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HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY

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WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL	
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Erratum: Page 153, note 1. *For* E. E. Barking *read* E. E. Barker

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 1968. ABell, Mrs. W. H. C. } 23 Ashdown Avenue, Saltdean BN2 8AH
 1968. ABell, M. G.
1968. Belson, Mrs. E. G. } The Priory, Upper Beeding, Steyning
 1968. ABelson, Capt. John R. J. } BN4 3HP
1949. Belton, L. W., 189 Borden Lane, Sittingbourne, Kent
 1957. TBenner, P. C., Pear Trees, Warninglid
 1962. Benwell, Miss G., 78 Withdean Court, Varndean Road, Brighton BN1 6RP
1946. Benz, N., Down Hayes, Upper Carlisle Road, Eastbourne
 1964. *TBerkley, G. St. L., Little Shelf Farm, Nutley, Uckfield
 1966. TBerry, Professor H., Barn Close, Walnut Tree Walk, Willingdon, Eastbourne

1964. Besant, David E. B., Pound Hill House, Fletching Street, Mayfield
 1963. Best, Mrs. T. W., Hilfield House, Cuckfield
 1968. Beswick, W. R., Turners House, Turners Green, Heathfield
 1961. tBetts, J. R., 11 Duncutha Road, Hastings
 1946. tBeyfus, N., Claytons, Sedlescombe
 1968. tBickerdike, Mrs. J. M., Corner Cottage, Bignor, Pulborough
 1967. Biggar, Miss J. T. M., 4 Falkland House, Lewes
 1963. Bingham, R. H., Deudney's Farm, Herstmonceux
 1968. Binns, Dr. Terry, 15 The Causeway, Horsham
 1964. Bird, Cmdr. D. G. F. R.N.(RET.), Nyewood Firs, Near Petersfield, Hants.
 1963. Bird, Miss R., 3 Rixons Orchard, Horsted Keynes
 1960. Bishop, Lady, Carbis, Harbrough Hill, Pulborough
 1962. tBishop, G. J. }
 1962. ABishop, Mrs. G. J. } Innisaig, 25 Pages Lane, Bexhill-on-Sea
 1964. Bishop, Miss E. M., 30 Walpole Avenue, Goring, Worthing
 1947. Blaber, J. E., Jackmans Farm, East Hoathly, Lewes
 1946. Black, Miss J. E., 1 Down House, 77 High Street, Hurstpierpoint
 1968. Black, Mrs. J. M., 1 Hartwell Cottages, Butcherfield Lane, Hartfield
 1953. tBlackburn, N. M. V., New Place, Gundreda Road, Lewes
 1963. Blackwell, D. J., 173b South Road, Hailsham
 1967. Blake Masson, Mrs., Flat 3, Rotten Row House, Lewes
 1961. Blakeney, Mrs. F. F., Landermere, Fishbourne, Chichester
 1950. Blaker, Mrs., 24 Prince Edward's Road, Lewes
 1948. *Blaker, P. A. R., 14 Egerton Terrace, London, S.W.3
 1967. Bletcher, S. J. }
 1968. ABletcher, Mrs. S. J. } The Lookout, 444 South Coast Road, Tels-
 1968. ABletcher, Miss Cherry } combe Cliffs
 1957. tBlomfield, A., Point Hill, Rye
 1956. Blundell, E. }
 1956. ABlundell, Mrs. } 100 High Street, Lewes
 1967. Boddington, Reginald T., 25 Nelson Road, Goring, Worthing
 1966. Boddy, Brian G., 7 Tongdean Court, Withdean, Brighton 6
 1966. Bodkin, A., 53 Grange Road, Lewes
 1962. Body, Mrs. L. M., Old House Farm, Slinfold, Horsham
 1963. Boex, George, 2 Compton Court, 24 Dittons Road, Eastbourne
 1956. Boog-Watson, Mrs., 28 St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes
 1964. Booker, J. M. L., 2 Hambrook Hall Cottages, Hambrook Hill, Chichester
 1948. Boomer, Miss, Charmon Cottage, Croft Way, Felpham
 1950. tBorer, Miss
 1920. tBorradaile, Miss A. F., The Beeches, Barcombe
 1919. *Botting, Col. E. L. (late R.E.), Courtleigh West, Westbury Leigh, Westbury, Wilts.
 1927. tBoughey, Noel, Lady, 6 Prince Edwards Road, Lewes
 1956. Bowden, Mrs., Rookwood, Crossways, West Chiltington
 1967. Bowden, Mark R., 2 Roughmere Cottages, Lavant, Chichester
 1957. tBowman, Mrs., Wayside, Westway, High Salvington, Worthing
 1964. Box, Mrs. E., M.B.E. }
 1967. ABox, J. D. } Great Thorndean House, Warninglid, Haywards
 } Heath
 1923. tBoxall, Arthur }
 1923. ABoxall, Mrs. A. } Hurst Cottage, Sutton, Pulborough
 1953. Boydon, J. R., Chebbard Farm, Dorchester, Dorset
 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
 1965. Brady, Miss M. A., St. Joseph's, 49 Oakwood Close, Hastings
 1966. tBraid, Donald K. }
 1966. ABraid, Mrs. Donald K. } 12 Hill Road, Lewes

1959. tBramall, Miss N., 3a Clovelly, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne
 1958. Brand, Mrs. Humphrey, Glynde Place, Glynde
 1945. tBrand, M. C., c/o Barclays Bank Ltd., 1 Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1
 1959. Brandon, P. F., Greensleeves, Middle Road, Kingston Buci, Shoreham-by-Sea
 1965. Breffit, R., New House Farm, Laughton, Lewes
 1961. Brennan, Miss L. E., 21 Stanford Avenue, Brighton 6
 1966. Brent, Colin
 1962. tBrent, Mrs. Colin } 44 South Way, Lewes
 1961. Bridge, N., 16a Branksome Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea
 1962. Bridges, T. E., c/o D.S.A.O., King Charles Street, London, S.W.1
 1951. Bridgland, C. G., 50 Hangleton Road, Hove
 1965. Brierly, Michael L.
 1965. tBrierly, Mrs. Michael L. } Paines Farmhouse, East Hoathly, Lewes
 1965. Briggs, Professor Asa, Ashcombe House, Lewes
 1963. Bright, Mrs. S., Carhill, 49 Guildford Road, Horsham
 1955. Brightman, G., Bartholomew House, Castle Gate, Lewes
 1946. *Brightwell, H., Oak Gates, Typots Lane, S. Harting
 1964. tBrodrigg, A. G., Hydneye House, The Ridge, St. Leonards-on-Sea
 1964. tBrook, D. W., 9 Rattle Road, Westham, Pevensey
 1968. Brooke, Mrs. Pamela L., 109 High Street, Lewes
 1955. Brown, Miss A. F., Arundel Court, 83 De la Warr Road, Bexhill
 1959. tBrown, B. H., Ocklynge Manor, Eastbourne
 1953. tBrown, Miss K. N., Pilgrims, Lions Green, Horam
 1968. Bruce, G. S., 8 Westway Close, Portslade, Brighton BN4 2RT
 1964. tBryant, Dennis, Burrows, 79 Downside, Shoreham-on-Sea
 1967. Bryant, Douglas W., Halcombe, 58 Stockbridge Road, Chichester
 1927. Bryant, E.
 1928. tBryant, Mrs. E. } Spring Hill, Mill Road, Steyning
 1963. Buckhurst, Lord, Buckhurst Park, Withyham, Sussex
 1965. Buckingham, Michael, 28 Malling Close, Lewes
 1957. Buckland, L. A., Cherry Tree Cottage, Chelwood Gate
 1955. Budden, W. G., Manor Farm, Chalton, Portsmouth, Hants.
 1949. Bull, Mrs. H., 2 Stedham Hall, Stedham, Midhurst
 1943.*tBullock, The Rev. Canon F. W. B., 6 The Uplands, St. Leonards-on-Sea
 1961. Burch, J. W., 7 Milnwood Road, Horsham
 1947. Burder, Mrs.
 1947. tBurder, D. } 10 Shepherd's Walk, Tunbridge Wells
 1926. Burgess, H.
 1961. tBurgess, Mrs. H. } 155 Church Hill Road, East Barnet, Herts.
 1959. Burgis, N. L. S., Nought, Church Hill, Ringmer
 1962. Burleigh, Mrs. F. K., Carmelstead, Lewes Road, Haywards Heath
 1937. *Burrell, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter R., Bart., C.B.E., T.D., D.L., Knepp Castle, Horsham
 1932.*tBurstow, G. P., F.S.A., 6 Walpole Terrace, Brighton 7
 1949. tBurt, J. C., Springholm, Deepdene Park Road, Dorking
 1955. tBury, Mrs. E. F. M., Walnut Tree Cottage, East Dean, Chichester
 1966. Busby, F. H., 5 Alfriston Close, Eastbourne
 1961. tBush, E., 1 Cownwy Court, Park Road, Rottingdean BN2 7JB
 1962. tButcher, Miss D., Roedean School, Brighton 7
 1964. tButler, D. S.,
 1965. tButler, Mrs. Winifred R. } 63 Mackie Avenue, Hassocks
 1950. Butler, E. D., Withdean, Mare Hill, Pulborough
 1968. Butler, The Rev. H. C., Whydown Place Hotel, Bexhill
 1963. Butler, S. R., Wallis & Wallis, 210 High Street, Lewes
 1964. tButterworth, Mrs. G. E., Briars, South Chailey, Lewes
 1959. Byrne, Mrs. T. B., Hirtwell Cottage, Hollycombe, Liphook

1957. Cadogan, G., Little Court, Belmont Lane, Hassocks
 1949. Caffyn, Mrs. B. J., 4 Ottafield Court, Greenways, Haywards Heath
 1959. Caffyn, Brigadier Sir Edward, C.B., C.B.E., Norman Norris, Vine Cross, Horam
 1947. *Caffyn, S. M., Aymond Grange, Dittons Road, Eastbourne
 1946. Caldecott, Lady, Hoy, Fryern Road, Storrington
 1960. tCalver, J. W. A., Old Postmans Cottage, Alciston
 1961. Calway, Mrs. E. K., 6 Stansfield Road, Lewes
 1957. tCameron, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Greathed Manor, Lingfield, Surrey
 1961. tCampbell, G., 1 Arundel Road, Littlehampton
 1963. Campbell, N. A., Twitten, Wallcrouch, Ticehurst
 1922. *Campion, Simon W., The Ham, Hassocks
 1962. Candlin, Miss L. N., 8 Abbey Road, Brighton 7
 1953. tCane, Miss, Old Wellington House, Caldbec Hill, Battle
 1963. tCannon, F. L. }
 1963. ACannon, Mrs. F. L. } Little Heath, Firle Close, Seaford
 1960. tCaplan, D. }
 1960. ACaplan, Mrs. } The Old Cottage, Whitemans Green, Cuckfield
 1959. tCarden, E. C. T. }
 1959. tCarden, Mrs. } Copperkins, Codmore Hill, Pulborough
 1966. Cardno, Miss Betty, 15 Wilberforce Road, London, N.4
 1948. Carew, Mrs., 8 The Driveway, Shoreham
 1963. Carreras, Mrs., Court-in-Holmes, Forest Row
 1968. tCarter, B.S., Chandlers, Crawley Down
 1963. Carter, Mrs. David R., Northease Manor, Rodmell
 1968. Cash, N. C., 47 Meadowlands Avenue, Hampden Park, Eastbourne
 1946. Castle, R. B. T., O.B.E. }
 1946. ACastle, Mrs. } Hortons, Cuckfield
 1959. tCastle Stewart, Countess, Old Lodge, Nutley
 1968. Cathcart, S. B., 100 Ladies Mile Road, Patcham, Brighton
 1965. Catt, Miss G. M., Flat 2, Weppons, Ravens Road, Shoreham-by-Sea
 1949. tCatt, Col. P., Lavendar Cottage, Felpham
 1955. Cattermole, E. C., 7 Calbourne, Muster Green, Haywards Heath
 1959. tCaunter, W. B. }
 1959. ACaunter, Mrs. } Shortland, Shortland Copse, Plaistow, Billingshurst
 1954. tChamberlain, Miss, South Cottage, Strawberry Gardens, Newick
 1933. Chambers, Mrs. W. P. C., Heronsdale Manor, Waldron
 1957. tChandler, Miss H. M. }
 1961. AChandler, Miss M. } 4 St. Swithun's Terrace, Lewes
 1934. Chandler, R., Little Thurlow, Oathall Road, Haywards Heath
 1958. Chandless, Mrs., Sherrington Manor, Selmeston
 1960. Chandless-Hoornaert, Sherrington Manor, Selmeston, Polegate
 1968. Channon, Derek, 40 Boxgrove, Goring Green
 1967. Chapman, Dr. F. W., Sixberries, Ashurst, Steyning
 1961. Chatfield, Mrs. F. M., 5 Cross Way, Lewes
 1967. Cheal, M. J. C., Spindlewood, Amberley
 1949. tChevallier, C. T., 13 Clinton Crescent, St. Leonards-on-Sea
 1960. tChild, A., 12 The Orchard, Hassocks
 1963. tChild, I. B., 5 Ashdown Road, Bexhill
 1966. Child, Kenneth, Ham Cottage Studio, Main Road, Bosham
 1968. Chillingworth, Miss E. A., 44 Collington Avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea
 1967. Chodwick Brown, E. }
 1967. AChodwick Brown, Mrs. E. } 6a Albion Street, Lewes
 1960. Christie, Mrs. M. E., Hill View, East Gardens, Ditchling
 1951. Christie, Mrs. R., Maesglas, Llanafan, Aberystwyth, Cards.
 1947. Clark, A. J., Donderry, The Drive, Farnham Road, Guildford
 1956. tClark, C. R., 1 Splash Point, Cliff Road, Seaford

1957. *Clark, Rev. J. P. H., Memorial House, Eglington, Alnwick, North-
umberland
1967. Clark, Kenneth M., 8 Highland Croft, Beckenham, Kent
1961. Clark, T. D., 10 East Street, Lewes
1929. Clarke, Col. Sir Ralph S., K.B.E., T.D., D.L., Borde Hill, Haywards Heath
1959. *Clarke, R. S., Hoathly Hill, West Hoathly
1953. †Claydon, Mrs., 30 Eastbourne Road, Willingdon, Eastbourne
1962. Cleere, H. F., Little Bardown, Stonegate, Wadhurst
1929. Clements, Col. H. T. W., Killadoon, Celbridge, Eire
1963. Clifton, Mrs. H. C., Spring Lodge, Old Heathfield
1955. †Clough, A. R.
1955. †Clough, Mrs. } Normanswood, Crowhurst, Battle
1954. †Clough, Miss, The White House, 2 Sherborne Road, Chichester
1964. †Cochrane, Mrs. J. A., Woodmans Green, Linch, Near Liphook, Hants.
1956. Cock, A. T. } No. 7 Bramleyhurst, Bramley Hill, South Croy-
1964. †Cock, Mrs. A. T. } don, Surrey
1961. Cockburn, P. F., 29 College Place, Brighton 7
1936. †Coffin, S., 1 Turner Drive, Golders Green, London, N.W.11
1968. Cokayne, Michael J., 19a Woodhouse Road, Hove 3
1958. Cole, P., 19 Offington Gardens, Worthing
1952. Cole, W. G., 21 Alfriston Road, Seaford
1960. †Coleman, Miss, Flat 15, Albany Court, Hastings
1943. Coleman, Miss M., 266 Ditchling Road, Brighton
1952. Coleman, N. F. } 54 Fort Road, Newhaven
1962. †Coleman, Mrs. N. F. }
1930. Coleridge, A. H. B., Shalford Cottage, Whitford, Nr. Axminster,
Devon
1948. Collingridge, Miss, Little Paddock, Ticehurst, Wadhurst
1947. †Collins, A. H., F.S.A., Trumley, Cedar Drive, Chichester
1966. †Collins, D. F., The Cottage, The Green, Catsfield, Battle
1946. Colyer, H. G., Barcombe, 22 William Road, Guildford
1953. *Combridge, J. H., 34 Hamilton Avenue, Barkingside, Ilford, Essex
1965. †Compton, H. R. T., Tangmere House, Tangmere, Chichester
1968. Conaway, Robin D. } 1 Overdene, Busbridge Lane, Godalming,
1968. †Conaway, Mrs. Robin D. } Surrey
1967. Connor, Charles E., 362 Harold Road, Hastings
1963. †Connor, Peter D., Cheyneys, Shelley's Green, Guestling
1967. Cook, Mrs. F. A. G., 409 The Ridge, Hastings
1962. Cook, Miss J. M., F.S.A., 6 Farm End, Old Woodstock, Oxford
1967. †Cook, Mrs. P. M., 71 Brangwyn Drive, Patcham, Brighton BN1 8XB
1959. †Cooke, Rev. Canon G. V. T., F.S.A. } The Rectory, Buxted
1964. †Cooke, Miss }
1952. †Coombe, Rev. A. N., The Presbytery, Central Hill, Upper Norwood,
London, S.E.19
1959. Coomber, F. E., 51 Park Hall Road, East Finchley, London, N.2
1966. †Cooper, Miss A. E., The Dulveys, Deneside, East Dean, Eastbourne
1968. Cooper, Miss A. M., 106 Nevill Road, Hove
1960. Cooper, D. A. M., 4 Church Place, Pulborough
1935. Corfield, Dr. Carruthers, Broadmark Place, Rustington
1949. Cornwall, J. C. K., 1 Orchard Close, Copford Green, Colchester, Essex
1968. Corrigan, P., 21 Copse Hill, Brighton BN1 5GA
1966. †Coultas, Michael D., 20 Blunts Wood Road, Haywards Heath
1957. Courthope, The Lady, Shovers Green, Wadhurst
1968. Courthope, The Hon. Daphne, Whiligh, Wadhurst
1928. †Courthope, Miss E. J., Sprivers, Horsmonden, Kent
1953. †Courthope, Miss E. M. D., South Norlington House, Ringmer
1966. †Coverley, L. J., Chelmsford Hall, Eastbourne
1956. Cowan, Miss, Flat 3, Coombe Lea, Grand Avenue, Hove 3

1957. TCowley, R. I., Streat Place, Nr. Hassocks
 1961. TCox, D., The Library, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton
 1963. Cox, R. C., Old Chapel House, Sandhurst, Kent
 1960. TCraig, Mrs. A. P. R., Searles Lake Cottage, Fletching
 1953. TCreasey, R. R., Harbour Villa, Coldharbour Road, Lower Dicker
 1908. Cripps, Ernest E., Sunnyridge, Penlands Vale, Steyning BN4 3PL
 1939. Crook, Miss B., West House, Southover, Lewes
 1965. TCropp, M. N. P., 13 Auckland Hill, West Norwood, London, S.E.27
 1967. Cross, M. J., Bramhall, 15 Dean Court Road, Rottingdean
 1963. TCroudace, O. R., 27 South Street, Cuckfield
 1960. Crowe, Mrs. C. W. M., 1 Rydal Mount, 5 St. John's Road, Eastbourne
 1966. Cullen, Miss J. M., South West Barn, Crowlink, East Dean, Eastbourne
 1968. Culver, Mrs. Margaret, Thedacre Cottage, West Drive, Aldwick Bay, Bognor
 1949. Cumberlege, G. F. J., D.S.O., M.C. }
 1957. ACumberlege, Mrs. } Idlehurst, Birch Grove,
 1957. ACumberlege, F. R. } Horsted Keynes
 1963. Cunliffe, Prof. B. W., F.S.A., 10 Winn Road, Highfield, Southampton
 1947. TCunnington, L. W., 11 Curzon Avenue, Horsham
 1962. Curteis, Capt. Sir Gerald, K.C.V.O., R.N., Broomwood, South Park, Sevenoaks, Kent
 1953. Curtis, L. P., Yale University, 774 Yale Station, Newhaven, Conn., U.S.A.
 1949. TCurtis, Miss W. J., 64 Parklands Road, Chichester
 1966. Cusack, J. R. B., 8 Norman Road, Hove 3
 1953. Cutting, Mrs., Tyne House, 140 High Street, Lewes
 1964. Dabrowska, Miss H. de Kuszaba, 2 Downgate Cottage, Dallington, Heathfield
 1949. TDale, Antony, F.S.A., 33 Roedean Crescent, Brighton 7
 1964. TDales, Dr. R. Phillips, Sands, Warnham, Nr. Horsham
 1967. Dally, Dr. Ann, Wiblings Farm, Graffham, Petworth
 1964. Dancer, Miss L. S., 21 Cuckmere House, 18 Upperton Road, Eastbourne
 1958. Darling, J. W. }
 1959. ADarling, C. } 28 Park Road, Burgess Hill
 1960. Darrell-Hill, Lt.-Col. J., M.C., 18 Bouverie Close, Barton-on-Sea, Hants.
 1953. Davey, L. S., 22 Ferrers Road, Lewes
 1962. TDavidson, Miss S. S. }
 1962. ADavidson, Miss M. R. S. } Wilmington House, Wilmington
 1953. Davidson, T. R., East Hooker's Farm, Twineham Green, Haywards Heath
 1968. TDaviel, John, 10 Prince Albert Street, Brighton
 1950. TDavies, Miss, The Well House, Plumpton Green
 1966. TDavies, M. C., 1 Middleton Avenue, Hove 3
 1955. Davis, H. A., Culverake, Selmeston, Polegate
 1960. Davis, Miss W. L. }
 1960. ADavis, Miss A. G. } Quinneys, Dixter Road, Northiam
 1931. Daw, Mrs., The Vineyard, West Hoathly
 1958. Dawson, Mrs., Broyle Place, Ringmer, Lewes
 1951. Day, K. C., 40 Highdown Road, Lewes
 1961. TDay, Mrs. M. D., Shepherd's Croft, Cranedown, Lewes
 1963. Daymond-King, P., The Forge, Dane Hill
 1965. TDean, Mrs. J. M., 8 Bramleys, Kingston, Lewes
 1965. Deane, Lt.-Col. M. W. B., Middleton, Stonegate, Wadhurst
 1953. D'Eath, Mrs., Sunnings, Pear Tree Lane, Bexhill
 1940. de Candole, The Right Rev. Henry, 21 Brunswick Drive, Harrogate
 1957. Deighton, Miss, 3 Hurstwood Cottages, Haywards Heath
 1920. *Demetriadi, Lady, c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., 16 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1

1947. Denman, J. B., 27 Queens Road, Brighton
 1928. Denman, J. L., F.S.A., Oldways, Hurstpierpoint
 1965. TDennison, Dr. E. J., Bell Hammer, Ship Street, East Grinstead
 1967. Dent, Geoffrey J. H., Cleadon Cottage, High Street, Westham, Pevensey
 1951. de Pass, D. H., T.D. }
 1951. Ade Pass, Mrs. } Polhills Farm, Arlington, Polegate
 1966. Dick, Prof. George, D.S.C., Waterland Farm, Rowhook, Horsham
 1953. TDickins, A. F., St. Catherines Lodge Hotel, Kingsway, Hove 3
 1947. TDickins, K. W., F.S.A., Gorricks, East End Lane, Ditchling
 1957. Dickins, W. A., Holly Down, Pilner Road, Crowborough
 1964. Dickinson, Mrs. G. A., Fairlawn, Station Road, Angmering
 1947. Dickinson, Mrs., 107 High Street, Lewes
 1961. TDolman, Mrs. M. J., Little Bellhurst Cottage, Hobbs Lane, Beckley, Rye
 1949. Donaldson, Miss E. L., 90 Grange Loan, Edinburgh 9
 1951. Done, His Honour Judge W. E. P., Westrings, West Wittering
 1966. Douglas, Wing Commander A. G. }
 1966. ADouglas, Mrs. A. G. } Eatons Farm, Ashurst, Steyning
 1967. Dove, J. C. }
 1967. ADove, Mrs. R. E. } 33 Highfield Drive, Hurstpierpoint
 1963. TDove, T. F., 18 Mount Harry Road, Lewes
 1960. TDown, A. G., 13 Raleigh Road, Rose Green, Bognor Regis
 1949. TDowney, Mrs., Furrows, Maple Avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea
 1967. Doyle, Richard, 23 Alexandra Road, Burgess Hill
 1956. Drummond, R. H. }
 1956. Drummond, Mrs. } 42 Hurst Road, Hassocks
 1960. Dugan of Victoria, The Lady, 1 Kingston House North, Princes Gate, London, S.W.7
 1956. Duguid, J. T., 6 Holbrook Park, Horsham
 1963. Duke, J. A., Newnham Lodge, 17 Newnham Lane, Steyning
 1961. *Dulley, A. J. F., Westminster School, 17 Deans Yard, London, S.W.1
 1963. Dumaresq, M. R., Ladycross, Seaford
 1968. Duncan, Mrs. C., Loquat Cottage, Angmering Lane, East Preston
 1967. TDunn-Coleman, Keith, Honey pots, Blackthorns, Lindfield
 1955. TDunphy, L. H. }
 1955. ADunphy, Mrs. L. H. } 6 Baslow Road, Eastbourne
 1960. Dunscombe Colt, H., F.S.A. (SCOT.) }
 1960. ADunscombe Colt, Mrs. } 70 Chester Square, London, S.W.1
 1951. Durant, H. P. }
 1964. Durant, J. P. } Abbey Lea, Stonegate, Wadhurst
 1967. TDurtnell, Lt.-Col. C. S., O.B.E. }
 1967. ADurtnell, Mrs. C. S. } Home Wood, Spyways Green, Hartfield
 1961. TDyer, W. H., 20 The Green, St. Leonards-on-Sea
 1965. Dyne, Mrs. H. M., The Abbey, Robertsbridge

 1961. Eastes, J. A. D., Benewyth, Watery Lane, Funtington, Chichester
 1967. Easton, Brian }
 1967. AEaston, Mrs. B. H. } Arts Building II, University of Sussex, Brighton
 1955. Eastwood, J. P. B., Vivans House, West Stoke, Chichester
 1956. Eckersley, Mrs., Hamble, Queens Road, Crowborough
 1965. Edwards, Percy, 41 Hill Drive, Hove 4
 1966. Edwardes Jones, R. G., Scrag Oak Manor, Wadhurst
 1938. Eeles, Col. H. S., C.B.E., Sandyden House, Mark Cross
 1956. Egremont, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Petworth House, Petworth
 1968. Eldridge, Miss M. H., 20 Church Street, Ticehurst
 1963. TElkins, Professor T. H. }
 1963. AElkins, Mrs. T. H. } Geography Laboratory, University of Sussex, Falmer
 1946. Elliott, R. H., 1 Longstone Road, Eastbourne
 1967. Ellis, Mrs. B. W., 15 West Common Drive, Lindfield
 1964. Ellis, Miss C. J., 5 Moat Road, East Grinstead

1965. Forsyth, James, } Old Place, Anstye, Haywards Heath
 1965. AForsyth, Mrs. James }
 1959. tForty, F. J., O.B.E., F.S.A., Little Oakley, Wilmington, Polegate
 1939. Foster, Miss, 16 Wilbury Lodge, Eaton Road, Hove
 1954. Foster, Miss, Tylers Barn, Cuckfield
 1949.*tFoster, Miss M. H., 17 Powis Square, Brighton
 1951. tFoster, Major R. C. G., Warren House, Mayfield
 1966. *Fowle, R. A. W., 42 Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells
 1947. Fowler, Mrs. } The Brown House, Cowfold
 1951. AFowler, C. S. }
 1965. tFox, Miss H. M., The Nook, Isfield, Uckfield
 1961. Fox, Miss W., The Sheiling, Gorse Lane, High Salvington, Worthing
 1933. Foyster, Miss C. H., Claven Corner, Wiveton, Holt, Norfolk
 1960. tFrancis, Miss J., Blenheim Villa, Forest Row
 1952. tFrank, E. O., Briar Platt Tylers Green, Cuckfield
 1964. tFranks, James, Kilimani, Cuilfail, Lewes
 1965. Fraser, Rev. E. W. E. } 4 The Lawns, Hoo Gardens, Willingdon,
 1965. AFraser, Mrs. E. W. E. } Eastbourne
 1964. Fraser, Miss Jean V. H., 5 North Row, Uckfield
 1948. Freeman, J. H. G. } Avalon, Rotherfield Avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea
 1948. AFreeman, Mrs. }
 1966. Freeman, Michael, Wittons Holt, Foxhill Village, Haywards Heath
 1951. Freeman, P. A. M., F.S.A., Wickham Manor, Winchelsea
 1950. French, B. A., Peg Tiles, 5 Cider House Walk, East Hoathly
 1938. tFrere, Professor S. S., F.S.A., Netherfield House, Marcham, Abingdon,
 Berks.
 1966. Frewen, R. M., Brede Place, Brede, Rye
 1950. Frith, Mrs. } Knabb Farm, Fletching
 1956. AFrith, C. }
 1956. Frith, Mrs. Z., Juniper Cottage, Wick Street, Stroud, Glos.
 1965. tFry, R., Yew Lodge, Horsted Keynes
 1958. Fry, R. B., Nonsuch Cottage, Cuckfield
 1956. Fryer, D. J., 9 De Warenne Road, Lewes
 1951. *Fuller, R. H. C., 97 New Church Road, Hove 3
 1929.*tFurse, Mrs. W., The Grove, Turners Hill
 1959. Fynmore, P. J., Hintsey, Little Common, Bexhill
1912. tGage, The Right Hon. Viscount, K.C.V.O., Firle Place, Lewes
 1954. tGallagher, Brigadier H. M., C.B.E., 70 De Laune Street, Kennington,
 London, S.E.17
 1966. Gallup, Rev. P. W., The Rectory, Buriton, Petersfield, Hants.
 1949. tGardham, Brigadier H. P., C.B.E., Tower House, West Street, Rye
 1951. tGardiner, A. L. } 14 Headland Avenue, Seaford
 1951. AGardiner, Mrs. }
 1948. Gardner, Miss B. I. R., Forest View, Punnetts Town, Heathfield
 1963. Garlick, Miss P. L., St. Mary's House, Fletching, Uckfield
 1953. tGarner-Howe, Mrs., 21 Shirley Drive, Hove 4
 1960. Garratt, Miss E. W., 180 Surrenden Road, Brighton 6
 1968. Garwood, Paul N., 55 Marine Drive, Bishopstone
 1947. Gates, J. S., West Lodge, West Broyle Drive, Chichester
 1965. tGates, Roger E., 13 Preston Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19
 1957. Gearing, Miss, 5 Gables Avenue, Brighton 5
 1968. George, Mrs. E. V. H., 12 Ferrers Road, Lewes
 1967. tGervis, W. H., Grange Cote, Bishops Down, Tunbridge Wells
 1967. Gibb., Mrs. Jocelyn, Mousehall, Tidebrook, Wadhurst
 1964. *Gibson, Patrick, Penns in the Rocks, Groombridge, Tunbridge Wells
 1946. Gibson, Mrs. W. C., 14 Totham Lodge, Richmond Road, London,
 S.W.20
 1962. Gifford, Miss Mary S., 12 Derwent Road, Meads, Eastbourne
 1967. tGilbert, A. S., C.B.E., 9 Upland Road, Sutton, Surrey

1943. Ellis, J. J. S. }
 1953. A Ellis, Mrs. } Downs Cottage, Kingston, Lewes
 1959. T Ellis, P. J. P., 48a Coombe Road, Brighton 7
 1965. Elmes, Mrs. E. M., Flat 7, Rydal Mount, St. Johns Road, Eastbourne
 1941. Elphick, G. P., 66 Priory Street, Lewes
 1965. Emery, Miss W. }
 1965. A Emery, Mrs. V. } 12 Franklin Road, Durrington, Worthing
 1961. T Enderby, Miss N., Kitwish, Old Heathfield
 1948. Erskine Lindop, Mrs., 14 Totham Lodge, Richmond Road, West
 Wimbledon, London, S.W.20
 1962. T Easley, W. A., Thornbers, Nash Street, Nr. Hailsham
 1964. Evans, Miss K. J., Museum and Art Gallery, Chapel Road, Worthing
 1967. T Evans, Mrs. M., 4 Beulah Road, Tunbridge Wells
 1962. Evans, Rev. N., Durrington Vicarage, Bramble Lane, Worthing
 1957. T Exton Smith, Mrs., 8 South Cliff Avenue, Eastbourne
1961. Fairclough, D. F. C., Hendall, Uckfield
 1959. T Fairclough, F. R. I.S.O., M.B.E. }
 1959. A Fairclough, Mrs. } Lavenham, Shirleys, Ditchling
 1958. Fairfax-Lucy, Mrs., The Old Vicarage, Eartham
 1951. T Farncomb, Rear Admiral H. B., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.A.N., 10 Wyldfel
 Gardens, Potts Point, Sydney, Australia
 1965. Farrant, J. P., 66 Bouverie Avenue, Salisbury, Wilts.
 1948. Faulkner, P. A., Little Whitehall, Ifield
 1963. T Fawns, Miss M. B., 69 Sackville Road, Hove 3
 1945. Fayle, A., The Flat, Nettlesworth Place, Horam
 1947. Feest, F. H., Burletts, Bramber
 1964. Fellowes, Dr. Rosalind, 33a Brunswick Square, Hove BN3 1ED
 1967. Fennell, F., Manzanos, Green Lane, South Chailey, Lewes
 1946. Fenwick-Owen, Mrs., }
 1964. A Fenwick-Owen, Miss } Langney Priory, Eastbourne
 1951. *Ferguson, I. D.
 1963. T Fergusson, Rev. A. M. }
 1963. A Fergusson, Mrs. A. M. } Haldon, Ratton Close, Willingdon
 1968. Fibbens, Mrs. E. S., Drove way, Itchenor, Chichester
 1950. Field, C. W., 26 High Street, Robertsbridge
 1946. Field, Mrs., Winfrith, Handcross
 1965. Finch, Miss J. H. F., Hollands, Petworth
 1964. T Fisher, L. R., Michelham Priory, Upper Dicker, Hailsham
 1953. T Fisher, R. A., 2 Well House Place, St. Anne's Hill, Lewes
 1959. Flack, Rev. C. H. }
 1959. A Flack, Mrs. } Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield
 1960. T Flanders, Mrs., 9 Reservoir Road, Elburton, Plymouth
 1961. Fleming, Mrs. A. P., Henley Farm, Frant, Sussex
 1968. Fletcher, A. J., Vadso, Peak Cavern Road, Castleton, Derbyshire
 1949. Fletcher-Moulton, The Hon. Sylvia, C.B.E., Court House, Barcombe
 1959. A Flight, Miss E. V., 12 Houndean Rise, Lewes
 1960. Flower, Lt.-Col. H. S., o.B.E., Cherry Tree Cottage, Amberley, Arundel
 1963. T Floyer, R. K. }
 1963. A Floyer, Mrs. R. K. } Summerhill, Five Ashes, Mayfield
 1943. Fooks, Rev. E. G., 12 Harrington Villas, Preston Park, Brighton
 1954. Fooks, Mrs. Osmond, Swithewood, Horsted Keynes
 1962. Foort, A. L., 17 Cousins Grove, Southsea, Hants.
 1967. T Forbes, Miss E., 15 Lynton Close, Hurstpierpoint
 1965. T Ford, F. E., 28 Arundel Road, Eastbourne
 1967. Ford, W. K., 48 Harlands Road, Haywards Heath
 1959. Formby, E. L., Arnolds, Fairwarp, Uckfield
 1968. Forrest, D. M. }
 1968. A Forrest, Mrs. D. M. } Church Gate Cottage, Fletching
 1964. T Forrington, A., Briars, South Chailey, Lewes

1964. tGilbert, Richard, 19 Mountney Road, Eastbourne
 1962.*tGillett, Dr. F. H., 5 Furness Road, Eastbourne
 1957. tGlegg, Mrs., Manstone, The Bramblings, Rustington
 1945. Glover, Mrs., South View, Westham, Pevensey
 1962. Goddard, R. J., Crosskeys, Lindfield
 1968. Goddard, T. R., 4 The Broadway, Alfriston
 1968. Godfrey, Admiral John H., C.B. } White Stacks, Wilmington
 1968. aGodfrey, Mrs. John H. }
 1949. tGodfrey, W. E., F.S.A. } 81 The Causeway, Steventon, Abingdon,
 1952. aGodfrey, Mrs. W. E. } Berks.
 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, Piltown, Uckfield
 1960. tGolds, Miss E. M., 12 Parham Court, Grand Avenue, Worthing
 1961. Goldsworthy-Edwards, Mrs., 30 Adelaide Crescent, Hove
 1949. Gomme, D. E., Thistledown, Gorse Lane, High Salvington, Worthing
 1946. tGoodbody, A. W., Crowlink, Cuckmere Road, Seaford
 1963. tGoodchild, Mrs. J. } The Hynde, Exceat Bridge, Seaford
 1963. tAGoodchild, J. }
 1961. Goodchild, K. A. } 17 Fairview Rise, West Dene, Brighton 5
 1961. aGoodchild, Mrs. K. A. }
 1958. Goodwin, J., Crowhurst Bridge Farm, Burwash
 1967. Gordon, D. J., 17 Washington Road, Haywards Heath
 1948. Goring, Lt.-Col. J., Findon Park House, Findon
 1949. Goring, Rev. Dr. Jeremy, 26 Brockley View, London, S.E.23
 1963. Gorringe, C. P. } Wilmington Priory, Wilmington
 1963. aGorringe, Mrs. C. P. }
 1966. Gottlieb, Mrs. Herbert } The Dicker Stud, Upper Dicker, Hailsham
 1966. aGottlieb, Mrs. Andrew }
 1965. tGould, H. G. } Evander, Green Road, Wivelsfield Green
 1965. aGould, Mrs. H. G. }
 1959. Goulden, A. T., Robin Down, Vines Cross Road, Horam
 1956. Gowland, T. S., 10 Southsea Avenue, West Worthing
 1954. Graburn, G. N., Westridge House, Goldsmith Avenue, Crowborough
 1954. tGrace, Rev. R. W., 220 Elson Road, Gosport, Hants.
 1955. tGraebe, R. E., 7 Pashley Road, Eastbourne
 1939. tGraham-Vivian, R. P., M.V.O., M.C., Wealden House, Warninglid
 1918.*tGrantham, W. Ivor, O.B.E. } Camoys, Rotten Row, Lewes
 1961. aGrantham, Mrs. W. Ivor }
 1966. tGraves, Norman G. } 20 Court Farm Road, Hove 4
 1967. aTGraves, Mrs. N. G. }
 1935. tGraves, P. K., 51 Old Steyne, Brighton
 1931. tGraves, S. E. } Hillcroft, Ardingly
 1933. aGraves, Mrs. S. E. }
 1968. Graves, Mrs. V. N., Linkhurst, Stonegate, Wadhurst
 1954. *Gravett, K. W. E., 85 Seaforth Avenue, New Malden, Surrey
 1962. Gray, A. F., 41 Holmes Avenue, Hove 4
 1958. tGray, Mrs. } Heatherwyck, High Hurst Close, Newick
 1963. aTGray, Dr. F. }
 1966. tGreaves, Miss P., Flint Cottage, Motcombe Lane, Eastbourne
 1966. tGreen, Mrs. Helen C., Flat 5, The Dann, Dane Road, Seaford
 1950. Green, Miss M. L., Aldhurst Cottage, Barcombe Mills
 1967. Green, Miss Peta M., Meadowcroft, 33 Lewes Road, Ditchling
 1958. Green, T. K., Beechcroft, 28 Udney Park Road, Teddington, Middlesex
 1967. Greenwood, Miss Anne H., 74 Peacock Lane, Brighton 6
 1955. Greenwood, Mrs. A. T., Mallows, Albany Road, Seaford
 1967. Gregory, Mrs. C. B. } The Cottage, Wilmington
 1968. aGregory, C. B. }

1959. tGregory, F. W., 292 Dyke Road, Brighton BN1 5BA
 1950. Gregory, R. A., 13 Bernard Road, Brighton
 1954. tGrey, J. C. P., Hop Gardens, Mannings Heath, Horsham
 1960. tGriffin, G. H. } 108 Lascelles Blvd., Toronto 7, Ontario,
 1966. aGriffin, Miss C. Ann } Canada
 1964. tGriffin, R. W. } Down Street Farmhouse, Piltdown, Uckfield
 1964. aGriffin, Mrs. R. W. }
 1934. Griffith, Miss, Three Oaks, Bramlands Lane, Woodmancote, Henfield
 1968. Griffiths, Frank E. } 2 Wickor Close, Emsworth, Hants.
 1968. aGriffiths, Mrs. Frank E. }
 1965. tGrills, A. E. S. } 79 Houndean Rise, Lewes
 1965. aGrills, Mrs. A. E. S. }
 1952. *Grinham, Miss, Windsknowe, Back Road, Stromness, Orkney
 1954. Grissell, Major M., Brightling Park, Robertsbridge
 1958. Grootenhuis, Mrs. K., Leyden House, North Chailey
 1960. Grove, Brigadier G. R. } The Springs, Clayton
 1967. aGrove, Mrs. G. R. }
 1965. tGryspeerd, John E., 73 Meads Street, Eastbourne
 1946. Guthrie, Mrs., Woldham, Littleington, Polegate
 1966. Guthrie, Duncan, Wildhanger, Amberley
 1965. tGuy, G. E., Russets, The Green, Church Road, Crowborough
 1929. *Guy, N. G., 14 North Street, Hailsham
 1920. *Gwynne, Lt.-Col. Sir Roland V., D.L., D.S.O., Wootton Place, Polegate
1960. Habelt, Dr. Rudolf, 53 Bonn 5, Schliessfach 4, Germany
 1936. *tHaddock, R. N., F.S.A., Winchcombe Farm, Buckleberry, Nr. Reading
 1963. tHadden, D. N., 27 Florida Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey CR4 8EY
 1960. Haddon, G. M., Halcyon, Old Park Lane, Fishbourne, Near Chichester
 1965. Hadow, Mrs. N., Old House, Isfield
 1968. Haines, G. D. M. } Pippins, Duddleswell, Uckfield
 1968. aHaines, Mrs. G. D. M. }
 1964. Hall, Mrs. A., Troy House, Burpham,
 1954. Hall, G. L., The Dr. Joseph Johnson House, 56 Society Street, Charleston,
 S.C., U.S.A.
1960. Hall, H. Austen, New House Farm, North Chailey
 1965. tHall, M. K., 10 Coniston Avenue, Tunbridge Wells
 1963. tHallam, Mrs. M. J., Amberfold, Heyshott, Midhurst
 1966. tHalliday, M. S., Old Malling Farmhouse, Lewes
 1965. tHammond, Captain B., Chelsea Cottage, Winchelsea
 1955. Hancock, Mrs. V. R. } Middlefield Cottage, Fox Hill, Haywards Heath
 1966. aHancock, J. D. }
 1935. *Harben, J. R., 33 Withdean Crescent, Brighton 6
 1955. tHarding, C. S., Everon, Downview Road, Barnham
 1922. tHarding, Mrs., Birling Manor, East Dean, Eastbourne
 1954. *Harding, Mrs., Hole Farm, Bodle St. Green, Hailsham
 1955. Hardy, Mrs., Otye House, Horsted Keynes
 1965. Hardy, Stephen J. A., 194 Cooden Drive, Bexhill-on-Sea
 1965. tHarford, Sir James, K.B.E., C.M.G., } Links Cottage, Rother Road,
 1965. aHarford, Lady, } Seaford
 1953. tHarker, L., 100 America Lane, Haywards Heath
 1955. tHarris, A., D.S.O., Heston, Upper Belgrave Road, East Blatchington,
 Seaford
1955. *Harris, A., Cowden Cross Farm, Cowden, Kent
 1952. tHarris, A. L., Old Manor House, Donnington, Chichester
 1968. Harris, Mrs. E., 5 Trinity Street, Hastings
 1953. tHarris, T. T., 19 Silverdale Road, Eastbourne
 1952. Harrison, Miss } St. John's Cottage, St. John's, Crowborough
 1952. aHarrison, Miss H. A. }

1951. †Harrison, Lt. Cdr. G. W. R., V.R.D., R.N.V.R., Providence Cottage,
Marine Crescent, Seaford
1967. †Harrison, H. J., 18 Chesterton Drive, Seaford
1961. †Harrison, Miss M., Denton Mount, 11 Denton Road, Eastbourne
1968. †Harrison, P. R. A., 50 St. Johns Road, Eastbourne
1951. Hart, J. R. S., 20 Highgate Close, London, N.6
1949. Harvey, J. H. }
1949. †Harvey, Mrs. } 95 Ladies Mile Road, Brighton 6
1960. †Harvey, H. C. }
1963. †Haselgrove, Dennis C., C.B., 10 Church Gate, London, S.W.6
1958. †Hasluck, Mrs., 3 The Hoo, Willingdon
1966. Hawkins, J. B., Ladymead, Denman's Lane, Lindfield
1945. *Hawkins, Major L., Selhurst Park, Chichester
1952. *†Hay, M. C., Perlis, Burpham, Arundel
1947. Hayes, Mrs., Marden House, East Harting
1949. *Hayne, Mrs., Lombard Mill, Lanteglos-by-Fowey, Cornwall
1950. Hayward, Mrs., Little Ashfold, Staplefield
1967. †Hayward, Miss Joyce, 7a St. Davids Avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea
1961. †Healing, Miss F. L., Kingston Lodge, Kingston, Near Lewes
1967. Hedger, Mark, The Cottage, Plumpton
1963. †Hellyer, Peter, Orchards, Rowfant, Crawley
1947. *†Helme, J. D., Woodlands, Lindfield
1965. Henton, N. I. P., Lewington House, Ardingly College, Haywards Heath
1964. Herbert, D. S., Hartley, Fernwood Road, Burgess Hill
1965. †Herbert, H. R. }
1965. †Herbert, Mrs. H. R. } 46 Fermor Way, Crowborough
1967. Herrick, R. G., North Court Hotel, Hassocks
1938. Hett, L. K., Culpepers, Ardingly
1967. †Hewett, Simon, 1 Belvedere Drive, Wimbledon, S.W.19
1955. Hewitt, F. R. de G., 6 Suffolk House, 38 Putney Hill, London, S.W.15
1968. †Hewitt, Mrs. H. M., New Timbers, Cross-in-Hand
1925. †Hewlett, C., Trevellan, St. Teath, Bodmin, Cornwall
1955. †Heynes, M. H., Verecroft, 19 Glenville Road, Rustington
1963. Heys, F. G., Havillands, 21 Kings Drive, Eastbourne
1953. Heywood, Miss
1932. Hickman, Mrs., Stone Cottage, Maplehurst,
1968. Hicks, Miss Jane, 13 Forest View Road, East Grinstead
1961. Hill, Mrs. M. E., Bignor Farm, Billingshurst
1968. Hills, The Rev. Leslie }
1968. †Hills, Mrs. Leslie } The Little House, Friars Road, Winchelsea
1965. †Hime, M. W. }
1965. †Hime, Mrs. M. W. } 43 Valley Drive, Brighton BN1 5FD
1954. Hiscoke, H. W., 34 Manor Hall Road, Southwick BN4 4NB
1967. †Hoad, Miss M. B., Old Barn Cottage, Pegwell Road, Ramsgate, Kent
1953. †Hobbs, H. C., Hills Place, Horsham
1967. †Hobden, Miss K., Flat C, 10 Preston Park Avenue, Brighton BN1 6HJ
1968. Hodges, H. I., Middleton Poultry Farm, Yapton Road, Middleton-on-Sea
1956. *†Hodgson, G. L., 3 Carew Road, Eastbourne
1968. Hodgson, Norman, Amber Cottage, Ripe
1967. †Hodgson, Mrs. T. T. }
1967. †Hodgson, T. T. } The Star House, East Blatchington, Seaford
1960. †Hodsoll, Miss V. M., 33 Central Avenue, Polegate
1966. †Hodson, A. W. }
1966. †Hodson, Mrs. A. W. } St. Mary's, Tudor Close, Seaford
1966. Hoffman, Miss Ann, Dolphins, South Street, Rotherfield
1948. *†Holden, E. W., F.S.A. }
1948. †Holden, Mrs. } 5 Tudor Close, Hove BN3 7NR
1961. †Holden, Mrs. N., 48 Livesay Crescent, Worthing
1967. Holder, R. E., 33 Gourock Road, Eltham, London, S.E.9

1966. tHolland, C. G., East Sussex Record Office, Pelham House, Lewes
 1946. tHolleyman, G. A., F.S.A., 21a Duke Street, Brighton
 1907. Hollist, Mrs. Anthony, Highbuilding, Fernhurst
 1956. Holman, Miss A. C., Ardgart, Downview Road, Felpham, Bognor
 1952. *Holman, John F., Hyes, Rudgwick
 1964. tHolman, M., 5 St. John's Hill, Lewes
 1963. Holman, M. G., St. Mary's, Vicarage Road, Hailsham
 1955. tHolman, R. F., Flat 6g, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1
 1957. Holmes, J., F.S.A. }
 1954. aHolmes, Mrs. } 245 Holmes Avenue, Hove BN3 7LH
 1959. Holt, Mrs., West House Farm, Albourne
 1958. tHomard, H. P., 112 Green Oak Road, Totley, Sheffield
 1961. tHope, Miss S. E., 1 St. Michael's Court, Keere Street, Lewes
 1961. tHorne, V., 5 Ferrers Road, Lewes
 1967. tHornsby, Mrs. Lex }
 1967. aHornsby, Lex, C.B.E. } 8 Chesham Road, Brighton BN2 1NB
 1958. tHotblack, Mrs., 3 The Hoo, Willingdon, Eastbourne
 1968. Houghton, John, Briar Lawn, Swanborough, Lewes
 1962. tHoughton, Mrs. Lilian, Heatherlea, Dittons Road, Polegate
 1955. Howard, Miss M. E., 29b Appledore Gardens, Lindfield, Haywards Heath
 1967. aHowatson, Miss B. J., Courtlands, 17 The Avenue, Lewes
 1965. Howden, D. G. B., Greenaway, Balcombe
 1950. Howe, F. A., No. 1 The Vicarage, Henfield
 1956. tHubbard, M. }
 1949. Hubbard, R. G. } Glanusk, Sennybridge, Breconshire
 1949. aHubbard, Mrs. }
 1950. tHubner, J. H. C., Fulking House, Fulking
 1959. Hughes, G. R., Plummers, Bishopstone, Seaford
 1958. tHughes, Mrs. P. M. }
 1964. aHughes, H. R. } Lye Oak, East Dean, Eastbourne
 1953. tHughes-Games, C. M. }
 1953. aHughes-Games, Mrs. } Brecon, Chyngton Road, Seaford
 1967. tHulley, Miss M. }
 1967. aT. Hulley, Miss K. G. } Hedges, Ninfield, Battle
 1966. Humphreys, Derek W., 30 Drakes Road, Amersham, Bucks.
 1946. Humphrys, H. T., Monkham, Clayton Avenue, Hassocks
 1952. Hunnissett, R. F., 54 Longdon Wood, Keston, Kent
 1962. Hunnybun, Miss N. K., Monksfield, Nuthurst Road, Monk's Gate, Horsham
 1950. Hunter, Rev. F. }
 1963. aT. Hunter, M. C. W. } Harting Rectory, Petersfield
 1950. Hurst, Miss Barbara, Churchcroft, Rusper, Horsham
 1967. aHutchinson, Miss T. C., 3 St. Pancras Green, Kingston, Lewes
 1967. tHutchison, Mrs. D. M., Ashbourne, Saxon Hill, Battle
 1959. *tInchcape, Rt. Hon. Earl of, 20 Hanover Terrace, Regents Park, London, N.W.1
 1956. Inglis, Miss J. P., 2 Elizabeth Court, Churchfields, South Woodford, London, E.18
 1964. tIngwersen, Mrs. K. M., 30 Halsford Park Road, East Grinstead
 1967. Iredell, J. C. L., 1 Wilson Avenue, Brighton BN2 5PA
 1961. Jackson, F. M. S., Littlebrook, Withyham, Hartfield
 1957. Jackson, Mrs., Templemead, Pulborough
 1939. tJackson, R. L. C., Hove College, Kingsway, Hove
 1963. Jackson, T. H., 1 Bedford Grove, Eastbourne
 1966. tJacomb-Hood, Miss B. L., Toftwood, 43 Felbridge Road, East Grinstead
 1951. tJames, Mrs., 9 Ocklyng Avenue, Eastbourne

1967. James, David, Tiggers Field, Gillhams Lane, Haslemere, Surrey
 1936. Jarvis, R. C., 34 Downside Avenue, Findon Valley, Worthing
 1960. tJay, Miss S. E., 95 North Farm Road, Lancing
 1959. Jefferson, E. A., 31 Strathmore Road, Worthing
 1957. tJenkins, Mrs. D., Weatherpoint, Marine Parade, Seaford
 1961. Jennings, Miss O., 67 Brunswick Place, Hove 2
 1943. tJennings, R. W., Q.C., Mickleham Cottage, Dorking
 1964. tJepson, Stanley, Compton, Stoke Abbott Road, Worthing
 1963. Jewell, Charles, Turret House, Pevensey Bay
 1964. Johnson, Col. E. C., 1 Mornington Crescent, Hove 3
 1951. tJohnson, P. D. }
 1951. aJohnson, Mrs. } Tapshaw, Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea
 1909. tJohnston, G. D., F.S.A., Stones, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst
 1968. Johnston, Mrs. W. C., 104 Wicklands Avenue, Saltdean BN2 8EP
 1952. Jolliffe, Miss, 53 Brayton Avenue, Brighton 6
 1968. Jolly, Dr. Alison, The Old Brewery House, Southover High Street, Lewes
 1958. Jolly, Miss W. E., Hazeldene, Bexhill Road, Ninfield, Battle
 1963. tJones, J. E. N., Kedron, Smock Alley, West Chiltington, Pulborough
 1954. Jones, J. R., 63 The Avenue, Lewes
 1964. tJones, R. F., 22 Manor Road, Hampden Park, Eastbourne
1957. Kaye, Mrs., Mallards, Moat Road, East Grinstead
 1965. tKeech, Mrs. Gertrude C., Cosycot, Julian Road, Ludlow, Shropshire
 1937. Keef, Miss P. A. M., F.S.A. (SCOT.), Borghetto, Heyshott Green, Nr. Midhurst
1950. Kellam, J. R., 43 High Hurst Close, Newick
 1923. tKelly, Mrs. Richard, 6 Glynde House, Palmeira Avenue, Hove
 1968. Kemp, Mrs. Eunice, O.B.E., 5 Priory Crescent, Lewes
 1963. aKennedy, Miss E., 26 Cambridge Way, Uckfield
 1968. tKent, Dr. B. S. }
 1968. tAKent, Mrs. B. S. } Mount View, Upperton Road, Eastbourne
1933. tKenyon, G. H., F.S.A., Iron Pear Tree Farm, Kirdford, Billingshurst
 1967. Kerridge, G. R., 13 Queens Approach, London Road, Uckfield
 1968. tKetchen, Mrs. Pauline, 21 North Road, Lancing
 1958. Kiechler, J., Gaugerstrasse 3, Zurich 8006, Switzerland
 1960. tKing, F. R., Somerhill, Surrey Road, Seaford
 1946. King, H. H., Undershaw Hotel, Hindhead, Surrey
 1951. King, R. P., Pilstye, Forest Row
 1952. Kingdon, Miss, Campden, Broad Street, Cuckfield
 1960. Kingsley, D., Hilders Court, Chiddingly, Sussex
 1961. Kingston, Miss C. H., 25 Manor Gardens, Hampton, Middx.
 1947. Kirk, Miss, Oast Cottage, Stream Lane, Hawkhurst, Kent
 1965. Kirkman, Miss H. C., 18 Denmark Villas, Hove BN3 3TE
 1965. tKlugman, Mrs. Frank, Chalk Croft, Cuilfail, Lewes
 1967. tKnight, B. W., The Glen, Langney, Eastbourne
 1953. Knight, J., Highfield, Trafford Road, Alderley Edge, Cheshire
 1946. Knight, R., 36 Sunnywood Drive, Haywards Heath
 1964. Knight-Farr, C. E., 18 Lansdowne Place, Lewes
 1955. tKnowles, Mrs. A. G., Burstye Farm, Lindfield
 1955. Knowles, C. H. R., Felsted Cottage, Fontwell, Nr. Arundel
 1963. Kohler, Miss W. E., 17 Elvin Crescent, Rottingdean BN2 7FF
 1962. *tKyrke, A. J., 12 Fagley Drive, Bradford 2, Yorks.
 1946. Kyrke, R. V. }
 1963. aKyrke, Mrs. R. V. } Kenilworth Castle, Kenilworth, Warwickshire
1964. tLacey, Mrs. H. M. }
 1964. aLacey, H. M. } 75 Coombe Road, Steyning BN4 3LF
 1967. Lacey, P. M., 49 Carlisle Road, Eastbourne
 1965. aLalande, Miss M. G. V., 80 Halsford Park Road, East Grinstead
 1960. tLamb, Miss E. M., School House, Selmeston, Polegate

1963. Lambe, Miss R., 2 Rosedean, Corsica Road, Seaford
 1966. Lambert, Peter J., 7 Beechwood Road, Sanderstead, Surrey
 1962. Lane, A. R. }
 1966. ALane, Mrs. K. L. } 1 Wellbrook Cottages, Mayfield
 1964. Lane, Miss M. E., 1 Fir Court, Selden Road, Worthing
 1961. tLaurie, P. S. }
 1961. ALaurie, Miss J. M. } 30 Peartree Lane, Little Common, Bexhill-on-Sea
 1965. tLauste, L. W., 2 Hamilton Mansions, Fourth Avenue, Hove 3
 1955. Lawford, Mrs. J. E., Paygate House, Ringmer
 1961. tLedward, Mrs. E., 1 West Street, Rye
 1963. tLee, Robert W., The Beeches, Grange Road, Uckfield
 1946. tLeechman, Miss D., 12 Sunte Avenue, Haywards Heath
 1963. Lehfeldt, Miss S. E., C.B.E., Castle Precincts Cottage, Lewes
 1958. Leigh, Miss K. E., Mayfield, Collington Avenue, Bexhill
 1947. Lemmon, Lt.-Col. C. H., D.S.O., 2 The Uplands, Maze Hill, St. Leonards
 1961. Leonard, H. H. A., 93 Steyne Road, Seaford
 1961. Leppard, M. J., 150a London Road, East Grinstead
 1965. Leslie, Kim C., Little Broadmark, Sea Lane, Rustington
 1967. tLevene, Michael L., Abingdon, 15 Saffrons Road, Eastbourne
 1967. Levett, S. E., 52 Hilbert Road, Ferndale Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent
 1958. Levita, Mrs., Linties, Rodmell
 1959. Lewin, Mrs. M., 5 Spring Lane, Lindfield
 1964. Lewis, Mrs. E. C., The Old Rectory, East Blatchington, Nr. Seaford
 1961. tLewis, R. A., 11 Priory Crescent, Lewes
 1963. ALiddell, Miss H. G., O.B.E., Castle Precincts Cottage, Lewes
 1966. tLiddell, Dr. J., Bassetts, Ansty, Cuckfield
 1963. Liddle, Miss J. B., Wych Cross House, Southover, Lewes
 1967. tLight, Mrs. M. A., 19 Braeside Avenue, Brighton BN1 8RL
 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., Pewsey Cottage, Penn, Bucks.
 1966. tLindsay, Douglas G. }
 1966. AT Lindsay, Mrs. Douglas G. } Tudor Lodge, Voss Court, Streatham, S.W.16
 1945. *Lintott, Miss E. L. N., 136 Cliffe Road, Strood, Rochester, Kent
 1965. tLloyd, Major-General Cyril, The Pheasantry, Woodlands Lane, Colgate, Horsham
 1965. tLloyd, Miss Gillian, Fellside, Chyngton Road, Seaford
 1960. *tLloyd, Dr. O. C., Withey House, Withey Close West, Bristol 9
 1960. Lloyd James, D. O., Mulberries, Cliffe Hill, Lewes
 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. *tLongden, R. H. T., 3 Moorhouse Street, East Camberwell, Melbourne, Australia
 1945. tLovegrove, Capt. H., C.B.E., R.N., }
 1968. ALovegrove, Mrs. H. } Nesbit, Winchelsea
 1961. tLoveland, E. P., 24 Gorringe Close, Lower Willingdon, Eastbourne
 1965. tLow, A. H., Dorlo House, Sea Lane, Ferring
 1948. Low, Mrs., Courtlands Hotel, The Drive, Hove
 1967. Loweth, Sidney H., F.S.A., 8 Southdown House, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne
 1955. tLowman, Mrs., Cockhaise, Lindfield
 1965. tLowndes, Mrs. M. Domville, 41 Bishops Road, Hove
 1938. Lowther, A. W. G., F.S.A., The Old Quarry, Ashted, Surrey
 1963. Luard, B. G., Chalk Farm Hotel, Willingdon, Eastbourne
 1946. Lucas, Mrs. }
 1954. *Lucas, J. W. } Castle Precincts, Lewes
 1957. *Lucas, Rev. R. C. }
 1949. tLuck, R. J., 2 Woodside Cottages, Scaynes Hill, Haywards Heath

1961. tLudlow, J. C. W., 6 Steep Close, Findon, Worthing
 1961. tLusty, R. A., 9 Mitten Road, Bexhill-on-Sea
1968. McCallum, B. E., 103 Arundel Road, Peacehaven
 1962. tMcConnell, Dr. R. B., C.B.E. }
 1963. aMcConnell, Mrs. R. B. } Streatwick, Streat, Nr. Hassocks
1953. aMcCourt, Mrs., South Norlington House, Ringmer
 1951. McGeorge, W. }
 1951. aMcGeorge, Mrs. } 8 Cadogan Square, London, S.W.1
1938. tMcIver, Mrs., Woodcock, Felbridge, East Grinstead
 1968. MacPherson, M. J., Winterbourne, Bell Lane, Lewes
 1933. McWalter, W. F. C., 7 Albion Street, Lewes
 1950. Maddan, G. H. R., 145 Tarring Road, Worthing
 1966. Maddan, James P. R., 15 Fitzroy Square, London, W.1
 1966. tMaddan, Martin, M.P., Ashurst, Plumpton, Lewes
 1965. Madin, Mrs. M. H., 16 Bryants Field, Crowborough
 1962. tMallock, B. E. }
 1962. aMallock, Mrs. B. E. } 16 Hartfield Road, Seaford
1968. Maloney, Mrs. M. G., 1 Fitzjohn's Road, Lewes
 1927. tMargary, I. D., F.S.A. }
 1932. tMargary, Mrs. I. D. } Yew Lodge, East Grinstead
1960. tMarkwick, Miss F. M., 36 St. Andrew's Road, Portslade-by-Sea
 1968. tMarkwick, D. W., 2 Broad Court, Beechfield Road, Alderley Edge, Cheshire
1966. Marshall, David, Theale, Slinfold, Horsham
 1964. Martin, D., }
 1965. aMartin, J., } Granview, 16 Langham Road, Robertsbridge
1968. Martin, G. T. J. }
 1968. aMartin, Mrs. G. T. J. } 37 Wilbury Road, Hove BN3 3PB
1950. tMartin, H. S., C.B.E., D.L. }
 1963. aMartin, Mrs. H. S. } Field Cottage, Belgrave Road, Seaford
1937. tMason, Ven. L., Archdeacon of Chichester, 2 The Chantry, Canon Lane, Chichester
1942. Martin, R. E., 38 Courtway, Colindale, London, N.W.9
 1934. tMason, R. T., F.S.A., Martinswood, Covert Mead, Handcross, Haywards Heath
1946. Masters, Mrs., Turners, Haslemere, Surrey
 1950. Mather, F. H., Malling Cottage, Lindfield
 1961. Matravers, Miss D. F., 1 Springfield Park Road, Horsham
 1946. Matthey, G. C. H., F.S.A., 49 Palmeira Avenue, Hove
 1962. tMaude, Col. A. H., C.M.G., D.S.O., I.D., D.L., South Cottage, Petworth
 1949. tMaudslay, C. W., C.B. }
 1960. aMaudslay, Mrs. } The Beacon, Duddleswell, Uckfield
1928. *Maufe, Sir Edward, A.R.A., Shepherds Hill, Buxted
 1965. tMaxwell, Rev. Vincent R., St. Richard's Presbytery, Market Avenue, Chichester
1967. aMay, Miss Barbara, Abbotsleigh, 31 Worthing Road, Horsham
 1957. tMay, J. T., Homeland, Beech, Alton, Hants.
 1953. Mayfield, Mrs., Rushwind, Ninfield Road, Bexhill
 1935. Maynard, Miss E. V., Fairstead Cottage, Cley, Nr. Holt, Norfolk
 1967. Mead, Miss B. P., 16 Hazelgrove Gardens, Haywards Heath
 1953. Measor, E. O., 103 North Gate, Regents Park, London, N.W.8
 1960. aMein, Mrs. Blundell, New House Farm, North Chailey
 1967. tMelhuish, R. E., Ramblers, Friday Street, Warnham
 1961. tMendelsson, W., 57 Leaside Crescent, London, N.W.11
 1966. tMenzler, F. A. A., C.B.E. }
 1966. Menzler, Mrs. F. A. A. } 36 Grandcourt, King Edward's Parade, Eastbourne
1956. *Merricks, J., Little Ashes, Icklesham, Winchelsea
 1947. Merrifield, R., F.S.A., 35 Orchard Close, Bexley Heath, Kent
 1960. Messel, Colonel 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, Newhaven
 1953. TMichell, Miss Eva Lee, Beach Haven Hotel, Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea
 1962. TMichell, Mrs. K. W., Wedlands, Twineham, Haywards Heath
 1961. Michell, Lt. Cmdr. R. B., D.S.C., R.N., Leith House, Amberley, Arundel
 1965. Micklewright, F. H. A., F.S.A. (SCOT.), Bishop's Folly, 228 South Norwood Hill, London, S.E.25
 1967. TMiddleton, K. J., 58 Addison Road, Hove 2
 1968. Midgley, Capt. R. H. A., Bull House, 92 High Street, Lewes
 1955. Midgley, Miss W. E., 24 Bradford Road, Lewes
 1960. Miles, Miss M., 19 Westfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15
 1950. TMill, Mrs., 2b Morpeth Terrace, London, S.W.1
 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. } The Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint
 1966. Mills, Dr. J. D. }
 1966. Mills, Mrs. J. D. } The White House, Claremont Road, Seaford
 1955. Mills, Miss K. E. H., The Old Vicarage, Hawkey, Liss, Hants.
 1967. Milne, Miss D. E., 71 Whichelo Place, Queen's Park, Brighton 7
 1961. TMilne, M. F.S.A. (SCOT.), County Hall, Chichester
 1968. TMilsted, Mrs. Mary Y., Royal Oak Cottage, Balcombe
 1968. TMilward, Dudley F., 3 Mile Lake, Clinton, B.C., Canada
 1956. Misselbrook, Mrs., Wild Woods, Grove Hill, Hellingly
 1932. Mitchell, Mrs., Tylers Cottage, Oak Hill Road, Sevenoaks, Kent
 1957. Mitchell, M. E., 40 Southdown Road, Shoreham-by-Sea BN4 5AN
 1966. Mitford, Mrs. B. E., The Manor of Dean, Tillington, Petworth
 1940. *Molson, The Right Hon. Lord, House of Lords, London, S.W.1
 1960. TMoncrieff, Miss M. E., Alington, Hilltop Road, West Hoathly
 1941. Money, J. H., F.S.A., 25a Philbeach Gardens, London, S.W.5
 1946. Monico, J. R., Robin Down, Micheldene Road, Eastdean, Eastbourne
 1959. Moore, D., 14 St. Swithuns Terrace, Lewes
 1957. Moon, R. C., Training College, Upper Bognor Road, Bognor
 1958. Moore, J. S.
 1964. TMoore, P. 109 Valence Road, Lewes
 1948. Moore, S. M., 103 High Street, Lewes
 1959. TMoore, T. M., Linties, Rodmell
 1951. Morgan, Miss D. B., Bishop Otter College, Chichester
 1965. Morgan, Peter D. }
 1966. AMorgan, C. B. } Court Lodge, Lower Dicker, Hailsham
 1954. Morgan-Grenville, Major The Hon. R. W., Lower Burgate, Hascombe, Surrey
 1956. Morice, Mrs. R. M., Purple Ridge, Colemans Hatch, Hartfield
 1935. Morland, Mrs., Little Pitfold, Hindhead, Surrey
 1962. TMorris, C. L., 5 Avenue Mansions, Elms Avenue, Eastbourne
 1968. Morris, Miss Enid, 14 Fernwood Rise, Brighton BN1 5EP
 1963. TMorris, Maxwell, Broomershill House, Pulborough
 1962. Morrish, J. H., Squeries End, Crockham Hill, Edenbridge, Kent
 1951. TMorrison-Scott, Mrs., 4 Castle Way, Steyning BN4 3FG
 1952. TMorse, A. P., 78 High Street, Lewes
 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
 1967. Mote, J. F., 31 Cliffe High Street, Lewes
 1961. Mourilyan, Mrs. O. W., White House Cottage, Wisborough Green
 1964. TMowat, Dr. R. R. }
 1964. AMowat, Mrs. R. R. } Crows Nest, Pippingford Park, Nutley, Uckfield

