Abbey rolls).
17. Mr. N. E. S. NORRIS.  
10 postcards of Winchelsea, etc.
10. Mr. A. N. WILLSON.  
*The Collyerian*.
19. Miss G. M. BECK (per Mr. G. H. Kenyon).  
(1) Plan of Arun Navigation, 1820.  
(2) List of Sussex Emigrants to Canada, 1832-40.
20. Mr. R. W. H. DOLMAN.  
*Survey of Highdown*. Pamphlet.
21. Mr. I. D. MARGARY.  
*Ancient Fields*, by H. E. Bowen.
22. Mr. F. B. STEVENS.  
'Selsey Coast Protection Scheme' (*Inst. of Civil Engineers*, vol. 20).
23. Mr. R. A. LUSTY.  
*Percy Bysshe Shelley Leigh Hunt*. Pamphlet. (Author's copy).
24. Mr. A. E. BISSELL.  
(1) 'Notes on History of Lewes Quakers,' by W. E. Salter. (Typescript).  
(2) 'Alexander I in Sussex' (*J. of Friends Hist. Soc.*). (Author's copy).

25. Mr. F. W. STEER.  
 (1) *Changing Chichester* (Chich. Papers 24).  
 (2) *The Roman Site at Fishbourne* (Chich. Papers 25).  
 (3) *Alexander Hay, Historian of Chichester* (Chich. Papers 20).  
 (4) *Robert Grove, Bishop of Chichester* (Chich. Papers 21).  
 (5) *The Lancastrian School for Girls* (Chich. Papers 26).  
 (6) *The Market House, Chichester* (Chich. Papers 27).  
 (7) Index to Chichester Papers, 11-20.
26. JOINT ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE.  
 Bulletins 7 and 8.
27. KENT COUNTY COUNCIL.  
*Kentish Sources: Agriculture and Industry.*
28. Dr. C. A. H. FRANKLYN.  
 'Corrections to Poynings Pedigree' (ms. photostat).
29. Mr. A. FAYLE.  
 (1) H. C. Hampton and Dorothy Woolland, *Brighton and Environs.*  
 (2) Two etchings: Brighton and Horsham.
30. Mr. S. BINGHAM.  
 A collection of Sussex photographs.
31. Mr. HORACE JACKSON.  
 (1) 3 vols. of programmes of Lewes musical performances, 1878-.  
 (2) 'Pic-nic Society,' Lewes: ms. record of proceedings, 1806-.  
 (3) W. A. Mozart, *The Praise of Friendship* (Lewes, 1902).
32. Mr. J. MANWARING BAINES.  
*Hastings Elizabethan Charter.* Pamphlet. (Author's copy).
33. Mr. P. M. H. SMART.  
*History of Jevington.* Pamphlet. (Author's copy).
34. Mr. P. M. HUGHES.  
*The Seven Sisters.* Pamphlet. (Author's copy).
35. Canon D. F. WILKINSON.  
*The Life of St. Botolph.* Pamphlet. (Author's copy).
36. Miss ALICE PETERS.  
 F. H. Arnold, *Flora of Sussex* (1st edn.).



## PURCHASE:

- Philip Wright, *Old Farm Implements*.  
 'Fishbourne Excavations' (*Illustrated London News*, 21 Oct. 1961).  
*Diary of Thomas Turner* (Bodley Head).  
 (Replacing copy stolen from Library).  
 D. Knoop and G. P. Jones, *The Mediaeval Mason*.  
 J. S. Reynolds, *Providence Chapel, Chichester*. (Chich. Papers 19).  
 J. M. C. Toynbee, *Art in Roman Britain*.  
 B.M.A., *The Book of Eastbourne*.  
 (Replacing copy stolen from Library).

## FOR REVIEW:

- J. R. Armstrong, *A History of Sussex*.  
 Alison Olson, *The Radical Duke*.  
 A. H. Goodsall, *The Eastern Rother*.  
 E. Pyddoke, *Stratification for the Archaeologist*.  
 R. F. Hunnisett, *The Mediaeval Coroner*.  
 Sir Thomas Malory, *Le Morte D'Arthur* (New York).

## Additions to the Museum to July, 1962

(1961)

1. Mr. T. C. ASHDOWN, Uckfield (41).  
Circular harvest flask of Brede Ware (Loan).
2. Mr. P. D. HARBER, Eastbourne (42).  
Polished flint chisel or celt found near Milton Court (Loan).
3. BEQUEST OF THE LATE DR. R. G. BLAKE-MARSH, Newick (43.1-4).  
Communion flagon, alms dish and pair of chalices from the church of Cloughaills, Co. Antrim (18th cent.).
4. The Reverend W. D. MATTHEWS, Glynde (44).  
Sandstone hammer-head with hour-glass perforation found in vicarage garden.
5. Miss E. BROOKER, Peacehaven (45).  
Pair of white wedding stockings, 1897.
6. Mrs. SHEPPARD, Lewes (46.1-4).  
Green silk dress *c.* 1860.  
Boy's blue velvet coat, *c.* 1900.  
Two pairs of child's hob-nailed boots, *c.* 1900.
7. Mrs. E. G. HARRIS, Stanmore, Middx. (47).  
Embroidered smoking cap, *c.* 1880.
8. Miss WALTON, Uckfield (48.1-3 and 61.1-46).  
Three child's pinafores.  
Gentleman's flowered waistcoat, 18th century.  
Various pieces of costume.  
Bygones.  
Framed watercolours by J. Moxon, 1875: "Newhaven Fort and Harbour from the Wharf" and "Seaford Head and Bay from Newhaven."
9. Mrs. HEATON, Kingston, Lewes (49).  
Pair of silk shoes, *c.* 1860.
10. Mr. B. KENT, Lewes (50.1-2).  
Pair of lace embroidered handkerchieves.
11. Miss L. ELDRIDGE, Winchelsea (51.1-10).  
Various pieces of costume.

12. Miss F. E. WESTON, Crayford, Kent (52).  
Constable's staff, Borough of Lewes.
13. Mrs. CHAPMAN, Uckfield (53).  
Child's coat with lace trimmings.
14. Messrs. C. W. GEERING & SON, Lewes (54).  
Victorian paint burner.
15. Mr. G. W. BERRY, Uckfield (55).  
Smock frock.
16. Mrs. RIDDELL, Uckfield (56.1-5).  
Lady's dress bodice, 19th century, and costume accessories.
17. Mrs. STUART, West Hoathly (57.1-2).  
Black brocade dress bodice and skirt, c. 1880.
18. EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MISS DORIS BURDER, East Chiltoning  
(58.1-13).  
A collection of bygones and costume.
19. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. J. WILKINSON, Lewes (59.1-5).  
Victorian costume.
20. Mr. E. C. RUSSELL, Lewes (59.1-5).  
Smock frock.  
Polished celt and leaf-shaped arrowhead from Keymer.
21. Mrs. EVERARD HALL, Lewes (63.1-30).  
Large collection of early Victorian costume and bygones  
(Loan).
22. Mrs. W. MILMAN BLAKE, Woldingham, Surrey (64).  
Baby's embroidered long gown.
23. Mrs. WEAR, Blackboys (65.1-4).  
Victorian "Widow's Weeds."
24. Mr. A. A. TINDALL, Ringmer (69).  
Leather case containing plated flask and three cups. 19th  
century.
25. Mr. J. B. SMITH, Chester, *per* Worthing Museum (67.1-2).  
Flint scraper and part of polished celt from Beachy Head.
26. LEWES STOOLBALL CLUB, *per* Mrs. Stevens, Lewes (68).  
A black smock frock (Loan).

27. Miss G. HARRIS, West Hoathly (70).  
Pair of Victorian cotton socks.
28. Mrs. L. DAW, West Hoathly (71).  
Venetian point lace cravat.
29. Miss BAKER, Southwater (72.1-5).  
Large copper stewpan.  
Long-handled frying pan.  
Carriage umbrella.  
Wooden oven peel.  
Iron oven peel.
30. Mrs. WELLS, Lewes (74.1-4).  
Victorian costume.
31. Mrs. GRIFFIN, West Hoathly (75.1-52).  
Large collection of mid-Victorian dolls' clothing and several dolls.
32. Mrs. MURRAY THREIPLAND, *per* Mr. G. H. Kenyon, F.S.A., Kirdford (76).  
Part of Purbeck marble moulded frieze from the Roman villa at Angmering.
33. Mr. K. BUTTERFIELD, Portslade (77).  
Box of lantern slides in colour of Sussex buildings and scenery.

(1962)

34. Mr. A. FAYLE, West Moors, Dorset (1.1-16 and 10.1-2).  
Iron rushlight holders.  
Folding candle lantern.  
Pair of pattens.  
Four sheep bells, with yokes.  
Two snuffer tongs.  
Pair of sugar cutters.  
Small grease boat.  
A flail.  
Pothooks, brass strainer, etc.  
Carved wooden figure found at "Markstakes," Chailey, about 1920. (See *S.N.Q.*, XIII, p. 139).
35. BEQUEST OF THE LATE MISS A. J. BLACKIE, of Crowborough (2).  
Painting in oils by the late Miss Blackie of a Sussex shepherd.

36. Mr. F. BULMAN, Newhaven (3).  
Polished flint celt from donor's garden.
37. Dr. E. CECIL CURWEN, F.S.A., Eastbourne *per* Mr. G. P. Burstow, F.S.A. (4).  
The Curwen Collection of archaeological lantern slides.
38. Mr. G. P. BURSTOW, F.S.A., Brighton (5).  
Two boxes of lantern slides of local excavations.
39. Mr. G. ETHERINGTON, Burgess Hill (6).  
Victoria Jubilee mug and plate, 1887, "Alderman J. Farncombe, Mayor."
40. EXECUTOR OF THE LATE MR. H. E. HIGGS, Lewes (7).  
Collection of lantern slides of early 20th century Lewes and Sussex photographs.
41. Mr. A. E. BISSELL, Lewes (8).  
Straw-work book box said to have been made by French prisoners of war at Porchester, *c.* 1800.
42. WORTHING MUSEUM (9).  
Large collection of flint implements from East Sussex.
43. Mr. R. G. EDWARDS JONES, Wadhurst (11).  
Pair of 18th-century lady's leather gloves found with two other pairs behind fireplace of No. 4 Church Cottages, Wadhurst.
44. Miss DUFFIELD, Lewes (12).  
Large Paisley shawl.
45. Miss C. D. WELLING, Thornton Heath, Surrey (13).  
Smock frock, about 1840.
46. Mr. EDWARD REEVES, Lewes (17).  
The Reeves Collection of photographic negatives, 1860-1900 (Loan).
47. Miss M. GIFFORD, Eastbourne (15).  
Collection of Roman and later glassware and pottery.
48. Mr. T. D. CLARK, Lewes (16.1-2).  
Flint hand axe of twisted palaeolithic type from Telscombe.  
Scraper of black flint.

49. Mr. D. R. VICK, Botolphs, *per* Mr. E. W. Holden, F.S.A. (18).  
14th-century pendant seal found at Botolphs near Old Shoreham. (See *S.N.Q.*, XV, p. 306).
50. Mr. C. S. CLINCH, Eastbourne (19.1-2).  
Medal commemorating John Fuller of Rosehill, Brightling.  
Coronation medal, 1902, as given to all Heathfield school-children by the Heathfield Natural Gas Company.
51. Miss G. L. CURTIS, Goring-by-Sea (20).  
Pair of 16th-century carved oak corbels mounted as brackets.
52. Colonel THOMAS SUTTON, O.B.E., F.S.A., Eastbourne (21).  
A mahogany display cabinet in the Chippendale style.
53. Mr. E. W. HOLDEN, F.S.A., Hove (22).  
Quantity of tailor's dummies for dress display.

## Accessions to the Muniments Room

For year July, 1961 to June, 1962

1. 15 deeds and papers relating to Milkhurst Farm (100 acres) in Heathfield, 1463 to 1656. (Accn. 1081. From Messrs. E. Watson & Sons, Heathfield, *per* the Revd. W. H. Matthews, Glynde Vicarage).
2. Illustrated particulars of sale of Clayton windmills, Hassocks; 1961. (Accn. 1082. From Mr. Henry Longhurst, the owner).
3. Illustrated particulars of sale of Lower Claverham Farm, Berwick, and Manor and Stream Farms, Ripe; 1961. (Accn. 1083. From Mr. Bentham Stevens).
4. Coloured plan of the parish of Kirdford, surveyed and lithographed by I. T. & C. Lewis, Chichester; 1836, 4 inches to 1 mile, on rollers. (Accn. 1084. From the Archivist, Petworth House).
5. Illustrated particulars of sale of Barnlands and Spring Cottage, Lindfield; 1961. (Accn. 1085. From Mr. Bentham Stevens).
6. Miscellaneous papers concerning "The Permissive Bill," a measure for semi-prohibition in the U.K.; 1871-2. (Accn. 1086. From Messrs. Alan Fuller & Partners, Lewes).
7. Two deeds dated 1734 and 1861 relating to the Manor of Newick and Marshfoot Farm in Hailsham. (Accn. 1087. From Mr. W. J. Parsons, Lewes).
8. Letter from Gideon Mantell to Mr. Grantham, great-grandfather of the donor, concerning acorns collected by Admiral Sir Edward Codrington (the hero of Navarino), in the Morea, and allegedly planted as a copse at Barcombe Place. (Accn. 1088 and additional to 792. From Mr. W. I. Grantham, Lewes).
9. Pedigree of the Trayton family, of Lewes; *c.* 1590 to *c.* 1700. (Accn. 1089). From Mr. W. H. Challen, Worthing).
10. Title deeds of "The Croft" and "Croft Cottage," Alfriston; abstract of title from 1813. (Accn. 1090. From Mr. E. R. Burder, Wadhurst).

11. Settlement on intended marriage between John Burgis and Sylvester Farmer, of Rotherfield; 1570. (Accn. 1091. From Mr. R. B. Fry, Cuckfield).
12. Lease of a farm in Benenden, Kent, 1792; and an apprenticeship indenture of James Addams, of Hearn, Reculver, Kent, as carpenter, 1860. (Accn. 1093. From Mr. Streeter, West Hoathly).
13. Catalogues of the contents of Castlegate House, 1923, and Lewes House, Lewes, 1929; and particulars of sales of Wykehurst Park Estate, Bolney, 1923; Malling House, Lewes, 1923; Ifold House, Loxwood, with farms, 1925; and Ades, Chailey, with farms, 1933. (Accn. 1094. From Mr. A. Fayle, Blackboys).



## Ancient Monuments in Sussex

*List of monuments scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913 (as amended by the Act of 1931), as being monuments the preservation of which is of national importance.*

- Aldingbourne, castle mound.  
 Amberley Castle.  
 Amberley, lynchets N. of Downs Farm.  
 Angmering Roman Villa.  
 Arlington, Michelham Priory.  
 Arundel, Maison Dieu.  
 Battle Abbey.  
 Bayham Abbey, Frant.  
 Bepton, two barrows on Bepton Down.  
 Bexley Buses earthworks, Lavant.  
 Bible, The, entrenchments, Bible Bottom, near Lewes.  
 Bignor, two barrows 200 yds. E. of Glatting Down.  
 Bignor, village settlement W. of Bignor tail wood.  
 Bignor, Roman Villa.  
 Bignor and Sutton, cross-ridge dykes N. and S. of Glatting Beacon.  
 Birling Gap, Camp near Belle Tout Lighthouse, Eastdean.  
 Black Patch Flint Mines and Barrows, Patching.  
 Bodiam Castle.  
 Boxgrove Priory.  
 Boxgrove, Halnaby Castle.  
 Boxgrove Priory, Nave walls of Claustral Buildings.  
 Bramber Castle.  
 Brambletye, Forest Row.  
 Burlough Castle.  
 Burpham Camp.  
 Bury, Madehurst and Bignor, castle mound W. of Backhale Wood.  
 Camber Castle.  
 Chanctonbury Ring.  
 Chichester Castle.  
 Chichester City Walls.  
 Chichester Dyke, Broyle Earthwork, section at Brandy Hole extending E. 230 yards from railway, New Fishbourne.  
 Chichester Dyke, Broyle earthwork, section extending 430 yards through East Broyle Copse to railway and earthwork extending S. 400 yards from Brandy Hole Lane, New Fishbourne.  
 Chichester Dyke, Broyle Earthwork, section extending 360 yards S. of West Broyle House, Lavant.  
 Chichester Dyke, Broyle Earthwork, section extending 360 yards SW. of West Broyle House, Lavant.  
 Chichester Dyke, Broyle Earthwork, section extending 150 yards through Plain Wood, Lavant.

- Chichester Dyke, earthwork extending 110 yards in Raughmere Copse, Lavant.
- Chichester Dyke, earthwork extending 250 yards in Densworth Copse, Funtington.
- Chichester Dyke, earthwork extending 300 yards W. of Densworth House, Funtington.
- Chichester Dyke, earthwork extending N. 360 yards from Otter Memorial College, Chichester.
- Chichester Dyke, earthwork E. of Chichester Barracks, extending 600 yards.
- Chichester Dyke, earthwork extending N. 480 yards from The Drive, Summersdale, near Chichester.
- Chichester, Greyfriars' Chapel, Priory Park.
- Chichester Market Cross.
- Cissbury Ring (camp), Worthing.
- Cocking, barrow on Cocking Down.
- Coldwaltham, Hardham Camp.
- Coldwaltham, Old Swan Bridge.
- Compton (Fernbeds Farm), Solomon's Thumb, Long Barrow.
- Cowdray, Midhurst.
- Crowhurst Manor House, Crowhurst.
- Dalesdown Wood earthworks, Houghton.
- Devil's Ditch, Boxgrove Common, section extending 600 yards W. of Ounces Barn, Boxgrove.
- Devil's Ditch, Chapel Lane, section extending 200 yards E. from, West Stoke.
- Devil's Ditch, Chapel Lane, section extending 400 yards W. from, West Stoke.
- Devil's Ditch, Goodwood Park, section extending 200 yards E. of Waterbeach Hotel, Boxgrove.
- Devil's Ditch, Goodwood Park, section extending 330 yards, W. of Waterbeach Hotel, Boxgrove.
- Devil's Ditch, Goodwood Park, section extending 380 yards NW. from the Cottage, Westhampnett.
- Devil's Ditch, Lavant House, section extending 960 yards S. of, Lavant.
- Devil's Ditch, Lavant Lodge, section extending 530 yards W. from, Lavant.
- Devil's Ditch, Little Tomlins Copse, section extending 1,200 yards through, Lavant.
- Devil's Ditch, Lye Wood section extending 900 yards, West Stoke.
- Devil's Ditch, Mid Lavant section, extending 230 yards from the Chichester main road to Pook Lane, Lavant.
- Devil's Ditch, section extending 1,730 yards W. from Stane Street to NW. end of Redvins' Copse, Boxgrove.
- Devil's Ditch, Valdoe Wood section, extending 1,100 yards, East Lavant.

- Devil's Dyke Camp earthworks and 'Giant's Graves,' Poynings.  
 Ditchling Beacon Camp.  
 Duncton and Barlavington, earthwork on Barlavington Down.  
 Duncton and Barlavington, four barrows on Barlavington Down.  
 Eastwick Barn, earthworks and lynchets near, Patcham.  
 Eartham, Prehistoric flint mines, Long Down.  
 East Blatchington, barrows on Rookery Hill.  
 Eastbourne, Martello Tower (Wish Tower) No. 73.  
 Eastbourne, The Redoubt.  
 East Dean, round barrow in Selhurst Park.  
 East Dean, three round barrows in North side Wood.  
 Ewe Bottom, entrenchment, Patcham.  
 Falmer, Buckland Bank and Buckland Hole earthworks and lynchets.  
 Faulkner's Bottom entrenchment, Plumpton.  
 Findon, Church Hill Flint Mines.  
 Findon, Tolmare Flint Mines.  
 Findon, Muntham Cant Romano-British Settlement.  
 Fittleworth, Lower Fittleworth North Bridge.  
 Fittleworth, Lower Fittleworth South Bridge.  
 Forest Row, moated site W. of Brambletye House.  
 Frant and Tunbridge Wells (Kent) High Rocks Camp.  
 Fulking, Edburton Hill castle ring.  
 Fulking and Upper Beeding, 2 barrows on Edburton Hill.  
 Goblestubs Cope earthworks, Binstead.  
 Goosehill Camp, Binderton.  
 Hamsey, earthwork on Offham Hill.  
 Hamsey, three round barrows on Offham Hill.  
 Hangleton, round barrow on Round Hill.  
 Hangleton, section of Parts Road.  
 Hardham Priory.  
 Harrow Hill Camp and Flint Mines, Angmering.  
 Hartfield, castle mound.  
 Hartfield, section of Roman road 270 yards in length SE. of Holtye  
 Common.  
 Harting and Elsted, Beacon Hill Camp.  
 Harting, two barrows on West Heath Common.  
 Hastings Castle.  
 Hastings, earthwork on East Hill.  
 Hastings, Manor House (remains of) Ore Place.  
 Hastings Town Hall.  
 Heathfield, Gibraltar Tower.  
 Herstmonceux Castle.  
 Heyshott, earthwork NE. of Unicorn Inn.  
 Highdown Hill Camp, Ferring.  
 Hollingbury Castle (camp), Patcham.  
 Icklesham, barn and cellar in Rectory Lane, Winchelsea.  
 Icklesham, Martello Tower No. 28 at Rye Harbour.

Icklesham, town ditch N. of New Gate, Winchelsea.  
 Iping Bridge.  
 Iping, Hammer Wood camp.  
 Iping, Roman road across Iping Common.  
 Iping, Roman site at Weston's Farm.  
 Iping, six round barrows on Iping Common and Fitzhall Heath.  
 Jevington, Combe Hill, earthwork and barrows on.  
 Laughton Place, Laughton.  
 Lewes, 'The Calvary' (mound).  
 Lewes Castle.  
 Lewes Priory.  
 Lewes, three round barrows near Hill Road.  
 Long Burgh long barrow, Alfriston.  
 Madehurst Wood earthworks, Madehurst.  
 Midhurst St. Ann's Hill.  
 Money Burgh long barrow, Piddinghoe.  
 Mount Caburn (camp), Glynde.  
 Parham, Amberley, Rackham Banks (linear earthwork).  
 Parham, Greatham Bridge.  
 Parham, round barrows on Rackham Hill.  
 Parham, round barrows on Springhead Hill.  
 Parham, Lickfold Roman Villa.  
 Park Brow village site, Sompting.  
 Patcham Court Farm, dovecot at.  
 Peacehaven, round barrow on Peacehaven Heights above Friar's Bay.  
 Pevensey, Homestead Moat and enclosures on Pound Piece, Manxey.  
 Pevensey, Martello Towers Nos. 60 and 61 at Pevensey Bay.  
 \*Pevensey Castle.  
 Philpotts Camp, West Hoathly.  
 Plumpton Plain earthworks, Plumpton.  
 Pulborough, Moated Site S. of New Place.  
 Pulborough, Park Mound.  
 Pyecombe, earthwork and round barrows S. of Wolstonbury Hill.  
 Rogate, Durford Bridge.  
 Rogate, Habin Bridge.  
 Rye, Austin Friars Chapel.  
 Rye, Martello Tower No. 30 near level crossing on Winchelsea Road.  
 Rye, site of St. Bartholomews Hospital, Rye Hill.  
 Rye, Town Walls section W. of Market Place.  
 Rye, Town Walls section E. of Market Place.  
 Rye Town Walls, section on site of demolished house in Wish Ward.  
 Rye, The Water Tower in churchyard.  
 Rye, the Land Gate.  
 Rye, Peacock's School, High Street.  
 Rye Town Walls.  
 Rye, Ypres Tower.

\* Monument in the charge of the Ministry of Works.

St. Leonard's Gardens gateway.  
 St. Leonard's Masonic Hall.  
 Salehurst, Robertsbridge Abbey.  
 Saxonbury Hill Camp, Rotherfield.  
 Seaford Head Camp.  
 Seaford, Medieval Crypt.  
 Sedgwick Castle, Nuthurst.  
 Shipley, Knepp Castle.  
 Shoreham-by-Sea, The Marlipins.  
 Slaugham, Slaugham Place, ruins of.  
 Slindon, Stane Street, section  $\frac{7}{8}$  of a mile in length on the Gumber.  
 Southwick Roman Villa.  
 Stane Street on the Gumber.  
 Stane Street, section extending for 750 yards above Coldharbour Farm.  
 Stanmer, earthwork near Horseshoe Plantation.  
 Stopham Bridge, Pulborough.  
 Storrington, round barrows on Kithurst Hill.  
 Stoughton, three round barrows on Stoughton Down.  
 Stoughton, tumuli and earthworks on Bow Hill.  
 Sullington, linear earthwork on Sullington Hill.  
 Sutton, cross ridge dykes on Sutton Down.  
 Tarring Neville and Beddingham Itford Hill earthworks.  
 Tegdown Hill, group of tumuli on, Patcham.  
 Thunders Barrow Camp and lynchets, Old Shoreham.  
 Tortington Priory.  
 Treyford ruined Church.  
 Trotton Bridge.  
 Trundle, The (camp), Goodwood, Singleton.  
 Up Waltham, round barrow SW. of Heath Hanger.  
 West Dean, Dovecot and remains of Manor House.  
 Westmeston, Middle Brow earthwork.  
 West Wittering, Cakeham Tower.  
 White Hawk Camp, near Brighton.  
 Wilmington Priory.  
 Wilmington, The Long Man.  
 Winchelsea, the Court Hall.  
 Winchelsea, the Ferry Gate.  
 Winchelsea Friary.  
 Winchelsea, the New Gate.  
 Winchelsea, the Strand Gate.  
 Windover Hill long barrow, Arlington.  
 Wisborough Green, Pallingham Manor.  
 Wiston and Washington, Chanctonbury Hill earthworks and barrow.  
 Wolstonbury Hill Camp, Pyecombe.  
 Wolstonbury Hill Camp, ring barrow, 250 yards S. of, Pyecombe.  
 Wolbeding Bridge.  
 Worth (Barn Wood) moated site and earthworks.

## List of Donations to Volume 100 of Sussex Archaeological Collections

The Council of the Society gratefully acknowledges donations towards the cost of this, the Hundredth Volume of *Collections*, from the following Corresponding Societies, Libraries, Universities and Institutions:—

Bishop Otter College.  
 Cambridge University Library.  
 Worthing Public Library.  
 Worth Priory.  
 The British School at Rome.  
 London Library.  
 Brighton College Library.  
 Worthing Archaeological Society.  
 Steyning Grammar School.  
*West Sussex Gazette*.  
 Lewes County Grammar School for Boys.  
 The Society of Genealogists.  
 Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society.  
 Eastbourne College.  
 London University Library.  
 The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.  
 Chichester Diocesan Advisory Committee.  
 The Thoresby Society.  
 Victoria and Albert Museum.  
 Battle and District Historical Society.  
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.  
 Surrey Archaeological Society.  
 Leicester University Library.  
 National Museum of Wales.  
 Vassar College Library.  
 Institute of Archaeology.  
 London and Middlesex Archaeological Society.  
 Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society.  
 Tunbridge Wells Public Library.  
 West Sussex County Records Committee.  
 Southampton Public Libraries.  
 Utah Genealogical Society.

Yorkshire Archaeological Society.  
Northiam and District Historical and Literary Society.  
Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.  
Milland Valley Local History Group.  
Institute of Historical Research.  
Eastbourne Association of Sussex Folk.  
East Sussex County Library.  
Hastings Public Library.

These donations have enabled a larger volume than usual to be published to mark this milestone in the Society's career and the Council is very appreciative of the friendliness expressed by so many kindred foundations. Mr. W. H. Challen has also made a donation towards the cost of illustrating his paper in this volume.

As Honorary Editor I would also like to take this opportunity of thanking all those who not only generously contribute papers to the *Collections*, but bear with unavoidable delays in publication due to the fact that there are usually more worthy papers available than can be accommodated in a volume for any one year. Such a position indicates the healthy state of archaeological and antiquarian studies in Sussex and is encouraging to the County and other archaeological and historical Societies here and elsewhere.

FRANCIS W. STEER.





# Sussex Archæological Society

## THE BUILDING OF THE COUNTY HALL, LEWES, 1808-12

By R. F. DELL

At an adjourned meeting of the Epiphany Quarter Sessions held at Lewes on 26 February 1808, the assembled justices made the following resolution:

'It appears to this Court that it is absolutely necessary to apply to Parliament for an Act to empower the Magistrates of the Eastern Division of the said County (of Sussex) to take down the said Sessions House and to rebuild the same in a more commodious situation within the Borough of Lewes. And also to purchase Ground and other Hereditaments to rebuild the same. Resolved also unanimously and ordered that the Clerk of the Peace for the said County do prepare a petition to parliament and take such other necessary steps as may be requisite to obtain an Act.'

The court was here reviving a project which had been under consideration in 1800. Early in 1801 a site had been chosen on land on the north of the High Street belonging to the Earl of Chichester, and plans and elevations for a new building had been commissioned from John Johnson, architect, of Camden Town. The site and these plans were now readopted and a committee of the justices was empowered to carry the business into execution. John Johnson was appointed Surveyor of Works.<sup>1</sup>

The building in which these resolutions were made was the Old Town Hall or Sessions House, a stone quoined, brick edifice, having an open eastern half to its ground floor and a court room on the first, surmounted by a small campanile. [See Plate I]. It stood in the middle of Lewes High Street, slightly north of its centre line, opposite the White Hart, towards the eastern end of the market place, which extended down this street from the Barbican to the top of School Hill. Erected in 1761 to replace a former wooden structure, it was used by the judges of assize, the sheriff for county elections and the County Court, the justices for Quarter and Petty Sessions, the lords of the borough for their Courts Leet and the constables and inhabitants of Lewes for their assemblies. Despite strong claims to the contrary, the justices looked upon it as their building and accepted responsibility for its fabric, the town authorities having ceased after 1760 to maintain the interior as hitherto.<sup>2</sup> Its position athwart the main highway of the town was most impractical; a Lewes historian writing in 1795 called it 'a perfect

<sup>1</sup> A discussion of his identification appears below.

<sup>2</sup> See *A Descriptive Report of the Quarter Sessions, Other Official and Ecclesiastical Records . . . of East and West Sussex*, (1954), p. 34.

nuisance on account of its very improper situation and a monument to the stupidity of those who fixed it there.<sup>1</sup>

It was not only the public who found it inconvenient. At the assizes held in the summer of 1801, the judges complained of the noise of carriages in the streets, and in the ensuing Sessions the justices ordered that bars be erected closing the street to traffic during the next assize.<sup>2</sup> It had already been decided that the Sessions House would have to be moved, but for another seven years nothing was done. No doubt the demands of the Napoleonic war diverted men's attention; the 'Army of England' was encamped at Boulogne and invasion was imminent.

Once decided upon obtaining an act of Parliament, however, things began to move with furious energy. Indeed, reading the records, it is hard to imagine how any other county business was transacted at all in the next two years. The brunt of this activity fell upon William Balcombe Langridge, a Lewes solicitor holding the office of Clerk of the Peace.<sup>3</sup> He at once drew up the petition and throughout March and April 1808 he was constantly in London prosecuting the interests of his bill against considerable opposition. This arose from two problems involving other local authorities in the area. One was the use of the new County Hall (or Shire Hall as it was called until some time in 1810) to be allowed to Lewes borough; the other was the method of financing the project. No general county rate was then available. Such schemes as the sale of annuities, mortgaging and the setting up of a tontine,<sup>4</sup> were all suggested, but finally it was decided to seek parliamentary powers to levy a special county rate based on the assessment of the property tax. This raised the problem of the contribution of the Cinque Ports, those ancient preserves of privilege. Langridge had the sessions rolls searched back for 200 years to find evidence for the appearance of residents from Hastings, Rye and Winchelsea at the Sessions House, but it is far from clear why they should have appeared at county sessions since they enjoyed a separate commission of the peace under their general charter of 1603. The immunity from pleading at assizes enjoyed by the Cinque Ports from the thirteenth century had now long since lapsed and it was to provide improved courts for the justices of assize that chiefly prompted the rebuilding. Towards this the East Sussex magistrates were determined to have a contribution from the Sussex Ports, but the latter could move considerable forces in both houses and seriously threatened the passage of the bill. It lingered in committee throughout May and in the face of strong opposition at report stage was recommitted before the third reading. Langridge was indefatigable,

<sup>1</sup> William Lee, *Ancient and Modern History of Lewes*, p. 345.

<sup>2</sup> East Sussex Record Office, QO/EW34, 16 July, 1801.

<sup>3</sup> The private and business papers of Langridge, his son and grandson, who held this office down to 1882, are preserved in the East Sussex Record Office.

<sup>4</sup> A scheme of shareholding which incremented as shareholders died.

lobbying, circularising, exhorting attendance, soliciting support and conferring with Lord Chichester and Lord Sheffield, the bill's noble supporters. He later recalled this period when he made out his bill of costs:

' From the beginning of the month of April until the conclusion of the business [in June], the opposition excited to the Bill . . . was so great and my time so occupied every day from early in the Morning until very late at Night in Consultations, necessary attendances on numerous Members of both Houses at almost all parts of the Town to procure their support and assistance . . . revising the Clauses continually altering and examining the same in several Printed Copies . . . that it became impossible for me to Keep any particular account of them.'<sup>1</sup>

By the Local Act 48 Geo. III, c. 107 the necessary powers of compulsory purchase and taxation were authorised and work could begin in earnest. But this first step had already cost the county £771.

The site which now became the centre of operations was a closely packed gathering of shops and dwellings cramped between the north side of the High Street and the Back Lane, formerly the Castle Ditch. [See Fig. I]. The freehold of these properties was contracted for with the Earl of Chichester for £2,000 and gave a frontage of 60 feet to the street. Immediately to the west was Newcastle House, known in the mid-18th century as the New Coffee House and subsequently Lewes Old Bank.<sup>2</sup> This property now belonged to Thomas Weston, hairdresser, and its eastern wing, once a counting house of the bank but now a hatter's shop, had not been allowed for when the original plans, requiring a 70 foot frontage, were drawn up.<sup>3</sup> Next to this shop, on the site, was a house occupied by William English, beside which a passage ran back to a house on the Back Lane occupied by one Domingus Barreriero, a butler to Mr. Campion of Danny. Next was a long narrow house occupied by John Goldsmith and the property was completed by the house and shop of Thomas Figg. All these were the Earl's tenants. Adjoining on the east was the freehold premises of William Miles, a seedsman, and beyond this again was Mr. Arthur Brooks' saddlery. The previous ownership and occupation of these properties is preserved in the deeds of the property kept by the East Sussex County Council.

<sup>1</sup> East Sussex Record Office, QAH/1/8/E3 (294).

<sup>2</sup> An account of the history and architecture of this building by Walter H. Godfrey appears in *S.A.C.* 92, pp. 3-23.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas Weston, who died during the negotiations for his property in 1808-9, was also a Ditchling farmer and it is not clear that he occupied Newcastle House. St. Michael's Churchwarden's accounts show that in 1803 Newcastle House was owned jointly by Thomas Hodson and Thomas Weston, the latter's moiety being occupied by Richard Cosens, *Sussex Notes and Queries*, I, p. 177. In a plan attached to the conveyance from the trustees of Mrs. Grace Weston to the justices dated 13 June 1809 the hatter's shop is noted as being in the occupation of Mrs. Harvey.

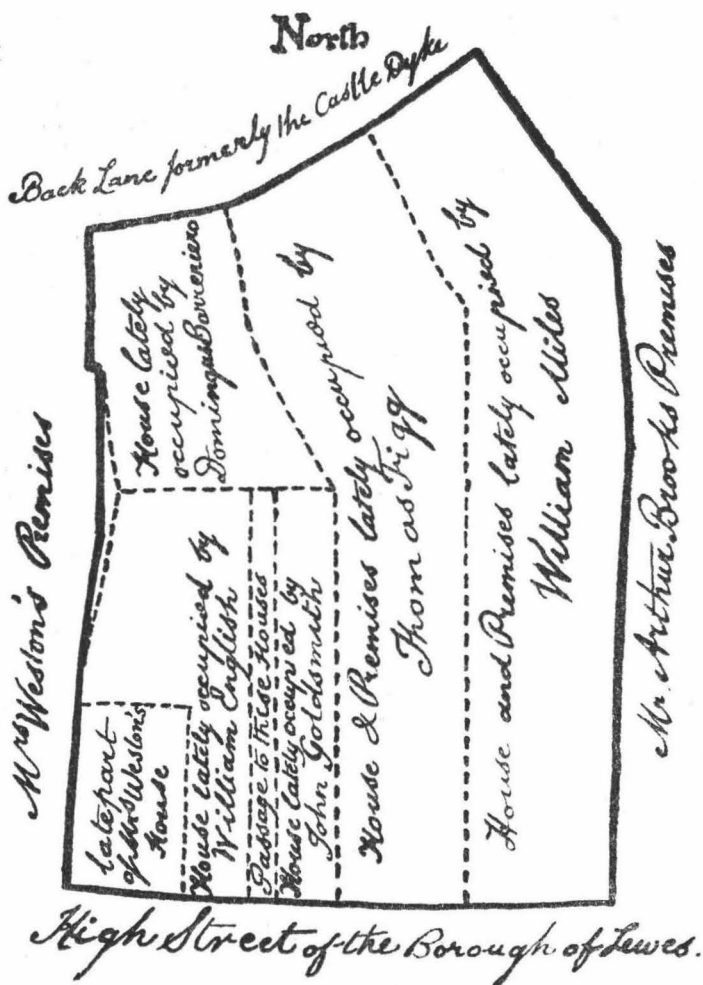


FIG. 1.

Redrawn from the plan on a deed of 13 Aug. 1812 in the possession of the East Sussex County Council (Terrier No. 52)

The building committee met for the first time on 23 June at the White Hart and continued to meet nearly every Saturday for over a year, either there or at the Star Inn opposite. Membership consisted of Thomas Partington of Offham Place, Jonathan Harrison of Lewes,<sup>1</sup> and John Marten Cripps of Staunton near Lewes,<sup>1</sup> frequently supported by George Shiffner of Coombe Place, Hamsey<sup>2</sup> and occasionally by Henry Shelley and William Campion. The Earl of Chichester was the presiding genius and was consulted at every stage but he was rarely able to attend meetings at Lewes. The Committee appointed John Cowper, a local architect and builder, as clerk of the works<sup>3</sup> and ordered the immediate clearance of the site. The tenants had received prior notice to quit and the adjoining landlords were given notice by Langridge in a flying visit from London before the third reading of the bill in May.

At this meeting finance was also discussed. The act allowed an 8d. rate 'in such proportions as the Rentals and Valuations . . . commonly called the Property Tax,' the Cinque Ports being assessed in the proportion of 1 to 5 for the rest of the eastern division of the County. The total cost was not to exceed £15,000. Immediate capital was required and an estimate of the yield of the new rate. Langridge was therefore instructed to call for tenders of loans up to £6,000 in the *Lewes Journal* and to obtain assessment lists for the division from the clerks of the Land Tax Commissioners. By early July £1,000 had been lent by Mrs. Anna Dawkin Mansell<sup>4</sup> and £2,000 by Mr. Partington of the committee, repayment being guaranteed in 6 years. Later in the month William Marten, a Lewes draper, put up £500. These sums were required as the first rate, levied at 2½d., was not laid until September and receipts, totalling £4,095 19s., were not complete until November. Early in February 1809 further sums amounting to £3,500 were taken up from Lewes and Newhaven sources and this proved sufficient, the remainder of the cost and repayment being made out of the rates. An analysis of cost will be given at the end of this article.

Returning to July 1808, the task of assembling materials and workmen was commencing. Langridge was made responsible, as the nominal surveyor of works, John Johnson, was a man of 80 and infirm. He had been given the commission as architect in view of his successful completion of a new County Hall at Chelmsford between 1788 and 1793 during his thirty years service as Surveyor

<sup>1</sup> So described in the Commissions of the Peace for 1803 and 1816, East Sussex Record Office, QJC/EW 1, 2.

<sup>2</sup> For an account of him see *The Shiffner Archives, A Catalogue*, ed. F. W. Steer (1959), pp. xii, xiii.

<sup>3</sup> This office developed through keepership of the County Hall into the first appointment of a County Surveyor.

<sup>4</sup> Who lived at 101 High Street, Lewes. See *Sussex Notes and Queries*, I, p. 179.

of County Works to the Essex justices.<sup>1</sup> It was decided that in the interest of economy the committee should purchase its materials and arrange transport rather than leave this to the contractors; in practice this meant Langridge doing everything as Cowper was needed on the site supervising the demolition, which threatened its closely packed neighbours, and selling the materials. Throughout July Thomas Weller and William Grover, carriers of South Malling, were shifting these materials, excavated chalk and rubbish; 37 waggon loads and 309 cart loads were charged for during the month.<sup>2</sup> Langridge advertised for tenders for workmanship and materials and laid them before his committee. The following were successful:

BRICKS. Joseph Back of Hamsey at £2 1s. 6d. *per thousand*.

SAND. Thomas Marchant of Southmalling at 3s. *per ton*, for the privilege of digging.

William Grover of Southmalling for digging, carting and delivering sand at 1s. *per ton*.

SEA SAND. Messrs. Brown and Tasker of Newhaven, at 2s. 9d. *per ton*.

MASONS. Latter Parsons of Lewes, stonemason.

BRICKLAYING. Messrs. Prime and Lloyd of London.

LIME. Messrs. Charles and James Kennard of Southmalling, with carriage.

WATER CARRIAGE. James Butland of Lewes, barge-owner.

Messrs. Flint, Brown and Flint, of Lewes Bridge, coal and timber merchants, for rafting timber.

With these preliminaries settled and the Midsummer sessions over, Langridge set off by coach to London to purchase the requisite deals, fir and other timber for framing, flooring and scaffolding. At this period the Clerk of the Peace was employed like a private solicitor, so that we are fortunate in having an itemised bill of costs for the whole of Langridge's supervision of the undertaking.<sup>3</sup>

' 1808 Augt. 20. On the River above London Bridge looking after Slates and Timber, &c., in several Yards. Boat hire on Do. 5s. 6d. '

' Augt. 23. Boat hire below London Bridge & down to Woolwich in search of Materials when discovered slates and on enquiry found it w<sup>d</sup> be prudent to wait further for timber, &c. 10s. 6d. '

' Expenses of Self and Man I procured to inspect timber 2s. 6d. '

<sup>1</sup> John Johnson, the architect of Chelmsford County Hall and John Johnston [*sic*] of Camden Town, architect of Lewes County Hall, are treated as separate persons in H. M. Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of English Architects, 1660-1840* (London, John Murray, 1954). The spelling of the latter name is taken from V.C.H., *Sussex*, Vol. 7, p. 13, which has helped to create the confusion. They are in fact the same person as is confirmed by a letter from Johnson at Camden Town to the Earl of Chichester explaining his final account in 1812 and enclosing the resolution of the Essex justices thanking him for his services, East Sussex Record Office, QAH/1/7/E3(24). It is notable that among the predominantly Essex subscribers to *Johnson's Essex County Hall* (J. Nichols & Son, Fleet Street, without date but c. 1800) are Lord Chichester, Lord Sheffield, W. B. Langridge and John Cowper, all concerned with the Sussex building.

<sup>2</sup> East Sussex Record Office, QAH/1/8/E3(14).

<sup>3</sup> The various accounts kept by Langridge are now located in the East Sussex Record Office as follows: March-June 1808 [QAH/1/8/E3(294)]; 3 May-10 June 1808 [*Ibid.* (38)], Aug.-Sept. 1808 [QAH/1/E4(7)]; June 1808-Jan. 1810 [QAH/1/8/E3(295)]; Jan. 1810-May 1812 [QAH/1/E7].

The Thames wharves and jetties among which Langridge spent many days like this are vividly described in Charles Dickens' *Our Mutual Friend*. Langridge was constantly going to see Johnson for his opinion on his purchases. On 24 August he set off with Latter Parsons, the mason, to Portland to buy the stone, going in the coach via Bagshot, Salisbury and Dorchester (where he spent a night) and by ferry to the 'Isle of Portland.' On each day he was there he managed to fit in lobster and shrimps between meals and the dusty work of visiting quarries led to prodigious quantities of beer, cider, wine and negus (punch). The result was a contract with Messrs. Lano and Sons. Langridge had already chartered the sloop *Three Sisters*, master John Hill, of Newhaven, to collect the cargo. It was estimated that 160 tons would be required.<sup>1</sup>

Despite the fact that Johnson's plans have not survived among the otherwise well-preserved records of this undertaking a tolerable idea of the proposed building can be gained from the present much altered structure and its comparison with the similar general layout at Chelmsford in *Johnson's Essex County Hall*.<sup>2</sup> The ground floor was an open collonade in 5 bays, intended as a Market Hall (but never used as such subsequently), flanked on the left by an office for the Clerk of the Peace and on the right by a magistrate's room. A lateral passage divided these from the Crown and Nisi Prius Courts, to left and right of the Grand Staircase. Unlike the Essex hall the cells were located in the back yard instead of in the basement. Cellars were provided but not used for prisoners or county records until later in the century. A record room was specially provided in 1842; prior to this the Clerk's office was used. Like the Essex Hall the courts were raised above the level of the front apartments. This enabled the architect to obtain height for the courts and for the County Room or Ball Room, a stately apartment occupying much of the first floor at the front of the building, with a Grand Jury Room adjoining. Behind these over the courts were the smaller rooms for examination of witnesses, magistrates meetings and sessions of the turnpike commissioners.

The first serious snag in these plans was found when the committee took them onto the site on 16 July 1808 and discovered that a miscalculation by Johnson had not allowed for the projecting east wing of Thomas Weston's property, the hatter's shop, which abutted 10 feet into the required area. Negotiations with this gentleman were commenced the same day and 'after a considerable time' Langridge got him to agree to the removal of this wing at a price to be decided by arbitration. In 1809, £880 were paid to his widow for shearing several sections of her property away and building it up again.

<sup>1</sup> Actually 167 tons were received in two voyages by the *Three Sisters*.

<sup>2</sup> See the note on John Johnson on p. 154.

Worse was to follow. On 22 August, while Langridge was on the river, the committee decided to change and enlarge the adopted plans. This serious step required the endorsement of a General Meeting of justices of the division, which was summoned to the White Hart on 3 September. Although the foundations were in place, this meeting decided that the building was 'not commodious enough' and adopted an improved plan which seems to have been in readiness. It is not clear what lay behind this sudden decision which meant taking up the foundations already laid and, more serious, acquiring more property on the east. William Miles the seedsman was served with notice to sell under the powers of the act that same day. Realising the strength of his position, the seedsman valued his house and business at £3,000, half again what had been paid to Lord Chichester for the entire site. This the committee rejected as 'far exceeding in value the idea of the Magistrates' and ordered an independent valuation. By 14 September things were still at a stalemate, Miles holding the county to ransom, Langridge visiting him constantly and a further General Meeting was called for three days later to deal with this impasse. However on this day things began to break. Miles was persuaded to reduce his offer. The Clerk of the Peace then took a chaise and rushed to Stanmer Park for instructions from the Earl, who decided that a reduction to £1,500 was as much as they could hope for. By evening Langridge had secured the new plot for £1,250 and an agreement in duplicate had been engrossed and signed by the obstinate seedsman.

On 1 October the *Three Sisters* arrived at Newhaven with 74 tons of Portland stone and the bargemen were instructed to meet her. Timber from Messrs. Monkhouse and Son of Westminster was beginning to arrive also and this was made up into rafts by the lightermen and poled up the Ouse to Lewes. The billhead of Messrs. Flint, Brown and Flint shows this operation [See Plate II]. The timber was then carted to Pest House field belonging to Mr. Langridge, as the accounts disclose:

'1809 5 Jan.-27 Dec. Paid for a considerable portion of Mr. Langridge's Field in St. Anne's for a Timber Yard Saw pits for lodging and Converting the Fir and Oak timber and also for the laying out and framing the parts of the County Hall's Rooms, &c. 10. 10. 0.'<sup>1</sup>

Langridge also let the barn as a carpenter's shop. This and his sale of oak timber from his estate to the committee for £59 9s. 6d. are the only cases of the committee deriving personal profit from the project, except for the unspecified connection between George Shiffner and the brickmaker, Joseph Back.<sup>2</sup> Such agreements would hardly have appeared irregular at that date in any case.

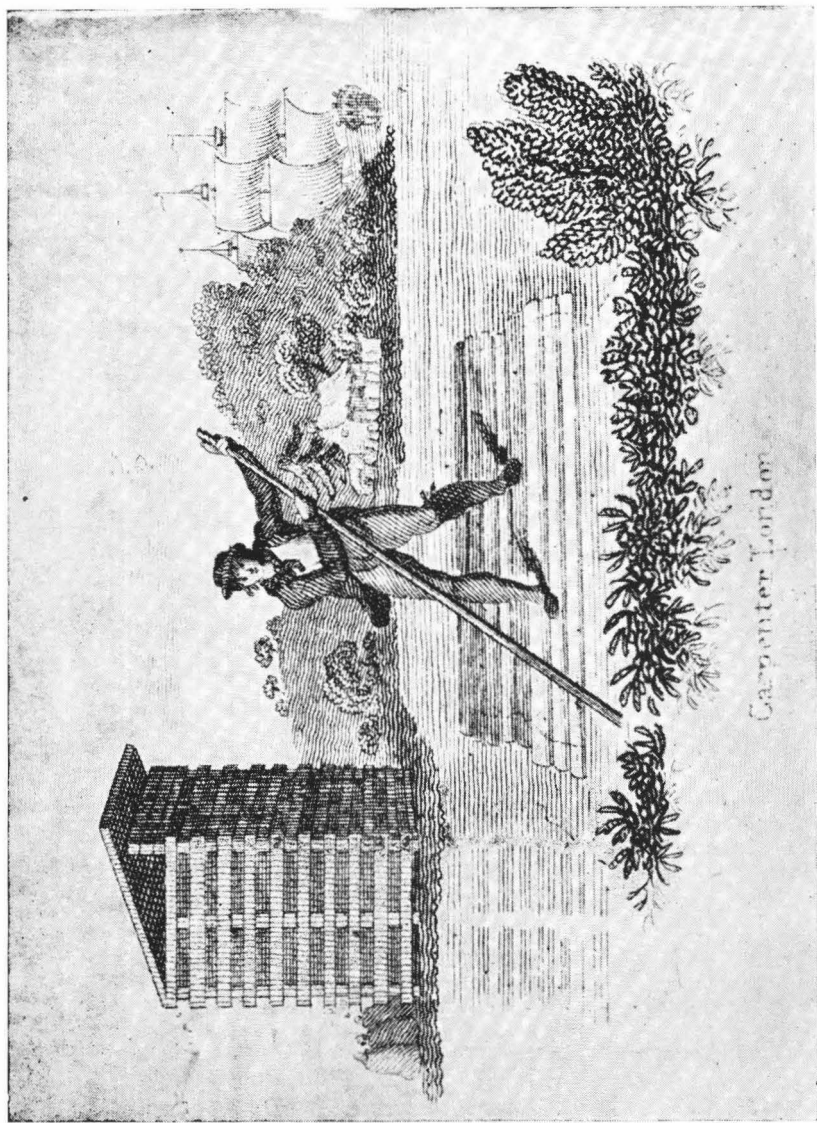
<sup>1</sup> East Sussex Record Office, QAH/1/E7. This field is shown on Langridge's own map of St. Anne's parish and described in the book of reference which he copied himself in 1828. See *Langridge MS.* 309. John Holford of Lewes was given the sawyer's contract.

<sup>2</sup> East Sussex Record Office, QAH/1/E7, p. 54, which suggests a partnership.





PLATE I. THE OLD SESSIONS HOUSE IN LEWES HIGH STREET.  
(Reproduced from T. W. Horsfield, *History of Lewes*, I, p. 220)



Carpenter London

PRIME  
BUILDING MATERIALS.

TO BE  
Sold by Auction,

IN ONE LOT,  
At the *White Hart Inn, in Lewes,*  
On TUESDAY, the 29th Day of MAY Instant,  
AT THE HOUR OF TWELVE AT NOON, PRECISELY,

THE  
MATERIALS

(AS THEY NOW STAND)  
OF ALL THAT SUBSTANTIAL AND EXCEEDING WELL-BUILT  
*County Hall and Sessions House,*  
STANDING

In the Centre of the HIGH-STREET, of the Borough of Lewes;

WHICH BUILDING comprises Materials of the first quality, and in prime condition, namely, an extensive king-post framed roof, girders, ceiling, and floor joists, of English oak, of very large scantlings; floor boarding of English oak, and yellow deal; panelled wainscoting, ditto partitions, ditto doors, glazed window-cases, and frames complete, cast-lead gutters and covering, leaden water-pipes, with cistern heads, slating, brickwork plain and arched; Portland-stone, plain and enriched, of modern design, consisting of a large and handsome doorway, with rustles and pediment, rustles at each angle of the Building; dentelled cornice, with blocking course and pediments, also accompanying mouldings, string-stones, and columns. A small quantity of Purbeck pavement, a large quantity of wrought Swedish iron-work, in ornamental and plain gates, and square-bar fencing, with sundry other articles too numerous to be inserted.

The same to be taken down, and with the rubbish occasioned thereby, to be taken off the site, at the expense of the Purchaser, on or before the *First Day of July* next.

THE BUILDING is certainly worthy the attention of Builders or Others, who may have in contemplation the erecting a Chapel, or other Public Building, as the Materials may be worked in with very little or no loss.

THE DIMENSION of the Building from out to out, as follows: 54 feet in length, by 24 feet in width, and in height from the level of the street to the upper part of the blocking-course 33 feet, and has in the centre of the roof a large octagon cupola covered with lead; also a large and handsome gilt fan.

THE WHOLE may be viewed any Day prior to the Day of Sale, by applying to Mr. JAMES COOPER, the Clerk of the Works, at the *New County Hall, in Lewes.*

WM. BALCOMBE LANGRIDGE,  
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Sussex.

W. APP. & SON, PRINTERS, LONDON.



PLATE III B  
JUDGE'S CHAIR FOR THE NEW ASSIZE COURT, 1810

PLATE III A. PARTICULARS OF SALE OF THE OLD  
SESSIONS HOUSE, LEWES, 1810.



The winter of 1808-9 was exceptionally hard. Frost came early and at the end of October Johnson ordered the rising walls to be bedded down with straw to prevent damage. At the same time a desperate hunt was on for fir timber, required for scaffolding and 'binders' for the brickwork.<sup>1</sup> Imports of this timber from the Baltic only arrived in summer and with the country at war stocks were scarce. Johnson was instructed to buy at any price rather than wait until next season's fleet, 'Their Grand Object being to have the courts, at least one of them finished fit for use for the next Michaelmas [1809] at General Quarter Sessions.' This hope was to be frustrated, but it demonstrates the urgency with which the undertaking was pushed forward. Slate for the roof was also causing consternation. The intention had been that Langridge should purchase this in Bangor or elsewhere in Wales. The matter was discussed several times and was the subject of much correspondence; the trouble seems to have been to find a ship to fetch it. Negotiations were started with Mr. Dymoke Wells, owner of the schooner *Adstone* of Newhaven. Cowper, the clerk of works, was sent to Eastbourne to view slate recently imported by 'Mr. Cavendish.'<sup>2</sup> The committee was eventually forced to alter its policy and give the slate contract out to Latter Parsons, the mason.<sup>3</sup>

The plinth of the new building was set up on 8 April 1809 and Langridge marked the occasion by giving the workmen a gratuity of 10s. 6d. To chronicle the building operations of this year is a little confusing as needs were being anticipated well in advance. In February there was a controversy over the flooring of the courts between the committee who favoured oak and the architect who preferred deal. Deals were used, arriving in the sloop *Olive Branch* in June.<sup>4</sup> In April frantic letters were going out to Captain Hill whose long delay in arriving with the second consignment of Portland Stone threatened to bring the building to a standstill. In May plans were laid for the County Room 'to be arched in a neat, plain manner.' During the month the ornaments and figures for the façade were completed by Messrs. Coade and Sealy of Lambeth. They consisted of '40 Ballusters, 10 Imposts, 10 Female head blocks and 60 Modillions.' The three figures in alto relief were

<sup>1</sup> See below pp. 160, 166.

<sup>2</sup> A bill of lading of the ship *Industry* of Ulverstone in 1784 bound for Eastbourne with 52½ tons of slate for Robert Gibbs on behalf of Lord George Henry Cavendish (third son of William, 4th Duke of Devonshire) is in the East Sussex Record office, *Add. MS.* 3725. The Cavendish family had therefore acquired much experience in obtaining building materials by 1808.

<sup>3</sup> It is curious that in 1818 Langridge went into partnership with Joseph Ticehurst of All Saints, Lewes, as a slate merchant. Perhaps he saw a glaring need in the district and put his capital into this venture for this reason. The business papers of the partnership are in the East Sussex Record Office, *Langridge MSS.* 314-328.

<sup>4</sup> Newhaven vessel, master Captain Coles.

invoiced as representing 'Wisdom and Boy, Justice and Boy, Mercy and Boy' costing £94 10s. They are identical with those used by Johnson for Essex County Hall. They were not fixed in position before December.

In September Langridge was in touch with his fellow clerks of the peace for Lancashire, Hampshire and Dorset, requesting plans of their courts for the committee's consideration. But in October, Johnson's plans were confirmed before any of these arrived. During the summer the sloops *Goodwill* and *Prosperous* left Beal's Wharf, London, with Yorkshire paving stone for the forecourt and passages. Langridge and Cowper went to Streat to purchase oak 'girders' for framing. Finally, in October, the workmen were regaled with a 'Rearing Supper' costing 8 guineas and the sawpits were filled in by January 1810. The building was thus externally complete, despite changes of plan, in just 18 months from the passing of the act.

The new courts were now scheduled to be ready by July 1810, allowing two months for the drying out of the plaster, thus providing accommodation for the midsummer assizes. In July labels were provided for the doors 'against the approaching sessions.' It was now time to dispense with the Old Sessions House. The building was put up for auction on 29 May by Mr. George Verrall at the White Hart [See Plate IIIa]<sup>1</sup> but was brought in at £460, having failed to reach the reserved price, despite the lubrication of the sale with 18 bottles of Lisbon at £4 10s. Langridge then planned to pull down the building using the free labour available in the army and applied to Col. Copson of the 5th Regiment of Foot for the loan of troops. In the event however a private buyer was found and the building sold standing to Mr. Amon Wilds of Lewes, builder, for £450.<sup>2</sup> Nothing appears to have been paid to the borough of Lewes for any claim they may have had upon the building. Langridge's attempt to use troops first occurred in October 1809 when Johnson was fretting at the slowness of the masons. He then applied to Lieut.-Col. Gould of East Blatchington Barracks for the loan of any masons he might have among the privates of his regiment. Whether this application was productive is not disclosed by the records.

From the summer of 1810 the tempo of work gradually subsided and the minutes of the Building Committee peter out. County Hall, as it was now called, was to remain unaltered until 1900.<sup>3</sup> Much work remained for Langridge and John Hoper, the County Treasurer, raising the annual rate down to 1814 and paying off loans and contracts. Plastering continued unabated until well into 1811; in January of that year the sloop *Sally*<sup>4</sup> arrived at Newhaven with a

<sup>1</sup> East Sussex Record Office. QAH/1/E6(2).

<sup>2</sup> East Sussex Record Office, QAH/1/E4(78).

<sup>3</sup> A print showing the building as it then appeared is given in T. W. Horsfield, *History of Lewes*, I, p. 225.

<sup>4</sup> Dover vessel, master Captain Parkin.

further two tons of plaster of Paris. Ironwork, gates and railings were fitted up in the Market Hall. In February 1811 the fine furniture for the judges' bench was paid for; when it was installed is not recorded. It was supplied by Messrs. Morgan and Saunders, 'Manufacturers of Imperial Dining Tables and Portable Chairs' and included:

' 2 very large Superb Mahogany Arm Chairs the backs and arms french stuff and cover'd with red morocco welted and brass nailed, with caned seats and red Cushions in suite. £42.<sup>1</sup>

During the years 1811 and 1812 much time and thought were devoted to furnishing the County Room. According to Horsfield, writing within living memory, the room, 'fitted up with much elegance under the direction of the Earl of Chichester,' was furnished by public subscription.<sup>2</sup> No entry in the building accounts contradicts this. The room was embellished with four statues by Humphrey Hopper (*fl.* 1799-1834) which are still in the building, a painting by Matthew Brown of 'General Elliot at the siege of Gibraltar,' now on the staircase at Pelham House, and, for the east end, a giant canvas by James Northcote (1746-1831) of a scene from Shakespeare's *Richard III*. This was one of a series which Northcote painted for Alderman Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery in Pall Mall. The collection was dispersed in 1804, when Walter Burrell, M.P., purchased this picture and presented it to the County.<sup>3</sup> He seems to have been anxious to get rid of it, writing to know when the room would be ready to receive it. This painting is still in the room. County Hall was thus finished and opened in 1812.

In the final estimates of 1814 the cost of the building was computed as £12,440 16s. 10d. though in previous statements it had varied and in 1812, when Johnson's commission at 5 *per cent.* was paid, it was taken as some £2,300 less. Of this sum the mason's contract accounted for nearly £1,000. The site cost £4,228 10s. 3d. Receipts of £715 from old materials kept the cost within the total of £15,000 permitted by the act.<sup>4</sup> The committee recognised the outstanding part played by William Langridge in the undertaking and authorised him to charge the 'amount of a Piece of Plate presented to me by the Justices in sessions £52 10s.' upon the rates.

<sup>1</sup> See Plate IIIb. East Sussex Record Office, QAH/1/8/E3(251).

<sup>2</sup> Horsfield, *op. cit.*, p. 223.

<sup>3</sup> Information kindly supplied by Mr. Derek Rogers of Brighton Art Gallery.

<sup>4</sup> The final statement of costs appears on a loose sheet contained in the account book QAH/1/E7.

# THE RESTORATION AND REPAIRS TO THE FRONT ELEVATION OF COUNTY HALL, LEWES, 1958

By J. CATCHPOLE, A.R.I.B.A.

## INTRODUCTION

The elevation of the new Courts (now the main entrance façade of the County Hall) was built to the design of John Johnson, architect, in brickwork faced with Portland stone slabs 3in. and 4in. thick which, for reasons of economy were purchased direct (see p. 154 above). For the full 80 foot length of the first floor of the building, this wall was hopefully built only 18in. thick overall thickened to 2ft. 2in. at the end panels with only a timber-framed partition at a point three-quarters of the way along to stiffen it for its 30ft. height. This partition separated the County Ball Room and the Magistrates' Room which occupied the front elevation. In accordance with common practice at that time, horizontal timber binders were embedded in the brickwork along the length of the wall to stiffen the wall and to hold the soft lime brickwork together. In this instance two 6in. x 6in. binders (the inner one pine and the outer oak) were placed at window-head level, the inner one being scarfed to form a continuous member for the whole length of the front elevation.

Further horizontal oak binders approximately 5in. x 5in. were placed in the centre of the wall thickness in the piers between the main windows and about half-way up their height. Three feet or so below the top of the wall another 4in. x 7in. deal binder was set in the inside face and the main roof plate finally placed at the top at about cornice level.

The stone facings and trimmings were bedded to the brickwork with lime pugging between 2in. and 3in. thick and the individual stones cramped together at their sides with wrought-iron cramps top and bottom. It appears also that many of the stones were cramped back to vertical stone "columns" built into the brick backing.

The ornamental cornice brackets, window balusters and figure consoles (see Plate II) and rosettes to the window architraves together with the three groups of statuary depicting Wisdom, Justice and Mercy were supplied by a firm called Coade & Sealy who specialised in the mass production of an extremely durable and fine type of artificial stone in London at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The building appears to have remained pretty much in its original form until 1890 when extensive alterations to the Court accommodation were carried out and the two side openings of the entrance



colonnade were filled in to form offices. At this time also the inner colonnades were filled in with swing doors and in the following year the squared sash windows on the first floor of the front elevation were replaced by double glazing in large plate-glass panels. These alterations were no sooner finished when in 1892 the ceiling of the County Ball Room (then used as the Council Chamber) was lowered and a floor provided over it for further offices. Although this alteration did not materially show on the main elevation, its construction may well have affected the ultimate deterioration in the stability of the wall as heavy steel joists to support the new floor were given a bearing, not on the wall itself, but on to brick corbels projecting from the back face.

In 1900 the façade was extended by new offices and Committee rooms built on at the east end—the original design being continued except for the “Coade stone” ornaments which were matched in carved Portland stone.

More recently still, the adjoining property to the west, Newcastle House, was acquired and a new extension built in 1930 under E. A. Verger, F.R.I.B.A., with an elevation in Portland stone on the lines of the building formerly occupying the site. The consultant architect for this elevation was Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A.

As far back as 1891<sup>1</sup> it was evident that the original building was defective in many respects and money had to be spent on repairing the stonework of the front. Pieces of stone from the cornice and elsewhere were reported to have fallen into the street at various times with the result that in 1906 and again in 1908 and then in 1921 and 1925, the County Surveyor was instructed to examine the front and carry out such repairs as were necessary. At one stage it appears that a wire netting screen was fixed around the main cornice to protect the public from the disintegrating stonework and this was ultimately removed, itself in a bad state of repair, in 1925.

The foregoing is the background to the events giving rise to the works which have recently been carried out and which are evidently more comprehensive than any previously undertaken to repair the stonework of the County Hall front.

## THE WORK TO BE DONE

On 15 July, 1957, two days before the Summer Assizes were due to commence, a piece of stone weighing about  $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. fell from the stone cornice moulding to the pavement. Instructions were immediately given to Messrs. C. & C. J. Pannett of Lewes to make an inspection from ladders of the whole of the stone front of the original building and whilst this was being done a number of other loose pieces of stone were prised off to avoid any possibility of danger to passers-by.

<sup>1</sup> Appendix A.

During this inspection it was found that the stone lintel spanning the eastern opening of the main entrance colonnade was broken in half and the capitals of the two supporting columns were also cracked (Plate III). In order to ensure the safety of the building before the Assizes started, heavy timber dead-shores were immediately erected to support this lintel until suitable repairs could be organised.

Further investigation revealed two rusted 5in. x 6in. rolled-steel joists immediately above the broken lintel stone which had evidently been placed there at some past date to relieve the load on the lintel but which, due to their corrosion, had only contributed to the ultimate failure of the stone.

It was decided to consult Messrs. Szerelmey Ltd., of London, specialists in repairing stonework, who submitted an estimate of £430 for supplying and fixing a new stone lintel and column capitals. This estimate, together with a provisional sum of £200 for attendant builder's work was reported to the County Hall Committee on 8 October, 1957, who authorised the work to be put in hand immediately; and in view of the evident need for early attention to be given to the stone facing a further £1,900 was set aside for use the following year.

In view of the previous history of repairs and the fact that when carefully observed the wall appeared to be out of vertical it was arranged to drop a plumb-line from the cornice to test it. With the aid of a fire escape provided with the co-operation of the Chief Fire Officer of the County this was done and it was found that the outer stone face leaned inwards a maximum of approximately  $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. in its height. At close quarters it could also be seen that in many cases pieces of stone had broken off due to the corrosion of the iron cramps. It was also noticed that the architraves and cornices of the three central windows were in a bad condition, particularly to the centre window where the jamb members appeared to be without cramps to secure them. It was evident that the stonework was much more defective than at first realised and it was decided to erect a proper scaffold for the full height to enable a thorough examination to be made. This was done in November, 1957.

With an adequate scaffold in position it was possible to make a thorough investigation of the stonework. It was found that many of the iron cramps which tied the stonework in were corroded and in some cases broken and their corrosion had damaged the stonework causing it to spall off. To replace all the iron cramps with non-ferrous metal ones would involve the complete refacing of the building which was clearly not to be entertained, so it was decided to replace the iron cramps only where the stonework had been fractured.

The stone architraves and cornices to the three main windows were considered in detail. No adequate tie between the architraves and the brick backing was evident, and much of the stonework

had weathered badly and one of the lintels was cracked. It was decided to remove the whole of the loose stonework surrounding the windows and to refix using new stone where necessary. The centre window appeared to be the worst and in this case the cornice stone had cracked too.

The "Coade stone" figures were examined with much interest and the centre figure of Wisdom was discovered to have broken away from its top cramp, cracking the head almost completely round the neck, and the outstretched arm of Mercy, the figure on the left (which had been replaced in cement at some earlier date) was loose.

With proper scaffolding up to roof level it was thought that opportunity should be taken to re-cover the whole of the main cornice as the asphalt was known to be defective, and indeed could then be seen to have perished. After some discussion as to whether to use Nuralite or 7lbs. lead it was finally decided to use the latter as it was strongly advised by the Ministry of Works representatives. This was put on the whole length of the main cornice over the existing asphalt which it was deemed wise not to attempt to remove, and also to the cornice of the 1900 extensions which had had no previous covering. The window cornices were also covered in 7lbs. lead at the same time.

Opportunity was also taken with the scaffold in position thoroughly to clean down the whole of the face stonework which was much encrusted with soot deposits.

In view of the extent of the work which a close examination revealed, authority was requested to spend the £1,900 already set aside for the purpose. This was granted on 11 March, 1958. As the work proceeded even more defects came to light, resulting in a further financial authority of £5,000 being given on 18 July, 1958, to enable the repairs to be completed. In addition to these monies a total of another £600 was approved at various times to cover normal maintenance work which was done by the same contractors at the same time as the repairs.

The Ancient Monuments Branch of the Ministry of Works was freely consulted for advice throughout the progress of the works. Application was made to them in February, 1958, through the Historic Buildings Council for England for monetary aid towards the cost of the repairs under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act, 1953, but this was not granted.

## THE JOB ITSELF

Whilst it was comparatively simple once the scaffolding was up to decide on the general scope of the repairs and renovations to be done, there yet remained the problems of how to do the job whilst ensuring the safety and stability of the wall and also maintaining

the normal functioning of the building, particularly the sittings of the Assizes, Quarter Sessions and other Courts. The main entrance had, perforce, to be closed and the entrance to the 1930 wing used instead. No noisy work such as hammering could be allowed during the periods of Assizes or Quarter Sessions.

