

SUSSEX
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RELATING TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY

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The Sussex Archaeological Society



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 1955. Behrens, D. J. }
 1957. ABehrens, Mrs. } Chiseldon, Westdown Road, Seaford
 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
 1962. Benwell, Miss G., 78 Withdean Court, Varndean Road, Brighton 6
 1946. Benz, N., Downhayes, Upper Carlisle Road, Eastbourne
 1947. Berkeley, Miss, 50 Kents Road, Haywards Heath
 1964. tBerkley, G. St. L. }
 1964. ABerkley, Mrs. G. St. L. } Little Shelf Farm, Nutley
 1964. Besant, David E. B., Pound Hill House, Fletching Street, Mayfield
 1963. Best, Mrs. J. A., Hillfield House, Cuckfield
 1961. tBetts, J. R., 11 Dunclutha Road, Hastings
 1946. tBeyfus, N., Claytons, Sedlescombe
 1950. *Bignold, Miss, Brambleside, Wantley Hill, Henfield
 1963. Bingham, R. H., Deudney's Farm, Herstmonceux
 1954. Birch, Mrs., 17 Houndean Rise, Lewes
 1964. Bird, Cmdr. D. G. F., R.N. (RET.), Nyewood Firs, Near Petersfield, Hants.
 1964. Bird, Miss R., 3 Rixons Orchard, Horsted Keynes
 1957. Birley, M. P., Eastbourne College, Eastbourne
 1945. Birnstingl, C. A., Danns, 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
 1964. Bishop, Miss E. M., 30 Walpole Avenue, Goring, Worthing
 1947. Blaber, J. E., Jackmans Farm, East Hoathly
 1946. Black, Miss J. E., 14 Cuckfield Road, Hurstpierpoint
 1953. tBlackburne, N. M. V., 6 de Warenne Road, Lewes
 1963. Blackwell, D. J., Sessingham, Berwick
 1961. Blakeney, Mrs. F. F., Landermere, Fishbourne, Chichester
 1950. ABlaker, Mrs. H. M., 24 Prince Edward's Road, Lewes
 1948. *Blaker, P. A. R., 14 Egerton Terrace, London, S.W.3
 1964. Blaxland, Mrs. E. C., 1st Floor Flat, Rendelsham, 70 Wickham Hill,
 Hassocks
 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
 1962. Body, Mrs. L. M., Old House Farm, Slinfold
 1963. Boex, George, 2 Compton Court, 24 Dittons Road, Eastbourne
 1964. Bonavia, C. J. R., 2 Ridgway Paddock, Kingstonridge, Lewes
 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., Courtleigh West, Westbury Leigh,
 Westbury, Wilts.
 1927. tBoughey, 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
 1964. Box, Mrs. E., M.B.E., Great Thorndean House, Warninglid

1923. Boxall, Arthur }
 1923. ABoxall, Mrs. A. } Hurst Cottage, Sutton, Pulborough
1953. Boyden, J. R., Compton, Chichester
1963. Bradburne, Mrs. V. F., 5 Merewood Court, Carew Road, Eastbourne
1952. TBradford, H. T., 23 Gladwell Road, Crouch End, London, N.8
1964. Bradley, R. J., 7 Western Parade, Emsworth, Hants.
1961. Bradley, Victor, 132 Holmes Avenue, Hove 4
1951. Brailsford, J. W., F.S.A., 1 Ringwood Avenue, East Finchley, N.2
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
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., Old Orchard, Albourne, Hassocks
1962. Bridges, T. E., 21 Richmond Road, Horsham
1951. Bridgland, C. G., 50 Hangleton Road, Hove
1963. Bright, Mrs. S., 4 Springfield Crescent, Horsham
1955. Brightman, G., Bartholomew House, Castle Gate, Lewes
1946. *Brightwell, H., Oak Gates, Typots Lane, South Harting
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
1964. TBrook, D. W., 9 Rattle Road, Westham, Pevensey
1964. TBrooker, J. H., 17 Kensington Place, Brighton 1
1955. Brown, Miss A. F., Bexhill Hospital, Bexhill
1959. TBrown, B. H., Ocklynge Manor, Eastbourne
1963. Brown, Miss G. M., 2 Delamere Court, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne
1952. ABrown, Miss K. N., Pilgrims, Lions Green, Horam
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
1963. Buckhurst, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Buckhurst Park, Withyham
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
1964. TBunt, Miss M. E. M., 1 Uplands, Mayfield
1962. TBunting, S. W. M. }
 1962. ABunting, Mrs. S. W. M. } Uplands, Summerdown Lane, East Dean
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
1964. Burrill, R. N., Wedgewood, Upper Dicker, Hailsham
1962. Burleigh, Mrs. F. K., Carmelstead, Lewes Road, Haywards Heath
1926. *Burrell, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter, Baronet, C.B.E., Knepp Castle, Horsham
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. †Bush, E., 1 Cownwy Court, Park Road, Rottingdean
 1949. †Bush, Mrs., The Black House, Firle, Lewes
 1962. †Butcher, Miss D., Roedean School, Brighton 7
 1964. Butler, D. S., 63 Mackie Avenue, Hassocks
 1950. Butler, E. D., Withdean, Mare Hill, Pulborough
 1963. Butler, S. R., Wallis & Wallis, 210 High Street, Lewes
 1964. †Butterworth, Mrs. G. E., Briars, South Chailey, Lewes
 1959. Byrne, Mrs. T. B., Hirtwell Cottage, Hollycombe, Liphook, Hants.
1957. Cadogan, G., Little Court, Belmont Lane, Hassocks
 1959. Caffyn, Brigadier Sir Edward, C.B., C.B.E., Norman Norris, Horam
 1947.*†Caffyn, S. M., C.B.E., Aymond Grange, Dittons Road, Eastbourne
 1946. Caldecott, Lady, Hoy, Fryern Road, Storrington
 1922. †Calver, J. W. A., Old Postmans Cottage, Alciston
 1961. Calway, Mrs. E. K., 6 Stansfield Road, Lewes
 1957. †Cameron, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Greathed Manor, Lingfield, Surrey
1961. †Campbell, G., 1 Arundel Road, Littlehampton
 1961. †Campbell, Major-Gen. Sir Hamish, K.B.E., C.B., Lady's Land, Storrington
 1963. Campbell, N. A., Twitten, Wallcrouch, Ticehurst
 1922. *Campion, W. Simon, Danny, Hurstpierpoint
 1962. Candlin, Miss L. N., 8 Abbey Road, Brighton 7
 1953. †Cane, Miss, Belfield, Hollington Park, St. Leonards
 1963. †Cannon, F. L.
 1963. †Cannon, Mrs. F. L. } Little Heath, Firle Close, Seaford
 1960. †Capan, D.
 1960. †Capan, Mrs. D. } Bridgend, Bridge Road, Colinton, Edinburgh 13
 1959. †Carden, E. C. T.
 1959. †Carden, Mrs. E. C. T. } Copperkins, Codmore Hill, Pulborough
1948. Carew, Mrs., 8 The Driveway, Shoreham
 1963. Carpenter, Mrs. J., 50 Southover High Street, Lewes
 1963. Carreras, Mrs., Court-in-Holmes, Forest Row
 1948. †Carr-Gomm, Mrs. Hubert, 16 Southover High Street, Lewes
 1958. Carter, Mrs., Devon Cottage, West Common, Haywards Heath
 1963. Carter, Mrs. David R., Northease Manor, Rodmell
 1960. †Cartland, Mrs. D. B., Oakash, Golf Links Lane, Selsey
 1935. Casserley, Miss E. M., 49a Pembroke Crescent, Hove 3
 1964. Castle, Mrs. M. M., Tye Beams, East End Lane, Ditchling
 1946. Castle, R. B. T., O.B.E.
 1945. †Castle, Mrs. R. B. T. } Hortons, Cuckfield
 1959. †Castle-Stewart, Countess, Old Lodge, Nutley
 1945. Catt, M. W., Pebsham Farm, Bexhill
 1949. †Catt, Col. P.
1955. Cattermole, E. C., 7 Calbourne, Muster Green, Haywards Heath
 1959. †Caunter, W. B.
 1959. †Caunter, Mrs. W. B. } Old Shortlands, Plaistow, Billingshurst
1964. Chaloner, J. S., Dudsland Farm, Cross-in-Hand
 1954. †Chamberlain, Miss, South Cottage, Strawberry Gardens, Newick
 1933. Chambers, Mrs. W. P. C., Heronsdale Manor, Waldron
 1957. †Chandler, Miss H. M.
 1961. †Chandler, Miss M. } 4 St. Swithun's Terrace, Lewes
1934. Chandler, R., Little Thurlow, Oathall Road, Haywards Heath
 1958. †Chandless, Mrs., Sherrington Manor, Selmeston
 1960. Chandless-Hoornaert, Mrs., Sherrington Manor, Selmeston, Polegate
 1960. Channing-Pearce, M. S.
 1960. †Channing-Pearce, Mrs. M. S. } Cliff Cottage, Winchelsea
1960. †Chapman, Miss B. R., County Record Office, County Hall, Chichester
 1961. †Chappell, W. R., 7 Grassmere Avenue, Telscombe Cliffs, Newhaven
 1963. Charlton, Mrs. E. N. F., Corners, Dormansland, Lingfield

1961. Chatfield, Mrs. F. M., Rose Cottage, Rodmell
 1949. rChevallier, C. T., 13 Clinton Crescent, St. Leonards
 1960. rChild, A., 19 Queen's Drive, Hassocks
 1963. rChild, I. B., 5 Ashdown Road, Bexhill
 1950. rChristian, G. H., Beggars Wood, North Chailey, Lewes
 1951. rChristie, Mrs. }
 1962. AChristie, C. J. } Stonecroft, Broad Street, Cuckfield
 1960. Christie, Mrs. M. E.
 1946. Churchman, Mrs., Farnagates, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst
 1964. Clare, Mrs. Christopher, Appleloft, Battle Road, Hailsham
 1947. Clark, A. J., Downderry, The Drive, Farnham Road, Guildford
 1956. rClark, C. R., The Rookery, College Road, Seaford
 1957. *Clark, J. P. H., 1 Adversane Road, Worthing
 1950. rClark, Miss V. E., 15 Brittany Court, New Church Road, Hove 3
 1961. Clark, T. D., 10 East Street, Seaford
 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. rClarke-Williams, A. R., Cradlebridge, Ashington
 1953. rClaydon, Mrs. Chalfont, Willingdon, Eastbourne
 1962. Cleere, H. F., 50 Madeira Road, London, S.W.16
 1929. Clements, Col. H. T. W., Killadoon, Celbridge, Eire
 1963. Clifton, Mrs. H. C., Spring Lodge, Old Heathfield
 1955. rClough, 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. }
 1964. ACock, Mrs. A. T. } 108 Warwick Road, Thornton Heath
 1936. rCoffin, 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. rColeman, 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
 1964. Collett, Miss M. J., 75 Parkway, Ratton, Eastbourne
 1948. Collingridge, Miss, Teagues, Flimwell, Wadhurst
 1947. rCollins, A. H., Trumley, Cedar Drive, Chichester
 1946. Colyer, H. G., Brendon, Chesham Road, Guildford
 1963. Comber, R. R., Wealdridge, Sharpthorne
 1953. Combridge, J. H., P.O. Engineering Dept. (S Branch), 2-12 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2
 1963. rConnor, P. D., Russley, Silver Beech Farm, Westerham, Kent
 1962. Cook, Miss J. M., 29 Little London, Chichester
 1959. rCooke, Rev. Canon Greville V. T., F.S.A. }
 1964. ACooke, Miss } Buxted Rectory
 1964. Coombe, Miss L., May's House, Fletching
 1952. *rCoombe, 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. ACooper, Mrs. D. A. M. } 4 Church Place, Pulborough
 1935. Corfield, Dr, Carruthers, Broadmark Place, Rustington

1964. tCormie, Dr. J. G., Stamps Meadow, Boxgrove, Chichester
 1949. Cornwall, J. C. K., 65 Danford Lane, Solihull, Warwickshire
 1944. tCosh, E. C., Forty-Six, Parkside Avenue, Littlehampton
 1962. ACoult, Mrs. E., 9 Ivanhoe House, Kenton Street, London, W.C.1
 1957. Courthope, Lady, Shovers Green, Wadhurst
 1928. tCourthope, Miss E. J., Sprivers, Horsmonden, Kent
 1953. tCourthope, Miss E. M. D., South Norlington House, Ringmer
 1953. Courthope, Rev. Canon R. A., The Rectory, Sutton, Pulborough
 1958. Courtney, Mrs.
 1955. tCourtney, Air Chief Marshal Sir Christopher, 104 Bryanston Court, London, W.1
 1956. Cowan, Miss, Flat 3, Coombe Lea, Grand Avenue, Hove 3
 1961. tCowan, H. C. }
 1961. ACowen, Mrs. H. C. } Feets Farm, Burwash Weald
 1964. Cowham, The Rev. A. G. }
 1964. ACowham, Mrs. A. G. } The Old School, Arlington
 1957. tCowley, R. I., Streat Place, Hassocks
 1961. tCox, D., The Library, University of Sussex, Falmer House, Brighton
 1949. Cox, Mrs., Stone House, West Street, Storrington
 1963. Cox, R. C., Old Chapel House, Sandhurst, Kent
 1960. tCraig, Mrs. A. P. R., Searles Lake Cottage, Fletching
 1960. Cranfield, N. W., Broadstone Farm, Forest Row
 1953. tCreasey, R. R., Harbour Villa, Coldharbour Road, Lower Dicker
 1960. tCrichton, Lt.-Col. G. C. L. }
 1960. ACrichton, Mrs. G. C. L. } Chases, Mount Pleasant Lane, Eastergate, Chichester
 1908. Cripps, Ernest E., Sunnyridge, Penlands Vale, Steyning
 1939. Crook, Miss B., West House, Southover, Lewes
 1960. tCrouch, Miss A. G. M. }
 1960. ACrouch, Miss D. M. } 34 Kedale Road, Seaford
 1963. tCroudace, O. R., 27 South Street, Cuckfield
 1960. Crowe, Mrs. C. M., Croham Cliff, Darley Road, Eastbourne
 1949. Cumberlege, G. F. J., D.S.O. }
 1957. ACumberlege, Mrs. } Idlehurst, Birch Grove, Horsted Keynes
 1957. ACumberlege, F. R. }
 1963. Cunliffe, Barry, F.S.A., 15 All Saints Road, Clifton, Bristol 8
 1947. tCunnington, L. W., 11 Curzon Avenue, Horsham
 1954. Curnow, P. W., Cathedral School, Wells, Somerset
 1963. Curry, Miss V. C., Horseshoe Farm House, Buxted
 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. tCurtis, Miss W. J., Orchard End, Jubilee Road, Chichester
 1916. tCurwen, Eliot Cecil, O.B.E., F.S.A. }
 1925. ACurwen, Mrs. E. C. } 16 Prideaux Road, Eastbourne
 1954. Cutbill, A. H., St. Catherine's, Boxgrove, Chichester
 1953. Cutting, Mrs. }
 1963. ACutting, Miss K. L. } Tyne House, 140 High Street, Lewes
 1964. Dabrowska, Miss H. deK., 2 Downgate Cottage, Dallington
 1949. tDale, Antony, F.S.A., 33 Roedean Crescent, Brighton 7
 1964. tDales, R. Phillips, Sands, Warnham
 1964. Dancer, Miss L. S., 2 Wykeham House, 14 Chesterfield Road, Eastbourne
 1959. ADarling, C. }
 1958. Darling, J. W. } 28 Park Road, Burgess Hill
 1961. ADarling, Mrs. J. W. }
 1960. Darrell-Hill, Lt.-Col. J., M.C., Lucerne, The Garrison, Savannah, Barbados, W.I.
 1953. Davey, L. S., 29 Southway, Lewes

1950. †David, H. W., Wonaye, Wallsend Road, Pevensey Bay
 1962. †Davidson, Miss S. S. }
 1962. †Davidson, Miss M. R. S. } Wilmington House, Wilmington
 1953. Davidson, T. R., East Hookers Farm, Twineham Green, Haywards Heath
 1950. Davies, Miss, The Well House, Plumpton Green
 1960. Davies, Miss E., Chantry Cottage, Southover, Lewes
 1964. Davies, Mrs. Margaret N., 96 High Street, Lewes
 1953. Davies-Gilbert, Miss, Birling Manor, East Dean, Eastbourne
 1963. Davis, E. D. D., 17 Priory Court, Granville Road, Eastbourne
 1955. Davis, H. A., Culverake, Selmeston, Polegate
 1960. Davis, Miss W. L. }
 1960. †Davis, Miss A. G. } Quinneys, Dixter Road, Northiam
 1964. †Davis, B. K. }
 1964. †Davis, Mrs. B. K. } Southern Breach Cottage, Cuckfield
 1931. Daw, Mrs., The Vineyard, West Hoathly
 1958. Dawson, Mrs., Broyle Place, Ringmer, Lewes
 1960. Day, Lady }
 1960. †Day, Sir Albert } Stone End, Foxhill Close, Haywards Heath
 1951. Day, K. C., 40 Highdown Road, Lewes
 1961. †Day, Mrs. M. D., Shepherd's Croft, Cranedown, Lewes
 1963. Daymond-King, P., The Forge, Danehill
 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. }
 1951. †de Pass, Mrs. } Polhills Farm, Arlington, Polegate
 1951. †de Sallis, Miss, Beech Court, Hollington Park, St. Leonards
 1964. Desborough, Mrs. V. F., 11 Lonsdale Gardens, Tunbridge Wells
 1964. Desmond B., Clear Brook, Chelwood Gate
 1956. de Udy, Mrs., Chithurst Manor, Chithurst, Petersfield
 1963. †Devonshire, Miss Marie, 9 Grange Court, Grange Road, Lewes
 1964. Dew, Mrs. D. M., 42 Downs View Road, Seaford
 1954. Dibben, A. A., 222 King Street, Hammersmith, W.6
 1953. †Dickins, A. F., St. Catherine's Lodge Hotel, Kingsway, Hove
 1947. †Dickins, 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
 1964. Dickinson, Mrs. G. A., Fairlawn, Station Road, Angmering
 1952. †Dobson, C. G., 65 Anne Boleyn's Walk, Cheam
 1963. †Dodds, Miss F. M., Orchard Cottage, Dormansland, Lingfield, Surrey
 1961. †Dolman, 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
 1963. †Dove, T. F., 18 Mount Harry Road, Lewes
 1960. †Down, A. G., 13 Raleigh Road, Rose Green, Bognor Regis
 1949. †Downey, Mrs., Furrows, Maple Avenue, Bexhill
 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. †Drummond Smith, Mrs. N. } Spring Copse, High Hurstwood, Uckfield

1960. Dugan of Victoria, The Lady, 71 Park Street, London, W.1
 1963. Duggan, G., 7 Keld Drive, Uckfield
 1956. Duguid, J. T., 6 Holbrook Park, Horsham
 1963. Duke, J. A., 9 Highland Croft, Steyning
 1961. *Dulley, A. J. F., 37 Wychurst Gardens, Bexhill
 1963. Dumaresq, M. R., Ladycross, Seaford
 1949. Dumbreck, R., Boarzell, Hurst Green
 1962. tDunlop, Mrs. Crauford, Brook House, Rotten Row, Lewes
 1955. tDunphy, L. H.
 1955. ADunphy, Mrs. L. H. } Court Green, St. Annes Hill, Midhurst
 1960. Dunscombe Colt, H., F.S.A. (SCOT.) }
 1960. ADunscombe Colt, Mrs. H. } 70 Chester Square, London, S.W.1
 1951. Durant, H. P. }
 1964. Durant, J. P. } Abbeylea, Stonegate, Wadhurst
 1961. tDyer, W. H., 42 Tower Road West, St. Leonards-on-Sea
1960. Eaton, L. G., 7 Queen's 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
 1963. Eddy, Miss V. E., Micklefield, Seaford
 1938. Eeles, Col. H. S., C.B.E., Sandyden House, Mark Cross
 1956. Egremont, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Petworth House
 1963. tElkins, Prof. T. H. } Geography Laboratory, University of Sussex,
 1963. AElkins, Mrs. T. H. } Falmer
 1962. tEllams, S. O., Burnett, Horney Common, Uckfield
 1955. tElliace, 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
 1964. Ellis, Miss C. J., 5 Moat Road, East Grinstead
 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
 1963. tEllison, E. G. }
 1963. AEllison, Mrs. E. G. } 26 Prideaux Road, Eastbourne
 1960. Elms, Miss E. D.
 1941. Elphick, G. P., 66 Priory Street, Lewes
 1961. tEnderby, Miss N., Kitwish, Old Heathfield
 1950. Erksine, 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. tEspley, W. A., Marden Ash, Beachy Head Road, Eastbourne
 1963. Etherington, J., 3 Stansfield Road, Lewes
 1943. Evans, Lady, 6 Alexander Place, S.W.7
 1964. Evans, Miss K. J., Museum and Art Gallery, Worthing
 1962. Evans, Rev. N., Durrington Vicarage, Bramble Lane, Worthing
 1963. Everett, H., Roughfield, Etchingam
 1951. tExton, Miss, Kynance, 67 Royal 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. Fallowfold-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
 1964. Farr, C. E., The Limes, Little East Street, Lewes
 1948. Faulkner, P. A., Little Whitehall, Ifield
 1952. Fawcett, C. L., Fairlight, Oakhurst Road, Battle
 1963. tFawns, Miss M. B., 69 Sackville Road, Hove 3
 1945. Fayle, A., c/o Granville, Woodside Road, West Moors, Dorset
 1947. Feest, F. H., Burletts, Bramber
 1964. Fellowes, Dr. Rosalind, 33a Brunswick Square, Hove
 1946. Fenwick-Owen, Mrs. }
 1964. aFenwick-Owen, Miss } Langney Priory, Eastbourne
 1964. Ferguson, C. F., Pilstye, 106 High Street, Lindfield
 1951. *Ferguson, I. D.
 1963. tFergusson, Rev. A. M. }
 1963. aFergusson, Mrs. A. M. } Haldon, Ratton Close, Willingdon
 1940. Fibbens, C. W., Droveaway, Itchenor, Chichester
 1950. Field, C. W., 26th House, High Street, Robertsbridge
 1946. Field, Mrs., Winfreth, Handcross
 1964. tFish, A. H. }
 1964. aFish, Mrs. A. H. } Beechlands Hotel, Wadhurst
 1964. tFishenden, Reginald C., Horselunges Manor, Hellingly
 1963. Fisher, Antony, Newplace, Framfield
 1953. tFisher, R. A., 2 Well House Place, St. Annes Hill, Lewes
 1964. Fisher, L. R., Merriefields, Hillside, East Dean, Eastbourne
 1964. Fitzhamon, Mrs. L. H. D., Burleigh Cottage, Lower Horsebridge,
 Hailsham
 1959. Flack, Rev. C. H. }
 1959. aFlack, Mrs. C. H. } Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield
 1960. tFlanders, Mrs. H. F., 9 Reservoir Road, Elburton, Plymouth, Devon
 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., Willow Cottage, Church Road, Yapton,
 Arundel
 1963. tFloyer, R. K. }
 1962. aFloyer, Mrs. R. K. } Summerhills, Five Ashes, Mayfield
 1943. Fooks, Rev. E. G., 8 Harrington Villas, Preston Park, Brighton
 1954. Fooks, Mrs. Osmond, Swithewood, Horsted Keynes
 1962. Foort, A. L., 17 Cousins Grove, Southsea
 1959. Formby, E. L., Arnolds, Fairwarp, Uckfield
 1964. tForrington, A., Briars, South Chailey, Lewes
 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, 6 Lewes Crescent, Brighton 7
 1949. tFowle, S. H. W., 42 Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells
 1947. Fowler, Mrs. C. S. }
 1951. aFowler, C. S. } The Brown House, Cowfold
 1964. Fox, Mrs. E. V. Piercey, F.S.A., Holly Lodge, Keston, Kent
 1963. Fox, Mrs. G. M., 33 Tisbury Road, Hove 3
 1961. Fox, Miss W., The Shieling, Gorse Lane, High Salvington, Worthing
 1933. tFoyster, Miss C. H., Glaven Corner, Wiveton, Holt, Norfolk
 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
 1958. Franklin, Rev. T. R. }
 1958. aFranklin, Mrs. } The Rectory, Hurstpierpoint
 1964. tFranks, James, Kilimani, Cuilfail, Lewes
 1964. Fraser, Miss Jean V. H., 5 North Road, Uckfield
 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. } 2 Mayfield Court, Hollington Park Road,
 1960. aFrere, Mrs. R. T. } 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
 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., Firlé 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
 1964. Garland, G. J., Oak Cottage, 32 London Road, Hailsham
 1963. Garlick, Miss P. L., St. Mary's House, Fletching
 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
 1963. tGauntlett, R. J. }
 1963. aGauntlett, Mrs. R. J. } Glebe House, Rotten Row, Lewes
 1957. Gearing, Miss, 5 Gableson Avenue, Brighton
 1951. tGeary, F., Beken Field, Northiam, Rye
 1959. Gibbins, Mrs., Shotover, Dane Hill, Haywards Heath
 1946. Gibson, Mrs. W. C., 2 Spencer Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.19
 1964. Gibson, Patrick, Penns in the Rocks, Groombridge
 1962. Gifford, Miss Mary S. }
 1962. aGifford, Miss Betty W. } Derwent Cottage, 7 Derwent Road, Meads,
 } Eastbourne
 1962. *tGillett, Dr. F. H., 5 Furness Road, Eastbourne
 1957. tGlegg, Mrs., Manstone, The Bramblings, Rustington
 1945. tGlover, Mrs., South View, Westham, Pevensey
 1963. tGoddard, G. K. }
 1963. aGoddard, Mrs. G. K. } Little Rowfant Cottage,
 } Rowfant, Crawley Down
 1962. Goddard, R. J., Crosskeys, Lindfield
 1949. tGodfrey, W. E. F.S.A. }
 1952. aGodfrey Mrs. W. E. } East Crink, Barcombe
 1960. aGodfrey, Miss A. }
 1960. Godwin, Miss H. M., Garden Cottage, Ford Manor, Lingfield, Surrey
 1949. Goff, Col. R. E. C., C.B.E., M.C., Heath Cottage, Piltdown, Nr. Uckfield
 1960. tGolds, Miss E. M., 33 Hurst Avenue, Worthing
 1964. Goldsmith, Miss B. A., Manor Cottage, Mill Lane, Storrington

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. †Goodbody, A. W. Crowlink, Cuckmere Road, Seaford
 1963. †A Goodchild, J. }
 1963. †Goodchild, Mrs. J. } The Hynde, Exceat Bridge, Seaford
 1961. Goodchild, K. A. }
 1961. †A Goodchild, 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, Rev. Dr. Jeremy, 155 Hither Green Lane, S.E.13
 1963. Gorringe, C. P. }
 1963. †A Gorringe, Mrs. C. P. } Priest House, West Hoathly
 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. †Grace, R. W., 220 Elson Road, Gosport, Hants.
 1955. †Graebe, R. E., 7 Pashley Road, Eastbourne
 1939. †Graham-Vivian, R. P., M.V.O., M.C., Wealden House, Warninglid
 1918. *†Grantham, W. Ivor, O.B.E. }
 1961. †A Grantham, Mrs. W. Ivor } Camoys, Rotten Row, Lewes
 1935. †Graves, P. K., 51 Old Steyne, Brighton
 1931. †Graves, S. E. }
 1933. †A Graves, 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. †Gray, Miss E. H., Flat 2, 4 Somerhill Avenue, Hove
 1958. †Gray, Mrs. F. }
 1963. †A Gray, Dr. F. } Old Thatch, East Hoathly
 1963. Green, J. D. Beamish, Manor Cottage, Frant
 1959. †Green, J. G., Downs View, Lower Dicker, Hailsham
 1950. †Green, Miss M. L., Aldhurst Cottage, Barcombe Mills
 1958. Green, T. K., 17 Birkenhead Avenue, Kingstons-on-Thames, Surrey
 1955. †Greenwood, R. C. }
 1955. †A Greenwood, Mrs. R. C. } 24 Prince Edwards Road, Lewes
 1944. †Greenyer, Miss E. T., Stiffkey Old Hall, Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk
 1959. †Gregory, F. W., 292 Dyke Road, Brighton 5
 1950. Gregory, R. A., 13 Bernard Road, Brighton
 1954. †Grey, J. C. P., Hop Gardens, Mannings Heath, Horsham
 1960. †Griffin, G. H., 108 Lascelles Blvd., Toronto 7, Ontario, Canada
 1963. Griffin, Miss Mary, 14 Orchard Road, Lewes
 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. †Grove, Mrs., Beech Court, Hollington Park, St. Leonards
 1960. Grove, Brig. G. R. }
 1960. †A Grove, Mrs. G. R. } The Springs, Clayton
 1962. †Grubb, Ralph E. W., Mayes House, Near East Grinstead
 1962. Guest, Mrs. C. F., Flat 2, Holland House, Sundridge Avenue, Bromley, Kent
 1961. †Gundry, Miss D. S., Springs Hanger, Bedham, Fittleworth
 1954. Gunnis, R. F., Hungershall House, Hungershall Park, Tunbridge Wells
 1946. Guthrie, Mrs., Westering, Litlington, 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. *THadcock, R. N., F.S.A., Winchcombe Farm, Bucklebury, Reading
 1963. tHadden, D. N., 27 Florida Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey
 1960. Haddon, G. M., Halcyon, Old Park Lane, Fishbourne, Chichester
 1961. Hailstone, H. W., Corneys Cottage, Hadlow, near Tonbridge
 1954. Hall, G. L., The Dr. Joseph Johnson House, 56 Society Street, Charleston, S.C., U.S.A.
 1929. tHall, Miss H., Blue Gate, Lindfield
 1960. Hall, H. Austen, New House Farm, North Chailey
 1963. tHallam, Mrs. M. J., Wild Acres, Capel, Dorking, Surrey
 1949. Hambloch, Miss E. L., 26 Tudor Close, Dean Court Road, Rottingdean
 1961. Hammond, N. D., 24 Coldean Lane, Brighton 6
 1955. Hancock, Mrs., Middlefield Cottage, Fox Hill, Haywards Heath
 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
 1963. Harding, Mrs. A. R., Alkford Farmhouse, Groombridge
 1955. Hardy, Mrs., Otye House, Horsted Keynes
 1953. tHarker, L., 100 America Lane, Haywards Heath
 1963. Harper, D. J. }
 1963. aHarper, Mrs. D. J. } 25 Old Orchard Road, Eastbourne
 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. John's Cottage, St. John's, Crowborough
 1961. tHarrison, Miss M., Denton Mount, 11 Denton Road, Eastbourne
 1963. tHarrison, P., 18 Little Crabtree, West Green, Crawley
 1961. Harston, Miss E. R., Court Horeham, Cowbeechee, 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 5, 73 The Drive, Hove 3
 1949. Harvey, J. H. }
 1949. aHarvey, Mrs. J. H. } 95 Ladies Mile Road, Brighton
 1949. tHarvey, Lady, Bowmans Farm, Burwash
 1963. tHazelgrove, Dennis C., C.B., 22 Coleherne Court, S.W.5
 1958. Hasluck, Mrs., 8 The Hoo, Willingdon
 1964. tHastings, Mrs. Phyllis }
 1964. aHastings, P. N. } Hastings Court, Mayfield
 1959. Hatwell, Miss, 46 Avis Road, Newhaven
 1945. *Hawkins, Major L., Selhurst Park, Chichester
 1964. Hawkins, Miss M., Butt's Croft, Uckfield
 1952. *tHay, M. C., Perlis, Burpham, Arundel
 1947. Hayes, Mrs., Marden House, East Harting
 1949. *Hayne, Mrs., Palehouse Farm, Framfield
 1963. Hayter, Miss A. W., Orchard Cottage, Dormansland, Lingfield
 1950. Haywards, Mrs., Little Ashfold, 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
 1963. tHellyer, Peter, Orchards, Rowfant, Crawley
 1947. *tHelme, J. D., Woodlands, Lindfield
 1958. Henley, H. F. T., Broadleaves, Croham Road, S. Croydon

1956. τHenning, B. D., Saybrook College, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.
1959. Henry, Miss }
1962. AHenry, F. A. } The Laurels, Nutley, Uckfield
1964. Herbert, D. S., 12 Mill Wood, Burgess Hill
1964. Herbert, Peter, Gravetye Manor, near East Grinstead
1958. τHerringshaw, E. A., 44A Amherst Road, Bexhill
1956. Hersee, C. W., 25 Western Road, Newhaven
1949. τHeseltine, 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. τHewlett, C., 36 Church Street, Padstow, Cornwall
1955. τHeynes, M. H., Verecroft, Glenville Road, Rustington
1963. Heys, F. G., Havillands, 21 Kings Drive, Eastbourne
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.
1964. Hinings, H. E. }
1964. AHinings, Mrs. H. E. } Pump Cottage, Rocks Lane, High
Hurstwood, Uckfield
1954. Hiscoke, H. W., 8 Frith Road, Hove
1946. τHitchcock, G. E. W., St. Catherine's Lodge Hotel, Kingsway, Hove
1946. Hoad, Mrs., 17 Park Grove, Cosham, Portsmouth
1964. Hoare, Miss Joan, Wildfields Barn, North Common, Chailey
1953. τHobbs, H. C., Hills Place, Horsham
1961. τHockton, T. H.
- 1956.*τHodgson, G. L., 3 Carew Road, Eastbourne
1960. τHodsoll, Miss V. M., 33 Central Avenue, Polegate
- 1948.*τHolden, E. W., F.S.A. }
1948. AHolden, Mrs. E. W. } 5 Tudor Close, Hove
1958. Holland, Miss, Green Banks, Etchingham
1946. τHolland, T. R., 30 South Bank, Chichester
1946. τHolleyman, G. A., F.S.A., 21A Duke Street, Brighton
1907. Hollist, Mrs. Anthony, Highbuilding, Fernhurst
1956. Holman, Miss, Ardgath, Downsview Road, Felpham, Bognor
1952. *Holman, John F., Hyes, Rudgwick
1955. τHolman, F. R., 65 Grand Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.10
1964. Holman, M., 5 St. John's Hill, Lewes
1963. Holman, M. G., St. Mary's, Vicarage Road, Hailsham
1957. Holmes, J., F.S.A. }
1954. AHolmes, Mrs. } 245 Holmes Avenue, Hove 4
1959. Holt, Mrs., West House Farm, Albourne
1958. τHornard, H. R., 112 Green Oak Road, Totley, Sheffield
1937. Homewood, Miss F. M., 117 Littlehampton Road, Worthing
1950. Hope, J. B., Yeomans Acre, Colyford, Devon
1956. Hope, Mrs., 175 New Church Road, Hove
1961. τHope, Miss S. E., 1 St. Michael's Court, Keere Street, Lewes
1962. τHordern, P. M., St. Martins Mews, St. Martins Square, Chichester
1961. τHorne, V., 24 St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes
1958. Hotblack, Mrs., 3 The Hoo, Willington
1962. τHoughton, Mrs. L., Heathlea, Dittons Road, Polegate
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., Everydens, Lindfield
 1957. Hughes, A. P. }
 1958. tAHughes, Mrs. } Lye Oak, East Dean, Eastbourne
 1964. AHughes, H. R. }
 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. }
 1950. tHumphreys, Miss D., Training College, Darley Road, Eastbourne
 1946. Humphrys, H. T., Monkams, Clayton Avenue, Hassocks
 1956. Humphrys, L. G., Peter's Cottage, New England Road, Haywards Heath
 1952. Hunnisett, R. F., 54 Longdon Wood, Keston, Kent
 1962. Hunnybun, Miss N. K., Monksfield, Nuthurst Road, Monks Gate, Horsham
 1950. Hunter, Rev. F. }
 1963. AHunter, M. C. W. } Harting Rectory, Petersfield
 1950. Hurst, Miss Barbara, Churchcroft, Rusper, 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 Makepiece Mansions, Highgate, N.6
 1937. tIvatt, Miss, The Anchorhold, Haywards Heath
1961. Jackson, F. M. S., Littlebrook, Withyham, Hartfield
 1939. tJackson, R. L. C., Hove College, Kingsway, Hove
 1957. Jackson, Mrs., Templemead, Pulborough
 1963. Jackson, T. H., 1 Bedford Grove, Eastbourne
 1961. tJames, Mrs., 9 Ocklynge Avenue, Eastbourne
 1936. Jarvis, R. C., 34 Downside Avenue, Findon Valley, Worthing
 1960. tJay, Miss S. E., 95 North Farm Road, Lancing
 1951. Jeeves, S. G., Boarsland House, Lindfield
 1959. Jefferson, E. A., 31 Strathmore Road, Worthing
 1955. Jeffs, R. M., 92 Kingston Road, Oxford
 1957. tJenkins, Mrs., Weatherpoint, Marine Parade, Seaford
 1964. Jenks, O. C., Bryn, Woodcote Road, Forest Row
 1961. Jennings, Miss O., 67 Brunswick Place, Hove 2
 1943. tJennings, R. W., q.c., Mickleham Cottage, Dorking
 1963. Jewell, Charles, Turret House, Pevensey Bay
 1955. Johanson, Lt.-Col. J. L., St. Olav's, Highgate Hill, Hawkhurst
 1961. Johns, F. D., March Cottage, Comp Road, Offham, near W. Malling, Kent
 1964. Johnson, Col. E. C., 1 Mornington Crescent, Hove 3
 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., Lynchcroft, Barnham, Bognor
 1962. Jones, G., O.B.E., Muster Edge, Muster Green, Haywards Heath
 1963. tJones, J. E. N., Kedron, Smock Alley, West Chiltington, Pulborough

1954. Jones, J. R., 63 The Avenue, Lewes
 1964. †Jones, R. F., 22 Manor Road, Hampden Park, Eastbourne
 1946. †Jones, W. E., †D., 25 St. James Avenue, Lancing
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.), Borghetto, Heyshott Green, Midhurst
 1950. Kellam, J. R., 55 Houndean Rise, Lewes
 1956. Kelly, Mrs., Arundale School, Pulborough
 1923. †Kelly, Mrs. Richard, 6 Glynde House, Palmeira Avenue, Hove
 1962. †Kemp, Miss E. Blanch, Temacrest, Rookery Way, Bishopstone
 1964. †Kennedy, Miss E., 26 Cambridge Way, Uckfield
 1960. Kenny, Mrs. C., Flat 4, 49 Maresfield Gardens, N.W.3
 1930. Kensington, Lieut.-Col. G. B., Voakes, Pulborough
 1933. †Kenyon, G. H., F.S.A., Iron Pear Tree Farm, Kirdford, Billingshurst
 1964. Kewley, J., 1 Manor Villas, Sparrows Green, Wadhurst
 1958. Kiechler, J., Leutholdstr 15, Zurich 10/37, Switzerland
 1961. †King, F. R., Somerhill, Surrey Road, Seaford
 1946. King, H. H., Undershaw Hotel, Hindhead
 1951. King, R. P., Pilstye, Forest Row
 1955. †King-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., Hilders Court, Chiddingly
 1961. Kingston, Miss C. H., 25 Manor Gardens, Hampdon, 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
 1963. Kohler, Miss W. E., 17 Elvin Crescent, Rottingdean
 1962.*†Kyrke, A. J.
 1946. Kyrke, R. V. } Upper Flat, Betton, Southdown Road, Seaford
 1963. †Kyrke, Mrs. R. V. }
1964. †Lacey, H. M. } 75 Coombe Road, Steyning
 1964. Lacey, Mrs. H. M. }
1960. †Lamb, Miss E. M., School House, Selmeaton, Polegate
 1963. Lambe, Miss R., 11 Kedale Road, Seaford
 1964. Lambert, Miss M., 19 Sutton Park Road, Seaford
 1962. †Lamprell, Dr. B. A., P.O. Box 6, Klang, Malaya
 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. †Laurie, P. S.
 1961. †Laurie, Miss J. M. } 30 Peartree Lane, Little Common, Bexhill-on-Sea
 1955. Lawford, Mrs., Holm Lodge, Ringmer
 1960. Lawrence, L. W., Lusteds, Hankham, Pevensey
 1961. †Lee, E. A., Tylehurst, 12 Brangwyn Crescent, Patcham, Brighton 6
 1961. †Ledward, Mrs. E., 1 West Street, Rye
 1946. †Leechman, Miss D., Ingleside, Sunte Avenue, Lindfield
 1963. †Lee, Robert W., Hartfield Farm House, Halland
 1963. Lehfeldt, Miss S. E., C.B.E., Castle Precincts Cottage, Lewes
 1958. Leigh, Miss, Mayfield, Collington Avenue, Bexhill
 1964. †Leigh, Mrs. Claude, West Riddens, Anstye, Cuckfield

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
 1963. tLephard, Mrs. R. E., 85 Offington Drive, Worthing
 1961. Leppard, M. J., 150A London Road, East Grinstead
 1948. Le Sage, Miss, Tortington Park, Arundel
 1958. Levita, Mrs., Linties, Rodmell
 1957. tLevy, Miss, Woodmans, Moor End Common, Lane End, Bucks.
 1959. Lewin, Mrs., 5 Spring Lane, Lindfield
 1964. Lewis, Mrs. E. C., Deep Thatch, Rodmell
 1961. tLewis, Rev. G. P., 11 Parkway, Ratton Manor, Eastbourne
 1961. tLewes, R. A., 11 Priory Crescent, Southover, Lewes
 1963. ALiddell, Miss Helen, O.B.E., Castle Precincts Cottage, Lewes
 1963. Liddle, Miss J. B., Wych Cross House, Southover, Lewes
 1959. Lidiard, A. S. }
 1959. ALidiard, Mrs. A. S. } Flat 1, 14 Palmeira Avenue, Hove 3
 1961. tLimbert, Mrs. D., 21 Palmeira Avenue, Hove
 1963. Lincoln, Mrs. G. R., M.B.E., The Old Poor House, Castle Banks, Lewes
 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. }
 1961. ALloyd, Mrs. E. J. B. } Little Bucksteep, Dallington
 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
 1947. Lockhart-Smith, D. B., Wings Place, Ditchling
 1958. Lodge, J. H., 9 Semley Road, Hassocks
 1963. Lomas, Mrs. M. E., Rykehurst House, Rotten Row, Lewes
 1954. tLondon, Mrs. H. S., Coldharbour, Buxted
 1954. *tLongden, R. H. T., Box 315, Palmerston, North New Zealand
 1960. Longfield, Mrs. K. L. F., Newstead, Courtmead Road, Cuckfield
 1949. tLongman, W., 42 Chelsea Square, S.W.3
 1962. Longton, Dr. E. S., Woodcote, Brook Street, Cuckfield
 1961. tLove, D. E., Corners, 99 Vicarage Road, Eastbourne
 1945. tLovegrove, Capt. H., C.B.E., R.N., Nesbit, Winchelsea
 1961. tLoveland, E. P., 24 Gorringe Close, Lower Willingdon, 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, Ashstead, Surrey
 1963. Luard, B. G., Chalk Farm Hotel, Willingdon, Eastbourne
 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. }
 1960. ALudford, Mrs. J. H. } Elmscott, St. Mary's Road, Leatherhead
 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., Lyndhurst, 9 Tregarth Road, Chichester
 1962. tMcConnell, Dr. R. B. }
 1963. AMcConnell, Mrs. R. B. } Streatwick, Streat, Hassocks
 1953. AMcCourt, Mrs., South Norlington House, Ringmer
 1958. McCreddie, D. D. G., Apsley House, Barrack Lane, Aldwick, Bognor
 1954. Macdonell, Miss, Kings, Mare Hill, Pulborough
 1960. Macdonald Smith, Mrs. J., Grey Timbers, Pulborough

1951. McGeorge, W. } Legh Manor, Cuckfield
 1951. A McGeorge, Mrs. W. }
 1938. T McIver, Mrs., Woodcock, Felbridge, East Grinstead
 1958. Mackie, Mrs., Hillside, Batts Lane, Pulborough
 1957. McLaren, D. M., Beards, Chailey Green, Lewes
 1963. Maclean, Capt. J. C., R.N., 4 Canon Lane, Chichester
 1950. A MacLeod, 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. T Malin, D. J., 27 Hall Avenue, Offington, Worthing
 1962. T Mallock, B. E. }
 1962. A Mallock, Mrs. B. E. } 16 Hartfield Road, Seaford
 1960. Mancell, Miss R., The Little Cottage, Crablands, Selsey
 1960. T Mander, M. C., Pond House, Wilmington
 1960. Marchant, Miss H. N., Colbrook, Denmans Lane, Lindfield
 1927. T Margary, I. D., F.S.A. }
 1932. T Margary, Mrs. I. D. } Yew Lodge, East Grinstead
 1960. T Markwick, Miss M. F., 36 St. Andrew's Road, Portslade-by-Sea
 1950. Marrack, Mrs., c/o Barclays Bank Ltd., Storrington
 1964. T Marriott, Dr. R. H. }
 1964. A Marriott, Mrs. R. H. } Deeping, Firl Close, Seaford
 1964. Martin, D., Granview, 16 Langham Road, Robertsbridge
 1950. T Martin, H. S., C.B.E. }
 1963. TA Martin, Mrs. H. S. } 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. T Mason, 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., 1 Springfield Park Road, Horsham
 1954. Matthews, Rev. D. G., Southover, Battle Close, Hailsham
 1945. Matthews, Dr. T. E., Narside, Narborough, Norfolk
 1946. Matthey, G. C. H., F.S.A., 49 Palmeira Avenue, Hove
 1962. Mattock, Miss S. J., Sunnyside, Two Mile Ash, Horsham
 1962. T Maude, Col. A. H., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., D.L., South Cottage, Petworth
 1949. T Maudslay, C. W., C.B. }
 1960. A Maudslay, Mrs. C. W. } The Beacon, Duddleswell, Uckfield
 1928. *Maufe, Sir Edward, R.A., Shepherds Hill, Buxted
 1956. Maunder, Mrs., Pitfield Cottage, Balcombe
 1957. T May, J. T., Homeland, Beech, Alton, Hampshire
 1961. May, Mrs. M. T., Trees, South Lynn Drive, Eastbourne
 1953. Mayfield, Mrs., Rushwin, Ninfield Road, Bexhill
 1935. Maynard, Miss E. V., The Green Farm House, Clay, Holt, Norfolk
 1964. Maxwell, H. A. }
 1964. A Maxwell, Mrs. H. A. } 2 Kerita House, The Quadrangle, Findon
 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. A Mein, Mrs. B., New House Farm, North Chailey
 1947. Meller, C. H. }
 1947. A Meller, Mrs. C. H. } The Mansion Hotel, Eastbourne
 1961. T Mendelsson, 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. *Metters, Mrs. T. L., Craddock House, Cullompton, Devon

1963. TMichaelis, Ronald F., 80 Denton Road, Denton
 1953. TMichell, Miss Eva Lee, 6 Chatsworth Gardens, Eastbourne
 1946. Michell, Commander K., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N., Dower Cottage, Amberley
 1962. TMichell, Mrs. K. W., Wedlands, Twineham, Haywards Heath
 1961. Michell, Lt.-Cmdr. R. B., D.S.O., R.N., Leith House, Amberley
 1955. Midgley, Miss, 24 Bradford Road, Lewes
 1960. Miles, Miss M., Micklefield School, Seaford
 1950. TMill, Mrs., 2B Morpeth Terrace, S.W.1
 1964. Millar, Mrs. Janet, Stone Cottage, Friars Gate, Crowborough
 1963. TMiller, Miss E. G.
 1963. ATMiller, Miss W. N. } 21 Woodland Court, Dyke Road Avenue, Hove
 1950. Miller, H. H., Northlands, Brook Street, Cuckfield
 1952. Millington, A. G. E., 57A 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
 1963. TMitchell, George E., O.B.E., 27 Sussex Square, Brighton
 1957. Mitchell, M. E., 40 Southdown Road, Shoreham
 1932. Mitchell, Mrs., Tylers Cottage, Oak Hill Road, Sevenoaks
 1964. Moffat, R. A., 10 Rose Villas, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham
 1940. *Molson, The Right Hon. Lord, House of Lords, Westminster, S.W.1
 1962. Monckton of Brenchley, 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. S., 35 Berwick Drive, Glasgow, S.W.2
 1964. TMoore, P., 109 Valence Road, Lewes
 1948. Moore, Stephen M., 103 High Street, Lewes
 1959. TMoore, T. M., Linties, Rodmell
 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
 1963. TMorris, Maxwell, Broomershill House, Pulborough
 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
 1960. Moss, Mrs. J. M., Farthings, Hillcrest Drive, Tunbridge Wells
 1963. Moss, Mrs. M. J., 8 Park Road, Haywards Heath
 1928. Mosse, Rev. C. H., Canberra, Oathall Road, Haywards Heath
 1964. Mostyn, Mrs. C., St. Ives, Southover, Lewes
 1961. Mourilyan, Mrs., White House Cottage, Wisborough Green
 1952. Mousley, Miss J. E., Far Curlews, North Shore Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire
 1964. Mowat, Dr. R. R. }
 1964. AMowat, Mrs. } Crows Nest, Pippingford Park, Nutley
 1957. Moylan, Sir John, C.B., C.B.E., Church Lane Cottage, Bury, Pulborough
 1950. TMullins, Mrs. Claud, Glasses, Graffham, Nr. Petworth

1964. tMulvany, J. A. }
 1964. aMulvany, Mrs. J. A. } Sleepy Hollow, Kingston, Lewes
 1923. *tMunnion, E. H., M.B.E., Ardings, Ardingly
 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
 1964. Nathan, Mrs. H. A., 10 Saffrons Court, Compton Place Road, Eastbourne
 1964. Nayler, Miss D. E., 18 St. Peter's Place, 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
 1963. Newman, Mark }
 1963. aNewman, Mrs. Mark } The Downlands House, Cocking, Midhurst
 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. Niemeier, Lady, Nash House, Lindfield
 1958. tNixey, Miss, 5 Mayne Way, Hastings
 1955. tNodder, E. G., Southerly, Alfriston
 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
1956. tOakley, Major J. L. D., Malthouse Field, Bolney, Haywards Heath
 1962. Ockenden, L. C., Stamford House, Friston, Eastbourne
 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
 1964. Palmer, A. C., 86 Crisp Road, Lewes
 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
 1962. tParker, R. J., 3 Star Cottages, Lingfield, Surrey
 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
 1963. Parrott, D. M., St. Kevins, Kings Barn Villas, Steyning
 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., 23 Lansdowne Road, Hailsham
 1958. tPayne, 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., Stradishall, Newmarket,
 Suffolk
 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.*tPeckham, 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., The White House Bungalow, Ringmer
 1961. tPendry, R. A. }
 1961. aPendry, Mrs. R. A. } Mudbrooks 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
 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
 1963. Peters, D. Ashmore, 105 Hangleton Road, Hove 4
 1956. tPeters, R. G., 37 St. Edmund's Road, Northampton
 1963. Pettitt, Joseph, 42 Silverdale Road, Earley, Reading
 1951. Philcox, A. E., 12 Gundreda Road, Lewes
 1954. tPhillimore, The Hon. Claud, Rymans, Apuldram, Chichester
 1963. Phillips, Mrs. A. S., Glebe Edge, North Road, Alfriston
 1963. Phillips, R. D., 31 Elm Street, Nassau, New York State, U.S.A.
 1937. Pickard, O. G., Ravensdene, Holden Avenue, North Finchley, N.12
 1963. tPierce, Mrs. M., 13 Solway Avenue, Brighton 6
 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, 9 Sladburys Lane, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex
 1964. Piper, Mrs. E. M., Starnash Farm, Upper Dicker
 1930. Pitcher, J. Scott, 13 Merton Street, Oxford
 1961. tPlanterose, Mrs., 29 Montacute Road, Lewes
 1957. Plaster, G. H., The Hey, Ditchling Road, Wivelsfield
 1959. Plumb, C.
 1963. aPlumer, Mrs. F. O., Bridport, 18a St. Johns Road, Polegate
 1959. Pollard, Major H. B. C. }
 1959. aPollard, Mrs. H. B. C. } No. 2 West Lavington Hill, Midhurst
 1953. Ponsoby of Shulbrede, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Shulbrede Priory, Haslemere
 1964. Poole, Rev. Preb. J. C., Icklesham Vicarage, Winchelsea
 1964. Poole, Miss Vera, 5 The Heights, Findon Road, Worthing
 1963. tPorter, Bernard }
 1964. aPorter, Mrs. Bernard } Silverlea, Pevensey Bay
 1964. tPorter, Mrs. E., 19 St. Pancras Gardens, Southover, Lewes
 1937. Porritt, Captain S. S., 2 Adelaide Court, Hove
 1963. Potter, C. F., Ardingly College, Haywards Heath
 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
 1963. Preston, Mrs. Arthur, Scaynes Hill Cottage, Scaynes Hill
 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
 1960. *tPriestley, 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
 1962. tPutland, William A. }
 1963. APutland, Mrs. } 4 Roselands Terrace, Eastbourne
 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., Green Haven, Avondale Road, Hove 4
 1964. Randle, Miss M. L., Flat 4, Arlen House, 42 Medina Villas, Hove 3
 1960. tRadcliffe, Miss M. J., The Horns, Hankham, Pevensey
 1948. Ratcliffe-Densham, H. B. A., F.S.A., 50 Offington Lane, Worthing
 1964. Raw, A. J. A., High Place, Monkshanger, Farnham, Surrey
 1959. tRead, Mrs. L. E. }
 1959. ARead, L. E. } Torreno, Shirleys, Ditchling
 1960. *tRead, 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. tReeve-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
 1961. tReilly, Mrs. R., 37 Leicester Villas, Hove 3
 1956. *tRelf, R. S., 5 Sackville Lane, East Grinstead
 1957. tRemnant, G. L. }
 1963. ARemnant, Mrs. G. L. } 18 Houndean Rise, Lewes
 1957. Reynolds, Mrs., Cedar House, Slindon, Arundel
 1946. tReynolds, 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. } 16 Avenue Gardens, Horley
 1962. tRichardson, Miss Daphne G., 36 Princes Street, Tunbridge Wells
 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., Anchrets, Udimore, Rye
1962. †Ridge, Dr. Jessie C., Barn Cottage, Winton Street, Alfriston
1962. Rigold, S. E., 2 Royal Crescent, London, W.11
1948. †Rippingale, A. J., 30 Graydon Avenue, Chichester
1960. †Roberts, B. R., Old Foxhunt Manor, Waldron
1960. Roberts, H. T. M., 82 Dale Avenue, Keymer, Hassocks
1964. Robertson, A. }
 1964. †Robertson, Mrs. A. } White Knights, Fletching Common, Newick
1950. †Robertson-Ritchie, D. }
 1962. †Robertson-Ritchie, Mrs. } Market House, Market Avenue, Chichester
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
1963. Roff, E. A. }
 1963. †Roff, Mrs. E. A. } Anderida, Ridge Close, Nutley
1962. Rogers, Dr. R. H., 101 Western Road, Lewes
1955. *Rogerson, J., 95 Ridgmount Gardens, Torrington Place, W.C.1
1949. Rolston, G. R., Bammers, Grays Wood Road, Haslemere, Surrey
1932. Roper, E. E., Gables, Hildenborough, Kent
1956. †Rose, Clive M., c/o The Foreign Office, London, S.W.1
1953. Roth, S. H. J., Raughmere Rise, Lavant, Nr. Chichester
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. †Ryan, Mrs. P. J. } Roughters, Icklesham
1960. Sacret, G. C., The Fostel, Hankham, Pevensey
1950. †Sadler, C. J., 36 Benfield Way, Portslade
1952. †Saigeman, F. L., Fullingmill Cottage, Fittleworth
1950. *†St. Croix, F. W. de, M.B.E., Gables, East Blatchington, Seaford
1962. †St. John-Foti, E., Arundel Priory, Arundel
1955. †Salmond, Marshal of the R.A.F. Sir John, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., 10 Keere Street, Lewes
1963. Salt, Miss M. C. L., Bridport, 18a St. John's Road, Polegate
1953. †Salter, Rev. S., Coningsley Rectory, Lincs.
1896. *†Salzman, L. F., C.B.E., F.S.A., 53 The Avenue, Lewes
1957. Sanders, A. E., Quince Cottage, Kingston, Lewes
1961. †Sanders, F., Wilmington Priory, Polegate
1943. *†Sapsford, A. G., Starlings, Berwick, Polegate
1962. Sawyer, H. J. A., Cansiron Wood, Holtye, Edenbridge, Kent
1948. Sawyer, Miss, Orchard Bungalow, Plumpton
1964. †Sayles, Prof. G. O. }
 1964. †Sayes, Mrs. G. O. } Warren Hill, Crowborough
1959. Sclater, A. W., Broomlye, Newick, Lewes
1951. Scorer, E. V. A. }
 1951. †Scorer, Mrs. E. V. A. } 4 De Warenne 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. } Swaynes, Rudgwick
 1946.ATSecretan, Miss M. D. }
 1962. TSeton-Williams, Dr. M. V., F.S.A., 9 Ivanhoe House, Kenton Street,
 London, W.C.1
 1956. Sewell, A. E., High Wyke, The Avenue, Summersdale, Chichester
 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. } Chailey Place, Lewes
 1955. AShelford, C. W. }
 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
 1963. TSherburn, Leonard S., Eckington House, Ripe
 1961. Sherlock, J. B., Rehvyale, Billingshurst
 1938. Sherriff, R. C., F.S.A., Rosebriars, Esher, Surrey
 1963. Shiel, James, Evelyn, 26 Southway, Lewes
 1962. Shiels, B. J., 2 North Beeches Road, Crowborough
 1964. Shillito, J. T. } Roughwoods, Westerham Road, Limpsfield, Surrey
 1964. AShillito, Mrs. J. T. }
 1948. TShillito, N. W.
 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
 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
 1963. Skrine, Sir Clarmont, 118 High Street, Lewes
 1964. Slater, R. M. } Dart Vale, Laughton Road, Ringmer
 1964. ASlater, Mrs. R. M. }
 1947.*TSlyfield, G. N., 47 North Parade, Horsham
 1961. Smail, H. C. P., 6 Lansdown Close, Worthing
 1948. Smart, J. E., Overglen, Hill Brow, Liss, Hampshire
 1964. Smart, P. M. H., Wych Cross, Reigate Road, Reigate, Surrey
 1963. TSmith, A. E. } Grange Cottage, Watts Lane, Eastbourne
 1963.TASmith, Mrs. A. E. }
 1945. *Smith, Miss, Homeside, Denton Road, Eastbourne
 1952. Smith, A. E., 11 Wellington Road, Bognor
 1956. TSmith, A. N., Hoyle, Heyshott, Nr. Midhurst
 1963. Smith, Mrs. Eric, Woodside, Barcombe
 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
 1964. TSmitherman, J. F., 80 Turners Mill Road, Haywards Heath
 1959. Snelling, H. J., 21 Nelson Road, Horsham
 1951. TSolomon, Major J. B., M.C., Shortlands, Sutton, Pulborough
 1961. Somerset, Mrs. M. F. E., 79 Arundel Road, Worthing
 1957. Somerville-Collie, Rev. E. } The Rectory, Burwash
 1957. ASomerville-Collie, Mrs. S. }

1963. tSpear, P. D., Harwoods Farm, West End, Henfield
 1962. tSpears, H. D. } 10 Sunbury Avenue, London, S.W.14
 1962. ASpears, Mrs. H. D. }
 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
 1964. Springett, Mrs. C. } 25 Kings Avenue, Rochester, Kent
 1964. ASpringett, G. L. }
 1927. Staffurth, Miss F. E. A., Long Mead, Tunbridge Wells Road, Mayfield
 1957. *Stallard, W. B. } Gorse Cottage, Chuck Hatch, Hartfield
 1957. AStallard, Mrs. H. B. }
 1953. tStarke, L. G. K., C.B.E. } Brack Mound House, Lewes
 1953. AStarke, Mrs. L. G. K. }
 1957. Statham, G. P., Belmont School, Hassocks
 1919. tStedman, T. Gurney } Sherwood, 31 Guildford Road, Horsham
 1956. Stedman, Mrs. T. Gurney }
 1962. tSteel, J. D., 43 Derek Avenue, Hove 3
 1964. tSteel, Miss Ena M., O.B.E., 26 Cambridge Way, Uckfield
 1964. Steele-Mills, L. C., Sylverdale House, Station Road, Billingshurst
 1953. tSteer, Francis W., F.S.A., 63 Orchard Street, Chichester
 1964. Steenberg, Miss E. } 11 Offington Drive, Worthing
 1964. ASteenberg, Miss R. E. }
 1963. tSteinman, A. J., 70 Lindfield Road, Eastbourne
 1958. AStenhouse, Miss, Wayside, Westway, High Salvington, Worthing
 1923. *tStern, 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
 1962. ATStevens, Donald L. } 25 Vale Road, Haywards Heath
 1962. tStevens, Mrs. Donald L. }
 1903. tStevens, F. Bentham, F.S.A. } Cinder Rough, Chailey
 1909. AStevens, Mrs. F. Bentham }
 1964. tStevens, Lawrence } 1 Amberstone View, Hailsham
 1964. AStevens, Mrs. Lawrence }
 1961. Stevens, Miss M., 22 Westgate, Chichester
 1964. tStevens, Roger G., Vale Cottage, Down Lane, Frant
 1963. tStevenson, Maurice, 30 Meadows Road, Lower Willingdon
 1952. Stevenson, The Hon. Sir Melford, Truncheons, Winchelsea
 1952. tStorey, F. G. H. } 7 Courtney Gate, Kingsway, Hove 3
 1952. ASorey, Mrs. F. G. H. }
 1953. Strachey, Mrs., Knapp House, Iping, Midhurst
 1964. tStrangman, Mrs. E., Brook House, Burnt Oak, Crowborough
 1959. Strauss, The Rt. Hon. G. R., M.P., Naylands, Slaugham
 1958. Sreatfield, D. C., 62 Pemberton Gardens, N.19
 1963. tStrevett, G. E. E., Fircroft, Keymer Road, Hassocks
 1956. Strudwick, P. S., Greensand Way, Stonepound, Hassocks
 1964. Sugden, W. B., 14 Theydon Close, Furnace Green, Crawley
 1961. Sutherland, B. A. } Batemans, Burwash
 1960. Sutherland, P. B. }
 1920. tSutton, Col. Thomas, O.B.E., F.S.A. } 1 Rosayre, 57 Blackwater Road,
 1937. ASutton, Mrs. T. } 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. tTanous, Leslie G., 201 Rivermead Court, London, S.W.6
 1963. tTarlíng, Mrs. V. G., 6 Hatchgate Close, Cuckfield
 1952. Tatchell, Miss P., Burradown, Dousland, Yelverton, S. Devon