1966. Mulholland, Martin, North Hall, East Chiltington, Lewes
 1950. TMullins, Mrs. Claud, Glasses, Graffham, Nr. Petworth
 1965. TMuntz, Miss Hope, 30 Prospect Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent
 1967. Murfin, R. W., 12 Clare Road, Lewes
 1938. TMurray, Miss K. M. E., F.S.A., Bishop Otter College, Chichester
 1947. TMusson, R. C., F.S.A., 13 Spencer Road, Eastbourne
 1965. Myddelton Jones, Mrs. F., The Bungalow, Westdean, Seaford
 1965. TMyers, R. M., 33a Torton Hill, Arundel
1962. Nash, Dr. F. W. }
 1966. ANash, Miss H. G. } 54 Southover High Street, Lewes
1964. Nathan, Mrs. H. A., 10 Saffrons Court, Compton Place Road, Eastbourne
 1959. TNeedell, Mrs. E. F., Laurel Cottage, Rectory Lane, Ashington
 1968. ANelson, Miss S. M., Todhurst, West Street, Alfriston
 1957. TNethery, Miss D. E., 2 Old Park Close, Cuckfield
 1963. Newman, Mark }
 1963. ANewman, Mrs. Mark } The Downlands House, Cocking, Nr. Midhurst
1956. Newnham, Mrs., 69 Cedar Chase, Heybridge, Maldon, Essex
 1942. *Newnham, W., The Cottage, Warninglid, Haywards Heath
 1966. Nicholson, Mrs. M. E., Crosby Lodge, Gaudick Road, Eastbourne
 1966. Nicolson, J. F. H., Fermoy, Carlton Close, Seaford
 1966. Nicholson, J. R. L., 5 Grandcourt, Eastbourne
 1938. Niemeyer, Lady, Nash House, Lindfield
 1958. TNixey, Miss M. C., 5 Mayne Way, Hastings
 1956. Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of, E.M., K.G., G.V.C.O., P.C., Arundel
 Castle, Sussex
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
 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
 1968. O'Connor, Mrs. P. M., 8 Hamilton Close, Worthing
 1946. Ogden, R., 260 Barry Road, London, S.E.22
 1954. TOgelthorpe, N. R., 15 Tower Street, Ipswich
 1967. TOglethorpe, Miss C. J., Flat 4, 52 Brunswick Square, Hove
 1949. Ogilvy-Watson, Mrs., Leas, Wadhurst
 1965. TO'Shea, E. W., Paston Cottage, Kingston, Lewes
 1968. Ouin, Mrs. H. M., Chase Farm, Fernhurst, Haslemere, Surrey
 1968. Oyler, Miss Phyllis E. M., Todhurst, West Street, Alfriston
1953. TPacker, G. A., Witchwood, William Allen Lane, Lindfield
 1952. Palmer, C. R., Turners Hill,
 1928. Pannett, C. J., 15 High Street, Lewes
 1959. TPannett, D. J., Preston Montford Field Centre, Montford Bridge,
 Shrewsbury
1948. TPanton, Dr. N. E., 4 West Park Lane, Worthing
 1958. TParish, Mrs. Woodbine, The Glebe Barn, Pulborough
 1965. TPark, P. F., 59 Cleveland Road, Brighton BN1 6FG
 1962. TParker, Dr. R. J., Old Yew Tree Cottage, Harbolets Lane, West
 Chiltington
1960. TParker, Dr. W. S. }
 1960. AParker, Dr. M. B. } 2 Knoyle Road, Brighton
1966. Parker, Mrs. Rosemary, 52 Withdean Court, Brighton BN1 6RP
 1965.*TParker, The Rev. Dr. T. M., F.S.A., University College, Oxford
 1966. Parks, H. A. }
 1966. AParks, Mrs. H. A. } 18 Grange Road, Crawley Down
1951. Parris, E. G., 8 Westdean Road, Worthing
 1951. Parrish, H. E., 91 Houndean Rise, Lewes

1959. Parrish, Miss M. R. K., Eastbrook House, Stonegate, Wadhurst
 1963. Parrott, D. M., St. Kevins, Kings Barn Villas, Steyning
 1927. Parsons, W. J., 4 Park Road, Lewes
 1960. ^tPasfield, D. H., 78 High Street, Lewes
 1950. Paton, Miss, Cedar Cottage, Maplehurst, Horsham
 1953. Pattenden, Miss, 19 Highland Court, Church Road, Haywards Heath
 1968. Patterson, Mrs. Freda, 12 Hawth Hill, Bishopstone
 1966. Payne, D. C., Lansdowne Lodge, 1 Westbrooke, Worthing
 1958. ^tPayne, F. W. } Ashburton, Steyning
 1958. ^aPayne, Mrs. F. W. }
 1937.*^tPayne, Miss H. E., Broomwood, The Drive, Chichester
 1967. Peace, Mrs. Theodora F., 18 Flower Farm Close, Henfield
 1965. Pearce, Miss E. C. }
 1965. ^aPearce, Miss Maude } 6 Old Drive, Polegate
 1960. Pearce, F/Lt. G. J., Officer's Mess, R.A.F. Watten, Thetford, Norfolk
 1924. Pearce, O. D., 63 Church Road, Richmond, Surrey
 1959. ^tPears, Mrs., Rest Harrow, Ashurst Wood
 1921.*^tPeckham, W. D., 68 Westgate, Chichester
 1956. ^tPeckitt, Major C. R. }
 1956. ^tPeckitt, Mrs. } Chailey Moat, Lewes
 1961. ^tPendry, R. A., Mudbrooks House, Forest Row
 1951.*^tPenfold, F.,
 1965. Penney, A. W., 14a Carlisle Road, Hove 3
 1946. Penney, Miss }
 1946. ^aPenney, Miss K. J. } Cowdrays, Hurstpierpoint
 1956. Perry, K. L. W., Cypress Cottage, Howbourne Lane, Buxted
 1963. Peters, D. A., Wessex, 105 Hangleton Road, Hove 4
 1968. ^tPeters, F. W., Cleavers, Uckfield Lane, Hever, Edenbridge, Kent
 1955. ^tPeters, R. G., 37 St. Edmunds Road, Northampton
 1964. Pettitt, Joseph, 42 Silverdale Road, Earley, Reading
 1951. Philcox, A. E., 12 Gundreda Road, Lewes
 1963. Phillips, Mrs. A. S., Glebe Edge, North Road, Alfriston
 1937. Pickard, O. G., Ravensdene, Holden Avenue, N. Finchley, N.12
 1963. ^tPierce, Mrs. M., 13 Solway Avenue, Brighton 6
 1948. Pilmer, Miss, 9 Sladbursy Lane, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex
 1964. Piper, Mrs. E. M., Starnash Farm, Upper Dicker, Hailsham
 1961. ^tPlanterose, Mrs., 29 Montacute Road, Lewes
 1957. Plaster, G. H., The Hey, Ditchling Road, Wivelsfield
 1967. Plevy, Miss D. M., Abbotsleigh, 31 Worthing Road, Horsham
 1953. Ponsonby of Shulbrede, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Shulbrede Priory, Haslemere
 1964. Poole, Miss Vera }
 1965. ^aPoole, Miss D. } 5 The Heights, Findon Road, Worthing
 1965. ^aPotter, Mrs. A. C., Moat House, Moat Lane, Pulborough
 1965. ^tPotter, Bryan J., 11 Sidley Road, Eastbourne
 1945. Pound, R., c/o Savage Club, 37 King Street, London, W.C.2
 1966. Powell, Miss Dorothea M., 43 The Green, Southwick, Brighton
 1946. ^tPowell, Mrs. Richard H., Broad Ford, Horsmonden, Kent
 1957. Powell-Edwards, Major I. H., Novington Manor, Plumpton
 1949. Pratt, M. R., Broyle Cottage, Broyle Lane, Ringmer
 1963. Preston, Mrs. Arthur, Scaynes Hill Cottage, Scaynes Hill
 1956. ^tPrice, D. G. }
 1956. ^aPrice, Mrs. } 339 Desborough Avenue, High Wycombe, Bucks.
 1950.*^tPrice, H. K., 2 Beech House, 16 College Road, Eastbourne
 1954. Priddle, Miss G. B., Proyart, Old Fort Road, Shoreham
 1960. *Priestley, Mrs. R. H., Oakley Manor, Nr. Basingstoke, Hants.
 1950. ^tPringle, C. E., Holly Mark, Hollymead Road, Chipstead, Surrey
 1953. ^aPringle, Miss K. N., The Three Gables, Midhurst
 1959. Pritchard, Mrs. R. W., The Small House, Ringmer
 1960. ^tPulford, J. S. L., 67 York Gardens, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey

1962. tPutland, William A. }
 1963. aPutland, Mrs. W. A. } 3 Blindley Court, Blindley Heath, Surrey
 1961. tPye, D. W. }
 1961. aPye, Mrs. D. W. } 18 Gundreda Road, Lewes
1967. Quelch, David J., 21 Springfield Park Road, Horsham
1960. tRadcliffe, Miss M. J., The Horns, Hankham, Pevensey
 1968. Randall, F. C., 7 Ockley Way, Keymer, Hassocks
 1964. tRandall, Walter F., F.S.A., Pound Plat, The Grove, Hoove
 1966. Randle, Mrs. M. E., }
 1966. Randle, J. G., } Wick Street Farm, Berwick
 1964. tRandle, Miss M. L., Flat 6, 42 Medina Villas, Hove BN3 2RP
 1948. Ratcliffe-Densham, H. B. A., F.S.A., 50 Offington Lane, Worthing
 1967. tRayner, Mrs. M. }
 1967. ARayner, R. F. } Darjeeling, Pebsham Drive, Bexhill-on-Sea
- 1960.*tRead, N. V., 43 Twitten Way, West Worthing
 1946. Recknell, G. H., Chantry Green House, Steyning
 1954. Rector, W. K., 12 Garden Street, Lewes
 1949. Reed, Mrs., The Fox and Hounds Farm, Bolney
 1966. tReed, Miss L. M., Devonshire Lodge, 316 Seaside, Eastbourne
 1966. tReeve, Mrs. E. A., Cupressus Nurseries, Polegate
 1949. Reeves, E. M. }
 1951. ARees, Mrs. } 159 High Street, Lewes
 1968. ARees, T. E. }
1961. tReilly, Mrs. R., 37 Leicester Villas, Hove BN3 5SP
 1956. *Relf, R. S., 5 Sackville Lane, East Grinstead
 1957. tRemnant, G. L., F.S.A. }
 1963. ARemnant, Mrs. G. L. } 18 Houndean Rise, Lewes
1966. Rendel, Vincent, Shirley, Woodchurch, Kent
 1957. Reynolds, Mrs. M. J. P., Hasted House, 18 St. John's Street, Chichester
 1947. tReynolds, W. B., 35 High Street, Lewes
 1956. Rhodes, J. }
 1961. ARhodes, Mrs. J. } Wayside, Beacon Gardens, Crowborough
1968. tRhys, Howard }
 1968. ARhys, Mrs. Howard } 9 Albany Road, Seaford
1966. Rice, Miss E. M., Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road, Chichester
 1966. Richards, Mrs. J. D., The Platts, Bodle Street Green, Hailsham
 1962. Richardson, D. }
 1962. ARichardson, Mrs. D. } Kemerton, Russells Crescent, Horley, Surrey
1962. Richardson, Miss D. G., 36 Princes Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent
 1961. tRichardson, 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
 1966. Ricketts, Donald B. B., North Foleys, Cargate Terrace, Aldershot, Hants.
 1960. Rickman, Mrs. M. D., Anchrets, Udimore, Rye
 1965. tRidge, Dr. Dudley, 46 Wealden Avenue, Tenterden, Kent
 1962. tRidge, Dr. Jessie C., Barn Cottage, Winton Street, Alfriston
 1967. Rigler, D. G., 16 Orchard Road, Lewes
 1962. Rigold, S. E., F.S.A., 2 Royal Crescent, London, W.11
 1960. tRoberts, B. R., Old Foxhunt Manor, Waldron
 1966. Roberts, E. H., Wistaria Cottage, Nep Town, Henfield
 1967. Roberts, H. T. M., 82 Dale Avenue, Keymer, Hassocks
 1964. tRobertson, A. }
 1964. ARobertson, Mrs. A. } White Knights, Fletching Common, Newick
1965. tRobertson, Mrs. D. C., The Mount, 72 Pennington Road, Tunbridge Wells
1950. tRobertson-Ritchie, D. }
 1961. ARobertson-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
 1967. Rodmell, Mrs. I. F., 1 Bowring Way, Bristol Gate, Brighton 7
 1959. Roe, D. A., 61 Hamilton Road, Oxford
 1962. Rogers, Dr. Ruth H., 101 Western Road, Lewes
 1955. *Rogerson, J., 95 Ridgemount Gardens, Torrington Place, London, W.C.1
 1949. Rolston, G. R., Bambers, Grayswood Road, Haslemere, Surrey
 1966. tRose, G. J. S., 32 Parham Road, Worthing
 1967. tRoss, Mrs. M. A. B., Flint Walls, Links Road, Seaford
 1953. Roth, S. H. J., Raughmere Rise, Lavant, Nr. Chichester
 1965. tRowe, Gavin R., Barafundle, Spithurst, Barcombe
 1953. Royds, Miss, Esmeralda, West Common, Haywards Heath
 1968. Rudgley, W. E. }
 1968. tRudgley, Mrs. W. E. } 7 Benfield Way, Portslade
 1958. tRule, Mrs. M. H., F.S.A., Mill House, Westbourne, Nr. Emsworth, Hants.
 1967. Russell, Alexander, Old Farmhouse, Buxted
 1922. Russell, Ernest C., Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes
 1962. Russell-Smith, Dame Enid, Durham University, Old Shire Hall, Durham
 1954. tRyan, Mrs., Roughters, Icklesham
1960. Sacret, G. C., The Fostel, Hankham, Pevensey
 1950. tSadler, C. J., 36 Benfield Way, Portslade
 1952. tSaigeman, F. L., Fullingmill Cottage, Fittleworth
 1968. tSainsbury, Wilfred J. }
 1968. tSainsbury, Mrs. Wilfred J. } Upper Highgate Cottage, Forest Row
 1950. *tSt. Croix, F. W. de, M.B.E., Gables, East Blatchington, Seaford
 1962. tSt. John-Foti, E., Arundel Priory, Arundel
 1963. Salt, Miss M. C. L., Flat 1, 3 Medina Villas, Hove 3
 1953. tSalter, Rev. S., Roseleigh West, Thirlestaine Road, Cheltenham, Glos.
 1896. *tSalzman, L. F., C.B.E., D.LITT., F.S.A., 53 The Avenue, Lewes
 1957. Sanders, A. E., Quince Cottage, Kingston, Lewes
 1967. Sandilands, The Hon. Mrs., Flat 2, Rotten Row House, Lewes
 1943. *tSapsford, A. G., Starlings, Berwick, Polegate
 1962. Sawyer, H. J. A., Cansiron Wood, Holtye, Edenbridge, Kent
 1966. tScarborough, Rev. C. P., 37 Whyteleafe Road, Caterham, Surrey
 1959. Sclater, A. W., Broomlye, Newick, Lewes
 1961. Scott, A. E., 21 The Avenue, Lewes
 1948. Scott, Mrs., Harsfold Manor Farm, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst
 1968. Scott, Mrs. E., 20 Croft Road, Hastings
 1940. Scragg, J., Headmaster's House, The Grammar School, Steyning
 1951. Scrivener, Major J. P., Tangmere House, Nr. Chichester
 1968. Scrivener, R. J., 15 Knoll House, Carlton Hill, London, N.W.8
 1967. Seaman, Miss J., 3 St. Pancras Green, Kingston, Lewes
 1967. Secretan, Mrs. Philip }
 1967. tSecretan, The Rev. Philip } The Vicarage, Wilmington
 1964. Sellars, M. B., Ember Cottage, Marine Crescent, Seaford
 1962. tSeton-Williams, Dr. M. V., F.S.A., Little Foxes, Fox Lane, Balsham, Cambridge
1960. tShand, Major B. M. H., Laines, Plumpton, Lewes
 1966. Shann, Mrs. T. T., Highbrook House, Near Ardingly
 1959. tShaw, M. S., 29 Shirley Drive, Hove
 1960. Shaw, Miss P. M., Cotchford Hill Cottage, Hartfield
 1954. tShaw, Mrs. G. S., 2 Paragon House, Blackheath, London, S.E.3
 1955. Shelford, Mrs. }
 1955. tShelford, C. W. } Chailey Place, Near Lewes
 1962. Sheppard, A. V., The Museum, Church Street, Brighton
 1961. Sherlock, J. B., Rehvyale, Billingshurst
 1938. Sherriff, R. C., F.S.A., Rosebriars, Esher, Surrey
 1952. Shorter, R. J., 7 Stratford Road, Bidford-on-Avon, Warwickshire

1964. Simms, Mrs. Dorothy } New Place, 8 Glen Rise, Brighton 5
 1965. ASimms, D. J. H. }
 1967. Simms, R. S., F.S.A., Elms Farmhouse, Pett, Sussex
 1962. Simpson, L. I., Leyswood House, Groombridge
 1925. Simpson, Miss M. A., 18 Downs View Road, Seaford
 1951. rSkinner, E. C. C., Oakdene, East Grinstead
 1963. Skrine, Sir Clarmont, 11 Prince Edwards Road, Lewes
 1964. Slater, R. M. } Dart Vale, Laughton Road, Ringmer
 1964. ASlater, Mrs. R. M. }
 1966. tSlater, T. R., 382 Franklands Village, Haywards Heath
 1966. Sloane, Mrs. E. D. } The White House, East Hoathly
 1966. ASloane, P. }
 1966. Slot, Mrs. D. G. E., Coppwilliam, Laughton, Lewes
 1961. Smail, H. C. P., 6 Lansdowne Close, Worthing
 1948. Smart, J. E., Overglen, Hill Brow, Liss, Hants.
 1964. tSmart, P. M. H., High Point, Brook Street, Cuckfield
 1966. ATSmith, Lady, Aldhurst Cottage, Barcombe Mills, Lewes
 1956. tSmith, A. N.
 1945. *Smith, Miss, Homeside, Denton Road, Eastbourne
 1957. Smith, H. N. P., Brunswick, Cornwall Gardens, Brighton 6
 1948. *Smith, J. L. E., Shottesbrooke Park, White Waltham, Berkshire
 1965. tSmith, L. E., 33 Willowbed Drive, Chichester
 1960. Smith, N. C., 65 Leggatt Drive, Bramford, Ipswich, Suffolk
 1965. tSmith, Miss P. M., Searigs, 8 Merton Avenue, Rustington
 1959. Smith, Miss V., 12 Houndean Rise, Lewes
 1958. Smith, W. S., 4 Heathcote Drive, East Grinstead
 1951. tSolomon, Major J. B., M.C., Shortlands, Sutton, Pulborough
 1961. Somersset, Mrs. M. F. E., 79 Arundel Road, Worthing
 1957. Somerville Collie, Rev. E. } The Rectory, Burwash
 1957. ASomerville Collie, Mrs. }
 1968. tSouchotte, Ernest, Portsdown Cottage, Willingdon, Eastbourne
 1963. tSpear, P. D., Harwoods Farm, West End, Henfield
 1962. tSpears, H. D. } 30 East Dean Road, Eastbourne
 1962. ASpears, Mrs. H. D. }
 1946. Spencer, J. C., Coles Hall, Five Ashes
 1961. Spink, Miss K. C., The Little House, 110 Heathcote Drive, East Grinstead
 1964. Springett, Mrs. C., 25 Kings Avenue, Rochester, Kent
 1968. Spurr, Miss Valerie E. Marshall, 2 Little Paddock, Ringmer
 1927. Staffurth, Miss F. E. A., Longmead, Tunbridge Wells Road, Mayfield
 1957. *Stallard, Dr. H. B. } Gorse Cottage, Chuck Hatch, Nr. Hartfield
 1957. AStallard, Mrs. }
 1953. tStarke, L. G. K., C.B.E. } Brack Mound House, Lewes
 1953. AStarke, Mrs. }
 1957. Statham, G. P., Belmont School, Hassocks
 1919. Stedman, T. Gurney } Sherwood, 31 Guildford Road, Horsham
 1956. Stedman, Mrs. Gurney }
 1964. tSteel, Miss Ena M., O.B.E., 26 Cambridge Way, Uckfield
 1965. Steel, Miss Margaret, 8 Hogarth Road, Hove 3
 1964. Steenberg, Miss E. } 11 Offington Drive, Worthing
 1964. ASteenberg, Miss R. E. }
 1953. tSteer, Francis W., F.S.A., 63 Orchard Street, Chichester
 1966. Steer, J. E., 11 Nursery Close, Polegate
 1963. tSteinman, A. J., 70 Lindfield Road, Eastbourne
 1958. AStenhouse, Miss, Wayside, West Way, High Salvington, Worthing
 1962. Sterndale Bennett, Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.C., The Old Rectory, Netherfield,
 Battle
 1962. tStevens, Mrs. Donald L. } 25 Vale Road, Haywards Heath
 1962. ATStevens, Donald L. }
 1948. Stevens, D. L., 10 Calverley Road, Eastbourne

1909. Stevens, Mrs. F. Bentham, Cinder Rough, Chailey
 1964. tStevens, Lawrence }
 1964. aStevens, Mrs. Lawrence } 1 Amberstone View, Hailsham
 1961. Stevens, Miss M., 22 Westgate, Chichester
 1967. Stevenson, Miss J. H., Institute of Historical Research, Senate House,
 Malet Street, W.C.1
 1963. tStevenson, M., 30 Meadows Road, Lower Willingdon
 1952. tStorey, F. G. H. }
 1952. Storey, Mrs. } 7 Courtenay Gate, Kingsway, Hove 3
 1958. Strauss, Rt. Hon. G. R., M.P., Naylands, Slaugham
 1956. Strudwick, P. S., Greensand Way, Stonepound, Hassocks
 1964. Sudgen, W. B., 14 Theydon Close, Furnace Green, Crawley
 1920. tSutton, Col. Thomas, O.B.E., F.S.A. }
 1937. aSutton, Mrs. } 1 Rosayre, 57 Blackwater Road,
 Eastbourne
 1954. *Swanborough, The Rt. Hon. Lady, Swanborough Manor, Lewes
 1964. tSwarbrick, C. R. }
 1965. aSwarbrick, Mrs. C. R. } 80 Halsford Park Road, East Grinstead
 1967. Swatridge, Martin B., 15 Bedford Avenue, Bognor Regis
 1951. Swayne, G. O., O.B.E., 3 Hilgay Close, Guildford
 1967. Syder, Mrs. Annette, 5 Southdown Road, Seaford
 1946. Syngé, Miss D. M. B., New Kelton, Sutton Park Road, Seaford
 1968. Syngé, Mrs. P. M., Byworth Edge, Petworth
 1962. tTanous, Leslie G., 201 Rivermead Court, Hurlingham, London, S.W.6
 1963. tTarlíng, Mrs. V. G., Farthing Corner, Vigo Lane, Yateley, Hants.
 1945. *Tattersall-Wright, Major J. W. }
 1954. aTattersall-Wright, Mrs. } Shepherds Cottage, Colemans Hatch,
 Hartfield
 1962. Taverner, Miss Mary E., Acorns, London Lane, Cuckfield
 1965. Taylor, Mrs. E. H., 12 Kings Walk, Shoreham-by-Sea
 1957. Taylor, G. F., American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanese Republic
 1963. Taylor, J. M., 99 Cootes Avenue, Horsham
 1968. Taylor, Mrs. K. B., Farm Cottage, Fírlé Road, Seaford
 1967. Taylor, Walter W., 1005 San Acacio, Sante Fe, New Mexico 87501,
 U.S.A.
 1965. Taylor-Lowe, Mrs. J., Shovells, All Saints Road, Hastings
 1966. tTebbutt, C. F., F.S.A., }
 1966. Tebbutt, Mrs. C. F. } The Pheantry, Wych Cross, Forest Row
 1965.*tTeggin, J. R., F.S.A., F.R.S.A., Lee House, 61 Dyke Road, Brighton 1
 1966. Teviot, The Rt. Hon. Lord }
 1967. aTeviot, Lady } 2 Eaton Gardens, Hove
 1936.*tThacker, Captain N., M.C., Martins Bank Ltd., 18 Devonshire Road,
 Bexhill-on-Sea
 1960. tThackwray, Mrs. M. P., 13 Thornhill Avenue, Patcham, Brighton BN1
 8RG
 1965.*tThomas, A. W., 69 The Ridgeway, Kenton, Middx.
 1966. tThomas, E. F., Dean Cottage, Falmer Road, Rottingdean
 1958. Thomas, Miss M. N., Rectory Cottage, Newick
 1968. Thomas, Major-General V. D., C.B., C.B.E., Glebe House, Framfield,
 Uckfield
 1967. Thompson, Mrs. D., 12a Rufus Close, Lewes
 1954. tThompson, Miss }
 1959. aThompson, Miss E. } 62 Hallyburton Road, Hove
 1959. Thomson, D., 5 Orchard Road, Lewes
 1968. tThomson, E. S. }
 1968.a tThomson, Mrs. E. S. } No. 2 The Stables, Borde Hill, Haywards Heath
 1963. tThornton, Miss E. E., Martlet Cottage, Oakwood, Road, Burgess Hill
 1942. tThorpe, S. M. }
 1960.a tThorpe, Mrs. } 32a Arlington Road, Eastbourne
 1952. tThrasher, W. J., 93 Shirley Drive, Hove 4
 1951. Thyer, G. H. G., Lagonda, 45 Wheatfield Way, Cranbrook, Kent

1966. rTierney, J. S., 164 } Donald Hall Road, Brighton
 1966. rTierney, Mrs. J. S. }
 1966. Timewell, Miss Nita M., Tiny Cot, South Street, Mayfield
 1947. rTindall, A. A. } Longacre, Ringmer
 1958. ATindall, Mrs. }
 1968. rTitford, Charles F., 9 Surrenden Park, Brighton BN1 6XA
 1922. *Tittley, R. K., Brighthurst, Horley, Surrey
 1962. Tolley, Major C. J. H., M.C., Pommern Lodge, Pashley Road, Eastbourne
 1935. Tomlin, Mrs. J. W., Old Homestead, Bodle Street Green, Hailsham
 1961. Tootill, Mrs. A. L., 137 Holmes Avenue, Hove BN3 7LF
 1947. Towner, H. B., Hooke Hall, Uckfield
 1967. Townsend, J. A. B., 15 Courtlands, West Hill Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea
 1968. rTozer, B. G., M.B.E. } Stream Cottage, 40 Beacon Road, Ditchling
 1968. ATozer, Mrs. B. G. }
 1964. rTozer, Mrs. O. N., 9 Fallowfield Crescent, Hove BN3 7NQ
 1956. Traill, Miss J. F., Fleur de Lys, South Street, Cuckfield
 1927. Tranchell, Lt.-Col. H. C., The Plantation, Curdridge, Southampton
 1958. Treherne, Mrs., Heron's Folly, Mayfield
 1959. Tremlett, Mrs., Bineham, Chailey
 1968. Trepass, Mrs. E. F. M. } Rose Cottage, Cooper's Green, Buxted
 1968. ATrepass, Miss Rosemary }
 1965. rTribe, Jeremy E. A., P.O. Box 2, Berkeley, California 94701, U.S.A.
 1961. rTribe, W. S., F.R.G.S., 82 Kingsway Court, Hove BN3 2LR
 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
 1953. ATuckley, Mrs., Forest View, Sandy Lane, Framfield, Uckfield
 1938. Tufton, Mrs. A. G. } Toketon House, Southdown Road, Seaford
 1938. ATufton, Miss }
 1963. Tull, Revd. G. F., The Mission House, 10 Priory Road, Tonbridge, Kent
 1947. Tulley, Mrs., Dumbledore, Handcross
 1950. Tupper, Captain H., M.C., D.L., Roman Pavement, Bignor, Pulborough
 1968. *Turner, Anthony A., 224 High Street, Uckfield
 1954. Turner, Mrs. E. V., Littlecote, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne
 1961. rTurner, J. M., Priors, Maresfield, Uckfield
 1955. rTurner, L. B., 135 Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, London, N.10
 1968. Turner, Miss M., 21 Marine Drive, Bishopstone, Seaford
 1936. Turner, Miss O., Crouchlands Farm, Cuckfield
 1951. rTurner, R. W. D., O.B.E., Cotterlings, Ditchling
 1964. rTurner, Dr. T., M.B.E., 16 Trinity Trees, Eastbourne
 1961. rTurton, Miss C. H., 23 Chelston Avenue, Hove BN3 5SR
 1968. Tuson, K. H., Pickhams, Wilmington
 1967. Tye, P. A. } 155 George V Avenue, Worthing
 1967. ATye, Mrs. P. A. }
 1942. Tyler, V. W. } White Cottage, King Street, Arundel
 1958. ATyler, Mrs. }
 1933. rUridge, Miss C. G., } 11 Southdown Avenue, Lewes
 1966. *Uridge, L. G. }
 1966. rUrquhart, Mackenzie J., 238 Kings Drive, Eastbourne
 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., Rockhurst, Budletts, Maresfield
 1947. Vaughan-Pryce, Mrs. H., 40a High Street, Welshpool, Mont.
 1966. Veerhault, Miss P. O., The Dulveys, Deneside, East Dean, Eastbourne
 1968. Vickers, Mrs. S. J. P., 158a Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.5
 1948. Vigor, H., 10 Beaconsville Court, 81 Beaconsfield Villas, Brighton
 BN1 6HF
 1960. rVinall, D. L., Oaklands, Backwoods Lane, Lindfield

- 1955.*^rVine, G. M., 6 Wentworth Way, Pinner, Middx.
 1968. Visick, T. M., Barrack Cottage, Bishopstone, Seaford
 1964. Vokins, J. H., 7 Varndean Road, Brighton
1961. Walden, H. A., 20 Dolphin Court, Cliff Road, Eastbourne
 1947. ^rWalden-Aspy, Rev. F. C., The Rectory, Jevington, Polegate
 1964. Walker, Miss G. L., Hedge End, London Road, Cuckfield
 1968. Wallace, Major Hume, 25 Orchard Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey
 1960. ^rWallis, O. R. D., 97 London Road, Burgess Hill
 1926. Walsh, Mrs. Cecil, Chippinge, North Common, Chailey
 1956. Walton, Miss, Flat 5, 1 Grand Avenue, Hove
 1962. ^rWalton, Miss M. E. M., Flat 5, Butler's Green House, Haywards Heath
 1951. Ward, J. L., Salehurst, Robertsbridge
 1949. Wardale, G. C., } 4 Cranedown, Lewes
 1968. Wardale, F. C., }
 1962. ^rWardle, P. L., 10 Summersdale Court, Chichester
 1964. ^rWare, The Rev. R. M., The Rectory, Winchelsea
 1966. Warne, Mrs. H., East Sussex Record Office, Pelham House, Lewes
 1962. ^rWarren, Miss D. M., 28 South Street, Cuckfield
 1967. Warren, M. R., Banks Farm, Barcombe
 1963. ^rWarren, S. E., 10 Dungarvan Avenue, Putney, London, S.W.15
 1967. Watson, D. H.
 1967. ^AWatson, Mrs. D. H. } 25 Mill Road, Ringmer
 1966. ^rWatson, E. J., 36 Clarence Road, Sidcup, Kent
 1966. Watson, Major J. B., 27 Uplands Road, Eastbourne
 1953. ^rWatson, R. C., Hendalls Farm, Maynards Green, Horam
 1964. ^AWaugh, Lady, Ballintua, Mulberry Lane, Ditchling
 1955. Webb, N. A., 25 Hove Park Way, Hove 4
 1952. ^rWebber, J. M. E. W., 4 Vine Place, Brighton 1
 1923. Wedgwood, Mrs., Mill Lane House, Slindon, Arundel
 1965. ^rWenban, H. J.
 1965. ^AWenban, Mrs. H. J. } Mount Edge, Winchelsea
 1937. Whistler, Hon. Mrs. }
 1944. *Whistler, Miss B. } Caldbec House, Battle
 1957. *Whistler, R. A., The Old Rectory, Sandhurst, Kent
1950. White, H., Caburn Mead, Summerfields Road, Hailsham
 1966. White, Mrs. Hilda D. C., 3 Cranedown, Kingston Road, Lewes
 1946. White, H. L., 30 Alyth Road, Talbot Woods, Bournemouth
 1964. White, P. R., 20 Knoll Crescent, Hampden Park, Eastbourne
 1966. ^rWhite, P. W. C., 6 Shirley Avenue, Hove 4
 1964. Whitley, The Lady Mary, Penharbour, Hurstpierpoint
 1929. Whittaker, C. J., 17 Courtenay Gate, Kingsway, Hove
 1968. Whittall, Miss Patricia, Garden Cottage, Upper Hartfield
 1962. Whitty, Anthony, F.S.A., White Gate Cottage, Barcombe
 1963. ^rWickham, C. A.
 1963. ^AWickham, Mrs. C. A. } Sandrock, Maresfield, Uckfield
 1967. Wicks, Mrs. Jean, 18 Mill Road, Lewes
 1962. ^rWigan, Rev. B. J., Windrush, Blackness Road, Crowborough
 1959. Wight, E. B., Winter Hill, Rookery Lane, Haywards Heath
 1948. Wilberforce, Mrs. Julia, 77 Landsowne Place, Hove 3
 1963. Wilders, B. P., Church House, 2 Lancaster Road, Brighton 5
 1966. Wilders, C. T. B. Priors Grange, Hellingly
 1962. ^rWilkie, James, The Red Cottage, Fletching Common, Newick
 1965. Wilkins, Dr. G., The Horseman's Cottage, Milton Street, Polegate
 1955. ^rWilkinson, Mrs. D. E.
 1955. ^AWilkinson, R. F. M. } Kixes, Sharpthorne
 1964. ^rWilkinson, J. H., 17 Kensington Place, Brighton 1
 1958. Wilkinson, Mrs. R. A.
 1959. ^AWilkinson, H. R. } 43 The Avenue, Lewes

1958. Willard, Miss B., Forest Edge, Nutley
 1953. Willett, Miss D. M., Pilgrims, Lions Green, Horam
 1966. Willis, Maurice A., M.B.E., West Gates, Maple Walk, Bexhill-on-Sea
 1953. Willson, R. E., Crumps Corner Cottage, Little Horsted, Nr. Uckfield
 1937. rWilson, A. E., D.LITT., F.S.A. } 81 Tivoli Crescent North, Brighton
 1957. aWilson, Mrs. A. E. } BNI 5NA
 1964. Wilson, Miss M. M., 27 Ringles Cross, Uckfield
 1968. Wilson, The Right Rev. Roger P., D.D., Lord Bishop of Chichester,
 The Palace, Chichester
 1967. Wimshurst, Mrs. Kay, Fox How, Copthorne, Felbridge, East Grinstead
 1967. Winmill, Mrs. Catherine, 34 Osborne Road, Eastbourne
 1930. Wisdom, Rev. H. T., The Vicarage, Llanfihangel Crucorney, Aber-
 gavenney, Mon.
 1924.*rWishart, E. E., Marsh Farm, Binsted, Arundel
 1952.rWitheridge, Capt. A. G., c/o The Cavalry Club, 127 Piccadilly, London,
 W.1
 1947. Witten, F. H., 32 Mill Lane, Shoreham
 1967. Wolstencroft, Alan }
 1968. aWolstencroft, Mrs. A. } 29 Bristol Gate, Brighton 7
 1932.*rWood, E. A. }
 1959. aWood, Mrs. E. A. } 242 St. Helen's Road, Hastings
 1959. Wood, Revd. Canon E. D. K. }
 1961. aWood, Mrs. E. D. K. } Lavant Rectory, Chichester
 1960. Wood, Mrs. E. M., Sewell's Farm, Barcombe, Lewes
 1968. rWood, Lady Iris C., 21 Grove Park, Chichester
 1967. Wood, L. A., 21 St. Paul's Road, Chichester
 1960. Wood, P. D., Applecross, Ashurst Wood, East Grinstead
 1965. rWood, R. H., Cypress Lodge, Sandy Lane, East Grinstead
 1968. Wood, W. H. } 1 Langton Rise, Langton Green, Tunbridge
 1968. aWood, Mrs. W. H. } Wells
 1966. Woodcock, Mrs. P. Tyson }
 1966. aWoodcock, P. Tyson, T.D. } Reyson Oasts, Broad Oak, Rye
 1960. rWooddisse, T. }
 1960. aWooddisse, Mrs. } Trees, Ferring Lane, Ferring, Worthing
 1935. rWoodward, Miss K. M., 8 Campden Grove, Kensington, London, W.8
 1960. *Woollcombe, Mrs. }
 1959. Woollcombe, D. } 52 Palmeira Avenue, Hove
 1960. Wootton, F. J., Spring Cottage, Westham, Pevensey
 1943. Wright, F., Oak Cottage, Peasmarsh
 1949.*rWright, F. S., Wickhams, Wincham
 1965. rWyand, Major Blake }
 1965.atWyand, Mrs. Blake } Redbridge, Crowborough
 1964. rWykeham, J. W., Lavenders, Swanborough, Lewes

 1953. rYates, J., 9 Woodhouse Road, Hove 3
 1961. rYates, J. O., Gemini, Lanham Lane, Winchester
 1950. rYeoman, Mrs., 3 Westoe Villa, Wood Terrace, S. Shields, Co. Durham
 1968. Yerbury, A. L., 86 Graham Avenue, Brighton BN1 8HO
 1957. Yetts, Mrs. G. M., Walmer Cottage, 6 Compton Place Road, Eastbourne
 1964. rYoung, Miss E., Four Winds, 51 Mill Road Avenue, Angmering
 1943. Young, G., Meadow Cottage, Hoe Lane, Flansham, Bognor
 1961. Young, Miss K. R., Longmead, Tunbridge Wells Road, Mayfield

Honorary Members

1956. Mrs. A. L. Ade, Applegate, Wilmington
 1950. Sir Roger Chance, Bart., 9 Eaton Square, London, S.W.1
 1936. Professor J. G. D. Clark, F.B.A., F.S.A., 19 Wilberforce Road, Cambridge
 1960. T.M. C. Mander, Pond House, Wilmington
 1951. E. Pyddoke, F.S.A., 11 Northumberland Mansions, Luxborough Street,
 London, W.1
 1921. Mrs. G. W. Ridley, The Manor House, West Hoathly
 1951. Mrs. Stuart, Alington, Hill Top Road, West Hoathly
 1956. Mrs. N. Turner, 5 Prince Charles Road, Malling Estate, Lewes
 1942. Mrs. Williams, Flat 1, 14 Grosvenor Road, Seaford

PART II, LIBRARIES, UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS

1959. Ashmolean Museum Library, Oxford
 1952. Bexley Public Library, 1 Townley Road, Bexley Heath, Kent
 1964. Bibliotheque de L'Universite, Place Mgr., Ladeuze, Louvain, Belgium
 1963. Bibliotheque Nationale et Universitaire de Strasbourg, 6 Place de la
 Republique, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin), France
 1897. Birmingham Public Libraries (Ref. Dept.), The City Librarian, Ratcliff
 Place, Birmingham
 1947. Birmingham University Library, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham 15
 1939. Bishop Otter College, Chichester
 1907. Bodleian Library, Oxford
 1968. Bognor Regis College of Education
 1956. Brighton College of Education, Falmer, Brighton
 1892. Brighton Public Library, Church Street, Brighton
 1949. Bristol University Library, Bristol 8
 1968. British Museum, Dept. of British and Medieval Antiquities, London,
 W.C.1
 1966. British Museum, Sub-Department of Prehistory and Roman Britain,
 London, W.C.1
 1961. Bryn Mawr College Library, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
 1951. California University Library, Serials Dept., Berkeley, California,
 94720, U.S.A.
 1967. University of California Library, Davis, California 95616, U.S.A.
 1951. California University Library, Serials Section (Sub), Los Angeles 24,
 California, 90024, U.S.A.
 1922. Cambridge University Library, Cambridge
 1964. Cardiff University College Library, Cathays Park, Cardiff
 1960. Chicago University Library, Chicago 37, Illinois 60637, U.S.A.
 1941. Chichester Cathedral Library, c/o Francis W. Steer, 63 Orchard Street,
 Chichester
 1925. Chichester Diocesan Advisory Committee, c/o Rev. Canon M. C.
 Langton, Diocesan Church House, Hove
 1928. Cleveland Public Library, 325 Superior Avenue, N.E. Cleveland, Ohio,
 U.S.A.
 1901. Columbia University Libraries, Serials Acquisitions, 535 West 114th
 Street, New York, 27, U.S.A.
 1870. Congress Library, Washington, U.S.A. (c/o E. G. Allen & Son Ltd., 14
 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Ave., London, W.C.2)
 1958. Cornell University Library, Ithica, New York (c/o E. G. Allen & Son
 Ltd., 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2)
 1944. Croydon Public Libraries, Town Hall, Croydon

1940. Duke University Library, Durham, N. Carolina, 27706, U.S.A.
 1897. Eastbourne Central Public Library, Grove Road, Eastbourne
 1964. Eastbourne Training College, Darley Road, Eastbourne
 1961. East Grinstead County Grammar School, Windmill Lane, East Grinstead
 1966. East Sussex County Council (Record Office), County Hall, Lewes
 1927. East Sussex County Library, Lewes
 1960. Edinburgh University Library (Serials Department), George Square, Edinburgh 8
 1966. Exeter University Library, Prince of Wales Road, Exeter
 1920. Glasgow University Library, c/o W. & R. Holmes (Books), 98-100 Holm Street, Glasgow C.2
 1953. Göttingen University, Prizenstrasse 1, Göttingen, Germany
 1863. Guildhall Library, The Librarian, London, E.C.2
 1967. Harriman Library, State University of New York at Buffalo, New York 14214, U.S.A.
 1911. Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. (c/o E. G. Allen & Son Ltd., 14 Grape St., Shaftesbury Ave., London, W.C.2)
 1924. Haslemere Natural History Society, Hon. Sec., Miss Phyllis Bond, 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 (Ref. Dept.), 32-38 Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1
 1925. Horsham Museum Society, c/o The Curator, The Museum, Horsham
 1897. Hove Public Library, Church Road, Hove
 1966. Illinois University Library, Serials Department, Urbana, Illinois 61801, U.S.A.
 1966. Iowa University Libraries, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.
 1934. Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, W.C.1
 1964. Institut für Urgeschichte, der Universität Kiel, Kiel, Germany
 1964. Institut für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, der Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken, Germany
 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
 1935. Lewes County Grammar School for Boys
 1855. Lewes Fitzroy Memorial Free Library
 1968. Littlehampton Public Library
 1949. Liverpool Reference Library, William Brown Street, Liverpool
 1955. Liverpool University Library, Liverpool 3
 1886. London Library, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1
 1961. London Museum, Kensington Palace, London, W.8
 1957. Lund University Library, Lund, Sweden
 1966. Michigan State University, Library Department, East Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.
 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.
 1965. National Central Library, Malet Place, London, W.C.1
 1926. National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth
 1943. National Museum of Wales, Cardiff
 1932. Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois, 60610, U.S.A.
 1963. Newcastle-upon-Tyne University Library, Queen Victoria Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1
 1903. New York Public Library, Div. P, Grand Central Station, P.O. Box 2240, New York, 10017, U.S.A.

1960. Nottingham University Library, University Park, Nottingham
1952. Ohio State University Library, Columbus 10, Ohio, U.S.A.
1948. Ordnance Survey, Archaeology Division Library, Romsey Road, Maybush, Southampton SO9 4DH
1960. Pennsylvania University (c/o George Harding's Bookshop Ltd., 106 Gt. Russell Street, London, W.C.1)
1965. Pennsylvania State University, Serials Record, 211 Pattee Library, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, U.S.A.
1967. Portsmouth City Museums, Southsea Castle, Clarence Esplanade, Southsea
1965. Princeton University Library, Serials Division, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.
1967. Public Library of New South Wales, Macquarie Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, Australia
1961. Queen's University Library, Belfast
1966. Reading University Library, Whiteknights, Reading
1961. Romisch-Germische Kommission, Des Deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts, Palmengartenstrasse 10-12, Frankfurt-a-M, Germany
1939. Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London, W.1.
1938. Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark
1967. Rutgers University Library, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 08901, U.S.A.
1911. Rye, The Corporation of
1968. Seminar Für Ur-und Frühgeschichte, der Georg-August-Universität, 34 Gottingen, Kurze Geismarstrasse 40, Germany
1949. Southampton Public Libraries, Central Library, Southampton
1965. Stanford University Library, Serial Department, Stanford, California
1961. Tennessee University Library, Knoxville, Tennessee, U.S.A.
1957. Tunbridge Wells Public Library, Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells
1958. University College Library, Gower Street, London, W.C.1
1967. University of Kent, Canterbury
1934. University of London Library, The Goldsmith's Librarian, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.1
1961. University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton
1967. University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia
1963. Utah University, Serials Dept., Salt Lake City, Utah, 84112, U.S.A.
1938. Utah Genealogical Society, 107 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84111, U.S.A.
1944. Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, New York
1897. Victoria and Albert Museum Library, South Kensington, London, S.W.7
1947. Victoria Public Library, Swanston Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
1950. Virginia Historical Society, P.O. Box 7311, Richmond, Virginia 23221 U.S.A.
1961. Virginia State Library, Serials Section, Richmond, 19, Virginia, U.S.A.
1951. West Hill District Library, West Hill, London, S.W.18
1947. Westminster Public Libraries, St. Martin's Street, London, W.C.2
1946. West Sussex County Council (County Records Committee), County Hall, Chichester
1927. West Sussex County Library, County Hall, Chichester
1896. West Sussex Gazette, Mitchell & Co. (Printers) Ltd., 53 High Street, Arundel
1949. Wisconsin University Library, Serials Department, Memorial Library, Madison, 6, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
1958. Worth Abbey, Crawley
1897. Worthing Corporation Public Library, Worthing
1910. Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A. (c/o E. G. Allen & Son Ltd., 14 Grape St., Shaftesbury Ave., London, W.C.2)
1953. Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte, Munich 2, Meiserstrasse 10, Germany

Sussex Archaeological Society



Report of the Council for the Year 1967

ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Till 1968

W. IVOR GRANTHAM, O.B.E.
 G. D. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.
 The Venerable Archdeacon MASON
 Miss K. M. E. MURRAY, F.S.A.
 F. W. PAYNE
 L. F. SALZMAN, C.B.E., D.LITT.,
 F.S.A.
 F. BENTHAM STEVENS, F.S.A.
 A. E. WILSON, D.LITT., F.S.A.

Till 1969

E. BELHAM
 G. P. BURSTOW, F.S.A.
 ANTHONY DALE, F.S.A.
 W. EMIL GODFREY, F.S.A.
 G. A. HOLLEYMAN, F.S.A.
 G. H. KENYON, F.S.A.
 Colonel T. SUTTON,
 O.B.E., F.S.A.
 E. A. WOOD, M.D.

Till 1970

GARTH CHRISTIAN
 Canon GREVILLE COOKE, F.S.A.
 L. R. FISHER
 E. W. HOLDEN, F.S.A.
 Mrs. P. M. HUGHES
 Captain H. LOVEGROVE, C.B.E., R.N.
 I. D. MARGARY, F.S.A.
 R. T. MASON, F.S.A.

1. MEMBERSHIP.—The Council is pleased to be able to report that the decrease in membership which was anticipated when the annual subscription was raised has now ceased. During 1967 there was an increase of 26 which almost made good the decrease in the previous year. The actual figures are as follows:—

	<i>Ordinary</i>	<i>Associate</i>	<i>Life</i>	<i>Honorary</i>	<i>Total</i>
1st January, 1967	1,255	176	95	9	1,535
1st January, 1968	1,273	185	93	10	1,561

The Council anticipates that in two or three years the membership will attain the high water mark of 1965 which was 1,636.

Losses by death included:— Sir Hugh Beaver, K.B.E., F.S.A. (1935), Eustace Belham (1965), Garth Christian (1950), E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A. (1916), Mrs. C. F. Gardner (1926), G. E. W. Hitchcock (1946), G. W. O. Huddart (1925), Mrs. G. R. Hughes (1932), the Dowager Lady Monk Bretton (1935), Commander K. Michell, D.S.O., M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1946), E. H. Munnion (1923), Miss M. E. Power (1946).

Cecil Curwen was one of the most distinguished of Sussex archaeologists and by his numerous excavations and his books had made a name for himself far outside the county. A notice of his outstanding achievements has already appeared in "Sussex Notes & Queries." He also took a prominent part in the general work of the Society and was a frequent lecturer at local meetings. He was elected a member of the Council in 1935 and served in that capacity until 1962. For a long series of years articles by Cecil Curwen, often in conjunction with his father, Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., were a regular feature in the Society's Collections. It was a great loss to the Society and to archaeology in general when during his later years Cecil Curwen, owing to professional and other responsibilities, found it necessary to restrict his activities and was no longer able to play a prominent part in archaeological research work.

Garth Christian was elected a member of the Council in 1958. While in later years he was chiefly known as a naturalist he also took a deep interest in local history and was a frequent visitor to the Society's library. He had been Local Secretary for Chailey since 1958 and was an authority on the history of Chailey Common. He was also most successful in creating an interest both in local and natural history amongst the young. Christian had taken a great interest in Michelham Priory and had been President of the Friends of the Priory ever since the formation of that body. He contributed an article on the Priory to Country Life and had obtained expert reports on the rare plants growing in and near the Moat. A few weeks before his death he published a book on Ashdown Forest which he had written at the request of the Friends of Ashdown Forest. This will long remain as a standard work on the subject.

Eustace Belham was elected a member of the Council in 1965 and rendered most valuable service to the Society as Joint Honorary Secretary with Dr. A. E. Wilson, F.S.A., at a time when the latter's failing eyesight made it impossible for him to conduct correspondence.

Commander Michell had for many years been Local Secretary for Arundel. He was a member of the well known Michell family of Horsham.

Another death which may be recorded is that of Miss Helena Hall who was a member of the Society from 1929 until 1964. Miss Hall had written a book on Lindfield Past and Present and an excellent Life of William Allen the well known Lindfield Quaker. But her principal service to Sussex archaeology was an expanded edition of Parish's Dictionary of Sussex Dialect illustrated by many of Miss Hall's own drawings. Miss Hall was not only a most skilful draughtsman but was also an authority on Heraldry. She also claimed to have preserved sketches of all the mediaeval ironwork in Sussex churches.

2. OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.—At the Annual Meeting on 22nd March Dr. A. E. Wilson, F.S.A., was elected President for the ensuing year in succession to Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A. (who had declined re-nomination). The Society was glad to be able to confer the honour of Presidency on one who for a long series of years had rendered most valuable service to the Society in many different ways. Notwithstanding his failing eyesight Dr. Wilson was able actively to carry out his duties as President and take his full share in the events of the year. The Council regrets however that he did not feel able to accept nomination for a further term.

The Annual Meeting was glad to confirm the recommendations of the Council as to the Secretaryship and especially the election of Mr. H. S. Martin, C.B.E., D.L., as General Honorary Secretary.

The other officers and retiring members of the Council were re-elected.

3. ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The Council learnt with very great regret of the ill health of the wife of Mr. N. E. S. Norris, F.S.A., which necessitated his retirement from the appointment of Assistant Secretary, a position he had held since 1951. He informed the Council, however, that he was willing, for the time being, to continue to act as Curator. Many members have benefited from his interest in questions brought to him and will wish to be associated with this record of our appreciation of the work he has done for the Society.

Mr. M. J. MacPherson, who is also very interested in the work of the Society, has been appointed to the position of Assistant Secretary.

4. MEETINGS.—In the afternoon, after the Annual General Meeting, members met to hear Professor George Zarnecki, Ph.D., lecture on "Some Aspects of Romanesque Sculpture in Sussex." He pointed out that it was assumed that Romanesque art was introduced into England in 1066, and that it was of Norman origin. It would, in fact, be better to abandon the title "Norman" and to consider the sculpture of this period as Romanesque. Edward the Confessor, having spent much of his life in Normandy, naturally brought over and encouraged influences from that country, so that often Pre- and Post-Conquest sculptures have much in common.

Examples were taken from many sources, in Sussex and on the Continent. At Sompting the small capitals on the pilasters show two rows of acanthus such as are to be seen in Lanfranc's church at Canterbury. In Old Shoreham church is a capital carved with a human head with a serpent threatening it; there is similar work in Romsey, particularly interesting being the capital showing the sculptor Robertus. In Amberley, again of about the same date, is a capital with a small human mask. Bramber derives from St. Etienne and is clearly the carving either by a Norman or by one who knew Normandy.

Viking influence can be seen in Selham, where, on the south capital of the chancel arch is a large dragon, one head with two bodies; also at Jevington, in the sculpture of Christ dating to c.1050, can be seen this same influence in the writhing beasts on which Christ treads. These and many more examples were given by Professor Zarnecki, who, at the end of his lecture, answered questions put by members.

Dr. A. E. Wilson thanked Professor Zarnecki for a most interesting lecture.

During 1967 members and their friends have come in large numbers to the meetings arranged; this is very gratifying as it shows the enthusiasm of a considerable proportion of the Society. The first meeting—in April—was held at Shoreham where the two fine churches were visited. At St. Nicholas, Old Shoreham, Dr. A. E. Wilson spoke on the history and architecture of the church, referring in particular to the fine sculpture on the tower arches and the responds, in which can be found both Carolingian and Norman influences. Mr. G. D. Johnston spoke about the old toll bridge over the River Adur, quite near the church. This is one of the few surviving wooden bridges of the late C.18. At St. Mary's church members were welcomed by the churchwarden, Mr. F. M. Goddard, who spoke about the building and some of the families who had worshipped there during past years, finally showing the new and beautiful carved wooden screen at the east end of the south aisle in memory of his own parents, designed by our member, Mr. John L. Denman.

The May meeting should have been a walk over Cocking and Linch Ball Downs, but owing to heavy rains this had to be cancelled. In spite of this we thank Miss Murray for her work in planning what would have been a beautiful walk.

Over 250 people came to the Summer Meeting at Parham and North Stoke. We were very grateful to the Hon. Mrs. Clive Pearson and her helpers for opening the house for us in the morning, and also for the delightful way they guided us through the many interesting rooms, allowing time for us to study the pictures and enjoy the lovely flowers. Parham church with its Squire's pew and C.14 lead font was also visited. Again the thoughtfulness of our hostess added to the enjoyment of the day when we had our picnic lunches in the Parham enclosure with its fine views of the Downs. After this the party moved on to Greatham Bridge where Mr. G. D. Johnston was waiting to point out the special features of this curious structure—C.18 stone arches on either side of the river with an iron section joining them. In addition to the bridge the bed of the old canal was indicated. Amberley and North Stoke were next visited; in the church at North Stoke Mr. John L. Denman, F.S.A., showed the many points of interest including the changes in the types of windows to be found there, the arch mouldings and the

beautiful corbels each side of the main altar. The Rev. E. N. Staines, M.A., showed the church plate, a Cup and Paten dating from 1568, also the church Registers which date from 1553. At North Stoke we were particularly grateful to Mr. R. Pitt for allowing parking among his farm buildings. It was most interesting to see at Amberley church the newly cleaned wall paintings, these, when members were at the church last year, were almost indistinguishable, now, thanks to the skill of the experts, they are visible and recognisable. We had the benefit of the interest and knowledge of the Rev. E. N. Staines who pointed out many other interesting features of the church. As on the previous occasion the members of the Amberley Women's Institute served a delicious tea. Again we thank them.

Thanks to the generosity of Lord and Lady Shawcross the July meeting was held at Friston Place. This was greatly appreciated as the meeting planned for Friston last year had to be cancelled owing to incessant rain during the previous days. The meeting was very fully attended, and it was unfortunate that over a hundred requests for tickets had to be refused. Applications are taken in strict rotation, and when the limit is reached the remainder have to be returned. We do regret the disappointment thus caused. Mr. Emil Godfrey, F.S.A., gave an interesting and lucid description of the house and the Selwyn family who built it and lived in it. After this we were invited by Lady Shawcross to wander freely among the many fascinating rooms. From Friston we went to Jevington church, and there again had the benefit of Dr. Wilson's scholarship as he discussed the C.11 sculpture of Christ which is now on the north wall of the church. A visit to the well known stud of Mr. G. A. Tachmindji, and tea either at Jevington or Friston completed the day.

In August just over 200 members and friends met at West Hoathly to see the church, the Manor and the Priest House. At the church the Rev. G. W. N. Groves, O.B.E., gave a most interesting account of the building, pointing out the various periods of architecture and also the old clock, now inside the church, but until a short while ago working in the Tower. Mrs. Ursula Ridley welcomed us at the Manor House, telling, in a delightful way, of its building and past occupants, and inviting all to go through the many panelled rooms. Priest House, one of the Society's properties, proved a great attraction—this small museum housed in a timbered building is perhaps not as well known as it should be. Mrs. Arnold kindly opened her private rooms so that not only could we see the Museum, but Priest House as a whole.

The September meeting was at Great Dixter and Northiam church. Here it was a great pleasure to meet members of the Northiam and District Historical and Literary Society, and to be welcomed by their President, Air Commodore F. A. Skoulding.

At the church Miss Winifred Davis, B.A., gave a most interesting account of the building and its history, and the Rector, the Rev. Lax West, pointed out the carved panelling and Communion Table, all of Jacobean date. He also showed the church Plate and Registers. At Great Dixter both Mrs. Nathaniel Lloyd and her son, Mr. Quentin Lloyd, welcomed us, the latter giving a brief history of the house which was bought by his father, the late Nathaniel Lloyd, in 1910. The fine timbered hall and the solar were of particular interest, as were the beautiful gardens.

The final meeting of 1967 was on 28th October, in the hall of the Dorothy Stringer School, Brighton, by kind permission of the Director of Education. There about 250 members and friends assembled to hear Mr. John H. Harvey, F.S.A., give an enthralling lecture on Medieval Architects and their Methods. Starting with manuscript illustrations Mr. Harvey showed masons at work, their tools and the scaffolding made for them by the carpenters, and other items from the Mason's Lodge. From the administrative side were accounts and entries of payments. Finally came the buildings themselves. Many of us are familiar with Mr. Harvey's books, so that hearing him gave an added pleasure, bringing the Medieval Architects even closer. On behalf of all present, Dr. L. F. Salzman, C.B.E., thanked Mr. Harvey.

5. PUBLICATIONS.—Volume 105 of *Collections*, distributed in December, 1967, is a few pages longer than Vol. 104. It contains eleven papers on subjects which the Hon. Editor hopes are as sufficiently varied as are the interests of our members. Reports of excavations at Michelham Priory, Lower Beeding and Lodsworth were contributed by Messrs. Barton, Holden and Beckensall; parochial and social history is represented by Mr. Caplan and Mrs. Cochrane who sent papers on Chailey and Linch respectively; the Rev. T. D. S. Bayley re-examined an old problem connected with the Grey Friars' church at Chichester; Judge Done collected numerous early references to the Sussex family of Savage. The Society is honoured by two contributions to *Collections* from scholars outside the county: Professor Gruenfelder of the University of Wyoming sent a spirited account of a parliamentary election at Hastings, 1640, and Mr. H. B. Mattingly, of the University of Nottingham reported on an important hoard of coins found at Goring-on-Sea in 1907 and not previously discussed. The Hon. Editor added further notes to his paper on James Dallaway, the Sussex historian, which was printed in Vol. 103; he also published a transcript of an inventory taken in 1682 of the contents of Cowdray.

Our printers, Messrs. Charles Clarke Ltd., of Haywards Heath, are to be congratulated on the excellence of their work; but some of the copy sent to them is difficult. Many contributors are very co-operative, but it would greatly help the Editor and the compositors if all were to give more attention to the "Notes" prepared

for their guidance (published as a supplement to *S.N.Q.* in 1963; copies are still available on request).

The two issues of *Sussex Notes and Queries* published during 1967 completed the 16th volume of that journal. The inclusion of a list (Vol. 16, no. 10, p. 337) of unpublished higher degree theses in geography relating to Sussex is useful and it is hoped that this feature will not only be continued but expanded to include theses in history. *Sussex Notes and Queries* would also be the ideal place for references to articles about Sussex appearing in other journals, e.g. in *Country Life*, *The Field*, *The Antiquaries Journal* and similar publications; perhaps members would bear this in mind.

While on the subject of publications, we take this opportunity of reminding members of two important books issued in 1967. The first is Mr. G. H. Kenyon's *Glass Industry of the Weald* (Leicester University Press, price 50s.) which is the result of over 30 years' work on a very specialized local industry and a tribute to the pioneer efforts of the late S. E. Winbolt. The second is the study of *Ashdown Forest* (The Society of the Friends of Ashdown Forest, The Square, Forest Row, price 22s. 6d. post free) by Garth Christian, whose death in November, 1967, is referred to elsewhere in this Report.

6. MUSEUMS.—During the year there were unfortunately two thefts from Barbican House and security arrangements have been carefully reviewed. A comprehensive burglary insurance policy is now in force.

It has not been possible to open the Period Room at Anne of Cleves House this year owing to the little time available to the Curator for museum work. As Mr. Norris has decided to relinquish the Assistant Secretaryship of the Society at the end of the year but will remain the Society's Hon. Curator for the time being, it is hoped that museum arrears will be dealt with during the coming year.

At Wilmington Priory Mr. and Mrs. Gorringe have effected great improvement. This property during the year has been entirely redecorated internally and externally also the grounds have been remodelled so that it is now a most attractive property. The Society is greatly indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Gorringe for their untiring efforts here. Once again also we are most grateful to all our other custodians—Mr. and Mrs. Plank at Lewes Castle and Barbican House, Mr. and Mrs. Acott at Anne of Cleves House and Mrs. Arnold at Priest House—for their devotion to their work throughout the year.

7. LIBRARY.—During 1967 nearly 700 items have been recorded and placed on the shelves, ranging from folios to small pamphlets. A large proportion of these were the annual transactions of archaeological societies; the others will be found in the "Additions to the Library," printed in our *Collections*. Miss Biggar has arranged

and catalogued our collection of Portraits; and Mrs. Rees is checking the card index to our topographical prints.

8. RESEARCH COMMITTEE.—The Committee met three times during 1967. The majority of excavations directed by members were of a 'rescue' nature, in advance of building or other works, such as that in St. Cuthman's Field, Steyning, where traces of late Saxon and Mediaeval settlement were found by Worthing Museum. Research projects have not been forgotten and they include an investigation of the interior of the Iron Age hill fort of Hollingbury by Mr. J. Holmes, while a second season's work was conducted under the auspices of the Research Committee at Bramber Castle. It is pleasing to note that a Sussex Industrial Archaeology Group has been formed to study and record past industries, which Group's Hon. Secretary, Mr. K. C. Leslie, has joined the Research Committee. Similarly, the Historical Metallurgy Group (a non-local body) is creating the Weald Iron Study Group to further the study of this industry within our area and adjoining parts of the Weald. Mr. H. Cleere will represent this Group on the Research Committee. Liaison between the Committee and the Study Groups will thus be encouraged.

9. MUNIMENT ROOM.—It is a pleasure to report that the new administrative arrangement with the County Council is an undoubted success. It has entailed exceptionally hard work for Mr. Holland, the County Archivist, and his staff, especially in the early stages, but it is to be hoped that increasing familiarity with the Barbican archives and their location will gradually ease the situation. As a help towards this a "State of the Collections, with Locations" has been prepared with details of the numbering and boxing system relative to the calendars and including a note of those documents which, although calendared, have never, it appears, been taken into custody. Many of these may be traced in time through the early donors' books as they were quite possibly listed in private houses or solicitors' offices.

All the documents on the upper floor have now been reboxed and labelled by Mr. Holland and his staff and the unwieldy deed boxes disposed of. Perhaps the most dramatic and welcome operation of the year was a thorough springcleaning by two indomitable ladies employed by the County Council. Their efficiency and determination were beyond praise.

Accessions have been few, the most interesting being a further build-up of Kemp Town in Brighton with the title deeds of four pauls of land in the first furlong "next Home" in the Hilly Laine from 1721. Issues to students have on the other hand been much heavier which reflects the constant stream of enquiries received by the County Records Office.

There is ample work in the future for the Honorary Curator of Deeds as several years of accessions still await inclusion in a calendar.

Also many of the older and very large miscellaneous calendars might well be revised and their contents regrouped in parishes where possible. This would save much weary searching. More indexes, cross references and subject lists are also needed.

This report cannot end without a word of appreciation for the work of the staff of the County Records Office. They have often been short-handed, but nothing has ever been too much for them in their determination to make the new scheme work efficiently. The Society is fortunate to have the future care of its archives so well ensured.

10. FINANCE. The following items in the 1967 accounts, as compared with the previous year, call for comment.

Receipts:

Annual Subscriptions: These show an increase of £71 but as there were no new life members during 1967 the total amount received in subscriptions is £79 less.

Tax Refunds on Covenanted Payments: These were increased by £34. The Society is most grateful to Mr. G. L. Remnant for his work in claiming these refunds.

Donations: A Legacy of £100 was received under the will of the late Miss M. E. Power during the year. It is proposed to make this available for books for the Library.

Payments:

The new Attic Library and Store Room has now been completed and the Society has met the cost of the shelving and other fittings amounting to £350.

The Library and Museum costs show an increase of £93 and include £293 for the Period Room at Anne of Cleves House, and also £40 for the treatment of agricultural ironwork at Wilmington Priory.

In accordance with the arrangement agreed between the East Sussex County Council and the Society the first annual payment of £50 has been made.

Printing and Stationery has cost £159 more than in 1966 but the total cost for 1967 compares favourably with that for 1965.

Salaries, after allowing for the refund of £163 Selective Employment Tax, showed an increase of £58.

As a result of these extras and the cost of the Attic Library fittings, the gross cash position (Current and Deposit accounts) is reduced by £466 as at December 31st 1967.

The Society has been able to assist the Trust in carrying out its most necessary repair programme in connection with the various properties by the transfer of the interest from the Margary Fund for the past four years amounting for the period to £3,780.

Looking to the future the balance of £316 for Volume 105 of the Collections has yet to be met and certain other additional expenditure in connection with security measures and a revised burglary insurance affecting our museum collections.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Battle and District Historical Society

Possibly stimulated by the special activities of the Novocentenary Year, interest in the Society has been steadily maintained. Forty-six new members joined during the past twelve months and winter lectures and summer outings were alike well attended.

Lectures last year included "Roman Excavations at Fishbourne," by Mr. G. P. Burstow; "The Phenomenon of Man" by the Very Reverend F. H. Outram, Dean of Battle; "The Changing Face of Battle" by Brigadier D. A. Learmont; and "Sussex Inn Signs," by Mr. W. H. Dyer.

In the summer, visits were paid to Biddenden, Kent; Scotney Castle, Arundel; Lympe Castle, Kent; Firle Place; Royal Observatory, Herstmonceux; and Bateman's, Burwash. In addition, the Society was "at home" to members of the Biddenden Local History Society and the Edmonton Hundred Historical Society from London, who visited Battle during September.

Perhaps the most important event of the year was the registration of the Society's Museum as a Charitable Trust, whereby it is hoped to lessen the incidence of S.E.T. on the two custodians who are employed during the summer months. Public attendance last summer reached a record figure of 9,556.

The Commemoration Lecture on October 13th was given by Lord Norwich, who spoke on "The Norman Invasion of Sicily" and illustrated his talk with very beautiful colour slides. At the Commemoration Service the following Sunday, the sermon was preached by the Dean of Battle.

At the Annual General Meeting in November, Mr. A. R. Clough was re-elected a Vice-President and Major L. C. Gates and Brigadier D. A. Learmont were re-elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively.

Brighton and Hove Archæological Society

The Society organised an excavation at Hollingbury Camp for three weeks during the summer, under the direction of J. Holmes. The main object of the excavation was to search for Early Iron Age occupation within the earthwork. The sites of two huts were found, both littered with pottery belonging to the earliest phase of the Iron Age in Britain. These Iron Age finds clearly indicate the area which ought to be examined in future years and suggest that it will be found to contain several more huts.