Clearly the first thing to be done was the replacement of the fractured lintel and column caps to the main entrance and to allow for its removal and replacement it was necessary to carry the full load of the pier over it between the two windows. This pier carried much of the masonry above and part of the first and second floors and roof loads and it was estimated that the total load was 40-60 tons. Three 12in. x 6in. rolled-steel joists were used as needles to carry this pier, and they were supported on six 9in. x 9in. timber uprights, each formed of three 9in. x 3in. timbers bolted together. The timbers were adequately braced diagonally in both directions to prevent spreading and rested on sole plates which, on the pavement side, had a bearing on to a concrete foundation dug into the pavement. In view of the weight to be carried and to prevent crushing the brickwork over the narrow bearing area of the rolled-steel joists, 1in. steel plates 12in. wide were used as pads between the joists and the brickwork. Great care had to be taken in forming the holes for the needles to avoid damaging or jarring the masonry or displacing the stone facing. No hammer or chisel was used, the brickwork itself being taken out by hand, brick by brick. The outer stone face was carefully cut through to avoid removing large sections of stone which might displace the stone facing above.

To stiffen up the wall and to minimize any settlement that might occur on the removal of the cracked lintel, the complete window frames and linings to two of the central windows were removed and 4in. x 3in. timber bracing inserted to the brickwork opening internally and to the stone opening externally.

The only apparent cross-tie at this point of the building consisted of two 12in. x 12in. beams at first floor level, to each of which was fixed an iron cramp, which in turn was bedded into the joints of the stone lintels. As the lintel itself was being removed the effectiveness of this tie would be lost during construction. To avoid any possibility of movement of the outer wall, therefore, it was decided after consultation with the County Council's Consulting Structural Engineers, Messrs. Andrews, Kent & Stone of London, to brace this 12in. x 12in. cross beam with 9in. x 3in. timbers bearing on to a sole plate resting against the base of the stone columns. Internal shores were then fixed to this cross beam which were secured to strapping fixed externally and internally to the front wall. The horizontal timbers in this strapping extended the full width of two window openings and were clamped together by a series of bolts in the window openings thus sandwiching the wall and ensuring that the wall could not disintegrate should any settlement occur.

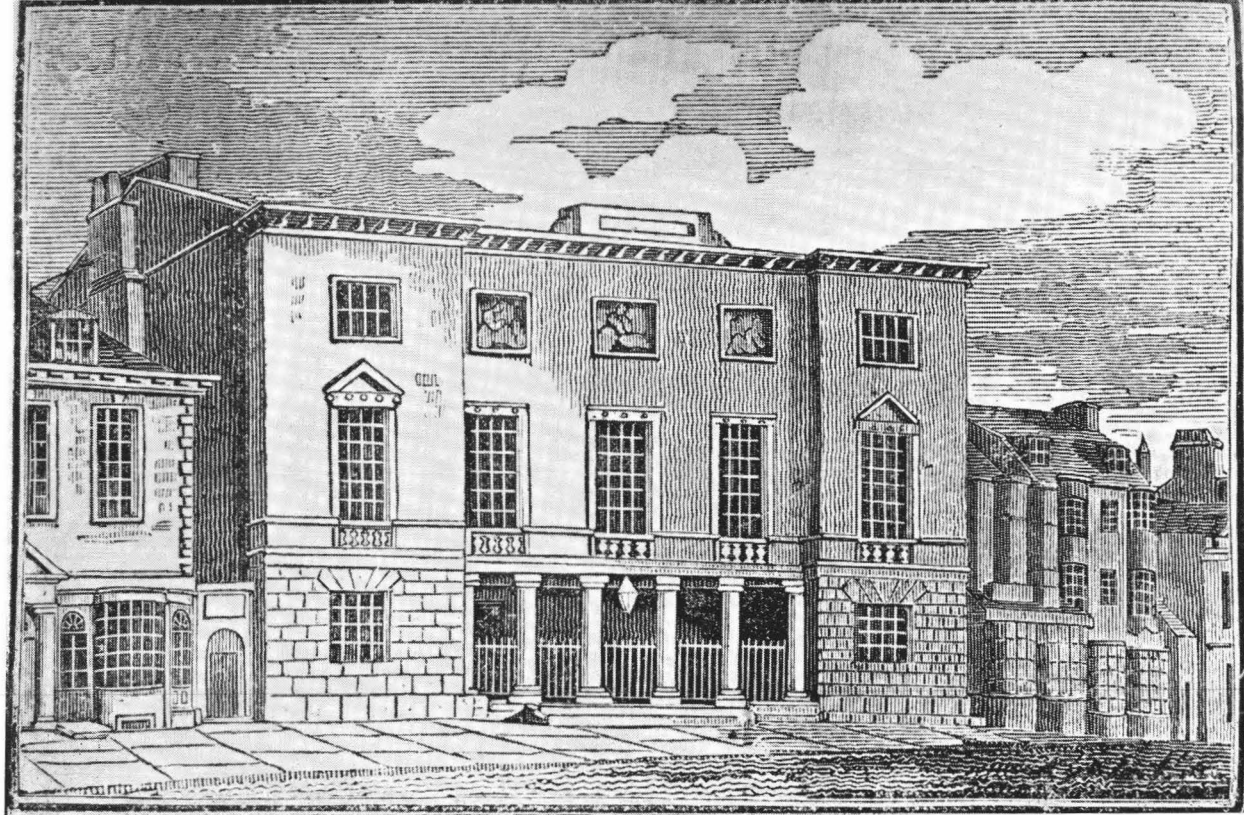
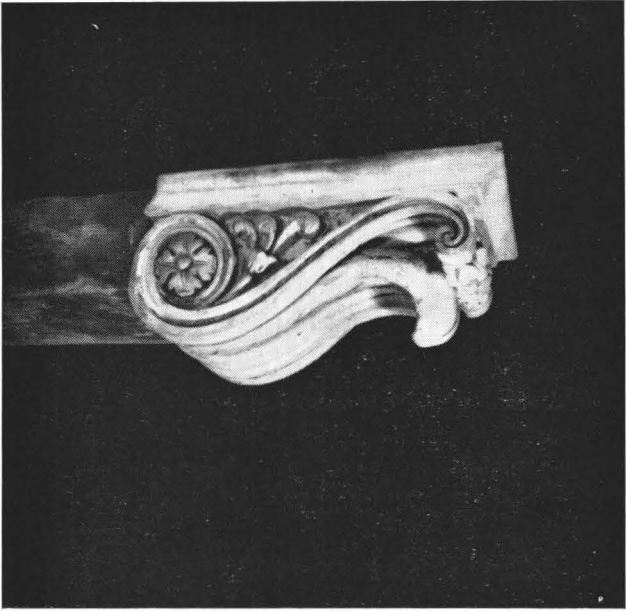
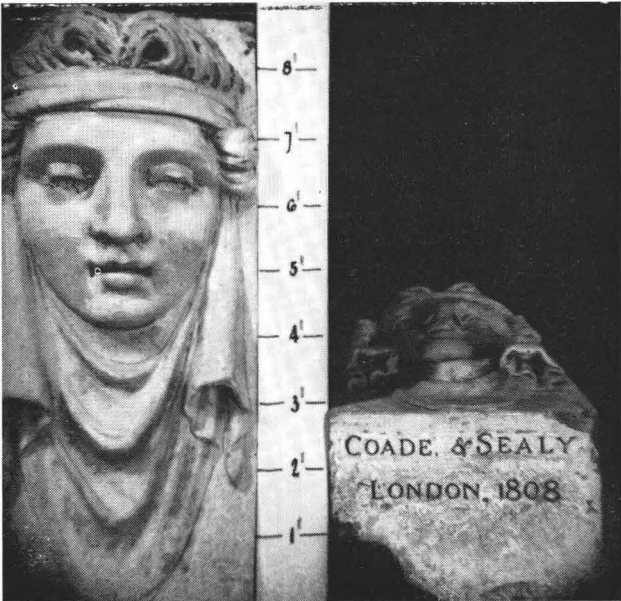


PLATE I. COUNTY HALL, LEWES.

From an engraving in *The History and Antiquities of Lewes and its Vicinity*, by T. W. Horsfield, 1824



COADE STONE CORNICE BRACKET



COADE STONE FIGURE CONSOLES TO WINDOWS

PLATE III



BROKEN LINTEL AND COLUMN CAPITAL SEEN FROM OUTSIDE AND INSIDE THE  
ENTRANCE TO COUNTY HALL, LEWES

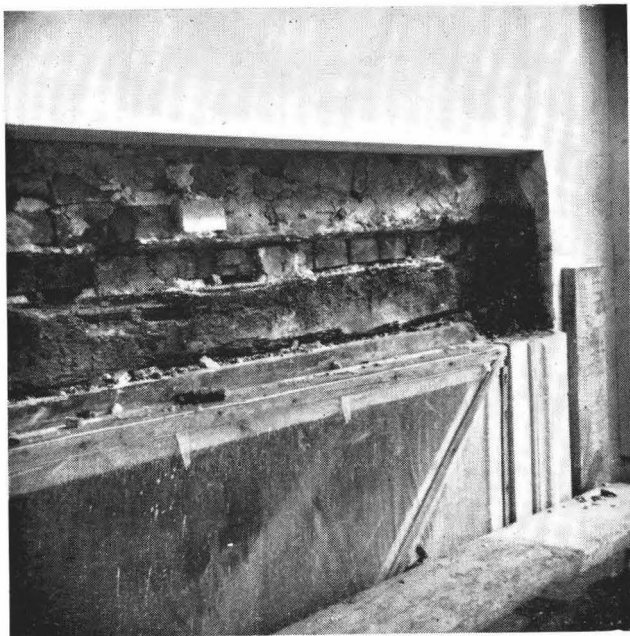


PLATE IVa. ROTTED OAK LINTEL OVER ONE OF THE MAIN WINDOWS



PLATE IVb. ONE OF THE PIERS BETWEEN THE MAIN WINDOWS, SHOWING THE CAST-IRON SPREADER





PLATE VA. The COADE STONE FIGURE OF WISDOM

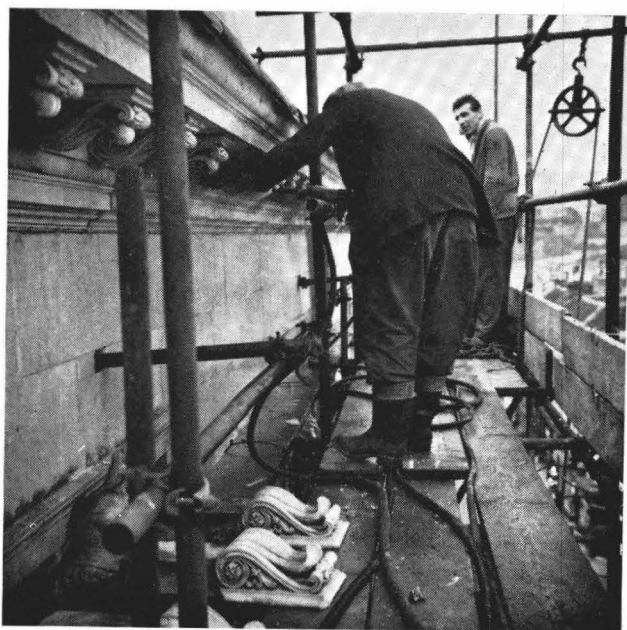


PLATE VB. CLEANING THE FAÇADE OF COUNTY HALL, LEWES



Having regard to the load to be carried by the lintel, it was felt that Portland stone was not the right material for structural use. A stone lintel, sufficient only to carry its own weight was therefore provided and it was decided to cast *in situ* a reinforced concrete lintel over to carry the load.

This work was started on 1 February, 1958, by Messrs. Pannett as sub-contractors to Messrs. Szerelmey, who were the general contractors, and it had to be carefully timed in relation to the Assize Courts and the Quarter Sessions. The whole of the timbering and the fixing of the steel needles was completed before the March Assize. All labour was withdrawn from the job during the Assizes and Quarter Sessions, but during this time the preparation of the stone lintel and column caps went ahead and the materials for the reinforced concrete lintel were assembled. Work started again on the site on 14 April at the close of the Quarter Sessions.

With a view to observing any settlement in the masonry whilst the lintel was being replaced twelve cement tell-tales were fixed at strategic points internally and externally. These were watched daily during the progress of the work but no movement was registered.

After the Quarter Sessions the cracked lintel, with the two rusted rolled-steel joists above, and the necessary masonry were removed. The stone caps of the adjacent columns were also removed, the new ones fixed and the new stone lintel hoisted into position and located with delta-metal dowels and grouted up. The new reinforced concrete lintel was then cast *in situ* above it. To avoid any deflection in the reinforced concrete lintel being transmitted to the stone lintel below, a gap of approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. was left between the stonework and the concrete lintel. During the casting of the lintel this space was filled with sand which was afterwards raked out.

After about ten days the shuttering was struck, the brickwork over the concrete lintel pinned up tight, the needles were removed one at a time and their openings made good. The timber supports to the needles and the shores to the main cross beam were removed leaving the wall strapping in position and the stone face over the lintel replaced with new stone. Hair cracks were noticed on two tell-tales only but no appreciable movement was noticed in the brickwork or in the stonework.

Having completed this major repair, the next task was to make the window jamb stones secure. To take these stones out and refix them would obviously entail taking out the cornice stones over and it was fortunate that the large stone lintels spanning the window openings were above these and could remain, albeit with very reduced bearings.

Before this work could be carried out, in order to ensure a firm base, a system of fixing the stone facing back to the wall had to be evolved. It was, therefore, arranged for  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter rawlbolts to be drilled into the back of the stonework, the bolts projecting

through the brick backing and bolted to four vertical steel strap plates fixed vertically on the inner face of the brick backing. To avoid damage by rust the rawbolts were sheradized and dipped in bituminous paint and the bolts themselves made of delta-metal. The stone facing was thus clamped back to the brickwork of the wall.

A start was made on the central window, but as soon as the cornice stones were removed preparatory to taking the jamb stones out, the construction and condition of the brick wall behind was revealed. Spanning the opening immediately behind the stone was a 6in. x 6in. piece of oak—apparently taken from a ship or old building when the County Hall was first built, as old mortices and dowel holes could be clearly seen—and this was so destroyed by beetle that the wood could be scooped out in powder form with the hand (see Plate IVa).

Above the oak was a brick arch which supposedly carried the weight of the walls, floor and roof over, but which thrust on to the ends of the rotted oak. In between the oak beams and the arch was a filling of loose bricks. The plaster panelling and decoration on the inside of the wall was quickly taken off to confirm that the arch at least extended the full width of the wall—which it did—and to reveal a pine timber beam behind the oak one, thus making out the full thickness of the wall in timber. The pine beam was not attacked by beetle and rot to the same extent as the oak.

Another curious and disturbing feature discovered when the internal plaster was removed was that the pine beam had evidently extended for the full length of the wall as a sort of binder but at some time, probably about 1900, this had been partly cut away and cast-iron I-section spreaders inserted in the internal face of the brick piers between the windows, leaving the remainder of the rotted wood binder behind. The cast-iron spreaders were only about 2in. wide, and although set only 1½in. into the face of the brickwork were manifestly carrying a considerable weight of wall above (Plate IVb).

It was obvious that all this rotten timber must be taken out—some of it from the middle of the wall behind the cast-iron spreaders and the space filled with concrete which, where it spanned the window openings, must be reinforced with steel bars. How to do this without removing the abutments to the brick relieving arches which, although rotten timber, evidently provided some support, and without cutting away the load-bearing brickwork of the piers, gave considerable food for thought. It was rather like trying to take the ham out of a sandwich and putting jam back without moving the pieces of bread, but considerably more complicated.

In the end it was arranged to replace the two rotten wood beams one at a time with precast concrete ones, the outer one being done first and as speedily as possible with the aid of Ciment Fondu to ensure quick-setting of the beds and pinning up, thus minimizing the time in which any settlement could occur, and ensuring that only part of the abutments to the brick arches was removed at any

one time. The timber remaining embedded in the wall together with the cast iron spreaders was then to be removed in short alternate sections, thus leaving a certain amount of support which, as the removed sections were replaced with concrete, could be transferred to the new concrete and enable the remaining sections to be replaced in their turn. The inner precast lintel was cast with the reinforcement protruding from its ends and hooked so as to link on to the adjacent sections of concrete to be cast subsequently and each short section in turn had reinforcement exposed at the ends to link on with the next. This provided a continuous concrete binder in place of the old pine one with some degree of reinforcement albeit in short lengths hooked together.

The new concrete lintels being in position it was then felt safe to take down the loosened window jambs and rebbed them with delta-metal cramps into the adjacent stonework.

Each of the three central windows were treated similarly one by one, except that in the case of the two outer ones it was found that earlier repairs had rendered the jambs secure, if not absolutely true. The stone lintel over the right-hand window had to be replaced, but in view of the experience gained as to the comparative firmness of the stonework in spite of appearances it was felt that the stonework over it would hold itself up whilst the lintel was replaced. This proved to be the case.

The state of affairs revealed behind the stonework of the central windows suggested that similar conditions might also exist behind the windows of the flank panels which was in fact discovered to be so. The new reinforced concrete binder was thereupon extended in a similar manner as before but the working conditions were easier insofar as the walls here were a good deal thicker, thus there was more brickwork to carry the load and the small pediments over the windows were more suitable to carry the stonework over than the lintels with their minimum bearings had been. The pediments acted, of course, like arches.

Also discovered at this time were short lengths of 6in. x 6in. timber (also rotted) embedded within the thickness of the brick piers between the windows about halfway up the height of the windows. Naturally, these could not reasonably be left in position and so they were removed piece by piece and the space filled up solid with concrete.

As the scaffolding had to be extended first to the east to cover the face of the 1900 extension and then to the west flank panel to enable the plumbers to cover the cornice with lead and the cleaners to wash down the face, further detailed examinations of the stonework could be made. It was discovered that the lintel to the right-hand window of the 1900 extension had cracked and part of the jamb so badly perished as to render it imperative that it should be replaced. Fortunately, this presented less difficulty than the windows to the flank panels as, being of comparatively modern construction,

the stonework was well cramped back to the wall and the window opening behind the stone spanned with rolled steel joists encased in concrete. The main difficulty in this case was the weight of the new lintel to be hoisted up, which, as the construction differed from the older building, was nearly twice the thickness of the one previously replaced. To ensure safety, the scaffolding was strengthened and additionally braced and the lintel was then lifted and moved into its position.

The central Coade Stone figure of Wisdom which had been found to be dangerously insecure had been taken down and set on the scaffolding whilst the works below were proceeding (Plate Va), and the time had now come to strengthen and refix it. The back of the figure was of honeycomb formation and one of the ribs forming an anchor for the top cramp had broken right away, evidently cracking the neck in the process, and a means had to be devised to make sure the head would not fall off and at the same time provide a secure fixing back to the wall. A horizontal bar of delta-metal was inserted into the shoulder hollows at the back and secured with lime mortar pads, and an additional vertical bar inserted right up into the hollow head, bolted to the other bar where it crossed it and secured at the base by passing it through a hole carefully drilled through one of the honeycomb ribs. A hole was carefully made in the top of the head to enable the head to be filled with mortar. These cross bars were then hooked to a threaded delta-metal bolt passed right through the brick wall and secured on the inside with a nut and plate washer.

The infant figure of the same panel was secured similarly.

A new arm for the figure of Mercy on the left was carved in Portland stone by Messrs. Szerelmey and bolted through the backing with a delta-metal bolt. Both the left- and right-hand figures appeared on examination to be perfectly securely fixed and it was decided merely to case the exposed iron cramps with molten lead to protect them from further deterioration and to carry out various minor restorations to the figures in plastic stone. The joints between the backs of the figures and the panel wall were carefully pointed in plastic stone to prevent the ingress of moisture.

Before the scaffolding was taken down the opportunity was taken to demolish the two original chimney stacks which could be seen to be in need of repair and rebuild them, renewing the stone chimney caps in the process. As a number of the chimney flues had been disused for many years they were sealed off and air-bricks inserted instead. At the same time the stone copings to the front slope of the gable parapets were repointed and non-ferrous cramps inserted in place of the corroded iron ones.

Whilst all these works were proceeding Messrs. Szerelmey continued with the general repair of the stone facing, renewing a cracked or faulty stone here and cutting out a rusted cramp there, replacing it with a delta-metal one and piecing-in a small section of stone

around it to make good. Many of the facing stones showed severe signs of weathering, but as this was not a serious defect in itself and in view of the need to exercise economy, they were left untouched. Several of the main cornice Coade Stone brackets were loose and had to be refixed and one which was missing was replaced by a new one carved in Portland stone.

During all this period too, the whole front was washed from top to bottom liberally with water, using paste-detergent where necessary, and scrubbed with wire brushes and gritstone (Plate Vb), after which the masonry was pointed up and any salient edges ground off with carborundum.

The structural wall of the building having been put in sound condition, it but remained for the internal finishings to be reinstated. The large central windows were re-inserted in the openings and the fibrous plaster pilasters and ornamental frieze refixed and the wall panels plastered. Some of the light internal office partitions had had to be removed to permit the work to be done and these were re-erected, although opportunity was taken to re-erect them in rather more convenient positions. The last item of work to be done was the renewal of the ceiling to the main entrance colonnade. On 16 October, 1958, the works were completed and the main entrance reopened after having been closed for nine months.

The contract with Messrs. Szerelmey Ltd. was on a day-work basis and amounted to a total cost of £6,827 6s. 1d. It was supervised in detail by Mr. Ian Clayton of that firm with Mr. G. Bennett as the foreman mason on the job. Messrs. C. & C. J. Pannett, of Lewes, were sub-contractors to carry out all the ancillary work, which was organised and supervised by their foreman, Mr. J. Ash-down.

#### APPENDIX "A"

##### EXTRACTS FROM COUNTY HALL COMMITTEE MINUTES

**4 April, 1891**

"Para. 5. The Sub Committee also reported that the building had been found to be defective in many respects, so that it required much expenditure of labour in underpinning and re-building, and presented the following list of expenditure, as estimated by the architect, for extras on that and other accounts as particularised below."

[Here follows a long list of repairs, included in which is the item "Repair to stonework of front—£75. 0. 0." The total sum of money approved at that time was £3,083.]

**9 October, 1906**

"Para. 7. The County Surveyor reported that small pieces of the cornices on the front of the County Hall had fallen on to the pavement, and, in view of the necessity for taking immediate steps to secure the safety of passers-by, he had had a partial examination made, but he requested authority to have a complete examination made of the front of the Hall.

Para. 8. RESOLVED—That the County Surveyor be authorised to have a complete examination made of the front of the County Hall and to incur such expenditure as may be found to be immediately necessary."

**30 June, 1908**

"Para. 13. The County Surveyor was requested to report on the condition of the stone facing of the main front of the County Hall."

[It can hardly be thought that 13 years could have elapsed before any positive action was taken on paragraph 13 above, but the next reference to the front of the County Hall is dated 15 February, 1921.]

**15 February, 1921**

"Para. 2. The Committee had before them the following Report by the County Surveyor on the condition of the front of the County Hall:—

"The facade of the County Hall is veneered with Portland stone, about 2½ inches in thickness, held together at the joints with iron cramps and backed with rubble. The iron cramps have oxidised and expanded, causing the stonework to break away at several of the joints.

Recently a large piece of the cill of one of the windows of the Council Chamber had to be removed to prevent it falling, and other pieces of stone, more or less large, are loose.

A careful inspection of all the joints in the stonework should be made, and the loose pieces removed to prevent accidents.

There is possibility of other parts breaking away which do not, as yet, show any signs of so doing. I therefore respectfully suggest that the question of how best to deal with the façade should have your early consideration."

Para. 3. RESOLVED—That the County Surveyor be instructed to make a careful examination of the front of the County Hall and to erect the necessary scaffolding for that purpose and to report the result of such examination to this Committee."

**22 March, 1921**

"Para. 2. The County Surveyor reported that he had inspected part of the front of the County Hall, and found the cornice was in good condition. The jamb of one of the windows, and part of the cill required renewing: it would be necessary to cut out several of the cramps, and make the joints good with Portland stone, and to repair the figure of Justice in one of the panels. As the cost of erecting the scaffold, taking it down and insurance, amounted to about £40, it was desirable to have the necessary repairs carried out on that part of the building which he had already inspected, before removing the scaffold. He estimated the cost of the repairs necessary to preserve the front of the building at approximately £350.

Para. 3. RESOLVED—That the County Surveyor be authorised to carry out such repair work as he finds to be necessary to ensure the safety of the front of the County Hall, at a cost not exceeding £250, and that it be recommended to the County Council that an Order be made on the County Treasurer for the payment of such sums not exceeding £350 as the County Surveyor shall certify to be due in respect of such work and to the persons to whom he shall certify the same to be payable, and that a copy of this resolution be laid before the Finance and General Purposes Committee."

**21 June, 1921**

"Para. 3. The County Surveyor reported that the repair work to the front of the County Hall was proceeding satisfactorily, but that the work to the centre of the building might not be completed before the ensuing Assizes, and he asked for the instructions of the Committee.

Para. 4. RESOLVED—That the scaffolding be left up until the work is completed."



**6 October, 1925**

“ Para. 3. The County Surveyor reported that the wire protection to the stone cornice on the front of the County Hall was in a bad state of repair and suggested that the cornice should be examined with a view to putting it in a sound state and removing the wire netting. He was unable to give an estimate of the cost of any necessary repairs until after an examination of the cornice.

Para. 4. RESOLVED—That the County Surveyor be instructed to carry out any necessary work to the cornice authorised by the Chairman of this Committee at a cost not exceeding £50.”

**12 January, 1926**

“ Para. 13. With reference to paragraphs 3 and 4 of the proceedings of this Committee, at their meeting of the 6 October, 1925, the County Surveyor stated that he found that the cost of the scaffolding in connection with the necessary repairs to the cornice on the front of the County Hall would exceed the sum of £50 which he was authorised to expend on this work, and that he had therefore taken no further steps in the matter.

Para. 14. RESOLVED—That it be recommended to the County Council that the County Surveyor be authorised to carry out the necessary work to the cornice at a cost not exceeding £100, in lieu of the £50 previously authorised, and that an Order be made on the County Treasurer for the payment of such sums not exceeding £100 as the County Surveyor shall certify to be due and to the persons to whom he shall certify the same to be payable in respect of such work, and that a copy of this resolution be laid before the Finance and General Purposes Committee.”

# THE LIFE AND TIMES OF WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, HISTORIAN OF RYE

By G. S. BAGLEY

The first adequate History of Rye, *The History and Antiquities of the Ancient Town and Port of Rye . . .* (1847), was written by William Holloway, successful schoolboy, unsuccessful farmer, unsuccessful brewer, successful local politician, and, I believe, very successful local historian.

Holloway was a prodigious writer during the latter half of his long life. Speeches, verse, religious compositions, and historical writings and transcriptions flowed from his pen, the "History," appearing within five years of his retirement from business in 1842. For the rest of his life—twenty-eight years—he "had a never-failing source of comfort in my books and my pen." From this period emanate the writings which are of so much interest to us to-day. The unsuccessful brewer of Rye left in his "Autobiography" alone a repository of reminiscence—reminiscence which forms the basis for this paper.

William Holloway wrote his autobiography late in life, a one-shot composition contained in a dozen slim marbled-covered "copy-books," number one having stitched to its cover a label: "The Autobiography of me William Holloway. Section the first My General Life. Commenced August 1st 1867. Finished May 21st 1868"—two years before his death (see Plate 6). Subsequent parts deal with the author's public, political and religious life and are brief when compared with the "general" section. Part three, political, is of value as it sets forth Holloway's beliefs in that field and is a near-contemporary record of the pre-reform period in a rotten borough by one of the principal actors on that stage.

The fifth section, "My Literary Life," is mainly devoted to poetry. When and why he became interested in local history we do not know, for in all his writings there is no mention of this subject, which must be classed as the greatest interest of his life.

\* \* \* \*

William Holloway was born 1 August, 1785, "in the Village of Emsworth, a Hamlet in the parish of Warblington in the County of Southampton" of a family which had been established there from the mid-17cent. He took great interest in his ancestry and his relations, describing in detail all those who were living at the time of his birth, forty-two in number, together with their ages which are impressive; twenty-two had an average age of 81½ years! The family occupations appear to have been those of milling and general merchant.

His father, Joseph Holloway, a corn merchant, died when William was four months old, a circumstance which had a profound effect on the boy's life, particularly as it resulted in Mrs. Holloway's second marriage which in turn led, ultimately, to William Holloway residing in Rye.

The boy's education followed a usual nineteenth century course of dame school followed by a grammar school. The latter he entered at the age of eight years: "July 28th, 1792, will ever be a painfully memorable Day of my Life . . . when I left my peaceful Home to dwell among rude strangers" in Midhurst School—"a good Clasical School" with "a Meadow for the Boys playground in Summer & a large gravelled one for Winter: one extensive lofty Room for School & Meals with suitable Bedrooms for the accommodation of sixty boys. . . The Revd. Charles Parson was the Master<sup>1</sup> while the household department was presided over by his widowed Mother, a very worthy old Lady, who anxious to make gentlemen of us all never failed, when we chanced to go into the Dwelling house, to point out to us the Portrait of William of Wykeham which hung in the Dining room, repeating at the same time the following Distich

Manners make the Man  
Says William of Wykeham."

Holloway's school days did not continue as "Painfully memorable" and in due course he achieved the exalted position of head boy. But before they terminated he did suffer an emotional upheaval—the second marriage of his mother.

In the 1790s the revenue cutter "Swallow" was stationed at Emsworth. Thomas Amos, a widower, being her Captain. To William's disgust he became "acquainted" with Mrs. Holloway and "continued to ingratiate himself with her so that she consented to become his wife a complete Infatuation as it appears to me on her part. She an educated well-bred Woman: he a plain open-hearted Sailor, an unpolished Diamond." The schoolboy at Midhurst refused to return home for his holidays with the result—a most happy one—that a niece of Captain Amos travelled to Midhurst to plead with William to reconcile himself to the "new order of things." The niece was Miss Sarah Meryon, of Rye. Ten years later she married William.

His fears regarding his Mother's marriage proved groundless. Confidence restored, studies were resumed at Midhurst—now under a new Master, Dr. John Wooll,<sup>2</sup> who increased the charges, built a

<sup>1</sup> See also E. F. Row, *A History of Midhurst Grammar School* (1913), pp. 55-57.

<sup>2</sup> One of Midhurst Grammar School's Wykehamist head masters. John Wooll entered college at Winchester 1779; New College 1785; M.A. 1794; D.D. 1807, in which year he left Midhurst to become head of Rugby. See also Row, *op. cit.*, pp. 58-66.

separate room for meals, banished the cane and introduced "the more Classical birch," all of which were approved by William, who rounded off his school days by winning a Latin verse competition on his final Exhibition Day, 27 May, 1800. This effusion is not recorded, but an early "effort of my Muse" (August, 1799) has survived:

The Works of God his wisdom show  
Hark how the whistling Trumpets blow . . .

In October of that year Holloway experienced his first long journey—the first of many—a voyage with Captain and Mrs. Amos in the "Swallow" to Deptford. It was uneventful except for two happenings: he had his first sight of Rye, and experienced his first attack of seasickness when the cutter hove to off the South Foreland. "Strange sensations . . . and great internal commotions" laid him flat in his berth.

\* \* \* \*

William Holloway's first essay towards a future occupation was to go to the farm of George Knight at Chidham to study agriculture. The arrangement was of short duration. There he "learnt to plough a pretty straight furrow . . . but when he made me drive Bullocks to market . . . without the assistance of a boy I fancied that was not quite the Employment fit for a young man who had been at a Classical School, still, I never complained; however, when he went a step farther and ordered me to drive a lot of Hogs to a place some miles distant I begged leave to decline the Honour." So ended the first part of Holloway's agricultural education.

An interesting event is recorded in the "Autobiography" at this time: "In the month of April 1802 the first Goodwood Races were established,<sup>1</sup> which . . . I attended, they took place on a bleak open Down called the Harroways, just without the North Wall of the Park. The weather was very cold and such was the case generally when held at this unsettled Period of the year, Rain and Hail generally attending them, which was probably the Cause of their first falling off and their final abandonment after some few years."

Holloway resumed his agricultural studies at a large farm at Kingston-by-Sea belonging to a Mr. William Gorringer "a very affluent man" who had purchased the farm "for the sum of five and twenty thousand pounds, it consisted of a very handsome and substantial House, six hundred Acres of Land being the whole contents of the Parish, some warehouses on the Bank of the Adur, not far from the mouth of Shoreham Harbour, and the Advowson of the Living." There his practical instruction "was confined to three Acts. First: the Castration & wringing off the tails of young lambs; second, Marking of Sheep when they were shorn; and

<sup>1</sup> The history of Goodwood races begins in 1802, when a three-day meeting—28, 29, 30 April—took place. V.C.H., *Sussex*, 2, p. 457.

thirdly The carrying out the Dinners of the Harvest Men . . . two of these practical Affairs deserve some few Remarks and first of the first, the Shepherd would never have the Lambs cut when the Tide was ebbing lest they should bleed to Death." Holloway's second "practical" affair concerned the gathering of the harvest: "As there were not a sufficient Number of Labourers in Mr. Gorrings's Employ, nor in the Parish altogether, the following plan was resorted to for supplying the Deficiency. On Midsummer Day when the crop was sufficiently advanced in Ear to enable a person to calculate on the quantity of straw to be cut, one or two men used to come out of the Weald, on the North side of the Downs, to agree with Mr. Gorrings as to the number of Men required to reap the Wheat in due Season & the price per Acre. When the Reapers were come they were lodged in an old Farm-house on the Estate. They were found in provisions for which each Man paid one shilling a Day, deducted from the price per acre paid for reaping: and it was the hot Dinners provided for these men that I had to carry out: which often consisted of immense Legs of Mutton, boiled with French Beans in abundance, the smell of which latter as they were taken out of the Copper, in which they were dressed, gave me such a Surfeit of them, that I could not relish them for years afterwards. When the men had cut the Wheat they returned home to the Weald, in sufficient time to take part in the Harvest there, which was some weeks later than on the South Side of the Downs."

While at Kingston, Holloway bought a horse at Brighton, a "half-bred Mare 4 yrs old . . . for the sum of Twenty four Pounds. a very cheap Bargain, as she proved to be a most excellent Animal having carried me for many years afterwards" and, indeed, was put to immediate use in a ride to the March cattle show at the Barbican, London.

Two months later the mare carried him on a tour of the Medway valley, the Kent coast, and into Sussex via Rye. Holloway's topographical comments are on occasion penetrating: "Folkestone was then in its pristine State consisting of narrow & crooked Streets while the Inhabitants were a hybrid Race: half Fisherman half Smugglers: and this description of Folkestone will answer equally well for that of Rye & Hastings at that time." Seaford was remarked as "a snug little rotten Borough."

It may be deduced that William Holloway was not a very serious farm pupil, and he appears at this time to have terminated his residence with Mr. Gorrings.

The "Autobiography" is divided into numbered chapters with sub-headings: the eighth is titled "My Happiest Year," the contributing factors being "A little Hunting: a little social Visiting, with now and then a Ball: & a great deal of reading through the Winter, followed by travelling in the Summer." The "little Hunting" consisted of runs with "the Hounds belonging to Harry Bridger Esq. of Brackingham House in Old Shoreham," the Hambledon

Pack "one of the oldest Packs in England" and the Goodwood—enough to give Holloway a full winter, to say little of his other activities of this season of the year. The final pleasure listed—travelling—was experienced to the full in this year (1805), when he and a companion made an equestrian tour into Wales commencing on 20 May and finishing nineteen days later "the whole distance I travelled was 562 miles." The account of this journey occupies eighty pages of the MS., and while of considerable interest (all the stages are listed together with the Inns) is outside the scope of this paper. But it does show that in early life Holloway<sup>1</sup> possessed the enquiring mind that later led to his researches into the history of Rye and its neighbourhood.

In October 1805 he commenced farming on his own account at Leigh in the parish of Havant "with very little agricultural knowledge, a little Taste for Botany, and a great Passion for hunting . . . a great love of Literature & a wandering imagination." From the start he was pessimistic of his chance of success and in later years he wrote of the above date as proving "the Advent of Misfortune." Nevertheless, work was not allowed to interrupt his pleasures, which, in addition to those enumerated above, included visits to London (one to see Nelson's funeral) where the Theatre "of course was the great Attraction . . . & this we frequently went, witnessing with unfeigned Delight the acting of John Kimble<sup>2</sup> and Mrs. Siddons,<sup>3</sup> of Mrs. Jordan,<sup>4</sup> of Cooke,<sup>5</sup> so famous in the characters of Richard 3rd, if he could be kept sober . . . to see Kimble in *Wolsey*, Mrs. Siddons in *Queen Catherine*, and Mrs. Brunton<sup>6</sup> in *Rosalind*, in 'As you like it' were great intellectual Treats." Holloway found another attraction, "this was Lackington's Library in Moorfields, an immense Repository of Books: the building was circular . . . so spacious that it was said a Coach & four was driven round it."<sup>7</sup>

Brighton was visited for purposes other than purchasing a horse: "in the Mornings we rode over the airy and beautiful Downs and in the Evenings went to the Public Libraries, or the Theatre: at the latter of which places we witnessed a curious Play, called 'The Green Man' occasioned by the following Circumstance: The Town was in a great State of Excitement from the Appearance of a mysterious Person, clad completely in green, green Coat, green Waistcoat, green Breeches, green Garters, and green Neck-cloth: and this man

<sup>1</sup> He was then twenty years of age.

<sup>2</sup> John Phillip Kimble, 1757-1823.

<sup>3</sup> Sarah Siddons, 1755-1831.

<sup>4</sup> Dorothy Jordan, 1762-1816.

<sup>5</sup> George Frederick Cooke, 1756-1811.

<sup>6</sup> Elizabeth Brunton, 1799-1860.

<sup>7</sup> James Lackington's famous bookshop "The Temple of the Muses," Finsbury Square. A coloured plate of its interior appeared in Rudolph Ackermann's, *Repository of the Arts*, 1809.

was the Hero of the Piece, so, when he appeared on the Stage, violent was the clapping of hands: but when he drew forth from his pocket a green Handkerchief, there were roars of Laughter, such a thing having never been seen before."

Such were the simple amusements of Holloway's life, and though simple they cut into the time that should have been devoted to his farm in an effort to conquer "misfortune." He added further to his responsibilities by proposing to Miss Meryon, or as he puts it "Cupid assisted her in laying Seige to me, which in the month of July, ended in the Capture of my Heart." The young lady, who was staying with Captain and Mrs. Amos, accepted him and returned to Rye with William's promise to visit her there in the Autumn. This he did, spending some two weeks in saluting his betrothed and "entering into some cheerful parties."

He contracted to return to Rye at the beginning of the next year, presumably to make arrangements for the wedding, and rode thence through two short January days breaking the journey at Lewes. Snow was on the ground and the going hard. Nevertheless, on the second day he arrived at Battle "just in time to sit down to Dinner with the Landlord and his wife, which consisted of a Sausage Pudding, a Dish I never tasted before or since."

Comments on journeys are usually of interest, and Holloway's are to us particularly so when contained in Sussex. On the above journey the road from Battle to Rye "lay in roads flanked with high hedges so that the snow lay thick on the ground" and conditions not improving during the next sixteen days he decided to return from Rye to Leigh by coach, via London and Chichester. The vehicle, drawn by six horses, left at four in the morning; breakfast was had at Hawkhurst, Dinner at Farnborough and he entered the coffee-room at Bolt-in-Tun at eight in the evening—sixty-three miles in sixteen hours.

The Holloway-Meryon wedding naturally took place at Rye and Holloway had to journey there by means other than horseback. His account of the somewhat complicated process should be quoted at length: "A Coach ran daily from Portsmouth to Brighton, passing through Emsworth into which I got about ten in the morning arriving at Brighton about five in the afternoon . . . It was necessary for me to go to Lewes, eight miles off, to procure my Marriage Licence for which Purpose I took a Post-chaise and, on my arrival, I sought out the Surrogate who, as it was late in the day for business, and I quite a Stranger to him, interposed some few Difficulties . . ." However in spite of the late hour the Licence was granted and Holloway returned to Brighton setting forth the following morning by "a coach which ran to Hastings, at which town I was still twelve miles from Rye, this coach running no further, and no other public conveyance to carry me thither, and so, not wishing to spend any more money, I made up my mind to walk the Distance which I did

and once more found myself in the Company of her who was in a few days to be my wife."

The obviously eager lover was married on 21 May 1809—Whit-sunday morn—and he records that the Vicar assured "me that I had obtained for my Bride one of the most charming young Ladies in Rye, which I did not for a moment doubt then, nor have I had any reason to doubt since." He called this episode in his life the "Advent of Consolation."

The young William Holloways returned to the little farm at Leigh, where, says William, "I greatly improved my domestic State of Affairs: but not my financial one. It seemed as though I never was to be in easy circumstances." He does not record any details of his farming life but explains at length such domestic details as the time of dining in his establishment: "three o'clock dinner: between four and five the ladies used to retire to the Drawing Room where the gentlemen joined them soon after six, when the meal of tea having been disposed of, the great Enjoyment of the Evening commenced in a cheerful Game of Cards."

He also "now and then" had a friend down for a few days shooting, "intervals of Amusement forming the sunnyside of my Life, darkened at intervals by pecuniary troubles, out of which I could never extricate myself, for on making up my books at the close of each year, the balance was always on the wrong side. A happy episode in contrast to amusement occurred on the 31st January 1812, when at 11 p.m. my wife presented me with a fine and beautiful Boy, whom we had christened by the name of Meryon," as "all children whatever other Name may be given to them, should receive the family one of the Mother as proving very useful in tracing out Pedigrees . . ."

Shortly after this the Holloway menage was increased by an "addition to our Family, in the person of a little girl . . . whose name was Lucy Elizabeth Meryon, the daughter of my wife's Brother, Charles Lewis Meryon M.D.<sup>1</sup> who had married and lost his Wife, and being appointed Physician to Lady Hester Stanhope . . . he requested us to take charge of his child, a task we took upon ourselves, and performed with some short Intermissions for the long space of twenty-five years."

Thus, the not always easy life at the farm at Leigh carried on until 1820 when Sarah Holloway's Mother became dangerously ill. Her daughter and her family journeyed to Rye in order to give what help they could. Mrs. Meryon died within a month of their arrival and one of her sons two days after his Mother, leaving Mr.

<sup>1</sup> Charles Lewis Meryon, 1783-1877. Educated Merchant Taylor's School; St. Johns College, Oxford; M.A. 1809; M.D. 1817. Spent several years between 1810 and 1838 as physician to Lady Hester Stanhope in Syria. Published *Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope, as related by herself in conversation with her Physician*, 1845, and *Travels of Lady Hester Stanhope, forming the completion of her Memoirs narrated by her Physician*, 1846.



Meryon prostrated. In such circumstances it was inevitable that Sarah should step into her Mother's shoes—in fact she never returned to Leigh, and, says William, “as a matter of course I was under the necessity of remaining also: a very fortunate necessity for me under the then dilapidated state of my pecuniary circumstances.”

In this chance way William Holloway took up residence in Rye. He returned to Leigh only to settle, to the best of his ability, his affairs there.

\* \* \* \*

We have now reached the halfway mark of William Holloway's life—not precisely in years, for he was but thirty-five years of age when he left Leigh for Rye, but rather of his mode of life and the development of interests which brought him to public notice: a business, public, political and literary life in the rotten borough of Rye.

His first four years in the Ancient Town, 1820-24, he called “a sort of Interregnum in my Life.” During this time, living in his father-in-law's house, he was “only a lodger . . . had no voice in any public business, had no Taxes to pay, no parochial or other Duties to perform, and so far, was a mere Cipher in the Town.” Holloway did, however, spend some time in Mr. Meryon's brewery counting-house and this quite definitely had a bearing on his next business activity. Meanwhile, he frequented the theatre in the Ropewalk (on at least one occasion he wrote a prologue for the players' use) played whist, and attended one or two public meetings—the start of his local political life. There is no mention of hunting: no mention of any historical interests.

Mention should be made, before we close this period, of Holloway's early adventures in public speaking, the first being in Rye at a meeting for the purpose of sending a petition to the Lords supporting the attempt to stop the trial of Caroline of Brunswick, where, he says, “I should imagine there could not have been much in it but still from some unaccountable cause it was highly approved of: I remember one John Cook, a drunken Chemist of the Town, but no fool withal, came up and shook Hands with me, assuring me, he had never heard a better speech in his life.” The second adventure was to attend a meeting of restive farmers—the prosperity of the French wars had been replaced by a recession in agricultural prices<sup>1</sup>—at Battle, in the “large Ball-room” of the George Inn. Amongst the large assembly was William Cobbett “so celebrated

<sup>1</sup> “Wheat which had . . . averaged from twenty to twenty-five pounds a Load, was now selling at eight pounds a Load—Hops, which a few years before were sold at twenty to twenty-five pounds a cwt., were now selling at 40/- per cwt. Wool had fallen from fifteen and sixteen Pounds per Pack to Eight Pounds per Pack: and fat weher Sheep which had been worth five and six shillings a stone were now only worth half a crown per Stone.” Copy book No. 12.

for his Register<sup>1</sup> and for his general Advocacy of Reform ” who, when Holloway spoke to an amendment, came forward, congratulated him, and urged him to further their cause.

\* \* \* \*

The “ interregnum ” came to an end with the death (12 February, 1824) of his father-in-law.

Mr. Meryon died a man of considerable property, a brewery being the principal asset. Sarah Holloway received one quarter of her father’s estate, a bequest which (in her husband’s words) was “ at my particular request . . . settled on her beyond my control, and, consequently I should not be able to spend it ”—a most fortunate provision as we shall see. William Holloway was now persuaded to enter into the brewery business with his brother-in-law John Meryon. This necessitated the selling of his remaining property in Hampshire. So, as it proved, he parted with his last asset: This unhappy period occupies a chapter which is particularised as being “ from the Death of Mr. Meryon, on which I imprudently embarked in the brewing business to the Time of my retiring from it having been a period of 18 years ”; eighteen years during which the prosperous concern declined into bankruptcy, a story which will emerge in the balance of this paper.

The second section of the autobiography is headed “ My Public and Political Life.” Holloway argues that “ a political Character must be a public one, still a public Character is not always a political one,” a sound statement but one which did not for long apply to his activities in Rye.

From the start of his business life in the town he simultaneously developed his public activities and very little later on became immersed in local politics. His influence on the life and history of his adopted town commenced from this time and may have been accelerated as an anodyne for the death of his only child, Meryon Holloway, in 1828. The public duties comprised all the usual ones of a prominent (or willing) local figure of the period, in Holloway’s case commencing with the appointment to “ the office of Constable; but not considering this to be such as I ought to be called upon to fill, I served it by Deputy.” He then progressed to Overseer of the Poor, Trustee of the Flimwell and of the Vinehall turnpike roads; Trustee—and finally President—of the Savings Bank; Commissioner and Chairman of the Harbour Commissioners; Freeman of the Borough, and School Trustee.

Such responsibilities contrast oddly with his candid admission as to his failure as a business man. The answer is, I believe, that the “ inquiring mind ” of his youth persisted throughout life: was never satisfied with the limitations of a farm or office and needed a broader horizon to retain its interest. This he found in the public

<sup>1</sup> *Cobbett’s Weekly Political Register* published, with few intermissions, from 1802 to the editor’s death, 1835.

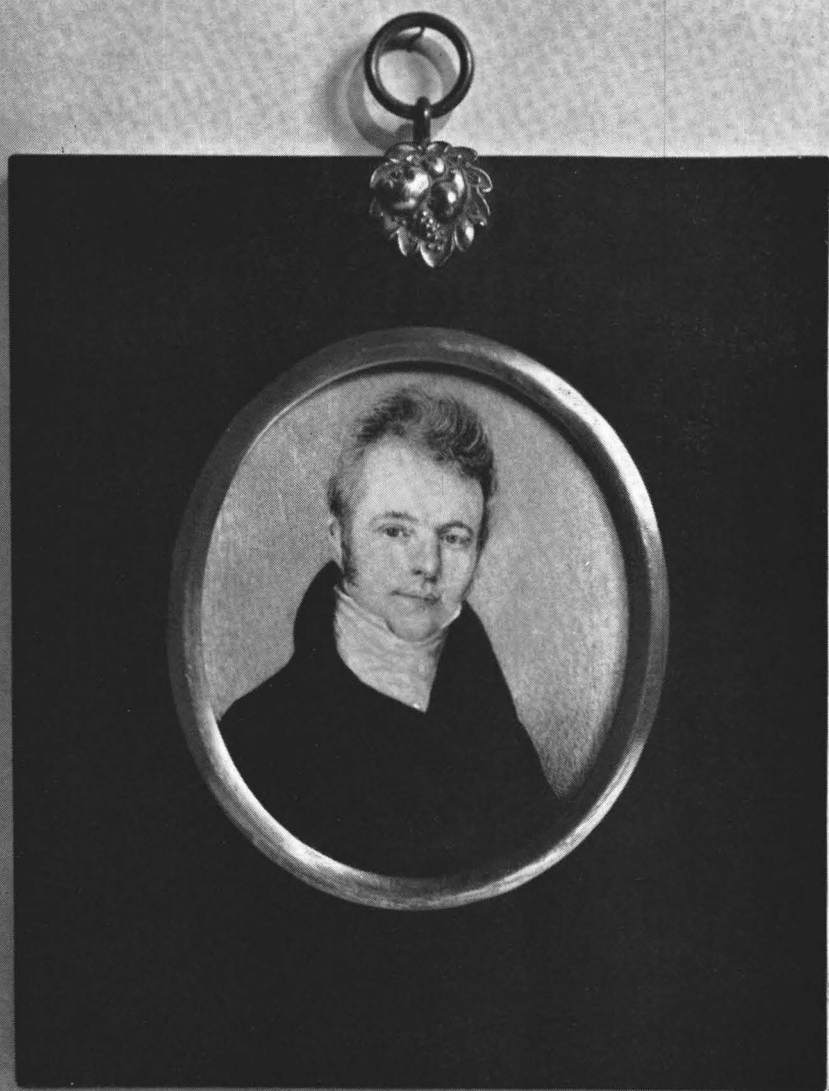


PLATE I. WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, c. 1824.

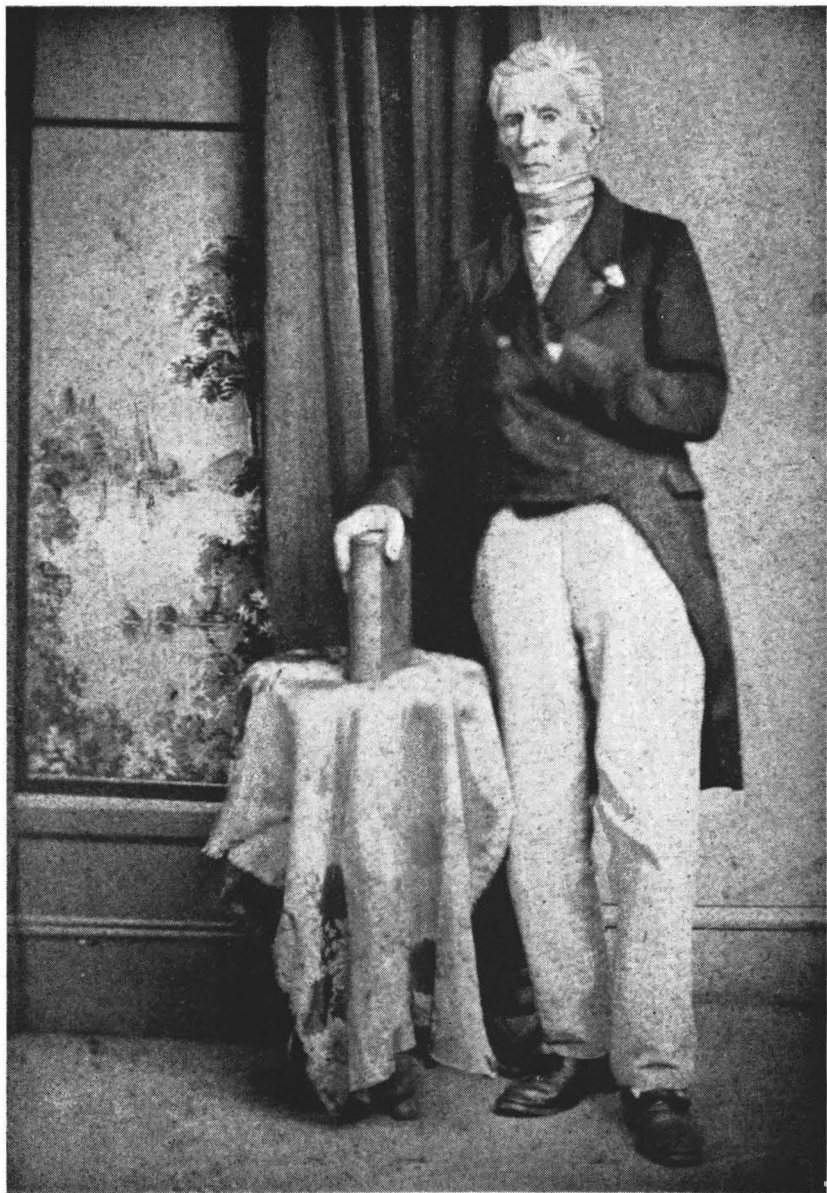


PLATE II.

WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, " . . . August 21st, 1869, Aged 84 years."



PLATE III.  
HOLLOWAY HOUSE, 24 HIGH STREET, RYE.

THE  
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES  
OF THE ANCIENT  
TOWN AND PORT OF RYE,  
IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

WITH  
INCIDENTAL NOTICES OF THE CINQUE PORTS  
COMPILED FROM MANUSCRIPTS AND ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES.

BY  
WILLIAM HOLLOWAY.

"God save England and the Town of Rye!"  
OLD CUSTOMS.

LONDON:  
JOHN BURNELL SMITH,  
4, OLD COMPTON STREET, SOHO SQUARE.  
MDCCCLXVII.

This Book  
is presented to the Mayor, Aldermen  
and Councilors of the Borough of Rye  
in grateful remembrance of their  
kindness in allowing him free access  
at all times to the Public Records  
of this Ancient Town, without which  
he could not have accomplished  
the Work, with any satisfaction to  
his numerous Friends and himself,  
and also in the hope, which he ven-  
tures to indulge, that, at some fu-  
ture period, it may form a useful  
Compendium of the events of this  
Ancient Town and Port.

By the Author,  
William Holloway.

May 26<sup>th</sup> 1847.



PLATE IV.  
TITLE PAGE, AND INSCRIPTION, OF A COPY OF THE "HISTORY,"  
presented by the Author to the Corporation of Rye.

THE  
MUNIMENTS  
OF RYE  
1854

RYE  
Ms. 51/9.



THE SITE OF THE CASTLE OF ANDERIDA.

THE HISTORY  
OF  
ROMNEY MARSH

FROM ITS EARLIEST FORMATION TO 1557.

WITH

A GLANCE AT ITS ADJACENCIES, AND SOME REMARKS ON  
THE SITUATION OF THE ANCIENT ANDERIDA.

AND

AN ACCOMPANIMENT TO "THE HISTORY OF RYE."

BY WILLIAM HOLLOWAY.



Printed and Sold by JOHN BARNES, A. S. 1861.

LONDON:  
JOHN RUSSELL SMITH,  
4, OLD COMPTON STREET, ROYAL SQUARE,  
BIRMINGHAM.

PLATE V. MS. CATALOGUE OF 460 PAGES, "THE MUNIMENTS OF RYE," 1854-55. FRONTISPICE AND TITLE PAGE, "THE HISTORY OF ROMNEY MARSH," 1

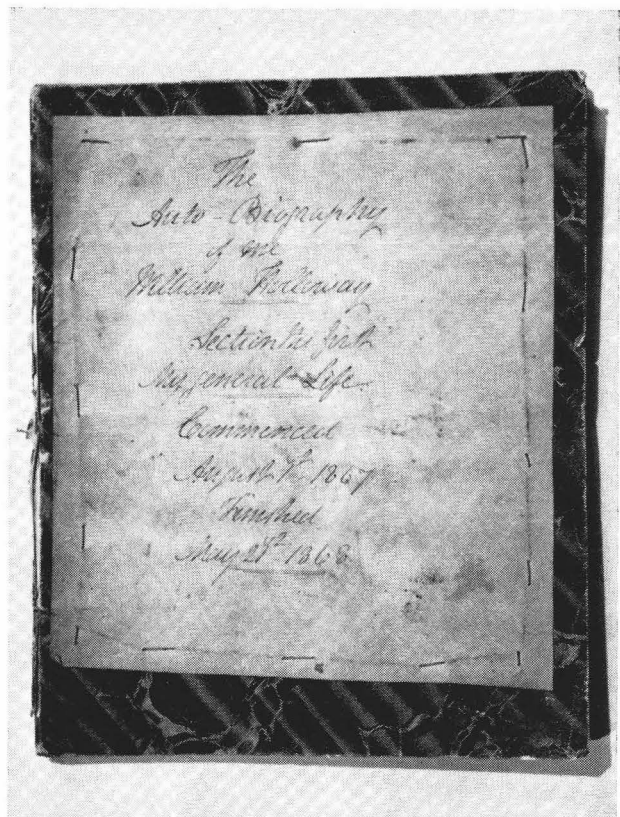
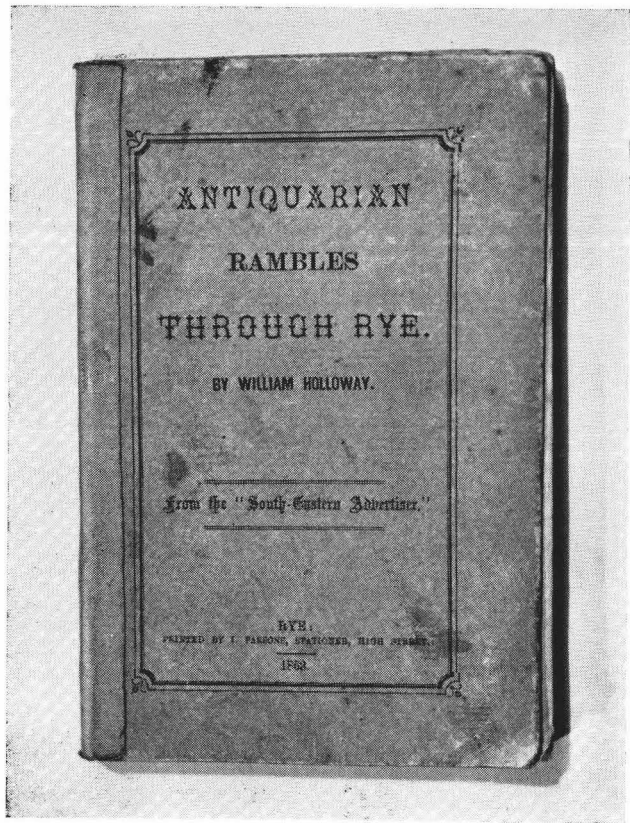


PLATE VI.  
PART I OF "ANTIQUARIAN RAMBLES . . .", 1863. COPY-BOOK CONTAINING THE



—and political—life of Rye. The later historical work which was to overshadow all other interests, was quite probably engendered by research made to back up his political arguments—a point which is seen to the full in the third chapter of the “History of Rye” where he develops an account of its parliamentary history from the 14th century.

Politically, Holloway changed from an inherited Toryism to a radical Whig. His account of events which led to this change—and, incidentally, to his first meeting with voters from Rye—appears in the eleventh copy-book.

“From 1793, the Commencement of the French War to its Close in 1815, I verily believe that ninety nine out of every hundred Englishmen were intense Tories, Whigs being considered as little better than Jacobins. Mr. Pitt was the most popular Minister England ever had, he was the heaven-born Minister, the Pilot who weathered the Storm (tho’ by the bye he died in 1806 in the height of the Storm) . . . I was a Tory also . . . Dr. Charles Meryon, my wife’s brother, visited us in January 1810 . . . and he knowing my taste for reading, recommended me to take in the Edinburgh Review . . . This being the great Whig Journal of the day of course in the process of Time I began to imbibe Whig Doctrines . . . Politics now began to take Root in my thoughts but not very deeply as yet for previously to my settling in Rye I had taken no part in them, nor had I ever witnessed any electioneering proceedings till the Spring of 1820, when in consequence of the Death of George 3rd on Jan<sup>ry</sup>. 29th a General Election occurred, when happening to go to Chichester, while that for the County of Sussex was then going on . . . I remember . . . being attracted by a great Noise at the lower End of the East Street, which I found was occasioned by the Arrival of a Body of Voters from the Eastern Extremity of the County, for at that time before the Division of it into East and West the Electors had to come eighty miles to record their Votes; The Conservative or Tory Candidates were Edward Jeremiah Curteis Esq. and Walter Burrell, while the Whig Candidates were the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Charles Compton Cavendish and Sir Godfrey Webster; and on the approach of the Electors before-mentioned, Mr. Curteis went down to meet them, taking off his hat and waving it, while he exclaimed: ‘here come the Wise Men of the East.’”

Holloway was now actively engaged in the Meryon brewing business and without doubt such effort as he put into its furtherance was partially nullified by his growing political activities. Friends of the Meryon family who had welcomed him into their midst now found him to be an awkward bed-fellow who was regarded askance by the reigning powers of the old corporation. The Lamb interest<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Lamb family and its near relatives, was all powerful in Rye for the preceding century, holding the Mayoralty from 1723 to 1832—with but nineteen exceptions.

went so far as to establish an adherent in a competitive brewery. Such difficulties did not deter him from his chosen political path. Probably he underestimated the effect of his expressed beliefs. "I had not up to this time done any public act to alarm even the most sensitive of the ultra Tories: It is more than probable that my sentiments on public matters might be known, and that these animals, with all the instructive sagacity of their species, foresaw the coming storm, and avoided one who was doomed to take so active a part in brewing it up."<sup>1</sup> Whether the author intended this as a pun is unknown.

A pre-reform general election necessitated the voters of the County once again to journey to Chichester, and the autobiography contains an account of Holloway's participation in the event.

"In 1826 . . . there was a General Election previous to which, in consequence of some apprehended Disturbances in the Country thro' certain political Demagogues, certain Acts of Parliament had been passed called sometimes the Six Acts from this being their number and sometimes the Gagging Bills, as very much curtailing the Liberties of Public Meetings and of public Speaking.

The Candidates for Sussex . . . were Curteis and Burrell, Tories; Cavendish and Webster, Whigs, and when the two former had been returned they were said to come in on the Six Acts: however to prevent their success, if possible, many electors went from Rye to vote for Cavendish and Webster; and I among the number when I undertook the rather onerous Task of conveying fifteen or sixteen Voters by Water; for which purpose I engaged an old tub of a vessel, in which, having laid in a Stock of Provisions for our Voyage, we sailed out of Rye Harbour, about 1 p.m. on one beautiful day in July and with a favourable Breeze we continued our Course till 11 p.m. when we were off Brighton, which had a very pretty effect from the Sea, the whole line of the Parade for some two miles being lighted with Gas;<sup>2</sup> but beautiful as were these Lamps, there was a much more beautiful Lamp shining in Heaven: the Moon, which was then at her Full; I sat at the Stern of our Vessel far into the Night watching the long Train of Light on the Water, extending for miles as far as the eye could reach. At length I went down below, not to turn in, for there was neither Cabin nor Hammock to turn into; nothing to lie on but some loose Straw scattered over the chalk which formed the Ballast: however, here I slept, and, when I went on the Deck the next morning, I found we were lying becalmed off Worthing, with Highdown Hill, the Windmill and Chalk Pit on

<sup>1</sup> From a note book containing memoranda, 1831-36; Rye Museum collections.

<sup>2</sup> "The Brighton Gas, Light & Coke Company had been formed in 1818-1819. . . . The Pavilion was first lit by gas in 1818. In 1824 gas lighting was installed in the streets of Brighton, which was one of the first towns in England to receive the advantage of this system." *The History and Architecture of Brighton*, Anthony Dale, 1950.

it. These two latter objects I watched with great attention, being aware that could I bring them both in one, we should be making way: but though I watched them till sunset still there we helplessly lay, under a burning sun, the Sea perfectly clear so that we might see the Sand some fathoms below, but not a fish was visible, so I once more retired to our Shakedown, and was happy to find on the following morning we were once more under weigh and off Selsey Bill, where many of the Fishermen were in their Boats, examining their Lobster Pots. Shortly afterwards we entered Chichester Harbour, and, steering towards the N.E. cast anchor at Itchenor, about six miles from Chichester where we landed and walked through rich corn-fields, now in full Ear, to that City where we had to give our Votes, which we did at the old Guildhall in North Street; having done which, we were happy enough to go to an Inn, and get a good Dinner, to which we had been Strangers for the last two or three Days; this done, we once more returned to the Guildhall to witness the winding up of the Days Proceedings, when we found Walter Burrell<sup>1</sup> addressing the assembled Electors: but his voice was drowned by cries that he had not paid his last Election-Bills, and so the Clamour became so loud and threatening that he was glad to make his Escape by some Back-way. Then uprose Mr. Thomas Hilder who had been a Tenant of Mr. Curteis, who had turned him out of his farm very unjustly and therefore he abused him in no measured terms; this Speech was very favourably received by the Audience; but not so was that of Mr. Herbert Barrett Curteis, the Candidate's eldest Son, who stood up to defend his Father; and on leaving the Hall, was hustled and rather roughly handled by the Mob, from whose Hands he was rescued by the interference of Sir Godfrey Webster; and now the electioneering Amusements being over, we set out on our return to Itchenor, when, on going on board our Vessel, we found our ship's crew, a few Sailors, had drunk all the Porter, and run away: However, there were three or four old Masters of Vessel[s], trusty Seamen, who were capable of navigating us home, and so we once more retired to rest for the Night and early the next Morning sailed out of Chichester Harbour with a fair Breeze, which carried us as far as Beachy Head, where we lay to for the Night, the Wind being too far East. I remember the poor old craft creaked and cried most dolefully, anxious to get into Harbour, as Sailors say, under such circumstances; The next Morning we advanced a little, but very little, for at 4 p.m. we were still two miles to the Westward of Hastings, but tired of being confined to our miserable Hulk of a Vessel, the Landsmen went on shore, walked into Hastings, took a refreshing cup of Tea with something more

<sup>1</sup> Walter Burrell, 1777-1831, was M.P. for Sussex 1812, 1818, 1820, 1826 and 1830. He was the son of Sir William Burrell, who formed the considerable collection of records, written and pictorial, relating to Sussex now in the British Museum, and which are reproduced in part in the Sussex Record Society's Jubilee Volume.

substantial after which some of us took a Post-chaise and returned to Rye; and happy indeed I was once more to get into my own comfortable Bed after having slept in my Clothes for four consecutive nights."

In spite of the non-success of the Whig candidate, Holloway and his Co-reformers joined with others throughout the country in building up agitation which inevitably, had but one result—the passing of the Reform and Municipal Corporation Acts; a story which (so far as Rye is concerned) has been told in other places.<sup>1</sup>

But one episode in the Rye reform battle must be recounted here: For a short period in 1825 (some six weeks) there were two mayors in Rye, a usurper, John Meryon, elected by the malcontents—Holloway's party—and the official nominee of the ruling faction. The Reformers, on one occasion, occupied the Town Hall, and among other activities, examined the Borough archives for political ammunition, even to the extent that "John Meryon, Staines Brocket Chamberlayne and William Holloway were seen coming out of the Court Hall between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st day of October (the doors of the Hall being made fast again by the said William Holloway), preceded by one Richard Worsell carrying on his back a sack filled with what appeared to be books and papers"<sup>2</sup>—The study of such documents would be the lot of our historian and it is reasonable to suppose that such reading would incline his interest towards the historical writing of his later years.

In the year following the passage of the Reform Act, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, Miss Meryon and two other ladies made a tour, by landau, of East Sussex and a small portion of Kent, their route being by Tunbridge Wells, Lewes, Brighton and eastward along the coast to Rye. Many excursions were made to places in the vicinity of the main route. Holloway recorded the trip in a MS. 4to volume of 150 pages.<sup>3</sup>

I have already mentioned his facility in setting down topographical details and as a commentary on the county traversed the diary is of considerable interest, particularly the description of the Brighton area, and his ability to contrast it with memories of visits made some thirty years earlier. The chain pier depressed him<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> W. Holloway, *History of Rye* (1847), Chap. 11. W. G. L. Gilbert, *Rye Reformed* (1956).

<sup>2</sup> Charles L. Meryon, M.D., "Some account of the Ancient Port and Town of Rye and its Municipal Government," 2 vols. MS., n.d., II 583; Rye Museum Collections.

<sup>3</sup> William Holloway, "A Short History of a Short Trip," Rye, 1833. MS. 4to book 150 pp.; Rye Museum Collections.

<sup>4</sup> In contrast to more contemporary opinion. Horsfield (1835) wrote: "Eastward of the Steyne, the most remarkable object that fixes the attention is the light and elegant Chain Pier. This beautiful Marine structure was projected and executed by Captain Bourne, R.M."

particularly the arrival of "the black—dark—smoky Steamer from Dieppe"<sup>1</sup> but he philosophises "how can a man be unhappy who has his bottle by his side and four charming ladies for his companions." He concludes that "Whatever fate may befall other Watering places, Brighton will in all probability flourish for many years to come."

Seaford "a small old Town" was "very properly put into Schedule A of the Reform Bill" (he did not think much of it thirty years earlier); Eastbourne he saw as "a complete Watering place in miniature—you may throw a stone from one end of it to the other a draw a plan and give a description of it while your breakfast is broiling." St. Leonards was a "new town lately erected . . . possessing great architectural beauty redounding much to the fame of Mr. Burton<sup>2</sup> its original projector and planner"—a planner appreciated in 1833.

The journal's concluding pages contain a typical 19th-century appreciation of natural scenery. The five travellers are on the last stage of their journey, by the old road from Hastings to Rye which, to-day, as in 1833, should be travelled at leisure in order to enjoy the prospect from Fairlight Down "here (if you have any regard to your character as a Traveller) you must arrest your progress, while you take a view of the two Bays, which are now in sight . . . no man ought to pass it by unnoticed. To the West Pevensey Bay lies stretched out in all its length before you, presenting in its graceful curvature the line of Beauty, while Beachey Head is dimly sketched in the distance.