1945. *Tattersall-Wright, Major J. W. } Shepherds Cottage,
 1954. ATattersall-Wright, Mrs. J. W. } Colemans Hatch, Hartfield
 1962. Taverner, Miss Mary E., Acorns, London Lane, Cuckfield
 1961. Taylor, Miss C. J., Cot Letitia, East End Lane, Ditchling
 1957. Taylor, G. F., American University, Beirut, Lebanon
 1963. Taylor, J. M.
 1963. ATaylor, Mrs. J. M. } 99 Cootes Avenue, Horsham
 1947. rTebby, J. H., 19 Falmer Close, Woodingdean, Brighton
 1953. rTerry, H. E.
 1956. ATerry, Mrs. H. E. }
 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
 1964. Thomas, A. W., 69 The Ridgeway, Kenton, Middx.
 1938. Thomas, Miss, Rectory Cottage, Newick
 1954. rThompson, Miss F. B. } 62 Hallyburton Road, Hove
 1959. AThompson, Miss E. }
 1962. Thompson, P. N., Chapel Meadow Cottage, Forest Row
 1963. Thomson, Miss C. R., Tye Chalet, Coast Road, Saltdean
 1959. Thomson, D., 5 Orchard Road, Lewes
 1954. rThornton, Miss E. E., Martlet Cottage, Oakwood Road, Burgess Hill
 1942. rThorpe, S. M.
 1960. ATThorpe, Mrs. S. M. } 14 Southern Avenue, Polegate
 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. } 110 Waldegrave Road, Brighton
 1954. ATibble, Mrs. }
 1947. rTindall, A. A. } Longacre, Ringmer
 1958. ATindall, Mrs. }
 1961. Titherington, Mrs. W., Wheelwrights, Cooksbridge, Lewes
 1922. *Titley, R. K., Brinkhurst, Horley, Surrey
 1961. rTodhunter, J. R. A. D. } The Old Bakery, Lodsworth, Petworth
 1961. ATodhunter, Mrs. }
 1962. Tolley, Major C. J. H., M.C., Pommern Lodge, Pashley Road, Eastbourne
 1935. Tomlin, Mrs. J. W., Old Holmestead, Bodle Street Green, Hailsham
 1961. Toothill, Mrs., 137 Holmes Avenue, Hove 4
 1942. rTopping, A. R., Drayton Lodge, Ninfield, Battle
 1947. Townner, H. B., Hooke Hall, Uckfield
 1927. rToye, D. B., C.B., O.B.E., Luccombe, Selwyn Drive, Eastbourne
 1964. Tozer, Mrs. O. N., 9 Fallowfield Crescent, Hove 4
 1956. Traill, Miss, Fleur de Lys, South Street, Cuckfield
 1927. Tranchell, Lt.-Col. H. C., The Plantation, Curdridge, Southampton
 1957. Travis, Miss
 1960. Trees, W. } Yaverland, 61 Houndean Rise, Lewes
 1960. ATrees, Mrs. W. }
 1958. Treherne, Mrs., Herons Folly, Mayfield
 1959. Tremlett, Mrs., Bineham Farmhouse, N. Chailey, Lewes
 1961. rTribe, W. S. } Bedford Cottage, 36 Prince Edward's Road, Lewes
 1961. ATribe, Mrs. W. S. }
 1959. Trickett, H. C. L., 18 Stanford Avenue, Hassocks
 1963. rTritton, C. E., Shepherds Corner, Goat Lane, Ringmer
 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. } Meadow Cottage, East Wittering, Chichester
 1954. ATucker, Mrs. B. R. }

1953. T Tuckley, H. } Forest View, Sandy Lane, Framfield
 1953. A Tuckley, Mrs. }
 1938. Tufton, Mrs. A. G. } Toketon House, Southdown Road, Seaford
 1938. A Tufton, Miss }
 1963. Tull, Rev. G. F., The Mission House, 10 Priory Road, Tonbridge
 1947. Tulley, Mrs., Dumbledore, Handcross
 1961. T Tuppen, 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. T Turner, J. M., Priors, Maresfield, Uckfield
 1955. T Turner, L. B., 135 Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.10
 1964. Turner, Miss K., 31B New England Road, Haywards Heath
 1936. Turner, Miss O., Crouchlands Farm, Cuckfield
 1951. *T Turner, R. W. D., O.B.E., 20 Warrior Crescent, Edinburgh, and Cotter-
 lings, Ditchling
 1964. Turner, Dr. T., M.B.E., 16 Trinity Trees, Eastbourne
 1961. T Turton, 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. A Upton, Mrs. J. M. }
 1960. Urquhart, H.
 1933. T Uridge, Miss C. G., 11 Southdown Avenue, Lewes
 1963. T Van Weede, C. F. } Little Wood, 1 Church Street, Willingdon
 1963. A Van Weede, Mrs. C. F. }
 1960. Varvill, Dr. B., The Old Vicarage, Cuckfield, Haywards Heath
 1963. Varwell, Mrs. M. G., M.B.E., 65 Leylands Road, Burgess Hill
 1943. Vaughan, H. V., Commercial House, Perrymount Road, Haywards
 Heath
 1952. Vaughan, Mrs.
 1947. T Vaughan-Pryce, Mrs. H., 40A High Street, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire
 1948. Vigor, H., 22 Old London Road, Brighton
 1960. T Vinall, D. L., Oaklands, Backwoods Lane, Lindfield
 1955. *T Vine, G. M., 6 Wentworth Way, Pinner, Middlesex
 1964. Vokins, J. H., 7 Varndean Road, Brighton
 1962. Vuys-Wells, J. N.
 1949. T Wadey, J. E., 6 Connaught Road, Seaford
 1961. Walden, H. A., 51 Dolphin Court, Cliff Road, Eastbourne
 1947. T Walden-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
 1954. Walker, W. G. } The Tanneries, Alfriston
 1955. A Walker, Mrs. W. G. }
 1960. T Wallis, 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. T Walton, Miss M. E. M., 51 St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes
 1964. Ware, The Rev. R. M., The Rectory, Winchelsea
 1951. Ward, J. L., Salehurst, Robertsbridge
 1949. Wardale, G. C., 4 Cranedown, Lewes
 1962. T Wardle, P. L., Kiloran Cottage, Cot Lane, Chidham, Chichester
 1962. Waring, Major C. C., M.C., Ledgers, Cuckfield

1962. rWarren, Miss D. M., 28 South Street, Cuckfield
 1963. rWarren, S. E., 10 Dungarran Avenue, Putney, S.W.15
 1961. Waterhouse, Mrs. I., Buckham Hill House, Uckfield
 1963. Waters, R. D., Pixton, Forest Row
 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. }
 1961. AWaugh, Mrs. J. E. } 27 Valebridge Road, Burgess Hill
 1964. rWaugh, Sir Arthur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. }
 1964. AWaugh, Lady } Ballintua, Mulberry Lane,
 } Ditchling
 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 Record Office, Civic Centre, Southampton
 1951. Wells, Mrs., 4 Tudor Close, Hove
 1963. Wheeler, C. C. }
 1963. AWheeler, Mrs. C. C. } Hazel House, Dormansland, Lingfield
 1962. Whiffen, Miss Dorothy, The Stithy, Houghton, Arundel
 1937. Whistler, Hon. Mrs. }
 1944. *Whistler, Miss B. } Caldbeck House, Battle
 1957. *Whistler, R. A., Battenhurst Farmhouse, Stonegate, Wadhurst
 1962. rWhitaker, G. H. }
 1962. AWhitaker, Mrs. G. H. } 24 Downs View Road, Seaford
 1963. Whitaker, Mrs. M. E., Poundfield, Plaistow, Billingshurst
 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
 1947. White, O. M., 18 Adelaide Crescent, Hove
 1964. White, P. R., 20 Knoll Crescent, Hampden Park, Eastbourne
 1930. rWhite, T., Holmwood, Little Common, Bexhill
 1963. Whitehorn, H. E. W. }
 1963. AWhitehorn, I. M. } 23 Malling Down, Lewes
 1964. Whitley, The Lady Mary, Penharbour, Hurstpierpoint
 1953. Whittaker, A. G., Estate Offices, Pulborough
 1929. Whittaker, C. J., 21 Courtenay Gate, Hove
 1961. rWhitten, M. G. }
 1961. AWhitten, Mrs. M. G. } Ewers, Church Lane, Lodsworth, Petworth
 1955. rWhittington, D., 21 Crossway, Lewes
 1962. Whitty, Anthony, F.S.A., 33a The Avenue, Lewes
 1963. Wickham, Mrs. A. P., Church Farm, Salehurst
 1963. rWickham, C. A. }
 1963. AWickham, Mrs. C. A. } Sandrock, Maresfield
 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
 1963. Wilders, B. P., Church House, 2 Lancaster Road, Brighton 5
 1963. rWiles, Sir Harold }
 1963. AWiles, Lady } Holywell, Buxted
 1962. rWilkie, James, The Red Cottage, Fletching Common, Newick
 1936. Wilkinson, Rev. Canon D. F., Wivelsfield Vicarage, Haywards Heath
 1953. rWilkinson, H. R. }
 1953. AWilkinson, Mrs. H. R. } Grange Cottage, Hadlow Down, Uckfield
 1955. rWilkinson, Mrs. }
 1955. AWilkinson, R. F. M. } Kixes, Sharpthorne
 1958. Wilkinson, Mrs. R. A. }
 1959. AWilkinson, H. R. } 43 The Avenue, Lewes

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. tWilson, A. E., D.LITT., F.S.A. } 81 Tivoli Crescent North, Brighton
 1957. AWilson, Mrs. A. E. }
 1961. Wilson, Major R. N.
 1964. Wilson, Miss M. M., Butt's Croft, Uckfield
 1952. tWitheridge, Capt. A. G., The Cavalry Club, 127 Piccadilly, London, W.1
 1930. Wisdom, Rev. H. T., The Vicarage, Llanfihangel Crucorney, Abergavenny, Mon.
 1924.*tWishart, E. E., Marsh Farm, Binstead, Arundel
 1962. tWishart, L. A.
 1947. Witten, F. H., 32 Mill Lane, Shoreham
 1932.*tWood, E. A. } 242 St. Helen's Road, Hastings
 1959. AWood, Mrs. E. A. }
 1963. Wood, Mrs. E. C., 1 Manor Fields, Eastbourne Road, Seaford
 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.*tWoodhead, G. J., 33 Primrose Road, Leyton, London, E.10
 1963. Woodhead, W. S., 11 Southdown Road, Seaford
 1960. tWooddisse, T. } St. Michael's, Anstye, Cuckfield
 1960. AWooddisse, Mrs. T. }
 1935. tWoodward, Miss K. M., 8 Campden Grove, Kensington, W.8
 1962. Wooldridge, Miss J. A., South Wing, 1 Harrington Road, Brighton 6
 1959. Woolcombe, D. L. } 52 Palmeira Avenue, Hove
 1960. *Woolcombe, Mrs. E. M. }
 1960. Wootton, F. J., Spring Cottage, Westham, Pevensey
 1952. Worsell, I. J., Seven Sisters, Birling Gap, Eastbourne
 1943. Wright, F., Oak Cottage, Peasmarsh
 1949.*tWright, 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
 1964. Wykeham, J. W., Lavenders, Swanborough, Lewes
 1960. Wyldbore-Smith, Mrs. R., Scaynes Hill House, Haywards Heath
1953. tYates, J., 9 Woodhouse Road, Hove
 1961. tYates, J. O., Gemini, Lanham Lane, Winchester, Hants.
 1963. tYeoman, D. C., 10 Pollards Drive, Compton Lane, Horsham
 1950. tYeoman, 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
 1964. tYoung, Miss E., Four Winds, 51 Mill Road Avenue, Angmering
 1959. Young, Miss A. M., 49 St. Anne's Crescent, 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., Longmead, Tunbridge Wells Road, 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
1951. Pyddock, 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
1963. Bibliotheque Nationale et Universitaire de Strasbourg, 6, Place de la Republique, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin), France
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 94720, U.S.A.
1951. California University Library, Los Angeles 24, California, U.S.A.
1922. Cambridge University Library, Cambridge
1964. Cardiff University College Library, Cathays Park, Cardiff
1941. Cathedral Chapter Library, The Librarian, c/o Thomas Eggar & Son, 5 East Pallant, Chichester
1960. Chicago University Library, Chicago 37, Illinois 60637, 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 27706, U.S.A.
1927. East Sussex County Library, Lewes
1897. Eastbourne Central Public Library, Grove Road, 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 91108, 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
1964. Institut fur Urgeschichte, der Universitat Kiel, Kiel, Germany
1964. Institut fur Vor-und Fruhgeschichte, der Universitat des Saarlandes,
Saarbrucken, Germany
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)
1963. Newcastle-upon-Tyne University Library, Queen Victoria Road, New-
castle-upon-Tyne
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, Palmengartenstrasse 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

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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
 1934. University of London Library, The Goldsmith's Librarian, Bloomsbury,
 W.C.1
 1963. University of Utah Library, Periodical Division, Salt Lake City 12,
 Utah, U.S.A.
 1961. University of Sussex, Falmer House, Brighton
 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
 1964. Worthing High School for Girls
 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 1963

ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Till 1964

G. S. BAGLEY
Colonel A. H. BELL, D.S.O.
O.B.E.
E. R. BURDER
GARTH 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.
G. D. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.
H. S. MARTIN, C.B.E.
The Venerable Archdeacon
MASON
Miss K. M. E. MURRAY, F.S.A.
F. W. PAYNE
L. F. SALZMAN, C.B.E., F.S.A.
F. BENTHAM STEVENS, F.S.A.

Till 1966

G. P. BURSTOW, F.S.A.
ANTONY DALE, F.S.A.
W. EMIL GODFREY, F.S.A.
H. P. GRAHAM-VIVIAN, M.C.,
M.V.O.
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.

1. MEMBERSHIP. As will be seen from the figures given below the Society continues to attract new members.

	<i>Ordinary</i>	<i>Associate</i>	<i>Life</i>	<i>Honorary</i>	<i>Total</i>
1st January, 1963	1,232	162	88	9	1,491
1st January, 1964	1,308	185	89	9	1,591

Not only is the total a new high peak but the increase is with one exception the highest ever recorded.

Losses by death were comparatively light, but included the following: G. W. Buckland (1938), R. J. Cox (1938), W. S. Darlington (1930), M. C. B. Dawes, F.S.A. (1950), T. B. Hornblower (1935), Sir Cecil J. B. Hurst, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Q.C. (1895), A. R. Kelsey (1927), the Right Honourable Lord Leconfield, F.S.A. (1952), Miss C. M. Lucas (1960), Mrs. L. C. Prideaux (1930), Major M. Teichman-Derville, F.S.A. (1934).

Sir Cecil Hurst came of a family which has been prominently associated with Horsham since the 15th century. He achieved great eminence as an international lawyer, being for many years legal adviser to the Foreign Office and subsequently a member of the Court of International Justice at the Hague. He served as President of the Society for the year 1956-57 and although he was then already advanced in years he showed great interest in the Society's work and attended a number of meetings. He had for a long period been the senior member of the Society. His death leaves Mr. L. F. Salzman, C.B.E., F.S.A., the only member who was elected prior to 1900.

Mr. W. S. Darlington had acted for many years as the local Hon. Secretary for Frant.

The work of Lord Leconfield on the history of Petworth and of his family in connection therewith is well known to many members.

Although Miss Lucas only became an actual member of the Society after she ceased to act as Assistant Secretary her association with the Society was so close and of such long standing as to be worthy of record in some detail. Her father, John Clay Lucas of Castle Precincts, Lewes, joined the Society in 1855 and was a member of its Committee from 1861 until his death in 1892. The report for the latter year paid an eloquent tribute to his work as Chairman of the Finance Committee and as a contributor to the Collections. Miss Lucas's mother was a daughter of the Reverend W. de St. Croix who joined the Society in 1858, became a member of the Committee in 1867, Secretary of the Committee in 1871 and Editor of the Collections in 1872. He contributed several articles to the Collections including a valuable history of Glynde. A suggestion made by Mrs. Lucas prompted the first approach to the Lords of the Castle in 1920 which resulted in the sale of the Castle by them and its presentation to the Society by Mr. Charles Thomas-Stanford (as he then was).

Miss Lucas herself lived nearly all her life within the Castle Precincts. In 1923 she was appointed Assistant Secretary and acted in that capacity for 37 years, during which period she gave devoted service to the Society and was a familiar figure to its members.

Mrs. L. C. Prideaux by her will left to the Society her house in old Hastings known as Shovells where she had lived for many years. She also gave to the Society a legacy of £750 and the right to choose such articles as it wished to retain from her very large collection of prints and other antiquities. Further reference to this valuable addition to the Society's properties will be made in next year's report.

2. OFFICERS AND COUNCIL. At the Annual General Meeting His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., was re-elected President. Mr. T. T. Harris was elected Hon. Financial Secretary

and Treasurer. The other officers and the retiring members of the Council were re-elected. On his retirement from the office of Hon. Financial Secretary, Mr. F. Bentham Stevens, F.S.A., was elected to take Mr. Harris' place on the Council.

3. MEETINGS. The Annual General Meeting was held in Lewes on March 20th, 1963. In the absence of the President the Chair was taken by Mr. Margary. The Duke of Norfolk was re-elected President for the ensuing year. During the morning the usual business was transacted, and special mention was made of the latest work on the Roman site at Fishbourne. Mr. S. E. Graves then called the attention of Members to the great generosity of Mr. Margary to the Society during the past years, and also to the fine work done by Mr. Bentham Stevens during 39 years as Honorary Financial Secretary. His remarks were seconded by Col. T. Sutton who asked that these gentlemen should be honoured by a standing ovation; to this all present gladly agreed. During the morning news was received that the Speaker for the afternoon was unable to come, so at very short notice his place was taken by Dr. A. E. Wilson who spoke on Some Sussex Coin Hoards, illustrating his talk with coins from the Society's Museum.

The Summer Meeting on July 17th was of particular interest as members were able to visit during the morning the new University of Sussex and Stanmer House. At the former we were shown buildings designed by Sir Basil Spence, and at the latter work in the Palladian style. In fine warm weather most members availed themselves of the opportunity to have a picnic lunch in the beautiful grounds of Stanmer Park. In the afternoon Preston Church and Manor were visited. Miss Roberts met the parties at the Manor, and all were charmed by her welcome and the vivacious way in which she told the history of the House she knows so well. Great interest was also shown in the documents from the Thomas Stanford Collection which were on view in the muniment room.

Local Meetings have been held at Upwaltham and Midhurst, Wappingthorne and Bunton, Charlston Manor and Friston, and at Ashburnham and Penhurst. These meetings have been reported in Volume XVI nos. 1 and 2 of *Sussex Notes and Queries*.

The Autumn Meeting was held at Brighton under the Chairmanship of Mr. Margary. Here we were particularly favoured in our meeting place, The Brighton, Hove and Sussex Grammar School. The School Hall is decorated with murals by the late Louis Ginnett; these were described by Mrs. Mills, a Governor of the School, and daughter of the late T. Read, Esq., who was Headmaster when most of the murals were painted. Dr. W. G. Hoskins lectured on "New Approaches to Local History" taking as examples of these approaches mainly work he has done in the Exeter district. An excellent buffet tea was provided in the School Refectory.

In addition to these meetings many members enjoyed a walk on September 21st, when Mr. Barr Hamilton conducted them over Harrow Hill. There he showed the Iron Age Camp, Neolithic Flint Mines and a Bronze Age Farmstead site. Later they visited the probable site of the lost medieval village of Bargham and also the excavations carried out by Mr. Barr Hamilton on the remains of early churches at Bargham.

Looking back on the year's meetings we are very conscious of the debts we owe to the many who have helped make them possible—to the owners of the houses we have visited, to the guides who have shown us both houses and churches, to the various Women's Institute^s who have provided teas—to these and many others we offer grateful thanks.

4. PUBLICATIONS. Volume 101 of the Society's Collections was issued to members in January, 1964, and again shows the care of the Hon. Editor in selecting articles to cover the whole range of archaeological and historical studies, from prehistoric times to the nineteenth century. A generous grant from the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works enabled him to publish the comprehensive article by Mr. E. W. Holden, F.S.A., on the deserted village of Hangleton (in effect, several papers combined in one).

Sussex Notes and Queries continues to appear half-yearly and keeps members in touch with innumerable aspects of the past history of the county and acts as a medium for informing members of the activities of the Society.

The Editors of both these publications deserve grateful acknowledgement of the immense amount of work which they do in selecting material and seeing it through the press.

5. MUSEUM. Though on the surface it has been a quiet year in the Museums much has been accomplished, and attendances generally have been encouraging.

At Anne of Cleves House Mr. and Mrs. Rector have given valuable weekend work in laying out and cleaning show cases. We expect considerable activity in this House throughout the year as it will be here that our own contribution to the Battle of Lewes Exhibition will be shown.

At Barbican House, also, some very useful "spring cleaning" was carried out by our member, Mr. G. P. Burstow.

Throughout the year another member, Mr. David Thomson, continued to deal with urgent outside calls and thus ease some of the responsibility of the Curator in dealing with sudden discoveries and unexpected finds, which seem to increase each year. There is still much undiscovered archaeology in Sussex. We shall miss Mr. Thomson's help, and his expert knowledge, in the future, as he has taken on new work in London.

Mr. T. T. Harris does not confine himself to the financial side of the Society. The actual physical work he has put in handling "objects" is remarkable. This has been shown in dealing with the acceptance by the Trust of the ancient house in the Old Town of Hastings, known as Shovells—the one-time home of Sir Cloudsley Shovell of famous memory. Here Messrs. Harris and Norris dealt with a large accession of furniture and by-gones, which have been given to the Society's Museums. This new collection will take many months to sort and register.

At Michelham Priory Cmdr. G. W. R. Harrison has acted as Curator of our many exhibits transferred to that exceptional location. He also acted as an emergency expert at the discovery of an ancient ship on The Crumbles at Eastbourne. The best of the recovered timbers of this vessel are now at the Priory.

Thus the year has been a very busy one, and our thanks to all our Custodians at our four museums are offered gratefully. Our thanks also for voluntary work given by many of our members must be recorded.

6. RESEARCH COMMITTEE. The Committee has in its four meetings this year been kept well informed of the great archaeological activity in the county this year. Not only have the major excavations been reported to them but also many of the small finds which without such a committee might well go unrecorded.

The principal big-scale excavation has been on the Fishbourne Roman villa. The Chichester excavations have progressed and two new Roman sites examined, at the Buckle at Seaford, and at Patcham. Two other Roman sites associated with the Wealden iron industry were excavated at Minepit Wood, Withyham and Bardown, Ticehurst. Part of a Saxon cemetery has been opened in Selmeston. The promontory fort at Henfield has been examined and there have been several medieval excavations, east of the church in Steyning, at Battle, Erringham, Pevensey, etc. More work has been done in the Crawley-Horsham area and in recording the antiquities of Worthing and its locality.

It will not be out of place here to record the thanks of the Committee to its Assistant Honorary Secretary, Miss M. Coleman, who has dealt so ably with the paper work—the agenda, minutes, etc.

7. MUNIMENT ROOM. Although no massive collections have been deposited as in former years there has been a steady stream of volumes and smaller bundles containing much of interest. These include several hundred miscellaneous records of the town of Pevensey which are additional to the 16th and 17th centuries Assessment and Assembly books which we hold already.

Numerous deeds of title have been deposited on loan, including those of 161 High Street, Lewes, and premises in Hurstpierpoint and Cuckfield. Among the volumes should be noted the very detailed

personal accounts of Prebendary William Webber of Chichester who died in 1790. The Surveyor's Assessment book for the parish of St. John the Baptist in Southover from 1806 to 1814 is detailed and nostalgic for modern rate-payers. It shows the highway being kept up by one labourer at 12s. a week, plus materials, but less the proceeds from the sale of "street dirt."

A more modern record, but of great interest, is the chief engineer's daily journal of operations for bringing down a part of Seaford cliff by blasting in 1850. The job took two months and cost £908.

The calendar has been completed of the Maresfield Park deeds once belonging to the Newnham and Shelley families. There are approximately 1,590 items. During the year some 350 separate documents, maps, or volumes have been produced for about 40 different applicants.

8. FISHBOURNE. During the summer Mr. Barry Cunliffe, F.S.A., continued excavations there which, in particular, exposed the foundations and the remains of a number of fresh mosaics in part of the west wing. Much work remains to be done before the full story of this remarkable site is unravelled.

9. FINANCE. Thanks to nearly £950 interest from the Margary Fund the balance sheet of the Society shows an excellent position.

Subscriptions of £2,238 show a further increase and there is also £155 from tax reclaims on subscriptions covenants.

The Deposit account of £1,534 is considered sufficient to cover the balance of the cost of volume 101 (1963) (on which £400 has already been paid on account) and the cost of the index of Volumes 76-100.

It is clear that the Margary Fund has placed the Society as a single entity in a very strong financial position; but members should consider the following qualifications.

(a) That office, printing and museum expenses are rising and will continue so to do.

(b) That the income from the Fund, at the discretion of the Council, can be used for either the Society or the Trust. The former has during 1962 and 1963 received £1,700 from this source.

The Trust owns many properties, to maintain which in proper repair is very expensive, and there is no doubt whatever that heavy expenditure will have to be incurred on them in the very near future. The sooner such work is done the less will be the cost and to that end it would be wise to divert the interest from the Fund for the next 4-5 years.

10. COVENANTS. These now number 221.

Payment of subscriptions by this method is highly desirable and members are urged to consider such action which materially increases the funds of the Society without adding to the members' expenses.

The Society is most grateful to Mr. G. L. Remnant for his work in this connection.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Battle and District Historical Society

At the Annual General Meeting in November, 1963, Lieut.-Col. C. H. Lemmon, D.S.O., was elected President of the Society, in succession to Professor G. M. Trevelyan, O.M., C.B.E., who died in August, 1962.

The Commemoration Lecture on October 12th, 1962, was given by Mr. James Campbell, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, who spoke on "England at War, 1347-1389." The season ended with a talk on the "History and Work of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew," by Mr. W. MacDonald Campbell, F.R.H.S.

During the summer a number of outings were arranged, including a visit to Rochester, which coincided with the Annual Meeting of the Friends of Rochester Cathedral. A number of members attended Evensong in the Cathedral before going on to visit the Castle.

The Society's museum most unfortunately still remains in store. Negotiations for new premises in Langton House Memorial Hall have been very protracted, but it is now confidently hoped to re-open the Museum in the summer of 1964.

Brighton and Hove Archæological Society

The Society held its usual course of lectures during the winter and its monthly visits during the summer. Members of the Society carried out a number of excavations. Mr. A. Barr-Hamilton, with the help of some members, excavated the Barrow on Barpham Hill, locally known as Friday's Church. They found some remains of disturbed skeleton as the primary internment and a secondary cremated burial in the south-east quadrant. Pottery found in the ditch and elsewhere point to a Middle Bronze Age date. Worked flints and seven Roman coins were also found.

Messrs. W. C. L. Gorton and C. W. Yeates watched the site of the new Fawcett School at Ladies Mile, Patcham, and found among other things two graves, the one probably Romano-British, the other contained pottery, a Roman coin dated A.D. 244/249 and about 30 hobnails near the feet.

Mr. E. W. Holden, F.S.A., reported on the site of Old Erringham which revealed part of a defensive earthwork under the bank of which was a silver penny of Ethelred, minted at Canterbury, A.D. 992/998

Mr. A. V. Sheppard of Brighton Museum reported a number of finds brought to his notice, including Neolithic axes from Portslade and Peacehaven, and a Minion recovered by skin-divers off Black Rock. Professor Lewis from Greenwich Naval College fixed its date as about A.D. 1625

The Cuckfield Society

The Cuckfield Society, founded in March, 1963, now has a membership of approximately 265.

The Society has published a Newsletter, distributed to all members.

The Executive Committee has met 13 times and been represented at a Public Enquiry. They have considered the following matters: a face-lift for the main street for which they have had advice from the Civic Trust, applications for development in the area, change of use of building, car parks, tree preservation, pylons.

The Programme Committee arranged a lecture on Sussex in History in the Reading Room of the local library and an Exhibition of Maps, Photos and Byegones of Cuckfield, illustrating its history. This was well attended by the general public and received a good notice with photo in the local press.

Ditchling Preservation Society

The Preservation Society, founded in April, 1960, has welcomed the opportunity of becoming affiliated to the Sussex Archaeological Society.

Believing that a knowledge of how things came to be is of value in discriminating between good and bad proposals for change and that records have a great interest and importance in themselves, the Preservation Society is much concerned for the preservation of records, photographs and relics of days gone by and is endeavouring to secure copies of public and private papers for preservation and reference in its archives. These are, at present, small, but it is hoped that they will grow into a Museum which will be able to safeguard a collection of suitable local antiquities. A step towards this is the Exhibition that the Society is proposing to hold in Spring, 1965.

Much of the Preservation Society's time at present is occupied in expressing resistance to proposals for development which would tend to spoil or destroy the attractiveness of the village and the countryside around it.

Eastbourne Association Of Sussex Folk

The Association continues to make satisfactory progress and is helped enormously by an energetic, enthusiastic and efficient Committee. Up to the end of January we had 296 members. We are also making an endeavour to delve into and collate the history of Old Eastbourne within the last 100 years, which seems to be sadly lacking.

During the period we have enjoyed many interesting talks and lectures including films of Eastbourne and many Sussex beauty spots, a talk on Sussex inns, and many outings and outdoor activities, a

Civic Reception at Lewes, an all-day excursion to Canterbury, where the party was shown around the Cathedral and attended Evensong, outings to Ashburnham, Petworth, Crawley New Town and Gatwick Airport, Bramber and Lancing College, where we again attended Evensong in the beautiful college chapel with the boys, Paddock Wood Hop Gardens, a most interesting and enjoyable experience of Beating the County Bounds (Eastern Section) from Rye to Frant, an evening visit to the old Parish Church in Old Town, St. Mary's, the Old Parsonage House and the vaults of Ye Olde Lambe Inn, finishing up the outdoor season with a visit to the Parish Churches at Seaford and Alfriston.

Hailsham Historical Society

As in previous years the Society has met monthly (except during August and December).

During the summer months there were visits to the Barbican Museum, Michelham Priory, the Saxon excavations at Selmeson and similar places of Historical or Archaeological significance.

During the other months illustrated talks have been given on Natural History and Historical subjects alternately.

The Museum in Market Street has continued to attract visitors from home and abroad and the work of the volunteer guides on market days is much appreciated.

Old Hastings Preservation Society

This has been a time of change in the Old Town with the completion of the new road through the Bourne and its extension along the front. The result has been to cut the Old Town in two and separate it from the beach. It has the merit of transferring the heavy traffic from the narrow High Street.

In the Bourne the Society has urged that the former Rectory of All Saints' be preserved and restored, and negotiations to this effect are proceeding. Drastic proposals for clearance areas by the Corporation have been considered, on which the Society has recommended reconditioning of worthwhile buildings rather than demolition, and the preservation of the narrow passages or "twit-tens."

The Society has opposed unsuitable development. We have supported the unique Fishermen's Museum and the restoration of the Net Shops, advised on development and suggested suitable colours for painting, and continued with the difficult restoration of the fine Regency group of Pelham Crescent, where four facades remain to be completed. Nearly £18,000 has been spent on this work.

The summer programme of visits to country houses was followed in July by a successful "Old Town Week," when, among other events, many period houses were open to the public and evening Lecture Walks were enjoyed. A series of six illustrated lectures entitled "Historical Rambles in Sussex" has been given by Mr. W. H. Dyer.

Friends of Lewes Society

At an Inquiry from April 30th to May 10th the Friends of Lewes opposed the inner relief road except for the portion using the second bridge over the River Ouse. In the plan as a whole they found much to welcome in the Authority's appreciation of Lewes as a compact town in a downland setting, and in its recognition that the special charm of its buildings of mixed periods should be safeguarded.

The Northiam and District Historical and Literary Society

The membership at the end of the year was 108.

The following lectures were given during the year:

Gipsies and Their Customs, Miss M. Vinall; Somerset Maugham, Mr. G. M. Byrne; The Last Labourers' Revolt, Mr. H. W. Trickett, B.A.; The Crown Jewels, Major-General H. D. W. Sitwell, C.B., M.C., F.S.A.; Town Life and Trade 600 Years Ago, Mr. F. Geary, B.SC., BAR-AT-LAW; Round the Year—A Calendar of Customs, Miss M. Vinall; Heraldry, Dr. K. Hooper; The Industrial Revolution and Its Impact on the English Novel, Miss B. H. N. Geary, B.A., B.LITT.

Visits were paid during the summer to Dover and Walmer Castles, Knole, Charleston Manor.

The Annual Dinner was held at the Six Bells Hotel, Northiam, on November 4th, and was attended by 49 members. After the dinner Miss W. L. Davis, B.A., gave a very interesting illustrated talk on Spain.

Worthing Archæological Society

Lieut.-Col. F. W. G. Dines, C.ST.J., is now President and the Society continues to be most successful. The usual number of summer excursions were arranged and attended by a large number of members. Mr. J. P. Brooke-Little, Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms, spoke at the Annual Dinner, and other speakers have been Mr. Rex Wailes, Miss K. M. E. Murray, Mr. Alan Warhurst, Miss Jean M. Cook, and the President.

The archaeological work undertaken in the area during 1963 consisted of two types:

(a) Watching building sites and the various kinds of public work carried out in the streets of Worthing and district.

(b) Actual excavations work

A. SITES WATCHED. Altogether well over 30 sites have been watched and out of this number seven have produced interesting results, both in finds and in a curious change in the period of the sites discovered. Up to the beginning of 1963 most of the sites discovered in Worthing have been Roman or earlier, this year the majority have been Medieval.

B. EXCAVATIONS. These took place at Selden Woods, and on the site of a new Church Hall for Goring Methodist Church. A search was made on the site of the old St. Paul's Church Hall for the continuation of the Roman ditches that were found in 1958 when the Museum extensions were being built. A number of trial trenches were dug but all proved negative. The excavation of the medieval site opposite the Church at Steyning was finished off. The last work to be done was the emptying out of a 45 foot deep well which produced an interesting sequence of medieval pottery.

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY—ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS 1963

RECEIPTS				PAYMENTS					
	1963		1962			1963		1962	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Credit Balance at Barclays Bank on 1st January	189	11 5	69	17 2	Subscriptions to Kindred Societies	26	17 0	26	7 0
Reserve for Volumes and General Index on Deposit at Barclays Bank	1,496	6 7	1,446	0 1	Library and Museum Payments	243	7 10	81	4 3
Subscriptions—					Muniment Room Payments	8	13 0	119	19 0
Life Members		75 0 0			Printing and Stationery	139	17 9	144	15 8
Entrance Fees		42 10 0			Salaries	1,131	12 11	1,068	8 3
Annual Subscriptions	2,121	0 8			Postages	152	7 1	143	11 6
					Telephone	29	13 10	24	18 7
	2,238	10 8	2,104	14 2	<i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i>	225	18 4	218	16 4
Tax Refund on Covenanted Subscriptions	155	5 11			Expenses of Meetings	303	19 10	320	1 6
Voluntary Contributions	77	8 0	77	11 2	Volume 99			834	18 11
Interest on £250 War Stock (Garroway Rice Bequest)	8	15 0	8	15 0	Volume 100	541	19 1	451	17 2
Sale of Volumes	41	9 6	54	4 6	Volume 101 (on account)	405	11 6		
Sale of <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i>	16	5 6	11	9 3	General Index to Volumes 76-100 (Indexing Charge on Account)	23	19 0	27	2 3
Sale of Tickets for Meetings	251	12 3	254	15 6	Travelling Expenses and Petrol	63	6 3	27	10 4
Interest on General Reserve Fund (See Note 1)	51	17 8	51	17 8	Excavations at Michelham Priory			137	14 10
Interest on Margary Fund (See Note 4)	949	15 0	742	4 6	Donations to excavations elsewhere	5	0 0	10	5 0
S.A.C. Volume 100 Special Contributions			10	10 7	Purchase of additional coins from Halland Park Hoard	28	0 0		
Interest on Deposit Account re Volumes	30	3 7	35	9 0	Miscellaneous	44	5 4	5	4 10
Withdrawn from Deposit Account re Excavations at Michelham Priory			143	4 10	Credit Balance at Barclays Bank on December 31st	951	4 7	189	11 5
Sale of Library Duplicates	30	0 0	22	7 6	Reserve on Deposit at Bank for Volumes and Index of Volumes 76-100	1,534	8 3	1,496	6 7
Donation by Mr. L. F. Salzman towards cost of MSS Account Book			10	0 0					
Donation by Mr. I. D. Margary for purchase of additional coins from Halland Park Hoard	28	0 0							
Other Donations	11	11 0	8	11 6					
Contribution by Sussex Archaeological Trust	250	0 0	250	0 0					
Miscellaneous Receipts	33	9 6	27	1 0					
	£5,860	1 7	£5,328	13 5		£5,860	1 7	£5,328	13 5

NOTE 1. (a) On December 31st, 1963, 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. 3½% War Stock (at cost)	231	10 0
	£1,220	10 6

(b) During the year 1963 income received amounted to £51 17s. 8d., which was carried to current account.

NOTE 2. **Loan to Trust:** This is now deemed to have been repaid in connection with the upkeep of Anne of Cleves House, which property was acquired prior to the incorporation of the Trust.

NOTE 3. The sum of £338 3s. 11d. balance of the Michelham Priory Excavation Fund is on deposit at the Bank. This includes £6 14s. 3d. interest.

NOTE 4. Mr. Margary's donation of £15,000 is invested in Trustee Securities.

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

18th February, 1964

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

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Annual Report, 1963

1. PROPERTIES GENERALLY. The visitors during the year to the various properties administered by the Trust were as follows:

	1962	1963
Lewes Castle and Barbican House	23,064	19,109
Anne of Cleves House, Lewes ..	6,134	6,710
Wilmington Priory	2,727	3,318
Priest House, West Hoathly ..	1,680	1,519
Michelham Priory	26,857	27,300

It will be seen that there was a substantial drop in the numbers visiting Lewes Castle. This was partly due to the fact that it was not opened on Sunday afternoons.

2. MICHELHAM PRIORY. From April to October the Priory was open to the public for nearly twenty-eight weeks. During this period the number of visitors has been approximately 27,300 of whom about three quarters visited the house.

The Committee has again been fortunate in obtaining the help of a number of voluntary guides. Their work has been greatly appreciated by those who visited the Priory.

The special events organized during the season included six lectures, a concert, a performance of the play "Antigone" by Jean Anouilh, presented by the Uckfield Dramatic Society, three performances of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," presented by the Eastbourne Shakespeare Society, and two exhibitions—one of Topographical Prints and the other a Maritime Exhibition illustrating the History of Sussex. The arrangements for these exhibitions were made by the Sussex Archaeological Society in conjunction with the Records Committee of the East Sussex County Council. There were also exhibitions of works by the Michelham Priory Art Group, organised by Miss V. Alington-Johnston. These were held in the Great Barn.

In September Mrs. Sutherland, the Resident Custodian, gave notice to end her agreement with the Trust and it therefore became necessary for the Management Committee to make other arrangements. Mr. and Mrs. Hafernik are being appointed as Resident Custodians and take up their duties early in the New Year.

Many of the visitors have commented upon the excellent condition of the rooms in the Priory open to the public and the good quality of the meals served in the restaurant. It is hoped that the high standard attained in these matters by Mrs. Sutherland will be maintained in future years.

Continued on page LVIII

THE SUSSEX

Balance
as at 31st

1962 £		£	£
	QUALIFYING SUBSCRIPTIONS AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS to 31st December, 1962	1,312	
	Add Subscriptions and Contributions received during year	76	
1,312		<hr/>	1,388
	 ENDOWMENT FUNDS		
	Thomas Stanford	11,580	
	Priest House	200	
	Holtye Roman Road	300	
	Ardingly Village Sign	100	
	Legh Manor	1,000	
13,179		<hr/>	13,180
	TRUST FUNDS		
	Legh Manor	1,085	
	Fishbourne Equipment	20,000	
	Shovells, Hastings	750	
21,085		<hr/>	21,835
1,000	LOAN—SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY at 31st December, 1962	1,000	
	Less Amount transferred to Anne of Cleves Extension Fund	1,000	—
		<hr/>	
	INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS		
4,687	Net Surplus to date as per Schedule attached		5,330
663	SUNDRY CREDITORS		518
213	BANK OVERDRAFTS—Barclays Bank Ltd.		—
<hr/>			<hr/>
£42,139			£42,251

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

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, 1963

	£	£	£	1962 £
EXPENDITURE ON PROPERTIES to 31st December, 1962..		18,688		
Add Cost of repairs to Wilmington Priory ..		607		
		<u>19,295</u>		
Less Endowment Fund and Specific ..				
Donations	3,472			
Lewes Castle Repair Fund	2,362			
Anne of Cleves Extension Fund (including £1,000 transferred)	4,465			
Oldlands Mill Fund	568			
Wilmington Priory Repair Fund (including Miss Cooper's Legacy of £900)	2,655	<u>13,522</u>		
			5,773	6,384
ENDOWMENT FUNDS—Investments				
Thomas Stanford		11,580		
Priest House		200		
Holtye Roman Road		300		
Ardingly Village Sign		100		
Legh Manor		<u>1,000</u>		
(Market Value at 31st December, 1963, £13,439)			13,180	13,179
TRUST FUNDS—Investments, etc.				
Legh Manor		1,085		
Fishbourne Equipment		<u>20,000</u>		
(Market Value at 31st December, 1963, £21,494)			21,085	21,085
GENERAL INVESTMENTS, ETC.				
Legh Manor			1,110	1,076
SUNDRY DEBTORS			847	415
CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND			<u>256</u>	—
			<u>£42,251</u>	<u>£42,139</u>

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, 1963, 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.
18th February, 1964.

Revenue Accounts for the Year 1963

	<i>Thomas Stanford Trust</i>		<i>Legh Manor Cuckfield</i>		<i>Legh Manor Endowment</i>		<i>Bull House Lewes</i>		<i>Holtys Roman Road</i>		<i>Ardingly Village Sign</i>		<i>Pigeon House Angmering</i>		<i>Sussex Photographic Record Survey</i>	
	<i>This Year £</i>	<i>Last Year £</i>	<i>This Year £</i>	<i>Last Year £</i>	<i>This Year £</i>	<i>Last Year £</i>	<i>This Year £</i>	<i>Last Year £</i>	<i>This Year £</i>	<i>Last Year £</i>	<i>This Year £</i>	<i>Last Year £</i>	<i>This Year £</i>	<i>Last Year £</i>	<i>This Year £</i>	<i>Last Year £</i>
Receipts during year	751	678	838	550	196	207	141	137	11	15	4	4	118	118	1	1
Less Payments during year	41	27	240	1,030	359	41	21	45	4	18	33	-	85	37	-	-
Surplus for year	710	651	598	-	-	166	120	92	7	-	-	4	33	81	1	1
Deficit for year				480	163					3	29					
Surplus brought forward	1,020	4,251	2,969	3,449	477	311	788	2,252	103	106	57	53	1,389	1,308	16	15
	1,730	4,902	3,567	2,969	314	477	908	2,344	110	103	28	57	1,422	1,389	17	16
Amounts transferred from the																
(a) Thomas Stanford Trust	539	3,882														
(b) Bull House							878	1,556								
(c) Pigeon House													781			
Surplus carried forward	1,191	1,020	3,567	2,969	314	477	30	788	110	103	28	57	641	1,389	17	16

	Oldlands Mill Keymer		Anne of Cleves House		Wilmington Priory		Priest House W. Hoathly		Long Man of Wilmington		Lewes Castle and Barbican House		Fishbourne Equipment		Michelham Priory		General Fund	
	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts during year	25	25	315	293	128	120	57	61	—	—	1,133	1,304	377	—	4,332	4,435	—	—
Less Payments during year ..	1	2	792	694	352	244	95	227	—	2	1,347	1,552	154	—	4,074	4,579	185	140
Surplus for year	24	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	—	258	—	—	—
Deficit for year	—	—	477	401	224	124	38	166	—	2	214	248	—	—	—	144	185	140
Surplus brought forward	88	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	811	667	140	1,360
Deficit brought forward	—	—	401	2,556	124	1,053	743	577	2	141	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
	112	88	878	2,957	348	1,177	781	743	2	143	214	328	223	—	553	811	325	1,500
Amounts transferred from the	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Thomas Stanford Trust	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,053	—	—	—	141	214	328	—	—	—	—	—	325
(b) Bull House	—	—	878	1,556	—	—	781	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Pigeon House	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surplus carried forward	112	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	—	—	—	—	—
Deficit carried forward	—	—	—	401	348	124	—	743	2	2	—	—	—	—	553	811	—	140

SUMMARY OF REVENUE ACCOUNTS

	Deficit	Surplus
Thomas Stanford Trust	—	1,191
Legh Manor—General	—	3,567
Endowment	—	314
Bull House	—	30
Holtye Roman Road	—	110
Ardingly Village Sign	—	28
Pigeon House	—	641
Sussex Photographic Record Survey	—	17
Oldlands Mill	—	112
Fishbourne Equipment	—	223
Anne of Cleves House	—	—
Wilmington Priory	—	348
Priest House	—	—
Long Man of Wilmington	—	2
Lewes Castle and Barbican House	—	—
Michelham Priory	—	553
General Fund	—	—
	903	6,233
	—	903
Net Surplus as per Balance Sheet	—	£5,330

Continued from page LIII

maintained in future years. The Trust is indebted to her and her family for all their work in the interest of The Priory.

The layout and arrangements of the furniture and exhibits have been further improved and there have been additions including a fine Tudor overmantel brought from Lewes.

During the year the new guidebook has continued to sell well.

3. FISHBOURNE. The Management Committee has met regularly during the year and is now considering plans, prepared by Mr. W. E. Godfrey, F.S.A., for the erection of buildings over the remains of the villa. The first sketch plans have been submitted for preliminary planning approval.

The sum provided for the development of the site and erection of buildings has been invested in short dated securities, and the income is being accumulated.

4. SHOVELLS, HASTINGS. The gift of this house to the Society is recorded in the Society's Report. The property had not been formally transferred to the Trust before the end of the year.

Additions to the Library to July, 1964*

1. Mr. J. KIECHLER.
'Sussex Country Houses' (typescript).
2. Mrs. JONES (author's daughter).
C. H. Davey, *The Book of Eighteen Holidays*.
3. Mr. P. F. BRANDON.
'Common Lands and Wastes of Sussex' (thesis: typescript).
4. Mr. N. CAPLAN.
 - (1) 'The Lean Years of Sussex Nonconformity':
Congregational Hist. Soc. 1.
 - (2) 'Nonconformity in Sussex, 1669-1676':
Trans. Unitarian Hist. Soc.
 - (3) 'The Stedman Case':
J. of Presbyterian Hist. Soc.
5. Mr. W. F. MOORE.
Mozart, 'The Praise of Friendship'
(reprint by W. F. Moore, Worthing).
6. Mrs. HOLT.
Albourne Village Guide.
7. Mr. R. F. DELL.
Cat. of the Maritime Exhibition at Michelham Priory.
8. Mr. E. REEVES.
4 photos. of Fletching church.
9. EAST SUSSEX COUNTY RECORDS COMMITTEE.
Calendar of De la Warr MSS. in E.S.R.O.
10. Mr. R. RIVIS (Bournemouth).
The Avalanche at Lewes, 1863.
11. Col. T. SUTTON.
 - (1) W. Urry, *The Normans in Canterbury*.
 - (2) *Guide to Canterbury Cathedral*.

(*) This list does not include journals and annual volumes of local archaeological societies, amounting to 70 items.

12. Mr. J. B. ARTHUR.
Plant Remains from medieval building material.
(Author's copy).
13. Mr. R. GILBERT.
Letter from Rev. Rob Austen to Sir W. Burrell re Lewes Priory (copy).
14. Mr. L. S. DAVEY.
Defence Regulations: broadsheets.
15. Mr. G. P. BURSTOW.
Photo. of drawing of Cricket Match in Dripping Pan, Lewes, 1833.
16. CHICHESTER CITY COUNCIL.
Chichester Papers: nos. 36-41.
17. Mr. F. B. STEVENS.
Watercolour view of Lewes, 1852.
18. Mr. P. D. WOOD.
Cat. of Maps and Plans, East Grinstead (typescript).
19. Mr. E. A. RUDGE.
'On Distribution of the Puddingstone Quern' (typescript).
20. Mr. N. HICKMET.
Moving Jolesfield Windmill (pamphlet: author's copy).
21. Mr. ERIC BLUNDELL.
Souvenir Programme: George Baxter memorial, 1928.
22. BEQUEST OF MRS. PRIDEAUX, of Shovells, Hastings.
 - (1) W. G. Moss, *Hist. of Hastings* (extra-illustrated); and some 20 other books and pamphlets on Hastings.
 - (2) Eight works connected with Sir Cloudesley Shovell and the Siege of Gibraltar.
 - (3) 25 books and pamphlets relating to Sussex.
 - (4) Ten books and pamphlets not relating to Sussex.
23. Mr. I. D. MARGARY.
'Roman Roads in Britain' (off print, *Arch. J.*).
24. Mr. LINDSAY FLEMING.
A Salopian Anthology (ed. P. Cowburn).

25. EXECUTORS OF W. H. GODFREY.
 'Sussex Churches': guides, &c.; 13 volumes.
26. Mrs. WALTON (Lewes).
 - (1) Photographs (c. 1860-): Newhaven, Haywards Heath, &c.
 - (2) *Sussex Chant Book used at St. Mary's, Eastbourne.*
 - (3) Five Sussex guides.
27. Mr. P. J. K. EADE.
 'Sociological Development of Harting,' 1066-1600 (type-script).
28. Lady M. MEADE-FETHERSTONHAUGH.
 Uppark and its People (author's copy).
29. Mr. R. T. MASON.
 Framed Buildings of the Weald (author's copy).
30. Mr. C. A. LAKER.
 Parish and Church of Hangleton (pamphlet: author's copy).

PURCHASE:

- The Lewes Times*, 1963 (complete file).
 E. Pyddoke, *The Scientist and Archaeology*.
Chichester Papers, nos. 31-35, 42, 43.
 F. Burgess, *English Churchyard Monuments*.
 P. Dearmer, *Everyman's History of the Prayer Book*.

FOR REVIEW:

- Sir M. Powicke, R. H. Treharne, G. H. Lemmon,
The Battle of Lewes.
 P. Young, J. Adam, *Hastings to Culloden*.
Souvenir of Celebrations of Battle of Lewes.

Additions to the Museum to July, 1964

(1963)

1. Mr. H. A. DAVIS, Selmeston (32. 1-9).
Carpenters' tools and other bygones.
2. Mr. R. L. CROUDACE, Cuckfield (33).
A medieval lead weight.
3. BY PURCHASE (34).
Victorian brass letterbox (early type).
4. Mr. R. N. P. HAWKINS, Addiscombe, Surrey (35).
Bronze medallion of the Great Exhibition of 1851, engraved
with the name T. Whitfeld (the local Committee treasurer
for Lewes).
5. Mr. A. RAMM, Malling, Lewes (36).
Roman coin of Faustina I, found at the Martlets, Malling.
6. Mr. G. J. WOODHEAD, Leyton (37).
Wafer seal and stick of old wax.
7. Mr. M. C. MANDER, Wilmington (37A. 1 & 2).
16th century panel of carved oak.
Painted 18th century "treasure" chest.
8. Mr. MARK NEWMAN, Cocking, Midhurst (38).
Document relating to Challen family of Crypt Farm (now
Downland House), found enclosed in a bottle during
repairs. (See *S.N.Q.*, vol. XVI, p. 49).
9. Mr. R. F. DELL, County Record Office, Lewes (39).
Original copper-plate in aquatinta of the wreck of the Thames
East Indiaman off Eastbourne, by Charles Ade, 1822.
10. Mr. T. W. BAGSHAWE, Chichester (40).
17th century oak linen-chest.
11. Miss P. M. MATTHEWS, Crawley (41. 1 & 2).
Baby's christening gown and needlework cap.

12. Mrs. J. COOPER, Ashford, Middx. (42).
Needlework bedspread designed by Frank Saxby of Rottingdean 1894-1900, bearing signatures of subscribers towards the Farmers' Benevolent Institution. Signatures include many famous people, for example, Lord Kitchener.
13. WORTHING PUBLIC MUSEUM (43. 1-10).
Sundry bygones.
14. BEQUEST OF THE LATE MR. C. A. BUTT, Littlehampton (44. 1-15).
Selected water-colours, prints and drawings, from the late Mr. Butt's well-known collection.
15. Mr. N. E. S. NORRIS, Brighton (45. 1 & 2).
Two water-colours by John and Maude Harmsworth, 1909, "Telscombe" and "Hangleton Church."
16. Miss SARA J. FOXTON, Peacehaven (46. 1-8).
Printed book: *Simple Directions in Needlework & Cutting-out*, Dublin, 1835, with the original sample needlework specimens issued with the book. Also other bygones.
17. Miss M. E. WALTON, Lewes (48. 1-13).
Collection of bygones and needlework.
18. Messrs. W. M. & J. H. PETERS, Hove (49).
Part of Saxon skeleton from barrow excavation near Ditchling Beacon, 1962. (See *S.N.Q.*, vol. XVI, p. 26).
19. Miss ASHBY, Brighton (50).
Marble bust of Victorian lady (Mrs. Smith), on heavy marble pillar base. (Loan).
20. Mr. W. A. DICKINS, Crowborough (51).
Glazed pottery bowl with white slip decoration.

(1964)

21. BEQUEST OF THE LATE MRS. L. C. PRIDEAUX, Hastings (1).
Bygones, furniture and pictures from "Shovells," Hastings.
22. Mrs. HOOPER, Lewes (2. 1-12). (22. 1-17).
Two Collections of needlework and bygones.

23. Mr. E. W. HOLDEN, Hove (3. 1-4, 21).
 Early ridge, valley and plain roofing tiles from old houses in
 Midhurst and Warninglid.
 Two old leather shoes found beneath floor of Nos. 4-5 The
 Street, Warninglid.
 Plan and photographs of Hangleton excavations.
 Three loom weights found with others during excavations
 of Saxon hut at Old Erringham, near Shoreham.
24. ANON (4).
 A Sussex "froe" or cleaver's rending axe from Isfield Forge.
25. Mr. J. T. CORNWALL, Firle (5. 1 & 2).
 Roman coin of Maximian found at New Pond Hill, Heath-
 field.
 An iron bird trap.
26. TOWNER ART GALLERY, Eastbourne (6).
 Harmer plaque: A basket of flowers.
27. GLOUCESTER CITY MUSEUM (7).
 Seven flint implements from East Dean.
28. Mrs. E. A. PORTER, Lewes (8. 1-3).
 Two 19th century purses.
 Victorian satin wallet with floral decoration.
 Victorian velvet handbag with polished steel decoration.
29. Mr. H. INGRAM, Willingdon (9).
 32lb. brass weight, early 19th century.
30. Miss HOARE, Eastbourne (10. 1-3).
 Oriental blue and white vase with lid on carved wooden stand.
 Album of wild flower drawings.
31. Mrs. TEULON PORTER, Shaftesbury (11).
 Three Baxter prints.
32. Mr. C. A. OSBORNE, Loughton, Essex (12).
 Verge watch by Davey of Lewes.
33. Mrs. GLADYS MITCHELL, Hassocks, per Mr. G. P. Burstow (13).
 Exercise book of James Elphick, 1779. (Loan).
34. Miss COOPER, Ashford, Middx. (14).
 Sundry items of costume.

35. Miss DUFFIELD, Lewes (16).
Paisley shawl.
36. Mr. A. E. BISSELL, Lewes (17. 1 & 2).
Shepherd doll, made by the late Miss Maud Robinson, of
Saddlescombe.
Portable candlestick.
37. Miss E. M. MADGWICK, Brighton (18).
Printed broadside: Letter of thanks to the Town of Lewes
for its hospitality, by the Russian prisoners of the Crimean
War on their release, April 15 1856.
38. Mr. F. BACKLER, Pevensey Bay (19).
Roman pottery lamp found during drainage work in St.
John's Road, Polegate.
39. Miss M. E. WALTON, Lewes (20. 1-9).
Sundry bygones.
40. Mrs. M. HUTTON TAYLOR, Seaford (23. 1-7).
A Victorian lady's dress (*circa* 1880), and other bygones.
41. Mrs. CAPEY, Alfriston (24).
Roman glass bottle (repaired).
42. Mr. G. BEAGLEY, Rodmell (25).
Two clay loom weights found with building material and
pottery of 11th and 12th centuries in Telscombe village.
43. Mrs. L. FLEMING, Guildford (26).
Pair of postillion's boots.

Accessions to Muniments Room
For year July 1963 to June 1964

1. Pedigree of the Blaxton-Buck families with subsidiary pedigrees: (a) Henry Blaxton, D.D.; (b) Godfrey Blaxton-Heynay-Draper; (c) Sarah Blaxton-Bracegirdle-Stonard and Sefton-Lewes-Heap; (d) Christopher, Robert and Richard Blaxton, brothers of Dr. Henry Blaxton (d. 1606) and Elizabeth Fitzherbert their sister. Fully indexed. (Accn. 1110. From the late W. H. Challen, Worthing).
2. Additional volumes, rolls and deeds being records of the town of Pevensey; several hundred items: 16th to 19th centuries (Accn. 1111. From the Pevensey Town Trust).
3. Ledger of Charles Piper, wheelwright, of Selmeston, 1878 to 1900. (Accn. 1112. From Mr. H. A. Davis, Selmeston).
4. Family papers including diaries, ecclesiastical correspondence copies of wills, newspaper cuttings, and documents relating to the North Lewes Infantry; 18th and 19th centuries. (Accn. 1114. From Miss Kate M. Bowery, Haywards Heath).
5. Particulars of sale of various properties including The Old Rectory, Sutton, nr. Pulborough; Bury Manor; The Castle Brewery, Lewes, with 17 inns; and 19 dispersed properties in West Sussex. (From numerous sources).
6. Title deeds (28 items) of 161 High Street, Lewes; 1698 to 20th century with abstract of earlier deeds. (Accn. 1118. From Mr. C. D. Ash, Lewes).
7. 8 East Grinstead deeds; 1429 to 1660. (Accn. 1119. From Mrs. E. W. Fuller, London, S.W.2).
8. Surveyor's book and annual assessment of properties in Southover; 1806 to 1814. (Accn. 1120. From Mrs. E. W. Fuller, London, S.W.2).

9. Journal of blasting operations to bring down part of Seaford Cliff in 1850. (Accn. 1121. From Mrs. E. W. Fuller, London, S.W.2).
10. Abstract of title of Thomas Croweller to a four paul piece of land in the East Laine Cliff Furlong in Brighthelmston; 1706 to 1809. (Accn. 1124. From Mr. Sidney Bregan, Brighton 7).
11. Deed of copartnership, 1 Jan 1851, between William and Henry Duplock, plumbers, glaziers and painters in Fisher St, Lewes, and dissolution of partnership, 8 Dec. 1862. (Accn. 1125. From Mrs. Hooper, Lewes).
12. 7 personal note and sketch books of Mark Anthony Lower containing about 300 letters received by him on genealogical and heraldic subjects, and other personal records; 1812 to 1869. (Accns. 1126 to 1132. Transferred from The Library, Barbican House).
13. Rental of Southover Manor: 1869; and vestry book of Southover parish; 1773 to 1810. (Accn. 1133. From Miss L. Fleming, Shamley Green, Guildford).

Ancient Monuments in Sussex

A list of monuments in Sussex 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 was printed on pp. lxvii to lxxi of Volume 100. This list comprised all monuments in Sussex scheduled down to 31st December, 1961. A supplemental list was printed at p. lxvi of Volume 101.

The following additional monuments have since been scheduled:

Brighton, long barrow on Beacon Hill, Rottingdean.
 Chichester, Fishbourne Roman site.
 Eastbourne, four round barrows on Beachy Brow.
 Eastbourne, two round barrows S. of Foxholes Brow.
 Eastbourne, two round barrows at Heathy Brow.
 Eastbourne, round barrow W. of Paradise Plantation.

- Eastbourne, two round barrows W. of Pashley.
Eastbourne, round barrow on Pashley Hill.
Eastbourne, two round barrows S. of Well Combe.
Eastbourne, round barrow W. of Well Combe.
East Lavington, three round barrows on Woolavington Down.
East Lavington, earthwork on Woolavington Down (part Crown).
East Lavington, linear earthworks S. of Woolavington Down.
Glynde, two round barrows $\frac{2}{3}$ mile W. of Glyndebourne.
Isfield, medieval earthworks S.W. of Isfield Church.
Lewes, two round barrows and a disc barrow N. of Highdown Road,
Lewes.
Lodsworth, castle mound at Lodsbridge Mill.
Treyford, The Devil's Jumps, round barrows.
Treyford, round barrow on Didling Hill.
Treyford, round barrow on Treyford Hill.

Sussex Archæological Society

THE CEMETERY OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN, BIDLINGTON

BY GEOFFREY D. LEWIS

During the development of the Maudlyn Park Estate, Bramber, in October, 1959, a number of human skeletons were discovered some eighty-five yards south-west of Maudlin House (Fig. 1) and reported to the Worthing Museum. An investigation of the site revealed a number of graves in the chalk sub-soil, the burials from which were already badly mutilated by a mechanical excavator clearing topsoil for the foundations of 24 Maudlyn Park Way (TQ 178103).

In October of the following year further graves were discovered during the excavation of the foundations for the next house (No. 23, now known as Coombe Rise); overlapping the front garden of No. 21 and the adjoining pavement a pit was exposed containing a considerable quantity of medieval pottery. A few sherds of medieval pottery were also found on the surface of the back garden of this house where it abuts Sopers Lane.

Despite the most co-operative spirit shown by the builders who temporarily halted work to permit an examination of the site, it was possible to carry out only a very small amount of excavation and to record the main finds.

THE CEMETERY (Fig. 2)

Forty-six graves were recorded from the sites of 23 and 24 Maudlyn Park Way, but as this total represents only those exposed in the foundation trenches of these houses the number of burials in this area alone is likely to have been considerably higher. However the north-eastern part of one plot (No. 24), cleared down into the natural chalk, revealed no burials and this may represent the eastern limit of the cemetery.

All of the burials excavated had been made with the head to the west. The disturbed nature of the soil both as a result of building operations and by a previous partial levelling of the site make it difficult to be certain of the original depth below ground level of the graves, but this was probably in the order of two feet six inches with the exception of graves XXI and XXII which were about two feet deeper.

A few of the significant bones from the burials were removed for further examination and have now been reburied beneath the pavement fronting 25 Maudlyn Park Way. Fuller details of the graves

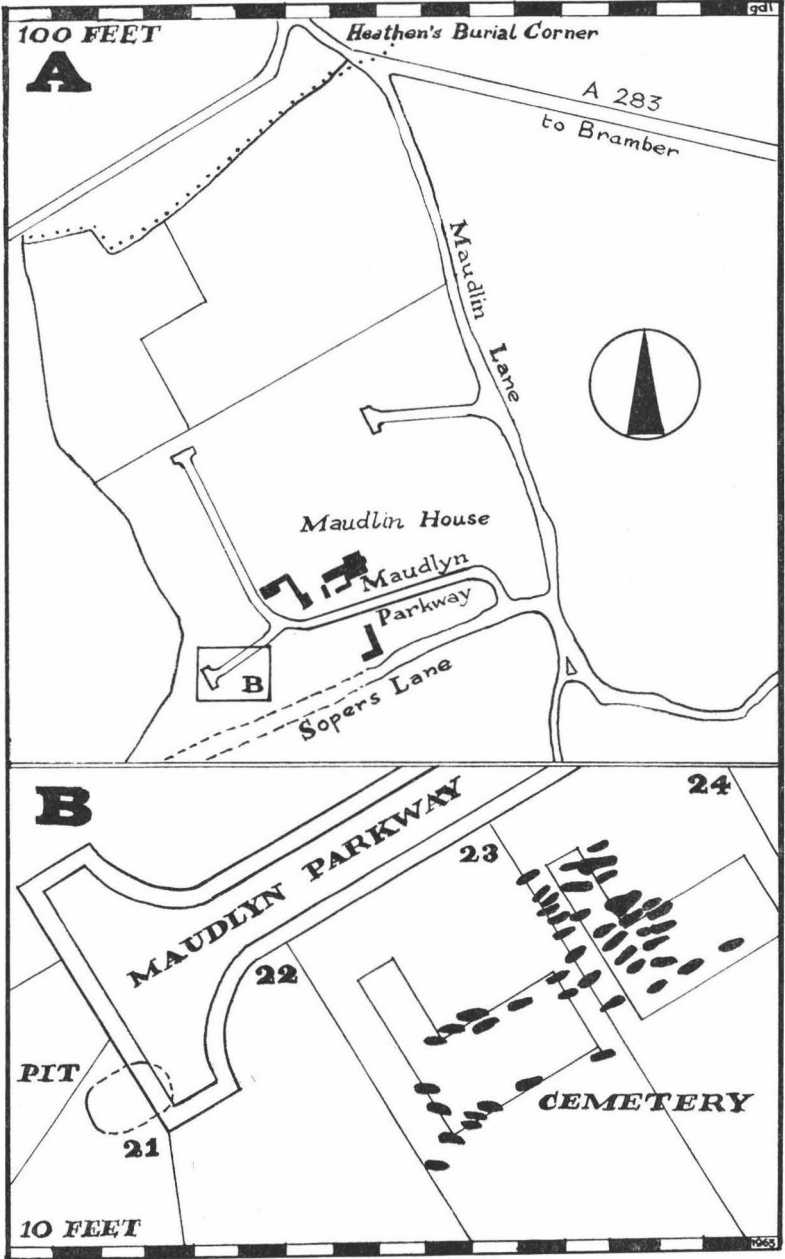


FIG. 1

A: SKETCH PLAN OF MAUDLYN PARK ESTATE AND ENVIRONS. Based on Map provided by Hoad and Taylor, Ltd. B: GENERAL SITE PLAN.