A portion of the ditch of the largest Bronze Age barrow within the camp was excavated but without finding any remains of that period. In addition, debris associated with the Napoleonic War beacon was found, and also the site of a Victorian bonfire (possibly connected with Jubilee celebrations).

Mr. Sheppard, of Brighton Museum, did much preliminary work in getting the site prepared and he set up an admirable display in the Museum during the excavation.

Chichester Civic Society—Excavations Committee

The last major season in the present series of excavations at Fishbourne was concentrated on the garden belonging to the Flavian Palace. The water-pipes serving the garden were discovered in 1965; this year it was possible to trace the circuits fully and to examine the method by which they were fed. This year too, through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. D. Blackman, it became possible to assess the form of the South Wing of the Palace by cutting trial trenches in the garden of No. 69 Fishbourne Road, and from the evidence here it appears that the South Wing would be of approximately the same proportions and size as the West and North Wings. Throughout the year work on the conservation of the remains has continued as well as excavation parallel with the building work in preparation for the opening of the site to the public in May, 1968.

Mr. A. Down further explored the stockyard of the Villa in Wellmeadow, Chilgrove; elucidated the plans of the two buildings in Cross Roads Field, Chilgrove; and continued investigation of an R-B apsed building at Pitlands Farm, Up Marden.

In the City of Chichester, Mrs. M. H. Rule, F.S.A., put an exploratory trench across a site in Lion Street (861049) immediately east of the find-spot of the "Cogidubnus Stone." No CI remains were found but the site could be just outside an associated temple. A foundation of red tiles seen in a service trench in the roadway outside No. 70 North Street could be for a flight of steps to a temple.

Mr. A. Down continued exploration of the eastern side of the Roman cemetery in St. Pancras (866049) to yield valuable series of CI. Samian, and some pre-cemetery ditches which suggest that the earliest military camp was in this area. On the east side of Chapel Street, north of Crane Street (860051) he found the eastern edge of the Roman street with adjacent R-B timber buildings, and indications of Saxon occupation on top of the street metal.

The Cuckfield Society

The Society has produced a booklet "This is Cuckfield," a directory of local societies and amenities with a history of Cuckfield illustrated with drawings and photographs. A copy was sent by post to every household in the parish free of charge and additional copies may be purchased for 2/6.

A Newsletter was published in September calling the attention of members to the threat from the County Council of a by-pass road which would be detrimental to the amenities of the district.

The Committee arranged a series of three talks at monthly intervals for the autumn on The Work of the County Record Office, The Cuckfield Parish Registers, and Famous Sussex People. Three further talks on matters relevant to local amenity or history are arranged for the Spring Term, 1968.

The Executive Committee has met eleven times and studied the White Paper on Town and Country Planning and the Civic Amenities Act. They have been in communication with the County Planning Officer regarding the setting up of Architectural Advisory Panels, the Urban District regarding the Registration of Commons and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings for notification of any buildings in the parish threatened with demolition.

The Society is now affiliated to the Federation of Sussex Amenity Societies and has a membership of 500.

Eastbourne Association of Sussex Folk

Though sadly afflicted by the death of the President, Alderman E. C. Martin, and the illness of the Hon. Secretary and Assistant Secretary, the Association has maintained its progress. There are over 300 members and there has been a full and interesting season of illustrated talks and visits to places of historic interest, including visits to the Archbishop's Palace at Mayfield, Christs College at Horsham, the churches at Sompting and Climping, Winchelsea, Fittleworth.

Mr. W. H. Dyer opened the Autumn Session of indoor meetings with an illustrated talk—Wanderings in West Sussex.

Eastbourne Natural History and Archæological Society

The Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeological Society holds lecture meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month from October to April, in the Towner Gallery. The lectures are divided as equally as possible between archaeology and natural history. Preference is given to lectures by members on their own practical work, but outside lecturers are invited on Sussex subjects, especially reports on excavations. A few of the younger members have taken part in "digs" during the summer. A small number of summer outings have been made, and it is hoped to increase these during 1968.

Friends Of Lewes

The chief preoccupation of the Society has been with the Road. A petition asking for a southern by-pass instead of an inner relief road (which would cut the town in two) was organised in May and June and the 5,000 signatures obtained left no doubt of the feelings of the inhabitants of Lewes. At its July meeting the County Council passed a resolution in favour of the same thing.

Unfortunately the Society has been less successful in conveying its meaning to the Ministry of Transport; and in November the County Council reversed its July vote and decided to proceed with a modified plan for an inner road.

Despite this apparent failure, the Society still means to persevere with its first request and its effort to obtain a hearing with the Ministry; and it will welcome any backing which sympathisers in Sussex can give.

The Northiam & District Historical & Literary Society

The Society has had a very successful year with a membership of 118 at the close of the year.

In addition to Lectures on the following subjects:—

“The Village Labourer of the late 19th century in Literature and Social History,” Miss M. Johnson, M.A.; “More about Pottery,” L. G. Davie, Esq.; “The History of Campanology,” M. A. Legg, Esq.; “London Customs and Ceremonies,” Miss M. Vinall; “The History of Clocks and Watches,” B. Hutchinson, Esq.; “Kings in Kent,” Miss M. Vinall; “The History of Parliament,” F. Geary, Esq.; “The Spanish Armada,” Dr. Nesbitt Wood. During the summer Outings were arranged to: Lympne Castle and Hythe Church; Puttenden Manor; and Firle Place. These Outings were well attended.

The Annual General Meeting in February was followed by an illustrated talk on “Lebanon, Syria and Jordan,” by Miss W. L. Davis, B.A.

The Officers of the Society are: Chairman, Air Commodore F. A. Skoulding, C.B.E.; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Miss A. G. Davis, F.C.I.S.

Robertsbridge & District Archæological Society

The past year has been a good one for the above Society, its membership has more than doubled and owing to a successful sale recently, the financial situation is good.

The A.G.M. was held on April 21st, 1967, when Mr. D. Martin was made President for life for services rendered. A lecture was given on Pompeii and Herculaneum by Mr. B. A. French. Outings during the summer included visits to Penshurst Place, Leigh Church, Anne of Cleves House, Lewes Priory and Castle and Museum, Ellen Terry's House, Smallhythe, Kent, and Sissinghurst Castle. Two of the Society's booklets “Recologia Papers” were issued.

Active part in research has been taken in and around Robertsbridge, this has included recording houses threatened by alterations or demolition and selective excavations on the site of a moated Manor House at Glottenham.

Worthing Archæological Society

The 46th year of the Society under the Presidency of Dr. G. W. Winsor, B.Sc., D.I.C., has been very successful, and all the usual activities have taken place. Seven excursions were held during the year. The Annual Dinner took place in October when the guest speaker was Lt. Commander G. P. B. Naish, R.N.R., F.S.A., B.A., F.M.A., from the Maritime Museum, Greenwich. Other speakers have been Dr. K. B. Oakley, Mr. C. J. Ainsworth, Mr. Adrian Oswald, F.S.A., and Mr. R. T. Mason, A.I.A.S., F.S.A. The practical side of archaeological work in the Worthing area has been organised as usual through the Museum. A watch on building sites and roadworks has been maintained by Members of the Museum Correspondents' Corps. A number of small investigations have been made, including two in West Tarring, one in the grounds of Church House, the other in Parsonage Row. In the summer, efforts were concentrated in St. Cuthman's Field, Steyning, in view of intended development there; evidence of occupation from the tenth to sixteenth centuries was recovered.

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY—ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS 1967

RECEIPTS				PAYMENTS					
	£	s.	d.	1967	1966				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1967	1966	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions:									
Life Members							29	14	0
Annual Subscriptions	3,190	15	0				519	0	11
							350	0	0
Income Tax Refund on sums received under Covenant	3,190	15	0	3,269	1	3			
Voluntary Contributions	281	2	8	246	16	7	50	0	0
Interest on £250 War Stock—Garraway Rice Bequest	97	19	0	101	14	0	333	1	1
Sale of Volumes	8	15	0	8	15	0	1,894	4	9
Sale of <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i>	61	3	6	119	8	1	194	1	6
Sale of Tickets for Meetings	26	8	3	22	18	0	31	0	9
Interest on General Reserve Fund (see Note 1)	310	14	3	359	18	7	246	9	9
Interest on Margary Fund (see Note 2)	51	17	8	51	17	8	322	11	4
Interest on Library Deposit Account	946	15	2	946	15	2	60	14	9
Interest on Deposit and Trustee Savings Bank Accounts re Volumes	3	5	11	6	19	4			
Sale of Library Duplicates		9	0	24	13	7	415	15	9
Contribution by Sussex Archaeological Trust				6	10	0	505	11	2
Donations	260	0	0	260	0	0			
Refund of S.E. Tax by Ministry of Labour									
Grant by M.P.B.W. for Local Excavations	163	15	0						
Bequest by the late Miss M. E. Power	100	0	0						
Miscellaneous	100	0	0						
	13	3	2	11	10	6			
Total Income	£5,616	3	7	£5,444	9	9			
Cash at Barclays Bank on 1st January	609	16	8	313	11	10	£6,081	14	9
Cash on Bank Deposit for Volumes	10	16	2	1,679	12	2	140	10	7
Cash on Bank Deposit for Library	78	19	4				11	5	2
							82	5	3
	£6,315	15	9	£7,437	13	9			
							£6,315	15	9
									£7,437
									13
									9

NOTE 1. (a) On December 31st, 1967, 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 1967 income received amounted to £51 17s. 8d., which was carried to current account

NOTE 2. Mr. Margary's donation of £15,000 is invested in Trustee Securities. The income from them has been made available to the Trust for the time being for the repair of its properties.

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

S. E. GRAVES, }
D. M. ARNOLD, } Chartered Accountants, Joint Honorary Auditors.

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Annual Report, 1967

1. PROPERTIES. The number of visitors to the properties administered by the Trust was slightly less in some cases but on the whole the attendance was satisfactory. The figures were:—

	1966	1967
Lewes Castle and Barbican House	22,896	21,216
Anne of Cleves House, Lewes	7,085	7,425
Wilmington Priory	3,560	3,047
Priest House, West Hoathly	2,095	1,474
Michelham Priory	39,967	41,567

2. FISHBOURNE ROMAN PALACE. Conservation of the remains under the cover building has progressed satisfactorily during the past year. The construction of the Museum, Concourse, Custodian's quarters and Store, has been put in hand. The excavation and drainage of the garden area had, however, to be suspended owing to the water-logged condition of the ground. It is hoped that work can be resumed without any great delay.

The difficulties of providing access to the site from Salthill Road to the west have at last been successfully overcome, and the construction of the access road and car park is well advanced.

The Council is pleased to record and acknowledge the valuable assistance the Trust has received during the course of the year in the promotion of this undertaking.

The Pilgrim Trust has made a substantial grant towards the excavation of the Great Court and the laying out of the Roman Garden. The Sunday Times is bearing the cost of designing and equipping the Museum; and Mr. Margary is extending his generosity by promising to bear the cost of the final stages of the conservation work and the initial expenses up to the opening of the site to the public.

Chief Petty Officer J. S. Shaw has been appointed Custodian and he and his wife, who will assist him, will take up their duties well before the opening.

This, it has been decided, shall take place on the 30th of May, 1968, and the Council has great pleasure in reporting that The Lord Bishop of Chichester has agreed to preside on this occasion when he will invite Mr. Margary to declare the site open.

As there would not be sufficient space to accommodate all the members of the Society at the opening ceremony, it is intended that members shall be invited to a special preview at Fishbourne on Tuesday, 28th May, when they will have a convenient opportunity of viewing the site and the Museum before the formal opening.

3. MICHELHAM PRIORY. The number of visitors again showed an increase—41,567 compared with 39,967. Partly because of this, and partly because of the excellent results in the Dovecote Shop, the income showed a welcome increase, and slightly exceeded expenditure, in spite of the costs of alterations and additions in the House and Restaurants and the provision of a new cake kitchen.

During the year Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Fisher have come to live in the Refectory flat.

The work on the Gate House was completed in March, and this, with certain other minor works, was paid for as to a quarter by the Priory, a quarter by the East Sussex County Council, and a half by the Historic Buildings Council through the Ministry of Public Building and Works. The main items now facing the Committee under the head of capital expenditure include the re-roofing of the Barn, Restaurants and Garage range of buildings, and the provision of a new heating system in the main house. The Historic Buildings Council have felt unable to recommend that a grant should be made towards the cost of re-roofing the Barn, and temporary measures are being taken to prevent deterioration of the roof timbers.

Work on the Moat has proceeded slowly, and the new sluice gates are nearly completed. Only a small amount of clearance of reeds has been done, as the Conservation Corps were unable to come during the summer. The Friends of Michelham Priory have provided all the funds for this work, and a good balance is held towards further moat clearance. The question of the supply of water to the moat is being discussed with the River Authority, but there are considerable difficulties owing to the moat and its supply channel being much higher than the river.

Five very successful and varied Art Exhibitions were held in the Barn and sales contributed well to the revenue. Because of her work over many years in organising these exhibitions, Miss V. Alington Johnston has been co-opted to the Priory Committee.

Other events held included a Rally for Horses-in-harness, a Crafts Exhibition and Sale by the Peredur School, a Display of Court Dances by the Nonsuch Dancers, and a very successful four-day exhibition of Sussex Rural Industries, during which 3,500 people visited the Grounds. Two exhibitions from the Victoria and Albert Museum were shown in the House, English Embroideries and Mediaeval Illuminated MSS. The Eastbourne Archers Club gave five displays in the grounds.

There have been further valuable additions to the exhibits, including Sussex ironwork and forge implements, a 17th century oak chair, an 18th century tinder box, and more of the Child family papers.

The new caretakers, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee, have settled in and have maintained the rooms and outbuildings in first-class order,

which always draws favourable comments. The work of the one and only gardener, Mr. E. J. Hills, is beyond praise, and the new caterers, Drusillas, have established a high standard of catering and a reputation for friendly service. Once again the Committee are indebted to a large band of voluntary staff whose devotion and interest contribute substantially to the reputation of the Priory as a place of historic interest, and peace and beauty.

4. REPAIRS TO TRUST PROPERTIES. Owing to the deterioration of some of the old walls at Wilmington Priory it has proved necessary to repoint and consolidate some of the weak parts. The living quarters were redecorated and some improvements made for the new Custodians. A programme of work at Legh Manor has been approved as a matter of normal maintenance. At the Priest House, West Hoathly, the large dormer window is being repaired. Otherwise repairs carried out or authorised at properties directly administered have been of a minor nature.

5. PARSONAGE ROW COTTAGES, TARRING. These cottages are administered by a local committee of which Mr. F. W. Payne is the present Chairman. This year the number of visitors has nearly doubled, reaching over nine hundred. The new Custodians moved in during March and the Museum is kept in excellent condition. The living quarters have been improved.

6. FINANCE. With the good progress that has been made in carrying out the major repairs which the Trust has undertaken in the last few years it is hoped that it will soon be unnecessary to transfer the interest of the Margary fund to the Trust. Moreover, it is intended at an early date to start to accumulate a reserve fund which will enable the Trust to meet any major demands on its resources.

THE SUSSEX

Balance
as at 31st

		£		£
1966 £	QUALIFYING SUBSCRIPTIONS AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS to 31st December, 1966	4,397		
	Add Income from Margary Fund Investments ..	947		
	Subscriptions and Contributions received during year	38		
4,397		4,397		5,382
ENDOWMENT FUNDS				
	Thomas Stanford	11,624		
	Priest House	200		
	Holtye Roman Road	300		
	Ardingly Village Sign	100		
	Legh Manor	1,000		
	Sussex Photographic Record Survey	23		
13,247		13,247		13,247
TRUST FUNDS				
	Legh Manor	1,085		
	Fishbourne Equipment	20,000		
	Fishbourne Roman Palace Conservation ..	3,000		
	Mrs. Meads' Legacy	3,805		
	Holtye Roman Road	150		
25,041		25,041		28,040
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS				
7,936	Net Surplus to date, per Revenue Accounts ..			11,028
486	SUNDRY CREDITORS			1,188

NOTE: Special repairs to various properties of the Trust were in hand at 31st December, 1967, the contracts for which amounted to £840 (£1,274)

£51,107

£58,885

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST
(An Association not for profit incorporated under the Companies Act).

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit, except in so far as concerns Michelham Priory in respect of which the Council of the Trust has directed us to accept the Management Committee's Accounts which have been independently audited by another Chartered Accountant. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Trust so far as appears from our examination of those books. We have examined the above Balance Sheet and accompanying summaries of the Revenue Accounts and these are in agreement with the books of account.

No figures have been included in the above Balance Sheet in respect of various properties which the Trust has received by way of gift, nor have adjustments been made for all items of accruing expenditure and income.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST

Sheet

December, 1967

1966 £		£	£
20,591	EXPENDITURE ON PROPERTIES TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1966	23,904	
3,313	<i>Add:</i> Cost of Repairs to Barbican and Barbican House, Lewes, <i>less</i> Contribution Received ..	539	
—	Fishbourne Roman Palace	11,461	
<u>23,904</u>			<u>35,904</u>
	<i>Less:</i> Endowment Fund and Specific Donations	3,472	
	Lewes Castle Repair Fund	2,362	
	Anne of Cleves Extension Fund	4,465	
	Oldland Mill Fund	568	
	Wilmington Priory Repair Fund	2,729	
	Fishbourne Roman Palace, Grant from the Pilgrim Trust	3,500	
13,577		<u>17,096</u>	
<u>10,327</u>			<u>18,808</u>
	ENDOWMENT FUND INVESTMENTS		
	Thomas Stanford	11,624	
	Priest House	200	
	Holtze Roman Road	300	
	Ardingly Village Sign	100	
	Legh Manor	1,000	
	Sussex Photographic Record Survey	23	
13,247		<u>13,247</u>	
	(Market Value at 31st December, 1967, £12,334) (1966, £12,491)		
	TRUST FUND INVESTMENTS		
	Legh Manor	1,085	
	Fishbourne Equipment	13,785	
	Fishbourne Roman Palace Conservation	4,645	
	Mrs. Meads' Legacy	1,960	
	Holtze Roman Road	150	
24,964		<u>21,625</u>	
	(Market Value at 31st December, 1967, £21,819) (1966, £25,246)		
333	SUNDRY DEBTORS		292
2,236	CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND		4,913
<u>£51,107</u>			<u>£58,885</u>

Subject to these remarks, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given us, the said Accounts give the information required by the Companies Act, 1948 in the manner so required and the Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Trust's affairs as at 31st December, 1967, and the Revenue Accounts give a true and fair view of the income and expenditure for the year ended on that date.

GRAVES, GODDARD & HORTON STEPHENS,

7 Pavilion Parade, Brighton.
12th February, 1968.

Chartered Accountants.

Revenue Accounts for the Year 1967

	<i>Thomas Stanford Trust</i>		<i>Legh Manor General</i>		<i>Legh Manor Endowment</i>		<i>Bull House Lewes</i>		<i>Holtye 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>
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Income for the year	673	678	1,525	1,069	209	213	454	142	21	21	4	4	118	118	1	1
Less: Expenditure	36	27	550	603	71	67	67	22	-	-	-	-	253	121	-	-
Surplus for the year	637	651	975	466	138	146	387	120	21	21	4	4	-	-	1	1
Deficit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	3	-	-
Surplus brought forward	-	-	4,740	4,274	722	576	338	218	159	138	33	29	206	526	20	19
Deficit brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts transferred	637	651	5,715	4,740	860	722	725	338	180	159	37	33	71	523	21	20
(a) Thomas Stanford Trust	637	651														
(b) Bull House							725									
(c) Pigeon House													317			
Surplus carried forward	-	-	5,715	4,740	860	722	-	338	180	159	37	33	71	206	21	20
Deficit carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Oldland Mill Keymer		Shovells Hastings		Anne of Cleves House Lewes		Wilmington Priory		Priest House W. Hoathly		Lewes Castle and Barbican House		Long Man of Wilmington		Meads Legacy	
	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 £
Income for the year	25	25	301	300	806	662	181	134	91	77	1,657	1,528	5	-	90	109
Less: Expenditure	3	2	46	51	911	1,226	675	492	277	394	1,612	2,499	-	-	-	-
Surplus for the year	22	23	255	249	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	5	-	90	109
Deficit for the year	-	-	-	-	105	564	494	358	186	317	-	971	-	-	-	-
Surplus brought forward	181	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	55
Deficit brought forward	-	-	138	387	1,068	504	1,338	980	-	-	320	-	2	2	-	-
Amounts transferred	203	181	117	138	1,173	1,068	1,832	1,338	186	317	275	971	3	-	254	164
(a) Thomas Stanford Trust											275	651				
(b) Bull House					725											
(c) Pigeon House										317						
Surplus carried forward	203	181	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	254	164
Deficit carried forward	-	-	-	138	448	1,068	1,470	1,338	186	-	-	320	-	2	-	-

	Fishbourne Roman Palace		Michelham Priory		General Fund	
	This Year £	Last Year £	This Year £	Last Year £	This Year £	Last Year £
Income for the year	1,399	2,269	8,260	7,279	-	-
Less Expenditure	881	336	6,946	7,398	400	258
Surplus for the year	518	1,933	1,314	-	-	-
Deficit for the year	-	-	-	119	400	258
Surplus brought forward	3,409	1,476	1,088	1,207	-	-
Deficit brought forward	-	-	-	-	258	-
	3,927	3,409	2,402	1,088	658	258
Surplus carried forward	3,927	3,409	2,402	1,088	-	-
Deficit carried forward	-	-	-	-	658	258

SUMMARY OF BALANCES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1967

	Surplus	Deficit
Legh Manor: General	5,715	
Endowment	860	
Holtye Roman Road	180	
Ardingly Village Sign	37	
Pigeon House, Angmering	71	
Sussex Photographic Record Survey	21	
Oldland Mill, Keymer	203	
Shovells, Hastings	117	
Anne of Cleves House, Lewes		448
Wilmington Priory		1,470
Priest House		186
Long Man of Wilmington		3
Meads Legacy	254	
	7,461	2,104
Fishbourne Roman Palace	3,927	
Michelham Priory	2,402	
General Fund		658
	13,790	2,762
		11,028
	13,790	13,790

Additions to Library to July, 1968

1. Mrs. HUGHES
A. A. Evans, 'Memo Book'—Graffiti (MS.).
2. OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL, *Cat. of Exhibition of Heraldic Seals.* 1967.
3. C. E. MAYO, *John Mayo of Roxbury (Mass.) and his descendants.* 1967 (author's copy).
4. J. F. BEASLEY
Album of photographs of Sussex Windmills, 1958-9.
5. F. BENTHAM STEVENS
Cuckfield Society, *This is Cuckfield.* 1967.
6. J. L. WARD
Salehurst Church Guide. 1967 (author's pamphlet).
7. E. B. BILLENNESS
Transcript of Brighton Parish Register, vol. 2, 1701-1736.
8. JOHN HARVEY, F.S.A.
English Mediaeval Architects. 1954 (author's copy).
9. Rev. G. F. TULL
'In search of an Abbey' (typescript).
10. S. O'HALLORAN
'Bonfires in Lewes' (typescript).
11. THE BURSAR OF EASTBOURNE COLLEGE
V. M. Allom, *Ex Oriente Salus: History of Eastbourne College.* 1967.
12. Mrs. W. V. DUMBRECK (Tonbridge)
A. G. Perley, *Sussex County Rifle Assocn.* 1961.
13. E. M. REEVES
(1) Photographs of S.A.S. Meetings (1) West Hoathly;
(2) Dixter. 1967.
(2) Two photographs of supposed fish-stew at Lewes Priory.
14. A. FAYLE
Hampshire County Mag., vols 6 and 7 (in parts). 1966-7.

15. W. GEOFFREY STEVENS
Bourn Hall and the De La Warr Family. 1965 (author's pamphlet).
16. GARTH CHRISTIAN
Ashdown Forest. 1967 (author's copy).
17. SUSSEX HISTORICAL CHURCHES TRUST
J. L. Denman, *Structural Development of Sussex Churches.* 1967.
18. ANTONY DALE, F.S.A.
Fashionable Brighton, 1820-1860 (2nd edn.). 1967.
19. O. R. D. WALLIS
E. T. Stoneham, *Sussex Martyrs of the Reformation* (3rd edn.). 1968.
20. O. C. JENKS
Vegetation on Ashdown Forest. 1968 (author's pamphlet).
21. R. C. TROKE
Elsted, Treyford and Didling. 1968 (author's copy)
22. Col. A. H. BELL, bequest, *per Mrs. Bell*
 - (1) 14 Sussex pamphlets
 - (2) Neville Hilditch, *In Praise of Sussex.* 1950.
 - (3) Jessie Mothersole, *The Saxon Shore.* 1928.
 - (4) Arthur Weigall, *Wanderings in Anglo-Saxon Britain.* N.D.
 - (5) R. G. Collingwood, *The Archaeology of Roman Britain.* 1930.
 - (6) Helen W. Young, *Roman London* (London Museum). 1962.
 - (7) O.S. Map of Roman Britain. 1924.
 - (8) Stanley Casson, *Progress in Archaeology.* 1934.
 - (9) Ernest Weekley, *Surnames.* 1916.
 - (10) Clark and Planche, *Introduction to Heraldry* (18th edn.). 1899.
 - (11) *Cat. of Heraldic Exhibition* (Soc. Ant.). 1894.
 - (12) J. Ashton (ed.), *Voiage . . . of Sir John Maunderville.* 1887.
 - (13) C. Darwin, *Origin of Species.* 1901.
23. D. J. GREEN
C. E. Keyser, *List of Buildings with Mural Decorations* (3rd edn.). 1883.

24. M. J. MACPHERSON
Kate Burgamar, *Discovering Hill Figures*. 1968.
25. F. BENTHAM STEVENS, bequest per Mrs. Stevens
- (1) J. Gifford, *English Lawyer* (17th edn.). 1830.
 - (2) J. Halsham, *Lonewood Corner*. 1907.
 - (3) G. C. Longland, *Two Sermons at Newick on Death of Rev. T. Baden Powell*. 1863.
 - (4) A large number of Maps, mostly O.S. East Sussex, but including "County of East Sussex, 1834" and "Street Plan of Hove, Brighton and Rottingdean," published by W. Willatt.
 - (5) Box of miscellaneous notes, mostly concerned with Chailey and Newick; also the Shelley family; St. Anne's, Lewes; West Tarring, Parsonage Row.
26. J. MANWARING BAINES, F.S.A.
The Cinque Ports and Coronation Services. 1968 (author's copy).

PURCHASE:

- R. C. D. Jasper, *George Bell, Bishop of Chichester*. 1967.
N. H. Osborne, *The Eric Gill Memorial Collection* (Chichester Paper, 51). 1967.

FOR REVIEW:

- L. F. Salzman, *Edward I*. 1968.

Additions to the Museum to July, 1968 (1967)

1. EASTBOURNE CORPORATION. (28).
Doll's house with furnishings.
2. Mrs. L. HAFERNIK, Eastbourne. (29).
Woolwork picture—Street scene with coaches, London, 1841.
3. Mr. G. F. RODHOUSE, Peacehaven, *per* Brighton Museum. (30).
Prehistoric and Romano-British pottery and flints found by the Rev. McEvoy before 1939 on Castle Hill, Newhaven.
4. Mr. F. L. CRANE, Chiddingly. (31).
Iron "cley" or grafter for digging trenches for field drains.
5. Mrs. H. M. DE V. METTERS, Collumpton, Devon. (32).
Sussex black linen smock frock.
6. COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, LEWES. (33).
Pair of late 18th or early 19th century shop scales.
7. MESSRS. B. S. INSKIP LTD., Brighton. (34).
Old chemist's shop rounds.
Show carboy.
Sachet-making machine.
8. Dr. P. W. MATHEW, Eastbourne. (35).
Late 18th-century portable medical cabinet.
9. Mr. G. H. KENYON, F.S.A., Kirdford. (36).
Exhibits relating to the Sussex Wealden iron industry.
10. Miss W. J. CURTIS, Chichester. (37).
Costume and bygonés.
11. Miss C. ADE, Eastbourne. (38. 1-9).
Punch bowl presented in 1846 to Mr. Charles Ade, of Milton Court Farm, as a tribute to his efforts in securing a railway station at Berwick.
Samplers and other bygonés.
12. Mrs. E. GIBB, Wadhurst. (39).
Iron Age baked clay triangular loom weight from a site near Jevington.

13. Messrs. CHAPPELL & CO., Crowborough. (40).
Iron horse or mule shoe, 17th or 18th century.
14. Major-General C. BULLARD, East Dean, Eastbourne. (41).
18th-century tinder box.
15. Mr. L. STEVENS, Hailsham. (42).
Licence plate authorizing holder to sell postage stamps.

(1968)

16. Messrs. G. NEWINGTON & CO. LTD., Glynde. (1).
Small imported Gallo-Belgic beaker with rouletted decoration found with skeleton in grave adjoining the Iron Age earthwork in Glynde Quarry.
17. Dr. SETON WILLIAMS *per* Miss I. F. SMITH, Marlborough. (2).
Pottery sherds from 1962 excavation at Combe Hill, Jevington.
18. Mr. C. F. TEBBUTT, Forest Row. (3).
Late Iron Age - Romano-British pottery from corn drying oven found at Uckfield. (*S.N.Q.*, XVII, 25).
19. Mr. E. W. HOLDEN, F.S.A., Hove. (4).
Pottery from Lodsbridge Mill motte excavation, 1964.
Register of finds, diary, X-rays of metal objects and copies of published drawings. (*S.A.C.*, 105, 103-125).
20. Miss PATON, Maplehurst. (5).
Small wooden cart with shafts, two feet long.
Glass fly or wasp catcher.
Wooden lemon squeezer.
21. Mr. D. W. DIVALL, Hastings. (6).
Collection of watch cocks collected by the late Mr. Bates, clockmaker, of Cuckfield.
22. Mr. A. W. RUSBRIDGE, Pagham. (7).
Romano-British burial group found during drainage work at Crimplesham Manor, Lagness.
23. Miss V. BASSANO, Haywards Heath. (9).
Cross stitch curtain of shields of arms of Sussex and other families.
Four framed rubbings of brasses in Lindfield church.

24. Mr. D. STOBART, Chailey. (10).
17th-century oak desk or bible box on stand.
25. LEWES BOROUGH COUNCIL. (11).
Copy of illuminated resolution of the Borough Council appointing Mr. J. H. Every a Freeman of the Borough, July 3rd, 1935.
26. Mr. A. J. F. DULLEY, London. (12).
Pottery and other finds from donor's excavations at medieval town site at Pevensey 1962-6.
27. Miss D. AUSTEN, Fairlight. (13).
A large and important collection of Victorian costume and bygones.
28. Mrs. BURTON, Brighton. (14).
Lock stitch sewing machine with instruction book, 1880.
Victorian valentine envelope.
29. Mrs. MARSHALL, Rodmell. (15).
Framed example of calligraphy, "The Lord's Prayer," 1837.
30. Mrs. M. M. HEMSLEY, Brighton. (16).
Child's frock worn by one of the victims of the Lewes avalanche in the winter of 1836/7. The dress is the one in which she was dug out alive.
31. Mr. H. S. MARTIN, C.B.E., Seaford. (17) Loan.
Framed mezzotint of Lord Nelson, 1806.
Part of Spode porcelain tea service.
32. Mr. M. J. MACPHERSON, Lewes. (18) Loan.
Victorian brass lamp.
Carved wooden corner brackets.
Victorian cast iron heating stove.
33. Miss WESTON, Lewes. (19).
Large family bible.
Fisherman's bait tin.
34. Miss C. ADE, Eastbourne. (20).
Woolwork picture of young girl worked by Catherine Sarah Ade, of Milton Court.
Aquatint by Havell, after drawing by Charles Ade, of the wreck of the *Thames* East Indiaman near Eastbourne, 1822.
Other bygones.

35. Mr. ANDREW FAYLE, South Chailey. (21) Loan.
Pair of "cut-outs" in blue paper, "Lament for the death of Nelson," and another, *c.* 1800.
Four circular mirrors with ground convex hollows. Such a mirror is described in one of Hogarth's prints as a "Dare for Larks".
36. Mrs. BUTCHER *per* Mrs. HEWITT, Hastings. (22) Loan.
Wax doll with complete wardrobe of clothes *c.* 1875.
37. Miss W. J. CURTIS, Chichester. (23).
Sundry items of costume and by-gones.

Accessions to Muniments Room for year ended June, 1968

Deeds: Release of legacies from Ia. 3r. in Steyning, Weller and Sharp to Rev. Hoper and Groome, 16 June 1772. (Accn. 1197. From Mr. A. W. Pullen, Brighton, 7).

80 of Ardingly and Balcombe and copyholds of Ditchling manor, properties of the Newnham family, 1378-1858 but mainly 17th and 18th cents. (Part of accn. 1199. From Mr. Teesdale, executor of the late Miss Anne Lilian Newnham, Ardingly).

Lease of moiety of demesne lands of Meeching manor and moiety of The Lodge and Lodge lands, Anne Countess Dowager of Dorset to William Lane, of Southover, 9 July 1647. (Accn. 1204. From Messrs. Griffith, Smith, Dodd & Riley, solicitors, Brighton, *per* E. Sx. R.O.).

17 of The Marlipins, Shoreham, 1588-1806. (Accn. 1205. From Sussex Archaeological Trust).

22 of Lewes Castle, 1661-1851. (Accn. 1209. From the late Mr. F. Bentham Stevens).

6 of No. 12 North Street, Brighton, 1854-73. (Part of accn. 1203. From Messrs. Glaisyer & Kemp Ltd., Hove, *per* Mr. A. W. Guy).

Manorial: Photo copy of 19th cent. copy of the boundaries of Balneth manor, perambulated in 1829, 1830 and (partly) 1854. (Part of accn. 1211. From the late Mr. F. Bentham Stevens).

Accounts: Corn merchant, *c.* 1818-*c.* 1863; timber and horticultural, *c.* 1858-*c.* 1874. (Part of accn. 1199, as above).

"Lady Vernon Charity in Newick School", 1819-88. (Accn. 1210. From the late Mr. F. Bentham Stevens).

Parish and vestry: Balcombe overseers' accounts, earliest 1738; Ardingly jury and voters' lists, 1876; Ardingly church bell subscription list, 1766; miscellaneous parish and vestry papers. (Part of accn. 1199, as above).

Family, personal and estate: 19th cent. correspondence and inventories; legal proceedings, 18th cent.; Newnham family pedigree. (Part of accn. 1199, as above).

54 letters from Oliver de Lancey, New York, to his sister Susan, Lady Warren, London, widow of Admiral Sir Peter Warren, on her financial affairs and estates in America, with general comments on the state of the colonies and war with France, 1753-65. (Accn. 1201. Gage, additional, previously unlisted).

Pedigree of Willard, of Hailsham, Chiddingly, Eastbourne, Brighton and Sevenoaks, 1341-*c.* 1841, by Mark Anthony Lower,

illuminated with arms and crest and decorated. (Accn. 1207. From Miss Ferguson, Burwash Common).

20 miscellaneous documents concerning the Lane family of Middleton manor, Westmeston; letters, memoranda and legal proceedings mainly relating to Kent properties, 1800-21. (Accn. 1208. Transferred from Barbican House).

Sale particulars: The Ifold estate in Alfold, Kirdford and Wisborough Green in Sussex, and Dunsfold and Alfold in Surrey, with mansion house and about 17 farms, 2856a., 7 Aug. 1880, plans, poor condition.

The Loxwood House estate with Loxwood manor in Wisborough Green, Rudgwick, Alfold and Kirdford, with 15 farms, 2025a., 15 July, 1905, profusely illustrated with photos and large coloured plans, detailed descriptions. (Accn. 1198. Both from Col. E. L. Botting, Westbury, Wilts.).

Folkington manor near Polegate, with 98a., partially illustrated and plan, 5 Mar. 1968. (Accn. 1206. From Mr. M. J. Macpherson, Lewes).

Furniture, effects and silver at High Hurst, Newick, 3 June 1942. (Part of accn. 1211, as above).

Business: 60 prescription books of Messrs. Glaisyer & Kemp, 1818-1927; 8 of same of Messrs. Samuel J. Weston, both of Hove, 1885-1915; 3 account books, 1800-65; price lists, inventories and valuations. (Part of accn. 1203, as above).

Plan and survey: Photo copy of plan of the Ades estate in Chailey, Newick and Barcombe, by William Figg, Lewes, 1837. (Part of accn. 1211, as above).

Early 19th cent. copy (in note book) of terrier of the Tenantry Laines or Common Fields of Brighthelmstone, as set out in 1738 and again in 1792 by T. Budgen. (Part of accn. 1211, as above).

Miscellaneous: Large manuscript volume being "A History of the World from the Creation", in tabulated form, strictly chronological, with "Remarkable Events", last entry 1848. (Accn. 1200. Transferred from Barbican House, originally from Messrs. Blaker, Son & Young, solicitors, Lewes).

2 calendars of prisoners for trial at Spring and Summer Assizes in Lewes 1833. (Accn. 1202. From Chichester City Museum, originally from Farnham Museum, Surrey).

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. lxxvii to lxxxi of Volume 100. This list comprised all monuments in Sussex scheduled down to 31st December, 1961. Supplemental lists were printed at p. lxxvi of Volume 101, p. lxxvii of Volume 102, p. lxxviii of Volume 103, p. xxxv of Volume 104 and pp. xl and xli of Volume 105.

The following additional monuments have since been scheduled: Alciston, Alfriston and South Heighton, Five Lords' Burgh round barrow.

Alfriston, two round barrows S.E. of Berwick Chalk Pit.

Alfriston, two round barrows 200 yds. W. of Winton Chalk Pit.

Arlington, Folkington and Wilmington, Wilmington Hill round barrows.

Bignor, round barrow on Glatting Beacon.

Bignor, two round barrows 1,000 yds. W.S.W. of Bignor Hill.

Bignor, two round barrows S.W. of Bignor Hill.

Bignor and Madehurst, Barkhale neolithic camp.

Bodiam, medieval site S. of Court Lodge.

Bodiam, moated manor house, Peter's Green.

Bury, four round barrows on Westburton Hill.

Bury, four round barrows S. of Westburton Hill.

Chichester Dyke, Funtington, sections in Little Cotfield Plantation.

Chichester Dyke, Funtington, section 200 yds. long in Mouthey's Plantation and section 245 yds. long in Oakwood.

Ditchling, round barrow S. of Ditchling Beacon.

Ditchling, round barrows W. of Ditchling Beacon.

Eartham and Slindon, section of Stane Street $1\frac{2}{3}$ miles in length running from modern road W. of Bushey Copse, Eartham, to the Gumber, Slindon.

Eastbourne, Cornish round barrows.

Eastbourne, round barrow E. of Bourne Hill.

Eastbourne, round barrow 175 yds. S. of Beehive Plantation.

Eastbourne, three round barrows on Fox Holes Brow.

Eastbourne, two round barrows on Willingdon Hill.

Eastbourne, Cold Crouch round barrow.

Eastbourne and East Dean, Eastdean Down field system and farmstead.

Fittleworth and Sutton, three round barrows on Sutton Common.

Folkington and Jevington, two round barrows on Folkington Hill.

Friston, two round barrows on Baily's Hill.

- Hadlow Down, moated site N.E. of Shepherd's Hill.
Hamsey, group of round barrows N.W. of Offham Hill.
Hamsey, round barrow E. of Lewes Race Course.
Hamsey, round barrow S. of Coombe Plantation.
Harting, group of round barrows on West Heath Common (Additional area and change of title).
Hastings, St. Mary's Chapel, Bulverhythe (remains of).
Horsham Rural, Chapel and site of Chesworth House at Chesworth Farm.
Horsham Rural, medieval earthwork N. of Channellsbrook Farm.
Iden, The Moat.
Keymer, round barrows W. of Ditchling Beacon.
Lullington, round barrow S.W. of Winchester's Pond.
Plumpton, round barrow on Plumpton Plain S. of Plumpton Bostall.
Plumpton, two round barrows E. of Streat Bostall.
Sutton, round barrow S. of Burton Down.
Waldron, moated site W. of Waldron Church.
Warbleton, Holy Trinity Priory.
West Grinstead, moated site in West Grinstead Park.
Wilmington, The Holt round barrow.

Sussex Archæological Society

Additions and Corrections to J. and J. A. Venn, *ALUMNI CANTABRIGIENSES*

By W. D. PECKHAM

Unless the contrary is manifest these are taken from Chichester diocesan records, now in the muniment room at the County Hall, and refer to the diocese of Chichester and the county of Sussex.

The oldest principal source is a book (D.R.O., Ep. II/1/1) containing subscriptions to Articles, the earliest entry being of 1 Oct. 1604; superseded for most purposes at the Restoration, it remained in occasional use till 1751. Unfortunately the reason for subscription is only occasionally stated; but it is fairly clear that it was usually that of licence to cure or office (not institution to a benefice) in Lewes Archdeaconry; it is here assumed that those subscribers who make no undertaking not to use unauthorised services are being licenced as schoolmasters.

The date of subscription may usually be assumed to be close to, if not the same as, that of licence, with one exception; a disproportionate number subscribe on 3 and 4 July 1635, evidently men who needed to regularise their status on the occasion of Archbishop Laud's visitation. Throughout the book those men who describe themselves as graduates mention their University rarely, their College not at all; but many can be identified with reasonable certainty (they are added here in square brackets). In many cases another hand has added the dates and dioceses of ordination; this may result in supplying, for instance, the date of priesting of a man whose diaconate is already recorded in the *Alumni*.

A second valuable source of information is the report (D.R.O., Ep. I/26/3) of an inspection of 1724 which called for the degree, University and College of every incumbent and curate; but this does not include the clergy in the peculiar jurisdictions of the Dean of Chichester and the Archbishop of Canterbury; and a few other parishes are missing. It is often easy to trace much of the preference, from ordination to death, of a graduate identified in 1724.

The full series of subscription books only begins on 2 Nov. 1662 and continues to the present, and it is the usual practice for ordinands to record University and College (in these subscriptions, usually holograph, can be found almost every solecism known to-day, from Queen's College to Peterhouse College, made by members of the College themselves). It should be borne in mind that the date of subscription may precede by a day or two that of ordination. Its place is usually in the diocese, or in London; but Bishop Gunning conferred Orders on 24 May and 21 Dec. 1673 in the chapel of St. John's College, of which he was Master; Bishop Waddington, likewise, ordained in Eton College Chapel on 30 Nov. and 24 Dec. 1717 and on 29 Nov. and 13 Dec. 1730. A few ordinations from a

Bishop's register now lost are printed in *Sussex Notes and Queries*, vol. 8, p. 61.

Licence to 'cure' may be to that of an assistant curate or to sole charge of a P.C. or of a benefice, often a 'starving', held by sequestration to circumvent the provisions of the Plurality Acts.

Information has been sought at the highest level, from subscription books, Bishops' registers, parish registers, and monumental inscriptions; I have endeavoured to mark those cases where I have perforce been content with secondary sources, such as printed or manuscript copies of registers, or the notes from them and from inscriptions made by Sir William Burrell in B.M. Add. MSS. 5697-99. The fear of confusing namesakes has always been present; but I can, I think, claim to have resolved the Richard Thornton of the *Alumni* into two men, likewise the Daniel Walter of Peterhouse and the John Cittizen of Magdalene, and to have identified a Thomas Baker of Trinity. But John Smith, B.A., for forty-six years Rector of Rumboldswyke, has eluded me for many years, and does so still.

Wills proved, and admons. granted, at Chichester are in three divisions, C.C. (Consistory Court) for all except those granted by A.P.C. (Archbishop's peculiar Court) or D.P.C. (Dean's peculiar Court); in each division wills are in one series of registers, and admons. (and usually copies of Probate Acts) in another called diaries.

While I have tried to extract all the relevant information from the sources I have used, there is always the chance that something of importance has escaped my notice. The editor of *Sussex Archaeological Collections* would be grateful for any further details which correct or add to what is given below.

ABBREVIATIONS

Add.	==Additional Manuscript	Inst.	==Instituted
Adm.	==Admitted	Marr.	==Married
Admon.	==Administration	M.I.	==Monumental Inscription
A.P.C.	==Archbishop's Peculiar Court	N.D.	==No date
Bapt.	==Baptized	P.A.	==Probate Act
Bk.	==Book	P.C.	==Perpetual Curate (or Curacy)
B.L.	==Bishop's Licence	P.C.C.	==Prerogative Court of Canterbury
Bur.	==Buried	P.R.	==Parish Register
Cal. P.R.	==Calendar of Patent Rolls	Pr.	==Proved
C.C.	==Consistory Court	Preb.	==Prebendary
C.C.C.	==Bishop of Chichester's Consistory Court	Pres.	==Presented
Cod.	==Codicil	Reg.	==Register
Dat.	==Dated	Res.	==Resigned
Dau.	==Daughter	S.A.C.	==Sussex Archaeological Collections
D.P.C.	==Dean's Peculiar Court	S.N.Q.	==Sussex Notes and Queries
D.R.O.	==Diocesan Record Office, Chichester	S.P.	== <i>Sine Prole</i>
Gent.	==Gentleman	Subs.	==Subscribes
Ind.	==Inducted		

ABIS, Thomas. St. John's. Deacon and priest, 8 Mar. 1664/5.

ADAMS, John. Queens'. Deacon, 25 May 1746.

ALBRIGHT, William. Trinity. Vicar, Ferring and East Preston, 15 May 1716 to death; bur. Ferring, 11 Aug. 1766 (P.R.).

ANTERBUS, Ralph. B.A., C.C.C. Priest, Chester, 3 Mar. 1576/7; subs. 11 April 1609.

ASHBURNHAM, Charles. C.C.C. Deacon, 26 July, priest, 25 Sept. 1748. Vicar, West Firle and Beddingham, 25 May 1752-1755; Preb. Ferring, 7 Feb. 1761-1767; vicar, Cowfold, 2 Apr. 1755, vicar, Cuckfield, 27 Apr. 1761, Preb. Waltham, 22 Apr. 1767, Precentor, 26 Sept. 1774, all to death. Died, aged 77, 16 Dec., bur. 23 Dec. 1800 (M.I. Cathedral). Will. dat. 23 Feb. 1789, pr. 6 Jan. 1801 (D.P.C. 9, 37 and P.C.C.).

ASHE, Nathaniel. Emmanuel. Priest, 20 May 1665. Rector, Ewhurst, 16 Dec. 1668, vicar Salehurst, 30 Nov. 1681, both to death. Bur. Ewhurst, 5 Jan. 1690/1 (Add. 5697).

ATTERSOLL, William. M.A. [Peterhouse]; subs. 4 July 1635.

AUSTEN, Robert. Jesus 'student' (no degree). Deacon and cure, Burwash, 23 Sept. 1733; priest, 19 Sept. 1736.

AYLWARD, John. Christ's. Rector, Egdean or Bleatham, 23 Oct. 1662-1663; vicar, Chidham, 2 Jan. 1662/3 to death. Pres. rectory Pulborough, 1676/7, but not inst. Not vicar Boxgrove. Bur. Chidham, 4 Apr. 1677.

AYLWORTH, William. B.A. [Trinity]. Deacon, Winchester, 14 Apr. 1572; priest, Bangor, 13 May 1604; subs. 6 July 1610. Probably the same as the namesake ordained 'deacon' (presumably scribal error), Bangor, 13 May 1604, who subs. 11 June 1606.

BAGULEY, John. St. John's. Priest, 16 June 1664; cure St. Peter the Less Chichester, c.1665-6; rector, Eastergate, 25 Sept. 1666-1669; Preb. Highleigh and master of Cathedral school, 1 Sept. 1665, rector, Ford, 6 Jan. 1668/9, vicar, Climping, 23 June 1669, all to death. Not vicar Sidlesham. ? bur. Subdeanery Chichester, 26 Aug. 1669; admon. as vicar, Climping, 25 Aug. 1669 (C.C. I, 86).

BAKER, Robert. B.A. [Trinity]. Deacon, Chichester, 24 Dec. 1620, and priest, 23 Sept. 1621; subs. 11 Oct. 1625.

BAKER, Thomas. M.A. Trinity (so described in West Stoke P.R., 1, f. 4v.). Preb. Highleigh and master of Cathedral school, 17 Apr. 1701, cure, All Saints Chichester, 15 Apr. 1704, cure, Sidlesham, c.1704, cure, St. Olave Chichester, c.1714, rector, West Stoke, 30 Oct. 1721, all to death. Bur. Cathedral, 13 Apr. 1729; admon. 18 Apr. 1729 (D.P.C. 5, 68).

BAKER, Thomas. St. John's, B.A. Deacon, 24 Feb. 1795; priest, 21 Dec. 1796.

BAKER, Thomas. Adm. Christ's, 13 Jan. 1817. Son of Thomas Baker, shipbroker (and not of the namesake canon residentiary of Chichester; mar. Elizabeth Lloyd, dau. of Robert James Carr, Bishop of Chichester (7 sons, 1 dau.). (*Ex inf.* Christopher D. T. Baker-Carr.) Rector, Rodmell, 5 Dec. 1825-1836; vicar, Bexhill, 1 Mar. 1827-1836; rector, Hartlebury, Worcs., 1836 till death in June 1877.

BALE, Samuel. Pembroke. Priest (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

BARNESLEY, George. Magdalene. Rector, Northiam, 8 Mar. 1676/7-c.1692; rector, Sedlescombe, 17 June 1674-14 Jan. 1706/7, and again, 22 Oct. 1707, Preb. Hova Villa, 15 May 1696, rector, Burwash, 23 Jan. 1706/7, all to death. Died, aged 82, 5 Dec. 1724 (Add. 5697 quoting M.I. Sedlescombe).

BARTIN, John. B.A. [St. John's]. Subs. 21 Apr. 1607.

BARTON, Thomas. Peterhouse. Priest, 4 June 1732, cure Waldron same day; rector, Warbleton, 3 Aug. 1732 to death. Died, aged 56, 2 Jan., bur. at Warbleton, 6 Jan. 1761 (M.I. and S.A.C., 55).

BATCHELLER, Paul. St. John's. Rector, Storrington, 17 Sept. 1720-1733.

BATCHELLER, Paul. St. John's. Deacon, 20 May, priest 11 Nov. 1733; cure, Storrington, 20 May 1733; rector, Storrington, 12 Nov. 1733, rector, Pulborough, 10 Dec. 1736, both to death. Bur. Pulborough, 19 June 1757.

BATTELEY, Nicholas. Peterhouse. Deacon (for Ely), 21 Dec. 1673.

BEALE, Jerome. Pembroke. Preb. Colworth, 21 July 1608-1609; Preb. Wittering, 18 Oct. 1609-c.1620. Not vicar Wittering.

BEAN, William. Trinity, B.A. Deacon and cure, Berwick, 15 June, 1734; vicar, Arlington, 13 June 1738 and vicar, Willingdon, 4 July 1741, both to death, c.1768.

BEARD, George. Trinity, B.A. Priest and cure Newtimber and Poynings, 24 Sept. 1732; rector, Bepton, 23 Oct. 1736-1749; rector, Poynings, 4 May 1749, to death. Died, aged 78, 25 June 1786 (M.I. Poynings).

BEATNIFFE, Thomas. Sidney, B.A. Deacon, 8 July 1663.

BECHER, William. M.A. [? St. John's]. Subs. 23 Mar. 1639/40.

BEDGEANT, William. C.C.C. Cure, North Stoke, occurs 1724; rector, Sullington, 19 June 1677, to death, c.1725.

BELKE, Michael. Queens'. Priest (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

BENBRIDGE, John. [? Emmanuel]. Of Sedlescombe, subs. schoolmaster, 12 Oct. 1631.

BENNETT, Joseph. B.A. [? Emmanuel]. Deacon, Peterborough, 17 March 1621/2; priest, London, 8 June 1623; subs. 15 Apr. 1624, an earlier subs. of 27 Feb. 1623/4 having been cancelled.

BERESFORD, Rowland. St. John's. Priest, 18 Dec. 1662.

BETTON, John. St. John's, B.A. Priest, 18 Dec. 1663; rector, West Stoke, 7 Jan. 1669/70, and rector, East Lavant, 1676, both to death, 1721.

BICKERTON, Alexander. Peterhouse. Deacon (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

BICKLEY, Richard. Magdalene. Deacon and priest, 15 Mar. 1663/4.

BIELBY, Thomas. St. John's. Preb. Bracklesham, 30 Apr. 1679-1681; Preb. Colworth, 10 Nov. 1681 to death. Bur. Fittleworth, 25 Oct. 1706. Will, P.C.C. 206 Ent.

BIELBY, William. St. John's, B.A. Deacon, 29 Apr. 1680; priest, 26 Feb. 1680/1; vicar, Stoughton, 1 Feb. 1681/2-?; vicar, Kirdford, 4 Apr. 1682 to death, *c.*1709.

BIRD, Drury. Christ's. Cure, Playden, 29 June 1708; cure, Udimore, 22 June 1710; vicar, Bolney, 1 June 1714 to death, 1734.

BISHOP, Henry. Pembroke, B.A. Deacon, 30 Nov. 1785.

BLACKMAN, John. C.C.C. M.A. Priest, 25 Sept. 1692. Vicar, Arlington, 23 Feb. 1692/3-1709; rector, Barcombe, 8 Oct. 1709, to death; '51 years' rector, died, aged 98, 4 May and bur. Barcombe, 8 May 1761 (Add. 5698).

BLACKWOOD, Christopher. B.A. [Pembroke]. Subs. (May) 1633.

BLAGDEN, Bragg. St. John's. P.C. Mid Lavant (it is no rectory), 13 Nov. 1752; cure, All Saints Chichester, 5 Dec. 1761 to death. Died, aged 65, 3 Feb., bur. All Saints Chichester, 9 Feb. 1781.

BLAXTON, Godfrey. Trinity. Son of Henry Blaxton (St. John's, Preb. Wittering and residentiary, died 1606). Vicar choral, Chichester, 1 Aug. 1594 - 22 Jan. 1633/4; rector, Eastergate, 10 Feb. 1595/6 - *c.*1630; rector, West Thorney, 23 Feb. 1606/7 to death, *c.* 1637. Admon., C.C. 7 Mar. 1637/8.

BLAXTON, Edward. M.A. [? Trinity]. Rector, St. Pancras Chichester, 30 Dec. 1662 to death, *c.*1679.

BLIGH, Reginald. Queens'. Deacon, 21 Dec. 1776.

BOLT, John. Magdalene. Deacon, 17 Dec., priest, 18 Dec. 1662.

BONNER, Richard. M.A. [Caius]. Rector, Maresfield, 14 Oct. 1661 to death; subs. as schoolmaster there, 24 Apr. 1683; endowed the parish school; bur. 18 Jan. 1692/3 (*S.A.C.*, 14, 163).

BOOTH, Daniel. M.A. [Emmanuel]. Deacon and priest, London, 24 Oct. 1606; subs. 11 Jan. 1607/8.

BOOTH, William. Peterhouse, B.A. Deacon, 11 Mar. 1681/2; priest, 11 Apr. 1682; vicar, Wisborough Green, 4 Dec. 1694 to death, *c.*1728.

BOSSE, Richard. Trinity. Deacon and priest, 18 Dec. 1662.

BOTELER, Jonathan. St. John's. Deacon, 3 Jan. 1662/3; priest, 30 May 1663.

BOURTON, John. St. John's. Priest (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

BOWCHIER, Richard. St. John's. 'Of Devon' (Amport P.R.). Archdeacon of Lewes, 20 Oct. 1693, Preb. Thorney, 19 Apr. 1694, canon residentiary, 28 Oct. 1695, vicar, Amport, Hants., 5 July 1703, all to death. Marr. at West Grinstead, 19 Oct. 1710, Ann (1690-1756), dau. of John Buckenham, clerk; s.p. Contributed to Le Neve's *Fasti*; his antiquarian notes are in Dean Hayley's Book at Chichester (D.R.O., Cap. I/12/2). Died, aged 62, 18 Aug. 1723 (M.I. Amport). Will dated 13 Nov. 1722, pr. 11 Oct. 1723 (P.C.C. 204 Richmond). The 'died Nov. 1723' of the *Alumni* is contradicted, not only by his M.I., but by the presentation, 10 Oct. 1723, of his successor.

BOWMAN, William. Emmanuel. Priest, 15 Feb. 1729/30.

BOWTELL, Thomas. Queens'. Deacon (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

BRAY, Joshua. Emmanuel. Priest, 17 Dec. 1662.

BREARLEY, James. Jesus. Priest (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

BREWER, Thomas. St. John's. Deacon, 24 Dec. 1704.

BRIAN, Thomas. Trinity. Priest, 20 May 1665; presumably the namesake B.A. (no college) of Hastings who subscribes (occasion not stated), 3 Aug. 1668.

BRIDGE, John. M.A. [? Peterhouse]. Licenced to preach, 5 Oct. 1607.

BRISTOWE, Edward. Clare. Deacon and cure, Little Horsted, 27 May 1751.

BRODNAX, Thomas. St. John's. Deacon, 21 Sept. 1673; priest (for Ely), 20 Dec. 1674. Vicar, Poling, 23 Dec. 1674, to death. Died, aged 36, 17 Aug. 1679 (M.I. Poling).

BROMSKELL, John. Magdalene. Deacon and priest, 4 June 1668.

BROWN, Edward. Emmanuel. Deacon, 18 Dec. 1687.

BROWNE, Edward. Clare. Deacon, 19 May, 1666.

BROWNE, John. Queens', B.A. Priest, 17 Dec. 1662.

BROWNE, Timothy. Peterhouse, B.A. Deacon, 6 Mar. 1747/8; priest, 24 July 1748. Rector, Ardingly, 28 Jan. 1757, and vicar, West Hoathly, 6 June 1772, both to death. Died in 81st year, 28 Oct. 1804 (M.I. Ardingly).

BROWNE, William. Peterhouse. Deacon, 26 Dec. 1755.

BROWNSWORD, William. Peterhouse, B.A. Deacon, 28 Dec. 1703; priest, 22 Sept. 1706. Rector, Coombes, 29 Jan. 1706/7, and vicar, Sompting, 30 July 1707, both to death, *c.*1749.

BUCKNER, John. Clare. Bapt. Boxgrove, 12 June 1734. Deacon, 24 Oct. 1756; priest, 19 Nov. 1758. Vicar, Lyminster, 29 Aug. 1761-1772; rector, West Stoke, 21 Dec. 1764-1766; rector, Southwick, 15 Nov. 1766-1774; Preb. Firle, 20 Feb. 1768-1771; vicar, Eartham, 14 Nov. 1771-1788; Preb. Eartham, 15 Nov. 1771; vicar, Boxgrove, 30 July 1772-1788; cure, Westhampnett, *c.*1788; canon residentiary, 1785, and Archdeacon of Chichester, 3 Oct. 1792, both to consecration to Chichester, 4 Mar. 1798. Died, aged 89 years 11 months, 1 May, and bur. 10 May 1824 (M.I. Cathedral).

BULLIS, John. Christ's. Priest and cure Cuckfield, 11 June 1704; vicar, Billingshurst, 8 May 1706 to death, 1737.

BURCHETT, William. Peterhouse. Priest, 30 Nov. 1727.

BURGESS, Anthony. St. John's. Deacon, 18 Dec. 1662.

BURNETT, Robert. Christ's. Deacon (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

BURRELL, William. Trinity. Priest (for Ely), 25 May 1673. Perhaps rector, Brightling, 10 Dec. 1681 to death; bur. Brightling, 2 Aug. 1708 (Add. 5697).

BUTLER, Titus. B.A. [Magdalene]. Of Northiam; subs. as schoolmaster, 2 Dec. 1605.

BUTTERWICKE, George. Peterhouse. Deacon, 1 Apr.; priest, 20 Apr. 1664.

CALLOW, Roger. C.C.C. Priest, 20 Sept. 1684; cure, Mountfield, 4 May 1687; rector, Warbleton, 1 Dec. 1699 to death, *c.*1732.

CALLOW, William. St. John's. Priest, 19 Sept. 1725.

CALLOWE, John. B.A. [St. John's]. Of Hellingly; subs. as schoolmaster, 30 Apr. 1623. Priest, 23 May 1624; subs. 15 Feb. 1624/5.

CALVERT, George. [Peterhouse] B.A. Priest, 6 Apr. 1669.

CALVERT, Ralph. M.A. [Caius]. Cure, Barnham, 5 Dec. 1640. Will, 30 Jan. 1675/6, no P.A. (C.C. 26, 60).

CANNON, Charles. Jesus. B.A. Deacon and cure, Waldron, 5 June 1726.

CANNON, John. Jesus. Rector, Tillington, 28 Nov. 1721, to death, aged 70, 9, bur. Tillington, 13 Mar. 1761 (Add. 5699).

CARLETON, Bell. Trinity. Occurs as curate, Oving, 1724. Died, aged 54, 23, bur. Amberley, 25 June 1746 (M.I. and P.R.).

CAR, Robert. Trinity. Priest, 28 May 1681; vicar, Sutton and Seaford, 2 July 1690 to death, c.1697.

CARR, William. Christ's. Subs. for inst. Willingdon, 1 Dec. 1664, but not inst.

CASSE, John. St. John's. Deacon, 9 Jan. 1667/8.

CHADWICKE, John. Emmanuel. Deacon, 20 Sept. 1664.

CHANTLER, Henry. Of Cambridge (no degree stated) [Sidney]. Subs. 25 July 1607.

CHARRINGTON, Nicholas. Trinity. Priest, Sept. 1719; cure Heathfield occurs 1724.

CHATFIELD, Henry. Jesus. Priest, 21 Dec. 1779 (the Bishop's register reads 1 Dec. copying the 21 Dec. of the subs. bk. carelessly). Rector, Southease, 10 May 1780-1805; rector, Balcombe, 26 Dec. 1779, rector, Ardingly, 5 Apr. 1805, both to death. Died, aged 63 12 Nov. 1819 (M.I. Balcombe).

CITIZEN, John. M.A. Magdalene. Rector, Streat, 16 Jan. 1662/3 to death; bur. Streat, 21 Oct. 1721 (Add. 5698).

CITIZEN, John. Magdalene. Deacon, 19 June 1698; priest, 4 June 1699. Cure, Hailsham, 1 Oct. 1701, when B.A.; rector, Aldrington, 10 Feb. 1718/19, vicar, Westham, 20 Apr. 1741, both to death. Bur. Westham, 26 Nov. 1750 (Add. 5697).

CLARE, Claudius. C.C.C. Priest, 15 Mar. 1746/7.

CLARKE, Edward. St. John's. Priest, 24 Oct. 1756; bur. at Buxted, Sussex, not Buxton, Derbs. M.I.

CLARKE, James Stanier. St. John's. Deacon, 2 Feb. 1789; priest, 21 Dec. 1790. Rector, Coombes, 6 Dec. 1804-1808; vicar, Preston and Hove, 21 Dec. 1790, rector, Tillington, 15 Aug. 1816, both to death. Canon of Windsor; deputy clerk of the closet; died, aged 67, 4 Oct. 1834 (M.I. Tillington).

CLENDAN, William. Emmanuel. Priest, 18 Feb. 1664/5.

CLERKE, Samuel. Trinity. Priest, 15 Jan. 1662/3.

CLUTTON, Henry. Trinity. Deacon, 21 Dec. 1782.

CLUTTON, John. Magdalene, B.A. Deacon, 22 Sept. 1754; priest, 26 Dec. 1755. Rector, Hangleton, 25 Mar. 1757, and vicar, Portslade, 2 June 1761, both to death, c.1815.

CLUTTON, Ralph. Magdalene, B.A. Deacon, 23 Sept. 1750; priest, 28 July 1751. Cure, Portslade, 24 Sept. 1750; rector, East Aldrington, 29 July 1751, and rector, Horsted Keynes, 3 March 1761, both to death. Died, aged 44, 13, bur. 18 Apr. 1772 (M.I. Horsted Keynes and *S.A.C.*, 34, 119).

COCKBURN, Richard. St. John's. Priest, 21 Dec. 1793. Cure, Madehurst, 1795; cure, Eartham (not Eastham).

COLES, William. Pembroke. Deacon (for Ely), 21 Dec. 1673.

COLLIER, Amos. B.A. [Sidney]. Deacon, Chichester, 30 May 1613; subs. 31 May 1613.

COLLINSON, Obadiah. Queens'. Priest (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

COLVILL, Thomas. Trinity. Deacon, 20 May 1665; priest, 10 June 1666.

COMPTON, Richard. B.A. [St. John's]. Subs. as schoolmaster, 5 May 1626.

COOKE, Robert. Christ's. Deacon (for Ely), 21 Dec. 1673.

COPCOT, John. C.C.C. Preb. Sidlesham, 4 Aug. 1586 to death, 1590.

COPPARD, William Hicks. Queens', B.A. Deacon, 6 Mar. 1747/8. Cure, Ore, 14 June 1748; vicar, Westfield, 15 Sept. 1756 to death, c.1808.

CORBETT, Clement. Trinity Hall. Diocesan Chancellor, 9 Oct. 1614 to c.1625.

COSTER, Arthur. St. John's. Rector, Catsfield, 24 Feb. 1720/1, and vicar, Ashburnham, 5 July 1705, both to death. 46 years vicar of Ashburnham; died, aged 73, 26 Apr. and bur. there, 1 May 1750 (Add. 5697).

COUPLEDYKE, Thomas. St. John's. Priest and licenced to preach in the diocese, 21 Sept. 1690.

COX, Bartholomew. Peterhouse. Vicar, Compton and Up Marden, 23 June 1713, and Preb. Bracklesham, 18 Apr. 1725, both to death. Bur. Up Marden, 8 Feb. 1741/2 (P.R.).

CRASTER, Thomas. St. John's. Deacon (for Sarum), 25 May 1766.

CRAYFORD, Robert. Caius. Rector, Barcombe, 4 Feb. 1670/1, to death. Died, 1683 (*S.A.C.*, 30, 56).

CREED, Samuel. Queens'. Rector, Hastings St. Clement, 17 Aug. 1664-c.1681; rector, Ore, 4 Mar. 1664/5-1681; vicar, Wartling, 19 Jan. 1680/1, to death. Died, aged 48, 13 and bur. at Wartling 16 May 1688 (Add. 5697).

CROCKER, John. Emmanuel. Deacon, 6 July 1664.

CROME *alias* PETERSON, Robert. Gonville (as Robert Croham, Prior of Lewes; *S.A.C.*, 76, 178-182). Rector, Barcombe to 1528; Dean of South Malling, 16 Feb. 1539/40-1545; vicar, Gillingham, Dorset, 1545-47 (*Proc. Dorset N.H. & A. Soc.*, vol. 72). Preb. Bury, 1538, Cathedral Treasurer, 1539/40, canon residentiary, 1542, rector, Shere, Surrey, 21 Mar. 1543/4, rector, Rodmell, 3 Jan. 1552/3 Custos, St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester, 9 Jan. 1554/5, all to death, 1554/5. Will, P.C.C. More.

CROMPTON, James. Jesus. Priest (for Ely), 21 Dec. 1673.

CURTIS, Edmund. Clare. See *S.A.C.*, 44, 13-23. Collated to Preb. Thorney, 8 Mar. 1570/1, deprived, 5 Jan. 1580/1, reinstated, 17 July 1585; bur. 17 May 1605.

CURTIS, (Bishop) Richard. St. John's. Died 30, bur. 31 Aug. 1582.

CURTIS, William. Christ's. Deacon, 12 May, priest, 31 May 1666.

DARWENT, Thomas. St. John's. Priest, 21 June 1735. Rector, West Itchenor, 2 Aug. 1735, to death, *c.*1736.

DAVENPORT, George. Peterhouse. Deacon (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

DAVIS, John. Pembroke, B.A. Priest, 20 Dec., and cure, Stoughton and East Marden, 21 Dec., 1798.

DAVIS, William. Trinity. Deacon, 21 Sept. 1799.

DAVY, Martin. Caius. Preb. Heathfield, 14 June 1832 to death, 1839.

DAWSON, William. St. John's, B.A. Deacon, 3 Oct. 1675 (*S.N.Q.*, 8, 61). Rector, Kingston Buci or Bowsey (not Bowley).

DEANE, Robert. St. John's. Deacon, 14 Aug. 1757.

DEANE, Thomas. Trinity. Deacon, 17 Dec. 1662.

DE LA HAYE, Peter. St. John's. Deacon (for Ely), 21 Dec. 1673.

DENHAM, David. Christ's. Priest, 18 Sept. 1718. Rector, Up Waltham, 1718-1731; rector, Pett, 4 Nov. 1731 to death, *c.* 1745.

DENHAM, Thomas. St. John's. Vicar, Hollington, 11 June 1712, and rector, Iping with Chithurst, 1 Mar. 1694/5, both to death, *c.*1734.