On the East Rye Bay appears with the deep indentation the long low line of Dungeness Beach stretching far into the Sea and Folkestone Cliffs forming its finishing outline. Just at your feet lie the little valleys of Fairlight—charmingly diversified with shrubby underwood interspersed with Barns and Cottages; at your back is a most extensive inland view—with cultivated fields and villages and woods in which grow the finest Oaks in England . . . I hesitate not to say that this spot stands almost without a Rival."

\* \* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> "Steam-packets start from the Chain Pier to Dieppe twice a week during April, May, August and September; and three times a week during June and July, but they seldom ply in Winter. The office is No. 62 Ship Street, where places may be insured and passports obtained from the Agent Mr. Black. The distance is twenty-seven leagues: it is generally performed in ten hours, and even under the most unfavourable circumstances rarely exceeds twelve. The packets themselves present every accommodation to render the few hours of transit as convenient and agreeable as possible. When the weather is too stormy for the vessel to be moored alongside the Pier Head, it receives or lands its passengers at the North Branch of Shoreham Harbour, about three miles and a half from the Town." *Brighton as it Is* (1832).

<sup>2</sup> See J. Manwaring Baines, *Burton's St. Leonards* (Hastings Museum, 1956) for an account of James Burton, the little-known father of Decimus Burton.

William Holloway now was approaching another milestone in his life. The long "seven years struggle to breach the Corpn." had come to a successful conclusion from a political viewpoint; he was admitted a freeman in 1831 and appointed a jurat nine years later. His private standing was another matter. With each step forward as a power in the town he simultaneously lost ground as a successful man of business. Contributing factors to his difficulties were the intensified Lamb opposition and the passing of legislation<sup>1</sup> which multiplied the number of inns in Rye from the four of 1820 (all owned by Mr. Meryon) to more than twenty in 1840: Furthermore, Holloway's conscience again worked to his detriment: "as a Jurat, I was appointed by the Mayor to be his Deputy and in the following year, as a matter of course I should have been Mayor; but being at that time engaged in the brewing Business, I thought there was an Incomptability between the Owner of Public Houses and a licensing Magistrate, and so I declined the Office and, on the licensing day, did not appear in the Hall, and the Reward I met with was that three of my Brother Jurats licensed three new Houses belonging to themselves, thus A B licensed one for C; B C licensed one for A, and A C one for B."

Cumulative difficulties overcame him about 1842, when, he says, "I withdrew altogether from the business, having sunk all the money I brought out of Hampshire arising from the Sale of my remaining Property there and which amounted to rather more than three thousand Pounds, and being moreover burdened with Debts amounting to quite as much more and thus disasterously ended another epoch in my Life."

The Holloways' sole income was now derived from Sarah's patrimony, which also declined in value, "the income was small and . . . it required great Exertions, great Perseverance, and great Economy to surmount; nor should I have done so, had I not made great Sacrifices." This included the discharging of two female servants and the outdoor man, "which, of course, entailed many more domestic Duties, than she had ever before been necessitated to undertake, on my wife, while it laid additional ones on my Shoulders, the principle of which was that I undertook to be my own Gardener. I gave up all Wine and Spirits . . . and thus it was that Economy and Temperance enabled me to bear up under heavy Trials. . . During all these Sacrifices, and these Exertions, I had a never failing source of Comfort in my Books and my Pen."

These "Comforts" persisted throughout his life. In 1867, three years before his death, he wrote

If thus, the Garden can produce such Bliss,  
Where can I find another Friend like This?

<sup>1</sup> 51 of 1 Wm. IV (bond not required of brewers on taking out licence) and 64 of 1 Wm. IV (Act to permit general sale of beer and cider by retail in England).

and

Books many thus I've read of Kings and Men,  
And, what I've read, recorded with my Pen.  
Through a long life, it plainly may be seen  
My Books and Pen my choicest Friends have been.

What Sarah's thoughts and sufferings were, we do not know.

Holloway's pen was increasingly employed following his retirement, his first, and greatest, literary composition *The History and Antiquities of the Ancient Town and Port of Rye* being published in 1847.<sup>1</sup>

A quarto volume of 614 pages (see Plate 4), it must have entailed its author in a tremendous amount of research and writing—even with the limited help of Dr. Meryon's MS. history which L. A. Vidler says Holloway freely used.<sup>2</sup> The researches by both Meryon and Holloway into Rye political history were, of course, of value in the compiling of the relative parts of the latter's book but undoubtedly he did much study on his own account, as witness a Corporation Minute, 9 August, 1847: "Mr. Holloway having presented to the Council for acceptance a Copy of his work 'The History of Rye' It was resolved that the Town Clerk do write to Mr. Holloway and state that the Council feel much pleasure in accepting the Book and that they are gratified in finding that the circumstance of Mr. Holloway having had free access to the Records of the Town in the possession of the Council has assisted him in compiling the Work he has now presented them."<sup>3</sup> I imagine that William Holloway permitted himself a wry smile when contrasting this "free access" with the events in the town hall of 1825.

Work must have commenced on his next book before the first appeared in print for it is advertised on the fly-leaf of the history: "By the Same Author, Now Ready for the Press, and shortly will be published, The History of the Romney Marsh from the Arrival

<sup>1</sup> Holloway published one work prior to this date, *A General Dictionary of Provincialisms, Written With a View to Rescue from Oblivion the Fast Fading Relics of By-gone Days*. This book, printed by Baxter & Son, Lewes, 1838, is in the nature of a compilation rather than an original work. It is a rare item and I am grateful to Mr. Francis W. Steer (who has a copy in his library) for bringing it to my notice.

<sup>2</sup> L. A. Vidler, *A New History of Rye* (1934), p. 118.

<sup>3</sup> Holloway inscribed the volume thus (see Plate 4):

This Book

is presented to the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Rye in grateful remembrance of their kindness in allowing him free access at all times to the Public Records of this Ancient Town, without which he could not have accomplished the work, with any satisfaction to his numerous friends and himself, and also in the hope, which he ventures to indulge that, at some future period, it may form a useful Compendium of the events of the Ancient Town and Port.

May 26th 1847.

by the Author  
WILLIAM HOLLOWAY.

of the Romans down to the Present Time" (see Plate 5). In the event it was not published until 1849.

Holloway's new subject, Romney Marsh, was a difficult one. The formation of the area, rise and fall of the land, embanking and inning, currents and cultivation, have been subjects for argument and surmise from Camden to the present day—argument and surmise that have given rise to questions on such major points as the change in course of the river Rother and the speed of the dissolution and final destruction of Old Winchelsea.

Thus it is not surprising that Holloway's presentation of Marsh history presents flaws to the modern reader, particularly in his examination of the evidence on the site of Anderida. But the use of documents throughout the narrative does give, I think, a foretaste of research technique to come: research which led him to correct a concluding paragraph: "we have watched the quiet recession of the water, and have marked the gradual embankment of the land, until in place of a sea, we now behold a large tract of rich pasture extending over a surface of more than sixty thousand acres, affording sufficient food in genial years, for more than half a million sheep, besides numerous herds of cattle . . . The insulubricity of the Marsh is in a great measure done away with and we accordingly find upwards of twelve thousand persons constantly residing here, the duration of whose lives is fully equal to the general average of that of the inhabitants of the adjoining districts."

This same year, 1849, Holloway commenced to keep a casual diary, which he continued until 1866. It is written on the blank reverse pages (and on any odd vacant portions of others) of Dr. Meryon's MS. history, the only possible or sensible reason for doing so being on the count of economy—in 1849 he was still "subduing" his pecuniary troubles. This diary is of the utmost interest to-day, forming an appendage to the contemporary portions of his history. It is a most untypically English recording in that the weather is only mentioned some half a dozen times in half a dozen years, but for our delight, buildings, shipping, people, customs and amusements form the bulk of the entries. A further attempt at economy was made—I fancy half-heartedly—when he was invited to be present at the dinner given at the George Inn in 1850 to the Lord Mayor of London. A list of invitees kept by the then town clerk shows Holloway's name with "says he cannot afford it" pencilled against it. He succumbed however for his name appears on the table plan.

The diary records that he made his last political appearance—"I delivered a very warm speech"—in 1852. From then on his writings covered a wide variety of other subjects principally slanted towards the historic and the poetic.

A new venture was commenced in 1854: "Having been engaged some few years since in writing a History of Rye, I had occasion of course to search these Records for materials . . . thinking since



that it was desirable a Catalogue of these Records should be made for the information of the Municipal Authorities of the Town, and for the guidance of future Antiquaries, who may wish to examine them; and hearing moreover that the Members of the Sussex Archaeological Association intended to honour our Town with a visit . . . I thought it might help to afford some little amusement, if not information."

This catalogue is entitled "The Muniments of the Ancient Town of Rye"; a f'cap volume of 460 pages closely written (see Plate 5). In it, Holloway has arranged, sometimes translated, and commented on nearly seven hundred years of documents. The last entry (other than the list of Town Clerks) is a copy of the paper which he read to the S.A.S. in the Town Hall, on the occasion mentioned above. The work, commenced May 8, 1854, was finished June 27, 1855, and presented to the Corporation.

Holloway's interest ranged widely. Between 1858 and 1860 an unusual activity is revealed by correspondence in local newspapers<sup>1</sup>, an undertaking, by him, to name (and put up name plates) and number the streets of Rye. From the final letter this appears to have been carried out.

From street names and their derivations, his imagination found relief in poetry—a pastime, a pleasure, that he indulged in from the days at Midhurst. The subject in this medium are unpredictable, a casual leaf through his MS. "copy-books" revealing verses written in the fifties and sixties on such themes as "The Gipsy Boy to the Gipsy Lasses: Addressed to some young Ladies who used to prowl about the country"; "The Old Man's Valentine"; "The Result of the Old Man's Valentine"; "Lines . . . written on hearing that the Vicar of Westbourne, Sussex, was a Puseyite," and that he had published a book called "The Erne, its Legends and its Fly-fishing"; or "The Welcome to Heaven."

Fourteen years after the publication of *The History of Rye* Holloway sent a copy to Lord Palmerston, on his appointment as Lord Warden.<sup>2</sup> Though somewhat one-sided the correspondence is interesting:

Rye Sep 24th 1861

" My Lord,

Having been an Inhabitant of the Ancient Town of Rye for the last forty years, and, consequently, a Baron of the Cinque Ports, I felt deeply interested in the history of the Ports, and being anxious to perpetuate (as far as I was able) the memory both of Their Privileges and Their public services to the country, I resolved on writing a History of Rye, in which I have embodied an account of all the Charters of the Cinque Ports: of the Customals of the different Ports, and of their several Courts of Shepway, of the Brotherhood, and of the Guestling. And now having the satisfaction of seeing that the Cinque Ports have the honour

<sup>1</sup> *The Rye Chronicle*, 1858; Sept. 18th, Nov. 20th; *The Sussex Advertiser*, 1859, April 26th.

<sup>2</sup> Lord Palmerston, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, 1861-65

of being presided over by your Lordship as their Lord Warden, I have been induced to offer you a Copy of my Work, which, I hope, you will do me the favour to accept: and should it help you now and then to beguile an idle hour (if your Lordship ever has an idle hour) I shall be highly gratified.

With a deep sence of the many past services your Lordship has rendered to the country, and the sincere prayer you may be spared many years to continue them

I remain, &c.

N.B. I have felt a further interest in presenting your Lordship with this Work seeing that your Lordship was one of the Committee that seated Col. Evans in the House of Commons in 1830, and, which was one of the first steps towards that Reform in Parliament which took place two years after."

More than a year later, October 7, 1862, Holloway confided to his diary: "I regret exceedingly that I ever sent the Copy of my History of Rye to Lord Palmerston, for, after waiting a whole twelve-month without receiving any acknowledgment of my present, and having reminded him of my present, his Lordship sent me thro' his Secretary the . . . mere matter of course reply, convincing me that his Lordship never looked into the Book. Such is the folly of paying too much homage to the Great. But, however I myself may be piqued by this cold reply, I shall not less esteem the noble public character of his Lordship." It has been said that "Palmerston's popularity was great in the Country, considerable in the House, small in the Cabinet, less than nothing at Court"<sup>1</sup>—and we may add, in spite of all, remained considerable with William Holloway.

In 1863 Holloway published a slim volume, "Antiquarian Rambles Through Rye" (see Plate 6). Reprinted from a series of articles which appeared in the "South Eastern Advertiser," the Rambles is perhaps his most attractive prose, conveying a pleasant evocation of the Borough one hundred years ago. The author prefaces his essays with the thought that "in all probability, in the course of years, some of the objects spoken of in these Rambles, will have crumbled away . . . these Records may prove more valuable in perpetuating their memory . . . and thus, now and then, perchance, in years to come, may remind a future generation of the existence, in days then long past, of—the author."

Whether Holloway will be forgotten as a Sussex author is debatable. I doubt it.

An image may be built of a writer by a study of his, or her, work, and it may be done in this instance. As a further aid, we have portraits taken in youth and age. However, an author's surroundings—the objects of his daily regard—are less frequently described by him and it is fortunate that Holloway wrote a lot about Rye; its houses, streets, people, and landscape; fortunate in two ways in that it contributes both to the image of Holloway and to the history of the town.

<sup>1</sup> G. M. Trevelyan: *A Shortened History of England*.

Thus, we know about the house wherein he lived “. . . No. 24, High Street (see Plate 3) . . . and of which the adjoining house of Mr. Banks on the west side of it originally formed part, some portion of the latter overlapping the former, and these two together present a united frontage towards the south of 64 feet and a depth from south to north of 44 feet. In our own dwelling are many features of antiquity; in the first place we have (though now concealed by more modern ones) three chimney pieces of Caen stone, having sculptured on them, the Tudor Rose and also the Portcullis, which was borne in the arms of this family. In this house is a vast mass of timber, most rudely finished, seemingly only rough hewed by an axe, and over which no plane has ever passed, and which is now too hard for a chisel to cut. Our house and the old Mermaid are the only two we have met with, as having an open quadrangle in the centre, the which, in our case, was covered over some 50 or 60 years ago, while in the latter it is still open to the sky. We will here give a specimen of one room in our house, serving to show what style prevailed in the 16th century—This apartment is wainscotted, but, in the course of three centuries, as might be reasonably expected, has been sadly disfigured; but still enough remains to show that in many parts it was handsomely carved. From the open quadrangle, we suppose, from the inferior appearance of the wainscot in that part, at the present time; the room was entered by two folding doors of great loftiness, reaching within two feet of the top which is 10 feet high; immediately facing this entrance was one very large window with small panes, looking towards the north, while pretty near the upper corner of this, on either side, was a very small one, still in existence, though concealed by plaster on the outside, and by a square of wainscot within. On the right as you entered was one of those massy chimney pieces which we have already mentioned; on the west side is a solid plate running the whole length of 16 feet which is the square of the room, projecting a few inches from the perpendicular of the wainscot, which is so hard no tool can cut it.”<sup>1</sup> As a piece of architectural reporting this description is not very far from the fashion current to-day, and is a fair example of Holloway’s writing on the subject.

Before the “Rambles” had appeared in book form Holloway was planning a new series, this time with nature as a background, and wrote his former publisher, Mr. Isaac Parsons<sup>2</sup>: “Sir, As you were kind enough to present my ‘Antiquarian Rambles through Rye’ to the public thro’ the medium of your widely extended paper I have now to solicit a renewal of that kindness, so far as to allow me, thro’ the same medium, to present to the public my ‘Rambles through The Walks of Nature’;—happy if they shall prove equally

<sup>1</sup> William Holloway: *Antiquarian Rambles Through Rye*, Second series.

<sup>2</sup> Isaac Parsons, 1820-1901, Publisher of *The Rye Chronicle* and *The South Eastern Advertiser*.

interesting as my former Work and, in thus publishing my forthcoming Rambles I beg to observe that I shall reserve to myself the copy right of the various portions of them which appear in the South Eastern Advertiser."

Mr. Parsons' reply cannot have been favourable and Holloway sought another subject—an anthology of signs, principally of inns. This he called "The Sign Post," part of which was published "in a Rye Newspaper,<sup>1</sup> but not finding any encouragement to have them printed in a condensed Form, I abandoned any further Publication of Them . . . in fact while I was thinking of publishing my Sign Post another Author<sup>2</sup> printed a similar Work which was very favourably spoken of." These complications caused Holloway (fortunately) to return to his original "ramble" subject. In a preface to the resulting book he described, wryly, the trials of an ebullient author of four score years.

"Three years ago I published my first series of Antiquarian Rambles, which met with very general support from friends and neighbours. Having been thus successful in my rambles among the works of man, I thought I would sally forth and ramble among the works of Nature. But here I found my error; green fields, shaded lanes, primrose-garnished shaws, furling streams and dense forests, had no attractions, and the works of Nature were neglected. Still, not altogether disheartened, I persevered, and last winter invited my friends to sit with me awile under the 'Sign Post'; but no! the teetotal and temperance societies forbade my readers to assemble in such profane places as inns, in fact, the race of the Bibos and The Toby Phillpots are pretty nearly extinct, which is a source of rejoicing, nor did I wish to have these for my associates but still thought a few friends might assemble now and then under the 'Sign Post' and smoke a sociable pipe together, indulging in only such moderate draughts as might cheer but not inebriate.

"But all would not do, and so I return again to my first love, to ramble among the few remaining antiquities of the town . . ."

His friends subscribed for 132 copies of the book; Dr. Meryon and Mr. Thomas Frewen of Brickwall purchasing ten copies apiece.

Holloway regarded the facts contained in the "Rambles" as an appendage to his History of Rye, and indeed, they may be regarded as such—together with the diary before-cited. His last considerable composition was commenced during the year following the publication of the second "Rambles"; the "Autobiography" mentioned at the start of this paper—and its principal informational source. Commenced in 1867 the "Autobiography" was not completed before Sarah Holloway died; her death "took place between six and seven o'clock in the Evening of March 5th 1868, when she attained the very advanced age of 89½ years. She departed in great

<sup>1</sup> 1865: It has not been possible to trace the name of this newspaper.

<sup>2</sup> Larwood and Hotten, *The History of Signboards* (1866).

Peace and Composure; no Struggle; no Moan . . . My Wife was a rather superior Woman of an elegant Person and accomplished manners." It is a matter for regret that we have no portrait of her—particularly of the period when she went to Midhurst school and met William for the first time.

The long life of Rye's 19th-century historian was approaching its end.

In to-day's cliché, Holloway was, I suppose, a late developer as a historian. The early-sown radical ideas which occupied so much time in his early middle life were not so much waste in the overall scheme of his work, for I believe there is no doubt but that the research and the marshalling of argument to contribute to the desired reform of municipal and parliamentary representation engendered the historical interests which are of so much value to us to-day.

The conclusion to this slight paper may well be supplied by Holloway's own words<sup>1</sup>; "Having read over very carefully all the eleven Copy-books containing this first portion<sup>2</sup> of my Biography, and considering it is not very probable that I shall have any further Events of my Life, which is now drawing towards a Close, worthy of Record here; I shall now throw aside my Pen, in This twenty first Day of May One Thousand, eight Hundred and sixty-eight, being the fifty ninth Anniversary of my Wedding Day which I must bear in Remembrance, though deprived of my beloved Partner; also exactly eleven weeks since her Death; and just ten weeks and two days before the Completion of my eighty third year: when by the Blessing of God I am still in Possession of those two greatest Enjoyments of Life, the *Mensana in sana Corpore*."<sup>3</sup>

Two years and two days after writing these lines William Holloway died, and was laid to rest above the bodies of his wife and his son in the north chancel aisle of St. Mary's Church, Rye.

The "existence, in days long past, of The author" is not forgotten.

### *Acknowledgement*

*The writer wishes to express his thanks to the Rye Museum Association for permission to quote from the Holloway manuscripts, &c., in its possession, and to reproduce the items shown in plates 1, 2, 5 and 6: to the Corporation of Rye for those shown in plates 4 and 5; to the East Sussex County Council for the loan of the block for plate 1.*

<sup>1</sup> The final paragraph of part 1 of the "Autobiography."

<sup>2</sup> The subsequent parts (e.g., Public Life, Political Life, Literary Life) written between May 1868 and his death, 23 May, 1870, have been drawn upon in compiling this paper.

<sup>3</sup> Intended for *mens sana in corpore sano*.

# THE KEEPING OF SESSIONS OF THE PEACE IN THE BOROUGH OF HASTINGS

By MICHAEL REED

One of the most important, and most neglected, aspects of English borough history is the growth and development of borough courts of Quarter Sessions. Much is now known about the development of County justices of the peace, and many volumes of county sessions records have been published<sup>1</sup>, but borough courts of Quarter Sessions have been singularly neglected. Only one volume containing borough sessions records has been published, and they belong to the late 14th century<sup>2</sup>. Borough courts of Quarter Sessions are often inadequately dealt with in the *Victoria Histories of the Counties of England*, even in the most recent ones.<sup>3</sup> The summaries of charters given by Dr. M. Weinbaum in his book *British Borough Charters, 1307-1660* (1943) are frequently inaccurate and misleading when the composition and powers of borough courts of Quarter Sessions are dealt with, and he often omits to mention them at all<sup>4</sup>. The surviving records of borough courts of Quarter Sessions are rarely mentioned in the *Reports* of the Historical Manuscripts Commission<sup>5</sup>.

And yet borough courts of Quarter Sessions may trace their origins certainly from the beginning of the 14th century. In December, 1307, the mayor and aldermen of London were created *custodes pacis*. At the same time the sheriff and two or three other persons in thirty-eight counties were appointed to enforce the Statute of Winchester<sup>6</sup>. These county keepers could in their turn appoint two citizens in each city, two burgesses in each borough, and two lawful men in each *villa mercatoria* to see that the regulations were duly kept. This would appear to be the authority behind the activities of Osbert de Nottele and Nicholas de la Barre, two sub-

<sup>1</sup> E. G. Kimball: "A Bibliography of the Printed Records of the Justices of the Peace for Counties," in *University of Toronto Law Journal*, Vol. VI, No. 2 (1946).

<sup>2</sup> E. G. Kimball: *Rolls of the Warwickshire and Coventry Sessions of the Peace, 1377-1397* (Dugdale Society, XVI, 1939).

<sup>3</sup> e.g. *V.C.H. Sussex*, IX (1937), especially p. 10, where sessions are not mentioned for Hastings before the charter of Charles II; p. 54, where justices are not mentioned for Rye before 1835; and p. 67 *et seq.* where justices are not mentioned at all for Winchelsea.

<sup>4</sup> e.g. 1462 charter to Rochester (Weinbaum *op. cit.* p. 64), 1590 charter to Bath (*op. cit.* p. 101), 1604 charter to Maidstone (*op. cit.* p. 62).

<sup>5</sup> The Southampton Sessions Books are listed in *H.M.C. 11th Report, Appendix, Part III*, pp. 5 and 6, but no extracts are printed.

<sup>6</sup> *C.P.R. 1307-1313*, pp. 29-31.

stantial citizens of Wallingford<sup>1</sup>, who on at least four occasions heard offences against the peace in their town. In the records of their proceedings, which appear to be the earliest surviving borough sessions rolls, they are variously described as *custodes pacis* and *constabularii pacis*. There are four short rolls, covering the period 1308-1320<sup>2</sup>, but in none of them do the keepers appear to have determined any offence.

From 1332<sup>3</sup> until the last of its kind in 1379<sup>4</sup> many Commissions of the Peace to boroughs took the form of mandates to the mayor and bailiffs in certain towns reminding them of their duty to keep the peace, usually granting powers under the Statute of Winchester, and frequently reciting the grievances that have made the Commission necessary.<sup>5</sup> But from 1346, with Commissions of the Peace to Grantham, Stamford, Scarborough and Northampton,<sup>6</sup> there is usually very little to distinguish a borough Commission from a county Commission.

Three hundred and twenty-one Commissions of the Peace issued to 38 towns between 1307 and 43 Elizabeth I<sup>7</sup> have so far been traced, of which one-fifth were issued to Cambridge, and all save 38 were issued before 1461, by which time it was usual for boroughs to receive their justices of the peace by charter.

The first grant of justices of the peace by charter was made in 1383 to Southampton,<sup>8</sup> although six earlier charters were granted showing interesting stages towards the full grant of justices of the peace.<sup>9</sup>

Between 1383 and 1641, 198 charters granting justices of the peace were issued to 136 towns. Chichester received such a charter in 1451,<sup>10</sup> Tenterden, a member of Rye, in 1600,<sup>11</sup> and the Cinque Ports in 1605.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *H.M.C. 6th Report, Part I, Appendix*, p. 593, where Nicholas is mentioned as Mayor in deeds of 8 and 14 Edward II, and Osbert is an alderman in 9 Edward II, and a Member for Parliament, *ibid.* p. 591.

<sup>2</sup> Berkshire County Record Office, Ref. W/JJ 1-4. Three are translated in *H.M.C. 6th Report, Part I, Appendix*, p. 584.

<sup>3</sup> Commissions to London, Bristol and Ipswich. *C.P.R. 1330-1334*, p. 290.

<sup>4</sup> To Royston, *C.P.R. 1377-1381*, p. 361.

<sup>5</sup> e.g. Commissions to York in 1337 (*C.P.R. 1334-1338*, p. 510), 1344 to Norwich (*C.P.R. 1343-1345*, p. 412), and 1352 to Hull (*C.P.R. 1350-1354*, p. 281).

<sup>6</sup> *C.P.R. 1345-1348*, pp. 179, 176, 184, 231.

<sup>7</sup> To Harwich. See Harwich Corporation Muniments, Bundle 97/4c and 6a.

<sup>8</sup> *C.P.R. 1381-1385*, p. 327.

<sup>9</sup> See 1255 Charter to Oxford, in H. E. Salter (ed.), *Mediaeval Archives of the University of Oxford*: i (Oxford Historical Society, LXX, 1917), p. 19: the 1268 charter to Cambridge in *C.P.R. 1266-1272*, p. 195: the 1341 charter to Wells, in *C.Ch.R.* v. p. 6: the 1350 charter to Wigan in G. T. O. Bridgeman: *History of the Church and Manor of Wigan* (Chetham Society, New Series, Vol. 15, 1888), p. 51: the charter of 1373 to Bristol, in N. D. Harding (ed.), *Bristol Charters, 1155-1373* (Bristol Record Society, I, 1930), p. 118: and that of 1381 to Devizes in *C.Ch.R.* v. p. 273.

<sup>10</sup> *C.P.R. 1446-1452*, p. 522.

<sup>11</sup> M. Weinbaum: *British Borough Charters, 1307-1660* (1943), p. 65.

<sup>12</sup> See note 1 on p. 49.

A number of these charters granted only one justice of the peace, and so the power of the various towns concerned<sup>1</sup> to hold Sessions is doubtful, as theoretically two justices were required to be present at Sessions.<sup>2</sup>

It was normal to create the mayor and at least one other member of the town council justices of the peace. The mayor held office *ex-officio*, usually changing annually, but the other justices often continued in office for as long as they continued to be members of the town council. The composition of the bench varied from town to town, however, and it is impossible to generalise with any degree of real certainty.

The most important clauses of the grant concerned the exclusion or otherwise of the county justices, and the power to determine felonies. Some towns were granted an exclusive jurisdiction with power to determine felonies;<sup>3</sup> others had only a concurrent jurisdiction without the power to determine felonies;<sup>4</sup> and yet again other towns could not determine felonies, and yet possessed an exclusive jurisdiction.<sup>5</sup> To add to the confusion, some towns, for example Leicester, Shrewsbury and Northampton, received increased powers with successive charters. Thus it is obvious that conditions in each borough must be studied separately, and that no really accurate generalisations may be made. It is sufficient to say that by the middle of the 15th century justices of the peace were playing an important part in the administration of many towns, and it is from this period that the earliest extensive sessions records survive.<sup>6</sup>

Against this background the history and procedure of sessions in the Cinque Ports, particularly in Hastings, may be studied.<sup>7</sup>

It was stated in 1542 that sessions should be held throughout the Cinque Ports according to "the King's dight."<sup>8</sup> This is from the White Book of the Cinque Ports. The "King's dight" has not otherwise so far been traced, and there is nothing to indicate its nature or its actual date.<sup>9</sup>

Each of the five original Cinque Ports and the two Ancient Towns of Rye and Winchelsea possessed eventually an exclusive jurisdiction

<sup>1</sup> e.g. Buckingham, Aylesbury, Leominster, Banbury, Sudbury.

<sup>2</sup> *Dalton's Country Justice*: ed. W. Nelson (1727), p. 649.

<sup>3</sup> e.g. York, Chester, Hull, Ipswich, Colchester, Rochester, Leicester, Shrewsbury.

<sup>4</sup> e.g. Chipping Norton, Stafford, Newcastle under Lyme.

<sup>5</sup> e.g. Kendal, Richmond (Yorkshire), Beverley, Oswestry, Basingstoke.

<sup>6</sup> Ipswich Borough sessions records survive from 1440, Winchester from 1442, Nottingham from 1467, York from 1499 and Canterbury from the late 15th century.

<sup>7</sup> Sessions of the Peace are not considered in K. M. E. Murray: *The Constitutional History of the Cinque Ports* (1935).

<sup>8</sup> I owe this reference to the kindness of the Curator of the Hastings Museum, Mr. J. Manwaring Baines.

<sup>9</sup> For a definition of a 'dite,' see S. Jeake: *Charters of the Cinque Ports* (1728), p. 12.



extending not only through the town but also to the non-corporate members forming the liberty of the particular Cinque Port.<sup>1</sup> It would appear that the corporate members of a Cinque Port had their own justices of the peace, who were usually the bailiff and jurats.<sup>2</sup>

How this worked in practice may be seen at Dover. Sessions books of Dover for the period 1563 to 1692 are now in the British Museum,<sup>3</sup> where is also a Minute Book of the Special Sessions held by the Dover justices in their members of Margate and Ringwould.<sup>4</sup>

These Special Sessions were held once a year in July. At Special Sessions held 3rd July, 1615, at Ringwould, the justices present were Robert Garrett, the mayor of Dover, and two of the Dover jurats. Also present were Thomas Watkins, the deputy for Ringwould, and Francis Raworth, the common clerk. The deputy returned a jury of 24, of whom 15 were sworn. The jury then chose the deputy for the next year from a short list, and then presented *omnia bene*.<sup>5</sup> The next day the Dover justices went on to Margate and held a Special Sessions there. New deputies for three parishes were chosen, and the juries from these parishes, St. John the Baptist in the Isle of Thanet, St. Peter in the Isle of Thanet, and Birchington with the township of Wood, made their presentments.<sup>6</sup> Offences heard were only minor ones, such as assaults, illegal muck-heaps, and breaking the assizes of bread and ale.

By 1542 then, Hastings justices were authorised to hold Sessions throughout their town, port and liberties, and minutes of Sessions survive from 1595 in the Hundred Court<sup>7</sup> Books now in the Hastings Museum. It should be noted, however, that Sessions Records for Seaford, a corporate member of Hastings, survive from 1562 and are in the East Sussex County Record Office.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Charter of 1605. See *A Descriptive Report of the Quarter Sessions, Other Official and Ecclesiastical Records in the Custody of the County Councils of West and East Sussex* (1954), p. 4: and also *Municipal Corporations (England and Wales) First Report of the Commissioners* (1835), II, 919. This Report is hereinafter cited as *Mun. Corp.* Jeake, *op. cit.* p. 145 has it that Justices were first expressly granted by charter to the Cinque Ports in 1605, although he records that he had seen sessions records for Rye of Henry VIII. On p. 31 he prints an Indictment of 26 May, 9 Henry VIII (1517), in which the mayor and jurats of Rye are called "custodibus pacis ipsius Domini Regis nunc infra villam de Ria predicta, ac ad omnia et singula felon. transgr. et alia malefacta infra villam illam perpetrat. audiend. et determinand. assign."

<sup>2</sup> e.g. At Pevensey and Seaford, corporate members of Hastings—see *Mun. Corp.* II, pp. 1015 and 1057.

<sup>3</sup> Egerton MSS. 2111-15.

<sup>4</sup> Egerton MS. 2097.

<sup>5</sup> Egerton MS. 2097, f. 7.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* f. 7d.

<sup>7</sup> The ancient Hundred Court met annually and had a jury for the presentment of nuisances. *V.C.H. Sussex*, IX (1937), p. 11. At Seaford the Sessions grew out of the Hundred Court (see *Records of the Corporation of Seaford*, East Sussex County Council, 1959, Appendix I, p. 52), and it is most probable that the same process took place in Hastings.

<sup>8</sup> *Records of the Corporation of Seaford* (East Sussex County Council, 1959) especially pp. 1-11, where the Sessions Records are listed.

The document transcribed here is of particular importance as it describes the procedure followed at the Hastings Sessions. It is undated, but from the references to Our Sovereign Lord the King and Sovereign Lady the Queen it may be ascribed to the reign of William and Mary. It is now in the Hastings Museum, reference C/B (a) 1, and I am indebted to the Curator, Mr. J. Manwaring Baines, for permission to publish it.

It is of particular value too, as it is the only document of its kind so far discovered that relates to Borough Sessions. Without it the procedure of borough courts of Quarter Sessions can only be assumed from the layout of surviving records and analogies with County Sessions. Finally, it may be compared and contrasted with the similar document for the County of Sussex printed as an Appendix to B. C. Redwood (ed.), *Quarter Sessions Order Book, 1642-1649*; (County Councils of East and West Sussex Record Publications No. 3 and Sussex Record Society, Vol. 54, 1954).

The first step in the procedure for holding Sessions was the issue, 15 days before the Sessions were to be held, of a precept notifying the place and date of the Sessions. In the counties this precept was issued to the Sheriff,<sup>1</sup> in boroughs to the Sergeant.<sup>2</sup> The Sheriff was required to summon the Chief Constables, a jury from the body of the county, and juries from the Hundreds, together with his Undersheriff and Bailiffs.<sup>3</sup> This stage is omitted from the document under consideration, but there is evidence to suggest that this procedure was followed at Borough Sessions, with variations to suit local circumstances. Thus at Dover, Sessions held 12th July, 1615, the precept was issued to the bailiff to summon 24 good and lawful men, having 40s. or more yearly in land or rents, and in no way related to any prisoner in the gaol.<sup>4</sup>

There was usually only one jury of presentment at Borough Sessions, corresponding to the county grand jury, although at Ipswich at the end of the 15th century a separate jury for the four hamlets of Wicks Ufford, Wicks Bishop, Brooks and Stoke attended Sessions.<sup>5</sup> Attention has already been drawn to the three juries attending the Dover Special Sessions at Margate.<sup>6</sup>

On the day of the Sessions the County Sheriff would return into the Court his lists of coroners, stewards of leets, chief and petty

<sup>1</sup> S. A. Peyton (ed.), *Minutes of Proceedings in Quarter Sessions held for the Parts of Kesteven in the County of Lincoln, 1674-1695*: I (Lincoln Record Society, 25, 1931), p. lxx.

<sup>2</sup> Examples of precepts to Sergeants are to be found in many Borough Sessions Records, e.g. Shrewsbury Borough Archives, Bundle 2207.

<sup>3</sup> Peyton, *op. cit.* p. lxx.

<sup>4</sup> British Museum, Egerton MS. 2111, f. 235d.

<sup>5</sup> e.g. Ipswich Borough Archives. Sessions Roll No. 10, mm. 26, 34.

<sup>6</sup> See above, p. 49.

constables, bailiffs of hundreds, and the various juries.<sup>1</sup> A similar procedure was adopted in Borough Sessions.<sup>2</sup>

The Undersheriff then escorted the Justices from their place of assembly to the Bench, and Sessions were proclaimed by the Crier.<sup>3</sup> Except for a preliminary note as to the "Stile", that is the form of the heading to be made in the Sessions Minute book, this is where the present document begins. The Sergeant is to make three proclamations, and summon "all manner of persons which have anything to do at their Majesties Session of the Peace."<sup>4</sup>

In counties the Commission of the Peace would next be read,<sup>5</sup> but this would not be necessary in a borough. Instead, at Hastings the lists of Freemen and non-Freemen were called, and defaulters fined.

At this point in County Sessions the Sheriff would return his precepts and lists, which were called over. Justices and other officers returned their records, such as examinations, and the Clerk of the Peace chose the juries from the lists submitted to him. The justices approved the names ticked, and the grand jury was then sworn in, the foreman first, the remainder in groups of three or four.<sup>6</sup>

At Hastings it would appear that, after calling over the Freemen and non-Freemen and marking defaulters, the Sergeant next called the jury. Those making default were marked, and the jury was then sworn in, in a manner similar to that in the county.<sup>7</sup>

In both County and Hastings the Charge was then read. Meanwhile at County Sessions the Clerk of the Peace wrote out the names of the jurors, gave copies of the lists to the various foremen, interviewed those bound by recognisance to prosecute that Bills might be framed, engrossed the Bills on parchment, and sent them, together with the prosecutor and witnesses, who had been sworn to the truth of their testimony, to the grand jury. While the grand jury were attending to the Bills, those statutes were read that were ordered to be read in Sessions, and the statutory rates and appointments were made. The Crier then proclaimed an adjournment for dinner.<sup>8</sup>

At Hastings there is no mention of anything taking place whilst the Charge was being read, although the sessions records of other boroughs,<sup>9</sup> include many parchment Bills which must have been

<sup>1</sup> Peyton, *op. cit.* p. lxxiv.

<sup>2</sup> For a return of precept at Dover, see British Museum, Egerton MS. 2111, f. 22.

<sup>3</sup> Peyton, *op. cit.* p. lxxiv, cf. B. C. Redwood *op. cit.* p. 210.

<sup>4</sup> cf. Redwood, *op. cit.* p. 210.

<sup>5</sup> Peyton, *op. cit.* p. lxxiv.

<sup>6</sup> Peyton, *op. cit.* p. lxxiv.

<sup>7</sup> cf. the oaths, Redwood, *op. cit.* pp. 210-211.

<sup>8</sup> Peyton, *op. cit.* p. lxxvi.

<sup>9</sup> e.g. Chester, Shrewsbury, Ipswich and Leicester.

engrossed at some time during the proceedings, and this would have been as good a time as any. Further, examples of statutory rates made in Borough Sessions have been published.<sup>1</sup>

After the Charge was read at Hastings, the Sergeant ordered that any man who could inform the mayor and jurors of any felony or misdemeanour committed in Hastings should now come forward. The jury then departed into a private room where, as in the county, they would consider such Bills as had been given to them, and also present any wrongs of their own knowledge.<sup>2</sup> For example, at sessions held 8th April, 1602, at Dover, the jury presented "the hole Corporacion of this towne for not havinge a fitt and lawfull paire of Ballaunces or Scales to examyne the smale waights used in this towne by the Inhabytants thereof which doe use to buy and sell by such waights."<sup>3</sup>

Whilst the jury was away, parties bound upon recognisance, either to prosecute, or to be of good behaviour, or to keep the peace, were called. If a Bill of Indictment was brought in, the names of witnesses were endorsed on the back, and they were sworn to tell the truth, as in the county.<sup>4</sup> The Bill and witnesses were then sent in to the jury who, as in the county, were to endorse it either *Billa Vera* or *Ignoramus*. The jury was then to return its Bills and Presentments into Court.

In the county the Grand Jury Bill and Presentments were returned into Court after dinner. There is no mention of a break at Hastings, although there is evidence that Sessions Dinners were held in several other boroughs.<sup>5</sup>

This document then goes on to describe in detail the procedure to be adopted in a trial for murder. There would appear to be little divergence here from the procedure of County Sessions. On the prisoner pleading Not Guilty, a Jury of Life and Death was sworn in, called in the County the Petty Jury, and the prisoner was given an opportunity to challenge any jurymen. The Indictment was then read, and the jury charged. The witnesses for the King were sworn, and their evidence heard, and examinations and informations read. The jury then withdrew to consider its verdict, in the charge of a Bailiff who had been duly sworn.<sup>6</sup>

In the county, while the jury was away, traverses were heard, recusants called, grievances were presented and the grand jury

<sup>1</sup> M. Reed: "Some Early Seventeenth Century Wages Assessments for the Borough of Shrewsbury" in *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society*, Vol. LV, Part 2, 1955-1956.

<sup>2</sup> Peyton, *op. cit.* p. lxxiii

<sup>3</sup> British Museum. Egerton MS. 2111, f. 30.

<sup>4</sup> cf. the oath given in Redwood, *op. cit.* p. 211.

<sup>5</sup> M. Bateson and H. Stock (ed.), *Records of the Borough of Leicester, 1103-1688*: IV (1923), p. 541; for Lincoln see *H.M.C. 14th Report, Appendix, Part VIII*, pp. 97-98; for Ludlow see *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society*, VIII (1885), p. 213 *et seq.* for expenses incurred.

<sup>6</sup> cf. the oath given in Redwood, *op. cit.* p. 212.

discharged.<sup>1</sup> There is no mention of this work in this document for Hastings, but such work was carried out in other boroughs, and would doubtless have been done in Hastings.<sup>2</sup>

The jury then returned, and gave their verdicts. This document then describes in detail the procedure to be adopted for verdicts of either Guilty or Not Guilty, the sentence to be passed for murder, the adjournment of the Court, the procedure to be adopted when a woman is found guilty, and when a guilty person pleads benefit of clergy. Finally this document notes that should a recognisance be forfeited, a writ of *Scire Facias* should be issued returnable in the Court of Record.

It is after the giving of the verdicts that the biggest gap in procedure as described in this document occurs. In the county, recognisances would then be called, settlement and bastardy cases heard, badgers and alehouses licensed, general orders made and, finally, judgments delivered.<sup>3</sup>

This document makes no mention of any of this administrative work, which was undoubtedly carried out in many borough courts of Quarter Sessions.<sup>4</sup>

It would appear then, that in general the judicial procedure of Borough Sessions and County Sessions was fairly similar, allowance being made for the wide range of local differences in boroughs. It is this judicial procedure that is described in this document.

In the Counties administrative work became increasingly important, and in practice in the 18th century judicial work declined to such an extent that felonies were determined at Assizes. In boroughs, however, much administrative work could be, and was, performed in Common Council rather than in Sessions.<sup>5</sup> Thus the importance placed upon Borough Sessions varied considerably from town to town, each town adapting the Quarter Sessions machinery to suit its own needs.<sup>6</sup> In this, as in so much else, each borough was a rule unto itself.

<sup>1</sup> Peyton, *op. cit.* p. lxxvii.

<sup>2</sup> For list of persons who did not come to church, see, for example, Coventry City Archives, Constables' Presentments, 1629-1742, especially ff. 65, 67-70.

<sup>3</sup> Peyton, *op. cit.* p. lxxvii.

<sup>4</sup> For examples of Orders in connection with Poor Law administration see Leicester City Archives, Sessions Records 9, three unnumbered documents. For the levying of a rate for building a House of Correction at Shrewsbury in 1627 see Shrewsbury Borough Archives, Bundle 2229. This bundle is particularly rich in administrative documents, including a Wages Assessment, the appointment of a Committee to consider ways to set the poor to work, and many more.

<sup>5</sup> For example, see K. S. Martin (ed.), *Records of Maidstone* (1926), p. 72, at a Burghmote or Common Council held 17 March, 1617/18, the town was divided into wards for the better administration of alehouses, inmates, idle persons, Sabbath breakers, and others.

<sup>6</sup> In many Boroughs, Sessions were not even held quarterly, see Bateson and Stocks, *op. cit.* IV, pp. 360 and 365, where at Leicester it was ordered, 25th February, 1647/8, that Sessions should be held three times a year, instead of twice.

It is clear that although there was considerable variation between one Borough and the next, and between Borough and County in Sessions administrative procedure, there was some degree of uniformity in judicial procedure between Borough and County, as the study of this document has shown.

## APPENDIX I

## SURVIVING CINQUE PORTS SESSIONS RECORDS

**HASTINGS.** Minutes of Sessions in Hundred Court Books, from 1595, in Hastings Museum.

Pevensey. None. No cases ever tried—see *Mun. Corp.* II, p. 1015.

Seaford. Sessions Books and Papers, 1562-1886, in East Sussex County Record Office. For a detailed description of the records, which have many gaps, see *Records of the Corporation of Seaford* (East Sussex County Council, 1959) especially pp. 1-11.

**NEW ROMNEY.** Hundred, General and Sessions Court Books, 1520-1744, Papers 1550-1857. In the Town Hall.

Lydd. None.

**HYTHE.** Sessions Books, James I to 1828. Rolls 1744-1829. See *Borough of Hythe: Catalogue of Documents* (n.d.) especially Nos. 33, 33a, 42-49, 51.

**DOVER.** Sessions Books 1563-1692. British Museum. Egerton MSS. 2111-2115. Sessions Books, Special Sessions at Margate and Ringwould 1614-1636. British Museum. Egerton MS. 2097.

Faversham. There may be some Sessions Records with the Town Clerk but I have been unable to obtain precise details. See I. J. Churchill: *A Handbook to Kent Records* (Kent Archaeological Society, Records Branch, Vol. 2, 1914), p. 136.

Folkestone. Sessions Papers and Files, 1770-1828. With the Town Clerk.

**SANDWICH.** Sessions Books 1640-1646, 1831-1836. Recognisance Book 1639-1648, Files 1790-1951, Papers 1721-1773, 1790-1951. In Kent County Archives Office, see *Guide to the Kent County Archives Office* (Kent County Council, 1958), p. 91.

There are a few Sessions entries in British Museum Add. MS. 33511, ff.103-149.

Fordwich. None.

Deal. Sessions Books, 1720, and from 1749 with the Town Clerk.

**WINCHELSEA.** Hundred Books, later Sessions Books, 1527-1794. Writs of *Venire* 1775-1820. Presentments 1682-1821. Warrants 1769-1796. Examinations 1740-1851. Recognisances 1785-1823. Orders 1769-1782. In East Sussex County Record Office.

**RYE.** Hundred Books start in 1546, Sessions Books in 1679, Summonses to attend 1663-1839, Presentments 1579-1817, Indictments 1575-1845, Examinations 1619-1873, Recognisances 1682-1843.

See *A Descriptive Report on the Quarter Sessions, Other Official and Ecclesiastical Records in the Custody of the County Councils of East and West Sussex* (East and West Sussex County Councils, 1954), p. 72.

Tenterden. Sessions Rolls 1637-1781, 1789. Convictions 1632-1669, 1686-1710. Papers 1618-1707. Court Books 1830-1951. In Kent County Archives Office. See *Guide to the Kent County Archives Office* (Kent County Council, 1958), p. 94.

## OTHER SUSSEX BOROUGH SESSIONS RECORDS

The only other Sussex Boroughs having the power to hold Sessions were:  
**ARUNDEL.** In the *Report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, Schedule B*, Arundel is listed among those towns that were no longer to have

a Commission of the Peace unless a specific grant was made after a Petition had been submitted. From the evidence of the Commissioners (*Mun. Corp.* II, p. 665) it would appear that Arundel never possessed any criminal jurisdiction.

CHICHESTER. Sessions Rolls, 1577-1834, Minute Books, 1754-1774, Files 1721, 1823. With the Town Clerk. See *A Descriptive List of the Archives of the City of Chichester* (1949), pp. 12-15.

## APPENDIX II

The document which follows is printed in full. No alterations have been made in either spelling, punctuation or paragraphing, but abbreviations have been extended.

Direcons to hold a Sessions for a Port.

To Keep a Session of the Peace.

The Stile of the Session you may see in your Records so I do not mention it.

First let the Serjeant (when the Maior and Jurats are fit) make 3 Proclamacons and say All manner of persons which have anything to do at their Majesties Session of the Peace holden here this day for this Town and Port of Hasting draw neer and give your attendance God save ec.

If your custome be at any Session to call over your Inhabitants as it is in some places: Then first call your Freemen according to their seniority First bidding the Serjeant say, All you Combarons and Freemen of this Town and Port of Hasting answer to your names as you shall be called. After the Freemen are called then call the other Inhabitants not Freemen. And all that do appeare mark on the Roll you call by. If there be any Defaulters The Serjeant may say Before the Defaulters be called over again, You good men that have made Default answer to your names upon pain or perill that shall fall thereon. If still there be Defaulters mark them And if the Court fine them enter their fines in your minute Book.

Then let the Serjeant make proclamation and say You good men of this Town and Port of Hasting that be impannelled to inquire for our Sovereign Lord the King and Lady the Queen and to serve at this Court for this Town and Port, answer to your names every man at the first call upon pain or perill that shall fall thereon.

AB come into the Court or thou looseth 100s. in issues, and so all the rest, and mark them that appear.

Those that make Default call thus, let the Serjeant say you good men that have made Default in this Inquest answer to your names and save your Issues.

AB come into Court or thou looseth 100s. in Issues etc of the other Defaulters whom the Court may proceed to fine, and you must enter the fines set in your Minute Book.

When the Jury appear [<sup>\*</sup> are sworn <sup>\*</sup> is erased] bid the Serjeant hold the Book to the foreman, and do you say to the Jurymen, Gentlemen harken to your Foremans Oath.

The Oath of the Grand Jury

You (as Foreman of this Inquest for this Town and Port of Hasting) shall diligently inquire and true presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge. The counsel of their Majesties your Companions and your own you shall faithfully keep, you shall present none for hatred or Malice, nor spare any for favour or affection. You shall present the truth and nothing but the truth so help ec.

For the other Jurymen if when their hands on the Book being asked they say that they heard not the Foremans oath then they must take the same Oath as the Foreman only leave out mentioning the words as Foreman in the Oath of the rest. But you and every of you shall diligently inquire etc you may swear 3 or 4 of the rest at a time after the Foreman is sworn.

If they being asked whether they heard the Foreman's Oath, answer yes, Then you may swear them thus.

Such Oath as your Foreman before you on his part hath taken you and every of you on your parts shall well and truly observe and keep. So help etc.

When the Jury are all sworn, Let the Serjeant count them as you name them and at the naming the last, the Serjeant or you saith good men and true stand together and hear your charge.

Then make proclamation, and say, which the Serjeant is to pronounce after you.

The Maior and Jurats of this Town and Port of Hasting straightly charge and command all manner of persons to keep silence whilst the Charge is in giving to the Jury upon pain of Imprisonment.

Then the Charge is to be given to the Jury.

After the Charge is given

Let the Serjeant make proclamacon and say If any man can informe the Maior and Jurats of this Town and Port of Hasting or this Inquest on the behalf of our Sovereign Lord and Lady the King and Queen's Majesties of any Treason murder Felony Breanch of the Peace, or other misdemeanor committed or done within this Town and Port or Liberties thereof let him come forth and he shall be heard.

Then the Jury may depart to a private roome

Parties bound to appear may be called thus

If bound to prosecute, AB of C. yeoman or gent etc come forth and prosecute against DE or thou forfeits thy Recognisance.

This do 3 times and enter in your Minute Book his appearance or default accordingly.

If bound to the Peace or Good behaviour, call thus AB of C etc come into the Court where thou art bound by Recognisance to appear or thou forfeits thy Recognisance.

If being thrice called he appear not call his sureties thus three times.

CD and EF come and bring forth the body of AB for whom you are bound by Recognisance to appear or you will forfeit your Recognisance.

Enter the appearance or default accordingly.

If any bound to the Peace appear, then call 3 times the partie at whose suite he was bound thus

AB come forth and prosecute thy plaint against CD for the breach of the peace or he shall be discharged.

When any is discharged by the Court enter it in your Minute Book or what fine is set or order of the Court is made in any case.

If any Bill of Indictment be brought in then Indorse the names of the witnesses on the back of the Indictment towards the bottome. And taking the Bill in your hand, and calling the witnesses swear them thus

The evidence that you and every of you shall give to the Great Inquest touching this Bill of Indictment shall be the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth So help etc

Then send the Bill of Indictment and the witnesses to the Grand Inquest that they may hear the evidence and peruse the Indictment.

If the Grand Jury find the Bill, they must indorse on the same these words Billa Vera.

If they find it not then they must indorse it Ignoramus.

The Indictment being found the Court ought to assigne some person to be Attorney for their Majesties

When the Grand Inquest come to deliver in their Bills Call them all by their names And what Bills they find or Presentments they deliver in to the Court you must say to them, you are contented that these Bills (or Presentments if they be Presentments) shall be amended in forme not altering the substance To which the Jury usually answer by their Foreman, yes.

The Arraignment } Then set the prisoner indicted to the Bar, and (naming  
for murder } him) bid him hold up his hand and hear his Indictment.



Then say Thou standest here indicted by the name of AB of C etc. for that thou etc declaring to him the substance of the Indictment almost word for word in the second person Then say How saiest thou AB art thou guilty of this felony and murder whereof thou standest indicted or not guilty.

If he say not guilty then the Attorney appointed to prosecute, or the Clerk saith Cul. prist. That is guilty ready as much as to say Guilty ready to prove and ask the Prisoner, how will you be tried, to which he answers by God and the Countrey and the Clerk replies God send thee a just deliverance.

Then call the Jury of life and death, thus you Good men that be impanelled to inquire between our Sovereign Lord the King and Lady the Queen, and the Prisoner at the Bar answer to your names as you shall be called every man at the first call upon pain or perill that shall fall thereon.

AB come into the Court upon pain of 10<sup>li</sup> and so the rest mark them that appear, and call over the Defaulters.

When there appears a full Jury, set the prisoner to the Bar and say to him. Here you this you prisoner at the Bar these men that you shall hear called and shall personally appear are those that shall pass between our Sovereign Lord the King and Lady the Queen and you upon your trial of your life and your death, therefore if you can challeng them or any of them you must speak as they come to the Book to be sworn before they be sworn

Then make the proclamation and say

If any make [*sic*] can informe the Maior and Jurats of this Town and Port of Hasting before this Inquest be taken between our Sovereign Lord the King etc and AB prisoner at the Bar, let him come forth and he shall be heard for the prisoner standeth at the Bar upon his (or her) deliverance.

Then call each of the Jury severally, and if the prisoner challenge any, set that Juryman by and call another and so proceed as often as the prisoner challengeth: setting a mark against the names of such as are challenged thus. 'Chall.'

Such Jury man as is not challenged let him stand so as the prisoner may see him, and bid him look at the prisoner.

Then swear him thus

You shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lord the King etc and AB the prisoner at the Bar according to your evidence. So help etc

This do to every one of the Jury till 12 be sworn then count them and ask them if they be all sworn and if they say yes let them stand 6 at one side and 6 at the other side of the prisoner that they may see each other, and all may see and hear the witnesses. Then setting the prisoner to the Bar bid him hold up his hand. And say to the Jury Look upon him you of the Jury and hearken to his cause. You shall understand That he stands indicted within this Town and Port of Hasting by the name of AB of C etc for that he etc declaring to them the substance of the Indictment as you did upon the Arraignment, only now speak in the third person.

Then say, Upon this Indictment he hath been arraigned, and hath thereupon pleaded not guilty and for his trial hath put himself upon God and the Countrey, which Countrey you are so that your charge is to inquire whether he be guilty of this felony and murder whereof he stands indicted or not guilty. If you find him guilty you shall inquire What lands or tenements, goods or chattels he had at the time of the said felony and murder committed or any anytime since. If you find him not guilty, then you shall inquire whether he did flee for the same. If you find that he did flee for the same then you shall inquire What goods or chattels he had at the time of his said fleeing, as at any time since. But if you find him not guilty and that he did not flee for the same then you shall say so and no more, and so hear your evidence. The Foreman of this Jury may have pen inke and paper to take notes if he deserve [*sic*] it. Then call the witnesses and swear them thus.

The evidence that you (and every of you, if more be sworn at once) shall give to this Jury for our Sovereign Lord the King and Lady the Queen against AB

the prisoner at the Bar shall be the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth So help etc.

When the witnesses are heard and such examinacons and informacons read as are necessary, then ask the prisoner what he can say for himself. Then let the Jury depart to a private roome, and have a Keeper, swear him thus:

You shall keep this Jury without meat or drink fire or candle, you shall suffer none to speak with them nor speak to them yourself other than to aske them if they be agreed of their verdict untill they be agreed of their verdict, without licence of the Court. So help etc.

When the Jury returneth call them over by name, and ask them if they be agreed of their verdict, and who shall say for them, to the first, they answer yes, to the second Our Foreman. Then set the prisoner to the Bar, and let the Jury stand six on one side and 6 at the other of the prisoner that they may see each other. Then say to the Jury. Look upon the Prisoner you of the Jury. How say you is AB guilty of the felony and murder whereof he standeth indicted or not guilty. If they say guilty then say, What lands or tenements, goods or chattels had he at the time of the said felony and murder committed or at any time since. If they say Not Guilty then ask them, did he flee for the same.

Then writ on the top of the Indictment thus, vizt If guilty these words, Cul. Null. Terr etc as the Jury find. If not guilty non cul nec fug etc. And say to the Jury harken to your verdict as the Court hath recorded it. You say that AB is guilty of the felony and murder whereof he stands indicted and that he hath no lands or tenements goods or chattels at the time of the said felony and murder committed nor at any time since to your knowledge and so you say all. Mutatis mutandis as the Verdict shall be which enter in your minute Book. If not guilty thus, you say AB is not guilty of the felony and murder whereof he standeth indicted, and that he did not flee for the same, and so you say all. mutatis mutandis if he did flee. And if And if [*sic*] it be a woman that be indicted, And if for other crimes beside murder etc as reason will dictate.

If the Prisoner be not found guilty, he may be discharged thus. Set him to the Bar, and let the Maior say thus to him You have been indicted arraigned and acquitted of felony and murder and there fore the Court doth discharg you paying your fees.

If the prisoner be found guilty then set him to the Bar and say AB hold up thy hand, you have been indicted and arraigned for felony and murder and have thereunto pleaded not guilty and for your trial have put yourself upon God and the Countrey and the Countrey hath found you guilty, what can you now say for yourself why the Court should not pronounce judgment of death against you and award execution there upon according to law. When all is said by the Court and prisoner that will be said, and that judgment of death must be given, then let the prisoner be pinioned and set to the Bar: And after proclamacon made, say

The Maior and Jurats of this Town and Port of Hasting do straightly charge and command all maner of persons to keep silence whilst Judgment is in giving upon pain of Imprisonment.

After exhortation given to the prisoner the Maior must pronounce judgment thus you Ab prisoner at the bar have been indicted and arraigned of felony and murder and have thereunto pleaded not guilty and for your trial have put yourself upon God and the country, and the Countrey hath found you guilty, therefore the Court doth award that you shall be taken from hence to the place from whence you came and from thence to the place of Executon, and shall there be hanged by the neck untill you be dead, and the Lord have mercy upon your soule.

Then mark on the top of the Indictment these words Suspend. per Coll. and send away the prisoner, and adjourn the Court thus. Make 3 proclamations and say

All manner of persons that have any more to do at the Sessions of their Majesties peace holden here this day for Town and Port of Hasting may now

depart and give your attendance here or elsewhere upon a new summons God save etc

If the Court be adjourned at any time to be kept afoot and not dissolved, after 3 Proclamations say

All manner of persons that have any more to do at the Sessions of their Majesties peace holden here this day for this Town and Port of Hasting may now depart and give your attendance here at one of the Clock in the afternoon (or at such other time or day as the Court shall appoint) God save etc. And when the Court sitteth again that day make 3 Proclamations and say All manner of persons that have any more to do at the Sessions of their Majesties peace holden here this day for the Town and Port of Hasting draw neer and give your attendance. God save etc.

If the Court be adjourned to another day then thus. All manner of persons that were adjourned to this time and place to give their attendance at the Sessions of their Majesties peace - - - - this day for this Town and Port of Hasting draw neer and give your attendance. God save etc.

If a woman be convicted, then after Judgment given set her to the Bar, and bid her hold up her hand, then say you AB have been indicted arraigned and found guilty of felony and murder and have received judgment to dye for the same what can you say now for yourself why the Court should not award execution to be presently done according to the said Judgment

If she say that she is with Child, ask her if she be with quick child. If she say she is Then let a Jury (*blank*) women be called, and bid each of them look on the prisoner and then give them this Oath

(*damaged*) ou shall diligently inquire whether AB prisoner (*damaged*) Bar be with quick child and true verdict thereof (*damaged*) ive according to the best of your skill and knowledge.

(*damaged*) en they are all sworn, count them, and let them (*damaged*) into a private room, and the prisoner carried to them (*damaged*) en the Jury of women return call them by name and ask them if they be agreed, and who shall say for them and let them stand half on one side and half on the other side of the prisoner, that they may see each other, and say to them How say you is AB prisoner at the Bar with quick child or not? Then repeat their verdict to them and accordingly record it.

If any found guilty plead the benefit of the Clergy Where it is allowable by law, the Ordinary when he hath heard the prisoner read, you must ask, legit aut non legit. If he say non legit enter it accordingly this must be before judgment.

If any recognisance be forfeited and the Court award Prosecution thereupon you must make a scire facias and may date it on the next Court of Record after such Order of Session to prosecute, and make it returnable at the next Court of Record after the date etc.

# ARABLE FARMING IN A SUSSEX SCARP-FOOT PARISH DURING THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

By P. F. BRANDON

The survival of an almost continuous series of bailiff's account rolls and a very detailed survey of the manor in 1433 make possible a reconstruction of the geography of the greater part of the parish of Alciston in the 14th and 15th centuries. This portion formed part of the Manor of Alciston, a possession of Battle Abbey since its foundation by William the Conqueror, and although like most Sussex manors there were detached outliers belonging to it, in the Weald, and elsewhere, the attempt is made in this article to interrelate the documentary evidence and field work only in so far as it relates to the parish. In so doing, the manorial organisation is not put into its proper perspective, but as this was primarily pastoral, and has been dealt with elsewhere, it is felt that other aspects, particularly the arable farming, deserve treatment.<sup>1</sup>

Alciston lies below the scarp-foot edge of the block of South Downs between Lewes and Eastbourne. The parish is small, about 2000 acres, and cuts across the Upper and Middle Chalk of the Downland and the Lower Chalk, Upper Greensand and the Gault Clay. The last three formations were potentially cultivable and the land use and farming organisation, adapted to the economic conditions of the later Middle Ages is an interesting illustration of man's relation with his environment and changes in geographical values.

The survey of 1433<sup>2</sup> was a detailed description of each man's tenement. The surveyors passed south down the village street from the corner of the Borowe field and described in turn the lands belonging to each of the cottages first on the left and then, on the return, on the right-hand side of the street. They then began at the eastern corner of the Starkwulf field opposite the Rectory and continued the survey. In all, Alciston village comprised 31 dwellings and was thus considerably larger than in the early 19th century. These were scattered along a single street at the site of the powerful scarp-foot springs called the West Wells and the Hardwell. The form of the village is indicated in Fig. 1. It will be noted that the houses fall into two groups, the larger constituting the "North Town" and a smaller making "South Town." The southern part

<sup>1</sup> See the unpublished London M.A. thesis "The Pastoral Custom . . . of Medieval Sussex" by Miss M. Melville, 1932.

<sup>2</sup> P.R.O. E.315/56, ff. 246-255. A 16th-century exemplification of this survey at Barbican House, Lewes, G45/13, is used here.

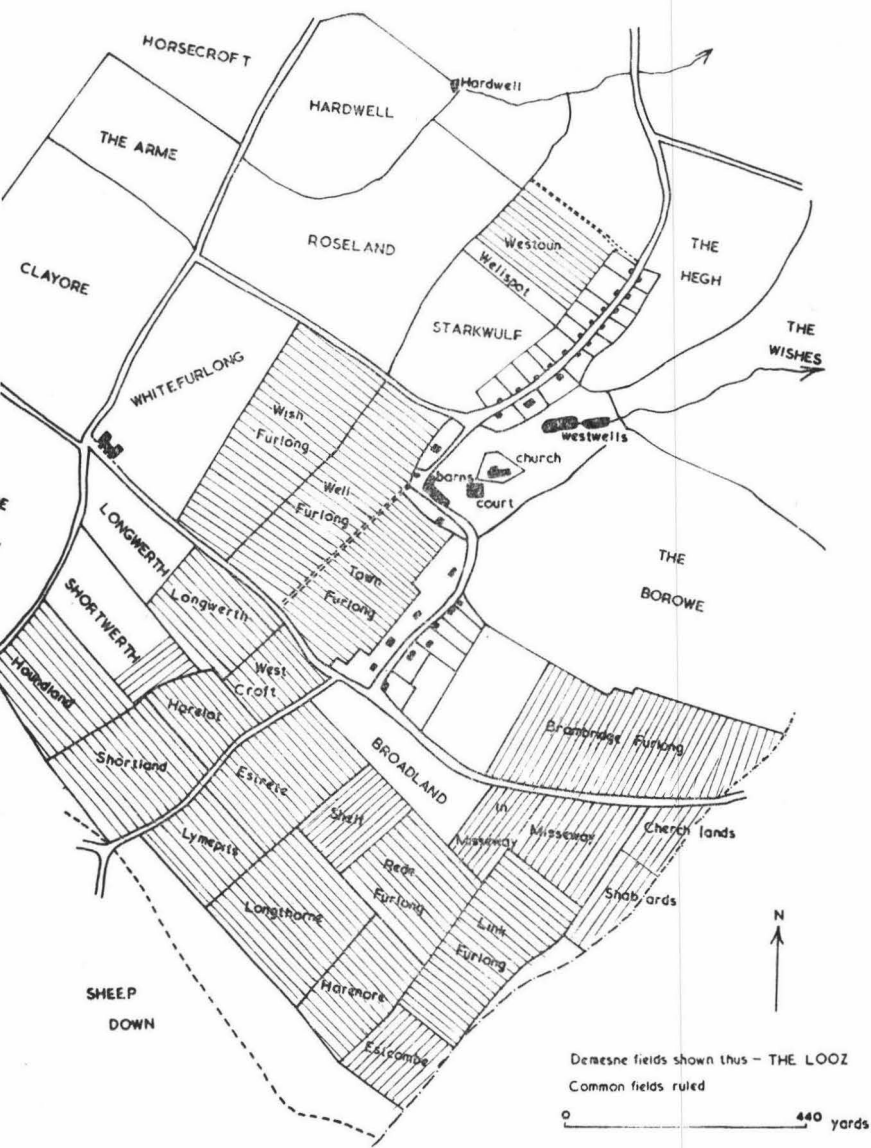


Fig. 1

of the village decayed towards the end of the 18th century and only one house survives but there is still much visual evidence of the former habitation. In addition to Alciston village, the subsidiary hamlet of Tilton lay immediately to the west and its fields lay partly within the parish. These were farmed in a separate system and will consequently be examined apart from the Alciston fields.

Farming in the parish was dominated by the sheep and corn husbandry which continued into this century. It took two forms: peasant agriculture and the demesne farming, conducted mainly with hired labour. In 1433 there was a marked group of small peasant proprietors who farmed about 40% of the arable land. Their lands, apart from a few tiny closes attached to some of the cottages and three small holdings of pasture, lay entirely in the arable common fields. Twenty-one persons occupied the common fields and their shares varied from a mere  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre to a maximum of 21 acres. The total area of the common fields was only about 280 tenantry acres (about 190 statute acres). This was made up of 150 acres held by the customary tenants of the Manor of Alciston, 77 acres rented by them in small quantities and some 50 acres held in demesne and interspersed among the tenant's lands. The small parcels rented by tenants and the interspersed demesne originated in the confusion resulting from the Black Death. The customary tenements which lacked tenants were broken up and the strips were leased out to the survivors who would take up the additional land. These new strips were acquired in each of the three fields so as not to upset the three-course rotation of farming. The progress made in this re-distribution of land can be traced from the Minister's Accounts. Most of the land was immediately taken up for the account for 1350 notes 115s. 8d., a substantial item, for "divers lands of niefs in the lord's hands, this year let." There remained 6 wists of land (about 50 tenantry acres) held in demesne in 1433. Presumably this represents the residue of the customary land for which no tenant could be found. It was taken over by the bailiff and farmed with the rest of the demesne land and consequently appears in his accounts in such a form as "50 acres sown in divers places in Tounemens lands."

The common fields of Alciston were divided into three fields called West Leyne, the Middle Leyne and the East Leyne. These were subdivided into 32 furlongs and over 400 separate parcels. Each man had strips of land dispersed over the fields usually in parcels of a half tenantry acre. Since the Middle Leyne was rather smaller than the other two the rotation was not strictly based on the three fields. The furlong called Lymepits, for example, was part of the Middle Leyne but invariably followed the rotation of Houndland, Longwerth, etc., in the West Leyne. The small area of the common fields is a reminder that corn growing was combined with sheep farming. The strip pattern was largely the adaptation of ploughing to the contours of the ground. The common fields lay on a marked

bench, part of the Lower Chalk platform which lies below the scarp-foot of the Downs and which is dissected by markedly asymmetrical dry valleys or coombes. Their steeper side was frequently too steep to plough and the resultant grassy slope was known as a "link." In the floors of the coombes ran long strips, approximately a furrow long, 220 yards.

The small acreage of land held by the occupiers of the common fields, was not, of course, their sole support. For each wist of land, 30 sheep could be kept on the tenantry down and three cattle on the common. There were almost certainly common meadows also, but the 1433 survey is silent on this. Moreover, the demesne required the services, full or part-time, of most of the villagers. There were 9 ploughmen, a hayward, a ewe and a wether shepherd, a boy shepherd to help with the ewes, a granary keeper, cowman, dairymaid, cheeseman and a bailiff in full-time employment. In the accounts there are also frequent entries recording casual wages paid for odd jobs done by tenants presumably in winter.

At Tilton there was a separate common field system. There is a terrier which carefully distinguishes the intermixed lands of the Abbeys of Battle and Bayham there.<sup>1</sup> From the names of occupiers mentioned in this document it is about the same date as the Alciston survey of 1433. The main significance of this terrier is the information it provides of certain strips in the furlongs which had been laid down to pasture. The Long furlong included "1 pasture" (acreage unspecified) imbedded in the arable. The South Pukepole furlong had 3 acres of meadow (*prati*) in 2 strips separated by arable strips. The Pukepole furlong was in grass with the exception of a single  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre strip in arable. Two furlongs are called "atte lay" and this probably indicates land temporarily put down to grass. It is not easy to envisage how this intermixture of arable and grass would have been practicable if the common fields had been thrown open for part of the year in common. This more flexible system of cropping at Tilton was almost certainly made possible only by the elimination of most of the former customary tenants there. The rental of Edward I<sup>2</sup> shows that Battle Abbey had 6 tenants in the common field of Tilton and these had common on the downs with the tenants of Bayham Abbey. The Black Death seems to have been responsible for the virtual extinction of the common fields there for in 1433 all the land not in the lord's own hand, apart from an odd acre or two, was farmed by a single tenant.