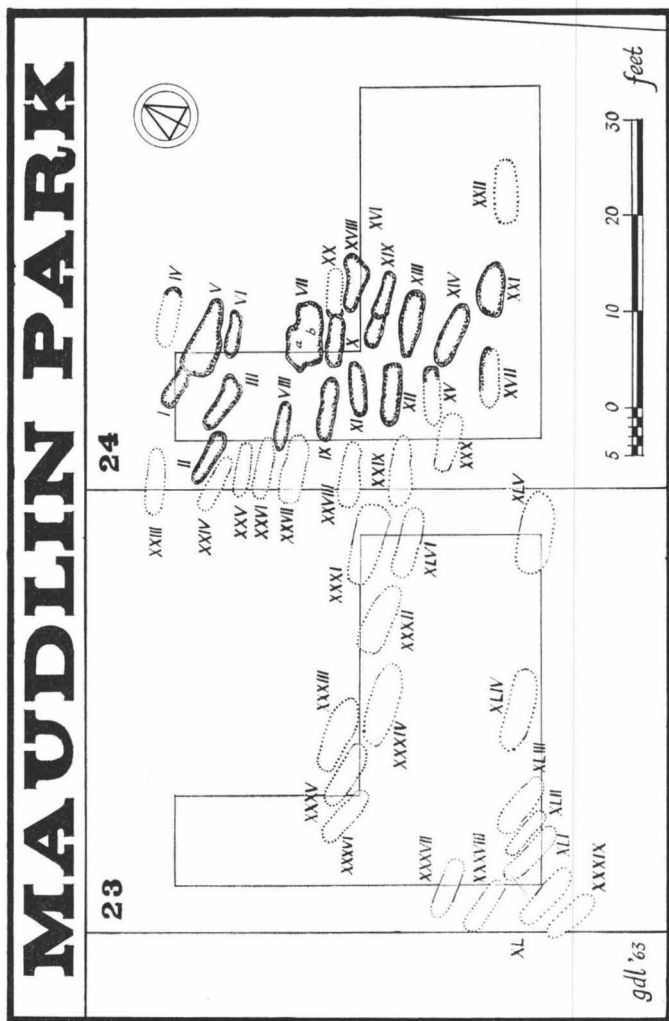


FIG. 2
PLAN OF GRAVES EXPOSED AT 23 AND 24 MAUDLYN PARKWAY.

excavated are given in Appendix A (p. 7) together with a pathological report by Dr. H. B. A. Ratcliffe-Densham.

In December, 1963, while searching for a water main, the builders disturbed graves XXV, XXVI and XXVII. They reported that an iron object (which disintegrated) was found by the throat of the burial in grave XXV and a small iron plate occurred in the rib-cage

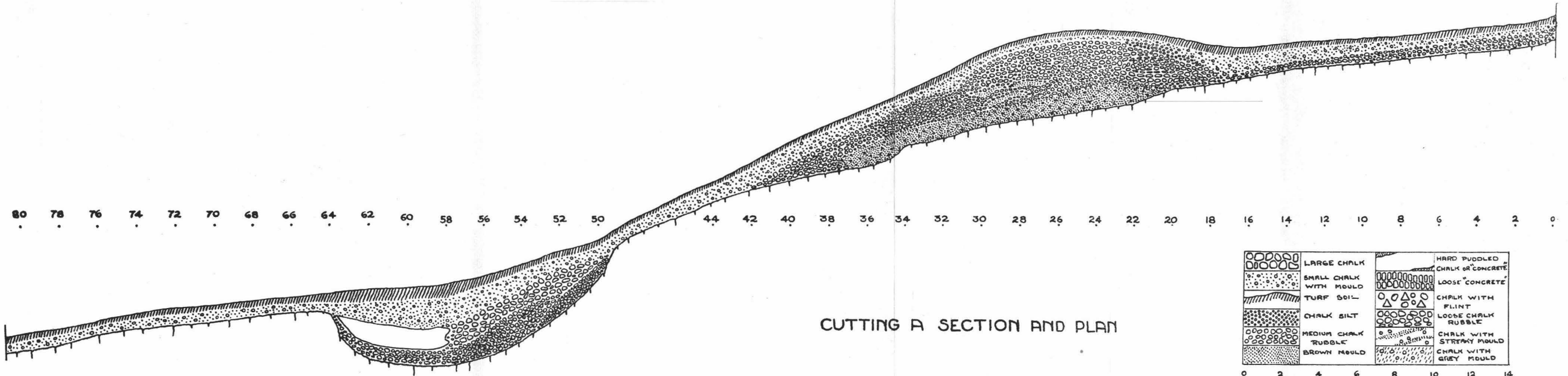
of burial XXVI. The bones in grave XXVII, however, appeared to them to be the lower part of the spine of a beast, possibly horse. The owner of 23 Maudlyn Park Way has exposed a coursed chalk wall a few feet to the east of grave XXXIX. This was at a depth of about two feet and was five feet long and nine inches thick. I am most grateful to the builders for this additional information supplied just before going to press.

THE PIT

Although a disturbed area containing some medieval pottery was recorded during the laying of a gas main at the south-west end of the hammer-head to Maudlyn Park Way, it was not until a cesspool had been constructed in the adjacent front garden of No. 21 that the true nature of this feature was appreciated. Although the trench for the cesspool was some sixteen feet square and over seven feet deep only the western extent of the pit was revealed. It is estimated that the pit was at least twenty feet wide and, as a result of a trial boring, about eleven feet deep. It was filled with large chalk rubble intermingled with 13th century pottery and bone (See Appendix B) which are now in the Worthing Museum. A rusty-brown filling occurring lower on the pit edge and on the bottom probably represents rain washed silt; it contained a fair amount of humus and some oyster shells. The rim and base fragments rescued from the workman's dumps together with a few pieces from the remaining pit filling itself, represent forty different vessels. A small selection of the pottery is illustrated.

THE POTTERY (Fig. 3)

1. Light orange-brown fabric, uniformly fired throughout. Patchy yellow-green glaze covering decoration.
2. Light orange-brown sandy fabric uniformly fired throughout; olive-green-brown glaze externally. Pinched spout; handle incised and ribbed at edges.
3. Black fabric, containing large pieces of flint and grit, which has fired red-brown externally.
4. Light grey, sandy fabric fired buff-orange externally with splashes of light green-brown glaze.
5. Grey fabric, containing flint, shell and grit, fired buff-brown. Incised line decoration.
6. Light grey fabric, containing small flint and shell fragments, fired light brown. Smoke-blackened on part of exterior.
7. Dark grey fabric with flint and grit fragments, fired orange-brown.
8. Grey fabric, containing small pieces of shell, fired red-brown. Pinched spout; decorated with punctuations on shoulder and top of rim.
9. Black fabric, with a little shell, fired grey-brown to black; burnished surface. Wavy line decoration.
10. Light grey fabric with flint and grit pieces fired orange-brown externally.
11. Black sandy fabric fired light brown.
12. Black fabric, with small pieces of flint and grit, fired mainly grey-brown. Pinched spout.



C.W. YEATES 1961.

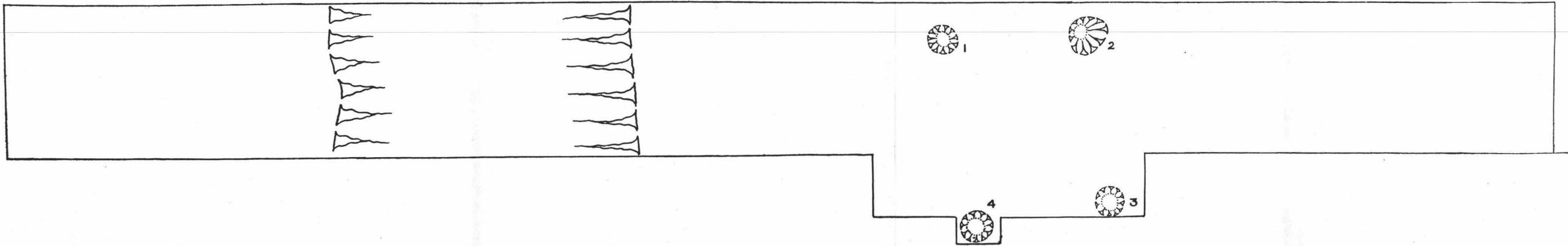


FIG. 3

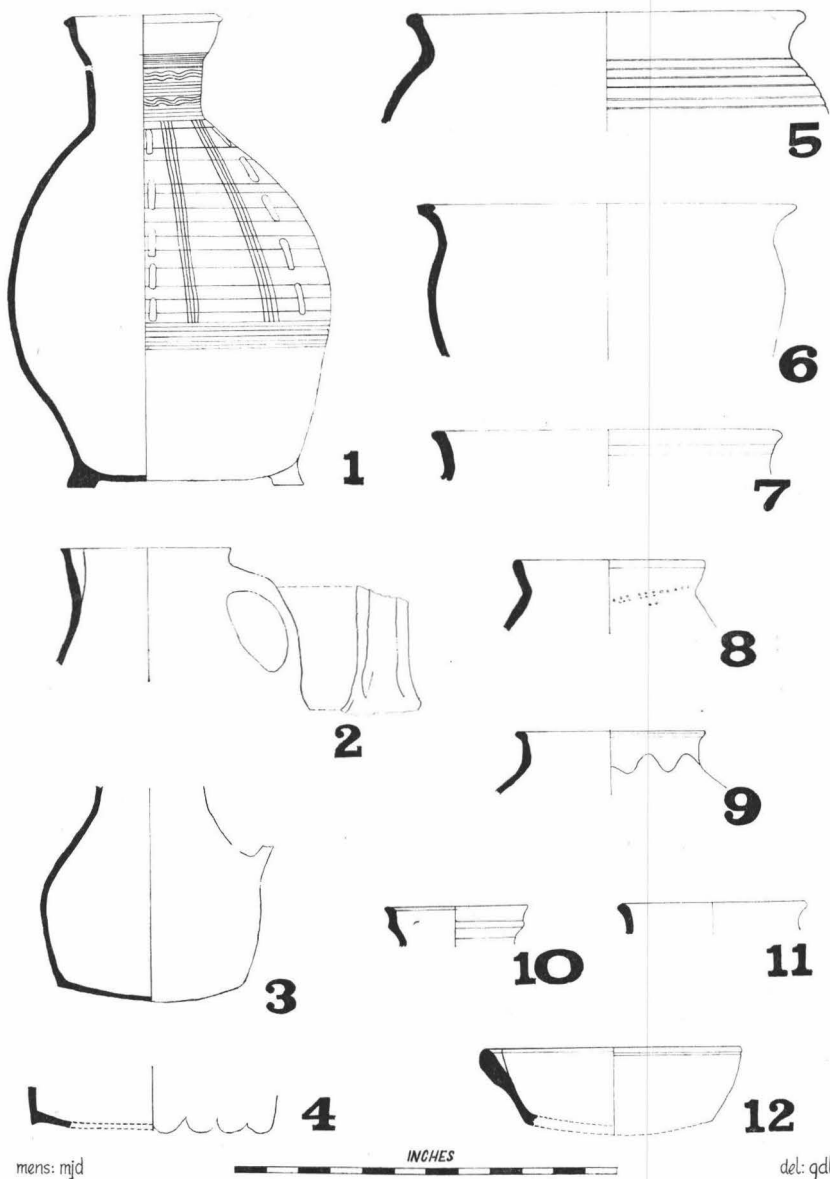


FIG. 3
MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM THE PIT.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

The site of Maudlin House, or Upper Maudlin Farm as it was formerly known,¹ has for long been associated with the Manor of Bidlington,² first recorded in 956.³ In 1220, William Malmius, a leper was consigned to a *maladria* in Bidlington⁴ and about twenty years later William Scuret was paying thirty pence annually to the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen at Bidlington for land assigned to him by Philip de Brembre.⁵ The first mention of a cemetery occurs in 1269 when an inquest between the prior and monks at Sele and the bailiff of Steyning was held in the cemetery of the Blessed Mary Magdalen of Bidlington.⁶ There is also a reference to a church of the same name in 1272, which Mr. L. F. Salzman considers to have been part of the hospital⁷ and in the same year there is confirmation of the hospital being for lepers.⁸ Records of bequests to the hospital by Lady Margaret Covert of Sullington⁹ and Richard Jay of Crawley¹⁰ occur in the 14th and 15th centuries respectively and the hospital is valued at twenty shillings in 1535.¹¹ The latest reference to the hospital found is in 1553 with the Prioress of the hospital of Bidlington Magdalen in Bramber giving her consent to the grant of a lease of land.¹²

A quarter of a mile to the north of the site the interesting place-name Heathen's Burial Corner occurs. There is no evidence to suggest a connexion between this and the site under discussion.

CONCLUSIONS

The obviously Christian character of the cemetery within such a short distance of Maudlin House, for so long considered to be the site of the Manor of Bidlington, and the phonetic connexion between the present house name and St. Mary Magdalen to whom the hospital at Bidlington was dedicated, point to the site being the burial ground of this lost medieval hospital and church. The 13th century date of the pottery from the pit, although not demonstrably contemporary with the cemetery, appears to be connected with it and lends weight to this argument.

There is little doubt from the documentary evidence that during

¹ Six-inch O.S. map, 1879 edition.

² A. Manver and F. M. Stenton *Place Names of Sussex*, part I (1929), p. 223

³ *Ibid* (*Birch Cartularium Saxonicum*).

⁴ *Curia Regis R.* 72 m. 18d. (Victoria County History, *Sussex*, vol. 2, p. 98, no. 33).

⁵ L. F. Salzman (ed.) *The Chartulary of the Priory of St. Peter at Sele* (1923) charter 163.

⁶ *Ibid*, charter 45.

⁷ *Ibid*, charter 46 and footnote.

⁸ *Sussex Record Society*, vol. 7 (Feet of fines for Sussex) p. 80 (792).

⁹ *Ibid*, vol. 41, p. 198.

¹⁰ *Ibid*.

¹¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 1, 319.

¹² *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 10, p. 124.

the 13th century, at least, the hospital was for lepers. Because of the necessarily hurried examination, only a small percentage of the bones were studied. Nevertheless evidence of leprosy has been found (Appendix A) but the possibility of a wider definition of the term in medieval times to cover most skin ailments should not be overlooked.

At what stage in the recorded history of the hospital of over three and a quarter centuries the burials were made, it is not possible to say.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My thanks are due to the directors of Hoad and Taylor, Ltd., for reporting the site and stopping work for a week to allow the discoveries to be recorded, and their formen, Mr. E. S. Quedsted and his staff for unfailing courtesy and help; to Major A. C. Roper for his constant help and advice throughout the work; to Mrs. C. Brown and the Headmaster, staff and pupils of Steyning Grammar School who assisted in uncovering some of the burials; to Messrs. G. P. Burstow, P. W. Felton and J. C. Ludlow for documentary evidence; to Dr. H. B. A. Ratcliffe-Densham for his work on the human remains and to two colleagues on the staff of the Sheffield City Museum, Messrs. M. J. Dolby and D. A. E. Spalding who respectively drew the pottery and reported on the animal remains.

APPENDIX A NOTES ON THE EXCAVATED GRAVES including macroscopic palaeopathology

BY Dr. H. B. A. RATCLIFFE-DENSHAM, F.S.A.

Grave No.

II Bones too badly mutilated for examination. A small piece of iron, possibly a nail, was found in the grave filling.

VII A double grave containing a male and a female, the left arm of the former overlay the right arm of the female which had been buried on the north side with three chalk blocks arranged around the skull.

(a) Female aged about 23-24 exhibiting slight alveolar infection and gross asymmetry of the mandible. Both tibiae showed periostitis near the centre of the lateral side of the shafts; this was also present on both fibulae with vascular grooving of the shafts, particularly on the right. Two metatarsals narrowed transversely.

(b) Male, aged about 23-24, with many resemblances to (a) above. The erosion of the nasal spine may have occurred *post mortem*. Slight alveolar infection. Both tibiae show periostitis near the centre of the lateral side of the shaft. A tiny periosteal swelling also occurred on the middle of the anterior surface of the left femoral shaft.

X Head laid on chalk pillow with chalk blocks on either side; hands laid across pelvis. The skull of burial XX (unexcavated), which appeared to be a later interment, lay at the feet.

A female, aged about 40, exhibiting dental caries and root abscess.

- XII Partially excavated.
A male, aged about 17, with tiny periosteal swelling on centre of posterior surface of left tibia and slight periosteal thickening and vascular grooving on postero-lateral border of the right fibula.
- XIII Burial with hands laid across pelvis.
A male in early middle age with ossified interclinoïd ligaments (sella turcica). Dental abscess. Periosteal thickening and irregularity on centre of back of shaft of left femur. Both tibiae "sabre-shaped"; periostitis and vascular grooving on posterior and lateral aspects of centre of right shaft. Periosteal thickening and vascular grooving also occur on both fibulae near the centre of the postero-lateral border. X-rays showed a small abscess in distal end of shaft of right femur and numerous striations at the lower end of the tibia, due to illness in early life.
- XIV Burial with hands laid across pelvis. A very small fragment of pottery, undateable, occurred in the grave filling.
A male in middle age exhibiting osteo-arthritis in hip and sacro-iliae joints and periosteal thickening and vascular grooving on posterior aspect of the posterior half of the shaft of the right tibia.
- XVI Burial in poor condition.
A child, aged 4-5. No obvious pathology.
- XVIII A large nodule of flint under the skull may have been intended as a pillow. Bones left *in situ*.
- XXI This grave, which was considerably deeper than those above, was filled with chalk blocks of some size and had caused considerable distortion of the skull. Skull only removed.
A male, aged about 18, with right upper canine tooth grown sideways into the palate under the sockets of the incisors. Usura orbitae.

Colour photographs of a number of the above mentioned bones were sent to Dr. Vilhelm Møller-Christensen of Roskilde, Denmark, who has made a special study of medieval leprosy.¹ He remarks that the periostitis occurring on a number of the tibiae and fibulae is typical of leprosy (VII (a) & (b); XII; XIII; XIV); and the presence of usura orbitae² in the skull of XXI very suspicious of the disease.

It is very unfortunate that time and police regulations did not permit a full study of this interesting site.

APPENDIX B ANIMAL REMAINS FROM THE PIT

BY D. A. E. SPALDING, B.S.C., F.G.S., A.M.A.

The small amount of bone material from the pit is somewhat fragmentary. However, from the identifiable fragments it is possible to separate examples of *Bos*, *Ovis* and *Sus* and there is no reason to suppose that there are other than domesticated animals represented.

¹ Dr. V. Møller-Christensen, *Ten lepers from Næstved, Denmark* (English translation, Copenhagen, 1955).

² *Ibid*, pp. 128-141 *passim*.

EXCAVATIONS IN THE VILLAGE OF TARRING, WEST SUSSEX

By KENNETH JAMES BARTON

SUMMARY

This report details the results of several trial excavations in the village of Tarring and includes the results of the investigation of a house located in the Rectory orchard. This house dates from the late 13th to the 16th centuries, and provides some evidence of the types of ceramics in use in the area during this period.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am indebted to the many residents of Tarring who gave invaluable assistance in allowing the investigation of their gardens and premises; in particular to the trustees of the old Parsonage Row cottages, the members of Tarring Boys' Club, the residents at the Post Office and the Reverend and Mrs. Reece and family. Many volunteers assisted at the excavations. Those primarily involved were: Mr. C. Ainsworth, Miss M. S. Berwick, The Misses Reece, Miss R. Davies, Miss M. and Mr. P. Gadd, Miss C. Stevens, Miss E. Rosenberg, Mr. A. Blackburn and Mr. P. Milner. Expert advice was generously given by Mr. G. C. Dunning, B.A., F.S.A., Mr. J. G. Hurst, M.A., F.S.A., and Mr. E. W. Holden, F.S.A. The writer is also indebted to Mr. L. M. Bickerton, F.L.A., F.M.A., and the Worthing Museum Committee for providing equipment and facilities. The material from these excavations has been donated to the Worthing Museum.

TARRING, anciently a separate village, is now incorporated as a district of the Borough of Worthing. It is situated to the west of that town by about two miles and lies a mile inland. (N.G.R. 133040). It was originally a one-street village (now High Street-South Street) to which the church was connected by a twitten, now Church Road.

Historical records of the village go back to a charter of A.D. 940. It was hoped that excavation at selected points would provide a sequence of datable building plans and ceramics from the 10th to the 16th century. Trial excavations took place at six points on the line of what was considered to be the most fruitful areas, i.e. along High Street and South Street about the junction with Church Road which includes some of the land adjacent to the Old Palace. It is in this area that the most ancient remaining structures lie. They include a Palace of late 13th-century foundation, early 16th-century houses and late 16th- and 17th-century houses with later facings, also an 18th-century pigeonhouse.

The sites investigated were (Fig. 1):

1. Rectory Garden.
2. Post Office Garden.
3. Gardens of the three cottages of Parsonage Row.
4. Back Garden of No. 22 High Street and forecourt of West Tarring Boys' Club.
5. The Glebe and Palace grounds.
6. The garden of Market House.

Several of these sites produced only negative or inconclusive evidence. Details of the discoveries at each of these sites are listed below:

SITE 3. Back gardens of the cottages known as Parsonage Row. (These cottages are dated architecturally to *c.* 1480-1500).

Extensive trenching in these gardens failed to produce any material earlier than the middle of the nineteenth century, when it appears that the whole of the top soil was stripped down to the natural (coombe rock) and covered with a three-foot thick layer of coal ash and domestic rubbish. It seems, with one exception, that the ground behind these cottages was not used for the deposition of rubbish by the usual manner of burying in pits. One brick-lined rubbish pit was found here and dated to *c.* 1860. A representative collection of the contents was retained.

SITE 5. The Glebe and Palace grounds.

Although known as the Glebe it was felt that the proximity of this field to the palace might have ensured that rubbish pits and building remains would have been found here. Extensive trenching of this area failed to produce any finds whatsoever.

Three trenches were dug around the Palace. Two small ones in the flower beds on the north side were unproductive. At this time contractors dug a drainage trench along the north wall and into the glebe. This was also barren of archaeological material. A trench, 4ft. wide and 12ft. long, was dug at right angles to the east wall of the Palace (this wall has obviously been repaired at some time as door and window frames are placed haphazardly in its structure) with the object of testing its foundations. Careful investigation of the wall at this point showed that no actual foundations existed, and that at a depth of one course of stone below the present ground level (*i.e.* 9in.) a thin layer of black soil was seen to pass under the building. Pottery actually extracted from beneath these stones was seen to be of mid-19th century date. This also contained the fragment of a pipe made by Harringtons of Brighton *c.* 1860-1870. The rest of the trench contained only a large pit full of empty champagne bottles! There were no traces of medieval levels outside the walls.

SITE 6. The garden of Market House.

One small trench was dug here and although it produced a few

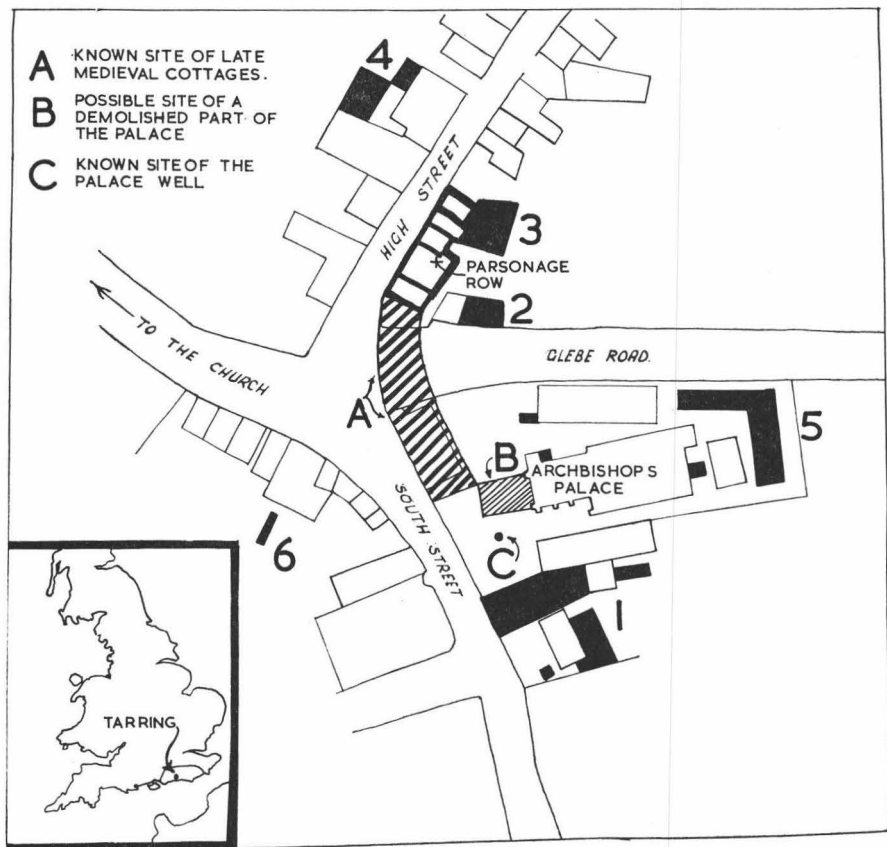


FIG. 1
LOCATION OF AREAS INVESTIGATED.

sherds of medieval and post-medieval date no structures of any significance were found.

SITE 4. Back garden of No. 22 High Street and forecourt of West Tarring Boys' Club.

The ground to the rear of this 17th-century building was thoroughly investigated and the only item of archaeological significance that was discovered was a thin layer of very black soil, probably an accumulation of tread, which lay on the natural. This layer contained several fragments of medieval pottery, none of which could be dated to earlier than the 14th century.

West Tarring Boys' Club. This recent construction lies on a plateau just behind the site discussed above. Trenches were dug in

front of this building prior to the forecourt being laid down with concrete. Three features were discovered. In the south-west corner on the edge of the plateau was a small pit containing pottery of the period 1675-1700, but due to vandalism this pit was not fully investigated. In the south-east corner a small pit containing two fragments of 14th-century pottery were found. In the centre of the area investigated, in front of the club entrance, trenching revealed a section of plaster flooring, where 14th-century pottery was found in association. It was not possible to continue work on this site owing to the construction programme.

SITE 2. Post Office Gardens.

A well found on this site has been reported on already (*S.A.C.* vol. 101. Worthing Museum Archaeological Notes, 1961).

SITE 1. Rectory Garden.

Three areas were investigated here: 1a. To the east of the pigeonhouse; 1b. To the south, adjacent to the wall of the Fig Garden; 1c. In the orchard at the junction of the boundary wall of the Palace and South Street and eastward of the pigeonhouse. A small trial trench was also dug to the east of this site.

1a. To the east of the pigeonhouse the footings of a wall can be seen which lines up with a buttress existing on the Palace wall. This demolished wall can be traced at least as far as the north wall of the Fig Garden. Excavation proved it to be of 18th-century date. The area in between this demolished wall and the pigeonhouse contained two distinct layers of soil that produced in the upper layers ceramics from the late 17th century to the present day, and in the lower layers fragments of 14/15th-century wares.

1b. Work in the south-east corners of this area (currently a chicken run) revealed a floor of medieval date, as did the small trench to the south of 1c.

1c. THE ORCHARD (Fig. 1, site one, Fig. 2, Fig. 3)

It was in this area that the most significant find of all was made: the foundations of a house that had been occupied from the late 13th century to the early 16th century.

Because it was situated in the middle of the orchard it was not possible to examine more than about 60% of the building, and even then many of the features were damaged by the action of roots.

The building was roughly rectangular in shape, built slightly askew to the road so that the front wall did not form a right-angle, although the back wall was at right angles to the side walls. It measured 38ft. x 24ft. across the middle of the length and the breadth.

Four periods of occupation were noted at this site.

Traces of an earlier structure (Fig. 2, East End)

At the lowest levels of the Phase One building traces of a sill wall with a mortar base were seen. This lay within the later structure and the mortar setting for its base and its eastern limits had been cut into by the sleeper beam trench of this building. There were

RECTORY GARDEN ORCHARD

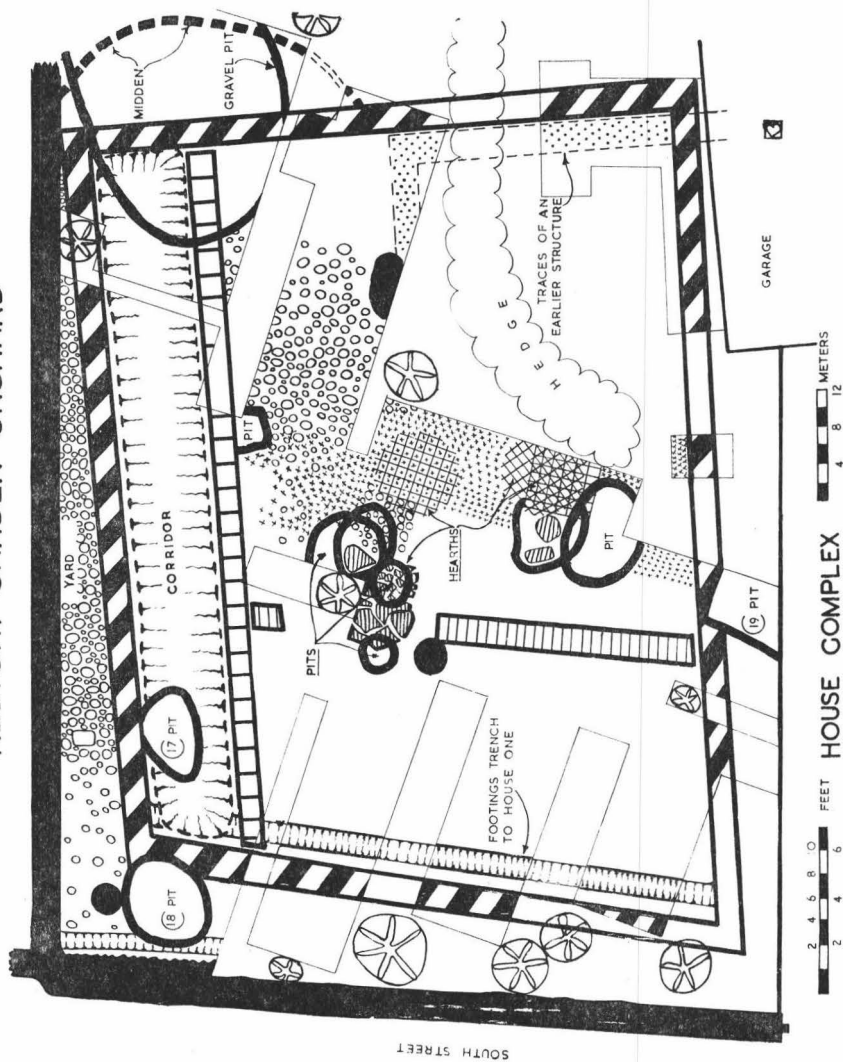


FIG. 2

traces of a return to the west which were broken by the post hole that supported the gable of the later structure at this end. No levels or artifacts were associated with this structure, which may have been of a temporary nature.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING (Figs. 2 and 3)

Phase One (Fig. 3, No. 1)

This was a simple timber structure with the wall rising from a sleeper beam set in a shallow trench. Within the building two posts 10in. and 12in. in diameter respectively supported the roof. An exit was situated in the north-east corner of the house. In the centre of the floor was a large circular depression which contained the hearth. The smoke from this hearth rose through a vent which was probably controlled with a ceramic chimney. The roof was covered with flat unglazed red tiles and the ridge with splash glazed and crenellated ridge tiles. The floor of the house was of dirt as was the yard to the north. On the south side of the house there was evidence of a fence or wooden wall along the line of the existing boundary of South Street. This was to be seen in a narrow sleeper beam trench that contained traces of rotted or burnt wood. This southern section was very disturbed, but no traces of building were found here. To the east the ground at this period of occupation appears to have lain fallow of human occupation. The exit to the north-east indicated that this structure may have been connected with the Palace in some way.

The occupation appears to have been shortlived. The floor had little accumulation on it and there was no evidence of structural alterations in this phase as is common in buildings with a long history of occupation. This building and its occupation fall within the local ceramic time scale at the very end of the use of flint grogging for the body of vessels (Fig. 4, Nos. 4, 5, 6). The significance of this and conclusions regarding dating, etc., will be discussed below.

Phase Two (Figs. 2 and 3)

Reconstructions

At the end of the first phase of occupation the house was completely rebuilt. It was demolished, the sleeper beams lifted and the resultant trenches filled with rubbish, as was the hollow of the central hearth. Immediately following this demolition a large pit was dug through the north-east corner of the building. This pit, which had steep sides and a flat bottom, had been cut to a depth of 2ft. into a seam of clean gravel that occurs here within the coombe rock. This pit was subsequently filled with clean red clay containing pottery and food bones and a little charcoal. This fill had been rammed to make it firm enough to carry the footings of the next building.

The rebuilt house was two feet longer than the phase one building though following a similar plan making a new front on to South Street. The construction was in timber on a low sill of flints and lumps of chalk (brought from the beach). (c.f. Parsonage Row footings). This sill varied in height from 6in. to 1ft. With the exception of the front section this sill was built over the filled-in sleeper beam trench and had, in consequence, sunk in several places. The new front section to the west was laid on a bed of mortar which rested

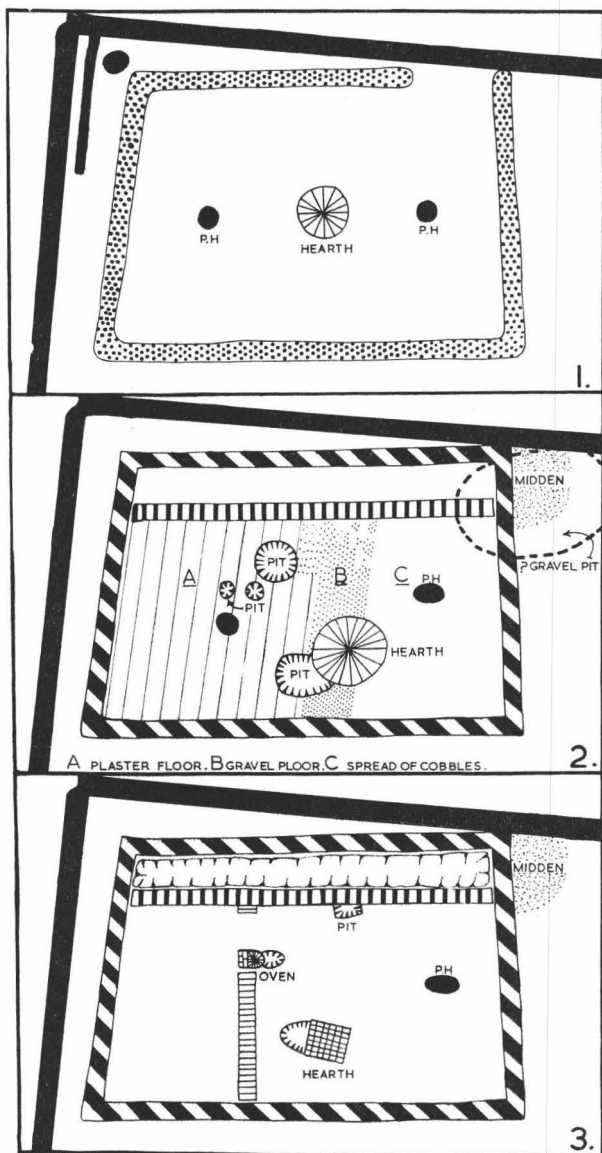


FIG. 3
SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTIONS.

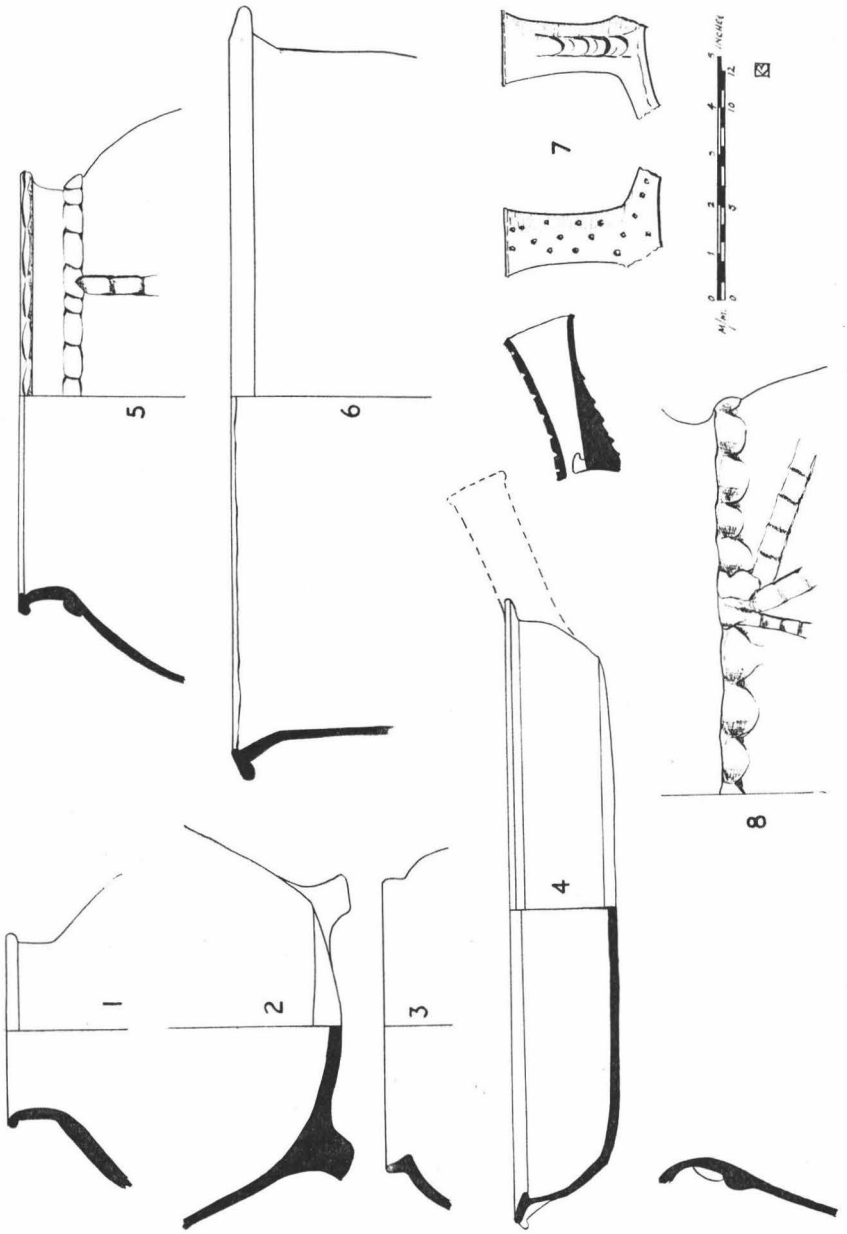


FIG. 4

on the natural. The stones were cemented with a coarse lime mortar.

Following the construction of the outer walls of the house, a corridor was inserted running parallel with the north walls; this was again a timber wall constructed on a sill made up from chalk blocks, flint and odd pieces of tile. Entry was gained from this passage into the middle of the house and from it direct to South Street. There does not appear to have been access to the rear of the building as was seen by the later accumulation of a midden.

It appears that the western post of the original building remained in use although the eastern one had been replaced. Flooring was carefully laid down in parts of the house. In the western half of the building a red clay layer was put down and covered with a yellow plaster. The eastern half began with what can only be described as a hard stand of rammed gravel that lay as a band across the house. Beyond this had been what the writer assumes was an earth floor with a cobble pitching.

These floors were far from complete by the final stages of the occupation. There were many worn places which had been patched with plaster, clay, tile, soil and stones. The plaster floor was worn over wide areas, and the earth and cobble floor had been turned over as if by the hooves of tethered animals or the scratching of fowls.

Associated with this phase of occupation were a large 'hearth,' two 'industrial' pits and two rubbish pits (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3, No. 2). The 'hearth' was large roughly circular area that lay south of the central position. The underlying clay and surrounding gravel were very heavily burned. The clay was burned so hard that the upper two inches were of the same texture as soft red brick. This clay was not deliberately laid, but occurred at this point in the natural. The amount of heat generated to bake this clay must have been considerable. However, the proximity of this hearth to the eaves of the house might suggest that it was not an open hearth, but the base of a cloam oven. There are no other hearths in use here during this phase.

Pits (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3, No. 2)

Two large 'industrial (?)' pits are known in this phase, so called industrial for want of a better description; they were both of different character. The first was a large pit roughly oval in plan, cone shaped in section and 2ft. 6in. deep. This pit was cut into the edge of the hearth just discussed. It contained seven separate layers of yellow sand (not local). Each layer was burned red on its upper surface and had a layer of charcoal on top of this which in turn was covered with a clean layer of sand. It might be assumed that this pit was dug, a layer of sand placed within it and a fire made with (?) charcoal on this sand. (Was it artificially fed with air?). Some operation then took place, after which the fire was doused with a fresh spread of sand. The purpose for which this particular pit was dug is not fully understood as no artifacts were found in association, however, it

was in the other 'industrial' pit that a clue to the possible answer was found. The second 'industrial' pit was situated on the north side of the room, slightly west of centre. This pit was of circular construction with a roughly semi-circular section; it contained in its upper portions a quantity of charcoal and in its lower portion a small piece of lead melt, then, resting on the bottom of the pit in a layer of charcoal was a cake of lead. This lead had run from a ladle or pot and formed a puddle somewhere where vegetation, such as straw, reeds or grass, could have impeded its flow. There was no indication that any burning had taken place in this pit.

Two other pits belong to this phase: they were small rubbish pits lying just north of the western post hole. The most central of these contained a nearly complete vessel (Fig. 5, No. 9). The other pit contained a few food bones.

Midden (Fig. 2, Fig. 3, Nos. 2, 3)

It is during the initial stages of phase two that the midden was accumulated outside the (?) back door of the house. This comprised for the most part many hundreds of oyster shells (most of which had been rejected hinged) as well as cockle, winkle, mussel and whelk shells; although these types were noticeably fewer than the oyster shells. Food bones were also common, but not so well preserved. A quantity of pottery was found in this midden (see below).

Corridor Floor (Fig. 2, Fig. 3, No. 3)

The floor of the corridor was cut away at the end of this phase and the resultant hollow, at its deepest, 9in., was used for the deposition of domestic rubbish. A quantity of pottery was found in this deposit.

Phase Three

This phase is separated from the main occupation of the house for several reasons. Principally, there was a partial reconstruction of the interior of the house which was divided by a party wall; also there was the construction of an oven and hearth of a new form. Above all, in these final layers, we have a distinctive change in the ceramic forms. There is also an indication of the date of this phase in the shape of a coin. This coin is a *solido* of the Venetian mint issued between 1478 and 1485. It is well worn and very heavily clipped and may have been in circulation for some time—a period of 25 years is suggested. This coin lay on the remains of the plaster floor in what had become the front room of the building by the construction of a party wall which enclosed the western third of the building and replaced the western post. The sill for this timber wall was made up with a deal of rubbish, many potsherds, oyster shells, bones and scrappy bits of flint and chalk, these being bound with a sandy white mortar. This wall extended 10ft. into the house and in

line with it across a gap of seven feet was a similar construction against the corridor wall designed to carry the upright of the door post.

Hearth and oven (?)

The oven was most peculiarly situated within the 7ft. gap that lay between the divided portions of the house. It was unfortunate that a large and ancient medlar grew out of this feature; sufficient was seen, however, to show that the structure was in two parts—a layer of large flat stones making a rough square (2ft. sq.). This was faced to the east by a smaller area, roughly 15in. x 18in. made of broken secondhand bricks. On the large stone platform and scattered around it were a number of 'oven brick' fragments (Fig. 6, Nos. 24, 25). The area had been burned and traces of burnt daub were also found. Associated with this hearth or oven was a rake back that contained much ash and charcoal; a stone had been laid over some of this near to the oven and was probably put there to stand a vessel on near the heat. This oven had been built over the complex of pits previously discussed. The now disturbed gravel strip had been repaired with cobbling in front of the rake back.

The (second) hearth was much larger than the oven and it had replaced the circular one used in phase two. It was, in fact, partially built across the same place as that hearth. The new hearth was rectangular in shape and measured 3ft. x 4ft. It comprised odd bricks, stones and flints, all of which were heavily burned. A quarter of a stone mould for casting leaden objects in was built into this hearth (Fig. 6, No. 24). Despite the alterations that took place at the beginning of this phase no major reflooring took place. The midden remained in use and the corridor floor also received rubbish during this period.

About 1515-1525 the house was abandoned (was this associated with the closure of the palace *c.* 1529?), and demolished, as was shown by the fact that there was no scatter of roofing tiles on the floor, although some were found at the front of the building.

The site then lay derelict and within 100 years one foot of soil had accumulated over it. At this period, *i.e.* the mid to late 17th century, the site became a yard on which a layer of rainwashed pebbles accumulated (a worn halfpenny of Charles II was found at this level) and rubbish pits of late 17th and early 18th century date were dug. After this period the place seems once more to have been neglected until the wall facing on to South Street was built in the 18th century. This wall was completely replaced later by a new wall, the footings of which run parallel to the earlier one. The wall dividing the palace grounds from this site appears to have been built about 1830. Further development in the nineteenth century caused a brick-built cess pit to be constructed through the south wall of the house.

THE FINDS

Romano-British

Phase two floor make-up. (Fig. 4, No. 1)

The neck and upper parts of a vessel in a hard blue grey paste with an overhanging rim. Probably a mid to late 4th century form.

Midden. Five fragments of Romano-British roof tile (tegulea only).

Medieval

Coin: Soldino-Venetian mint. Giovanni Mocenigo. Doge of Venice 1478-85. Badly clipped and worn.

The pottery

One of the principles of this exercise was to determine the sequence of ceramics in this area. This was achieved in part in that it was possible to specify the products of the 13th to 16th centuries only.

The ceramic variations and the phases of occupation correlate to some extent. The ceramics fall into three main groups related to their pastes. These are: flint grogged pastes, sand grogged pastes and ungrogged pastes, in that order. This sequence is also reflected to some extent in the illustrated examples, of which it has been possible to show only a few of the more salient examples from the considerable quantity of material found.

Figure 4

Phase One. In make-up of floor

No. 4. Fragments of a skillet with pouring lip and traces of a hollow handle. In a hard reduced buff paste with a grog of fine flint grits.

No. 5. Top of a cooking pot in a similar paste to No. 4 decorated with pie-crusting on the exterior of the rim and with applied thumb-pressed strips on the neck and body.

No. 6. Upper portion of a cooking pot in a hard dull red ware with a grogging of large grained sand.

No. 2. In central hearth. Base of a tripod pitcher in a hard smooth slightly sandy paste. (This is the only example of this paste and form at the site).

No. 3. Fragment from the rim and shoulder of a cooking pot in a similar paste to No. 6.

Phase Two Fill of sleeper beam trench

No. 7. Skillet handle in a hard reduced paste similar to Nos. 3 and 6. Decorated with piercings on the top and a thumbed strip below.

No. 8. Fragments of a large cooking pot in a hard buff-coloured sandy paste. Decorated with thumb-pressed applied strips. The parallel between this vessel and No. 5 is very striking; it probably indicates the continuance of a tradition in design used on the new paste.

Figure 5

Pit One

No. 9. Complete cooking pot in a hard buff sandy paste.

In make up of floors

No. 10. Fragment from the rim and neck of a jug in a slight red

paste grogged with a very fine sand. Decorated on the outside with an applied rouletted vertical strip, and an applied boss stamped with a deeply recessed ring and dot motif. The latter is applied over a vertical wash of dark slip. The whole has been lead glazed in an oxydising atmosphere giving an all-over yellow glaze and turning the dark slip to a dark brown colour. Inside the rim and downwards to a depth of 4in. the vessel has been washed with a white slip. This is a most interesting piece because of the treatment it has received and because of its relationship to other vessels elsewhere.

The fact that this vessel is oxydised is relatively unusual, for the bulk of the medieval pottery of this region is fired in a reducing atmosphere. Furthermore, the decoration of this vessel is strongly influenced by northwestern French designs, in which the use of the boss and rouletted strips in association with vertical slip washes is common. (Paris, Rouen, Caen in particular). All the vessels of NW. France appear to be oxydised. All this might point to a French origin for this vessel were it not for the fact that the paste is different; indeed, the paste is exactly the same as that of West Sussex ware, as is the rim form which exactly parallels some examples found at this site. Finally, the white slip wash on the inside of the rim is a peculiarity of West Sussex ware. Examples of oxydised wares were found at Tarring but are uncommon. Although these other examples are green this colour is achieved by the use of copper, necessary to copy the iron green common to reduced wares. There is little doubt, therefore, that this fragment originated in Sussex. It is so uncommon here that for parallels in style and decoration we must look elsewhere. A large group of vessels hitherto unpublished that have been found in and around London and are lodged in the principal museums of that city and in Maidstone, Kent, provide the best examples.

The nearest parallel to the illustrated example can be seen on a vessel from the Greyfriars Monastery, Smithfield, London. (B. Rackham, *English Medieval Pottery*, Plate 'A').

No. 14

Fragment from the side of a vessel in a smooth white paste, covered on one face with a thin bright green copper glaze. One surface decorated with fine thumb-pressed pellets in a strip and also a fine applied line, all in a white underglaze paste. The quality of this fragment places it without doubt amongst the fine wares of the 14th century that are common to NW. France and is readily paralleled by examples to be seen in the Musée d'Antiquités, Rouen, France.

Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 15—West Sussex Ware

This generic term is given to a group of green glazed jugs which have a distribution that appears in the light of recent researches to extend from mid-Sussex to mid-Hampshire, including south Surrey. It is the principal form of jug in use in West Sussex during the period under discussion. In the main these jugs have tall necks on bulbous

bases and solid rod sectioned handles. The decoration is nearly always a reduced monochrome green (with the exceptions discussed above). This colour is relieved with incisions in the form of combing (No. 11) or single stick work (No. 13) occasionally applied thumbled strips are seen (No. 12) these are also rouletted on occasions (No. 15) or jabbed to represent this treatment. Most examples have a fine grey sandy paste that fires on unglazed or unslipped surfaces to a light buff colour (see also Fig. 5, No. 20).

Nos. 16 and 17. Two strap handles decorated with slashing in a smooth hard brick red paste. Covered with a thin green glaze. These handles are associated with 'painted slip under glaze' types. *Corridor Fill* (This includes Phases 2 and 3) (Fig. 5, 18, 19 and 20) No. 18. Skillet fragments in a hard smooth grey paste (known as painted ware paste as it is similar to that found in painted ware vessels, c.f. *S.A.C.*, vol. 101). This vessel had a wide flat handle decorated on the top with slashing and on the bottom with long scorings. Traces of splash glazing.

No. 19. Fragments from the top of a cooking pot in a buff sandy paste. Unglazed. This was the commonest form of vessel on the site, this rim form and paste continued in use throughout the post Phase One occupation and into Phase Three.

No. 20. Top of a jug with a bridge spout. West Sussex ware. Monochromatic reduced green. Paste is a fine green sand grogging decorated with horizontal scoring and applied strip at the spout.

No. 21. Resting on the Top Floor

Tankard with a wide collar and globular body. Traces of a handle are seen on the rim. The whole in a fine smooth white paste covered in part with a lustrous green glaze. A typical example in paste and of glaze 'tudor green' wares. This is in an interesting form as it reflects the Rhenish/Flemish tankard shapes of the period and is an obvious copy of them. The problems of 'tudor green' are only just beginning to be considered, but it is already patently obvious that we must look to western France for the source of this material as well as to sites in England where it was made as well. It is most likely that this vessel is not an import in view of its form and was made here.

DISCUSSION OF THE CERAMICS

The division of the occupation into three periods is essential in order to limit the varying activities that were carried out into specific periods. In actual fact the whole period of activities at this site run into one another and are parts of a whole; this is exemplified by the chronological succession of the ceramics.

In the ceramics we see that the initial occupation begins at a time when flint grogging is coming to an end and sand grogging is coming into prominence. These sandy buff pastes are available at the end of Phase One, and these appear to belong to the same stables as those which produce West Sussex Ware. The former was definitely found

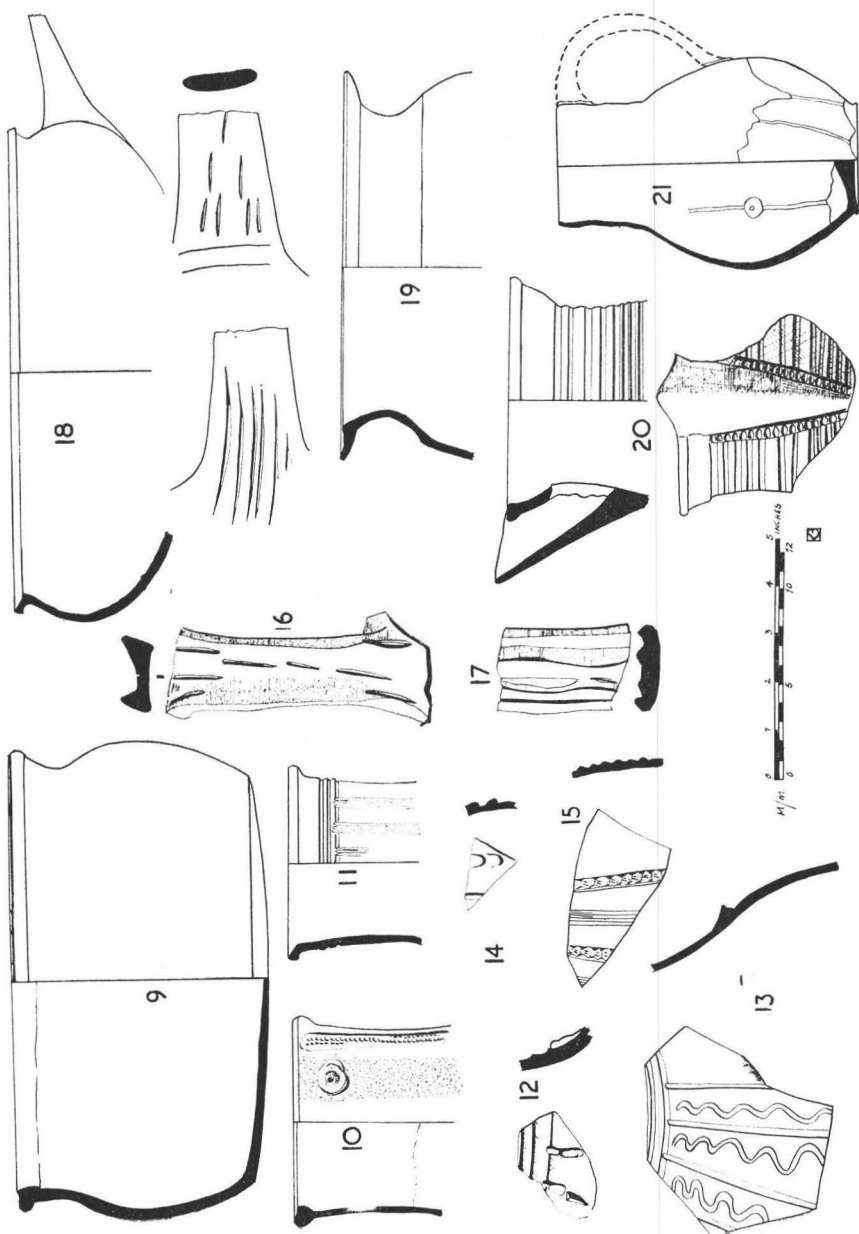


FIG. 5

in association with the Phase One occupation, the latter only in the central hearth which may have been filled up at the time of the filling of the sleeper beam trench.

At the beginning of Phase Two, buff sandy pastes have replaced flint grogged wares and associated with West Sussex ware jugs are the common ceramics. The former continue in use throughout the occupation, the latter remain strong throughout Phase Two and fade out in Phase Three. By the end of Phase Two another form of jug is appearing, this new form is similar in paste to West Sussex wares, but it is decorated with thick painted white and sometimes brown slip, usually in vertical stripes under a coarse green glaze. The jugs have strap handles. Similar wares are known elsewhere to appear about 1350 and these could well be part of that movement.

It is at the end of Phase Two and in the corridor fill that bridges the gap between Phase Two and Phase Three that 'painted ware' proper begins. This ware, which is described in full in the Tarring well report (*S.A.C.*, vol. 101) is an entirely different ceramic type from West Sussex ware, in paste, form and decoration. Arriving at the same time as this new ware are Flemish saltglaze tankards (c.f. Tarring Well report) and also (or later) 'tudor green.'

The dating of these wares is our only criteria to the dating of the structure for we have no other records and the only coin suggests a date for the end of the occupation.

What then of the date of flint grogging? These wares have a long history in West Sussex where they are ultimately derived from Saxon types. Mr. G. C. Dunning in his article on the early medieval pottery from selected sites in Chichester (with A. E. Wilson, *S.A.C.* vol. 91, pp.140-163) tends to regard flint grogging as a 12th century feature and buff sandy pastes as appearing at the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th centuries.

It has already been stated (Tarring Well report *S.A.C.* vol. 101) that painted wares are current c.1500 and this is to some extent brought out by the association of Flemish salt glaze wares and tudor green wares. One would not at the present state of knowledge look much beyond 1450 for the beginnings of these wares here.

We are then left with the possibility that the West Sussex ware/buff sandy paste group stretches from c.1200 to 1500; in the light of experience it would seem unlikely that there would be such a length of time without change in design. It is certain that West Sussex ware was being ousted by slipped wares before painted ware took over completely. It could, therefore, be suggested that its production ceased between 1450 and 1475. To give a standard ceramic form a life of plus two hundred years would appear generous to the writer; this could take us back to the period 1250-1275. The well-turned flint grogged vessels of Phase One could well have extended into the first half of the 13th century.

We are left then with a hypothetical chronology for the sequences

of occupation of the house: Phase One, 1250-1275; Phase Two, 1275-1450; Phase Three, 1450-1525.

ROOF FURNITURE

Roof furniture in the form of ridge tiles, flat roof tiles and chimney pots were found in association with the Phase Two and also in such positions as to suggest that they were also used in the earlier phase.

Ridge Tiles Fragments of these were found in the 'gravel' pit indicating a phase one period use (although not necessarily on this building); also in the floor of Phase Two and in the corridor fill.

All these fragments, with two exceptions, are of a type common to this area. They are in a coarse, heavily grogged, paste covered with a rough green glaze. The tiles have a crenellated crest. The two exceptions are two fragments in a thick, fine bodied reduced buff paste, glazed a bright iron green and bearing decoration in diagonal scraffito.

Flat Tiles Fragments of these were found in all levels after the destruction of Phase One. Their presence in the 'gravel' pit would suggest their period one use. These and those from the make up of the floors of Phase Two had round peg holes, whereas those of the later periods had square peg holes.

At the south end of the Phase Three house a quantity of roof tile was found both inside and outside the building. Amongst these fragments was one example with a dressed diagonal cut suggesting that the gable face was tile hung. A nearly complete flat tile was also discovered. Surface markings on this tile show that it was made in a mould and the excess scraped off in one downward motion. The tile was then laid on grass or straw to dry: the impressions of this are quite distinct on the tile. Two (?) rectangular peg holes were then pierced and when the tile was fired it curled slightly. It was hung with the straw marked side uppermost and had been hung for a sufficient time for the exposed quarter to have become very pitted with weathering. The underside bears traces of the adherent cement which was laid on the lower third.

Chimney pots (Fig. 6) Description by Mr. G. C. Dunning.

These objects were found in association with Phase Two levels only.

No. 22. Part of a chimney pot, about 7in. in diameter, probably from the upper half of the side. Hard light brown sandy ware with sparse flint grits. The surface is smoothed vertically and is light greyish brown in colour. The inside shows wiping marks sloping downwards, made by the fingers after the pot was taken from the wheel. The sherd is decorated with a plain vertical applied strip probably one of four spaced equally round the pot, as indicated in the drawing.

No. 23. Lower part and base of chimney pot, made of very hard light grey sandy ware with light red layers beneath the dark grey surface. The base is 8in. in diameter and has a slight beading on

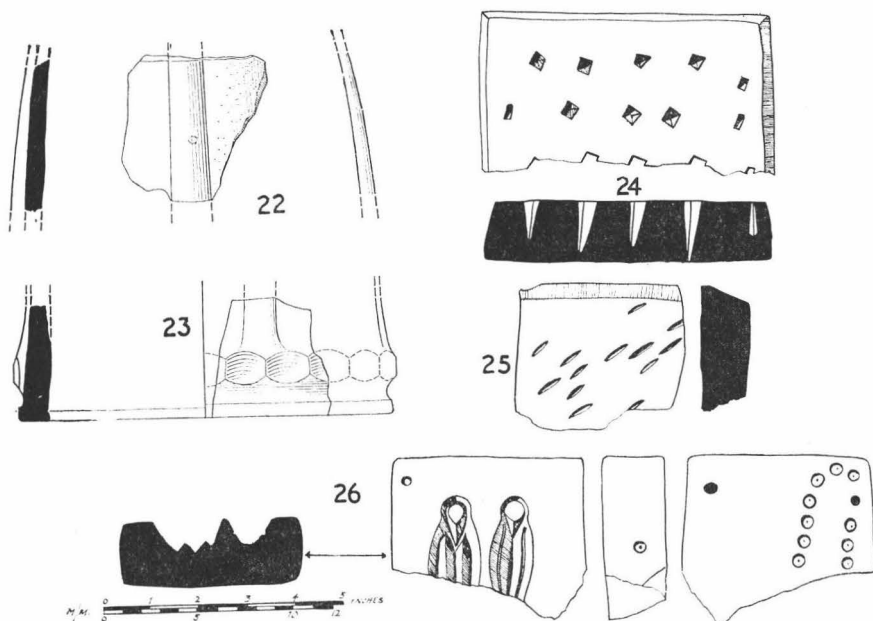


FIG. 6

the inner edge. Above the base is an applied thumb pressed strip, from which a plain strip runs vertically.

Floor Tile

Two fragments of floor tile were found as follows: Phase Two: Corridor Fill: Fragment of red bodied tile with the remnant of a white printed under glaze pattern. Phase Two/Three: Midden: Fragment of a floor tile with remains of cut away pieces at the rear and upper surface decorated with a black glaze.

Oven Tile Phase Three only (Fig. 6, Nos. 24, 25)

Fragments of 9 tiles found in association with the oven. No. 24 coarse red paste made in a mould with sloping sides. One side stabbed with a pointed tool in rows of five stabs. No. 26. Fragments of a square tile similar to that discussed above, one surface covered with small slashes.

Stone

Mould Built into the floor of the large hearth of Phase Three: just over a quarter of a mould cut in a very fine grained limestone that bears minute flecks of iron in it. The mould bears the impression of two halves of unidentified forms, squeezes of these forms suggest that they may have been for casting leaden or pewter badges or cages that held charms of the type used by pilgrims. This block has a series of ring and dot motifs on the back; it is also pierced in the back to take pegs to catch the closure bindings on.