DENNE, John. C.C.C. Priest, 2 Sept. 1750.

DETHICK, Richard. B.A. [St. John's]. Subs. 30 July 1605.

DEY, Matthew. Trinity. Deacon, 18 Dec. 1662.

DOBSON, William. St. Catherine's. Deacon, 10 June 1682.

DODSON, Christopher. Clare. Deacon, 2 Mar. 1728/9; priest, 15 Feb. 1729/30. Cure, Hurstpierpoint, 2 Mar. 1728/9; rector, Hurstpierpoint, 4 Feb. 1736/7, to death. '51' years rector, died, aged 78, 14 Mar. 1784 (*S.A.C.*, 33, 41).

DODSON, Jeremiah. Clare. Rector, Hurstpierpoint, 25 Feb. 1701/2, *res.*, *c.*1736; rector, Broadwater, 27 Oct. 1714, to death, *c.* 1745.

DOLLEGGE, John. B.A. [? Pembroke]. Cure, West Tarring, 1638.

DORSET, Michael. Pembroke. Vicar choral, Chichester, 23 Feb. 1746/7-10 Oct. 1755. Not rector, Ford. Vicar, Walberton, 29 Nov. 1750, vicar, Yapton, 23 Nov. 1752, vicar, Rustington, 18 April 1755, cure, Littlehampton, ?, P.C., Appledram, 20 Jan. 1755, all to death. Died, aged 82, 15 Mar. 1802 (M.I. Walberton).

DOWNES, Richard. St. John's. Deacon, and cure, Racton, 5 June 1726.

DRAKE, John. Emmanuel. Priest, 23 Dec. 1665.

DRAYTON, Basil. St. John's. Deacon, 12 May 1663.

DRING, John, St. John's. Deacon, 24 Feb. 1795; priest, 21 Dec. 1796. Cure, Brighton, 1 Nov. 1798; vicar, Poling, 2 June 1800-1801; vicar, Heathfield, 20 Mar. 1801, to death. Bishop's chaplain. Died, aged 31, at 'Aurelia' in France, 3 Sept. 1804 (M.I. Heathfield).

DUCKET, Gregory. M.A., Trinity. Deacon and priest at Cheam, Surrey, 18 Jan. 1600/1.

DUNSTALL, John. C.C.C. Rector, Newtimber, 12 Apr. 1687, and rector, South Stoke, 17 July 1706, both to death, *c.*1732.

EDES, Henry. St. John's. Son of John Edes of Dedham, Essex, clothier. Rector, Fittleton, Wilts., of which he was also patron, *n.d.* Vicar, Amport, Hants., 11 March 1661/2, Preb. Seaford, 8 May 1662, canon residentiary, 12 May 1662, Custos, St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester, 3 Nov. 1679, Precentor, 9 June 1696, all to death. Marr. at Amport, 3 Feb. 1686/7, Mary Hancock (dead by 1692). Died 18, and bur. Cathedral, 20 May, 1703 (Chapter Act Book, II, f. 207). Will, P.C.C. 109 Degg.

EDMONDS, Eleazar. [Trinity] B.A. Deacon, Bristol, 23 Sept. 1627; priest, Chichester, 19 Sept. 1630; subs. 2 Dec. 1633.

EDSAWE, John. M.A. [Queens']. Subs. 4 July 1635.

EDWARDS, Richard Swinfen. St. John's. Priest, 30 July 1758.

EDWARDS, William. St. John's. Sequestrator, Lullington, occurs 1724; rector, Denton, 22 Apr. 1687, and rector, West Dean (E. Sussex), 10 June 1692, both to death, *c.*1731.

ELBOROUGH, Robert. Emmanuel. Deacon, 18 Dec. 1662.

ELLIOTT, Adam. King's. Priest, 18 Dec. 1726.

ELLIOTT, William. St. John's. Deacon and priest, 17 Dec. 1662.

ELLIS, Edward. C.C.C. Deacon, 7 Aug. 1768.

ERESBY, John. Magdalene. Cure, Beddingham, 24 June 1697; cure, Southease, 2 June 1703; vicar, Firle, 8 Nov. 1690, to death. Bur. Firle, 26 June 1740 (*S.A.C.* 55).

EVANS, Hugh. King's. Schoolmaster, Arundel, 5 Sept. 1721. Vicar, Eartham, 3 Nov. 1714, and vicar, Arundel (M.A.), 21 Sept. 1720, both to death. Bur. Arundel, 25 Oct. 1732 (*Add.* 5699).

EVANS, Roger. St. John's. Priest, 21 Dec. 1779 (the Bishop's Register reads 1 Dec., copying the 21 Dec. of the subs. book carelessly). Vicar, Rudgwick, 15 Sept. 1813 to death. Died, aged 77, 21 Oct. 1831 (M.I. Rudgwick).

EWER, John. King's. Deacon, 13 Dec. 1730.

FARHILL, George Parker. St. John's. Deacon (B.A.), 23 Oct. 1757; priest (M.A.), 14 Oct. 1759. Preb. Fittleworth, 8 Oct. 1773, and rector, Lurgashall, 2 Oct. 1778, both to death. Died, aged 54, 27 Sept., bur. in the Cathedral, 3 Oct. 1790 (M.I. and P.R.).

FENNELL, Richard. Queens'. Deacon, 10 June 1682.

FERN, Francis. St. John's. Priest (for Ely), 21 Dec. 1673.

FIST, Martin. M.A. [? St. John's]. Subs. 4 July 1635.

FIST, William. [St. John's]. Rector, Wiston, 6 May 1637; rector, Ashurst, 6 Dec. 1639 (see Matthews, *Walker Revised*).

FLOOTE, John. B.A. [Queens']. Subs. 8 Mar. 1635/6.

FOSTER, Robert. Trinity. Deacon, 20 Aug. 1769; priest, 8 Sept. 1771.

FRANKE, Abraham. B.A. [Clare]. Of Bexhill. Deacon, 12 Oct. 1600.

FREEMAN, John. B.A. [Trinity]. Deacon, 24 June, priest 9 Oct. 1586.

FREEMAN, Thomas. Sidney. Deacon, 18 Dec. 1662.

FREWEN, John. St. John's. Deacon, 23 May 1725; priest, 21 Aug. 1726. Cure, Northiam, 21 May 1725; vicar, Fairlight, 21 Aug. 1726, and rector, Guestling, 16 Oct. 1736, both to death. Bur. Guestling, 14 Apr. 1743 (*Add.* 5697).

FREWEN, Thankfull. St. John's. Rector, Northiam, 15 Mar. 1692/3 to death. Subs. as schoolmaster there 28 Oct. 1715. 56 years rector, of the fourth generation. Died, aged 81, 2, and bur. Northiam, 8 Sept., 1749 (*Add.* 5697).

FRODSHAM, John. Queens'. Deacon, 23 Sept. 1665; priest, 5 Apr. 1666.

FULLER, John. Trinity. Deacon, 15 Nov. 1767.

FULLER, Thomas. Trinity. Deacon (B.A.), 24 Aug. 1777. Rector All Saints and St. Clement Hastings 1779-c.1796.

FYSH, Thomas. Christ's. Priest (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

GARDENER, Francis. Matthews, *Walker Revised*, states that Francis Gardiner, M.A., Camb., was rector of St. Martin, Chichester. The identification is incorrect. Francis Gardener occurs as sequestrator in 1639/40, takes the Protestation as rector in 1641/2, and was reinstated after the Interregnum. He is clearly identifiable with the lay singing-man of the Cathedral admitted 1625, resigned on ordination, 1660, when admitted vicar choral, who died or resigned c.1675. He is never described as a graduate, and evidently was no more than lay reader in St. Martin's before 1660.

GARRETT, Robert. C.C.C. Priest, 1 Mar. 1666/7.

GASKARTH, John. Pembroke. Deacon (for Ely), 20 Dec. 1674.

GEERE, Dionys. Christ's. Deacon and cure Westham, 12 June 1731; cure, South Heighton, Tarring Neville, and Denton, 5 Jan. 1731/2; rector, South Heighton and Tarring Neville, 7 Apr. 1738, and rector, Pett, 10 Aug. 1750, both to death, 1764.

GEERE, Diones. Christ's. Deacon, 8 Aug. 1773.

GILES, Mascall. B.A. [Pembroke]. Subs. 4 July 1635.

GITTINS, Daniel. Trinity Hall. Of Goring in 1733. Deacon, 20 May, priest, 11 Nov. 1733. Rector, South Stoke, 13 Nov. 1733, and vicar, Lyminster, 19 Jan. 1741/2, both to death. Will, of Arundel, dated 7 May, pr. 18 Sept. 1761 (C.C. 40, 277).

GODBED, Edward. M.A. [Jesus]. Priest, Colchester for London, 18 Mar. 1603/4. Subs. 26 June 1621.

GODMAN, John. Jesus, B.A. Priest, 15 Mar. 1746/7.

GOODWIN, John. Trinity. Deacon and priest (for London), 20 Dec. 1674.

GRATWICK, Charles. St. John's. Deacon, 19 Sept. 1696.

GREEN, Richard. Peterhouse. Preb. Hampstead, 8 May 1730-1743; rector, Merston, 11 Feb. 1727/8, Preb. Bury, 30 Nov. 1743, rector, Birdham, 30 Oct. 1739, all to death. Died, aged 76, 17, bur. 23 Feb. 1775 (M.I. Cathedral and P.R.).

GREENE, Christopher. B.D. Licenced to preach, 9 Nov. 1607 (Reg. Andrewes (D.R.O.), f. 51v.).

GREENE, John. Emmanuel, B.A. Deacon and priest, 18 Dec. 1662.

GREENELL, John. Trinity. Priest (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

GREENHILL, Stephen. Jesus. Priest, 14 Mar. 1730/1.

GREGORY, Edward. C.C.C. *Delete* P.C. St. Mary Crosgate and minor canon of Durham which should be assigned to a namesake of Ch. Ch., Oxford, not in Foster; and query later career. For evidence see *S.A.C.*, 78, 153.

GROOME, William. Peterhouse. Cure, Birdham, 24 Feb. 1713/14-c.1716; rector, Binsted, 29 Mar. 1721, and rector, Slindon, 1729/30, both to death. Died, aged 48, 10 Jan. 1738/9 (M.I. Binsted).

GULSTON, Joseph. Trinity. Precentor, 20 May, Dean, 6 June 1663, and rector, Felpham, 10 July 1667, all to death. Died 10, bur. 14 Apr. 1669 (M.I. Cathedral and P.R.). Will dat. 4 Jan. 1668/9, codicil, 2 Apr. 1669, pr. 3 Apr. 1674 (P.C.C. 46 Bunce).

GUY, Joseph. St. John's, B.A. Deacon, 16 Feb. 1663/4; priest, 4 June 1664. Vicar, Willingdon, 6 June 1664.

HADDON, Edward. Queens'. Deacon, 14 June 1674.

HALL, Edward. Christ's, M.A. Edinburgh, B.A. Deacon (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

HALL, Francis. B.A. [? Pembroke]. Deacon, 24 June 1586.

HALL, George. King's, M.A. Rector, Berwick, 27 Sept. 1654, to death. Died, 15 Jan. 1668/9 (*S.A.C.*: 6, quoting M.I. Berwick, now lost).

HALLYWELL, Charles. Christ's. Deacon, 23 Sept. 1694.

HALLYWELL, Henry. M.A. [Trinity]. Subs. 4 July 1635.

HALLYWELL, Henry. Christ's. Deacon and priest, 18 Dec. 1662. Vicar, Ifield [on death of namesake], 1 Mar. 1666/7-c.1678; rector, Slaugham, 20 Dec. 1680-c.1692; rector, Plumpton, 15 Mar. 1680/1-c.1692; Preb. Sutton, 31 Aug. 1690, and vicar, Cowfold, 31 Mar. 1692, both to death. Bur. Cowfold, 9 Mar. 1702/3 (Cal. P.R.).

HAMLIN, Thomas. Clare. Deacon, 14 June 1747; priest, 24 July 1748.

HAMMOND, Humphrey. C.C.C. Priest, 23 Sept. 1705. Rector, East Guldeford, 26 July 1706, to death, c.1736.

HAMMOND, Samuel. St. Catherine's. Deacon, 24 Sept. 1664.

HAMOND, Horace. C.C.C. Deacon, 25 Jan. 1741/2.

HARDING, St. John. Sidney. Priest, 21 Dec. 1793.

HARDWICK, Edward. St. John's, B.A. Deacon, 24 Dec. 1676 (*S.N.Q.*, 8, 61).

HARGRAVES, James. Clare. Preb. Thorney, 18 Sept. 1723-9 Feb. 1731/2; rector, East Hoathly, 9 Jan. 1718/19, rector, Waldron, 10 Nov. 1729, Dean, 8 Sept. 1739, all to death. Died, aged 51, 16 and bur. 18 Nov., 1741 (M.I. Cathedral and P.R.).

HARRIS, George. C.C.C. Deacon, 18 Dec. 1743.

HARRISON, John. B.A. [? Emmanuel]. Deacon, Ely, 18 Feb. 1637/8; subs. 30 June 1638.

HARROW, John. Queens', B.A. (so described at ordination). Priest, 10 July 1675 (*S.N.Q.*, 8, 61); cure Subdeanery Chichester, 1679; cure Fishbourne, 14 Oct. 1680; pres. rectory Pulborough, 1676, but not inst.; vicar choral in Cathedral, 10 July 1675, and rector, Birdham, 5 Nov. 1684, both to death. Bur. Cathedral, 16 Sept. 1698 (P.R.).

HARRY, Mark. M.A. [Emmanuel].* Subs. 4 July 1635.

HART, John. Clare. Deacon, 6 June, priest, 23 Sept. 1719. Occurs as B.A. Clare and curate, Newtimber, 1724.

HARVEY, William. Christ's. Deacon, 8 June 1707; priest, 24 Sept. 1710.

HASKARD, Gregory. Emmanuel. Priest, 18 Dec. 1662.

HATLEY, Robert. M.A. [Clare]. Subs. 3 Mar. 1606/7. Vicar, Mountfield, 3 May 1617, to death, c.1628.

HAWES, John. Jesus. Deacon, 14 Oct. 1759.

HAWKINS, Francis. Peterhouse, B.A. Priest, 3 Nov. 1665.

HAWKINS, George. St. John's. Vicar, Felpham, 17 July 1717-1731.

HAYNES, John. Pembroke. Deacon, 17 Dec. 1662.

HAYNES, Thomas. Queens', B.A. Priest, 16 July 1663.

HEALD, Peter. Peterhouse, B.A. Deacon, 24 June, priest, 24 Sept. 1681. Cure, St. Peter North Street, Chichester, 8 Mar. 1700/1-c.1703; cure, Stoughton, 31 Mar. 1683; vicar, Subdeanery Chichester, 1683-1703; Preb. Fittleworth, 8 July 1684, and vicar, Cowfold, 12 Oct. 1703, both to death. Died, aged 73, 30 Aug. 1728 (M.I. Cowfold).

HEATH, George. C.C.C. Will, 1671, pr. 1672 (P.C.C. 61 Eure). See *S.N.Q.*, 13, 13.

HEMING, George Francis. Sidney. Deacon, 30 Nov. 1791; priest, 21 Dec. 1796.

HERING, James. Queens'. Preb. Middleton, 6 June 1664-1665/6; Preb. Wittering, 31 Jan. 1665/6, rector, Slinfold, 29 Aug. 1666, vicar, Cuckfield, 31 Aug. 1666, all to death. Bur. Cuckfield, 9 Mar. 1672/3 (Cal. P.R.).

HERNE, Samuel. Clare. Priest (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

HESLERTON, Robert. St. John's, B.A. Deacon, 12 Dec. 1662; priest, 15 Jan. 1662/3.

HEWETT, Tyrell. Clare. Deacon, 5 Apr. 1689.

HILL, Isaac. C.C.C. Deacon, 19 May, priest, 20 Dec. 1798.

HINSON, John. [? Jesus]. Cure, Mountfield; deacon, Chester, 22 Dec. 1633; priest, 13 Mar. 1635/6; subs. 10 July 1639 and 24 Aug. 1640.

HODSDEN, Henry. Peterhouse. Vicar, Willingdon, 12 Aug. 1698, vicar Westham, 18 Dec. 1719, both to death, c.1741.

HOLNEY, John. B.A. [? Pembroke]. Deacon, 26 May 1616; subs. 1616.

HOLT, John. St. John's. Deacon, 5 Mar. 1664/5.

HORNER, Benjamin. St. John's. Deacon, 6 Nov. 1667.

HOYLE, Joseph. Emmanuel. Priest, 20 Feb., and cure, Westfield, 21 Feb. 1686/7.

HUGHES, Simon. Queens'. Deacon, 15 Feb. 1729/30; priest, 13 Dec. 1730; chaplain to Bishop Edward Waddington; vicar, Donnington, 1 Nov. 1733-1750.

HUGHES, William. Trinity Hall. Deacon, 18 Dec. 1662.

HUTTON, Stephen. Queens', B.A. Deacon and priest, 3 Oct. 1675 (*S.N.Q.*, 8, 61).

LIFF, William. Trinity. Deacon, 23 Sept. 1705.

INGRAM, James. Jesus. Cure, Ardingly, occurs 1724. Vicar, Oving, 21 May 1725-1746; vicar, Westfield, 8 Sept. 1746, and rector, Sedlescombe, 12 Nov. 1746, both to death. Died, aged 64, 3, and bur. Sedlescombe, 7 Sept. 1756 (*Add.* 5697).

IRELAND, Francis. Magdalene. Priest, 19 Dec. 1663.

IRELAND, Joshua. St. John's. Priest (for Ely), 21 Dec. 1673.

ISAAC, Samuel. King's. Rector, Folkington, 19 May 1718-1719; vicar, Arlington, 23 July 1719, vicar, Wilmington, 1 Feb. 1719/20, both to death. Bur. Arlington, 6 May 1738 (*Add.* 5697).

JACKSON, Leonard. Christ's. Deacon (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

JACKSON, Thomas. Emmanuel. Deacon and priest, 18 Dec. 1662.

JACKSON, Thomas. B.A., St. John's. Deacon, 2 June 1672.

JEAMES, Robert. M.A., Sidney. Subs. 24 Sept. 1622; vicar, Hooe, 20 Jan. 1625/6 - ?

JENKINS, Thomas. Jesus. Deacon, 18 Oct. 1747.

JENNINGES, Hugh. M.A. [Trinity]. Subs. 12 Aug. 1620.

JONES, John. Trinity, B.A. Priest, 21 Dec. 1772.

JONES, Meredith. King's. Cure, Singleton, 11 Oct. 1722; vicar, West Dean (West Sussex), 25 Nov. 1719 to death. Died, aged 34, 22, and bur. 25 Oct. 1727 (P.R. West Dean).

JONES, Meredith. C.C.C. Son of Meredith Jones aforesaid and wife Honora. Born 21 Jan., bap. 22 Jan. or 6 Feb. 1726/7 (P.R. West Dean). Of All Souls, Oxford, when ordained deacon, 14 May 1749; priest, 28 July 1751. Cure, Kirdford, 15 May 1749, vicar, Poling, 25 July 1757-1779, vicar, Slinfold, 1767-79, vicar, Bexhill, 21 June 1779, to death. Of C.C.C., Camb., M.A., 1767. Died, c. Nov. 1791 (*Gent. Mag.*, 1791, p. 1235).

JONES, Samuel. M.A. [Queens']. Priest, London, 19 Dec. 1619; subs. n.d. 1620.

JONES, William. M.A. [St. John's]. Deacon, Norwich, 23 Sept. 1627; priest, Peterborough, 4 Mar. 1627/8. Subs. 17 June 1640.

JORDEN, Richard. B.A. [? Jesus]. Of Battle, subs., schoolmaster, 21 Feb. 1631/2.

KAY, Roger. St. John's. Deacon, 23 Sept. 1688; priest, 5 Apr. 1689. Cure, West Stoke, 23 Sept. 1688-c.1693; cure, Appledram, 5 Apr. 1689-1693; rector, Fittleton, Wilts., 21 Sept. 1693.

KELWAY, Thomas. King's. Probably son of Thomas Kelway, minor canon of Windsor; for this and his marriages and children see *S.N.Q.*, 11, p. 97. Priest, 24 Sept. 1693. Rector, West Itchenor, 26 Oct. 1699-c.1722; cure, St. Andrew Chichester, 5 June 1693-c.1699; vicar choral, Chichester, c.1693, P.C., Appledram, c.1693, cure, St. Bartholomew Chichester, c.1701, rector, Earnley, 12 June 1721, all to death. Bur. Subdeanery Chichester, 30 Aug. 1736. Will, Chichester D.P.C., 7, 31.

KELYNGE, William. Trinity. Deacon, 8 May 1668.

KETTELBY, Ralph. Jesus. Rector, Maresfield (M.A. in 1724), 12 June 1693 to death; bur. there 28 June 1728 (*S.A.C.*, 14, 165).

KILLINGBECK, Francis. M.A. Deacon and priest, Ely, 12 Mar. 1608/9. Subs. 19 June 1610. Probably not the namesake who subs., without degree or orders, 1 Oct. 1604.

KILLINGBECKE, John. Jesus. Deacon (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

KILLINGBECKE, Richard. M.A. [Clare]. Of Pyecombe. Subs. 12 Mar. 1632/3.

KING, John. C.C.C. Deacon, 6 Mar. 1747/8; priest, 25 Mar. 1748. Vicar, Preston and Hove, 8 May 1749-1754; rector, Up Waltham, 11 July 1748, Preb. Hova Ecclesia, 4 Jan. 1750/1, vicar, Boxgrove, 16 Feb. 1754, all to death. Died, aged 48, 10, and bur. Boxgrove, 15 May 1772 (M.I. and P.R.).

KING, William. St. John's, B.A. Deacon, 23 Sept. 1694. Cure, Pevensey, 27 June 1695; cure, Westham, 25 June 1697.

KNELL, Paul. M.A. [Clare]. Cure, Donnington, either 1642 or 1661.

KNIGHT, Thomas. Emmanuel. Vicar, Seaford and Sutton, 1 Mar. 1707/8, and rector, East Blatchington, 26 Apr. 1722, both to death. Bur. Seaford, 7 Oct. 1728 (Add. 5697).

LACY, William. C.C.C., B.A. Deacon, 5 June 1726; priest and cure, Icklesham, 28 May 1727.

LAFITE, Daniel. Peterhouse. Deacon and priest by faculty, 11 June 1687. Cure, St. Andrew Chichester, c.1690; vicar, East Dean (West Sussex) (M.A.), 23 June 1687, and rector, Woolavington, 3 May 1693, both to death. Bur. Woolavington, 28 Apr. 1730 (P.R.).

LAMBE, Bartholomew. St. John's. Deacon and priest (for Winchester), 24 June 1672.

LANCASTER, Christopher. B.A. [Trinity]. Deacon, Rochester 23 Sept. 1638. Subs. 6 Aug. 1639.

LANE, Richard. Trinity, B.A. Deacon, 24 Apr. 1796.

LATHAM, John. St. John's, B.A. Priest, 23 Dec. 1722. Occurs as curate, Ewhurst, 1724.

LAUGHTON, John. Trinity. Priest (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

LAURENCE, Paul. M.A. [Jesus]. Cure, Pulborough, 17 July 1640.

LEAVER, Charles. St. John's, B.A. Priest, 30 May 1686. Vicar choral, Chichester, c.1686-c.1715; rector, Racton, 2 Dec. 1687, to death, 1723.

LEE, Samuel. St. John's, B.A. Deacon and priest, 17 Mar. 1664/5.

LEGG, John. King's. Rector, Pulborough, 26 Mar. 1719-28 Oct. 1729 and again, 30 Sept. 1735 to death. Died 22, and bur. Pulborough, 29 June 1736 (*Gent. Mag.*, 1736, p. 356, and P.R.).

LESTER, Nicholas. King's. Vicar, Tortington, 22 Nov. 1709, and rector, Ford, 21 Sept. 1720, both to death. Died, aged 62, 3 Dec. 1746 (M.I. Tortington).

LEVITT, Everard. Pembroke. Schoolmaster, Midhurst, 5, cure, Easebourne, 16 June 1716. Rector, Up Waltham, 6 Nov. 1731; bur. Easebourne, 18 Nov. 1747 (Add. 5699).

LEWIS, William. Jesus. Vicar, Donnington, 17 Mar. 1710/11 to death. Died, aged 76, 23 Oct., bur. 3 Nov. 1733 (M.I. and P.R.).

LILLYMAN, John. Magdalene. Priest, 26 Nov. 1667.

LISTAR, Anthony. Emmanuel. Priest (for Ely), 21 Dec. 1673.

LIVERMORE, John. Sidney. Priest (for London), 19 Nov. 1674.

LORD, Edward. Trinity, B.A. Deacon, 19 Sept. 1725; priest, 24 Dec. 1727. Cure, Sedlescombe, 18 Sept. 1725; vicar, Alfriston, 15 Mar. 1735/6, and vicar, Wilmington, 12 July 1738, both to death. Bur. Wilmington, 12 Apr. 1764 (Add. 5697).

LORD, John. M.A. [? Clare]. Subs. 2 May 1639.

LORD, Thomas. St. John's. Vicar, Ticehurst, 17 Oct. 1718, and vicar, Hooe, occurs 1724, both to death. Died in 63rd year, 4 Nov. 1728 (Add. 5697 quoting M.I. Ticehurst).

LORD, William. Emmanuel, B.A. Priest and cure, Guestling, 23 Sept. 1733; rector, Northiam, 13 Sept. 1747 to death c.1779.

LOUPE, George. Trinity. Priest (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

LOVETT, Joseph. B.A. [Christ's]. Of 'Blachington'. Subs. 31 Oct. 1632.

LOYALL, John. St. John's, B.A. Priest and cure, Wartling, 26 Sept. 1692.

LUFFE, John. King's. Cure, Cold Waltham, 29 Feb. 1719/20; vicar, Bury, 29 Feb. 1719/20 and rector, Merston, 23 May 1722, both to death c.1725.

LUND, Edward. Peterhouse. Cure, Piddinghoe, occurs (no degree), 1724.

LYNDE, Humphrey. St. John's. Deacon, 3, and priest, 28 Sept. 1663.

LYNE, Samuel. Jesus. Deacon, 27 Dec. 1667; priest, 20 Sept. 1668.

MABBE, Edward. M.A. [Clare]. Deacon, Rochester, 22 May 1608; priest, London, 4 Mar. 1609/10. Subs. 21 July 1610.

MAKIN, Richard. Magdalene, M.A. Priest, 17 Mar. 1662/3.

MANCKNOULL, William. B.A. [Jesus]. Of St. Michael Lewes. Subs. schoolmaster, 24 July 1637.

MANNINGHAM, Simon. Peterhouse. Vicar, Yapton, 2 Apr. 1719-1719; vicar, Eastbourne, 14 Mar. 1719/20-1734; Preb. Woodhorne, 13 July 1719, vicar, Pevensy, 14 July 1719, rector, Jevington, 1 Oct. 1734, all to death. Died, aged 74, 28 Apr., and bur. 16 May 1767 (M.I. Jevington and Add. 5697).

MANNINGHAM, Thomas. King's. Preb. Ipthorne, 30 Aug. 1711, rector, Slinfold, 6 Oct. 1711, rector, Selsey, 23 May 1712, Cathedral Treasurer, 17 Sept. 1712, all to death. Died, 4 May 1750. (*Gent. Mag.*, 1750, p. 236).

MARSHALL, John. St. Catherine's. Rector, St. Pancras Chichester (M.A.), 1699-1707; cure, West Wittering, 6 Nov. 1701, vicar choral, Chichester, 1699, cure, St. Martin Chichester, c.1707, rector, East Wittering, 30 Apr. 1707, vicar, West Wittering, 9 Nov. 1710, all to death. Bur. Subdeanery Chichester, 25 Feb. 1727/8. Will, D.P.C., 6, 206.

MASON, John. Clare. Eldest son of Richard Mason of Leicester (and of Jesus, Camb.) and of Emma, eldest dau. of John Oneby, esq., lawyer. School at Eton; Clare Hall, B.A. Cure, Thurby and Staughton, Leics.; domestic chaplain to William Boothby of Ashbourne, Derbys., bt. Cure, Grindon, Staffs., Kinnersley, Salop, Sundridge, Herts., Brasted, Kent, Hurstmonceaux, Sussex. Pres. to rectory of Penhurst by John Ashburnham of Ashburnham, esq., inst. 30 Nov., ind. 9 Dec. 1681 (*S.A.C.*, 33, p. 13 from P.R. Penhurst).

MATTOCK, Anthony. M.A. [Christ's]. Subs. 4 July 1635.

MAY, Bartholomew. St. John's, B.A. Deacon (for Ely), 21 Dec. 1673.

MAYO, Henry. St. John's. Priest, 21 Sept. 1755.

MEYMOTT, Samuel. Peterhouse. Rector, North Chapel, 14 July 1718 to death. 52 years minister; died in 79th year, 16 Dec. 1770 (Add. 5699).

MIDDLETON, Anthony. M.A. [St. John's]. Subs. 4 July 1635.

MILL, Henry. Clare, 'literate'. Deacon, 9, and priest, 24 Feb. 1745/6. Rector, Woolbeding, 27 Feb. 1745/6, and rector, Kingston Buci, 11 Apr. 1749, both to death, c.1783. Baronet at death.

MILNER, John. Christ's. Rector, Thakeham, and cure, Warminghurst (M.A.), 26 June 1707, to death. Died, aged 66, 27 and bur. Thakeham 29 Sept. 1741 (Add. 5699).

MORPHETT, Charles. Trinity. Deacon, 21 Dec. 1796; priest, 19 May 1798.

MOSE, Francis. Trinity, M.A. Deacon, 2 Mar. 1728/9; priest, 6 July 1729. Rector, Pulborough, 31 Oct. 1729 to death. Bur. Pulborough, 31 May 1735.

MOSS, Robert. C.C.C. Deacon, 26 Dec. 1688.

MUNN, Vere. Emmanuel. Rector, Bodiam, 13 July 1713 to death, 28 years vicar; died, aged 59, 31 Aug. and bur. Bodiam, 4 Sept. 1736 (Add. 5697).

MUNNINGE, William. St. Catherine's. Licenced schoolmaster in Hastings, 17 Mar. 1662/3; priest, 19 Aug. 1668.

MUSGRAVE, Thomas. Clare. Priest, 19 Dec. 1663. Rector, Burton and Coates, 3 Jan. 1664/5-c.1690; rector, Egdean, 13 Nov. 1668-1671; rector, Woolbeding, 14 Feb. 1670/1, Preb. Bracklesham, 10 Nov. 1681, rector, Treyford and Didling, 1 Sept. 1698, all to death. Died 17 and bur. Woolbeding, 20 Sept. 1725 (Add. 5699). Will, P.C.C. Romney.

NAIRN, Thomas. St. John's. Deacon, 21 Sept. 1755; priest, 25 Sept. 1757.

NAPPER, John. [? St. John's]. Preb. Somerley, 21 May 1632, and vicar, Cocking, 6 Jan. 1629/30, both to death. Bur. Cocking, 20 Aug. 1652 (Cal. P.R.). Will pr. P.C.C., 1653.

NASH, William. Peterhouse. Deacon, 24 Dec. 1727.

NEATE, Thomas. Trinity. Deacon, 19 May 1798.

NEILE, Richard. St. John's. Cathedral Treasurer, 24 June 1598-6 Dec. 1610; Preb. Firle, 30 Apr. 1604, and canon residentiary, 20 Jan. 1609/10, both to 20 Jan. 1613/14; Bishop of Rochester, etc.

NEILE, William. Jesus. Deacon (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

NELSON, William. Peterhouse. Priest (for London), 20 Dec. 1674.

NETTLETON, Thomas. Emmanuel. Priest (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

NEWCORNE, Francis Henry. Trinity Hall. Deacon, 22, and cure, Westfield, 24 Feb. 1799.

NEWHOUSE, Thomas. Caius. Rector, Duncton, 19 July 1718, rector, Nuthurst, 15 Oct. 1736, Preb. Gates, 12 Oct. 1750, all to death. Died, aged 84, 14 and bur. Petworth, 19 May 1773 (M.I. and P.R. Petworth; the date, 21 May, given in *Gent. Mag.*, 1773, p. 255 is clearly wrong).

NOEL, William. Magdalene. Priest (for London), 20 Dec. 1674.

NORTH, William. Trinity, M.A. Priest, 6 Sept. 1741.

NORTON, Francis. St. John's, B.A. Deacon, 18 Dec. 1663; priest, 4 June 1664.

NORTON, John. Trinity. Priest, 29 Mar. 1669.

NORTON, Robert. Peterhouse. Priest, 25 July 1750. Rector, North Marden, 26 July 1750 - ?; rector, Southwick, 25 July 1751, and rector, Hangleton, 6 Oct. 1755, both to death, 1756.

NOWELL, William. Christ's. Cure, Alciston, 28 Nov. 1685; vicar, Alciston, 3 June 1686 to death, c.1694 (not vicar, Fittleworth, his name was Howell; nor rector, Brightling, his name was Burrell).

NUTT, John. [Pembroke]. Vicar, Berwick, 4 Oct. 1617, and Preb. Ferring, 15 Mar. 1617/18, both to death. Died, n.d., bur. Berwick, 19 Dec. 1653 (M.I. and P.R. Berwick).

OKING, Robert. Jesus. Preb. Highleigh and master of Cathedral school, 3 Nov. 1556, rector, Fishbourne, 1 Oct. 1558, and vicar, North Mundham, 28 June 1558, all to death. Dead by 5 May 1559 when a successor was presented to Fishbourne, void by his death; cf. Canterbury Chapter Reg. U2, f. 44.

OLDFIELD, Thomas. M.A. [Clare]. Subs. 4 July 1635.

ORAME, Thomas. St. John's. Deacon and priest, 10 Mar. 1662/3. Rector, Billingshurst, 13 Mar. 1662/3 to death. Bur. Billingshurst, 15 Feb. 1705/6 (Add. 5699).

OWEN, Richard. Trinity. Cure, Twineham, c.1690 (*S.A.C.*, 31, 185); vicar, Iford and Kingston next Lewes, 12 Nov. 1690 to death, c.1733.

OWSLEY, Thomas. Christ's. Deacon, 8 June 1668.

OSBURGH, John. St. John's. Deacon, 30 May 1663.

PAGE, Randolph. Sidney. Deacon, 23 Sept. 1665; priest, 14 Sept. 1669.

PAGET, Thomas. St. Catherine's, M.A. Deacon and priest, 21 Feb. 1662/3.

PARKE, John. St. John's. Of Lancashire (P.R. Subdeanery Chichester). Vicar, Subdeanery Chichester and P.C. Funtington (B.D.), 20 Jan. 1719/20-1739; rector, Felpham, 27 Oct. 1736-1739; rector, Birdham, 19 May 1731-1739; Preb. Middleton, 8 Apr. 1720, canon residentiary, 10 Oct. 1723, vicar, Amport, Hants, 18 Oct. 1739, all to death. Died, 20, bur. Amport, 26 Dec. 1753 (M.I. and P.R.). Will, P.C.C. 23 Pinfold.

PARKER, John. Emmanuel. Priest (for Ely), 25 May 1673. Died, 28 Dec. 1691, bur. at Clayton (*S.A.C.*, 55, 256).

PARKER, Thomas. St. Catherine's. Priest (M.A.), 30 May 1663.

PARKES, Thomas. M.A. [? Magdalene]. Deacon, Colchester (for London), 1 Nov. and priest, 5 Nov. 1598. Subs. 16 Apr. 1621.

PARR, Stevens. [Sidney] M.A. Priest, 27 Feb. 1708/9. Cure, Udimore, 14 June 1715; vicar, Peasmarsh, 28 Feb. 1708/9, to death. Died, aged 39, 8 Aug. 1722 (M.I. Peasmarsh).

PARRY, Joseph. St. John's, B.A. Priest, 15 Aug. 1667.

PAWLET, St. John. Fellow, St. John's, M.A. Priest, 6 Jan. 1706/7.

PAYNE, George. C.C.C. Vicar, Subdeanery Chichester, 8 Aug. 1592, and vicar, Kirdford, 27 May 1593, both to death. Bur. Subdeanery, 2 July 1616. Will, A.P.C., 9, f.16.

PEACHEY, John. Pembroke. Rector, Stedham and Heyshott, 24 Oct. 1690, vicar, East Marden, 3 Nov. 1711, Preb. Marden, 2 Jan. 1689/90, all to death. Bur. Heyshott, 1 Apr. 1746 (P.R.).

PEACOCK, Benjamin. Queens'. Deacon and priest, 16 May 1663.

PECKHAM, John. Emmanuel, 1612. PECKHAM, John. Pembroke, 1612. One of these perhaps son of Henry Peckham of Easthampnett in Boxgrove, bap. Boxgrove, 24 Apr. 1595. Chaplain to the Earl of Hertford (but not 'of the Close of Chichester') in Visitation pedigree 1634. Vicar, Hunston, at death (P.R. lost); successor inst. 1659. He died intestate, admon. P.C.C., Dec. 1658, to widow Mary. He is probably identical with the John Peckham ordained deacon and priest, Norwich, 24 Sept. 1620. Vicar, West Wittering, 25 Nov. 1630-?; vicar, South Stoneham, Hants., 4 Nov. 1626-?; vicar, Hound, Hants., last traced in 1642. 'The Malignant Priest', John Peckham, inst. rector Little Horsted, 2 June 1623, never described as a graduate, is probably a different man and of the family of Peckham of Framfield where he was bur. 19 July 1645. On wholly inadequate evidence the Easthampnett man has been identified with an immigrant into Rhode Island, U.S.A., who appears there in 1638 and died between 1676 and 1695.

PEERS, Edward. Queens', B.A. Deacon, 15, and priest, 26 Jan. 1662/3.

PEIRCE, Thomas. King's. Schoolmaster, Lewes (B.A.), 12 June 1706; cure, St. Anne Lewes, 23 Dec. 1706; cure, St. Michael Lewes, occurs 1724; rector, St. Peter Westout Lewes, 21 May 1720 to death. Bur. Westout, 13 Apr. 1725 (Add 5698).

PELHAM, George. Clare. Deacon, 11 June, priest, 28 Oct. 1790. Vicar, Laughton, 1 Nov. 1790-1801; Preb. Middleton, 28 Oct. 1790, vicar, Bexhill, 17 Jan. 1792, vicar, Hellingly, 7 Nov. 1800, canon residentiary, 12 July 1806, all to death. Bishop of Bristol, etc.

PENFOLD, John. Clare, B.A. Deacon and cure, Newhaven and Bishopstone, 28 May 1727; vicar, Sutton and Seaford, 22 Oct. 1728-1732/3. Preb. Thorney, 9 Feb. 1731/2, and rector, Ashington and Buncton, 17 Jan. 1732/3, both to death. Died, aged 78, 31 July, bur. 3 Aug., 1781 (M.I. and P.R. Ashington).

PENFORD, Gregory. Jesus. Priest, 5 Apr. 1689. Vicar, choral, Chichester Cathedral, 1688 to death, 1692. P.C. Mid Lavant, 1690-92.

PETERSON, Robert. See CROME.

PICKERING, Peter. C.C.C. Rector, Crowhurst, 1 Jan. 1705/6, rector, Burwash, and rector, Saddlescombe, both 20 Jan. 1724/5, all to death. Bur. Crowhurst, 12 Oct. 1730 (Add. 5697).

PICKERING, William. B.A. Deacon, London, 1 Mar. 1617/18. Subs. 1617/18.

PICKERING, William. Pembroke, B.A. Deacon, 25 May 1766.

PIKERING, Benjamin. M.A. [Sidney]. Subs. 14 July 1620.

PINCHBECKE, Robert. Peterhouse. Deacon (for London), 20 Dec. 1674.

POOLE, Henry. Peterhouse. Deacon, 15 Nov. 1767; priest, 20 Aug. 1769. Preb. Ipthorne, 11 Apr. 1783, rector, Waldron, 16 Oct. 1784, rector, Chailey, 1 Dec. 1784, all to death. Baronet; died, aged 77, 25 May 1821 (M.I. Chailey).

POOLE, Hugh. St. John's. Deacon (for Ely), 25 May, and priest, 21 Dec. 1673.

POPE, Nicholas. M.A. [Trinity]. Subs. 4 July 1635. Perhaps rector, East Blatchington, occurs 1631; son of Ralph Pope of Hendall in Buxted; died, aged 69, 15, bur. 20 Oct. 1661 (*S.A.C.*, 33, 119 and Add. 5697).

PORTER, Richard. Jesus. Priest (no degree), 6 Sept. 1741. Rector, East Hoathly, 4 Dec. 1741; res. c.1751.

POWELL, James. Clare, B.A. Deacon, 2 Feb. 1789.

PYTTER, Henry. [Jesus] B.A. Priest, 9 Oct. 1586.

RADCLIFFE, Joshua. Emmanuel, B.A. Deacon (for Ely), 21 Dec. 1673.

RAMSDEN, Humphrey. St. John's, M.A. Priest, 18 Dec. 1662.

RANDS, Samuel. Trinity, B.A. Deacon, 18 Dec. 1662.

RAWLINSON, Robert. Trinity, M.A. Deacon, 14 Mar. 1730/1.

REASON, Alexander. B.A. [Emmanuel]. Deacon and priest, Exeter, 1 Dec. 1616. Subs. two Articles (? schoolmaster) ? 1616.

RELFE, Edward. Caius. Deacon, 27 Dec. 1667.

RESBY, Yarburg. St. John's. Deacon (for Ely), 21 Dec. 1673.

REVERT, William. Clare. Priest, 19 Dec. 1663.

REYNOLDS, Richard. Sidney, M.A. Deacon and priest (for London), 20 Dec. 1674.

RICE, John Morgan. Trinity. Priest, 22 Feb. 1800. Cure, Falmer, 24 Feb. 1800.

RICHARDSON, John. Emmanuel, M.A. Priest (for Ely), 21 Dec. 1673.

RICHARDSON, John. King's, B.A. Deacon, 27 May 1751.

RILEY, John. M.A. [? Clare]. Deacon, Lincoln, 19 May, and priest, 22 Sept. 1611. Subs. 7 July 1612.

ROBERTSON, Edmund. Clare. Deacon, 1 Sept. 1743; priest, 23 Sept. 1744. Cure, East Dean and Woolavington, 21 Sept. 1743.

ROBINSON, Mark. St. John's, B.A. Deacon (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

ROBROUGH, Stephen. Peterhouse, B.A. Priest, 16 Feb. 1663/4. Rector, Ardingly, 5 June 1667 to death. Born 10 Nov. 1634; died 5 and bur. in chancel, Ardingly, 10 Nov. 1723 (Cal. P.R.).

RODE, Francis. Christ's, B.A. Deacon, 18 Feb. 1667/8.

RUSHTON, Edmund. M.A. [? St. John's]. Deacon and priest, Oxford, 7 May 1611. Subs. 20 Apr. 1612.

RYCROFT, William. M.A. [Magdalene]. Deacon, Peterborough, 23 Sept. 1632; priest, Ely, 24 May 1635. Subs. 12 Oct. 1637.

RYVERS, John. M.A. [? Clare]. Priest, 14 Dec. 1586.

SALUSBURY, Benjamin. Queens'. Licenced to preach (B.A.), 14 Sept. 1669. Rector, Denton, 1 Sept. 1670 to death *c.*1672.

SANDERSON, Ralph. St. John's, M.A. Deacon (for Ely), 21 Dec. 1673.

SANDYS, Miles. M.A. [? Sidney]. Deacon and priest, Ely, 24 May 1635. Subs. 26 July 1636.

SAUNDER, Edward. M.A. [? Sidney]. Of [? East or West; not stated] Chiltington. Subs. 16 Mar. 1632/3 and 4 July 1635.

SAYWELL, William. Jesus. Bishop's chaplain, 1672; Preb. Sutton, 28 Mar. 1672-23 Feb. 1674/5; rector, Birdham, 10 May-23 Dec. 1672; vicar, Pevensey, 9 Dec. 1672-*c.*1679; Cathedral Chancellor, 28 Nov. 1672 to death, 1701.

SCATLYN, Thomas. B.A. [Clare]. Deacon, 15 June 1617, and priest, 31 May 1618. Subs. 22 Sept. 1618.

SCATTERGOOD, Samuel. Trinity, M.A. Deacon (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

SEAGER, George. B.A., C.C.C. Of Hastings. Subs. schoolmaster, 13 Feb. 1633/4.

SEDDON, Thomas. Christ's. Vicar, Sidlesham, 17 May 1680, and rector, East Wittering, 6 Dec. 1680, both to death. Will dat. 12 Aug. 1688, admon. 12 Mar. 1688/9 (C.C. 29, 22).

SHEPPARD, James. St. John's, B.A. Deacon (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

SHUCKFORD, Samuel. Caius, B.A. Priest, 21 Dec. 1753. Vicar, Warnham (in succession to namesake), 23 Dec. 1753, and vicar, Eartham, 12 Dec. 1788, both to death. Died, aged 68, 5 Dec. 1797 (*S.A.C.*, 33, 146).

SHUTE, Timothy. Emmanuel. Deacon (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

SICKLEMORE, James. B.A. [? St. John's]. Subs. 4 July 1635.

SIDGWICKE, Henry. M.A. [? St. John's]. Subs. 21 Sept. 1637, but the subs., perhaps antedated, is among those of 1639.

SKIPPER, John. B.A. [? St. John's]. Deacon and priest, 5 Oct. 1617. Subs. 1617. A namesake B.A., not certainly the same, subs. (Orders not stated) 1616.

SKOTTOWE, Charles. C.C.C. Deacon, 18 Dec. 1726. Preb. Waltham, 20 Apr. 1748, rector, Rodmell, 18 Oct. 1749, rector, Slinfold, 12 June 1750, all to death. Died, aged 64, 20 Mar. 1767 (M.I. Rodmell).

SLEECH, Stephen. King's. Deacon, 7 Mar., priest, 15 Mar. 1729/30.

SMART, Thomas. Clare. Priest (for London), 20 Dec. 1674.

SMELT, John. St. John's. Died, aged 65, 22 June 1815 (M.I. Slindon).

SMELT, Maurice. Peterhouse. Priest, 19 Sept. 1736. Died 2 Apr. 1793 (M.I. Slindon).

SMITH, Charles-Hewitt. Trinity. (Son of Charles Smith of Wadhams, subsequently Merton, Oxford, rector, Maralin, co. Antrim, rector, Crondall, Hants., rector, West Stoke, Sussex). Born at Chichester, 5 Feb. 1773; marr. at Chichester, 5 June 1800, Mary, dau. and heir of John Peckham of Nyton in Aldingbourne and had one son (Charles-Peckham of Trinity) and one dau. Died 28 Mar., bur. at Aldingbourne, 3 Apr. 1835; will, as of Ashling in Funtington, dat. 8 Dec. 1834, pr. P.C.C., 6 Aug. 1835.

SMITH (subsequently PECKHAM), Charles-Peckham. Trinity. Son of Charles-Hewitt (Trinity). Born and bapt. Chichester, 9 July 1801; school, Midhurst; no degree. Assumed by Royal licence the name and arms of Peckham, 3 Jan. 1820; marr. 12 Dec. 1826, Sybella Jane, dau. of Robert James Carr, Bishop of Chichester; two sons (one of no university, one, Harry John, of Balliol, Oxford—for Niton, Hants., in Foster, *read* Nyton in Aldingbourne, Sussex). Died, aged 72, 4 Nov. 1873 (M.I. Aldingbourne); will, Chichester District Probate Registry.

SMITH, Ellis. St. John's. Deacon, 29 Mar. 1669.

SMITH, George. Emmanuel, M.A. (so signs on inst. as rector, North Marden). Son of Ellis Smith of Binderton, gent. Vicar, East Marden, 10 Sept. 1661, and rector, North Marden, 4 June 1664, both to death. Died, aged 83, 26 and bur. at West Dean (West Sussex), 30 Aug. 1711 (M.I. and P.R.). Marr. (i), 20 Nov. 1687, at Up Marden, Elizabeth (1652-c.1691), dau. of Richard Peckham of Up Marden (1 son, 1 dau.); (ii) 10 Dec. 1693, at Palace Chapel, Chichester, Barbara (1666-1754), dau. of Thomas Woodward of Chichester, clerk (3 daus.).

SMITH, John. Jesus. Rector, Poynings, 25 July 1706, and rector, Withyham, 5 June 1723, both to death. Bur. Withyham, 15 Mar. 1748/9.

SMITH, John. Vicar choral Chichester Cathedral (B.A.), 10 Oct. 1727, rector, Rumboldswyke, 2 Nov. 1728, cure, St. Pancras Chichester, 23 Oct. 1732, rector, Earnley (B.A.), 7 Sept. 1736, all to death. Died, 29 Oct. and bur. 3 Nov. 1774 (P.R. Rumboldswyke). Will, D.P.C. Chichester. No evidence of this man's University or College has been found, but he tallies with the sizar of King's admitted 1722/3.

SMITH, Thomas. B.A. [? Queens']. Subs. schoolmaster, 5 May 1625.

SNATT, Edward. [? Emmanuel]. Subs. 11 Oct. 1636.

SPENCER, Arnold. St. Catherine's. Deacon, 19 Dec. 1662.

SQUIRE, Loftus. Magdalene. Priest, 12 May 1664.

SQUIRE, Philip. Magdalene. Priest, 23 Oct. 1668.

STACKHOUSE, Gershom. B.A. [Christ's]. Of Balcombe. Subs. schoolmaster, 20 June 1635.

STAPLES, John. Peterhouse. Died 2, bur. 5 Aug. 1732 (*S.A.C.*, 18, 158).

STARKEY, Henry. B.A. [Emmanuel]. Subs. schoolmaster, 12 Apr. 1638.

STEMP, John. M.A. [Clare]. Subs. 4 July 1635.

STEPHENS, William. Magdalene. Deacon, 10, priest, 17 Mar. 1662/3.

STEPHENS, William. Trinity, B.A. Priest and cure West Hoathly, 22 May 1687.

STOKES, John. Sidney. Deacon, 6 July 1664.

STONE, John. Trinity. Priest, 9 June 1663.

STONE, Michael. B.A. [? Christ's] Deacon, Waterford and Lismore, 17 July 1617; subs. 28 July 1618.

STORIE, John. St. John's. Vicar, Burpham, 24 Feb. 1701/2, and vicar, Poling, 22 June 1723, both to death. Bur. Poling, 29 Feb. 1756 (P.R.).

STORY, Edward. Pembroke. The usually accepted date of death, 29 Jan. 1502/3, derived from the notes of Richard Bowchier (q.v.) in Dean Hayley's Book (D.R.O., Cap. I/12/2, f. 344) is certainly wrong. On 30 Jan. he executed an indenture with the Chapter for the future observance of his anniversary on 21 Jan. and instituted a clerk as late as 4 Feb. (Reg. Story II, f. 14). He died (described as D.D.), 16 Mar. 1502/3 (Lambeth MS. 545, ex inf. F. W. Steer); Canterbury commissioned a Vicar on his death on 2 Apr. 1503 (Reg. F, f. 264). Will dat. 8 Dec. 1502, codicil, n.d., pr. 27 Mar. 1503 (P.C.C. 21 Blamyr).

STUART, John. Pembroke. Cure, Birdham, 24 Sept. 1716; rector, Middleton, 1720 to death, 30 Dec. 1767. Bur. St. Peter, North Street, Chichester, 3 Jan. 1768 (Add. 5699 and P.R.).

STUART, John. St. John's. Son of foregoing. Born 7, bap. 21 Mar. 1719/20, St. Peter, North Street, Chichester. Deacon, 19 Sept. 1742; priest, 23 Sept. 1744. Preb. Hampstead, 24 June 1746 to death. Died 15 Feb. 1753 (Musgrave in Harl. Soc.).

STURGESS, Joseph. Christ's, B.A. Deacon, 19 May 1798.

STYLES, Bartholomew. M.A. [? Emmanuel]. Subs. 1 Aug. 1636.

SUMNER, John. King's, B.A. Deacon, 13 Dec. 1730.

SWALLOW, Caius. 23 Nov. 1711, bur. Mr. Swallow of Cajus Colledg. (P.R., Dalham, Suffolk).

TABOR, Richard. B.A. [? Queens']. Cure, All Saints and St. John sub Castro Lewes, 14 Oct. 1685.

TENNANT, Robert. Queens'. Priest, 18 June 1738.

THACKERAY, Thomas. King's. Priest, 18 Dec. 1726.

THEOBALD, Peter. M.A. [Trinity]. Deacon, 24 Sept. 1620 and priest, 23 Sept. 1621. Subs. 29 Oct. 1622.

THIRLBY, Charles. St. John's. Deacon (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

THIRLBY, Clifford. St. John's. Priest (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

THOMAS, James. Trinity, B.A. Deacon, 12 July, priest, 13 July 1665. Rector, Southease, 12 July 1665 to death, 1672.

THOMAS, John. M.A. St. John's. Deacon, Peterborough, 23 Sept., priest, 24 Sept. 1621. Subs. 27 Feb. 1623/4.

THOMAS, Lambrocke. St. John's. Vicar, Pevensey, 4 Apr. 1642, Cathedral Chancellor, 17 July 1660, both to death; canon residentiary, 11 Mar. 1662/3-1671; Dean of Chichester, 22 July 1671 to death. Died, aged 65, 27 Nov., bur. 4 Dec. 1672 (M.I. Cathedral and P.R.). Will dat. 4 Jan. 1668/9, cod. 2 Apr. 1669, pr. 3 Apr. 1674 (P.C.C. 46 Bunce and C.C. 25, 64).

THOMPSON, Daniel. Pembroke. Vicar, Aldingbourne, 7 July 1634 to death. Bur. Aldingbourne, 28 Mar. 1653 (P.R.).

THOMPSON, John. C.C.C., B.A. Priest, 8 July 1663.

TOMPSON, Robert. B.A. Deacon, Colchester for London, 23 Sept. 1604; priest, 26 May 1605. Subs. 20 Oct. 1607. Rector, St. Thomas Winchelsea, 5 Nov. 1608 - ?

THORNTON, Richard. St. John's. Vicar, Mountfield, 25 Feb. 1689/90 and vicar, Dallington, 11 June 1707, both to death, *c.*1732.

THORNTON, Richard. St. John's. Cure, Wartling, occurs 1724; rector, All Saints Hastings, 21 Nov. 1722 to cession, *c.*1726; vicar, Wartling, 17 May 1725 (where described as R.T. the younger) and vicar, Hooe, 6 Mar. 1728/9, both to death. Bur. Wartling, 7 Mar. 1757 (Add. 5697).

TILLIER, Christopher. Pembroke. Priest, 25 Jan. 1678/9. Cure, Rustington, 21 Oct. 1679; rector and vicar, Angmering, 27 Jan. 1678/9 to death when a sequestration of the vicarage was issued to Christopher Tillier the younger, clerk (? Tillier of King's). Admon. 15 Mar. 1710/11 (C.C., M101).

TILLIER, Christopher. King's. Born 22 Apr. 1685; died 5 June 1746; bur. at Arundel (Add. 5699).

TILT, William. Trinity, B.A. Deacon, 21 Dec. 1795.

TOGHILL, Moses. Emmanuel. Priest, 16 Oct. 1768. Vicar Choral, Chichester, 1768-19 Oct. 1790; rector, Fishbourne, 1771-?; rector, Singleton with vicarage West Dean, 29 Nov. 1774-1782; Preb. Selsey, 19 Oct. 1790-1801; rector, Rodmell, 28 Feb. 1791-1802; rector, Earnley, 29 Mar. 1802-1803; rector, Eastergate, 22 Jan. 1782, canon residentiary, 2 May 1798, Precentor, 21 Aug. 1801, rector, Birdham, 5 Mar. 1803, Custos, St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester, 5 May 1814, all to death. Died in 81st year, 14 and bur. in Cathedral, 21 Jan. 1826.

TOPP, Robert. King's. In confirmation of his identity with Topp, of Queen's, Oxford, note that his dau. Lingena was bapt. at Subdeanery Chichester in 1684.

TUFNELL, Samuel Jolliffe. Trinity, B.A. Deacon, 21 Dec. 1796.

TURNBULL, George. ? cure, Littlehampton. P.C., Apple-dram (M.A.), 1 Oct. 1610, which he presumably avoided on preferment to Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk.

TURNER, Samuel. Trinity. Deacon (for Ely), 21 Dec. 1673.

TURNER, Thomas. Trinity. Deacon, 11, priest, 12 May, 1668.

TYLDEN, Richard Osborne. St. John's. Priest, 15 Mar. 1746/7.

VALINGER, Stephen. Caius. Preb. Selsey, 5 Dec. 1558; on 25 May 1582 the prebend was void by [his] deprivation.

VICARS, William. Queens'. Priest, 18 Dec. 1662.

WADE, William. Clare. Deacon (B.A.) and cure, East and West Wittering, 28 May 1727; priest, 31 Mar. 1728. Licenced schoolmaster, Chichester [assistant in Cathedral school], 4 Aug. 1728; rector, East Wittering, 31 Mar. 1728, Preb. Highleigh and master of Cathedral school, 23 May 1729, cure, St. Martin Chichester, 24 Feb. 1727/8, cure, St. Bartholomew Chichester, 1737, cure, St. Peter North Street, Chichester, 4 Jan. 1768, all to death. Died, aged 64, 18, bur. St. Martin Chichester, 21 July, 1768 (*S.A.C.*, 50, 56 and P.R.).

WAKELIN, Simon. Trinity, M.A. Priest, 22 May 1687.

WALDRON, David. St. John's. Priest, 10 June 1682.

WALE, Robert. M.A. [? C.C.C.]. Deacon, Norwich, 31 May 1629; priest, Chichester, 6 Mar. 1630/1. Subs. 7 Mar. 1635/6; subs. as schoolmaster, 9 Apr. 1638 and 4 Oct. 1639.

WALTER, Daniel (i). Peterhouse. Occurs as curate, Oving, 1724; Preb. Wisborough, 3 Aug. 1713 to res. 1746 (in favour of son). Vicar, Cuckfield, 3 Aug. 1713, Precentor, 18 Sept. 1719, can. res., 21 Jan. 1750/1, all to death. Died, aged 81, 8 and bur. in Cathedral, 14 Apr. 1761 (M.I. and P.R.).

WALTER, Daniel (ii). Peterhouse. Son of Daniel, Precentor, and Dorothea . . . ; bap. Subdeanery Chichester, 2 Mar. 1720/1. Deacon (M.A.), 25 May, priest, 1 June, 1746. Vicar, Ditchling, 3 June 1746-1746/7; Preb. Wisborough, 24 June 1746, vicar, Oving, 29 Jan. 1746/7 (in these three described as 'the younger'), vicar, Wisborough Green, 28 Apr. 1761, all to death. Died, aged 60, 16 Jan. 1781 (M.I. Oving chancel).

WALTER, Samuel. M.A. [? Christ's]. Deacon, Rochester, 22 Sept. 1622 and priest, 9 Mar. 1622/3. Subs. 19 Mar. 1626/7 and, as curate, Southease, 4 July 1635.

WALWYN, John. M.A. [Trinity]. Deacon, 24 June 1586.

WARD, Joseph. Peterhouse, B.A. Deacon, 22 Sept. 1695.

WARD, Richard. Trinity, B.A. Priest, 21 Oct. 1677 (*S.N.Q.*, 8, 61).

WARING, William. Pembroke. P.C., Appledram, 1736/7-c. 1751; cure, Sidlesham, 1740; vicar, Yapton (LL.B.), 29 Nov. 1750-1752; cure, St. Andrew Chichester, 9 Feb. 1750/1-c.1753; Vicar Choral, Cathedral, 20 Jan. 1736/7, rector, Eastergate, 23 Oct. 1752, vicar Aldingbourne, 28 Oct. 1752, cure, St. Olave Chichester, 19 Sept. 1753, all to death. Died, 14 Aug. (P.R. St. Olave), bur. Aldingbourne, 18 Aug. 1779 (P.R.).

WASEN, Gervase. Magdalene, B.A. Deacon, 8 Mar. 1668/9.

WATSON, William. St. John's. Vicar, Wartling, 13 Jan. 1662/3-1663/4 [exchanged for] Deanery, Battle, 29 Feb. 1663/4, Preb. Wittering, 21 Oct. 1673, both to death. Died, aged 51, 10 and bur. 15, Apr. 1689 (M.I. Battle; Add. 5697).

WEBBER, William. Sidney. P.C., Udimore, 16 July 1723; vicar, Peasmarsh, 14 Dec. 1722 to death. Born at Tiverton, co. Devon; died, aged 74, 28 and bur. 31 July 1760 at Peasmarsh (Add. 5697).

WEBBER, William. Peterhouse. Priest (B.A.), 24 July 1748. Cure, West Stoke, 1765, and rector there, 30 June 1766-1775; rector, Selsey, 13 June 1750, Preb. Selsey, 30 Oct. 1761, can. res., 19 June 1773, rector, Birdham, 15 Aug. 1775, all to death. Marr. Ann (1730/1-1806), dau. of John Smith of Chichester, surgeon, c.1760 (5 sons, one—Charles—of Ch. Ch., Oxford, subsequently Archdeacon of Chichester, vicar, Boxgrove and vicar, Amport, Hants.; 1 dau.). Died, aged 66, 18, bur. in Cathedral 25 June, 1790 (M.I. and P.R.).

WELCH, Thomas-Robinson. Queens'. Diocesan chancellor, 23 Mar. 1841 to death. Died at Brighton (misdescribed as James), 28 Sept. 1844 (*Gent. Mag.*, 1844, ii, p. 661); his successor appointed 29 Oct. 1844.

WELLER, Francis. Christ's. Deacon (B.A.) and cure, Westfield, 2 Mar. 1728/9; vicar, Hellingly, 23 Dec. 1734 to death, c. 1742.

WELLINGS, Thomas. King's. Vicar (B.A.), Aldingbourne, 12 May 1709, and rector (M.A.), Eastergate, 29 May 1717, both to death. Died, 11 Jan. (P.R. Eastergate), bur. Aldingbourne, 14 Jan. (P.R.), 1735/6. (A namesake occurs solemnizing marriages at Boxgrove between 25 Oct. 1758 and 23 May 1765).

WEST, Edward. Clare. Rector, Graffham, 10 May 1709, and rector, Bignor, 20 Dec. 1721, both to death. Died, aged 60, 4, bur. Graffham 8, Apr. 1742 (Add. 5699 and P.R.).

WEST, Stephen. M.A. [Clare]. Of All Saints Lewes. Licenced to preach 14 Feb. 1605/6.

WHALEY, John. St. John's, B.A. Deacon, 15 Mar. 1746/7.

WHISTON, Jonathan. Christ's. Deacon and priest, 26 Feb. 1664/5.

WICKENS, William. B.A. [St. Catherine's]. Deacon and priest, Ely, 24 Sept. 1637. Subs. 9 Oct. 1637.

WICKLIFFE, James. St. John's. Priest, 1 Feb. 1676/7 (*S.N.Q.*, 8, 61).

WICKLIFFE, John. Trinity. Deacon (B.A.) and cure, Kirdford, 26 July 1748.

WIGGS, Alexander. M.A. [Jesus]. Subs. 29 March 1634.

WILDMAN, William. M.A. [? Christ's]. Of Wartling. Subs. 26 Apr. 1632.

WILKINSON, William. St. John's. Priest (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

WILKS, George. Peterhouse. Vicar Choral, Chichester (B.A.), 2 May 1734, and rector, Eastergate (B.L.), 13 May 1736, both to death. Bur. Subdeanery Chichester, 3 Oct. 1752; admon. C.C.Q.43.

WILLIAMS, John. Jesus, B.A. Deacon (for Ely), 21 Dec. 1673.

WILLIAMS, Thomas. King's, B.A. Priest and cure, Fletching, 28 May 1727.

WILLIAMSON, James. Jesus. Rector, Ripe, 23 Nov. 1687, rector, Chalvington, 28 Oct. 1710, Archdeacon of Lewes, 24 Sept. 1723, all to death. Died, aged 75, 13 and bur. 19 Nov. 1736 (M.I. ledger in chancel, Ripe; P.R.).

WILSON, Nathaniel. Trinity. Deacon, 17 Dec. 1662.

WINE, William. St. John's. Deacon, 19 Sept., priest, 19 Dec. 1686. Cure, Beckley, 20 Dec. 1686.

WITHERS, Richard. Pembroke. Occurs as curate, Stoughton, 1724; vicar, Westbourne, 30 Nov. 1705, and vicar, Stoughton, n.d., both to death. Bur. Westbourne, 16 Nov. 1733 (P.R.).

WOOD, Nicholas. St. John's. Rector, Crawley, 20 May 1718 to death, c.1729.

WOODALL, John. B.A. [Queens']. Deacon, Ely, 20 Dec. 1635, and priest, 5 Mar. 1636/7. Subs. 27 Apr. 1637.

WOODHAM, John. King's. Vicar, Rustington, 31 Jan. 1721/2 to c.1755; cure, Littlehampton.

WOODWARD, Henry. Peterhouse. Deacon (B.A.), 19 Sept. 1736. Cure, Ashurst, 19 Dec. 1737; vicar, Billingshurst, 23 Mar. 1737/8 - res. 14 Jan. 1740/1; rector, Crawley, 31 July 1741 - c.1759; vicar, Fairlight, 28 July 1743 - res. c.1749; rector, West Grinstead, 21 Aug. 1752 - res. c.1760; vicar, East Grinstead, 9 June 1757, and rector, Worth, 25 Apr. 1760, both to death. Died 20 Nov. 1763 (W. H. Hills, *History of East Grinstead*, 1906, p. 77).

WOODWARD, John. Peterhouse. (Son of Thomas Woodward, rector, West Clandon, Surrey, and subsequently can. res. and rector, West Grinstead, 1695-1696); a graduate, but Foster's identification with Woodward of Balliol is untenable. Born 14 Dec., bapt. at West Clandon, 20 Dec. 1658 (P.R.). Deacon (B.A.), 25 Sept. 1681; priest, 9 June 1682. Rector, West Grinstead (M.A.), 30 Aug. 1696, rector, Birdham, 25 Oct. 1712, Preb. Wittering, 26 Feb. 1714/5, all to death. D.D., 30 years rector, died aged 74, 7 and bur. 10, Mar. 1730/1 (M.I. and P.R. West Grinstead). Will, C.C., 35, 62.

WOODWARD, John. Peterhouse. Deacon (B.A.) and cure, West Grinstead, 25 July 1728; priest, 21 Sept. 1729.

WOODWARD, John. Peterhouse. Described as 'of Peterhouse, scholar, eldest son of Thomas Woodward [of Peterhouse]', who presented to West Grinstead rectory the Henry Woodward inst. 21 July 1752 on death of Thomas.

WOODWARD, John. Peterhouse. Deacon (B.A.), 14 Aug. 1757; priest, 15 July 1758. Rector, Crawley, 16 July 1759 and rector, West Grinstead, 13 Nov. 1759, both to death. 49 years rector, died aged 73, 5, and bur. West Grinstead 7 May 1807 (M.I. and P.R.).

WOODWARD, Thomas. Peterhouse. Deacon (B.A.) and cure, Birdham, 19 Sept. 1725; priest, 24 Sept. 1727. Vicar, West Wittering, 15 June 1728-1731; rector, Crawley, 3 Dec. 1729-1730; vicar, Billingshurst, 17 June 1746; rector, West Grinstead, 25 Mar. 1731 to death. Bur. West Grinstead, 8 Apr. 1752 (P.R.).

WOODWARD, William-Peckham. Jesus. Eldest son of William Woodward, rector of Plumpton, and Sarah Peckham of Arches in Framfield; born Buxted, 2 Nov. 1772; bapt. 19 Jan. 1773 (ex inf. Miss K. Woodward). Priest (B.A.), 21 Dec. 1796. Rector, Plumpton, 22 Dec. 1796, rector, West Grinstead, 30 Sept. 1807, Preb. Sidlesham, 12 June 1819, all to death. 42 years rector, died in 77th year, 1, bur. 9 June 1849 (M.I. and P.R. West Grinstead).

WORDEN, John. Trinity layman, licenced to Lewes grammar school, 26 Sept. 1692 (no degree stated).

WREN, Thomas. Jesus, B.A. Deacon (for Ely), 21 Dec. 1673.

WRIGHT, Francis Brown. C.C.C. Rector, Folkington, 25 Sept. 1727-1730; vicar, Dallington, 8 Nov. 1732 - res. 1743; rector, Sedlescombe, 5 Nov. 1730 and vicar, Westfield, 13 Dec. 1743, both to death. Bur. Sedlescombe, 7 Aug. 1746 (Add. 5697).