The demesne farm, as the bailiff's accounts show, had some 50 acres dispersed amongst the tenant land in the common fields. The main part of the arable demesne was held in severalty and lay almost entirely upon the Lower Chalk and was contiguous with the common

<sup>1</sup> P.R.O. SC 12/15/44.

<sup>2</sup> Customals of Battle Abbey, 1283-1312. S. R. Scargill-Bird (ed.), 1887. Camden Society.

fields. This land was unfenced and was as open as the common-field lands. It comprised about 250 acres and its fields are indicated in Fig 1. The Lower Chalk outcrop gives rise to a moderately heavy, marly soil of considerable fertility and was included by Arthur Young as part of his "rich and stiff loam" belt where, in his day, ten or a dozen oxen were required to pull the plough. A large demesne field called the Looz, over 40 acres, lay against the scarp edge, and, as its name suggests was primarily a pasture. It occasionally bore a crop, and thus it figures in the bailiff's rolls for the year, but in most years it was probably the chief lambing field for it lay conveniently next to the lord's sheep house the site of which is marked to-day by Bo Peep Farm.

The bailiff's account rolls<sup>1</sup> state the amount of seed sown for each crop, the yield and, in the period before about 1430, the actual field sown. This information appears to be the only source for the arable farming of the period.

The percentage of the sown area of the demesne devoted to each crop is shown in Table 1:—

PERCENTAGE OF SOWN AREA DEVOTED TO EACH CROP

<i>Date</i>	<i>Total acreage sown</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Per cent. Barley</i>	<i>Oats</i>	<i>Vetches, Peas, Beans</i>
1430	265	49.5	31	4.5	15
1431	272	48	35	4	13
1432	279	48	33	4.3	14.7
1433	283	49.8	33	5.3	11.9
1434	353	42	42	3	13
1435	353	42	34.3	9	14.7
1436	312	46.7	32	5.7	15.6
1437	294	37.5	48.4	3.4	10.7

In most years wheat was the largest crop. The stiff chalk was ideal for it and this was clearly recognised in medieval times. The dominance of wheat was also a feature of two other scarp-foot manors studied by R. A. Pelham.<sup>2</sup> The crop yields were very low by modern standards. Seed was sown at the rate of 2½ bushels to the acre of wheat, 3 bushels for small beans, peas and vetches, 4 bushels for oats and 5 bushels for large beans and barley. In 1432 a sown area of 131 acres of wheat required 51 quarters of seed and yielded only 172 quarters or 1.3 quarters per sown acre. The average yield for the period 1432-1439 is shown in Table 2. Barley yielded better than wheat but its value was only half that of wheat.

AVERAGE CROP YIELD 1430-1437 (bushels per acre)

<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Barley</i>	<i>Beans</i>	<i>Peas, Vetches</i>	<i>Oats</i>
10.4	15.7	11.8	7.4	19

<sup>1</sup> Barbican House, Lewes, G 44, 1-141.

<sup>2</sup> R. A. Pelham, "The Agricultural Geography of the Chichester Estates," *S.A.C.* 78, p. 195.



It is clear that the cropping arrangements were rather more complicated and flexible than is commonly associated with a "three-field" system. The three fields were not the basis of the crop rotation. Instead the constituent furlongs were bundled together to make up the acreage prescribed for the sowing in that year, subject, where ever possible, to the needs of rotation. This is shown in Table 3:—

CROP ROTATION

	<i>West Leyne</i>	<i>Middle Leyne</i>	<i>East Leyne</i>
1435	W 133	B 93 OA 15	B 21 Pv 21
1436	B149 OA 10	Be 21 Pv 24	W 149
1437	Be 23 Pv 24	W 153	B 121 OA 32
1438	W 145	B 99 OA 18	Be 29 Pv 19

W=Wheat B=Barley OA=Oats Be=Beans Pv=Peas and Vetches  
Numbers refer to acres sown

The disparity in the acreage sown in different years in each leyne shows that the leynes were not in fact 'fields' but simply 'seasons.' The spring sowings of barley and oats were in the same 'season' and the leguminous crops were only sown on part of the fallow field. The larger acreage of wheat inevitably meant that in some years the regular rotation could not be followed and this becomes clear when the bailiff's rolls are sufficiently detailed to give the crops in the individual furlongs and fields. Table 4 shows the rotation on certain fields between 1375 and 1384.

*Common Field*

<i>Furlongs</i>	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384
Longwerth	W.12	B.12		W.14	B.12		W.14	B.14		W.14
Shortwerth				W.8	B.8½	} W. 25	V.8	W.8	V.8	W.8
Houndland				W.6	B.6					P.7
Lymepit				W.4	B.6	W.7				
<i>Demesne Fields</i>										
Starkwulf	W.14	B.14	Be.10	W.12	B.14	Be.10	W.14	B.14		V.14
						P.4				
Whitefore			V.12	W.19	B.12		W.17	B.24	Be.13	W.24
Clayore	V.20	W.30	B.30	W.30	B.20	Be.4	W.30	B.20		W.4
										B.20

W=Wheat B=Barley O=Oats Be=Beans P=Peas V=Vetches

In Longwerth furlong an orthodox three-course rotation was practiced and it was presumably in fallow when it was not mentioned in the bailiff's return. The other three furlongs were certainly cropped in some years left blank in the table, but the crop details are included under another general heading such as "north of Churchway" and it is impossible to state the furlong acreages, except when specifically given in the accounts. These are sufficient to show that three white crops in succession in the open field was by no means unusual in the reign of Richard II and one demesne

field has four successive corn crops. Since the demesne strips in the common fields were interspersed with the tenants' lands, they were presumably also under the same crops. The main difference in cropping the strips and the demesne fields held in severalty, seems to have been a greater flexibility in land use and a more intensive use for the strips were normally in bare fallow, presumably to provide common pasture, but the closes were, in the last quarter of the 15th century, more usually sown, in part if not all, with leguminous crops. The amount of the fallow on the more or less permanently arable part of the demesne was never more than about one fifth of the total acreage in the period 1375-1384 and in several years less than 15 per cent.

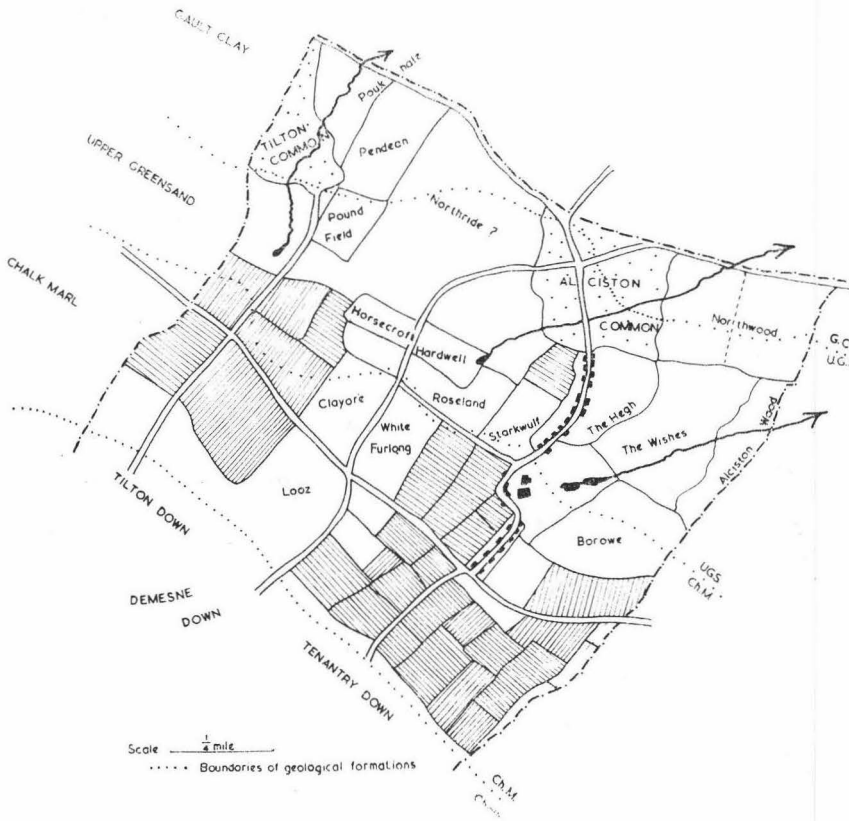


Fig. 2

Besides this core of permanently arable fields, there was a group of intermittently cultivated fields in the northern part of the parish (Fig. 2). This group lay on the Upper Greensand and Gault Clay formations on which there was very little permanent arable in the 14th and 15th centuries. The small amount of arable on the Upper Greensand was doubtless due to the topography, for the fields on this formation lay in the shallow valleys of water-courses issuing from the Hardwell and the West Wells springs which watered fine meadow. The fields in this group (all of which formed part of the demesne) amounted to over 250 acres and included the Northwood, about 60 acres, the Pendean, 30 acres, the Poukehale, 55 acres and the North Ride, 40 acres, on the Gault, and Roseland, Hardwell, Horsecroft, the Poundfield and the Haye on the Upper Greensand. These fields were generally under pasture but were occasionally broken up for tillage and in some years account for the marked fluctuations in the acreage sown.

There does not seem to have been a fixed rotation for these lands. The Northwood field was generally cultivated in two sections, one half sown with wheat or barley and the remainder sown in spring with peas and vetches or left fallow. The other fields were generally sown with successive crops of oats before being put down to grass.

Much new draining must have been needed before this heavy land could have been brought into cultivation. There is an item in the accounts at this time for "new ditching 3 furlongs 12 rods on the south side of the wood of Alciston" and the 14 acres sown in the "Longrede" in the following year is probably the fruit of this. The wood did not lie on the site of the present wood (for this has been planted on fields mentioned in the accounts) but is probably perpetuated by the Lower and Upper Coppice fields marked on the tithe award map at the extreme east of the parish. In 1384 and 1385 the "Northride" is mentioned (in addition to the Northwood field) and in each year 40 acres of oats were sown. This field name is probably derived from M.E. *ridde*, to clear for cultivation. The only likely site for this new arable land is that occupied to-day by the Mill Fields on the northern edge of the parish.

Bishop has written that "on many manors in open field areas there may have existed groups of temporarily cultivated fields external to the open field arable . . ." <sup>1</sup> An identical system was apparently operated in Alciston at this time. The common field and arable demesne on the Lower Chalk were continuously fertilised by the sheep fold and were quasi-permanent arable. On the damper heavier soils in the north, convertible husbandry was practised, and chalk applied to keep the land in good heart. Here there was no clear distinction between arable and grass for even meadows were occasionally cropped.

<sup>1</sup> T. A. M. Bishop, *The rotation of crops at Westerham, Economic History Review*, 1938, 385.

Between 1375 and 1384 the Northwood, with Roseland, were the main outfields cultivated. In this decade, on the 60 acres of the Northwood there were sown a total of 94 acres of wheat, 84 acres of barley, 24 acres of oats and 109 acres of peas, vetches and beans; this gives a grand total of 201 acres of sown land which implies an average of about one third the total area under crops each year. Between 1365 and 1386, 21 years in all, Northwood was apparently arable, with occasional fallowing, but thereafter it is unmentioned in the bailiff's accounts for seven years, during which time it was presumably put down to grass, and then, after 1393, it is again cropped, but more intermittently. During the seven year period when the Northwood was under grass, the Pendean and other fields were brought under cultivation. The pattern of the cropping in this outfield area is shown in Table 5:—

THE CROPPING OF THE OUTFIELDS										
Field	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384
Roseland	V 8	—	V 8	W 8	V 8	W 8	V 8	W 8	O 16	—
Northwood	B30 V5	W20 P11 V24	W26 B20 V5	B26 P5 V14	W6 V8 P5 O20	B28 V10	W48	B26 V20	V27 O50	V20 O24
Haye	B7	O2	W8	V4	O5 B4	O8	Be4 P2 V4	—	— O8	—
Poukehale	O26	O10	O30	O5	—	O22	O55	O50	—	—
Northride	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O40
W=Wheat B=Barley O=Oats P=Peas V=Vetches Be=Beans										

Bishop, in the paper already cited, styles the permanent arable fields "infields" and the temporarily cultivated fields "outfields." For the purpose of an analysis it is very useful to keep the two groups of fields separate but it may be urged that the archaic terminology disguises what is in fact a principle of good husbandry on heavy soils to-day. That they together formed an integrated system is clear when the land utilisation of each is considered.

#### LAND USE (percentage of crop area)

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Legumes
Infields	39	36	12	13
Outfields	17	15	45	23

The outfields were mainly cattle grazed pastures for they were too damp for the sheep fold. They were occasionally tilled, principally for fodder to sustain horses and cattle through the winter. They were fertilised by carting manure from the yards and applying chalk marl. The infields yielded mainly grains for human consumption, both for the monks and *famuli* and for sale and were the site of the sheep fold. The two farming systems also differed in tenure for the

outfields were entirely part of the demesne. It is clear that the description of Alciston as a "three field manor" is highly inadequate and it is likely that a similar farming organisation was practised in the scarp-foot zone of Sussex generally.<sup>1</sup> The early settlement of the loam soils and later clearance northwards would favour such a development.

Despite the tendency to lease the demesne during the latter part of the 14th century, the manor of Alciston remained under the direct control of the bailiff for another century, presumably because it was a "home farm." By a happy chance an almost continuous series of account rolls have survived for this period and they can be used to examine the fortunes of the manor during the 15th century which still remains an obscure and controversial period of our economic history.

The research of Postan, Raftis, R. A. L. Smith and R. H. Hilton<sup>2</sup> has established that the 15th century was an age of recession. It was once widely held that the indubitable decline of the demesne farming was accounted for by leasing of the demesne to tenants. In the light of recent study, however, it is clear that there was an areal decline in cultivation. Professor Postan has noted: "Agriculture went through a secular slump, which began at some time in the 14th century—in some places before the Black Death—and continued with a slight halt in the first decade or two of the 15th century, until the late 70's and 80's."<sup>3</sup>

It is now proposed to examine the crop returns of Alciston to see whether they synchronise with this national trend or whether local circumstances of population, soil and situation were effective.

Unfortunately the account rolls before 1375 are too few to yield a definite conclusion and there is only one return before the Black Death, for 1346. At this date there were 311 sown acres. Thereafter the return to "normal" conditions on the demesne seems to have been rapid for there were 366 sown acres in 1353. The 1380's and 90's are decades marked by a prosperous period of high farming during which an extensive area of grass land must have been again brought under the plough. It is very probably that the crop statistics of the Chichester Estates in 1388 must also be interpreted in this light.<sup>4</sup> The peak year at Alciston was 1382/3, the year after the Peasants' Revolt and the rebellious attitude of the labourers on the

<sup>1</sup> If the interpretation of the data is correct, a similar pattern of cropping can be deduced from the information provided by the Wiston rolls (P. S. Godman, *S.A.C.*, LIV, 130-145). This is not surprising in view of the similar situation of the two parishes.

<sup>2</sup> M. Postan, *Economic History Review*, 1938-9, p. 160. J. A. Raftis, *The Estates of Ramsey Abbey*, Toronto, 1957. R. A. L. Smith, *Canterbury Cathedral Priory*, Cambridge, 1943. R. H. Hilton, *The Economic Development of some Leicestershire Estates in the 14th and 15th Centuries*, 1949.

<sup>3</sup> M. Postan, *op. cit.*

<sup>4</sup> R. Pelham, *op. cit.*

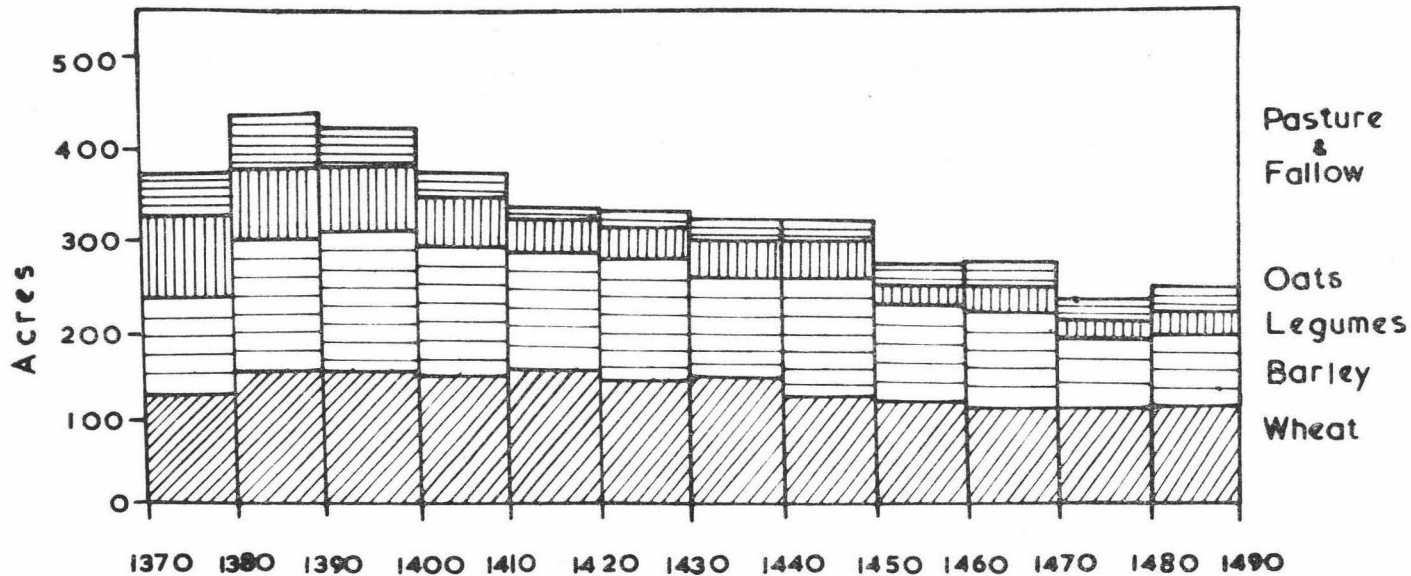


Fig. 3

The decline of arable farming at Alciston in the late Middle Ages.

manor was doubtless partly sparked off by the relative prosperity of the demesne. In that year 467 acres were under crops (about 50 acres in Berwick) a total approached only in 1380, 1382, 1389, 1390 and 1396. Raftis has also noted a temporary revival in cultivation on the estates of Ramsey Abbey at this time. The cause may be simply due, as he suggests, to an improvement in the weather. The acreage under crops at this time was probably comparable to that in the heyday of demesne agriculture in the first quarter of the 14th century. The decennial averages (Fig. 3) much clearer than the fluctuating totals from year to year, show that no spectacular slumps followed but rather a slow and continuous running down of arable farming which was not finally arrested until the end of the 15th century. The lowest ebb was reached in the years 1470-85, at the end of the Wars of the Roses, when Professor Postan thought that in some parts of the country economic conditions were improving. No improvement is visible at Alciston at this time. In 1483, the year of Richard III's accession, only 194 acres were sown, only 42 per cent. of the 1382 total. There is no mention of any part of the demesne being leased. The lands at farm were fairly stable throughout the century and consisted almost entirely of former copyhold tenements in the common fields. There was in fact a net contraction of arable land.

The decline in arable farming affected the various crops unequally. Wheat was least affected, presumably because of the fixed bread requirements of the Abbey and its *famuli*. The average sown acreage during 1470-9, the lowest level of cultivation, was only 50 per cent. that of the peak period, 1380-90, but the wheat acreage dropped by only 25 per cent. It was responsible, however, for the wheat sales off the manor, as distinct from sales to the granary of Battle, falling drastically. The barley acreage was cut severely during the worst of the depression but it is the fodder crops which suffered earliest and most seriously. In the decade 1380-90 30 per cent. of the arable area had been devoted to legumes and oats. This was reduced by over half. There was no marked fall in cattle and horses kept but there *may* have been an increased slaughter at Michaelmas. Since the production of fodder crops had been the function, *par excellence*, of the demesne outfield, it seems that many, if not all, the fields cultivated temporarily in the 1380's tumbled to grass. We can [doubtless envisage a retreat from the more marginal lands on the Gault and poorer drained parts of the Upper Greensand to the "island" of more or less permanent arable on the Lower Chalk. Unfortunately long before the bottom of the slump the account rolls no longer give field-names, but in the period 1400-1430 the outfields are cropped with diminishing regularity. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that the demesne acreage on the marls of the Lower Chalk was about 250 acres. After 1448 the total sown acreage is about this figure, and in the

1470's was below it. The fertile marls of the Lower Chalk were naturally more resilient to a depression than the poorer soils to the north which fared no better than in the slumps of the modern era.

*The writer wishes to acknowledge his appreciation of the transcription of some of the accounts used in this paper made by the late Rev. W. Budgen, whose work is now available to students in the library at Barbican House.*



## CHICHESTER EXCAVATIONS, 1958-1960

This article reports the results of some of the excavations carried out by various groups of people during the years 1958-60; on other sites work is continuing. The reconstruction of Page's Garage at Northgate furnished an opportunity to examine the foundations of the Roman wall in Priory Lane, adjacent to the wall of Priory Park (site A) and also revealed a fleeting glance at the junction of the wall and Northgate (site B). Owing to a collapse due to frost, and the threat of subsidence of North St. and Priory Lane only a few hours observation was possible there. The Excavations Committee wishes to thank the proprietors of Page's Garage for the opportunity to do this work. The City Corporation proved most helpful in affording facilities for a careful investigation of the site on the north side of the demolished St. Peter's Church, North St. (site C). Miss K. M. E. Murray and Miss J. G. Pilmer carried out the work with the help of some students of Bishop Otter College at the North St. end of the long cutting and Mr. Barry Cunliffe with help from members of the joint excavation committee was responsible for the rest



of the cutting. Owing to Miss Pilmer's residence in Africa and the pressure of work on Miss Murray their plans and their report on the finds were handed to Mr. Cunliffe to incorporate with his report. It was felt also that it would be better for the reader to publish one report covering the whole site. Mr. John Holmes supervised 3 excavations connected with the wall, viz. (F) in Cawley Priory grounds to test the relation of the bank to the wall; (D) at the Palace bastion to check the interpretation of Mr. Ian Hannah which seemed to differ from that made at the Market Avenue bastion; (E) in the garden of the Chichester Theological College on the line of the projected road across West Fields. The Committee wishes to express its thanks to The Lord Bishop of Chichester, the Principal of the Theological College and the City Corporation for their willingly given permission and their interest in this work and to the many helpers who gave freely of their time to the work.

## NORTH WALLS AND NORTHGATE

by A. E. WILSON, F.S.A.

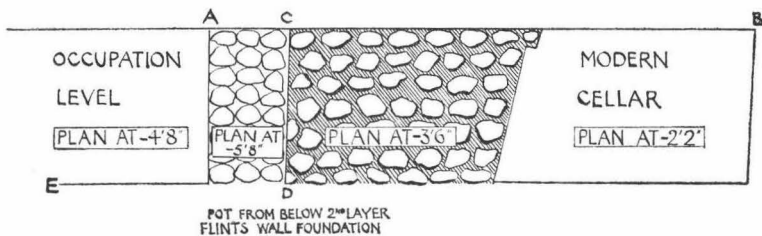
The stretch of wall from the northwest corner of Priory Park to Northgate and the Northgate itself had been levelled to the ground or incorporated in later buildings many years ago. Twenty feet west of the west wall of Priory Park a cut four feet wide (Fig. 1 plan), revealed at a depth of 3ft. 6in. below modern ground level the remains of the lower part of the Roman wall for almost its full breadth. A disused cellar of a house built outside the wall, had come right up to the previously robbed outer face of the wall foundations and so made it impossible to establish the full width of the foundations at this point.

The "top" of the few remaining courses of the Roman wall showed that the core of the wall (1 in section Fig. 1) consisted of large flints set in a cream mortar. The south (or inner) face showed that there still remained four or five courses of these flints with 1 course of roughly dressed sandstone.

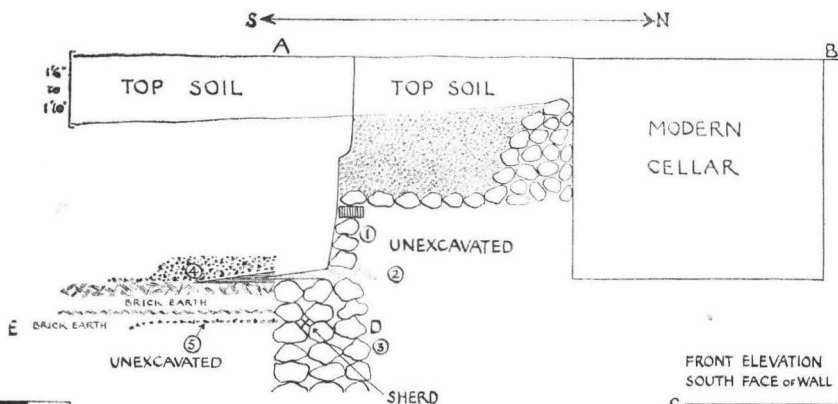
The subsoil here was loose and moist because of the proximity of the Lavant watercourse. To secure a good foundation for the wall the Romans deserted the practice they used in other parts of the wall. Instead of laying its foundation directly on the subsoil they dug a trench into the subsoil slightly wider than the width which they intended for the wall and filled it with layers of closely packed but unmortared flints (3). On top of these they spread a good layer of mortar (2) and then began to build the wall proper. Just in front of the wall there were slight remains of the flints in gravel of the bottom of the bank which did not quite reach the face of the wall proper. Among these unmortared flints was a single sherd of pottery of a type in common use in the 2nd century A.D. in Chichester.

At the Northgate itself, a contractor excavating a large hole to insert petrol storage tanks between the forecourt of the Page's Garage and Priory Lane adjacent to the pavement on the east side of North St. exposed the remains of an eighteenth century cellar which had cut away the foundations of the southeast corner of a gate tower adjoining the Roman wall (Fig. 2). When the walls of this cellar were removed there were serious collapses which prevented anything more than a hurried examination, some measurements and photographs. These, however, were sufficient to show the original layout. Part of the original Roman wall, reduced here by robbing to about 2 feet wide showed almost to modern ground level. To the south of it, between it and the cellar foundation, remained some of the flinty earth Roman bank, which started the collapse when the cellar wall was demolished. With this collapse went the large dressed stone blocks, but before their final collapse a series of photographs were taken (Plates 1 and 2). These blocks stood on a heavy layer flint

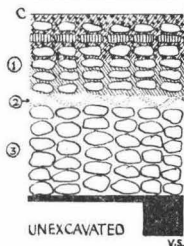
PLAN



SECTION



FRONT ELEVATION  
SOUTH FACE OF WALL



CLAY
DRESSED STONE
GRAVEL
MORTAR SPREAD
COGOLITH LEVELS
WHOLE FLINTS
WHOLE FLINT IN MORTAR
FLINTS IN GRAVEL
GRAVELLED FLINT OR MORTAR
FINE MORTAR
DARK GREY EARTH

NORTH WALL PRIORY LANE

FIG. 1

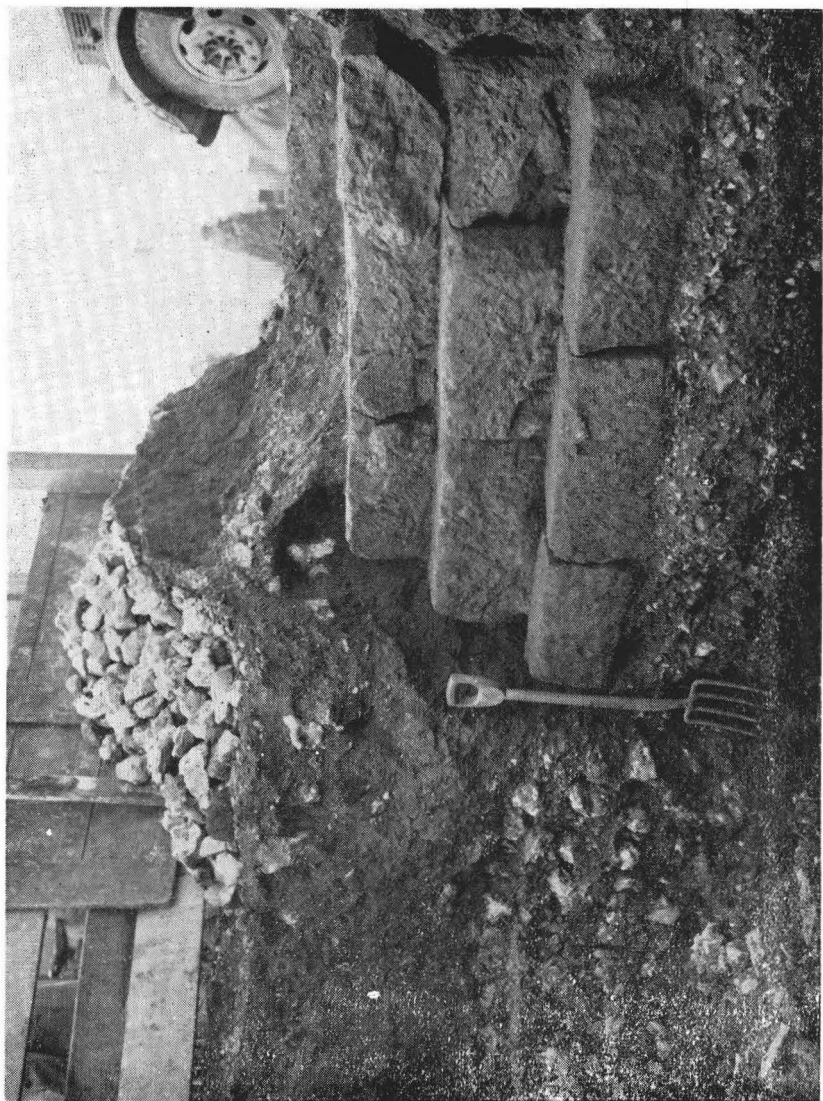
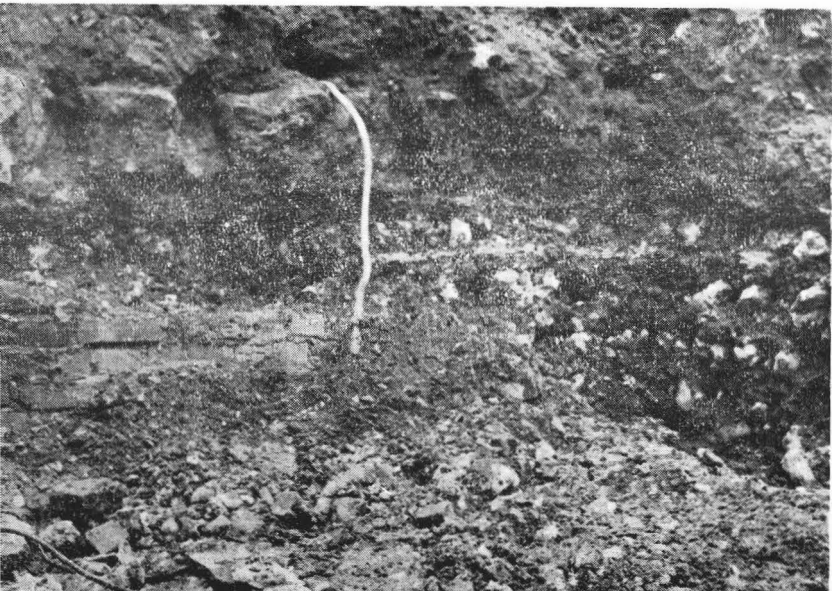


Plate I. Stones of Northgate Tower. c.f. Fig. 2



PLATE II. Relationship of Northgate Tower to Roman Wall.

PLATE III. Stones of Northgate Tower along North Street. c.f. Fig. 3, Section C-A.



which continued under the remains of the flinty earth bank against the inner face of the Roman wall. [These stones were taken to the museum in Priory Park and re-erected with the help of the photographs]. (See Fig. 3, Section AB). Along the side of North St. showing underneath the pavement behind the cellar wall was a single line of similar dressed stone blocks, obviously broken when the cellar had been built (Fig. 2). It was easy to reconstruct the lines which the walls of this "tower" had taken, especially as in both the sections AB and CA and in the photographs it was easy to see a "cement" floor starting on the level of the base of the single row alongside North St. and ending on level with the base of the middle row along the north face adjacent to the wall. At this stage it was impossible to do any further investigation owing to the hurried building of retaining walls to prevent the subsidence of both North St. and Priory Lane. Finally the section along Priory Lane (Fig. 3 DC) showed there the beginning of a ditch alongside the Roman road coming in from the north before the gate was built. Moreover the stony black earth layer sliding in to the ditch looks as if it might well have been part of the "camber" along side the road. This ditch would have had to be filled in when the gate and bank inside the wall were constructed. No stratified dating evidence was obtainable here as the collapse during the night made any investigation in the hole impossible.

Very special thanks are due to Mrs. Guy Daynes and the late Mr. A. Langdale Tootill for the help given in these two difficult excavations and to Miss V. Smith for making the final drawings from some rapidly sketched originals.

# COMPOSITE PLAN- EAST TOWER OF NORTH GATE.

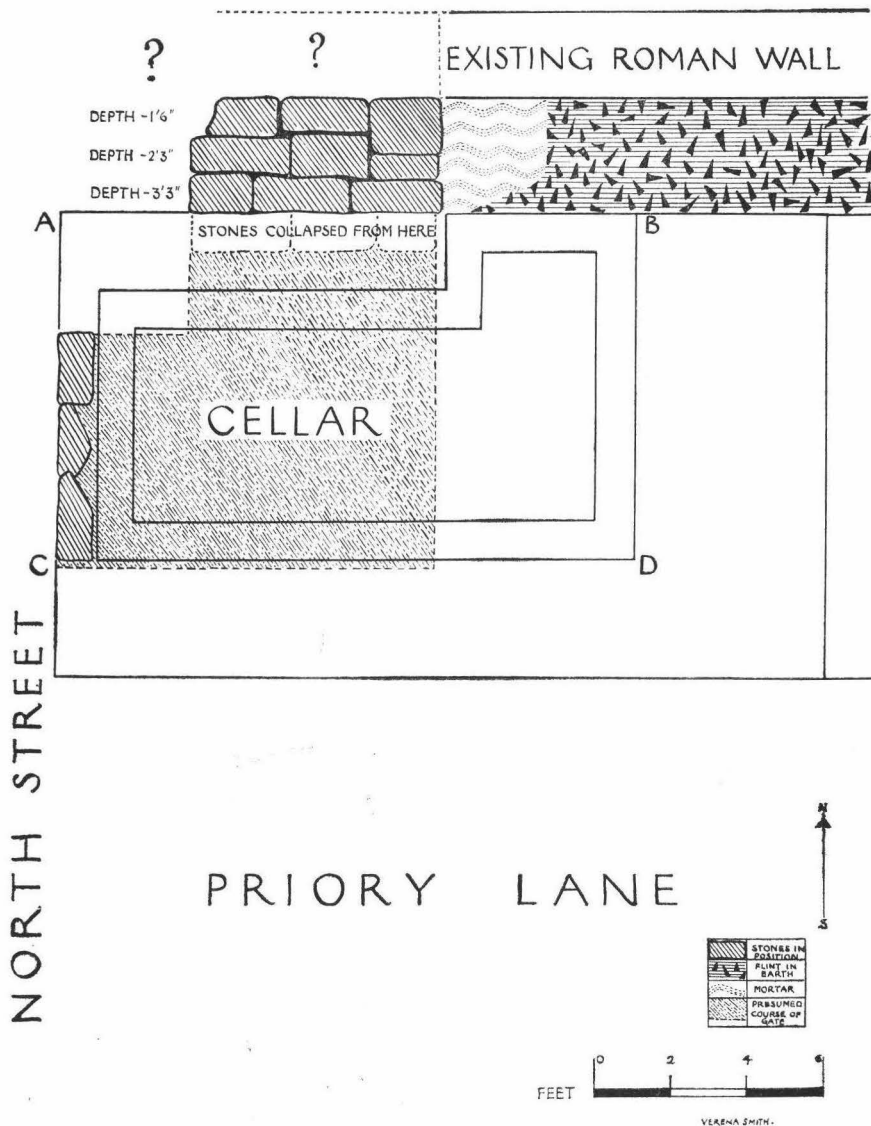
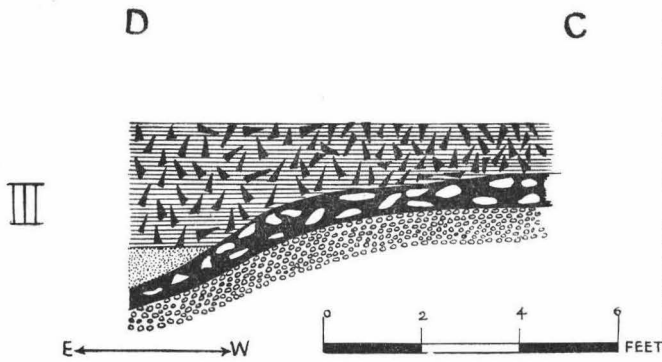
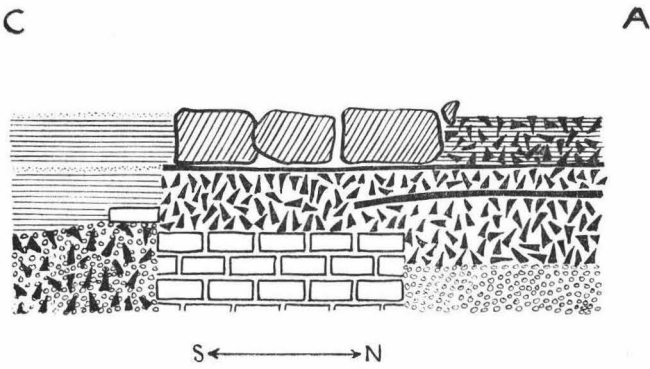
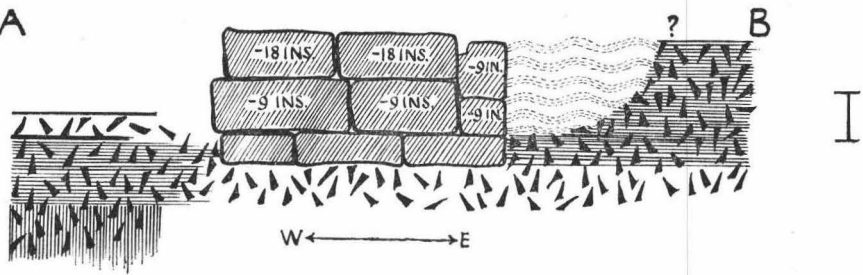


FIG. 2





	ROMAN WALL
	FLINTS
	FLINTS IN EARTH
	FLINTS IN CLAY
	FLINTS IN GRAVEL
	MORTAR
	EARTH
	SAND
	BLACK EARTH STONES &c.
	BRICK WALL
	GRAVEL

V.S.

SECTIONS AT NORTH GATE.

FIG. 3

## THE DEFENCES OF ROMAN CHICHESTER

By JOHN HOLMES, F.S.A.

The walls of Chichester have been studied by excavation at a number of sites and the main facts of their history in Roman times seem well established.<sup>1</sup> Nothing was known, however, of the defensive ditches which undoubtedly existed outside the walls; an attempt had indeed been made in 1952 to examine the ditches outside the East Walls but the ground had been so disturbed by mediaeval digging that no conclusion could be reached about the Roman defences.<sup>2</sup> It seemed possible that the 50-foot wide ditch dug in the reign of Richard II might everywhere have destroyed the Roman works.

In 1959 the Joint Archaeological Committee suggested that their excavating team, of 30-40 diggers, should carry out an excavation in Chichester. The Excavations Committee of Chichester Civic Society decided that this was an opportunity to make a proper investigation of the defensive ditches and their relationship to the walls.

Having in mind recent work on other Roman towns, we expected to find an inner ditch, associated with the Roman wall, and a wider outer ditch belonging to the period of the bastions;<sup>3</sup> but the succession of ditches actually found was more complicated than this. One long trench (T.1) was dug alongside the Palace bastion and the opportunity was taken to re-examine the foundations of this bastion, which had previously been exposed by Hannah in 1933.<sup>4</sup> It was estimated that the outer ditch would here have been partly destroyed by the Lavant and permission was obtained to dig another long trench (T.2) in the grounds of the Theological College where a greater space was available. To complete the information about the defences, another trench (T.3) was dug into the bank behind the Roman wall in the grounds of Cawley Priory.

There were three phases in the defences:

*Phase I.* The town was enclosed by two V-shaped ditches and the material dug from these was used to construct a bank. The front of this bank was revetted with a flint wall more than 7ft. thick. Buildings left outside the enclosing wall were levelled and the ditches were cut through their remains. This phase has been dated

<sup>1</sup> A. E. Wilson, *The Archaeology of Chichester City Walls* (Chichester Papers, No. 2. Chichester City Council, 1957).

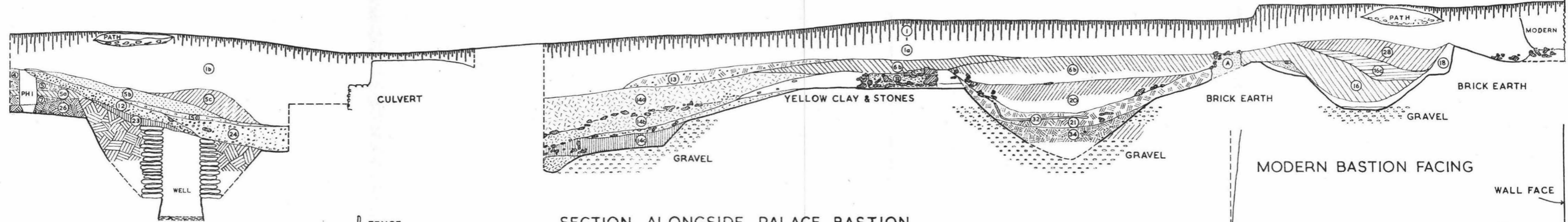
<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* 95, 1957, 125.

<sup>3</sup> P. Corder, *Arch. Jl.* 112, 1956, 35 and fig. 4.

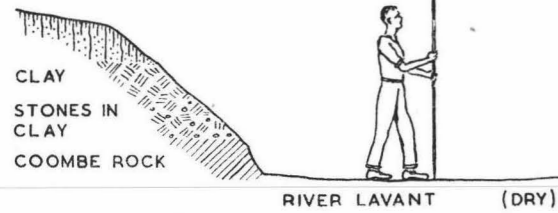
<sup>4</sup> *S.A.C.* 75, 1934, 120-123.

# CHICHESTER, 1959

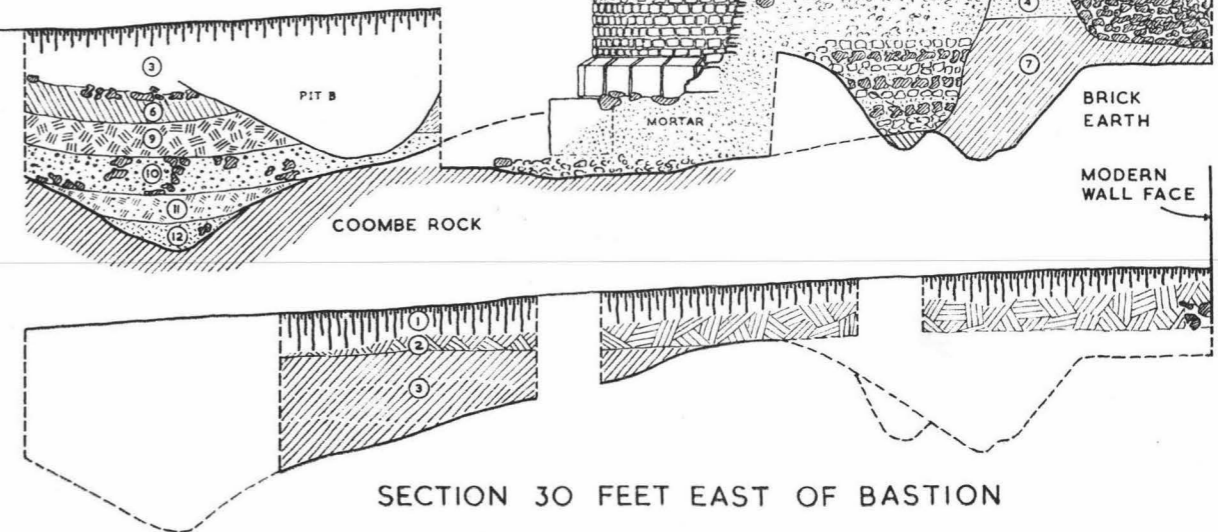
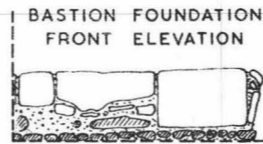
## DEFENCES OUTSIDE WEST WALLS



SECTION ALONGSIDE PALACE BASTION



## DEFENCES OUTSIDE SOUTH WALLS



SECTION 30 FEET EAST OF BASTION



to about A.D. 200 as the result of previous excavations into the bank.<sup>1</sup>

*Phase II.* After an interval during which the V-shaped ditches silted up, the defences were reorganised. Towers (bastions) were built at intervals along the walls and a wider flat-bottomed ditch was cut, partly into the outer ditch. The material was used to fill in the inner ditch. The towers were based on solid foundations, for which holes were dug down through the clay subsoil until the more solid coombe rock was reached. This phase also has been roughly dated, on evidence from a previous excavation, to about the middle of the 4th cent.<sup>2</sup>

*Phase III.* In 1378 the Mayor and Citizens began to repair the walls, turrets and gates and constructed a new ditch, 50ft. wide, around the city.<sup>3</sup> This ditch, we found, had destroyed most of the Roman outer ditch.

The Lavant, where it flows along the southern side of the town, outside the Palace gardens, looks as though its course lies in the mediaeval ditch. We proved, however, that its bed cuts partly into the filling of this ditch and its Roman predecessors. The present course of the Lavant, therefore, is here of post-mediaeval date. Until about 1800, the Lavant turned northwards along the West Walls, where it ran in an open channel along the course of the mediaeval ditch. At some date between 1781 (Gardner's map) and 1846 (Tithe map for St. Bartholomew's parish) the stream was enclosed within a brick culvert, which still exists, being used now to carry off storm water; the Lavant stream itself now takes a short cut westward avoiding this culvert.

#### THE EXCAVATIONS

One of the surprises of this excavation was the discovery, near the western end of T.2, of a Roman well (Plate IA), the upper part of which had been removed during the digging of the great mediaeval ditch. It was not possible to excavate it completely, but we found that its lowest part, below water level, had been lined with oak planks set on edge. This construction prevents the sides of the shaft from falling in yet allows clean water to accumulate in the well. Water preserves the timber almost indefinitely; a piece which we recovered measured 5½ in. wide and 1¾ in. thick and had apparently been worked with an adze. The surviving portion of the well-shaft above the timbering was 2ft. 2in. in diameter and was lined with flat Horsham stones. To construct it, a circular pit had been dug, measuring about 12ft. in diameter at the top and narrowing to about 4 or 5 ft. at the bottom. As the shaft was built within this pit, it was packed

<sup>1</sup> *The Archaeology of Chichester City Walls*, 9.

<sup>2</sup> *ibid.*, 14-16.

<sup>3</sup> *S.A.C.* 90, 1952, 180.

round with yellow clay, making it impervious to the impure water seeping through the ground. This method of construction is exactly the same as that used for the Roman well found some years ago in East Pallant House garden.<sup>1</sup>

This well was associated with some Roman occupation layers (some of them were probably floors) which had also been largely destroyed by the mediaeval ditch (layers 4, 5, 5a, 7). These layers contained samian and coarse pottery, together with other debris of a domestic character, including a few small white tesserae and some red brick tesserae. The pottery all belonged to the period from late 1st cent. to late 2nd cent. Clearly there had been a Roman house here before the town was enclosed and the defensive ditches had been cut right through the site. We subsequently found surviving in the space between the inner and outer ditches, the remains of a substantial wall belonging to this house; it appeared to be about four feet thick and was built of large flints set in pink mortar. A small fragment of painted wall plaster was recovered from the wall and there were traces of a mortar floor built against it on its west side.

It was not possible to study the inner ditch in a single section at the Palace bastion site because of disturbance not only by the bastion itself but also by rubbish pits of about the 17th cent. The bottom of the ditch was obtained in T.1 but its upper part was better seen in some of the squares cut to the east of the bastion (A.2, B.2, C.2); the various portions have been combined on the drawing. The ditch had originally been V-shaped, like a normal Roman military ditch, with a small channel at the bottom, the width of a shovel. The ground level in Roman times must have been about level with the top surface of the wall footing, that is, about the top of layer 4 on the section. This gives a depth of 6ft. 6in. for the ditch. Its original width can only be guessed; by continuing the V-shape up to the Roman surface we obtain a width of about 17ft. The trench outside the West Walls (T.2) gave another section across the inner ditch which fully confirmed the results obtained in T.1 and the squares.

The various layers filling the inner ditch correspond at the two sites but there is an extra layer (T.1, layer 6) at the bastion site. This layer contained many lumps of flint and of roughly worked stone (upper greensand and limestone) as well as pieces of Roman tile and fragments of pink and yellow mortar. This debris corresponds with the materials composing the bastion and the layer must have been deposited at the time when the bastion was constructed. The inner ditch was, therefore, filled in before the upper part of the bastion was built.

The two lowest layers at each site (T.1, layers 11, 12; T.2, layers 21, 34) consist of silt and clay and represent the natural silting of

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* 90, 1952, 167 and fig. 4.

the ditch and the tumble from its sides by weathering. Soil sample D from T.1 resembles the natural clay in this region. The two layers above the silting (T.1, layers 9, 10; T.2, layers 6b, 20) represent a deliberate filling of the inner ditch with material dug from the outer ditch at the time when it was enlarged (bastion period). This is most convincingly demonstrated in T.2, where Roman pottery, including samian ware, together with bones and oyster shells, a scrap of green glass and Roman building debris were incorporated in layer 20. This material can only have come from digging into the site of the Roman house (described above) which existed here before the defences were made and lay in the path of the outer ditch.

Part of the outer ditch was found in T.1 but the Lavant prevented us from obtaining a complete section. The Lavant also obstructed the excavation of T.2, where the 19th cent. brick culvert occupied the middle of the ditch. The broad mediaeval ditch was clearly recognisable in both sections (T.1, layer 5; T. 2, layers 14b, 24) but both the shape and the filling of the ditch below this were puzzling. Instead of the presupposed wide Roman ditch, our sections both showed a ditch, the lower part of which was V-shaped and very similar to the inner ditch. Miss R. Finney made a careful study of the soils composing the ditch-filling at both sites and her report is given below. In T.1, the soil sample (sample 7) from layer 7 indicated that the bottom of the ditch had silted up with mud which had almost dried out before the layer above it had been deposited. There were no finds in this grey silt. Layer 6, above it, was a different kind of silt, greyish brown in colour and containing fine sand and numerous small snail shells. It must be interpreted as the bottom of a different and later ditch which held a shallow layer of water, into which had tumbled a number of large flints; the silt also contained particles of brick, mortar and chalk and some bone fragments of ox, pig, horse and dog. Layer 5 is apparently the silting of the mediaeval ditch, the soil sample (sample 5) indicating material deposited in a foot or two of slowly running water. Comparable results were obtained in T.2. Here, layer 14c corresponds with T.1, layer 6 and the silt below it with layer 7; layer 14b corresponds with T.1, layer 5.

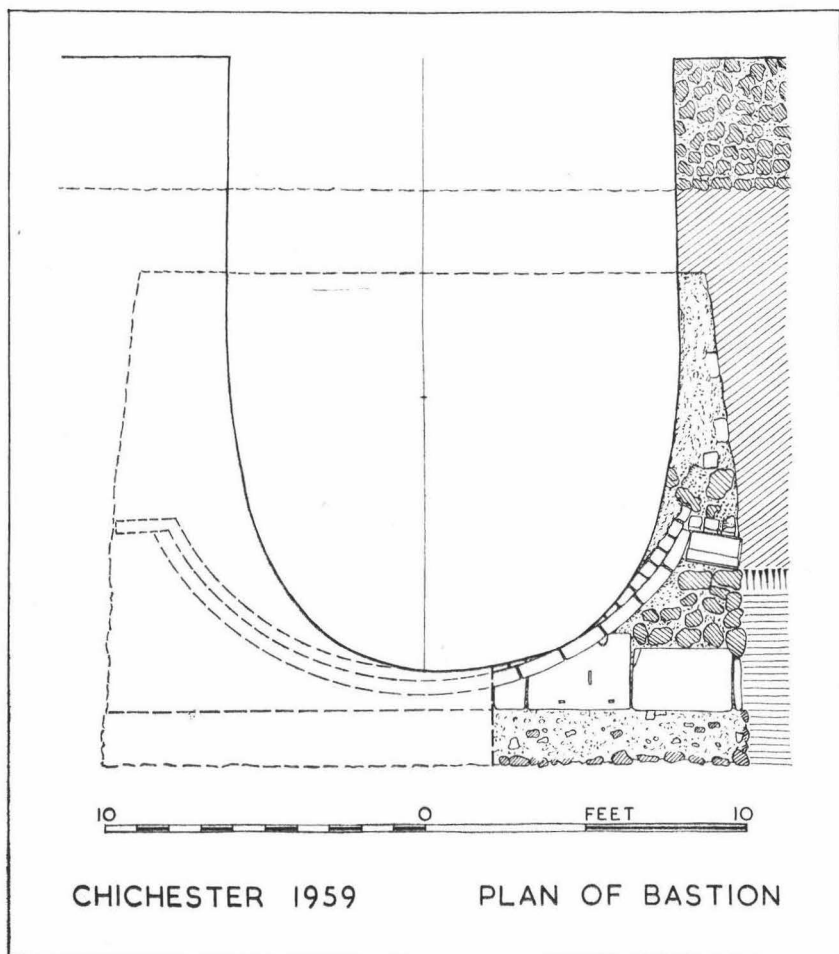
Each section therefore shows the presence of *three* ditches, dug at different times, the latest being mediaeval. The earliest so closely resembles the V-shaped inner ditch that we must conclude that they are a contemporary pair; the first defences of Roman Chichester therefore consisted of a wall and two ditches. The remaining ditch, wider and flatter in shape, must be the one which was dug when the bastions were built. We know that "the wall and turrets . . . . for want of repair, had become ruinous" before the 14th cent.,<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> S.A.C. 90, 1951-52, 180, quoting the entry in the Patent Rolls of 1377-8.

which would account for the large flints and other building debris found in the silting of this late Roman ditch.

How did the mediaeval ditch-diggers dispose of their spoil? Much of it has since silted or been thrown back into the ditch and some has probably been carried away by water flowing through the ditch but there is still a considerable thickness of soil of post-Roman date covering the whole area outside the walls; we can only suppose that the spoil was spread on both sides of the ditch.

The trench alongside the Palace bastion (T.1) exposed the whole of the east side of its foundation. A further cutting (D.1) exposed about half of the front of the foundation. The narrow trench dug



by Hannah was seen in this excavation; he apparently did not dig across the front of the bastion and our cutting revealed some stonework which cannot previously have been seen since Roman times. Hannah did not interpret correctly the remains that he saw. The present excavation has clearly revealed the method of construction, which may be compared with the similar work found by Gordon Hills in 1885 at the Residentiary bastion<sup>1</sup> and by Dr. Wilson in 1956 at the Market Avenue bastion.<sup>2</sup> These three towers were all built in exactly the same way and at the same time, with only minor variations in the stonework due to the re-use of worked stones from other buildings.

To construct the foundation, a square hole was first dug, partly into the filling of the inner ditch, partly into the berm in front of the wall, leaving a space of 2ft. 6in. between the wall footing and the edge of the hole; presumably this space was left to avoid the risk of a collapse of the wall by undermining it. This hole was dug until the solid coombe rock was reached at a depth of about 5ft. The bottom of the hole was made firm with a hardcore of rammed chalk rubble, edged with large flints (Plate II).

Next, the large stone blocks were carefully laid along the front edge of the foundation and the space behind them was filled with a rubble of flints and chalk lumps mortared together. The stone blocks were taken, presumably, from buildings within the town and the rubble may also have been derived from this source.<sup>3</sup> The semi-circular plinth of chamfered stones was then erected on the flat top of the stone foundation. Five courses of small dressed stones remained above the plinth, forming the curved front face of the Roman bastion (Plate Ib). All these facing stones were set in pink mortar, which resists the penetration of water. The core of the bastion, as far as we could see it, was of solid flint and chalk rubble which was carried back above ground level until it rested against the front face of the wall. This rubble was set in yellow mortar (i.e., without the 'pozzolana' of crushed tile). The Roman core of the bastion presumably exists above ground level, hidden behind the modern facing.

By the time when the towers were built the ditches (dug about a century and a half earlier) were silted up. The upper part of the sides had tumbled into the bottom, thus preserving the V-shape of the lower part of the ditch but making the upper part considerably wider. It is for this reason that the lip of the inner ditch is to-day found so close to the wall footing. It was here, at the lip of the silted-up ditch, that the Roman engineers built the short retaining

<sup>1</sup> *Jl. Brit. Arch. Assn.* 42, 119-136.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* 95, 1957, 125-7.

<sup>3</sup> This re-use of material from demolished buildings was particularly noticed at the Friary Close bastion (*The Archaeology of Chichester City Walls*, 14) and again at the Orchard Street bastion (*S.A.C.* 95, 122). The use of chalk, too, was peculiar to the bastions.



walls which terminate the curved masonry front of the Roman bastion.

During excavation it became apparent that the ground between the wall and the lip of the inner ditch was not wholly natural. When the east side of the bastion foundation was exposed, a small V-shaped ditch was found going under the foundation, which cut into one side of its filling; the wall footing had been dug into the other side. A few scraps of pottery found in the ditch appear to belong to the 1st cent. The ditch, then, had been dug at an early date and had long been filled in and forgotten by the time when the town received its walls. A ditch somewhat similar to this had been noticed some years ago at the foot of East Walls<sup>1</sup> and this ditch also contained 1st cent. objects. Our own trench T.2, outside the West Walls, also cut into a ditch in a similar position, as can be seen on the section drawing. It seemed possible that we were again getting evidence of an earlier fortification of Chichester, such as had been postulated in 1952 by Rae<sup>2</sup> but refuted in 1957 by Dr. Wilson.<sup>3</sup> However, this interpretation cannot stand and, in any case, these ditches are barely large enough to form part of a system of defences for the town.

The ditch in T.2 may in fact not be a ditch at all; it is a rather shallow U-shaped depression, lined with puddled chalk. Layer 16 contained scraps of pottery which were certainly later than mediaeval and the whole feature may have been made about the time of the Civil War. Certainly no Roman ditch existed here. Nor was any early Roman ditch found when the Market Avenue bastion was excavated in 1956; the sections obtained there showed solid combe rock alongside the bastion.<sup>4</sup> We must conclude that the ditch near the Palace bastion and that under the East Walls are purely local features, connected with the early occupation of the town, before the wall was built. They provide further evidence that the early town spread over a larger area than that subsequently enclosed by the defences.

Had there been an early ditch enclosing the town, we should have expected to find an early bank to associate with it. This was carefully considered when examining the section (T.3) dug into the bank in the grounds of Cawley Priory but, although it was composed of several layers of different materials, they all belonged to one period of construction. The Roman bank appears to comprise layers 6, 9, 10, 19, 20. The lower part of the bank (layer 19) was made of yellow clay, evidently the natural brick earth which forms the subsoil here; deeper quarrying produced the material of layer 10, which is a yellow clay containing small flints; finally, the grey

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* 95, 1957, 124, fig. 5.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* 90, 1952, 184-7.

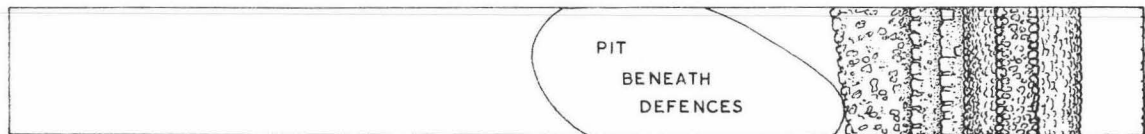
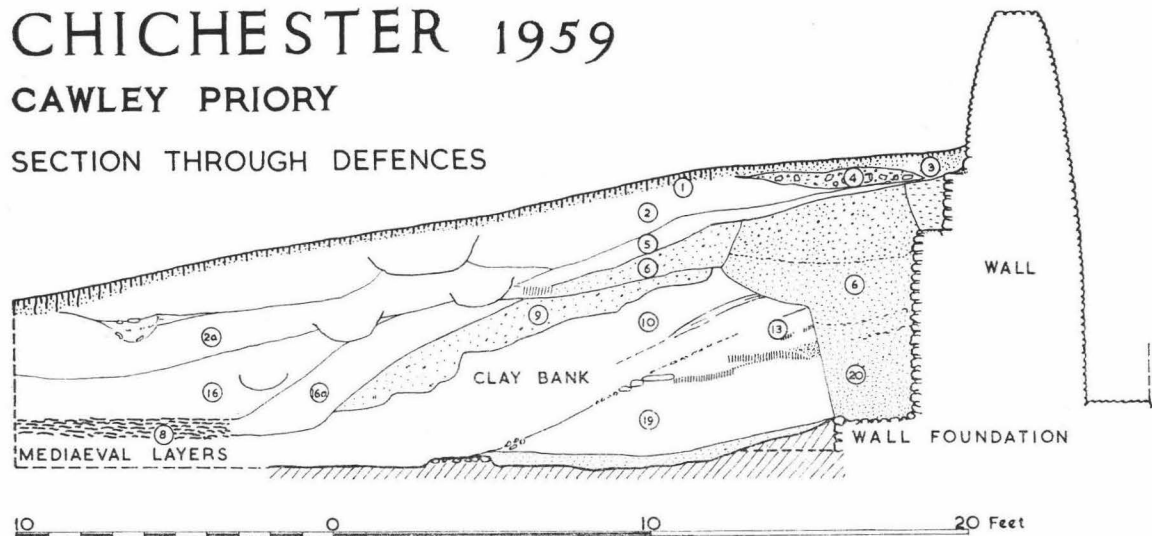
<sup>3</sup> *S.A.C.* 95, 1957, 116.

<sup>4</sup> *S.A.C.* 95, 1957, 128, fig. 8.

# CHICHESTER 1959

## CAWLEY PRIORY

### SECTION THROUGH DEFENCES



sandy material composing layer 9 is probably weathered coombe rock from the deepest parts of the quarry. This succession of natural subsoils was found in the southern bank of the Lavant (shown on the section drawing of T.1) and was also noted by Dr. Wilson during excavations in Cawley Priory garden some years ago.<sup>1</sup> Both the V-ditches outside the wall penetrated the brick earth and the coombe rock and would have produced a succession of layers just as we found in this section. Since we do not know the exact size of the original ditches it is impossible to compute accurately how much material they would produce for the bank; a rough estimate suggests that it would have been about the right quantity but one ditch alone would not have produced enough. Pieces of brick and tile, fragments of bone and of oyster shell and some scraps of pottery were scattered throughout the bank but much of the pottery was at the base of layer 19 and had evidently been lying on the surface of the ground when the bank was thrown up.

A deposit of mediaeval rubbish (layer 8), containing roofing slates and some pottery, was found at the tail of the Roman bank but could not be investigated in detail in the restricted area of the trench. The layers above this must be post-mediaeval in date and the topmost layers are certainly quite modern; they are much penetrated by tree-roots.

The most interesting feature of the section, and one which was not previously noted at Chichester, is the cutting back of the clay bank in order to build the wall. The material of layer 20 (and layer 6 above it) is very similar to that of the bank itself, but is rather more dirty; presumably it was dug out and piled on top of the bank while the wall footing was laid. The wall was then built up from both the front and the back; it consists of large flints laid in courses and bound with thick white mortar. When the wall reached a height of about 3ft., some of the earth was thrown back into the space behind it to provide a platform for the builders; there is a spread of mortar droppings at this level and again at a higher level, some 5ft. above the footing. There is an offset at the back of the wall at a height of 6ft., but the wall above this appears to have been partly rebuilt and the parapet above it is certainly modern. No doubt the wall was much higher in Roman times, probably at least 20ft. high.

Although there have been seven previous excavations into the bank, the cutting back of the bank to build the wall has not previously been recorded. The four trial holes behind North Walls<sup>2</sup> were too restricted to have revealed this feature but the section by Rae in 1949<sup>3</sup> does show at least one line of mortar droppings

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* 95, 1957, 116.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* 95, 1957, 119-122.

<sup>3</sup> *S.A.C.* 90, 1952, 181, fig. 17.



Plate IA. Well after removing stones

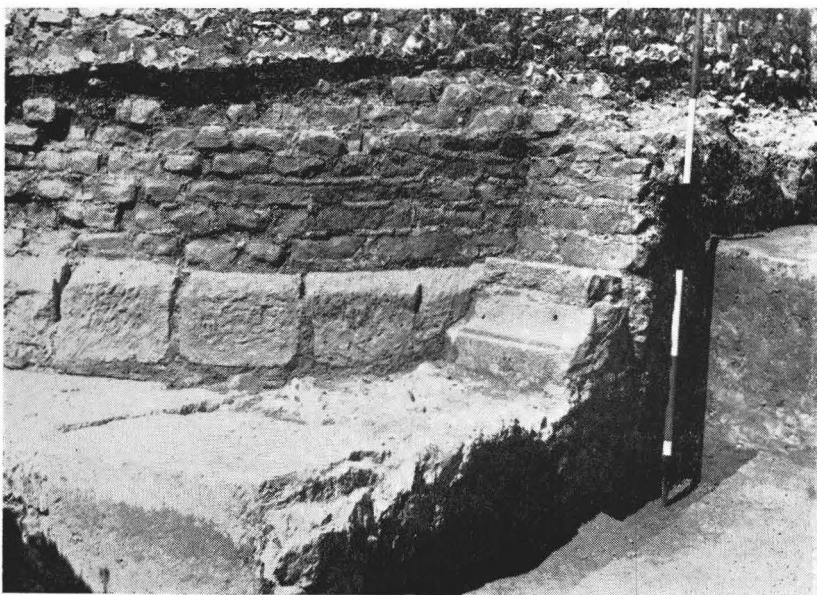


Plate IB. East side of bastion foundations



Plate II Rammed chalk foundations of bastion

(marked on the published section drawing) as well as the wall footing (marked as flints on the drawing). It is a reasonable inference that the cut existed here also, although it was not observed during the excavation. Hannah's trench dug in 1932 behind the Palace bastion<sup>1</sup> did not reach the back of the wall, but his Priory Park trench<sup>2</sup> might, in the light of present knowledge, be re-interpreted as showing the cut—there is certainly a discontinuity in the layers in about the right place. A recent section across the remains of the bank close to the North Gate does clearly show where it was cut back to build the wall.

About 40 miles to the north-west of Chichester lies Silchester, a Roman town of similar size and plan. Here the wall and bank of the inner defences were constructed in exactly the same way as that described above for Chichester. Four cuttings were made into the bank in 1938 and all of them showed the same features.<sup>3</sup> The bank itself had been constructed not earlier than about A.D. 160, probably somewhat later. Its layers were piled up in the reverse sequence of the stratification that would exist at the time a ditch was dug. A gap in the setting-out bank was noted at one site and a gravel pathway had been constructed here, over which material for building the bank could be brought. The bank had been cut back in order to build the wall; the wall-trench was filled in again on completion of the building and coarse pottery and a coin from the wall-trench showed that the date of construction of the wall was about A.D. 200 at the earliest.

Mrs. Cotton, in her excavation report, regarded the bank and the wall as two separate phases, separated by an interval of some 30-40 years; but recent experience of trying to date a bank by the pottery found under it and in it has made us cautious about accepting a date too soon after the latest pottery. Boon, in his book on Silchester,<sup>4</sup> regards the bank and wall as two phases of a single plan: the ditch and bank formed a defensible enceinte at a time of pressing necessity and the wall was erected at leisure, after the immediate danger had passed, to provide permanent fortifications.

It looks as though exactly the same story might apply to Roman Chichester and it would be satisfactory if the dates agreed. Unfortunately, dating by means of pottery is not very precise, but enough pottery has been recorded from the Chichester defences for something to be attempted.

The most abundant evidence comes from one of the trial holes made by Dr. Wilson in 1952, into the bank behind North Walls. Hundreds of sherds of pottery were found and it can be seen from the published section that most of it must have come from the wall-

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* 75, 1934, 112, fig. 2.

<sup>2</sup> *op. cit.* 116, fig. 3.

<sup>3</sup> *Archaeologia*, 92, 1947, 123-130.

<sup>4</sup> G. C. Boon, *Roman Silchester*, 1957.

trench rather than from the bank itself;<sup>1</sup> hence the latest pottery found gives a date for the construction of the wall. The Samian pottery had a date range from 1st cent. to the second half 2nd cent. The coarse pottery included some Castor ware not likely to have been deposited before A.D. 200 and a few other types which might belong to the beginning of the 3rd cent.

In the trench dug by Rae in 1949/50, the Samian sherds labelled d, e, f, evidently came from the wall-trench and two of these belong to the second half of the 2nd cent.; two sherds of coarse pottery are recorded as "A.D. 200 or shortly after." None of the finds from the rest of the bank are assigned a date as late as A.D. 200.<sup>2</sup>

Hannah's Priory Park trench, dug in 1933, produced more than 430 sherds of pottery, which have been re-examined by Miss Pilmer. Pottery of the late 2nd cent. occurred both in the bank and close to the wall (where the wall-trench should be) but, significantly, a fragment of Samian form 45 came almost certainly from the wall-trench; this form cannot be earlier than A.D. 180 and was probably not deposited in the wall-trench until quite a few years after that.<sup>3</sup>

Our trench T.3, in 1959, produced 69 sherds of pottery. The fragments in and at the base of the bank included two from everted-rim jars and two from cavetto-rim jars, also a sherd of a poppy-head beaker with barbotine dot decoration. None of these can be dated as late as A.D. 200. The pottery from the wall-trench was generally similar but included a piece of a cavetto-rim jar of a form which could just belong to the early 3rd cent.

All this evidence gives the impression, which falls short of proof, that the wall was built a few years later than A.D. 200, but the bank was thrown up some years earlier. There has never been anything found in the bank which could be dated early 3rd cent. but finds which could be of this date consistently occur in the wall-trench.