Mayen Lava. Fragment of a mayen lava quern stone, from the corridor fill.

Bones

A study of the bones from this site showed pig to be dominant at all levels, followed by sheep (goat) and young cow. No *avies* or *pisces* species bones were found here.

Shells. Midden and Corridor Fill

In common with most of the occupation of Phase Two, oyster shell was the dominant food shellfish remains found. These shells made up the bulk of the midden for instance. Whelk, winkle, cockle and mussel were also found in the midden and corridor floor.

Phase Three. Rectangular pit against the corridor wall

This pit was filled with sea shells comprising in order of quantity, mussel, winkle, cockle with two oyster shells.

CONCLUSION

Excavations in the village of Tarring have shewn that in the area investigated there was no occupation earlier than the thirteenth century. This would appear to correlate with the building of the Church and the Palace. Should there have been earlier occupation, it is possible that it was not on the present site of the old village. One house that was fully investigated has an occupation from c.1250-1525. The whole of this occupation seems to be associated with the construction and original use of the palace.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF CERAMIC SEQUENCE

	Flint Grogging	Buff Sandy Paste	West Sussex Ware	Painted Slip under Glaze	Painted Ware	Flemish Salt Glaze	Tudor Green	Purple Glaze	
In floor	*								PHASE 1
Central Hearth	*	*	*						
Pit 1.		*							
Gravel Pit		*	*						
Sleeper Trench		*	*						
In Clay Floor		*	*	(5)					PHASE 2
In Plaster Floor			*						
In Cobble Floor		*							
In Gravel Floor and Patches		*	*		(3)				
Midden		*	*		*				
Corridor Fill		*	*	(3)	*	(3)	(2)		
Party Wall make-up		*	*		*	*			
Oven make-up					*				PHASE 3
Oven Rake Back		*							
On Top Floor			(5)		*	*	*	*	
*—Dominant (2)—Number of Fragments	Flint Grog		Sand Grog				No Grog		

WORTHING MUSEUM

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1962

BY KENNETH JAMES BARTON

The bulk of the information given here was collected by the Museum Correspondents Corps.

A constant watch was maintained on recent developments in trenching, building and demolition. A total of forty-three sites were watched, nine of which produced archaeological material. (See below).

A watch was kept on local ancient monuments. Damage to Knepp Castle mound was reported by correspondents in 1962.

Two excavations were carried out by the Assistant Curator and a team of volunteers during this period. (a) Excavations at Tarring on the site of a Medieval house were completed. (b) In Steyning excavation on two house sites of 12th to 18th century dates were undertaken in association with the Steyning Grammar School Archaeological Society. This School Society is currently engaged in the excavation of a Medieval building at St. Mary's Bramber.

The material found by correspondents or handed into the Museum by others, is listed below. The highlights of this year's finds were the rediscovery of material found sometime previously, the Rumboldswyke hoard of Bronze Age axes and the Steyning pleistocene material, together with an interesting group of Bronze Age flints from West Chiltington and the Belgic stater from Nutbourne.

Only brief notes are recorded here, a fuller record is available on demand at the Museum.

<i>Map References</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Find</i>	<i>Circumstances of Discovery</i>
PLEISTOCENE			
T.Q.178111	East end of Dog Lane, Steyning	Lower jaw of <i>Equus Caballus</i> , horn core of <i>Bos Priscus</i> — both partially mineralised	Drainage trench (c.1958)
MESOLITHIC			
T.Q.985175	Broadhalfpenny Field, Barlavington	2 mesoliths	Plough
T.Q.133022	10 Southsea Avenue Worthing	1 scraper	Back garden
NEOLITHIC			
T.Q.096168	High Bar Wood, East Side, Washington	2 arrowheads ¹ (see fig. 1)	Plough

<i>Map References</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Find</i>	<i>Circumstances of Discovery</i>
BRONZE AGE			
T.Q.089171	Bracken Hedge, West Chiltington Common, at confluence of two streams	1 barbed and tanged arrowhead. 7 flint scrapers	In garden—all at a depth of 12-15 in. lying on a bed of clean sand
T.Q.119148	Goatchers Nurseries, Washington	1 flanged bronze axe ¹ (see fig. 1)	Plough
T.Q.865036	Heavers Gravel Pit, Rumboldswyke, Chichester	3 flanged bronze axes ¹ (see fig. 1)	Gravel winning (c.1950)
T.Q.036036	Glasshouse Research Institute, Worthing Road, Rustington	Flint scraper	Drainage scheme
IRON AGE			
T.Q.075181	Malthouse Cottage, Nutbourne	Belgic stater, Allens type, Q.A.	Garden
T.Q.169033	Seamill Park Crescent, Worthing	Pottery	Building development
ROMANO-BRITISH			
T.Q.172318	Hills Place, Guildford Road, Horsham	Quernstone	Garden
T.Q.182055	Willow Cottage, Old Shoreham, N. Lancing	1st and 2nd century pottery	Garden
T.Q.140045	45 Balcombe Road, Worthing	Broken and corroded coin of Constantine I ¹	Footing to coal shed
T.Q.140122	Chanctonbury Ring, nr. water tank	Worn coin of Nero ¹	In rainwash on path
T.Q.142028	Woburn Court, Richmond Road, Worthing	1st to 4th century pottery	Building
T.Q.128055	Halfmoon Lane, Worthing	1st century pottery from an extensive settlement	Large building estate
T.Q.125042	Hopeview Estate, Ophir Road, Worthing	Pottery	Building
T.Q.066174	Aylings Farm, Pulborough	Building remains—tiles and pottery	Plough
MEDIEVAL			
T.Q.158057	Myrtle Cottage, Sompting	Pottery fragments	Garden
T.Q.178114	Church Road, Steyning	House platforms	Rescue excavation
T.Q.082177	W. Chiltington	13th and 15th century pottery (see fig. 1)	Building
T.Q.132040	The Rectory, Tarring	Finds from excavation of medieval house	Excavation

¹ Retained by owner.

<i>Map References</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Find</i>	<i>Circumstances of Discovery</i>
UNSPECIFIED T.Q.143027	New R.C. School, Gratwicke Road, Worthing	Scattered daub, oyster shells and pot boilers	Building
T.Q.147031	Chapel Road, Worthing. East side, opposite Wenban Road	For 20ft. at depth of 3ft., bone, daub, oyster shells, pot boilers, no pottery	Cable laying

DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATED MATERIAL

No. 1. Neolithic Arrowhead

One of two similar arrowheads found at High Bar Wood, Washington. Illustrated example has sharp flakes on the underside. Upper sides planed down with fine ripple flaking. Point broken recently.

No. 2. Bronze Age Axe

One Bronze Age axe from Goatcher's Nurseries, Washington. The body of this object was so worn and corroded as to eliminate the possibility of any decoration remaining. Interesting features are the rounded butt and the rounded form of the blade recess.

Nos. 3, 4, 5. Bronze Age Axes Hoard

A group of three axes discovered during the working of a gravel pit.

When deposited, two of the blades were in working condition, the third was a bad casting of a different design from the others.

No. 3 is in perfect condition down to the sharpness of its edge. It is covered in a fine hard olive green patina. The socket and blade flanges of this specimen had been ground flat. At the butt end the flanges had been cut away for 3in. and the whole outside had been ground and dressed. The edge has a worked area of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. depth. The loophole is not pierced.

No. 4 is similar to No. 3 with the exception of the damaged cutting edges.

No. 5 is a totally unfinished casting, the butt of which has been damaged by some ancient activity.

No. 6. Medieval - 13/14th century, West Chiltington

Handle in cream/buff paste covered with a thin dull green glaze. Flat strap type with central gully, the raised edges of which are decorated with pie crusting.

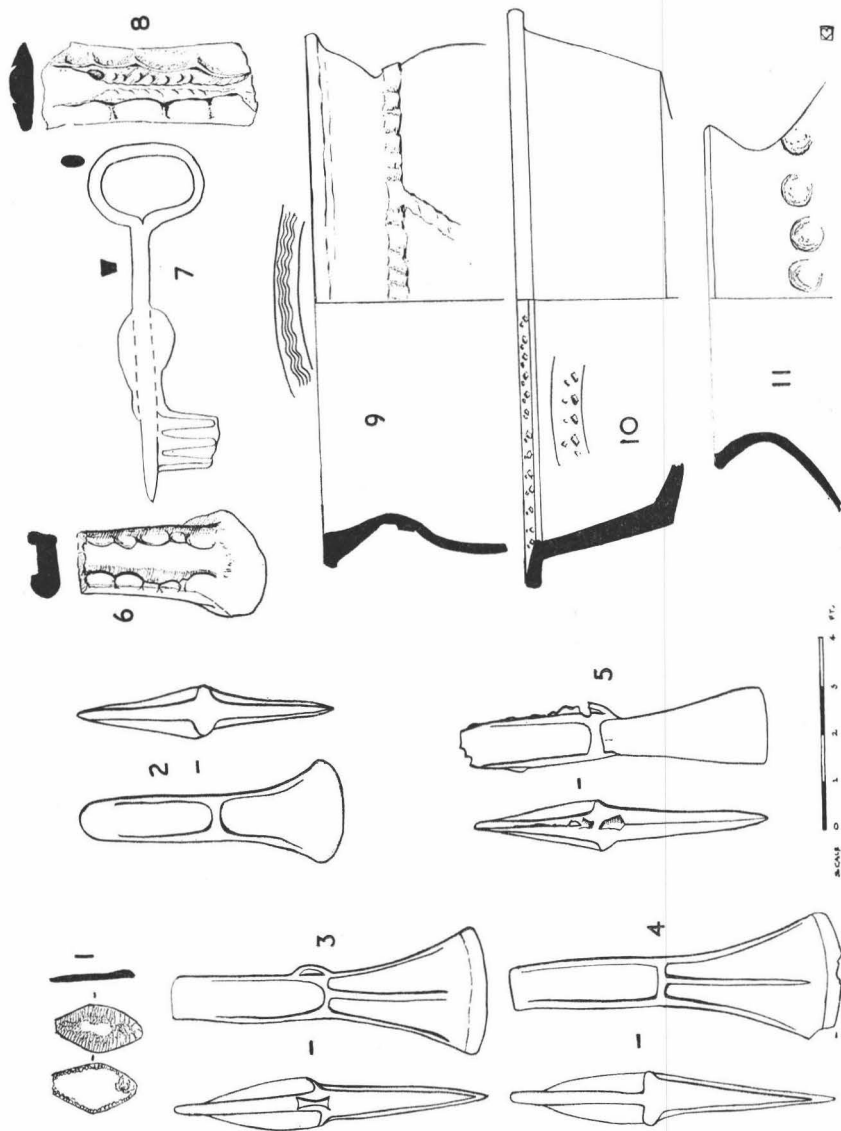


FIG. 1
SOME OF THE FINDS DESCRIBED IN THIS REPORT

Nos. 7-11

Some examples of a large group of medieval pottery objects¹ and bones found at T.Q.119048, Durrington Lane, Durrington, in 1961.

No. 7—Key. Iron key heavily corroded at clef end. Teeth illustration based on shape within corrosion fractures. This form is similar to London Museum Catalogue, Type VIIA.

No. 8—Handle. In a hard buff paste with a reduced centre covered in a bright olive green glaze. Decorated with a raised, pinched central ridge bounded by turned in side flaps, thumbed into place.

No. 9—Fragment of the rim of a cooking pot with an oxydised exterior. The paste contains a high proportion of sharp micaceous sand. Decorated with applied thumb pressed strips on the body and wavy combing on the top of the rim.

No. 10—Fragment from the side of a small dish (or pan), with a thick body in a slightly greasy smooth paste, oxydised and glazed within. Glaze had added copper which has separated from the lead in firing to give separate areas of green and brown. Decorated with a roulette of 3 diamond shapes (only two clearly defined) around the rim.

No. 11—Fragment of the rim of a vessel in an oxydised sandy red paste, decorated on the body with thumb impressions.

DESCRIPTION OF SOME UNILLUSTRATED MATERIAL

Seamill Park Crescent—Iron Age

Eight sherds found together in a small hollow lying in the gravel at a depth of 2ft. 3in. This was examined by Professor C. F. C. Hawkes, who parallels them with other material from various Sussex sites, i.e. base angle sherd, Wilson & Burstow (*S.A.C.*, vol. 87) class 4B (Southern Second B). Two body sherds with ornament. (*S.A.C.*, vol. 70, pp. 56-7, pl. XIII. 155 Trundle) and (*S.A.C.*, vol. 72, pp. 136-7, pl. XI, 6), similar to Class 4B, as above. This classification can also be applied to the other pieces.

Woburn Court, Worthing

Eight fragments of pottery, seven of which are attributed to the Romano-British period. Five of these are undistinguishable, but the other is a large fragment from an amphora in a salmon pink, sandy paste. One fragment is in a soft, greasy paste similar to the material from Seamill Park Crescent. One fragment of 14th century date is the base fragment of a "West Sussex" type vessel.

¹ See note in *S.A.C.*, vol. 101, p. 22.

A NOTE ON THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF LEWES PRIORY

BY J. T. SMITH

The plan of the church of the Cluniac priory of St. Pancras¹ copied on a smaller scale the third church at Cluny itself, begun in 1088, of which the most remarkable feature was the double transept. Although such imitation by the first and most important English house of the order, founded between 1078 and 1081,² is not surprising, its dating has caused difficulties which are summarised with characteristic clarity by the late Sir Alfred Clapham as follows;³ 'A dedication is recorded between the years 1091 and 1098, and a second between 1142 and 1147. It is difficult to believe that the whole church was laid out within a year or two, at most, of its model at Cluny; this argues an immediate contagion of ambitious ideas little in accord with the resources available; on the other hand, it is almost equally difficult to believe that the later dedication represents an enlargement on the precise pattern of a building which was already half a century old.' Although he offered no solution, elsewhere in his book Clapham seems by implication to have referred the dedication of 1142 to 1147 to the completion of the nave; he dated the base moulding of the south-west tower to c.1140.⁴

Before dealing with the architectural evidence something must be said about the history of the priory and the two dedications. It was founded by William de Warenne and Gundrada his wife, who settled at Lewes a few monks from Cluny, to whom, in the words of the first charter, they gave 'a church which we had converted from wood into stone below our castle of Lewes, which had from old time been dedicated to St. Pancras'.⁵ A charter of William the second Earl of Surrey records the dedication of 1091-8: 'And when the church of St. Pancras had been completed, I was invited by Prior Lanzo to cause it to be dedicated . . . and I called together the

¹ W. H. St. J. Hope, *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 34, 71; 69, 66; also W. H. Godfrey, *The Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes* (1927).

² David Knowles and R. N. Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses, England and Wales*, 97. Joan Evans, *The Romanesque Architecture of the Order of Cluny*, 48, dates the foundation to 1077.

³ A. W. Clapham, *English Romanesque Architecture after the Conquest* (1934), 71, and plan, 72. For the dates of the dedications see W. H. St. J. Hope, *Arch. Journ.* vol. 41 (1884), 32-33; L. F. Salzman has modified them slightly (see below, n. 5).

⁴ *Op. cit.*, 119, fig. 39.

⁵ The relevant Charters of Lewes are most easily accessible in the edition (in translation) of L. F. Salzman, *The Chartulary of the Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes*, Part I (Sussex Record Soc., XXXVIII); the foundation charter is at pp. 1-7 and its authenticity is discussed in Part II, pp. xix-xx.

bishop of that diocese, Sir Ralph, and Bishops Walkelin of Winchester and Gundulph of Rochester to dedicate it.¹ Another charter, very similarly worded, refers to this dedication and is ascribed by Mr. Salzman to c.1095,² so that the range of date can be narrowed a little to 1091-c.1095. The third charter, granted by a later Earl William and ascribed to 1143-7, concludes a list of lands and tithes with the words: 'These abovesaid things I have granted . . . when I caused the church of St. Pancras to be dedicated . . . Witnesses: Theobald Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry Bishop of Winchester, Robert Bishop of Bath, Ascelin Bishop of Rochester who dedicated the same church'.³ Mr. Salzman later dated this Charter more exactly to 1147.⁴

The principal excavator of the site, Mr. (later Sir) W. St. John Hope, assumed that the church and cloister had been enlarged, and since his arguments have been tacitly accepted by all later writers except Clapham, they need to be recapitulated.⁵ 'We must not lose sight of the fact that this was a building of gradual growth. It is almost certain that at first the monks' church was the newly built one dedicated to St. Pancras, which was given them by the founder. It is also more than probable that this was found too small and converted into a monastic church by building a choir and transepts. Now one striking feature about this great church is its narrowness in proportion to its length . . . it occurred to me . . . that the cause of the narrowness was the pre-existence of the founder's church, with which the earliest additions were incorporated, before it was itself re-built.' Hope goes on to discuss the form of the first monastic church: 'From analogy with contemporary buildings, we should expect the church, after the first additions to the founder's, to consist of an eastern arm with aisles, three bays long, with an apse (cf. Chichester), an aisleless transept with an apse in each wing, and a bell tower at the crossing . . . an average sized monastic church.' Seeking to explain the anomalous oblong shape of the cloister, Hope postulates an extension westwards of the nave, which he thought was confirmed by signs of extension to the refectory. The dedication of 1091-8 he applied to the first monastic church and that of 1142-8 to the extensions east and west.

Moreover, 'about the same time that Lewes was being enlarged from the little church of St. Pancras into a more convenient monastic one, the mother church of Cluny was undergoing extension. The new works, which were dedicated in 1131' (and included the double transepts) 'made the monks desire to enlarge and glorify their church'; so, says Hope, they added four bays and a west tower to

¹ Ibid., 16.

² Ibid., 24-26.

³ Ibid., 23-24.

⁴ *Chartulary of . . . Lewes*, Part II, p. xxiii.

⁵ *Arch. Journ.*, XLI (1884), 11-13.

the nave and an eastern transept and ambulatory to the choir, the whole being dedicated between 1142 and 1148.

This complicated development appears to have been accepted in turn by Mr. W. H. Godfrey¹ and Dr. Joan Evans² without any comment and certainly without explicitly rejecting any important part of it; although Dr. Evans seems to apply to the extension of Lewes the dedication of 1131 at Cluny,³ and follows Mr. Godfrey in terminating the nave with two towers, not one. Thus Mr. Godfrey dates the main part of the church to the early twelfth century and the east and west extensions to the late twelfth century; Dr. Evans places the eastern arm 'towards the middle of the twelfth century.'

Only three pieces of archaeological evidence were adduced by Hope in support of his theories; (1) the narrowness of the nave; (2) the shape of the cloister, and (3) signs of rebuilding such as the variation in the line of the south wall 'and other indications'⁴—in the refectory. From this he deduced three enlargements in two phases of the original church given by William de Warenne. Yet when we look at the plan of the great church it shows not the slightest divergence of axis, variation of wall thickness, or change of form in the piers and buttresses. Although many churches can show as many successive stages of rebuilding, all, surely, reveal some signs of it in their plans. The absolute regularity of the plan of Lewes makes Hope's postulated development quite incredible and leaves the position exactly as Clapham stated it. Mr. T. S. R. Boase evades the issue by ignoring the earlier dedication.⁵

The problem is a real one, not to be ignored, which can perhaps be resolved by taking into account the small church adjacent to the eastern transept and the ambulatory, on the south side, that is said to have been the infirmary chapel.⁶ It no doubt did serve that purpose, but its plan presents one peculiarity which suggests that it was not built as such. The nave walls are no less than 7 feet thick, much thicker than those of the great choir and its double transepts; they can only imply a barrel vault. This form of vaulting was customary in the Romanesque churches of Burgundy, Cluny III among them, so its adoption in an English church of the order is to be expected. Since barrel vaults were extremely rare in England and confined in buildings of any size to the late 11th and beginning of the 12th centuries, this small church can be presumed to fall within that period.

¹ *The Cluniac Priory of St. Pancras at Lewes* (1927) and V.C.H. *Sussex*, VII, 45ff.

² *Op. cit.*, 74.

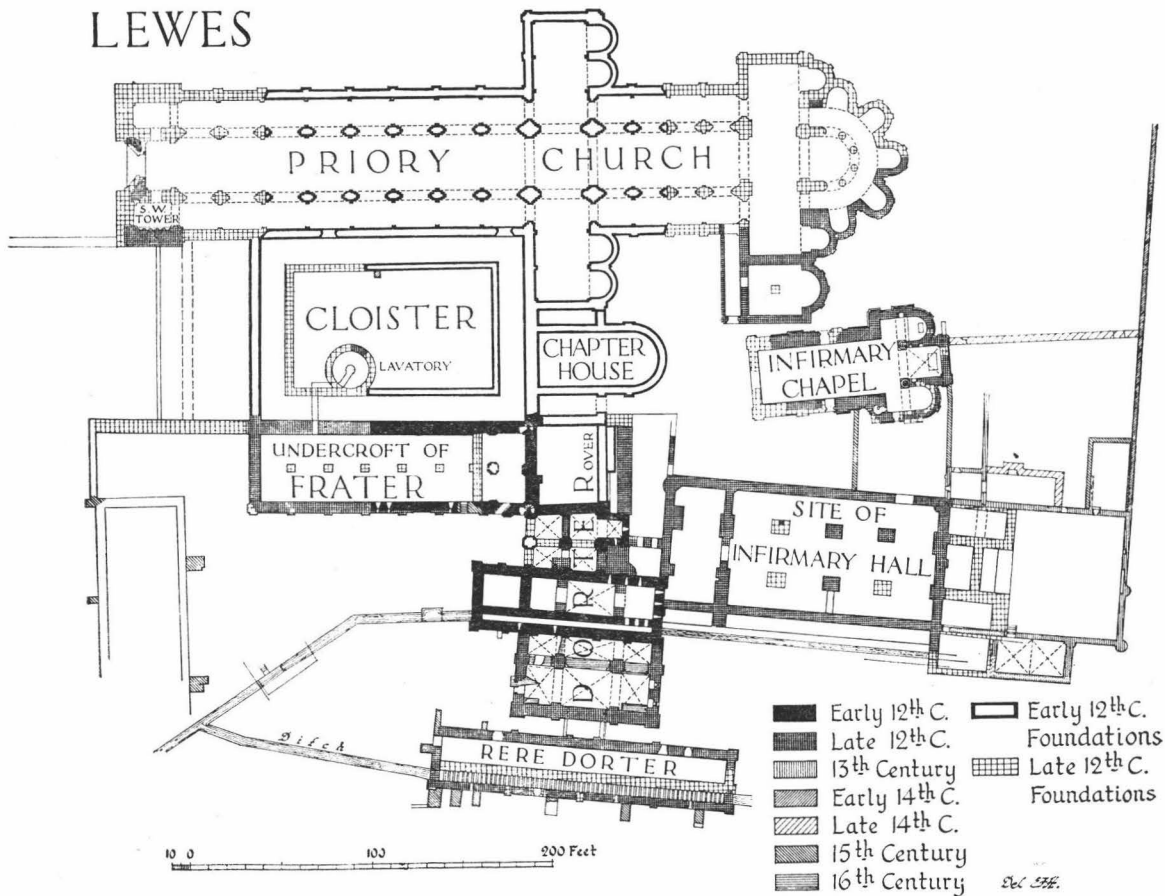
³ *Loc. cit.*, n.5.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, 23.

⁵ *English Art 1100-1215*, p. 54.

⁶ W. H. Godfrey, *The Priory of St. Pancras*, followed by Joan Evans, *op. cit.*, 145.

PRIORY OF ST. PANCRAS LEWES



What are the established views on this church? Mr. Godfrey refers it, with the infirmary, to the late 12th century. He remarks further that it follows the plan of Cluny in being independent of the infirmary hall, in its different orientation from the priory church, and in its triple east end. 'The difficulty in orientation may be due (as has been surmised at Cluny) to its being on the site of the original church of St. Pancras given by the founder.'¹ This destroys incidentally that part of Hope's theories relating to the narrowness of the nave, but is not incompatible with the rest of his ideas about an 'average sized monastic church as a first stage towards the church with double transepts.' Nevertheless if the infirmary chapel were on the site of William de Warenne's stone church, it is surprising that no foundations of the earlier structure were discovered. Moreover a late 12th century date for a barrel-vaulted nave of this size is hard to accept, and even a groined vault—which the plan permits—is no more likely at so late a date.

Mr. T. S. R. Boase identifies the 'infirmary chapel' with the church given by William de Warenne in 1077 to the monks who founded the conventual life of the priory.² This means that it was built before 1078-1081, and indeed the founder may have built such a barrel-vaulted church in the first decade after the Conquest, although it would be a remarkably early date for such a structure.

Dr. Joan Evans sees in the square-ended presbytery a sign of Cistercian influence and accordingly places it after 1132,³ the date of the statutes of Peter the Venerable wherein the same influence appears; a barrel or groin vaulted Cistercian church is not impossible though no English example is known to have existed.⁴

Amid these conflicting interpretations and datings it is the writer's opinion that the problem so clearly stated by Clapham may be resolved in the following manner. The first church of the monastery was a small one, aisleless and barrel-vaulted, its size according with what was reasonable for a newly-founded house and its structure with Burgundian custom. This church was begun some time after 1078 and consecrated between 1091 and c.1095. Meanwhile the rapid growth of the priory necessitated a larger church, so a second was begun soon after the first was finished. It was this church, consecrated in 1147, which copied the plan of Cluny III; it must have been laid out within a few years of the consecration of the eastern parts of Cluny in 1095. The narrowness of the nave, about 24 feet, may be accounted for by assuming the close copying of Cluny

¹ V.C.H. *Sussex*, VII, 47.

² *Op. cit.*, 54. Mr. Boase's statement that the leaden coffins of William de Warenne and Gundrada were found in the church seems to be wrong; Hope says they were found in the Chapter House (*Arch. Journ.* vol. 41, 19); cf. *Archaeologia*, vol. 31 (1846), 438-9.

³ *Op. cit.*, 76.

⁴ Clapham, *op. cit.*, 79.

to extend to a vaulted main span. The plan of the piers suggests either a barrel-vault with cross-arches or a groined vault. The nearly contemporary nave of Chepstow Priory, built c.1120 with a width of about 25 feet, had a groined vault.¹ Less easy to explain at so early a date is the square-ended presbytery, though such a feature need not of itself denote Cistercian influence, as the presbyteries of Southwell, begun before 1114, and of Romsey (c.1120)² prove. Nor, apparently was a square east end rare in Burgundy,³ so that suitably early precedent can be found for that feature in isolation. Parallels for the plan of a square-ended presbytery flanked by apsidal chapels are rare; recently an early example has been excavated in the church of St. Etienne at Waha in Belgium, consecrated in 1050.⁴ Nevertheless in the last resort the only ground for rejecting Mr. Boase's dating is probability; there is no direct evidence to refute his opinion.

After the completion of the second church the example of the mother house was again followed in preserving the superseded building and putting it to other uses. Cluny II lasted in part at least until c.1680⁵ and the early church at Lewes until the Dissolution. Though the preservation may have been partly utilitarian, it must have sprung also from veneration for a relic of the origins and earliest years of the house. Such regard for their early buildings was not confined to Cluniac houses; the first tiny stone chapels at Citeaux, Pontigny, Clairvaux and Ourscamp were all likewise preserved for many centuries.⁶

The rectangular cloister is no doubt another result of copying Cluny, where the shape was arrived at c.1120 by extension of an earlier cloister.⁷ Hope relied on the slight change of alignment in the south wall of the refectory 'and other indications' unspecified, as proof of extension. Again the argument from the change of alignment cannot be refuted, but by itself such change might equally represent a partial rebuilding rather than extension.⁸

¹ Ibid., 56-7.

² Ibid., 44-5.

³ Marcel Aubert, *L'Architecture Cistercienne en France* (2nd ed., 1947), I, 165, n.l. cites three late-11th century examples; cf. also C. Enlart, *Manuel d'Archeologie Francaise*, pt. 1, *Architecture Religieuse*, I, 247-8, with list of Romanesque square east ends at 248 n.l.

⁴ J. Mertens, "L'église St. Etienne à Waha," *Archaeologica Belgica*, vol. 40 (1958).

⁵ Joan Evans, op. cit., fig. 13b, p. 69.

⁶ Marcel Aubert, op. cit., I, 152-3.

⁷ Rose Graham and A. W. Clapham, "The Monastery of Cluny 910-1150," *Archaeologia*, vol. 80 (1930), 159.

⁸ I am indebted to Professor V. H. Galbraith for reading this note, though the responsibility for the conclusions is mine. Mr. L. F. Salzman kindly drew my attention to his discussion of the charters in Part II of his edition of the Chartulary. Mr. R. B. Pugh, General Editor of the Victoria County History of England, gave permission for the plan to be reproduced.

THE LAST SUSSEX ABJURATIONS

By R. F. HUNNISETT

In the Middle Ages any felon who had taken sanctuary in a church, chapel or churchyard could remain there unharmed for forty days, during which time he could send for the local coroner, confess his felonies and abjure the realm, swearing to leave England by a stated port. He was entitled to make his way to the port and leave the kingdom with impunity, but the normal penalty for straying from the direct route or for later returning to England was death.¹

The medieval Sussex abjurations of the realm have been thoroughly examined in earlier volumes of these *Collections*. H. M. Whitley made an analysis of the 13th century cases from the eyre rolls, and the present writer has printed and discussed the surviving coroners' returns of 14th and 15th century abjurations.² There are only six of these, since in the later Middle Ages Sussex coroners were never obliged to compile and submit formal rolls, and records of abjurations were only summoned into a superior court, usually King's Bench, on those rare occasions when an abjurer was found at large in the country.

By contrast, eleven Sussex abjurations, recorded by the coroners, survive from the years 1515-1533. This can be attributed to a statute of 1487 (3 Henry VII, c.2), which required coroners to produce all their indictments of homicide regularly before the justices of gaol delivery; the accused who were in gaol were to be tried by the justices as before, while the indictments of those who were not were to be delivered by the justices into King's Bench. By the early 16th century it had become the normal practice for coroners to submit to the gaol delivery justices a record of all their inquests, whether concerning homicide or other types of death, and also all their abjurations. The vast majority are today among the King's Bench records in the Public Record Office. It is therefore likely that the eleven Sussex abjurations calendared at the end of this article were the only ones received after 1515 by Sussex coroners outside the liberty of the Cinque Ports, from which such returns were not made.³

There was, however, an interesting case of sanctuary seeking in 1521 which did not result in abjuration. On 9 April two Chichester

¹ I have dealt with this subject in detail in *The Medieval Coroner* (Cambridge, 1961), pp. 37-54.

² *S.A.C.* 61, pp. 80-91; 96, pp. 17-20, 23-26.

³ For a reference to an early Tudor confession made by a Somerset man who had taken sanctuary in Rye church, see *The Records of Rye Corporation*, ed. R. F. Dell (Lewes, 1962), p. 66.

labourers, William Gogen and Simon Saunder, were indicted of burglary before the J.P.'s at Chichester and the next day they were found guilty and sentenced to death. Exactly a week later Richard Sutton, the sheriff's deputy, escorted them to the gallows on Broyle Heath near Chichester and hanged them. In the process, while jumping from a ladder placed against the gallows, William fell to the ground still half-alive, the weight of his body having broken the rope. Richard promptly rearrested him, but before he could hang him again six Chichester men—Richard Inskipp, a pardoner, Hugh Lasselles, Hugh Lyberd and Humphrey Tylour, clerks, and Humphrey and Benet Holmes, friars—with a physician named John Fesisian of Downley and others assaulted Richard and the bailiffs, serjeants and ministers who were helping him, rescued William from them and took him to Chichester cathedral. What became of him afterwards is not recorded, but of the rescuers Richard Inskipp and Humphrey Holmes were outlawed in the county court held at Lewes on 31 August 1525 and John Fesisian, Hugh Lasselles, Hugh Lyberd and Humphrey Tylour, having surrendered, appeared in King's Bench and went *sine die*.¹

Because of their great inherent interest, from the human, social, legal and many other points of view, it is regrettable that so few Sussex abjurations survive from the later Middle Ages. Fortunately, however, the period which is amply documented, the reign of Henry VIII, is much more interesting than any other. It was the time during which the law relating to sanctuary and abjuration was frequently changed as part of the gradual Tudor campaign against the privileges of the medieval Church and culminated in the virtual abolition of the practice of abjuration. The story embodied in the relevant statutes has been worked out.² These Sussex cases show how the changes were applied.

First, however, there are certain aspects common to all eleven cases which call for comment. One is that the ten men and one woman concerned confessed to having committed ten homicides, one assault and five burglaries or thefts. By contrast, in the Middle Ages many more abjurors confessed to burglary or theft than to homicide. The comparison is interesting, but too much significance should not be read into it, eleven being a very small sample. Another point of contrast between these Tudor abjurations and the medieval ones is that only six of the eleven abjurors confessed to having committed felonies in or near the place where they took sanctuary; these were all committed shortly before, and undoubtedly they took sanctuary in order to avoid arrest. The other five confessed to felonies committed in Essex a fortnight before taking sanctuary

¹ King's Bench Ancient Indictments (K.B. 9) 486, mm. 9, 10; King's Bench Controlment Roll (K.B. 29) 153, m. 18d.

² By I. D. Thornley, 'The Destruction of Sanctuary' in *Tudor Studies presented . . . to Pollard*, ed. R. W. Seton-Watson (1924), pp. 198-207.

(No. 1 below), in Cumberland, Rutland and Norfolk some two years before (Nos. 5, 7, 8) and at Berwick upon Tweed eleven years earlier (No. 2). With the possible exception of the first, these five men must have had some other reason for seeking sanctuary than the felonies to which they confessed. Some of them may have committed another more recent and more local offence, although it is strange that they did not mention it as they had nothing to lose by doing so. Only six of the abjurors were natives of Sussex. Two were Londoners (Nos. 6, 7), one from Essex (No. 1), one from Kent (No. 2) and one from Bristol (No. 10); but only three of these five confessed to distant offences alone, although the other two (Nos. 6, 10) had committed felonies in Kent and Norfolk before committing others in Sussex for which they took sanctuary. The other two distant felonies, in Cumberland and Norfolk, were committed by Sussex men.

In other respects our Tudor abjurations are more like the medieval ones. They present the typical Sussex feature of only a very short delay between the taking of sanctuary and abjuration. Philip Cooper, a county coroner, did not record the date of taking sanctuary in the four cases at which he officiated (Nos. 3, 7, 9, 10), but, from the dates of the felonies confessed to, it could not have been more than eight, eighteen and nine days respectively before the abjuration in three of them. He was one of the two contemporary county coroners and his district was large enough to explain a delay of a few days in arriving at the church. Elsewhere, the Chichester and Battle coroners had no travelling problem and the coroner of Hastings rape a smaller one, and the time lapsing between taking sanctuary and abjuration in their areas was normally only two or three days. The longest gap was of eight days (No. 4) in Chichester, but the felon may have confessed before the coroners some days earlier. One abjuration in Hastings rape (No. 5) occurred on the day sanctuary was sought. Whether the fact that none of the abjurors exercised their right of remaining in sanctuary for forty days before abjuring means that Sussex churches at this time were so well guarded that escape was unlikely or that the coroners discouraged delays, it is impossible to say. It is not stated in the records exactly who was responsible for the guard duty and for its organisation.

In only three cases are we told exactly where within the sanctuary the ceremony of abjuration occurred: once it was in the church itself (No. 11) and twice at the gate—of Chichester cathedral and Ninfield church (Nos. 6, 8). A group of local men was always required to attend the ceremony and in Sussex in the later Middle Ages it seems to have consisted of twelve freemen of the hundred, including the constables. This probably continued to be the practice under the Tudors, but only two of our records give any direct information. In the one Battle case (No. 2) it is stated that four named men and

others were present, while the record of the final Chichester abjuration (No. 11) has a space for the insertion of witnesses' names and it was assumed that the first would be a constable. Unfortunately this document, which was compiled in piecemeal fashion, was left uncompleted. In those cases in which the coroner committed the abjurator to a tithingman and his tithing or to the constable of the hundred, as discussed below, these must also have witnessed the abjuration. There is no evidence that these or other groups ever confirmed the confessions, as sometimes happened in the Middle Ages, but they probably continued to be asked the value of the abjurors' lands and goods. Our eleven abjurors, probably because so many were from other parts of the country, had even less property than their medieval counterparts; none is said to have had any lands or goods, although only two (Nos. 7, 9) are specifically said to have had none.

It is now possible to turn to the changes introduced in the reign of Henry VIII. The courts then maintained that a homicide who took sanctuary before his victim had died could be removed from sanctuary before the death with impunity, since he had not committed a felony until death had occurred.¹ One of our abjurors (No. 4) might have been removed from sanctuary under this ruling, but was not.

The first statute to change the law relating to abjurations was promulgated in 1529 (21 Henry VIII, c.2). It introduced two innovations. One empowered coroners to appoint a day and time for abjurations, felons refusing to depart at that time losing the benefit of sanctuary and being removed to prison to be dealt with for their offences. This could be interpreted as allowing coroners to forbid abjurors to spend the customary forty days in sanctuary. Certainly, as already noted, Sussex abjurors spent comparatively little time in sanctuary, but so they did before 1529 and there is no evidence that they were later forced to leave sanctuary before they were ready.

The second innovation of 1529 was that immediately after his confession every abjurator was 'to be marked with an hote yron upon the brawne of the thombe of the right hande with the Signe of an A. to the entent he may the better be knowen amonge the Kynges Subjectes that he was abjured.' Previously abjurors had seldom reached their ports not only because they were usually unescorted but also because their appearance was unremarkable. No mention is made of the dress of our eleven abjurors, but the later medieval practice was almost certainly continued: they were allowed their ordinary clothes, provided that they were bare-headed and bare-foot. Before this statute the other medieval practice of giving the abjurator a cross as a sign of the Church's protection was invariably

¹ *Tudor Studies*, p. 198.

maintained, it being placed in his right hand by the coroner (Nos. 1-5); but this was easily disposable. Hence the branding of the right hand, to make it more dangerous for abjurors to escape and remain at large in the country. All the subsequent Sussex cases record that the abjurors were branded as required. The first of these (No. 6), a Chichester case of 1530, mentions both the branding and the delivery of the cross, but, with the exception of the other Chichester case (No. 11), no mention is afterwards made of the cross. It would seem that most Sussex coroners regarded the branding as a substitute for it, although its purpose was quite different.

A much more drastic change came in 1531 (by 22 Henry VIII, c.14). This was nothing less than the abolition of abjuration of the realm and the substitution for it of abjuration to one of the newly appointed sanctuaries within England. The abjurer was to be directed to the sanctuary of his own choice by the coroner and escorted there by constables and other officers. He still had to be branded with the letter A and had to swear to remain in his chosen sanctuary for the rest of his life, death being the penalty for being found at large outside it without the king's special pardon and licence, as it had previously been for an abjurer found within the realm.

Our eleven abjurations fall naturally into two categories—those made before and those made after the passing of this Act. The first six are abjurations of the realm, like all medieval abjurations. But whereas in the Middle Ages, in Sussex and elsewhere, some abjurors chose their ports for leaving the country while others had theirs assigned to them by the coroner, none of these Tudor abjurors was said to have been given a choice. Rye was assigned to three, Portsmouth to two and Hastings to one. Portsmouth was assigned to Chichester abjurors, Rye and Hastings mainly to those from the extreme east of the county. The Sussex coroners thus continued their medieval practice of naming only nearby ports, in contrast to the practice in most other counties, but Rye had displaced Winchelsea in popularity since medieval times. The oath of abjuration before 1531 was exactly the same as in the Middle Ages and our six records emphasise that the abjurors were never to return to the kingdom 'without the king's special licence and forgiveness.' The two abjurations (Nos. 1, 5) recorded by Nicholas Tufton, coroner of Hastings rape, use instead the phrase 'without the special licence and forgiveness of the *present* king,' a limitation for which there is no trustworthy legal support.¹

The five abjurations made after the 1531 statute are markedly different. The abjurors were all allowed to choose the sanctuary in which to spend the rest of their lives and all chose Beaulieu abbey in

¹ *The Medieval Coroner*, p. 45.

Hampshire, but their choice may not have been very free. Whereas most felons would have known the names of several ports, the new sanctuaries were not only few in number but also very recently established. Beaulieu was the nearest to Sussex, but the coroner may often have had to tell the abjurors of this. There is some uncertainty in our records as to the new form of the oath, but by this date Tufton's saving clause (No. 8) was no different from the rest.

In the matter of escorting abjurors to their destinations the statute of 1531 seems to have made obligatory what was already being done in some cases. In the Middle Ages the Sussex abjurors, like those from most other counties, were not escorted to their ports and it is therefore unlikely that many ever reached them. In 1527, however, Philip Cooper committed an abjurer to the tithingman and tithing of Poling with instructions that they were to lead him 'from town to town by the right road towards the port,' which was Hastings (No. 3). No other Sussex coroner is known to have taken such a precaution until required to do so by the 1531 statute. Thereafter in only one case (No. 8) is this not said to have been done and that was in the year 1531. It may be significant, however, that three of the other abjurations (Nos. 7, 9, 10) were received by Philip Cooper, a coroner who was already converted. He committed each abjurer to one of the constables of the hundred to lead him to Beaulieu. What was probably intended in these cases was what was ordered in the final Chichester case (No. 11), when the abjurer was committed to the constable of the parish 'to lead him from constable to constable to the sanctuary without injury or danger to his life.' Escape *en route* was in these circumstances much less possible than in the Middle Ages and it may be significant that none of the five escorted abjurors was later found at large in the country, although one of them (No. 11) was subsequently arrested and then given a charter of pardon because the homicide to which he had confessed as to a felony was found to have been committed in self-defence. By contrast, of the other six, one (No. 6) was later found and hanged and another (No. 4) was later outlawed.

The last known Sussex abjuration was made in 1533. In 1538, during the dissolution of the monasteries, Beaulieu abbey was surrendered to the Crown and its sanctuary rights virtually came to an end. There were then 32 sanctuary men there. The debtors were allowed to remain there for life and one homicide obtained a pardon.¹ None of the Sussex abjurors is known to have been there at that time. Some or all may never have arrived or been admitted; the rest may well have escaped or died before 1538.

It is understandable that in these ever-changing conditions sanctuary seeking and abjuration should have died out, especially after 1540, in which year a statute (32 Henry VIII, c.12) abolished all

¹ Victoria County History, Hampshire, ii, 58-59, 145.

sanctuaries except churches, chapels and churchyards, setting up eight 'places of privilege' instead. Men could still abjure from churches, chapels and churchyards to these 'places of privilege,' but not for wilful murder, rape, burglary, robbery, arson, or for aiding and abetting such felonies; and no 'place' was to hold more than twenty abjurors at the time. Westminster was the nearest to Sussex, but is not known to have been used by Sussex men. In 1547 Protector Somerset restored the privilege of sanctuary to all felons as at Henry VIII's accession except for wilful murder and aggravated theft (1 Edward VI, c.12, para.9), but this statute did not mention abjuration. After one ambiguous Act (1 James I, c.25, para. 7), the privilege of sanctuary was finally abolished in 1624 (21 James I, c.28, paras. 6-7).

The following Appendix consists of a translation of the original abjurations, with the omission of much of their repetition and common form and with the dates and place-names given in their modern forms. Vernacular words have been retained and printed in single inverted commas. Anything relevant which occurred after an abjuration is noted beneath it in square brackets. In most cases this is merely the delivery of the record to the gaol delivery justices and then on to King's Bench. Philip Cooper was the only coroner to submit his abjurations in the form of letters to the justices. Of the officiating coroners and the other Sussex coroners of this period I hope to write on another occasion.

APPENDIX

1. On 14 Jan. 1515 Richard Screvener late of West Horndon in Essex, 'laborer,' took sanctuary in Salehurst parish church and asked for the coroner of Hastings rape. Thereupon Nicholas Tufton, coroner of George Hastings, knight, lord of Hastings, of his rape of Hastings, went to him and on 16 Jan. Richard voluntarily confessed before him that on 30 Dec. 1514 he, with William Joynkelyn late of Farningham in Kent, 'laborer,' assaulted John a Wode with a staff worth 1*d.* at West Thurrock in Essex, beat, wounded and ill-treated him so that his life was despaired of, and stole a 'blewe' coat worth 5*s.*, a red cap worth 12*d.*, a sword worth 16*d.*, a shield worth 20*d.*, a dagger worth 8*d.*, a shirt worth 12*d.*, and 3*s.* in money belonging to him there; for this felony he sought to abjure the realm and thereupon did so, never to return without the special licence and forgiveness of the present king. The port of Rye was assigned to him for leaving the kingdom and a cross was placed in his right hand according to the law and custom of England.

[Delivered by the coroner to John Butler and John More, gaol delivery justices, at East Grinstead on 17 July and by Simon Fitz in John Butler's name to King's Bench on Wednesday after Michaelmas three weeks.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 469, m.83.¹

¹ Cf. mm.80d., 91d.

2. On 29 May 1520 John Malpas late of Tonbridge in Kent, 'laborer,' took sanctuary in the church of Battle abbey within the abbot of Battle's liberty and asked for a coroner. Thereupon Edward Field, coroner within the liberty, went to him and on 1 June John voluntarily confessed before him that on 20 Sept. 1509 he and three other men slew a man whom they did not know with swords and bills at Berwick upon Tweed; for this murder he sought to abjure the realm and thereupon did so, never to return without the king's special licence and forgiveness. The port of Rye was assigned to him for leaving the kingdom and a cross was placed in his right hand. John Wylegose, John Adams, John Kyngeswell, John Berde and others were present at the abjuration.

[Delivered by the coroner (called *one* of the coroners of the liberty) to John Fyneux and John More, knights, justices in Sussex, and by John More to King's Bench on Monday after Michaelmas three weeks.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 482, m.105.¹

3. Letter of 5 Jan. 1527 from Philip Cooper, county coroner, to the king's justices. On 5 Jan. Thomas Wulvyn the younger, late of Ferring, 'laborer,' who was in sanctuary in the chapel of St. John the Baptist at Poling, confessed before the coroner that he was a felon and thief in that on 28 Dec. 1526 he assaulted Thomas Grenehill at Ferring, striking him on the head with a staff so that he immediately died; for this and many other offences he sought to abjure the realm and to be assigned a port. The coroner granted this request, received his oath according to the law of England, assigned him the port of Hastings for his voyage, gave him a cross in his right hand and committed him to the tithingman and tithing of Poling to lead him from town to town by the right road towards the port.

[Delivered to King's Bench by John More, knight, gaol delivery justice, on Wednesday, Michaelmas three weeks.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 504, m.108.²

4. On 28 March 1527 Thomas Goffe late of Chichester, 'capper,' fled to the church of the Friars Preacher in Chichester for sanctuary and asked for a coroner to record what he wished to confess. Thereupon William Royse and John Cressewellor the younger, Chichester city coroners, went to him and of his own free will Thomas confessed that he was a felon and murderer in that between 8 and 9 p.m. on that day he assaulted Richard Barbor at Chichester with a knife worth 1*d.* which he held in his right hand, striking him on the left side of his stomach and giving him a wound of which he died within two days. For this reason he took sanctuary and on 5 April

¹ Cf. m.111*d.*

² Cf. m.125*d.*

abjured the realm before the said coroners, never to return without the king's licence and special forgiveness. The port of Portsmouth was assigned to him for leaving the kingdom and a cross was put in his right hand according to the law and custom of England.

(Delivered to King's Bench with No. 3. On 30 March the same two coroners held an inquest on the body of Richard Barbor of Chichester, 'capper,' when it was found that he was assaulted as above by Thomas, who had come to his house in the parish of the Subdeanery, and died about 9 a.m. on 30 March. Thomas was ultimately outlawed on a writ of exigent in the county court held at Chichester on 17 Dec. 1528.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 504, m.110.¹

5. On 9 Aug. 1529 Thomas Bauxere late of Robertsbridge, 'laborer,' took sanctuary in the church of the abbey of St. Mary at Robertsbridge within the liberty of Thomas earl of Wiltshire and Ormond of his rape of Hastings and asked for a coroner. Thereupon Nicholas Tufton, coroner within the liberty, went to him and on 9 Aug. Thomas voluntarily confessed before him that on 10 Oct. 1527 he assaulted Richard Bauxere at Greystead in Northumberland (*Craysted in Cumberland*), striking him on the head with a sword worth 20*d.* which he held in both hands and giving him a wound of which he immediately died; for this reason he sought to abjure the realm and thereupon did so, never to return without the special licence and forgiveness of the present king. The port of Rye was assigned to him for leaving the kingdom and a cross was put in his right hand according to the law and custom of England.

[Delivered by the coroner to John More, knight, and Thomas Inglefeld, Lewes gaol delivery justices, at Horsham on 21 July 1530 and in their name by Richard Lyndesell, clerk of assize in Sussex, to King's Bench on Monday after the morrow of All Souls.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 514, m.79.²

6. On 16 May 1530 Henry Danby late of London, 'baker,' took sanctuary in Chichester cathedral and asked for a coroner before whom he wished to confess. Thereupon William Roysse and John Cresseweller, Chichester city coroners, went to him on 18 May and of his own free will he confessed before them that he was a felon and murderer in that on 24 Aug. 1529 he assaulted a Friar Minor whom he did not know at Gadshill in the parish of Higham in Kent with a staff worth 2*d.* which he held in both hands, striking him on the left side of his head and giving him a wound to the brain of which he immediately died; also on 15 May 1530 he broke William Jupe's house and close near Horsham and broke and entered the house and close of John Colyn of Washington, stealing 'coottes,' 'dublettes,'

¹ Cf. m. 109; K.B. 29/159, m.19.

² Cf. m.83*d.*

'gerkyns,' 'kerchers,' 'gyrdelles,' 'taches' (*sc.* buckles or straps), 'nysetes' (*sc.* nycettes, neck-cloths), 'aprun' and other things worth 40s. For these reasons he sought to abjure the realm and thereupon did so before the coroners at the cathedral gate, never to return without the king's licence and special pardon. In witness of this abjuration Henry was marked with the letter A on the inside of his right hand under the thumb according to the statute enacted in the parliament held at Westminster in the year 21 Henry VIII. The port of Portsmouth in Hampshire was assigned to him for leaving the kingdom and a cross was put in his right hand by the coroners according to the law and custom of England.

[Delivered to King's Bench by John Creseweller on Saturday after the Quindene of Easter 1532. Henry was later arrested and hanged in Michaelmas term 1532.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 519, m.147.¹

7. Letter of 14 Nov. 1531 from Philip Cooper, county coroner, to the Lewes castle gaol delivery justices. John Flexston late of the parish of St. Margaret the Virgin in 'le Oldbayly' outside Ludgate in the city of London *alias* John Flexston late of London, 'taylour,' who was in sanctuary in the parish church of St. Nicholas in Itchingfield, confessed before the coroner on 14 Nov. that he was a felon and thief in that about 11 p.m. on 14 Feb. 1530 he, together with Thomas Fowle late of . . . ² in Kent, 'servyngman,' and Randal Platte late of Greenwich in Kent, 'barbour,' broke and entered William Wylkynson's close and dwelling-house at Burley in Rutland and assaulted John Digge late of Burley, 'laborer,' so beating and wounding him that he died at Burley within six days; also on the same day and in the same company he stole £32 in money belonging to William Wylkynson which they found in a chest in his chamber in the house. John refused to come before the justices for these felonies but asked to be abjured by the coroner from all the liberties of the realm and for the sanctuary of Beaulieu in Hampshire to be assigned to him by his own choice according to the recent statute. On John's taking the oath according to the statute and when he had been marked with the letter A on his right hand, the coroner committed him to Richard Hill, one of the constables of Singlecross (*Shyngil-crosse*) hundred,³ to lead him to the sanctuary where he was to stay according to the statute. John had no goods or chattels.

[Delivered by the coroner to Thomas Inglefeld, knight, and Christopher Hales, attorney-general, Lewes gaol delivery justices, at Horsham on 17 July 1532 and by [Richard]⁴ Lyncell, clerk of

¹ Cf. K.B. 29/165, m.1.

² A space is left unfilled here.

³ According to *The Place-Names of Sussex* (E.P.N.S. vi, 221) this hundred was first mentioned in 1650.

⁴ A space is left unfilled for the Christian name.

assize, in their name to King's Bench on Tuesday after Michaelmas three weeks.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 521, m.84.¹

8. On 30 Nov. 1531 John Sawer of Playden, 'carpenter,' took sanctuary in Ninfield parish church and asked for the coroner within Hastings rape. Thereupon on 1 Dec. Nicholas Tufton, coroner within the said liberty, went to him and John in the legally appointed form voluntarily confessed before him that he was a felon and that on 30 May 1529 he assaulted Thomas Boode at East Dereham in Norfolk with a dagger worth 2*d.* which he held in his right hand, striking him on his right arm and giving him a wound of which he died within two days; for this he sought to abjure the realm and thereupon did so at the gate of the church, never to return without the king's licence and special pardon. In witness of this abjuration he was marked with the letter A on the inside of his right hand under the thumb according to the statute enacted in the parliament held at Westminster in the year 21 Henry VIII. He chose the sanctuary at Beaulieu monastery in Hampshire, which was assigned to him by the coroner, to stay there for life according to the statute.

[Delivered by the coroner to Horsham and then to King's Bench with No. 7.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 521, m.83.

9. Letter of 18 May 1532 from Philip Cooper, county coroner, to the Lewes castle gaol delivery justices. Clemence Smyth late of Broadwater, 'spynster,' who was in sanctuary in the church of the Assumption of St. Mary in Broadwater, confessed before the coroner on 18 May that she was a thief and felon in that about noon on 30 April she killed her baby girl, a child which had no father, in a remote (*secreto*) place called 'Calowsgarden' in Broadwater by crushing its body under her feet. She refused to come before the justices for this murder, but sought to abjure all the liberties of the realm and to be assigned by her own choice the sanctuary of Beaulieu in Hampshire according to the recent statute. On her taking the oath according to the statute and being marked on her right hand with the letter A, the coroner committed her to the constable of Brightford (*Byrtford*) hundred to lead her to the sanctuary where she was to stay according to the statute. She had no goods or chattels.²

[Delivered by the coroner to Horsham and then to King's Bench with No. 7.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 521, m.82.

10. Letter of 12 Aug. 1532 from the same coroner to the same justices. On 12 Aug. William More late of Bristol, 'maryner,'

¹ Cf. m.90d.

² The last sentence was added after the attestation.

who was in sanctuary in the church of the Nativity of St. Mary at Lancing, confessed before the coroner that he was a felon and thief in that on 18 July he assaulted an unknown man at Great Yarmouth in Norfolk with a 'botehoke,' striking him on the top of his head and giving him a wound of which he immediately died; also on 3 Aug. he broke and entered the close and house of Simon Combes at Lancing and stole a 'violet' coat worth 6s. 8d. and a knife called 'an hanger' worth 8d. belonging to Simon. William refused to come before the justices for these felonies and asked the coroner to be abjured from the realm and all its liberties and to be assigned by his own choice the sanctuary of Beaulieu in Hampshire according to the recent statute. On William's taking the oath and being marked on his right hand with the letter A, the coroner committed him to Walter Barbour, one of the constables of Brightford (*Birtford*) hundred, to lead him to the sanctuary where he was to stay according to the statute.

[Delivered by the coroner to Thomas Inglefeld, knight, and Christopher Hales, attorney-general, Lewes gaol delivery justices, at Horsham on 16 July 1533 and in their name by Richard Lyndesell, clerk of assize, to King's Bench on Monday, the Quindene of Michaelmas.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 525, m.146.¹

11. On 7 Sept. 1533 Edward Holand late of Chichester, 'taylor,' took sanctuary in the church of the Friars Preacher in Chichester and asked for a coroner because he wished to confess. Thereupon on 10 Sept. William Royse and John Creseweller, Chichester city coroners, went to him and he voluntarily confessed before them that he was a felon and murderer in that before midnight on 5 Sept. he assaulted William Skyenner in South Street, Chichester, with a large stone which he held in his right hand, striking him on the top of his head and giving him a wound to the brain of which he died within two days. Because of this Edward took sanctuary and on 10 Sept. sought to abjure all his liberties, possessions and free habitations within the realm. He voluntarily chose to go to the sanctuary of Beaulieu (*Bewdeley*),² there to stay and never to leave it without the king's licence and pardon according to the recent statute. Thereupon Edward voluntarily abjured in the church. He was marked on his right hand with the letter A according to the statute and committed to the constable of the said (*sic*) parish to lead him from constable to constable to the sanctuary without injury or danger to his life, and a wooden cross was put in his right hand according to the law and custom of England. Witness..... constable.....³

[Delivered by the coroners to William Shelley, knight, and

¹ Cf. mm.147d., 155d.

² *Bewdeley* is inserted in a space left blank.

³ These are two of several gaps left unfilled towards the end of the membrane.

Christopher Hales, attorney-general, Lewes gaol delivery justices, at Horsham on 3 Aug. 1534 and by Richard Lyndesey in their name to King's Bench on Thursday after Michaelmas three weeks. On 10 Sept. 1533 Richard Awdeby, one of the coroners of the liberty of Robert bishop of Chichester, William the dean and the cathedral chapter, held an inquest at 'le Canon Gate' in Chichester on the body of William Skynner *alias* Hobbys, late the servant of the said bishop and keeper of his palace at Chichester. It was found that on 7 Sept. William had been drinking and making trouble with Edward and others in a Chichester inn called 'le White Horse.' About 1 a.m. Edward left the inn and went to the city square. William followed him, drew his sword and tried to kill him. Edward fled until cornered and then in legitimate self-defence crushed William's head with 'a flynt stone' on the king's highway in the upper ward of 'le Southestrate.' Edward immediately fled to the said church. William died of his wound in the palace of Chichester about 7 a.m. on 10 Sept. The jurors knew nothing of Edward's goods or lands. This inquest was delivered to King's Bench on Wednesday after Midsummer 1534 by John Pace in the coroner's name on a writ dated 12 May 1534. Edward was arrested and then received a charter of pardon.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 529, m.117.¹

¹ Cf. K.B. 9/528, mm.58-59; K.B. 29/167, m.14.

JONATHAN HARMER'S TERRACOTTAS

(II)

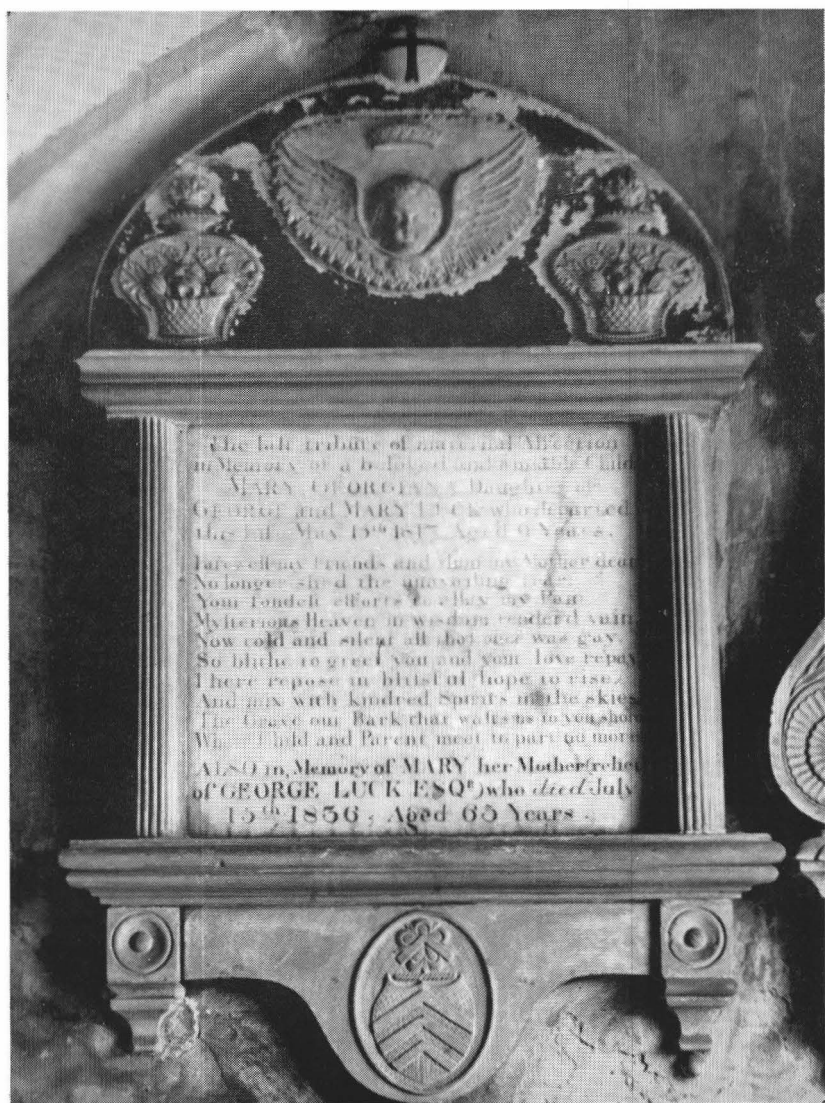
BY G. L. REMNANT

The appearance of my first survey in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 100 brought me letters from several correspondents informing me of the existence of further examples of Jonathan Harmer's work, and this information, coupled with an examination of a family history compiled by Doris K. Miller, of Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, and lent to me by Mr. J. K. Harmer, of Mill Lane, Offham, Lewes, seemed to justify a second article. It will be remembered that the original report arose from the survey of exterior churchyard memorials being carried out by the Sussex Archaeological Society, and several of the examples noted below are interior tablets, for which I was not looking at that time, but, which, being indoors, are in better preservation than most of the outdoor work. (The tablets in Cade Street Chapel quoted in my earlier article, vol. 100, p. 146, were a chance discovery).

I will deal first with the genealogy, which reveals that there were Harmers in Frant in 1544, and also records that '17 foote' of the west churchyard wall was rebuilt by William Harmer in 1603. There are also notes of the death in 1612 of Thomas Harmer, fletcher, and that in 1638 William Harmer was churchwarden.

Heathfield probates mentioned in the history are those of John Harmer, farmer, 1540, John Harmer, yeoman, 1547 and 1551, and John Harmer, 1622. Heathfield parish register records the baptism of 'Johnan, son of Anthoine Harmer' on 10 March 1649/50, and other entries show that Josiah Harmer married Ann Curtis (possibly of the Mayfield family, see vol. 100, p. 147) on 1 March 1697/8, and that a son, Josiah, was born on 9 March 1698/9. An interesting point to note is that both these Josiahs changed their name style to Joseph, as it is recorded that Joseph (the elder) was buried in Heathfield churchyard on 13 February 1723/4 and that Joseph (the younger) died on 3 January, buried on 9 January 1749/50, and described as 'churchwarden and parish book-keeper.' Joseph the younger was the father of Jonathan Harmer senior and our Jonathan's grandfather.

Two points revealed in the family tree supplement that compiled by the writer (vol. 100, p. 143). First, the name of Jonathan's sister, Mrs. J. Hood, was Jane; second, Jonathan's own child quoted as Henry was in fact a daughter, Henrietta, and her father appears to have used the name in his letters as a diminutive. An interesting theory propounded by Mr. R. F. Newman, of Geneva, is that the name given by Jonathan to his first child, Columbiannee, who died in America, was a play on the words 'Columbian-nee'—born in Columbia. Mr. J. K. Harmer, to whose kindness I am



The late tribute of maternal Affection
 in Memory of a beloved and amiable Child
 MARY GEORGINA Daughter of
 GEORGE and MARY L. C. who married
 the 11th May 1817. Aged 9 Years.
 Farewell friends and shut my Mother dear
 No longer shd the agonizing tear
 Your fondest efforts to ebb my Pain
 Mysterious Heaven in wisdom rendered vain
 Now cold and silent all that once was gay
 So blithe to greet you and your love repay
 There repose in blissful hope to rise
 And mix with kindred Spirits in the skies
 The Grave our Bark that wafts us to you show
 Where I hold and Parent meet to part no more
 ALSO in Memory of MARY her Mother (relict
 of GEORGE LUCK ESQ^r) who died July
 15th 1856. Aged 65 Years.