WRIGHT, Joseph. St. John's, B.A. Deacon and cure, Patcham and Old Shoreham, 24 Feb. 1752; priest, 22 July 1753.

WYNNE, Peter. St. John's. Priest (no degree stated) 12 Mar. 1663/4. Rector, Southwick, 10 May 1664 - c.1673.

WYNNE, William. 'third year bachelor', St. John's. Deacon, 8 July 1665.

YATE, Daniel. Emmanuel. Deacon (for Ely), 25 May 1673.

YOUNG, Joseph. Christ's. Deacon, 26 June 1669.

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A WOMAN OF WESSEX CULTURE

By H. B. A. RATCLIFFE-DENSHAM, F.S.A.

Olim et compluris alias venerati sunt, non adulatione nec tamquam facerent deas. Tacitus. Germania.

A solitary Bowl Barrow occupies a commanding position, 10yds. above the upper chalk pit on the west slope of Chanctonbury Hill (Nat. Grid Ref. TQ12841205). Mr. L. V. Grinsell listed it in 1934,¹ and mentioned a dip in the centre: it was then 3½ft. high and 14 paces in diameter.

The site is approximately 660ft. above sea level and has a downward slope to the W.N.W. of one in seven: it lies just above the junction of the middle and the upper chalk, in the *Holaster planus* zone, and just below a wide area of clay with flints. The prehistoric "greenway" from the west passes close to the south and there is a superb view across the Weald, towards Wessex.

The mound was surveyed and excavated in 1958-59, as it was in imminent danger of destruction by the plough. Mr. J. Goring, the owner of the site, gave every possible facility for the excavation.

SURVEY AND EXCAVATION

The area was divided into 5ft. squares, with sides N-S and E-W (True bearings). Altitude readings were taken at each of the intersections with a clinometer. The survey was drawn with 6in. contours (Fig. 1).

The S.E. quadrant was excavated completely down to bare chalk (Plate 1). The excavation was continued westward as a section through the centre of the mound, to cut the western sector of the ditch. This section was widened to define the central cyst and again, further west, to define a modern trench. Other sections were cut in the S.W. and N.W. quadrants to define the ditch, as shown in Fig. 1. A cremation was excavated in the N.E. quadrant.

DESCRIPTION

The barrow was found to be an oval mound of chalky loam, surrounded by a ditch. The longer diameter of the oval, running approximately east and west, was 41ft. between the inner sides of the ditch; while the shorter diameter was 38ft. The average width of the ditch was 3½ft. at the top and 2ft. at the bottom; the average depth was 1½ft. The top of the mound, near to the centre, was 21in. above the old turf line, and 42in. above a line joining the modern surface levels at the east and west peripheries respectively. This was partly due to the well-known fact that the old, surface soil, under a mound, is protected from erosion, and partly to the siting of this barrow on a slope which was convex from east to west. Beneath the centre of the mound was a rectangular grave (Fig. 1), 7ft. 4in. x 3ft. 9in., cut into the old surface to a depth of 1ft. 9in. Its long axis was 9 deg. true. It contained a

¹ *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 75, p. 253. 51 N.W. No. 8.

crouched inhumation (Plate II). The central depression, which was mentioned by Grinsell, had been nearly ploughed away by the time of the survey, but the soil over the grave contained noticeably fewer large flints than that over the rest of the mound, which suggested a previous, local disturbance. This was possibly dated by a medieval potsherd which lay 8in. below the surface, at the periphery of the area.

The old turf line in the vicinity of the grave was covered by a layer of chalk sludge, 2in.-3in. thick: a rabbit hole ran down through it into the north end of the grave. Near the end of the hole was a phalanx from a hand which was missing from the inhumation. Close by the phalanx was an ogival, bronze dagger (Plate III). Two feet to the east of the grave was a cairn of large flints, reaching down to the natural chalk and containing some carbonised wood. This suggested the presence of a vertical post, erected contemporaneously with the barrow (Fig. 1. P). The old turf line to the east of this cairn could not be traced. This part of the barrow consisted of a capping of large flints on chalk rubble which contained many flint flakes, animal bones, mussel shell, charcoal and tiny sherds of rough pottery. An unurned cremation lay just below the modern turf line, 4ft. inside the east sector of the ditch (Fig. 1. C). It had been pulverised by the plough, and had no associated artifacts.

Ten feet to the west of the central cyst was a straight trench, 12ft. long, cut down through the barrow, a foot deep into the natural chalk (Fig. 1. D). The alignment of this trench was 5 deg. true. It was filled with plough soil and contained also rotten branches of gorse, a 1945 farthing, a round of service ammunition, part of a mortar bomb and a worn sherd of a Bronze age pot. It was, presumably, a military slit trench which commanded a wide view down the Findon wind gap to the sea. The north-western face of the mound, which was the steepest and had the lowest position, was carefully revetted by a wall of large flints. The ditch varied somewhat in depth and width; it was filled, mainly, with chalk rubble. In the S.E. sector the inner part of the filling contained pieces of charcoal; it was noticeably looser than the outer part, which was very tightly packed with flints. In the east part of this sector lay the remains of a carbonised timber, about 3ft. long and 3in. wide. This suggested that the upper, eastern face of the barrow may have had some sort of timber revetting, or that the ditch may have been used for a palisade.

THE INHUMATION

This was the skeleton of a young woman, lying crouched on her left side, on the chalk floor of the grave, with her head towards the south-west (Plate II). The posture was such that the highest part of the skeleton would have been the right hand, lying on the right knee. All of this hand was missing, except one phalanx which lay near the dagger in the soil above, whither they had,

CHANCTONBURY

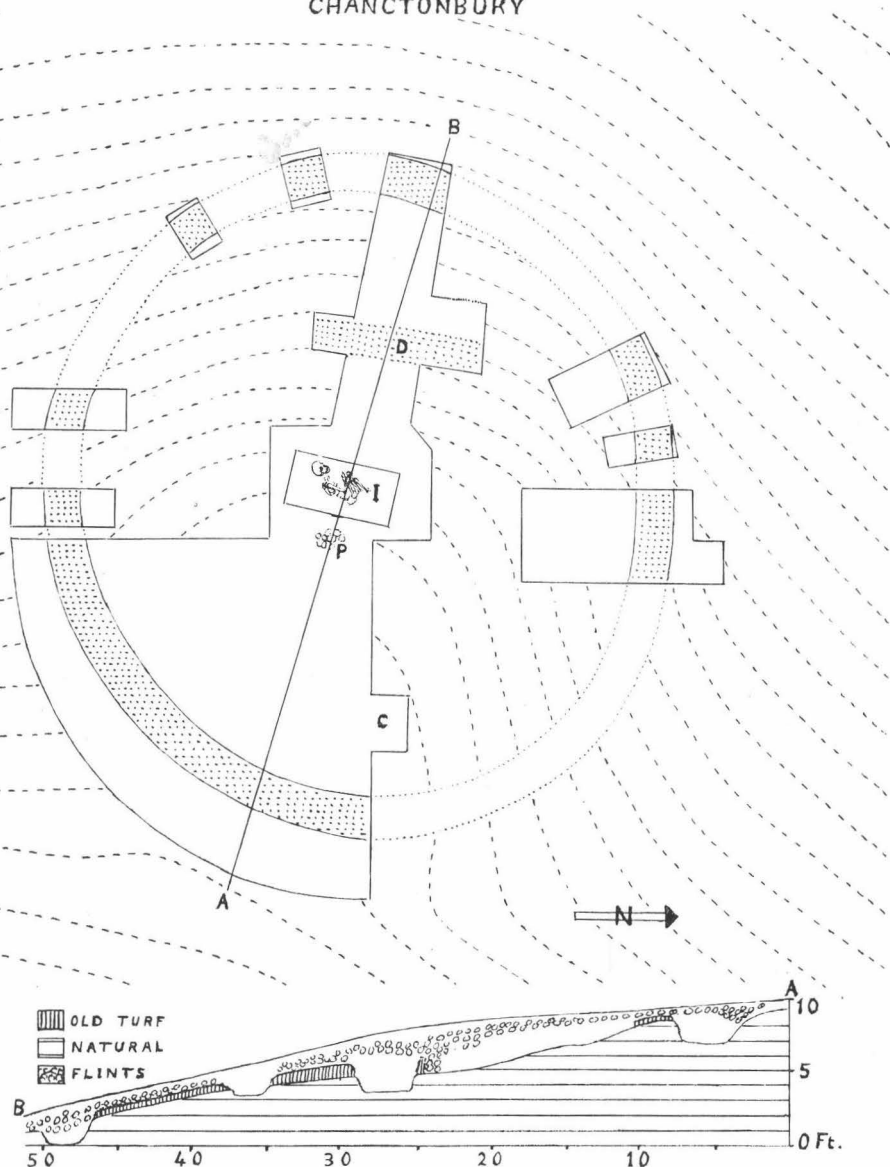


Fig. 1

presumably, been moved by the rabbits or the medieval diggers. The skeleton, which was otherwise intact, lay close to the west side of the grave, with a fragment of carbonised wood and a pea-sized piece of crude pottery in front of the face. A large flint rested against the left shoulder. There were no other grave goods. The body must have been buried with the arms and the legs trussed up, possibly in a bag; but the weight of the soil had forced back the right shoulder and hip, breaking the shoulder blade, the ribs and the upper part of the thigh bone. The bones of the left side, which was in contact with the floor of the grave, were largely eaten away by humic acid: those of the right side were, mostly, well preserved. The woman died in her early thirties, judging by the sutures of her skull, the wear of her joints and teeth, and the condition of her first, sacral, intervertebral joint. The stature, calculated from the eight main long bones, was 5ft. 5in.

The head was of medium size and rather high. The forehead was smooth, lofty and narrow, because the temple, on either side, was strongly moulded by the muscles of mastication. Behind the temples the skull widened considerably, becoming broadest behind the ears, where the mastoid portion was abnormally cellular. The back was flattened after the manner of the typical broad head of the British Bronze Age, with a slight suggestion of a "chignon."

The base of the nose was well shaped and of average width, but it became disproportionately wide lower down. The eyebrows were smooth and flat. The distance between the eyes was close to the average, as were their size and proportions. Both jaws were relatively high and narrow and both cheek bones were very much flattened, so that the whole face, like the forehead above, was distinctly narrow and out of harmony with the rest of the head. The line of the lower jaw was softened and rounded, although it was strongly made, with a firm, rather pointed chin. The teeth were unduly large, and very crowded, especially in front, where they projected markedly. There was a regular edge to edge bite, with pronounced occlusal wear causing even exposure of the dentine and associated with great development of the muscles of mastication. The line of occlusion was not horizontal, but curved evenly down on each side to a nadir opposite the first molars. The crowding in the upper jaw had forced the right central incisor into the mid line. The left, lateral incisor was apparently, congenitally absent; an X-ray photograph, however, showed well a formed lateral incisor in the pulp cavity of the upper left, central incisor (Plate IV). As a result of the gross crowding in the lower jaw the left, central incisor was displaced to the right of the mid line. The right, lateral incisor had been rotated anti-clockwise through a right angle and compelled to erupt on the lingual aspect of the canine, above which it projected for a distance of 3.5mm. The aberrant eruption of this lateral incisor had not occurred until the middle

twenties and had further caused it to wear a deep groove in the side of the first bicuspid, behind the canine. A sequel was the replacement of the original grinding action of the teeth by a crushing action. This was confirmed by a marked difference in the development of some of the muscles of mastication and in the wear in the joints of the jaws on the two sides. An additional sequel must have been a soreness of the tongue due to friction against the projecting point. This may well have been associated with some difficulty in pronouncing dental consonants. Under Bronze Age catering conditions and in the absence of a dentist, indigestion might be expected to have supervened.

The neck was of average length, but decidedly thick, moderately muscled and not quite straight. The shoulders were broad; the right being higher and slightly more strongly muscled than the left. Their joints were turned somewhat backwards, and their upper parts shortened. The upper arm bones were relatively short and slender, with good sized upper ends: they were less curved, but more twisted than is usual. The elbow and wrist were small and the forearm relatively long and slender. The surviving parts of the left hand showed that it was small and flexible, with a relatively long palm and short thumb and fingers.

The front and the back of the chest were badly decayed, but its other parts showed no unusual feature. The lower spine, which was largely intact, had less than average backward curvature and was moderately muscled. The pelvis was markedly female and of fair size. The lower limbs showed unmistakable evidence that the woman was accustomed to squat on her haunches with her knees together and her feet turned outwards. The hip joints were of average size, strong and worn in their upper quadrants. The thigh bones were straight, slender and relatively short; they were moderately buttressed, but not flattened. There was a moderate degree of "knock knee," but very little inward twist of the bottom of the thigh bone. The knees were of moderate size, somewhat out-turned and showed definite signs of squatting. The knee-caps were unusually small and also showed changes due to squatting. The shin bones were very slender and narrow, with their lower ends twisted outwards through 45° and their upper ends bent backwards through 15°. They were relatively long, the left being slightly the longer, as is usual. The ankles were small, with extensions caused by squatting; the bones on their outer sides were bent inwards and had their sub-cutaneous surfaces roughened, possibly by anklets or some form of binding. The feet were small, relatively long, turned outwards and unusually flexible.

THE BRONZE DAGGER

A fine example, in bronze, of an ogival, Wessex-style dagger, which belonged to Ap Simon's¹ Camerton-Snowhill type (Plate III).

¹ University of London Institute of Archaeology, *Ann. Report*, X, pp. 37-62.

It was intact, apart from its haft, and its three rivets were all in position. Its weight, with the rivets, was exactly 3oz. Its maximal length was 131mm., its maximal width was 51mm. at 22mm. from its base, and the maximal thickness of its mid rib was 6mm. at 37mm. from its base.

A group of five parallel grooves commenced at each lateral rivet hole and ran down towards the point, between the midrib and the edge, on each side of each face of the blade. For the greater part of their course the grooves in each group ran at a distance of 1mm. from one another. First, the innermost of the five turned inwards, over the midrib, to meet its fellow in the centre line, on each face, 39mm. from the point. Then the next groove curved across, in its turn, to meet its fellow of the opposite side 37mm. from the point. Subsequently, the other three grooves followed suit, meeting their fellows in the centre line at 35mm., 26mm. and 2mm. from the point respectively, on each face. Some of the grooves were slightly out of the true for part of their courses. The rivets were 6mm. in diameter; the lateral ones were 16mm. long, and the central one was 17mm. long

The chemical analyses of the dagger and of the rivets were:—

Cu	Sn	Pb	As	Sb	Ni	Bi	Fe	Zn	Ag	Mg	
84.8	14.3	.53	.17	—	.172	.004	.01	.04	.046	.005	Dagger
83.4	14.6	1.39	.18	.05	.328	.004	.007	.04	.064	.005	Rivets

Mrs. E. E. Richards, of the Archaeological Laboratory, Oxford, who kindly made the analyses, observed:—‘On the bases of the analyses, done in this laboratory, the differences between this and the Wiltshire dagger are within the statistical fluctuations in composition found in objects of the same period.’

THE CREMATION

This was very incomplete, comminuted and diffused, either because of soil creep, root growth, or deep ploughing. It was accompanied by a number of burnt flint flakes and by a much worn, unburnt, circular, flat flint scraper. Small fragments from the neuro-cranium, a cervical vertebra and centres of the shafts of femur, tibia, humerus clavicle and phalanx were identified. They represented a single, small individual. The diameter of a piece of tibia was consistent with death at an age of 8-10 years. No teeth or epiphyseal material survived.

A small, burnt fragment of a human femur and one of a tibia lay near to the central post hole and obviously came from a cremation which had been disturbed. They belonged to an individual who was bigger than the subject of the one which was described above.

THE POTTERY

A pea-sized, unidentifiable sherd lay by the skull of the inhumed woman.

A worn, buff, coarse gritted sherd came from the upper part of the grave; its fabric was typical of the local, middle or late Bronze Age.

Part of the base of a smooth, grey, hand-made, Iron Age pot was found near the central post. It was about 10in. in diameter and was stained with carbon, both inside and out. It was near to the charred fragments of femur and tibia and may well have contained the cremation of which they formed a part.

A number of sherds of a small, dark grey, hand-made pot were situated half way down in the filling of the ditch. This vessel, which was about 3in. in diameter, had a thick, flat base and a thin, slightly everted rim which was flattened at the edge. The paste was smooth, rather unevenly mixed, with medium fine grit and unevenly fired. There were traces of a tarmac slip. Exactly similar pots were found by the writers on Barns Farm Down, the next hill to the west, across the Findon "wind gap," in a small settlement which belonged to the A2 (ceramic) division of the local Iron Age. The barrow is visible, on the sky line, across the valley from the site of this settlement, which is also adjacent to the greenway along the top of the escarpment. A few worn, Roman sherds were scattered in the surface soil over various parts of the barrow.

FLINT

Eighty-nine definitely struck, white patinated flakes and five cores were picked out of the great quantity of broken flints which occurred throughout the substance of the mound. 32 flakes showed secondary working; a dozen had been trimmed into knives; 11 into rather flat scrapers of various shapes. There was one plane, one miniature celt and one scraper, worked from a core. The standard of workmanship was exceedingly poor.

MOLLUSCA

These were identified by Mr. G. H. Barnacle. They were predominantly *Helix nemoralis* and *Pomatias elegans*; the latter tending, as usual, to cluster round the organic remains. There were, in addition, one or more specimens of the following species—*Helix aspersa*; *Arianta arbustorum*; *Helicella caperata*; *Helicella gigaxi*; *Marpessa laminata*; *Cochlicopa lubrica*. All these occur on the Downs at the present day, but the specimens from the barrow were uniformly patinated white.

CHARCOAL

This was identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The wood on the old surface, beneath the barrow, consisted, almost entirely, of Ash *Fraxinus sp.* The timbering in the ditch was also composed of this wood. The probable, central post was Oak, *Quercus robur*, though fragments of another species of Oak, too compressed and disintegrated for identification, occurred in that area.

Small amounts of Dog-wood, Cornus and Apple, Malus, together with a quantity of Deal, came from the vicinity of the modern, military trench.

DISCUSSION

Only two other inhumations from the latter part of the Early Bronze Age appear to have been recorded in Sussex. Both were under large, round barrows and both were accompanied by knife-daggers.

The human remains in the coffin under the famous Hove barrow¹ were numerous small fragments of carious bone, apparently charred, some of which were picked out.

The skeleton from the Black Burgh² was crouched in a grave, on its left side, with the face towards the north-east. The bones were so decayed that, although the position was marked with sufficient clearness, they could not be removed entire, with the exception of a portion of the pelvis and some of the leg bones. The late Professor W. H. Flower reported on fragments of the skull and of the pelvis and the right femur. They belonged to a youngish, adult woman who was slightly made and not very muscular. The teeth were healthy, with moderate, flat wear and no caries. The dentition was complete, except for the right, upper third molar which had been lost during life. The femur was 17½ in. long, which gives a stature of 5ft. 4½ in. using modern regression formulae. It was further noted at the excavation that the fingers of both hands were intact and were almost touching the chin, while the dagger lay two feet away from the feet. Unfortunately, all trace of these bones has been lost and there is no more information about them. The subject of the mutilation of skeletons inhumed under barrows has been discussed recently by Ashbee.³

The main measurements and indices of the inhumed skeleton are appended as a note. A much fuller list and an anatomical description of the bones are available on application to Barbican House.

APPENDIX I

Anatomical Note on the Inhumation

Skull	Cranial capacity. (Lee). 1446cc.	Maximal Length. 177mm.
	Sagittal Arc. 360mm.	Frontal Arc. 124mm.
	Parietal Arc. 118mm.	Occipital Arc. 118mm.
	Maximal Breadth. 141mm.	Minimal Post-orbital Width. 92mm.
	Auriculo-Bregmatic Height. 123mm.	Basion-Bregmatic Height. 136mm.
	Length-Breadth Index. 80	Length-B.B. Height Index. 77
	Upper Facial Height. 71mm.	Upper Facial Index. 56.5
	Total Facial Height. 117mm.	Total Facial Index. 93

¹ *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 9, p. 121.

² *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 280-7.

³ *The Bronze Age Round Barrow in Britain*. (Phoenix House, 19), p. 79.

	Gnathic Index. 93	Nasal Index. 51
	Orbital Index. 82.5	Upper Alveolar Index. 118
	Mandibular Length. 75mm.	Bi-Gonial Width. 92mm.
Upper	Clavicle Length. 146mm.	Humerus Length. 314mm.
Limb	Humeral Head Diameter. 43mm.	H. Index Robusticus. 16.8
	Radius Length. 241mm.	R. Index Robusticus. 15.4
Lower	Femur Length. 436mm.	F. Index Robusticus. 18.4
Limb	Femoral Head Diameter. 41.7mm.	Meric Index. 83
	Pilasteric Index. 112	Anatomical to Load Axis Angle. 15°
	Tibia Length. 376mm.	Cnemic Index. 66
	Retroversion of Head. 15°	T. Index Robusticus. 18.1
	Squatting facets present on the Tibia and the Astragalus.	
	The skull was crypto-zygous.	
	The right Olecranon Fossa was perforated.	

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF EAST GRINSTEAD BOROUGH

By P. D. WOOD

In 1832, a Parliamentary surveyor visited East Grinstead and reported that the boundary of the old borough was entirely unknown. Later writers have been less frank, but no more helpful. There survives, however, a large body of topographical material, enabling us to reconstruct the ancient borough, and this is summarized and discussed in the following pages.

The abbreviations of the principal references are as follows:

S.A.C.	<i>Sussex Archaeological Collections.</i>
S.N.Q.	<i>Sussex Notes and Queries.</i>
S.R.S.	Sussex Record Society.
S.A.S.	Deeds and documents in the care of the Sussex Archaeological Society.
E.S.R.O.	East Sussex Record Office, Lewes.
K.A.O.	Kent Archive Office, Maidstone.
P.R.O.	Public Record Office, London.
B.M.	British Museum.
Hills	W. H. Hills, <i>History of East Grinstead</i> (1906)
W.H.C.	W. H. Hills, MSS. in the possession of I .D. Margary, Esq.

I am indebted to Mr. I. D. Margary for help on the development of the Lewes Road, to Mrs. K. Percy for help on market stalls and to Mr. M. J. Leppard for help and advice on matters and occasions too numerous to specify. Architectural information has been taken in almost all cases from two valuable articles by Mr. R. T. Mason in volumes 80 and 95 of the Society's *Collections*.

By far the most important single source is a survey of the borough made for the Crown in 1564. The framework established by this survey makes much material comprehensible which would otherwise be difficult to interpret. Its importance in this respect is such that it is printed below in extenso. The original is among the records of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Public Record Office, reference DL42/112, with several similar surveys of Duchy lands made at the same time.

THE SURVEY OF 1564

The document is headed *Burg. de Estegrenstede in p'd'cto. Com. Sussex*. The preamble states that it was made by Edmund Twynyho the Queen's Surveyor on 9 August 6 Eliz. on the sworn testimony of local witnesses, namely Thomas Duffelde, Edward Goodwyn, John Payne, Thomas Lullingden jun., John Duffelde, Thomas Lullingden, sen., William Owtrede and James Baldwyn.

Translated from the Latin, and shorn of formal repetitions, it reads as follows:¹

(36-7) **Richard Sackevile, Knight**, holds freehold by deed 2 burgages and 4 portlands (*Terr. voc. portelondes*) in occ. of Edward Kippinge. Bounds, to the S. and W. the Queen's highway; to the E. the burgage of Edward Payne. Yielding, for each burgage 3*d.* and for each portland 3*d.*, per annum 1*s.* 6*d.*

(32-5) Also, 4 burgages in occ. of Edw. Hilles. To the N. and W. the Queen's highway; to the E. the burgage of William Stanforde. Rent . . . 12*d.*

(7) Also, 1 burgage with a portland in occ. of Edward Duffelde. To the E. the burgage of Andrew Ledger; to the W. the burgage of John Sherwoode. Rent 6*d.*

(LMN) Also 3 cottages in occ. of Thomas Quinnell. To the S. and W. the Queen's highway; to the N. the churchyard. Rent, 2*d.* each, per annum 6*d.*

(19-20) **John Ledes** 2 burgages and 11 portlands in occ. of John Wynsor. To the E. the burgage of Thomas Fawkenor; to the W. the burgage of Thomas Hasell; the portlands having John Ledes' own land to the S. Rent, 3*s.* 4*d.* and for two posts, 2*d.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

(1-4) **John Payne** 4 burgages and 3 portlands in his own occ. To the E. the lane to Washwell (*venella duc. vers. Asshewell*); to the W. the burgage of Thomas Homewoode. Rent, for one burgage 2*d.*, for the others and the portlands 3*d.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

(29-30) 2 burgages and 2 portlands in occ. of Thomas Underhill. To the E. the burgage of John Norton; to the W. the burgage of William Stanforde. Rent 12*d.*

(Q) Le Forge, in occ. of John Bryan, situated in the common street at the West end of the borough. Rent (with the new rent) 10*d.*

(5) **Thomas Homewoode** 1 burgage and 2 portlands in his own occ. To the E. lands of John Payne; to the W. lands of Andrew Ledger. Rent 9*d.*

(6) **Andrew Ledger** 1 burgage in his own occ. To the E. the burgage of John (*sic*) Homewoode; to the W. the burgage of Sir Richard Sackevile. Rent 3*d.*

(8) **John Sherwoode** 1 burgage and 1 portland in occ. of Richard Listney. To the E. "burg. of the said Richard" [Sackevile, not Listney]; to the W. the burgage of Andrew Cole. Rent 6*d.*

(9-10) **Andrew Cole** 2 burgages and 2 portlands in occ. of Thomas Wryghte. To the E. the burgage of John Sherwoode; to the W. the burgage of John Duffelde. Rent 12*d.*

(11-12) **John Duffelde** 2 burgages and 2 portlands in his own occ. To the E. the burgage of Andrew Cole; to the W. Hollow Lane (*venella voc. le Hollowe-Lane*). Rent 12*d.*

(13-14) **Robert Hartefelde** 2 burgages and 2 portlands in his own occ. To the E. Hollow Lane; to the W. the burgage of George Payne. Rent 12*d.* One cottage in his own occ. in Middle Row (*le middlerowe*). Rent 1½*d.*

(15) **George Payne** 1 burgage and 1 portland in his own occ. To the E. the burgage of Robert Hartefelde; to the W. the burgage of Thomas Lullingden. Rent 6*d.*

(16) **Thomas Lullingden, Senior** 1 burgage and 1 portland in his own occ. To the E. the burgage of George Payne; to the W. the burgage of John Vowsedden. Rent 6*d.*

Also one cottage (6*d.*) and a parcel (6*d.*) of land where six posts lately stood in Middle Row. Rent 12*d.*

(17) **John Vowsdan** 1 burgage and 1 portland in occ. of Thomas Seale. To the E. the burgage of John (*sic*) Lullingden; to the W. the burgage of Thomas Fawkenor. Rent 6*d.*

¹ The numbers in brackets refer to the map reproduced as Fig. 1.

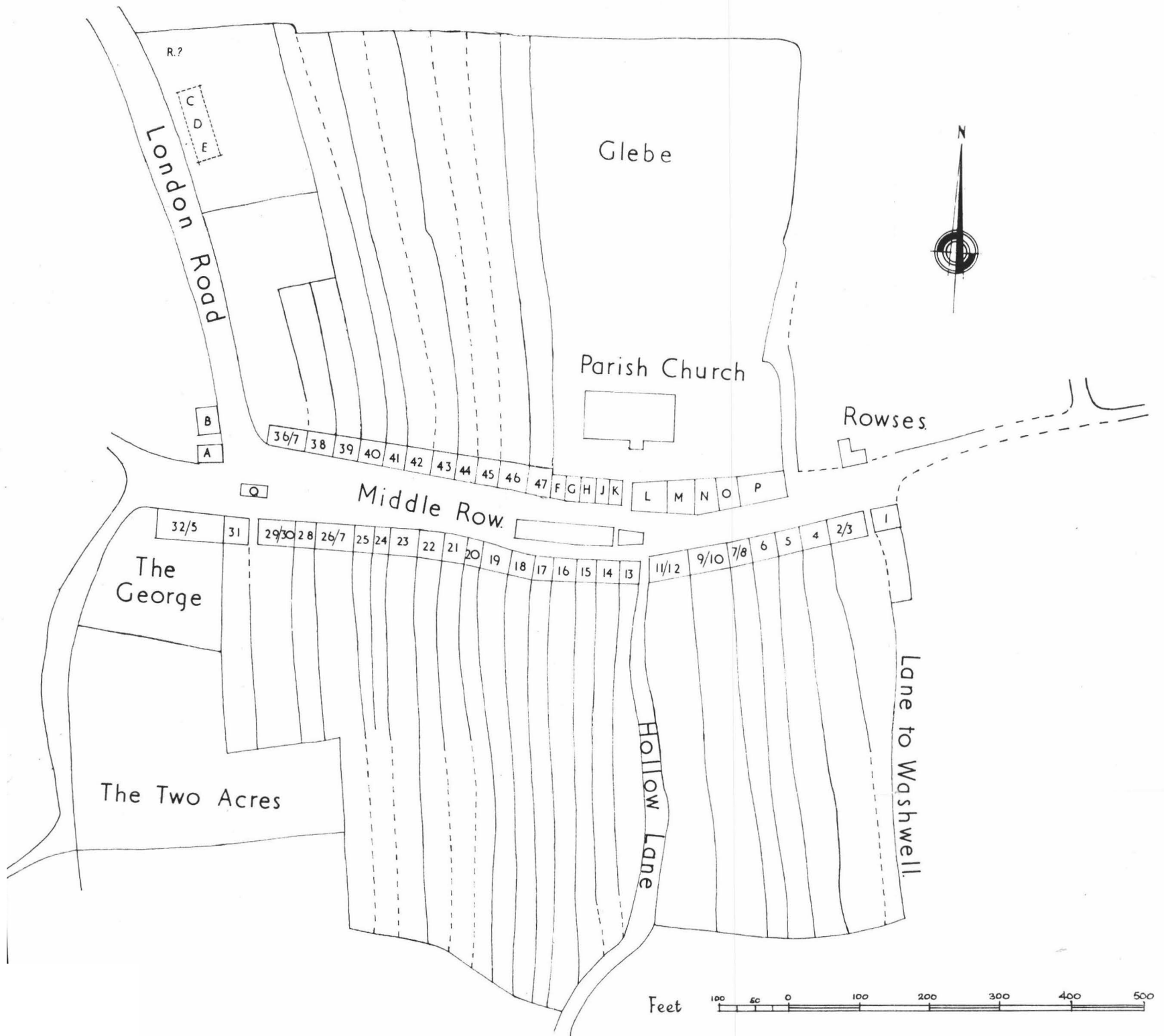
- (18) **Thomas Fawkenor** 1 burgage and 1 portland in his own occ. To the E. the burgage of John Vowsden; to the W. the burgage of John Leades. Rent 6d.
- (21) **Thomas Hasell** 1 burgage in occ. of John Attree. To the E. the burgage of John Leades; to the W. the burgage of James Baldwyn. Rent 3d.
- (22) **James Baldewyn** 1 burgage in occ. of Henry Goble. To the E. the burgage of Thomas Hasell; to the W. the burgage of Edward Goodwyn. Rent 3d.
- (23-25) **Edward Goodwin** 3 burgages and 4 portlands in his own occ. To the E. the burgage of James Baldewyn; to the W. the burgage of George Partryche. Rent 1s. 9d.
- (F) One cottage in occ. of Richard Humfrey; to the E. the Parish Cottage; to the W. the burgage of George Saxpis. Rent 3d.
- William Goodwyn** 1 cottage in occ. of Joan (?) Roper, widow, in Middle Row. Rent 3d.
- (26-27) **George Partriche** 2 burgages in his own occ. To the E. the burgage of Edward Goodwyn; to the W. the burgage of John Norton. Rent 6d.
- (28) **John Norton** 1 burgage in occ. of James Baldewyn. To the E. the burgage of Geo. Partriche; to the W. the burgage of John Payne. Rent 3d.
- (31) **William Stanforde** 1 burgage in his own occ. To the E. the burgage of John Payne; to the W. the burgage of Sir Richard Sackevile. Rent 3d.
- (A) **Thomas Durkyn** 1 cottage with 2 posts in his own occ. To the S. and W. the High Street; to the N. cottage of Richard Homewoode. Rent (with the new rent) 6½d.
- (B) **Richard Homewoode** 1 cottage in his own occ. To the S. cottage of Thos. Durkyn; to the E. the high street. Rent 2½d.
- George Duffelde** 1 burgage and 1 portland, with a plat where a windmill used to stand, in occ. of Richard Wynsor, lying to the W. side of Grinstede Common. Rent 3s. 4d.
- (47) **George Saxpys** 1 burgage and 1 portland in occ. of Anne Saxpis, widow. To the E. cottage of Ed. Goodwyn; to the W. the burgage of William Langridge. Rent 6d.
- (DE) 2 cottages in occ. of Thomas a Kente. To the N. lands of John Alfrey; to the S. cottage of John Bevan. Rent 5d.
- (C) **John Bevan** 1 cottage in occ. of William Assheton. To the N. cottage of John (sic) Saxpis; to the S. portlands of Sir Richard Sackevile. Rent 2d.
- (R) **John Alphrey** Certain lands where 2 posts stood, near (ad) his own 'le Wyckett.' To the E. and N. his own lands; to the S. and W. the Queen's highway. Rent 2d.
- (38) **Edward Payne** 1 burgage in occ. of John Farley. To the W. the burgage of Sir Richard Sackevile; to the E. the burgage of John Bysshe. Rent 3d.
- (39) **John Bysshe** 1 burgage in occ. of William Bet. To the W. the burgage of Ed. Payne; to the E. the burgage of William Owtrede. Rent 3d.
- (40-41) **William Owtrede** 2 burgages and 2 portlands in his own occ. To the W. the burgage of John Bysshe; to the E. the burgage of Thos. Lullingden. Rent 12d.
- (42-43) **Thomas Lullingden, Junior** 2 burgages and 2 portlands in his own occ. To the W. the burgage of William Owtrede; to the E. the burgage of Ed. Langridge. Rent 12d.
- Le Shambles, which formerly stood among six posts adjoining the cottage of Thos. Lullingden, senior. Rent 2d.
- (44-45) **Edward Langridge** 2 burgages and 2 portlands in his own occ. To the W. the burgage of Thos. Lullingden; to the E. the burgage of William Langridge. Rent 12d.
- (46) **William Langridge** 1 burgage and 1 portland in his own occ. To the W. the burgage of Ed. Langridge; to the E. the burgage of John (sic) Saxpis. Rent 6d.

One Stable in Middle Row. Rent 4*d.*
 (H) **Laurence Langridge** 1 cottage in occ. of Henry Thomas. To the W. the Parish Cottage; to the E. cottage of John Langridge. Rent .. 2*d.*
 (JK) **John Langridge** 2 cottages in occ. of Clemencia Harman, widow. To the W. cottage of Laurence Langridge; to the E. the High Street. Rent 4*d.*
 (OP) **John Drewe** 2 cottages in occ. of Edmund Harman and William Gamon. To the W. cottage of Sir Richard Sackevile; to the E. the Queen's Highway. Rent 4*d.*
 One shop and the currying house in the occ. of Edmund Harman. To the W. the Parish Cottage; to the E. shop of Thomas Duffelde. Rent .. 6*d.*
Thomas Duffelde 1 shop in Middle Row. Rent 1*d.*
Edward Enfelde 1 cottage in Middle Row. Rent 1*d.*
Inhabitants of the parish of Estgrensted 2 cottages, one in occ. of John Hasleden in Middle Row; the other (G) in occ. of Margarete Byran, widow; to the W. the cottage of Edward Goodwyn; to the E. the cottage of Laurence Langridge. Rent, for the two 4*d.*
 Total Rents of the freeholders or burgesses of Estegrenstede (left blank—the total is 33*s.* 6½*d.*).

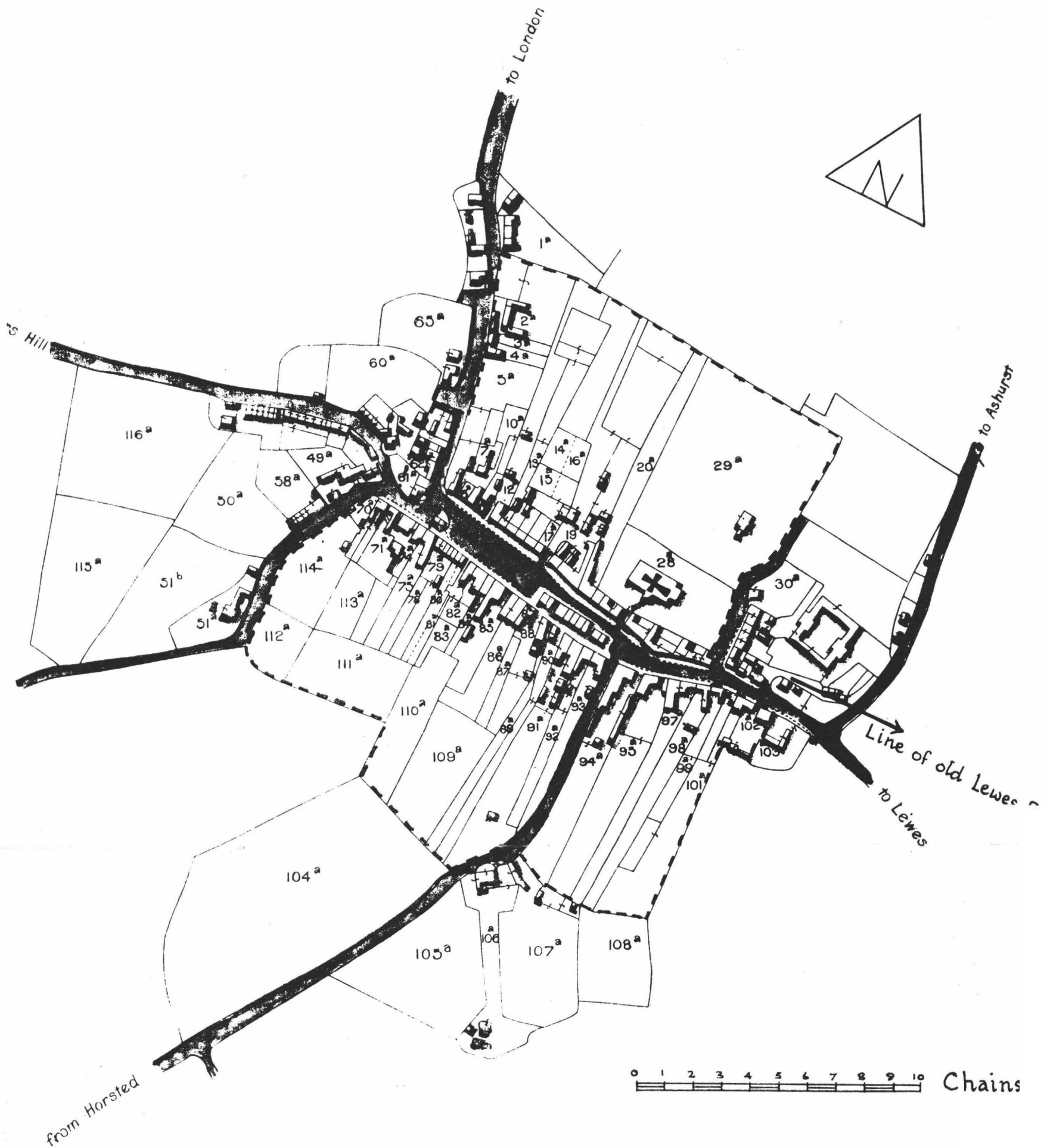
There is much useful information here, but it is not in a very convenient form. It is helpful to recast it into the following table, which should be read together with Map 1 (Fig. 1).

1. Burgage Tenements

<i>No. on Plan</i>	<i>Burgess or Head Tenant</i>	<i>Occupier</i>	<i>Portlands, etc.</i>	<i>Modern Street Nos.</i>
1-4	John Payne	John Payne	3 portlands	80-88 High Street
5	T. Homewood	T. Homewood	2 "	74-76 " "
6	Andrew Ledger	Andrew Ledger	" —	70 " "
7	Sir R. Sackevile	Ed. Duffelde	1 "	68 E. " "
8	John Sherewoode	Richard Listney	1 "	68 W. " "
9-10	Andrew Cole	Thos. Wrighte	2 "	Dorset House
11-12	John Duffelde	John Duffelde	2 "	Dorset Arms
(Hollow Lane, now Hermitage Lane)				
13-14	Rob. Hartefelde	Rob. Hartefelde	2 "	54-56 and Portland Road
15	Geo. Payne	Geo. Payne	1 "	48 E. High Street
16	T. Lullingden, sen.	T. Lullingden	1 "	48 W. " "
17	John Vowsden	Thos. Seale	1 "	46 " "
18	Thos. Fawkenor	Thos. Fawkenor	1 "	42-44 " "
19-20	John Ledes	John Wynsor	11 "	34-40 " "
			2 posts	
21	Thos. Hasell	John At tree	—	30-32 " "
22	Jas. Baldwyn	Henry Goble	—	26-28 " "
23-25	Ed. Goodwyn	Ed. Goodwyn	4 "	16-24 " "
26-27	Geo. Partriche	Geo. Partriche	—	10-14 " "
28	John Norton	Jas. Baldwyn	—	6 " "
29-30	John Payne	Thos. Underhill	2 "	2-4 " "
31	Wm. Stanforde	Wm. Stanforde	—	1 Judges Terrace
32-35	Sir R. Sackevile	Edward Hills	—	Clarendon House and Old Stone Ho.
36-37	Sir R. Sackevile	Ed. Kippinge	4 "	1-5 High Street
38	Edward Payne	John Farley	—	7-11 " "
39	John Bysshe	William Bet	—	13 " "
40-41	Wm. Owterede	Wm. Owterede	2 "	15-23 " "
42-43	T. Lullingden, jun.	T. Lullingden, jun.	2 "	25-31 " "



MAP 1. A reconstruction of the borough in 1564.



MAP 2. The borough in 1841, from the Tithe Map.

44-45	Ed. Langridge	Ed. Langridge	2	„	33-35	„	„
46	Wm. Langridge	Wm. Langridge	1	„	37	„	„
47	Geo. Saxpis	Anne Saxpis	1	„	39	„	„
48	Geo. Duffelde	Henry Wynsor	1	„			
				Windmill plat		‘Severals,’ London Road and 3 acres round ‘Millfield,’ Windmill Lane	

2. Cottages, etc.

<i>No. on Plan</i>	<i>Burgess or Head Tenant</i>	<i>Occupier</i>	<i>Portlands, etc.</i>	<i>Modern Street Nos.</i>
A	Thos. Durkyn	Thos. Durkyn	2 posts	2 London Road
B	Rich. Homewood	Rich. Homewood	—	4 London Road
C	John Bevan	Wm. Assheton	—	} about 27-45
D-E	George Saxpis	Thos. A. Kente	—	} London Road
F	Ed. Goodwyn	Rich. Humphrey		} 41 High Street
G	The Parish	Margaret Bryan		} 43-49a High Street
H	Laur. Langridge	Henry Thomas		
J-K	John Langridge	Widow Harman		
L-N	Sir. R. Sackevile	Thos. Quinnell		51-59 „ „
O	John Drewe	Ed. Harman		61-63 „ „
P	John Drewe	William Gamon		<i>Rose and Crown inn</i>
Q	John Payne	John Bryan	“le fforge”	Constitutional Buildings
R	John Alphrey	John Alphrey	“le Wyckett” with 2 posts	About 47-59 London Road

3. Middle Row

Wm. Goodwyn	Joan Roper	Cottage
Rob. Hartefelde	Rob. Hartefelde	Cottage
Ed. Enfelde	Ed. Enfelde	Cottage
The Parish	John Haselden	Cottage
T. Lullingden, sen.	T. Lullingden	Cottage and 6 posts
Thos. Duffelde	Thos. Duffelde	Shop
John Drewe	Edmund Harman	Shop and currying house
Wm. Langridge	Wm. Langridge	Stable
T. Lullingden, jun.	T. Lullingden, jun.	Shambles

Map 1 which should be referred to throughout this article, shows the properties which comprised the borough. It is based on the 1st Ed. Ordnance Survey 1/2500 map of 1873, which showed many of the old portland boundaries (shown here as solid lines), and checked where possible with the map of c.1810 by William Figg (Plate II) with its measured dimensions, and with the tithe award map of 1841 (Map. 2). No attempt has been made to show actual ground plans of buildings in Map 1.

THE COMPONENTS OF THE BOROUGH

The survey includes four types of property: burgages, portlands, cottages and shops, and 'posts.'

1. **Burgages** There were 48 burgages. Each individual house was one burgage; no doubt this had been so since the time of foundation, about 1250. Originally each burgage may be presumed to have carried the right to two votes at parliamentary elections, and they may still have done so in 1564, but from about 1640 onwards the subdivision of houses increased the number of burgage tenures to 50 by the end of the 17th century. After this the number of individual voting rights diminished, due to the political activities of the Sackville family, to 36 by 1832.¹

In addition to the 47 burgages in the High Street, there was one, held with a windmill and two acres, on what was then East Grinstead Common. It survives as the house called 'Severals' at the corner of Maypole Road and London Road. It was built on land bought of Henry VII by Henry Duffield, in whose family it remained until 1593. The house was known as The Newe House in 1546, and a deed of this date does not refer to it as a burgage; by 1679 the name had changed to the Maypole or White House. In 1564 it contained one burgage and one portland, but in 1593 it had been divided into two of each.²

Another probable case of a later addition to the original 13th century burgages was the south-easternmost house, numbered 1 on Map 1. There are in the survey 48 burgages and 47 portlands. The surplus burgage is easily seen to lie on the south side of the street, east of Hollow Lane, and a glance at the map suggests the house at the east end to be the one without a portland. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that one of the four at this end, owned by John Payne, yielded a rent of 2*d.*, instead of the otherwise universal 3*d.* Mason dates this house to the 15th century: we may suppose that it was built as a cottage and subsequently promoted to burgage status.

As will be seen, it is likely that the original layout comprised simply 45 or 46 burgages, each with a portland. No buildings survive from the earliest period; Mason has dated the four oldest surviving burgage tenements (Nos. 7, 16, 19 and 38) to the first half of the 14th century, and infers that by that time the street frontages had been largely built up.³

The standard of this second generation construction was high: so, for the most part, was the reconstruction and improvement that was getting under way, in East Grinstead as elsewhere, at the time of the

¹ K.A.O., U269/E180 (Rentals).

² S.A.S., B391-5, E511-4; B.M., Add. MSS. 5681 fo. 556; K.A.O., U269/E180, Schedule of encroachments.

³ S.A.C., vol. 95, pp. 90 ff.

survey, and which continued into the early 17th century. The Hearth Tax returns of 1670¹ have been analysed in an unpublished thesis by G. O. Cowley,² who uses them as an index of personal and civic prosperity, and finds East Grinstead to be considerably more prosperous than the average of the small towns of Sussex, having the lowest proportion of houses with 1-4 hearths (64%), and the highest proportion with 5 hearths and over (36%). It must be remembered that in several cases families occupied two or more adjacent houses: throughout the period 1564-1670 the number of houses exceeded the number of families by just over 30%.³ This makes little difference to Cowley's conclusions about personal prosperity in 1670, but it makes it necessary to distinguish between the average number of hearths per person (4.4) and the average per house (3.5). It is unlikely that any single building had more than 8 hearths except Sackville College with 38. Nevertheless, these figures suggest a reconstruction and improvement around 1600 to a very fair standard of amenity, for a mainly prosperous middle-class population.

2. **Portlands** This word signifies town lands: there were 47 of them. They were, and are, long thin strips extending behind each burghage except, perhaps, No. 1. They are evident on all the maps and can be well seen in Plate I. While originally no doubt each burghage had its portland in the same ownership, by 1564 many burghages had no portland, and one, No. 19, had gathered to itself no less than eleven. The rent in all cases was 3*d*. Their area varied between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, according to length, but the frontage of each plot seems to have been laid out at a standard width of two rods. Certainly measurement of existing frontages, and the dimensions on Plate II, show quite slight variations about an average of 33 feet in many cases. (The local rod and acre can be shown to a high degree of probability, to have been the statute measurements).

By 1564 a process of enclosure had begun, perhaps in the case of the eleven mentioned above, and certainly in the case of those behind burghages No. 32-35.⁴ Cottages had been erected on part of the portlands behind Nos. 36 and 37. The later result of this enclosing and amalgamating process can be seen in Plate II and Map 2.

The primary use to which these lands were put was, of course, agriculture on a domestic scale. In the beginning they were probably mostly arable, and the land attached to Nos. 36-7 is

¹ P.R.O., E179/191/410.

² E.S.R.O., G. O. Cowley 'Sussex Market Towns 1550-1750' M.A.(LOND.), 1964, p. 120.

³ 1564 Survey and Dorset Rentals, K.A.O., U269/E180.

⁴ Buckhurst Terrier, S.R.S., vol. 39, p. 54.

specified as arable in 1597.¹ Many no doubt continued in this use until recent times, but on the south side the association of some of the enclosed land with butchers in the 18th and 19th centuries, suggests their use as lairage.

3. **Cottages and Shops** There were, in 1564, 23 dwellings or shops without the status of burgage, together with a stable and a shambles. These are marked A to Q and 'Middle Row' on Map 1. There are two reasons for supposing that they were later additions to the 13th century layout, made as expansion and prosperity required. First, none of the surviving buildings is known to be earlier than the late 15th century, and most are of the 16th century. Second, their positions suggest that they were built *ad hoc* in odd available spaces: notably, A appears to have been built in the highway, forcing traffic from Turners Hill to detour round it to the south; C, D and E have clearly been built on the old portlands belonging to burgages 36 and 37; the forge cottage, Q, has been built in the highway, presumably for the usual reason of minimizing the hazard of fire to surrounding thatched roofs;² and it is an attractive conjecture that not only cottages F to P, but burgages 40 to 47 as well, now stand many feet forward of an original frontage without cottages which ran along the south churchyard fence and straight out into the old Lewes Road. The few scraps of evidence are inconclusive.

The cottages varied in size and quality. L-P are superior in size and construction to F-K. In Middle Row, the two western cottages were likewise rather grander than the remainder. C, D, E and Q perished too long ago for us to have the evidence even of old photographs, but A and B were demolished only in 1965. Building A could be seen to be probably of the 15th century, with a dragon beam upper floor and of comparatively light construction: building B (later the *Swan* inn) was partly timber-framed and probably reconstructed in the 17th century.

Rents varied from 1*d.* to 6*d.* Two cottages were held by the parish, no doubt as an early form of poor relief.

The commercial properties comprised two shops, a currying house and a shambles, all in Middle Row. We have no reliable clue as to the trade carried on in the two shops, but the currying house speaks of the leather trade which assumed some importance during the 17th century; the Borough Courts appointed inspectors and sealers of leather in the period 1637-1749, and glovers and cord wainers became leading citizens.³

The stable, apparently sometimes called the Great Stable, went

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 57.

² Thatched roofs survived in the town as late as 1790. See Bodle's accounts in K.A.O., U269/A100.

³ S.A.S., RF/19, views of frankpledge 1632-1639, 1671-1682, 1732-1750.



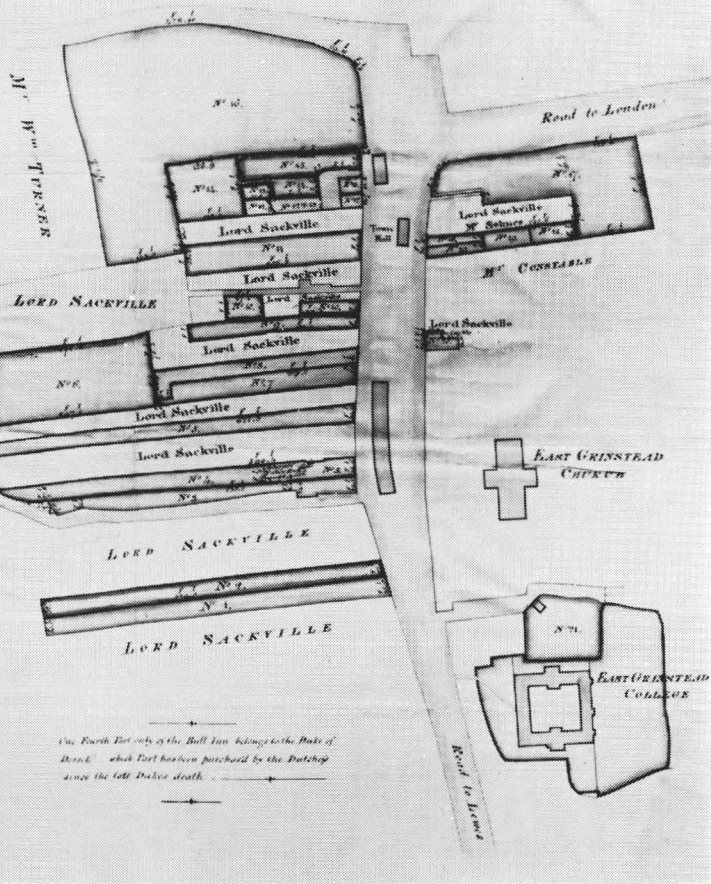
(By permission of Aero Pictorial Ltd.)

Aerial photograph of the town, looking north-west. The Portlands south of the High Street can be clearly seen in the foreground.

BURGAGE TENURES
and other Property situate in the
BOROUGH of EAST GRINSTEAD
in the
COUNTY of SUSSEX

W I L L I A M T U R N E R

R E F E R E N C E	
1 Occupiers of the Burgage Tenures	20 Occupiers of the Burgage Tenures
2 Thomas Pecher	14 Samuel Sutton
3 John Hall	15 M ^{rs} Jones
4 Samuel Jenner	16 M ^{rs} Pidge
5 James Sheppard	17 Elizabeth Hayward
6 John Lynn, and James Lynn	18 Hartman
7 Robert Austin	19 Smith
8 Samuel Stephens	20 Robert Ashford (Duke of Dorset and Lord Buckhurst)
9 Elizabeth Singers	
10 Charles Carman	
11 William Dromadary	
12 Thomas Patterson (The Bull Inn)	21 A House and Garden adjoining the College in the occupation of Sir Knight (The Hon ^{ble} Sir John and a Burgage Tenure)
13 Rejoice	
14 Middleton	



(By permission of Lord Buckhurst and the East Sussex County Archivist. Ref. E.S.R.O., De La Warr MSS 562)
 Showing Burgages and Portlands belonging to the Duke of Dorset and Lord Sackville. By William Figg c. 1810

for many years with the *Chequers* or *Crown* inns which stood nearby (Nos. 42-43 and 44-46 respectively).¹ The forge (Q) may be presumed to have stood on the site of the present Constitutional Buildings. Straker refers to this forge as if it might have been a water-powered ironworks, but there can be no doubt that this building is the one referred to in John Payne's Inquisition Post Mortem of 1580, and also that it was merely a blacksmith's shop.²

4. **Posts** These were apparently marker posts for movable market stalls, and so by extension the stall pitches themselves. Twelve are listed: six in Middle Row, two adjoining le Wyckett (R) near the present junction of London Road and King Street, two with cottage A, and two with burgage No. 19. The first eight are referred to in the past tense and may have been disused: the last two commanded a rent of 1*d.* each, so were presumably still in use. This apparent dispersal of stalls does not agree with a 17th century grant, which, referring to the market being held *in loco antiqui Mercati* implies a definite location for the market³. Perhaps the stalls had merely a legal attachment to their cottages or burgages rather than a physical one. However this may have been, there is no doubt that the majority, as well as the shambles, stood in or near Middle Row, and this feature needs further consideration.

Middle Row Hills (p. 216) describes Middle Row as at one time forming an almost continuous line of buildings right down the High Street. This was clearly not so in 1564 when it contained eight properties, as it does today and at other periods when the number can be checked. It seems unlikely that the permanent buildings were ever more extensive, since the street narrows sharply eastwards, and any extension in this direction would cause serious obstruction; and immediately west of the westernmost cottage (now under the west wall of the Midland Bank) lay the town well, which was in use as late as 1877, in spite of having been described in 1680 as 'in decay and default and lieth open to the common danger and annoyance'.⁴

There is a further, and more conjectural consideration. The burgage frontages on the south side show a clearly marked southward curve of just the shape required to accommodate the present Middle Row. At each end and in the centre of this curve are three burgages of very early date (Nos. 7, 16 and 19).⁵ It therefore

¹ S.A.S., B748 and Dorset Rentals, K.A.O., U269/E180.

² S.R.S., vol. 3, Sussex Inquisitions, p. 129; E. Straker, *Wealden Iron* (1931), p. 238.

³ Grant of 1666, K.A.O., U269/E177.

⁴ S.A.S., RF/19, view of frankpledge, 1680.

⁵ See Mason, S.A.C., vol. 80, pp. 17-20, and vol. 95, p. 90.

seems that this bulge has existed since about 1350; but the earliest date so far given to a surviving building in Middle Row is about 1500.¹ So much for fact. Bearing in mind the existence of the posts mentioned above, and the position of Middle Row opposite the main south gate of the church, one is tempted to guess that on this site stood the 13th century market, consisting at first of portable stalls which in the 16th century, here as elsewhere, were replaced by permanent buildings and shops.

Roads The High Street, the London Road and the roads to Turners Hill and West Hoathly were much the same in 1564 as today, as was Hollow Lane, now Hermitage Lane. Portland Road, the lower part of Ship Street and Cantelupe Road, did not exist. Church Lane ran as far as the north-east corner of the churchyard, but is doubtful thereafter. The present footpath between cottages K and L, through the south gate of the churchyard, is given the status of Queen's highway in the survey.

Another marked change is the eastern exit from the town. The present Lewes Road was laid out about 1826:² it has been supposed that the previous exit towards Lewes was down College Lane, round an almost un-negotiable right hand hairpin bend into Old Road, and out to the present Lewes Road near the entrance to the new Sackville School.³ In fact, inspection of the site and of a painting of 1835 now hanging in the Urban District Council Chamber, shows that the ancient road followed the existing twitten between 'Kennedys' and Sackville College, crossed the modern extension of College Lane in a steep cutting, and ran out into Old Road through the westernmost pair of cottages which until recently stood at the lower level, along a line indicated on Map 2.

The Extent of 1559 quoted below and an extent of the Hundred dated 1579 give Love Lane as the eastern boundary of the borough. This was what is now Church Lane; the tithe award survey marks a Love Lane Field (No. 2500) lying immediately north-east of Moat Pond, and the Hundred extent continues Love Lane "thro the Parson's field," that is, Parsonage field referred to below.⁴

Boundaries and Immediate Surroundings At the north-east corner, and outside the borough, lay the tiny manor of Rowses. This was not Crown property, but belonged to one Thomas Hasell:⁵ from its name it would seem to have been founded by the family of Rous which provided local residents and members of parliament in the 14th and 15th centuries. How this little corner achieved

¹ Nos. 4-5. Ex. inf. R. T. Mason and R. H. Wood.

² S.A.S., Figg maps, 26d (1827).

³ S.N.Q., vol. 8, p. 65 and vol. 11, p. 79.

⁴ Burrell MSS 5682, p. 588.

⁵ S.A.S., Calendar of Knole deeds No. 123. S.R.S., vol. 20, Feet of Fines, p. 375.

manorial status and retained it even after it had been reduced to a fraction of its original size by the erection upon it of Sackville College, is a mystery. From 1609 to 1720 at least, it had a bailiff, demesnes, and quit rents amounting to 1s. 5d. per annum.¹

Lying to the north and north-west of the borough were Parsonage Field (later Chequer Mead), Barn Field and The Grange, described in 1620 as 'parcel of the Rectorie of East Grinstead,' and carrying with them certain tithes of corn and grain. The Grange may have been the rectorial tithe barn of the parish.²

To the south lay the Windmill Field. It is given this name in the Buckhurst Terrier (p. 54) but nothing is known of any mill upon it. It is numbered 6 in Plate II.

To the south-east lay Washingwell Common or Washwell—the Asshewell of the survey. The Buckhurst Terrier mentions it (p. 47) as lying in the borough, but the survey omits it; it was no doubt the communal laundry. A map of c. 1826 by William Figg in the same atlas as Plate II, shows it as lying behind the present No. 92 High Street. The lane leading to it had by then disappeared.

The church, and the four acres of glebe land to the north of it, on which the vicarage has stood since before 1360³, are not referred to in the survey, but are obviously an integral part of the layout. Inasmuch as the borough was laid out in the mid-13th century, and there was a church in East Grinstead nearly 200 years before that, investigations into the early church site are clearly called for.⁴

An Extent of the borough of 1559 gives the following bounds: 'This Borough boundeth to ye lands of John Duffield called Brownings Cross and to ye glebe land of ye Parsonage of ye North part; to Love Lane of ye East part; to ye lands of John Duffield the elder and lands late John Leedes of ye South; of ye Queen's highway leading from said Borough to Westleigh and to ye lands late Richard Homewood West.'⁵ The total area enclosed by the heavy broken line on Map 2 is about 27.5 acres, including the street.

A SUMMARY OF LATER DEVELOPMENT

The borough changed in only minor respects during the three centuries following 1564. Through the 17th century there was little growth, apart from subdivision and additions to the back-sides of existing houses. In 1683 the number of burgages was 50; the Maypole had already been divided into two, and a similar

¹ E.S.R.O., Adams MSS. 45, p. 24; S.A.C., vol. 39, p. 144.

² K.A.O., U269/T90/6; S.A.S., H382, E515; Tithe Award, field No. 2448, Barn Field.

³ S.R.S., vol. 46, Chichester Cathedral Chartulary, No. 1097.

⁴ S.R.S., vol. 38, Chartulary of Lewes Priory, p. 75. S.A.C., vol. 20, p. 145.

⁵ B.M. Add. MSS. 5681 fo. 556.

division occurred at or about burgage No. 24. Five more cottages had been built, probably at the east end of the town.¹

During this period, a prominent building was the Sessions House or Town Hall, which stood with its cage, stocks and whipping post in the middle of the High Street as shown in Plate II. Its date of erection is not known; the first apparent reference to it is in a Dorset rental of 1618 '... divers edifice' in le Courthouse in Est Grinsted...'² It disappears from later rentals: in 1665 the Earl of Dorset ordered 40s. yearly from the tolls of markets and fairs to be used for its repair.³ Nevertheless, in 1685 it partially collapsed, was rebuilt, and finally demolished in 1829.⁴

The principal 17th century addition to the town was Sackville College, proposed in 1608 and completed by 1619.⁵ The site, according to Thomas Medley, was part of the Manor of Rowses previously referred to.⁶ As can be seen from Plate II, the site has been considerably enlarged in the last 150 years at the expense of surrounding cottages.

Rebuilding in this period took place at burgages 26, 27, 31 and 47, and cottages G, H and J.

During the 18th century a good deal of rebuilding took place, some of it due to fire, notably at burgages 9 and 10, 11 and 12 (c.1705),⁷ 28, 42-43 (c.1750),⁸ and several cottages in Church Lane (after 1720),⁹ and one entirely new burgage was created, not shown on Map 1, situated behind Nos. 29-30 and now called Hampton House. This burgage is numbered 14 on Plate II. Also built about 1747 was the second parish workhouse on the site of cottages C, D and E, which is referred to in 1760 as Bedlams Bank.¹⁰ This building is shown numbered 2a on Map 2. The existence of a previous workhouse is known, but its whereabouts are not.¹¹

In 1831, on the eve of disfranchisement, the borough contained 81 houses, and the whole town 131 houses. There were 36 burgage tenements of which 24 were estimated to be worth by the year £10 or over.¹² This period is illustrated by Map 2, taken from the tithe award map, 1841, on which the outline of the borough of 1564 has been indicated by a heavy broken line.

¹ Dorset Rentals, K.A.O., U269/E180.

² E.S.R.O., Adams MSS. 45, p. 72.

³ K.A.O., U269/E177.

⁴ Hills, p. 216; *Sussex County Magazine*, vol. 7, p. 479.

⁵ F. Hill, *Sackville College* (1913), p. 2.

⁶ B.M., Add. MSS, 5682 fo. 249.

⁷ Date on rainwater head.

⁸ 'new erected' S.A.S., B450.

⁹ 'lately burned' 1721. Deeds in possession of Pearless, de Rougemont & Co., East Grinstead.

¹⁰ E.S.R.O., WHL Deeds No. 107.

¹¹ An inventory of the contents of this earlier building, 1742 is in E.S.R.O., PAR/348/37/6/2.

¹² Hills, p. 60.

Inns and named buildings

The following are the buildings known to have borne names, with dates and references of first recorded use:

Ref. to

Map 1

- 4 The Great House 1806 (W.H.C. church pew allocations).
 7 Godges or Gedges 1637 (S.A.S., deeds FB 543-560)
 11-12 *New inn*, later the *Ounce*, the *Cat*, 1636 (S.A.C., vol. 33, p. 273. S.A.S., deeds B434,) afterwards *Dorset Arms inn*, 1792 (Universal British Directory).
 18 The *Star*, 1748 (S.A.S., deeds B165).
 19 The *Lyon* or The *Red Lyon*, 1616 (E.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 1880/4).
 26-7 The *Bull inn*, 1710 (Nat. Reg. Archives, report 29, no. CG/13).
 29-30 Gaynesfords, 1580. (Rawlinson MS. vol. III, p. 129—see S.R.S., vol. 33).
 32-5 The *George* (inn), 1547. (Chantry Cert., S.R.S., vol. 36, p. 44).
 36-7 Wowers, 1692. (S.A.S., deeds FB 561).
 38 The *Green Dragon* 1781 (E.S.R.O. QDL/E1, S.A.S. deeds FB 604, W.H.C. church pew allocations).
 42-3 The *Chequers inn*, 1628. (S.A.S., deeds E.515) afterwards *The Dorset Head*, 1727. (S.A.S., deeds PN 274).
 44-6 The *Crown inn*, 1636. (S.A.C., vol. 33, p. 273).
 B The *Swan inn*, before 1669. (K.R.O., U269/E181).
 Q The *Forge Cottage*, 1564. (P.R.O., DL42/112).
 — { The *New House*, 1546. (S.A.S., deeds E511).
 The *Maypole*, 1679. (K.R.O., U269/E180).
 The *White House*, 1690. (S.A.S., deeds B413).
 P The *Rose*, later the *Rose and Crown*, 1781. (E.S.R.O., QDL/E1).

The name Gaynesfords is presumably that of the family who lived in the district in the 15th and 16th centuries and who built and occupied the fine house now called Old Surrey Hall. Wowers is clearly derived from Woghere, a local family which provided members of parliament during the 14th and 15th centuries. The origin of Godges is unknown.

The existence of inns on the sites of the *Crown* and the *Chequers* in 1564 is strongly suggested by the appearance of their occupiers in court rolls of nearly contemporary date as brewers, tipplers and bakers.¹

The *George* referred to is that on the sites of burgages 32-5. The last reference to this name on this site is in the Parliamentary Survey of 1650,² where the property is referred to as having been

¹ S.A.S., RF/19 and P.R.O., DL30/126/1876.

² S.A.C., vol. 24, pp. 223-4.

new-built of stone. This building, together with Nos. 36-7, Wowers, was the property of the fraternity of St. Katherine, a local gild, until the Dissolution, and the latter must have been that referred to in the Buckhurst Terrier as having a vaulted cellar.¹ Mason places this wrongly at burgage No. 20.² There was a second *George* which appears briefly in the late 18th century and may have been located in or near cottages M, N and O.³

THE INTERPRETATION OF OTHER RECORDS

The Survey of 1564 provides a key to the interpretation of a variety of later records. The surveyor, while beginning with the important person of Sir Richard Sakevile, and taking each person's property together regardless of topographical position, nevertheless covered the borough in a methodical fashion. He started at the east end of the south side; proceeded westward to the west end; crossed the High Street, taking on the way the cottages at the west end and the detached burgage tenement; traversed the north side from west to east; and finished with the cottages by the churchyard and Middle Row.

On examination of other surveys and rentals it becomes evident that the same procedure was followed. This enables us to identify with reasonable certainty most of the burgage tenements and some of the cottages in these records, with their occupiers, and thus to construct an incomplete but informative directory of the town at different periods. There is no space here to give details of methods and results, but the chief records which can be analysed in this way are:

- (1) Dorset rentals, c.1645, 1662 and 1669 (K.R.O., U269/E180).
- (2) Dorset rental, 1678-1683 (Hills, p. 40).
- (3) Church rate book, 1790 (E.S.R.O., uncatalogued, D/831).
- (4) Sackville and Dorset Settlement Acts 1811 and 1827 (Worthing Public Library).
- (5) The Tithe Survey 1841 (Tithe Commissioners and E.S.R.O.).