In 1951, some trenches were dug into the bank behind the City wall at Winchester and one of them showed that the Roman bank had been cut back to build the Roman town wall. The bank itself produced a piece of Samian pottery which was dated about A.D. 190.<sup>4</sup>

Winchester appears to be yet another town in a group, all of which reacted in exactly the same way to some danger which threatened them at the end of the second century.

#### REPORT ON SOILS

During the excavation Miss R. Finey examined a number of soil samples which she selected from different layers in the ditches.

<sup>1</sup> S.A.C. 95, 1957, 120-22; Pl.1. Section on p.118. See also *The Archaeology of Chichester City Walls*, 8-9.

<sup>2</sup> S.A.C. 90, 181, fig. 17. Pottery on p. 196.

<sup>3</sup> *The Archaeology of Chichester City Walls*, 5-6.

<sup>4</sup> Information from Mr. B. Cunliffe.

She recorded the soil type, contents, sedimentation and Ph value of each sample and the appearance of the layer from which it came. She was then able to suggest the probable conditions under which the layer had been deposited. Her report is given here, omitting reference to those layers, such as the topsoil and subsoil, which were of no archaeological importance.

The sedimentation test was by a simple method. Two dessert-spoonfuls of soil were mixed thoroughly with 100 m.l. of tap water and left to stand for approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

Soil type was determined by texture following an American system quoted in *A Guide to Field Biology* by John Sankey (Longmans 1958).

#### *Samples from the inner ditch in T.1:*

Sample C (layer 9) possibly indicates ditch fill of some sort as it contains particles of brick dust. Sample D (layer 11) resembles the natural clay underlying the top and subsoil in this region.

#### *Samples from the outer ditch in T.1:*

Sample 4 (layer 4). This layer could have been laid down when the ditch became filled with silt and therefore no longer had any depth of water in it. The snail shells found here appear to belong to a land-living form and the charcoal and brick dust could indicate an accumulation of rubbish thrown or blown on to this site.

Sample 5 (layer 5). This sample shows vertical orange streaks, a common feature of badly-drained, waterlogged soils. This layer possibly was laid down by a foot or two of very slowly running water, which filled the ditch, which over a period of time silted up.

Sample 6 (layer 6). This was possibly the bottom of the later Roman ditch. It contained a great many snail shells of a shape usually found in water. The flints and gravel could have been thrown into this ditch and come to rest on the bottom layer of silt which had already dried out to some extent.

Sample 7 (layer 7). The silt in this specimen contained much more clay than in sample 5. The little burrows in it are reminiscent of those seen in the mud of creeks where they are formed by a small mud-inhabiting crustacean. The differences between the two layers of silt, and their separation by a layer of stones and gravel, seem to indicate the presence of two ditches which were filled with a shallow layer of water, but separated from each other in time. The older ditch silted up and possibly almost dried out before the other ditch was made and water was re-directed into it.

Sample 8 was taken from the bottom of the ditches. It is composed of natural coombe rock similar to that found on the opposite bank of the present Lavant river.

Samples A, B, C, were taken to indicate what material composed the wall of the ditch and the samples seem to indicate that the banks are cut into the natural rock.

#### *Samples from the outer ditch in T.2:*

The results are comparable with those found for T.1. The upper layer of silt, sample D (layer 14b), is very similar to sample 5. There is a similar band of flints and snail shells. The lower silt, sample F (layer 14c) shows similarities with sample 7, particularly in the little burrows seen in it. Sample F also shows a more mottled appearance which may be due to a difference in type of bed rock. Here it is gravel instead of coombe rock. Sample G was taken in the bottom of the ditches, in this gravel.



Sample d (layer 24) shows possibly a wet ditch-fill. The slight mottling indicates poor drainage.

Sample g, from below the bottom of the ditch (below layer 24), shows similarities with the bed rock of this ditch (sample G).

*Samples from the south bank of the Lavant, opposite T.1:*

These samples were taken to investigate the nature of the natural soils and the results tally with those known from previous borings. The natural sequence is yellow clay followed by a gravel layer, followed by the whitish chalk rock washed down from the hills, called coombe rock. The depth at which the coombe rock is found varies quite a lot over the area. Many Chichester buildings have their foundations in or on it. A well sunk recently in the south part of the City reached permanent water beneath this layer at about 12ft. The present south bank of the Lavant seems to be a normal river bank, not sloped as were the ditch sides.

*Acknowledgments*

Most of the archaeology, consisting of the observation of the layers, the recording of finds and the drawings made in the field, is the work of the Site Supervisors; Barry Cunliffe was in charge of work on the bastion and inner ditch and Ruth Levy took charge of the outer ditch at this site; Carol Cruikshank supervised the excavation of the inner and outer ditches in T.2. The Cawley Priory trench was begun by Clare Wilson and continued during the autumn by Ian Walter. R. Finey made a special study of the soils and her work has made it possible to identify and distinguish the fillings of the various ditches and to identify the natural deposits of this area.

Mr. Brian Hartley, F.S.A., provided me with some reliable dates for the key pieces of samian pottery. Miss A. Grosvenor-Ellis identified the bones.

Mrs. Margaret Rule, with Mr. Rule, managed the financial and business affairs of the excavation, on behalf of the Joint Archaeological Committee.

## EXCAVATIONS AT A SITE IN NORTH STREET, CHICHESTER. 1958-9

By K. M. E. MURRAY, F.S.A. and BARRY CUNLIFFE

### *Introduction*

Through the kind co-operation of the City Surveyor, the demolition of St. Peter's Church provided an opportunity for the exploration of the area immediately adjoining the church to the north and east. (See Fig. 1).

The area east of the church, investigated by Mr. A. H. Collins in 1958, proved to be very disturbed by medieval and later pits. The bottom of a first century pit was the only surviving Roman feature. Later in 1958 Dr. A. E. Wilson and Miss C. Wilson dug three trenches, D, E, and a trench later incorporated in trench C. The last mentioned struck a mortar floor and a masonry wall of the Roman period. From October 1958 to August 1959 Miss Murray, helped by students and staff of Bishop Otter Training College and by Miss J. G. Pilmer, excavated trench A and part of trench C. Trench B and the lower levels of trench C were excavated between April and July 1959 by a team sponsored by the Joint Archaeological Committee under the direction of Mr. Barry Cunliffe.

### *Summary*

Mr. Collins' 1958 excavations and the eastern 15ft. of trench B showed that the area to the east of the church was too disturbed by post Roman pits to warrant further excavation. As the site of the church was not available, the only area remaining was the strip of land between the north wall of the church and the building immediately to the north. In such a small area it was not possible to excavate any complete structures, but seven phases of occupation, six of them Roman, were sectioned, all of which provided stratified pottery. (See Figs. 3-5).

In phase I two ditches or pits had been dug which must have been refilled soon afterwards. Finds from them can be dated to between the Roman conquest and about 80 A.D. In Phase II iron smelting was carried on in a bloomery at the west end of the site and the blooms were worked up into wrought iron in a smithy close by. Finds from other iron-making sites of the Roman period show that the two processes were invariably carried on in close proximity to one another and usually not far from the source of ore. The main concentration of Roman iron manufacture was in the district just north of Hastings, an outlying site has been found at Arundel but Chichester is the first working identified further west. While it would seem likely that in this case the ore came from deposits south of the Downs rather than from the Weald, since it would have been uneconomic to transport it far, no source has been identified.

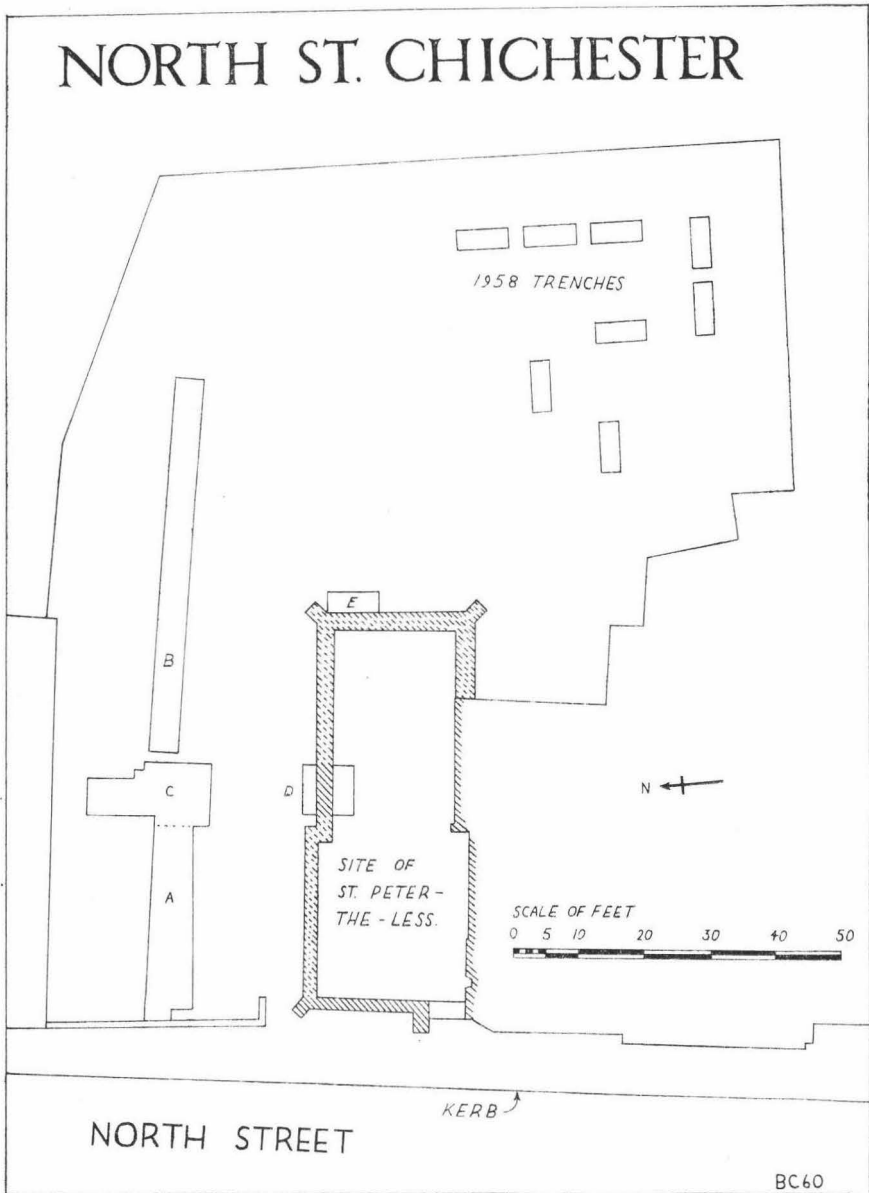


FIG. 1. Plan of the Site

To Phase II also belong a number of shallow gullies. One at the east end of the site was a beam slot for a timber building, others appear to have been drainage ditches. The occupation debris in and around them belongs to the late first century.

Round about 100 A.D. the original street on the line of modern North Street was metalled and widened and a section of its eastern edge was exposed at the west end of Trench A. At the same time (Phase III) a layer of gravel and clay was spread over part of the site and on it was built a small bread oven. This continued in use until the middle of the second century at which time the whole area was covered by a layer of clay (Phase IV) which was later overlaid by a gravel spread (Phase V).

At the end of the third century (Phase VI) a masonry building with floors of hard pink *opus signinum*, cream mortar and a tessellated pavement was constructed. This was badly damaged in the medieval period by the digging of pits.

Phase VII was represented by the chalk footings for the wall of a medieval house built along the frontage of North Street.

*Detailed description of the excavations.*

*Phase I. Flavian* (See Fig. 3).

In this phase two ditches or elongated pits were cut into the natural brick-earth: both were deliberately filled with gravelly clay soon after their construction.

Ditch 1 ran in a north-south direction and ended 1ft. north of ditch 2: it was more than 4ft. deep and probably about 5ft. wide.

Ditch 2 ran in an east-west direction. It did not end within the limits of the excavation, but its western limit could be judged to within about 2ft. It was 3ft. 6in. wide at the top but its sides were undercut, giving a width at the bottom, 2ft. 6in. below the natural surface, of 4ft. 6in. A layer of charcoal occurred towards the bottom.

*Phase II. Late first century.* (See Fig. 3).

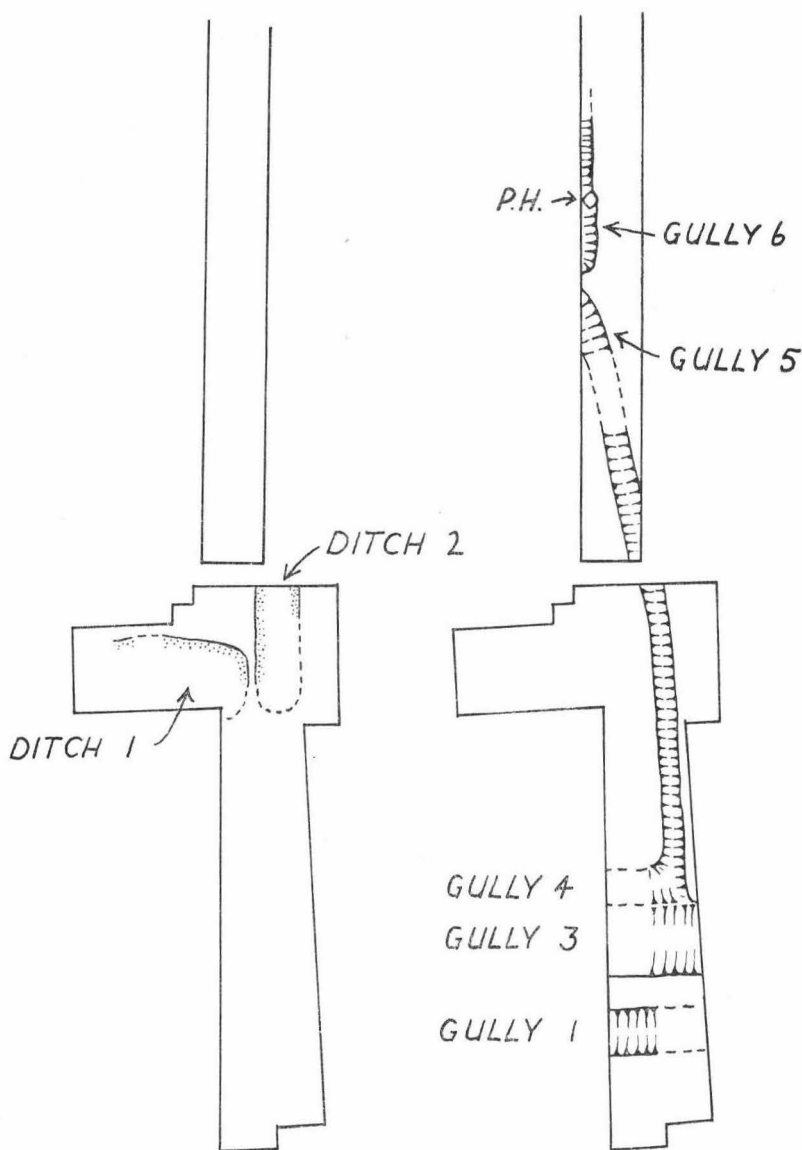
To this phase belong four shallow gullies which were cut into the natural gravel and the filling of ditch 2. The two most westerly (1 and 3), which were parallel to the street, may have in some way marked the limits of the narrower road which ante-dated the metalled one and was not wide enough to extend into the excavated area. Gully 6, which had more the appearance of a sleeper beam trench, being cut square and 1ft. deep, probably represents the southern beam slot of a house. From the bottom of it a post hole 18in. square and 20in. deep had been dug. Gully 5 running in an east-west direction into the deeper road-side ditch 3, may have drained this habitation site.<sup>1</sup>

The gullies were filled and sealed with an occupation layer 12in.-18in. thick of brown clayey soil mixed with pottery, bones and patches of charcoal.

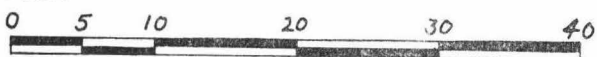
<sup>1</sup> The Gully numbered 2 belongs to Phase III, see below. 4 was a shallow depression on the north side of 5 and not a gully proper.

PHASE I

PHASE II



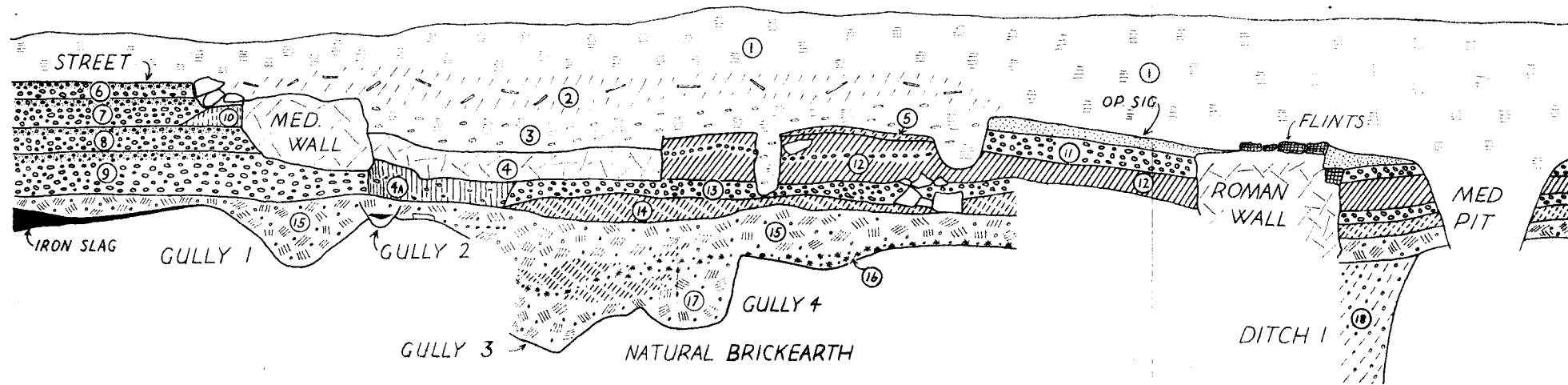
FEET



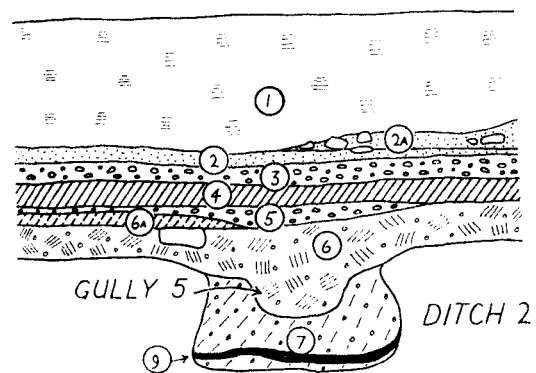
BC60

FIG. 3

# TRENCH A N. FACE (COMPOSITE SECTION)



# TRENCH C W. FACE

















- |   |              |   |                      |  |                  |
|---|--------------|---|----------------------|--|------------------|
|    | DARK SOIL    |    | BLACK SOIL           |   | DIRTY CLAY       |
|    | CLAY + TILES |    | GREY SOIL            |   | CLAYEY GRAVEL    |
|    | RAMMED CHALK |    | BROWN CLAY           |   | GREENSAND BLOCKS |
|   | MORTAR       |   | BRICKEARTH           |  | ASH + CHARCOAL   |
|  | GRAVEL       |  | GREY SOIL + CHARCOAL |  |                  |



FIG. 2

At the extreme west end of the site the area between gully 1 and the limit of the excavation at the wall bounding North Street was covered with a mass of charcoal and iron slag. A slight dip disappearing under the wall was very probably the site of the actual bloomery. The slag was submitted to Mr. Cleere, Assistant Secretary of the Iron and Steel Institute, who sent specimens to the G.K.N. Group Research Laboratory at Wolverhampton. Through the kind co-operation of Dr. T. Emmerson, Director of Research, Mr. G. T. Brown and Mr. R. Moxon carried out a full metallographic examination and chemical analysis. The following notes are extracts from the report written by Mr. Cleere on the results of the scientific analysis.

Some of the specimens are the product of the bloomery process of smelting ore without flux. Other specimens containing pieces of charcoal are described as cinder from the cooler zone at the bottom of the furnace. They were formed by viscous slaggy material trickling slowly down the furnace to form a "bear" or cake on top of which the reduced iron collected. One small piece is identified as a portion of the clay of the refractory lining of the furnace containing streaks of slag which in a liquid state had filled cracks in the clay as it dried out.

Other samples come from the secondary process whereby the blooms were worked up in an open pit-type furnace into relatively slag-free wrought iron. They included samples of a fused mass of hammer scale, of the residue from the hammer pit or reheating furnace and of portions of the bloom broken off during forging. A heavily corroded iron bar was probably one of the jaws of a pair of tongs which broke off while the bloom was being handled in the reheating furnace.

#### *Phase III. 100-150 A.D. (See Fig. 4).*

In this period the street, which must originally have been much narrower, was metalled and widened by at least 10ft. so that it was sectioned in Trench A. The metalling was extremely well preserved, carefully laid in even alternate layers of coarse gravel and brick and finer gravel, representing a series of resurfacings and bringing the total depth of metalling to about 3ft.

To this period also belonged a thin layer of clean brick earth 3in. to 5in. thick laid down as the basis of a small oven in Trench C. Of the oven, which was badly cut by later pits, only the two lower courses remained. It was built of tile fragments set in yellow clay which had subsequently been baked red. The oven chamber was circular, a little over 2ft. in diameter with a short entrance 8in. long and approximately 15in. wide. In front of it a working surface of a single row of tiles 17½in. by 11½in. had been laid. This structure probably functioned as a bread oven; a fire would have been lit inside it, after some time the embers would have been raked out and the bread placed inside to bake.

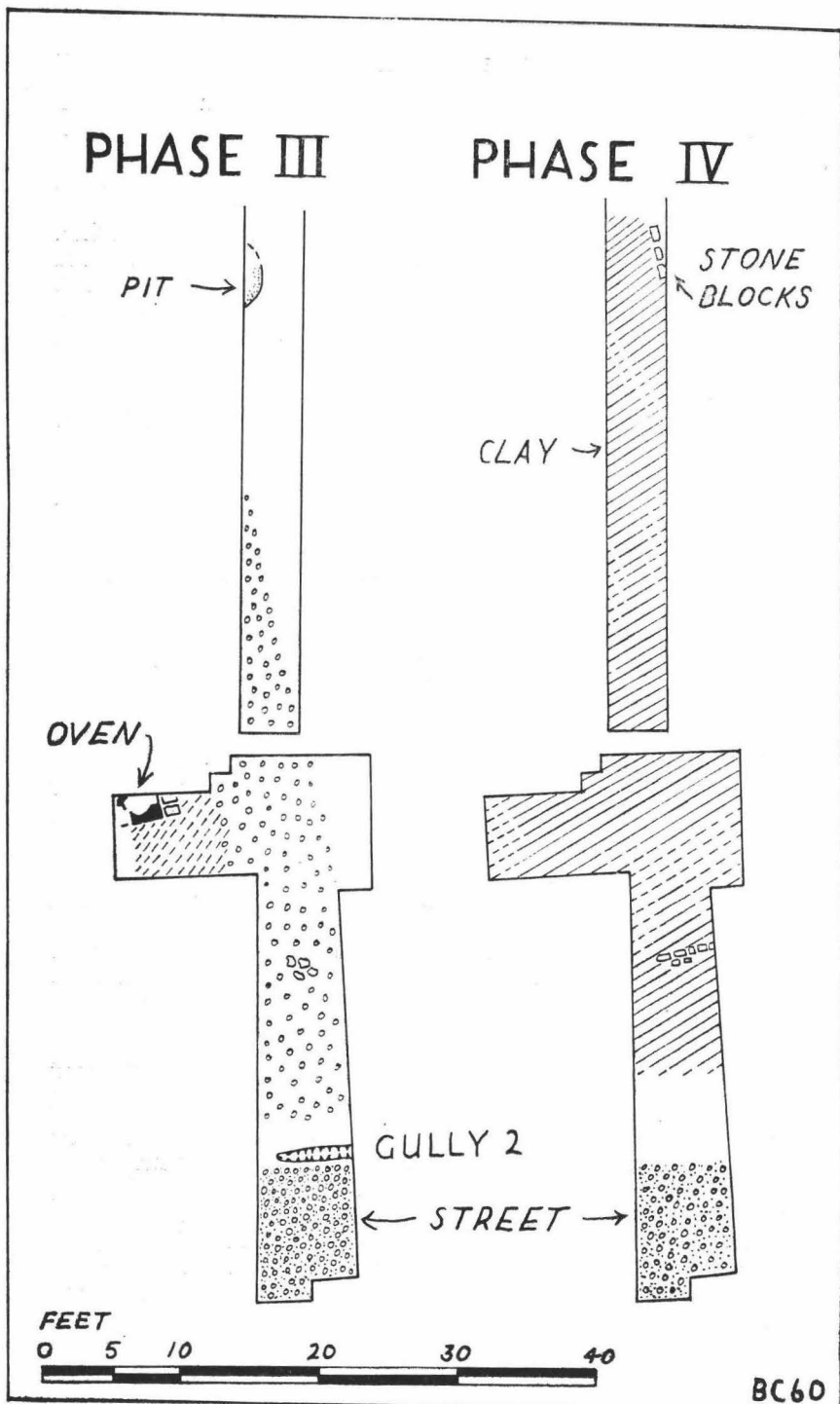


FIG. 4



Spreading out in front of the oven for about 7ft. was a layer of gravel which extended into Trench A and ended in a diagonal line across trench B.

Also belonging to this period was a shallow gully (gully 2) which ran in a north-south direction across trench A and ended short of the north face of the excavation. The pit sectioned in trench B also belonged to this phase.

*Phase IV. Mid-second century* (See Fig. 4).

In the middle of the second century a layer of clay was deposited over practically the whole site. Two lines of greensand blocks about one foot square were associated with this, one line in trench B ran in an east-west direction, another in trench A ran north-south across the trench. Isolated blocks also occurred in the clay.

*Phase V. Second-half of the second century*

From this phase onwards the levels had been very disturbed by medieval pits cutting into them. Consequently information about the site during the latter part of the Roman period is very incomplete. At this stage a layer of gravel 6in.-9in. thick was spread over the whole site. The only features associated with it were two post holes dug in front of wall B in trench A.

*Phase VI. Late third century* (See Fig. 5).

In this period the site was occupied by a flint-built house, three rooms of which were sectioned in the excavations. The room east of wall A was originally floored with a coarse tessellated pavement of red and white tesserae 1½in. square, but later the whole floor had been destroyed. Wall A, built entirely of flint, was three feet wide and survived only as a foundation three courses deep.

The second room, between walls A and B, was floored with a 6in. thick layer of cream mortar. The room was 19ft. wide in an east-west direction but appeared to extend westwards across the north end of wall B which here ended in a course of greensand blocks. The rest of Wall B was built of flint 2ft. 3in. wide on a chalk block foundation 3ft. 9in. wide.

The position of wall C as shown on the plan is entirely conjectural, as its site was cut into by the medieval builders who laid chalk foundations here in phase VII. That there must have been a Roman wall here is evident from the existence of the floor of *opus signinum* west of wall B, broken by a late pit. This floor belonged to a room the west wall of which must have lain somewhere between it and the street.

The dating evidence for this building is scanty, but in the make up beneath the *opus signinum* floor a few fragments of purple gloss New Forest beaker and a sherd of Castor ware beaker show that its construction must post date 250 A.D.

Nothing is known of the history of the site in the later Roman period.

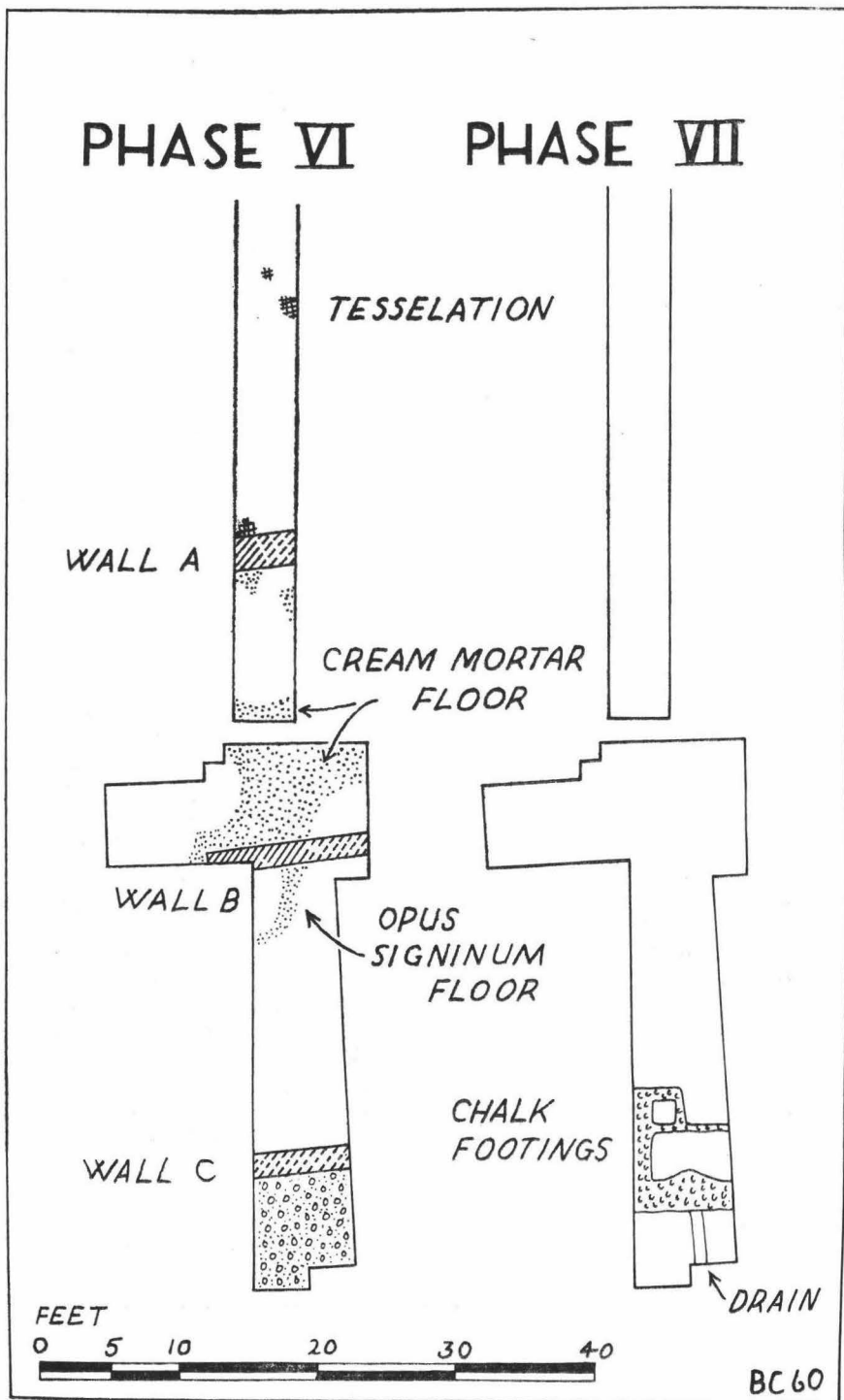


FIG. 5

*Phase VII. Early Medieval* (See Fig. 5).

In this period the footings of a medieval building which faced onto North Street were dug into the Roman levels. The 3ft. wide footings of the west wall of large blocks of chalk puddled together were very substantial, but the remaining walls were of lighter construction and the superstructure was probably wattle and daub. The group of medieval pottery illustrated below (see Fig. 9) came from the debris within this building which must therefore date to some time after the beginning of the twelfth century. The street still made use of the Roman metalling and into the surface was cut a small east-west channel which may have served as a drain for the building.

**THE POTTERY***Introduction*

The importance of the site lies not in the structures found, but in the closely stratified groups of pottery which were recovered from the excavations. These groups are well dated by associated Samian ware. So far no other site in Chichester has produced dated groups of this kind. It is for this reason that a large part of this report is devoted to pottery.

The large quantity of pottery belonging to phase II will be seen from the section (Fig. 2), to come from a thick layer of occupation accumulation which must represent material laid down over a period of about 50 years. During this time the whole layer was so well churned up by worms that any stratigraphy which might have existed, was completely destroyed. However, the high percentage of Claudian Samian indicates that the site was occupied from the beginning of the Roman period.

Of the later pottery groups (with the exception of the medieval group), all that can be said is that they come from layers of derived material and must necessarily contain earlier pottery.

The initial examination and identification of the coarse pottery from trench A was made by Miss J. G. Pilmer and dated by comparison with the groups of pottery from Chichester sites previously studied by her cf. *S.A.C.* XCIV and XCV.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

<i>Ant. J.</i>	<i>Antiquaries Journal</i>
<i>Camulodunum</i>	<i>Camulodunum</i> . Hawkes and Hull. Society of Antiquaries, 1947.
<i>Clausentum</i>	Gathercole and Cotton. <i>Excavations at Clausentum, Southampton</i> , 1951-54. H.M.S.O. 1958.
<i>J.R.S.</i>	<i>Journal of Roman Studies</i>
<i>O. and P.</i>	Oswald and Pryce. <i>An Introduction to the Study of Terra Sigillata</i> , 1920.
<i>Richborough</i>	J. P. Bushe-Fox. <i>Excavations at Richborough</i> (4 vols.) <i>Society of Antiquaries</i> , 1926-1949.
<i>S.A.C.</i>	<i>Sussex Archaeological Collections</i> .

## THE SAMIAN WARE.

By G. DANNEL, B.A.

*Phase I*

Drag. 35 rim fragments. First century.

Drag. 24/25 rim fragment. Flavian.

*Phase II*

Drag. 15/17 two fragments. Claudio-Neronic.

three fragments. Neronic.

fragment of a stamp ? from a 15/17 reading OFLICN(*Camulodunum*, Pl. XLII, No. 97 Claudio-Neronic.Drag. 17 rim fragment, *Camulodunum*, p. 181, Fig. 42 as S 4B 10 Claudian.Drag. 18 base stamped OF L)ICNI. *Camulodunum*, Pl. XLII, No. 109.

Licinus of Graufesenque. Claudio-Neronic.

three fragments. Nero-Vespasian.

two fragments. Vespasianic

four fragments. Flavian.

two fragments. Late first century.

Drag. 24/24 one fragment. Neronic.

Drag. 27 one fragment *O. and P.* Pl. XLIX, No. 10. Claudian.

one fragment. Claudio-Neronian.

one fragment. Neronian.

one illegible stamp. Nero-Vespasianic.

three fragments. Flavian.

Drag. 29 one fragment. Claudio-Neronic.

Drag. 35 one fragment. *O. and P.*, Pl. LIII, Fig. 8., late first century.

one fragment. First century.

Drag. 35/36 two fragments. *O. and P.*, Pl. LIII, Fig. 5, Flavian.Drag. 37 style of CRVCVRO his ovolo (Knorr, *Terra Sigillate*, 1919, 29 No. 18). Dog and stag (*ibid* Nos. 7 and 9). The design of an open scroll is similar to that employed on the soffit of Drag 29 by CALVVS (*Richborough*, IV, Pl. LXXIX No. 39). Small fills of leaf tip are retained over the animals, the dog being duplicated one above the other to fully fill a lower loop. Large birds of a type unusual to the potter are used in the upper loop (Knorr, 27, No. 7 OF COTOI). The general effects are like those of Pompeii hoard bowls (Atkinson, *J.R.S.*, 1914), and would seem to have earlier connections. 75-85 A.D.

Ritterling 9 one fragment. Claudian.

Loeschcke 1a one fragment, *Camulodunum*, Fig. 42, p. 181, No. 6, Claudian.*Phase III*

Drag. 18 one fragment. First century.

Drag. 24/25 Probably the same vessel as in Phase II, Neronic.

All the pottery from phases I-III is South Gaulish.

*Phase IV*

Drag. 18 one fragment. First century.

one fragment. Early second century.

Drag. 27 one fragment. Trajanic-Hadrianic. Central Gaulish.

two fragments. Late first century.

Drag. 30 one fragment. 85-95 A.D.?

Drag. 31 one fragment. Trajanic. Central Gaulish.

one fragment. Hadrianic. Central Gaulish.

Drag. 33 two fragments. Trajanic. Central Gaulish.

Drag. 35/36 one fragment. First century.

Drag. 37 one unscribed fragment. 75-85 A.D.

Pan Rock Type 7? small piece of the upper rim. (*O. and P.* Pl. LVI, No. 14). Antonine I.*Phase V*

Drag. 18R two fragments. Hadrianic-Antonine.

Drag. 18/31 one fragment. Trajanic-Hadrianic.

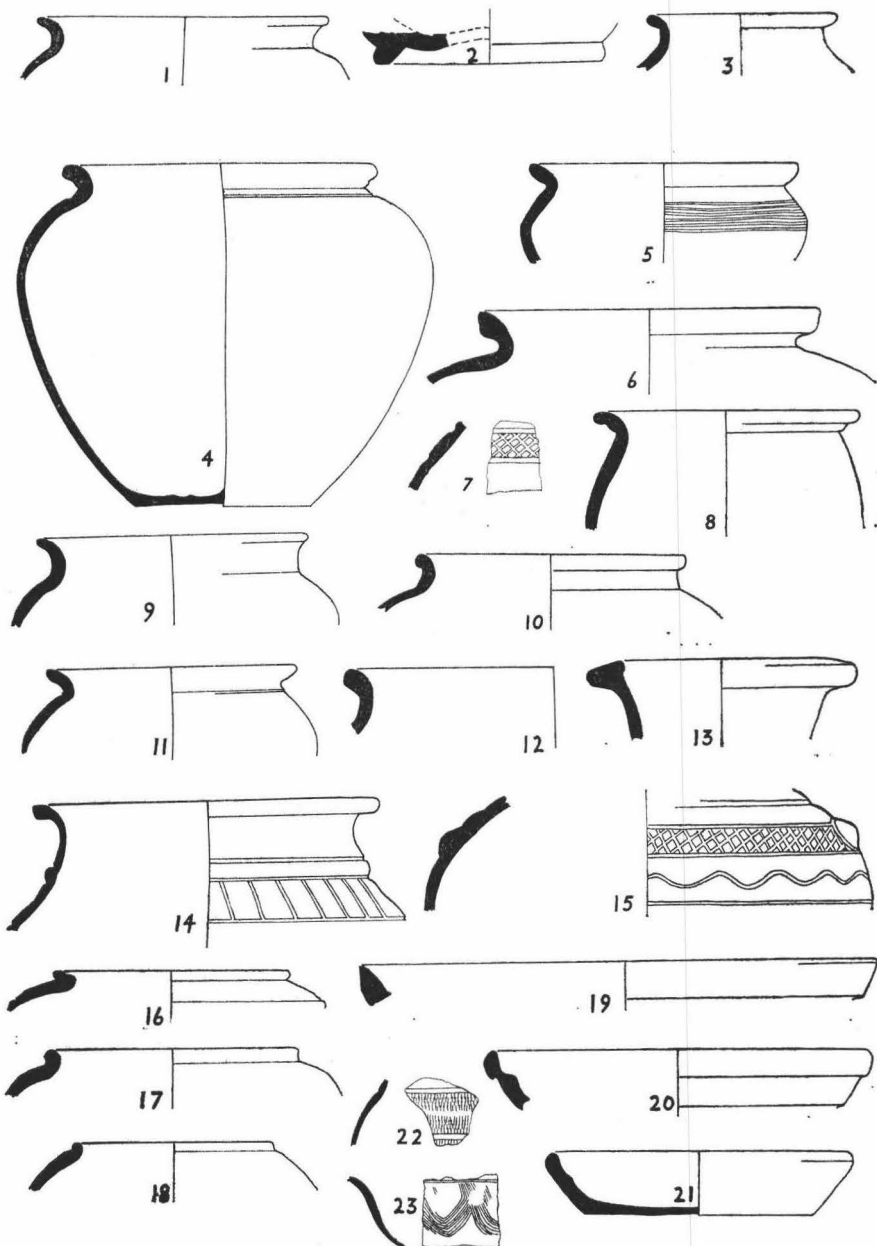


FIG. 6. Roman Pottery. Phase I—Nos. 1-3. Phase II—Nos. 4-23.

- Drag. 27 one fragment. Hadrianic-Antonine.  
 Drag. 31 one fragment. Hadrianic.  
 Drag. 33 base fragment stamped )IS OF. Hadrianic-Antonine.  
 base stamped PO( )S either POTITIANUS or POTTACUS  
 of Lezoux. Hadrianic-Antonine.  
 Drag. 35/36 one fragment. Second century.  
 Drag. 37 one very small fragment with the typical pattern of many Central  
 Gaulish potters, too small to ascribe. Antonine I.

## THE COARSE WARE

By BARRY CUNLIFFE

*Phase I* (Fig. 6). Flavian.

- 1 Jar with a short neck and everted rim. Grey ware with black burnished surface.
- 2 Base of a globular beaker in red ware with a cream slip.
- 3 Narrow mouthed jar with a short neck and out turned rim. Grey ware.

*Phase II* (Fig. 6 and 7). Late 1st century.

- 4 Wide mouthed cavetto rimmed jar. Red ware fired brown in parts.
- 5 Carinated bowl with everted rim and black burnished shoulder. Grey ware.
- 6 Jar with a vertically flattened out turned rim. Grey ware.
- 7 Fragment of a grey ware vessel with a decoration of burnished lattice. *S.A.C.* XCIV, p. 122, No. 7.
- 8 Narrow bodied jar. Grey ware.
- 9 Jar with a short neck and slightly out turned rim. Grey ware.
- 10 Jar with a short neck and beaded rim. Grey ware with a black surface.
- 11 Cavetto rimmed jar. Grey ware.
- 12 Necked jar with out turned rim. Grey ware.
- 13 Amphora rim with flat ringed mouth piece. Buff ware. *Claesentum*, Fig. 21, No. 7.
- 14 Necked, Romanised butt beaker with cordons and burnished lines on the shoulder. Grey ware with a darker grey slip. *S.A.C.* XCIV, p. 122, No. 4, *Camulodunum*, Pl. LXII, 119B.
- 15 Jar decorated with cordons, a boss and a burnished lattice and wavy line. Grey ware with pale grey slip.
- 16 Bead rimmed jar with rim internally stepped. Cordon on the shoulder. Grey ware. *S.A.C.*, XCIV, p. 128, No. 4.
- 17 Bead rimmed jar. Grey ware.
- 18 Bead rimmed jar. Grey ware.
- 19 Plain walled Terra Nigra platter. *Camulodunum*, Pl. XLIX, No. 2A, *S.A.C.*, XCIV, p. 120, No. 1.
- 20 Platter with overhanging rim and inner moulding. Dark grey ware. *Camulodunum*, Pl. L. Type 24B.
- 21 Plain walled platter with degenerate inner moulding. Grey ware.
- 22 Fragment of a beaker in grey ware with rouletted decoration. *Claesentum*, Fig. 21, No. 3.
- 23 Bowl (angle uncertain) in red ware with a brown micaceous surface. Incised decoration possibly in imitation of the ovolo.
- 24 Carinated bowl with a flattened everted rim and a thin cordon on the shoulder. Hard grey ware. *S.A.C.*, XCIV, Pl. 1(b).
- 25 Jar with a finely moulded rim. Grey ware with a fine black surface.
- 26 Beaker with everted rim and high round shoulder. Red ware with a grey surface. *S.A.C.*, XCIV, p. 126, No. 2.
- 27 Small beaker with a thin everted rim. Buff ware. *Claesentum*, Fig. 19, No. 3.
- 28 Beaker with an everted rim. Dark grey ware with a black burnished surface.
- 29 Finely moulded bowl in grey/red ware with a mica dusted surface.
- 30 Lid with an upward projecting rim. Buff ware. Cf. Angmering Roman Villa, *S.A.C.*, LXXIX, p. 41, No. 26.
- 31 Lid with a concave upper surface thickened at the edge. Dark grey ware. *Camulodunum*, LXXXV, No. 13.

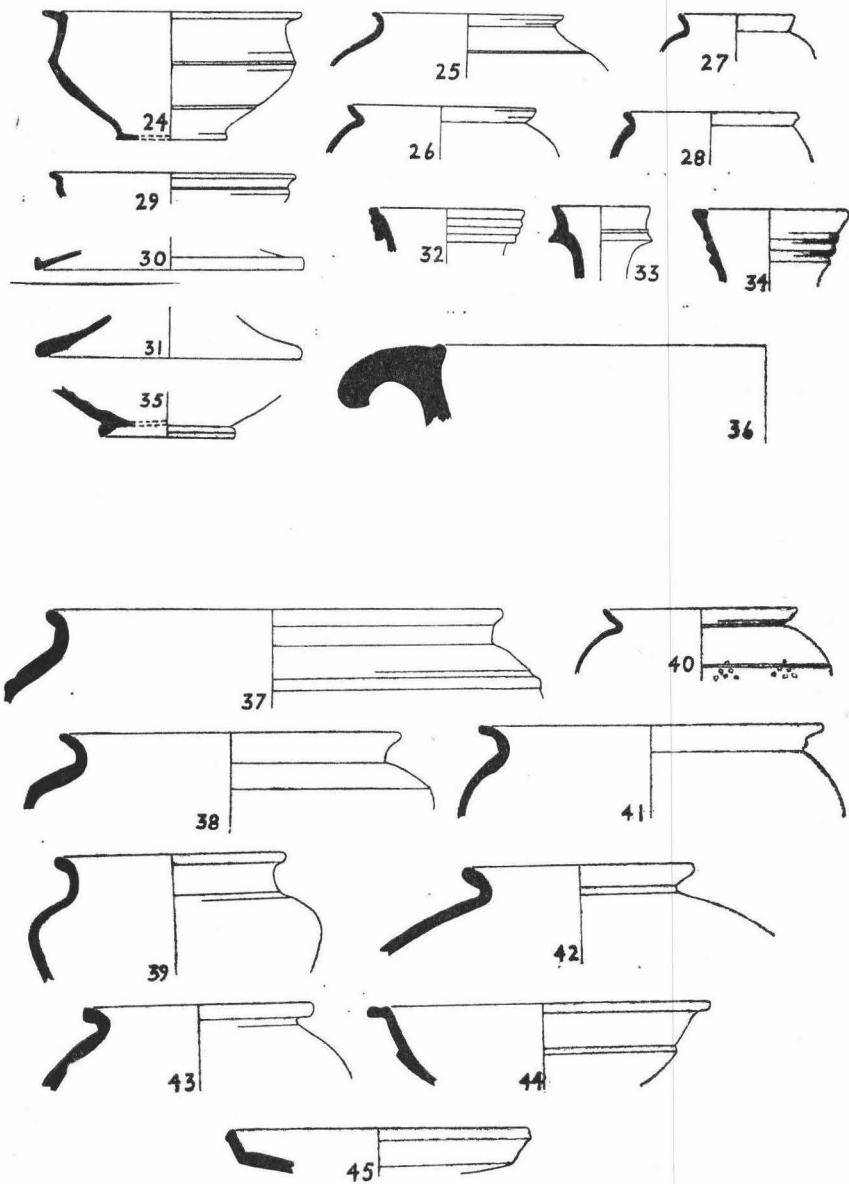


FIG. 7. Roman Pottery. Phase II—Nos. 24-36. Phase III—Nos. 37-45.

- 32 Flagon with a multiple ringed mouth piece. Red ware. *Camulodunum*, p. 243. Fig. 51, No. 5.  
 33 Flagon with a low sharply moulded ring. Buff ware.  
 34 Screw necked flagon. Buff ware.  
 35 Foot ring base. Buff ware.  
 36 Mortarium with a broad horizontal hooked flange, beaded on the inside. Buff ware. *Claudentum*, Fig. 20, No. 6.

(Not Illustrated)

Amphora. Base and body fragments. *Camulodunum*, Pl. LXXI, 185 a or b.  
 Terra nigra flanged bowl. *Camulodunum*, Pl. LIII, No. 58.

*Phase III* (Fig. 7.). 100-150 A.D.

- 37 Large wide mouthed jar with a short neck, out turned rim and a cordon on the shoulder. Grey ware.  
 38 Cavetto rimmed jar with a sharp angled shoulder. Grey ware.  
 39 Necked bowl with an out turned thickened rim. Grey ware. *Claudentum*, Fig. 24, Nos. 14 and 14a.  
 40 Poppy head beaker in smooth grey ware with barbotine decoration.  
 41 Cavetto rimmed jar. Grey ware.  
 42 Narrow mouthed cavetto rimmed jar. Grey ware with a burnished surface.  
 43 Jar with an out turned vertically flattened rim. Grey ware.  
 44 Bowl with a horizontal rim hollowed on the upper surface. The wall is steeply inclined inwards with a sharp offset. Grey ware.  
 45 Platter with a slightly thickened rim. Grey ware. *Camulodunum*, Pl. L. No. 28a.

*Phase IV* (Fig. 8). Mid 2nd century.

- 46 Platter with a slightly out turned rim grooved internally. The outside is decorated with shallow tooled lines on a black burnished surface. Grey ware.  
 47 Platter with a slightly thickened rim. Grey ware.  
 48 Cavetto rimmed jar with burnished decoration. Grey ware.  
 49 Lid bowl with a grooved rim. Grey ware.  
 50 Small globular beaker with an out turned rim. Red ware with a chocolate brown surface and a rough cast body. *Camulodunum*, Pl. LV, No. 94, *S.A.C.*, XCV, p. 137, Fig. 9, Nos. 6-8.  
 51 Poppy head beaker with an everted rim and a cordon. Barbotine decoration. Grey ware with a light grey slip.  
 52 Poppy head beaker with an everted rim and two grooves below the neck. Barbotine decoration. Grey ware with a light grey slip.  
 53 Beaker with an everted rim. Decorated with a burnished band below the rim and a vertical burnished pattern. Grey/brown ware.  
 54 Poppy head beaker with an everted rim. Grey ware with a pale grey slip. *S.A.C.*, XCV, p. 137, No. 3. *S.A.C.*, XCIV, p. 122, No. 5.  
 55 Pie dish with a reeded rim. Grey ware.  
 56 Flagon neck with a square rim grooved on the upper surface. Buff ware.  
 57 Flagon neck with a thick rim grooved on the vertical face. Buff ware.  
 58 Bowl with a groove below a thickened beaded rim. Copy of a samian cup Drag 27? Buff ware.  
 59 Large cavetto rimmed storage jar. Grey ware.  
 60 Cavetto rimmed storage jar. Grey ware.  
 61 Wall sided mortarium. The vertical face of the rim is decorated with two shallow grooved lines, the horizontal surface is hollowed. Buff ware. Related to *Camulodunum*, p. 255, Fig. 53, Nos. 1-18.  
 (Not illustrated) Fragments of a large storage jar with finger impressions on the inside.

*Phase V* (Fig. 8). 150-200 A.D.

- 62 Cavetto rimmed jar with a narrow body. Grey ware.  
 63 Small jar with an everted rim. Grey ware.  
 64 Storage jar with a thick everted rim rolled over slightly at the end. Grey ware.



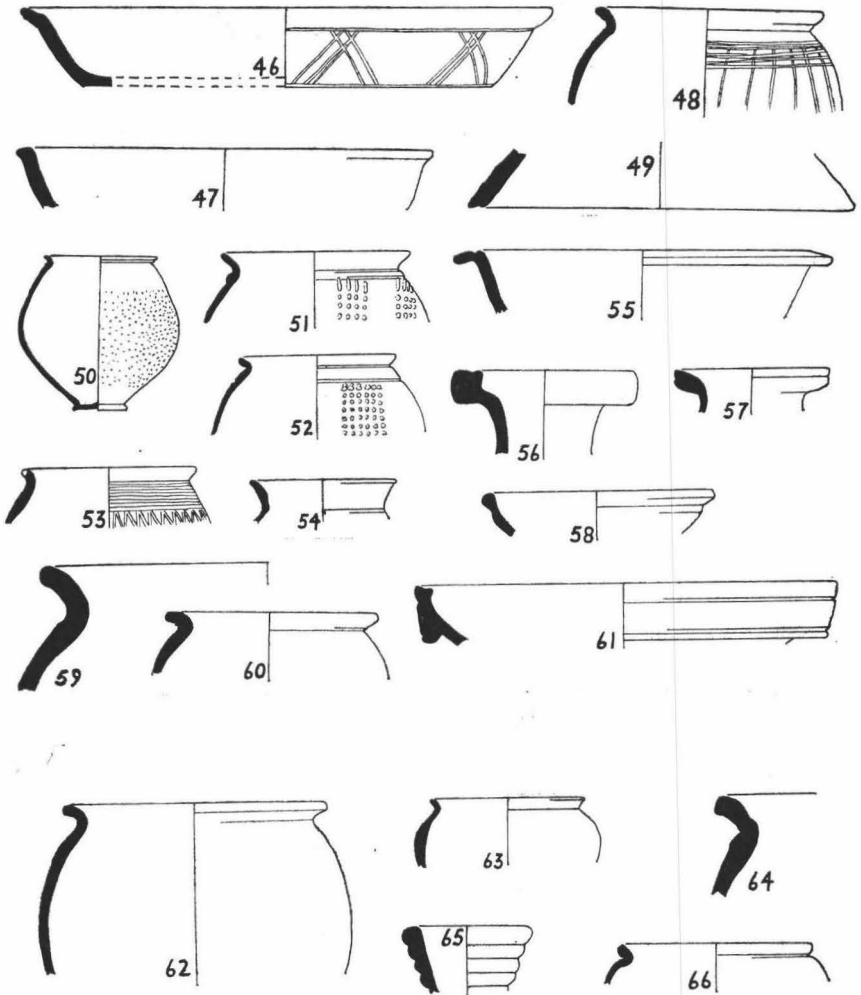


Fig. 8. Roman Pottery. Phase IV—Nos. 46-61. Phase V—Nos. 62-66.

65 Ring necked flagon. Buff ware. *Camulodunum*, Pl. LXII, 155B, *Clausentum*, Fig. 20, No. 7.

66 Jar with everted rolled over rim. Grey ware with grey slip. *S.A.C.*, XCIV, p. 126, No. 3.

*Phase VI. Late 3rd Century.*

(Not Illustrated) Fragments of New Forest beaker with purple gloss surface.

Castor ware beaker with scale pattern. Red/buff ware with red slip. *S.A.C.*, XCV p. 139, Fig. 10, No. 1.

### THE MEDIEVAL POTTERY

The only group of medieval pottery to be published here (Fig. 9) was found in the debris within the building described under phase VII. (The post Roman pottery from other parts of the site dated mainly from the 15th century and later).

The assemblage should be dated from the 11th to 12th centuries. Some features, viz. the coarse black gritty fabric and hand-made nature of nos. 1-3 occur in the Late Saxon groups from Medmerry Farm, Selsey<sup>1</sup> and the East Pallant site, Chichester.<sup>2</sup> But the association of these forms with wheel made pots bearing such features as squared off rims, grooving at the base of the rims, "pie-crusting" of the rim tops, rilling, and stamping, all features which predominate

<sup>1</sup> *Ant. J.* XIV, p. 393, ff.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.*, XCI, p. 151, Fig. 3.

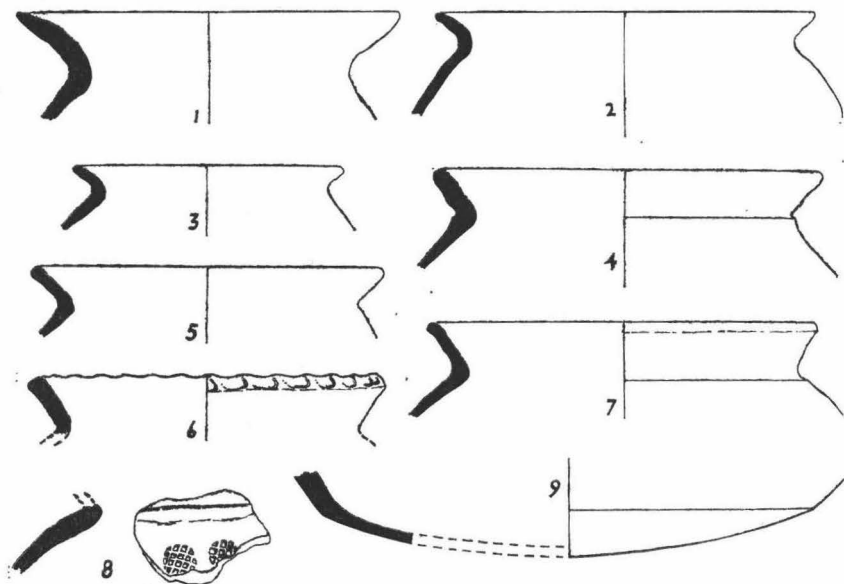


FIG. 9. Medieval Pottery.

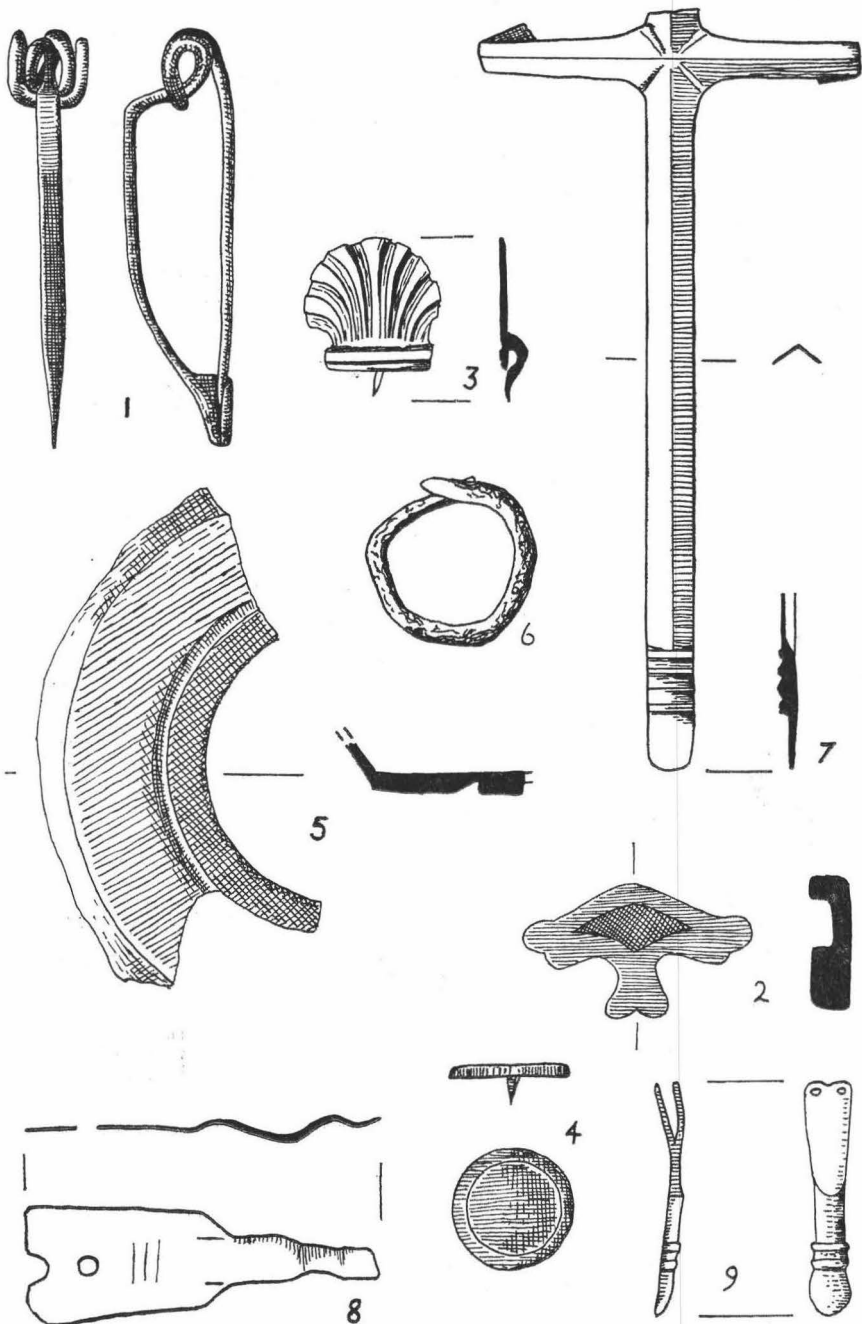


FIG. 10. Small Finds. 1/1

in post conquest contexts, suggest that the group as a whole should be placed at a date soon after the Norman conquest, the coarser wares representing a survival of earlier traditions.

The Paste is tempered with flint and shell grit in all the examples.

- 1-3 Hand made pots fired black.
- 4-8 Wheel made pots fired red.
- 4 Slight grooving below the rim.
- 5 Squared top to the rim.
- 6 Top of the rim shows "pie-crusting." *S.A.C.*, XCI, p. 157, Fig. 12, No. 1.
- 7 The rim top is squared off and there is a groove at the junction of the rim and the body. *S.A.C.*, XCI, p. 152, Fig. 4, No. 1.
- 8 A groove at the junction of the rim and the body. The body is stamped with a gridded stamp. *S.A.C.*, XCI, p. 156, Fig. 11, No. 2.
- 9 Buff ware fired red on the surface, hand made with a rounded base angle.
- 10 (Not Illustrated). Fragment of the body of a cooking pot with rilling. Red wheel made ware. *S.A.C.*, XCI, p. 157, Fig. 12, No. 2.

#### SMALL FINDS

(See Fig. 10)

- 1 Fibula. Bronze one piece fibula with a flattened bow and solid catch plate. The spring has four coils. *Richborough*, IV, p. 108 and Pl. XXV, 3; *Camulodunum*, Pl. XCH, type VII, Nos. 56 and 57. Phase IV.  
(Not Illustrated) Fibula. Fragments of a bronze fibula with a large catch plate and flat bow. Possibly a trumpet type. Phase IV.
- 2 Bronze object. Phase III.
- 3 Bronze stud in the form of a shell. Phase II.
- 4 Bronze stud of drawing pin type. Phase II.
- 5 Patera. Fragment of the base of a patera of bronze. *Camulodunum*, Plate CI, No. 1. Phase II.
- 6 Iron ring. Phase II.
- 7 Bronze object. Possibly a fitting for leather work. Phase II.
- 8 Bronze object. Possibly a fitting for leather work. Phase IV.
- 9 Bronze strap end.  
Unstratified. Possibly Late Saxon or Early Medieval.
- (Not Illustrated).
- 10 Melon bead in blue paste. Phase II.
- 11 Bronze ring, very corroded, 2.2 cms. in diameter, 1.0 cms. broad. Phase II.
- 12 Bracelet of two strands of bronze of bronze wire. Corroded and incomplete. Phase III.
- 13 Bronze coin. A denarius of Vespasian struck in Rome in 77-78 A.D. Obverse CAESAR VESPASIANIUS AUG (head to left). Reverse IMP XIX (sow and young). Unstratified.

# KYME FAMILY OF LEWES

by W. H. CHALLEN

The late Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, C.B.E., F.S.A., first drew attention to the family of Kyme (Cayme, Keme, etc.), in *Sussex Notes and Queries*, ii, 182-3, and in xiv, 223-4, it was indicated that further information was being assembled. With this he has kindly helped and co-operated, as has also Mr. F. G. Emmison, F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S., County Archivist of Essex, thereby enabling the following fuller record to be given.

John Kyme who was buried 29 April 1585 at All Saints, Lewes, was the son of John Kyme who died before May 1553—probably before July 1548—of whom the following is known:

- 1512 Trustee of Lewes Grammar School.
- 1520 and 1526 in Star Chamber Proceedings. (*S.R.S.*, xvi).
- 1525-47 Householder in St. Andrew and St. Michael, Lewes.
- 1535 or soon after, with wife Johan (formerly the wife of Richard Audeley) in an undated Henry viii Court of Requests petition (Req. 2/iii/395) against Anthony Pelham. (See further on for details).
- 1538 Plaintiff in suit (C.1/1020/27) *versus* Matthew Thetcher re. land demised by complainant in Berwick, Sussex.
- 1543-4 (or his son) M.P. for Lewes and paid lxiii. as wages. ("The Town Book of Lewes," *S.R.S.*, xlvi, 2).
- 1546 Bailiff and Collector of manors of Southease, Telscombe, and Heighton. (*Letters and Papers Hy.* viii, xxi(i), 770).
- 1546 Lessee with his son John Kyme of the Rectory or Free Chapel of St. Leonard, Hollington, for 21 years from 1547. (*S.R.S.*, xxxvi, and *S.A.C.*, xxi).
- 1553 Named as late of Lewes and father of John and Richard Kyme in their petition to the Court of Requests in 7 Edw. vi and in another to the same Court, undated but between 1553 and 1557, for details of which see hereafter under John Kyme (the younger).

It is uncertain whether or not this elder John Kyme was son or kin of a John Kyme of whom the following details give briefly some of the information about him:

- 1490 Free of the Mercers' Company, late apprentice to Robert Greene.
- 1501 Court of Fellowship of Adventurers. (Mercers' Act Book).
- 1506 Plaintiff, as mercer of London, in suit 7 Feb., xxi Hy. vii *versus* John Benson, citizen and merchant haberdasher re. detention of goods of John Hawarden, debtor to John Kyme, after seizure by sheriffs. (C.1/329/40).
- 1512, 1514-6 M.P. for London.
- 1515 Governor of Merchant Adventurers.
- 1519 Owed money to the King. (*S.P. For. & Dom.*, Hy. viii, *Addenda* 1 (1) p. 68. See also page 228 thereof).
- 1520 Alderman, and elected Sheriff (recorded by John Stow (1618) as John Kyme alias Keble).
- 1522 Master of Mercers' Company.
- 1524 Collector of Subsidy in London.

1528 died before 31 March in poverty. *Letters & Papers Hy.* viii, vol. 8, p. 78, record a 1535 petition which includes his name (as John Keme) in a list of "those who of late years have been reduced to extreme poverty after exercising the offices of sheriff and mayor, or even one of them."

The reason for the "alias Keble" (1520) has not been found. A William Kebill, citizen and goldsmith of St. Mary Woolnoth mentions in his P.C.C. 1509 will an eldest brother John Kebill.

A Henry Kibyll, grocer, and in 1510 Lord Mayor of London (P.C.C. 1517 will which mentions also St. Michael, Coventry, which, as will be seen hereafter, is the town whence came Margery Humphrey who married Richard Kyme, brother of the younger John Kyme), had a daughter Alice Kibyll who became the second wife of William Browne, mercer (Master 1507), and in 1513 Lord Mayor of London (P.C.C. 1514 will). Their daughter Anne Browne became the second wife of Sir William Petre of Ingatestone, Essex, Kt. (1543), who suppressed Lewes Priory 16 November 1537 and, as shown hereafter, employed both the brothers, John and Richard Kyme. Their son, Sir John Petre, Kt. (1576) and his wife are mentioned in the P.C.C. 1587-8 will of John Cliffe of Ingatestone who in 1560 married there a great-granddaughter of Henry Kibyll, namely Ann Kebyll. They are doubtless the Mr. and Mistress Cliffe left rings in the P.C.C. 1570-86 will of (the younger) John Kyme of Lewes. John Cliffe was Sir William Petre's Signet Clerk, Ingatestone tenant-farmer, and Law Steward.

No connection has been found with others of the name Kyme or variants thereof elsewhere in Sussex, or in Kent (wills proved 1478-1526), or Essex (wills proved 1543-82), or other counties, or with the Kyme family of Lincolnshire, though the arms given for them, namely *gules a cheveron between ten cross crosslets* were impaled, as related by Mr. W. H. Godfrey in *S.N.Q.*, ii, 183, by Richard Mascall who married Frances Pawlett (for whom see later), granddaughter of Richard Kyme the brother of (the younger) John Kyme who is not described anywhere—even in his own will—as "armiger," except by others in his I.P.M. Burke's *General Armory* gives several variations in arms for Kyme.

Reverting to the elder John Kyme who died before May 1553—probably before July 1548—he had by his first wife, of whom neither the Christian name nor the surname is known, three sons, John, Thomas and Richard, and three daughters, Katherine, Anne and Thomasine, each of whom will be dealt with separately hereafter.

That he had a second wife is revealed in their complaint as John Keyme and Johan his wife against Anthony Pelham in the Court of Requests in the reign of Henry viii, the date of which is not on the document (Req. 2/iii/395), but was probably in 1535 or soon after, wherein it was submitted that Richard Audely was seized of fee of Colkyns in Sussex, with 40 acres which he conveyed by his will to Johan, wife of complainant and then his wife and she took to husband John Keyme, and the lease came into the possession of

Anthony Pelham who conveyed the property to himself. Her maiden surname is not given. Anthony Pelham in his answer (Req. 2/v/168), which is also undated, claimed that he inherited the property as part of his family's estate for 100 years.

Richard Audeley, as of St. Mary Lewes, in his 1535 Lewes will asked to be buried in St. John sub Castro and left his daughter Katherine Audeley a tenement occupied by John Awcock, and his other daughter, Alys Audeley, one occupied by Roger Stevyn, and to each of these daughters a marriage portion of £3.6.8. He does not specifically refer to "Colkyns" but left his wife for life tenements in Lewes and the lease of Sknellyngsmill (*sic*). "The Town Book of Lewes" (*S.R.S.*, xlvi, 124) mentions St. Martin's Lane alias Snellings Lane against the market house and Castle gate. Mr. W. H. Godfrey points out that this was the boundary between St. Andrew and St. Michael until these parishes were united in 1546, and an excellent site for a windmill.

Richard Audeley also made bequests to his parents, Thomas and Alys Awdeley, and mentions, without relationship, a John Awdeley.

Thomas Awdeley was in 1523 churchwarden and draper of St. Andrew, Lewes, and in 1525-39 lived at the Moat House in High Street, Lewes, which in 1544 was in occupation of the younger John Kyme and to-day is number 73, the site of the National Provincial Bank Limited. In 1540 his goods were distrained for rent of the old church house in St. Andrew which in 1541 became rented by John Kyme sr. (See also *S.A.C.* xlv).