PLATE I. Luck Memorial, Wadhurst



PLATE IIA. Detail of Durrant Memorial, East Grinstead



PLATE IIB. Memorial to F. A. Meek, Warbleton



PLATE IIIA. Tompsett Memorial, Wadhurst



PLATE IIIB. Headstone to John Fox, Warbleton

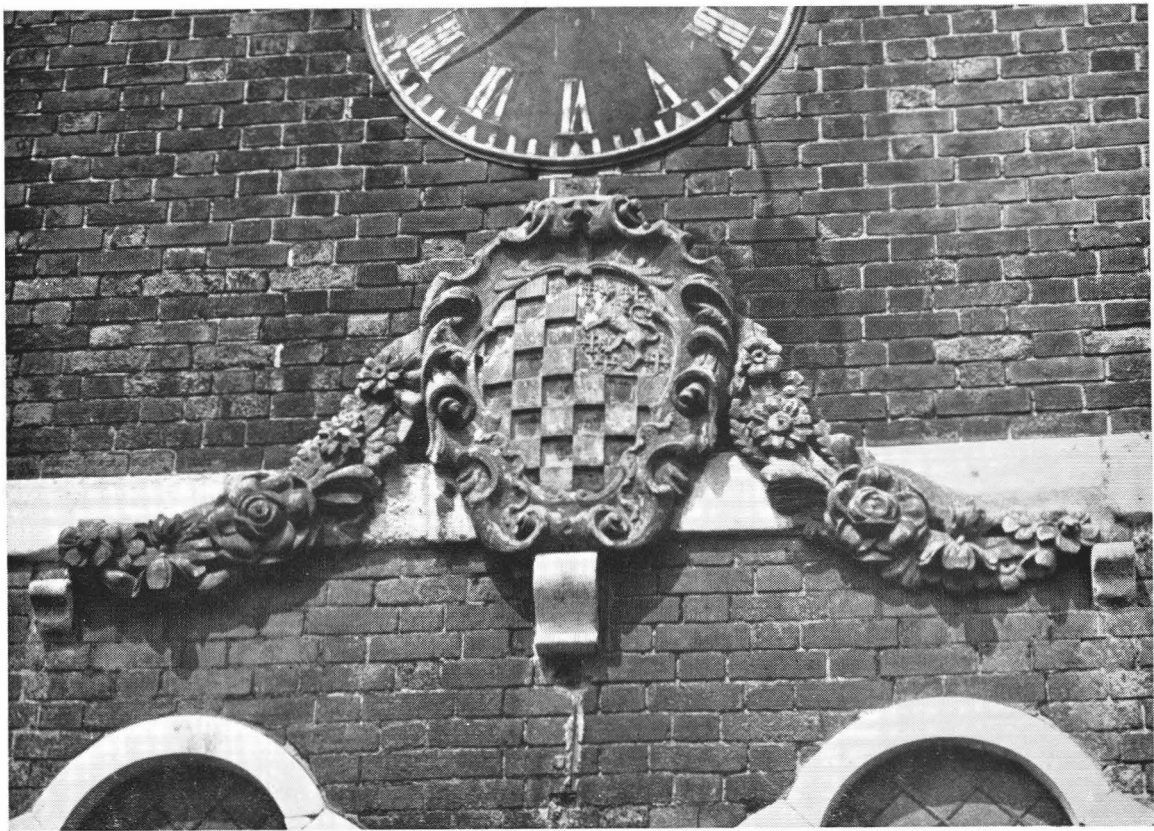
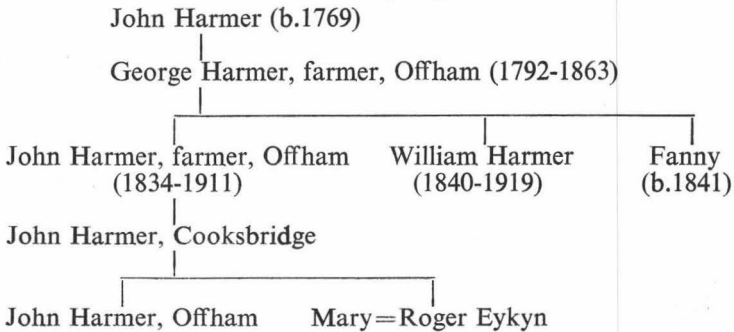


PLATE IV. Lewes Town Arms, Market Tower, Lewes

indebted for the above quotations, is a direct descendant of Jonathan's brother, John, and it is interesting to note that all the generations of Harmers linking them were connected with Offham or Cooksbridge, which suggests that when John Harmer returned from America he did not rejoin his brother, Jonathan, in Heathfield, but settled in the Offham area. The pedigree follows:



Mr. R. F. Newman, whom I quoted above, has also done some research on Jonathan Harmer's work, and I am obliged to him for drawing my attention to five of the examples which follow. I must also thank Mr. E. R. Burder and Mr. and Mrs. Dix, of Wadhurst, for further mention of the tablets there.

EAST GRINSTEAD

1. Headstone (Plate IIA), dedicated to William, son of William and Lucy DURRANT of Brambletye, died 6 February 1821 aged 32 years, also Lucy DURRANT, mother of the above, died 26 April 1835, aged 80 years. In the pedimental centre is carved in *caveo-relievo* a female figure, in classical dress, seated in profile on the right of a panelled pedestal crowned by an urn. This is not a terracotta, but is of special interest, being signed beneath the relief '... Harmer fecit.'

WADHURST

1. On east wall of south porch. Wall tablet (Plate I) of white marble in freestone setting having in pediment at top a winged cherub surmounted by a crown, flanked by baskets of fruit and flowers framed in flaming urns. Dedicated to Mary Georgiana LUCK, died 15 May 1817, aged 9, daughter of George LUCK, and Mary his widow, died 15 July 1836, aged 65. The tablet, erected by her mother c.1817 has a rhyming epitaph:

Farewell my friends and thou my mother dear
 No longer shed the unavailing tear
 Your fondest efforts to allay my pain
 Mysterious heaven in wisdom rendered vain
 Now cold and silent all that once was gay
 So blithe to greet you and your love repay
 I here repose in blissful hope to rise
 And mix with kindred spirits in the skies
 The grave our bark that wafts us to yon shore
 Where child and parent meet to part no more.

There are two more memorials to members of the Luck family in the porch, but I have not described these as they do not include terracottas, and their

early dates suggest that they may not be the work of Harmers, as there is no evidence that his father used this style of decoration. Mr. Newman, however, feels that they may have been erected later by Jonathan from his father's designs.

2. On west wall of north transept. Wall tablet (Plate IIIA) with a large urn on the pediment, which is flanked by pomegranates and is the only example I have found of the use of this fruit in Harmer's terracotta work. Dedicated to John TOMPSETT, Gentleman, late of Scrag-oak, died 22 September 1820, aged 71, and his wife, Ann, died 23 December 1802, aged 48. Date of erection c.1820.

3. On south wall of sanctuary. Wall tablet to Edward and Ann BURGIS, died 1750 and 1752 respectively. Surmounted by a large winged cherub which has obviously been added at a later time and this is confirmed by the date of the tablet itself.

WARBLETON

1. In churchyard. Headstone (Plate IIIb) bearing Harmer basket of flowers. Dedicated to John FOX, died 21 March 1815, aged 84.

2. On south wall of nave. Small rectangular tablet of white marble, surmounted by a small upright Harmer urn (Plate IIb). Dedicated to Francis-Ashfield, beloved and only son of Robert and Isabella MEEK, died 8 September 1837, aged 8 years.

Before leaving the subject of church memorials I must mention that, following up a point raised by Mr. Newman, I revisited Mayfield churchyard recently and confirmed with regret his news that the number of paterae on the Gilbert tomb (vol. 100, p. 147) had fallen from sixteen to five, either from decay or souvenir collectors. When the Society visited Ashburnham this year I found in the churchyard an illegible headstone with an oval recess, which by its size had probably contained a Harmer basket of flowers.

In the *Official Guide to Lewes*, ed. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., p. 47, it is stated that the town arms on the outer wall of the market tower, a very attractive terracotta (Plate IV), probably came from the works of Jonathan Harmer, of Heathfield. All efforts by Mr. L. S. Davey and myself to prove the authenticity of this statement have been unsuccessful. Mr. Davey pointed out that the Lewes Public Library has the Minute Book of the Commissioners of the Market dating from 1791 to about 1850, which period would roughly coincide with that of Jonathan Harmer's activities, but although the building of the tower is recorded there is no mention of the coat of arms. The contemporary books of account might have answered the query but these cannot be found.

The Society has received from the Towner Art Gallery, Eastbourne, through the good offices of Col. T. Sutton, F.S.A., another "basket of fruit and flowers," 10in. by 6in., an exact replica of that already in Barbican House and included in the list on p. 144 of *S.A.C.* vol. 100. In fact, identical faults in the rim ornament suggest that they may both have been cast from the same mould, but the origin of this new example is not known. It came to the Towner Art Gallery with some pieces of modern pottery.



PLATE I. View of Ranscombe Camp from Mount Caburn

EXCAVATIONS AT RANSCOMBE CAMP 1959-1960

BY G. P. BURSTOW, F.S.A., and G. A. HOLLEYMAN, F.S.A.

Introduction

Mount Caburn and Ranscombe are two prehistoric hill forts of Early Iron Age date which lie in the south-east corner of a small area of downland isolated from the main line of the South Downs by the river valleys of the Ouse and its tributary, the Glynde Reach. Mount Caburn stands in a dominant position commanding a splendid view down the Ouse Valley to the sea and eastwards along the line of the Downs to Firlie Beacon and Windover Hill. Its highest point is 491 feet. Ranscombe lies approximately 500 yards to the west in a somewhat inferior position on a broad spur of downland which rises slightly beyond the earthwork and then slopes away gently to the north and west. (Fig. 1 and Plate I).

The earthwork takes a linear form commencing on the 400 foot contour line above the south of Caburn Bottom and then sweeping south-westwards and then westwards until it reaches the 300 foot contour line. (See Ordnance Survey 6 inch maps LIV SE and LXVII NE). Its length is 1450 feet. (Fig. 2). At its northern end it takes the

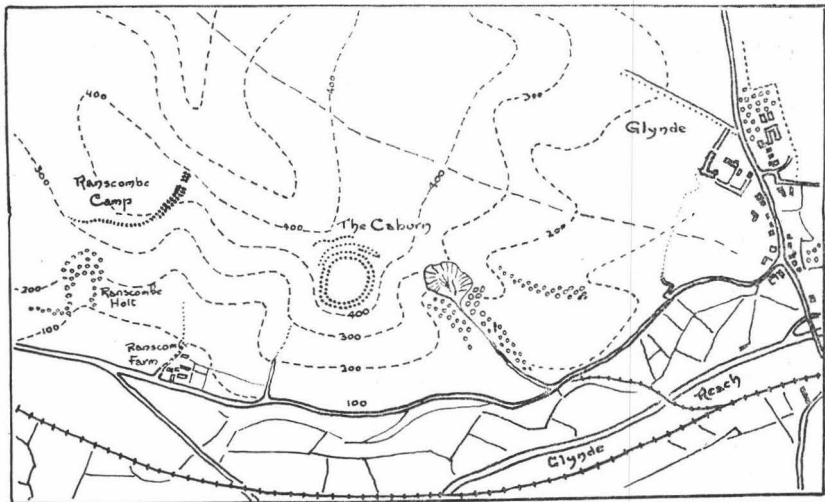


FIG. 1
SKETCH MAP OF AREA.
(Scale 3.3 inches to 1 mile)

form of a well-defined bank and ditch. This is interrupted at 100 feet by a gateway or entrance and then continues for another 500 feet. It then assumes the form of a steep bank or scarp with traces of a small ditch or sunken trackway at its base and continues thus for another 300 feet. It then runs on as a simple lynchet-like terrace of steadily decreasing height until it disappears at 1450 feet. General Pitt-Rivers describing the site in 1881¹ claims to have traced a continuation of the earthwork 'round the west and north-west side of the camp until it reaches the hill again on the north and north-east.' This area has been thoroughly searched and air photographs examined but no traces of this continuation have been found.

Ranscombe Camp has sometimes been referred to as a "promontary fort"² but the gradual and easy descent of the hill to the west and north suggest this is a misnomer.

Because of the close proximity of the two hill forts many speculations as to their purpose, date and relationship have been published.³ Even recently the romantic theory that Ranscombe might have been a base from which the Roman legions attacked Mount Caburn has again been mooted.⁴

The first excavation at Ranscombe was made by General Pitt-Rivers in 1878 when he put an 8 foot wide cutting through the rampart and ditch 50 feet south of the entrance. He rightly deduced that Ranscombe was an early British camp like Caburn but probably earlier in date than the latter. The fact that quantities of Roman pottery were found just inside the rampart led him to conjecture that Ranscombe may have been used by the Romans under Vespasian in an attack on Mount Caburn. It has long been held that Caburn may have been one of the twenty *oppida* which Suetonius states were reduced by Vespasian during his conquest of this part of Britain.

In order to clear up finally these speculations the writers decided once again to subject the earthwork to examination with the spade. Under the auspices of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society two seasons' work were carried out with a team of volunteer helpers, the first in August 1959 and the second in August 1960. A series of ten cuttings were made into the earthwork (see Fig. 2) lettered A to K, and two small trial trenches inside the camp. These cuttings will now be described.

Cutting A (Fig. 3, Plate III)

This cutting 81 feet by 8 feet was made through the rampart and ditch at a point approximately 200 feet south of the entrance and about 150 feet from the cutting made by General Pitt-Rivers in

¹ *Archaeologia*, vol. 46, p. 473

² E. C. Curwen, *Archaeology of Sussex* (2nd ed., 1954), p. 239.

³ T. W. Horsfield, *History and Antiquities of Lewes*, vol. 1 (1835), p. 37. *Archaeologia*, vol. 42, p. 35.

⁴ Curwen, *op. cit.*, pp. 271-2.

1878. Under the rampart two post-holes were found in the solid chalk (Plate IV) and after widening the cutting on the north side two more were discovered. These formed a rough rectangle 6 feet by 8 feet. The dimensions of the post-holes were as follows measured in inches:—

No.	Top Diameter	Bottom Diameter	Depth
1	19	14	19
2	26 x 24	10 x 9	13
3	19	12	15
4	20	12	22

It is clear that this group of four is part of a twin line of post-holes commencing at the entrance (Cutting E, post-holes 1 and 2) and continuing to run southwards towards cutting F. The two lines are approximately 6 feet apart and the holes spaced at approximately 8 foot intervals. Evidence in the form of loose rubble showed that some of the original wooden posts had still penetrated upwards into the rampart when it had collapsed to its present shape.

This double line post-hole formation is an almost exact parallel to that found at Hollingbury Camp eight miles away by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen in 1931.¹

Two horizontal holes at right angles to the direction of the rampart were found in this cutting. One was 2 feet 6 inches long with a diameter of 5 inches (Plate IIA) and was 9 inches above the solid chalk, and the other was 6 inches long with a diameter of 5 inches and 2 feet above the solid chalk. These were undoubtedly the positions of tie beams which held the forward line of timbers to those at the rear. (Fig. 4). Tie-holes were found by Dr. A. E. Wilson in rampart 2 at Mount Caburn.² No similar holes were found elsewhere at Ranscombe or at Hollingbury.

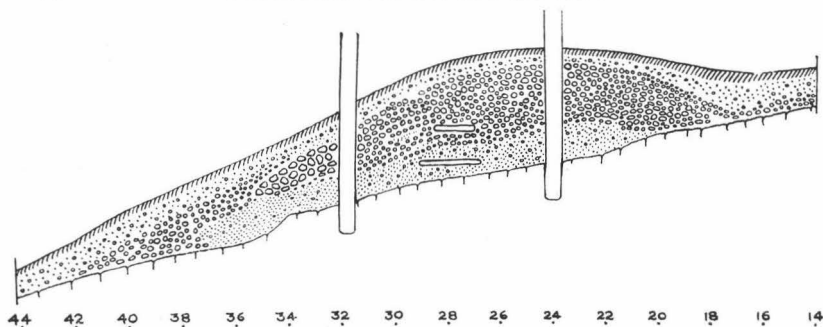
When the front line of timbers collapsed some white chalk rubble fell forwards and this can be clearly seen in the section of the rampart above the berm just forward from the front line of posts. (Fig. 4 and Plate IIB). The berm between the forward posts and the edge of the ditch was 16 feet. A little in front of the post-holes there was a small step and then it sloped gently to the ditch.

The ditch was flat-bottomed with a maximum depth of 4 feet (Fig. 3). The silting can be divided into two parts. The upper layer consists of fine chalk and brown mould while the lower comprises a stratum of hard compacted chalk rubble of concrete-like consistency with a little loose chalk rubble underneath it. These two bottom layers must represent the primary silting which took place soon after the site was built and abandoned. General Pitt-Rivers like the present excavators was amazed at the hardness of the compacted chalk rubble³ and was of the opinion that it was

¹ *Antiquaries Journal*, vol. 12, pp. 1-16.

² *S.A.C.*, vol. 80, pp. 197-200.

³ *Archaeologia*, vol. 46., p. 473.



SECTION OF RAMPART
IN CUTTING A
SHOWING POSITION OF ORIGINAL UPRIGHT POSTS
AND HORIZONTAL TIE BEAMS

FIG. 4

originally formed by treading on the surface in wet weather. It probably attained its present hardness over a considerable period of time as the interstices between the lumps of rubble appear to be filled with a calcite-like or crystalline composition so that it looks like a chalk breccia. Similar conditions have been found on other archaeological sites on the South Downs and chalk uplands of southern England.¹ In future this layer will be referred to as "concreted chalk."

Small finds in this cutting included a fair amount of Romano-British sherds from the interior of the camp just underneath the turf. A sherd of coarse gritty pottery came from post-hole 2. No sherds were found in the turf line under the rampart or at the bottom of the ditch. Flint flakes appeared at all levels and a quantity of animal bone was distributed through the concreted chalk and loose chalk rubble in the lower level of the ditch.

Cutting B (Fig. 5)

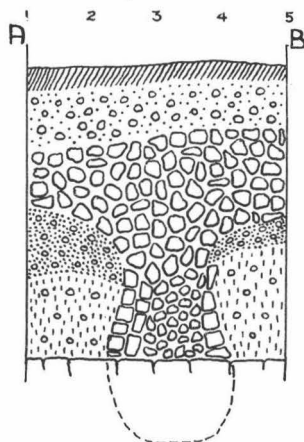
This cutting was made through the rampart and ditch north of the entrance. It was 95 feet long by 8 feet wide and exhibited features similar to those in Cutting A.

Under the rampart appeared two post-holes 6 feet apart. Their dimensions in inches were as follows:—

No.	Top Diameter	Bottom Diameter	Depth
1	17 x 15	12 x 8	8
2	20	12	14

The position of the original timber in post-hole 2 could be clearly seen through the grey chalk and mould and brown chalk and mould

¹ *S.A.C.*, vol. 98, p. 142. O. G. S. Crawford, *Said and Done* (1955), pp. 107-8.



SECTION OF POSTHOLE
CUTTING B

FIG. 6

of the base of the rampart (Fig. 6). This grey and brown material seems to indicate that a line of turves (probably from the ditch) was laid down first to act as a marker. When the timber in post-hole 2 decayed the recess became filled with white chalk rubble.

A berm 16 feet wide lay between the forward post-hole and the edge of the ditch. A small ditch 20 inches deep and parallel with the main ditch commenced in the middle of the berm and ran towards the entrance. It was filled with light brown mould and could possibly have antedated the earthwork.

The main ditch was 22 feet across and a little over 3 feet deep. The stratification was similar to that in Cutting A.

Finds include Romano-British sherds from under the turf on the interior side of the rampart and over the ditch. Amongst them was a Samian ware base with the maker's stamp QUINTIM. A quantity of Southern First A sherds similar to those found on Highdown Hill¹ was found below the Romano-British layer but above the concreted chalk. Numerous flint flakes mostly unworked were in the filling of the rampart and ditch, a fact also noted by General Pitt-Rivers.² Animal bone was found in the lower levels of the ditch.

Cutting C

This cutting 34 feet long by 4 feet wide was made at the northern end of the ditch. The usual layer of concreted chalk was found and above it mould and fine chalk rubble. In this layer in the central

¹ *S.A.C.*, vol. 81, p. 192-3.

² *Archaeologia*, vol. 46, p. 75.

part of the cutting was an area of wood ash and in and under this was the skeleton of a very young child. No finds were associated with it but it was in the same stratum as Southern First A sherds and well below the Romano-British layer. The stratification shows it was not a later interment.

The northern edge of the ditch was not reached in this cutting. On the interior side a complicated stratification appeared where the rampart ends and we feel that further excavation in this area might be profitable.

Cutting D

This cutting 26 feet by 4 feet was made between Cutting B and the entrance (Cutting E) to check the position of the ditch. Its filling lacked the concreted chalk layer found in Cuttings A, B, C and E otherwise the evidence of pottery, animal bone &c. was the same as in other sections of the ditch.

Cuttings F 1 and 2 (Fig. 7)

This cutting was made at a point approximately 500 feet from the north end of the earthwork. No rampart is visible. At the foot of the main scarp there is a flat area, then a gentle slope to what appears to be a sunken trackway.

Excavation revealed a shallow ditch 2 feet deep and 11 feet wide beneath the flat area, while the outer ditch or trackway was 1 foot deep and 12 feet wide.

The cutting at the top of the bank showed that a rampart, probably uncompleted, had existed. The reason for its not being visible is that the dip behind the inner slope is filled with plough soil from the interior of the camp. Two post-holes were found under the back of the rampart 7 feet apart. Their dimensions in inches are as follows:—

No.	Top Diameter	Bottom Diameter	Depth
1	18 x 15	15 x 12	18
2	24 x 20	15 x 12	15

It is possible that had this cutting been extended towards the ditch a pair of forward post-holes might have been found.

Cutting G 1 and 2

Cutting G was made 800 feet from the north end of the earthwork where the only feature is that of a simple bank or scarp. No traces of a rampart or ditch were found. The only feature of any significance had been made by the heightening of the top of the bank by about 4 feet of plough soil from the camp interior.

Cutting H

This cutting 25 feet by 3 feet wide was made 60 feet south of Cutting A to see if the ditch reached this point. No true ditch was found but a shallow depression 18 inches deep and roughly in the line of the ditch of Cutting A was revealed.

RANSCOMBE CAMP

SUSSEX

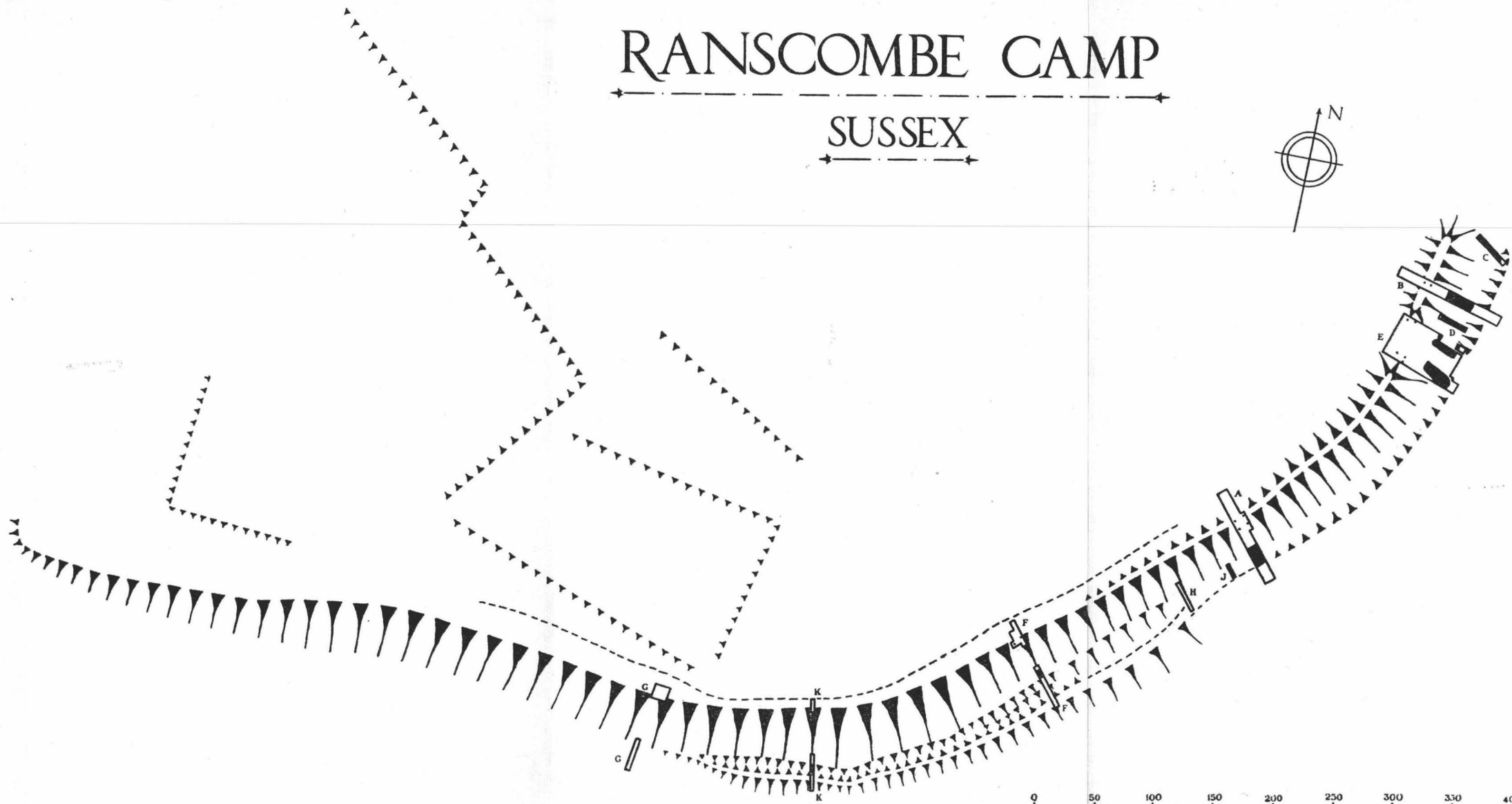
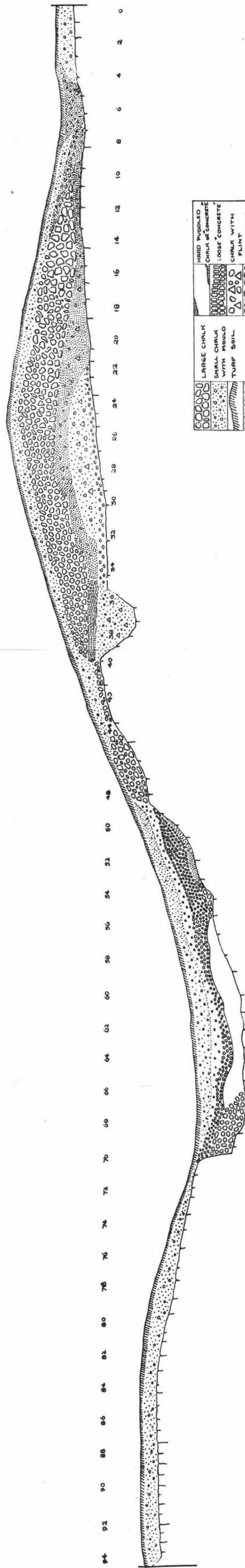


FIG. 2



CUTTING B SECTION AND PLAN

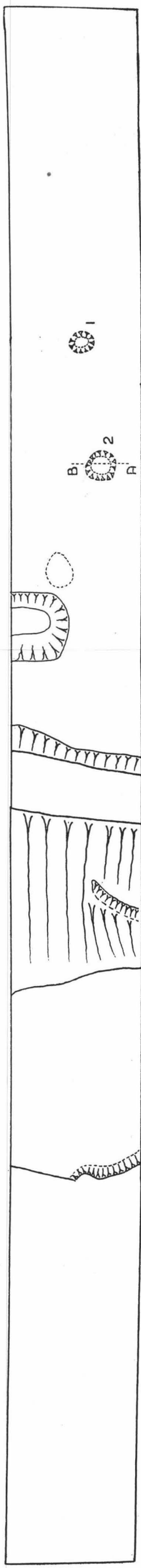


FIG. 5

Cutting J

This cutting was made to determine whether the ditch reached this point. The answer was in the affirmative and its depth and stratification were the same as in Cutting A.

Cutting K 1 and 2 (Fig. 8)

This cutting was 700 feet from the north end of the earthwork. The features here are a simple scarp with a small ditch and counterscarp bank.

At the top of the bank no trace of a rampart was found, only a small accumulation of plough soil from the interior of the Camp. The ditch or sunken trackway was 13 feet wide and 2 feet deep. A peculiar feature was the discovery of another small ditch under the counterscarp bank.

Cutting E. The Entrance or Gateway (Figs. 9 and 10)

Cutting E cleared the entrance and measured approximately 80 feet by 35 feet. The area was divided into 10 foot squares and dug leaving 2 foot baulks for section drawings. Work commenced inside the camp and progressed outwards until the ends of the two ditches were uncovered. No gateway post-holes were found but post-holes were revealed under the ends of the two ramparts. On the south side were three post-holes of the following dimensions measured in inches:—

No.	Top Diameter	Bottom Diameter	Depth
1	22 x 19	14 x 12	12
2	39 x 30	16 x 14	16
3	30	18	11

Post-holes 1 and 2 were 6 feet apart and were the first pair of the double row running the length of the rampart and clearly seen in Cutting A.

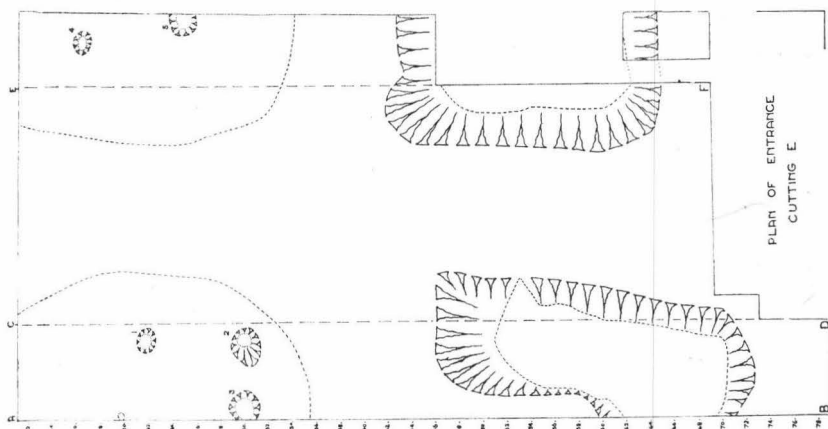
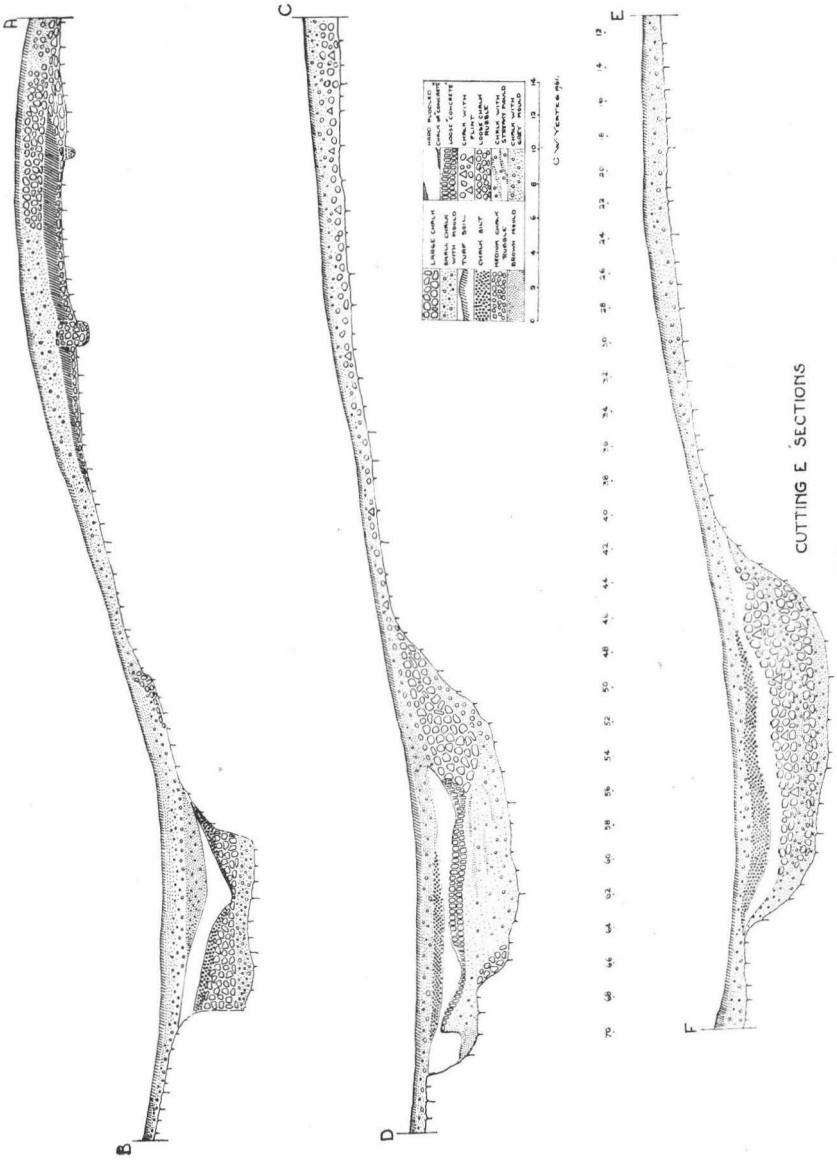


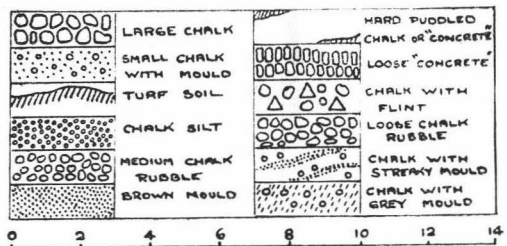
FIG. 9

EXCAVATIONS AT RANSCOMBE CAMP

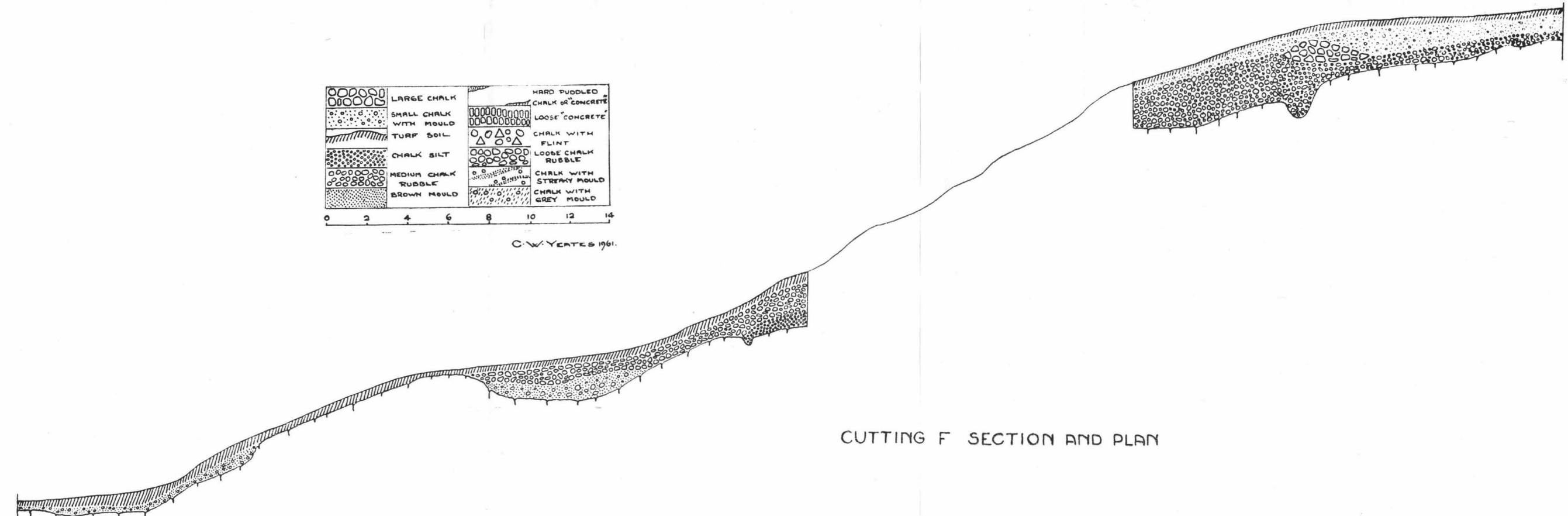


CUTTING E SECTIONS

FIG. 10



C. W. YEATES 1961.



CUTTING F SECTION AND PLAN

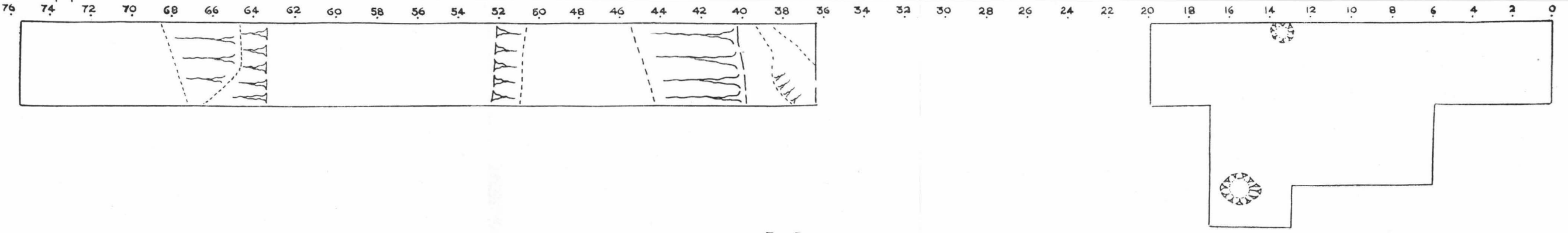


FIG. 7

On the north side were two holes of the following dimensions measured in inches:—

No.	Top Diameter	Bottom Diameter	Depth
4	24 x 18	20 x 14	22
5	?	?	15

Post-hole 4 was well made and was one of the first pair of holes under this stretch of rampart. Post-hole 5 was indistinct as it was in a deposit of loose white chalk which was probably natural. This loose area could have marked the end of the shallow ditch on the berm referred to in Cutting B. The area of solid chalk between the two ramparts was featureless.

The ends of the two ditches sloped steeply up to a causeway of natural chalk 11 feet across which showed no signs of metalling or wear and tear. Excavation here revealed the curious fact that the two sections of ditch were not aligned one on the other, the northern segment being a little farther to the west than the southern. Perhaps it was for this reason that the end of the southern ditch was curved inwards to bring it more nearly opposite the end of the northern ditch. The southern ditch was 5 feet deep and its eastern area contained a great layer of concreted chalk over which was an area of fine sludge containing Southern First A pottery some sherds being firmly embedded in the top of the concreted chalk. These sherds included pie-crust rims and finger-impressed ware. From just under the turf came a good quantity of Romano-British pottery including Samian ware.

The southern end of the northern segment of ditch rose steeply to the causeway but there was no inturning as on the opposite side. Romano-British pottery was found just under the turf, and Early Iron Age Southern First A sherds came from lower down but above the concreted chalk layer. Other finds comprised flint flakes and cores and animal bone at all levels.

Summary of Evidence from Cuttings A to K (Fig. 2)

Only two sections of fully developed earthwork comprising rampart and ditch were completed. The first section from the northern terminal to the entrance is approximately 100 feet long. The ditch is shown in Cuttings B, C, D and E. Sections of the rampart can be seen in Cuttings B and E. Although the evidence is not so well defined as in Cutting A we can assume that the main timbers of this rampart consisted of a double row of posts 7 to 8 feet apart.

The second section runs from the entrance to a point somewhere between Cuttings J and H, a distance of approximately 250 feet. The well-defined ditch can be traced in Cuttings E, A and J but it finished before Cutting H. The rampart sections are seen in Cuttings E and A. Under the rampart a double line of post-holes was clearly traced, the first pair appearing in Cutting E, and two more pairs in Cutting A.

Continuing south-westwards along the earthwork our next cutting is F. Here we have a shallow or incipient ditch which can hardly compare with the two sections just described. Evidence of a small rampart exists but it is small and unfinished compared with the two northerly sections. It would seem therefore that here we have a section of unfinished rampart and ditch.

Another 175 feet further on Cutting K shows no trace of a rampart and it is difficult to equate the shallow ditch at the foot of the scarp with the true ditches at the top of the hill.

At Cutting G we have no traces of either rampart or ditch.

To summarise briefly, out of 1450 feet of earthwork only the top 350 feet have finished rampart and ditch and there is no evidence of rampart-making beyond about 600 feet. This means that 850 feet take the form of a simple bank or scarp. What is its origin and purpose? The height and steepness of the scarp is seen in sections F and K. Usually linear earthworks of this form are called lynchets or field banks and can be associated with prehistoric or Romano-British field systems. Such a lynchet has been formed by ploughing and the upper part or positive element is an accumulation of plough soil from the field above while the lower half or negative element has been heightened by being cut away by the action of the plough in the field below. Cutting G shows a few feet of plough soil has been added to the height of the bank. This is probably associated with the small group of Romano-British fields and lynchets within the camp (Fig. 2) and was therefore a late feature. There seems to be no evidence to suggest that the lower and main part of the scarp is a negative lynchet. In the writers' opinion the most likely explanation is that the scarp is a natural one although no suggestions as to how it was formed can be put forward. If this assumption is correct then the Early Iron Age fort builders decided to use this natural feature and began to base their defensive fort along the line of it.

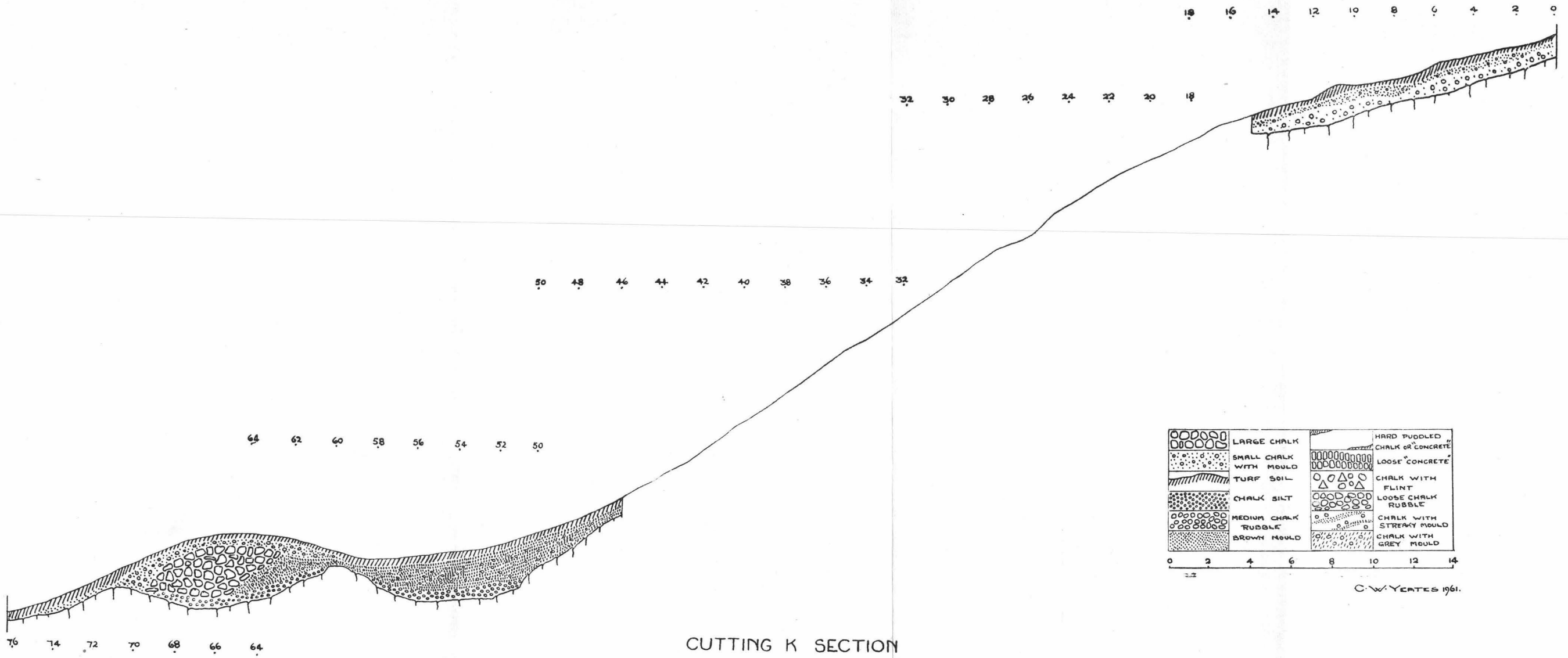
DESCRIPTION OF LOOSE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL POTTERY

*Southern First A Wares*¹

Most of the Iron Age sherds were small and only a few were rims, bases or ornamented. No pottery was found in the lower layers of the ditch but General Pitt-Rivers discovered 4 pieces of "coarse British pottery" in the rubble beneath the concreted chalk layer.² The best stratified classifiable Southern First A ware came from the northern end of the southern ditch close to the entrance causeway at the bottom of the sludge and in the top of the concreted chalk. Here were found Class IC sharp shouldered Situla ware together with fragments of a vessel with finger impressions on the body, and flat

¹ Christopher Hawkes, 'ABC of British Iron Age' in *Antiquity*, vol. xxxiii (1959), pp. 179-180; cf. for classification, *S.A.C.* vol. 87, pp. 85-89,

² *Archaeologia*, vol. 46, p. 75.



CUTTING K SECTION

FIG. 8

C.W. YEATES 1961.

and pie-crust rims similar to those found on Highdown Hill.¹ There were several sherds of bag-shaped pots in Iron Age fabric (Class 3), and in Cutting C a good example of round shouldered Situla ware with finger impressions on the shoulder and an imitation haematite slip was found (Class 2A). All the pottery was of the Southern First A culture and earlier than anything found on Mount Caburn. No sherds of ware showing B influence were found anywhere on the site.

Romano-British Pottery

A considerable quantity of Roman and Romano-British sherds came from just under the turf inside the ramparts and over the ditches, but only at the northern end of the earthwork at the top of the hill. In the southern ditch close to the entrance was a quantity of Samian ware with a good glaze on softish yellowy paste of second or third century date. From Cutting B came the Samian base with the potter's stamp QUINTIM—a potter who worked in East Gaul and Lezoux in the middle of the second century.

There was one sherd of interest among the coarse wares. Its texture was that of a soapy paste and was ornamented with a raised band marked with a treble row of square jabs. This is yet another variety of locally made native ware.² Among vessels represented were low dishes or platters and jars decorated with grooves and cordons. There were no examples of Castor ware or New Forest ware.

The fair proportion of Samian pottery and the absence of Claudian and other first century wares as well as the non-appearance of fourth century types suggests a second-third century horizon for the Roman settlement.

FLINT FLAKES

It was surprising to find so many flint flakes in an early Iron Age earthwork. They were common in all layers of the ditches and in the ramparts and were mostly unworked. In addition a small flint axe (broken), a few cores and some rough scrapers were found.

ANIMAL BONE

A report will be published later in *Sussex Notes and Queries*.

SKELETON OF CHILD

Less than six months old. Too fragmentary for detailed report.

Conclusions

The foregoing evidence shows the earthwork to be an uncompleted hill fort of the Southern First A culture. Only three comparatively short segments of the rampart and ditch were finished and the entrance

¹ S.A.C., vol. 81, p. 192, Fig. 3.

² S.A.C., vol. 87, pp. 99-100, 105-6.

shows no signs of post-holes for timbers to support a gate. The size and shape of the fort appear to have been determined partly by a natural scarp which runs along the southern side of the hill and had this been followed to its full length and then extended to the north-west and north the area of the camp would have been considerable. It is estimated it would have covered between 40 and 60 acres and could have been comparable in size with Cissbury.¹

No evidence as to why the construction of the fort was abandoned at such an early stage has come to light. The hill is low compared with many others in the downland area and has few natural defensive features. These reasons might have been contributory to the early cessation of work.

The size and construction of the vallum and ditch with the parallel row of post-holes beneath the rampart are almost identical with those of the hill-fort at Hollingbury just eight miles away to the west.² Dr. E. Cecil Curwen who excavated this site in 1931 is now of the opinion that it was constructed in the Southern First A period.

Although the above conclusions appear to be supported by all the facts there is an alternative theory which should be briefly considered. In some respects the bank and ditch at the top of the hill bear a strong resemblance to a type of linear earthwork known as a cross-ridge dyke.³ They are believed to belong to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age and to have served as sunken trackways for driving cattle from one valley to another. Could not the constant passage of cattle through the partly filled ditches have caused the puddling which resulted in the concreted chalk layer? No earthworks of this type in Sussex have been fully examined with the spade and some have other features which seem to be paralleled at Ranscombe. For instance a cross-ridge dyke at Rackham Hill near Amberley has a terrace way continuing the line of the ditch at each end, and on Alfriston Down there is a terrace way which runs from the southern edge of a cross-ridge dyke.⁴ The gateway however is the one important feature which seems to take Ranscombe out of this group of earthworks and the writers feel an unfinished hill fort is the correct explanation.

The numerous sherds of the Roman-British period found close to the earthwork on the top of the hill are surely evidence of a nearby settlement. Two trial trenches were made inside the camp but no hut traces and little pottery were found. The pottery of this period found in the Pitt-Rivers excavations in 1878⁵ and by Mr. J. A. Hollingdale in 1934⁶ all came from the immediate vicinity

¹ *S.A.C.*, vol. 67, pp. 55-83.

² *Antiquaries Journal*, vol. 12, pp. 1-16.

³ *Antiquity*, vol. 1, pp. 54-65, vol. 6, pp. 23-24. *Aspects of Archaeology* (1951), p. 93.

⁴ E. C. Curwen, *Prehistoric Sussex* (1954), p. 115.

⁵ *Archaeologia*, vol. 46, pp. 52-53.

⁶ *S.N.Q.*, vol. 5, pp. 124-125.

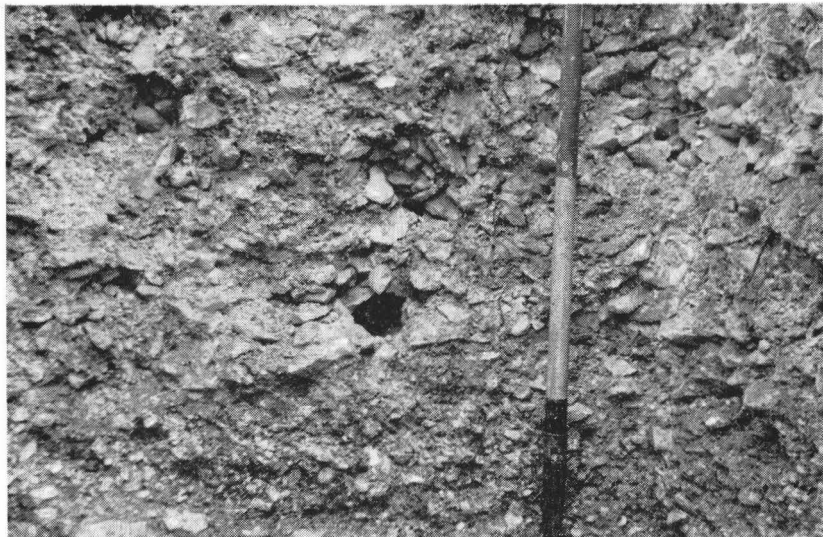


PLATE IIA. A Tie-Beam Hole in rampart of Cutting A

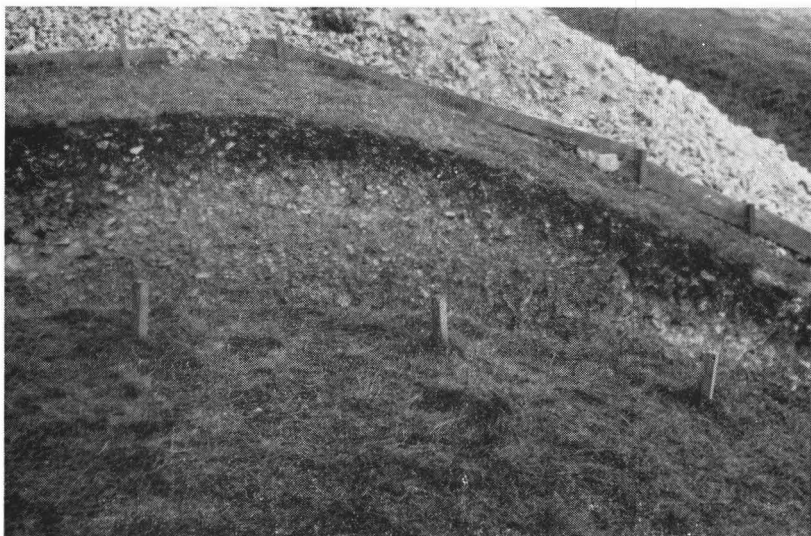


PLATE IIB. Section of Rampart in Cutting A. Note white chalk rubble to the right of forward line of holes



PLATE III. Cutting A from inside the Rampart

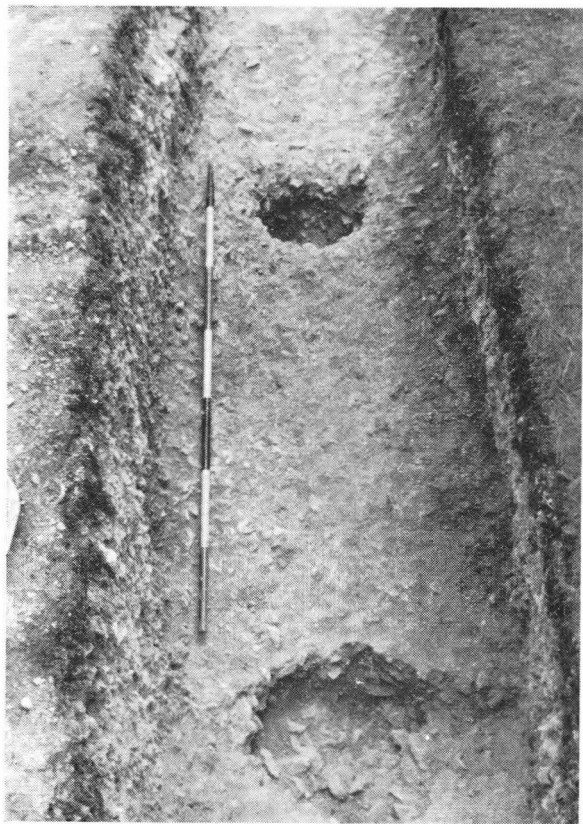


PLATE IV. Pair of post-holes under rampart in Cutting A

of the earthwork. A few Celtic fields defined by lynchets can be seen in what would have been the southern area of the camp (Fig. 2) and may well have been ploughed by the Romano-British inhabitants.

Our findings that the fort is of Southern First A date is basically in agreement with the evidence of General Pitt-Rivers. He claimed that Caburn was made and occupied by Late Celtic people but Ranscombe camp was probably earlier. His theory that the Romans used Ranscombe in their attack on Caburn however cannot be accepted. The Roman pottery is not of Claudian date and belongs mainly to the second and third centuries.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society and the writers wish to thank the following for their kind help and co-operation during the two seasons excavations:—

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We give special mention to our excellent team leaders, Messrs. E. A. Crossland, C. C. A. Glossop, N. E. S. Norris, M. R. Pratt, A. C. Roper, M. H. Thornburgh, C. M. Wilson, Col. E. M. Botting and Mrs. H. Holden, and the following volunteers, Messrs. P. Armstrong, R. Beales, S. Beckensall, J. Carter, Clarke, J. Crossland, A. Crossland, M. Dodd, I. Down, K. Goodchild, T. V. Green, the Harbour brothers, P. Cockburn, R. Harris, Hicks, R. Jones, P. A. Lewis, C. Meads, R. Merrifield, Milner, R. Kyrke, Roberts, Scott, Mr. Towse and son, J. Stuart, P. & R. Thornburgh, G. W. Thyer, G. D. Wilson, J. Kenchenton, and the Misses J. & L. Dawson, Mrs. Goodchild, Mrs. Hankinson & sons, Miss Corneby, Miss F. Wallace, Mrs. Wilson and son, Miss P. Kyrke, and girls from Lewes County Grammar School, and to Mr. C. Yeates for excellent drawings of plans and sections.

All scales on Figure drawings are shown in feet

THE RAPES OF SUSSEX AND THE NORMAN CONQUEST

By J. F. A. MASON

Much has been written on the vexed question of the origin of the Sussex Rapes;¹ but in recent years little has appeared on the subject, and it may seem unnecessary to re-open the question. However, an important transaction which bears on the question has been overlooked in the past, and certain lines of enquiry can be taken further than was previously done; an attempt will be made here to discuss information not previously used in this connexion, and to consider whether this information is consistent with the theory that the Rapes themselves, as seen in Domesday, are of post-Conquest origin.

The case for the post-Conquest origin of the Rapes as seen in Domesday has been most persuasively put by Mr. L. F. Salzman, who in 1931 set out the chronological order in which, as he believed, the various changes involved took place between 1066 and 1086. The crucial part of his conclusions ran as follows: 'the Conqueror gave West Sussex to Earl Roger [de Montgomery] and divided East Sussex into three Rapes; . . . on the reorganisation of the diocese at the time of the removal of the see from Selsey to Chichester, c. 1075, the Deaneries were formed with due regard to the boundaries of the Rapes; . . . between that date and 1086 an additional Rape had been formed, with Bramber as its centre, and a slight adjustment made between the Rapes of Lewes and Pevensey'.² The result of this subsequent formation of the Rape later known as that of Bramber

¹ *Archaeological Review*, I, 1888, 54-9 (F. E. Sawyer), 229-30 (J. H. Round), 230 (Sir H. Howorth); L. F. Salzman, *V.C.H., Sussex*, I, 1905, 352-4; W. Hudson, 'The Ancient Deaneries of the Diocese of Chichester . . .', in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (abbreviated hereafter to *S.A.C.*), 55, 108-22 (esp. map opp. p. 116); J. Tait, in *Place-Names of Sussex* (English Place-Name Soc.), 1929, 8-10; J. E. A. Jolliffe, 'The Domesday Hidation of Sussex and the Rapes,' *E.H.R.*, 45, 427-35 (the pre-Conquest origin of the Rape in some form is fundamental for c. II of Jolliffe's *Pre-Feudal England: the Jutes*, 1933); Salzman, 'The Origin of the Sussex Rapes,' in *S.A.C.*, 72, 20-29 (esp. maps, p. 25); Miss H. M. Cam, 'Early Groups of Hundreds,' in *Liberties and Communities in Medieval England*, 1944, 103-4 (an article first published in 1933); D. K. Clarke, 'The Saxon Hundreds of Sussex,' in *S.A.C.*, 74, 214-25. Long before 1888 two early students of Domesday Book had stressed the military aspect of the Rapes: Sir Henry Ellis, in 1833 thought it 'not improbable that the Rapes of Sussex were military districts for the supply of the Castles which existed in each' (*Introduction to Domesday*, I, 180), and in 1867 C. H. Pearson held that 'Sussex was mapped out into military districts under four (*sic*) great Norman barons' (*History of England*, I, 354).

² *S.A.C.* 72, 29. (The development of this theory is already presaged by a remark by Mr. Salzman, 'The Castle of Lewes,' in *S.A.C.* 63, 169, and n. 2: 'I incline to think that the Rape of Bramber was formed later than the other Rapes').

was that part of the Deanery of Lewes lay in the Rape of Lewes and part in that centred on Bramber, and that part of the Deanery of Storrington lay in the latter Rape and part in that of Arundel. (The argument has not involved the history of the Rape of Hastings under the Conqueror). On this reconstruction the boundary between West Sussex, initially all held by Earl Roger, and the westernmost of the three Rapes of East Sussex (i.e. that of Lewes, held by William de Warenne) was originally the river Adur (then known as the river of Bramber from the name of that particular settlement on its banks);¹ but later in the Conqueror's reign the 'Rape of William de Briouze,' to be known from the late 12th century as the 'Rape of Bramber,' was created by the subtraction from Earl Roger's land of a strip of land down the west bank of the Adur, and by the subtraction from the land of William de Warenne of a somewhat narrower strip of country down the east bank. Mr. Salzman further held that land held by William de Warenne in East Anglia which is said by Domesday Book to be 'of the exchange of Lewes' was for the most part compensation for these Sussex losses from Lewes to Bramber, which adjoined Lewes on the west; however, a small part of this compensation was for certain losses from Lewes to the Rape of Pevensey (held by Robert Count of Mortain), which adjoined Lewes on the east. Of Earl Roger Mr. Salzman said that he too 'no doubt . . . secured his compensation.'² (A brief and lively summary of Mr. Salzman's views will be found in *Country Life* for 1951, in the pages of which a short controversy on the origin of the Rapes found an unlikely home).³

Mr. Salzman also stressed certain features of the Rape of William de Briouze (i.e. Bramber) which appeared to suggest that its early post-Conquest history was in some way distinct from that of the other Rapes, so that 'altogether the Rape [of de Briouze] seems of a different character from its neighbours.' This is a possible approach, though there may not really be much significance in the fact that in 1086 'Bramber itself was not an ancient and established borough like Chichester, Arundel, Lewes, Pevensey and Hastings.'⁴ As is known, not only Bramber but also Chichester failed for some time to come to give their names to a Rape; moreover, there was in 1086 an equivalent of Chichester, Arundel, Lewes, Pevensey and Hastings in the area of the Rape of William de Briouze: but in 1086

¹ *Pl. Names of Sussex*, 3.

² *S.A.C.* 72, 25-6. Mr. Salzman reiterates the relevant part of his views in his account of the Rape of Chichester in *V.C.H. Sussex*, 4, 1953, 1-2; his views are followed, without further investigation into dates, by Miss M. Midgley in *ibid.* 7, 1940, 1, and seem to be accepted by Sir Charles Clay, *Early Yorkshire Charters* 8, 1949, 3. A summary by Mr. Salzman of the strategic features of each Rape is in *Sussex Notes and Queries* 1, 1926-7, 33-4.

³ *Country Life*, 13 July, 3 and 17 August, 7 and 21 September and 12 October, 1951; the letters in the issues of 17 August and 21 September are by Professor H. A. Cronne.

⁴ *S.A.C.* 72, 26.

that place was not so much Bramber as Steyning, most of which in 1086 was, however, held by the Norman Abbey of Fecamp. Steyning was already a well-established port, and Edward the Confessor (if his intentions have been correctly divined) had thought it, in the hands of Fecamp, a possible port of entry for a Norman successor.¹ The Rape of de Briouze was served by a port and a castle like the others, but the port and castle did not happen to be at one and the same place as they were in other Rapes.