¹ p. 57, and see original De La Warr MSS. 392a in E.S.R.O.

² S.A.C., vol. 80, p. 13.

³ E.S.R.O., Victuallers' Recognizances 1781, Rape of Pevensey, QDL/E1.

THE CHICHESTER DYKES

By JOHN HOLMES, F.S.A.

The Chichester dykes are well known; they have often been quoted as examples of linear earthworks, although their purpose has never been satisfactorily explained. The earlier writers proposed fanciful theories. Sabatier, in 1797, explored with a friend the woods and thickets north of Chichester and traced out (as he thought) a complicated system of Roman camps and fortifications.¹ Hay, in 1804, described a huge Roman camp, which he attributed to Vespasian, enclosing a space of three square miles and having an outer line which encompassed eight square miles.² A certain "S," writing in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1816, saw 'the whole country for many miles defended by entrenchment, in all probability the work of the Belgic Britons.'³ By 1858, the Rev. H. Smith was describing how Chichester was defended by vallum and fosse, line behind line, over an extensive district where the city was most open to attack.⁴ The idea that these earthworks were defensive in purpose persisted; writers in this century have taken it for granted that the earthworks face north (the side on which the ditch lies) and that, in some way, they were designed to defend Chichester and its harbour from an enemy approaching from the north. Perhaps our modern habit of looking at things on a small-scale map has helped to establish this pattern.

Real progress was made towards a true understanding of the dykes when Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman made a field survey of them in 1934.⁵ He could not determine their date and purpose from this survey alone, nor was any direct archaeological evidence available to him at that time. He collected all the general evidence he could and discussed the possible implications of it. One thing which particularly impressed him was the absolute straightness of the dykes, a characteristic which, he realised, was most un-British behaviour in a linear earthwork. However, he was writing just at the time when the Lexden earthworks outside Colchester were declared to be Belgic; he was bound to notice the resemblance between these and the earthworks near Chichester. In the end, he had not enough evidence to decide who built the dykes and he left the question open. The value of his work lies in the survey, which must be regarded as definitive. One has only to use his work to realise how well it was done.

¹ W. Sabatier (1798), *Roman Military Works near Chichester* (Chichester Papers No. 41, 1963).

² A. Hay, *The History of Chichester* (1804), pp. 539-42.

³ *Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1816, Pt. II, p. 19.

⁴ Rev. H. Smith, *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 10 (1858), p. 168.

⁵ J. P. Williams-Freeman, 'The Chichester Entrenchments,' *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 75 (1934), pp. 65-106.

The first excavation of the dykes was made by Miss K. M. E. Murray, in 1955, on a site near West Lavant.¹ She cut a section through the earthwork which is known as the Devil's Ditch and came to the conclusion that it belonged to the pre-Roman Iron Age and was probably 'dug by the Belgae soon after their arrival as a defence against the people living on the Downs.' This idea has since been incorporated in the Ordnance Survey map of Southern Britain in the Iron Age, which marks two lines of Belgic earthwork. Miss Murray's dating depends entirely on two very small fragments of Early Iron Age pottery found in her ditch section and these scraps probably do indicate correctly the date of the V-shaped ditch which forms the lower part of her section. It was, of course, the analogy of the Lexden dykes which caused her to go further and to conclude boldly that the whole earthwork belonged to this period. Just as the Lexden dykes gave 'extensive defence of the large tract of country round Camulodunum against penetration by war chariots,' so, it seemed, did the Chichester dykes protect the country north of Chichester.

The idea that Belgic cities are 'defended by cross-country dikes running at some distance from the town itself' goes back to Collingwood.² He thought of Chichester as a Belgic settlement in the time of Tincommius. However, excavations in Chichester since Collingwood's time have given no support to the hypothesis of such an early Belgic city. Dr. A. E. Wilson summarized the evidence up to 1955 and concluded that 'there has not come to light yet any evidence for a Belgic occupation there before Cogidubnus.'³ More recent excavations have only confirmed this; one site, in fact, produced conclusive evidence (not yet published) that the Roman town of Noviomagus was preceded, not by a Belgic settlement at all, but by a Roman fort of the conquest period.

All this new knowledge about Chichester means that the whole idea of Belgic linear earthworks defending a town needs to be revised, for the supposedly Belgic dykes have been left with nothing to defend. It was to get new evidence from the dykes themselves that excavations were undertaken at Halnaker in the summer of 1965.⁴

The choice of a site for the excavation was of crucial importance. The question to be settled, above all else, was whether the Chichester dykes were constructed before or after the Roman period. There was really only one spot where a solution might be obtained, at the point north of Halnaker village where the Devil's Ditch crosses

¹ K. M. E. Murray, 'The Chichester Earthworks,' *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 94 (1956), pp. 139-43.

² R. G. Collingwood and J. N. L. Myres, *Roman Britain and the English Settlements*, 2nd ed. (1937), p. 56.

³ A. E. Wilson, 'The Beginnings of Roman Chichester,' *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 94 (1956), pp. 105-111.

⁴ Mr. A. F. Outen was my companion and assistant for this excavation.

Stane Street (SU 913085). Dr. Williams-Freeman had long ago recognized this and had suggested a little tunnelling under the modern highway. The method is hardly practicable, but there was a better way. The Stane Street, like all the important Roman roads in Britain, had side ditches about 90 feet apart. These ditches are well seen in air photographs, notably the one published by Mr. I. D. Margary in *Roman Ways in the Weald*, showing the Stane Street across The Gumber, four miles to the north of Halnaker.¹ It also happens that Mr. A. W. G. Lowther published, in 1934, a section across Stane Street which had been exposed by gravel digging, just north of Chichester and three miles south of Halnaker.² The positions of the side ditches were thus known to within a few feet along this portion of the Stane Street. If one of these side ditches could be found and its intersection with the Devil's Ditch studied, this would almost certainly settle the question as to which came first.

There was nothing on the surface of the ground at Halnaker to indicate the Roman side ditches. The ditch on the western side of the road was located by trenching across the expected line; it was then followed for some 50 feet by cutting trenches across it at intervals. The last two trenches, close to the Devil's Ditch, are shown on the isometric diagram (Fig. 1). The actual junction was revealed in a section cut lengthwise along the Roman ditch, which was found to be completely silted up; the Devil's Ditch could be seen cutting obliquely across the Roman ditch and its filling so as to ignore its existence completely. Some of the material thrown up from the Devil's Ditch on to its northern lip was spread over the filled-in Roman ditch. The bottom of the Roman ditch had a gentle slope of about 1 in 75 towards the south and there was no tendency for it to dip into the Devil's Ditch. There can be no doubt that the Devil's Ditch is later, probably much later, than the Roman ditch.

We were puzzled for a time by a curious feature close to the lip of the Devil's Ditch. At one point we had some difficulty in excavating the side of the Roman ditch because it was disturbed by the holes of some burrowing animals. This seemed impossible if the ditch really were Roman because neither rats nor rabbits were introduced into Britain until the 12th century. However, it soon became clear that the burrows penetrated the soft earth filling of a large post-hole which had, by chance at this spot, been dug partly into the side of the ditch and partly into its filling. Another post-hole was found a short distance away. An 18th century estate plan showed that the paling fence of Halnaker Park had, at that date, extended across this piece of ground. This was interesting

¹ I. D. Margary, *Roman Ways in the Weald* (1948), p. 51 and Pl. IV.

² A. W. G. Lowther, 'A Section through Stane Street, near Chichester, Sussex,' in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 82 (1941), pp. 110-14.

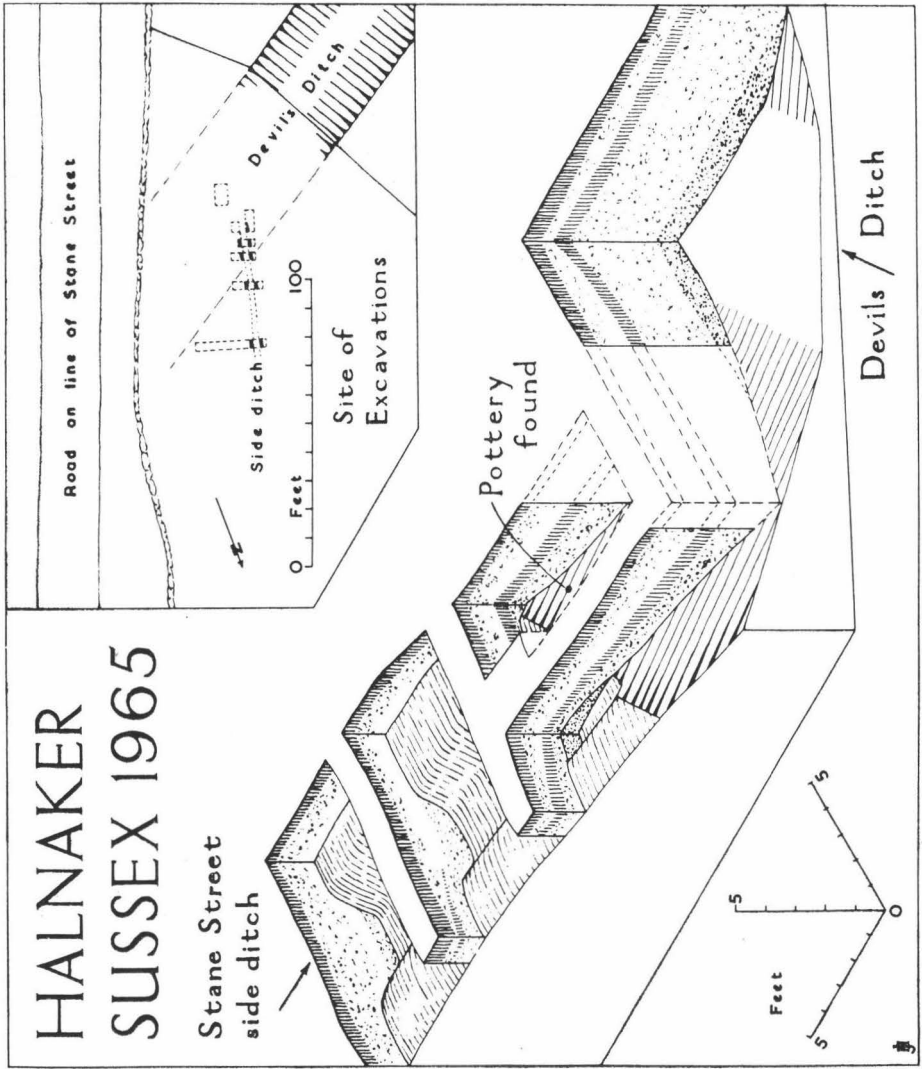


Fig. 1

confirmation that the small ditch which we had found was, in fact, ancient.

We had now shown that the Devil's Ditch was post-Roman but its purpose remained a mystery; an unexpected chance discovery provided the solution. At the spot indicated on the isometric diagram (Fig. 1), we found two pieces of pottery embedded in the sloping side of the ditch. One piece was from the rim of a cooking pot and the other was a fragment of a skillet; both pieces were early medieval.¹ They were not in the filling of the ditch but lay on what had been the freshly-cut sloping side and were buried under earth which had afterwards covered that slope. These two sherds do not precisely date the dyke, for they could have got into it either during or soon after its construction and may already have been in the ground at the time of its construction (this spot is on the outskirts of the medieval village of Halnaker). However, they did suggest that the Devil's Ditch might be medieval. A defensive linear earthwork of this period is out of the question but it is now well established that the barons did construct earthworks of just this kind to serve as park boundaries. Crawford discussed several, noting that some of them rivalled in size the defensive linear earthworks like Offa's Dyke and Wansdyke.² More recently, L. M. Cantor and J. D. Wilson have been tracing park boundaries in Dorset and elsewhere.³ They have noted a variety of forms of bank but a ditch on the inside seems to have been a constant feature, the bank itself being topped by a paling fence or a hedge. The Devil's Ditch does, in fact, run perfectly straight along the southern boundary of Halnaker Park. So far from being a defence for Chichester, with the ditch on the outside, the earthwork was built as a park boundary, with the ditch on the inside. We have, as it happens, a record of the building of it:⁴

Commission to William de Breybuf and Robert Fulconis to go to John de Sancto Johannes' Old Park of Halfnaked, co. Sussex, and view and adjudge upon the recent accretion of 60 acres which he has made there and enclosed with a dyke and hedge in such a way that deer can get in as it were by a deer-leap but cannot get out, to the damage of the king and his ward Richard son of John son of Alan, and it appears by the inquisition made by the sheriff that on the day of the death of the said John son of Alan, tenant in chief of Henry III, the said old deer park of Halfnaked was enclosed with a hedge in such a way that deer could neither get in nor out.

This was high-class poaching. It was perhaps unfortunate for John de St. John that Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, was a minor at the time, so that his lands were in the care of the king's

¹ K. J. Barton, who kindly examined these sherds for me, is of the opinion that they are early 13th century.

² O. G. S. Crawford, *Archaeology in the Field* (1953), p. 194.

³ L. M. Cantor and J. D. Wilson, 'The Mediaeval Deer Parks of Dorset,' in *Proc. Dorset Nat. Hist. and Archaeological Society*, vol. 83 (1962), pp. 109-11; vol. 84 (1963), pp. 145-6; vol. 85 (1964), pp. 141-3; et alia.

⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Ed. I, 1283, p. 67, membrane 15.

bailiff, for in this way it came to the king's notice that St. John was augmenting his herd of deer at the expense of the Earl's deer. A deer-leap was normally a specially constructed piece of fence, with a deep pit on the inside, which a deer could leap over from the outside but could not cross in the reverse direction. It seems possible, looking at the profile of the Devil's Ditch, that a deer could have leaped over St. John's new hedge and scrambled across the ditch but would not have been able to leap over from the ditch side.

The other boundaries of Halnaker Park cannot be exactly traced because they remained as hedges. The park probably extended to the parish boundary, for it was usual to site a park in one corner of a parish in this way. Its boundaries have been suggested on the map (Fig. 2). It was a large park; it was said to be 'two leagues in circuit' in 1336; in 1570 it was estimated at four miles in compass and supported 800 deer.¹ Its neighbour, Goodwood Park, first appears in 1540 as part of the Halnaker estate but was sold in 1584. Like Halnaker, it was bounded on its southern side by a bank and ditch but much of this seems to have been levelled about 1780, when the then Duke of Richmond built the present house. The survey of 1570 records that 'within half a furlong of Halnaker parke pale on the west side thereof lyeth a parke called Goodwoode Parke';² this suggests that the present gap of about this size between the two portions of earthwork is original and that they never did join.

The same survey records that Selhurst Park lay to the north-east, a quarter of a mile from Halnaker Park pale, and that East Dean Park was half a mile north of that pale. Most of the country between Arundel and the River Lavant was a "chase" belonging to the Earl of Arundel. There were 'six woods with deer' enclosed within the chase, Selhurst and East Dean being two of them; West Dean Park was another. The exact boundaries of these enclosed parks are not known, although they are marked on Norden's map by the usual conventional fences. The suggested outlines have been marked on the map (Fig. 2) to bring out the pattern of this piece of country as it was in the early Middle Ages. The Devil's Ditch fits so well into this pattern that it can hardly be doubted that it belongs to this period, as the archaeology suggests.

It has generally been taken for granted that the line of dykes collectively known as the Devil's Ditch was originally one earthwork, six miles long, from Halnaker to West Stoke. However, there is nothing on the ground in the direct line between Goodwood Park and the Lavant stream, a gap of over a mile and a half. There is no reason to expect to find any earthwork here, once it is accepted that the Halnaker portion is a park boundary. Dr. Williams-Freeman, assuming that a defensive work must once have been

¹ V.C.H. *Sussex* vol. 4 (1953), p. 144.

² M. A. Lower, 'Notes respecting Halnaker, Boxgrove, etc., from a Survey temp. Queen Elizabeth,' *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 9, pp. 223-4.

MAP OF THE CHICHESTER DYKES

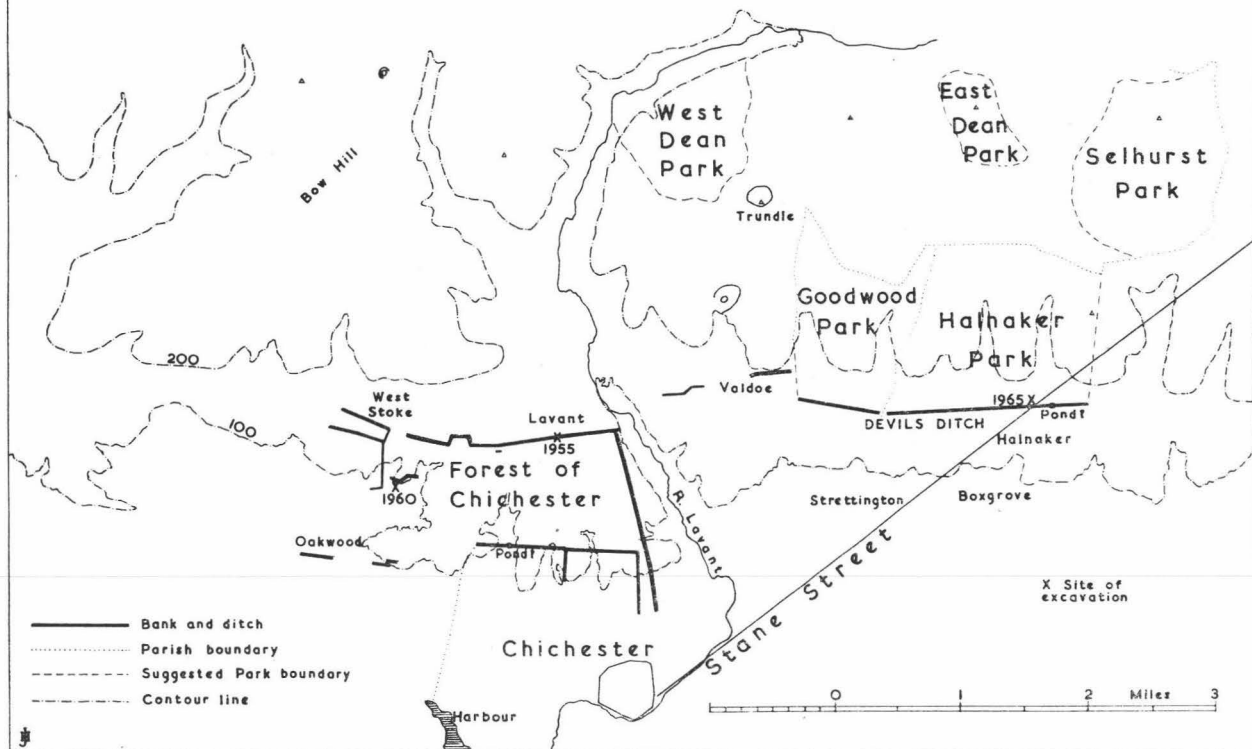


Fig. 2

continuous, tried to fill the gap with some portions of bank which lie a little further north. Between Goodwood Park and the Valdoe, he mistakenly accepted the remains of an old lane as part of the earthwork; this lane is shown on one of the 18th century Goodwood estate maps. There is a length of earthwork in the Valdoe but it may be only part of the earlier layout of Valdoe Coppice, for Sabatier does not show it on his map. Both he and Williams-Freeman noted the "dog-leg" earthwork which runs from Lavant Lodge to the edge of the Lavant valley. None of these short pieces of earthwork need be considered as part of the Devil's Ditch; they are sufficiently explained as copse banks, to keep the deer off the young trees, or possibly off growing crops.

The remainder of the Devil's Ditch, west of the Lavant valley, requires a separate explanation. It cannot be another park boundary, for there never were any medieval parks here. Yet it and the north-south dyke which joins it do seem to be enclosing something. The Broyle earthworks, too, seem to form some smaller enclosures within the main one. An entry in the Close Rolls for Henry III (1225) seems to explain everything:¹

The King to the Sheriff of Sussex greeting. Know that a perambulation of the forest has been made by our command in your county before Hugh de Nevill, Brian de Insula and Master Henry de Corn', Justices, and by 12 knights . . . who say on their oath that William Earl of Arundel in the time of Queen Adelisa his wife held in dower the town of Chichester and a certain wood which pertained to the said town which lies between the wood of Savaricus de Bohun of Lovinton, as it is demarcated by a certain old dyke to the north, and another wood which was Geoffrey Lostricier's and is called Depemse, as it is demarcated by another dyke to the south, and extends to the east as far as the dyke which divides it and the wood of John son of Alan, and extends to the west as far as the stream which is called Bichebrook. In one part of this wood our men of Chichester city ought to have grazing rights by the payment of 4d. p.a. for any livestock, that is to say between the Winchester highway and the way called Castelweye as far as Bichebroc. But the said wood of Depemse was, as has been said, Sir Geoffrey de Lostriciere's until King Henry our grandfather of his own will took it into his own hands, and afterwards the same Sir Geoffrey came to the same King our grandfather asking that wood from him, with the lands next the wood, as his right and inheritance, and our grandfather gave him 100/- to be received yearly at the Exchequer, and he and his heirs received it every year until William de Briwere took the castle of Chichester and the wood into his custody. To the south of the said wood of Depemse the Abbot of Ses has a certain wood, but to the north of Depemse the Archbishop of Canterbury has a certain wood. Also to the north Savaricus de Bohun has, as said before, a certain wood. Also to the north Hugh Sanzaver has a certain wood. Also to the east is the wood of John son of Alan which James of Chichester holds of the church of Chichester. Also to the south Walter Faber has a

¹ *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (ed. T. D. Hardy, 1844), vol. II (1224-1227), p. 80b. The translation of this item from the Latin is the work of Miss G. M. A. Beck, archivist at Castle Arch, Guildford.

The Hon. Editor wishes to make it clear that the views put forward in these *Collections* are solely those of the authors. On any highly controversial subject, it is only fair that equal opportunities for the expression of diverse opinions should be provided. F.W.S.

certain wood. The aforesaid William Earl of Arundel first enclosed our aforesaid wood in the time of the said Queen his wife and in the time of King Stephen's war. After the said Queen's death the King our grandfather found the said wood thus enclosed and therefore made forests of others which were formerly chases of the barons of that view.¹ And those whose woods they were had estovers¹ from them. But the beasts which were in the aforesaid woods had peace within the covert of the same woods, and outside the woods towards the east as far as the watercourse called la Lovente, and to the south up to the city walls, and to the west from Fishbourne by the dyke which extends from Fishbourne to the north through Bichebrok as far as the Winchester highway, and from that highway through Pippegate to the said water of la Lovente, after the aforesaid woods were made forest by King Henry our grandfather. And therefore we command you to see that the survey thus made by our command is observed. Our demesne wood of Bichebrok within the forest belonging to the town of Chichester has however been retained in our own hands. And we have retained in our own hands the wood of Depemerse within the forest which is called the falconer's wood, of which King John our father was possessed as his demesne before the war waged between him and the barons of England. Witness myself at Westminster, 4 Aug.

It seems clear from this that the main dykes were constructed by William, Earl of Arundel during the time of King Stephen, to enclose the Forest of Chichester. Although William held the royal borough of Chichester, with its forest, as part of his wife's dowry, this would not entitle him to enclose it for his own use; no doubt it was the lawlessness of the times which enabled him to do so. When the Queen, his wife, died, the town and its wood reverted to the king, Henry II, but he could no longer treat it as forest because it had been enclosed. Instead, he put some of the private chases of the local barons under forest law, for his own hunting, and left in peace the deer in the Forest of Chichester.

The idea that the Chichester dykes are medieval is not new; S. E. Winbolt, writing in V.C.H. *Sussex*, knew the entry in the Close Rolls which has been quoted above and suggested that 'in whole or in part the system may have been made in medieval times.'² O. G. S. Crawford, however, suspected the dykes 'to be pre-Roman, in spite of the straightness of the alignments.'³ Yet Crawford was himself a pioneer in the study of park banks and had begun to understand their characteristics. He noticed how they tended to conform to the adjacent field system and that old trees grew along them; he saw that some, at least, had the ditch on the inside of the bank. These ideas were carried over by Mr. C. W. Phillips into the Ordnance Survey Notes on Field Archaeology.⁴ He adds that a medieval bank has less spread, its sides are steeper and its ditch less silted than in older examples.

¹ "View" had a technical sense as a division of a forest. "Estovers" were allowances of wood.

² V.C.H. *Sussex*, vol. 3 (1935), p. 19.

³ O. G. S. Crawford, *op. cit.*, p. 186.

⁴ *Ordnance Survey Professional Papers*, New Series No. 13 (1951), p. 55.

All these things could have been seen as features of the Chichester dykes but they were ignored because of the attraction of the Belgic earthwork hypothesis. It is only the combination of excavation with the field work and the documentary evidence that has shown beyond doubt that these earthworks were medieval deer fences.

The 1960 excavation marked on the map was on the site of the Densworth Roman cemetery; it was inconclusive. It is briefly described in *Sussex Notes and Queries*, vol. 15 (1958-62), pp. 242-4. The Goodwood estate maps are in the West Sussex Record Office at County Hall, Chichester.

THE FULLERS OF BRIGHTLING PARK. PART II

By MARY C. L. SALT

(Continued from *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 104, p. 87)

When the first John Fuller, of Brightling Park, died on 4 August, 1745, his eldest son, another John, inherited the major part of his father's property. In accordance with his father's marriage settlement, Rose Fuller, the second son, was left £2,000 in addition to the Jamaican estates; Thomas £2,000 besides the £4,000 already provided to set him up as a sugar baker; Henry had £5,000 as well as the right and title to the first vacancy in the livings of Mottisfont-cum-Lockerly and North Stoneham, with an additional £1,000 if he did not take orders; Stephen the same amount with a similar proviso with regard to the livings. A codicil to the will, however, after Stephen's marriage to Elizabeth Noakes left him instead £1,835 Old South Sea annuities valued at £4,000. The proviso with regard to the advowsons still held good. Certain other legacies were authorised. The two advowsons were to be held in trust by John Fuller's cousin Thomas Fuller of Mayfield, and the third son, Thomas, provided that Henry or Stephen should be presented at the first vacancy if either were in a position to accept. John Fuller's daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, William Sloane, each received £20 to buy mourning, and certain old servants were remembered. His old founder at the ironworks was to receive £10 a year, to be paid quarterly; Nurse Jones £4 a year; Elizabeth Piper, his housekeeper, received £50; Abraham Holman, £5; the poor workmen, colliers, miners and others £50 between them, and other servants a year's wages, not to buy mourning but to use as they liked. The poor of Brightling and Waldron were also remembered to the extent of £5 for each parish. The residue went to the heir, John.¹

The expenses of the funeral are entered in John Fuller II's Journal,² which he kept in accordance with his father's custom, as well as the names of the legatees and the sums they were to receive. There are also statements of Bank of England holdings amounting to £1,756 18s. 0d., a list of credits and Bank Stock in John Fuller's name amounting to £8,456 9s. 0d., New South Sea Annuities in September, 1745, worth £1,577 2s. 0d., and Old South Sea Annuities £1,190, with details of the later sale of some of them.³ There were

¹ Fuller Papers in the custody of the Sussex Archaeological Trust, hereafter referred to as R.F. R.F. 11/24. There is a list of heriots and reliefs paid on his death in R.F. 15/29. ff. 30-31. Once again, I am greatly indebted to Dr. L. F. Salzman for his unflinching interest and help, and also to Mr. K. W. Dickins, Hon. Curator of Deeds.

² R.F. 15/29, f. 1.

³ loc. cit., ff. 2-8.

also holdings in British Fisheries and India Stock. All this, in addition to the considerable estates, shows that despite the obligations of his father's will, John Fuller was a wealthy man.

Not long after his father's death, he married Elizabeth Dayrell at Croydon.¹ She played little part in his public life and there is no mention of the circumstances of their marriage. Her indifferent health often preoccupied him. In 1747, she was severely ill, for he told the Duke of Newcastle that if his dear Betsy continued to mend, he would be at the proof of the Irish guns² and in an undated letter he informed him that she had given birth to a still-born son.³ Again in 1751, he was unable to attend the Duke at Halland and instead of the jollities there, he 'sipped a tender tear from a lacklustre eye' but he undertook that if she had one good night, he would endeavour to kiss the Duke's hand.⁴ In July, 1754, her illness was the 'tender reason' which prevented him waiting upon the Duke of San Severino in connection with the guns commissioned for the King of Naples and Sicily.⁵ Her relations seemed to have been difficult as a reference in a letter from Stephen to his brother Rose, after John's death, indicates.⁶

Like his father, John Fuller kept a Journal,⁷ a Ledger,⁸ and continued the Letter Book which his father had begun.⁹ There is also a Furnace Book¹⁰ covering the years 1745/6 to 1758, carried on by Stephen after his brother's death. This John Fuller was not as industrious in keeping records as his father and the Ledger has comparatively few entries concerning his affairs, the greater part of the pages left blank by him being filled (probably by Stephen) with matters referring to the years 1755-58.

Many of the letters are concerned with business affairs, notably gun-founding.¹¹ His chief correspondent in the family was Thomas who acted as his banker and did considerable business for him. He did not continue long the correspondence which his father had

¹ Croydon Parish Register, August 1746.

² B.M. Add. MSS. 32712, f. 158.

³ loc. cit., f. 290.

⁴ loc. cit., 32725, f. 55.

⁵ R.F. 15/25. The pages are not numbered, so the letters are referred to by date.

⁶ loc. cit., 15 February, 1755.

⁷ R.F. 15/29. The pages are not numbered consistently, thus f. 39 has an account which had been entered on a page which had been torn out and f. 120 is followed by f. 221.

⁸ R.F. 15/30.

⁹ R.F. 15/25.

¹⁰ R.F. 15/31.

¹¹ Extracts from these were published by Herbert Blackman in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (abbreviated hereafter to *S.A.C.*), vol. 67 (1926), pp. 25-54.

maintained with Rose in Jamaica though he shewed considerable concern and was active in England about his affairs. He sent him on 13 July, 1747¹ a statement of the financial situation between them, including the legacy from his father, and expressed his willingness to lend Rose what ever sum was needed to make up the £4,285 required for some business with the Beresford family in Jamaica to whom he said he would be proud to show favour. He warned Rose, however, not to depend always on him, for he was so deep in trade with the Government that at times they owed him £10,000. He 'really and truly' had a very bad opinion of Government securities and the 'rascally directors' of the Bank of England. The Stock he bought in the Rebellion at £135 was now £125½ and India Stock was down since the French took Madras. He insisted that he had done all he could in Rose's interests and he did not think that Rose's injured honour, or the warm false zeal of those he called friends, should make Rose hold him negligent in an affair concerning all Jamaica. He would say no more but he expected a double return of esteem and affection for the injury done by Rose's suspicion. If he knew who had sent Rose the lie about the Duke of Newcastle, he would make him warm his nose by a Jamaican sun, for he should not sit over a sea-coal fire in England!

The matter at issue was the struggle between Rose Fuller and Edward Trelawny, the Governor of Jamaica, which had resulted in the dismissal of Rose and others from the Judiciary there in 1745.² All concerned had tried to pull strings in England. Rose had petitioned the Board of Trade for his re-instatement and had complained to the Duke of Newcastle. In the course of his letter, he referred to his previous suspension from the Council and proceeded to relate the 'undeniable facts' leading to his present situation. He concluded by saying that the Duke could judge the plight of the people if judges could be removed without hearing to gratify the resentment of one person. It was no matter if he or another were concerned but it was of great public importance. He had determined to petition His Majesty in Council to obtain their opinion whether the Governor of a colony should dismiss judges without reason when this could not be done in the Mother Country. He felt he was assured of forgiveness for writing to friends and the patron of the man he took exception to, for he believed the Duke to be a greater friend to justice and freedom if the matter affected the welfare and liberties of Englishmen;

¹ R.F. 15/25. The account is in the Journal R.F. 15/29. f. 61.

² See Geo. Metcalfe, *Royal Government and Political Conflict in Jamaica 1729-83* (Royal Commonwealth Society Imperial Studies No. XXVII, 1965, p. 91 et seq. Richard Beckford in Jamaica was lent a considerable sum of money by the Fullers in 1747 (R.F. 15/30. f. 53).

if not he asked that his action might be attributed to his zeal, if mistaken, for the good of the country.¹

John was evidently doing his best to help Rose, for he had approached Andrew Stone, the Duke's secretary, to know whether Rose's letter had come before the Board and on 20 November, 1746,² in an urgent postscript to a letter to the Duke he begged him to order for him a copy of any serious complaints he had received from Jamaica which might have led to the dismissal of Rose or any of the judges. Rose felt that his reputation was at stake and depended on John to defend it. He later³ quoted Rose as saying that his friends believed the Duke to have said that it was a matter of small consequence—no doubt the lie referred to in his letter to Rose—but he hoped and believed that his brother was mistaken though he felt it hard that his trust in the Duke and Mr. Sloane should seem neglectful of his brother's honour. He knew that private affairs must give way to public and he had constantly told Rose of the perplexities of the times. This was not the end of the affair which dragged on for a further six years.⁴

Pre-occupation with money matters clouded the second John Fuller's life. He was naturally anxious as to his financial position immediately after his father's death and on 22 November, 1745, he told Thomas⁵ that he was striving to get at least £1,000 to pay for mine and wood. Again a year later,⁶ he stressed that he must receive at least £1,500 for mine and carriage at Christmas. On 1 November,⁷ he told Thomas that he might use the £1,000 in his hands, provided it was available a week before Christmas at the latest for if he should fail to pay 'my trade is undone.'

On 16 November, 1747,⁸ he requested Messrs. Harrison and Bagshaw to pay for the guns he had sent, as the Jamaican fleet was in, and Thomas needed the money to pay the duties.

There are frequent letters on financial matters in the following years and the obsession persisted throughout his life. When he died, his brother Stephen told Rose that his poor brother gave himself infinite trouble about his estate and he believed he was afraid to look into his affairs, otherwise a few hours would have given him all the satisfaction he needed.⁹

¹ B.M. Add. MSS. 32706 f. 263. 6 March, 1745/6.

² loc. cit., 32709 f. 256.

³ loc. cit., 32712 f. 69.

⁴ Geo. Metcalfe, *op. cit.* pp. 91-109.

⁵ R.F. 15/25.

⁶ loc. cit. 11 October, 1746.

⁷ loc. cit.

⁸ loc. cit.

⁹ loc. cit., 15 February, 1755.

John Fuller was soon immersed in the gun-founding which latterly had caused his father some anxiety owing to the new methods of proof.¹ His first letter to his father's agent, Samuel Remnant,² told him that his 32-pounders were at, or on the way to, Maidstone; the furnace was blowing and he gave an account of the guns he had made, but he added that he could not tell what to make next until the proof, although there were arrears of 12-pounders. He would be diligent to be right in every particular.³ Evidently things did not go well, for on 22 October⁴ he declared that though he cried his eyes out, he could not help what was past but he would endeavour to make amends; he had had the same smiths for 40 years, as well as the same mine-drawers and pretty well the same workmen. He repeated that he could not tell what to make next until the result of the proof. In December,⁵ he reported that the furnace was going well, although here and there a gun was a little tacky but he would not have them touched until Mr. Bannister, a neighbouring founder, came with his tools to instruct the workmen what to do. In the following February, he was rejoicing at the good proof and hoped soon to be master of his affairs, but he was still in the dark as to the size of the contracts to which the arrears belonged.⁶

John Fuller's most important contracts were with the Board of Ordnance but he also had dealings with other founders and merchants, not always with happy results, and he sold guns refused at the proof to various people. In November, 1745,⁷ he told George Jaken, with whom his father had often dealt, that he did not feel he had been fairly treated. He knew that Jaken was one of the cleverest tradesmen in the world, whose motto was to get what he could, how he could, but he hoped the accompanying account for £396 4s. 2d. would be paid to his brother Thomas within the next ten days, for pay day for the wood was at hand. He would contract with him again, but *his* motto was to stand on his own feet and unite with none. If Bowen or any other offered him a better contract, he would take it.

Further difficulties arose a little later with another contractor, Mr. Jukes, who in 1746 was making robinets for him, while John Fuller was making larger guns in exchange.⁸ Apparently Jukes,

¹ *S.A.C.*, vol. 67 (1926), p. 44.

² He was a large contractor supplying the Government.

³ R.F. 15/25. 14 October, 1745.

⁴ *loc. cit.*

⁵ *loc. cit.*, 24 December, 1745.

⁶ *loc. cit.*, February 1745/6. There is a list of the warrants completed since the last account sent his father in R.F. 15/31. f. 12 as well as periodic lists of new contracts and arrears.

⁷ R.F. 15/25.

⁸ *loc. cit.*

who had fallen into disfavour with the Board of Ordnance, had put John Fuller's mark on some trunnions.¹ In a letter to the offender he declared it was infamous, if not treacherous² and he ordered Remnant to make up the account with him.³ On 29 August, 1749, he thanked Remnant for the account but asked him to stay payment as he had drawn on Tom for £2,000 but he was full of Jamaican ships and 'almost dry,' while John Fuller himself had not above £300 in his bankbook, having lent Stephen's father-in-law £1,200 to buy hops.⁴

Relations with the Board of Ordnance were not easy and at times John Fuller did not obtain as much work from the Government as he wished, nor were the contracts made early enough. On 5 August, 1748,⁵ he begged them to consider the plight of their oldest gun founder, whose family had been contractors for 200 years, and he hoped for an early order. He had above 2,000 loads of coal, collected at immense price, at least 26s. a load, and for the last 10 years he had not made an ounce of iron except by contract with the Board.

The end of the war of Austrian Succession increased his difficulties as many small rival concerns had sprung up and on 23 October, 1749,⁶ he complained to Charles Frederick, Surveyor of Ordnance, that the office was giving orders to these small foundries or 'tinkers shops.' These could sell small guns which were rejected at proof to merchant ships for as much as £10 a ton, whereas from large guns which were refused, there was no profit. The only furnaces which could make large guns were Brede, Beckley, Lamberhurst, Robertsbridge, Ashburnham and his own. He hoped that when the crisis was over, the Board would revert to the old channels of supply, for if they contracted with the cheapest, they would be ill-served. He earnestly sought advice, for he had a vast stock of coal and mine and 50 pairs of hands with nothing to do. He would run an infinite hazard if he contracted to make 18- to 32-pounders for less than £20 a ton, especially as materials were so dear. On 3 November,⁷ he wrote to Mr. Bush at the Tower begging that his letter might be put before the Board. He again stressed the length of time his family had served the Government and that in the last war they had made guns for the Government only. Prices had all

¹ loc. cit., 19 June, 1749.

² *S.A.C.*, loc. cit., p. 45.

³ R.F. 15/25. 20 June, 1749.

⁴ loc. cit.

⁵ loc. cit.

⁶ *S.A.C.*, loc. cit., p. 47.

⁷ R.F. 15/25.

risen, workmen's wages were raised and they were kept together with difficulty. He could not make the greater guns more cheaply, but the others he would make at £16 a ton, provided they did not exceed one-third of the greater and he was ready to contract for any number on these terms.

By the spring of 1750,¹ John Fuller had received a contract for 150 tons of guns and after reviewing his materials he offered to contract for 250 tons of guns of every kind for the following year, but he asked to be excused from taking any old iron in part payment as he had no air furnace and could not use it.

About this time, he broke with Mr. Remnant. In August, 1747,² he told him that he was pleased with the proof and thanked him for his diligence, but he was surprised that Remnant thought he had kept secret the price of the guns sold to Bagshaw in order to defraud him of his commission. He never knew that Remnant had commission, so he too had kept a secret from him. In fact, he was ashamed to tell him how little he got for them. On 11 November³ he complained of the neglect of his business, saying that he had read his father's letter book for 20 years back and found he was never much consulted, particularly in the matter of round shot. He enclosed a letter to Mr. Bush at the Tower, explaining that he had offered to make the smaller guns for £16 a ton because he could make something of them if they were refused. If he could get to the bottom of the matter, he was determined to have a wharf and an agent of his own, unless he could deal with his father's best friends, the Harrisons.

In October, 1750, John Fuller maintained that Remnant was not entitled to any commission for the last proof as he was not present and knew nothing of the business. He had had to go himself and enquire what the deficiencies were. He had found to his surprise that some of the guns were not made round and that there were other faults of which Remnant had not told him. He would pay him after Christmas and he asked him to give Jefferson Miles, who now became his agent, a slip of paper showing the method proposed for applying for payment of guns at the proof place.⁴

Several further letters deal with the contracts. On Christmas Day, 1750,⁵ he told Jefferson Miles that he could not make 50 24-pounders as required, but he would make 25 by mid-August,

¹ loc. cit., 31 March, 1750.

² loc. cit., 20 August, 1747.

³ S.A.C., loc. cit., p. 47.

⁴ loc. cit. Samuel Remnant died on 11 April, 1753, worth nearly £100,000. The first letter from John Fuller to Jefferson Miles is dated 11 October, 1750.

⁵ R.F. 15/25. He had reduced the price of the larger guns by now apparently.

at £15 a ton. He feared a shortage of water and did not wish to deceive him. On 15 August, 1751,¹ he declared that the proof was the worst that ever he had when he expected the best. Of the 18-pounders, 19 had been refused by the Board and these had he sold to Mr. Bowen for £253 15s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. A further letter² said that he had had his smiths with him and they had confessed to mending the face of a gun with lead but said that only one had been done. He had discharged all three; two had worked with his father for upwards of 30 years. The following proof went better and on 10 October, 1751,³ he was pleased to hear that £1,809 13s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. would be paid to Tom in a fortnight and he followed this with a letter on 17 October⁴ saying that he was well enough pleased with the proof and would send a bank draft when the dinner was settled.

During these years, John Fuller obtained other contracts. In 1746 the Duke of Newcastle recommended him to Sir Robert Wilmot to make great guns for Ireland,⁵ and on 8 September of that year he told Sir Robert⁶ that he would take the utmost care as it was the first time he had been thus employed, although his family had been contractors for the Office of Ordnance for over a hundred years. The price would be £20 a ton; the tackle would have to be made specially and would cost about 30s. a gun. They would be proved at John Fuller's expense. The only fee would be a good dinner at which the contractor and his friends were welcome. If there was absolute necessity, the guns would be made before Christmas and he would wish for a frost to get them to the waterside. He would study all requirements and by the goodness of the guns merit further employment. In a postscript he remarked that the guns were quite plain but a little more ornament or His Excellency's coat-of-arms would be more credit to the workmen.

Three weeks later he declared that if it was a fine Spring he could deliver the guns much sooner; if it were bad he would take them to the nearest port and beg a small ship of war from Lord Barrington for convoy for fear of privateers as at present the guns were sent by land.⁷ At the same time, he told Remnant⁸ that the model for the Irish guns was so small that he dared not let the moulder cut the board until he had a 10ft. pattern drawn on paper by the

¹ loc. cit.

² loc. cit., 20 August, 1751.

³ loc. cit.

⁴ loc. cit.

⁵ B.M. Add. MSS. 32708 f. 385.

⁶ S.A.C., loc. cit., p. 49.

⁷ R.F. 15/25. 29 September, 1746. Lord Barrington had been appointed Lord Commissioner for the Admiralty in 1746.

⁸ loc. cit.

man who drew for the Government. He was concerned about the proof for which he was to be responsible and enquired whether it was customary to prove any but the King's guns at Woolwich. By 16 October, 1746,¹ he learned from his agent that he should ask Lord Chesterfield, the Viceroy in Ireland, to obtain an order for the guns to be proved at Woolwich as they were for the King's service, and for the officers to attend. While the guns were on Burwash Common on 1 May, 1747, an ornamental ball was knocked off each of them. John Fuller considered offering a reward but as the damage could be repaired with a screw, he refrained.² According to a list of guns in arrears in 1746, 19 24-pounders were made, each 10ft. long, of which one was refused at the proof. This seems to have been repaired and sent to London by 23 July, 1747.³ In 1747,⁴ he requested the secretary of Lord Harrington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to pay the sum of £954 8s. 2½d. due for the guns to Messrs. Barclay and Fuller, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, as the money would be extremely convenient. He would be proud if the scheme for making guns for all the Irish forts were employed. Those just made were of a new pattern, so by reason of the new tackle and the incidental charges at the proof, he would get little more than the honour of being 'extreme grand artificer for the kingdom of Ireland,' a title of which he was very fond. At the same time, to make doubly sure of his money, he directed Thomas⁵ to ride to the Earl's house near Richmond, should the money not be sent. Mr. Blair, the secretary, would give little trouble and direct him where to receive it.

By 1752, the fame of the Fuller guns had spread, for on 10 May,⁶ John Fuller told Jefferson Miles that he would jump at a large contract with 'his worthy friend' on the same terms as with the Board. Delivery was the only difficulty. If the rains came, it was impossible and he was not on sufficiently good terms with his fellow founders for them to make any for him. He would write again when he had given the matter further thought and he would like to know the quantity. He would deliver 100 tons by July, 1753, and 200 more by July, 1754, if it did not interfere with Government service, from which he would never depart. He also requested that the 'worthy friend' should be asked if the Spread Eagle should be placed on the guns instead of the cypher or whether they should be quite plain.

¹ loc. cit.

² B.M. Add. MSS. 32719 ff. 158-60.

³ R.F. 15/31. ff. 21, 30.

⁴ S.A.C., vol. 67, p. 50.

⁵ R.F. 15/25. 28 July, 1747.

⁶ loc. cit.

The 'worthy friend' was evidently an emissary of the Queen of Hungary, Maria Theresa, for on 1 June, 1752,¹ he told Jefferson Miles that he had considered the question of guns for the Empress Queen, had found that the guns were to be of French bore which was considerably higher than English and, therefore, refused guns were marketable only in France or Spain at £5 a ton. He must ask a higher price £16 or £15 15s. 0d. a ton, for wood was 6s. or 7s. a cord. Moreover, he now sold refused guns at £8 a ton.

The proof of 1752 he declared² to be the best he had had in a long while; it made him very proud to know that his guns were so good. He would take particular care over patches and cypher and trunnions. He had threatened a thousand times to turn away every man who jappanned a gun. When there was plenty of water, the guns were bored the same day or the day after they were cast. But it was impossible to see what was done unless he lived on the spot.

The matter of the Austrian guns was still unsettled by October, 1752,³ when John Fuller was still haggling over the price. He repeated that he ought to have a better price if the guns were to be of French bore, as any refused could only be sold as old iron. He would, however, submit to the terms if a deposit was placed in some bankers' hands and the guns paid for in ready money. Then he could deliver 150 tons by the following Summer. He added a comparison of the dimensions of the English and French guns. In a further letter of the same date, he included one to be shewn to the Empress Queen's ministers, of which it seems no copy was made.

Here the negotiations seem to end. There is no record in the Fuller papers of the contract being completed or the guns delivered. Moreover, when John Fuller was negotiating a contract to make guns for Sardinia, he declared he had never had a foreign contract before.

In the Autumn of 1752, this new potential purchaser appeared, for an undated letter from John Fuller to the Surveyor-General of Ordnance⁴ said that Lord Barrington had told him that the King of Sardinia⁵ had agreed to proposals for 23 32-pounder Canon de Piedmont. The price would be £16 a ton, ready money. He was prepared to do this if it were not to the detriment of his own country and the Board of Ordnance from whom he had received so many

¹ loc. cit.

² loc. cit., 10 August, 1752.

³ S.A.C., loc. cit.

⁴ R.F. 15/25.

⁵ Charles Emmanuel, ally of Maria Theresa in the War of Austrian Succession.

favours. On 31 December,¹ he told Jefferson Miles, now Proofmaster-General of Ordnance, that he might have to wait on Lord Barrington on Saturday morning at the Admiralty. He believed that he and Mr. Villiers² would lend their names to the contract; the guns would be delivered in the Thames in May or June on board ship or on a wharf. Expenses of wharfage and re-shipping would be paid by the King of Sardinia and the money would be paid on weight and proof. At the same time he told Lord Barrington of the position and asked him to allow his or Villiers' name to be put in the contract, as his agent did not speak a word of French.

Later, John Fuller sought to postpone some 130 tons until the following year as he could not offend his friends at the Office of Ordnance, though he was fond of the contract, never having had a foreign one. He further declared that he would take pains that they were good and handsome for the honour of Old England and himself.

By 1 January, 1753, he was ready to contract with the Comte de Peron for the Sardinian guns.³ They would be delivered at Woolwich at the end of July, or sooner if the roads were good. On 15 May, 1753,⁴ he told Mr. Miles that the Sardinian guns and many of the King's were at Lewes and he intended to come up for the proof and would send his own venison. He also had a dozen excellent champagne at Mr. Barclay's at Paul's Wharf which he wished sent for. He intended to invite Count Peron, Lord Barrington, Mr. Villiers as well as the Viennese Ambassador, if he had arrived, and one or two friends.

The Sardinian guns, 30 24-pounders of 9½ft., and 60 12-pounders of 8½ft., were proved on 21 July, 1753, one of the smaller guns being bad, and the sum of £2,087 was paid by the Count Peron.⁵ Mr. Tapsell, a neighbouring founder, received £681 7s. 6d. and £75 14s. 0½d. for the delivery of iron ordnance for the King of Sardinia.⁶

His next proof seems to have been poor, for he told his agent⁷ that he had talked to his moulder who said that the heads were longer by 3in. than anyone's. He thought with Jefferson Miles that the dinner and proof were pretty severe. He wanted to know

¹ R.F. 15/25.

² Thomas Villiers who had held diplomatic posts in Dresden, Vienna and Warsaw and had been Ambassador in Berlin.

³ R.F. 15/25.

⁴ loc. cit.

⁵ R.F. 15/31. f. 40.

⁶ loc. cit., f. 116.

⁷ R.F. 15/25. 10 October, 1753.

the state of all warrants, for the rains had come and he would begin the blast soon. He concluded with a lament on the number of refused guns wishing they were all mended and sold. He followed¹ this up by asking Miles to find Mr. Salvadors, of Tunbridge Wells, at the Exchange, whose father used to buy a good number of refused guns, he supposed for the King of Portugal. Miles had full authority to sell all the guns at whatever price could be agreed.

Meanwhile, John Fuller was selling refused guns to and making small guns for Messrs. Eade and Winter, Mr. Eade being a friend of Jefferson Miles' brother.² As usual there was difficulty over delivery; if the guns were wanted in Winter, the increased charge for carriage to Lewes was 9s. a ton. By the beginning of November, 1753, no springs had broken and so the blast was not blowing, whereas in the following January he planned to go to Bath 'to get out of the sink of the nation with these perpetual rains'.³ However, he was prepared to sell Messrs. Eade and Winter 80 refused 12-pounders at 10 guineas each for ready money or 30 days credit. His financial position was causing him uneasiness, for during his pre-occupation with the Sardinian guns, Mr. Tapsell had delivered guns to the Government to the value of £678 16s. 5½d., so that from the Office of Ordnance draft for £790 4s. 6d., only some £111 would remain.⁴

Next year, a new foreign contract promised, for the King of Naples' envoy, the Prince of San Severino, was prepared to order guns.⁵ As his wife was ill, John Fuller could not go to London, so he asked Miles to approach Lord Barrington to contract with the Prince. The price would be £16 a ton, if the guns were delivered by the following July, £17 if they were delivered in April. He wanted a contract on the same terms as with the Count de Peron, in whose hands the original contract was. He lived in Soho Square. If these arrangements did not suit the Prince, he would come to London at the beginning of September. He urged Miles to take a good Frenchman with him. At the same time he wrote to the Prince,⁶ pleading his wife's illness as his reason for appointing Miles to contract with him and pointing out that if a July delivery were required, a contract like that with the Count de Peron would suffice with different titles inserted and the same deposit of money at Messrs. Child's and Blackwell's shop. As he had made his first

¹ loc. cit., 18 October, 1753.

² loc. cit., 1 November, 1753. He declared at this time that his ½ pounders were very handsome and that next year he intended to make iron tobacco pipes!

³ loc. cit.

⁴ loc. cit., 15 November, 1753.

⁵ loc. cit., 30 July, 1754.

⁶ loc. cit.

contract with a foreign power, he would for his own credit ensure that this one was performed with the same care.

Apparently by late summer, he felt apprehensive as to delivering the guns in April,¹ and said he would rather wait until July and receive £16 a ton. The model could be made with the utmost exactness and he would have two other patterns made by the King of England's draughtsmen. He asked if all the guns were to be of the French measure in length. Apparently, he did not get his way, for by 9 September, 1754,² having perused the contract, John Fuller told Miles that in the earlier version he had been allowed a year to supply the guns. However, he hoped they would all be at Woolwich in January, or soon after. The contract was to be for 70 guns of 12 pound weight, 8ft. in length French measure, 8 6-pounders of 6ft. length, 26 4-pounders of 5½ft. length. The price at £16 a ton would be £2,070 8s. 0d.³ In October, John Fuller was informed that the guns were required by January or July following, but he replied⁴ that although he would ensure that all were ready by July, delivery by January was impossible as he could not get winter carriage for which he was under contract with his farmers. Two days later,⁵ he requested that all the guns might be delivered before July, 1755. A furnace was a fickle mistress, but he would take care that not one drop of metal was cast until the King of Naples' guns were made, and he would endeavour to have enough laid down by 1 February to answer to. If so many were ready, he felt sure the King would allow an order for 12s. a ton winter carriage. It might be possible to deliver all by the end of February as he would be making the rest while the others were proving. A copy of this letter was sent to Mr. Miles. Finally, on 28 October,⁶ he gave the latter absolute authority to contract that all the guns would be at the proof place by the end of March, barring accidents of shipwreck or other unforeseen occurrences. Everything was going briskly, but he had not above 3 weeks' water and it would cost £10 a week to tread the wheel. He was sorry His Royal Highness thought he jested with him; if the dates of his letters were examined he would find the posts had missed for he had been over punctual in replying as His Royal Highness had been kind enough to say that John Fuller should have the offer of guns for a 60-gun ship, so perhaps he would send the proposals enclosed to his Royal Master.

¹ loc. cit. The letter is undated but placed in the Letter Book between 5 August and 8 October.

² loc. cit.

³ R.F. 15/31. f. 48.

⁴ R.F. 15/25. 22 October, 1754.

⁵ loc. cit., printed in *S.A.C.*, vol. 67, p. 51.

⁶ loc. cit.

He now had material for making guns and was under no contract, but never again would he aim at a Winter one.

On 2 November,¹ the Prince of San Severino was informed that Jefferson Miles, or Lord Barrington or any other person he preferred could contract in John Fuller's name as to the quantity of guns to be proved at Woolwich on the last day of January and at the end of March or early April, the total number being that previously stated.

This was John Fuller's last letter on the subject for by 5 February, 1755, he was dead. Ten days later, his brother Stephen told Miles that he would not make guns at one farthing under the prices he quoted 'well-knowing my brother lost money by both his former contracts and his reasons for making contracts at so small a price!'.² There appears to be no record of the contract being made or the guns delivered.

The profit from gun-making is difficult to estimate, though some idea of the receipts can be obtained from the Furnace Book.³ The profit for 1745/6 is given as £2,365 2s. 1d., while from June, 1746, to February, 1747, John Fuller received, in varying amounts, £7,003 3s. 6d. This was for warrants dated between 8 August, 1743, and 12 March, 1745. Between September, 1747, and July, 1748, he received only £1,554 11s. 6d. on warrants from 12 March, 1745 to 24 May 1746, but in October 1748, a further £2,848 17s. 0d. was received for warrants dated September 1744-December 1746. An entry immediately following notes sums amounting to £5,776 2s. 1d. subscribed into 4 per cents. on 7 April, 1749. Between May and August 1749 he received £1,310 18s. 6d. and between August and September, £7,000 2s. 0d. These sums appear to have been from the Board of Ordnance and the sale of refused guns; a note indicates that new prices were negotiated, presumably with the Board, in 1752.⁴ There are different entries of receipts, apparently from the Ordnance Office, in the Journal namely £2,143 3s. 6d. in 1746, £2,459 15s. 0d. in 1747, £1,350 8s. 6d. in 1748 and £2,908 16s. 0d. in 1751.⁵ One thing is clear; payments were often in arrears. In the Furnace Book, there is an apparently complete account for the years 1755-57, when Stephen Fuller was managing affairs before Rose's return to England. This includes stock laid in at the furnace as well as all expenses. The final

¹ loc. cit.

² loc. cit.

³ R.F. 15/31. ff. 12, 29, 30, 40 and 46.

⁴ The payment for the Sardinian guns is also noted here with an account of charges for the proof, landing and drawing and the proof dinner amounting to £181 7s. 8d. with an additional £2 19s. 6d. and incidental expenses connected with the dinner and with firing the guns.

⁵ R.F. 15/29. ff. 10, 103 and 107.

figures are debits, £4,213 4s. 3½*d.* and credits, £4,444 5s. 10*d.*, but there is no indication of sums due.¹ Such figures would bear out John Fuller's contention that the Government often owed him large sums.

Behind the scenes were John Fuller's workmen and some idea of their wages can be gleaned from the Furnace Book.² They were paid for the time the furnace was blowing and for the year 1745-46, Thomas Cavie, the head founder, received £60 5s. 7*d.*; John Harmer, the upper filler, £32 14s. 0*d.*; John Gurr, the under founder, £22 10s. 2*d.*; James King, under filler, £16 3s. 7*d.* and John Hart, the moulder, £125 12s. 6*d.* In all, to those classified as forgemmen £257 12s. 6*d.* was paid. The colliers received sums from £46-£48 each. Of other expenses, the largest was wood which cost £1,203 15s. 0*d.* Carriage of guns to Woolwich at £1 4s. 0*d.* a ton came to £306 8s. 0*d.*; mine, £310; loam for the moulds, £7; hair, £50; forge iron, £20; coals, £2; wood for the moulds, £3; furnace wear and tear, £50. Mr. Remnant received £218 10s. 0*d.* As against this, receipts were £4,775, of which £4,370 came from guns sent to Woolwich, the rest from the sale of refused guns at £10 a ton, hammers, anvils and iron plates. His profit on the year was not calculated.

A slightly different account for the same date is also entered, the main items being slightly larger,³ and the pencilled totals differ, debits being £3,225 17s. 11*d.* and credits, £5,591, leaving a balance of £2,365 2s. 1*d.* No other accounts of expenses, etc., appear in the Forge Book nor is there any indication of the profits year by year until Stephen Fuller began an account in 1754⁴ but left it incomplete and started afresh in 1755.⁵

Further details are given in the Journal and Ledger. Thus William Hart, forgemman, brother of John Hart, received £3 10s. 0*d.* a week for 38 weeks in 1748 and 1749;⁶ John Collins, also forgemman, received £3 3s. 6*d.* a week in 1753;⁷ Thomas Harmer, the mine firer, 8s. a week. Those who cleaned the guns and drew away the gun-earth were paid in accordance with the weight of the guns⁸. The carriage of guns to Lewes was normally 7s. a ton, with an increase for bad roads, and of gun heads 4s. a load.⁹

¹ R.F. 15/31, ff. 53-55.

² loc. cit., f. 20.

³ loc. cit., f. 23.

⁴ loc. cit., ff. 51-52.

⁵ loc. cit., ff. 53-62.

⁶ R.F. 15/30, f. 27.

⁷ loc. cit., f. 312.

⁸ loc. cit., f. 85. The rate was from 2*d.* for a ½-pounder to 2s. for a 32-pounder.

⁹ loc. cit., ff. 95, 101 and 222.

The cost of cutting wood was 1*s.* 2*d.*, coaling coals from 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* and coaling log-wood 3*s.* 6*d.* a load respectively.¹ Drawing coarse mine was paid at the rate of 2*s.* or 3*s.* a load and mine and veins 3*s.* to 4*s.* a load.² All wages had increased since the first John Fuller's time.

The Ledger³ gives a list of the colliers and other workers who shared the legacy left by John Fuller II in 1755. Of these, Thomas Cavie received £4 4*s.* 0*d.*, John Thomas, the gunner, and Samuel Standen, the forgerman, £3 3*s.* 0*d.* each, Thomas Harmer, now under founder, and the mine firer each one guinea, while those described as colliers and miners received sums ranging from £1 11*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* In all, 38 are mentioned by name, a further 8 are unnamed and at the end of the list appear the names of Mrs. Cavie, 5*s.*; Nanny Cavie, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and the charwoman, 1*s.*

¹ R.F. 15/30. f. 15, 22 and passim.

² R.F. 15/29. f. 62.

³ R.F. 15/30. f. 191.

Fig.1

MANOR OF ALCISTON

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTS AMONGST PARISHES

Based on rentals and surveys 13th-15th centuries

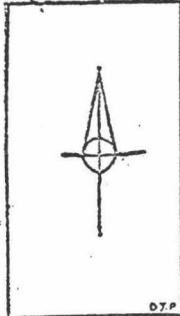
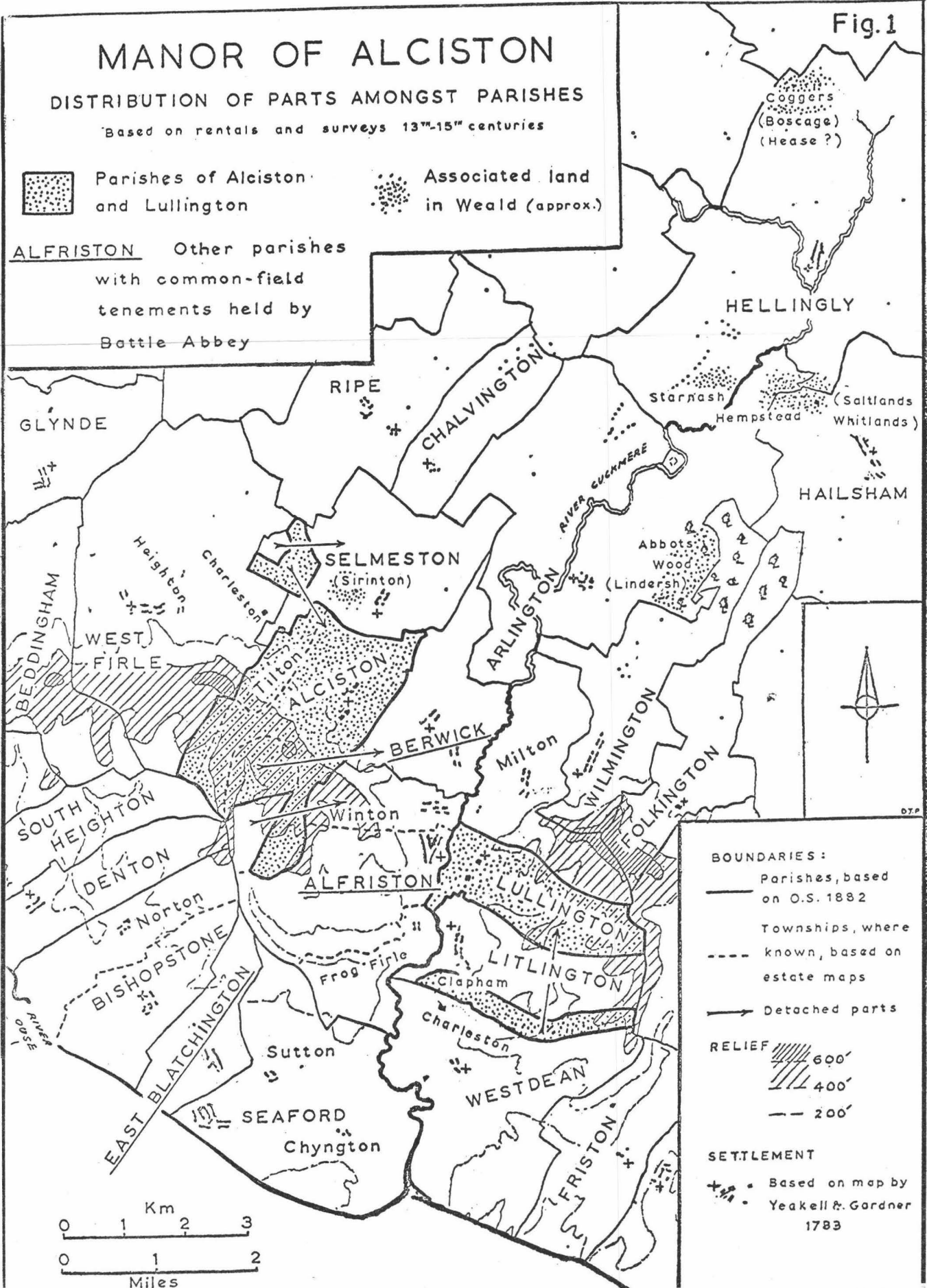


Parishes of Alciston and Lullington



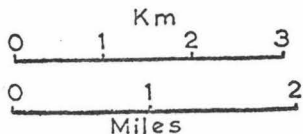
Associated land in Weald (approx.)

ALFRISTON Other parishes with common-field tenements held by Battle Abbey



D7.P

- BOUNDARIES :**
- Parishes, based on O.S. 1882
 - - - Townships, where known, based on estate maps
 - Detached parts
- RELIEF**
- ▨ 600'
 - ▧ 400'
 - - - 200'
- SETTLEMENT**
- + • Based on map by Yeakell & Gardner 1783



ALCISTON MANOR IN THE LATER MIDDLE AGES¹

BY JUDITH A. BRENT

Alciston Manor, together with other lands in Sussex and elsewhere, was bestowed by William the Conqueror on his Abbey of Battle. The manor remained in the ownership of the Abbey until the Dissolution when it was granted to Sir John Gage. Apart from being one of the largest of the Battle Abbey manors it is also of interest in that demesne farming continued there to a very late date. Moreover, it is remarkable in that its economy and the economic conditions of its tenants can be studied in the light of an unusually full body of surviving documentation, chiefly a long series of complementary account rolls and court rolls.²

Undoubtedly its size, its fertile soils, its suitability for sheep farming and its comparative accessibility to Battle partly explain why Alciston was retained as the home farm. Like many other Sussex manors its lands extended into other parishes (see Fig. I).³ A rental and custumal⁴ drawn up in the time of Edward I shows these outlying areas to have been quite large. Besides 34 tenants at Alciston itself, holding between them eight hides and two wists⁵ (approximately 612 acres), there were nine tenants holding 2½ hides (at least 180 acres) at Telton, a hamlet west of Alciston, 37 tenants holding ten hides and one wist (about 581 acres) at Alfriston, Lullington and Clopham and 17 tenants holding four hides (176 acres) at East Blatchington. Three tenants are mentioned at Sirinton (probably Sherrington in Selmeston) and 18 at Old Shoreham and Bramber. The remaining lands were in the Weald, Alciston like many other downland manors having its woodland in this area. 'Boscase' and 'Sternerse' (the present Starnashe Farm) we know from later evidence were at Hellingly and 11 tenants are listed there.

¹ This paper is based on a Bristol M.A. thesis, 'Alciston Manor in the Later Middle Ages', by Mrs. J. A. Brent (née Wooldridge).

² Sussex Archaeological Trust, G44/1-139 and G18/1-55.

³ I wish to thank Mr. D. J. Pannett for drawing the map.

⁴ *Custumals of Battle Abbey*, ed. by S. R. Scargill-Bird (Camden Society, 1887), pp. 26-41. Original MS., P.R.O. E315/57.

⁵ The custumal states that four wists make one hide but does not tell us how many acres made up one wist. That this varied a great deal from place to place has been shown by Mrs. E. Searle in her article, 'Hides, virgates and tenant settlement at Battle Abbey' in *Economic History Review*, 2nd series, vol. 16 (1963), pp. 290-300. For these calculations I have used evidence from later account rolls and a rental of 1433 (P.R.O. E315/56). Thus one wist at Alciston and Telton is taken as 18 acres, at Alfriston as 17 acres, at East Blatchington as 11, at Lullington as about 22 acres.

'Saltland,' which lay partly in Hailsham and partly in Arlington, had four tenants and 'Lindershe' in Arlington two.

Arable farming at Alciston was combined with sheep farming.¹ The chief crop was wheat and normally about half of this was sent to Battle, the rest being used as seed or consumed on the manor. The *Inquisitio Nonarum* of 1341 notes flocks of 3,000 sheep at Alciston with Lullington² and the account rolls themselves show flocks of over 2,000. Battle was supplied with large numbers of sheep (some 300-400 before 1349) and boon workers occasionally received a dozen or so. However, the large flocks at Alciston were kept primarily for their wool, the total clip often amounting to over 2,000 fleeces and up to ten sacks of 'big' wool. Moreover, Alciston fleeces were of better quality and higher value than those produced in the west of Sussex. Alciston formed the centre at which wool from the surrounding Abbey estates was collected. The merchants and wool weighers gathered there to weigh the clip and treat with the steward; the merchants' servants packed the wool there before it was transported.