John Awdeley may be identified with the one in "The Town Book of Lewes" (*S.R.S.* xlvi) who in 1553-4 and 1561 was Constable of Lewes, and in 1564 contributed xs to augment the £10 gift in the Lewes 1560 will of widow Alice Houlter of St. Michael, Lewes, to build a Market House in Lewes. In his own Lewes 1562-7 will he, as of that parish, mentions a cousin John Cooke of Aberton (=Edburton), and made John Colt of Lewes (who, as will be seen hereafter, married a sister of the younger John Kyme), one of his overseers. John Awdeley married Alice Pemell the younger, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Pemell (*P.C.C.* 1552-4 will) of Cliffe near Lewes, and sister of Peter Pemell, grandfather of Robert Pemell, citizen and grocer of London (*P.C.C.* 1623-4 will) who owned the Queen's Head Inn in Southwark and was father of Peter Pemell, grocer of St. Michael, Lewes.

Concerning the aforementioned six children of the elder John Kyme, the following details are furnished:

1. **JOHN KYME** (the younger):—

1540-41 "Servant" of (Sir) William Petre in dissolution of Rochester monastery. (*L. & P. Hy.* viii, no. 745, p. 357, *Augmentations* f. 38).

1541-51 Householder in St. Andrew and St. Michael, Lewes.

1543-44 (or his father) M.P. for Lewes and paid lxiii. s. as wages. ("The Town Book of Lewes," *S.R.S.*, xlvi, p. 2).

1544 Trustee of Lewes Grammar School.

1544 Occupied Moat House, Lewes. (See above and *S.A.C.* lxviii).

- 1544 Sept. 11 co-grantee with Sir William Petre of Ingatestone, Essex, Kt. of the manor of Bluntwalls near Ingatestone, and released it on 12th idem.
- 1544-62 As Chief Steward kept the Personal, Court and London household in St. Botolph Aldersgate accounts of Sir William Petre who left him £10 as a reward to aid execution of his will. The accounts do not reveal his salary. Plates I and IIa, pages of these accounts on which the names of John and Richard Kyme, appear, are reproduced by kind permission of Mr. F. G. Emmison, F.S.A., County Archivist of Essex.
- 1545 A witness to Lady Anne of Cleves' grant for life to Sir William Petre Kt. of the manor of East Horndon, Essex, at a rent of £30.
- 1548 Bought with his brother, Richard Kyme, the Rectory or Free Chapel of St. Leonard, Hollington, let to farm by indenture dated 25 Sept. 1546 made to their father, John Keyme, and him by John Cotterell, late the last incumbent, for 21 years from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in 1547. (S.R.S., xxxvi).
- 1550 Had a room called "Kyme's chamber" in Sir William Petre's Aldersgate Street, London, house. (Essex Record Office, D/DP Z14/3, p. 96).
- 1551 Named with his brother Richard Kyme in settlement of John Marlott on his wife and their sister Thomasine relict of John Taylor, née Kyme, for whom see hereafter. (S.A.C., xl, 125).
- 1553 With his brother Richard Kyme in a petition to the Court of Requests 7 Edw. vi, and in another to the same Court, addressed to the Queen and undated but between 1553 and 1557, both against Robert Larke (*sic*), parson of St. Mary in Westout, Mathew Standishe, and Mathew Kirkebie, claiming that the late Prior and Convent of the late surrendered monastery of St. Pancras in Lewes, when seized of fee of tithes and lands in Plympton, Ashecombe, Smythwick and Hownden (see also S.A.C., xiii, 33), did demise and let to farm the premises to their father, John Kyme, late of Lewes, for term of certain years yet to come, by deed sufficient in law and ready to be shown, now held by them as his executors and by his gift, and that their father had peaceably enjoyed the tithes, and since his death they, being together sixteen years, and had since the dissolution of the monastery and granting of letters Patent to Lady Anne of Cleves for term of her life, paid such rent as is reserved upon the lease. Petitioners alleged that at Whitsun and harvest in two successive years, lambs, fleeces of wool, wheat and barley (specified and value totalling 115s.) had been seized in Ashecombe. The later petition mentions that John Kyme (jr.) was "one of the clerks and servants of Sir William Petre, Kt. to whom the said John doth and is bound to give his daily intendance concerning your Highness's affairs, and cannot attend to sew for the premises by the order of the common laws." (Req. 2/xvi/42 and 2/147/35). In the Answer (undated) it was claimed that Robert Larke had the tithes of the parish church of St. Mary in Westout and was lawfully seized as of fee of the tithes, great and small, in Ashecombe, Smythwick and Hownden, and had, being parson, about two years ago, demised and let the said rectory and parsonage to Mathew Standishe, and that the Bill of Complaint was very uncertain and insufficient in law to be answered and matters therein should be determined in Common Law and not in this Court. (Req. 2/147/62).
- Mr. W. D. Peckham points out that the rector of St. Peter and St. Mary Westout, Lewes, instituted 16 July 1551 was Robert Clerke, B.A. (Reg. Day, f. 80), and as Sir Robert Clarke, rector, was cited to the Visitation 11 July 1553 (APC Wills A.f. 37), and that on 19 March 1559(-60) Sir John Burston was instituted on death of the last incumbent who is not named (Reg. Barlow, f.16).
- 1557 Bought Greyfriars, Lewes. (S.N.Q., ii, 182. See also S.A.C., xiii, 33/4, and xxxviii, 124/5).



1557 With his brother Richard Kyme in grant of advowson of rectory of (West) Blatchington, Sussex, and same year granted it to Edward Bellingham of Newtimber, Sussex. (Pelham Deed A.21 at Sussex Archaeological Society, Lewes. See Plate IIB for signatures of both brothers to this deed). The signature of John Kyme is identical with that to a 1561 Petre family deed (D/DP F1) at the Essex Record Office.

1557 Named in P.C.C. will of Sir John Baker of Sissinghurst in Cranbrooke, Kent, Kt., whose son, Sir Richard Baker, Kt. married as his first wife, Katherine Tyrell, daughter of John Tyrell of Heron Hall in East Horndon, Essex, the first husband of Ann Browne who married, as afore-mentioned, secondly Sir William Petre, Kt. (whom Sir John Baker also named).

1558-9 Sold Chapel-land, 16 acres in (East) Chilington in Westmeston, Sussex, to Richard Wood alias Dyne of Chilington and William Wood his brother.

1561 A witness to receipts for money paid by Sir William Petre to Ludowyke Grevill under the marriage settlement with his daughter, Thomasine Petre. 1565 Described as "of London" in the Lewes 1565-7 will of his brother-in-law, John Awcock, yeoman of Goldbridge in Newick, Sussex (for whom see hereafter).

1571 Named in the P.C.C. will of Sir William Garrard, Kt., and 1572 in that of his widow, Dame Isabel Garrard (née Nethermill, for whom see later), who left him her two little gilt goblets with a cover that came from Dorney, and had a room called "the Ladye Garrard's chamber" in his Greyfriars, Lewes, residence according to his will.

1585 April, died 25th, and buried 29th, All Saints, Lewes. That no memorial was erected to him is astonishing. His heirs would seem to have been too busy claiming his estates, as will be seen hereafter from Chancery suits.

1585 April 26, P.C.C. admon. to Seth Awcock (a nephew), as "prox. consang.", but revoked 6 May 1585.

1585 Dec. 2, I.P.M. taken at East Grinstead, Sussex. (See *S.R.S.*, xiv). The so-termed "Inquisition" from Rawlinson MS. B.433 at the Bodleian Library, published in *S.R.S.*, xxxiii, details lands as in the above official I.P.M. for John Kyme, but gives him as "John Kyne d(ied) 25 Eliz., John Kyne, son, ? Kyme" which details are incorrect.

Possibly the author of that MS. has confused John Kyme of Lewes with a John Kyme of Fletching whose P.C.C. 1583-4 will and the Lewes 1583-8 will of his widow as Joane Keyne mention among their children a son John to whom his father leaves £50 out of a lease of a farm at Bodiam.

Though the will of John Kyme of Lewes reveals, as will be seen, that he had married, for he left a ring of twenty shillings price to "the Lady his wife" but does not give her name or any indication concerning her, no children are mentioned and, as far as is known, he had none.

1585(-6) February 26 his will, unwitnessed, dated 14 December in the twelfth year of Elizabeth, A.D. 1570 (either the "12th" or "1570" is wrong), was proved with Sentence in P.C.C. by Christopher Smithe, notary public for (niece) Joane Kyme alias Pawlett, the other executrix (niece) Elizabeth Kyme being dead.

The notary, Christopher Smith, a Proctor of the Arches (P.C.C. 1591 will), hailed from Riland near Welton, Lincs., where his brother, Dr. Richard Smith, who founded Christ's Hospital, Lincoln, was buried in 1602.

Francis Clerke who, according to the Sentence, acted for two sisters of John Kyme, married Frances Hone whose brother, John Hone, LL.B., LL.D., D.C.L., married Helen Smith, daughter of Christopher Smith.

(See also Kate Naylor's treatise on Dr. Richard Smith, M.D.).

A transcript of this will is printed on pp. 133-136.

Following the death of John Kyme there were Chancery Suits of which the following details are given from unpublished Crown Copyright material in the Public Record Office by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

*1585 June. Sethe Awcocke versus Jone Kyme, Rychard Jefferey, Christopher Humfrey, Edward Mascall and Thomas Underdowne. (C2. Eliz. I. A.7/55).*

Sethe Awcocke claimed that about seven years ago the deceased John Kyme made a duly witnessed will appointing him executor, being his eldest sister's son, and then dwelling with the deceased who was training him up "in his accustomed busynes and according to the desire of his owne mynde, as meaning to make him heyre and owner of all or moste parte of his lands and goods." For many years after and until his decease, John Kyme "did specyally employe and use him in his cheifest affayres and busynes whereby throughe the carefull diligence the said John was greatly enrytched and his goods and stocke very muche encreased" and had often said that "your Orator shoulde contynue carefull and dylligente in employinge the stockes and goods of him the said John as before by me" and that all he desired was that he "mighte be kepte oute of dette." On his death bed in the presence of Rycharde Jeffery, gent., Peter Pemble, Thomas Mathewe, Roberte Stukle, he had confirmed that he had made a will, and on Rycharde Jeffery asking if there were any witnesses otherwise the will would not be good in law, John Kyme had answered "there were wytnesses syfficiente sette downe to the same."

Nevertheless immediately after his death, the defendants or some of them or some others by them assigned had taken possession of many of his goods, etc., and writings of debts amounting to a great value, and intended to suppress or conceal the above later will and produce an earlier will written about 15 years ago to which no witnesses subscribed.

Sethe Awcocke further claimed that Christopher Humfrey after Kyme's death did hear John Garrard, merchant of London, an acquaintance of John Kyme "and privye to all his affayres and secretes" tell him he was made executor.

Sethe Awcocke also submitted that John Kyme by deed conveyed to him the manor of Sutton (in Seaford), late in the tenure or occupation of one John Russell the elder now deceased, and did also in his lifetime by deed give and convey divers estates and sundry other lands, etc., to him, but that the defendants had taken possession of these deeds to defraud and defeat him and will not deliver or show them to him.

Richard Jefferey in his answer disputed the Bill of Complaint of Sethe Awcocke, and asserted that John Kyme had assured the manor of Sutton (in Seaford) to John Shurley on his marriage to Elizabeth Kyme.

According to *S.R.S.* xx, 425, George Powlett and Joan his wife, and John Shurley quitclaimed in 1587 the manor of Sutton (in Seaford) and tenements in Seaford and Sutton to Thomas Elfick, jr.

1585 November. George Pawlett of Crondall, Esq. and Joan his wife, "cosyn and next heyre" of John Kyme of Lewes, Esq., deceased, brother of Richard Kyme father of Joan, *versus* Seth Awcocke of Lewes.

George Pawlett recited the terms of the will dated 14 December 1570 of John Kyme to whom Seth Awcocke was servant for 14 years before his death during which time the deceased did lend divers sums to sundry persons from whom Seth Awcocke took bonds sometimes in John Kyme's name and sometimes in his own name, and "took interest for the same as his own for dyvers yeares past" and "enriched himself where before that tyme he was little or nothings worth," and upon John Kyme dying in the night time, "did rifle other secrete partes of his dwelling howse in the countrie as namelie his closetts, cubberds, cofers, etc. at his own will & pleasure." He, "therewithall not content, forthwith in grate hast rod upp to London" to his lodging in the dwelling house of one John Garrett gentleman, and took out Letters of Administration which "the purpose thereof being espied" now is content to leave and forfeit. But "the better to effect his presented purpose hath gotten into his hands" and "hath cloyned cancelled consumed with fyer or by some other evill meanes made awaie certaine books of accompts reckonings bills and scriptes of divers sommes of money to some great valewe" and those which he has in his possession "he detaineth and utterlie refuseth to deliver them and therebie doth wickedly obscure the certaine knowledge of the chiefe sommes of money" and prevents probate of the said will.

Mention is made that Edward Gage, Esq., and Edward Genny, gentleman, owed John Kyme £100 each, and that Elizabeth Kyme, sister of the executrix, had died.

Seth Awcocke in his demurrer to the foregoing submitted that there was no reason for complainants to be answered because they did not sue as executors and had not yet proved the supposed will against which, moreover, he himself had already lodged a complaint.

1588 April. Seth Awcock *versus* Thomas Pelham, Esq. (C.2. Eliz. I A.a. 6/37).

This action was for a reviewal of leases, etc. re the rectory of Glynde of which the Dean and Chapter of Windsor were seized and, while in the occupation of Sir Nicholas Pelham, Kt., had leased in 2 & 3 Ph. & Mary (1555-6) to John Kyme for 31 years at a rent of £10 p.a., and dying, had bequeathed his interest to complainant. Thomas Pelham answered that no such lease had been made, and that Seth Awcock did not show in his Bill that John Kyme made any executor and was trying to take some advantage of some invalidity in his, the defendant's lease.

Consulting the appended copy of John Kyme's will, it will be seen that Seth Awcocke was to have:

- (1) The lease of Glynde parsonage if not otherwise disposed of by testator in his lifetime.
  - (2) The land "Wytes" in Plumpton subject to the condition that if John or Edward Mascall paid £100 to Seth Awcocke within four years after testator's death, Seth Awcocke was to assure the lands to him who paid that sum.
  - (3) Certain lands left to testator's two nieces, Elizabeth and Joan Kyme, in default of male heirs to them or the surviving niece, subject, however, then to £40 being paid to each of the female issue (maximum four), at marriage or the full age of eighteen years.
- N.B. He also inherited lands from his father. (See later).

From the Sentence to the will of John Kyme it will be observed that his two sisters, Anne Kyme alias Colte and Thomazine Kyme alias Coulden (*sic*—Coldam) also disputed his will.

Regarding John Kyme's bequest of £20 for "six of the young occupiers in Lewes" with certain conditions, "The Town Book of Lewes" (*S.R.S.* xviii) records in 1586 that in this year the Constables found out by the will that he had given a certain sum, which sum Mr. John Sherly (*sic*—Shurley), Counsellor in the Law, promised to pay the next term. In 1615-19 mention is made of bonds with sureties in connection with this bequest. (See also "The Book of John Rowe" (*S.R.S.*, xxxiv, 156).

## 2. THOMAS KYME.

This is the only child of the elder John Kyme for whom a near birth year (ca. 1515) is available. Of him, Mr. John H. Harvey, F.S.A., Archivist to Winchester College, kindly supplies all the following information.

The entry in the original register of Winchester scholars reads: 1528 "Tho. Keme de Lewys; xij annorum in festo pentecost preterito."

Against this is added a marginal note in a hand of not much later date: "recessit ad servicium seculare post, obiit peste."

Under date 21 August 1530 the register has "Tho. Kayme de Lewys" among scholars sworn to the statutes on reaching the age of 15. He would have left at 18, i.e. 1533. He presumably entered New College, Oxford, as a scholar (probationary Fellow) 1533-4, and became a full Fellow 1535/6 after two years' probation.

New College, Oxford, *Registrum Protocollorum* 1522-48 (f. 282, i) records that by a deed dated 28 June 1547 John a Price was admitted to New College in the place of Tho. Cayme who resigned on joyning the service of the Earl of Warwick.

John Dudley was created Earl of Warwick 16 Feb. 1546-7 and received a grant of the manor and castle of Warwick then but it is not known to what extent he used Warwick Castle as a residence.

The only early parish register is that of St. Nicholas, Warwick, but no burial entry for Kyme was found up to 1570. The burial register of St. Mary, Warwick, is only extant from 1653.

3. *RICHARD KYME*, son of the elder John Kyme.

Of him the following is known.

1548 Bought the Rectory or Free Chapel of St. Leonard, Hollington, with his brother, John Kyme (*q.v.* for details).

1548-50 Servant to Sir William Petre of Ingatestone, Kt., receiving ten shillings a quarter. He may have been employed a little longer. There is a gap in the accounts after July 1550 until 1553 when his name does not reappear.

1553. In a Court of Requests complaint, and in another about 1553-1557, as petitioner with his brother, John Kyme (*q.v.* for details).

1555-6 Constable of Lewes.

1557 Acquired the advowson of the rectory of (West) Blatchington with his brother, John Kyme (*q.v.*).

1557 Or earlier, married Margery Humphrey, for whom see later.

He died before December 1570, probably in the parish of St. Michael, Lewes, the register of which begins 1653, and the Bishop's Transcripts 1609.

"The Book of John Rowe" (*S.R.S.* xxxiv) shows that he had property in High Street, Lewes (now nos. 76/77), occupied in 1624 by Edward Holmewood and George Steere. The last-named, a kinsman of Edward Holmewood, and as clerk of Newdigate, Surrey, left by his P.C.C. 1661-2 will property in Lewes to the town to endow a four-years' scholarship at Cambridge or Oxford. (See T. W. Horsfield, *History of Lewes*, p. 312, for other details. He records that James Hurdis, son of James Hurdis of Newhaven, was granted, as Commoner of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, this scholarship (£60) in 1782 for four years. This scholar, born 1763 Bishopstone, Sussex, and buried there 1802, is the poet and Professor of Poetry, Oxford, for whom see A. P. Whitaker's *James Hurdis* (1960), and *S.N.Q.* xv, 229-232).

Richard and Margery Kyme left two daughters, Joan and Elizabeth Kyme, for whom see hereafter.

Shortly after his death his widow married, as his first wife, Richard Jeffrey, brother of Sir John Jeffrey, Kt., Chief Baron of the Exchequer (died 1578, age 55), and son of Richard Jeffrey by Elizabeth née Whitfield who was a daughter of Robert Whitfield of Wadhurst (P.C.C. 1540-42 will), and half-sister to John Whitfield who married at Tenterden, Kent, 1558 Elizabeth Crow (for whose family see *S.N.Q.* xiv). Sir John Jeffrey, Kt. in his P.C.C. 1576-84 will names a nephew, Thomas Underdowne, who is doubtless the one of that name in the June 1585 Chancery suit.

He was 28 in the I.P.M. (*S.R.S.* xiv) held 1574 of his father, Stephen Underdowne, a yeoman of Chiddingly, (Lewes 1571-73 will).

Mr. W. D. Peckham kindly reports that he was instituted rector of St. Mary Westout and rector of St. John sub Castro, Lewes, in 1580 (Reg. Curtis). Further that Chichester Detection Book C.9, (DRO Ep. II/9/5, f. 274), records that on 24 November 1590 he was admonished to wear the surplice, to read service according to the

book, to sign with the sign of the cross in baptism, to say prayers on Wednesday and Friday and eves of holidays and evening prayer on Saturday, to pray in all sermons for Archbishops and Bishops and to give the Queen's Majesty her full title, and to read prayers . . . according to the Injunctions, all this ' especially during the next two weeks'.

His will, as of Chiddingly, clerk, proved at Lewes 22 December 1593, mentions his wife Mary (executrix), his three sons, Stephen, John and Thomas, daughter Mary, and his kinsmen, Stephen French of Streame (in Chiddingly), and Thomas Miller of Hellingly. A caveat on 3 July 1594 (Lewes B2.196) records his relict as wife of John Stapley. Their marriage is registered 15 May 1593 at Rotherfield. His will also names a brother-in-law John Dyne of Lamberhurst.

Thomas Underdowne is identifiable with the translator of *Ovid his Invective against Ibis* (1569 and 1577), dedicated to the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Sackville, Kt., Lord Buckhurst (who was patron of St. Mary Westout), for "good affection he had for his dear father, Stephen Underdowne", and of *An Ethiopian Historic* by Heliodorus (1587).

He is mentioned in connection with St. Michael, Lewes, in *S.A.C.* v 196 and xxxiv 180, but Mr. Peckham has found no other Institution of him either at Chichester or Lambeth than the above in 1580.

Richard Jeffrey, the second husband of Margery Kyme née Humphrey, was, according to his P.C.C. 1599-1600 will, born at Chiddingly. His M.I. there records he died in his 72nd year, but his I.P.M. that he died 13 December 1600 at S. Malling (the register of which begins only in 1629). Among those he names in his will is "my brother Humphrey at London."

He married secondly, as her first husband, Ruth Holton (buried 5 March 1609 Peasemars) on 17 May 1599 at St. Mary le Bow, London, where she on 18 June 1601 married, as his third wife, Alexander Sheppard (buried 1616 Peasemars) whose other three wives were:

- (1) Elizabeth Covert (buried 22 April 1587 Peasemars), daughter of Richard Covert of Slaugham.
- (2) Ursula Knatchbull (1568-92 Mersham), daughter of Richard Knatchbull of Mersham, Kent, where they were married in Feb. 1587-8.
- (4) Joan Burton, by Archd. Lewes licence 2 June 1610.

Alexander Sheppard's half-sister, Martha Sheppard, buried 26 January 1613 at Tenterden, married there in 1586 Herbert Whitfield (1560-1622), son of aforesaid John Whitfield and Elizabeth Crow.

Reverting to the two daughters of Richard Kyme:

(a) ELIZABETH KYME (buried 30 May 1580 All Saints, Lewes), married, as his first wife, Serjeant John Shurley (buried 5 Oct. 1616 All Saints, Lewes), of the Middle Temple, and M.P. for Lewes in

1572, who was son of Edward Shurley (died 1558), Cofferer to Henry viii. They had a daughter, Elizabeth Shurley, baptised 29 May 1580 at All Saints, Lewes, and buried 8 January 1580-1 at Ripe.

John Shurley, who signed the Nov. 1585 Chancery suit sheet, married, secondly as her first husband, at Little Hadham, Herts., 14 September 1585, Frances Capell, (buried 1642 All Saints, Lewes), daughter of Henry Capell and Lady Catherine Manners (marriage settlement 13 September 1554). Frances Shurley née Capell married at All Saints, Lewes, in 1633 her second husband, Thomas Trayton, (1562-1638).

John and Frances Shurley had a son John Shurley (1599-1631) the first husband of Judith Honeywood who married secondly Sir Thomas Pelham, Bt. (1597-1654), and two daughters,

(i) Catherine Shurley (M.I. St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury, died 28 July 1641 age 49) who married firstly, Whittingham Wood (1578-1616) of Bromley, Kent, and secondly, Sir Christopher Man, Kt. (M.I. St. Mary Bredin, died 1638 age 76).

(ii) Mary Shurley who married at St. Stephen Coleman Street, London, in 1614, as his first wife, Richard Lee of Great Delce in St. Margarets near Rochester (P.C.C. 1652-3 will) who married in 1628 secondly, as her second husband, Sibell Wenland of Allensmore, co: Hereford, the relict and third wife of Sir George Newman, Kt., LL.D. (M.I. St. Margaret, Canterbury, died 1627 age 65; P.C.C. will 1626-7 as of Rochester). Richard Lee, as of St. Margaret's near Rochester married thirdly at Little Hardres, Kent, 27 July 1641 Dame Joan Lewknor (née Stewart or Stuart) of Kingston, Kent, widow and second wife of Sir Robert Lewknor, of Acris, Kent, Kt. (buried Acris 1636). He was son of Sir Edward Lewknor of Kingston Bowsey Sx., and Denham Hall, Suffolk, Kt., M.P. for Shoreham, Sx. (died 1605), and married firstly, Mary Hamon (1587-1630, Acris), daughter of Alexander Hamon of Acris.

(b) JOAN KYME, the other daughter of Richard Kyme, and the surviving executrix of his brother, John Kyme, was born about 1557 as she was age 28 in her uncle's 1585 I.P.M. She married before 1586 Sir George Pawlett of Crondall, Hants., Kt. (1607), son of Sir George Pawlett, Kt., the second of the three husbands of Elizabeth Windsor (P.C.C. 1600-1 will as Elizabeth Powlett afterwards wife of Ralph Scrope). Sir George Pawlett, Kt. (1607) was half-brother to Hampden Pawlett, K.B., who married Ann Hadnoll daughter of Stephen Hadnoll of Lanceley in Sherfield-on-Loddon, Hants. in 1590 there. (See *Notes and Queries*, 1955, and '*Proceedings of Hants. Field Club*, xix).

(Sir) George and Joan Pawlett had a son Thomas Pawlett baptised in 1586 at All Saints, Lewes, and a daughter, Frances Pawlett who married by Archd. Lewes marriage licence of 13 Nov. 1619 Richard Mascall (c. 1587-1631; P.C.C. Admon. as of South Maling, but buried Ringmer; M.I.), a son of Edward Mascall (c. 1563-96), who is named in the June 1585 Chancery Suit, and who in his P.C.C. 1594-6 will as of Plumpton, refers to an indenture 29 Eliz. I granted to and with George Barne and Francis Barne, citizens and haberdashers of London, re. manor of Plumpton, and to lands

in Plumpton called "Wightes" bought by him of Seth Awcock since making that conveyance which lands "Wightes" are stated in the I.P.M. of Edward Mascall as held of Richard Leech, Esq. (died Dec. 1596, buried Fletching) for whom see later.

George and Francis Barne were left rings in John Kyme's will; the former was Lord Mayor of London in 1586, knighted in 1587, and married Ann Garrard daughter of Sir William Garrard, Kt. by his wife Dame Isabel née Nethermill, whose four sons, William, George, John and Peter Garrard were also left rings.

The above Edward Mascall married before 1588 Margaret Jeffrey, a daughter of Richard Jeffery by Margaret Kyme née Humphrey, whose other two children were:

(1) Alice Jeffrey who married John Gardiner of Ratcliffe, Msex., son of John Gardiner (P.C.C. 1575 will) of the same place and nephew of Thomas Gardiner, citizen and grocer of London, who was buried St. Peter Cornhill in 1590 age 59.

(2) Francis Jeffrey (c. 1571-1618) whose P.C.C. 1617-8 will as of South Malling directed he was to be buried at Ringmer (buried there 26 January 1617-8) where his first wife was buried (26 September 1611; M.I. died 23 Sept. (no year) age 40), and that any nephew or niece seduced by any priest, Jesuit, or Papist, was to lose all benefits under his will. He also expressed the hope that his nephews, Richard Mascall and Richard Gardiner "will be careful of the good from time to time" of his cousin Margery Marten, "my mother's sister's daughter." Her identity has not been discovered. He married:

(i) at Worminghurst 2 September 1592 Elizabeth Mayne(y) who was baptised at Staplehurst, Kent, 8 March 1570-1 daughter of Walter Mayne of Biddenden, Kent, the first husband of *Ann* Guldeford (buried 1580 Otham, Kent, daughter of Sir *John* Guldeford, Kt. of Hemsted in Biddenden, and became the second of the three wives of Levin Bufkin of Gore Court in Otham (buried there 1617).

(ii) Elinor Say, who eight months after the death of her husband, married at St. Alphage, London Wall, 22 September 1618 William Culpepper (Colepeper) of Bedgebury, Kent, for whom see *S.A.C.* xlvi. She was baptised at Ickenham, Middx., 30 October 1582 as "Helen" Say, daughter of Robert Say (buried there 1584), the first husband of Patience White (buried 1635 Warnham), who married secondly James Ede (Eade), buried Warnham 20 Feb. 1590-1 (P.C.C. 1590-1 will), as his second wife (his first was Mary Licheforde, buried 1580 Warnham), and thirdly Thomas Churchar of the Inner Temple, M.P. for Midhurst (buried Slinfold 1616, in his 75th year; P.C.C. 1614-7 will), a son of Thomas Churchar, attorney of Guildford.

Patience White's sister, Charity White (buried 1618 Fletching) married firstly Richard Leche (afore-mentioned) who died 21 December 1596 in Coleman Street, London, and was buried at Fletching,



(entry omitted; register defective), and secondly Charles Howard (1579-1642), 2nd Earl of Nottingham.

Patience and Charity White were two of the seven daughters of Robert White of Christchurch and Twineham, Hants. (Winchester B.C. 1564-5 will) who married, as her first husband, Katherine Barrett, daughter of George Barrett of Belhouse in Aveley, Essex (P.C.C. 1524-5 will). The 1578 marriage settlement of her nephew Charles Barrett and Christian Mildmay at the Essex Record Office (D/DL 673) has a remainder to her as Katherine Kelway. Who he was is not given therein or in *The Families of Lennard and Barrett* by T. Barrett-Lennard (1908). The court rolls of Fordingbridge Hundred at the Hampshire Record Office, Winchester, reveal that he was Ambrose Keylwaye (buried 13 March 1582-3 Rockbourne, Hants.), a son of Sir William Keylwaye, Kt. (1553). Her will as Katherine Kellewaye of Christchurch Tweynham, dated 18 August 1592 was proved in P.C.C. 3 February 1592-3. She became step-daughter to Sir John Baker of Sissinghurst in Cranbrooke, Kt. whose P.C.C. 1557-8 will mentions John Keeme, gener. (who is the John Kyme who died 1585), and Sir William Petre, Kt.

Reverting to MARGERY HUMPHREY, the wife of Richard Kyme and Richard Jeffrey, she is recorded on the M.I. at Chiddingly as daughter of John Humphry of Warwick but researches indicate that doubtless the county and not the town is intended, and that his Christian name should be Richard.

Dame Isabel Garrard (née Nethermill) in her P.C.C. 1572-3 will made bequests to her as Margerie Jeffrey, as well as to Christopher Humphrey, Julius Humphrey, and Ann Slade, their sister, but without stating relationship to her. They were children of Richard Humfrey of Coventry who died before 1560 and was a party in 1535 with Julian Nethermill, draper, and Christopher Wareyn in the purchase of Exhall manor, Warwickshire (*V.C.H.*, vi, 88), and made overseer in the P.C.C. 1539-40 will of Julian Nethermill, draper and mayor of Coventry who left £6 13s. 4d. to each of his children but without giving their names or relationship.

Richard Humfrey married Alice Nethermill, sister of Isabel Nethermill who married Sir William Garrard of Dorney, Bucks., Kt., citizen and haberdasher of London, both of whom were buried at St. Magnus London Bridge, 8 October 1571 and 30 March 1573 respectively.

The father of Alice and Isabel Nethermill, namely the above draper and mayor, Julian Nethermill who married twice and died 11 April 1539 (M.I. St. Michael, Coventry, Draper's Chapel), had also the following children:

- (1) Ann Nethermill who married about 1534 William Bracebridge of Kingsbury, Warwickshire, defendant with John Nethermill to a Chancery Suit (C.2 Eliz.I. B.32/53) of his father, Thomas Bracebridge and stepmother Jocosa (née Wilson), and others re. manor of Kingsbury.

(2) Joan Nethermill who married Christopher Wareyn, draper, and mayor of Coventry, and M.P. in 1546.

(3) Julian Nethermill, whose fate is unknown.

(4) John Nethermill, draper and alderman of Coventry, and M.P. in 1553, who married, like his father, twice. In his P.C.C. 1559-60 will he bequeathed "Christopher Humfrey, my sister Alice's son" to Sir William and Lady Garrard "to use him as their own."

There appears to be no will for Richard Humfrey or his wife Alice née Nethermill. His father, John Humfry in his P.C.C. 1532 will as "diar of Coventry" asked to be buried in St. Michael's church "afore the weding door by my daughter Agnes Kylby." She may have been the wife of Henry Kylby, mercer of Coventry, who in his P.C.C. 1530 will does not mention a wife but has four children, Joan, Richard, Henry and Humfry Kylby, all under 20. Possibly the son Henry Kilbye is the godson in John Humfry's 1532 will, which will names otherwise only his wife Alice and son Richard (executors), and only one child—James Rogers—of his daughter Alice. She married James Rogers, vintner and mayor of Coventry (P.C.C. 1558 will), and probably secondly, Richard Smith, Alderman of Coventry, dwelling there in "Slades house" according to his P.C.C. 1591 will. The register of Holy Trinity, Coventry has the baptism in 1564 of his son Henry Smith to whom he left the rectory of Foleshill in Coventry, and the baptism in 1565 of his daughter Mary Smith.

The Lichfield Bishop's Act Book has an entry 15 October 1532 relating to the will of Alice Humfrey of St. Michael, Coventry, widow, probate to her son Richard Humfrey, but no will or other document can be found.

Of CHRISTOPHER HUMPHREY, son of the last-named and brother to Margery Jeffrey, formerly Kyme, née Humphrey, the following is known:

1559 In the P.C.C. will of his uncle John Nethermill, draper of Coventry, bequeathed to Sir William and Lady Garrard "to use him as their own."

1572 Left £20 and a black gown in the P.C.C. will of Lady Isabel Garrard.

1585 Named as a defendant in the June 1585 Chancery Suit of Sethe Awcocke as afore related.

1586 December 8 married by Bp. of London licence at St. Stephen Walbrook as grocer of St. Margaret Lothbury, to Susan Gore.

1588 Defendant as grocer, with his wife Susan, against Gerrard and Richard Gore in "a cause which hath long time depended in this Court," which was referred to two aldermen to end the same or report to the Court. (Guildhall, London, records: Rep. 21, f. 601, Oct. 22, 1588).

1594 Thomas Brune, citizen and goldsmith of London, states in his P.C.C. 1594-5 will "I am greatly indebted to my friends, Christopher Homfry, citizen and grocer, and Edward Duncombe, citizen and leatherseller of London and aided by them in my distress," and he therefore made them sole beneficiaries.

1594 Called "brother-in-law" with a "son-in-law Charles Morgan" in the P.C.C. 1594-6 will of his wife's sister, Ann Lanckart of St. Benet Fink, London, whose burial 13 January 1594-5 in that parish is registered as "Mrs. Umperey's sister named Agnalet Lamcarde."

1599 The "brother Humphrey at London" in the P.C.C. will of Richard Jeffrey, second husband of Margery née Humphrey.

1602 Named (with wife) in the P.C.C. 1602-7 will of Jerrard Goare, sen., citizen and merchant taylor of London, his wife's father-in-law by her second husband, Thomas Gore.

Among other legatees of Ann Lanckart are: Margerie Haines (unmarried), her sister's daughter, her brother Peter Lanckart's child, Nicholas Towsly (*sic*—Tooley) her sister Humfery's son, and Arnold Chambers, her sister's son. Also, but without relationship, Jean Humferie and Margery Humfrey (possibly daughters of Christopher Humphrey), Margery Gardiner, and Christopher Slaid (possibly son of Ann Slade née Humphrey, sister of Christopher Humphrey).

A witness to Ann Lanckart's will was Peter Garrard, a godson of Sir William Petre, Kt., and son of Sir William and Lady Garrard, and one of their family left a ring in the will of John Kyme.

As Ann Lanckart she herself is named as "my wife's sister" in the P.C.C. 1585-6 will of Thomas Gore, citizen and merchant taylor of London. His wife was Susan Lanckart who married three times:

- (1) William Tooley, citizen and leatherseller of London, who died abroad. His P.C.C. 1583-5 mentions his father-in-law, John Lancker, and mother-in-law (latter's wife), and his own son, Nicholas Tooley, a minor, to whom a grant was made 25 January 1603-4.
- (2) Thomas Gore, citizen and merchant taylor, 14 January 1583-4 at St. Stephen Walbrook, who died 16 December 1585 (P.C.C. 1585-6 will), leaving a daughter Ellen Gore, baptised there 18 July 1585.
- (3) Christopher Humphrey 8 December 1586 as aforesaid.

No death or burial or will or admon. of Christopher and Susan Humphrey, or of Ann and Christopher Slade have been traced.

4. *KATHERINE KYME*, eldest sister of the younger John Kyme, was buried 3 December 1564 at Newick, Sussex, and married twice:

(i) William Berry of Newick, buried there 17 April 1561, his will being proved at Lewes 9 May 1561, with a grant 16 May 1566 to Gervys Bygge, clothmaker of Cranbrook, during minority of his six children, Thomas, Richard, William, Henry, Agnes and Elizabeth Berry. He appears to have married firstly a sister of Jarvys and James Bygge as these are named as brothers-in-law in his will to which, incidentally, a John Kyme of Fletching was a witness and an overseer, who is doubtless the one mentioned earlier in this article in connection with the 1585 I.P.M. of John Kyme of Lewes. Just over five months later, Katherine Berry née Kyme married:

(ii) 28 September 1561 at Newick, John Awcock, yeoman of Newick (buried there 11 February 1564-5 as of Goldbridge), grandson of Thomas Awecok of Hartfield (P.C.C. 1521 will). In his Lewes 1565-7 will he made as overseers, Mr. John Keyme of London and John Colt of Lewes (the latter witnessing as yeoman), and left his

lands in Fletching, Grinstead, Hartfield and Hodeley to his son Seth Awcock but if he died, his house and land in Fletching in occupation of Thomas Gallop were to go to his daughter Margery Awcock (baptised 9 August 1562 Fletching as of Newick), and his lands in Hartfield in occupation of Richard Bull to his daughter Katherine Awcock who appears to have died young and been buried in October 1568 at All Saints, Lewes.

He left his two daughters 33s. 4d. p.a. for ten years out of "Berryfelde" in Hartfield, and also £20 each.

The elder daughter, Margery Awcock, was left a tenement next to Mr. (Thomas) Pelham's house in Lewes and afterwards to her daughter, "or to her son if she have a son before a daughter," in the P.C.C. 1600-1 will of her brother Seth Alcocke (*sic*) of Midhurst who merely calls her his sister Margery without adding a surname. This house Mr. W. H. Godfrey suggests from "The Book of John Rowe" (*S.R.S.* xxxiv) as that in 1624 between the house of Peter Pemell (which was the last house west in St. John's parish and adjoined the mansion (to-day the "White Hart") of Sir Thomas Pelham, Bt.) and the house of Richard Killick, which to-day are numbers 50-54 High Street of which 51 and 52 are now Boots the Chemists. John Rose evidently did not know who exactly had possession of this house for he gives the occupier as "Heir of Seth Awcocke, gentleman." It looks as if Margery Awcock died without issue, and before 1621 if the above tenement was the "one message in Lewes" included in the 1621 Fine (*S.R.S.* xix, 242, and see later).

Mr. W. H. Godfrey warns that the above "White Hart" should not be confused with two other inns called the "White Hart," one of which was owned by John Kyme (see his article on no. 173 High Street, Lewes (formerly Moat House) in *S.A.C.* lxxviii), and the other mentioned by John Kyme in his 1570-86 will as adjoining "mye house as yt is nowe builded somtyme called the late Grayffriers."

John Awcock also names in his will, Agnes and Elizabeth Berry (identifiable with two daughters of William Berry) and Thomaysyn and Alice Dorkinge, daughters of John Dorking who is termed father-in-law by Edmund Rose, clerk of Southease (buried there 14 September 1596) who in his Lewes 1596 will left 20s. to his father Henry Rose and made Seth Awcocke, "my dear uncle," his executor, three of whose children, Elizabeth, Thomasine and John Awcocke he names as cousins.

Henry Rose of St. Michael, Lewes (whom John Kyme in his 1570 will mentions as dwelling in one of his tenements in that parish), deposed at Lewes, 23 March 1587-8, that he was age 63, and had lived one year there and before that 4 years in All Saints, 4 years in Southease, and 14 years in St. John's Lewes, where he was born.

His son Edmund Rose deposed at Lewes that he was age about 36 in 1587 and had lived in Lewes since boyhood but was born in the parish of St. Clement, City of London. Edmund Rose (not Edward as in *V.C.H.*, *Sussex*, vii, 75), had the advowson of Southease

alienated in 1593 to him by Seth Awcocke who held it by gift in 1590 of George Pawlett and Joan his wife to the last-named of whom it descended by right after the death of John Kyme who bought the patronage from William Burnell. (Add. Charter 15163, and Add. MS. 39394 at British Museum). To Edmund Rose's son Seth Rose, (baptised Southease 1577; married Keymer 1611 Elizabeth Overye, daughter of William Overye), John Hare (who, as will be seen later, was uncle to the widow of Seth Awcock and with his wife Lucy, administered his estate 1601-6), presented the rectory of Southease 19 January 1603-4 which he resigned ten days later on institution to Telscombe rectory. Seth Rose was kinsman and guardian of Thomas Hooke (son of Stephen Hooke, yeoman of Laughton (Lewes admons. 1615 and 1617), whose sister Joan Hooke became in 1606 the second wife of William Midmore, mercer of Chiddingly (buried Hurstmonceaux 1611), whose first wife, also a Joan, was widow of John French, yeoman of Streame in Chiddingly (Lewes 1583-90 will).

Reverting to SETH AWCOCK, who must have been born about 1563-4, he became the servant of John Kyme of Lewes after whose death in 1585 but before 1588 he married Katherine Draper. The place and date of their marriage and of their own baptism and burial have not been traced. The register of baptisms at Newick, where he was probably born, starts only in 1568. They had four children:

(1) Elizabeth Awcock, baptised Midhurst 5 May 1588, who married before 1607 a Henry Robinson.

(2) Thomasine Awcock, baptised Southease 7 November 1593, who was alive 1621 but whose fate is unknown.

(3) John Awcock, baptised Midhurst 6 July 1595, who married an Elizabeth between 1621 and 1629. His father left him lands in East Grinstead and Fletching, lease of the parsonage of Glynde and of Iford, and all tenements and gardens in Lewes except the tenement next to Mr. (Thomas) Pelham's house in Lewes which he left to his own sister Margery as detailed above. He is described as gentleman of Healescene (*sic* = Hellesdon) adjoining Norwich in an entry 21 November 1625 in Dean and Chapter of Chichester lease book (Arderne f. 286).

(4) Seth Awcock, the unborn child in his father's 1600 will, and the unbaptised son in his mother's 1601 will. His father left him his house at Chichester held of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, and leases of lands at Hunston and Bognor in Bersted. He evidently died before 1607, for, as will be seen later, he is not mentioned in the administration grants of 14 February 1606-7 for his father's and mother's effects. Furthermore, in 1621 John Acocke, gentleman, Thomasine Acocke, and Henry Robinson and Elizabeth his wife were deforciantes of tenements in Chichester, East Grinstead, Fletching, Lewes and Bersted, and annual rent of 66s. 8d. issuing out of one messuage in Lewes, and rectory of Iford which they quitclaimed (*vide* S.R.S., xix, 242); and John Awcocke sold the lease of Hunston to Laurence Alcocke as mentioned hereafter. Some of these properties had been left to the infant Seth Awcock.

In 1629 John Awcock and Elizabeth his wife quit-claimed tenements in Iford and the rectory of Iford which in 1590, with the advowson of Southease and tenements in Lewes, George Pawlett of

Crondall and Joan (née Kyme) his wife had surrendered to Seth Awcock (*S.R.S.*, xix, 242 and *B.M. Add.* Charter 15163).

The will dated 6 February 1600 of Seth Awcock as Seth Alcocke of Midhurst, gentleman, was proved in P.C.C. 8 April 1601 by his widow who died shortly after, giving rise to three grants of administration:

- (i) 22 May 1601 to John Draper as uncle of the deceased's four children.
- (ii) 14 July 1601 to John Hare and Lucy his wife (see above and later), the grant to John Draper being revoked.
- (iii) 14 February 1606-7 to Henry Robinson and Elizabeth, daughter of deceased during minority of Thomasine and John Awcock.

Among his legatees are Seth, Mary and Anthony Rose, minors, (who were children of his nephew Edmund Rose of Southease); children (un-named) of his two cousins Chantler and Godfrey Blackstone (*sic*—Blaxton), for both of whom see later; and sons (un-named) of his cousin, Mr. Alcocke (for whom see later). He also made provision for his yet unborn child.

In respect of the estate of his widow, Katherine Awcocke, at first letters of administration were granted in P.C.C. 23 May 1601 to her brother, John Draper, during minority of her four children, but these were revoked 4 July 1601 when her will dated 17 April 1601 was proved in P.C.C. by John Hare and Lucy his wife during minority of the children, Thomas Elphick of Seaford, whom she had named as friend and executor, renouncing. On 14 February 1606-7 administration was granted in P.C.C. to Henry Robinson and Elizabeth, daughter, during minority of Thomas and John Awcocke, no mention being made of the youngest son, Seth Awcocke.

Among those named in the will of Katherine Awcocke, to which Gilbert (*sic*—Godfrey) Blaxton is registered as a witness, are the following:—

- (a) "the young infant my last son as yet unbaptised."
- (b) "my sister Winifred." She is possibly the one of that name who in 1619 became the relict of Richard Machin of Iford.
- (c) cousin Elizabeth Greet who was to have the bringing-up of her children, Thomasine and John Awcocke. (For her see later).
- (d) cousin Laurence Alcocke of Tillington, whom she made one of her overseers, and was to bring up her daughter Elizabeth.

He was called cousin also in her husband's will but how he is related to them is unknown. He was, according to his deposition at Chichester in January 1605-6, when he was age 50, born at Tatenhill, Staffs. He was buried 23 September 1626 at Tillington, Sussex, where on 14 February 1590-1 he married Katherine Stoughton (buried there 1629), daughter of Thomas Stoughton of Stoughton near Guildford by Elizabeth née Lewknor. In his Archbp. Chichester 1626 will he mentions a lease of Hunston he bought of John Awcocke, gentleman.

- (e) uncle Mr. John Hare, her other overseer.

He may be the Inner Templer, M.P. for Horsham, and "clerk of H.M. Court of Ward & Liveries" (P.C.C. 1612-3 will), buried 29 May 1613 Totteridge, Herts., to one of whose wives, Lucy (née Barlow) there is a tablet in Temple church recording that she died 29 October 1601.

In the parchment register of St. Magnus London Bridge there is a clearly written entry of a marriage 10 November 1583 between John Hart and Joan

December

next Monday the 21<sup>st</sup> day  
for the carrying of  
bushes having from me  
sophyus  
for mending the mill on the 1<sup>st</sup>  
In about 1000 on the 1<sup>st</sup> day  
to the cards for Bading 1000  
my m:

To the quarrier for 1000  
tuff stones sent to Jugals

sent to the mill of  
money sent to quarrier in 1000  
to be repaid at Easter a bill of 1000  
after next Easter next riding  
sent to the quarrier at  
Easter next riding

Servant wages  
with 1000  
at 1000  
next

Christen the 21<sup>st</sup> day  
To the 1000 to be repaid  
to be 1000 to be repaid  
to be 1000 to be repaid  
to be 1000 to be repaid  
to be 1000 to be repaid  
to be 1000 to be repaid

1000

nampton  
to the 1000 to be repaid  
for a spanner for 1000  
my m: to be repaid  
the making of 1000

Willy  
In 1000

PLATE I

A PAGE OF SIR WILLIAM PETRE'S ACCOUNTS (for December 1549) kept by John Kyme (see pp. 114, 119).

This and Plate IIa reproduced by kind permission of Mr. F. G. Emmison, F.S.A., County Archivist of Essex)

Die Jovis hora Sextima Septimo die  
mensis Januarii anno regni regis  
Henrici octavi fidei fidei quinto  
usque ad primam diei Decembris  
anno sequenti.

Receipt of Jozeph Kyme  
of money by Jozeph Kyme  
and payed for me  
with these s.

A. THE OPENING OF A YEAR'S ACCOUNTS (17 Jan. 1543-44 to 1 Dec. 1544) kept by John Kyme for Sir William Petre (see p. 114)

I me Jozeph Kyme

I me Richard Kyme

B. SIGNATURES OF JOHN AND RICHARD KYME TO A DEED OF WEST BLATCHINGTON 1557 (see pp. 115, 119)

(From the original in the collection of the Sussex Archaeological Society.)



Diaper, but as this was transcribed under the 1603 Parchment Act from the original paper register, it is not unlikely that the entry should read: "John Hare and Joan Draper" and provide a clue to John Hare's relationship of uncle to Katherine Awcocke née Draper.

5. *ANNE KYME*, daughter of the elder John Kyme.

She is called "my sister Colte" in the 1570 will of her brother (the younger) John Kyme who left her, besides a ring and £10, the remaining years of the lease he made to her and her husband of his house called "the late Graye Friers shee makinge noe waste of the woodes there and alsoe of the landes contayned in the same lease. And when mye saide sister shall remove from the saide house to her owne house my will is that shee shall have the Garden which is called Priors Garden duringe heir lyffe without payinge any rente for the same, shee keepinge the fenses of the same." He also left her his manor of St. Leonard's Hollington for life, and afterwards to her son Thomas Colte to whom he left also £6. 13. 4, and to her daughter Mary Colt £10.

Her husband can be identified with John Colt who, with his wife and the younger John Keyme appear in 1542 in the parish book of St. Andrew, Lewes, and was a witness to the 1557 (West) Blatchington grant by John and Richard Kyme, and was overseer to the aforementioned 1562-7 will of John Awdeley of St. Michael, Lewes, and overseer, as well as witness as of Lewes, yeoman, to the 1565-7 will of John Awcock of Newick, as previously mentioned.

*S.R.S.* xlvi, records that John Colt was Constable 1557-8, and 1566-7, and in 1564, as one of the Fellowship of the Borough, contributed xs. to augment the afore-mentioned gift of widow Alice Houlter for the building of a Market House in Lewes.

John and Anne Colt had two children but their baptisms are not available:—

(a) Thomas Colt (P.C.C. 1612-17 will), buried 2 September 1617 All Saints, Lewes, as "an ancient inhabitant of this parish, in the churchyard at chancel end towards the south corner." He was Constable in 1599 and 1614. He quitclaimed St. Leonard, Hollington manor in 1597-8, and his son, Edward Colt, likewise, with tenements in Sussex and Kent, in 1625-6 (*S.R.S.*, xx).

Thomas Colt married at Ayott St. Laurence, Hants., in 1597 Julian Bristow (1576 Kimpton, Herts.—1605 All Saints, Lewes), daughter of Nicholas Bristow (died 1616), Clerk of Jewels to Elizabeth I and James I, a son of Nicholas Bristow (buried 1584 Ayott St. Laurence, age 90), a servant to four sovereigns. (See also *V.C.H. Herts.* (vols. 2 and 3) and *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, 5th Series, vii).

Thomas and Julian Colt had a daughter Bridget Colt, baptised 1603 and buried 1605 All Saints, Lewes, and the above named son Edward Colt who was baptised there 8 July 1602, and in 1620 was at Sidney College, Cambridge.

(b) Mary Colt, buried 24 May 1625 All Saints, Lewes, where she on 9 June 1572 married William Covert (Constable 1576) who was buried there, as of Cliffe, 28 May 1598. No will or admon. has been found for him and her Lewes 1624-5 will names only three as relatives, viz. her daughter Ann Apps, her grandchild Thomas Alfrey, and her son William Covert. Her will also mentions Mary Skynner, widow of Midhurst (possibly identifiable with Mary Mathew, virgin of Lewes, in the Archd. Lewes marriage licence of 19 February 1593-4 to George Skinner of Ipswich who was born about 1551 in Norwich and died 1617; Chichester admon. 3 June 1617, as clerk of Midhurst to his relict Mary).

Mary Covert née Colt was left by her brother Thomas Colt the lease of a house near Lewes he had from Slutter, and a house in All Saints, Lewes, wherein Thomas Burton, gentleman, dwelt. She had at least ten children; one, Elizabeth Covert married in 1595 John Baldry, citizen and goldsmith of London.

Another daughter, Ann Covert, married apparently firstly Thomas Alfrey, and in 1611 Edward Hall, and lastly one Apps. Mary Covert made Mary daughter of Thomas Alfrey, deceased, her executrix—presumably a granddaughter.

#### 6. THOMASINE KYME, daughter of the elder John Kyme.

She is named as Thomazine Kyme als. Coulden in the 1585-6 Sentence to the 1570 will of (the younger) John Kyme, but in the will as wife of Richard Umfrye, both of whom were left rings. John Kyme also left his manor of Deane near Petworth to her for life and afterwards to her son John Taler (*sic*) and his male heirs, and in default of such issue, to John Younge (her other son). Both of these sons, and her "daughters unmarried" had monetary legacies.

She is named in the Chichester 1595-7 will of Agnes Muncke of Ashington, widow (of John Monke; died 1570), whose executrix was her son John Monk's widow Joan (née Bridger) who married secondly in 1596 at Ashington, as his first wife, Christopher Minshull, rector there, and Prebendary of Sutton in Chichester Cathedral for whom see *Notes and Queries*, September 1960, and the Minshull pedigree lodged under Accession no. 833 with the Sussex Archaeological Society, Lewes.

Lord Leconfield kindly reports that she had licence 23 May 1586 to let a tenement "Tasterns" in Upperton (Tillington) and 10 October 1605 licences to let the dyehouse in Petworth market place, and "Beales" (now known as Newhouse Farm near Shillinglee).

Her burial is registered in Subdeanery Chichester register 21 December 1608 as Mrs. Couldon. Her will, dated 16 November 1608 as Thomasine Coldam of St. Pancras, Chichester, widow, was proved in the Dean of Chichester's Court 29 March 1609 and materially helped in elucidating her relations and her five husbands married as follows:—

(1) before 1550 John Taylor of Horsham, where he was buried 11 August 1550. His Chichester will mentions lands in Rotherfield and Buxted. They had four children:

(a) John Taylor who inherited Dean manor in Tillington and held Courts in 1611 and 1614. In 1618, as of Selsey, gentleman, he and his wife Anne sold Dean manor to Nicholas Hardham, yeoman of Tillington. This manor is to-day owned by Mr. H. Slade Mitford who resides there. John Taylor's mother in her 1608-9 will left monetary bequests to John Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor and Mary Taylor (under 18), but does not indicate relationship.

(b) Elizabeth Taylor (buried 6 February 1602-3 St. Pancras, Chichester), who was the second wife (married Petworth 1571), of Henry Grete, yeoman of Midhurst, who in his Chichester 1599 will asked to be buried in Midhurst church near his father and mother and his former wife upon whom a great stone is already laid. This wife, also an Elizabeth, was buried there 25 February 1570-1. There was a further grant 14 March 1608 to Godfrey Blaxton (a nephew), of goods unadministered by his second wife. He had apparently no issue by either wife.

(c) Joan Taylor, named in her father's will but of whom nothing more is known.

(d) Mary Taylor, a posthumous child, baptised 8 February 1550-1 Horsham, and buried 9 June 1618 Subdeanery Chichester, married 6 February 1573 at Petworth Thomas Brigham(s), citizen, alderman and merchant of Chichester (deposed there 1623, age 74; buried 17 April 1628 Subdeanery Chichester). One of their children, Thomasine Brigham(s), baptised Subdeanery in 1578, married at Tillington in 1595 the reverend Godfrey Blaxton, for whom see *S.N.Q.*, xiv.

(2) at Horsham 10 November 1551 John Marlott of Horsham and Itchingfield, buried 2 August 1552 (P.C.C. 1552-3 will), by whom a posthumous son, John Marlott, baptised 23 October 1552, who is not mentioned in his mother's 1608 will. Her husband was son of John Marlott (Chichester 1563 will), the first husband of Elizabeth Homewood of Shipley, who married secondly, William Bradbridge, mayor of Chichester, as his second wife.

(3) at Horsham 16 January 1552-3 John Younge whose death was presented 1 February 1559-60 to Petworth Court and their son John Younge, age 3 declared heir. (See also *S.N.Q.* xiv, 279). This son was buried 19 May 1592, administration being granted in Chichester Peculiar 28 October 1594 to his relict Elizabeth (maiden surname not known) by whom he had three children, Thomas, Alice and Jane Younge, all named and under 21 in the 1608 will of their grandmother. His widow, Elizabeth Younge, married secondly William White 3 November 1594 at All Saints, Chichester, where he was buried 3 September 1607, and had four children of whom two survived him, namely Richard and Ralph White, and are in their grandmother's 1608 will.

John and Thomasine Younge also had a daughter Jane Younge who married at Petworth 7 September 1579 William Heath yeoman of Petworth who in 1596 took a lease of 7 closes of the Petworth Demesne, 70 acres, for 21 years at a rent of £21. In 1612 he was plaintiff *versus* Thomas Brighams (who had married his wife's half-sister Mary Taylor, as aforesaid), regarding a message in North

Street, Petworth where he, William Heath, dwelt. (C.2.H.30/47, Jas. I).

(4) at Horsham 7 February 1564-5, as his second wife, Richard Umfry (Humphrey), clothier of Petworth (buried there 25 August 1574; Chichester 1573-4 will), son of Robert Umfry, also clothier of Petworth (P.C.C. 1544 will). This husband should not be confused with Richard Humphrey, father of Margery Jeffrey, formerly Kyme, née Humphrey of Coventry.

Richard Umfry had issue by his first wife whose name is unknown, and by his second wife, Thomasine née Kyme, a daughter Judith Umfry (baptised 1565 Petworth; buried 1622 Subdeanery Chichester as from St. Olave, Chichester), who married twice:

(i) Thomas Cobden, yeoman of East Dean (W. Sx.), at Midhurst in 1588, who died 1593 (Chichester will), by whom she had two daughters, Thomasine and Jane Cobden, baptised 1589 and 1591 E. Dean;

(ii) Ralph Chantler (Chancellor, etc.) in 1596 as his second wife. He was an alderman of St. Olave, Chichester, where he was buried in 1601 (Chichester Deanery admon. 15 June 1601 to his relict). He married firstly, as her second husband, Ann née Tyggoll (buried 1592 St. Olave, Chichester), who married firstly George Arderne who came from Cheshire (probably Offerton nr. Stockport) and in his Chichester 1554 will asked to be buried in the churchyard of St. Richard, Chichester. His son, George Arderne, buried 1614 St. Andrew, Chichester, mayor of Chichester, married 18 January 1579-80, as her first husband, Catherine Palmer, niece of Sir Thomas Palmer of Parham, Kt.

(5) at Petworth 11 December 1581, as his second wife, Richard Coldam, yeoman of Midhurst, where he was buried 16 May 1593, as also his first wife, Ann née Farnefolde, 5 October 1580, by whom only he had issue. One of his daughters, Marie Coldam, baptised 1573 Midhurst, married there in 1593 Thomas Kercher, gentleman of London, who should not be confused with Thomas Churchar of Slinfold, previously mentioned. Another daughter, Margaret Coldam (1575 Midhurst-1666 Ifield) married at St. Clement Danes, Msex. in 1593 Henry Hallywell, rector of Cranley and Twineham, and vicar of Ifield, for whose issue see B.M. Add. MS. 39326(32).

Richard Coldam in his P.C.C. 1593-7 will made his friend, Thomas Churchar of Slinfold, his brother William Coldam (of Stedham), and Sethe Awcocke his overseers. The last-named was a witness and an overseer to the P.C.C. 1589-90 will of Richard Coldam jr. (buried 12 February 1588-9 Midhurst), who predeceased his afore-mentioned father, Richard Coldam.

A comprehensive pedigree of the Kyme family and connections has been lodged with the Sussex Archaeological Society, Lewes, under Accession No. 963.

Mr. F. G. Emmison, County Archivist of Essex, in his *Tudor Secretary* (1961), has several references to Sir William Petre's personal steward, John Kyme, who kept his master's detailed accounts so carefully.

The following is a verbatim copy of the 1570-86 will of John Kyme of Lewes, gentleman, and probate act. An abstract of the main

details in the lengthy legal Sentence thereto has been kindly supplied by Mr. L. F. Salzman, C.B.E., F.S.A.

IN DEI NOMINE AMEN the fourteenth daye of December in the twelfth yeare of the Raigne of our most Soveraygne Ladye Elizabeth the Queene et Anno Domini One Thousand five hundredth seaventye ffor as muche as yt is a thinge most necessarye for every Christian man living in this vale of mysery at all tymes to have in remembrance his most bounden duetie to almightie God in confessinge his formar evill lyffe and to aske mercye and forgiveness of the same. And alsoe to put in order bye goddes sufferance suche worldlye goods as he hath the use of duringe the tyme he is in this earthly habitation. Therefore I JOHN KYME of Lewes in the countye of Sussex gentleman beinge by gods permission in healthe of body perfect mynde and remembrance doe make and declare this my last will and testamente in manner and forme followinge: That is to say first and before all other thinges I knowlege and confesse that I am a sinner even suche a sinner as hath neede of the grace mercye and favoure of God, and I beleve that the Lord will have mercye uppon mee And as I am a miserable and most wretched sinner, soe my stedfast faythe and beliefe is that by the only deathe passion bloudheadinge and resurrection of mye only redeemer and savioure Jesus Christe I have and shall have remission of all my sinnes and formar evill Lyffe and shalbe pertaker of his glorye And as for my bodye to be broughte and layde in earthe from whence yt camme and the order of burying and bestowinge thereof I whollye referre to the discretion of my executors with the advise of my overseers. Item my will is that my executors shall with all diligence after mye deceasse paye all suche debtes as may be iustly proved to be due: And yf any man can iustlye saye and prove that I in my lyffe tyme have done him any wronge that then my will is and I alsoe charge my executors that they after suche prooffe made paye double the value thereof: I truste in God my executors shall not be troubled in this pointe of mye will, for yf I knewe of anye suche I woulde in my lyffe tyme see ytt satisfied what maye happen I knowe not. Item I will that there be given in the daye of mye buriall amongst the poore suche as shalbe at the same twentye shillings, and to be given in the nexte daye following forty shillings to the poore housholders inhabitinge within the sayd towne of Lewes and the suburbes of the same. Item I will that there be delivered to the constables of the towne of Lewes within one moneth next after my decease tenne poundes to be putt into their towne boxe And that they for their tyme and for their successors also shall of the saide money paye yearlye duringe the space of five yeares fortye shillings, viz. twentie shillings to the poore housholders aforesaide, and twentye shillings to the poore maydes marriages everye housholder twentye pence, and everye poore maide thre shillings fourepence my will is and I desire the saide constables to remember the poore householders in Iforde parishe and the pore maidens there at their marriages with some parte of the saide moneye as bye their discretions shall seeme meete, this money yearlye to be distributed with the advise and consente of the saide constables and foure of their brethren at the leaste. Item I give and bequeathe theise Legacies hereafter followinge which I will my executors shall see payde and delivered within thre monethes next after my decease. first to the Ladye his wyffe a ringe of twentye shillings price And to all suche my friendes whose names ensure to eche of them a ringe of goulde of suche price as is sett over everye their names, viz. Mistresse Ayliffe dwellinge at a place called fleemings in Essex xxxs. Mr. George Barne xxs, his wyffe xxs. Mr. Alderman Barneham xxs, his wyffe xxs. Mr. Cliffe xxs Mistresse Cliffe xxs Mr. Jeffrey xls his wyffe xls my sister Colt xxs. Richard Umfrye xls my sister his wyffe xxxs John Mascall xxs William Garrard xxs George Garrard xxs. John Garrard xls. Peter Garrard fortie shillings ffrancis Barne fortie shillings, to Thomas Mathew thirtie shillings to Marye Covert my sisters daughter thirtie shillings. Item I give to Marye Colt my sisters daughter tenne poundes. To my sister Umphries daughters unmarried tenne pounds a piece. To John Taylor Thomas Colt and John Yonge my sisters sonnes to eche of them sixe poundes thirteene shillings foure pence a

piece: all which severall sommes I will to be payde unto them within on quarter of a yeare after my decease. Item I give to suche as shalbe my men servanntes at the tyme of my decease fortye shillings a piece besides their wages I meane suche as have bene w<sup>th</sup> mee on whole yeare and the mayde servanntes twentye shillings a piece. Item I give to Elizabeth Presse the wyffe of Andrew Presse dwellinge in London five poundes besydes five poundes which her husband oweth me which debte I doe forgive. Item I give to Seth Awcocke my sisters sonne my lease of the personage of Glind and all my right and tytle in the same which lease I will shalbe unto him delivered within one moneth after my decease, yf I doe not in my lyffe tyme otherwise dispose the same. Item I will towards the reparacions of the Spittlehouse at Lewes townes end three poundes sixe shillings eight pence to be there bestowed by the advise of the constables of the said towne within on yeare next after my deceasse. Item I give to the reparacions of the parishe churches of Saint Michaells, the parishe church of Allhallowes the parishe church of Saint Peters in Lewes aforesaide and to the parishe church of Iford neare Lewes to eche twentye shillings to be delivered to the churchwardens of eche of the sayde parishes within one quarter of a yeare after my decease and alsoe twentye shillings, and alsoe twentye shillings to be distributed amongst the poore of the sayde parishe of Iforde by the discretion of mye executors with thadvise of the Churchwardens of the saide parishe. Item it is my will that my sister Colte shall enjoye all the yeares yet indurige in the lease, which I made to her late husbände and to her of my house called the late graye ffriers shee makinge noe waste of the woodes there and alsoe of the landes contayned in the same lease. And when mye saide sister shall remove from the saide house to her owne house my will is that shee shall have the Garden which is called Priors Garden duringe heir lyffe without payinge any rente for the same, shee keepinge the ffenses of the same. Item I will that within one monethe after my deceasse there be delivered to the Constables of the saide towne of Lewes that shalbe at the tyme of my deceasse twentie poundes yf I in mye lyffe tyme doe not deliver the same, which I will that they with the advise and consent of sixe or foure of their brethren at the least within twentye dayes after the receipte thereof shall deliver the same unto sixe of the yonge occupiers inhabitinge within the sayde towne that is to saye to eche of them three poundes sixe shillings eight pence a piece takinge bonde with suertye for the repayinge thereof within twoe yeares after the deliverye which bondes to be made to the Constables for the tyme beinge they payinge only eight pence for the makinge of the bonde and at the twoe yeares ende the sayd money to be delivered to other sixe in manner and forme aforesayde and soe to continue for ever none to have ytt above twoe yeares together. Item I give to Seth Awcocke all those landes called Wytes sett lyinge and beinge in the parishe of Plumpton in Sussex which I purchased of John Mascall gentleman deceased upon this condicon yf John Mascall one of the sonnes of the sayde John Mascall deceased or Edward Mascall the sonne and heire of Richard Mascall deceased doe at anye tyme within foure yeares after my decease paye or cause to be payde unto the saide Seath or his assignes the somme of one hundreth poundes sterling that then after suche paiment made my will is that the saide Seth or his assignes shall make or cause to be made suche assurance of the sayde Landes to him that shall paye the sayde hundreth poundes as by learned counsell shalbe reasonably devised at the onlye coste and charges of him that shall have the lande with warrantye only against him and his heires. Item I give unto Joane Kyme my brothers daughter my lease of that part of the demaine landes of the manour of Hounden which the Earle of Darby made unto me and all the yeares yet for to come in the same shee payinge the accustomed rente reserved in the same lease. The residue of all my goodes chattells and debts whatsoever not in this my present testament given nor before bequeathed my debtes bequested legacies and funeralls payde and discharged, and this my last will and testament in all thinges performed I give and bequeathe unto Elizabeth Kyme and Joane Kyme my neeces to be betweene them equallye divided. And I make and ordeyne executors of this my testament and last will the sayde Elizabeth Kyme and Joane Kyme. And I ordayne and make overseers of this my sayde last will Mr. Richard Jeffrye and Richard Humfrey mye brothers

in lawe, and doe give unto them for their paines to be taken in the execution of this mye testament tenne poundes viz: five poundes a piece. Per me Johannem Kyme.