Mr. Salzman considered the Rape of de Briouze distinctive in another respect, in that its first holder was not of 'the same outstanding importance' as the lords of the other Rapes;² the same impression—but it can be no more—emerges from a consideration of all eight men to whom the Conqueror committed the important S.E. shore of England. Six of those eight men were the Conqueror's own kinsmen: Odo Bishop of Bayeux (tenant-in-chief of much of Kent and in particular of its eastern shore from the North Foreland to below Folkestone) and Robert Count of Mortain were his half-brothers; Robert Count of Eu, lord of Hastings, was his father's cousin; and William fitz Osbern (lord of the Isle of Wight, an important figure in Southampton, and—for a time at least—castellan of Winchester), Roger de Montgomery, and William de Warenne were more distant cousins, apparently grandsons of the sisters and brother of the Conqueror's great-grandmother the Duchess Gunnor. (Inland at the important castle of Tonbridge also commanding the southern approaches to London was yet another kinsman of the Conqueror, his second cousin Richard fitz Gilbert).³ Another of the eight men holding along the S.E. shore was Hugh de Montfort, lord of the country behind Hythe, and for a few early years tenant-in-chief of Hythe itself and of Saltwood, where a castle doubtless already stood, to its rear; Hugh was one of the Conqueror's officials, in fact a royal Constable, and it has been held that he 'was probably Constable in Normandy before the Conquest.'⁴ William de Briouze seems the odd man out in this company: he was not a royal official, and it has not yet been shown that he was a kinsman of the Conqueror. However, no definitive work has yet been done

¹ Round, *Feudal England*, pp. 319-20; on the past conformation of the coast here, cf. H. C. Brookfield, 'The Estuary of the Adur,' in *S.A.C.* 90, 153-63. For Bramber itself as a port, cf. W. Urry, 'The Normans in Canterbury,' *Annales de Normandie*, 1958, 137.

² *S.A.C.* 72, 26.

³ Recent work on these various men includes: G. H. White, 'Sisters and Nieces of the Duchess Gunnor,' in *Genealogist*, n.s. 37, 1920-1, 60-5; D. C. Douglas, 'The Ancestry of William fitz Osbern,' in *E.H.R.* 59, 64 ff, and 'The Earliest Norman Counts,' in *E.H.R.* 61, 129 ff; Clay, *E.Y.C.* 8, 1-7. Other kinsmen of the Conqueror with important coastal fiefs in England were Dru'de Bevraria', in Holderness, and Nicholas de Bacqueville, in Dorset.

⁴ White, 'Constables under the Norman Kings,' in *Genealogist*, n.s. 38, 1921-2, 113; cf. also Douglas, *Domesday Monachorum*, 1944, p. 65-70. I hope to discuss elsewhere the positions of Odo and Hugh in Kent.

on William's origins, and the fact that his mother was named Gunnor at least warns us of the possibility that he too may in some way have been related to the Duchess of that name.¹ he may perhaps have been a kinsman of the Conqueror, but it seems clear that his fortune was made in England.²

Another point that may be considered here is the knight-service due from the Rapes. To take the three Rapes of East Sussex first: from their descendants' returns made in 1166 it must be assumed that the service originally imposed on William de Warenne and Robert of Eu after 1066 was in each case sixty knights, discharged from the whole of their fiefs. The evidence from Pevensey is not clear: we do not know the service owed by either the counts of Mortain, who lost Pevensey by 1106 at the latest, or by their successors of the family of L'Aigle ('de Aquila'); in 1166 Richer de l'Aigle acknowledged the enfeoffment by himself before 1135 of 35½ knights. But some of the Mortain lands in Pevensey went to the Beaumont earls of Leicester, and later we hear of the existence in Sussex in 1259 of 63 knights' fees of the combined honors of Aquila and Leicester; these were 'small fees of Mortain,' rated at five-eighths of the normal fee. It seems just possible that the Domesday possessor of Pevensey may, like his fellows on either side at Lewes and Hastings, have owed a service of sixty knights. In West Sussex the quota due from Arundel is, when we first hear of it, much greater than sixty knights: the Montgomery family lost Arundel in 1102; in 1166 the then earl of Arundel owed 96½ knights in Sussex (thirteen of them 'in dominio'), plus a further twelve granted to the honor from the royal demesne. What was the position in Bramber? In 1186-7 William II de Briouze answered for twenty knights' fees, though in 1212 it was alleged that the family had held their Rape 'ex conquestu Angliae' for the service of ten knights.³

¹ Round, *Calendar of Documents preserved in France* 1, 1899, No. 439; T. Stapleton, *Historical Memoirs of the House of Vernon*, n.d., p. 33. Twelfth-century evidence suggests some connexion of the de Briouze family with the see of Bayeux (*Red Book of the Exchequer* (RS), p. 646: H. Navel, 'L'Enquête de 1133 sur les Fiefs de l'Évêché de Bayeux,' *Bull. de la Soc. des Antiquaires de la Normandie*, 42, 18. There is probably no special significance in the fact that William is in *D.B.* entered last of the five lords of Rapes.

² It is perhaps worth noting that in 1086 almost the only places outside Sussex where de Briouze held in chief were in the Isle of Purbeck, an area possibly also of some strategic importance to the Conqueror as the later history of Wareham may suggest. But it is quite impossible to say whether this tenure in Purbeck led to William's tenure in Sussex, or vice versa. William's fourteen or so estates in Purbeck were worth scarcely £25 in all, a mere sixteenth of the value of his Sussex fief.

³ The 1166 return is in *Red Book*, pp. 200-204. The 1259 statement is given by W. Budgen, 'Pevensey Castle-Guard and Endlewick Rents' in *S.A.C.* 76, 117, quoting *Sussex Record Soc.* 7, No. 637 ('sexaginta et tribus feodis militum in comitatu Sussex que sunt de honore Aquile et Leycestrie'). Fuller information on services will be found in I. J. Sanders, *English Baronies* . . . , 1960, under the relevant baronies. The statements about the Bramber service are in *Red Book*, p. 65, *Book of Fees*, p. 71.

Whatever the original figures for Pevensey and Bramber, it seems certain that for some reason William de Briouze owed many fewer knights than the lord of any other Sussex Rape under the Conqueror; however, this may only mean that he was specially favoured, and does nothing to prove that he received his Rape later than his fellows.

The question of the nomenclature of the Rapes¹ may also be discussed in this connexion, for here there is certainly something distinctive about the Rape of William de Briouze, and not about that Rape alone. All Domesday statistics must be proffered with some diffidence, but so far as they go they seem quite clear on this subject. The Rape of de Briouze stands apart from the Rapes of Hastings, Pevensey, Lewes and Arundel in that the last four are all sometimes given a territorial description in Domesday. The Rape of Hastings ('Rapum de Hastings') is mentioned twenty-one times in the account of the adjacent Rape of Pevensey, and once in the account of the lands of Battle Abbey; there is only one reference, also in the account of the Battle lands, to the Rape of the Count of Eu ('Rapum comitis de Ow'). The Rape of Pevensey ('Rapum de Pevenesel') is mentioned twice in the account of the neighbouring Rape of Lewes, and once in that of the lands of Canterbury; there are as many as fourteen scattered references to the Rape of the Count of Mortain ('Rapum comitis Moritonensis'), i.e. one each in the accounts of the lands of Canterbury and the Count of Eu, the rest in the account of the Rape of Lewes, and there are two further references to what the Count of Mortain has in his rape ('in suo Rapo'). The Rape of Lewes ('Rapum de Leuues') is mentioned three times in the account of the adjoining Rape of Pevensey and once in that of the lands of Battle Abbey; in the account of the lands of William de Briouze there are two references to the Rape of William of Warenne ('Rapum Willelmi de Warene'), besides three further references to what William de Warenne has 'in suo Rapo.' The Rape of Arundel is mentioned once in the account of the Rape of William de Briouze and once in that of the lands of the Abbey of Fecamp; under the Rape of William de Briouze there are seven references to the Rape of Earl Roger ('Rapum comitis Rogerii'), besides an eighth such reference under the Rape of Lewes and two references under the Rape of William de Briouze to what Earl Roger has 'in suo Rapo.' That is, there are 56 references to these four Rapes, 31 of which distinguish the Rape in question by the name of its head-town, while the other 25 identify it by the name of its holder.

However, Domesday Book makes no reference to any Rape of Chichester, an omission noted by Sir Henry Ellis as long ago as 1833.² But by itself this omission is not necessarily significant: it is curious that Domesday Book never gives any Rape its full descrip-

¹ Discussed briefly in *V.C.H., Sussex*, 1, 351-2, 353.

² Sir H. Ellis, *Introduction to Domesday*, 1833, 1, 180.

tion in its account of that Rape itself—the full description of a Rape occurs only in the account of one of its neighbours when it is necessary to explain some question of boundaries between two adjoining Rapes, or for a similar reason in the account of some ecclesiastical enclave within a Rape. On the west the boundaries of the ‘Rape of Chichester’ (if one existed) presented no problem because the boundary was there the county boundary with Hampshire, while on the east there was also no boundary problem because the same tenant-in-chief, Earl Roger, held both an undoubted Rape of Arundel and the ‘Rape of Chichester’ (if one existed). Therefore no reference to any ‘Rape of Chichester’ needed to be made; but it must be noted that the survey of Earl Roger’s Rape in Domesday does not deal first either with hundreds which lay within the later Rape of Arundel, or with hundreds which later lay within the Rape of Chichester when that Rape finally appears; that is, in Domesday Book (as was still to be the case in 1248) the constituent hundreds of the two later Rapes are mixed up.¹ This of itself makes it possible that there was in fact no Domesday ‘Rape of Chichester’ at all, and this possibility is greatly strengthened by the fact that as yet no earlier occurrence of the term ‘Rape of Chichester’ has been discovered than one of the year 1275.² This silence can hardly be accidental, and suggests strongly that originally Arundel and Chichester were not two distinct areas granted to one man, but a single area granted to one man; it suggests, too, that in producing a hidation figure for 1086 in respect of a Rape which cannot as yet be proved to have existed before 1275 Mr. Jolliffe in 1930 may have tried to prove too much.³ As Tait said in 1929, the Normans are not likely to have created two Rapes here and at once thrown them into one.

Domesday Book not only knows no Rape of Chichester; it also knows no Rape of Bramber. The Rape of William de Briouze (‘Rapum Willelmi de Braiose’) is mentioned no fewer than twelve times—once in the account of the Fecamp lands, seven times in the account of the adjoining Rape of Arundel, and four times in that of the Rape of Lewes—while there are two references to what William has ‘in suo Rapo.’ But the phrase ‘Rapum de Brembre’ is

¹ *V.C.H., Sussex* 4, 1-2; the arrangement of hundreds in accordance with Rapes first appears in 1262. One of the two Domesday references to the Rape of Arundel certainly refers to land which was within the later Rape of Arundel; probably the Fecamp reference does likewise, but one cannot be certain.

² *V.C.H., Sussex* 4, 2 (1279 is the earliest occurrence in *Pl. Names of Sussex*, 9).

³ *E.H.R.* 45, 427-35. The very strong argument (noted by Howorth in 1888) for the non-existence of any separate Rape of Chichester before about 1250 is admirably put by Salzman in *V.C.H., Sussex* 4, 1-2; perhaps the argument there from Domesday’s silence as to the existence of a castle at Chichester (where one is first mentioned in 1142) should not be pressed far, though it is possibly supported by the noteworthy expression ‘castrum Arundellum et urbem Cices-tram’ (my italics) used by Ordericus Vitalis (*Historia Ecclesiastica*, ed. A. Le Prevost 2, 220).

unknown to Domesday, is not (so far as present knowledges goes) recorded before 1187,¹ and is avoided in this article.

There is certainly some food for thought here. Although these statistics prove nothing as to the order of events, it does seem noteworthy that in 1086, as indeed for long after, only one territorial description is used of any Rape in West Sussex (i.e. Arundel), whereas all three Rapes of East Sussex are already each known by the name of their chief town as well as by that of their Domesday lord.² It is also curious that the one Rape (i.e. Hastings) which is most often, and almost consistently, described by the name of its chief town in Domesday, did represent, at least in part, an area of Sussex which had a proven ancient separate identity of its own.³ Chichester, though clearly already a place of importance in the tenth and eleventh centuries,⁴ does not for two centuries yet give its name to a Rape, and neither, for one century, does Bramber. (The contrast between Arundel and Bramber comes out in the Domesday phrase used of the Fecamp lands that 'in Rapo de Harundel sunt 33½ hidae et aliae in Rapo Willelmi de Braiose').⁵ When four Rapes are known either by the name of their lords, or by the name of a town, and the fifth is known only by the name of its lord, there is a possibility that the fifth is somehow different from the others; and one may even ask why, if the Rapes as seen in Domesday were all of ancient origin in 1066, any Rape should ever be known not by the name of its chief town but by the name of a man.

There is, furthermore, one clear instance in Domesday where the word 'Rape' is used of an area which we are certain was a post-Conquest innovation: in the survey of the lands of Battle Abbey is a reference to what the abbot has in his Rape ('in suo Rapo'),⁶ and of course the neat circle of lands held by Battle was a direct result of the victory of 1066. Furthermore the term 'Rape' seems to be interchangeable with two terms which are themselves plainly post-Conquest in origin: the castlery of Hastings, in a passage shortly to be cited from the Sussex Domesday itself, seems to be equivalent to the Rape of Hastings⁷—and a castlery is a post-Conquest innova-

¹ *Pl. Names of Sussex*, 174.

² This point seems to be missed in *Ibid.*, pp. 251, 450, by omission to specify the Domesday occurrence of the phrases 'Rapum de Leuues' and 'Rapum de Hastings'; contrast pp. 99, 327, for Arundel and Pevensey. Dr. H. M. R. E. Mayr-Harting kindly tells me that in his work on the twelfth-century bishops of Chichester he recalls seeing no earlier examples than those cited in *Pl. Names of Sussex* of the terms 'Rape of Chichester' and 'Rape of Bramber.'

³ For the Haestingas cf. *ibid.*, pp. xxiii-xxiv.

⁴ *V.C.H. Sussex* 3, 1935, 82-3.

⁵ *D.B.* 1, 17 b.

⁶ *D.B.* 1, 17d.

⁷ *D.B.* 1, 18d. The castlery of Steyning in a Saumur charter of 1080-1108 (Round, *Calendar*, 1, no. 1131) may have been smaller than de Briouze's Rape. The use of the term 'castellaria' for 'rape' in the account of Warenne's lands in distant Norfolk is hardly surprising or significant. 'Leuga' and 'Rapum' in *D.B.* 1, 17c, d, are apparently not there synonymous, if the explanation advanced in *V.C.H. Sussex* 1, 375, n. 1, is accepted.

tion; more important, perhaps, in the Kent Domesday the Rape of Hastings is once called the division of the Count of Eu ('divisionem comitis de Ow')¹—and the term 'divisio' is in Kent applied to two artificial post-Conquest territorial creations, the 'divisio Hugonis' (the division of Hugh de Montfort, which is mentioned sixteen times in all), and the division of Odo of Bayeux (which is mentioned only once, as 'divisionem suam'). In Kentish eyes the Rape of Hastings resembled the artificial post-Conquest creations of the neighbouring county.

The questions discussed so far provide, at the best, no more than hints which may lead to the truth. It is time now to consider such direct evidence as there is for the actual installation in Sussex of the Domesday holders of the Rapes, and it will be convenient to take East Sussex first. The first Norman to be established by the Conqueror in Sussex does not appear in Domesday at all: for Humphrey de Tilleul, who, it seems clear, had been given command of the castle built by the Conqueror at Hastings before the battle itself, had returned to Normandy long before, apparently in 1068, though we cannot deduce the exact month. There is no proof that Humphrey actually held the Rape of Hastings—conditions may not have been sufficiently settled for that before he returned to Normandy—but it is probable that he was the 'strenuus praefectus' whom William left at Hastings after the victory, and Orderic, who is our authority about him, states that Humphrey lost the possessions which he already acquired in England ('honores . . . jam nactus') when he returned to the duchy; 'honores' may mean that Humphrey held landed possessions in England, and Orderic could have got this information from members of Humphrey's family.² However, we do know the date by which the Domesday holder of Hastings, Robert Count of Eu, had been installed there: this was May 1070, for Domesday mentions that the Count received the castlery of Hastings ('castellariam de Hastings,' a phrase already commented on) during the episcopate of Bishop Æthelric II of Selsey,³ who was deposed in May, 1070. If, as seems probable, Humphrey de Tilleul held Hastings Castle, then he may have held the castlery too, in which case the Count of Eu received Hastings between some date in 1068 and the early months of 1070. The Domesday holders of the Rapes of Pevensey and Lewes had both been members of the invading

¹ *D.B.* 1, 10d.

² For Humphrey, see *E.H.R.* 71, 61-9. Orderic's statement about Humphrey (2, 186) occurs in a chapter stated to concern events of 1068; the next chapter begins with an event of William I's third year (1068-9); but Orderic's chronology is notoriously difficult. Two sons of Humphrey were monks with Orderic at St. Evroul.

³ *D.B.* 1, 18b: the Bishop held Bexley 'T.R.E. . . . et post tenuit donec rex W. dedit comiti castellariam de Hastings' (i.e. 'probably in 1069,' according to W. Page, *V.C.H., Sussex* 9, 1937, 1. The later history of Bexley suggests that the alleged gift may in fact have been a seizure.

host of 1066,¹ were both prominent in England from the beginning of the new reign, and doubtless received their Sussex lands at a very early date; there is no direct evidence of this,² but it is incredible that these vital areas can long have remained unguarded. If, however, as is likely enough from the fairly equal sub-division made, the three Rapes of East Sussex were all granted at the same time, the initial division may just possibly have been made between Humphrey de Tilleul, the Count of Mortain, and William de Warenne, not between the Count of Eu, Mortain, and Warenne.

For the establishment of the Count of Eu in Hastings we have a *terminus ante quem*; for that of Roger de Montgomery in Arundel we have also a *terminus a quo*. The Conqueror's land settlement in W. Sussex was still incomplete in December, 1067, for it was only in that month that Roger de Montgomery first came to England when he landed with the Conqueror on the latter's return from his triumphal visit to Normandy; in relating Roger's arrival Ordericus Vitalis (Roger's chaplain's son) says that William first ('primo') gave Roger Arundel and Chichester, and later ('post aliquot tempus') gave him Shropshire.³ Orderic does not say exactly when Roger got his Sussex lands, but it must have been well before 1072, the latest possible date for Roger's installation in Shropshire; the fact that Roger was granted by his kinsman William fitz Osbern (in what capacity is not clear) the large and valuable manor of Chalton just over the border in Hampshire⁴ doubtless means that Roger was already established in West Sussex by the end of 1070, the date of fitz Osbern's departure from England, never to return. As usual, there is no direct evidence of the date of grant of a fief; but in view of Orderic's words and of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle's statement that when the Conqueror returned from Normandy in December, 1067, he gave away every man's land,⁵ the probable date of Roger's establishment in Arundel and Chichester is December 1067 or early 1068—perhaps the Christmas feast of 1067, as a writer in the *Com-*

¹ Douglas, 'Companions of the Conqueror,' in *History* 28, 133, 137.

² The first recorded grants by Warenne in his Rape are of c. 1078-82 (*E. Y. C.* 8, No. 2). For all we know Warenne may have been based at Lewes when acting as a lieutenant of the King in 1067 (Orderick 2, 167).

³ Orderic 2, 178; cf. *ibid.* 2, 220 ('in primis,' 'postea'). It is to the period before the grant to Roger that should probably be assigned the King's grant to the Englishman Ketil (apparently a Steersman) of a ploughland in Stockbridge Hundred entered in *D. B.* under Roger's Rape (1, 24b: 'hanc concessit ei Willelmus rex'). By 1086 Roger may have intruded himself as Ketil's overlord; but it is more likely that Ketil in fact held in chief: he is not actually said to hold his minute estate 'de comite,' the phrase otherwise almost invariably used of Roger's Sussex tenants; cf. also *V. C. H., Sussex* 1, 371-2, and *Regesta Regum Anglo-Normanorum* 1 (ed. H. W. C. Davis), Nos. 352, 460, where Rufus disposes of Ketil's land as a tenancy-in-chief.

⁴ *D. B.* 1, 44d; Chalton looks like an appendage to lands already held in Sussex.

⁵ Ed. Plummer 1, 200.

plete Peerage once averred,¹ or the very day of landing. Once again, it is incredible that this vital area should long have remained unguarded.

These facts about the Counts of Eu and Mortain, William de Warenne and Roger de Montgomery are fairly well known. It is a pity that we cannot prove that the first three, or even all four, received their Sussex Rapes simultaneously; but it seems virtually certain that all four were seated in Sussex before early 1070, and reasonable to conclude that the grants to them in fact took place earlier still. What can we discover about William de Briouze? Mr. Salzman, it will be remembered, dated the grant to de Briouze of his Sussex lands to the period between *c.* 1075 and 1086. We know, however, of a grant made to the canons of St. Nicholas of Bramber by this William de Briouze when he crossed the sea and went to Maine in the army with William king of the English ('quando mare transivit et cum Willelmo, Anglorum rege, Cenomannem in exercitum perrexit'). By this grant the canons received from William six hides of land at some unstated place, and the church and tithes of twenty named estates; some of these places lay (like Beeding and Shoreham) to the east, while others (like Annington and Washington) lay to the west, of the river Adur. It is this transaction which has not been referred to in previous discussions of the history of the Rapes; and the grant has been dated by successive editors (Marchegay, Round and Davis) to 1073, and must be held to have been correctly so dated.² Therefore in 1073 William de Briouze was already in possession of the Rape which was his at the time of Domesday, thirteen years later; he did not receive it between *c.* 1075 and 1086. Moreover William, so far as we can tell, appears in 1073 in possession of these lands as tenant-in-chief, and it really seems most unlikely that he could in 1073, at the time of this grant, have been a tenant of Roger de Montgomery and of William de Warenne

¹ *Complete Peerage* 1, 1910, 230; but this statement is as lacking in proof as that (*ibid.* 1, 232, and 3, 1913, 193) that Roger is 'occasionally' styled earl of Chichester. A more recent volume of the *C.P.* is rightly guarded on the first point and silent on the second (11, 1949, 684).

² Printed in full by P. Marchegay, *Bulletin de l'Ecole des Chartes*, 40, 1879, 165-6; calendared in full by Round, *Calendar* 1, No. 1130, and discussed by Round *ibid.* 42-43, and (briefly) in *S.A.C.* 42, 85-6; calendared (briefly) in *Regesta* 1, No. 71. There was a campaign in Maine in the 1080s as well as 1073; but on another occasion, before January 1080, William de Briouze granted to St. Florent of Saumur four Sussex churches including Bramber itself and also that of Sele which (under the name of Beeding) had been granted to Bramber under the arrangement of 1073. This involved the abandonment of William's scheme for the independent house of canons at Bramber which had received grants by the donation cited in the text; this must accordingly belong to 1073. For the later grant cf. Marchegay 166, n. 1; Round, *Calendar*, No. 1112; *Regesta* 1, No. 121; ed. Salzman, *Sele Chartulary*, 1923, No. 1. The new possessions of Saumur in England were grouped under Sele, of which Bramber became a dependency).

for such a compact area of territory as that which the grant suggests.¹ Our record of this grant mentions the consent of neither Roger nor William, nor indeed of the King himself, but only that of Bishop Stigand of Chichester (in connexion with tithe). But the grant only gives us a *terminus ante quem* for William's installation in Sussex: March 1073—the King himself was in Normandy by 30th March.² Of the twelve Domesday manors which we can with certainty identify among the twenty estates where William granted endowments to his canons, seven were still in William's demesne in 1086;³ this may perhaps suggest that William had not had much time to carry out enfeoffment of his followers with manors when he made the grant, but one cannot be certain of this. William cannot be proved to have been a member of the invading host of 1066, but this is true of all save a few who were on the expedition, in which undoubtedly several thousands participated. William attests no charter printed in Davis's *Regesta* of an earlier date than 1073, other than a dubious Battle Abbey Charter which cannot possibly be used as evidence of his presence in England at a particular moment.⁴ William may have received Bramber before 1073; but we cannot prove that he did.

Let us, however, for the moment assume that William de Briouze did receive his Rape later than the Domesday holders of the other four Rapes received theirs, and that Mr. Salzman's view of the Conqueror's dealings with the Rapes is correct. Is that view compatible with all that we know about the men involved? We have to look first, and briefly, at Roger de Montgomery; secondly, at greater length, at William de Warenne. In both cases we must transfer our gaze beyond Sussex itself.

It will be remembered that no details were given of the compensation which Roger was held to have received as the result of the presumed loss to William de Briouze of certain lands on the east of Roger's Rape. However, there is one event of this period which

¹ Mr. Salzman has kindly suggested to me the possibility that de Briouze was a tenant of Roger de Montgomery before himself becoming a tenant-in-chief; but on Mr. Salzman's thesis William de Briouze must also either have been also a tenant of Warenne in 1073, or else a tenant-in-chief for the narrow strip of land held by him to the east of the Adur. One can never be sure, but this seems to be refining too much.

² *Regesta* 1, p. xxii, Nos. 67, 68, 70.

³ The 1073 grant is one of a number which can be used to test the accuracy of Domesday statements as to whether an estate was held in demesne by its tenant-in-chief, or in service by a sub-tenant. If a tenant-in-chief is found granting the tithe of certain manors before Domesday, we should expect to find some at least of those manors in his demesne in 1086, though others of them may by then have been subinfeudated to tenants; the longer the interval between the grant of tithe and 1086, the more manors are likely to have been the subject of such grants. In this light the Domesday record of the de Briouze fief seems perfectly reasonable.

⁴ *Regesta* 1, No. 62; William does not occur between 1073 and 1080 (cf. *supra* p. 77, n. 2).

obviously could be connected with events in Sussex: the grant to Roger of almost the whole of Shropshire. This had not been made in 1069, when we hear of a royal garrison in Shrewsbury;¹ it must have been made at the very latest in 1072, for we hear of Norman raids in Wales, based on Shropshire, in 1073;² and in fact the usual date for the grant to Roger is 1071, following the forfeiture of the county by the rebellion and death of earl Eadwine.³ It could have been the increase of Roger's responsibilities, perhaps even the increase of his power, by the grant to him of a Welsh border county, which led to the presumed diminution of Roger's cares in Sussex by the creation of the Rape given to William de Briouze. If it were so, Roger was amply compensated: he acquired 400 or more manors, he may have lost not more than a tenth of that number; Shropshire, of which Roger received seven-eighths, was worth (on Tait's calculations) about £925 in 1066, and £860 in 1086,⁴ Bramber west of the Adur was worth about £290. The dates, so far as we know them, fit; but that is all we can say for the moment, for there is no direct proof that Roger had ever lost anything in Sussex at all.

With William de Warenne we come to the heart of the matter, and must review his Domesday possessions in East Anglia and Essex. First of all, in Norfolk and Suffolk certain estates are said in Domesday to be held by William 'of the fee of Frederic' (usually, 'de feudo Frederici'), i.e. as land inherited by William from his brother-in-law Frederic; these lands are described in Henry II's time as 'old land' of the Warennes.⁵ William's predecessor Frederic died in 1070; the actual month remains uncertain, but Frederic was killed by the rebel Hereward, probably not earlier than the spring or summer of 1070.⁶

¹ Orderic 2, 193 (William fitz Osbern's relief of a Norman force besieged in the king's castle at Shrewsbury). The presence of this royal garrison at Shrewsbury in 1069, when Eadwine was still earl in Shropshire, looks like a precaution, and is reminiscent of the methods of the Normans in S. Italy at this time.

² *Annales Cambriae* (RS), 26, s.a. '1071' and '1072' (i.e. 1073, 1074), mention raids by 'Franci' (led in 1074 by Roger's son Hugh) on Ceredigion, which adjoined Arwystli, later controlled from Shrewsbury. Cf. also the various versions of *Brut y Tywysogion*.

³ E.g., Tait, in *V.C.H., Shropshire* 1, 1908, 288. It has been argued by L. C. Loyd (*C.P.* 11, App. K) that Roger was made an earl as late as December, 1074; but this (even if accepted) need not affect the date of Roger's installation in Shropshire. See, however, *T.R.H.S.*, 1963, 4.

⁴ *V.C.H., Shropshire* 1, 281, n. 13 (there is a discrepancy between note and text here).

⁵ *D.B.* 2, 157-72, *passim*, and 398; W. Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees* 3, 1925, 298. The summary of the relevant Suffolk estates in *V.C.H., Suffolk* 1, 1911, 382, is not quite complete.

⁶ On Frederic, cf. L. C. Loyd, 'The Origin of the Family of Warenne,' in *Yorks. Arch. Journal* 31, 1934, 111-13, where it is shown to be virtually certain that William de Warenne and Frederic were brothers-in-law and not brothers. Frederic's death is mentioned in *Liber de Hyda* (RS), 295, and in the 'Gesta Herwardi' printed at the end of the RS edition of Gaimar, *L'Estoire des Engles* 1, 369.

Next, a number of estates held by Warenne in Norfolk and Suffolk in 1086 are said by Domesday Book to be connected with Lewes in some way, either 'in exchange' or otherwise. Some Essex entries,¹ which are unhelpful in the present context, may be disposed of first. Three-fifths of the way through the Domesday account of the Warenne lands in Essex is a statement that 'istas terras reclamavit Willelmus pro escangio'; but nothing is said as to the nature of the exchange, and it is not even clear whether the statement refers to all the estates surveyed in the previous 1½ folios, or to the four estates just surveyed (all in the same Hundred), or to the last two estates surveyed only. The next two estates are held respectively 'pro escangio' and 'pro suo escangio'; then come three estates where there is no reference to exchange, followed by two more each held 'pro escangio.' Immediately after these come Paglesham and Plumberow, both presumably covered by the statement that the end of the Plumberow entry that William claims them as of the exchange of Normandy ('has terras reclamavit pro escangio de Normannia'), i.e. in exchange for lands surrendered in Normandy; finally Fordham is held 'pro eodem escangio,' apparently that of Normandy. This is not the only reference in Domesday to an 'exchange of Normandy';² but these Essex references seem to have attracted no real attention at any time.³ They give us a minimum of three estates held by Warenne in exchange for estates given up in Normandy; and at least six other estates which may have been held by the same kind of exchange; these six may alternatively have been held of the exchange of Lewes, the next subject to be considered.

Many estates held in 1086 by William de Warenne in Norfolk and Sussex are described in Domesday as held 'of the exchange of Lewes': the commonest phrases are 'pro escangio de Laquis,' 'de escangio de Laquis,' or 'de escangio de Lewes.' This is in implied contradistinction to other estates said, as already noted, to be 'of the fee of Frederic,' or (later) 'old land.' Land held of the exchange of Lewes is thus by implication William's 'new land'—a term which was to be applied to it in the reign of Henry II, and (as Farrer noted) is once used in Domesday Book itself of a Norfolk estate held by Warenne at Weasenham, 'de escangio de nova terra';⁴ Weasenham we may reasonably take to have been land held of the Lewes exchange, for it had been held by twelve freemen under

¹ *D.B.* 2, 37-8.

² The minor Domesday tenant-in-chief Humphrey fitz Aubrey also held English lands by this title (*D.B.* 2, 262b, 436).

³ Round merely drew attention to them in *V.C.H., Essex* 1, 1903, 475, n. 8; probably he intended to suggest that the Warenne title was a doubtful one, as was sometimes the case with so-called 'exchanges'—cf. *ibid.* 1, 449, n. 2. However, Warenne held lands in Normandy, although a younger son, and the claim may well have been a true one (Loyd, *Y.A.J.* 31, 110-111; Vinogradoff, *English Society in the Eleventh Century*, 1908, 226).

⁴ Farrer, 3, 303; *D.B.* 2, 165b.

Archbishop Stigand, who was one of Warenne's predecessors for lands held of the Lewes exchange.

At this stage two points, the first of them obvious enough, deserve emphasis. The very phrase, 'the exchange of Lewes,' does mean that we have a problem to account for, for it shows that William de Warenne had lost estates from the part of his honor which lay in Sussex: he only acquired estates in Norfolk and Suffolk because he had lost other estates in Sussex. (The phrase cannot possibly be an attempt to cloak a poor title—it is too frequent and too precise for that). Secondly, in attempting to decide what estates in Sussex were exchanged for other estates elsewhere, it is best to concentrate on the numbers of manors involved, for there is good evidence,¹ quite apart from the evidence which two entries about the exchange of Lewes themselves provide, that the Norman land settlement was conceived in terms of numbers of manors, not in terms of the values of manors; however much more equitable the latter method might have been, it was also much more difficult.

Information about the exchange of Lewes in Norfolk and Suffolk is defective; for, as Mr. Salzman has pointed out, it is unfortunately the case that the vital distinction between land held by William de Warenne by inheritance from his brother-in-law Frederic and land held by William of the exchange of Lewes is by no means methodically made in Domesday. Altogether there are in the Norfolk Domesday 28 clear references either to the exchange of Lewes (17), the castlery of Lewes (8), Lewes alone (2) or 'new land' (1); there are a further fourteen entries where the reference is simply to some unspecified exchange. These fourteen entries probably refer to the same exchange, but one cannot be sure of this. The Suffolk Domesday is even more unsatisfactory: the distinction between the lands formerly Frederic's and the lands held of the Lewes exchange is only made on the first half folio out of three, and in that half folio there are four references to the exchange of Lewes. This gives us 32 mentions of Lewes, a further fourteen possible mentions from Norfolk, and a further five more dubious references from Essex.² At once there is a difficulty: one mention of an exchange may cover more than one manor, as is obviously the case with the very first Essex reference noted above. In particular, the phrase '(hoc) totum est de escangio de Lewes,' found in Norfolk, may refer not only to the estate last mentioned but to an unknown number of estates mentioned before that, so that the number of manors involved is uncertain. Again, there is the further tantalising possibility that

¹ F. W. Maitland, *Domesday Book and Beyond*, 127-8; J. H. Le Patourel, *E.H.R.* 59, 152 (on Orderic's two references to the Bishop of Coutances' 280 English manors, a total which I believe to be almost exactly correct); *D.B.* 1, 381d (for the two hundred manors less one in Richmond); *D.B.* 2, 9b, 26b (the 'centum mansiones' of Eustace of Boulogne).

² Farrer (3, 297) includes the Essex estates among instances of the exchange of Lewes.

references to the exchange of Lewes have been omitted: in Norfolk and Suffolk one can certainly find estates where the exchange of Lewes is not mentioned which had been held before the Conquest by or under individuals others of whose estates later went to make up lands held of the Lewes exchange.¹

How much can we discover of the actual mathematics of the exchange? There are only two entries which help us here, but they are enough to show that the exchange was effected in terms of manors, and not necessarily on a one-for-one basis. The very first mention of the exchange of Lewes in the Domesday account of the Warenne honor in Norfolk states that Kerdiston in that county (a manor with several component estates) was held in exchange for two manors of Lewes ('hoc totum est pro escangio de duobus maneriis de Laquis'); later, Rockland in Norfolk is said to be held for one manor of Lewes ('hoc totum est pro uno manerio de Laquis').² We do not know, in fact, how many manors in Lewes are represented by our minimum of 32 East Anglian references to manors held in Norfolk and Suffolk 'of the exchange of Lewes,' though it is interesting that one of our two precise examples of the mathematics of the exchange shows two Lewes manors apparently equal to one Norfolk one.

Armed with this information, such as it is, we can now ask two questions about the estates in Norfolk and Suffolk held by Warenne in 1086 'of the exchange of Lewes': firstly, did they represent a reasonable return, in terms of manors, for losses from Warenne's Rape of Lewes in Sussex; and secondly, when can William have received them? The references to the exchange of Lewes have long been known, but it was for some time supposed that Warenne held lands of that exchange in East Anglia in recompense for losses which he apparently suffered in Sussex as a result of the transfer to his eastern neighbour Count Robert of Mortain of certain Wealden estates. The exact extent of these Wealden losses again involves us in tiresome statistics. In Domesday Book twelve out of the Count's thirteen estates in East Grinstead Hundred, three out of his five estates in Hartfield Hundred, and four out of his eight estates in 'Riston' Hundred are all said to be 'extra Rapum'; of Shovelstrode in East Grinstead Hundred it is said that 'jacuit in Rapo de Leues. Nunc extra rapum est,' and of Fairlight in the same Hundred 'extra Rapum est. In Rapo de Leues.' These are all cryptic entries, except for the Shovelstrode statement, which is the first one of all to occur and may have been the full version of a statement which in all the subsequent entries (except the Fairlight one)

¹ The Essex entries are almost useless here: only two of William de Warenne's Essex predecessors are given names in *D.B.*, and those two are quite unidentifiable, either in connexion with Frederic or with the exchange of Lewes.

² *D.B.* 2, 157b, 164. Another Norfolk estate is said to be held of the exchange of Lewes 'de terra sanctorum'—a puzzling statement concerning which I can add nothing to what is said in *V.C.H., Norfolk* 2, 1906, 18, n. 8.

was much shortened. The perfect tense in Domesday usually refers back beyond the Conquest to the reign of the Confessor, but it is possible for it to refer to a period since 1066: in that case these entries could mean that the estates concerned had since 1066 once been within the Rape of Lewes, but were now outside it, i.e. in the Rape of Pevensey, so that they paid geld there. (The statements are all basically concerned with liability to Danegeld). If the statement is contrasting conditions before 1066 with those after 1066, it gives a clear reference to the 'Rape of Lewes' as existing before 1066, and also shows that the boundaries of that Rape had then included land which by 1086 was in the Rape of Pevensey. Another Domesday statement should be mentioned, however; at 'Mesewelle,' one of the Count of Mortain's two Domesday manors in Rotherfield Hundred, William de Warenne in 1086 still held three virgates and a mill.¹ Rotherfield Hundred was separated from William de Warenne's Rape of Lewes by part of Rushmonden Hundred, and Warenne's holding at 'Mesewelle' seems to be the only enclave held by any lord of a Rape within any other Rape. The existence of this enclave seems our best evidence for suggesting that the whole of the Count of Mortain's Rape north of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Hundred of Malling had once been held by William de Warenne, who at the time of Domesday had lost all except this petty property at 'Mesewelle.'² The hundred of Malling ran from the northern boundary of Sussex south-westwards to reach the eastern boundary of William de Warenne's Rape (i.e. the river Ouse) above and below Lewes itself; it would have been equally sensible if the area to the north-west of Malling had been part of the Rape of Lewes before 1066 (if such a Rape then existed), or if, as seems to have been the case, it had initially been granted to William de Warenne, who was based at Lewes. The four hundreds involved (East Grinstead, Hartfield, 'Riston' and Rotherfield) give a maximum total of 28 estates lost from other lands of William de Warenne (which they adjoined) and added to lands of the Count of Mortain (from which they were separated by the Church's hundred of Malling). The Count of Mortain was, incidentally, a notorious land-grabber. It is not certain, though, that these 28 estates would have constituted 28 manors for the purposes of the arithmetic of the Lewes exchange, for the manorial status of at least two of them is doubtful. But we come, of course, to the point where we can now say that at most 28 manors were lost from Lewes to Pevensey, whereas the references in East Anglia to estates held there as of the exchange of Lewes number at

¹ *D.B.* 1, 22 c-d; and see C. Johnson (quoting information supplied by Mr. Salzman) in *V.C.H., Norfolk* 2, 18, n. 8. Rotherfield itself was held of the king by Bishop Odo of Bayeux (*D.B.* 1, 16b).

² It has been suggested (*Pl. Names of Sussex*, 381, n. 2) that 'Mesewelle' was an error for Mayfield, which is not treated by Farrer as a later Warenne holding and (if correctly identified) had therefore in its turn also been lost from Lewes. The location of Mayfield makes no difference to the suggestion in the text.

least 32, perhaps 46, perhaps even more. Mr. Salzman's thesis means that east of the Adur Warene had lost to William de Briouze seventeen manors—manors, incidentally, worth a good deal more than the twenty-eight lost to Pevensey. This gives a total of forty-five estates lost by Warene on Mr. Salzman's thesis; it will not be forgotten that the number of references to some unspecified exchange in Norfolk and Suffolk brought the total possible references to the exchange of Lewes in those two counties up to 46, apart from the possibility that there were other cases where all reference to exchange was omitted.¹ We arrive, in fact, at two possibilities: if the Domesday entries for East Grinstead, Hartfield, 'Riston' and Rotherfield Hundreds do not indicate losses to Pevensey, then Mr. Salzman's thesis is proved—because there were then undoubtedly losses from Lewes in other directions, i.e. on the west; if on the other hand those losses to Pevensey did take place, then the number of references to Lewes in East Anglia is (admittedly to an eye untrained in the niceties of the East Anglian Domesday) still rather in favour of than against the view that Warene suffered such losses elsewhere. If Domesday had been more explicit and consistent the point might well have admitted of no doubt whatever.

We can now ask when William de Warene can have received the lands in East Anglia held of the Lewes exchange, for (in view of William de Briouze's tenure of his Rape by 1073) the earlier we can prove that Warene could have received estates held of the Lewes exchange, the better will the evidence fit together. This matter is in large part bound up with a question which is still in some dispute—the last days of ex-Archbishop Stigand. Some of the Norfolk estates held of the exchange of Lewes had belonged to that prelate in his personal capacity, though not all; the four Suffolk estates so held had belonged to dependants of St. Etheldreda, but as Stigand was a despoiler of Ely² these estates may also have been held under Stigand when William got them. The freemen who had been the holders T.R.E. of other exchanged lands in Norfolk had in some cases been dependants of (? King) Harold, in one case of Asgar (? the Staller), and in one case of St. Etheldreda; in some cases, again, no lord whatever is mentioned. We have already seen that, by definition, all these estates (William's 'new land') must have been obtained after William's inheritance of the lands of Frederic (de Warene's 'old land'), and that inheritance itself took place in or immediately after 1070, the year of Frederic's death. When could William have obtained lands which had been Stigand's? Stigand

¹ The financial side of exchanges is irrelevant, for we must dismiss the notion that rational Gladstonian principles entered into the Norman land settlement; but it would seem that Norfolk and Suffolk estates held by Warene in exchange totalled some £80 in 1086; losses to Pevensey amounted to £41 T.R.E. and £34 in 1086, losses to Bramber to £177 T.R.E. and £130 in 1086.

² For evidence that William de Warene himself was not too scrupulous in his methods of acquiring land, cf. *D.B.* 1, 211d (Beds.).

retained the see of Canterbury until his deposition in April 1070, but he did not die until February of a year which, according to the later Annals of Winchester, may have been 1072¹ (and cannot, of course, have been earlier than 1071). William of Malmesbury's story that he was imprisoned at Winchester until his death² is, as Professor Stenton has noted,³ contradicted by the fact that he retained until his death the large Hampshire manor of East Meon,⁴ while there is also evidence that during the same period he kept certain East Anglian lands purloined from Ely.⁵ It is at least uncertain whether Stigand lost before his death all the lands later held by Warenne. Obviously William may not have received all his 'new land' which had once been Stigand's at one and the same time: some may have been handed over to him 'viventem Stigando,' just as other lands once Stigand's were handed over to Ralf Baynard and Roger Bigod,⁶ and some may have been handed over to Warenne after Stigand's death. Stigand's lands were after all extensive, and their redistribution (or retention) a matter of great importance; some of them were still being farmed for the king in 1086,⁷ and some had been given to a tenant-in-chief (Roger 'the Poitevin') who was so young that he can hardly have received any land in England before about 1075 at the earliest. It is highly probable, it seems, that there was a piecemeal distribution to Warenne and others of lands which had once been Stigand's.

Another opportunity to add to William's lands may have come the king's way in 1071. The Countess 'Alveva,' mother of earls Eadwine and Morcar, and a possible predecessor of Warenne for his 'new land,' probably forfeited her possessions following the final fall of her sons in 1071.⁸ Unfortunately the only statement of the date of any grant made in exchange for Lewes is not quite precise enough for our particular purpose: Rockland, held 'pro uno manerio de Laquis,' but not formerly held by Stigand, were handed over to William in the time of earl Ralf ('tempore Radulfi comitis');⁹ this is the earl of the East Angles who rebelled and fled in 1075, and

¹ *Annales Monastici* (RS), 2, 29, where the imprisonment and then the statement 'ibi demum mortuus' are all entered under the year 1072.

² *Gesta Pontificum* (RS), 37 (accepted by Round, *V.C.H.*, *Hants.* 1, 1900, 413).

³ *Anglo-Saxon England*, 2nd ed., p. 652, n. 6.

⁴ Cf. Round, *loc. cit.*, 1, 416.

⁵ Cited by Round, *Feudal England*, 460. On the whole problem, cf. Note DD in E. A. Freeman, *History of the Norman Conquest* 4 (2nd ed. rev.).

⁶ *D.B.* 2, 252b, 173b; Miss Lees (*V.C.H.*, *Suffolk* 1, 382) assumed that this phrase denoted a date before 1070; but it surely rather means a date between Stigand's deposition and his death.

⁷ *D.B.* 2, 288, 289 b.

⁸ Warenne's antecessor 'Alveva' is not actually described as 'Comitissa,' but the identification seems highly probable—see *V.C.H.*, *Norfolk* 2, 18. The date of her death seems unknown, but was earlier than 1086 (*V.C.H.*, *Leics.* 1, 1907, 290).

⁹ *D.B.* 2, 157.

since we equate lands held of the exchange of Lewes with Warenne's 'new land' this gives us a reasonably early date, 1070-5, for this particular instalment of the exchange. There is one other noteworthy reference to the Lewes exchange, which does of itself suggest that there were two or more episodes in the whole story, though perhaps one should not press it too far; often 'escangio' is contracted to 'escang', or some other abbreviation, when the word is spelt in full it is nearly always in the singular—but on one occasion the Norfolk Domesday does refer in a general manner to the exchanges of Lewes, in the plural: 'et hanc terram dicit se habere pro escangiis de Leuis.'¹

Here, then, we seem to have three sets of events in three distinct areas which could be inter-connected: in Sussex it is certain that in or soon after December 1067, Roger de Montgomery was established at Arundel, certain too that by May 1070 the Count of Eu was established at Hastings, and beyond reasonable doubt that by that year the Count of Mortain was established at Pevensey and William de Warenne at Lewes: in Shropshire it is certain that Roger de Montgomery was established at Shrewsbury in 1070, 1071 or 1072; in Norfolk and Suffolk it is certain that after the death of his brother-in-law Frederic in 1070 Warenne succeeded to his 'old land,' while the deposition of Archbishop Stigand in April 1070 gave a limited opportunity, and that prelate's death in or after 1071 gave a more extended opportunity, for Warenne to receive part of his 'new land' in Norfolk and Suffolk 'as of the exchange of Lewes'; finally, in Sussex it is certain that William de Briouze was by early 1073 established in a Rape centred on Bramber, but not taking its name from Bramber. (We seem to have no indication of the chronology of losses from Lewes to Pevensey).

It is obvious that these various facts and probabilities do indeed fit (with some emendations and additions) the sequence of events which Mr. Salzman has postulated in his view of the Conqueror's dealings with the Sussex Rapes; that revised sequence does no violence to anything at present known about the personalities involved, and there need be no doubt that the Conqueror could indeed have carried out these various adjustments, for he kept the firmest possible control of the Norman land settlement. As it stands the sequence is consistent within itself, especially because William de Briouze can first be shown in possession of Bramber at a date well after Warenne had inherited his 'old land' in Norfolk; but the sequence could be upset if it could be shown that William de Briouze held Bramber much before 1073. The positive evidence that these complicated changes did take place must depend, then, on the interpretation of the East Anglian references to 'the exchange of Lewes'; and those references, as interpreted here, seem on the whole to support, rather

¹ *D.B.* 2, 167b.

than contradict, Mr. Salzman's view. But there can be no final certainty.

At this point the reader exasperated with these Domesday minutiae may perhaps ask whether this investigation of estates in distant East Anglia is really necessary: were not doubts about the pre-Conquest origin of the Rapes as seen in Domesday first aroused by a comparison of Rape with Archdeaconry and Deanery boundaries? But these minutiae have been explored precisely because the value of the comparison of boundaries has now been somewhat shaken, and we must ask whether these presumed territorial changes are in any way connected with ecclesiastical changes in Sussex. If 1073 is interpolated as the latest possible date for the creation of the Rape of Bramber, Mr. Salzman's order of events, without correction, would read thus:

- (1) creation of the original Rapes;
- (2) reorganisation of the diocese at the time of the transference of the diocesan seat from Selsey to Chichester, 'c. 1075';
- (3) formation of the Deaneries with due regard to the original four Rapes;
- (4) formation of the Rape of William de Briouze, involving diminution of the Rape of Lewes;
- (5) grant to William de Warenne of land held as of the exchange of Lewes in East Anglia.

Obviously there will now have to be some revision here. As to the date of removal of the see, there is some uncertainty: the decree sanctioning the removal from Selsey (as from Lichfield and Sherborne) was passed at the Council of London in 1075,¹ and the Annals of Chichester, which on the whole might reasonably be expected to give the correct date, date the removal from Selsey to the same year, 1075;² but other sources have given other dates, and the possibility has been mentioned that the move took place in anticipation of the order as was apparently the case at Sherborne.³ But the reorganisation of the diocese would more logically be linked with a decree of the Council of Winchester of April 1072, which enjoined all bishops to appoint 'archdeacons and other ministers of the holy order' in their churches. The existence of archdeacons in or soon after 1072 is also implied by the Conqueror's famous writ, for which Sir Frank Stenton accepts a date in or shortly after 1072, separating secular and ecclesiastical jurisdiction and thus necessitating a frame-

¹ D. Wilkins, *Concilia* 1, 1737, 363.

² F. Liebermann, *Ungedruckte Anglo-Normannische Geschichtsquellen*, 1892.

³ *V.C.H., Sussex* 3, 105. The move from Elmham to Thetford may have taken place in 1071 (B. Dodwell, 'The Foundation of Norwich Cathedral,' *T.R.H.S.*, 1957, 2). A later interpolation in the Annals of Winchester (*Ann. Mon.* 2, 29) dates the removal from Selsey to Chichester to 1070.

work of ecclesiastical courts.¹ The following sequence could then be suggested:

- (1) decree involving appointment of archdeacons, April 1072;
- (2) prompt creation by Bishop Stigand of Selsey-Chichester of two archdeaconries in Sussex (in obedience either to the Council of Winchester, or to the demands of William's writ) which followed the boundary between Earl Roger's Rape and William de Warenne's Rape as then held to have existed;
- (3) independent creation by the Conqueror of William de Briouze's Rape (April 1072-March 1073).

This is a very tight schedule, though not an impossible one; there is some inconclusive evidence for the existence under the Conqueror of the two archdeaconries later found in Sussex, in that one William, archdeacon of Chichester, occurs as a witness to a charter of 1078-87, while a certain Ricoard, who was certainly an archdeacon before 1118, may conceivably have been one in 1086, if he is the man of that name who held a small Domesday estate in East Sussex.² It must be said, though, that the former of these, William, occurs last (and out of place) among the witnesses, that the witness list survives only in a late enrolment on the Charter Rolls, and that the territorial description employed is an unusually early one. Altogether, though the existence of the two later Sussex archdeaconries in 1072-3 is not impossible, it cannot be proved: by the same token, the existence at that early date of the Deaneries of Sussex also cannot be proved. In fact, it seems that we cannot fairly argue that by 1073 any feudal boundaries in post-Conquest Sussex were necessarily aligned with ecclesiastical boundaries, whether the latter were the boundaries either of archdeaconries or, still less, of deaneries; for we cannot be certain that the later ecclesiastical boundaries already existed.

However, study of the archidiaconal boundary has already led others to the discovery that the two later Archdeaconries, of Chichester and Lewes, represent areas which in 1066 did contain almost

¹ Wilkins I, 365 (No. 5 of the set of 13 canons); W. Stubbs, *Select Charters*, 9th ed., pp. 99-100. The writ (for the date see Stenton, p. 661) implies that archdeacons already exist; the first archdeacon known in England is held to be Wulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury in 805, and the Kentish Domesday (*D.B.* 1, 3c) mentions a render 'archiepiscope et archidiacono' as though the archdeacon were already an accepted official. However, there seems no detailed evidence from any diocese for the immediate evolution of a complete archidiaconal system (A. H. Thompson, 'Diocesan Organisation in the Middle Ages . . .', *Proc. Br. Academy* 29, 164; Kathleen Edwards, *The English Secular Cathedrals in the Middle Ages*, 1949, 250-1). The creation of archdeaconries had progressed far in Normandy by 1066 (Douglas, 'The Norman Episcopate before the Norman Conquest', *Cambridge Historical Journal* 13, 108-10, and L. Musset in *Annales de Normandie*, 1958, 386); on England, cf. F. Barlow, *The English Church, 1000-1066*, 1963, 247-9.

² *Regesta* 1, No. 270; *E.Y.C.* 8, No. 13 (of 1088-1118) (a grant of land to Lewes Priory of land held of the second Warenne and his father (d. 1088) by Ricoardus the archdeacon, identified by Round with the Ricoard who held at Patcham in 1086).

equal numbers of hides, a conclusion reinforced by Mr. Clarke's calculations of the hidage of Sussex.¹ It may be wise to leave the ecclesiastical boundaries out of the argument, and to say simply that, if the details given here concerning the exchange of Lewes do prove that the history of the Rape of Bramber was more or less what Mr. Salzman's view implies, then the Sussex boundary which at first determined the limits of the Rapes after 1066 was not a boundary between archdeaconries, and still less any boundary between Deaneries, but a boundary between East and West Sussex—a boundary, that is, the existence of which we have to argue from later evidence. It could be argued that the former boundary between East and West Sussex determined first the boundary between the Rape of Earl Roger on the one hand and the three easternmost Rapes on the other, and then, despite changes which in the meantime affected the boundaries of Rapes, determined the boundary between the two Archdeaconries. If when the Deanery boundaries were laid down the Archdeaconries themselves already did not coincide with the boundaries between Rapes, there was no reason why the Deanery limits in their turn should always coincide with those of the Rapes. A comparison of boundaries shows simply this: the Deaneries follow the boundaries of Hundreds,² but the Rape of William de Briouze cuts through two hundreds (Windham and 'Eldritune') on its east side and one hundred (Easwrith) on its west side; this is evidence that the King was more original than the Church, and of itself argues a special history for the Rape of de Briouze—but that is all we can say.

In conclusion it is possible only to stress particular points (by no means all newly stressed here) which may be important. That there were some large early sub-divisions in Sussex seems on general grounds probable (especially from the possible analogy with nearby Kent) is suggested by the references to the Haestingas from an early date, and may also follow from the evidence for two or even more Kings in independent Sussex. That these early sub-divisions were called Rapes cannot be disproved: there seems to be at any rate one unequivocal Domesday reference (in the customs of Lewes) to the Rape as an area (or jurisdiction, which probably comes to the same thing) before 1066,³ while Mr. Jolliffe has found the term 'forrape' (i.e. the later 'foris rapum') in a Surrey charter of 947;⁴ on the other hand the Anglo-Saxon charters for Sussex⁵ do not seem to mention the Rape, and their silence is not altogether to be ignored. That the

¹ Salzman, *S.A.C.* 72, 27; Clarke, *loc. cit.* Mr. Clarke's deductions are much preferable to the more elaborate ones of Mr. Jolliffe, who seems on much safer ground in his discussion of the Lathes of Kent, the pre-Conquest existence of which in their later form is much less open to doubt (*E.H.R.* 44, 612-8).

² Contrast, however, Hudson, *S.A.C.* 55, 118, and Thompson, *ibid.*

³ *S.A.C.* 72, 28-9; *D.B.* 1, 26a.

⁴ Jolliffe, *The Jutes*, p. 85.

⁵ Printed in *S.A.C.* 86-88.

Rapes as they existed in 1086 were a legacy from Saxon to Norman England, may, however, be doubted. The feudal evidence which may bear on this point has been discussed in this paper; other evidence on pre-Conquest Sussex is altogether most inconclusive. It is, for instance, only in Domesday itself that at last—at long last—we find the head towns of each Rape (reckoning Steyning as such in the one case) on the same level as boroughs, all then containing closes appurtenant to some nearby manor in the fashion elsewhere appropriate to a county town. Of these five places only three (Hastings, Lewes and Chichester) appear *eo nomine* in the Burghal Hidage of the early tenth century;¹ only the same three are actually specified in Athelstan's list of minting places.² Arundel is not early prominent, but certainly gives its name to a Rape in Domesday; Chichester is early prominent, but according to our present knowledge did not give its name to a Rape until the later thirteenth century; only Pevensey gives its name to a Hundred as well as a Rape. There is place-name evidence, moreover, that the territory of the Haestingas, clearly shown to be a pre-Conquest entity, did not at all times coincide with the later Domesday Rape of Hastings, being probably rather larger than the latter was;³ there is Domesday evidence that the post-Conquest boundary between the Rapes of Pevensey and Hastings had (if it existed at the time) been ignored, and apparently, recently, when the three northern hundreds of the later Rape of Hastings were colonised before the Conquest from villis lying within the later Rape of Pevensey.⁴ The only precise statement we have about pre-Conquest conditions in Sussex is the Burghal Hidage, which begins its list of hides dependent on places thus: to 'Eorpeburnan' 324 hides, to Hastings 500, to Lewes 1200, to Burpham (near Arundel) 720 hides, to Chichester 1500 hides. ('Eorpeburnan' cannot be identified, but was probably in E. Sussex). There have been ingenious attempts to use these figures in connexion with the present problem;⁵ but such attempts are futile if the view of the document's recent editor is accepted, namely that hides were assigned to the places named in accordance with the length of wall to be defended there. Four hides, that is one man, were assigned to each rod, pole or perch of wall;⁶ the text therefore proves

¹ Printed in Maitland, *D.B. and Beyond*, 502-3, and elsewhere.

² Liebermann, *Gesetze der Angelsachsen* 1, 158-9.

³ *Pl. Names of Sussex*, p. xxiv.

⁴ *V.C.H., Sussex* 1, 357-8; *S.A.C.* 72, 23-4; *S.A.C.* 83, 65-7 (with maps).

⁵ E.g., J. E. Morris, 'Saxon Burghs and Norman Castles,' in *Berks. Bucks. and Oxon. Arch. Jnl.* 31, 86 and n. 3; *S.A.C.* 72, 27-8.

⁶ A. J. Robertson, *Anglo-Saxon Charters*, 1939, 246 (text), 495 (note). Miss Robertson rejects the figure 726 for Burpham (in any case, 726 is not a multiple of four, as 324 is); Morris in 1927 had suggested that the document might possibly be read out of order at this solitary point by grouping Burpham ('726') and 'Eorpeburnan' (324) together to give a further round number of 1050 hides. But the Burghal Hidage was not concerned with round numbers of hides. On its general character, cf. also Stenton, *Anglo-Saxon England*, 262, n. 2.

nothing as to the administrative organisation of Sussex, but may (if the calculations can be relied upon) throw light on the perimeter of certain fortified places. The Burghal Hidage is, for our purpose, a broken reed.

Thus evidence other than the 'feudal' evidence from Domesday itself gives no clear message in favour of any particular view. The clearest information we can get about pre-Conquest Sussex seems to be the Domesday statistics suggesting a division at the river Adur into two halves containing nearly equal numbers of hides. Statistics can prove anything, but they seem to suggest that much.

In this paper an attempt has been made to approach the question of the Rapes as seen in Domesday from a point of view which may be termed 'feudal,' by considering the information available about the Domesday holders of the Rapes; the question of the divergence or coincidence of feudal and ecclesiastical boundaries has on the whole been set on one side as being indecisive of itself. The evidence considered certainly leaves very strong doubts indeed as to whether there was ever a pre-Conquest Rape of Chichester; and, on the whole the statistics obtained about the 'exchange of Lewes' support rather than contradict the view that the rape of William de Briouze was later in date than the other four, and that the Rapes as seen in Domesday did not correspond with any pre-Conquest units of administration in Sussex. There are some difficulties about this view: for instance, though there was obviously a connexion between William de Warenne's fortunes in East Anglia and his fortunes in Sussex, we cannot prove any connexion between Earl Roger's position in Shropshire and his position in Sussex (in particular, with reference to Warenne an actual manor-for-manor exchange is mentioned, but no such exchange can have applied in Roger's case); again, there is no evidence, apart from that derived from a study of the exchange of Lewes, that Warenne had lost anything to Briouze, and no evidence at all that Earl Roger had.¹ Most important of all, we must remain to some extent uncertain because in the nature of the evidence we can hardly expect to prove the exact date of the installation of William de Briouze at Bramber: if he could be traced there before 1070 the whole question would again be open. (No doubt the V.C.H. volume on the Rape of Bramber will in any case throw fresh light on the whole problem). In sum, the references to the exchange of Lewes do suggest that there is a complicated story to unravel in the Conqueror's Sussex, and that Mr. Salzman's reconstruction of it, with a revised chronology, may provisionally stand.

When, therefore, Sir Frank Stenton says that in 1069 'in Sussex the ancient rapes were in process of conversion into feudal castle-

¹ This difficulty would be obviated if Mr. Salzman were right in thinking that William de Briouze was at first a vassal of Earl Roger; but there seems no evidence of this other than the requirements of the thesis itself.

ries,¹ it need not necessarily be assumed that those 'ancient rapes' (accepting, what admits of no firm disproof, that this was their name) were necessarily identical in boundaries with those of 1086. Here there is to some extent involved the whole question of the Norman debt to Anglo-Saxon institutions. Nothing can be said here on the difficult philological question of the origin of the word 'rape':² but if it is connected with the word 'rope' it is ironic that the Normans were capable of measurement, and that they can be shown to have done it with the rope ('funiculum'); there is a reference to Rollo of Normandy carrying out measurement 'funiculo,' and Orderic tells us that (in the 1090s) Flambard measured the hides of England 'with a rope' ('funiculo mensus est'). Even more relevant, William of Jumieges alleges that Richard fitz Gilbert's 'Lowy' of Tunbridge was measured out to him 'funiculo' so that it might be of the same size as lands which Richard had lost in Normandy; even if this is untrue, it is notable that this writer should see nothing odd in the procedure. Furthermore, we have no difficulty in finding English examples to show that the Conqueror was quite capable of carving out fresh units from existing ones if he so wished: we have the 'divisio' in Kent, already mentioned, and in Sussex itself the lands of Battle Abbey, once called a 'rape' in Domesday Book.³ The Conqueror's control of the Norman land settlement was so firm that he had the power to effect these changes in Sussex; he had the administrative ability to effect them; he also had ample strategic motive. Other English coasts, no more vital to his security than the Sussex shore, did receive special attention from him, and in the south-east the lesson from the accidental landing of some of his own troops at Romney, perhaps from a landing of reinforcements which may have been made at Chichester,⁴ from King Harold's resumption of Steyning, and from the Confessor's treatment of Steyning and 'Rameslie,' must have been plain enough to read. The Normans were sufficiently original and predatory not to adhere slavishly to pre-existing boundaries; Kent and Sussex were sufficiently important to them to explain the unique presence there of the 'divisio' and the rape; and the idea worked.⁵ The Sussex Rapes may be

¹ *Anglo-Saxon England*, 617. For Stenton's views on the antiquity of the Rapes, cf. *ibid.* 496, and *E.H.R.* 49, 323, 324.

² There is a useful entry in the O.E.D., an unhelpful one in Bosworth-Toller, and an important note by G. V. Smithers, *Kyng Alisaunder* 2 (E.E.T.S., 1957), 140, drawing attention to the paucity of early references to the Rape. (For knowledge of this I am indebted to Mr. R. W. Burchfield).

³ The Flambard story raises difficulties discussed by R. W. Southern in *T.R.H.S.*, 1933, 106-8; but seems relevant in any general argument for Norman ingenuity.

⁴ See *V.C.H.*, *Sussex* 3, 83; F. H. Baring, in *Hants Field Club* 7 (2), 1915, 38.