Besides sheep, the stock at Alciston included horses, oxen, cows (kept primarily for their milk), pigs (the most important source of meat for the household), chickens, geese, ducks and pigeons. The dairy formed a considerable source of profit, as many as 23 pisas or weys³ of cheese (worth 8s. each at times) and 15 weys of butter (worth 10s. each at times) being produced per year. The best cheeses were sent to the Abbot and Prior; the rest went to the cellarer or were used at the harvest supper. Some butter was sent to Battle each year but much was used for sheep ointment. Four and a half pipes (probably about 567 gallons) of cider per year were produced on average and were mostly consumed by the bailiff, by guests of the manor, by the *famuli* (regular servants) and other workers. The output of tiles was large, reaching 42,000 in 1429-30, many being sold in the neighbourhood, especially to the manor of Lullington, the rest being used at Alciston.

The labour force of the manor can be divided into three: the *famuli*, the customary workers and the hired labourers. In the years immediately before the Black Death the *famuli* consisted of some 40 people but about 15 of these were probably employed at Lullington.

¹ For a detailed discussion of the arable farming arrangements at Alciston, see P. F. Brandon, 'The Common Lands and Wastes of Sussex', an unpublished London Ph.D. thesis (1963), and 'Arable Farming in a Sussex Scarp-foot Parish during the Late Middle Ages', in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 100 (1962), pp. 60-72. For pastoral farming, see M. Melville, 'The Pastoral Custom and Wool Trade of Medieval Sussex, 1085-1485', an unpublished London M.A. thesis (1931).

² See R. A. Pelham, 'The Distribution of Sheep in Sussex in the Fourteenth Century', in *S.A.C.*, vol. 75 (1934), pp. 129-35.

³ One wey amounted to 196 lbs. at Alciston.

They included the serjeant, the master servant, the messor, six ploughmen (two at Lullington), two harrowers, seven drivers, one carter, two ewe shepherds, six shepherds, one boy shepherd, one oxherd, one cowman, one pigkeeper and boy, one goosekeeper and one dairy maid. The custumal of Edward I shows that customary work included threshing, winnowing, carrying, ditching, ploughing, harrowing, breaking clods, washing and shearing sheep, hoeing corn, mowing and gathering hay, reaping, carting manure, sowing, fetching grain and mending the sheepcote. It is difficult to say how many of these services were still being performed on the eve of the Black Death, but there is evidence that customary workers were augmented by hired workmen for reaping and binding, threshing, winnowing, harrowing and mowing. The remainder of the hired labour consisted of craftsmen: the smith, thatcher, tiler, carpenter and mason with the labourers helping them.

Such was the character of Alciston manor before the Black Death, the impact of which can now be examined. Sometime between January and April of 1349 the plague reached Alciston. The average number of deceased tenants recorded at a session of the manor court of Alciston was three. No deaths were in fact recorded at the January court but at that held on 14 April 24 are noted. Between this date and June the plague would seem to have been at its most severe for at the court held on 10 June no less than 39 deaths are recorded. A further 15 are noted at the court held on 1 August but by October the plague seems to have worked itself out; no deaths are recorded at courts held on 8 September and 7 October.

It is possible to get some idea of the regional distribution of the deaths as the entries in the court rolls are divided into tithings. Thus at the April court, 14 of the deaths are at East Blatchington, five at Lullington, two at Telton, and three at Alciston; in June, five are at East Blatchington, 13 at Lullington, six at Telton, six at Alciston and nine at Hellingly; in August, seven at Lullington, one at East Blatchington, one at Alciston and six at Hellingly. It would therefore seem that East Blatchington was most severely affected before April, whereas the other places suffered between April and August.

The court rolls only give actual holders of tenements. There is no way of discovering the numbers of brothers, women, children and servants who died. Moreover, without a contemporary rental it is only possible to get a very rough estimate even of the proportion of tenants who died. The only material available is in fact the rental *temp.* Edward I and in the case of Alciston itself a rental of 1336,¹ some 13 years before the Black Death. The former lists 105 tenants at Alciston, Telton, Lullington, Alfriston, East Blatchington and Hellingly, and in 1349, 78 tenants from these same

¹ P.R.O., SC 11/639.

localities are noted as having died. This represents a proportion of two-thirds if there was no increase of population during the intervening 50 or 60 years. For Alciston itself, however, for which better evidence is available, the proportion is just under one third. Thirty-one tenants are listed in the rental of 1336 and ten tenants have their deaths recorded in the court rolls.

It seems possible that some of the outlying parts of Alciston manor might have been harder hit than Alciston itself. For instance, 16 wists of land were owned by Battle Abbey at East Blatchington, at the time of Edward I and these were held by 19 people. The court rolls show 10½ of these wists made vacant by the deaths of ten persons (the remaining dead tenants only held cottages and in some cases an acre or two). This reinforces other evidence that the coastal areas of Sussex were particularly badly hit. Research on the records of the Honour of the Eagle (almost equivalent to the Rape of Pevensey) has shown that nine villages on the coast were rendered desolate.¹ Seaford, too, which adjoins East Blatchington, suffered very badly, partly from the pestilence and partly from French raiders.²

Seventy-eight deaths meant that 78 tenements were made vacant. How many of these remained in the lord's hands and how many were claimed immediately? Of the 24 holders reported as victims to the plague at the April court, seven tenements were claimed immediately and 17 remained in the lord's hands. At the June court, nine tenements were claimed and 30 remained unclaimed together with the 17 from the previous court. At the August court nine of the 15 newly-vacated tenements were claimed as well as two from the April court and seven from the June court. This meant that by August only 34 of the 78 tenements had been claimed and that 44 remained in the lord's hands.

In 1352, however, 17 tenements still remaining in the lord's hands are listed. There is no record in the court rolls of the other 27 being claimed, but perhaps another court was held whose rolls have not survived or the omission is due to the confusion at the time. Nor is it possible to state with any certainty what happened to the 17 tenements. A few drop out of the 'defects of rent' section of the account rolls in the 1350s, presumably as they are claimed. In 1366 a new rental was drawn up, to which reference is made in the account rolls. From this date the old defects of rent disappear. It looks as though these were written off completely. There is evidence that some customary land was taken in to the demesne at this time and planted along with the rest of those lands, items

¹ V.C.H., *Sussex*, vol. 2 (1907), p. 182. This probably included the later occurrences of the plague in 1362 and 1379. See also L. F. Salzman, ed., *Ministers Accounts of the Manor of Petworth 1347-1353* (Sussex Record Society, vol. 55), p. xxxi.

² M. A. Lower, 'Some Memorials of the Town, Parish and Cinque Port of Seaford', in *S.A.C.*, vol. 7 (1854), pp. 81-83.

such as 'sown 27 acres on lands formerly niefs' occurring in the account rolls. It is thus possible that a large amount of unclaimed land was either absorbed in this way or allowed to go to waste.

However, if this land was without tenants there is evidence from the 'farm' section of the account rolls that the lord was finding it possible to re-demise some of his leased tenements which also became vacant. In 1349-50, out of 26 tenements at farm, 11 were vacant and in three other cases he received a reduced rent. From 1349-50 a new item appears in the farm section: 'sums received from the demise of native lands in the lord's hands.' It would seem that these lands were let annually in small parcels. The account roll for 1361-2 shows some 74 acres being let to 32 different people mostly in parcels of two to three acres. Some of these lands may represent certain of the 17 unclaimed customary tenements which the lord leased temporarily or they may all be vacant farmed tenements. It is clear that though quite large amounts of land came into the lord's hands and remained unclaimed in 1352, he was able to let out a proportion of them and thus recoup himself.

With regard to the tenements that were claimed, an analysis of the claimants shows that in the majority of cases they were taken up by relations. Fourteen of the 34 tenants whose holdings were claimed by October 1349 were succeeded by sons, ten by wives, four by daughters, two by kinsmen, one by a brother and one by a relative who was probably a niece. In only two cases were tenements claimed by persons who were probably not relations and in only two cases is it stated that the heir was under age. Wives who took over the holdings of their dead husbands frequently remarried and the lands passed into a new family. Some families suffered decimation, like the Melewards, Plots, Potmans and Monks and some may have died out as no reference is found to them in subsequent court rolls.

Neither account nor court rolls suggest that the mortality was particularly severe in 1361-2, but plague is mentioned in the account rolls as a reason for labour shortage in 1425-7 and 1440-1. Probably the population never again in the medieval period reached the total on the eve of the Black Death. A rental of 1433¹ lists 24 tenants at Alciston. In 1336 there were 31.

To see how the Black Death affected the economy of the manor one must turn to the account rolls. Unfortunately there is no complete account for the year 1348-9 as William King, the serjeant, himself died before June 1349. The account roll covers the period June to Michaelmas 1349 when John of Whatlington was serjeant. It is possible to gauge how the day-to-day running of the manor was affected. The agricultural calendar was not much upset: winter and spring sowings were probably complete before the plague came. The lord's rents were reduced through the deaths of tenants

¹ P.R.O. E315/56. For an exemplification of this rental see Sussex Archaeological Trust, G45/13.

and grain, stock and wool prices were very low. In the case of wool, this may mean that the 1349 clip was inferior or that the price had to be reduced because of the lack of buyers. There is no mention of merchants coming to superintend the weighing of the wool this year and it seems that the lord himself had to bear the expenses of sending some, if not all, the wool to London to get rid of it. 'Packing wool . . . 5s. 6d. Carriage of the said wool to London in three carts with seven men and 15 horses for five days there and back . . . 10s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.' Repairs to ploughs and houses and purchases of household equipment were curtailed. There is evidence of higher wages being paid: reaping and binding now cost 8d. per acre for wheat (previously 7d.), 10d. per acre for barley (previously 8d.) and 9d. for beans (previously 8d.). Winnowing is also now paid at 6d. per quarter as opposed to 3d. per ten bushels before. Moreover, the lord had to pay hired labourers to hoe and mow vacant tenements.

The plague had probably spent itself by Michaelmas 1349 but its impact can be seen clearly from the account roll for the period Michaelmas 1349-Michaelmas 1350. The lord continued to lose through defects of rent but some tenements were re-let and others planted. No wool and little grain, stock or other produce were sold and much had to be spent on the repair of ploughs presumably because this was neglected in the previous year. The wages of hired labourers continued high: reaping and binding still cost 8d. per acre for wheat, 10d. per acre for barley as in 1349, 9d. per acre for peas and vetch (8d. per acre in 1348) and 7d. for oats (5d. in 1348). Threshing rates are also high: 6d. and 4d. per quarter for wheat (3d. for threshing and winnowing 10 bushels in 1348), 3d. for barley (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 10 bushels in 1348) and 4d. per quarter for oats. Beans were now threshed and winnowed at 4d. per quarter (previously 1d. for 10 bushels). Money was paid by the lord on harrowing and mowing vacant tenements and on washing and shearing perhaps 500 sheep of dead tenants.

Moreover, the wages of the *famuli* were now higher. The master servant now received 10s. instead of 7s., the messor 11s. instead of 6s. and carters and ploughmen 9s. instead of 6s. Shepherds previously paid 4s. and 5s. 6d. now received 6s. and 8s. and the boy shepherd 4s. instead of 3s. Drivers are paid 3s. instead of 2s. 6d. and harrowers 4s. instead of 2s. 6d. Even the pigkeeper received 7s., an increase of 1s. and the dairy maid's 3s. 6d. is 6d. more than before. This represents in a number of cases an increase of about 75 per cent. and in the rest between 20 and 50 per cent. Shortage of labour was forcing the lord to pay higher wages.

The year 1350-1 might be called one of recovery at Alciston. The wool clip was large and this, together with the clip from the previous year, brought in a large profit. Wheat fetched high prices this year and receipts from sales of stock were particularly high. Large

sums were spent on harrowing and mowing vacant tenements but wages paid for reaping and binding were lower than in 1349, probably due to the Royal Proclamation. Some wheat was paid at a rate of 7*d.* per acre and the rest of the wheat and barley at 8*d.* Oats cost 5*d.* per acre and beans 7*d.* The effect of the Statute of Labourers can be seen in the payments made to the *famuli* which now return to the 1347 rate in all cases as the statute ordered. 1350-1 was an abnormal year.

Profits sank again in 1352-3 (the roll for 1351-2 is not extant), but gradually things were returning to normal. Receipts increased as tenements were claimed and farms re-let. Income from sales of grain and stock, if it did not reach pre-Black Death levels was never as low as in 1349-50 and the acreage sown was not decreased. Work continued on the upkeep of ploughs and houses and wages of craftsmen, labourers and *famuli* were little altered, though the lord continued to pay out money for harrowing and mowing vacant tenements and for washing and shearing tenants' sheep until 1356.

With so few account rolls for the period before the Black Death and so few after which can be compared directly (since after 1360 Lullington is no longer included in the account), it would be unwise to draw too many conclusions as to the effect of the Black Death on the economy. It seems, however, that at Alciston as on many other estates,¹ the plague only caused a slight and temporary dislocation and that if more evidence were available it might well be found that at most its effect was to intensify tendencies already at work. Changes undoubtedly did take place and Alciston, like so many manors, shared in the late medieval agrarian decline,² but its position as a home farm meant that this was less marked and came later than elsewhere. It is now proposed to examine grain and wool production and the financial aspects of demesne farming between 1360 and 1490 to see how this depression manifested itself; an attempt will be made to assess the factors bringing about these changes.

The largest arable acreages were sown in the 1380s and 1390s; peak years being 1381-2, 1387-8, 1390-1 and 1396-7 with 475, 458, 444 and 452 acres being planted respectively. After this there was a gradual decline. In the year 1474-5 only 187 acres were sown, in 1475-6, 193 and in 1483-4, 194. The slight recovery which followed immediately on this may well have been only temporary: the absence of any account rolls after 1495-6 prevents us from seeing if this trend continued.

¹ See A. E. Levett, 'The Black Death on the Estates of the See of Winchester', in *Oxford Studies on Social and Legal History*, vol. 5 (1916), p. 101 and also 'The Black Death on the St. Albans Manors', in *Studies in Manorial History presented to A. E. Levett*, p. 252.

² For the classical statement of this thesis see M. Postan, 'The Fifteenth Century', in *Economic History Review*, 1st series, vol. 9 (1939), p. 160.

Output of grain was influenced by the weather and by seeding rates, which varied from as little as $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre for wheat when not much seed was available to three bushels in good years. Bearing this in mind, output follows more or less the same pattern as acreage sown; for example the average issue of wheat in the 1450s was only half what it was in the 1370s. Most of the lord's income was derived from sales of demesne farm produce and of this grain formed the major part. Receipts from this source were inevitably affected: in the 1480s income from sales of grain averaged under £30, less than a third of the average in the 1370s.

There is no mention in either court rolls or account rolls of parts of the demesne being leased to tenants as on so many other estates and it seems likely that many of the marginal lands where fodder crops had been grown were allowed to return to grass.¹

How far was less demand for grain an important factor determining this decline in arable farming? An analysis of the consumption of wheat and barley shows that less was being sent to Battle and less used by the household. The Battle Abbey account rolls² show that in 1357-8 the Abbey absorbed 460 quarters of wheat and 300 quarters of barley from all manors and *in patria* (in the neighbourhood) and in 1381-2, 475 quarters of wheat and 445 quarters of barley. In 1488-9, only 339 quarters of wheat and $143\frac{1}{2}$ quarters of barley were received and in 1498-9 only $181\frac{1}{2}$ quarters of wheat and 170 quarters of barley malt. Moreover, from the limited material available, it seems likely that there was some decrease in the number of monks during the later Middle Ages.³

Finally, how far was yield ratio an important factor in influencing production? A full scale analysis of yield ratios is not possible due to the lack (either because rolls are missing or because parts are illegible) of consecutive rolls providing the necessary information. From the evidence available, it seems unlikely that falling yield ratios caused the gradual downward trend at Alciston. Rather it was the decrease in demand combined with the rising wages of hired labourers and increasing costs of farming—discussed presently—which made it both unnecessary and undesirable for the lord to cultivate the more marginal lands at Alciston.

Sheep farming suffered a similar decline after the first decade of

¹ For a detailed discussion of this see P. F. Brandon, *S.A.C.*, vol. 100 (1962), pp. 69-72.

² 1357-8: Henry Huntington Library, B.A. 144; 1381-2: H.H.L., B.A. 146; 1488-9: H.H.L., B.A. 273; 1498-9: P.R.O., S.C.6 H.VII, 1874. For evidence from account rolls in the Henry Huntington Library I am indebted to Miss B. R. Chapman for her notes from photostats made for Lord Beveridge, and now deposited in the Palaeography Department of the University of Durham.

³ V.C.H., *Sussex*, vol. 2 (1907), p. 54, and R. N. Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses* (1953), p. 59.

the 15th century, flocks of only 800 being recorded in the 1480s. The number of sheep kept in stock varied according to the incidence of disease, and a severe attack of murrain might mean that flocks did not reach their previous numbers for many years. For instance attacks of murrain in 1432-3, 1436-7 and 1437-8 reduced the flock to 998 at Michaelmas 1438, and it was not until 1444-5 that the flock again surpassed 2,000. However, the gradual decline both in the size of flocks and in the number of fleeces sold cannot be attributed to attacks of murrain. A general decline in sheep farming and the wool trade has been noted after the mid-14th century¹ and the wool sales at Alciston for the most part reflect the downward trend in wool and cloth exports from England. The lord's income from this source reached its lowest point in 1475-85 when receipts averaged just under £8, less than one quarter of the average for the peak years between 1400 and 1415.

It has been suggested that the sharp decline in the size of flocks can be partly explained by the fact that Lullington was at farm after 1466.² A further and more important factor also suggested is the decline in the value of Sussex wool.³ It has been shown that though this was priced at eight or nine marks (£5 6s. 8d. and £6) per sack at the end of the 13th century, by Edward IV's reign its value had fallen to £2 10s. 0d. per sack and was the poorest of any county. The export trade in Sussex wool itself came to an end and was replaced under Edward IV by kerseys, but even then not in great quantities. A further explanation for the decreasing numbers of sheep can be given. It has been plausibly argued that manure was the most important product of the Sussex sheep.⁴ If this was the case, as the demesne acreage decreased, fewer sheep would be needed for the benefit of tillage.

The labour force of the manor was made up of the *famuli*, the customary workers and the hired labourers. Gradually however, the relative contribution of these underwent considerable change. At the time of the Peasants Revolt a large amount of hired labour had to be drawn on because the tenants refused to do their customary work of harrowing and mowing; and in 1408-9 it seems that a final commutation of works took place and hired labour was used in most husbandry tasks. For instance, sheep washing and shearing had been the responsibility of the customary worker until this time but in the account for the year 1418-19 payment for this task occurs 'because they have sold their works'. When the 1433 rental was drawn up the only services required were those of carting dung and shocking corn, these being incumbent on two tenants in Hellingly.

¹ E. Power, *The English Medieval Wool Trade* (1941), pp. 36-38.

² M. Melville, *op. cit.*, p. 64.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 96, 97, 126.

⁴ J. Cornwall, 'Farming in Sussex, 1560-1640', in *S.A.C.*, vol. 92 (1954), pp. 54, 63.

The number of *famuli* employed did not alter much over the period. In the 1380s there were some 23 and in the 1480s the master servant and two of the ploughmen were no longer employed. However those *famuli* employed were working for longer periods and this, with the general rise in individual wages, meant that the wage bill was greatly increased. In 1418-19 all members of the *famuli* received a substantial rise in *stipendia* (the annual salary), in many cases an increase of one-third. The ploughman's salary rose from 6s. to 8s. per year, the cowherd's from 5s. to 7s. and the dairy maid's and boy shepherd's from 3s. to 4s. The shepherd, who had received a rise of 1s. in 1418, had further rises in 1441 and 1445 when his salary was brought into line with that of the chief shepherd who was paid 8s. With regard to *vadia* (wages paid on a weekly basis to members of the *famuli*) rates hardly vary at all. Shepherds, ploughmen and the cowherd for instance were paid 7d. per week until 1487-8 when they received 7.8d. However, the rate paid out by the lord in *vadia* is higher because he was forced to employ *famuli* for longer periods because of the shortage of customary labour. Adding together the *stipendia* and *vadia* paid to various servants in the 1360s and comparing them with the totals for the 1490s, a substantial increase can be seen; 91 per cent. for shepherds, 50 per cent. for ploughmen, 145 per cent. for the messor, 78 per cent. for the cowherd and 30.7 per cent. for the boy shepherd.

There is evidence of higher rates paid for hired labour. Between 1422 and 1437, milking both cows and ewes was paid at 2d. per week. Between 1438 and 1440, 2½d. per week was paid for milking ewes and from 1441 onwards 3d. Milking cows remained at 2d. per week until 1445 when this was increased to 3d. In 1408-9, sheep washing was paid at 3d. per 100 and shearing at 5d. per 100, but after 1416-17 washing and shearing combined was paid at 10d. per 100, an overall increase of 2d. per 100. Milking rates had increased by 50 per cent. and sheep washing and shearing rates by 25 per cent.

Having examined the effects of the late medieval agrarian decline on the landlord we must now turn to the peasant. Studies of many estates have revealed a class of rich peasants accumulating extensive holdings¹ but at Alciston this was not the case. Rentals and court rolls show that the average holding was very small. In 1433 the largest holding at Alciston and Telton was 27 acres 3 rods, and out of 24 tenants 16 held less than 10 acres each, the average holding being 9.66 acres. The situation was much the same in 1489.² The total number of tenants was again 24, of whom 14 held under 10

¹ R. H. Hilton, *The Economic Development of some Leicestershire Estates in the 14th and 15th Centuries* (1947); 'Winchcombe Abbey and the Manor of Sherborne', in *Univ. of Birmingham Historical Journal*, vol. 2 (1949-50), pp. 31-52; R. H. Tawney, *The Agrarian Problem in the 16th Century* (1912), pp. 57-97.

² P.R.O., SC 11/639.

acres. The largest holding was only 28 acres 3 rods and the average holding only slightly higher than in 1433, i.e. 9.75 acres. A similar situation existed in other parts of the manor. The largest holding at Alfriston was 20 acres in 1433 and in 1498-9.¹ At East Blatchington the largest holding was 39½ acres and the average holding 11 acres 1 rod in 1433. Only at Lullington were holdings larger: the largest being 48 acres and the average 19 acres. The holdings are so small it seems impossible that the tenants could have made a living from them. However, the peasants of Alciston had other sources of income. Tenant, like lord, had his flock of sheep. It is impossible to say how large a flock the holder of one wist was entitled to keep. Stray references in the rentals and court rolls show that this varied a great deal. For instance, a holding of ten acres had pasture rights for one calf, two oxen and 13 sheep, one of nine acres for three cows and 30 sheep, and others of eight and seven acres for 30 sheep, while a holding of six acres had pasture for two oxen, two cows, one horse and 60 sheep. In any case, it is evident that villeins' flocks were not limited to these numbers. The accounts for agistment on the demesne show that many flocks were kept and further evidence can be obtained from the fines recorded in the court rolls for trespassing with sheep. The actual numbers of sheep are not always stated, but when they are, it is possible to establish at least the minimum size of a tenants' flock. Of men who appear in the 1433 rental, the court rolls show that William Potman owned at one stage 20 sheep, John Meleward 40 ewes and 150 wethers on two separate occasions, William Alman 100 sheep and Thomas Alman 100 ewes and 30 lambs. There is evidence, too, in other parts of the manor: at Alfriston John Byden was fined on several occasions for flocks of 200 and even 300; at Lullington, Thomas Swan had a flock of 200; at East Blatchington, Thomas Geffrey had 300 and Richard Frenche 200. As only a small proportion of the fleeces from such flocks would be needed for the tenant's own use, the rest were probably sold to the dealers who bought the lord's wool; thus the tenant's income was considerably supplemented. The fines for trespassing with animals show that most tenants owned two or three cows, a horse, up to ten pigs and in some cases up to four oxen. These could be sold if surplus to their needs.

The income of many of the peasants was further eked out by money wages and payment in kind. Although in many cases *famuli* and casual labour were recruited from landless sons and brothers, a number of those who appear as landholders in the rentals were receiving wages. The account rolls show that William Potman was shepherd of the ewes from 1437 until 1461 just as John Potman (probably his father) had been before him; a John Potman was

¹ P.R.O. SC. 11/641, 2.

bailiff between 1455 and 1475. The Alman family provided a bailiff in William (between 1445 and 1452); John Draper who held 16 acres in 1433 was bailiff at that time, i.e. between 1422 and 1441. John Motteregge, who held only half an acre, was in fact the miller. At Alfriston a large number of persons holding only cottages were engaged in trade or were in receipt of wages for a variety of employment. Robert Crane, who held a cottage and three rods of land according to the 1433 rental, had a shop, and John Crane, a cottager with four acres, owned the smithy next to the cross.

There is another factor which helps to explain the small holdings of the peasant. There is evidence that some tenants held lands of other manors adjacent to Alciston manor, as well as in the outlying parts of the manor itself. Richard Stone, for instance, held one wist at Alfriston and one at Lullington and many of the families holding lands of Alciston manor in East Blatchington, like the Semans, Chopyns, Jeffreys, Frenches and Hollibones also held land of the manor of East Blatchington.¹ John Cogger, a Hellingly tenant, held land of the manors of Eastridge, Horselunges and Maffeyes also in Hellingly.² The rentals are not concerned with the sub-letting of lands and there is evidence to show that some tenants held land which they were leasing from other tenants. Richard Chuk of Alfriston, for instance, who appears from the 1433 rental to hold one cottage and nine acres was also at that time holding a grange and 16 acres on a 19-year lease from Simon Benet.

Finally, although only small amounts of land were held by individuals, the group holdings of some families might be large. Four members of the Rukke family held between them 38½ acres at Alciston in 1433 and the Page family 43½ acres between five members. At Lullington, John and William Roper, who can be definitely identified as brothers, held between them 45 acres in 1433, and John and Richard a Stone, also brothers, held some 48 acres in 1486-8.

There is much evidence of frequent changes in occupancy even if this did not result in the concentration of several holdings. The court rolls supply us with some evidence of this, but rentals illustrate it better. A comparison of those for Alciston and Telton shows that out of 24 separate holdings in 1433 only four remained in the same family by 1489. Many holdings, especially the smaller ones and the cottages, changed hands five or six times, excluding transmissions from father to son or husband to wife. In some cases this was due to land passing to daughters and to widows who then re-married, but mostly no hereditary connection can be traced between successive tenants.

More prosperous tenants often hired extra labour or let out parts of their holdings which might be inconveniently situated or hard

¹ Court Rolls, Sussex Arch. Trust, DR/1.

² Court Rolls, Sussex Arch. Trust, A/570-72.

to work. In most cases holdings sub-let are cottages or small pieces of land, but sometimes as much as three wists were leased. Tenants frequently let pieces of land to their brothers; guardians often let out lands until the heir came of age. Sub-letting also provided relief to those tenants who, through old age or infirmity, could no longer cultivate their holding.

A comparison of the subsidy rolls of 1296, 1327, 1332 and 1525¹ and the rentals reveals considerable movement of population among peasant families. A large number of old-established families which were in the area in the 14th century have disappeared by 1433 and the rest have mostly gone by the 16th century. This is especially so at Alciston, where only five names which appear in the 1498-9 rental are the same as those in 1433, the remainder, some 20 families, being new. Although in some cases families may have moved to other areas, in a large number of instances it seems that a failure of male heirs was responsible for the family dying out. For example, at the time of Edward I, Richard Alman held one wist at Alciston and by the 1450s William Alman, who was bailiff, held two wists there. William died without male heirs and his daughter Joan married Richard Slewright, the holding thus passing into this family. There are many instances of new families acquiring lands by marrying rich heiresses or widows. The case of Thomas Gaston illustrates what could be achieved by a good marriage. The rental of 1498-9 shows that he held five cottages in the right of his wife, who was the widow of John Archer. The latter himself had acquired some of his property by marrying the daughter of John Broke. The last reference to Gaston is in 1506; by 1522 his cottages were in the hands of Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Ticehurst, so it seems likely that she was his daughter.

As in the study of its economy so in the study of its peasantry Alciston's position as home farm of Battle Abbey is the determining factor. The fact that demesne land was not available may partly account for the small size of the average peasant holding, but demand for land was probably less pressing than on some estates: the peasants' income was supplemented in some cases by wages, which were rising, and in many instances by the sale of wool from quite considerable flocks of sheep. On the whole it seems likely that Alciston peasants shared in the general prosperity enjoyed by the peasantry on so many estates in the later Middle Ages.

Decreasing demand combined with increasing costs were probably the chief factors behind the decision to finally lease the demesne at Alciston in 1496. Yet the fortunes of the manor seem to have been improving just at the time when demesne farming was abandoned. Perhaps a changed policy on the part of the new Abbot,

¹ W. Hudson, ed., *The Three Earliest Subsidies for the County of Sussex, 1296, 1327 and 1332* (Sussex Record Society, vol. 10) and J. Cornwall, ed., *The Lay Subsidy Rolls 1524-5* (Sussex Record Society, vol. 56).

Richard Tovy, appointed in 1490, and a desire to increase revenues and simplify the administration, may have been the immediate cause. Unfortunately the series of account rolls ends with the abandonment of demesne farming, so that it is difficult to see if the lord benefited as the rentier. The material available, however, suggests that the position of the lord was by no means unfavourable. A lease of the manor in 1536 shows that he received £60 rent as well as considerable supplies for his household, including 100 quarters of wheat, as much as was being sent to the Abbey in the last years of demesne farming. By handing over the demesne to a lessee the Abbot secured a sure income, unaffected as the profits of demesne farming had been by the fluctuations of the market; moreover he had no more wage bills to pay.

On the other hand the farmers were not in a bad position. Lease prices remained steady, £60 in 1496 as in 1536 and the length of leases was increasing (the first lease was for ten years while that of 1536 was for 99). There were evidently some men at Alciston wealthy enough to take up a lease, but as the evidence reveals an almost complete absence of a class of sufficiently rich men, it may well be significant that the first lessee came not from Alciston but from Battle.

A study of both demesne farming and of the peasantry has revealed several differences between Alciston and other manors. Although the symptoms of decline noted elsewhere in the later Middle Ages are perceptible at Alciston, here it was not only less marked but also came later, and demesne farming was continued to an unusually late date. Moreover, while a very active land market and a considerable mobility of population are in evidence at Alciston, peasant holdings remained noticeably small, and there is no sign of a class of rich peasants. It is in these remarkable features that the special interest of Alciston lies.

ANTHONY BROWNE, 1st VISCOUNT MONTAGUE: THE INFLUENCE IN COUNTY POLITICS OF AN ELIZABETHAN CATHOLIC NOBLEMAN

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Tudor statesmen were understandably hostile to the pretensions of the old nobility and their claim to a seat by ancient right in the King's council. Dissatisfaction over exclusion from important offices often drove those families combining dissidence in religion with a feudal background into rebellion during times of Protestant ascendancy. The first Lord Montague, however, was a recent arrival among the English peerage. Although Catholic in religion, he gave unswerving loyalty to the Queen whose father and sister had so amply rewarded his family; and while his influence was not as great under Elizabeth as under Mary, for the better part of Elizabeth's reign the government did allow him a degree of influence that was unique for a Catholic peer.

It was some years after the passing of the Act of Supremacy of 1559 before the oath of supremacy could be effectively administered with any regularity, and consequently the more moderate members of the Catholic gentry continued to play a part—admittedly a decreasing part—in local politics throughout the reign of Elizabeth.¹ Catholic peers, on the other hand, were exempted from taking the oath of supremacy, and were not *per se* debarred from holding public office or sitting in the House of Lords until 1678. In practice the government might minimize the influence of a Catholic nobleman by excluding him from high office such as membership in the Privy Council or a lieutenancy; but as long as he possessed lands and wealth, as long as his tenants depended upon his goodwill, a Catholic nobleman could continue to exercise his leadership in the rural society of England. Although Catholics had been excluded from the House of Commons by an act of 1563,² no attempt seems to have been made to exclude them from the House of Lords at that time. Despite the presence of zealous Calvinists on the episcopal bench and in the Privy Council, Elizabeth usually acted upon the assumption that the Catholic laity would be loyal to her.³ Lord Montague fully justified such confidence. He shared the lieutenancy

¹ Cf. my 'Catholics and Local Office Holding in Elizabethan Sussex', in *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, vol. XXXV (May 1962), pp. 47-61.

² 5 Eliz. I, cap. 1.

³ Joel Hurtsfield, *Liberty and Authority under Elizabeth I* (London, 1960), p. 12.

of the counties of Sussex and Surrey with Sir Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst from 1569 to 1585 and was the most important factor in keeping the Catholic gentry of that part of England quiescent during the reign of Elizabeth. This period, during which Lord Montague shared the lieutenantancy with Lord Buckhurst, a moderate Protestant, may be regarded as a stage in the gradual transition of power from the old Catholic nobility to the new Protestant aristocracy.¹

Anthony Browne, first Viscount Montague, was born in 1526. His father was Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., who had been Master of the Horse to Henry VIII and one of the executors of Henry's will.² Sir Anthony had been granted the former monastery of Battle, on 15 August, 1538 by Henry VIII, only three months after its dissolution. The abbey church, chapter house and cloisters were all razed to the ground leaving only the abbot's house, where Sir Anthony went to live with his wife Alice, the daughter of Sir John Gage, K.G., constable of the Tower of London and one of the commissioners who carried out the dissolution of Battle Abbey. Thus did the representatives of two of the greatest Catholic families of Sussex come to live where the monks had once prayed, and Sir Anthony planted a double row of yew trees where the nave of the church had been.³ Sir Anthony also received other grants of monastic land besides Battle, including the priory of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, where he built his town house later known as Montague Close. During the reign of Elizabeth, St. Mary Overy was to be known as "little Rome" because of the continuous resort there of priests and other Catholics.⁴ Other monastic property came to him from his half-brother Sir William Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton, including Easebourne priory (the parish in which he built Cowdray which even in ruins is one of the finest houses of the Tudor age) and the monasteries of Waverley in Surrey, Calceto near Arundel, and lands formerly belonging to Newark priory and Syon abbey.⁵

Since he was the only Catholic peer to whom Elizabeth showed favour, Lord Montague was in effect the spokesman for English Catholics at Court. He always tried very hard to combine devotion to his religion with a most meticulous display of loyalty. As such he could hardly be classified as an ultramontane, and he is said to have been distressed by Cardinal Allen's book supporting the

¹ I hope to develop this thesis more fully in my study of the enforcement of the Elizabethan religious settlement in Sussex.

² The best Browne genealogy is found in Sir W. St. J. Hope, *Cowdray and Easebourne in the County of Sussex* (London, 1919), facing p. 26.

³ J. A. E. Roundell, *Cowdray: The History of a Great English House* (London, 1884), p. 13.

⁴ G. E. C[ockayne]., *The Complete Peerage*, vol. IX, (London, 1936), p. 99.

⁵ Roundell, *op. cit.*, p. 14.



PLATE I

Anthony Browne, 1st Viscount Montague, by Lucas de Heere
(From the original in the Marquess of Exeter's Burghley House Collection)



PLATE II

Thomas Sackville, 1st Earl of Dorset, by an unknown artist
(Reproduced by kind permission of the Director of the National Portrait Gallery,
London. Crown copyright)

claims of Philip II to the English throne.¹ Lord Montague's peculiar position at court was probably due in part to his frankness, and Elizabeth perhaps reasoned that a man so outspoken in his views was not by character suited to plotting. His services to Queen Mary in re-establishing the Catholic religion were well known (it was Mary who raised him to the peerage), and he was one of the chief members of the embassy that Mary sent to the Pope. Displaying singular courage, Lord Montague was the only temporal peer who consistently opposed the ecclesiastical bills of 1559.² His speech against the bill for the Queen's ecclesiastical supremacy has survived and indicates that his style of delivery was unusually direct and persuasive. Montague did not argue that Protestantism was false; rather he viewed it as a novel doctrine that should not be forced on a people who had not resolved the truth of that doctrine in their consciences. In an explicit plea of toleration for Catholics he asked,

what man is there so without courage and stomach, or void of all honour, that can consent or agree to receive an opinion and new religion by force and compulsion, or will swear that he thinketh the contrary to what he thinketh. To be still and dissemble may be borne and suffered for a time; to keep his reckoning with God alone; but to be compelled to lie and swear, or else to die therefore, are things that no man ought to suffer and endure.³

Yet Elizabeth still trusted Montague, and he was sent on an embassy to Spain in 1561.⁴

The Northern Rising of 1569 and other conspiracies, such as the Ridolfi plot, involved the mightiest of the old Catholic nobility and had the effect of hastening the removal of such feudal potentates from the lieutenancies of the counties and other high offices. Lord Montague narrowly escaped implication in the Ridolfi plot, but it would have been hard to identify his interests with those of a Howard or a Percy. Interrogations of the Duke of Norfolk's secretary, William Barker, and one Edmund Powell in September and October of 1571 revealed that Lord Montague and his son-in-law, Henry Wriothesley, second Earl of Southampton, favoured the Duke of Norfolk's marriage with Mary, Queen of Scots. Barker based his information on a statement by the Bishop of Ross.⁵ William Barker also said that Ridolfi had included Lord Montague's name in a list presented to the Duke of Norfolk. Ridolfi had

¹ Christopher Devlin, *The Life of Robert Southwell, Poet and Martyr* (New York, 1956), pp. 91, 108-109.

² Sir John Neale, *Elizabeth I and Her Parliaments, 1559-1581* (London, 1953), p. 120.

³ Fox MSS. printed in John Strype, *Annals of the Reformation* (Oxford, 1824), I, 442.

⁴ *Dictionary of National Biography*, sub Anthony Browne.

⁵ Hist. MSS. Comm., *Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Marquis of Salisbury*, I, 526 ff., printed in *extenso* in *A Collection of State Papers*, ed. William Murdin (London, 1759), pp. 121-122.

spoken to Lord Montague and 'founde hym well affected', but Norfolk distrusted Montague because Montague had discouraged Leonard Dacre, the promoter of the Northern Rebellion, from coming to him for assistance. Lord Lumley had also told Barker that Montague was favourably disposed to the proposed marriage,¹ but apparently the government had previously trusted Lord Montague enough to include him in the commission of lieutenancy for Sussex during the Northern Rising in 1569.²

Lord Montague was a bluff, outspoken man, and it was not in his character to plot, but he must have found his relatives slightly embarrassing. George Browne, a son by his second wife, Magdalen Dacre, was imprisoned as a result of implication in the Ridolfi plot,³ as was Montague's son-in-law the Earl of Southampton, who had been imprisoned in 1569 because of his involvement in the plan to marry the Duke of Norfolk to Mary Stuart.⁴ Yet Lord Montague did not hesitate to offer his help to the young Earl and his daughter Mary, who were to become the parents of Shakespeare's patron. In the summer of 1570 the Earl and Countess of Southampton were confined to Loseley House,⁵ near Guildford, Surrey, under the custody of Sir William More, who also appears to have been a close friend of Lord Montague judging from the number of Montague's letters found among the Loseley MSS. Lord Montague and Sir William More were not able to procure Southampton's release until July 1573; but it illustrated the trust reposed in Montague when the Privy Council wrote to the Earl of Southampton that the 'Queen's Majesty is well pleased and contented that you shall remain at Cowdray with our very good the Viscount Montague, your father-in-law'.⁶

Taking advantage of the well-known fact of Montague's loyalty, Lord Burghley—ever the astute propagandist—forged a letter represented to have been written by a Catholic priest to Mendoza, the Spanish ambassador in France, and had it published as a pamphlet. According to this forged letter, the first man to appear at Tilbury at the time when the Spanish Armada was entering the English Channel was Lord Montague, who, now aged and sick, vowed that 'he would hazard his life, his children, his land and his goods' as a token of loyalty. When the Queen held her famous

¹ P[ublic] R[ecord] O[ffice], S.P., Dom., Eliz. 85/64.

² Hist. MSS. Comm., *Salisbury MSS.*, I, 773.

³ C[atholic] R[ecord] S[ociety], 'Official Lists of Prisoners for Religion, 1562-1580', *Miscellanea* I, p. 61.

⁴ *D.N.B.*, sub Henry Wriothesley, 2nd Earl of Southampton.

⁵ Loseley MSS., vol. IV, nos. 6-7, printed St. G. K. Hyland, *A Century of Persecution under Tudor and Stuart Sovereigns from Contemporary Records* (London, 1920), p. 139.

⁶ Loseley MSS. IV, no. 18, printed *ibid.*, p. 147.

review at Tilbury, Lord Montague 'came personally himself before the Queen, with his band of horsemen, being almost two hundred; the same being led by his own sons, and with a young child very comely, seated on horseback.' Lord Burghley had the purported writer of this letter add that he 'was sorry to see our adversaries so greatly pleased therewith.'¹ The story may or may not have been true. Certainly, Burghley knew that it was plausible.

Lord Montague, although an open Catholic, also took a hand in the management of county affairs and patronage in Sussex. Because of his religion Montague could not possibly hope to dominate county affairs by himself, for the government would never have permitted that. Nor would such domination have gone uncontested with the presence of so many noble landlords in Sussex. Instead Montague chose to exercise his influence in co-operation with the rising star of Sir Thomas Sackville, created Baron Buckhurst in 1567. The Browne and Sackville families appear to have been on very good terms, and their position was strengthened by presenting a common front. This political alliance was sealed by a marriage between the two families when Lord Montague's grandson and heir, Anthony Maria, married Jane Sackville.²

Although of different religions, both Lords Montague and Buckhurst belonged to the new Tudor nobility founded on royal favour and the ruin of the monasteries. While the Earls of Arundel of the ancient Fitzalan family had also refounded their family fortunes on monastic wealth, they must have resented the upstart Brownes and Sackvilles. In a county overpopulated with nobility and their gentlemen retainers it is not surprising that friction should arise and that pride should be wounded. In one such instance Lord Montague carried his grievance before the Privy Council charging Thomas Stoughton, the Earl of Arundel's comptroller, with some sort of insult. The hearing was postponed several times, but when the matter was finally settled, peace was ordered to be kept between the servants of Lord Montague and those of the Earl of Arundel, while Stoughton was ordered to use speech more befitting Lord Montague's position.³

At the beginning of the reign Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, had held a position of pre-eminence in Sussex as Lord Lieutenant

¹ The pamphlet, entitled *The Copy of a letter sent out of France to Don Bernardino Mendoza, Ambassador in France for the King of Spain, declaring the state of England* (1588), has been proved a clever forgery by Conyers Read. Cf. 'William Cecil and Elizabethan Public Relations', in *Elizabethan Government and Society: Essays Presented to Sir John Neale*, ed. S. T. Bindoff et al. (London, 1961), p. 45 ff. The part of the forgery dealing with the incident at Tilbury is printed in "A Booke of Orders and Rules" of Anthony Viscount Montague in 1595," ed. Sir S. D. Scott, *S[ussex] A[rchaeological] C[ollections]*, vol. VII, pp. 180-181.

² For a Sackville genealogy cf. *The Works of Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst*, ed. R. W. Sackville-West (London, 1859), p.v.

³ *A[cts of the] P[ri]vy C[ouncil]*, vol. VII, pp. 193 ff., Feb. 10-25, 1564.

and Lord Steward of the Queen's household, but he began to lose favour after 1564; and he and his son-in-law, Lord Lumley, were considered unreliable after their involvement in the Ridolfi plot. At the time of the Northern Rebellion in 1569, a new commission was issued bestowing the office of Lord Lieutenant jointly upon Lord Montague, Lord Buckhurst, and William West.¹

Assisted by Lord Montague, Lord Buckhurst was manoeuvring to use his position to control Sussex county elections, which, it would seem, were usually decided without contest by general agreement among the gentry.² The location of their lands, in both east and west Sussex, enabled Buckhurst and Montague to exert influence among the gentry throughout the whole county; and in October 1584 Lord Buckhurst nominated his son Robert Sackville and Sir Thomas Shirley to be knights of the shire. This election was not to go uncontested because Herbert Pelham and George Goring attempted to oppose Buckhurst's choices. Buckhurst sought to rally his followers by writing to Walter Covert, a prominent magistrate and several times sheriff of Sussex, to remind Covert that he had offered to help him. 'You frendle offered me your furtherance if nede so now though I doubt not of anie great need yet wold I be glad to use the help of my frends in this cause for Sir Thomas Sherlie and my sonne'.³ In a few days Lord Montague followed up with another letter to Sir Walter Covert making it known 'that both sondrie noble men and gentlemen with my selfe' also approved of Lord Buckhurst's two choices. Choosing to ignore the opposition of Goring and Pelham, Lord Montague added: 'I prairie you to make my wish and desire to be known to the freeholders there as I thinck most fitt and to whom I have given my consent and earnestlie request my frends to do the same'.⁴

Naturally, Lord Buckhurst incurred obligations from Lord Montague's support. On 4 November 1576 Montague wrote to William More of Loseley recommending William Dawtrey, a known Catholic, for the office of undersheriff of Sussex and Surrey; a year later the same recommendation was made by Buckhurst.⁵

In July 1585 Lords Buckhurst and Montague were displaced as Lords Lieutenant by Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, but

¹ P.R.O., S.P., Dom., Eliz., 59/57-60. However, William West, later 1st or 10th Lord De La Warr, was at this time probably still under a cloud of suspicion because, it was alleged, 'being not content to stay till his uncle's natural death, [he] prepared poison to dispatch him quickly.' *G.E.C.*, vol. IV, pp. 158-159. William West's influence in county affairs was negligible. His inclusion in the commission of lieutenancy appears to be due to his part in denouncing Arundel and Lumley and the fact that he was not a Catholic.

² Sir John Neale, *The Elizabethan House of Commons* (London, 1949), p. 29.

³ B[ritish] M[useum], Harley MS. 703, fo. 19v.

⁴ *Ibid.*, fo. 17v.

⁵ *Hist. MSS. Comm., Appendix to the Seventh Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts* (London, 1878), vol. vii, pp. 630-631.

Lord Buckhurst was reinstated in August 1586 and shared the lieutenantancy with Howard to the end of the reign.¹ As a result of the increasing militancy of the Catholic Reformation overseas, the dominant voices in the government had already decided on a tougher policy towards English Catholics; this was made sufficiently clear when the fifth Parliament of Elizabeth assembled in November 1584. Lord Montague was never restored to the lieutenantancy. Yet even in the troubled times of the summer of 1588, it would appear that the Privy Council had to make allowances for the fact of Lord Montague's patronage despite the withering of his influence. The Privy Council had sought to curb the power wielded by Lord Montague through his servants and retainers, but they found it necessary to give assurance that Adam Ashburnham would continue as captain of the rape of Hastings. Evidently, Lord Buckhurst had told the Privy Council that it would not do to treat Lord Montague in such cavalier fashion, and the Privy Council replied on July 27, 1588

that their Lordships' late letter touching the lord Montague's servantes and reteyners was not to withdraw any principall officer heretofore employed in the countrie, and that therefore Adam Ashburnham may, notwithstanding the said letter, continew one of the Capteines of the Rape of Hastings as hereto fore he had done, wherewith their Lordships thought Lord Montague wold not be discontented . . ., his Lordship [Buckhurst] was also thanked for his care touching the Recusantes mentioned in his Lordship's said Letter.²

Lord Montague's influence in the rape of Hastings was marked because of his large landholdings there formerly belonging to Battle Abbey.

Although Lord Montague's religious views in an age of intolerance may be considered moderate, it would be going too far to describe his outlook as Henrician. He did accept the religious principles of the Catholic Reformation while rejecting some of the aggressively political overtones that blew out of Spain with the "Enterprise". Yet there were those in his family and household who could not see things quite so calmly.

At Cowdray Park, near Midhurst, Sussex, Lord Montague had a splendid mansion that any sovereign would have been proud to own. In 1595 it required thirty-seven different classes of officials and male servants, from the steward of the household and gentlemen of the horse to the lowest sculleryman, to staff Cowdray.³ A household of this size bore watching, especially since it was known that priests had been smuggled across Sussex in Lord Montague's livery; in 1586 the government were at pains to gather information on such activities, and Privy Council spies accused six of Lord Montague's servants and five in Lord Lumley's household of

¹ Joyce E. Mousley, "Sussex Country Gentry in the Reign of Elizabeth" (London Ph.D. thesis, 1955) pp. 277-278.

² *A.P.C.*, vol. XVI, p. 194.

³ Scott, op. cit., *S.A.C.*, vol. VII, pp. 180-181 and Hope, op. cit., pp. 119-134.

harbouring priests.¹ Francis Browne, Lord Montague's brother, had sheltered the first printing press of the Jesuit Robert Southwell in St. Mary Overy, and it was here also that Fathers Southwell and Garnet are said to have offered their first Mass in England.² Later, it was reported that 'Francis Browne and his brother [were] altogether governed by Edmonds [the *alias* of William Weston, s.J.] and Cornelius'.³ John Cornelius, a priest who was later executed, was often seen with 'Mr. Gower within his lord's house at St. Mary Overies'.⁴ St. Mary Overy was a meeting place for Catholics from many areas of England, but especially from Sussex, Surrey, and Hampshire; and in August 1599 the house was unsuccessfully searched for gunpowder.⁵

Bishop Richard Smith, later vicar-apostolic, who personally knew some of the chaplains that had been at Cowdray in Lord Montague's day, says that Montague occasionally attended Protestant services, and he blamed this on Alban Langdale, 'a learned and pious man indeed, but too fearful'.⁶ Langdale died sometime between 1587 and 1589, and his place was taken by Fr. Robert Gray, who was in Lord Montague's service at least as early as 1589. Fr. Gray was a priest of the Catholic Reformation and did not hesitate to reproach Lord Montague in no uncertain terms about the error of attending Protestant services. Bishop Smith, to whom the story was related by someone actually present, describes Lord Montague's reaction:

Instantly putting off his hat and falling on his knees, both with a gesture of his whole body and with his tongue, he most humbly submitted himself to the censure and piously promised never thenceforward to be present at heretical service which all the rest of his life he exactly observed.⁷

Up to the time of this incident Lord Montague quite possibly favoured Marian clerics for himself, but it was not in his character

¹ P.R.O., S.P., Dom., Eliz., 195/107.

² Devlin, *op. cit.*, pp. 91, 108-109.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 108-109; *D.N.B.*, *sub* William Weston.

⁴ P.R.O., S.P., Dom., Eliz., 188/37, printed in *The Troubles of Our Catholic Forefathers Related by Themselves* (London, 1872), vol. II, p. 157.

⁵ *G.E.C.*, vol. IX, p. 99.

⁶ Richard Smith, Bishop of Chalcedon, *An Elizabethan Recusant House, comprising the Life of the Lady Magdalen Viscountess Montague (1538-1608), Translated into English from the Original Latin of Dr. Richard Smith . . . by Cuthbert Fursdon, O.S.B., in the year 1627*, ed. A.C. Southern (London, 1954), p. 19. After his deprivation from the archdeaconry of Chichester, Langdale came to live at Cowdray and was probably Lord Montague's chaplain. A pamphlet saying that it was not wrong 'to give to the time' and attend the established churches occasionally was, it would seem, mistakenly attributed to Langdale. Joseph Gillow says that this treatise was written by Alban's nephew, Thomas Langdale, who became a Jesuit and later apostasized. *Biographical Dictionary of the English Catholics* (London, 1885), vol. IV, pp. 117-118.

⁷ Smith, *op. cit.*, p. 20.

to forsake someone in distress. In December of 1578 Lord Montague is found writing to his friend, Sir William More, notifying him of the death of Nicholas Heath, the deprived Catholic Archbishop of York, who lived at Cobham and was visited there by Queen Elizabeth, asking protection for Heath's relatives and servants and putting in a claim for Heath's books which the Archbishop had apparently left to him.¹

Lord Montague died in 1592 protesting to God his membership 'in the unitie of his catholicke churche' and beseeching 'the most blessed virgin Marye mother of xriste and all the holic companye of heaven to recommend my weakness and synnefull soule unto the aide and assistaunce of his infinite grace and mercy'.² His son Anthony had predeceased him by only a few months; his grandson, Anthony Maria, succeeded him as second Viscount.

In the absence of an effective centralized bureaucracy, the Elizabethan government was less able to ignore special interests than more modern governments. County factions and local influence simply had to be taken into consideration; and, since Lord Montague had shown himself a man of moderation, it must have seemed impolitic to withhold from him the small amount of patronage that he must have felt was his due. Until after the defeat of the Spanish Armada, there lurked around every corner the possibility of violent resistance from a disaffected nobility: among other reasons, Sir Henry Percy and the Duke of Norfolk were driven into conspiracy because they were disappointed in the rewards that they received.³

With evidence of discontent among the Earl of Arundel, Lord Lumley and the Fitzalan faction in 1569, it may have seemed to the government that the best thing to do was to balance the older Catholic nobility with Buckhurst, Montague and William West, representing those who would have liked to displace the Fitzalan party in the management of county affairs. Lord Buckhurst's temporary absence from the lieutenancy in 1585-86 may possibly be explained by the confinement to the Tower of his daughter-in-law, Lady Margaret Sackville, who was an ardent Catholic.⁴ A thorough study of Buckhurst is very much needed, and only then will we know. As for Lord Montague, his commission as Lord Lieutenant could hardly be considered permanent when other courtiers had better claims to reward. Whatever the evidences of

¹ Hist. MSS. Comm., *7th Rept.*, app., Loseley MSS., 632-633.

² Prerogative Court of Canterbury (Somerset House), Registers of Wills, 22 Neville.

³ W. T. MacCaffrey, 'Place and Patronage in Elizabethan Politics', in *Elizabethan Government and Society: Essays presented to Sir John Neale*, ed. S. T. Bindoff *et al.* (London, 1961), p. 98.

⁴ C.R.S., *The Ven. Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, 1557-1595*, ed. J. H. Pollen (London, 1919), *passim*.

his own personal loyalty, he was still a Catholic, and around his person and his household there inevitably hovered a cloud of suspicion.

EXCAVATIONS IN CHAPEL STREET, CHICHESTER, 1967

BY ALEC DOWN

Introduction

In 1967 the Chichester City Council acquired a strip of land at the rear of Nos. 34 to 38 North Street, belonging to Messrs. J. H. Smurthwaite. The land runs east to west from the rear of Messrs. Smurthwaite's new store to Chapel Street (Fig. 1). It was the Council's intention to make the area into a temporary car park pending re-development in a few years' time. The Excavations Committee were invited to carry out trial excavations to determine the archaeological potentialities of the site with a view to full-scale investigations at a later date prior to development. Excavations started in January, 1967, but had to be hurriedly terminated at Easter due to the urgent need to allow the contractors to start work on the car park.

Site History

Little is known of the previous history of the site.¹ The land was enclosed gardens in 1769 when Gardner made his map of Chichester; the Speed map of 1610 shows it as open fields. There is a reference in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 51² to a grant made May 1250 from John de Beauchamp to St. Mary's Hospital of three areas in Chichester, one of which may include the land under discussion. This was in on the eastern side of Parislane [Chapel Street] and extended from the lane which leads from Parislane to the great north street on the one side to the tenement which Elias the Goldsmith holds on the other side. The lane from Parislane to North Street must refer to Crane Street.

THE EXCAVATIONS (see Fig. 1)

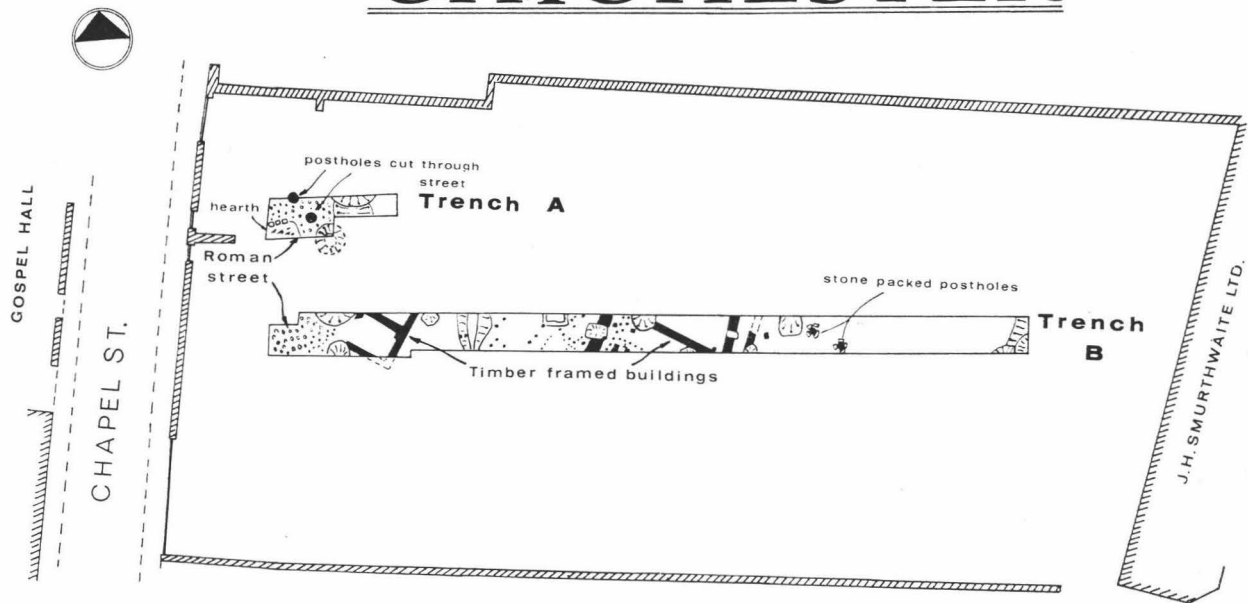
In view of the need to search the site as quickly as possible, two cuts were made by machine. *Trench B* was cut from east to west for a distance of 42 metres, and a second cut, *Trench A* was made to the north of it to try to establish the line of the Roman Street which, from a theoretical reconstruction of the Roman street grid,³ was expected to run from north to south across the western end of the site. The trenches were mechanically cut to a depth of approximately .75 metre, and deepened by hand digging.

¹ I am greatly indebted to Miss Janet Wallace, who undertook the documentary research.

² A. Ballard, 'The Chartulary of St. Mary's Hospital,' p. 61, No. 71.

³ J. Holmes, 'Chichester: The Roman Town' (Chichester Paper No. 50, 1965, abbreviated hereafter to C.P. 50), Fig. 1.

CHICHESTER



EXCAVATIONS IN CHAPEL ST. 1967.



D'67

FIG. 1. Plan of Excavations.

Trench A (Figs. 2 and 4). At a depth of between 1 and 1.2 metres a layer of gravel and fine grit was uncovered in the western half of the trench. This was cut through in two places by postholes, and in the south-western corner, resting on the gravel, was a burnt area bounded by a line of flints, which may have been the rake-back for a hearth. This layer contained a group of late Saxon-early medieval pottery (Fig. 10). The gravel was sectioned and found to be 1.8 metres at its greatest thickness. It was extremely well compacted and there is little doubt that it was the Roman street. Several periods of re-surfacing were indicated.

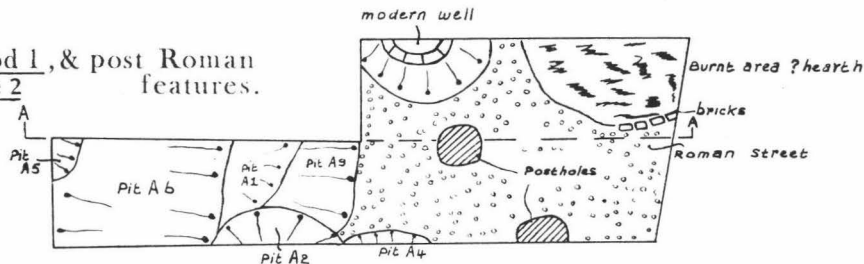
Cutting through the street on the east side were a number of pits. One of these (Pit A9) contained a late Saxon rim sherd in the top fill. The lower half of the pit contained a greenish-yellow silt, very similar to the adjacent layer in the street metalling through which it was dug. Only Roman sherds were recovered from this level; these included Gallo-Belgic ware and sherds from 11 Samian vessels, none of which can be dated later than Nero-Vespasian. There are good grounds for assuming that this material was originally mixed in with the street make-up, and it would suggest a *terminus ad quem* for the street of c.80 A.D. or perhaps slightly later. This is in accord with what is known of the street plan from other excavations.¹ Another pit (Pit A2) contained a group of late Saxon or early medieval sherds (Fig. 10). Below the street was a complex of postholes and two pits. Time did not permit a full investigation of these, but since they ante-date the Roman street they may well belong to the native town of King Cogidubnus.

Trench B (Figs. 3 and 4). The western edge of the trench was below the area used for many years by Messrs. Smurthwaite as an oil store. Several decades of spillage had resulted in paraffin percolating downwards through all the layers and this was a serious obstacle when it came to assessing the stratification. A number of deep pits had cut away the top layers of street metalling and facilitated the drainage of the oil. It was possible to identify the bottom layers of the street, but the eastern limits could not be firmly fixed. To the east of the street was a large ditch, 3 metres wide and approximately 1 metre deep. This contained a thick layer of silt in the bottom; the upper layers consisted of yellow clay. The ditch appeared to be too large to serve as a drain for the street and there were signs that the street metalling extended across the top fill. It appeared to swing off to the north-east outside the limits of the excavation and was not observed in Trench A. It may be an earlier boundary ditch, and is tentatively ascribed to Phase 1 of the Roman period. A most important and interesting discovery was the remains of timber buildings, lying alongside the street and stretching from it in an easterly direction. These were identified only by stains left in the clay subsoil by the rotted sleeper beams of the

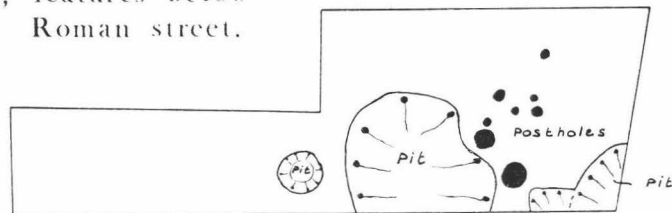
¹ C.P. 50, p. 5.

TRENCH A.

Period 1, & post Roman
Phase 2 features.



Period 1, features below
Phase 1 Roman street.



AD '67

FIG. 2 Plan of Trench A

timber-framed houses. The narrow limits of the excavation did not permit a coherent plan to be worked out, but at least two houses could be identified. House 1 lay very close to the street, being partly built over the fill of the ditch, while House 2 lay further east aligned at the same angle. The area around House 2 was heavily pitted with post- and stake-holes of a wattle structure. Again, no plan could be worked out, nor could this feature be related with certainty to the timber-framed houses, but a careful examination of the beam slots failed to show where any of the stake-holes of the wattle hut had penetrated; it is tentatively concluded that this hut belongs to an earlier phase of occupation. To the east of House 2 was a beam slot which may belong to another building, and further east still were two stone packed postholes. These were cut through an occupation layer containing late 4th century New Forest ware.

Discussion

Due to the need to terminate the excavation at short notice it has not been possible to resolve some of the important questions which the investigation has raised. Enough information has been gathered, however, to suggest a chronological sequence for the site, which, it is emphasised, can only be regarded as tentative.

Period 1, Roman. *Phase 1* (43 A.D. to c.80 A.D.).

This is represented by the ditch in Trench B, possibly the wattle structure, and the pits and postholes under the street in Trench A. It is a reasonable assumption that they are part of the native town of King Cogidubnus, since they pre-date the street grid. The large amount of pre-Flavian Samian ware re-deposited in later rubbish pits, together with Gallo-Belgic wares and their native imitations attest to some considerable occupation in the area. Of 99 Samian vessels represented, 28 were pre-Flavian, over one quarter of the sample.

Phase 2 (c.80 A.D. to Antonine)

At some time in the last quarter of the 1st century the street was laid down. This was probably no later than c.80 A.D. and was likely to have been carried out at the same time as, or shortly after, the Forum¹ and the main streets were laid out. The timber houses were probably erected then, or shortly afterwards. The pottery from the occupation areas within the hut complex suggests a life of c.80 A.D. to mid-2nd century, or perhaps slightly later. A pit (B6) cutting away the beam slot in House 1 contained nothing later than Samian of the Antonine period, and suggests a terminal date for this phase of occupation.

¹ *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (abbreviated hereafter to *S.A.C.*), vol. 76, pp. 163-165, and C.P. 50, p. 18.

TRENCH B.

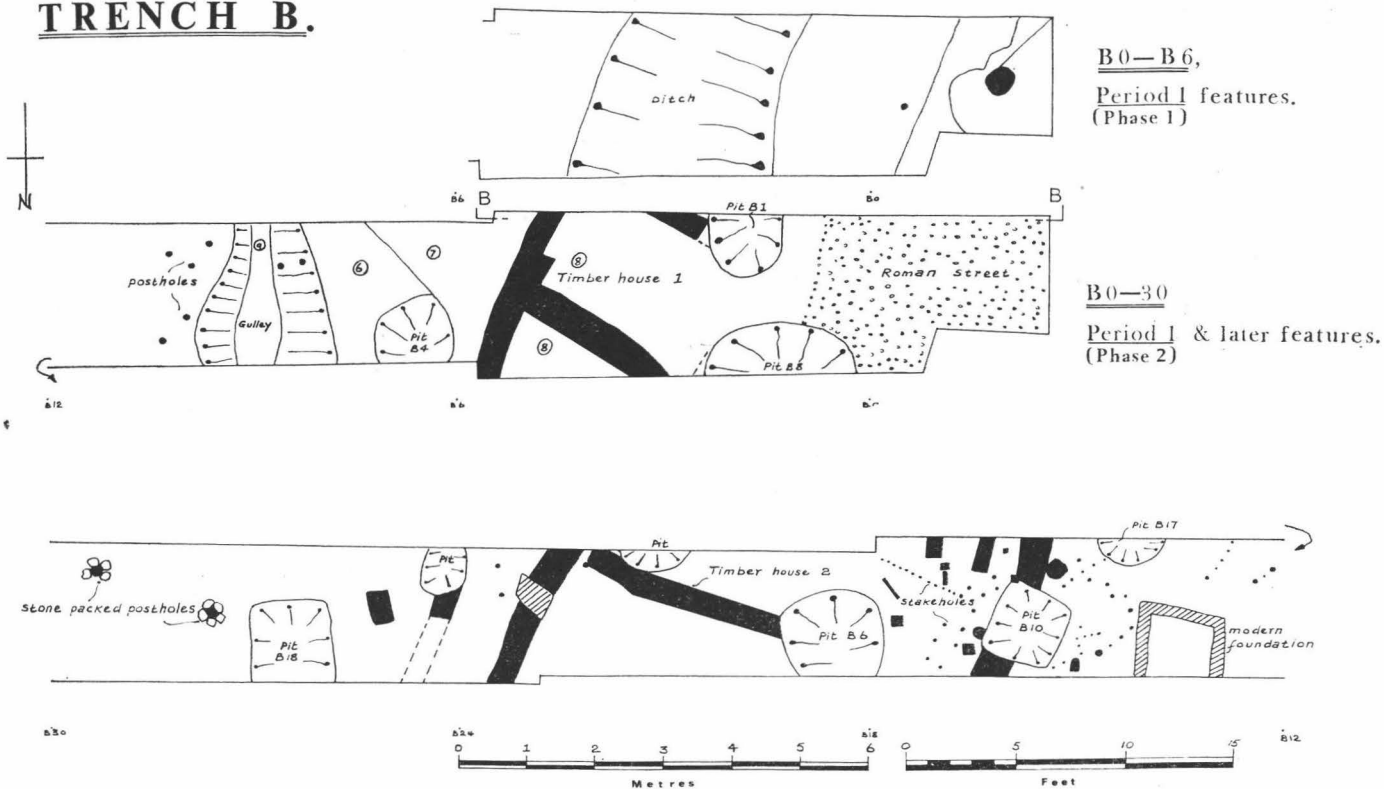


FIG. 3 Plan of Trench B.

Phase 3 (Antonine to late 4th century)

At the western end of Trench B it was not possible to define with any certainty more than one phase of occupation after *Phase 2*. The presence in later rubbish pits of quantities of Antonine Samian and New Forest red and purple ware of the 3rd and 4th centuries suggests that occupation in the area must have been fairly continuous throughout this period. There was also an amount of Roman building material present in the pits, indicating the presence of more substantial buildings further to the east, towards Messrs. Smurthwaite's new store.

Period 2 (c.10th to 11th century)

This is represented by the group of late Saxon or early medieval pottery in Layer 28 in Trench A (above the street), and from Pits A9 and A2 which cut away the street on the east side in Trench A. The two postholes cutting through the street in this trench may also be associated with this period.