**THIS IS ALSO MY LAST WILL** and testament touchinge the disposition of all my landes and tenementes whatsoever in Sussex or else where. Item I give to the sayd Elizabeth Kyme all that mye house as yt is nowe builded somtyme called the late Grayffriers sett lyinge and beinge in Lewes aforesaid with all and singuler thappurtenances to the same belonginge, and all those twoe parcell of grounde neere adioyninge to the sayd house thene called the Whyte Harte withe thother called the Swannes neste and alsoe all that parcell of medowe grounde called or knowne by the name of the medowe at Stoneham in the parishe of Mallinge, and alsoe all that my personage impropriate called Iforde personage with the apurtenances with the barne and little crofte of grounde sett lyinge and beinge within the sayde parishe of Iford with all the tythes of what kynde soever to the said personage belonginge. And also I give to the saide Elizabeth Kyme all that my mannour of Sutton lyinge and beinge neere Seaford with all and singuler thappurtenances whatsoever to the said mannour belonginge or apertayning called or knowne by the name of Sutton Michelham to have and to holde all and singuler the premisses to the said Elizabeth Kyme duringe her naturall lyffe: and after her decease to the heires males of her bodye lawfully begotten: And for default of suche yssue I give all and singuler the saide premisses to Joane Kyme duringe her naturall lyffe and after her decease to the heires males of her bodye lawfully begotten: And for default of suche yssue I give all singuler the saide premisses to Seth Awcocke his n'rall lyffe, and after his decease to the heires males of his bodye lawfully begotten and for defaulte of such yssue the saide premisses to remaine to my right heires for ever. Provided always and my will is that yf Elizabeth dye withoute yssue male as aforesaide havinge yssue female then the next heire of the premisses shall paye or cause to be paide to every suche yssue female fortye poundes a piece at the daye of their mariages or at the age of eighteene yeares beinge not above the number of foure and this fortye poundes a piece not to be given but to suche yssue female as shall accomplishe and be of the full age of eighteene yeares or be married. And in lyke manner I will and bequeathe the lyke somme to be paide to the yssue female of the saide Joane Kyme by the next heire of all the foresaide landes yf she dye without yssue male and at suche tyme as aforesaide. Item I give and bequeath to the saide Joane Kyme all that Tenemente with the Garden thereto belonginge apertayning sett lyinge and beinge in the parishe of Saint Michaells within the towne of Lewes the which my sister Jeffrey hath an estate in duringe her lyffe. And alsoe I give to the saide Joane the tenemente with thappurtenances wherein one Henry Rose dwelleth and the tenemente with thappurtenances wherein one Winchen dwelleth and the tenemente with the apurtenances wherein on Mathewe Hubberd dwelleth and alsoe the chappell standinge in that parcell of grounde called the Churchyard of Saint Peters, all which ar within the towne of Lewes. And I give to the saide Joane all these my landes or tenementes of what kynde or nature soever theye are with their apurtenances called the chappell landes sett lyinge and beinge in the parishes of Arlington and Willington nowe in the holdinge of Thomas Plasted gentleman. And alsoe I give to the saide Joane Kyme all those my portions of tithes of what kynde or nature soever they ar of called and knowen by the name of the porcions of Hounden Ashcome Smithweke Barcombe and Plompton with their apurtenances whatsoever to the saide porcions belonginge And all that rente charge of thirteene shillinges foure pence by yeare goinge oute of certaine landes lyinge in the parishe of Denton called Greenbrockes: and alsoe all that rente charge of Twentye shillinges by yeare goinge oute of certen landes lyinge in the parishe of Claiton called Mascalles. And I give to the sayde Joane all those my landes in Upmester in Essex, To have and to holde the saide premisses to the saide Joane for terme of her lyffe and after her deceasse to the heires males of her bodye lawfully begotten: and for defaulte of suche yssue I give all and singuler the saide premisses to Elizabeth Kyme duringe her n'rall lyffe, and after her decease to the heires males of her bodye lawfully begotten: and for defaulte of suche yssue to Seth Awcocke and to the

heires males of his bodye lawfullye begotten: and for defaulte of suche yssue to remaine to my right heires for ever. Item I give and bequeath to my sister Colte all that my mannoure called Sainte Leonardes with the apurtenances sett and beinge in the parishe of Hollington in the saide countie of Sussex, To have her duringe her naturall lyffe and after her decease I give the same manour to Thomas Colte her sonne and to theires males of his body lawfully begotten, and for defaulte of suche yssue to Seth Awcocke and his heires. Item I give and bequeath to my sister Humfrey all that my mannour of Deane neare Petworthe in Sussex with all thappurtenances to the said mannoure belonginge To have to her duringe her naturall lyffe, and after her decease I give the saide mannoure to John Taler her sonne and to the heyres males of his body lawfully begotten and for defaulte of suche yssue to John Younge and to his heires. Item I give to the saide Elizabeth Kyme the patronage and guifte of the parish church of Sowthes and all mye right in the same yf I in my lyffe tyme doe not otherwise dispose the same. In witnes that this is my last will and testament I the said John Kyme have not onlye written the same with mine own hande and *setto* my sealle but alsoe doe renounce all other wills heretofore by me made and affirme and allowe this for my last and full will made and written the day and yeare first abovewritten, per me Johannem Kyme. These percels followinge my will is shall remayne with the chiefe house as heire loomes or standerdes from one heire to another (videlicet) Inpmis the table frame and formes in the hall with the seelinge and standinge cupboorde in the same hall. Item the seelinge of wainscote the table with the frame and benches in the parlour. Item the seelinge of waynscote the table with the frame and the standinge cupboorde in the greate chamber. Item the seelinge of waynscote the ioynd bedsted with the table and frame in the chamber over the parlour. Item the seelinge of waynscote, the standinge bedsted of wallnuttree the ioynd cupboord in the chamber called the Ladye Garrardes chamber. Item the standinge bedstedde and the cupboord in the chamber over the kitchin. Item the barre of yron, and the yron hangers on ytt in the kitchin chimneye, per me Johannem Kyme. *PROBATUM* ac per sententiam diffinitivam approbatum et insinuatum fuit testamentum suprascriptum apud London coram venerabili viro Mag'ro Will'mo Drurye legum doctore Curie prerogative Cant' commissario etc' vicesimo sexto die mensis Februarii Anno domini iuxta cursum et computationem ecclesie Anglicane Mill'imo Quingentesimo Octogesimo Quinto Juramento Mag'ri Christoferi Smithe notarii publici procuratoris Joanne Kyme al's Pawlett ex'cutricis in h'mo'i testamento nominate. Cui commissa fuit Administratio etc' de bene etc' Jurat. Elizabeth Kyme altera executrice in h'mo'i testamento nominat' demortua.

The Sentence in Latin, following, records that William Drury, LL.D., commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, after hearing the plea of Anne Kyme *alias* Colte and Thomazine Kyme *alias* Coulden (*sic*:—Coldam) disputing the will, ordered them to refrain from further action as he found the original will valid and Joan Kyme *alias* Pawlet the true executrix.

This definite Sentence was delivered by him in his house in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, on Saturday, 26 February 1585(-6) between the third and fifth hour after noon at the request of Christopher Smithe, notary public, proctor of John Kyme *alias* Pawlet, in the presence of Francis Clerke, N.P., proctor of Anne Kyme *alias* Colte and Thomazine Kyme *alias* Coulden, "which Smith desired me Anthony Lawe, N.P." to draw up a record of the facts, witnesses being William Goldingham and John Hone, LL.D.s, Thomas Wheeler, N.P., and William Ironmonger, graduate.



# 'CHOPCHURCHES' IN SUSSEX

by L. F. SALZMAN, C.B.E., F.S.A.

A feature of ecclesiastical history in the Middle Ages which is often overlooked is the remarkable fluidity of the beneficed clergy. This phenomenon is particularly obvious in the period for 25 years on either side of 1400 and can be studied in relation to Sussex more easily than for most counties. One reason is the coincidence of the county with the diocese of Chichester; another is that this is one of the few dioceses for which lists of the parochial clergy have been published. In 1900 the Rev. George Hennessy published *Chichester Diocese Clergy Lists*, with a *Supplement* issued the following year.<sup>1</sup> Although this work was far from reliable (e.g. it includes under Old Shoreham a block of five rectors who belonged to Shoreham in Kent) it is a useful basis for the study of the subject. Finally, there is the great card index of Sussex clergy, arranged under parishes and under personal names, in the Society's Library at Barbican House.<sup>2</sup> This, which owes its existence to the devoted labours of the late Mr. H. G. Glover and subsequently of Mr. J. E. Wadey, gives the sources from which each entry is derived; moreover it is gradually incorporating, largely through the industry of Mr. H. Burgess, the notes on parochial clergy compiled by the indefatigable Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin and now in the British Museum. Furthermore the earliest episcopal register of Chichester, that of Bishop Robert Rede (1397-1415), was edited for the Sussex Record Society (vols. VIII and XI) by Canon Cecil Deedes, who had previously published extracts from the register of Bishop Richard Praty (1438-1445) in vol. IV of the same Society's works.

From these sources it is clear that in the 14th and 15th centuries it was almost normal for a benefice to have seven incumbents in twenty years, while it was equally normal for there to be only four incumbents in fifty years in the 18th and 19th centuries—the record being probably held by Broadwater, where a rector appointed in 1797 was succeeded by one who died in 1906. This difference is partly explained by the shorter expectation of life in the Middle Ages and partly by the fact that a celibate priest with a handful of belongings could change his residence more easily than a married man with a family and a cartload of furniture. But the rapidity with which priests resigned or exchanged their livings remains puzzling.

<sup>1</sup> Hennessy had already published similar clergy lists for London diocese in a revised edition of Newcourt's *Novum Repertorium*.

<sup>2</sup> Where other references are not given in this article the information is taken from this card index.

As in so many branches of medieval life, things are not always what they seem. The exchange of wealthy preferments often meant not a change of address but merely a change of investment. Very few holders of well endowed rectories ever set foot in their parishes, which were served by vicars, and the papal nominee who in 1281 had held the rectory of West Tarring for seven years without discovering in what diocese it lay<sup>1</sup> was probably not unique. Many of these rectors were in fact officials or lawyers. Take the case of Robert Blundell,<sup>2</sup> illegitimate son of the Robert Blundell who was M.P. for Chichester in 1366 and 1373. He appears, as 'chaplain,' in 1394 conveying the 'Gildenhalle' in Chichester to the King for transference to the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral as their residence. In October 1397 he was described as notary public and was acting as secretary to the Bishop of Durham; which may account for his shortly afterwards exchanging his rectory of Farnborough (Hants.) for that of Wearmouth (Durham), which he exchanged in 1400 for Bishopsbourne (Kent), which he retained until 1408 when he exchanged it for Monks' Risborough (Bucks.). That he ever set foot in any of these parishes is open to doubt.

Turning to the less well endowed benefices, where the nominal incumbent presumably officiated in person, we may take a few examples of mutability. At Wartling [£6.13.4]<sup>3</sup> John Baker in July 1404 exchanged with John Burton, rector of Telscombe [£13.6.8]. Burton had only obtained Telscombe in February of that year in exchange for Ripe [£8], and his tenure of Wartling must have been brief, as Thomas Bytering was admitted as vicar there in March 1407 and exchanged to Etchingam [£8] in May 1408. To the living of Brede [£8] William de Bolton was presented in July 1375; in February 1377 he exchanged with Lambert Trickenham of Ribchester [Lancs: £22], who in 1378 exchanged with Edward de Byngham of Plumtree [Notts.: £20]. Byngham in July 1379 exchanged with Paul Dunton, rector of Crondale [Kent] who in 1381 exchanged with Robert Smyth, rector of All Saints, Great Massingham [Norf.]. This is an interesting illustration of the widespread system of interchange, involving five dioceses. The same factor appears in the case of the vicarage of Kirdford, where Richard Tansore, presented in October 1374, exchanged in November 1376 with William Power, vicar of West Henreth [Sarum dioc.], who in June 1378 exchanged with Robert Busshe, rector of Swyncombe [Linc. dioc.], who in the following month exchanged with John Knight of Larkstoke [Winton dioc.].

In April 1401 Hugh Cobbe exchanged his vicarage of Cowfold [£10.6.8] with William Neuton, rector of Snoreham [Essex], who in

<sup>1</sup> *V.C.H. Sussex*, ii, 12.

<sup>2</sup> *Cal. Papal Letters*, v, 67, 383; *Cal. Close R.*, 1392-6, p. 357; *Cal. Patent R.*, 1399-1401, p. 362; *ibid* 1408-13, p. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Figures in square brackets are the values of the benefices as given in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of 1291.

January 1404 exchanged with Simon Ingolf, rector of Hangleton [£11.14.2], who in 1405 exchanged with William Gamen of West Blatchington [£13.6.8]. On the resignation of Gamen in November 1412 John Cranborne was instituted, but in the following September he exchanged with John Alyngton, rector of Worth [£13.3.0], who in the following year exchanged with John Ledes of Woodmansterne [Hants.: £11.7.6]. As a final example we may take the poor rectory of Twineham [£4.6.8]. Here Thomas Newman resigned in October 1399, as did his successor Walter Wylmot in November 1400 and his successor Richard Clerk early in 1401. His successor William Hokkeley a year later exchanged with John Smyth of Clareburgh, vicar of Hooe [£4.13.4], which living Hokkeley exchanged three months later for the vicarage of Rottingdean [£5.13.6]. Smyth's tenure must have been short, as by November 1404 John Godyng was rector and was exchanging with Robert Laste of Great Kimball [Bucks.: £12]. Godyng had already exchanged Bishop's Waltham [Hants.] for Storrington vicarage in 1397 and had moved to Shalden [Winton dioc.] before August 1402 when he exchanged that benefice for the vicarage of Balcombe [£8], and if he is the John Goodyng to whom we shall be referring later he evidently continued his restless flitting.

The essence of an exchange would seem to be that it should be fair to both parties. A rough financial basis is afforded by the official valuation of the livings involved. But this was derived from the 'Taxation of Pope Nicholas' drawn up in 1291, which remained the accepted standard until replaced by the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535. In the century after 1291 many of the alleged values, based largely on tithes and other agricultural sources, must have been completely altered by the effects of the Black Death and the change from agriculture to sheep farming and other causes. There were also other reasons than financial for a priest to wish to change his benefice. These are not often stated, but we find several instances in the episcopal registers of Salisbury diocese. Thus in 1321 a prebendary of Salisbury wishing to gain experience of parochial work exchanged with the rector of Buckland who wanted to give up such work and serve the cathedral.<sup>1</sup> In 1318 William de Bradewell, rector of Sulhampstead Abbots, desired to exchange with Master Ralph de Querendon, rector of Wytham, on the grounds that Ralph was more learned and better qualified for an important cure like Sulhampstead, whereas Wytham would suit William because it was handy for Oxford, where he hoped to study. He added that the patrons of Sulhampstead (the Abbey of Reading) so persecuted him that he could not carry on, whereas Ralph was on good terms with them.<sup>2</sup> This last point occurs also in the petition of Stephen Prower in 1325.<sup>3</sup> He held one of the four prebends in Shaftesbury

<sup>1</sup> *Reg. Roger Martival* (Cant. and York Soc.), 169.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 111.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* 319.

Abbey with the cure of Fontmell, to which he had appointed a vicar, as he had also done to his prebend. He alleges that he and his servants were continually persecuted—probably the nuns tried to make him do a bit of work himself. He therefore wished to move to West Monkton [Somerset], where he had kinsmen who would assist him, whereas the present rector of West Monkton was a canon of Salisbury, born in that diocese, with powerful friends and better able to resist persecution and protect the rights of the prebend. Particularly interesting is the petition for exchange between William de Andever, rector of Haversham [Bucks.] and William de Osegodby, rector of Farnborough [Berks.] in 1311. Osegodby protested that he could not carry out his parochial duties as he ought 'on account of the dialect (*diversitatem lingue*) in those parts.' Andever on the other hand wished to move 'because owing to the malice of his parishioners he could not remain there without danger to his life.' The bishop agreed to the exchange on the ground that Andever, having been born in the district, had a better grip of the dialect. One wonders how some of our importees got on with the Sussex dialect.

Theoretically every exchange had to be approved by the bishop of the diocese concerned; but in practice he usually contented himself with a vague statement that the reasons seemed to be good. Occasionally he did put his foot down, as for instance in 1484 when Richard Bampton wished to exchange his vicarage of West Hoathly, which he had held only a few months, with John Nutkyn's vicarage of Reculver. Bishop Story wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury to say that the exchange was inexpedient; unfortunately the grounds of his decision are not stated. In an interesting case in 1414 Henry Chichele as Archbishop-elect of Canterbury wrote, apparently at the instance of the Bishop of Norwich, to Robert Rede, Bishop of Chichester, asking him to approve an exchange between Thomas Jayat, rector of Bury (instituted the previous year), described as of the household (*familiaris*) of the King, and John Goodyng, of the household of the Bishop of Norwich and rector of Newton near Bury in that diocese. Rede replied politely, pointing out that this meant depriving him of his right of collation to Bury and adding that Thomas had received from the executors of his predecessors £20 but had spent nothing on repairs or for the good of his benefice. Moreover he was only in minor orders, had insolently refused instructions to study for higher orders, and by his gay clothing, failure to use the tonsure and practice of secular business made it clear that he had no intention of qualifying for the priesthood. However, if the Archbishop, knowing the facts, decided to proceed with the exchange he could do so.<sup>2</sup> And apparently he did, as John Goodyng was rector of Bury in 1419.

<sup>1</sup> *Reg. Simon de Gandavo* (Cant. and York Soc.), 776.

<sup>2</sup> *Suss. Rec. Soc.* viii, 47-52.

Part of the outbreak of exchanges with which we have been dealing was due to the existence of a body of lawyers who made money by negotiating such exchanges by fraud and misrepresentation. In 1391 Archbishop Courtenay issued from his Sussex manor of Slindon a letter to the bishops of his province.<sup>1</sup> In this he stated that there were certain 'sowers of tares' who were commonly known as 'Choppechurches,' who out of greed sometimes by trickery promoted the exchange of benefices of very unequal value, ruining those who thus acquired them under false colours, so that from being comfortably off they became wretched and reduced to great poverty. They also persuaded others to promise not to take the profits of the benefice but to give them up (surely only in part?) when told to. 'Thus whereas one church should suffice for one clerk, these men require the issues of a number of benefices which properly divided should support many good and learned men, who as a result suffer want. Thus the service of the Church suffers and her unpopularity not undeservedly increases.' Most of these 'Choppechurches' lived in London and he particularly ordered the Bishop of London to deal severely with them, to see that exchanges were only made between equivalent benefices, and that no such payments or promises were made.

In 1402 John Knotte, rector of Halton, complained to the papal court that he had exchanged that living, worth more than £16, for 'Westbere,' which Richard Crowley swore was worth £20, whereas it barely amounted to £5.13.4. Orders were given that if these facts were proved the exchange should be cancelled and Knotte restored to Halton.<sup>2</sup> About the same time William Syward, rector of 'Warstlyngworth' in the diocese of Lincoln appealed to the Lord Chancellor.<sup>3</sup> His story was that one Master John Raundes, a notary, had drawn up a deed by which he, William, had made one John Hakkepenne, chaplain, his proctor to exchange his said church for some other benefice. To this instrument and the appointment of the proctor he had never given his assent, but by it the proctor had made him exchange his benefice for the church of St. Nicholas at Lewes, which is not worth 40s. He begged the Chancellor to enquire into the matter and do him justice, or he would be ruined. What was the outcome of his plea does not appear; but it seems strange that such a fraudulent exchange, which would have required the consent of the Bishops of Lincoln and Chichester and of the patrons of the two churches, could have been carried out quite without the knowledge of the suppliant.

<sup>1</sup> Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii, 215-7.

<sup>2</sup> *Cal. Papal Letters*, v, 472.

<sup>3</sup> Early Chancery Proc. 68, no. 59.

# JONATHAN HARMER'S TERRACOTTAS

By G. L. REMNANT

In the course of the survey of exterior churchyard memorials being carried out by the Sussex Archaeological Society, it was noticed that some examples of these pottery tombstone ornaments, encountered at random, were falling into decay. It was decided, therefore, to proceed at once with a special survey of as many of them as could be traced, not only to record them photographically, but also to bring up to date and enlarge upon the previous rather scanty descriptions.

Jonathan Harmer senior, a stonemason of Heathfield,<sup>1</sup> had two sons, Jonathan, born in 1762, and John, and four daughters. When he died at the beginning of 1800 he bequeathed by his Will to his sons 'all such Portland and other stone, together with my working tools and utensils belonging to the Trade of a Stone Mason and Bricklayer, and Land Surveying Books.'<sup>2</sup>

Jonathan junior sailed for New York in 1796, to join his brother John, who had been there for about two years, and remained with him till the end of 1799, then returning to Heathfield in May, 1800, soon after his father's death. Whilst in America he wrote home a series of letters<sup>3</sup> of great interest, the text of which is still available. He took over the family business, but specialised in terracotta bas-reliefs to ornament his tombstones. In the ledger of Parsons and May, stonemasons, of Lewes, now C. F. Bridgeman, Ltd., is the record of what must be one of Harmer's first purchases of stone after his return from America, and Mr. R. H. D'Elboux<sup>4</sup> reproduced the entry by permission of Mr. P. F. Bridgeman:

1800.	Mr. John-n Harmer - Heathfield	
August 11	13-3ft. 3-in. supr. portland Headstone from the saw, at 1/10 p.ft.	£1 4 4

In 1897, Mr. W. C. Alexander bought from Mrs. Moren several examples, which had belonged to her husband, and also part of a bill made out as follows:

	Mr. William Sinden	To Jonathan Harmer	£	s.	d.
Feb. 16, 1808	To 3 Composn. Flower Baskets at 8s.		1	4	0
	To 5 Do. Urns at 10s.		2	10	0
Nov. 26	1 Masonic Tablet with Charity, being the 1st Impression		2	10	0
	Two Do. of Faith and Hope		1	12	0
	To 5 Do. of Charity at 8s.		2	0	0
	To 3 Do. Flower Baskets at 8s.		1	4	0

<sup>1</sup> See Perceval Lucas, *Heathfield Memorials* (1910), pp. 104-108.

<sup>2</sup> Maps by Jonathan Harmer, junior, 1810 and 1812, and by his son, Sylvan, 1838 and 1845, are in the East Sussex Record Office.

<sup>3</sup> See Perceval Lucas, *op. cit.*, Appendix II.

<sup>4</sup> *Sussex Notes and Queries*, Vol. 12, pp. 54-57.

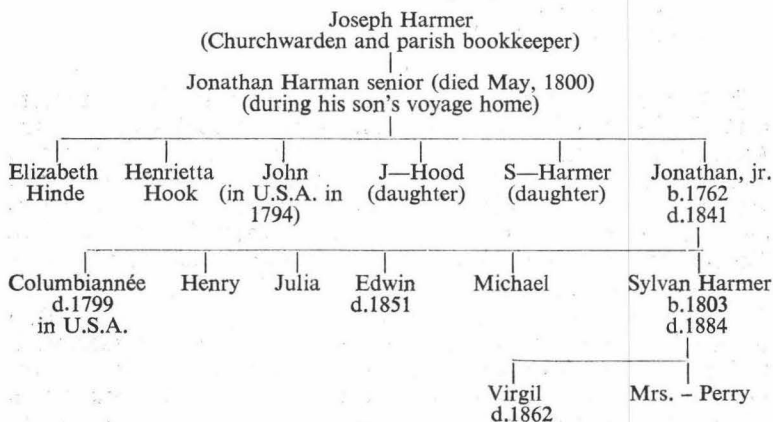
In September, 1897, Mr. Alexander examined and later purchased from Mr. Bertram Watson, a trustee of a Mrs. Perry, the whole stock of pottery, together with some papers and books, stored in an attic of the house in Portland Square, Heathfield, which had belonged to Jonathan, and afterwards to his son, Sylvan, who was Mrs. Perry's father, and whose memorial is in Heathfield churchyard, dated 9 October, 1884.

Jonathan Harmer junior, like his father, also carried on the occupation of land surveyor, as also did his son, Sylvan, though there is no evidence that the last named was engaged in the stonemason's trade. Sylvan Harmer wrote to the Brighton Guardian in June, 1830,<sup>1</sup> quoting a report made by his father in December, 1801, to the effect that he had made a survey of some land on the border of Heathfield and Waldron, and had found a seam of coal close to the surface. Sylvan had surveyed the same ground in 1830, and confirmed his father's discovery.

Sylvan Harmer had literary leanings, and his publication, *Sylvan Harmer's Song Book* contained a number of verses and ditties, probably copied from contemporary broadsides.<sup>2</sup>

It is on record that a Michael Harmer, of Heathfield, presumed to be another son of Jonathan, born after his return from America, built the wall surrounding Heathfield Park, completing the work in 1836.

The following family tree has been constructed from the available information:



The terracottas vary in colour from cream and buff to bright red, and Sussex pottery experts have expressed the opinion that the red examples are made from local clay, possibly from Heathfield Park,

<sup>1</sup> *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. II, pp. 211-212.

<sup>2</sup> See Perceval Lucas, *op. cit.*, Appendix III.

but that the paler colours were made from imported clay, possibly Fulham clay, which could be obtained at that period. The surviving examples consist of seven main types, viz., baskets of fruit and flowers (22 noted), urns with ramshead handles (18), figure groups representing Charity (7), Masonic designs incorporating figures representing Faith and Hope (1), vases of a tureen shape (4), cherubs (occasionally surmounted by crowns from which rays spread downward (5), and paterae, or rosettes, of varying designs (50). In the stock bought by Mr. Alexander, however, was included one new pattern—a small coat of arms of the second Duke of Newcastle (the whereabouts of this is unknown).

A set of the pottery and some of the moulds were given to the Sussex Archaeological Society by Mr. Alexander in 1908, and can be seen in the Society's Museum, Barbican House, Lewes. In addition to the numbers quoted in the previous paragraph, the specimens held by the Sussex Archaeological Society are as follows:

- 1 Masonic tablet of Faith and Hope, 13in. x 9in.
- 1 Vase, 15in. x 11in.
- 2 urns with ramshead handles complete, and parts of four more.
- 1 basket of fruit and flowers, 10in. x 6in.
- 1 Charity group, 9in. x 6½in.
- 1 cherub, with one wing broken.
- 1 cherub with crown and rays, 15½in. x 11in.
- 2 small crowns as in the previous example, 4½in. x 2½in.
- 1 small urn, 7in. x 5in. and mould for same.
- 20 *paterae* of various designs.
- 10 moulds for above.
- 1 large petalled flower, 5in. x 5in.

In Wartling churchyard can be seen the only example cast in iron, that of a basket of fruit and flowers. It was probably made at the Ashburnham furnace, the only one working in East Sussex at that period. The framework is of iron, in which stone slabs are set, a very rare practice, of which it is believed that the only other examples are at Bethersden and Bridge, two widely separated points in Kent. The inscription on the Wartling stone is unfortunately illegible.

It is believed that Jonathan Harmer junior chose the lettering for his inscriptions from *Penmanship*, by George Bickham, 1731, a book of specimens of writing. In three instances, the memorials to Smith at Herstmonceux, Curtis at Mayfield, and Hilder at Salehurst, the terracottas, all of which are cherubs, give the impression of having been inserted as afterthoughts; alternatively, the inscriptions were cut first, leaving a very tight fit for the ornament. In a fourth case, the headstone of Miller at Heathfield, the basket of flowers was added later, as the word "Sacred" can be seen to have been cut out.

The churchyards in which examples of Jonathan Harmer's work survive are sixteen in number, viz., Brightling, Burwash, Cade



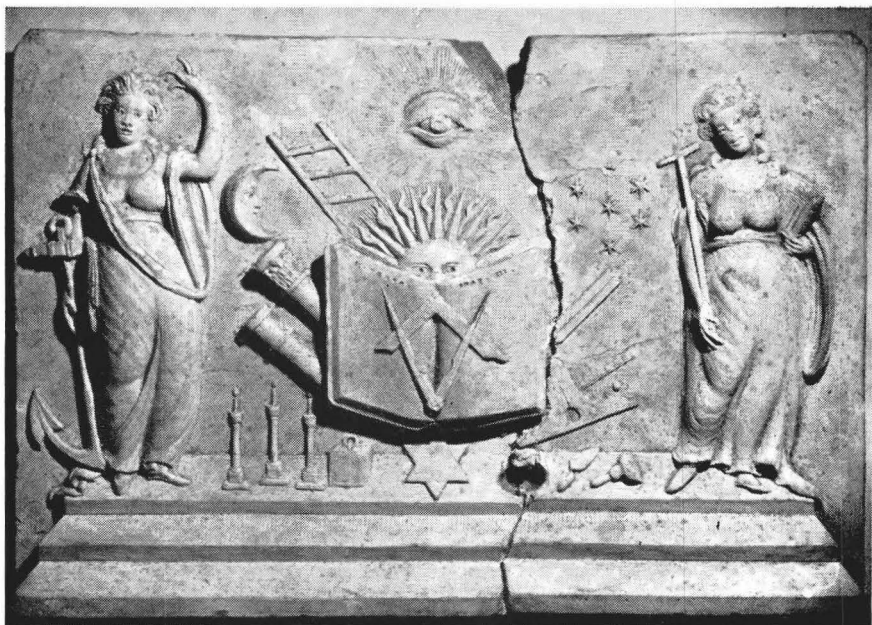


PLATE I

*Top.* " FAITH AND HOPE " MASONIC GROUP TABLET

*Bottom.* VASE ORNAMENT

*Both in Sussex Archaeological Society's Museum, Barbican House, Lewes*



PLATE II

*Top.* "CHARITY" GROUP ORNAMENT

*Bottom.* CHERUB WITH CROWN AND RAYS

*Both in Sussex Archaeological Society's Museum, Barbican House, Lewes*

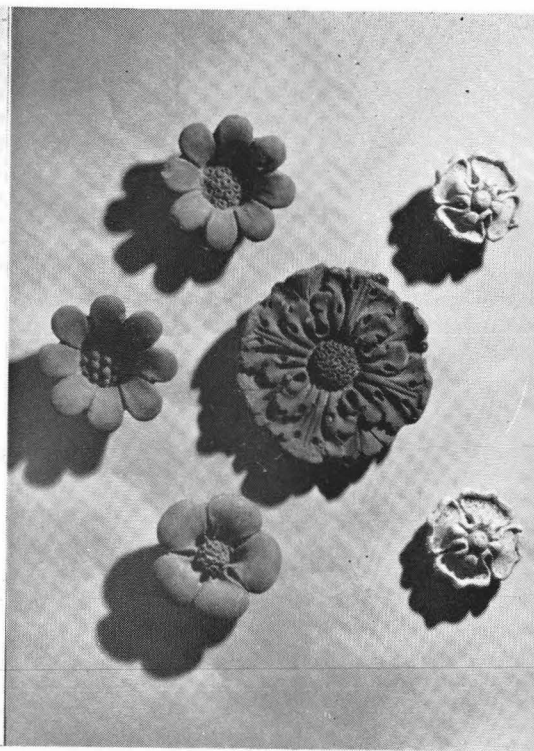


PLATE III

*Top.* SMALL URN AND CORRESPONDING MOULD

*Middle.* TYPES OF PATERAE (ROSETTES)

*Bottom.* MOULDS FOR PATERAE

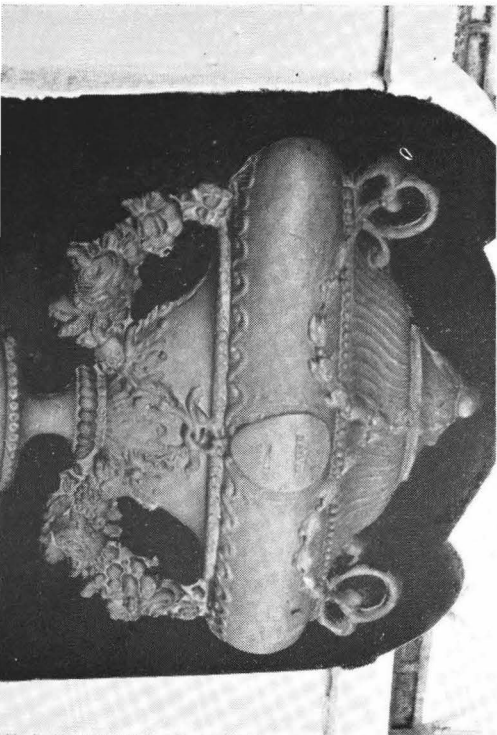
*All in Sussex Archaeological Society's Museum, Barbican House, Lewes*

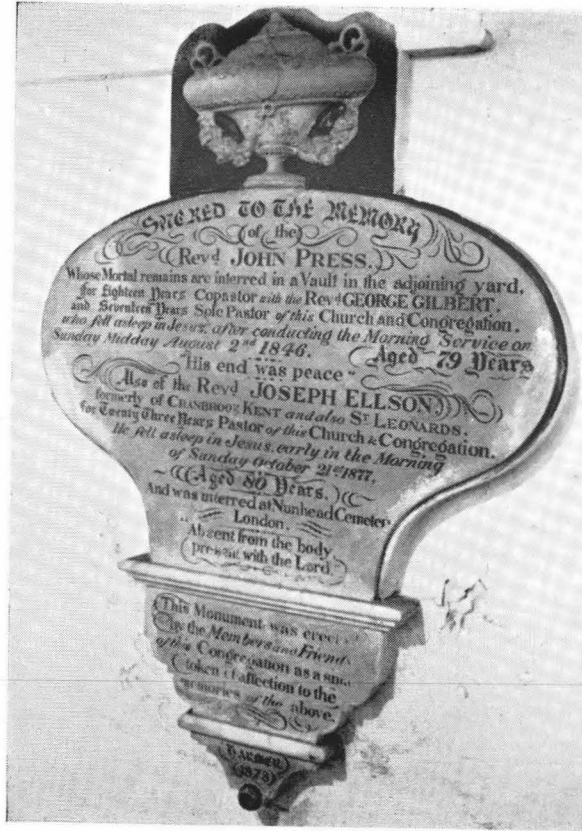
PLATE IV

*Top.* ON A HEADSTONE AT GLYNDE TO MARIANNE NEW, 1811

*Middle.* ON A HEADSTONE AT MAYFIELD TO JUDITH CURTIS, 1810

*Bottom.* ON A TABLET IN CADE STREET INDEPENDENT CHAPEL





ERECTED TO THE MEMORY

of the  
 (Rev.) JOHN PRESS.

Whose Mortal remains are interred in a Vault in the adjoining yard,  
 for Eighteen Years Copastor with the Rev. GEORGE GILBERT,  
 and Seventeen Years Solo Pastor of this Church and Congregation,  
 who fell asleep in Jesus, after conducting the Morning Service on  
 Sunday MIDDAY August 2<sup>nd</sup> 1846. Aged 79 Years

His end was peace

Also of the Rev. JOSEPH ELLSON,  
 formerly of CRANBROOK KENT and also ST. LEONARDS,  
 for Twenty Three Years Pastor of this Church & Congregation,  
 He fell asleep in Jesus, early in the Morning  
 of Sunday October 21<sup>st</sup> 1877.

(Aged 80 Years.)

And was interred at Nunhead Cemetery  
 London.

Absent from the body  
 previous with the Lord.

This Monument was erected  
 by the Members and Friends  
 of this Congregation as a small  
 token of affection to the  
 memories of the above.

D. ARMISTEAD  
 1873



ERECTED TO THE MEMORY

of the  
 Rev. GEORGE GILBERT

whose mortal Remains are deposited in a Vault in this Chapel  
 for Sixty Years he was the faithful and laborious PASTOR,  
 over the Church and Congregation, worshipp'g God in this place.  
 He fell asleep in Jesus the 25<sup>th</sup> March 1827

Aged 86 Years

His protracted life was zealously devoted to the cause of his REDEEMER.

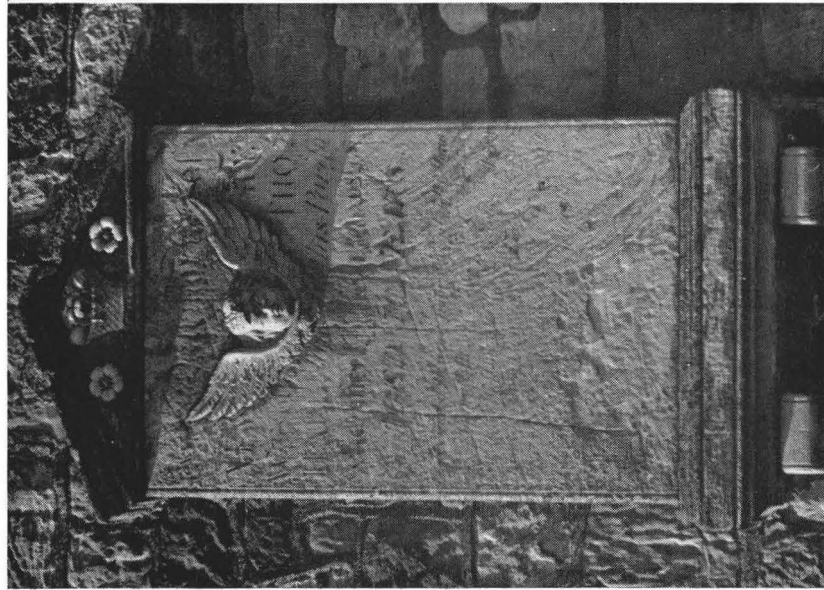
He died! - but yet he lives - and when the sound,  
 Of the Archangel's trump shall rend the sky,  
 His body resting here from Earth shall bound,  
 And incorruptible shall soar on high.

Wife of RUTH, his beloved Wife,  
 who departed this Life  
 February 12<sup>th</sup> 1852  
 Aged 85 Years.

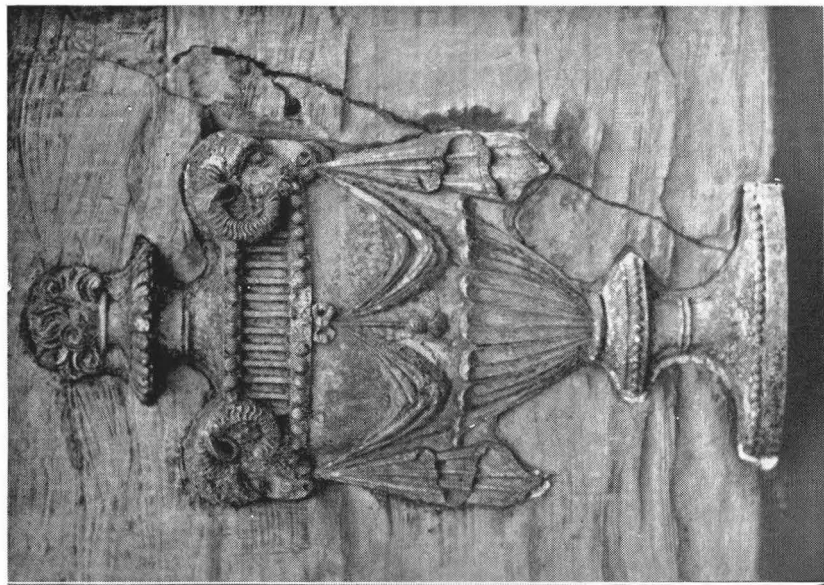
This Monument is erected  
 by their Daughters  
 as a small proof of the Affection  
 with which their Memory  
 is cherished.

D. ARMISTEAD  
 1873

PLATE V  
 WALL TABLETS IN CADE STREET INDEPENDENT CHAPEL



(A) WALL TABLET AT HEATHFIELD TO  
MARY HALL, 1818



(B) URN ON THOMAS HICKS' ALTAR TOMB  
AT SALEHURST

Street Chapel, Chiddingly, Framfield, Glynde, Hailsham, Heathfield, Herstmonceux, Mayfield, Mountfield, Salehurst, Waldron, Warbleton and Wartling.

In addition to the exterior memorials, a detailed list of types, descriptions and dedications of which is given at the end of this article, the two wall tablets inside Cade Street Independent Chapel are of great interest. Apart from their subject matter, they merit attention because, although identical in design, and bearing at the top a large vase, one of these, erected as late as 1878, must have been taken from the stock available after Jonathan's death. In this connection the latter bears at its foot the words 'Harmer 1878,' whereas the earlier, dated 1832, carries his own mark "Harmer fecit." It is also interesting to note that when his son, Sylvan, was buried at Heathfield, the stone was decorated with a large vase and two rosettes, obviously taken from store.

The inscriptions on the tablets inside Cade Street Chapel are to the Rev. George Gilbert (1827) and his wife Ruth (1832), and to the Rev. John Press (1846) and the Rev. Joseph Ellson (1877) and are shown on Plate V (see also Plate IV *bottom*).

Jonathan Harmer died in 1849, aged 86, and the parish register of Heathfield, now preserved in the East Sussex Record Office, records his burial in Heathfield churchyard on February 2, 1849. His wife, Mary, had predeceased him by some years, and was also buried at Heathfield on December 1, 1841, aged 82. Jonathan's Will, dated April 3, 1848, in which he described himself as 'in failing health,' was proved on March 27, 1849, by Sylvan Harmer, who was co-executor with his brother, Edwin.

By the Will, certain properties in Heathfield were left to Edwin, the house, shops and other properties in Portland Square, to Sylvan, subject to the payment of annuities to his sisters, Jonathan's daughters. The business had been made over by a Deed of Arrangement executed some time earlier to Jonathan's sons, Sylvan and Edwin, and to his grandsons.

There is to-day in Battle a family named Harman engaged in the building trade; their grandfather, George, was a stonemason in Burwash and one of the present generation is called Sylvan. Although these facts suggest a link with Jonathan Harmer, no records have been found to prove the continuity.

#### BRIGHTLING

1. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, 10½ in. x 6½ in., dedicated to Elizabeth, wife of John HALLAWAY, died 23 April, 1810, aged 71.

#### BURWASH

1. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, 10½ in. x 6½ in., dedicated to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Ellis NEWINGTON, died February -, 1829, aged 18 (?).
2. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, 9½ in. x 7 in., dedicated to Marta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. OLIVER, died 26 October, 1836, aged 19. Basket is flanked by rosettes, 2 in. diamter.

**CADE STREET INDEPENDENT CHAPEL**

1. Headstone, with "Charity" group, 8½in. x 6½in., dedicated to Elizabeth, wife of John PETTITT, died 26 January, 1820, aged 39.
2. Headstone, with small urn, flanked by rosettes, 2in. diameter, dedicated to Sarah, wife of Jesse SMITH, died 2 November, 1825, aged 23.
3. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, dedicated to Hannah, wife of Richard GOLDSMITH, died 23 March, 1815, aged 46.
4. Headstone, with "Charity" group, dedicated to William ERREY, late of Mayfield, died 26 February, 1816, aged 68.
5. Headstone, with "Charity" group, dedicated to Hannah, wife of George STEVENS, of Heathfield, died 12 March, 1819, aged 24.
6. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, dedicated to Lydia, wife of Jesse HUGGETT, died 29 October, 1806, aged 27.

**CHIDDINGLY**

1. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, 10in. x 6½in., dedicated to John BRAY, formerly of Hailsham, died 9 December, 1814, aged 80.

**FRAMFIELD**

1. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, 10½in. x 6½in., dedicated to Ann, wife of Wm. D. LEADNER, died 5 March, 1825, aged 40.

**GLYNDE**

1. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, dedicated to Marianne NEW, daughter of William and Mary NEW, died 15 January, 1811, aged 10 years and 10 months (*see* Plate IV *top*).

**HAILSHAM**

1. Altar tomb with memorial urn with ramshead handles, 16½in. x 8½in., at each end. Dedicated to Walter JENNER (a former Parish Clerk), died 24 June, 1815, aged 80, also to his wife, Mary, died 13 March, 1817, aged 87. This tomb is breaking up, and the base has been roughly shored up with loose bricks.

**HEATHFIELD**

1. Wall tablet, with large central winged cherub, and, in pediment at top, basket of fruit and flowers flanked by rosettes. Dedicated to Mary, wife of Thomas HALL, died 14 June, 1818, aged 50 (*see* Plate VIA).
2. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, flanked by rosettes, dedicated to John MILLER, late of this parish, yeoman, died 25 November, 1822, aged 63. "What is Man!" inscribed at foot.
3. Headstone, at far S.W. corner of churchyard, facing against wall, with vase, 15in. x 12in., and flanking rosettes, 2½in. diameter. Dedicated to SYLVAN HARMER, Land Surveyor, son of Jonathan HARMER, died 9 October, 1884, aged 81. Also to Hariot, his wife, died 1 December, 1868, and Virgil, their son, who died 31 May, 1862, aged 6 years and 10 months.
4. Headstone, with recess for "Charity," 8½in. x 7in., dedicated to Sarah, wife of Thomas PARSONS. Remainder undecipherable.
5. Headstone, with recess for basket of fruit and flowers, 10in. x 6in., dedicated to Sarah, wife of Richard SMITH, died 28 September, 1809, aged 43, "leaving a husband and four children."
6. Headstone, with recess, 9½in. x 7in., probably for basket of flowers, dedicated to Edward OSMOND, died 30 August, 1806, aged 52.

**HELLINGLY**

1. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, 10in. x 6in., dedicated to George GOLDSMITH (remainder of inscription illegible).
2. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, 10in. x 6in., dedicated to Thomas, son of Will and Mary MAWMAN, died 12 December, 180-(?), aged 19.
3. Headstone, with large urn, 16½in. x 8½in., dedicated to Mary PARKER.



## HERSTMONCEUX

1. Altar tomb, with urn at each end, approx. 14in. x 7in., both in bad condition. Dedicated to Ann, 2nd daughter of Richard and Elizabeth GIBBS, died 18 August, 1817, aged 13.
2. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, 10½in. x 6½in., dedicated to Maria MAKING, died 2 October, 1806, aged 12.
3. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, 10½in. x 6½in., dedicated to Robert, son of John and Mary PURSGLOVE, died 22 March, 1811, aged 82.
4. Headstone, with winged cherub, dedicated to Maria, wife of Isaac SMITH, died 3 May, 1851. Stone badly sunk and one wing of cherub broken away.
5. Wall tablet, with large vase, 14in. x 12in., flanked at base by flowers and foliage, dedicated to Richard, son of Peter and Mary STONE, died 23 August, 1849, also four of their daughters, who died at various dates from 1829 to 1848, and two other members (indecipherable) who died in 1861 and 1865.
6. Headstone, with large central rosette, 4in. diameter, dedicated to Thomas TOMLINSON (?), died 13 March, 1831. Remainder of inscription buried.
7. Headstone, in fragments under yew tree, S. of chancel, with one rosette remaining on top left, dedicated to Ann CAREY, died 28 September, 1838, aged 13 months.
8. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, 10in. x 6in., dedicated to Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth —? Stone sunk below soil.
9. Altar tomb, with urn at each end of the two long sides (four in all), dedicated to John ARKCOLL, died 31 October, 1812, aged 60, also to Sarah, his wife, died 12 November, 1830, aged 74.
10. Headstone with recess for vase, 14in. x 11in., dedicated to Lewes ALSOP. Rest of stone buried.

## MAYFIELD

1. Altar tomb, with urns at east and west ends (east badly damaged, west in fair condition), dedicated to John BASSETT, died 8 July, 1806, aged 80.
2. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, badly damaged, 10½in. x 6½in., dedicated to John BUSS, died 16 October, 1810, aged 62.
3. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, 10in. x 6½in., dedicated to Elizabeth COLE, daughter of William and Mary COLE, died 15 March, 1807, aged 66.
4. Headstone, with winged cherub, 14in. x 6½in., dedicated to Judith, wife of Thomas CURTIS, died 17 February, 1810, aged 78. One wing cracked, and stone broken at top (*see* Plate IV *middle*).
5. Headstone, with urn, 16½in. x 8½in., top broken off. Dedicated to Elizabeth, wife of Edward DADSWELL, died 24 April, 1780, aged 43, also William, her son, died 9 May, 1780, aged 7 months.
6. Altar tomb, with rosettes at corners of tablets on each face, 16 in all, dedicated to William GILBERT, died 10 July, 1817, aged 51, also members of his family.
7. Headstone, with basket of flowers, 10½in. x 6½in., dedicated to John, son of John and Cordelia PAINE, died 4 April, 1807, aged 2.
8. Headstone, with "Charity" group, 8½in. x 6½in., dedicated to Ann ROGESTER, died 18 January, 1809, aged 23, and Joel, her brother, died 27 February, 1804, aged 12.
9. Headstone, with recess for "Charity" group, 8½in. x 6½in., dedicated to Mary, wife of John ROGESTER, died 22 March, 1811.
10. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, 10½in. x 6½in., dedicated to Edward RUSSELL, died 25 December, 1803, aged 72.
11. Headstone, with recess for vase, 14in. x 11in., dedication indecipherable.

## MOUNTFIELD

1. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, 10½in. x 6½in., dedicated to Stephen HILDER, died 12 April, 1806, aged 26.
2. Headstone, with "Charity" group, 8½in. x 6½in., dedicated to Mary, wife of Frederick KRAUSE, died 3 October, 1810, aged 48.

**SALEHURST**

1. Headstone, with "Charity" group,  $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. x  $6\frac{1}{4}$ in., dedicated to Sarah DAWES, died 2 April, 1812, aged 38, and family.
2. Altar tomb, with urns, one at either end of each long side, dedicated to Thomas HICKS. Rest of inscription indecipherable (*see* Plate VI B).
3. Altar tomb, with winged cherub under crown and rays, at each end, dedicated to William HILDER, died 1816, aged 58.
4. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers,  $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. x  $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., dedicated to Joseph WATERS, died 10 February, 1802, aged 6.
5. Headstone, with basket of fruit and flowers, 10in. x 6in., flanked by rosettes, 2in. diameter, dedicated to Charles WOODS. Remainder of stone buried.

**WALDRON**

1. Headstone with urn, badly worn, dedicated to Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas ATTWOOD. Rest of inscription illegible.
2. Altar tomb, with three rosettes on each of eight pilasters at corners of tomb, many now defaced. Dedicated to members of CORNWALL family, but Sarah, wife of John SMITH, is mentioned on one surface.

**WARBLETON**

1. Headstone, with "Charity" group,  $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. x  $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., dedicated to Sarah, wife of James KEMP, died 10 October, 1813, aged 52, also James KEMP, died 8 April, 1826, aged 75.

**WARTLING**

1. Bedhead type of memorial of stone and iron, with basket of fruit and flowers in iron at each end, in very bad order, rusted and broken. Inscription indecipherable.

# EXCAVATIONS AT HIGH ROCKS TUNBRIDGE WELLS, 1954-56

By J. H. MONEY, F.S.A.

## SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE

Since the publication of the report on the excavations at High Rocks<sup>1</sup> the Research Laboratory of the British Museum has tested another sample (BM 91) of charcoal from Site F and given it a Carbon 14 date of 3780 B.C. plus or minus 150 years. This sample came from layer 2 (Period III).<sup>2</sup> The former sample (BM 40, described on p. 191), which is dated at 3700 B.C. plus or minus 150 years and is thus roughly contemporary, came from Hearth 5, which lay in the upper part of the Period II levels.

The zone bracketed by these two samples contained six of the seven hearths, most of the flints of Mesolithic type and the main concentration of the Ebbsfleet pottery discovered in Site F—a fact which compels a re-examination and re-interpretation of the evidence from this important site.

The conclusion which appears to present itself is that the bulk of the hearths, flints and pottery are components of the Ebbsfleet culture, characterised by hunting rather than agriculture, and to be dated around 3700 B.C.

Dr. Dimbleby has kindly re-examined the pollen data in the light of this new evidence. The following are quotations from his report:

“The validity of the new conclusions depends upon the carbon 14 dating of layer 2 (Period III), which turns out to be the same as layer 3 (Period II).

I have looked at the pollen analysis again to see if there is anything more to be got from them on this point, and for this purpose I have recalculated them on the basis of tree pollen only—see attached table. On this basis a remarkable uniformity emerges for all the samples of layer 1 except the top one; this may imply that the main mass of layer 1 arrived on the site either simultaneously or within a short space of time. But what is more pertinent to our present discussions is that No. 17 from layer 3 (Period II) also shows this pollen spectrum: No. 18, however, is different. This in itself does not prove contemporaneity, because pollen may have washed down from layer 1 (unfortunately there is no sample from layer 2—Period III), but had there been a surface representing a long period

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.*, XCVIII, pp. 173-221.

<sup>2</sup> References throughout are to the previous report; layers and periods are illustrated in Fig. 12, p. 190.

of exposure between samples 16 and 17, one would have expected to find marked traces of pollen from this surface in the analysis of No. 17; in fact it should have masked the layer 1 spectrum.

I cannot go so far as to say that the pollen proves the correctness of your deductions, but at least it does not contradict them and at the same time raises some considerable obstacles to any other theory."

The evidence of the Carbon 14 dating and the pollen analyses which is outlined above suggests that the original arrangement of periods in Site F should be modified. Period II should now comprise only the lower part of layer 3 (represented by pollen sample 18), while Period III embraces the upper part of layer 3 (in which the bulk of the pottery was found) and the whole of layer 2. It will be seen from Fig. 12 how thin, in fact, layer 2 is; to link it with layer 3 presents no serious problem on a site of sand layers where precise stratification is always difficult and often impossible. The thick deposit of rock and sand (layer 1), which arrived after the prehistoric occupation would now be sub-divided into Period IVa (samples 12-16) and IVb (sample 11).

Above all the new evidence suggests that the Ebbsfleet pottery, far from being secondary Neolithic (see p. 192), is in fact primary, and that the accepted terms "Mesolithic" and "Neolithic" have become blurred, in the sense that at this early date in the fourth millenium B.C. we have a hunting community using pottery.

Parallels to the early dating of pottery and its association with a Mesolithic type of flint industry may be found in the Danish kitchen-middens<sup>1</sup> and in various sites in Ireland.<sup>2</sup> Carbon 14 dates in the fourth millenium B.C. have been given for a number of Neolithic sites in the British Isles and neighbouring parts of Europe.<sup>3</sup> In England similar conjunctions of Ebbsfleet pottery, as identified by Dr. Isobel Smith, and a microlithic industry have been found recently by Dr. M. V. Seton-Williams at Barkhale in Sussex and by Mr. G. de G. Sieveking at Ebbsfleet itself in Kent.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> J. G. D. Clark, *The Mesolithic Age in Britain* (Cambridge 1932), p. 10.

<sup>2</sup> W. A. Watts, 'Carbon 14 Dating and the Neolithic in Ireland,' *Antiquity*, XXXIV, No. 134, June 1960, pp. 111-6.

<sup>3</sup> *Antiquity*, XXXIII, No. 132, December, 1959, pp. 238-9; XXXIV, No. 133, March 1960, pp. 14-16; and XXXVI, No. 141, March 1962, pp. 10-23.

<sup>4</sup> *Arch. Cantiana*, Vol. LXXIV, 1960, pp. 142-3.

## HIGH ROCKS SITE F

### % OF TREE POLLEN

SAMPLE	LAYER	PERIOD		ALNUS	BETULA	FAGUS	PINUS	QUERCUS	TILIA	ULMUS	CORYLUS	NON-TREE POLLEN
		1960 Report	Revised									
11	1	IV	IVb	2.3	34.1	5.4	0.8	55.8	0.8	+	24.0	69.8
12	1	IV	IVa	2.9	43.9	10.7	+	40.0	2.0	0.5	26.3	46.3
13	1	IV	IVa	1.0	41.8	10.0	0.5	43.8	3.0	+	18.4	25.9
14	1	IV	IVa	5.8	36.2	10.1	0.7	45.7	1.4	—	13.0	36.2
15	1	IV	IVa	3.9	46.9	12.5	—	33.6	3.1	—	16.4	28.9
16	1	IV	IVa	2.9	48.5	9.9	—	36.8	1.8	—	22.2	40.9
17	3	II	III	4.1	44.6	6.8	—	40.5	2.7	—	35.1	47.3
18	3	II	II	1.7	61.0	18.6	—	16.1	2.5	—	32.2	17.8
MEANS OF SAMPLES 12-17				3.2	43.6	9.8		40.2	2.4		21.2	37.0
				ALDER	BIRCH	BEECH	PINE	OAK	LIME	ELM	HAZEL	

NOTE:- The samples are numbered stratigraphically from 11 at the top of the series to 18 at the bottom.

# SCRATCH DIALS IN EAST SUSSEX

By FREDERICK T. BARRETT

Scratch dials—what are they? It is now a simple subject, but investigators in the past disputed much as to their origin and use. Some dismissed them as being masons' marks, others associated them with some kind of villagers' game, while some came back to the view that they were really primitive dials to tell the time. A few lines cut directly on the stone of the outer walls of old churches seem hardly worth much thought, but they tell an interesting story of a help to the priest of the Middle Ages in his church ministrations.

In Vol. 60 (1919) of *Sussex Archaeological Collections* an account was given of 17 scratch dials in West Sussex by Mr. H. Mitchell Whitley. It is time that a record was made of those in East Sussex. The little book by Dom Ethelbert Horne, F.S.A., on *Scratch Dials, Their Description and History*, appeared in 1929. One very important query was resolved by Dom Ethelbert when he was able to show that scratch dials occurred on the older churches of Normandy, and that the Norman clergy used the same device when they settled in England. This disposes of the theory that scratch dials had a connection with Saxon sundials.

Scratch dials were not intended to tell the time, but the hour for mass and, in most cases also, for vespers. As they denote services other than the mass, they should not be called mass clocks or mass dials. In the majority of dials the mass line differs from the rest, being sharper, straighter and more distinct from any of the other lines. A scratch dial consists of a semi-circle (occasionally a full circle), a central peg known as the style or gnomon, and radiating lines cut in the stone, the number of the lines varying greatly. Some dials have a succession of holes round the semi-circle or circle. These dials were generally cut at breast-height, and on south porches or walls. They went out of use when clocks, as we now know them, came in at the end of the 15th century.

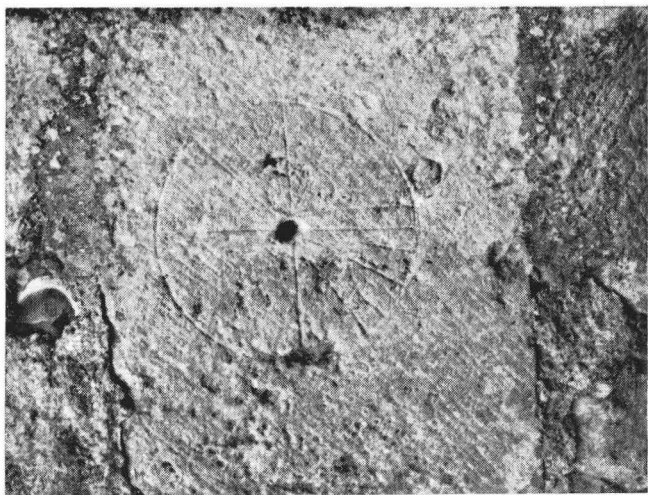
There is nothing of the professional touch about a scratch dial. The majority seem to have been cut by persons not much used to tools. They are on a plane with the English shepherd's stick which he stuck upright in the ground and watched until the shadow cast by the sun was at its shortest, and then ate his dinner. Or with the Italian peasant who drives a nail into his cottage wall and awaits the shadow to reach a mark before he has his *pranzo*. And the New World has its counterpart. A Chilean peasant girl admits to her mistress that she has cut deep notches into the frame of her kitchen window. On being reprimanded (her mistress was English), she asks "How else does my *patrona* think I am to tell the time? Look, my way is easy. I do not understand your kitchen clock.



LITTLINGTON



PLATE I  
ALCISTON



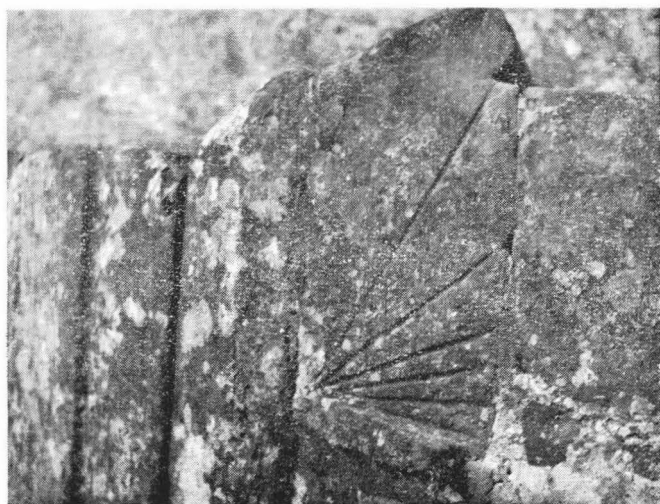
ALCISTON



LITTLINGTON



PLATE II  
FOLKINGTON



ISFIELD



When the sun strikes there" she indicated the first notch with her finger—"I put on the soup. That one . . . and I pop the joint into the oven. The last one and I cook the vegetables."<sup>1</sup> What a delightful link with the mediaeval English priest.

Considering the mutilations suffered in the course of their life and the winds and storms which have buffeted them through the centuries, it is astonishing that so many dials have survived.

In Schedule I are listed 16 churches in East Sussex which possess scratch dials. The number which have survived is small in relation to the number of pre-1500 A.D. churches in the area. Rebuildings and "restorations" have been numerous.

In Schedule II is an addendum to Mr. Whitley's list of 1919, which he never claimed as being complete. There are some interesting additions in this new list.

The total number of churches in the diocese of Chichester which possess scratch dials can now be placed at thirty-eight. It is not claimed that the lists are a complete record; these dials are not easy to spot and the writer would be grateful to hear of any others.

I am indebted to Mr. Ernest J. Ashdown, of Cobwebs, Hadlow Down, for the interesting set of photographs. Scratch dials are difficult subjects for the photographer.

#### SCHEDULE I

Churches in East Sussex (the area of the administrative county) on which scratch dials survive.

**ALCISTON.** On the left side of the blocked-up priest's doorway is a well-defined dial. Four others, less complete, are on the right jambstone, low down. (See Plate I).

**DENTON.** On the south-west corner of the church, near a buttress, is a clearly defined dial. It falls into the "complete circle" type. The dots are all there. No radiating lines.

**ETCHINGHAM.** On a lower east jamb of the north door is a clearly defined dial. This part of the church has been renewed, and the stone is probably one taken from the south side.

**FIRLE.** There is a dial on the right side of the south porch, and another on the right side of the north door. Both are rather faint.

**FOLKINGTON.** A stone with a dial on it has been inserted upside down in a buttress on the north side of the church. (See Plate II).

**HANGLETON.** On the top stone of the east jamb of the south door is a very worn specimen. It is probably upside down.

**ISFIELD.** There is a much worn and mutilated dial on the west buttress of the south aisle. The style hole is much enlarged, with just two radiating lines. Above are radiating lines (see Plate II), very well defined, but a stone has been inserted where the style hole should be. A doubtful dial.

**LITLINGTON.** A well-preserved dial is on the quoin stone on the south porch. (See Plate I). On a corner stone just above the

<sup>1</sup> E. V. Herival, *We Farmed a Desert* (1957).

plinth of the angle buttress on the north side of the tower are two dials at right angles to one another, each having 24 holes in complete circles. (See Plate II).

**MAYFIELD.** A very clear dial on the right side of the south porch. There is also a dial of simple incised lines on the face of the south wall, over the porch.

**NORTHAM.** The Early English south porch has two dials on the east jamb of the outer archway.

**RINGMER.** There is a much enlarged style hole, with three radiating lines on the westerly buttress of the south-east chapel. The lines point upwards. The chapel was rebuilt in, perhaps, the early sixteenth century, and the dial stone must have been replaced upside down.

**RIPE.** There is a dial on the righthand side of the outer archway of the south porch.

**TELSCOMBE.** On the south-west corner of the tower there is a complete circle of holes. Below is a dial with radial lines in the lower part of a circle.

**WESTHAM.** On the west side of the south doorway is a clearly cut dial on a jamb stone. It seems to have been moved from its original position.

**WILLINGDON.** On the Caen stone of the eastern jamb of the blocked doorway there is a good specimen.

**WILMINGTON.** At the north-west corner of the church there is almost certainly a gnomon hole, but no radiating lines are now discernible.

## SCHEDULE II

### West Sussex additions

**APULDRAM.** This is a most interesting addition to the West Sussex dials. It was of so unusual a form (some might aver that it does not qualify for listing as a dial) that I asked Mr. W. D. Peckham for his opinion. He has very kindly reported as follows:

“The Apuldrum scratch dial is of unusual form and of some interest. It consists of four scratched lines on the flat sill of a narrow one-light window in the east wall of the church porch, the south jamb of the window serving as gnomon. Some years ago I made a test, and concluded that two of the lines marked 8.45 and 10.15, being the times when the sexton began ringing for Morrow-Mass and parish High Mass, and that the other two were evidence of something like “winter time” when, with late sunrise, both services were said an hour later than usual.”

**BOSHAM.** On the south face of the east buttress of the chancel there is a clearly marked dial, a half circle with seven radiating lines.

**EDBURTON.** In the 1919 record Edburton is credited with one dial on the north side, and upside down. There are, however, three others on the south side. The best preserved is on the east wall of the south porch, on a corner stone. Just below is another dial,

much weather worn; while on the west side of the porch on a corner stone is a third.

LURGASHALL. There is a circle and a gnomon hole at the south-east corner of the east wall of the tower. On the south wall are two dials, one about five feet above the ground level, and the other about three feet above the first. Both have radial lines in the lower halves.

WEST THORNEY. By the priest's door, on the south side, are three dials. There is also one at the south-east corner of the church. This is a complete circle specimen.

YAPTON. On the right-hand jamb of the blocked-up priest's doorway in the south wall are two dials. They are small, but well defined. They are unusually low down. On the south-east quoin of the tower there is a half-circle complete with holes. Another dial seems to have been scratched nearby, but it is now very faint. Some accounts have noted other scratchings but, if there have been others, they have been obliterated by the weather. Four must be the total to be recorded in this paper.

There is one other dial to record, but not on a church. Our member, Mr. E. W. Holden, has kindly given particulars of one which he discovered in 1957 when excavating at Old Erringham Chapel, Shoreham. No evidence is forthcoming to prove that the "chapel" was ecclesiastical, and Mr. Holden inclines to the view that the building was connected to a forerunner of the existing manor house nearby. The dial is on the south-east corner of the building. It consists of a gnomon hole from which three lines radiate. The building is on private property, Old Erringham Farm, map reference, TQ/205077. This is certainly an interesting find.

# CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL AND THOMAS WEEBKES

By WYN K. FORD

Almost all the organists at Chichester Cathedral in the past have had at least one thing in common: that they have no claim to be remembered by posterity. Thomas Weelkes is the sole exception to this general rule before the nineteenth century; he is, indeed, by far the most eminent musician ever to have been organist at the Cathedral. Indeed, even before he came to Chichester, he had already published the three volumes of madrigals by which he is chiefly remembered to-day.<sup>1</sup>

It is only in recent years, however, that any attempt has been made to trace the course of his career in Chichester.<sup>2</sup> Unfortunately, these studies have not been exhaustive, and the present paper is offered as an attempt to remedy the situation.

On 1 August, 1596, a few years before Weelkes arrived, one William Lawes was admitted a vicar choral. The Dean and Chapter felt it necessary to tell (*monuerunt*) the vicars 'to p[ro]uide a conuenient house rome for the saide maister Lawes and his familie . . . . *citra festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli.*' The significance of this is not clear; was the Principal of the vicars becoming lax in providing suitable accommodation for newcomers, or was the order an indication of Lawes's importance? Judging from later records, it seems probable that the vicars resented the intrusion.

Lawes was soon to assume a position of importance: on 20 January, 1596/7, the Dean and Chapter 'dyd appoynt M<sup>r</sup> Lawes to kepe a booke of perdicions for suche as are absent from seruice without leave . . . , and further that the sayde M<sup>r</sup> Lawes shulde

<sup>1</sup> His secular music is discussed by E. H. Fellowes in *The English Madrigal Composers*, Second Edition (London, 1948), Chapter XV, and, more briefly, by Gustave Reese, *Music in the Renaissance* (London, 1954), pp. 826-8; the dedicatory preface to his 1600 set of five-part madrigals is printed by Fellowes, p. 81, his earlier publications having appeared in 1597 and 1598. His sole publication during his time at Chichester is discussed below, though it may be noted that a second edition of the 1597 book of balletts appeared in the same year, 1608. Little liturgical music was ever printed in England until long after Weelkes's death; his output in this field is discussed by Dr. Fellowes in *English Cathedral Music*, Second Edition (London, 1945), pp. 92-9. See also Ernest Walker, *A History of Music in England*, Third Edition revised by J. A. Westrup (Oxford, 1952), pp. 98-100 and 114-7, for a brief summary of Weelkes's position in the history of music.

<sup>2</sup> By C. E. Welch in *Two Cathedral Organists* (Chichester, 1957) and, more exhaustively, by Walter Stowe Collins in his dissertation, *The Anthems of Thomas Weelkes* (1960), a copy of the biographical section of which is at the Diocesan Record Office. Both these studies, however, suffer in some measure from inaccuracy.

apoynte what songs shulde be songe daylye and that all the syngers shulde stande vpp the tyme that they dyd synge that they might be the better herde.<sup>1</sup>

It is surprising that a newcomer should be given such responsibility so soon after his arrival. But it should be observed that Lawes was not a young man at the time; about 1613<sup>2</sup> he gave evidence in a law suit, and the usual biographical note placed at the commencement of his deposition states that he was born at Pomfrett in Yorkshire about 60 years previously, and that he had resided in Winchester for about four years and in New Sarum for about six years before coming to Chichester.<sup>3</sup>

There is no positive evidence available that this man was connected with the illustrious family of the same name; Lefkowitz<sup>4</sup> asserts that there is no evidence available to suggest that there may have been some such connection. In this I believe him to be mistaken. He mentions that the family with which his study is concerned had a servant named John Luxon;<sup>5</sup> if we allow the possibility that the surname has been mistranscribed from 'Juxon,' then we shall have some reason for suggesting that there was some connection, for the name 'Juxon' is that of a prominent Chichester family of the period with strong connections with the Cathedral.<sup>6</sup>

It is commonly held that Lawes went from Chichester to the Chapel Royal in 1602;<sup>7</sup> indeed, it appears that there was a 'Chaplain' there of that name on 5 December, 1604.<sup>8</sup> As this man quitted his place on 5 May, 1611,<sup>9</sup> he might well have returned to Chichester at that time. However, there is clear evidence against this; in the first place, the signature of him at the Chapel Royal<sup>10</sup> differs from that of the Chichester vicar.<sup>11</sup> Further, Lawes was

<sup>1</sup> Act Book A (Diocesan Record Office, Chichester, Cap. I/3/1), f. 115v and f. 116v. (Sussex Record Soc., Vol. 58, Nos. 951 and 954).

<sup>2</sup> Dean's Peculiar, Deposition Book I (Episc. III/5/1, f. 38r). The record is undated, but f. 37v is dated 1613. Unless otherwise indicated, all records are in the County Record Office at Chichester.

<sup>3</sup> The note conforms to the invariable practice of these records in which all such figures are qualified by the words 'vel circiter.' The expression does not necessarily suggest an element of uncertainty as to the accuracy of the figures; it may be simply a figment of legal caution.

<sup>4</sup> M. Lefkowitz, *William Lawes* (London, 1960), p. 1, note.

<sup>5</sup> P. 2.

<sup>6</sup> Mr. W. D. Peckham has drawn my attention to a pedigree of the family at S.A.C., Vol. XLI, p. 122. There are some lacunae; the Christian name of John Swayne, the industrious Chapter Clerk at this period, appears to have been unknown to the compiler.

<sup>7</sup> The name is given in parentheses in the relevant entry on p. 6 of *The Old Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal*, edited by E. F. Rimbault, Camden Society, n.s., No. 3 (1872) and these appear in the original record. So D. H. Robertson, *Sarum Close* (London, 1938), p. 167.

<sup>8</sup> Rimbault, p. 62. He is described as 'mynister' in 1603 (p. 127).

<sup>9</sup> *Ib.*, p. 7.

<sup>10</sup> *Ib.*, frontispiece.

<sup>11</sup> Episc. I/20/9 and 10, and III/5/1, f. 39r.

appointed distributor of the common bread on 1 August, 1606, and his name appears among those of the vicars at the episcopal visitations of the Cathedral in 1606, 1609 and 1610. Of these he appears to have attended only the third, but, as he was absent again in 1615, the point is of no significance in this connection.<sup>1</sup>

We have seen already that Lawes, in his position of subchanter, held a position of authority in musical matters. That this encroached on that of the organist is more strikingly evident when we notice that on 6 May, 1616—the same day on which was promulgated an order relating to the responsibility of the master of the choristers in instructing the choristers that we will notice in due course—it fell to Lawes, who had himself just been admonished for neglecting his duties, to advise the Chapter that the voices of two of the choristers who had figured in the preceding decree were inadequate.<sup>2</sup> It is evident that the master of the choristers did not have wide powers; in all probability we should have further evidence of this if the records were more complete.<sup>3</sup>

Another manifest gap in the records is the absence of all mention of Thomas Weekes's appointment. On 21 January, 1599/1600, Jacob Hillarye was appointed organist and master of the choristers, and as late as 1629 he obtained a lease of some property from the Chapter for forty years.<sup>4</sup> He died shortly afterwards in 1632, and was buried in the Subdeanery.