⁵ Cf. the loyalty to Rufus in 1088 of William de Warenne at Lewes when the lords of Pevensey and Arundel were actively or passively disloyal; and Robert of Normandy's landing at Portsmouth in 1101, instead of a Sussex port, as was expected.

another illustration of the fact that the Norman land settlement as we see it in Domesday Book was the product, not of one action and a single moment, but of the passage of much time and of a number of territorial changes.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE DESERTED MEDIÉVAL VILLAGE OF HANGLETON

Part II

By JOHN G. HURST, F.S.A., and D. GILLIAN HURST

As described in Mr. E. W. Holden's report¹ the threat to the deserted village of Hangleton was developing so fast in 1954 that he was not able to cope with the whole site in advance of the destruction. The Ministry of Public Building and Works (M.P.B.W.), therefore, decided to excavate the area between buildings 2 and 3/8. These excavations took place for 10 weeks between the 26th July and the 3rd October, 1954, and were under the direction of Mrs. D. G. Hurst. J. G. Hurst was prevented by official duties in London from being on the site for more than a few days each week. The site, Fig. 1, was divided into 25ft. squares and 31 of these were opened up forming an area about 225ft. by 150ft. There was only sufficient time or funds to excavate 15 of these squares fully since the site was very much more complex than had been expected. It was thought that there might be room for two buildings in the area, but in the event four were found built very close together. Area 9 for example had 6 phases. Areas 9, 10 and 11 were fully excavated, but only the outlines of area 12 were obtained. Track 2 and the bank to the north of it were fully examined, but the depression to the south-west of this and the area south of the track was only sufficiently excavated to show that these were empty crofts which have been extensively cultivated, but which had never contained flint houses.

The history and topography of the site have been fully dealt with by Mr. E. W. Holden in part I of this report. Part II will, therefore, deal solely with areas 9 to 12 and their problems together with some general conclusions on the excavation as a whole (see pp. 116-120). Much of the pottery and other finds were very similar to that found by Mr. Holden so these are only described in detail when they differ from those found in the earlier excavations.

SUMMARY

The excavation by the M.P.B.W. showed that Track 2 crossed the site from west to east; starting as a terrace, it became a sunken road with clear ruts visible in its surface. Then finally in the eastern part of the area it became a terrace road again. To the south of the

¹ *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 101 (1963), 54-181 (hereafter referred to as Part I).

track there was a depression which may have been used as a pond. To the east the area was intensively cultivated in medieval times, but there do not seem to have been any flint buildings in these crofts. All the buildings on this site between Buildings 2 and 3/8 were placed to the north of Track 2 and were divided from it by a 2-3ft. high bank formed by the terracing of the sloping hill side at this point.

The buildings were placed very close together and there were four separate living houses in this 200ft. length excavated north of Track 2 dating between 1250 and 1325 (Fig. 1). There were numerous traces of timber post-holes which suggest the presence of late 12th or early 13th century buildings, but it was not possible to obtain plans of any of these as was also the case on other parts of the site excavated by Mr. E. W. Holden.

The most intense occupation of the site was during the 13th century when there were four separate living houses. 9B was set parallel to, but well back from, the road; it was 21ft. long by 15ft. wide internally. 10ft. to the south-east of this was house 10A, 30ft. long by 12ft. wide internally. This house was set right against the bank north of Track 2. Immediately to the north was an outshut, 10B, containing two ovens. 20ft. to the east, and in line with house 10A, was house 11, 23ft. by 14ft. internally, while 10ft. further east was house 12 built at right angles to the road, 38ft. long by 20ft. wide, this had an outshut (12B) on its west side containing ovens similar to house 10A. House 11 was a small two-roomed structure with an inner room containing an oven and an outer room containing a hearth. House 12 comprised three rooms with an inner and outer living room served by the same hearth, two staggered doorways and possibly a byre at the lower end. Houses 10 to 12 seem to have had only one period which lasted for an indefinite time during the 13th century. It is not possible to date the pottery from them precisely.

It is very difficult to determine the plans of Area 9 in all its phases due to its complex history and the consequent disturbance of so many of the walls, but there seem to have been a series of five rebuildings during the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, during which time it gradually moved closer to the road and changed its axis by nearly 90 degrees. In the 15th century areas 9-12 formed a single farm with the eastern boundary of its croft formed by the bank running down the centre of house 12. The surviving farm in the 15th century comprised two similar-sized buildings, 9E and 10D, with the smaller separate building, 10C, containing an oven.

Method

The whole area was stripped in one operation without baulks. Every flint was plotted and all the finds spots were also inserted on the plans. Levels were taken all over the site at 2½ foot intervals.

HANGLETON PROFILES

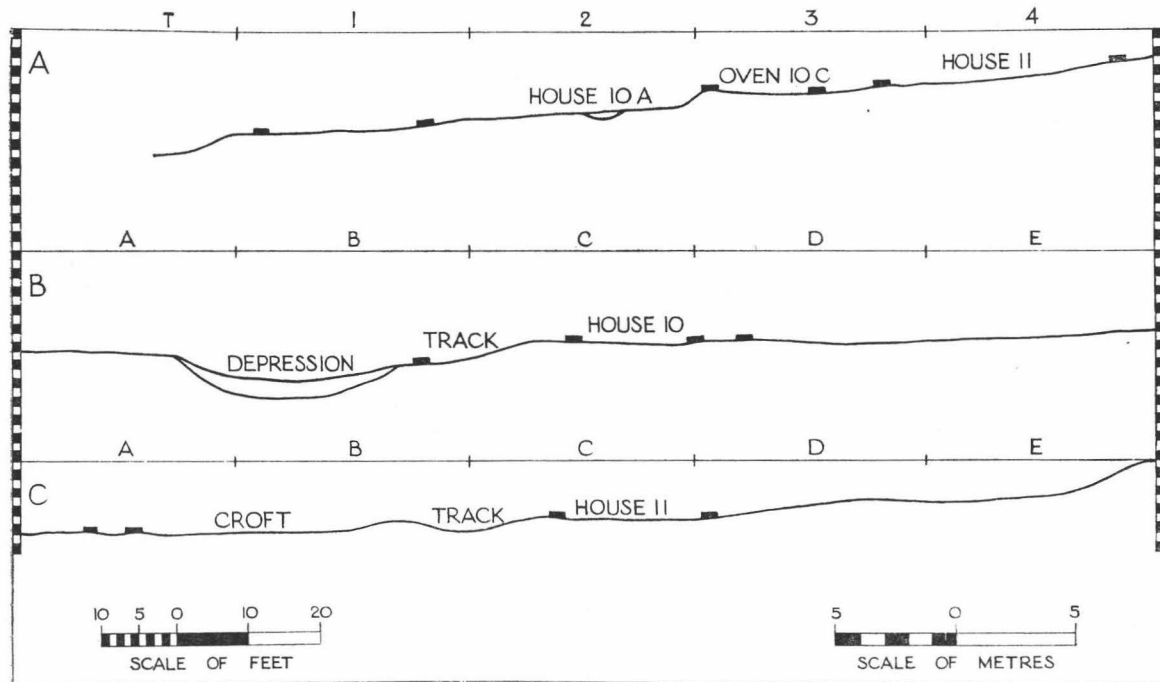


FIG. 2. PROFILES. A, ALONG THE SITE THROUGH BUILDINGS 9E, 10 AND 11 FROM T—4; B, THROUGH THE DEPRESSION, TRACK AND HOUSE 10 ALONG THE 1/2 LINE; C, THROUGH THE CROFT, TRACK AND HOUSE 11 ALONG THE 3/4 LINE.

HANGLETON

DESERTED VILLAGE

INTERPRETATION PLAN OF AREAS 9 TO 12

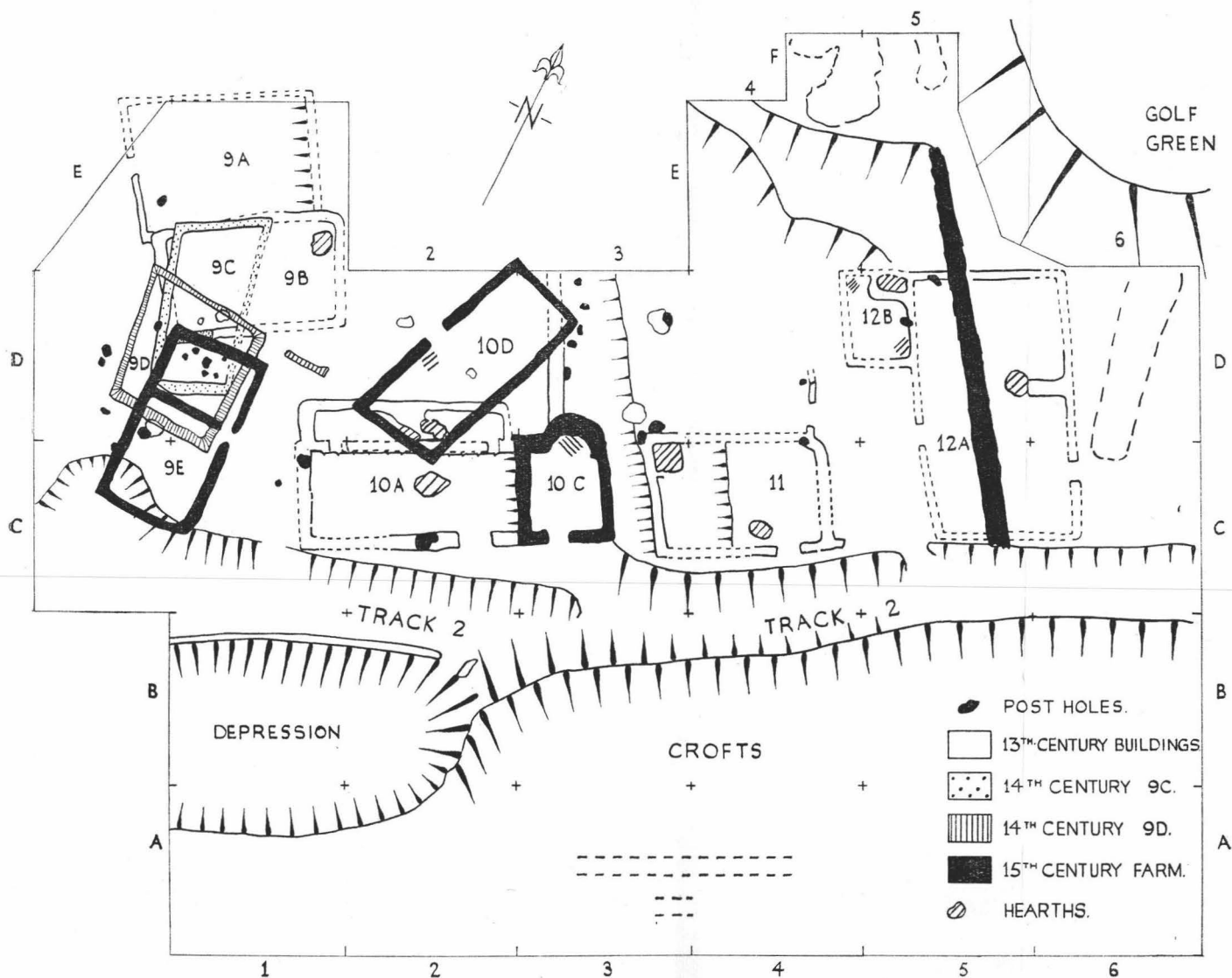
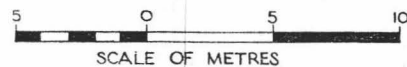
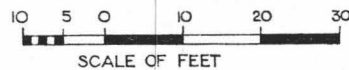
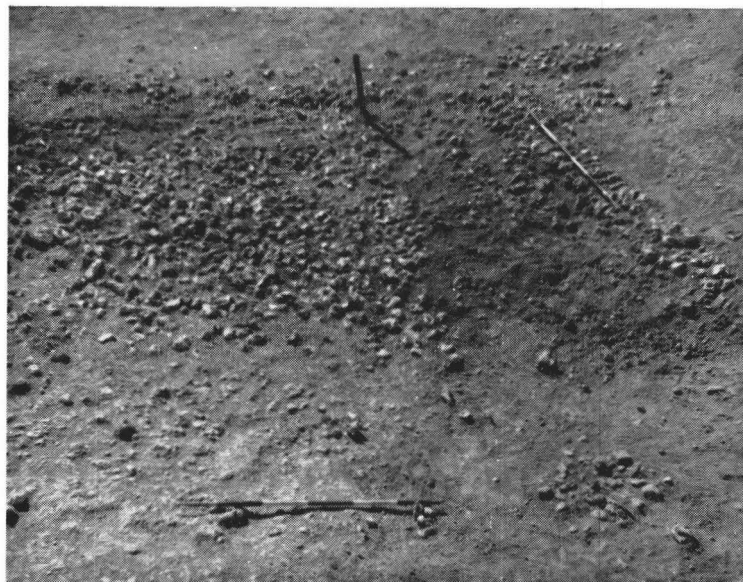
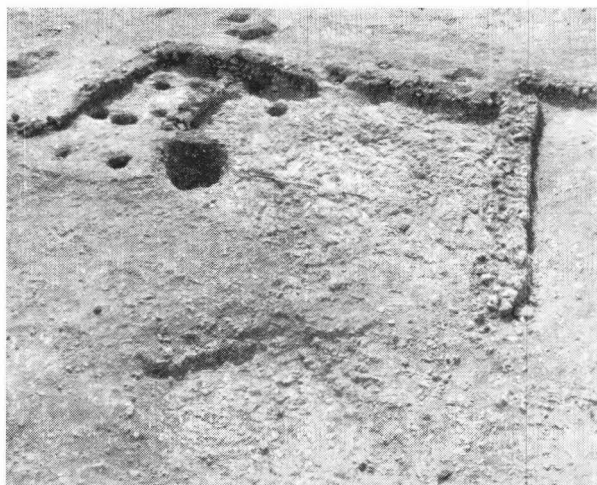


FIG. 1. GENERAL INTERPRETATION PLAN OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS EXCAVATION (pp. 94-95).



1A. AREA 9 FROM THE EAST SHOWING THE RUBBLE SPREAD AFTER THE TURF WAS REMOVED. THE POLE ON THE RIGHT IS LYING ALONG WALL 1 (p. 97).



1B. AREA 9 FROM THE EAST SHOWING THE WALLS OF BUILDINGS 9B and 9C WITH THE TIMBER STRUCTURES UNDERNEATH (pp. 100, 103).



2A. OVEN OUTSHUT 10B WITH HOUSE 10A BEHIND FROM THE NORTH (p. 104).



2B. THE EAST OVEN AND RAKE-BACK IN OUTSHUT 10B FROM THE NORTH (p. 104).

Sections have not been drawn since most of the deposits were too shallow and there was very little stratification. Differences in period were visible in plan rather than depth. Fig. 2 shows profiles along and across the excavation which show the fall of the land and how the buildings and other features fit into this pattern. When area 9 was excavated it was very difficult to interpret the different periods and it is only because every flint was plotted that it has since been possible to suggest an interpretation of the various periods. The actual plans made in the field are too detailed to publish but they may be consulted in the records of the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group.

Acknowledgements

The excavation took place partly on land belonging to Tamplins Brewery Ltd. and partly on land belonging to the Hove Corporation. Thanks are due to them for permission to excavate. Dr. L. A. S. Butler was the assistant supervisor throughout the excavation. Very great help was given by Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Holden, who gave us the benefit of their previous experience of the site. Mrs. Holden, in particular, did a great deal of the trowelling and other careful work on the site. The photographs were taken by Mr. E. W. Holden. The finds have been deposited in Barbican House Museum, Lewes. The plans were traced by The Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments Drawing Office and the pottery and small finds were drawn by Messrs P. Ewence and D. S. Neal.

AREA 9 (Fig. 3)

This was the most difficult area to interpret since once the turf was removed there was a bewildering spread of flint rubble over most of the area (Pl. 1A). As the rubble was removed various wall lines emerged and the suggested interpretation is given below. Pl. 1B shows area 9 at a late stage with the rubble and some of the later walls removed.

BUILDING 9A

The earliest structure seems to be Building 9A at the far north¹ of the area. This comprises the thick well-built wall 1 on a scarp on the chalk Pl. 1A. This wall was built of large flint blocks. It was robbed at its east end in period 9C, but originally turned north to enclose an area since there was a typical scarp in the chalk here² as well as a scatter of flints. On the west there was an 8-foot stretch of wall 3, but it was robbed beyond this.

These walls formed a structure 22 feet by at least 16 feet internally as the north wall must have been outside the area excavated. It is

¹ The north point is not exactly parallel to the grid but for convenience in description the north is regarded as the top of each plan.

² Part I, p. 75

HANGLETON

AREA 9

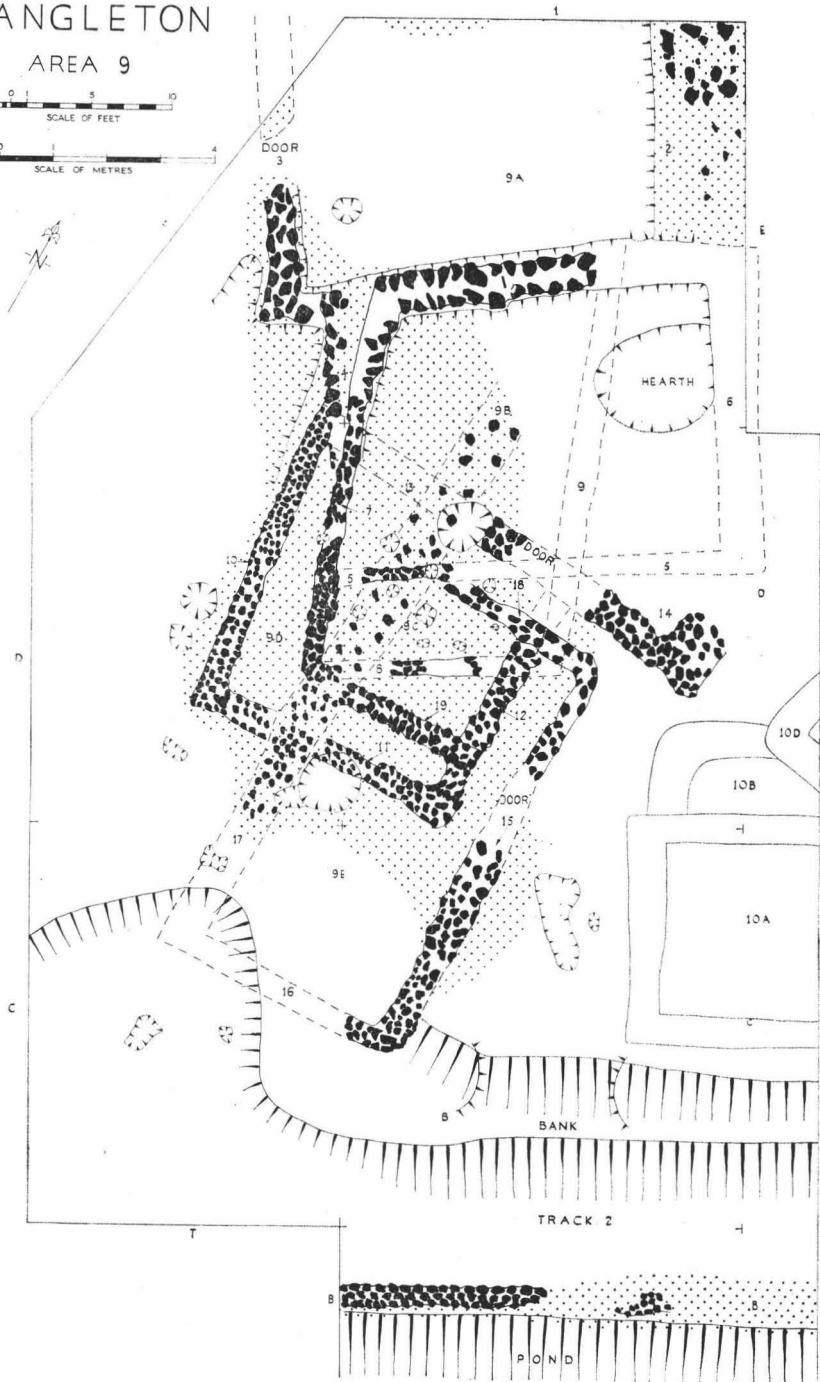
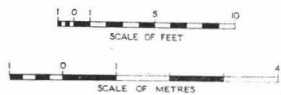


FIG 3. DETAILED PLAN OF AREA 9 SHOWING THE 13TH CENTURY BUILDINGS 9A AND 9B FOLLOWED BY THE 14TH AND 15TH CENTURY BARNs 9C TO 9E (p. 97).

possible that 9A was a building but it could have been a yard attached to 9B. Walls 3 and 1 were built on a scarp lower and higher respectively than the floor of the interior and this is unusual in the other buildings. As rubble starts along the part of wall 3 just before the limit of excavation it is likely that there was an entrance at this point though gable entrances are not common and would not be very practical if the houses had hipped roofs as suggested by Mr. Holden.¹ There was no hearth so the question must remain open as to whether 9A was a building or a yard. The rubble just inside the excavation in the middle of 9A does however suggest a wall not far away which would make this a more reasonable size for a building than a yard.

BUILDING 9B

It is not completely certain whether this was later or earlier than 9A or if they were partly contemporary. Its north wall was formed by the south wall 1 of structure 9A but its west wall 4 turned south 4 feet before the end of this wall. Very little of this wall survived due to later disturbance from 9C and 9D but it is clear that either wall 1 was cut through by the building of wall 4 or that wall 3 was added on as a straight joint. It was unfortunately not possible to establish the relationship at the east end where the walls and the junctions were both robbed. On the whole, in view of the way that the west wall of Building 9C was added, it seems most likely that 9A was an earlier feature rather than something added on. A final point in support of this interpretation was the continuity of the scarp to the north of wall 1. It was not possible to extend the excavation to the north as there was another golf bunker in this area.

A 10-foot stretch of the outer face of the west wall 4 of building 9B survived constructed of large flints set at random. Its south wall seemed to be wall 5 although this was very narrow. Only a 6-foot stretch of this survived preserved under the north-west corner of Building 9E. It was completely robbed further east and to the west by both Buildings 9C and 9E. The east wall of Building 9B was completely robbed away but scarp line 6 in the chalk shows that the building was 21 feet long and, if wall 5 is its south wall, it was 15 feet wide internally. In the north-east corner was a large shallow depression containing burnt stones and charcoal. This was presumably the robbed out hearth of Building 9B. The entrance could only have been in the middle or towards the eastern end of the south wall.

Dating

Fig. 8, No. 285, cooking pot, group *d*, and a general scatter of 13th-century pottery especially round the hearth. More sherds

¹ Part I, p. 106.

were found just to the west of walls 4 and 7 under the rubble and presumably associated with this period, cooking pots, Fig. 8, No. 290-1, group *e*, and Fig. 9, No. 296, group *f*.

BUILDING 9C

The north wall of Building 9C was still wall 1 but its west end was cut off again by the insertion of wall 7 which formed the west wall of Building 9C (Pl. 1B). This was clearly cut through the 9B west wall 4 and suggests that wall 4 was cut through similarly in period 9B. Wall 7 was 24 feet long and was thinner than the earlier walls being only 1½ feet wide instead of the 2 feet of the earliest walls. The flints were of medium size set at random in beach pebble mortar. The earlier walls were presumably set in a puddled chalk matrix which had all washed out.¹ Wall 8 seemed to form the south wall of Building 9C (Pl. 1B), but it was very much robbed in periods 9D and 9E.

All the eastern half of Building 9C had been robbed away so it was not possible to tell whether it also used wall 6 as its east wall. This seems unlikely in view of the change in alignment of wall 7 as this would make a trapeze-shaped building 21 feet by 20 feet by 24 feet internally. It is more likely that the robbed east end of wall 1 formed the north-east corner of this building and that 9C was 21 feet long and about 15 feet wide internally, with its east wall along the 9 line. Any door would be in this side. This would mean that it was in period 9C that the buildings changed their axis through 90 degrees to become gable end on to the street rather than sideways as in periods 9A and 9B. If this is the case the hearth must belong to period 9B and there is no evidence that 9C was a living house. This would make the structure diamond shaped, but clearly wall 7 was never at right angles to 1 or 8.

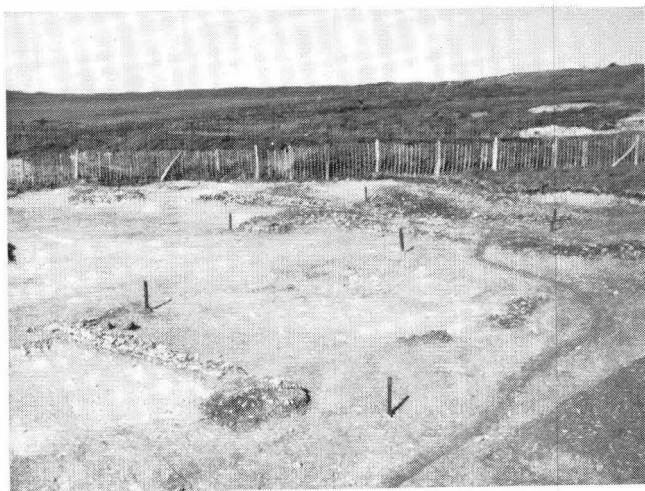
Dating

No pottery could be satisfactorily associated with this building, which was at about the same level as 9B. There was certainly no late pottery at the lower levels and a date during the first half of the 14th century is likely.

BUILDING 9D

Walls 10 and 11 form the west and south walls of structure 9D. These walls are slightly larger than 9C, being 1ft. 9in. to 2ft. wide, constructed of small flints set at random in beach pebble mortar. At the north end, wall 9 abuts up to and partly cuts through wall 4. There is no evidence as to whether it continued on top of walls 4 and 7 or whether it turned east at the point it ended. The south wall (11) seemed to be 18 feet long, but there were so many flints at the east end that it is hard to tell where the walls actually go.

¹ Part I, p. 88.



3A. HOUSE 11 AT A LATE STAGE OF THE EXCAVATION WITH HOUSE 12 BEYOND,
FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (p. 109).



3B. THE DEPRESSION FROM THE NORTH-EAST AFTER RAIN SHOWING HOW IT
WAS STILL CAPABLE OF HOLDING WATER (p. 115).

The line of flints at 12 appeared to form the east wall; it was certainly cut through by wall 16 of period 9E.

The north wall and north-east corner was completely robbed, but it is likely that wall 14 formed a yard wall continuing the north wall 13 of the 9D building. This would, however, make a structure almost square 16ft. by 15ft. internally. It is significant though that a continuation of wall 14 along the 13 line would end just where wall 10 ends, suggesting the north-west corner was at this point. A group of nine flints on line 13 could be the only traces left of this wall. In view of the solid walls 10, 11 and 12 the only possible place for the entrance would have been in the north-east corner just to the east of the surviving flints on the wall 13 line. As with Building 9C there is no associated hearth so it could be a barn.

Dating

There was a general scatter of 14th and 15th century pottery in the higher levels and it is difficult to say which were associated with 9D or 9E. Complete bowl, Fig. 9, No. 303, group *i*. Cooking pot, Fig. 10, No. 313, group *j*. Three fragments of lobed cups, Fig. 10, Nos. 314-6.

BUILDING 9E

The latest building in area 9, 26ft. x 12ft., was set at the same angle as 9D but further south right up against the bank to the north of Track 2, thereby completing the gradual moving of the House 9 buildings nearer to the track with each rebuilding. The best preserved wall was the east wall 18. This seemed to have been wide at the south and narrow at the north, but the exact edge of the wall was not too certain since the flints were laid at random. There was a doorway towards the northern end of wall 15. The south-east corner was well preserved with a rounded corner as opposed to the more angular corners of the earlier periods. Most of the south wall 16 and the south-west corner had been robbed away, as had the bank at this point, presumably by post-medieval quarrying from the edge of Track 2. Wall 17 was a rather nebulous line of flints, most of which had been robbed out, but the cut through wall 11 of period 9D and 8 of period 9C were quite clear. Part of wall 5 was preserved under the north-west corner. Part of the north wall 18 cut through wall 12 of period 9D and a rounded north-east corner were preserved.

Wall 19 could not be satisfactorily associated with either 9D or 9E since it seemed to be coming out of wall 17 of period 9E (though this is confused by the robbing) and at the same time to have been cut by wall 12 of period 9D. It would be too close to wall 11 to be a partition of period 9D and would fit much better as a partition of Building 9E dividing off a north room just to the right of the doorway. The flint rubble was very thick at this point and as well as the tumble from the latest buildings there was packed flint in

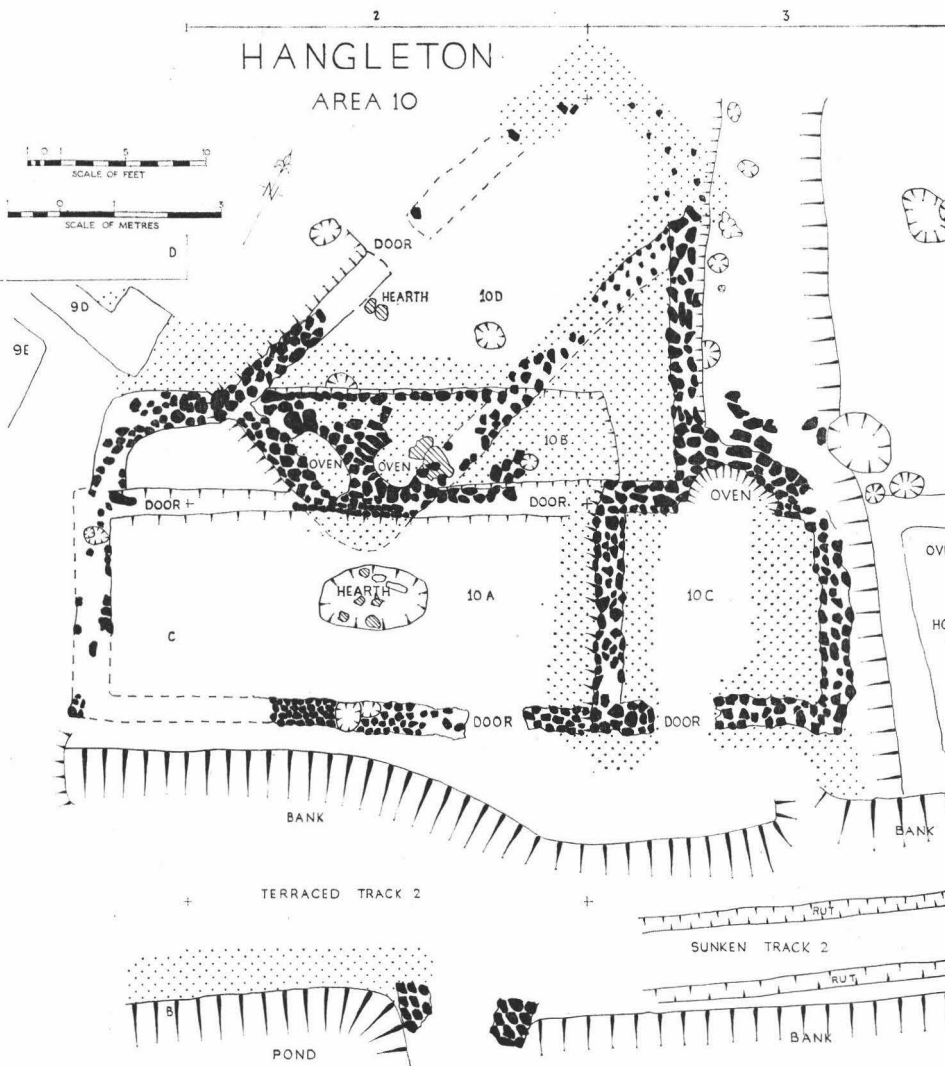


FIG. 4. PLAN OF AREA 10 SHOWING THE 13TH CENTURY HOUSE 10A AND ITS OUTSHUT WITH OVENS, 10B SUCCEEDED IN THE 14TH AND 15TH CENTURY BY THE FARM HOUSE 10D AND ITS OVEN SHED 10C (p. 103).

between the earlier foundations to make a floor all over the northern part of Building 9E. The construction of wall 19 built of header flints is also quite unlike the random flints in all the other walls in area 9. Wall 17 appeared to continue further north beyond the corner of Building 9E. In this last period this area was used as a yard and this may have defined its western boundary against the pile of rubble covering the earlier west walls. It was presumably at this time or in period 9D that walls 6 and 9 were cleared away to give more room in the yard.

EARLIER TIMBER BUILDINGS

Fourteen postholes and two pits were found in this area, (Pl. 1B). They all seemed to be earlier than the flint buildings and to date to the late 12th or early 13th centuries. As in the other areas, though, it was not possible to make a coherent plan out of them, although they were confined to a limited area.

Dating

None of the postholes contained pottery and sherds lying on the chalk in this area might belong either to the timber buildings or House 9B, Fig. 8, No. 286, group *d*.

INTERPRETATION OF AREA 9

There seemed, therefore, to be six phases in area 9. First of all a timber building followed by Structure 9A set parallel to, and well back from, Track 2. 9B of similar size was built immediately to the south with a hearth or oven in its north-east corner. Building 9C was turned round through 90 degrees to be built gable end on to the street and aligned more north-east south-west than north-south. There was no evidence to show whether this was a living house or a barn. Building 9D was similar but nearly square, set further south and turned through a further angle of 15 degrees again with no hearth. Finally Building 9E was built on the same alignment 14 feet further south right up against the bank to the north of Track 2. This may be regarded as the barn going with the living house 10D in the 15th century while 9D may be similar in the late 14th or early 15th century. Buildings 9A, B and C seem to date to the 13th and early 14th centuries, implying quite a long life and continuity as opposed to the single periods of houses 11 and 12.

AREA 10 (Fig. 4)

BUILDING 10A

Area 10 was not so complicated as area 9 as there were only two main periods, but the original 13th-century layout was not so clear as areas 11 and 12, due to later disturbance. The first flint building seemed to have been building 10A. This comprised a structure 30ft. long by 12ft. wide internally. Of the west wall only a few flints remained *in situ* to suggest the line of the wall, though

the general flint rubble in this area showed the approximate position. The western part of the south wall had been completely robbed but a 12ft. stretch remained to show that the wall was built of small random flints, apparently set in puddled chalk, as there was no sign of beach pebble mortar.

The position of the east wall is uncertain because this area was disturbed to build Building 10C. The most likely place would be at the top of the scarp under the west wall of Building 10C, but if it had been on the top of the scarp this would have made it rather high as there is a drop of over a foot here. In the south wall there is a post hole which would be central to a structure whose east wall was on top of the scarp, but if it was at the base of the scarp this would not be the case. It is not possible to be certain since the lack of flints *in situ* at the foot of the scarp might not be significant since so much of the south and north walls have been robbed almost completely away. But, in view of the line of the eastern wall of outshut 10B, the upper line is more likely. There seems to be good reason to suppose an entrance just to the east of the surviving stretch of the south wall and the bank here is set further forward so that access would be easier.

Almost all the north wall is robbed away except for a significant 7ft. stretch which has been preserved under the corner of Building 10D. This wall was placed on a slight 6in. scarped terrace which preserves the line. So the east wall might be on a similar scarp. In the north-west corner there was a post-hole in the west wall. There was no trace of a post-hole opposite that in the south wall nor in the other corners. Building 10A had a large central hearth which comprised a large pit cut nearly a foot into the chalk filled with large stones. Very large numbers of oyster shells were found in this area, p. 141. Building 10A, therefore, was a single-roomed living house with a large central hearth round which there were very extensive traces of cooking and eating, more than in any other house. There seems to have been only one door towards the east end.

Dating

Only small fragments of pottery were found on the floor of Building 10A, but there were sherds round the hearth in a general bracket of 1250-1325.

BUILDING 10B

Immediately to the north of Building 10A there was an outshut containing two ovens (Pl. 2). The north wall of Building 10A formed its south wall and its north wall was defined by a scarp in the chalk and by a 15ft. stretch of the outer face preserved inside Building 10D, against the edge of the scarp. The west wall is only roughly defined by a spread of rubble and a few flints possibly in position, but it may be regarded as almost a continuation of the

west wall of Building 10A on a similar line. The eastern end was clearly defined by another scarp in the chalk so that the wall here was a continuation of the east wall of Building 10A if it was on the top of its scarp, or a projection from it if it was at the bottom. This makes a long narrow building 30 feet long and only 5 feet wide. The rounded north-west corner is not definite especially in view of the sharp angle in the north-east scarp.

The purpose of this outshut was clearly to hold the two ovens which were fortunately preserved under the south corner of Building 10D. The eastern one was the best preserved and consisted of a semi-circle $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet across, well constructed of flint headers instead of the random flints of most of the other walls. It did not seem to have been robbed and did not come any further forward. This is confirmed by the two large flat burnt stones forming the rake-back, which were *in situ*. The western oven was larger, over 4 feet across, and its exact form could not be determined as the western part was obliterated by the south-west wall of Building 10D. It was placed further south and was partly placed in the south wall of the outshut. To the north of the ovens the wall was solid and may have supported some form of chimney. This means that the outshut was divided into two quite separate parts with ovens back to back and no access between them. It is not possible to tell for certain, where the entrances were, but there must have been one to each part. All the western half of the south wall was robbed but the very large flint might denote an entrance right against the west wall as far from the oven as possible. Certainly the entrance to the east oven was right in the south-east corner as the wall line survives in the part near to the oven. The scarp was continuous so there must have been a step.

There is no doubt that Buildings 10A and B were contemporary, but the similar length of the main building and its outshut, which seems unnecessary, does make one wonder whether there was an earlier wider building 28ft. by 17ft. The main difficulty against this is the fact that the north wall of Building 10A was built into a scarp and this would make any such building either have a step along one side or mean a very sloping floor. This, therefore, does not seem likely, but should not be completely ruled out. This narrow outshut 10B may be compared with Building 2.¹

Dating

Large quantities of 13th-century pottery were found around the ovens and in the tumble underneath Building 10D. The 10B outshut may therefore be dated to the period 1250-1325, the same as Building 10A. From the west oven, Fig. 8, No. 294, group e; from the rake-back of the east oven, Fig. 8, No. 298, group g, late 13th century.

¹ Part I, p. 79, Fig 6.

THE EAST CROFT WALL

The north wall of Building 10A was prolonged 4 feet eastwards and then turned at right angles northwards to form the eastern wall of the area 10 croft. This wall was made of large flints and built against a chalk scarp above which there was a bank before the croft of area 11 was reached. It might be thought that this was a later wall contemporary with Buildings 10C and 10D but although it seems largely integrated with Building 10C it is suggested that it was cut into here while the croft wall is preserved northwards only as far as the north-east wall of Building 10D at which point it is firmly cut off.

THE PALISADE

This leaves the date and purpose of the almost parallel line of post-holes uncertain. These five post-holes seem to form an earlier division between areas 10 and 11 at a timber building period. Though there are numerous groups of post-holes in these areas it is not possible to make them into structures. Likewise there is no parallel row to link these with. All that can be said is that the most southerly post-hole is cut by the scarp which was cut to take the croft wall and that they contain pottery sherds of general 13th-century character.

The southerly entrance to the 13th-century House 10 croft behind the house was clearly visible under the heightened 15th-century bank just to the south-west of House 10A.

BUILDING 10C

Immediately to the east of Building 10A was a rectangular building 12 feet square. Its west wall was either built on the 10A foundations or, if these were on the lower scarp, they were completely robbed away and the new wall built on top. The south and east walls were quite well preserved and were built of rough flints set at random. The walls were about 1ft. 9in. thick, but the exact lines were rather sinuous. The late date of the building and the considerable height to which the walls were built is shown by the large spread of flint tumble round the building. There was an entrance slightly off centre in the south wall and access to this was obtained from Track 2 by a slight ramp to the east.

The north wall at the west end incorporated the croft wall of Building 10A, the large flints of which had a new facing of small flints put in front of them. The corner was then cut away and a semi-circular oven inserted, very similar to those in Building 10B but it was 5 feet across. The large flints projecting behind may either be tumble or the base of a chimney. Nearly 100 fragments of Horsham stone slates were found in the rubble, suggesting a stone roof (see p. 133).

Dating

Building 10C was clearly superimposed on Buildings 10A and B, and the amount of flint rubble lying about showed that it was one of the last buildings left on the site. A fair amount of 14th- and 15th-century pottery was found in the building, including 5 fragments of lobed cups, Fig. 10, Nos. 314-316; lid, Fig. 10, No. 305, group *i*, and Jugs, Fig. 11, No. 326 with sgraffito decoration, and Fig. 12, No. 334.

THE PURPOSE OF BUILDINGS 10B AND C

We therefore have buildings with associated ovens in both the 13th and 15th centuries. In neither case, nor in the similar Building 12B was there any sign of charred grain. Corn-drying kilns such as are found in northern and western Britain might seem to be the obvious answer.¹ These always have flues and are not semi-circular with open fronts like these examples. The Hangleton examples are in fact just like the ovens in the smaller Houses 11 and 3, where they might be regarded as simply ovens to give warmth. In the cases of these special buildings some other use must be pre-supposed, and they seem very large and numerous for baking ovens, especially when this was supposed to have been done centrally at the manor. Another possibility is a malt kiln, but again there is the snag of the lack of flues and remains of grain. If it could be shown that these ovens were connected with some aspects of grain it would be of considerable economic significance, as it would show a large cereal production in addition to the sheep. Unfortunately the question must remain open. Whatever it was it seems to have been practised by several householders and not to be confined to just a few. It is of great interest that Mr. J. W. G. Musty has found a similar oven to 12B attached to Building 2 at the deserted village of Gomeldon, Wiltshire, in a late 12th-century context. There are in fact many parallels between these two chalk sites with their flint-built walls set on or against scarps in the chalk.²

BUILDING 10D

The latest building was built further north and was set at an angle north-east to south-west. Its southern end was built over the ovens of outshut 10B, its south-west wall cutting through the west oven. The south corner was robbed away except for a few flints since the area of House 10A seems to have been cleared and used after the desertion of the 9-10 farm. The south-west corner was preserved with apparently a projecting buttress. Only an 8ft. stretch of the north-west wall was preserved, built of large flints. Beyond this

¹ E. M. Jope and R. I. Threlfall, 'Excavation of a medieval settlement at Beere, North Tawton, Devon,' *Med. Archaeol.*, II (1958), 123-4.

² Excavations in 1963 by Mr. J. W. G. Musty, interim report in *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), forthcoming.

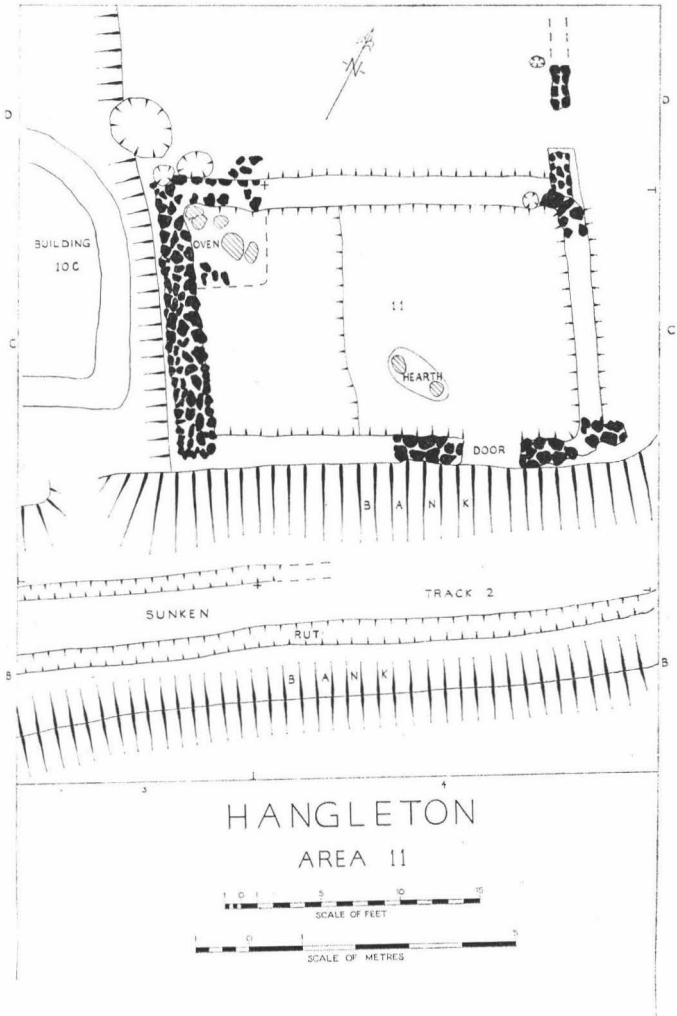


FIG. 5. PLAN OF THE 13TH CENTURY TWO-ROOMED HOUSE 11, (p. 109).

the wall was completely robbed, but a return of the scarp on which the wall is built, suggests a doorway at this point. The post-hole here could be part of a porch, but this, together with the other three in this area, are more likely to belong to a pre-stone building. The southern post-hole was cut by the scarp of the north wall of outshut 10B. These four post-holes do not make a rectangle and it is very

hard to interpret the structure of which they presumably formed part.¹

A fair number of flints survived along the south-east wall and a projection of this alignment fits exactly with the point where the east croft wall was cut off. The exact line of the north-west wall was uncertain, but a spread of rubble clearly showed its approximate position. Most of the flints in the north part of 10D were removed when this area was used for some purpose after the desertion of the 9-10 farm. The flints to the south and east may have been too many to move and were left as field boundaries.

Two hearth stones just inside the entrance suggest that building 10D was a living house. The southern end had a raised floor of packed flints over the oven area. The house was 29ft. long by 10ft. wide internally, which is very narrow. A scatter of Horsham stone roofing slates suggest that 10D, as well as 10C, had a stone roof. In view of the alignment, and the joining wall 14 of period 9D, it looks as though 10D was a living house contemporary with the barns 9D and 9E. At this time therefore the four Houses 9 to 12 were replaced by a single farm.

Dating

There was a scatter of 14th- and 15th-century pottery in the area, including four fragments of lobed cups, Fig. 10, Nos. 314-6, the base of the Siegburg jug, Fig. 12, No. 337 and group *j*, cooking pots, Fig. 10, Nos. 311-2.

AREA 11 (Fig. 5)

All this area was very much robbed, so only fragments of wall survived except for the west wall. The plan of Building 11 was, however, clearly preserved by the habit of building walls on scarps of natural chalk. These showed that the dimensions were 23ft. by 14ft. internally. The west wall was 2ft. wide and well built of random flints with square north-west and south-west corners. At the north-west corner was a post-hole which may have held a corner post like that in a similar position behind the oven in Building 3. The contemporaneity is not however certain, but it was not sealed by the wall. There was also outside this corner a large hollow 4 feet across but only about 6in. deep. Just to the east of the possible corner post, but covered by two of the outer flints of the north wall of Building 11, was a large post-hole a foot deep for a post which sloped towards the south. This should belong to some earlier structure, but there were no other features or surviving post-holes to the south of it. Pl. 3A.

Only the first 6 feet of the north wall were preserved, further east the wall had been completely robbed and only the scarp in the chalk showed the position. The scarp was, however, continuous and

¹ There was a very similar non-rectangular arrangement of posts in period 1B at Northolt, Middlesex, *Med. Archaeol.*, V (1961), 233, Fig. 59.

there was no sign of a doorway into the croft behind. Both the north-east and south-east corners were preserved and these were quite different in character from the western corners as they were clearly rounded. In the north wall near to the north-east corner was a post-hole. The east wall was completely robbed between the corners, but was again clearly traced by the chalk scarp. Only the eastern part of the south wall was preserved, and in this stretch there was a clear doorway. The rest of the length was again just a scarp.

Building 11 was divided into two rooms. The inner room had an oven in the far corner. Only five large burnt stones were *in situ* with the start of a defining wall. The rest had been robbed but it may be assumed that it was similar to that in House 3, but floored with stone not tiles.¹ This inner room was 6in. lower than the outer room, and as this change happened on a chalk scarp, it is thought that there may have been a timber partition at the junction. The outer room had a hearth off-centre behind the door. This comprised two burnt stones laid flat at each end of a burnt area. The post-hole at the north-west corner is significantly in the same relation to the oven as that in House 3.² This post, together with the square corners, suggest a gable wall at the west end. The rounded corners at the east end, together with the post-hole set back from the corner, suggests a hipped roof at this end.

The bank to the south of Building 11 was continuous with no apparent access to the doorway. It is thought that this bank was heightened in the 15th century when this area was just a yard. This also explains the clearance of most of the walls so as to clear the area for use. Only the west wall was left undisturbed as it was close to Building 10C. To the south-east corner of the house three large flints appeared to be *in situ* as though they were added to form a buttress. To the north a wall was added going north and this formed the boundary between crofts 11 and 12. The rest of it is robbed so it is not clear whether it was continuous or whether there was an entrance from croft 12. In this case this would explain the lack of a back entrance to Building 11 as this area behind would be used as an adjunct to croft 12 which was anyway small. This could mean that Building 11 was a house with no croft at all. A further possibility is that the croft to the south of Track 2 and opposite Building 11 went with this. There was no sign of buildings on it.

Dating

Building 11 is datable to the period 1250-1325 by a large quantity of pottery found mainly in the outer room round the hearth. Bowl, Fig. 7, No. 277, group *b*, and cooking pot, Fig. 9, No. 295, group *f*. Hardly any pottery was found in the inner room. The sloping post-hole under the north wall contained an early 13th-century cooking pot rim (Fig. 7, No. 272) and 25 other early 13th-century sherds.

¹ Part I, p. 89-93.

² Part I, p. 86, Fig. 10.

The north-west corner post-hole contained pottery sherds of early 14th-century type, so these seem to have got in when the post was removed, not when it was put in. There is no evidence for any rebuilding of Building 11, and it presumably went out of use fairly early in the 14th century, after which time it was used as a yard for the 14th- and 15th-century farm in areas 9 and 10.

AREA 12 (Fig. 6)

While areas 9-11 were fully excavated there was only time to superficially examine area 12, and in fact only the turf and topsoil were removed to expose the rubble spreads in squares C/D 5/6. Pl. 3A.

BUILDING 12A

A rectangular building gable-end on to Track 2 was found defined by a fairly even spread of flints and beach pebble mortar. This covered a building (12A) which must have been about 38 feet long and 20 feet wide internally. This is the widest building found on the site and is approaching the limit of the possibility of having a simple roof construction without support. There were two gaps in the lines of flints, one in the west wall 14 feet from the south end and the other in the east wall much closer to the south end being only 8 feet away. The northern part of Building 12A was divided into two rooms by a partition wall coming out from the east wall 12 feet from the north wall. This partition only came out 7 feet into the house and was terminated by a hearth made of three large stones showing extensive traces of burning.

When the site was bulldozed, Mr. E. W. Holden watched the destruction of this area and he found that the north wall was still standing to a height of 18in., as this wall was set into a scarp cut into the sloping hillside at this point. He was able to plot a 16ft. length of this wall, but the wall was not preserved at the corners to give the exact width of the building. The wall averaged 14in. in width, built of random flint. Two feet from the north-west corner there was a large post-hole set a foot deep into the floor of the building. An arc was preserved for the full height of the wall showing how the flints had been built round a post 6in. across. Despite the gradual slope in the ground southwards the floor of Building 12A was almost level for its full length, due to this cut into the hillside.

BUILDING 12B

Outside Building 12A to the north-west the flints formed a wider spread and when the area was bulldozed Mr. E. W. Holden was able to record an oven defined by a curving flint wall, while 8 feet to the south of this there was the stub of another wall and an area of burning. There therefore seems to have been an outshut to Building 12A similar to, but smaller than, that attached to Building 10A. The

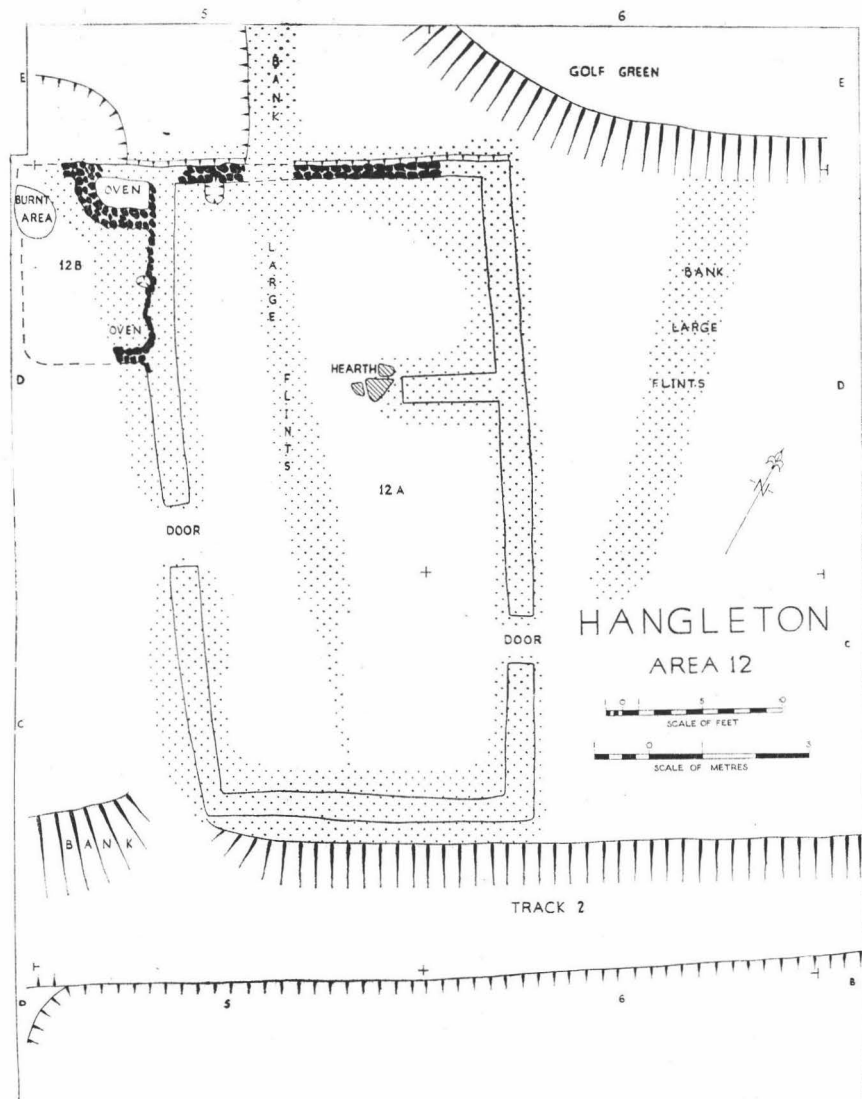


FIG. 6. PLAN OF AREA 12 SHOWING THE 13TH CENTURY THREE-ROOMED LONG-HOUSE WITH THE 15TH CENTURY BOUNDARY WALL OF FARM 9-10 CROSSING OVER THE TOP OF IT (p. 111).

width of this outshut 12B could not be determined with certainty since all the western part had been cleared away when this area was a yard in the 15th century. There was, however, a burnt area which may have been either a hearth or the rake-back from the northern oven. The western limit of this may possibly denote the line of the west wall of Building 12B. This would make a building 11 feet long and 8 feet wide internally. There was a post-hole set in the east wall, the edge being clearly defined by flints. This was not central but nearer to the southern oven. In fact it might be thought that the south wall was not the outer wall of outshut but the north wall of an oven symmetrical to that in the north corner. In this case the burnt area marked oven might be the rake-back. The east wall is, however, here clearly rounded and cut into the wall, so this arc must form part of the actual oven.

Dating

As Buildings 12A and 12B were not fully excavated there was not a large amount of dating evidence. All the pottery that was found was 13th century, so this building dates to the period 1250-1325, as do 9B, 10A and 11, suggesting that this was the time of the greatest expansion and density of the occupation of Hangleton. From 12A cooking pots, Fig. 7, No. 271, group *a*, and Fig. 8, Nos. 280 and 287, groups *c* and *d*.

From 12B, 13th-century pottery was found in the rubble. Fig. 7, Nos. 273, cooking pot, group *b*, and a jug, Fig. 11, No. 327. Cooking pot, Fig. 9, group *i*, was found on the rubble and may date from the period of the making of this area into the yard of farm 9-10 in the 14th century.

INTERPRETATION OF AREA 12

Building 12A therefore dates to the 13th century. The northern part was divided into two rooms 16ft. by 20ft., and another to the south of about the same size. The doorways are not opposed but staggered. This three-room plan, with an inner room, another between a partition and the doorways and a third room beyond is very similar to building 1¹ and the classic long-house plan. The hearth confirms that this was a living house and this is in a most interesting position where it could warm both the inner and the middle rooms. The south end of the house was not fully excavated, so it is not known if there was any evidence for cattle, but we regard any building of this size and plan as a long-house. This early example of a staggered entrance is also of considerable interest.²

The outshut 12B is very interesting since this is in a similar association to 10B and 10A. The problem has already been discussed above,

¹ Part I, p. 73, Fig. 5.

² J. T. Smith, 'The Long-house in Monmouthshire: A re-appraisal,' in *Culture and Environment: Essays in Honour of Sir Cyril Fox*, Ed. I. Ll. Foster and L. Alcock (1963), 389-414.

but this oven is even less like a corn-drying kiln and there is certainly no flue nor any signs of burnt grain.

OTHER FEATURES IN AREA 12

To the east of Building 12A there was a bank running at a tangent to the east wall. This was made of large flints and may be regarded as a croft wall rather than the wall of another building. The date is uncertain and no pottery was found in association with it. As it stops just before the east door of Building 12A it should be either contemporary or earlier.

Another bank of large flints ran down the centre of Building 12A and on top of it. There was no pottery associated with it in the house area, but to the north 14th- and 15th-century pottery was found. This may, therefore, be regarded as the eastern boundary of the 15th-century farm which comprised Buildings 9E, 10C and D and all the areas previously occupied by Buildings 9-12. The flint tumble in the south-west corner of Building 12A was very much more robbed than in other parts, so this fact, taken in conjunction with the gap in the bank, which is really too close to the corner of Building 12A to be contemporary, suggests that there was a 15th-century entrance into the farmyard in this south-east corner from Track 2. In this case the main 13th-century access to Building 12A from Track 2 would be from the east, the west door opening only into its croft. Only a fragment of the boundary between the crofts of Buildings 12 and 11 survives, but this shows that the area was quite small, only about 30ft. by 13ft. To the east, if the bank here is the 12 croft boundary, this does mean that there was very little room unless the area behind Building 11 belonged to Building 12 as well. There is no clear evidence for a door from 11 which may not have had a croft at all north of Track 2.

TRACK 2 (Fig. 1)

Track 2 crossed the site from west to east rising steadily.¹ It was terraced into the hillside so that a bank 2ft. to 3ft. high bounded it to the north along its whole length. All the houses excavated were to the north of the track and the bank. There were no structures to the south in the areas excavated. At the west end the hillside had been quarried into (Fig. 3) and as this had removed the south-west corner of the latest 15th-century building (9E) this seems to have been done since medieval times. Further to the east the bank goes straight across the entrances to the 13th-century houses 10A and 11, but there are gaps giving access to the 15th-century building, 10C (Fig. 4), and over the south-west corner of Building 12 into the 15th-century farmyard (Fig. 6). It is not clear what form the bank took in earlier medieval times, but it was certainly remodelled in the 15th century to form the farmyard boundary.

The track itself was not made of laid flints like that section found by Mr. Holden further east. It comprised a rough surface on to which flints had been thrown rather than laid. For the western part, opposite area 9, the track formed a terrace between the bank and the depression (Fig. 3), but in the central portion opposite buildings 10C and 11 it was sunken due to the presence of the bank to the north and a bank to the south (Figs. 4 and 5). In this area the road showed clear ruts about 4ft. 6in. apart. Further east the track rose steeply and became a terrace again, the bank to the south running out (Fig. 6).

THE DEPRESSION

In the south-west corner of the area excavated there was a large depression 50 feet long, 30 feet wide and 5 feet deep (Fig. 1). This was defined to the north and divided from Track 2 by a flint wall towards the east end of which there was an entrance (Fig. 3). The edges and bottom of the depression were smooth and even.

The depression does not therefore seem to have been a quarry but may be regarded as a pond to provide water for this part of the village. The water supply would be a problem as has already been discussed by Mr. Holden.¹ There was no sign of puddling or a clay lining to the depression, but following a heavy rainstorm after the excavation was completed the depression filled with water which remained in it without draining away for some time (Pl. 3B).

THE CROFTS

To the east of the depression, and to the south of the road, there was a large area without any buildings. This was separated from Track 2 by a bank in the centre portion, but just by a scarp further east as the ground rose (Fig. 1). The character of this area was quite different from the rest of the site, where once the turf was lifted there was rubble and then natural chalk almost underneath. This area had between 18in. and 2ft. of soil, with few flints, and had every appearance of being extensively cultivated over a long period. This area may therefore be regarded as crofts going with the houses rather than other house sites. There was no apparent entrance into this area, but this would have been possible at the point where the bank merged with the scarp just south of the junction between houses 11 and 12. As this is just opposite the entrance to the 15th-century farmyard it is likely that this was the 15th-century position of the entrance to these crofts as well. The 13th-century arrangement is uncertain. The crofts may have gone with houses 11 and 12, but there were no north/south divisions, though there were two parallel flint walls 40 feet south of the bank, which may have divided the area laterally into a croft bounding the south of Track 2 and another to the north of Track 1.

¹ Part I, p. 58.

DATING OF OTHER FEATURES

The *bank* to the north of Track 2, especially that section opposite areas 9-10 contained large quantities of pottery ranging from the 13th to 15th centuries and the coin of Richard II (see p. 139) showing that this bank, at least in its final form, went with the 15th-century farm. Cooking pots, Fig. 7, No. 275, Fig. 8, Nos. 284 and 292-3, and Fig. 9, No. 297, groups *b* to *f*, of 13th-century type, and Fig. 9, Nos. 300-2, and Fig. 10, Nos. 306 and 308, 14th- and 15th-century bowls of group *i*. Also jugs, Fig. 11, Nos. 318 and 321, and Fig. 12, Nos. 334 and 336.

The *depression* also contained a mixed series of pottery, so it was either not dug till a late stage or was kept cleaned out. Cooking pots, Fig. 7, No. 274, and Fig. 8, Nos. 281 and 288, groups *b* to *e*, of 13th-century character. Fig. 10, No. 307, 14th- or 15th-century bowl of group *i*; Fig. 12, Nos. 330-2 jugs.

There was mixed pottery in the *croft* area but very little late material, this being mainly to the north of Track 2 in the Building 9E, 10C and 10D areas. Bowl, Fig. 7, No. 279, and cooking pots, Fig. 8, Nos. 282, 283 and 289, groups *b* to *e*, of general 13th-century character.

HOUSE TYPES

As a result of the extensive excavations carried out at Hangleton, it is possible to form some picture of the different house types in use during the 13th century from the evidence provided from the twelve buildings uncovered. It is not possible to say much about houses 4, 5, 6 and 7¹ as these were only partially excavated or in the case of house 5, with its different periods, difficult to disentangle the various plans.

Long-Houses

One of the most important results is the finding of two long-houses. House 1² was 40ft. long by 18ft. wide, and conformed to the classic long-house plan, with a cross passage close to the lower end, a main living room with hearths and an inner room. It was once thought that this form of room division was a late feature, but it was clearly already practised in the 13th century. As Mr. E. W. Holden has already pointed out, house 1 is closely comparable to the 13th-century long-house at Great Beere, Devon.³ House 12 was of similar size though a little shorter and wider, being 38ft. long by 20ft. wide. As with house 1 it had the three-room plan, but with a much longer byre. The hearth was in a most interesting position, being so placed at the end of the partition wall that it could heat both the inner and outer living rooms. It is of considerable interest also to find, already

¹ Part I, pp. 79-85 and 102-4.

² Part I, p. 73, Fig. 5.

³ *Medieval Archaeol.*, II (1958), 119, Fig. 26.

in the 13th century, the presence of a staggered cross-passage (see p. 113).

Single or double-roomed houses

All the other houses were less than 30 feet long and comprised simple one- or two-roomed houses. House 3 was 21ft. by 13ft.,¹ House 9B was 21ft. by 15ft. (see p. 99, Fig. 3). House 10A was 30ft. by 12ft. (see p. 103, Fig. 4) and house 11 with its two rooms was 23ft. by 14ft. (see p. 109, Fig. 5). All these had a single doorway on a long side off-centre towards one of the ends. Houses 3, 9 and 11 had substantial ovens or hearths usually in the corners furthest away from the doors. House 11 was divided into two rooms with an oven in the inner room corner and a central hearth in the outer room. House 10A, the longest of the simple houses, had a large central hearth. Nearly all these were disturbed, but fragments of stone and stabbed tiles (p. 131) show that they were similar to those found by Mr. E. W. Holden.