Clearly Hillarye was a man well established in Cathedral life; moreover, he had been a Sherburne Clerk for eight years before he became organist, and he had become a singingman in May 1590, so there is no reason to suppose that the Chapter were unaware of his potentialities as organist when they appointed him '*cum omnibus vadijs & proficuis eisdem Officiis pertinentibus*.'<sup>5</sup>

How then did Weekes obtain the post? He was resident in Chichester by February, 1602/3, and it is presumed that he succeeded as Sherburne Clerk one who died in September, 1601.<sup>6</sup> We are led to the assumption that he took Hillarye's place in about 1602; certainly he was organist by 1603.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> S.R.S., Vol. 58, No. 1028; Episc. I/18/27, f. 5r; I/18/29, f. 3v.; I/18/30, f. 3v. Furthermore, the Cathedral accounts (Cap. I/23/4) show that he was paid for attending the stall of the Wilmington prebend before, during and after the period in question; cf. S.R.S. 58, No. 898. It may be noted that Lawes appears to have been readmitted to the Chapel Royal on 1 October, 1611 (Rimbault, p. 45); there appears to be no trace of this at Chichester, nor any apparent reason for it, as far as the Cathedral is concerned.

<sup>2</sup> S.R.S. 58, p. 204.

<sup>3</sup> As was the case elsewhere also, the Chichester archives have not survived complete for this period; see Mr. Peckham's introduction, S.R.S. 58, pp. viii f. On the matter under discussion, see below.

<sup>4</sup> S.R.S. 58, No. 1213.

<sup>5</sup> Cap. I/3/1, f. 121v.

<sup>6</sup> S.A.C., Vol. 78, p. 158; see Appended Note.

<sup>7</sup> Cap. I/23/4, f. 149v; see below.

There are a number of possible explanations. On 18 June, 1599, seven months before Hillarye's appointment as organist, the Chapter decided 'that hereafter no vicar singingman Chorister or any other Officer of the Church be admitted to the place absolutely but fyrste he shalbe a probacioner the fyrste yere.'<sup>1</sup> It may be that the Chapter were disappointed in their choice, and that Hillarye was found to be lacking the qualities necessary for the post. Possibly William Thorne, who became Dean in December, 1601, may have had a hand in things.<sup>2</sup>

Collins<sup>3</sup> suggests that Weelkes may have left Winchester by October, 1601. Very possibly he came straight to Chichester, since his marriage licence is dated February, 1602/3.<sup>4</sup>

On this point the communar's accounts<sup>5</sup> give us some hints. Unlike those of other cathedrals, the existing records<sup>6</sup> of the Chichester communar were set out according to a stereotyped formula that varied little apart from necessary changes in names of payees; these were not always given. The only officers of interest in this connection that are consistently named are the lay vicars, and Weelkes's name never appears here. Neither the Sherburne clerks, who appear in the separate statement of the Sherburne foundation, nor the vicars choral are named.

It is, however, with the payments to the organist that we find the only direct evidence in the accounts of value to us, and if we take with these entries those next following relating to the master of the choristers, we obtain some interesting hints. Before Weelkes arrived, the organist was not named. Hillarye's name appears as that of a lay vicar in 1599-1600 and 1600/1 (the financial year began at Michaelmas), but not in the next year's account. In that year, the entry for the organist,<sup>7</sup> has a point of interest: the scribe wrote 'Tho:' and crossed it through before writing 'Organist' in the usual way. The following year Weelkes's name appears in the margin against this item, and against the succeeding item, that for the master of the choristers, who likewise had remained anonymous previously, occurs the note '*eidem Thome informator Choristariorum.*' Clearly Weelkes received payment from Michaelmas, 1602, for both offices. Subsequently he is named each year until 1609/10;<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Act Book, Cap. I/3/1, f. 121<sup>r</sup> (S.R.S. 58, No. 976).

<sup>2</sup> The new Dean, William Thorne, was Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford (S.R.S. 58, No. 990). Weelkes graduated at that University 13 July, 1602.

<sup>3</sup> P. 16.

<sup>4</sup> On this subject, see Appended Note.

<sup>5</sup> The form in which these records have survived varies considerably; at Wells, for instance, the accounts for this period are preserved in a number of rough notebooks, whereas the condition at Gloucester, where no account prior to 1610 appears to have survived, resembles that at Chichester, although the accounts enter into details of expenditure.

<sup>6</sup> The following remarks apply only to the records of this period (Cap. I/23/4); those of the preceding period (Cap. I/23/3) enter into considerable detail.

<sup>7</sup> Cap. I/23/4, f. 143<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> Fols. 149<sup>v</sup>, 176<sup>r</sup>, etc.

after that his name occurs only once—in 1621-1622, and then the word 'eidem,' which appears hitherto to identify the organist with the master of the choristers, is omitted, and it does not reappear until 1624/5.<sup>1</sup>

In interpreting this evidence, we have to bear in mind that the existing accounts are evidently a fair copy produced for audit; there are lacunae: some years are missing entirely, and the corresponding leaves are blank ready for the accounts to be entered. Furthermore, details of incidental expenditure are not given; in itemising this expenditure, reference is made to a separate statement, which is not given.

We have first to consider the significance of the deleted 'Tho:' in the 1601-1602 accounts. It seems reasonable to assume that Weekes was not organist in that year, for, if he had been, why should the scribe actually delete the name after he had started to write it, if he were to write it in succeeding years? It might be argued that it was not until later that it was decided that the accounts should show Weekes's name, but there are two other alternative explanations that seem more plausible. The first relies on the argument that the existing accounts are a fair copy. If this is so, they would have been drawn up during the following financial year, and the accounts for the year ending Michaelmas, 1602, would have been transcribed during that year when Weekes is positively shown first to have been paid as organist and master of the choristers. The scribe started to write the name for some reason, perhaps because he had done so often already that he associated the name with the office, perhaps because Weekes's personality had impressed itself on his mind, then realised that Weekes was not in fact paid as organist for that year, and accordingly deleted what he had already written.

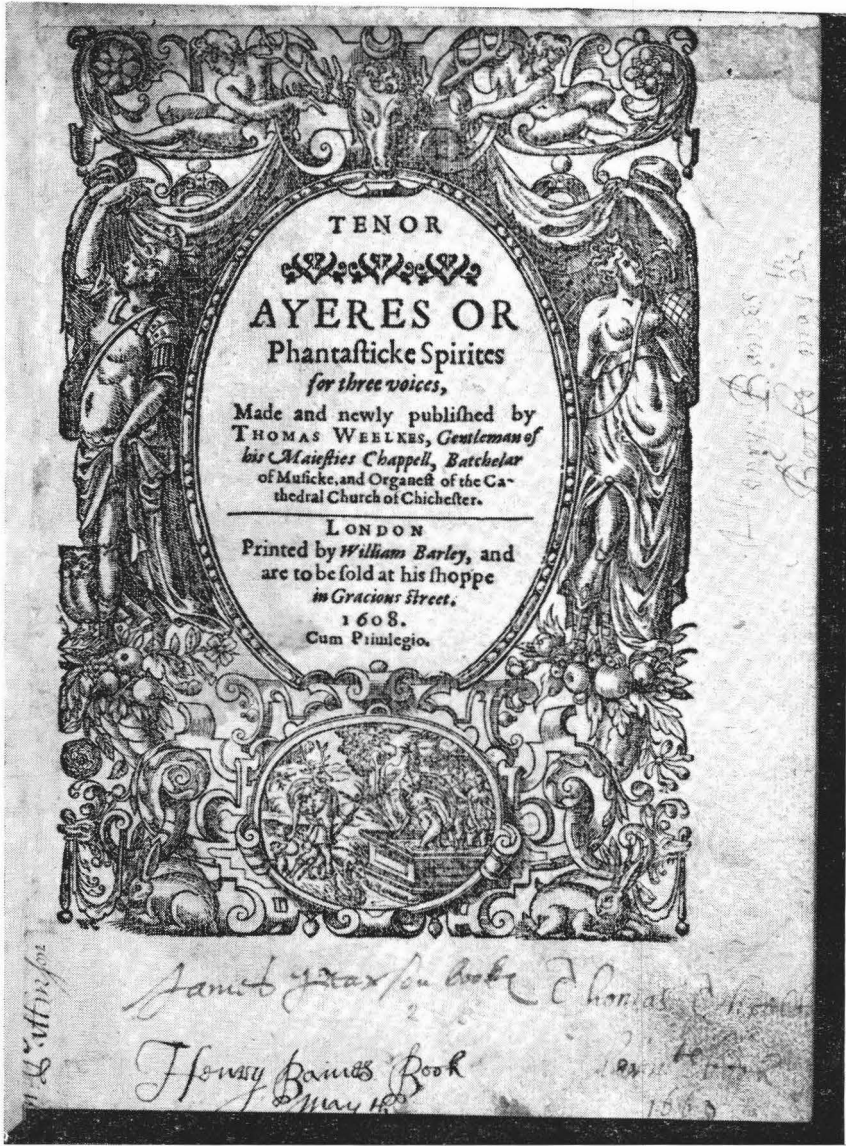
There is, however, a possibility that the deletion does not refer to Weekes at all, but to Thomas Leame, the Cathedral sub-treasurer. The accounts show that Leame received between 1601 and 1606 twenty-four shillings annually '*ad usum Choristariorum pro eorum dividentiis.*'<sup>2</sup> Leame is always mentioned by name, and it is at least possible that the scribe, his mind distracted by other matters, confused the two entries and realised his mistake in time for him to avoid re-writing the entry.

Whatever may be the true explanation of the deletion, the balance of probability is that Weekes became organist around Michaelmas, 1602, or perhaps later. Not that he was to receive more than a miserable pittance for a man of his eminence: as organist he received thirteen shillings and fourpence, and as *informator choristariorum* 42 shillings broken down as follows, '*viz<sup>t</sup> xxs ex benevolencia et xxijjs for the Choristers garden,*' together with a further thirty

<sup>1</sup> Fols. 229<sup>r</sup>, 244<sup>v</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Fol. 137<sup>r</sup>.





THE TITLE-PAGE OF WEEKES'S SOLE PUBLICATION DURING HIS CHICHESTER PERIOD  
(Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum).



shillings and fourpence '*p. eius obsequio quotidiano.*' The eight choristers themselves had, besides the 24 shillings through the Sub-treasurer, £17 6s. 8d. (at the rate of tenpence per chorister per week) and a further forty shillings from the benefaction of Dean Fleshmonger. There was also a hairdresser (*tonsor*), who received 5s. 4d. *pro labora [sic] in Choristarios annuatim.*' Evidently his services were not often required, although his remuneration remained unchanged over a long period of years.

As a Sherburne clerk, Weelkes would receive a further £10 16s. 8d. annually. There is, however, no concrete evidence that he early became a member of this company; the earliest reference to him as a Sherburne clerk is in a document dated 20 December, 1607.<sup>1</sup> This is still much less than the forty pounds of a gentleman of the Chapel Royal, and we cannot be really surprised when we find Weelkes with this distinction on the title-page of his *Ayeres or Phantasticke Spirites for three voices* in 1608.<sup>2</sup> The publisher was William Barley, a London tradesman of many parts, who undertook even the printing of the work, whereas previously Thomas Este had undertaken the printing of Weelkes's music, either on his own behalf or as the assignee of Barley or another. There is a suggestion here that the work was assured of a wide sale, and Dr. Fellowes has hinted at its allusions to London life.<sup>3</sup>

In 1613 Sir William Leighton, 'one of his Maiesties Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners,' published his *Lamentacions of a Sorrowfull Soule*,<sup>4</sup> and Weelkes was one of the 'famous Artists of that sublime profession' that contributed musical settings of Leighton's metrical versions of the Psalms; his two pieces are perhaps a little undistinguished in style.

Weelkes's position in regard to this collection is a little strange. The names of the other contributors appear around a musical device on the title-page, but that of Weelkes appears only when the device is repeated on the recto of the following leaf, where it appears alone

<sup>1</sup> I owe this fact to Mr. Peckham. The document itself is now missing; its former reference is 4920.

<sup>2</sup> See plate. Neither Collins nor the present writer has been able to discover any further documentary evidence on this point, either in the Public Records Office or elsewhere. There are, however, some interesting circumstantial details. Besides Sir Thomas Wilkes, 'one of the Clerks of the Priuie Councill' at this period (P.R.O. E 403/2597, f. 19<sup>r</sup>), whose name occurs several times in the Calendar of State Papers Domestic, one Aquila Weeks is named in a Pell Book as having received payment in 1612 'for Diett of Prisoners in the Gatehouse' (P.R.O. E 405/213, ff. 17<sup>v</sup>, 26<sup>v</sup>, 45<sup>r</sup>). There are also references to a 'Thomas Mustian' (?='musitian') in the roll for the Gentlemen Pensioners for one quarter in 1603 (E 407/1/36<sup>r</sup> & <sup>v</sup>) that are interesting in connection with Weelkes's association with Sir William Leighton. But of course such notices are of no positive value on the point at issue.

<sup>3</sup> *English Madrigal Composers*, p. 204.

<sup>4</sup> The publication of 1613 was only of the words (Brit. Mus. C 30 d 17.) The references here are to the music edition of the following year (Brit. Mus. MS Royal App. 63 and K.1.i.9).

beneath the whole design. The work is dedicated to Prince Charles, and this indicates Weelkes's eminence.

There are signs that the appointment was not without its repercussions at Chichester. There seems to be no evidence in Weelkes's case for the suggestion that cathedral chapters were glad to give their musicians leave of absence to attend the Chapel,<sup>1</sup> but there is evidence to show that he was in a privileged position. Years later, the presentments of the Sherburne clerks to the episcopal visitation articles of 1622 contained the following statement: "Three of o<sup>r</sup> Fowndation are sworne to obserue the statutes of o<sup>r</sup> Fowndacion, but Thomas Weelkes beinge the Fowerth is not sworne thereunto, nor never was to o<sup>r</sup> knowledge."

We shall consider this document further in its due place, but we may pause here to notice another of its observations. Doubtless it was Hillarye who was responsible for the report that 'the m<sup>r</sup> of the Choristers is a sufficient and able man to teache the Children both for skill and knowledge in the art of musicke for there service in the Quire, but he doth not teache them to singe true, neither to Time true, Tune true, or Vowell true, nor yet for the true wyndinge of the Note as they ought to be taught for the service of Almighty God, w<sup>ch</sup> is a great annoyance to them that heare them in the Church of God.' The man concerned was not Weelkes, as we shall see; the passage is given here as an indication of what some expected from the Master of the Choristers.<sup>2</sup>

This attention to the task of teaching the boys properly had been reflected earlier in a Chapter Act. On 6 May, 1616, the Chapter had gone into Weelkes's duties with some thoroughness. They laid it down 'That John Juxon John Lyttle Thomas Trigges and Richard Mose shall from henceforth every daye goe to the songe schole to M<sup>r</sup> Weekes Organiste and instructor of the Choristers at nyne of the Clocke in the forenoone, by him there to be instructed and made more perfitt in singeing vntill tenn, and then to goe with the rest of the Choristers orderly to Church, and soe lykewyse in the afternoone to be there present to the entent aforesayde from three to Fower, and then to goe to Church as aforesayde; *Et vltorius statuerunt vt supra* that Nicholas Windres Thomas Weekes Robert Randoll and Thomas Butcher junior Choristers shall from hence forth every daye repayre and goe to the sayde songe schole at eyghte of the Clocke in the forenoone to be there instructed and to practise their singeing vntill Tenn and then to goe to Church as abouesayde, and soe lykewyse in the afternoone at twoe of the Clocke there to remayne to the same

<sup>1</sup> Cp. W. L. Woodfill, *Musicians in English Society* (Princeton, 1953), p. 152.

<sup>2</sup> Episc. I/20/10. The content of these presentments suggests that their authors were trying to impress the Bishop's visitor with their sobriety and technical proficiency; hence, no doubt, these technical details. Their precise significance, however, is obscure, although the note 'Of English Singing' written at the end of the century, and printed in *Roger North on Music*, edited by J. Wilson (London, 1959), pp. 215 ff., is suggestive.

entent vntill Fower, and then allsoe to goe to Church accordinge to the order aboue sett downe; *Et vltorius ordinaverunt et statuerunt* that whoe soever of the sayde Choristers shall make defaulte in not keepinge and obserueinge their howers aboue prescribed, shall haue his or their wages stopped and deteyned from them at the quarter daye by the Comminer for the tyme beinge *in penam huius eorum contemptiois et negligentie; Et vltorius monuerunt . . .* to pvide them eyther a duple psalter or a Comunion booke & the same at all tymes to bringe With them to the Quier.<sup>1</sup>

The tenor of these remarks suggests that there had been serious shortcomings among the choristers, and that this was an attempt at reformation. Certainly it presupposes the constant concern of the Chapter in such matters. This impression is confirmed by entries in the Chapter minutes. It was 'in the Chapter House' that the master of the choristers and the sub-chanter did pronounce that a certain chorister was unfit for further service in October, 1569,<sup>2</sup> but it seems that the Chapter took matters into their own hands on 1 August, 1601, when they told two of the boys 'That they shoulde tell their frendes that they shoulde provide other places for them betwixte that day and Michaelmas nexte comeinge by reason their voyces weare decayed and not fitt for the Church.'<sup>3</sup>

This active involvement of the Chapter in the affairs of the choristers in the latter instance might possibly have been occasioned by the absence of a master of the choristers prior to Weelkes's appointment. But there is more definite evidence to show that this was the rule rather than the exception; on 21 January, 1604/5, they admitted three boys as choristers on the understanding 'That their Fathers shall undertake and giue promise for them that they shall not departe this place without the consente and Likeinge of the Deane and Chapter . . . otherwise they and enye of them to be displaced the nexte Chapter day.'<sup>4</sup> The imposition of such a condition, however, seems to have been unusual; there had been already a number of fresh choristers since the new dean, William Thorne, took office, and none seems to have been admitted under any such condition, although probation was the practice elsewhere also.<sup>5</sup>

The interest the Chapter took in their choirboys occasionally took more practical forms. On 10 October, 1588, the Chapter had decided that Henry Rigby, who had already served in the choir for nearly two years,<sup>6</sup> 'may be bound printice to a taylor w<sup>th</sup>in Chichester and yett not w<sup>th</sup>standinge recave the Commodityes

<sup>1</sup> Cap. I/3/1, f. 162<sup>r</sup> (S.R.S. 58, p. 204).

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, f. 55<sup>r</sup> (No. 727).

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, f. 122<sup>v</sup> (No. 986).

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, f. 130<sup>r</sup> (No. 1015); a similar undertaking given earlier on 10 October, 1599, mentioned 'the full & whole terme of seaven yeres' (f. 121<sup>v</sup>; No. 978). So also the decrees of 27 September, 1616 on f. 165<sup>r</sup> (P. 207) required six months' notice, and forbade choristers to become apprentices, under pain of expulsion.

<sup>5</sup> Cap. I/3/1, f. 121<sup>r</sup> (S.R.S. 58, No. 976).

<sup>6</sup> F. 97<sup>r</sup> (No. 870).

belonging to a chorister as other Coristers have.<sup>1</sup> We do not know the circumstances of the case; probably Rigby showed outstanding promise. At any rate, he remained in the choir for another four and a half years.<sup>2</sup>

But the Chapter showed also some consideration some years later in very different circumstances. On 5 May, 1596, they considered the case of John Hudson, a vicar choral of some twenty-eight years' standing; they decided that as he 'is in yeres soe that his voyce is decayed and he alsoe negligent to doe his dutie therefore he to p[ro]uide himselfe of another place by midsomer nexte and soe be discharged from his rome *et sic dimiserunt eum a loco suo a tempore predicto*.'<sup>3</sup>

Dereliction of duty, indeed, appears to have been an occupational hazard among the adult members of the choir at this period, and the Chapter seem to have been quite unable to deal adequately with the situation. Absence was a frequent item on the agenda of Chapter meetings; on at least one occasion (21 February, 1600/1) it was alleged that no vicar had attended to perform service on one day the previous week.<sup>4</sup> The misdemeanours of the four vicars continued throughout Weelkes's time at Chichester; as late as 1622 the Sherburne (or lay) clerks reported in their presentments to the episcopal visitation articles: '. . . Mr Godfry Blaxton, and Mr John Meade are Continually for the most p[ar]te absent from the Church vpon the Sabaoth daies, Festivall daies, and other holidaiies, so that they are not there to do there service in the Quire . . . scarce to the number of six Sabaoth or Festivall daies in a whole yeare, and m<sup>r</sup> William Lawes hath of late muche absentid himselfe likewise from his service in the Quire vpon the said Sabaoth and Festivall daies, And further the said m<sup>r</sup> Blaxton, and m<sup>r</sup> Meade, haue oftentimes absentid themselves likewise . . . vpon the weeke-daies, most comonly two monithes in every quarter, as the bills of p[er]ditions can testify, and the said m<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Lawes doth muche absent himselfe, likewise . . . vpon the weekedaies, he hath bene sicke of late, and that may be the cause of his absence.'<sup>5</sup>

We need not dwell on the causes of this neglect; it is enough to point out that, whatever the attendance record of the boys, the senior members of the adult section could not be relied upon to attend to their duties. Blaxton and Meade were wellnigh incorrigible, although neither appears to have been dismissed. Meade did have the grace to express contrition for his behaviour, but it is abundantly clear from Blaxton's own presentments to these same articles that he was overbearing and self-satisfied. The fourth Vicar, John Lilliott, occasionally asserted his independence, although he

<sup>1</sup> F. 100<sup>v</sup> (No. 888). This is significant in view of the prohibition noticed in <sup>6</sup> on p. 163.

<sup>2</sup> F. 109<sup>v</sup> (No. 921).

<sup>3</sup> F. 114<sup>r</sup> (No. 949); on Hudson, see Peckham, art. cit., S.A.C. 78, p. 151.

<sup>4</sup> F. 122<sup>r</sup> (No. 984).

<sup>5</sup> Episc. I/20/10.

seems to have served the Church better than the others. Lawes was doubtless infirm from age.

The situation with respect to the four Sherburne clerks—of whom, as we have seen, Weelkes himself was one—was rather different. Information of their misdoings appears to be lacking, and we may suppose, on the basis of their presentments to various visitation articles, that on the whole they were conscientious and their service satisfactory, although they observed in presentments at a visitation about the turn of the century that some of the vicars were elderly with defective sight and hearing.<sup>1</sup>

Such a state of affairs may well have provoked a man of Weelkes's eminence beyond endurance. Obviously he could not rely on the presence of the full complement of the men to sing the music, and there is no mention of the cornetts and sackbuts used elsewhere to support the singers. His control over the boys was by no means absolute, and this too must have rankled. The Chapter had been badly served in the past by previous men in this position,<sup>2</sup> and this doubtless would induce them to keep a closer eye on things than otherwise they might have done; at any rate, they seem to have become increasingly definite during Weelkes's time over his duties as Master of the Choristers.

Before we turn to consider the ultimate result of these conditions, we may pause to discuss the music in the library of the choir at this period, as far as the evidence goes. Despite the claims of the list made by Lilliott,<sup>3</sup> it is evidently incomplete; the form in which it exists suggests that it was not intended to be placed among the official records. It was written in a single column on half a sheet of paper folded vertically, the remainder of which is blank; it may possibly have been intended as a rough draft from which a fair copy was to be made subsequently. The book containing verse settings of responses to the commandments mentioned by Bumpus<sup>4</sup> as formerly at the Cathedral is not listed, although it appears to have been compiled at this period. Possibly the books in which the Sherburne clerks who were so compelled indited their own parts<sup>5</sup> are listed; it is impossible to say. It is noteworthy, however, that, whereas the list contains mention of books written by Weelkes, no mention is made of his own music, unless '*Christus resurgens*' is his '*Christ rising*,' or one or other of the other unattributed compositions is by him. But in that case why is not his name given, as it is with other composers?

<sup>1</sup> Episc. I/20/4.

<sup>2</sup> In 1561 (Cap. I/3/0, f. 98<sup>v</sup> S.R.S. 52, No. 323) and again in 1594/5 (Cap. I/3/1, f. 112<sup>r</sup> S.R.S. 58, No. 937) and 1596 (No. 949), Cap. I/3/1, f. 114<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Cap. I/10; reproduced by Welch, p. 10.

<sup>4</sup> J. S. Bumpus, *History of English Cathedral Music* (London, n.d.), p. 100.

<sup>5</sup> Thurston Dart, '*Music and Musicians at Chichester Cathedral, 1545-1642*,' *Music and Letters* 42 (1961), pp. 222 f., suggests that all were required to do so. But it seems that this was not the case; cf., e.g., S.R.S. 58, Nos. 894 and 913.

A simple explanation of the apparent omission of his music from the Cathedral repertory at this period is that it was written for the Chapel Royal. As we have seen, there is no reason to exempt Chichester from the strictures of Morley in 1597<sup>1</sup> and Whythorne about 1576<sup>2</sup> on the inadequacies of cathedral musicians, remarks that were echoed as late as 1676 by Thomas Mace;<sup>3</sup> indeed, it is quite possible that Chichester may have been one of the worst offenders. A perusal of the records of the time gives the impression that the Chapter was unable to control the Cathedral staff and that money was short; the reference to 'halfe Quiers,'<sup>4</sup> however, is obscure, since the Chichester complement appears to have been much the same as most of the other choirs of comparable status.<sup>5</sup>

It is indeed significant that Lilliott's list, while including eight books 'of Mr. Weekes his pricking,' makes no explicit mention of the organist's own compositions; at the very time at which this list was made, Adrian Batten was paid for copying a Service of Weelkes's along with music by the illustrious Tallis and Weelkes's contemporary Thomas Tomkins, also a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal.<sup>6</sup> And within a few months Henry Peacham was mentioning him along with musicians as famed as John Dowland, Morley and Alfonso Ferrabosco I.<sup>7</sup>

All in all, therefore, the evidence seems clearly to point to Weelkes having neglected his duties at Chichester for the more congenial and remunerative environment of the Chapel Royal, although it is clear that he maintained a household in Chichester, as we shall see.

We must now proceed to discuss the somewhat mysterious events of his last years. In the nature of the case, some information is to be derived from the records of episcopal visitations; in these, Weelkes is frequently associated with Thomas Leame,<sup>8</sup> who is not to be confused with the subtreasurer of earlier years.<sup>9</sup> The younger Leame was a lay clerk, perhaps the son of the older man.

Weelkes and Leame both appeared before the Bishop's commissaries in December, 1613; both were charged '*quod fuit et est*

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Morley, *A Plain and Easy Introduction to Practical Music*, ed. R. A. Harman (London, 1952), p. 293.

<sup>2</sup> *The Autobiography of Thomas Whythorne*, ed. J. M. Osborne (Oxford, 1961), p. 245.

<sup>3</sup> *Musick's Monument* (London, 1676; facsimile reprint, Paris, 1958), pp. 23, 26.

<sup>4</sup> Cap. I/3/1, f. 165<sup>r</sup> (S.R.S. 58, p. 208).

<sup>5</sup> P. le Huray, 'Towards a Definitive Study of Pre-Restoration Anglican Service Music,' *Musica Disciplina* XIV (1960), gives a convenient table showing the strengths of choral establishments of the period at p. 169. Was the expression intended merely as a piece of sarcasm?

<sup>6</sup> E. Pine, *The Westminster Abbey Singers* (London, 1953), p. 100. Dr. le Huray informs me that there is definite evidence that half of Weelkes's output was written for the Chapel Royal.

<sup>7</sup> H. Davey, *A History of English Music*, 2nd edn. (London, 1921), p. 185; and O. Strunk, *Source Readings in Music History* (New York, 1950), pp. 336f.

<sup>8</sup> S.A.C. 78, p. 159.

<sup>9</sup> He was buried in May, 1606 (Vol. cit., p. 151).



*detectus et presentatus . . . quadam fama publica.*' In spite of this somewhat vague charge, both were instructed to submit to compurgation, and to produce witnesses as to their characters '*qui sunt bone fame et honeste conversationis.*'<sup>1</sup>

We have seen reason to suggest that things in the Cathedral services were going downhill. This is confirmed by the visitation articles themselves; in 1605 the articles of the metropolitical visitation merely enquired: 'Item whether the noomber of those that serve the Quier, and all other Ministers of the church be kepte full and the quier sufficienlye furnished with hable singers, and dalye service songe accordinge to the foundation of this Church.'<sup>2</sup>

In 1615 it would appear that the Archbishop was roused to action; after exhorting the Chapter to inflict due penalty for indolence, he instructed them to refer to him all incorrigible cases, and he 'within a shorte tyme would send such refractories home agayne eyther well reformed, or at leaste weede them oute from amonge them as Cockle from amonge good wheate.'<sup>3</sup>

These threats, however, evidently did not secure the desired results. The Bishop presumably would be in a better position to know what was happening in his cathedral, and the articles of his visitation in the following year<sup>4</sup> leave no doubt that conditions left much to be desired:

- ' 14. Whether is the Quire furnished with voyces fitting the seuerall parts of song; whether are y<sup>e</sup> singing men suffic<sup>t</sup> & skilfull in ch. musick; who is in principall fault that the Quire is not soe furnished.
- ' 15. Whether are the choristers duly & diligently taught & instructed in their Musick; How are they furnished with skill & voyce to performe their parts; In whom resteth the cause of their insufficiency & defict; & how haue the D[ean] or Residentiaries proceeded ag<sup>t</sup> him, in whom the fault resteth.
- ' 16. Whether are there not amongst y<sup>r</sup> Quire some disorderly, scandal[ou]s or defamed persons in their liues; who are they & for what vices are they scandal[ou]s, defamed or grieuously suspected, as you haue credibly heard or doe beleuee; How long they haue been soe noted or defamed & how farre hath y<sup>e</sup> Dean proceeded ag<sup>t</sup> any of them.'

It is obvious from the last sentence of the second of these articles that the Bishop knew Weelkes to be seriously at fault, and presumably he was implicated in the censure of the other two articles also.

These considerations help us to understand the sequence of events noted in the visitation act book, but they are by no means a complete explanation. Weelkes was charged in that 'he hath bin and is noted and famed for a comon drunckard & a notorious swearer & blasphemor, his vsuall oathes are y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> is moste fearfull to name

<sup>1</sup> Episc. I/18/31, ff. 7<sup>v</sup>, 8<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Episc. I/20/6.

<sup>3</sup> Episc. I/18/32, f.18<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> Statute Book B (Cap. I/1/2), cols. 108 ff.

by the wounds, harte and bloud of y<sup>e</sup> Lord.<sup>1</sup> This obscure oath suggests an undercurrent of recusancy;<sup>2</sup> it seems that William Lawes may have been the prime mover in framing the charge, for his personal answers to the visitation articles echo both the substance and the wording of the official record: ' . . . the most of the quire & other the officers of the same . . . demeane them selves Religeouslye all the tyme of prayers Save onely Thomas Weelkes, who dyvers tymes & very often come so disguised eyther from the Taverne or Ale howse into the quire as is muche to be lamented, for in these humours he will bothe curse and Swear most dreadfully, and so prophane the service of God, (& especially on the Saboth dayes) as is most fearefull to heare, & to the great amasement of all the people p'sent. And though he have bene often tymes admonisshed, by the late Lo: Bisshop, the Deane & Chapter to refrayne their[sic] hum<sup>rs</sup> & reforme him selfe, yett he daylye continewe the same, & is rather worse then better therein.' And more to the same effect; he knows of no other 'com'on drunckerd but Mr Weelkes.'<sup>3</sup>

This last statement is contradicted by the act book of this same visitation. Leame also appeared before the Court; 'he hath bin and is taken and famed for a notorius drunckard to the great scandall of the Church & the causinge the people to obhorre y<sup>e</sup> service of god and that he often tymes curseth his mother beinge a woman of good respect.'<sup>4</sup> This being so, it is inconceivable that Lawes did not know of him, and we may wonder how much else of his presentment did not tally with the facts. By this time the subchanter had become a querulous old man,<sup>5</sup> browbeaten by his younger colleagues; it may be that Weelkes also had incurred his wrath, and that the old man had been vindictive enough to magnify the organist's shortcomings.

Whatever the facts may be, the outcome of the trial for the two men was very different. Leame remained in office until his death shortly afterwards, it seems. Weelkes, perhaps because of his frequent absences in London, appears to have been unable to find the requisite sureties for his character, and consequently, on 16 January, 1616/7, he was deprived by the Bishop of his offices of

<sup>1</sup> Episc. I/18/33, f. 16v.

<sup>2</sup> Nothing like this is shown in M. P. Tilley, *A Dictionary of the Proverbs in England in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries* (Ann Arbor, 1950), although it may be noted that 'God in the aumbrey' is shown at G 249. The expletive 'God's wounds' is attributed to Sir John Perrot (c. 1560) in Swift's *Polite Conversation* (B. Stevenson, *Book of Proverbs, Maxims and Familiar Phrases* (London, 1949), p. 2647, no. 2), and it would seem that the concept of Christ's blood had some currency in musical literature at this period (cf. M. Frost, *English and Scottish Psalm and Hymn Tunes* (London, 1953), Nos. 266 and 406). The phrase is not therefore out of the question. It seems to reflect the Eucharistic ideas of the Roman Catholic Church; on this subject, reference may be made to C. W. Dugmore, *The Mass and the English Reformers* (London, 1958).

<sup>3</sup> Episc. I/20/9.

<sup>4</sup> Episc. I/18/33, f. 16r.

<sup>5</sup> This is evident enough from his presentments in Episc. I/20/10.

Sherburne clerk and *informator choristariorum*, although he still remained as organist. This is hardly surprising in view of the pointed questions of the visitation articles; as organist, presumably he would have little or no influence over the choir. In any case, there was probably no other man with the requisite technical competence as an organist at that time.

It was, indeed, some months before his successor as master of the choristers, John Fidge, was appointed on 3 May, 1617, and it was another year before he became a lay clerk, although he had appeared before the Chapter with Weelkes and the other vicars on 10 October, 1617. It appears that he had ceased to be Master of the Choristers by 1622 or 1623, for Lawes's presentment to the articles of that visitation refers to 'the newe master of the Choristers M<sup>r</sup> Lilliat' as unsuitable to have charge of children, although he was a tolerably competent musician.<sup>1</sup> It may be that Lilliatt assumed control of the boys in an emergency, although Fidge did not resign his vicar's place until October, 1624. Fidge returned to the service of the Cathedral as a Sherburne clerk in June, 1632, and resumed his post as master of the choristers in January, 1634/5.<sup>2</sup> Since he appears to have remained at the Cathedral until the Restoration, he would probably have been very young when he replaced Weelkes.

Nevertheless, it seems that Fidge moved in Chichester high society. A legal deposition of 1630, in referring to events in the summer of the previous year, mentions ' . . . Nicholas Dallinder the Constable and m<sup>r</sup> John Fidge of the Cloase of the Cathedrall Church of Chichester' with 'm<sup>r</sup> Pannett maior'; and later in the same deposition 'm<sup>r</sup> Meredith and m<sup>r</sup> John Fidge of the Cloase of the Cathedrall Church' are mentioned as supping together; Meredith was Vicar of Subdeanery.<sup>3</sup>

These extracts would appear to contradict the evidence of the Chapter Acts in suggesting that Fidge was indeed still a member of the Cathedral staff at the time; they may mean, however, only that Fidge continued to reside in the Close after he had ceased to have any official connection with the Cathedral—perhaps he was able to retain his quarters through personal influence with the Chapter. It may be noted that the Communar's accounts show Fidge as one of the lay vicars in 1616/7, a full year before his admission was officially recorded in the Act Book.<sup>4</sup>

The history of Weelkes's last years at Chichester is briefly noticed by the Sherburne clerks in their presentments to the episcopal visitation articles of 1622/3, which we have quoted briefly already.<sup>5</sup> The remark that 'to o<sup>r</sup> knowledge Three of vs do p[er]forme o<sup>r</sup> duties in the Quire accordinge to the fowndacion of o<sup>r</sup> said statutes,

<sup>1</sup> Episc. I/20/10.      <sup>2</sup> S.R.S. 58, Nos. 1240 and 1257.

<sup>3</sup> Episc. III/5/2, fols. 46v and 52v.

<sup>4</sup> Cap. I/23/4, f. 206r. No Christian name is given, and the scribe wrote 'Figs' at first, but later corrected the entry.

<sup>5</sup> Episc. I/20/10. See above, p. 162.

but m<sup>r</sup> Thomas Welkes beinge the Fowerth doth not soe' may be read in conjunction with an earlier comment that Welkes did not observe the statutes; either it signifies that he did no duty whatever in the Choir during service, but that his participation was confined to the organ; or that whatever he might do in Choir was not in accordance with the interpretation of the other Sherburne clerks as to the duties enjoined by their statutes. This remark, however, is rather odd, for later in their presentment the Sherburne clerks have this to say: ' . . . m<sup>r</sup> Tho: Welkes who was one of o<sup>r</sup> Fowndacon of Byshop Shurbornes Clarkes but beinge expellid by your Lordshipp's p<sup>r</sup>decessour Byshop Harsnett in his last visitation; since w<sup>ch</sup> time we never knew him admitted or sworne into his place againe, and therefore beinge at this p<sup>r</sup>sent time none of o<sup>r</sup> Fowndation to o<sup>r</sup> knowledge we thinke it not fitte to p<sup>r</sup>sent him for any misdemeaneure or disorderid life, but referre it to yo<sup>r</sup> good Lordshipp; & . . . the deane and the Chapters discreations.'

Despite the explicit mention of Welkes in the first of these two extracts, it is quite clear from the second that he had never resumed his place as a Sherburne clerk, and it is evident also that he had not reformed his behaviour. A possible reason for this unregeneracy is the death in 1622 of the wife who probably caused the organist much trouble, and who may therefore have contributed to his disgrace at the Cathedral; under that year the Subdeanery parish register<sup>1</sup> notes that 'Eliza: Welkes: the wyfe of m<sup>r</sup> Tho: Welkes: organist of the Cathedrill: Church was buried September the vijo.' The title 'm<sup>r</sup>' in this entry suggests that Welkes was still held in respect in some quarters at least, for this is the only entry in which the title is used in this register at this time.

Nevertheless, it appears that Welkes spent little time thereafter in Chichester. A little more than a year later, on 30 November, 1623, he himself died in London, owing fifty shillings for lodgings, according to his will.<sup>2</sup>

We have seen that Welkes's name appears for the last time in the accounts for 1621/2. The next year the scribe resumed the former practice of maintaining the organist's anonymity; it appears, however, that the two offices of organist and master of the choristers remained distinct until 1624/5. Welkes's successor as organist, William Eames, was appointed on 1 March, four months after Welkes's death, after having been appointed a lay singingman on 23 January; presumably he became master of the choristers in 1624 or 1625, after Lilliatt had relinquished those duties.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Par. 44/I/1/1, f. 99<sup>r</sup>; quoted in *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, 5th edn. (London, 1954), IX, 231, ii.

<sup>2</sup> Welch, p. 5. Welkes's creditor may have been a person of substance; on 6 May, 1617, the decision was recorded 'Henry Drinckwater at the request of the Right hol[nour]able the Earle of Arundell to [be] admitted into the freedome of this Cittie by Redempco[n] in the Company of Cutlers' (Corporation of London Records, Rep. 33, f. 94<sup>r</sup>), and this man would seem to have been Welkes's London landlord.

<sup>3</sup> S.R.S. 58, Nos. 1175, 1177, 1225.

Eames was dismissed on 19 December, 1635. His successor, Thomas Lewis, was required on his admission as organist and Sherburne clerk the following May to give an undertaking not to relinquish either of these posts without giving up the other also.<sup>1</sup> This is an interesting development from the conditions of Weelkes's deprivation; was it dictated by the circumstances attending Eames's dimission, or was the treatment meted out to Weelkes dictated by special circumstances attending his case—his attendance at the Chapel Royal, for instance?

#### APPENDED NOTE: WEELKES'S MARRIAGE

The matter of Weelkes's marriage is relevant here only in so far as it helps to establish the date of his arrival in Chichester; as, however, it has unusual features, it is well to discuss the question here in detail.

Elizabeth Weelkes's unfortunate action for slander<sup>2</sup> is of importance only for incidental details in the depositions.<sup>3</sup> Mrs. Weelkes's sister, Mrs. Mary Ward, stated that 'the said Eliz: Weelks was w<sup>th</sup> child before she was m<sup>red</sup> to the said Th: Weelks and by him as this r[esp]ondent verily beleve<sup>th</sup> '; in this she was supporting a less positive statement to the same effect by Mrs. Katherine Sandham, the mother of the two women. The substantial truth of this is borne out by the record of the child's baptism on 9 June, 1603, about four months after his parents' marriage.

It is probable on the evidence of the date of the birth of their child, that Weelkes had met his future wife by the summer of 1602. But whether their intimacy and the conception of the child occurred in Chichester is far from clear, for the biographical notes that invariably preface depositions at this period hint otherwise. The note attached to Mrs. Sandham's deposition states that she had been resident in Chichester for about 14 years. The depositions were apparently made about March, 1616, and therefore Mrs. Sandham would have arrived in Chichester about the time her daughter first met Weelkes. But did their meeting and intimacy take place in the city? Mrs. Ward had apparently lived there for thirty years in 1616, and the records show that the Sandham family had been baptised there from a much earlier time.<sup>4</sup> The balance of probability is that Elizabeth was with her sister when she met Weelkes; the future Mrs. Weelkes was evidently baptised in the Subdeanery,<sup>5</sup> and, since her sister was more positive than her mother about her early association with Weelkes, presumably she was in a better position to state the

<sup>1</sup> The original document is in Cap. I/10; cf. S.R.S. 58, No. 1271. This may have resulted from the Archbishop's visitation, although there is no reference to any such matter in the injunctions (Vol. cit., No. 1268; Lamb. MS 943, fols. 427 f.).

<sup>2</sup> The essentials are noted by Welch, p. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Episc. IV/3/1, ff. 10r-12r.

<sup>4</sup> The Subdeanery parish register shows these from the 1560's.

<sup>5</sup> The name Elizabeth Sandham occurs twice amongst the baptisms: under date 12 Nov., 1576 (f. 3r) and 30 October, 1582 (f. 5v).

facts. But this by no means was necessarily the case; a failing memory on the part of the older woman for events that happened thirteen years earlier, or animosity on the part of Mrs. Ward towards her sister, might account for the difference, but it may be noticed that Mrs. Sandham adds the information that Mrs. Weekes 'was d[elivere]d of the said childe about fower monithes after her said m'riage,' which, as we have seen, accords with the facts.<sup>1</sup>

The precise date of Weekes's marriage is in some doubt. The parish register of All Saints' in the Pallant<sup>2</sup> gives the date as 'the fourth of February,' 1602/3, and there is nothing to suggest that the entry has been displaced. It is significant, however, that the Christian names of both bride and groom were altered by another hand from 'John' and 'Katherine'; Katherine Sandham was the bride's mother, and therefore presumably attended the ceremony. So, presumably, did John Wilkes, if he existed; and therein lies a clue to the musician's origins. Unless the original error arose from some cause other than the confusion of the name of the bridegroom with one of his relations, there would be some reason to think that he was a local man, within call of his relations.

As to the date, this may be a further error, left uncorrected either through ignorance or by oversight. Or could it possibly be correct? Unfortunately the bishop's transcripts do not appear to have survived prior to 1610, so there is no means of checking the entry. There is another line of evidence, however. Weekes took out a licence for his marriage, and both the records of this<sup>3</sup> agree with the bond signed by the musician and his prospective father-in-law<sup>4</sup> in dating the marriage 20 February, 1602/3. Now that day happened to be Septuagesima Sunday in that year, and therefore fell in the season closed to marriages.<sup>5</sup> A licence was therefore required before the marriage could take place.<sup>6</sup> The purpose of the licence is thus explained, though one may legitimately ask why Weekes should go to the trouble of getting a licence, as he might have dispensed with that formality had he married a day earlier. And how did so great an error arise in the parish register, as error it obviously must be? These are questions perhaps impossible to answer with any confidence; it is enough to note that the weight of the evidence shows the date to have been 20 February, 1602/3, and that the couple must have known each other since the previous summer.

<sup>1</sup> It is interesting to see that all the deponents in the suit, without exception, were illiterate. This is in contrast to a similar action involving the vicars choral and their wives (Episc. III/5/1, fols. 48<sup>v</sup>ff. and 54<sup>v</sup>f.), in which all the deponents, including a domestic servant, were able to sign their names. This would suggest that Mrs. Weekes was of a lower social standing than the wives of the vicars.

<sup>2</sup> Par. 36/1/1/1, p. 77.

<sup>3</sup> STA III B, f. 22<sup>v</sup>; Episc. IV/2/8, f. 24<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> STA V.

<sup>5</sup> W. E. Tate, *The Parish Chest*, 3rd imp. (Cambridge, 1960), pp. 62 f.

<sup>6</sup> This is evident from certain papers in Episc. IV/4.

# INDEX

## A

- Alciston, Arable Farming in late Middle Ages, 60-72; Scratch dial, 153  
 Alfrey, Ann, 130; Thomas, 130; Mary, 130  
 Alynghon, John, 139  
 Amos, William, 26, 27, 29  
 Apps, Ann, 130  
 Apuldram, scratch dial, 154  
 ARABLE FARMING IN A SUSSEX SCARP-FOOT PARISH DURING THE LATE MIDDLE AGES, BY P. F. BRANDON, 60-72  
 Arderne, Ann, 132; Catherine, 132; George, 132  
 Arkoll, John, 147; Sarah, 147  
 Attwood, Elizabeth, 148; Nicholas, 148  
 Audeley, Alys, 113; Johane, 111; John, 113; Katherine, 113; Richard, 111, 112, 113; Thomas, 113  
 Awcock, John, 113, 115, 125, 128; Katherine, 126, 127, 128; Seth, 115, 116, 117, 124, 126, 127, 132, 134, 135; Thomas, 125; Margery, 126; Elizabeth, 126, 127, 128; Thomasine, 126, 127, 128; Winifred, 128; Lawrence, 128  
 Ayliffe, Mistress, 133

## B

- Back, Joseph, 6, 8  
 BAGLEY, G. S., THE LIFE AND TIMES OF WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, HISTORIAN OF RYE, 24-45  
 BAKER, John, 138  
 Baker, Sir John, 115, 123; Katherine, 115; Sir Richard, 115  
 Balcombe, vicarage, 139  
 Baldry, Elizabeth, 130; John, 130  
 Bampton, Richard, 140  
 Barlow, Lucy, 128  
 Barne, Francis, 121, 122, 133; George, 121, 122, 133  
 Barneham, —, 133  
 Barreriero, Domingus, 3  
 Barrett, Charles, 123; George, 123; Katherine, 123  
 BARRETT, FREDERICK T., SCRATCH DIALS IN EAST SUSSEX, 152-155  
 Bellingham, Edward, 115  
 Bassett, John, 147  
 Berry, Agnes, 125, 126; Elizabeth, 125, 126; Henry, 125; Katherine, 125; Richard, 125; Thomas, 125; William, 125, 126  
 Blaxton, Channler, 128; Godfrey, 128, 164; Thomasine, 131  
 Blomfield, Sir Reginald, 13  
 Blundell, Robert, 138  
 Bolton, William de, 138  
 Bosham, scratch dial, 154  
 Bracebridge, Ann, 123; Jocosa, 123; Thomas, 123; William, 123  
 Bradbridge, Elizabeth, 131; William, 131  
 BRANDON, P. F., ARABLE FARMING IN A SUSSEX SCARP-FOOT PARISH DURING THE LATE MIDDLE AGES, 60-72  
 Bray, John, 146  
 Brede, rectory, 138  
 Bridger, Joan, 130  
 Bridgeman, Messrs., Stone masons, Lewes, 142  
 Brigham, Mary, 131; Thomas, 131; Thomasine, 131  
 Brightling Churchyard, Harmer terracottas, 144, 145  
 Brighton, Description, 1833, 37  
 Bristow, Julian, 129; Nicholas, 129  
 Bronze objects found at Chichester, 110  
 Brooks, Arthur, 3  
 Brown, Matthew, 11  
 Brown & Tasker, Messrs., Newhaven, 6

- Browne, Alice Anne, 112-115; William, 112  
 Buckhurst, Lord, *see* Sackville.  
 Bufkin, Ann, 122; Levin, 122  
 BUILDING OF THE COUNTY HALL, LEWES, 1808-12, BY R. F. DELL, 1-11  
 Burrell, Walter, 11, 33, 34  
 Burston, John, 114  
 Burton, Joan, 120; John, 138; Thomas, 130  
 Burwash Churchyard, Harmer terracottas, 144, 145  
 Bury, rectory, 140  
 Buss, John, 147  
 Busse, Robert, 138  
 Butcher, Thomas, 162  
 Butland, James, 6  
 Bygge, James, 125; Jarvys, 125  
 Byngham, Edward de, 138  
 Bytering, Thomas, 138

## C

- Cade Street Chapel, Harmer terracotta, 144, 145  
 Campion, —, 3; William, 5  
 Canterbury, Archbishops of, Chichele, Henry, 140; Courtenay, William, 141  
 Capell, Lady Catherine, 121; Frances, 121; Henry, 121  
 Carey, Ann, 147  
 CATCHPOLE, J., THE RESTORATION AND REPAIRS TO THE FRONT ELEVATION OF COUNTY HALL, LEWES, 1958, 12-23  
 Cavendish, Charles Compton, 33, 34  
 CHALLENGE, W. H., KYME FAMILY OF LEWES, 111-136  
 Chamberlayne, Staines Brocket, 36  
 Chantler, Ann, 132; Judith, 132; Ralph, 132  
 Chichester, East Pallant House, 82; East Walls, 80; North Street, 77, 93-101; North Walls and Northgate excavations, 75-77; Priory Lane, 77; Priory Park, 75, 90; Roman Chichester, defences, 80-92; Roman well, 81  
 Chichester, Sessions Rolls, 55  
 Chichester, Bps. of, Praty, Richard, 137; Rede, Robert, 137, 140; Story, 140  
 Chichester, Earl of, *see* Pelham, Thomas, 2nd Earl of Chichester  
 CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL AND THOMAS WEELKES, BY WYN K. FORD, 156-172  
 CHICHESTER EXCAVATIONS, 1958-1960, 73-110  
 Chichele, Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury, *see* Canterbury, Archbishops of, Chichele, Henry  
 Chiddingly, Churchyard, Harmer terracotta, 145, 146  
 "CHOPCHURCHES" IN SUSSEX, BY L. F. SALZMAN, 137-141  
 Churchar, Thomas, 132  
 Churcher, Patience, 122; Thomas, 122  
 Clerk, Richard, 139  
 Clerke, Frances, 115; Francis, 115  
 Cliffe, Ann, 112, 133; John, 112, 133  
 Coade and Sealy, Lambeth, 9, 12, 15, 20  
 Cobbe, Hugh, 138  
 Cobden, Jane, 132; Judith, 132; Thomasine, 132  
 Cole, Elizabeth, 147; Mary, 147; William, 147  
 Coles, Captain (Newhaven), 9*n*  
 Colt, John, 113, 125, 129  
 Colte, Anne, 118, 129, 133, 134, 136; Bridget, 129; Edward, 129; Julian, 129; Mary, 129, 130, 133; Thomas, 129, 133, 136  
 Cornwall, family, Waldron, 148  
 Cotterell, John, 114  
 Cook, John, 31  
 Cooke, John, 113  
 Cosens, Richard, 3*n*  
 Coulden (Coldam), Richard, 132; Thomasine, 118, 131-2; Marie, 132; Margaret, 132; William (Stedham), 132  
 Courtenay, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, *see* Canterbury, Archbishops of, Courtenay, William  
 Covert, Ann, 130; Elizabeth, 120, 130; Mary, 130, 133; Richard, 120; William, 130  
 Cowfold, Vicarage, 138  
 Cowper, John, 5, 6, 9, 10  
 Cranborne, John, 139  
 Cripps, John Marten, 5  
 Crow, Elizabeth, 120  
 Culpepper, Elinar, 122; William, 122  
 Curteis, Edward, 33, 34; Herbert B., 35  
 Curtis, Judith, 147; Thomas, 147



## D

- Dadswell, Edward, 147; Elizabeth, 147;  
William, 147  
Dallinder, Nicholas, 168  
Dawes, Sarah, 148  
DELL, R. F., THE BUILDING OF THE  
COUNTY HALL, LEWES, 1808-12,  
1-11  
Denton, scratch dial, 153  
Dorking, Alice, 126; John, 126;  
Thomasine, 126  
Draper, Katherine, 127, 128, 129;  
John, 128  
Dunton, Paul, 138  
Dyne, John, 120

## E

- Eames, William, 170  
Edburton, scratch dial, 154  
Ede, James, 122; Mary, 122; Patience,  
122  
Elphick, Thomas, 128  
English, William, 3  
Errey, William, 146  
Etchingam, scratch dial, 153  
EXCAVATIONS AT HIGH ROCKS, TUN-  
BRIDGE WELLS, 1954-56, BY J. H.  
MONEY, 149-151

## F

- Farnefolde, Ann, 132  
Fidge, John, 169  
Figg, Thomas, 3  
Firle, scratch dial, 153  
Flint, Brown, and Flint, Messrs., 6, 8  
Folkington, scratch dial, 153  
FORD, WYN K., CHICHESTER CATHE-  
DRAL AND THOMAS WEEKES, 156-  
172  
Framfield, Churchyard, Harmer terra-  
cotta, 145, 146  
FRENCH, Joan, 127; John, 127;  
Stephen, 120  
Frewen, Thomas, 44

## G

- Gage, Edward, 117  
Gamen, William, 139  
Gardiner, Alice, 122; John, 122;  
Margery, 125; Richard, 122;  
Thomas, 122  
Garrard, Ann, 122; George, 122, 133;  
Isabel, 115, 122, 123, 124; John,  
116, 122, 133; Peter, 122, 125, 133;  
Sir William, 115, 122, 133  
Genny, Edward, 117  
Gibbs, Ann, 147; Elizabeth, 147;  
Richard, 147  
Gilbert, William, 147  
Glynde Churchyard, Harmer terra-  
cotta, 145, 146  
Glynde parsonage and rectory, 117,  
118  
Goldsmith, George, 146; Hannah,  
146; John, 3; Richard, 146  
Goodyng, John, 139  
Gore, Ellen, 125; Gerrard, 124, 125;  
Richard, 124; Susan, 124, 125;  
Thomas, 125  
Gorringe, William, 26  
Grete, Elizabeth, 131; Henry, 131  
Grevyll, Ludowyke, 115; Thomasine,  
115  
Grover, William, 6  
Guldeford, Ann, 122; Sir John, 122

## H

- Hadnell, Ann, 121; Stephen, 121  
 Hailsham, Churchyard, Harmer terracotta, 145, 146  
 Hall, Ann, 130; Edward, 130; Mary, 146; Thomas, 146  
 Hallway, Elizabeth, 145; John, 145  
 Hallywell, Henry, 132; Margaret, 132  
 Hamon, Alexander, 121; Mary, 121  
 Hangleton, scratch dial, 153  
 Hardham, Nicholas, 131  
 Hare, John, 127, 128; Lucy, 127, 128  
 Harmer, Columbianne, 143; Edwin, 143, 145; Elizabeth, 143; George, 145; Hariot, 146; Henrietta, 143; Henry, 143; Jonathan, 142-148; Julia, 143; Mary, 145; Michael, 143; Sylvan, 142*n.*, 143, 145; Virgil, 143, 146  
 Harrison, Jonathan, 5  
 Harvey, Mrs., 3  
 Hastings, Sessions of the Peace, 46-59  
 Heath, Jane, 131; William, 131  
 Heathfield Churchyard, Harmer terracotta, 145, 146  
 Herstmonceux, Churchyard, Harmer terracotta, 144, 145, 147  
 Hicks, Thomas, 148  
 Hilder, Stephen, 147; William, 147  
 Hill, John, 7  
 Hillarye, Jacob, 158  
 Hodson, Thomas, 3*n*
- Hokkeley, William, 139  
 Holford, John, 8*n*  
 Holloway, Joseph, 25; Meryon, 30; Sarah, 25, 29, 30, 32, 38, 44; William, 24-45  
 HOLMES, JOHN, THE DEFENCES OF ROMAN CHICHESTER, 80-92  
 Holmewood, Edward, 119  
 Holroyd, John, 1st Earl of Sheffield, 3  
 Holton, Ruth, 120  
 Homewood, Elizabeth, 131  
 Hone, Francis, 115; John, 115  
 Honeywood, Judith, 121  
 Hooke, Joan, 127; Stephen, 127; Thomas, 127  
 Hoper, John, 10  
 Hopper, Humphrey, 11  
 Houlter, Alice, 113, 129  
 Howard, Charles, 2nd Earl of Nottingham, 123; Charity, Countess of Nottingham, 123  
 Hubberd, —, 135  
 Hudson, John, 164  
 Huggett, Jesse, 146; Lydia, 146  
 Humphrey, Alice, 123, 124; Christopher, 116, 123, 124; Jean, 125; John, 124; Judith, 132; Julius, 123; Margery, 112, 119, 123; Richard, 123, 124; Robert, 132; Susan, 124, 125; Thomasine, 132, 133, 136  
 Hythe, Sessions Books, 54

## I

Ingolf, Simon, 139

| Isfield, scratch dial, 153

## J

Jayot, Thomas, 140  
 Jeffery, Alice, 122; Elinor, 122; Elizabeth, 119, 122; Francis, 122; Sir John, 119; Margery, 119, 120, 122, 123, 133; Richard 116, 119, 120, 122; Ruth, 120

Jenner, Mary, 146; Walter, 146  
 Johnson, John, 1, 5, 6*n*, 9, 10, 12  
 JONATHAN HARMER'S TERRACOTTAS  
 BY G. L. REMNANT, 142-148  
 Juxon, John, 162

## K

KEEPING OF SESSIONS OF THE PEACE IN THE BOROUGH OF HASTINGS BY MICHAEL REED, 46-59  
 Kelyway, Ambrose, 123; Katherine, 123; Sir William, 123  
 Kemp, James, 148; Sarah, 148

Kennard, Charles, 6; James, 6  
 Kercher, Marie, 132; Thomas, 132  
 Kibyll (or Kebyll), Alice, 112; Ann, 112; Henry, 112  
 Killick, Richard, 126  
 Kirdford, Vicarage, 138

Kirkebie, Mathew, 114  
 Knatchbull, Richard, 120; Ursula, 120  
 Knight, George, 26  
 Knyght, John, 138  
 Krause, Frederick, 147; Mary, 147  
 Kylyb, Agnes, 124; Henry, 124;  
 Humfry, 124; Joan, 124; Richard,  
 124  
 Kyme family arms, 112; Anne, 112,  
 118, 129; Elizabeth, 115, 116, 117,

118, 119, 120, 134, 135, 136; Johane,  
 111, 112, 115, 118, 119, 121, 134,  
 135; John, 111-112, 112 et seq.;  
 Katherine, 112, 125; Margery, 112,  
 119, 120; Richard, 111, 112, 114,  
 119, 123; Thomas, 112, 118; Thom-  
 asine, 112, 114, 118, 130  
 KYME FAMILY OF LEWES, BY W. H.  
 CHALLEN, 111-136

## L

Lamb family, Rye, 33  
 Lanckart, Ann, 124; Peter, 125;  
 Susan, 125  
 Langridge, William, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,  
 9n, 10, 11  
 Larke (or Clarke), Robert, 114  
 Laste, Robert 139  
 Lawes, William, 157  
 Leadner, Ann, 146  
 Leame, Thomas, 160  
 Ledes, John, 139  
 Lee, Joan, 121; Mary, 121; Richard,  
 121; Sibell, 121  
 Leech (Leche), Charity, 122; Richard,  
 122

Lewes: Building of County Hall,  
 1808-12, 1-11; Restoration and  
 Repairs to Front Elevation of  
 County Hall, 1958, 12-23  
 Lewes, St. Nicholas parish, 141  
 Lewis, Thomas, 171  
 Lewknor, Sir Edward, 121; Joan,  
 121; Mary, 121; Sir Robert, 121  
 Licheforde, Mary, 122  
 LIFE AND TIMES OF WILLIAM HOL-  
 LOWAY, HISTORIAN OF RYE, BY  
 G. S. BAGLEY, 24-45  
 Lilliott, John, 164, 169  
 Litlington, scratch dial, 153  
 Lurgashall, scratch dial, 155  
 Lyttle, John, 162

## M

Machin, Richard, 128; Winifred, 128  
 Making, Maria, 147  
 Man, Catherine, 121; Sir Christopher,  
 121  
 Manners, Lady Catherine, 121  
 Mansell, Anna D., 5, 5n  
 Marchant, Thomas, 6  
 Marlott, Elizabeth, 131; John, 114,  
 131; Thomasine, 131  
 Marten, William, 5  
 Mascall, Edward, 118, 121, 122;  
 Frances, 112, 121; John, 118, 133,  
 134; Margaret, 122; Richard, 112,  
 121, 122, 134  
 Mathewe, Thomas, 116, 133  
 Mawmen, Mary, 146; Thomas, 146;  
 Will, 146  
 Mayfield, Harmer terracotta, 144, 145,  
 147; Scratch dial, 154  
 Mayne(y), Ann, 122; John, 122;  
 Elizabeth, 122; Walter, 122

Meade, John, 164  
 Medieval pottery at Chichester, 108  
 Meryon, Charles Lewis, 30, 30n, 33,  
 39; Lucy, 30; John, 32, 36; Sarah,  
 25, 29  
 Midmore, Joan, 127; William, 127  
 Miles, William, 3, 8  
 Miller, John, 146; Thomas, 120  
 Minshull, Christopher, 130; Joan, 130  
 Monke (Muncke), Agnes, 130; Joan,  
 130; John, 130  
 MONEY, J. H., EXCAVATIONS AT HIGH  
 ROCKS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, 1954-56,  
 149-151  
 Mose, Richard, 162  
 Mountfield, Churchyard, Harmer  
 terracotta, 145, 147  
 MURRAY, K. M. E., and CUNLIFFE,  
 BARRY, EXCAVATIONS AT A SITE IN  
 NORTH STREET, CHICHESTER, 1958-9,  
 93-101

## N

- Nethermill, Alice, 123; Ann, 123; Isabel, 115, 122, 123; John, 123, 124; Julian, 123  
 Newton, William, 138  
 New, Marianne, 146; Mary, 146; William, 146  
 New Romney, Court records, 54
- Newington, Elizabeth, 145; Ellis, 145; James, 145  
 Newman, Sir George, 121; Sibell, 121; Thomas, 139  
 Northcote, James, 11  
 Northiam, scratch dial, 154  
 Nottingham, Earl of, see Howard, Charles, 2nd Earl of Nottingham

## O

- Oliver, Marta, 145
- Overye, Elizabeth, 127; William, 127

## P

- Paine, Cordelia, 147; John, 147  
 Palmer, Catherine, 132; Sir Thomas, 132  
 Pannett, Messrs. C. & C. J., 13, 17, 21  
 Parker, Mary, 146  
 Parson, Charles, 25  
 Parsons, Latter, 6, 7, 9; Sarah, 146; Thomas, 146  
 Parsons & May, Stonemasons, Lewes, 143  
 Partington, Thomas, 5  
 Pawlett (Powlett), Ann, 121; Elizabeth, 121; Frances, 112, 121; George, 117, 121, 126, 127; Hampden, 121; Joan, 117, 121, 126, 128; Thomas, 121
- Pelham, Anthony, 111, 112; Judith, 121; Sir Nicholas, 117; Thomas, 117, 121, 126; Thomas, 2nd Earl of Chichester, 1, 3, 5, 6*n*, 8, 11  
 Pemell (Pemble), Alice, 113; Elizabeth, 113; Peter, 113, 116, 126; Robert, 113  
 Petre, Anne, 112, 115; Thomasine, 115; Sir William, 112, 114, 115, 123, 125  
 Pettitt, Elizabeth, 146; John, 146  
 Plasted, Thomas, 135  
 Power, William, 138  
 Presse, Andrew, 134; Elizabeth, 134  
 Pursglove, John, 147; Mary, 147; Robert, 147

## Q

- Quarter Sessions, 46-59

## R

- Randoll, Robert, 162  
 Rede, Robert, Bp. of Chichester *see* Chichester, Bps. of, Rede, Robert  
 REED, MICHAEL, THE KEEPING OF SESSIONS OF THE PEACE IN THE BOROUGH OF HASTINGS, 46-59  
 REMNANT, G. L., JONATHAN HARMER'S TERRACOTTAS, 142-148  
 RESTORATION AND REPAIRS TO THE FRONT ELEVATION OF COUNTY HALL, LEWES, 1958, BY J. CATCHPOLE, 12-23  
 Rigby, Henry, 163  
 Ringmer, scratch dial, 154  
 Ripe, rectory, 138; scratch dial, 154  
 Robinson, Elizabeth, 127, 128; Henry, 127, 128
- Rogers, Alice, 124; James, 124  
 Rogester, Ann, 147; Joel, 147; John, 147; Mary, 147  
 Roman pottery at Chichester, Castor, 99; Coarse, 104-5; New Forest, 99; Samian, 102  
 Roman remains, Chichester, 75-110  
 Romney Marsh, Holloway's description, 40  
 Rose, Anthony, 128; Edmund, 126, 128; Elizabeth, 127; Henry, 126, 135; Mary, 128; Seth, 127, 128  
 Rottingdean, vicarage, 139  
 Russell, Edward, 147; John, 116  
 Rye, 29, 31, 32, et seq.; Court Records, 54

## S

- Sackville, Thomas, Lord Buckhurst, 120  
 St. Leonards, Description, 1833, 37  
 Salehurst churchyard, Harmer terracotta, 144 145, 148  
 SALZMAN, L. F., "CHOPCHURCHES" IN SUSSEX, 137-141  
 Sandham, Katherine, 171; Elizabeth, 171*n*  
 Say, Elinor, 122; Mary, 122; Patience, 122; Robert 122  
 SCRATCH DIALS IN EAST SUSSEX BY FREDERICK T. BARRETT, 152-155  
 Scrope, Elizabeth, 121; Ralph, 121  
 Seaford, Description, 1833, 37; Sessions Records, 49, 54  
 Sheffield, Earl of, *see* Holroyd, John, 1st Earl of Sheffield  
 Shelley, Henry, 5  
 Sheppard, Alexander, 120; Elizabeth, 120; Joan, 120; Martha, 120; Ruth, 120; Ursula, 120  
 Shiffner, George, 5, 8  
 Shoreham, Old Erringham Chapel, scratch dial, 155  
 Shurley, Catherine, 121; Edward, 121; Elizabeth, 116, 120; Frances, 121; John, 116, 118, 120; Judith, 121; Mary, 121  
 Skynner, George, 130; Mary, 130  
 Slade, Ann, 125; Christopher, 125  
 Smith, Alice, 124; Christopher, 115; Helen, 115; Henry, 124; Isaac, 147; Jesse, 146; John, 148; Maria, 147; Mary, 124; Richard, 115, 124, 146; Sarah, 146, 148  
 Smyth, John, 139; Robert, 138  
 Standish, Mathew, 114  
 Stapley, John, 120; Mary, 120  
 Steere, George, 119  
 Stevens, George, 146; Hannah, 146  
 Stevyn, Roger, 113  
 Stone, Mary, 147; Peter, 147; Richard, 147  
 Storrington, vicarage, 139  
 Story, Bp. of Chichester, *see* Chichester, Bps. of, Story  
 Stoughton, Elizabeth, 128; Katherine, 128; Thomas, 128  
 Stukle, Robert, 116  
 Swayne, John, 157  
 Syward, William, 141

## T

- Tansore, Richard, 138  
 Taylor, Anne, 131; Elizabeth, 131; Joan, 131; John, 114, 131, 133, 136; Mary, 131; Thomasine, 114, 131  
 Telscombe, rectory, 138; scratch dial, 154  
 Thetcher, Matthew, 111  
 Thorne, William, 159  
 Ticehurst, Joseph, 9*n*  
 Tomlinson, Thomas, 147  
 Tooley, Nicholas, 125; Susan, 125; William, 125  
 Trayton, Frances, 121; Thomas, 121  
 Trickenham, Lambert, 138  
 Triggs, Thomas, 162  
 Twineham, rectory, 138  
 Tyggall, Ann, 132  
 Tyrell, John, 115; Katherine, 115

## U

- Umphrey, *see* Humphrey  
 Underdowne, John, 119; Mary, 119; Stephen, 119, 120; Thomas, 119, 120

## V

- Verger, E. A., 13 | Verrall, George, 10

## W

- Waldron, churchyard, Harmer terracotta, 145, 148  
 Warbleton, churchyard, Harmer terracotta, 145, 148  
 Ward, Mary, 171  
 Wareyn, Christopher, 124  
 Wartling, Harmer cast iron work in Churchyard, 144, 148; Rectory, 138  
 Waters, Joseph, 148  
 Webster, Sir Godfrey, 33, 34, 35  
 Weelkes, Thomas, 156-172; Eliza, 170, 171  
 Weller, Thomas, 6  
 Wells, Dymoke, 9  
 Wenland, Sibell, 121  
 West Blatchington, vicarage, 139  
 West Hoathly, vicarage, 140  
 West Thorney, scratch dial, 155  
 Westham, scratch dial, 154  
 Weston, Grace, 3n; Weston, Thomas, 3, 3n, 7
- White, Charity, 122; Elizabeth, 131; Patience, 122; Katherine, 123; Ralph, 131; Richard, 131; Robert, 123; William, 131  
 Whitfield, Elizabeth, 119, 120; Herbert, 120; John, 119; Robert, 119  
 Wilds, Amon, 10  
 Willingdon, scratch dial, 154  
 Wilmington, scratch dial, 154  
 WILSON, A. E., NORTH WALLS AND NORTH GATE, CHICHESTER, EXCAVATIONS, 75-77  
 Winchelsea, Court Records, 54  
 Winchen, —, 135  
 Windres, Nicholas, 162  
 Wood, Catherine, 121; Richard, 115; Whittingham, 121; William, 115  
 Woods, Charles, 148  
 Wooll, John, 25  
 Worsell, Richard, 36  
 Worth, rectory, 139  
 Wylmot, Walter, 139

## Y

Yapton, scratch dial, 155

Younge, Alice, 131; Elizabeth, 131; John, 131, 133, 136; Thomas, 131; Thomasine, 131

14  
149