Oven sheds

Quite a new feature found for the first time at Hangleton and still largely unexplained is the many attached outshuts containing ovens. There was no sign of one with house 1, but the other long-house, 12, had two in quite a small building. 10A had a very long one, 10B, with two substantial ovens. It might have been regarded as the village bakery if there had not been so many others. It is possible that the long narrow structure, Building 2² was similar to 10B and was attached to a living house. The large numbers of oysters and bones round the 10A central hearth shows that this must have been a living house rather than an industrial building only. Building 8 had a small oven shed attached to it³, but the similar outshut attached to house 3 had no signs of burning.⁴ The general problem of these ovens has already been discussed (see p. 107).

Farms

It has been suggested elsewhere⁵ that besides long-houses and peasant cots there were already farms with living-houses and barns set separately, usually at right angles to each other, by the 13th century. The long-house, although it has now been found from most parts of the country, was clearly not universal, as is shown by Mr. M. Biddle's excavations at Seacourt, Berkshire, where no long-houses were found at all.⁶ At Hangleton insufficient areas were

¹ Part I, p. 86, Fig. 10

² Part I, p. 79, Fig. 6.

³ Part I, p. 95, Fig. 13.

⁴ Part I, p. 85, Fig. 9.

⁵ J. G. Hurst, 'The Medieval Peasant House' in report of the 1961 Viking Congress in York, forthcoming.

⁶ *Oxoniensia*, XXVI-XXVII (1961-2), pp. 70-201.

uncovered in many cases to be sure whether the smaller houses had barns or byres by them. Clearly in the M.P.B.W. excavation, houses 9, 10 and 11 were quite separate and so closely spaced that there was no room for accompanying outbuildings. In the enclosure containing Buildings 3 and 8, however, it is possible that we have a farm since Building 8 had no hearth. It is set very close to house 3 and in just the position at right angles that one would expect a barn or byre to be. On the other hand the close proximity of Buildings 9-12 to each other shows how closely separate peasant houses could be built to each other. So, while it is possible that Buildings 3 and 8 form a farm, it is not safe to state this too definitely until there is more evidence from other sites in the area. In fact the whole question of the difference between farms and long-houses, and when they were in use, must await more work as there is not yet sufficient evidence on which to base firm conclusions.

There is no doubt, however, that during the 14th and 15th centuries, the four individual houses 9-12 were replaced by a single farm 9 and 10. The living house 10D was 29ft. by 10ft., unusually narrow, with a hearth just inside the doorway. Buildings 9C to 9E had no hearths and were presumably successive barns. It is of considerable interest to see the separate oven shed 10C apparently perpetuating the tradition of the earlier examples, 10B and 12B.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Timber buildings

There were clearly timber buildings on the site during the second half of the 12th century and the early 13th century, but it is not possible to interpret any of these structures. Many of the later 13th-century houses had post-holes, but it is uncertain if they were structurally part of the flint-built houses or whether some of them were the remains of earlier timber-framed houses on the same site. This has already been suggested by Mr. E. W. Holden.¹ In house 11 the sloping post-hole under the north wall seemed to be part of an earlier building on the same site rather than a building further north, since the post sloped to the south. In view of the decay of the mortar and the slight flint foundations it was often difficult to tell if the post-holes, such as those in building 10A, were contemporary with the flint buildings or earlier. The post-hole in the north wall of the long-house 12A was definitely of the same date as its shape was clearly visible in the wall.

About the middle of the 13th century the timber houses were replaced by flint houses. This changeover from timber to stone construction in areas where stone was readily available is now shown to be very common. In Cornwall and Devon, Mrs. E. M. Minter has shown that both on the shillet and granite, stone 13th-century

¹ Part I, p. 89.

houses were preceded by timber and turf houses.¹ In Berkshire, Mr. M. Biddle found the same succession at Seacourt² and at Wharram Percy in Yorkshire timber buildings were replaced by solid chalk structures in the 13th century.³ Mr. J. W. G. Musty had similar evidence from another chalk site at Gomeldon in Wiltshire. Here also, as at Hangleton, there seemed to have been a timber-framed house rebuilt in flint on the same site.⁴ This comparison is of considerable interest in view of the similarity of plan with the same types of oven outshuts (see p. 107).

Flint Buildings

All the buildings after the middle of the 13th century were constructed of flint. Most of these were built of quite small random flints, but headers were used occasionally, in the 10B oven and wall 19 in Building 9E. The flints were either set in a beach pebble mortar⁵ or in a simple puddled chalk matrix which in most cases had washed out.⁶ The two methods of building seem to have been interchangeable and there is no dating distinction. Mr. E. W. Holden suggests that, although the walls were only 18ins. wide or less, they were built up to a height of four to five feet because of the amount of flint tumble found by the walls.⁷ This was proved in house 3 by the finding of part of the north wall still *in situ*.⁸ On the M.P.B.W. site it was very difficult to be certain as so much robbing had taken place and the flints moved about. There also seems to have been some timber framing as was clear with house 3, where there was a corner post. It is, therefore, possible that a lot of the weight was carried by timbers and the flints may in some cases at least have been no more than wall fillings. This is an important point since it is often considered on excavations that a wall should be 2 feet wide at least to support a roof, and if the foundations are narrower a low wall with half-timbering above is often suggested. The Hangleton evidence shows therefore that caution must be exercised in these interpretations.

Mr. E. W. Holden has suggested that there were both rounded corners with hipped roofs and square gable ends which may have been half-timbered or carried up in flint.⁹ In house 11 there was quite strong evidence that the west end was square with a flint gable with timber corner posts, in view of the solid wall here and the large number of flints found, while the east end was clearly rounded and

¹ Treworld, Cornwall and Hound Tor, Devon. Interim reports in *Med. Archaeol.* VIII (1964), forthcoming.

² *Oxoniensia*, XXVI-XXVII (1961-2), pp. 70-201.

³ Interim report in *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), p. 161.

⁴ Interim report in *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), forthcoming.

⁵ P. 100 and Part I, pp. 179-181.

⁶ Part I, p. 88.

⁷ Part I, p. 106.

⁸ Part I, p. 87, Fig. 11.

⁹ Part I, p. 74 and 106.

may well have been hipped. It is also possible that some of the missing walls were not robbed but were completely half-timbered. Missing walls which may be interpreted in this way are common on other deserted village sites.

With these various doubts as to the wall construction, and especially in view of the fact that it is very difficult to be sure whether all the post-holes are contemporary with the flint buildings, it is impossible to suggest how the roofs were constructed. There seems to be clear evidence for posts at the corners in house 11. In house 10A they are set very erratically, but might be corner roof posts set back for hipped roofs. Anyway there were clearly several different types of roof in use at the same time. The same is true for example at Wharram Percy, where both corner posts and central ridge posts were in use about the same time.

Very few clay roofing tiles or slates were found, and it is likely that the 13th-century houses were thatched with perhaps small patches of tile or slate round the openings in the roof to let the smoke out. The 15th-century farm 10D and its oven shed 10C were, however, clearly roofed with Horsham stone slates. These were not found round the barns 9D or 9E so these were presumably still thatched.

THE POTTERY

Roman Pottery

A single sherd of Roman pottery was found in square C6 just outside the eastern doorway of house 12A. This was the only sherd earlier than medieval found during any of the excavations at Hangleton, but a Roman coin was found in house 1. These Roman finds may be strays from the villa at West Blatchington only half a mile away.¹

Fig. 7, No. 270. Rim of a flanged bowl in very hard dark grey fabric. This type is common during the third and fourth centuries.²

Medieval Pottery

This has been divided into similar groups as in Part I of this report.³ All the pottery from the M.P.B.W. excavation can be fitted into the categories previously listed, with the exception of certain later sherds of the 14-15th centuries which were not present on Mr. Holden's part of the excavation.

The *a* and *b* groups still seem to be 12th century and early 13th century respectively, but there is now more doubt as to whether groups *c* and *d* are early 13th century and groups *e* and *f* late 13th century. The variations in rim form in the different groups is very wide and many sherds of these four groups were associated together.

¹ Part I, p. 77.

² We are indebted to Miss S. A. Butcher for her help with this sherd.

³ Part I, pp. 112-144.

c and *d* were thought to be early due to their coarse fabric and *e* and *f* later as they were harder. It is possible though, that these different fabrics simply mean different kiln sources which were contemporary. It is perhaps safer, therefore, to simply call the pottery 13th century. Archaism in medieval pottery is now known to be very common so rough sherds must not be regarded as always early. What is badly needed are firmly dated and stratified groups from Sussex.

Groups *i* and *j* were only found in small numbers in Mr. Holden's excavation, so it was thought that they were 14th century, but the large numbers found in the upper levels of the M.P.B.W. excavations makes it necessary to re-assess their date. The bowls, now we have complete profiles (Fig. 9, Nos. 300 and 303), are of considerable interest with their everted but sharply moulded rims. This form is also present on at least one cooking pot, Fig. 10, No. 309. The rounded bases of the bowls are without parallel at present and may be regarded either as a remarkable archaism in an area where much of late Saxon and 11th-century pottery had rounded, not sagging, bases, or perhaps there is no link and they were copying metal bowls.

Very little is known about 14th- and 15th-century pottery in Sussex and on the evidence of the pottery in groups *i* and *j*, with its heavily moulded rims and hard wares, it might be suggested that the period 9E, 10D/C farm terminated perhaps at the end of the 14th century. As was shown with house 5 in Mr. Holden's excavation¹ this is not possible there or in the M.P.B.W. excavation since fragments of stoneware and lobed cups were found which can hardly date before 1400². House 5, together with the farm 9E, 10C/D must therefore have lasted until about 1450 if not later. Painted pottery was common in Sussex towards the end of the 15th century³ and the complete lack of these types suggests an end date of 1475 at the latest. Certainly nothing on the site is as late as 1500. The Richard II coin from the bank associated with this late pottery also confirms a mid-15th-century date.

(a) A very rough red ware with flint, incompletely oxidised, probably 12th century. Part I, pp. 112-4, Fig. 17.

The fact that there was hardly any pottery of this type on the M.P.B.W. excavation suggests that there was little occupation of areas 9-12 in the 12th century.

Fig. 7
No.

271. Rim of a bowl in thick ware with rounded flanged rim sloping inside, from the southern part of house 12A.

¹ Part I, pp. 84-5.

² Part I, pp. 138-9.

³ K. J. Barton, 'A Late 15th Century Well at Tarring, Sussex,' *S.A.C.*, vol. 101 (1963), pp. 27-32.

EXCAVATIONS AT HANGLETON

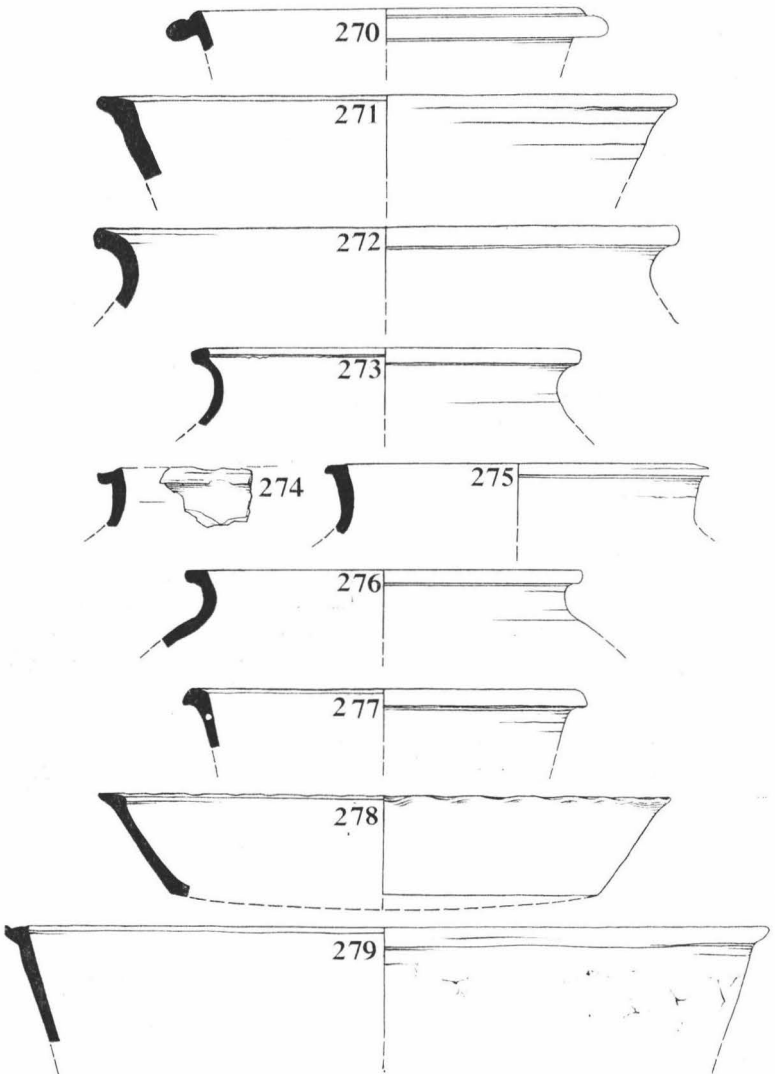


FIG. 7. POTTERY. 270 ROMAN, 271 GROUP *a*, 272-9 GROUP *b*, (‡), p. 121.

(b) A heavy coarse red ware with a heavy laminated core containing much flint grit and some calcite; the surface rough and pitted; probably 1200-1250. Part I, p. 114, Fig. 17.

Fig. 7

No.

272. Rim of a large cooking-pot with a thick everted rim, roughly finished off. From the sloping post-hole underneath the west end of the north wall of house 11.

273. Smaller cooking-pot with rounded neck and thickened rim, rounded outside and a rough internal beading. From by the rake-back in outshut 12B.

274. Cooking-pot with upright neck and roughly flanged rim; from the depression.

275. Cooking-pot with upright neck and small rounded flanged rim; from the bank south of area 9.

276. Cooking-pot with rounded neck and squared rim rounded outside; from square E5 in bank to the north of house 12A.

277. Bowl with unusual rounded rim undercut outside; from beside the hearth in house 11.

278. Shallow straight-sided bowl with sagging base and expanded rim with thumb impressions along the top; from square E5 between the two scarps.

279. Large straight-sided bowl with moulded flanged rim; from the croft in A5.

(c) A rough brown grey to dark grey ware, some with flint, but with a smoother surface than (b); 13th century. Part 1, pp. 114-117, Fig. 18.

Fig. 8

No.

280. Cooking-pot with simple everted rounded rim; from house 12A.

281. Cooking-pot with flanged rim sloping outside; from the depression.

282. Bowl with angular neck and rounded flanged rim sloping inside; from the croft in A5.

283. Fragment of a tubular skillet handle; from croft in B3.

284. Straight-sided bowl with sagging base and thickened angular neck, squared flanged rim sloping outside; from the bank south of area 9.

(d) Brown or red-brown ware with a grey core containing some flint; 13th century. Part I, p. 117, Fig. 19.

Fig. 8

No.

285. Cooking-pot with flanged rim sloping outside; from house 9B.

286. Cooking-pot with rounded flanged rim hollow on top; from the southern part of house 9C by the earlier post-holes.

287. Cooking-pot with squared rim; from house 12A.

(e) A gritty harsh-surfaced ware with a grey core and fine flint grits, varying in colour from pinkish buff to light brown-buff; probably 13th century. Part I, pp. 117-119, Fig. 20.

Fig. 8

No.

288. Cooking-pot with rounded rim sharply undercut outside; from the depression.

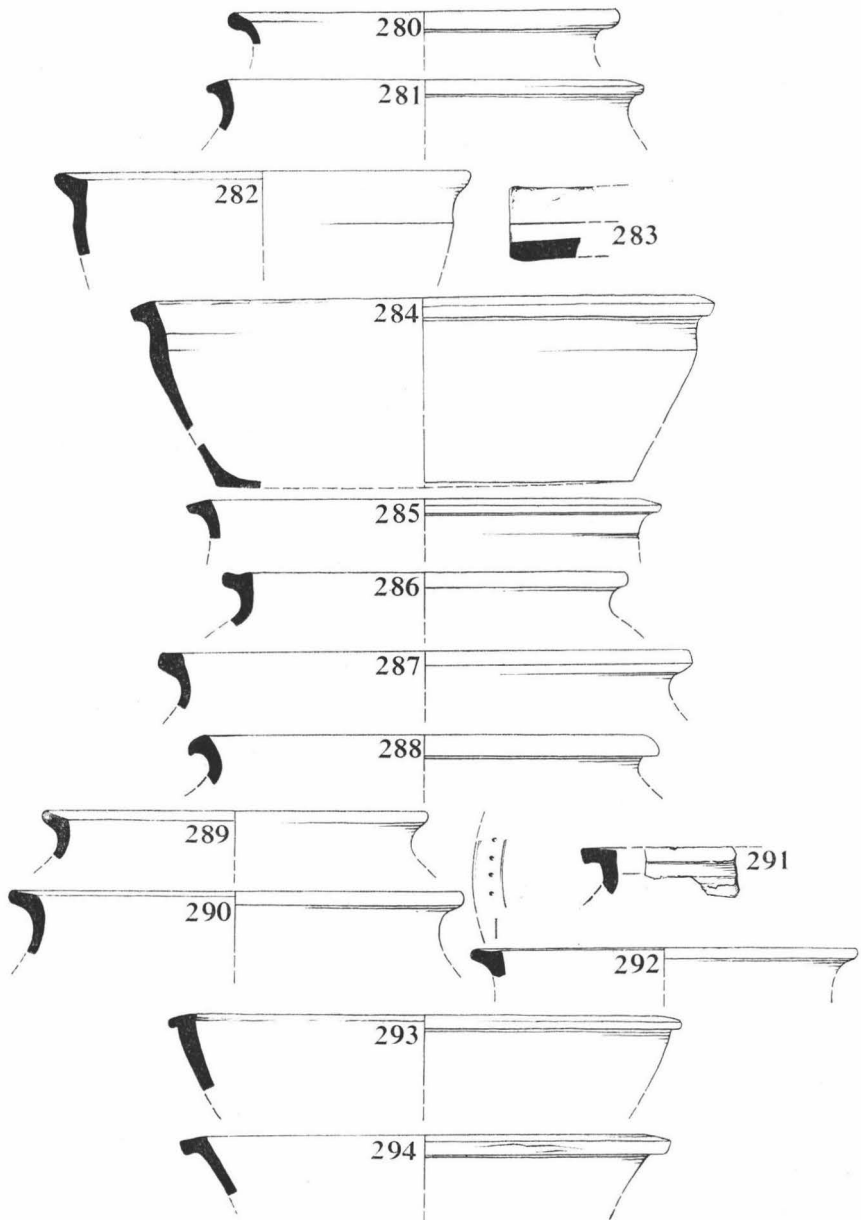


FIG. 8. POTTERY. 280-4 GROUP *c*, 285-7 GROUP *d*, 288-294 GROUP *e*, (¼), p. 123.

289. Cooking-pot with rounded flanged rim, sloping inside; from croft square B3.

290. Cooking-pot with rim similar to 289 but not sloping quite so much; from just west of buildings 9B-9C.

291. Cooking-pot with squared flanged rim; from just west of buildings 9B-9C.

292. Cooking-pot with rounded flanged rim with a slight hollow on top with pricked decoration; from the bank south of area 9.

293. Bowl with rounded hammer-headed rim; from bank south of area 9.

294. Bowl with flanged rim sloping outside; from the west oven of outshut 10B.

(f) Red ware with a grey core and a smoother surface and harder fired than groups (b) and (c); 13th century. Part I, pp. 119-121, Fig. 21.

Fig. 9

No.

295. Small squat cooking-pot with deep sagging base, rounded neck with pointed flanged rim sloping outside; from beside hearth in house 11.

296. Cooking-pot with upright neck and rounded undercut flanged rim; from west of walls of 9B-9C house.

297. Cooking-pot with rounded neck and thin hammer-headed rim sloping outside; from the bank south of area 9.

(g) A distinctive dark-grey gritty ware, more completely fired than groups (a)-(e); late 13th or early 14th century. Part I, p. 121, Fig. 21.

Fig. 9

No.

298. Cooking-pot with short upright neck and rounded flanged rim; from the rake-back of the east oven in outshut 10B.

(h) A hard grey-grown ware, green glazed on the inside of the well-defined sagging bases, late 13th or early 14th century.

Several sherds of this type were found but none is worth illustrating as the series has already been published in Part I, p. 123, Fig. 22.

(i) A fine thin ware either brown/grey or brown/buff. This falls into two groups, the first of which has a rich mottled green glaze often on both sides and the second is unglazed. Nos. 299-303 belong to the first part of this group and 305-309 to the second, 14th or 15th century. Part I, pp. 123-4, Fig. 22.

Fig. 9

No.

299. Body-sherd from a squat cooking pot with comb decoration; from rubble over outshut 12B.

300-303. A group of bowls with thin rounded rims variously moulded. In 303 the basal angle is almost gone and in 300 the base is almost completely

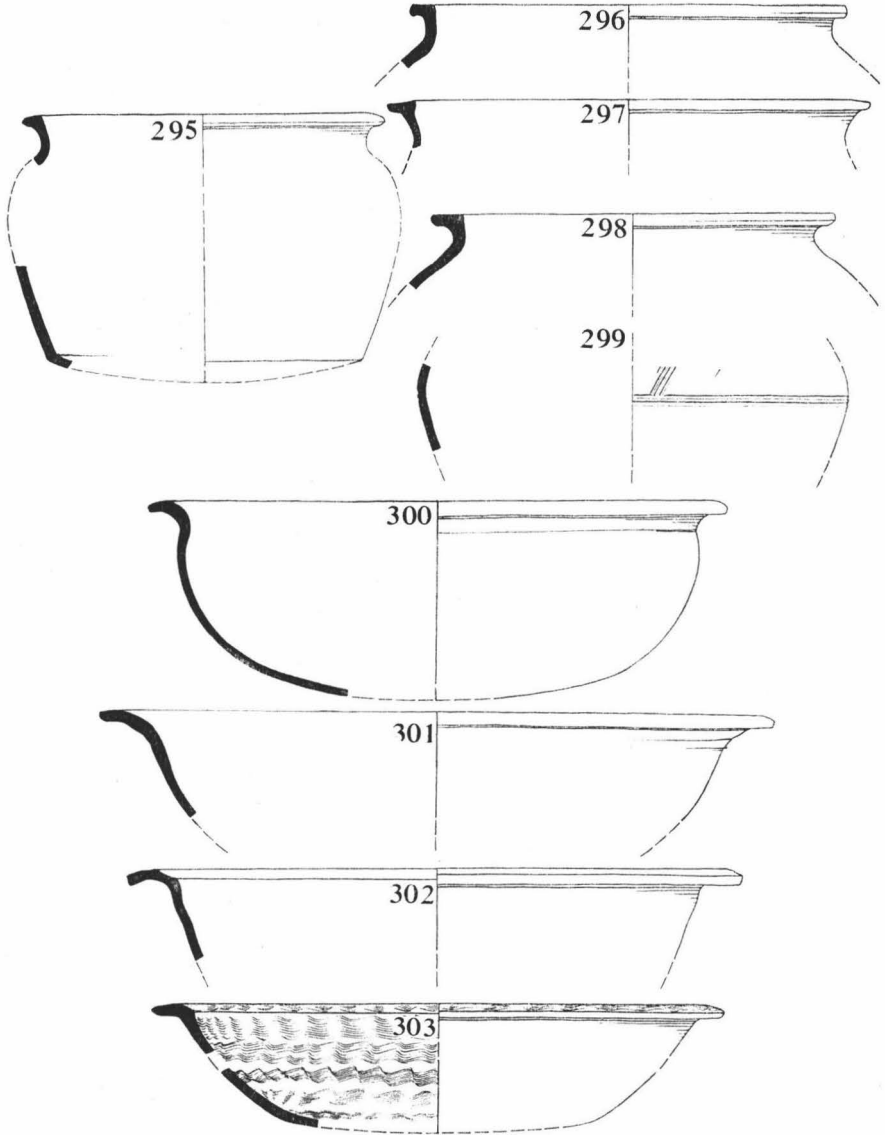


FIG. 9. POTTERY. 295-7 GROUP *f*, 298 GROUP *g*, 299-303 GROUP *i* GLAZED, (‡), p. 125.

rounded. 303 has an over-all internal decoration of horizontal combed waves. 300-302 from the bank south of area 10. 303 from the south west part of Building 9D.

Fig. 10

No.

304. Neck of a costrel with upright rounded rim and two pierced lugs for suspension; from rubble over the south-west corner of Building 10A. Not illustrated: sherd from the shoulder of a large globular cooking-pot with vertical thumbed strip decoration: from the bank south of area 9.

305. Lid; from inside of Building 10C.

306-308. Bowls with rounded moulded rims of various forms, similar to 300-303 but unglazed. 308 has two parallel incised grooves half-way down the outside. 306 and 308 are from the bank south of area 10. 307 is from the depression.

309. Is a cooking-pot with a similar rounded moulded rim to bowls 300-303 and 306-8; from by the late croft wall in square E5.

(j) Hard, well-fired pink, orange or brown ware characterised by flanged rims often sharply moulded, 14th or 15th century. Part I, pp. 124-6, Fig. 23.

Fig. 10

No.

310. Cooking-pot in orange sandy ware flanged rim sloping outside; from the bank outside house 11.

311. Cooking-pot in pink sandy ware with bifid flanged rim; from Building 10D.

312-313. Two similar cooking-pots with heavily moulded flanged rims. Very hard dark-brown ware with patches of brown glaze; 312 from just outside north-west wall of house 10D and 313 from Building 9D.

Lobed cups (Fig. 10)

Fragments of at least four lobed cups if not more were found. One No. 314 was found in house 5¹ and the others 315-6 were found very widely scattered around the late farm. They were all in a hard thin buff ware with a yellow-green glaze inside and an apple-green glaze, sometimes mottled, outside. These cups are usually dated to the last quarter of the 15th century or the 16th century.² One was found in period IV at Northolt which on various pieces of evidence seemed to end *c.* 1450.³ As the evidence at Hangleton points to a date of *c.* 1425-1475 for the last period, a date about the middle of the 15th century might be suggested for the lobed cups also.⁴ We cannot date the associated bowls and moulded cooking pots of groups *i* and *j* and until stratified dated groups of the 14th and 15th centuries are excavated in Sussex we cannot be more precise.

¹ Part I, p. 84 and p. 139. Fig. 10, No. 314 was numbered 246 in Part I (p. 139) but it has been re-numbered to fit into the Part II sequence.

² *Oxoniensia*, VI (1941), p. 89.

³ *Med. Archaeol.*, V (1961), pp. 274-5.

⁴ *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.*, 3rd Series, I (1961), p. 44. In 1963 an imported lobed cup, together with a local copy, was found by P. Mayes at the West Cowick kiln site, Yorkshire, in a context of *c.* 1400.

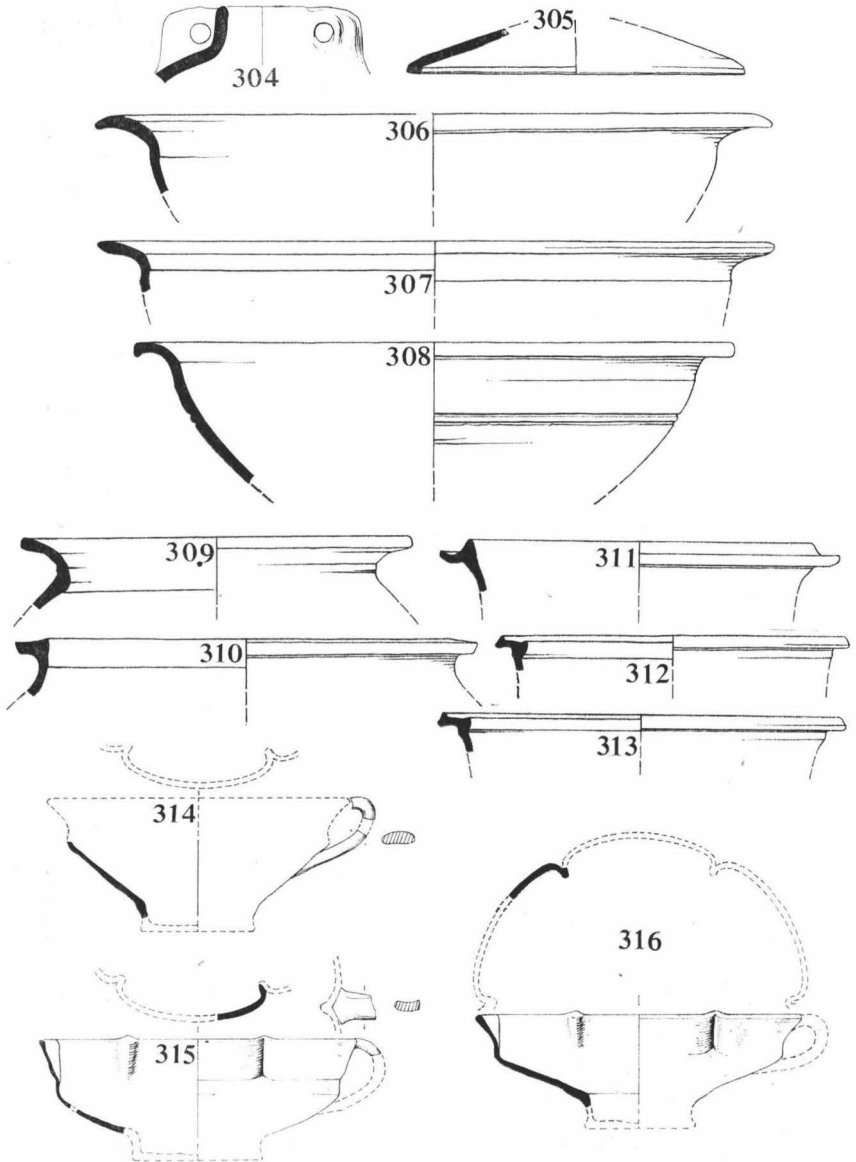


FIG. 10. POTTERY. 304-9 GROUP *i* UNGLAZED, 310-3 GROUP *j*, 314-6 LOBED CUPS ($\frac{1}{2}$), p. 127.

Another problem is the origin of the lobed cups. They are in a fabric and glaze which is usually called Tudor-green but there is quite strong evidence that this does not start much before 1475 or 1500. The problem might be answered if the lobed cups could be regarded as French imports. Lobed cups, though of rather a different form, are common in 14th- and 15th-century Spain and France. It may well be therefore that the early English examples are French. The green glaze outside and the yellow inside being typical of French pottery. The form is, however, rather different from the examples in the Paris and Rouen museums where the cups are much more upright with tighter lobes. The whole question of the origin of Tudor-green and its relationship to the green glazed off-white Surrey wares and the contemporary pottery on the Continent is one which requires urgent study. Some of the problems have been initially discussed elsewhere.¹

Jugs

Most of the jugs were large globular plain local types with continuous thumbled sagging bases and stabbed handles.

They may be divided into three main types:—

(i) rough grey or grey/brown fabrics with some grit 317-323 13th century; (ii) decorated jugs of good quality 324-327 c. 1250-1350; (iii) smooth pink or buff wares 328-337 14th or 15th century.

Fig. 11

No.

317. Top of jug in rough brown/buff ware with a few grits, olive green/brown glaze splashed on neck; flare neck with simple rim and internal beading; from bank outside house 10.

318. Base of strap-handle with six narrow slashes outside and four wider slashes inside. Rough sandy-brown/grey ware. Unglazed from west of area 9.

319. Top of jug in smoother grey ware with pink surfaces and olive green glaze outside; almost vertical neck but actual rim is broken off. Small strap handle with erratic wide slashes; from between Buildings 9 and 10.

320. Rim of jug in rough grey ware with simple rim and plain strap-handle; from Building 9E.

321. Neck and shoulder of a tall narrow jug; rough brown/buff ware with olive green glaze outside; rough girth grooves on the shoulder and small hole pierced in the neck; from the bank outside house 10.

322. Strap-handle from a large globular jug in grey ware with a smoothish pink surface; olive green glaze; from the bank outside house 10.

323. Sherd from a globular jug; grey ware with a pink surface and olive green glaze, combed decoration; from square D6 by the flint bank.

324. Sherd from the shoulder of a large globular jug sandy grey ware with olive green glaze outside and decoration of applied brown strip, from the west of area 9.

325. Sherd from side of a jug in smooth grey ware with small grits, olive green/brown glaze outside, decorated with rosette stamp; from building 10D.

326. Sherd from side of a jug in hard pinkish/grey ware with a white slip strip brown glaze and parallel slashes across the strip which has a green glaze exposing the brown underneath in a sgraffito technique; from Building 10C.

327. Rim of jug in smooth sandy grey ware with rim sloping inside; from outshut 12B.

¹ B. Cunliffe, *Excavations at Winchester*, vol. I (1964, forthcoming).

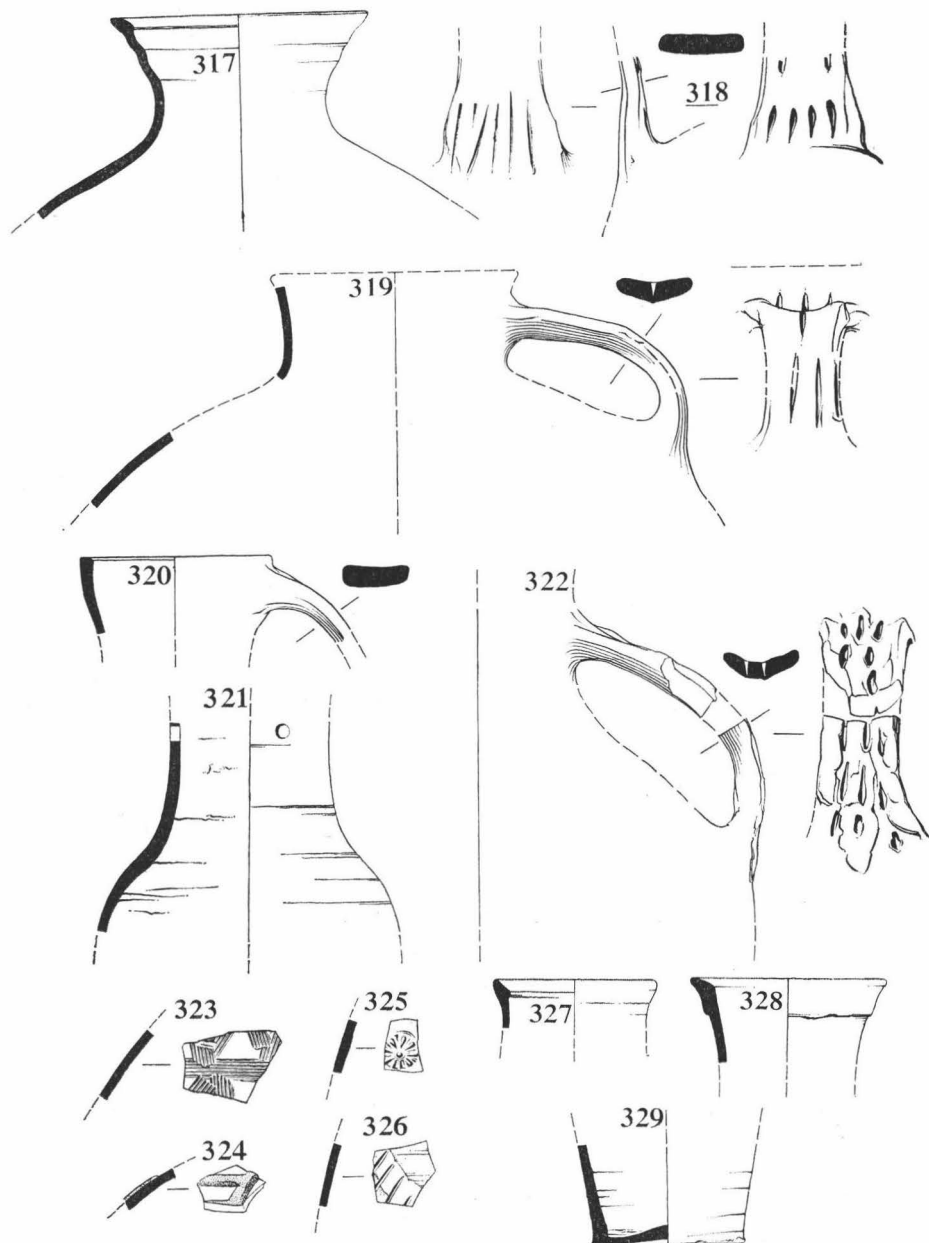


FIG. 11. POTTERY, 317-329 JUGS, (4), p. 129.

328. Rim of jug in smooth pink ware with orange brown glaze outside, collared rim sloping inside; from the croft in B5.

329. Base of jug in smooth brown/buff ware, spots of green glaze outside, roughly finished concave base; from the bank outside house 9.

Fig. 12

No.

330-331. Two collared bung-holes in a fine grey ware with brown surfaces; from the depression.

332. Base of a large jug in hard buff ware, continuous thumbed base finely pressed so that the hollows appear reversed inside; from the depression.

333. Base of a large jug in fine grey ware with brownish surfaces, olive green glaze outside, continuous overlapping thumbing firmly impressed as 332, parallel rough applied strips on the underside of the base; from the bank outside area 9.

334. Base of a small jug with continuous oblique tool decoration instead of thumbing at the base; from Building 10C.

335-336. Rim and body sherd of small jugs in hard sandy off-white and buff ware, very different from the other local jugs and very similar to Cheam types of ware. 336 has patches of olive-green glaze outside; 335 from Building 10D and 336 from the bank outside house 10.

Siegburg Stoneware. Fig. 12, No. 337

Frilled base of a typical Siegburg jug. This is in the typical off-white stoneware which was made at Siegburg from about 1350 onwards. As there is so little of the vessel its complete shape cannot be given but a date during the first half of the 15th century would be quite in keeping. This would also be contemporary with the Flemish jug from house 5.¹ From Building 10D.

Firecover from Saxon Down, Ringmer. Fig. 12, No. 338.

We are indebted to Mr. D. Thomson for drawing our attention to another firecover from Sussex. This was found by the late C. H. Vigor on Saxon Down and is now in Barbican House Museum, Lewes. The sherd is part of the strap handle from the top with a hole at the base very similar to that published in Part I of this report,² but the hole is partly covered by a projecting lug. This is a newly-recognised variation. Both the handle and the top of the firecover are erratically stabbed. Most important are the very clear traces of fire-blackening inside. Hard brown sandy ware with some grits.

TILES

No Roman tiles or medieval paving tiles were found.³

Oven or Hearth Tiles

Only four fragments of stabbed tiles⁴ were found. One came from the hearth of Building 9B, the second from the eastern oven in outshut 10B, the third from the oven in House 11 and the fourth from the hearth in the outer room in House 11. None of these were found *in situ* as all the hearths in the M.P.B.W. area had been robbed. They all came from the 13th-century buildings confirming the date suggested by Mr. E. W. Holden.

¹ Part I, p. 138.

² Part I, pp. 135-8.

³ Part I, pp. 145 and 147.

⁴ Part I, p. 145.

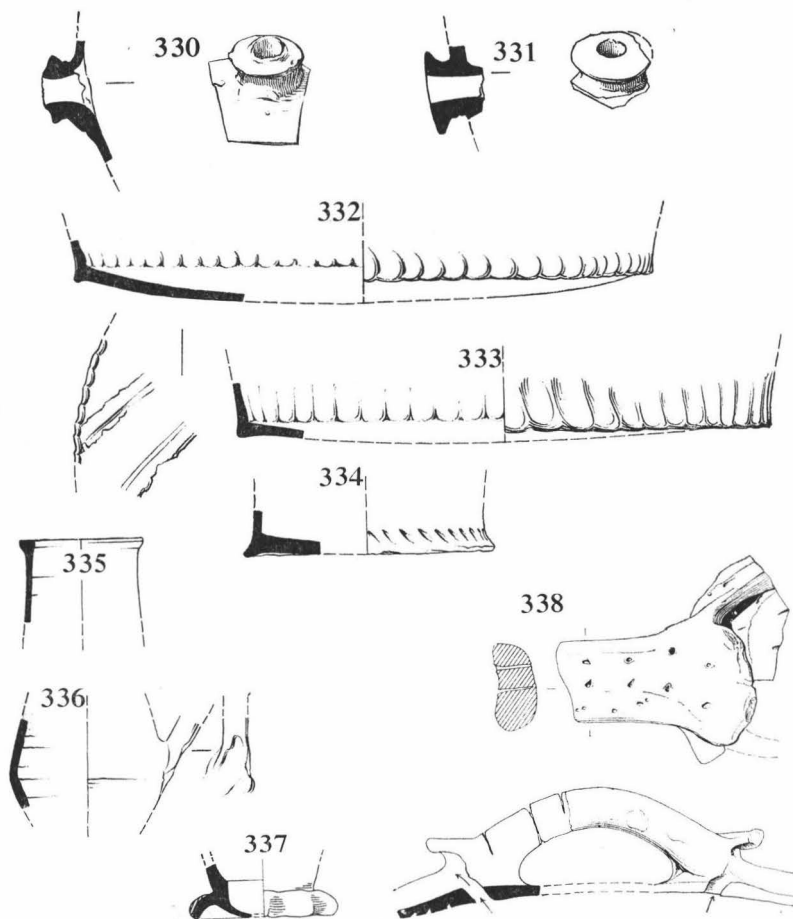


FIG. 12. POTTERY. 330-336 JUGS, 337 BASE OF A SIEGBURG JUG, 338 FIRE-COVER FROM SAXON DOWN, RINGMER, ($\frac{1}{4}$), p. 131.

Roofing Tiles

Fifteen fragments of clay roofing tiles were found, but they were all of small size. Only one had a hole and one other was glazed. There were no ridge tiles. Most of the tiles from Part I of the excavation came from the long-house, Building 1, of the 13th century and early 14th century¹ but all those from the M.P.B.W. excavation came from the 15th century farm and other top levels. Four came from Building 10D, two from between buildings 9 and 10

¹ Part I, p. 148.

in upper levels, two from 10C, one from the bank opposite Building 10 and 4 from the depression.

It is significant that they were only found in small quantities in and around House 10D and the oven shed 10C. There were none in and around the Barns 9C-E. This fact, together with the small number of examples found, suggests that they were used to simply edge holes in the roof to let out smoke or other areas likely to be affected by fire (see p. 120).

GEOLOGICAL MATERIAL AND OBJECTS OF STONE

Identifications by Miss Helen A. M. Macdonald, of the Petrographical Department of the Geological Survey and Museum.

Many of the rocks were the same as those found in part I of the excavation, but there were two new types present: Portland and Greywacke.

Local material from Sussex

Ferruginous sandstone probably derived from river gravel: typical of some of the hearthstones. Mr. L. Biek comments that the specimens appear to have been dehydrated, almost certainly by heating, especially along one edge and up one side. There would scarcely be enough iron in this stone to warrant its use as an ore, especially by comparison with the material described under Iron-smelting Residues (p. 139).

Glauconitic sandstone probably derived from the *Hythe Beds*. Many of the hearths in the various houses were built of these stones, some of which were re-used querns. One fragment was built into the wall of Building 10B. Another was from Building 9E.

Calcareous sandstone similar to *Horsham* stone.¹ Large numbers of stone slates were found scattered over the site especially in the upper levels with the 15th-century Farm. In particular 70 fragments, including two with a hole, were found in oven shed 10C suggesting that this had a stone roof. A dozen fragments were found in the vicinity of Building 10D suggesting that at least part of the roof was tiled. Other pieces were found in the depression and the bank but not associated with the 13th-century houses.

Rocks Foreign to Sussex

Limestone similar to *Caen* stone.² Fragment built into the wall of the 13th-century House 10A and another fragment from the depression.

Greywacke possibly derived from Wales, the nearest likely locality. This must have been imported. Smooth beach pebble found in the top rubble in the area of Building 9E, 15th century.

¹ Part I, p. 151.

² Part I, p. 152, Group viii.

QUERNS AND MORTARS

Only a few fragments of sandstone querns were found.¹ These were mostly re-used as hearth stones (see above). They were similar to those illustrated in Part I, Fig. 33.

Limestone probably derived from the *Purbeck Beds*.² Fragment from the base of a mortar very similar to that illustrated in Part I, Fig. 32, No. 1. Found in the depression.

Oolitic limestone similar to *Portland* stone. Two fragments from the top and bottom of a mortar from the bank outside House 10, date uncertain.

“*Mayen Lava*” querns

A large number of fragments were found but most of them were small and they add nothing new to those illustrated in Part I.³ Two fragments were found in the hearth of Building 9B, 13th century. Six fragments were found in and around the 15th-century Farm-house 10D, one in the 10C Oven and one in Barn 9E. Four were found in the bank and 16 fragments in the depression.

ROOFING SLATE

Only a few fragments of slate were found and all of these were small and unstratified.

Dr. J. Murray, of the Department of Geology, Bristol University, reports that five dark grey fragments from the depression almost certainly come from the same quarry as the corresponding blue-grey specimen material described in part I.⁴ Three other grey specimens from Building 9E and the bank could have come from any of the quarries in the area studied (South Devon).⁵ Two small green pieces from the scarp in square E5 are paler than those noted in Part I; no comparable rocks have yet been noted for them. There were two pinkish fragments from oven shed 10C which were possibly burnt green fragments. If so they have been well burnt as they are pink all through. Tests in the laboratory show that the green fragments turn to a similar colour after being in the fire.

WHETSTONES

No schist whetstones were found and only two of sandstone.

Fig. 13, No. 1. Medium-sized whetstone, east of the croft wall between 10 and 11. Identified by Miss Helen A. H. Macdonald as a fine-grained calcareous sandstone which could have been derived from local drift deposits. This rock is the same as that from which the whetstone from Building 8 (Part I, p. 161, Fig. 35, No. 2) and the two spindle whorls from Buildings 3 and 1 (Part I, p. 163, Fig. 35, Nos. 8 and 9) were made.

Another fragment made of sandy limestone probably derived from the Hythe Beds, from the bank outside Building 10.

¹ Part I, p. 153.

² Part I, p. 152, Group vi.

³ Part I, p. 156, Fig. 33.

⁴ Part I, pp. 157-8.

⁵ S.A.C., forthcoming.

COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS

The notes in small italic type are comments by Mr. L. Biek after examination in the Ancient Monuments Laboratory of the Ministry of Public Building and Works.

Fig. 13, No. 2. Belt chape with forked core. From the hearth in House 11, 13th century. Similar to the 15th century one found in Building 5¹ but complete. *Copious traces of white metal, probably solder, and working 'scratches' remain on the forked core. The technical remarks given in Part I apply, especially the reference to Northolt,² although no organic remains were here examined.*

Fig. 13, No. 3. Ring from the hearth in House 11, 13th century. *Apparently wrought (from visual inspection); no evidence of significant wear to suggest any connection with a cauldron or bowl.*

Fig. 13, No. 4. Fragment of a cast vessel rim from between House 11 and the croft wall between 10 and 11, 13th century. *Both broken edges show blow holes and other faults, in places suggesting a folded double thickness, but there is no doubt that the fragment is from the rim of a cast cauldron or bowl. The former is made more likely by the presence of copious 'soot' remains on the outside surface. A thin layer also occurs in places on the inside but it is too near the rim to be due to contents rather than fuel,³ and in any case is too slight to be worth an analysis.*

Fig. 13, No. 5. Two fragments of a ? collar. From the byre part of long-house 12A, apparently 13th century, but it could have worked its way down. *The inside surface carried a substantial lining, about half the thickness of the metal, of pale reddish-brown fibrous material across the entire height. Microscopical examination, kindly carried out at the British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association by Miss B. M. Haines, indicates that the material was originally leather. It is by modern standards severely degraded. Although contact with the copper alloy would confer protection to some extent, the state of preservation is somewhat ambiguous and suggests that it might, in the circumstances, be the result of decades rather than centuries of burial. However, there is as yet insufficient evidence to permit a more definite opinion.*

Fig. 13, No. 6. Fragment of ? bowl escutcheon. From Building 10D, 15th century. *Though the object is reminiscent of an escutcheon, the 'upper' end which would have carried the curved 'clip' is missing, presumed broken off, and there is no other evidence either in design, wear or jointing residues to indicate the method of attachment; possibly the 'clip' gripped an everted rolled rim. The 'inner' surface (right edge in the drawing) is slightly concave, the curvature increasing towards the tip.*

Fig 13, No. 7. Cast cauldron foot from the bank outside House 10B, either 13th or 15th century, cf. Part I, p. 169, Fig. 36, No. 7: *the same technical remarks apply.*

Not illustrated. Fragment of thin sheet. From the croft in square A3. *Found in multiple folds, and much cracked along the lines of fold. Such a sheet might be associated with a wrought cauldron or bowl; but if so it is not possible from visual examination to tell whether it represents used or unused waste, although some 'soot' is present.*

IRON OBJECTS

Fig. 13, No. 8. Horseshoe fragment from the west end of House 10A, 13th century. *The X-radiograph clearly shows one complete example of the long rectangular recess common in such types, and which accommodates the nail head while only just over half of this recess is actually perforated to hold the almost square-sectioned shank of the nail. Another recess survives in part only, the perforation (presumably) being lost on the broken-off part of the object. It is*

¹ Part I, p. 84 and pp. 167-8, Fig. 36, No. 4.

² *Med. Archaeol.*, V (1961), p. 291, Fig 76, No. 25.

³ Part I, p. 167,

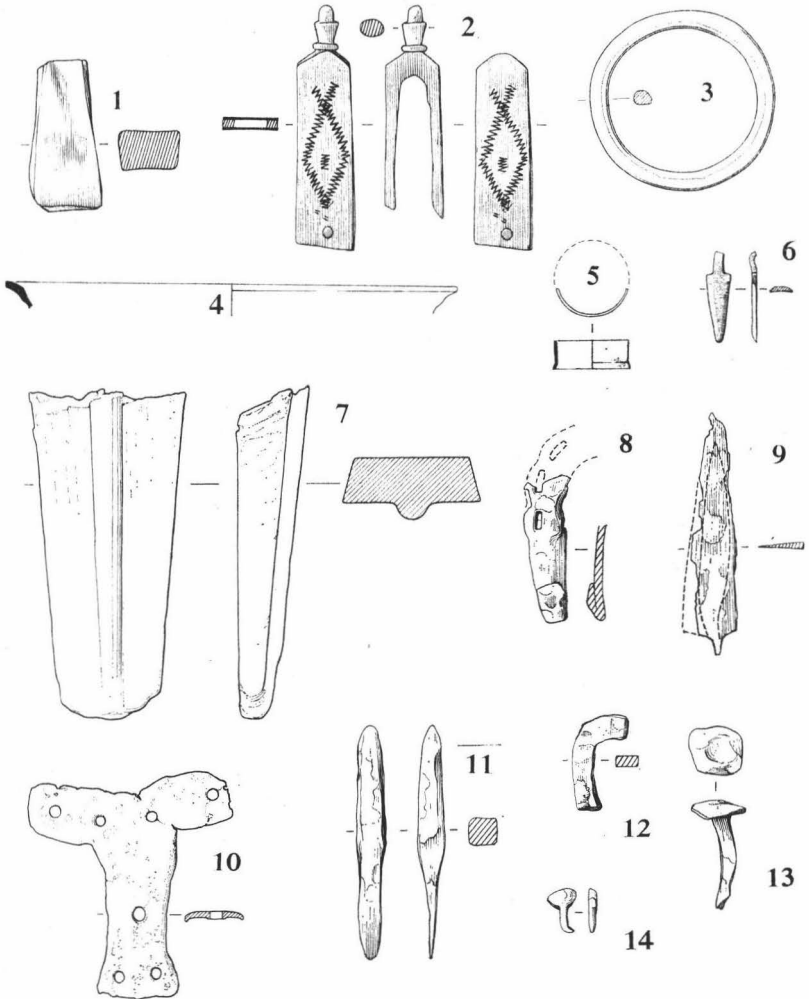


FIG. 13. Small finds. 1, Whetstone (p. 134) ($\frac{1}{4}$); 2-7 copper alloy (p. 135) ($\frac{1}{2}$); 8-14 iron (p. 135) ($\frac{1}{4}$).

interesting to note that, in these two recesses, the holes were at opposite ends, thus producing some asymmetry. As far as the present outlines permit one would judge this to be a 'wavy' horseshoe.

Fig. 13, No. 9. Knife or chopper. From the oven outshut 12B, 13th century. The X-radiograph shows two features of interest: (a) a construction indicating longitudinally parallel thin strips almost suggesting pattern-welding; (b) a pronounced curvature of the strips, suggesting a more 'chopper-like' cutting edge than would appear from the present outline.

(a) is not likely to be due to real, i.e. twisted, pattern-welding, the effect probably being due to superimposed corrosion pits, although the strips are almost certainly a reality. (b) is quite probable, but there is no other evidence to clarify either (a) or (b) and the condition of the object precludes any firmer comment.

Fig. 13, No. 10. Curved door fitting. From oven shed 10C.

Fig. 13, No. 11. Spike-like fitting? From the bank opposite Building 10, either 13th or 15th century. Mr. J. W. Anstee of the Museum of English Rural Life, Reading, comments as follows: This object may have had its chisel-shaped end driven into wood (across the grain, to prevent splitting) for about half its length, but the purpose is not obvious.

Fig. 13, No. 12. Fragment of curved bar from the road opposite the depression.

Fig. 13, No. 13. Nail with large rectangular head from the road opposite building 10.

Fig. 13, No. 14. Horseshoe nail of fiddle key type, from the croft in square A2.

The Nails

Mr. H. Cleere, of The Iron and Steel Institute, reports as follows:—

The material examined consisted of 80 identifiable nails, 76 fragments of nails and 5 other objects.

Nails

The 80 identifiable specimens were classified into four main types (A-D), with four minor types represented by one specimen each (E-H). Details are given in Table 1. It should be emphasized that all the specimens were heavily corroded, and that dimensions measured were taken on the best specimens; the shank dimensions, head diameters, and lengths quoted are representative, and could in only one or two cases all be measured on the same specimens.

Table 1—Classification of Nails

Group	No. of Specimens	Shank cross-section, ¹ / _{in.}	Head dia. (approx.) in.	Total length in.
A	2	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
B	12	$\frac{1}{8} - \frac{3}{16} \times \frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
C	37	$\frac{1}{8} - \frac{3}{16} \times \frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
D	25	$\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$
E	1	$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}$	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$
F	1	$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$
G	1	$\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
H	1	$\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	1

The following features were common to all the nails:

1. The head was round in plan.
2. The head was level in section (not pyramidal).
3. The cross-section of the shank was rectangular.
4. The taper from head to point was regular.

The shape of head is what would be expected in relatively small nails of this type; a nail blank inserted in a heading die or nail hole

¹ Measured 1/8in. below head.

in an anvil could easily be forged to a roughly round shape with a few hammer strokes. The extra metal in a pyramidal head is not needed for nails under about 6in. long.

Similarly, the rectangular section is typical of early nails, since a round cross-section is relatively difficult to forge and is functionally of little advantage.

The exact uses of these nails cannot easily be determined. However, it would appear likely that Groups A-F were used for purely constructional purposes. The relatively better-finished small nails (G and H) may, however, have been used in furniture making or for a decorative purpose.

Of the incomplete nails, all were headless. The state of preservation was too poor to judge whether some of these may have been in their original form; there is evidence of nails with very small heads (of the modern "brad" type) having been used in the Roman period, though not in medieval England.

Other Objects, not illustrated

M/1 Rounded *hook* (bent round former of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. radius, made from $\frac{1}{8}$ in. round-section rod or wire. Total length $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

M/2 *Hook*, as H/1, but made from square-section stock ($3/32$ in.). Badly corroded.

M/3 Right-angled *hook-staple*, roughly $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long on each arm. This is square ($\frac{3}{16}$ in.) in section, tapering to $\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{1}{16}$ in. immediately before the point.

M/4 *Spatulate object* $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long.

M/5 Irregular fragment $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. long.

M/2, M/3 and M/4 may be fragments of badly deformed nails, though hook-staples are familiar finds on Roman sites. M/1 is made from carefully rounded rod or wire, and there is no taper on it; it may be a large fish-hook.

LEAD OBJECT FROM HOUSE 10A

Mr. L. Biek reports as follows:—Object, 3in. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., flat, one side, tapering down to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 2in., fairly rough, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick.

This would appear to have been deliberately assembled, possibly by hammering cold, from several pieces and strips, in a manner similar to patting butter or daubing clay. Certainly one, probably two, and possibly a third of the small surfaces were evidently cut with a chisel-like instrument, at an angle, towards the largest surface. In the third case, a portion of the largest surface would have been turned over the cut side; or an unsatisfactory first cut was not completed. The object has the appearance of a plain capital, shows a relatively smooth large 'top' surface, and numerous assorted tool marks; none of these appear significant and the purpose remains unknown. It is probably a fragment of raw material assembled for use in some hammered-lead manufacture; there is no evidence of

casting. The object is covered with a thin smooth, yellowish-grey skin of corrosion products containing some carbonate, and is otherwise substantially 'clean.' From its appearance and working properties the metal would seem to be essentially pure lead.

We are grateful for useful discussion to Mr. W. W. Robson, of the Associated Lead Manufacturers' Research Association, who suggests, as a possible alternative, that the object may be the result of prolonged functional hammering. The 'cut' edges, all except one of which might well not be due to cutting, could have been produced by hammering the rough shape into a prepared ? wooden socket or holder, and the object might have been used as a ? leather-worker's anvil.

COIN

From the bank opposite House 10 associated with the lobed cups and 15th-century bowls (see pp. 116 and 121).

Mr. S. E. Rigold reports that it is a *Richard II*, York penny, type IA (probably I A3, see F. Purvey in *Brit. Numismatic Journal* XXXI (1962), p. 88 ff.) Lys on breast; saltire stops and quatrefoil in centre of reverse, as usual. I A is the large issue of 1377-1387, and I A3 c. 1380+. Considerable wear; probably escaped the recoinage of 1412+ and was lost in mid 15th century.

IRONSMELTING RESIDUES

Mr. L. Biek reports:

A dozen fragments were submitted, or isolated from the stone specimens. They could all be part of evidence suggesting iron smelting on the site, but in the absence of a feature, and in view of the small quantity, it is not possible to say more. About half the fragments show some vesicular structure, two are apparently unchanged ironstone, the rest probably intermediate, part-smelted material.

ANIMAL REMAINS

The bones were examined by Miss J. E. King, of the Osteology Section of the Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History).

Three groups were examined 1) from the 15th-century farm, 2) from the 13th-century buildings and 3) from the depression. All these groups were virtually identical as regards species and quantity. Young or immature animals were present throughout. The bones were few and fragmentary and are not significantly different from those listed in Part I.¹ A complete list is preserved with the finds at Barbican House Museum, Lewes. There was one hare bone from the 15th-century farm and from the depression came limb bones of ? rat and immature cat. The absence of bird was noted in the depression.

¹ Part I, p. 177.

MOLLUSCA

By C. P. Castell, Department of Palaeontology, British Museum (Natural History).

From the identifications given in Table 2 it is clear that no useful ecological conclusions can be drawn from the molluscan remains which obviously represent random collection of noticeable specimens.¹ The freshwater species are those which might be expected on a Chalk Downland site. The *Helix* specimens, themselves seemingly 'well fed,' may or may not have been used for food. All the marine species, among which the edible cockle is preponderant, would be expected along with the oyster (see below) to form a substantial part of the staple diet on a site of this kind.

TABLE 2
Identifiable Mollusc Shells

Site Locn.	Freshwater			Marine ²			
	<i>Helicella</i> <i>caperata</i> (Montagu)	<i>Helicella</i> <i>itala</i> (Linn.)	<i>Helix</i> <i>aspersa</i> Müller	<i>Cardium</i> <i>edule</i> Linn. ³ Edible Cockle	<i>Buccinum</i> <i>undatum</i> Linn. Whelk	<i>Mytilus</i> <i>sp.</i> Mussel	<i>Ostrea</i> <i>edulis</i> Linn. ⁴ Oyster
9B Hearth			5				
9C-D					1		
10A Hearth			1			1 (large)	
10B Oven				1			
10D	4	1					1
Bank 9-10			1	47		3	
Depres- sion		40 ⁵					
Total	4	41		48	1	4	1

¹ Cf. *Proc. Preh. Soc.*, 1960, XXVI, 299-301.

² All marine shells, counted at the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, are given as numbers of single valves, or fragments; no attempt was made to match bivalves. The larger numbers therefore represent the *maximum* possible number of individuals, the *minimum* being not less than half the number.

³ The cockle shells, measured at the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, ranged from 4.4 cm maximum valve width to 2 cm (approx.; broken valve), with the bulk between 3 and 4 cm. Where numerous specimens are involved (as e.g. for the oysters, see below) it would seem worth while recording such data.

⁴ The bulk of the oyster shells found was separated by the excavator and is discussed below.

⁵ A large quantity of specimens, some broken and many very small, was superficially examined. *H. itala* and *H. virgata* were noted and no other species were seen.

THE OYSTERS

Several hundred valves, of varying sizes, were found in various parts of the site. It has often been stated that useful observations from the ecological or geographical standpoints are not possible from oyster shell evidence. In view of the large number of specimens from a limited area, however, it seemed worth while in this case to explore various aspects of the problem, notably any remains of parasitic activity, that might possibly lead to a better understanding of the present limits of scientific inference here. This note is published in the hope that more material from other sites may be made available for this study. (L. Biek).

CHARCOAL

The charcoals were examined by Mr. D. G. Patterson, of the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough.

As in Part I there was a great amount of poplar which accounted for over half the specimens. There was also a large amount of birch (about a quarter of the specimens) which was not present in the earlier excavations.¹

Late 12th- or early 13th-century pit under building 9—Cherry (*Prunus avium*).

House 9B hearth—Poplar (*Populus* sp.), birch (*Betula* sp.).

Buildings 9C-E—Poplar, birch.

House 10A hearth—Poplar.

Outshut 10B east oven—Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*).

Outshut 10B east oven rake-back—Poplar.

Building 10D hearth—Beech, poplar.

Bank—Poplar, birch, alder (*Alnus glutinosa*).

Depression—Poplar.

Crofts—Poplar.

Mr. L. Biek adds the following comment: Although there is a gap of about a century, the lack of correspondence between this species list and that in Part I is remarkable. Ecologically, it is thought that aspen and birch might indicate pioneer scrub, though perhaps on Clay-with-Flints rather than the Chalk. On the other hand, the presence of alder charcoal suggests that some of the poplar might be streamside species, too.

We are grateful to Dr. G. W. Dimbleby, Dept. of Forestry, University of Oxford, for helpful discussion.

COAL

There was only a single piece of coal from the 15th-century farm Building 9D or E.² Miss Helen A. H. Macdonald reports that it was probably derived from the Fairlight Clays.

¹ Part I, p. 178.

² Part II, p. 179.

A small fragment of ? coke was isolated on the basis of visual inspection at the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, from the material found in the hearth of House 10D, 15th century.

MORTARS

The samples taken from the M.P.B.W. excavation have been described by Mr. L. Biek on pp. 179-180 and Fig. 40 of Part I of this report. The two samples forming the group on Fig. 40 came from the walls of Buildings 9C and 10C while the third sample came from Building 10D.

CORRECTION (glass linen-smoothers)

In part I, on p. 164, the second paragraph of Dr. Newton's report refers to the examination of the "larger object (Fig. 35, No. 11)." This should read "smaller object (Fig. 35, No. 10)," but the conclusions are not affected.

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