Period 3 (Medieval: 12th to 15th century)

No structures can be assigned to the period of medieval occupation on the site, but that it was probably continuous is attested by a number of rubbish pits containing pottery from the 12th to 15th century.

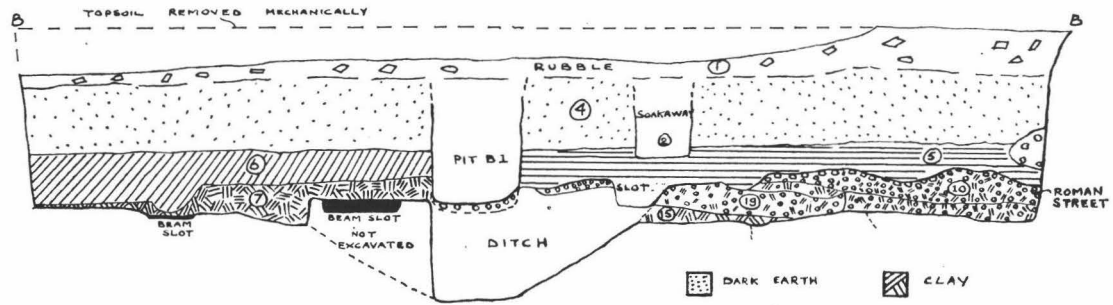
The Roman Street Plan (see Fig. 5)

One of the more important results of this trial excavation is that it is now possible to relate the Roman street to North Street, where in 1959 Miss K. M. E. Murray and Mr. Barry Cunliffe found the eastern edge of the Roman street.¹ It is not possible to fix the eastern edge of Roman [Chapel] street accurately by reason of later rubbish pits, but it is a reasonable assumption that the timber buildings were built to conform to it and from these the angle of the street may be deduced. If this alignment is followed and projected southwards, it fits well with the metalling found behind Messrs. J. D. Morant's shop in 1960,² and which Mr. J. Holmes, probably correctly, concluded was the street on the west side of the Forum. If a width of 30 feet is allowed for both streets, it gives a distance between road centres of approximately 365 feet. This measurement plotted out from the Morant's excavation eastwards at right angles, and connected up to the 1959 North Street excavations, gives a line which, when extended northwards, passes under the forecourt of the Blue Star Garage at North Gate, to the east of the existing road.

¹ *S.A.C.*, vol. 100, p. 95 and Figs. 2 and 4.

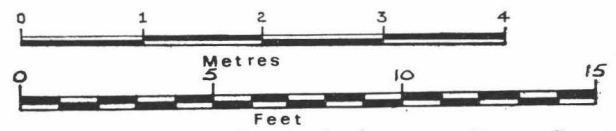
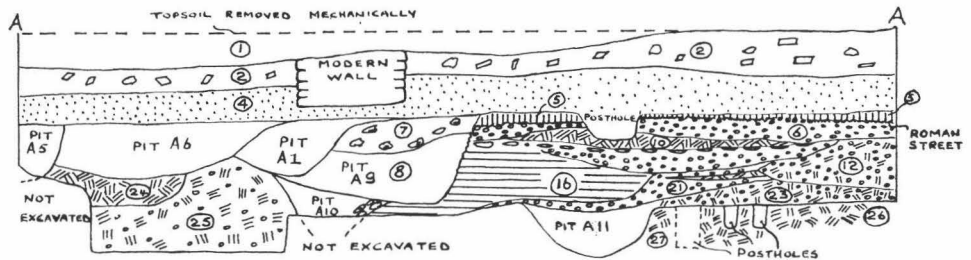
² *C.P.* 50, p. 10 and Fig. 1.

TRENCH B Section B—B



- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|------------------|
| | DARK EARTH | | CLAY |
| | GREY, SILTY SOIL | | CLAY WITH FLINTS |
| | BROWN EARTH | | COMPACTED FEINTS |
| | DARK GRITTY EARTH | | |

TRENCH A Section A—A



Δ '67.

Fig. 4. Sections across Roman Street.

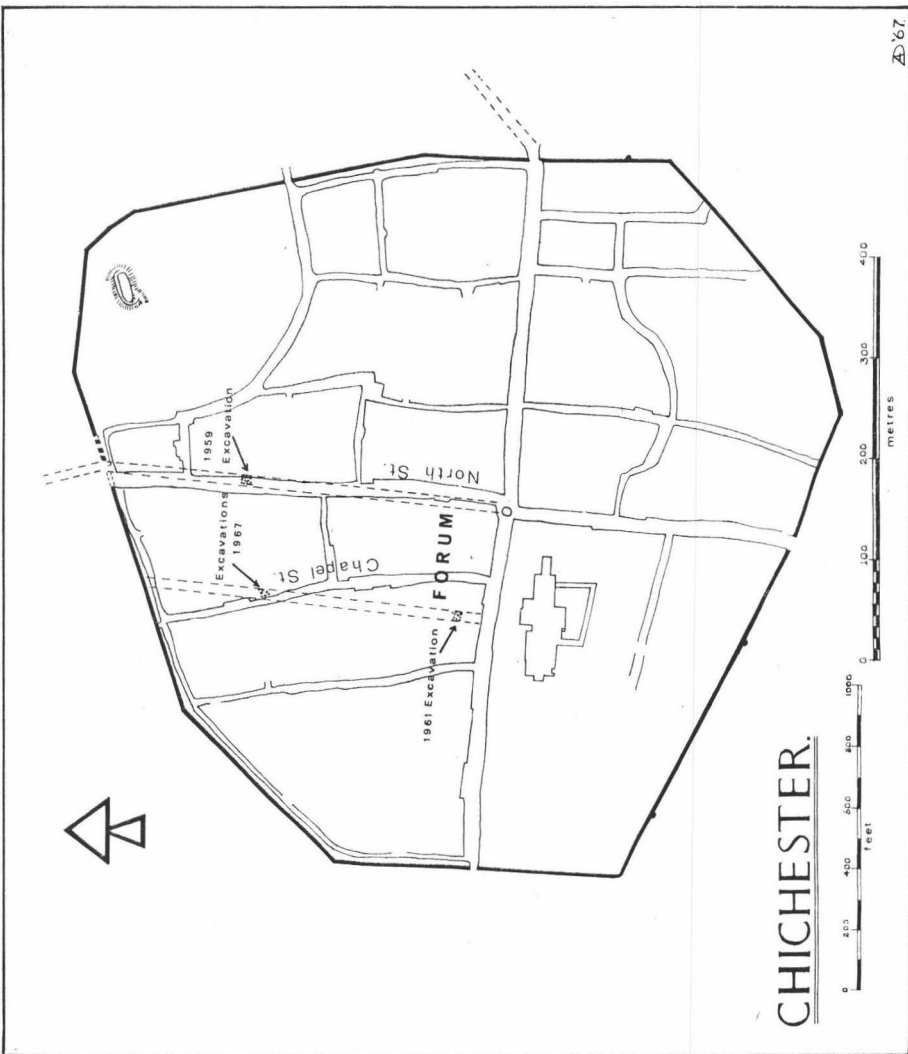


Fig. 5. Plan of City within the Roman Walls

In his plan, Mr. Holmes shows this line but does not comment on it. The projected line does not conflict with the evidence reported by Dr. A. E. Wilson,¹ who noted what he thought was the south east corner of the east tower of the Roman North Gate, when excavations for petrol storage tanks were carried out in the garage forecourt. It is suggested that what Dr. Wilson saw was the remains of a simple re-entrant type of gateway, similar to the north gate at Silchester² and the north-east gate at Colchester.³ When the line of North Street is projected southwards it passes roughly along the line taken by modern South Street, thus ironing out the offset at the City Cross. No evidence for the existence of Roman South Street has so far come to light, and if this hypothesis is correct it would be sealed beneath the modern street.

CONCLUSIONS

The excavations have shown that the archaeological potential of the area is great, and that intensive excavation of the whole site is highly desirable before any development of a permanent nature takes place. Roman timber buildings, extremely rare in Chichester, should be studied in detail wherever possible. Even more important is the hint of late Saxon occupation on the Roman street surface and no opportunity should be lost in following this up.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED ON PP. 125-127

- Camulodunum*—C. F. C. Hawkes and M. R. Hull, *Camulodunum* (Soc. of Antiquaries Research Report, xiv, 1947).
Clausentum—M. Aylwin Cotton and P. W. Gathercole, *Excavations at Clausentum Southampton, 1951-1954* (1958).
Knorr, 1919—R. Knorr, *Topfer und Fabriken verzierter Terra Sigillata des ersten Jahrhunderts* (Stuttgart, 1919).
Knorr, 1952—R. Knorr, *Terra Sigillata-Gefasse des ersten Jahrhunderts mit Topfernamen* (1952).
S.A.C.—*Sussex Archaeological Collections*.
Winchester—Barry Cunliffe, *Winchester Excavations 1949-1960, Vol. 1* (1964).

THE ROMAN POTTERY

Mr. G. Dannell has kindly examined all the Samian ware from the site; it has been found convenient to group the Samian with the coarse ware found in association with it where it is felt that the former may be a decisive dating factor. In addition, Mr. Dannell has reported in detail on three sherds, two of which are illustrated in the Report.

Trench A, Pit A9 (Early medieval) See Fig. 6

This group is important because of the re-deposited Roman sherds from levels in and below the street. Excluding the medieval ware it is a group of pre-Flavian pottery.

¹ *S.A.C.*, vol. 100, pp. 75-79.

² G. C. Boon, *Roman Silchester* (1957), p. 87.

³ M. R. Hull, *Roman Colchester* (Society of Antiquaries Report No. XX), pp. 32-41.

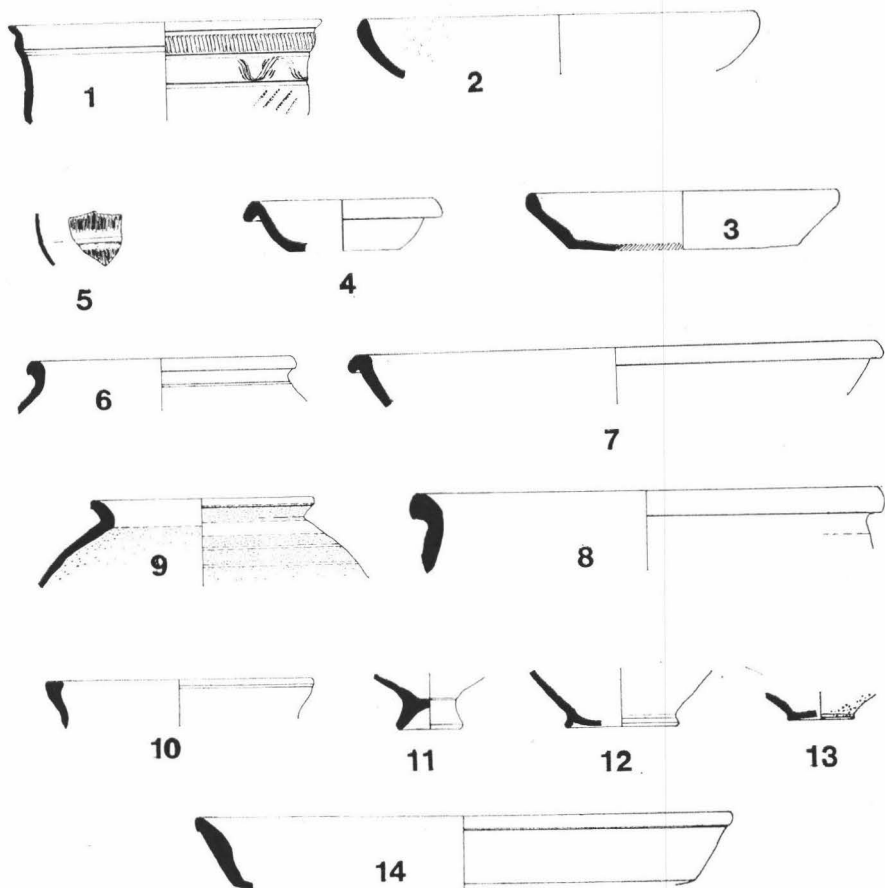


FIG. 6. Roman Pottery.
 Nos. 1-13, Pre-Flavian Pottery from Trench A, Pit A9.
 No. 14 from Trench A, Layer 16.

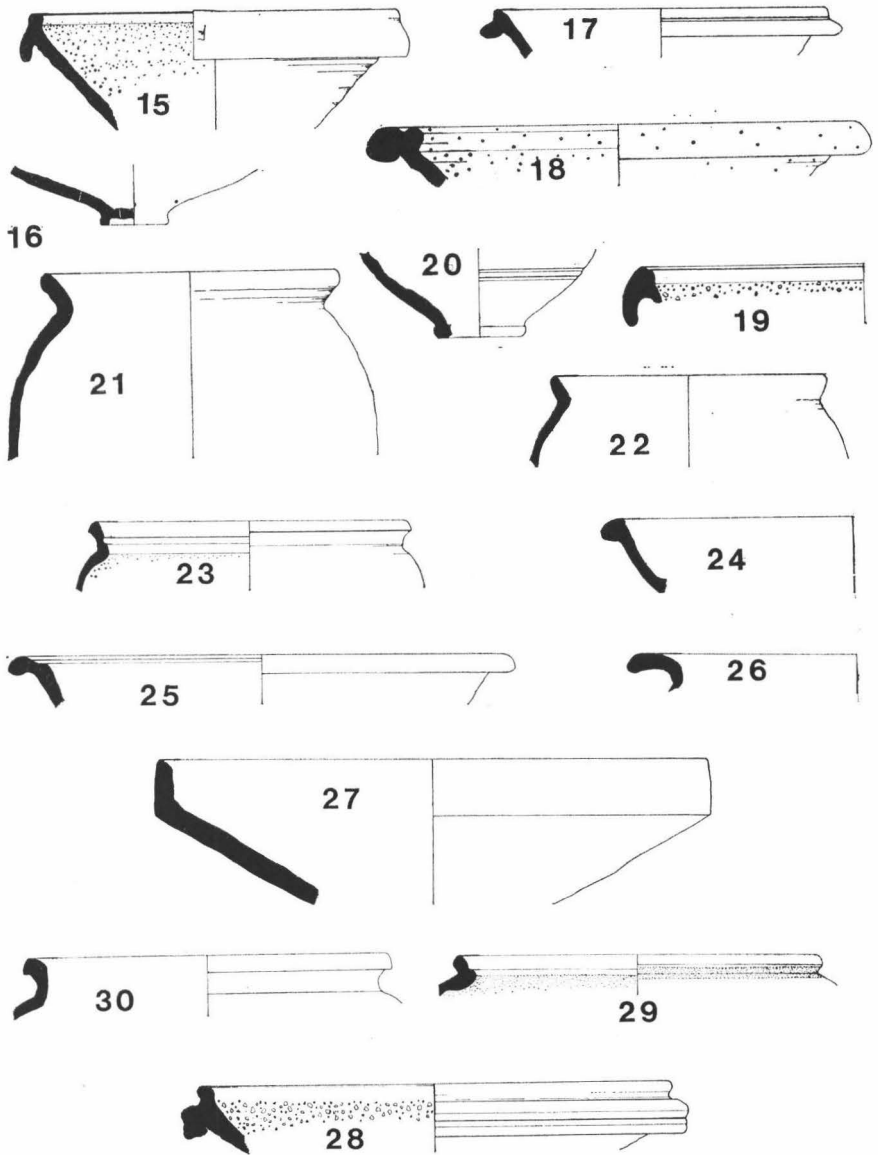


FIG. 7. Roman Pottery.
 Nos. 15-27 from Pit B6 (Antonine or Later).
 Nos. 28-30 from Trench B, Layer 6, (Hadrianic)

1. Very hard metallic grey ware; fine paste, exterior and lip burnished. The form and decoration suggest that it is a native imitation of a Dr 29 bowl. For sherds of similar ware see *S.A.C.*, vol. 104, p. 51, Fig. 4, No. 1, and *S.A.C.*, vol. 94, p. 132, Fig 11, No. 5. One sherd from this vessel was found in Layer 25, and this places it in a pre-Flavian context. 2. Rim of Terra Nigra bowl, *Camulodunum*, p. 218, Fig. 47 (12). 3. Grey ware imitation of a Gallo-Belgic platter, burnished inside. *Camulodunum*, Pl. XLIX, No. 13. 4. Bowl in grey ware with pulled down rim. 5. Fragment of beaker in hard white ware with rouletted decoration. 6. Bowl in red/grey ware. 7. Bowl in grey ware. 8. Storage jar in pinkish-grey ware. 9. Cooking pot in hard grey ware with burnished bands of decoration. 10. Flat rimmed vessel in hard white ware. This sherd is probably from an imitation Gallo-Belgic pedestal beaker, *Camulodunum*, p. 230, Fig. 49 (10). 11. Pedestal base of a beaker in grey ware. 12. Base of a grey ware vessel with footring. 13. Base of a beaker with rough cast body; hard grey ware with a metallic slip.

Associated with a material from this pit, but not illustrated, were the following Samian sherds:—

2 Dr 27 cups, *pre-Flavian*, 1 Dr 27 cup, *Neronian*, 1 Dr 15/17 *Neronian*, 5 Dr 18 dishes, *Nero-Vespasian*, 1 Curle 11, *Nero-Vespasian*.

Trench A, Layer 16 (pre A.D. 80?). See Fig. 6₁

14. Grey ware platter.

Trench B, Pit B6 (Antonine or later). See Fig. 7

15. Wall sided mortarium in hard metallic pink/buff ware. See *Winchester*, Vol. 1, Fig. 18 (23) for a similar type. 16. Base of a colander; pinkish-grey ware with black exterior. 17. Grey ware dish. 18. Mortarium in buff ware. *Camulodunum*, pp. 254-255, Fig. 53 (25), Form 192A. 19. Wall-sided mortarium in white ware. 20. Base of flagon or jug in reddish buff ware. 21. Jar in hard grey ware. 22. Jar in hard grey paste, flint tempered. 23. Jar; imitation Terra Rubra in T.R. 4 fabric. See *Camulodunum*, p. 204 for a description of this ware. 24. Platter in hard grey ware; burnished black inside and out *S.A.C.*, vol. 104, p. 51, Fig. 4 (18). 25. Grey ware dish with rim grooved for a lid; burnished on lip and internally. 26. Wide mouthed jar in fine grey ware; burnished inside lip. 27. Large dish in sandy grey ware.

14 Samian vessels were represented in this pit. Of these, the latest sherds were 2 Antonine mortaria, 1 Antonine Dr 33, 1 Dr 37, Antonine, and 3 vessels classified as second century.

Trench B, Layer 6 (Hadrianic). See Fig. 7

28. Mortarium in greyish-white ware with the gritting carried over the flange. 29. Grey ware bowl; burnished on lip and shoulder. The rim is grooved for a lid. 30. Necked jar in grey ware, *S.A.C.*, vol. 100, Fig. 7 (39).

Associated with this ware were sherds from seven Samian vessels, of which the latest in date were two sherds from Dr 18/31 bowls dated Trajanic-Hadrianic.

Trench B, Layer 7 (Hadrianic). See Fig. 8

31. Beaker in hard whitish paste, grey burnished exterior. *Claesentum*, p. 92, Fig. 19, No. 14. 32. Necked jar in reddish ware; flint tempered. 33. Small jar with whitish paste; grey slip coating on lip and exterior. 34. Rim of beaker in a fine white paste; smooth burnished black finish inside and

out. 35. Small jar in grey ware; traces of red oxide coating on exterior. 36. Bead rimmed jar in hard, flint tempered grey ware. 37. Grey ware platter, *S.A.C.*, vol. 100, Fig. 7, No. 45.

Sherds from 4 Samian vessels were found in this layer; 1 Dr 15/17 and 1 Dr 24/25, both dated Claudius-Nero; 1 Dr 27, 1st century, and 1 Dr 33, Hadrianic.

Trench B, Layer 8 (Hadrianic). See Fig. 8

38. Platter in grey ware with burnished exterior. Imitation Terra Nigra, *Camulodunum*, Fig. 47, No. 9. 39. Small jar in grey ware with black burnish on lip and exterior.

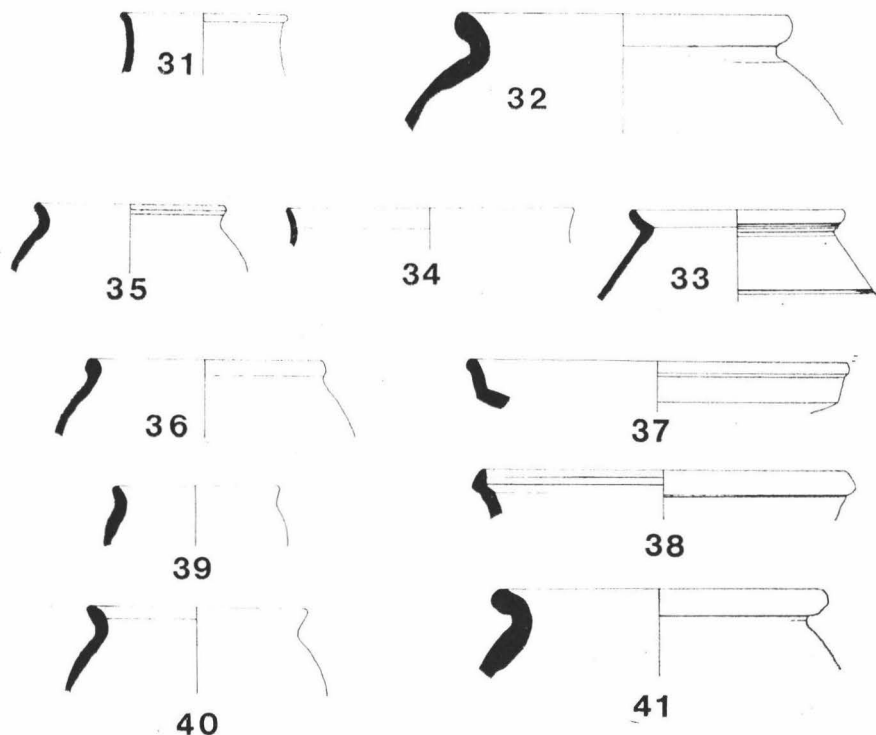


FIG. 8. Roman Pottery
Nos. 31-39, from Hadrianic levels in Trench B.
Nos. 40-41, from 1st century levels in Trench B.

Two Samian vessels were represented in this layer; both of early 2nd century date.

Trench B, Layer 12 (1st century). See Fig. 8

40. Cooking pot in micaceous, greyish brown ware. 41. Cavetto-rimmed jar in gritty grey ware.

Three Samian sherds were found in this layer, which was the beam slot in House 1. Two were chips of 1st century date; the third was a Dr 24/25 dated Claudius-Nero.

NOTES ON THREE SAMIAN SHERDS. See Fig. 9

By G. DANNELL

Trench A, Pit A6 (Post-medieval)

42. Dr 29. Saw-edged leaf and broken palmate ornament. Both similar to types used by MASCLVS, cf *Knorr*, 1919, Taf. 52, No. 33, and *Knorr*, 1952, Taf. 36A. Date A.D. c.50-56.

Trench B, Pit B10 (Medieval)

42. Dr 29. A complete section stamped [OF LIC] NI VA-LICINIANVS. The bowl was rivetted, one remaining hole having destroyed part of the stamp.

Upper Zone: Arranged as *Knorr*, 1919, Taf. 47J. The bud motifs at the ends of the tendrils are here replaced by small leaves very similar to *Knorr*, 1952, Taf. 4D by AQVITANVS. The lower concavities of the winding scroll are filled with pinnate leaves or 'arrow heads' with five clear spines. These are not the same as detail 32, *Knorr*, 1919, Taf. 45, and there are indications that the *Taf. 47J* vessel may have these swept back leaves rather than those from *Taf. 45*, where the spines are swept forward.

Intermediate band: Below central moulding, a band of the same pinnate leaves.

Lower Zone: The Anthemion motif, here used on its side. Unfortunately, the whole bowl shows signs of a double impression, which particularly affects this basal wreath, and it is impossible to tell what motifs make up the central stem of the anthemion. Various designs of, and attributed to, AQVITANVS, may be seen in *Knorr*, 1952, Taf. 5. If any, the present stem is possibly *Taf. 5H*. On the whole, *Knorr*, *ibid.* and Oswald (in various manuscript notes), are content to attribute this Anthemion motif to AQVITANVS, but as usual with the South Gaulish potters, the origin of the mould is a more important factor than the stamp on the basal interior, and it could well be that LICINIANVS and AQVITANVS had a mould-maker in common. Date A.D. c.50-60.

44. Dr 17. Plate. Claudian, and quite possibly, Arretine. Not illustrated.

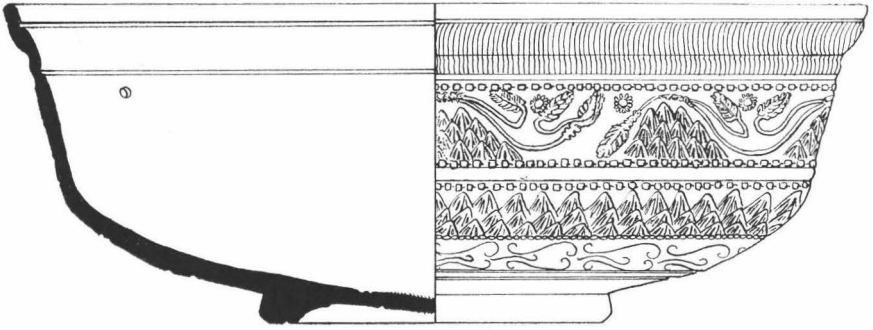
MISCELLANEOUS POTTERY. See Fig. 9

45. A Roman colour coated sherd, probably from a jug in pinkish buff ware with metallic grey slip. The sherd has a moulded decoration in the form of a face.

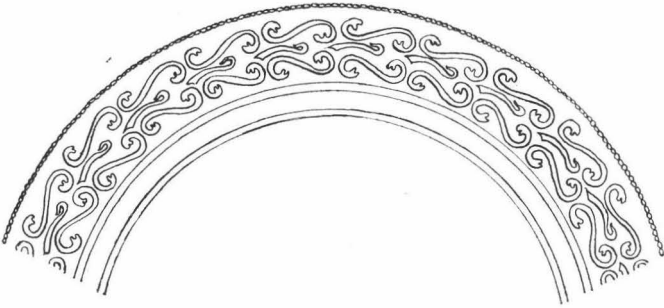
POST-ROMAN POTTERY. See Fig. 10

By K. J. BARTON, F.S.A.

Amongst a quantity of post-Roman pottery of normal West Sussex type are two groups which can be given a reasonable provenance; both are associated with an occupation overlying a Roman



43



42

45



FIG. 9. Samian and Colour Coated Wares.

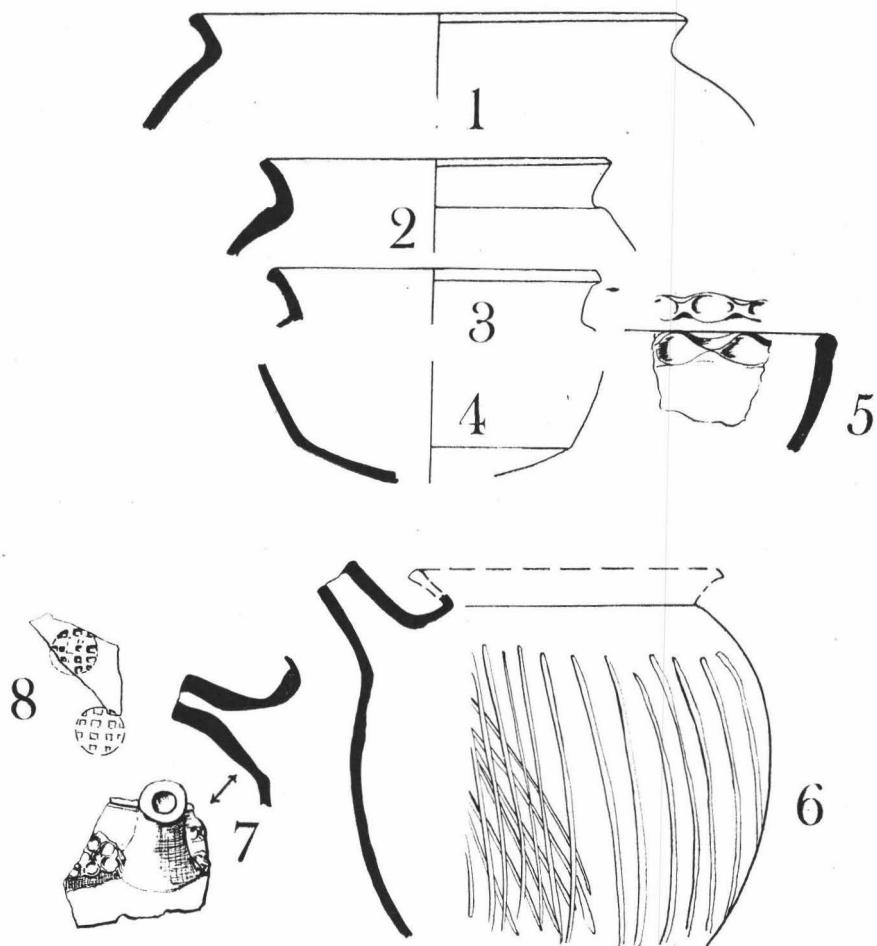


FIG. 10. 10th-11th Century Pottery.

street. The group from *Trench A, Layer 28* (Fig. 10, Nos. 1-5) represent only one of each type. Similar rim forms to this group were also found in *Pit A2*, where only different examples are represented here (Nos. 6-8). In every case the fabric is the same, tempered with a preponderance of fine or medium selected flints, fired very hard. The wares are either wholly reduced or wholly oxydised, or are oxydised and reduced on parts of the same piece. This variation is consistent with the irregular firing conditions met with in a clamp kiln.

The vessels comprise of wide-mouthed cooking pots (No. 1), narrow-mouthed cooking pots (Nos. 2 and 3) and the base of one of these (No. 4) and great shallow bowls (No. 5). Nos. 6 and 7 are the fragments of two spouted cooking pots. These are not pitchers as there is no evidence for handles on vessels of this type in Chichester. Both of these are decorated: No. 6 with burnished stripes vertically applied around the vessel, No. 7 by an applied horizontal strip jabbed with a round sectioned tool. The spouts are undecorated. No. 8 is a fragment of a cooking pot with evidence of two circular "grid" pattern stamps on it. As all the vessels in these two groups are identical in form and fabric they must be considered to be contemporary. This group comprises mainly of shouldered narrow mouthed cooking pots with steep angled bases, which suggests a late Saxon tradition as does the stamp decoration and the spouted cooking pots. The occurrence of one medium-sized cooking pot is suggestive of an early medieval date, and therefore the pots should be dated to the 10th and into the early 11th century.

SMALL FINDS. See Fig. 11

Coins. (From *post-Roman* layers in *Trench B*).

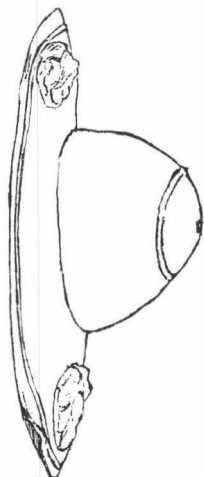
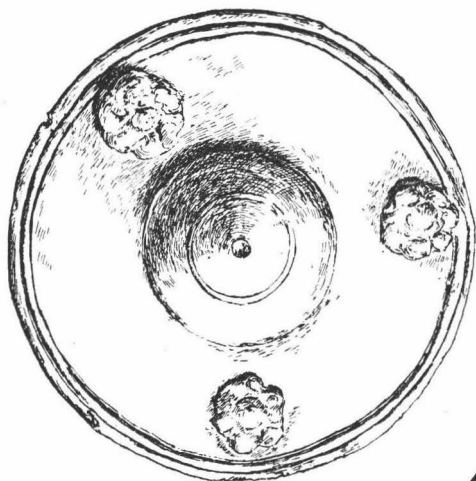
1. *Sestertius* of Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 161-163. SALVTI AVGVSTOR type, with Salus feeding snake entwined round altar.
2. Barbarous radiate; late 3rd century.

Objects of bronze

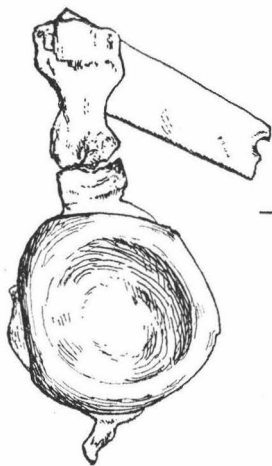
3. Bronze stud; from Pit B6. Not illustrated.
4. Bronze boss with three bronze headed studs, which probably secured it to a leather strap. It may be a harness decoration. From *Trench A, Layer 4*.
5. Bronze object; possibly a leather fitting. From *Trench A, Layer 24*.
6. Bronze pendant; from Hadrianic levels in *Trench B*.

Objects of Stone

7. Rubbing stone; not illustrated. From *Trench A, Layer 23*.
8. Small fragment of carved limestone, possibly from the base of a column. From *post-Roman* layer in *Trench A*. Not illustrated.



4



5

6

FIG. 11. Small Finds.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the Chichester City Council for allowing the excavation to take place on their land, and in particular would like to express my gratitude to the City Surveyor, Mr. Ian Wilson, and his staff, who gave every assistance in their power. Mr. Andrew Nicol was responsible for the surveying, and Mr. Geoffrey Claridge, A.R.I.B.A. for the photography. Keith Lintott supervised the excavation, which was carried out by a team of diggers from the Chichester Excavations Committee. Mr. K. J. Barton, F.S.A., reported on the post Roman pottery and Mr. G. Dannell examined and reported on the Samian ware. I am also indebted to Mr. Norman Cook, F.S.A., the Director of the Guildhall Museum, for advice on various finds, and to Mr. Ralph Merrifield, F.S.A., Deputy Director of the Guildhall Museum, who examined the coins. Miss Margaret May drew the pottery illustrated in the Report.

WORTHING MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES FOR 1965 AND 1966

By K. JANE EVANS

This garnering together of information is based primarily, as in previous years, on reports made by the Museum Correspondents, a team of voluntary workers to whom the writer is much indebted. In addition it includes reports made direct to the Museum.

Undoubtedly the most important find in 1965 was that of a bronze two-piece mould for a socketed axe discovered by a workman digging drains in Castle Road in September: the two halves were three or four feet apart and recovered from a depth of 18 inches. One half is partially lead-lined and the other half shows winged decoration. It is a pleasing coincidence that the mould is almost an exact fit for a similarly decorated socketed axe from a hoard of eleven looped palstaves and two plain socketed axes found in 1928 in South Farm Road, less than a mile away from the new discovery: the bronze-smith must have regretted the loss of this important item of his equipment. The mould is currently undergoing treatment at the Institute of Archaeology in London, and a full report is awaited.

The highlight in 1966 was the finding of a Saxon knife in mud dredged from the River Arun at Greatham Bridge. A report by Miss V. Evison is given below.

On the debit side, it is particularly disappointing to report the many negative trenches in Worthing, in Grand Avenue, Liverpool Gardens and Chesswood Road, all areas which might have been expected to produce further evidence of Romano-British occupation. The largest development site in the town for 1965 was that of the new Civic Centre between Richmond Road and Stoke Abbott Road; this produced excellent sections through the 15-foot Raised Beach, a rare opportunity for local geologists. In probable prehistoric context, it is worth noting that peat has been collected from several locations in Worthing: it is hoped to have the samples analysed and ultimately a full report will be made of the findings.

Archaeological excavation was undertaken in Chesswood Road in advance of development (details below). Otherwise the main excavations have been under the direction of Mr. C. J. Ainsworth on the site of medieval pottery and tile kilns at Binsted. In addition, brief excavations in May and September, 1965, took place on behalf of the Ministry of Public Building and Works in Arundel on the site of the Maison Dieu (report forthcoming).

On display in the Museum are recent additions to the Romano-British Collection, made possible by the loan from Bristol Museum

of three pots excavated from the site of Lancing Temple in 1828.¹ These, together with an electrotype of one of the Verica coins in the British Museum, and a contemporary water-colour of the remains before they were wilfully destroyed, provide useful exhibition material of this important local site. Furthermore, the hoard of 2,000 barbarous radiates found in Mill Road, Worthing, in 1958,² is now on show and a full publication by G. Lewis and Harold Mattingly has appeared.³

A hitherto unrecorded find of 1943 is an outstanding addition both to the Museum show cases and to Sussex archaeology. It is a sandstone block for polishing flint axes found at Ford and lent by J. Eschbaecker, Esq.

Erratum Note

The find-spot of the discoidal flint knife reported in the Worthing Museum Notes for 1964 in *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. 104, pp. 105, 107, should read BIGNOR (SU985146) and *not* Sutton End (SU983171).

The following is a summary list of finds. In all cases full details can be consulted in the Museum, and most objects can be seen there. Those marked with an asterisk have been retained by the finder.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Nature of Find</i>	<i>Find Spot</i>
<i>Palaeolithic</i>	Flint hand-axe	WORTHING (TQ156027) Aquarena site
	Flint hand-axe (Fig. 1, No. 1)	WORTHING (TQ156041) 10 Southdownview Close
<i>Neolithic</i>	Flint axe, half, unpolished. Surface find in the plough	FERRING (TQ078042) S. of Highdown
	Flint axe, unpolished. Surface find	WORTHING (TQ150055) Charmandean
	Flint axe and scraper. Garden find from depth 2ft. Another axe found here in 1940	WORTHING (TQ153048) 26 Clarendon Road
	Flint axe fragment. Garden find from depth 1ft.	ANGMERING (TQ069046) Lansdowne Road
	Flint axe, length 9in.* From plough	UPPER BEEDING (TQ218099) N.W. of Thundersbarrow
	Flint axe, polished. Stray find when digging clay in 1904	GORING (TQ115032) Courtlands Brickfield
	Grinding stone and half a polished flint axe. Found 1943. (To be published separately)	FORD (TQ002036)

¹ Referred to by S. Frere in *Sussex Notes and Queries*, vol. 8 (1941), p. 190.

² See G. Lewis 'Some Recent Discoveries in West Sussex' in *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. 98 (1960), p. 25.

³ *Numismatic Chronicle*, Seventh series, vol. IV (1964): offprints available from the Museum.

- Ground green-stone axe.* BILLINGSHURST (TQ072273)
 From plough (Fig. 1, No. 2) ROWNER
 Ground stone axe, Group SEAFORD (TV497981)
 VII. Garden find (Fig. 1, Lullington Close
 No. 3)
 Rubber. Surface find LANCING (TQ170075)
 Steep Down
- Late Bronze Age* Bronze two-piece mould for WORTHING (TQ126038)
 socketed axe. Depth 18in. Castle Road
 (see above)
 Two pits, each 4ft. in diam- WORTHING (TQ142042)
 eter, containing charcoal, South Farm Road, S. of Wiston
 crushed pot-boiler and daub. Avenue
 This area has revealed pre-
 historic material in the past
 5 sherds of pottery (see below) WORTHING (TQ156035)
 Chesswood Road
- Iron Age* Brass of Ptolemy II c.240 WEST CHILTINGTON (TQ088164)
 B.C. (see below) On new estate near Roundabout
- Romano-British* Pottery including colour- WORTHING (TQ142075)
 coated folded beakers and Deep Bottom
 Thundersbarrow ware.
 From plough along floor of
 valley
 Ditch containing sherds (see WORTHING (TQ154052)
 below) 9 The Templars, Broadwater
 Lamp, with figure of sphinx. SOMPTING (TQ173059)
 From garden, but soil may 1 Sedbury Road
 have been dumped from else-
 where
 Coin, denarius of Antoninus LANCING (TQ 175043)
 Pius, A.D. 145-161 102 Cokeham Lane
 Pottery and radiate coin of FINDON (TQ123105)
 Claudius Gothicus, A.D. 268- N.W. of Pest House
 270. In plough. Indica-
 tive of a downland settlement
 Coin, sestertius of Nero, WORTHING (TQ133042)
 A.D. 64-65. In garden Tarring
 Coin, dupondius of Vespas- WORTHING (TQ119051)
 ian, A.D. 69-70. In garden Durrington Lane
 Coin, dupondius of Trajan, TORTINGTON (TQ005042)
 A.D. 98-117.* On mud-bank Below railway bridge
 of River Arun
 Pottery, pits, charcoal and SHOREHAM (TQ212056)
 general occupation debris In Connaught Avenue and in
 revealed in an electric cable playing field to N.E.
 trench. Subsequent proton
 gradiometer survey indicated
 extent of site
 Potsherds including castor WEST CHILTINGTON (TQ089161)
 ware. Association uncertain W. of Hareswith Pond
 Potsherds and occupation GORING (TQ113026)
 signs. An extension of the Mulberry Lane
 site noted under Goring
 Library in 1953¹

¹ See G. Lewis, *ibid.*, p. 26.

<i>Saxon</i>	Piece of pottery (see below and Fig. 1, No. 4)	SLINFOLD (TQ119330)
	Blue glass bead, burnt, from cremation. Cemetery disturbance	FERRING (TQ093044) Highdown Hill
	Bronze Byzantine coin of St. Peter, A.D. 650. Dug up in garden	CRAWLEY (TQ293365) 36 Buckley Road
<i>Medieval</i>	Seax (see below and Fig. 1, No. 5)	GREATHAM (TQ032161) River Arun
	Silver farthing of Edward II 1307-1327. In garden. A gold angel of Edward IV was found near here c.1929 ¹	HOUGHTON (TQ020116)
	Canterbury penny of Edward III 1327-1377. In garden	WORTHING (TQ155049) 4 Southways Avenue
<i>Medieval</i>	Lead seal, papal bulla of Pope Urban VI, 1378. From depth of 6ft. Others have been recorded from Sussex e.g. a bulla of Innocent IV found near Battle ²	WORTHING (TQ133027) 66 Grand Avenue
	West Sussex Ware pottery	PATCHING (TQ088064) Delaney House
	Pottery scatter, 12th-14th cent. Presumed to be from the old village. This does not appear to be associated with salt-mounds nearby	UPPER BEEDING (TQ196097-8)
	14th century sherd. In drainage trench. (Mr. H. Cheal considered this area was the harbour but the section showed it to be unlikely)	SHOREHAM (TQ215057) Southdown Nursery
	Pottery, including a clay counter, and glazed floor-tile with pattern identical to fragment from Maison Dieu. Garden scatter	BURY (TQ015132) Copyhold Cottages
	Late medieval pottery, bones and building foundations. In trench	STEYNING (TQ176118) Tanyard Field
	West Sussex Ware, Painted Ware, also post-medieval stone-wares. On the site of the Old School House, previously the cock-pit. Excavation by C. of E. Primary School	FINDON (TQ122088) Primary School
	Late Medieval sherds. From garden	EAST PRESTON (TQ079029) 46 Russells Close

¹ See J. B. Caldecott in *Sussex Notes and Queries*. vol. 7 (1939), p. 138.

² See *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. 4 (1851), p. viii.

- Late Medieval pottery. Also heavy flint foundations by Methodist Church
 15th and 16th century pottery. From rectangular crop-mark revealed by air photograph
 Shilling of Philip and Mary, 1554-1558*
 Hammered sixpence of Elizabeth I, 1583
Post-Medieval ½lb. lead weight c.1615. Found in a load of soil (see below)
 17th century tile kilns with signs of lime-burning. One was cut by mechanical excavator, another three were located in a proton gradiometer survey
 18th century cup, country ware, speckled glaze, with 5-pointed star stamp at base of handle
 Chalk-lined well, diameter 3ft. 6in., with blocks ranging from 7in. x 4in. to 14in. x 4in. Early 18th century
- WORTHING (TQ152025)
 Corner of Brighton Road and Steyne Gardens
 GREATHAM (TQ344158)
 Manor Farm, Barn Field
- ASHINGTON (TQ120148)
 Muttons Farm
 WORTHING (TQ108023)
 8 Arlington Close
- CRANLEIGH, Surrey
 Find-spot unknown
- SLINDON (SU975073)
 Gravel Company pits
- ANGMERING (TQ070045)
 Water Lane
- WORTHING (TQ130049)
 Salvington Vineries

CHESWOOD ROAD, WORTHING

The demolition of "Oakwood" on the south-west corner of Ladydell and Chesswood Roads provided an opportunity to excavate the grounds in the hope of finding some extension to the Romano-British cemetery discovered in 1881.¹ The cemetery lay some 100 yards to the north-west and apparently ran in the direction of "Oakwood". In the six cuttings made nothing signifying Romano-British occupation was found, only a post-medieval flint-filled field-drain running in a N.E.-S.W. direction, linked to a wider chalk drain and crossed by a later pipe drain running in counter-direction. A post-hole and slight floor of trodden chalk were also found. Fossiliferous sand of the Raised Beach underlay the site. Subsequently, a trench was cut the length of Chesswood Road on the south side for the purpose of laying an electric cable. This revealed twelve land-drains between Ladydell Road and No. 26. These crossed the road in herringbone fashion at intervals of just under a yard, 20 inches below the present road surface; most were composed of chalk blocks, one of flints, one of pebbles and one contained earthenware pipes. They would lead into the Teville Stream which runs in an easterly direction and would have been put in some time before the building of the houses in the 1870s.

¹ See *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. 34 (1886), p. 215.

It was in this trench that evidence of Bronze Age occupation was recovered, outside house No. 30. A dark oval area 1ft. 8in. wide and 9in. thick was revealed in section in the south side of the trench: this contained charcoal and burnt soil as well as the pottery and daub described below. This feature was 1ft. 9in. below the present road surface, the first 12in. of this being road make-up.

Some Pottery from Chesswood Road by Dr. H. B. A. Ratcliffe-Densham, F.S.A.

The interest of these five sherds is out of proportion to their size (the largest has an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ square inches). They were found near the Teville Stream, together with a piece of daub which not only preserves marks of the wattle of the hut which it covered but also contains fragments of the burnt wood, thus showing that the hut was destroyed by fire. The site lies half a mile to the north-west of the well-known Bronze Hoard,¹ which dates from the late Bronze Age, and a mile south-east of finds of Bronze Age pottery in the Broadwater Cemetery area.

All the pottery was made from unwashed, ill-mixed clay which contained a quantity of organic material, as well as a backing of fine and medium flint grit. It had been roughly moulded by hand, and fired unevenly to various surface shades of pinkish brown, while the core remained blackened by charred bone and other organic filling. The flint grit was patinated white, or occasionally grey, right through the wall, and projected irregularly from both surfaces.

The two largest sherds could be joined to make a single one from a bag or saucepan-shaped pot of such irregular curvature that measurements at different levels gave diameters of $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 8in., depending on whether the potter's finger prints were included in the arc. The thickness of the wall varied between 5mm. and 8mm. This vessel was typical of the Late Bronze Age, but, as no rim was present, an Iron Age A. date cannot be excluded.

Two of the other sherds probably belonged to this jar, though one of them contained finer flint grit, and had a surface smoothed by parallel finger smears which gave it an appearance of very light rilling.

The last sherd also contained finer flint grit and was stained by soot; it was a fragment of a gently everted neck, 4mm. thick, which thinned evenly to a plain rim, 3mm. thick, which showed no trace of flattening. A slight bevel on the inner surface of the neck may have been made by a flat tool. Similar rims were found by Dr. Wilson at Highdown,² by Miss Keef at Harting Down³ and by the writer on Barns Farm Down in Iron Age A. contexts; they occurred also at Plumpton Plain site II, and at West Blatchington,⁴ where Mr.

¹ *Ant. Journ.*, vol. 4 (1924), p. 220.

² See *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. 81 (1940), p. 198, b2.

³ See *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. 89 (1950), p. 189, fig. 6, 7.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 44, pl. I, 5.

Burstow tentatively assigned them to the Sussex Late Bronze Age type B.5. The ceramic evidence thus supports a date for the hut at the beginning of the second half of the first millennium B.C.

PTOLEMY II COIN FROM WEST CHILTINGTON

The recognition that Greek coins were lost in a contemporary context is in some doubt. However, when excavated in a stratified sequence, as at Winchester,¹ doubt should be allayed. The bronze of Ptolemy II c.240 B.C., dug up on a new estate in West Chiltington, lay a foot below ground and had no associated finds. Unfortunately, most of the specimens recorded from Sussex² are unstratified and the Carthaginian bronze coin from the Caburn, was only kicked off the surface.³ An identical coin to the one here recorded can be seen in the Marlipins Museum in Shoreham which may be the one found in Southwick. Another was found in a stream bed near Steyning in 1959. It is conceivable that such coins came over in the course of trade in the Iron Age, probably valued as ingots of scrap metal. However, it should not be forgotten that Ptolemies had a talismanic value in medieval times. More recently, Pashley (1834) records from Crete how it was common belief that the possession of an ancient coin was sovereign charm against maladies of the eyes.

ROMANO-BRITISH DITCH, BROADWATER

A new housing estate was developed on the site of the old Territorial Army Centre in Broadwater, close to its boundary with Sompting. During the course of digging house foundations (now 163 West Street) a skeleton of a woman came to light.⁴ She was lying east-west across a ditch which ran in a north-east direction for 115 feet, being traced in the foundation trenches of No. 9 The Templars. Here the width of the ditch was 6 feet, and the depth more than the 3 feet to which the builders' trench was dug. The filling was of black earth, charcoal and flint, with large numbers of pot boilers and oyster shells and a few sherds of pottery, mainly grey ware cooking pots. The largest piece was the base of a Samian bowl form 37, mid-2nd century A.D. This had been repaired in antiquity by rivetting, three holes being visible, of which one still contains the lead rivet. Further to the north-east, under No. 23, a small east-west ditch was exposed with similar fill but no sherds of pottery. This ditch could not be detected westwards under No. 21, although large quantities of pot boilers were found in the footing on the north side. Other finds of Romano-British pottery

¹ See B. Cunliffe (ed.), *Winchester Excavations 1949-60*, pp. 9, 15.

² See E. C. Curwen, *The Archaeology of Sussex* (1954), p. 255, also R. G. Milne, *Finds of Greek Coins in the British Isles* (Ashmolean Museum 1948).

³ See *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. 68 (1927), pp. 57-9.

⁴ See note by H. B. A. and M. M. Ratcliffe-Densham in *Sussex Notes and Queries*, vol. 16 (1966), pp. 245-6.

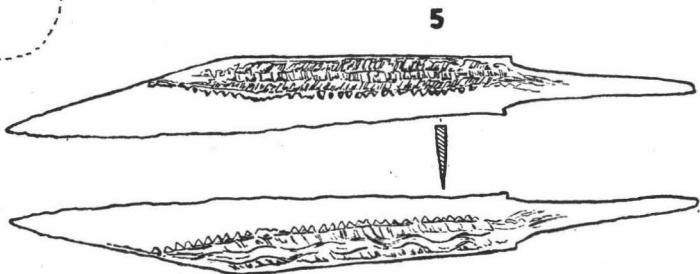
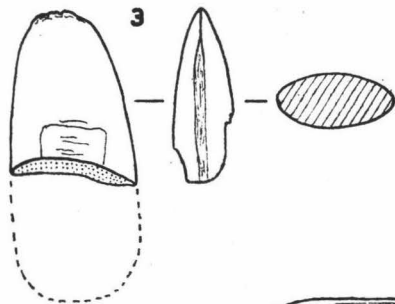
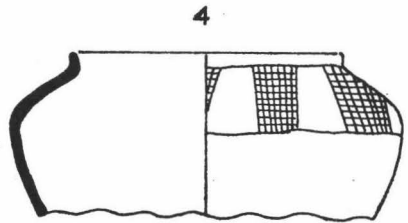
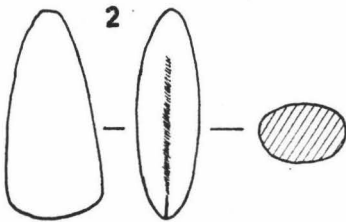
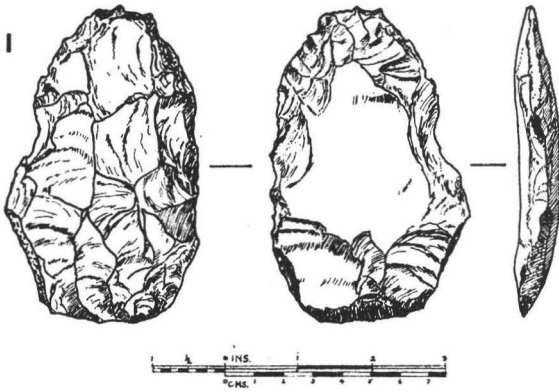


Fig. 1

have been recorded from this area in 1954 and it is only a hundred yards to the north-west that a fine beehive-shaped quern in pudding stone was found at Lyons Farm Nurseries in 1958.¹

LEAD WEIGHT FROM CRANLEIGH

(Information from Mr. Norman Cook, F.S.A., Guildhall Museum, London)

This weight was made in London by the Worshipful Company of Plumbers: it shows their badge, namely St. Michael the Archangel with his scales. The crowned I indicates it belongs to the reign of James I during which, in 1611, the Company was granted its Royal Charter. A provision of the charter decreed it was unlawful for any person to make or assize any lead weights or to use the same within three miles of the City of London unless such weights were proved and impressed with the image of St. Michael the Archangel, the Patron Saint of the Company. There is a similar one weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in Barbican House Museum, Lewes, from Bletchingly, whilst another was found at Theale House, Slinfold, in 1966 (information from Chichester Museum). Such weights were made illegal by the Weights and Measures Act of 1834, Section IV. This specimen was intended to be $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., it actually weighing 3ozs. 12 drams 11.68 grains.

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATED MATERIAL (FIG. 1)

No. 1. *A Late Acheulean ovate from Broadwater by Mr. C. J. Ainsworth*

This fine specimen² was recovered from the gravels which were excavated during work at the rear of No. 10 Southdownview Close, East Worthing. The excavation for an electricity transformer station was carried down to 15 feet, but it is not known from what depth the implement came.

The spoil heap from the excavation showed a typical coastal plain periglacial gravel deposit which at this point overlies the Eocene beds of the Chichester syncline. The find spot is also close to the western flank of the Broadwater inlet now filled with estuarine and modern deposits.

The form of the implement would refer it to a Late Acheulean context. The surface is covered with a mottled green stain and is remarkably free from secondary damage. One area which shows a small detached flake reveals a bluish white flint surface beneath the mottled green stain. Late Acheulean implements are recorded from the gravels of the coastal plain notably by Curwen.³

The dimensions of the implement are as follows: maximum length 9.7 cm.; maximum breadth 6.8 cm.; thickness 1.5 cm.

¹ G. Lewis, *ibid.*, p. 19.

² The drawing, Fig. 1, No. 1, is by Mr. C. A. Morris.

³ See *Sussex Notes and Queries*, vol. 11 (1947), p. 99. Also *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. 81 (1940), pp. 142-3.

No. 2. *Stone axe* from Billingshurst: a ground, not polished, greenstone axe of medium size with pointed butt and almost spherical cross-section. It has been sliced (Implement Petrology number *Sx 56*) but the rock type does not fall into one of the recognised groups. It was picked up by the owner, Mr. J. B. Sherlock, from ploughed land at under 50ft. O.D. on the east valley side of the River Arun just north of Rowner Mill. This area is rich in Mesolithic flints and microliths and it may not be a coincidence that stone axes with pointed butts have been considered to belong to the Early Neolithic. Although there is a regular scatter of stone axes along the Downs, finds in the West Weald are unusual; one specimen has previously been recorded from Billingshurst (in the British Museum), and examples are known from Rudgwick, Horsham, Faygate and Crawley (two). In the Arun Valley, a clay ironstone specimen was found at Mockbeggars (Wisborough Green) and a tuff axe from Greatham is of similar shape. Another of similar shape and worth noting as it is in private hands out of the county is an ironstone axe found at Bee Houses, Bolney.¹

No. 3. *Stone axe* from Seaford (Implement Petrology number *Sx 57*): the butt half of a large axe belonging to Group VII (Graig Lwyd, North Wales). As yet the only other example in Sussex known to have come from this factory was found at Ewhurst, near Battle. The butt is flattened with almost a blade-like finish and shows some signs of battering. The break is old but not as scratched as the surface.

No. 4. *Pot from Slinfold*. Large decorated sherd² with high shoulder, everted rim, with a black probably rough finish: the burnished appearance is due to stream action. The fabric contains no sand or flint grogging, but abundant vegetable matter, some fired out to leave vesicles, others carbonised. There are also numerous iron mineral inclusions, bright orange-brown, and the fabric as a whole shows a laminar structure. It was found in the bed of the stream which flows along the northern boundary of the Alfoldean Roman Station astride Stane Street.

Discussion by Dr. J. N. L. Myres, Director of the Society of Antiquaries of London

Opinions as to the identification of the pot vary between some kind of Early Iron Age, and some kind of Anglo-Saxon. In favour of the former is the cross-hatched decoration which is a regular feature of some south-western Iron Age cultures, e.g. Glastonbury: but both the form and the rectangularity of the pattern seem out of place in that context. If it is something Anglo-Saxon, it is precisely

¹ The property of Dr. T. E. Matthews, Narborough, Norfolk. For full references on Sussex stone axes, see *Sussex Notes and Queries*, vol. 17, May, 1968 pp. 15-21

² Discovered by the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Goodyear from whom it is on loan to the Museum.

this cross-hatching in vertical panels that seems wrong: indeed I know of no other instance at all, and any form of criss-cross linear decoration is very uncommon indeed. On the other hand the form of the pot and the general idea of a broad band of linear decoration on the upper half is in place as Anglo-Saxon: one thinks of a vessel like that from Grave XXVI at Petersfinger, Wilts.,¹ or that from Walton-on-Thames, Surrey,² though both of these have a less sharply everted rim, more sagging contour and a pattern of linear chevrons. If this is the answer, a date after A.D. 600 is likely. The type derives ultimately from hand-made copies of Frankish wheel-made biconical pots, and the rim of the pot certainly looks very reminiscent of this kind of rim. Moreover, though most of the Frankish types are decorated with horizontal zones of linear, or stamped, or rouletted, ornament on the upper half, vertical panels of stamps are sometimes used, and the stamps are then often of criss-cross form, and this might give rise, as a rather distant memory, to the vertical panels of criss-cross lines: e.g. a pot of the kind from Selzen Grave 12,³ or that from Gnotzheim Grave 14,⁴ or that from Thalmässing.⁵

No. 5. The Greatham Seax by Miss V. I. Evison, F.S.A.

A late Saxon knife or seax was found in the summer of 1966 in mud dredged from the River Arun at Greatham Bridge in West Sussex (TQ032161).⁶ It is 35 cm. long and the back is 5 mm. thick. The blade is straight, curving only slightly to the point. The line of the back runs from the tang nearly parallel to the cutting edge, but widens slightly until it bends at an angle in a straight line to the point. Three parallel zones of pattern-welding are visible along the back. On one side the rows are twisted in alternate directions, giving a herringbone appearance, on the other, the two outer rows are twisted, but the middle row consists of a single undulating bar with streaks running longitudinally. On each side, along the lower edge of the pattern-welding, is a row of triangular depressions or holes.

This is a type of seax known to be current in the tenth century, but no doubt with a far wider time range as it is based on a form of knife already in use in the pagan period. The most splendid

¹ Leeds and Shortt, *Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Petersfinger* (1953), fig. 11 and pl. XI.

² *Ant. Journ.*, vol. 19 (1939), p. 324.

³ J. Werner, *Munzdatierte Austrasische Grabfunde* (1935), tafel 3c, datable 550-600.

⁴ H. Dannheimer, *Die Germanischen Funde in Mittelfranken II* (1962) tafel 26.

⁵ *Ibid.*, tafel 65c.

⁶ It was found by Master C. Batchelor of Quell Farm, Greatham, and is on permanent loan to the Museum. Conservation of the seax was carried out by Miss Nan Shaw. The drawing Fig. 1, No. 5, is by Mrs. E. M. Fry-Stone.

examples are the long weapons from the Thames at Battersea and Keen Edge Ferry, and the shorter knife from Sittingbourne in Kent.¹ These three are elegantly inlaid with silver, brass and copper, and one at least also has a zone of pattern-welding. In shape and size the Greatham knife corresponds closely to the Sittingbourne knife which is 32.2 cm. long. The decoration, however, consists mostly of the strips of pattern-welding along the back, whereas the Sittingbourne knife here has inlaid plates. The row of pendant triangles below this panel was probably originally inlaid with another metal as on the other three, for it was presumably the presence of another metal which caused the iron to become corroded right through in these spots only.

The herring-bone design of the pattern-welding is the most common one, but the wavy strip in the middle zone of one face is much less usual. It occurs on one side of the seax found with a small knife on a skeleton at Wickham Fen, Cambridgeshire.² This is 36 cm. long and the back is concave in outline between the angle and the point. On one side the pattern-welding consists of four rows of the usual herringbone and curvilinear arrangement with a narrow strip along the lower side and pendant triangles, all in pattern-welding. The layout on the other side is the same except that the four zones of pattern-welding along the back are undulating strips as on the Greatham seax.

¹ V. I. Evison, 'A decorated seax from the Thames at Keen Edge Ferry' in *Berks. Arch. Journ.*, vol. 61 (1963-4), pp. 28-36.

² *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire*, vol. I, p. 327, pl. X, 1 and 0.

THE SUSSEX GENERAL ELECTION OF 1695: A CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT BY ROBERT MIDDLETON, VICAR OF CUCKFIELD

By R. A. BEDDARD

Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford

As long ago as 1835, W. D. Cooper in his appendix to Horsfield's pioneer *History, Antiquities, and Topography of the County of Sussex* first drew attention to the great interest exercised by 'the large landed proprietors and older families of the nobility' in parliamentary elections. So much, he observed, could be seen at a glance from the list of the members of parliament who had represented the county.¹ Their names do indeed speak for themselves. Some appear four or five times and for as many parliaments; others descend successive generations as though seats in the House of Commons were subject to the same laws of inheritance as patrimonial estates and family pews. Yet, as Cooper realized, there was more—far more—to the ebb and flow of electoral politics than mere names, illustrious though these frequently were. Elections were by no means automatic acts of registration. Whatever the narrowness of the politically privileged class before the great Reform Acts it was never so tiny that rivalries were naturally absent or contests necessarily precluded. Moreover, the width of the franchise in the county and in not a few of the ancient boroughs made the business of persuasion both a complex art and a precarious science.

Often, behind the candidates, there lay genuine differences of attitude and a real and significant diversity of support. Of no period was this more truly the case than the twenty-five years stretching from the 'Glorious Revolution' of 1688-89 to the accession of the House of Hanover in 1714. These years, we have recently been reminded, saw 'more general elections, and more contests . . . than . . . the rest of the eighteenth century.'² Although other historians have done a good deal, since Cooper wrote, to elucidate the intricacies of electioneering in eighteenth-century

¹ William Durrant Cooper's essay on 'Parliamentary History' is Appendix No. III in T. W. Horsfield, *The History, Antiquities, and Topography of the County of Sussex* (London 1835, 2 vols.), II, Appendix, p. 23. Cited below as Cooper, 'Parliamentary History.'

² J. H. Plumb, *The Growth of Political Stability in England 1675-1725* (London 1967), p. xv.

Sussex, particularly with respect to the contests of 1734¹ and 1741,² research has still to move forward to the ravaged era of party warfare. It is as a modest step in this direction that the following item of literary correspondence is published.

Among the extant papers of Dr. Symon Patrick, successively Dean of Peterborough, and Bishop of Chichester and Ely,³ now preserved in the Old Library of Queens' College, Cambridge,⁴ there survives an interesting letter sent to him by his brother-in-law, Robert Middleton, vicar of Cuckfield.⁵ In it we are given a first-hand description of the Sussex general election of November 1695, which returned representatives to sit in William III's second Parliament, and of the accompanying election of a proctor for Convocation. By that date, Bishop Patrick had already passed on to Ely from Chichester and in so doing had gained a richer for a poorer see.⁶ However, the affection engendered by his brief episcopate at Chichester—one of the shortest on record⁷—coupled with the fact that the family of his only sister continued to reside in the vicarage at Cuckfield,⁸ gave him an abiding interest in the affairs both of the county and diocese. It was, therefore, quite natural, that Middleton should wish to keep his brother-in-law and patron abreast of the heats occasioned in church and state by the elections of 1695; all the more because these had led him along with others

¹ See H. Wyatt, 'The Sussex Election Poll-Book of 1734', in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (hereafter abbreviated to *S.A.C.*), vol. 23 (1871), 71-81, and B. Williams, 'The Duke of Newcastle and the Election of 1734,' *English Historical Review*, XII (1897), 448-88.

² See G. H. Nadel, 'The Sussex Election of 1741,' in *S.A.C.*, vol. 91 (1953), 84-124 and R. L. Hess, 'The Sackville Family and Sussex Politics: the campaign for the By-election, 1741,' in *S.A.C.*, vol. 99 (1961), 20-37. All four articles neatly illustrate the patronage aspect of politics.

³ The best short account of Patrick's life is in the *D.[ictionary of] N.[ational] B.[iography]*.

⁴ I am obliged to the President and Fellows of Queens' College, my former colleagues, for permission to publish the letter.

⁵ Patrick Collection, item 55. This *cache* of original letters does not represent the entirety of Patrick's papers even as they were known to historians of last century. It is not known how they came to Queens'. A number of other letters survive in transcript in the University Library at Cambridge.

⁶ Patrick was translated to Ely on 2 July 1691.

⁷ Nominated to Chichester on 17 September, he was not consecrated to the see until 13 October 1689, which meant that he held it for considerably under two years.

⁸ This was Mary Patrick, about whom even less is known than her husband. She was buried at Cuckfield on 1 November 1708. See W. C. Renshaw, 'Some Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Lewes and South Malling Deanery', in *S.A.C.*, vol. 55 (1912), 251; also see the Patrick pedigree in A. Taylor (ed), *The Works of Symon Patrick, D.D., Sometime Bishop of Ely. Including his Autobiography* (Oxford 1858, 9 vols.), I, clx (facing). Cited below as Taylor, *Patrick's Autobiography*.

of the clergy to take sides against his new diocesan, Dr. Robert Grove, Patrick's successor in the bishopric.

Of Patrick's correspondent himself we know little beyond the barest outlines of his career. The son of Richard Middleton, he was born in 1631 and educated at Horsham before going up to Cambridge, where he was admitted a sizar at Christ's College on 10 June 1650. Graduating three years later, he was eventually ordained priest by Bishop Laney of Ely, shortly after Charles II's restoration when the old Church returned with the hereditary Stuart monarchy. Thereafter, he disappeared, somewhat mysteriously, from view until after the Revolution of 1688-89, when he re-emerged as one of the first to benefit from Dean Patrick's long-delayed elevation to the episcopate, in October 1689. On 27 May 1690 the Bishop collated his brother-in-law to Cuckfield in the deanery and archdeaconry of Lewes, a living entirely in the gift of the see, into which he was inducted on 6 June. He was to hold his vicarage until his death in May 1713. His ministry at Holy Trinity was distinguished after the usual Anglican fashion by his making improvements to the fabric of the parish church and by maintaining a roof over the heads of his congregation. Only one further salient fact is known about Middleton's public activities and that is, that he was involved in several of the most exciting developments within the Church of his day, having a true concern for the education of poor children in his parish and being 'a liberal supporter' of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, of which Patrick was a founder¹.

The letter reveals another facet to the vicar of Cuckfield. It shows him to have been a political animal, by nature alive to the issues and personalities of his times. One of the rare, if miscellaneous, details of information that we have of him is that he seems to have acted as newsmonger to the more intelligent and influential of his parishioners². This in itself should come as no surprise, for he belonged to that species of inveterate politician, the beneficed clergy of the established Church. The proud possessor of a stake

¹ This reconstruction is based upon the following authorities: J. and J. A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, pt. I: *From the Earliest Times to 1715* (Cambridge 1922-27, 4 vols.), III, 184. Taylor, *Patrick's Autobiography*, I, clvi; IX, 675. W. V. Cooper, *A History of the Parish of Cuckfield* (Haywards Heath 1912), pp. 55-57. Cooper unfortunately confuses Middleton with a namesake, see J. Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses: The Members of the University of Oxford, 1500-1714* (Oxford 1891-92, 4 vols.), III, 1010. W. C. Renshaw, *The Parish Registers of Cuckfield, Sussex, 1598-1699* (Sussex Record Society, XIII, 1911) adds very little to the picture.

² R. W. Blencowe, 'Extracts from the Journal and Account-Book of Timothy Burrell, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of Ockenden House, Cuckfield, from the Year 1683 to 1714,' in *S.A.C.*, vol. 3 (1850), 149, 158. This affords a few meagre personal details of Middleton, the man.

in the Church, which to a later age became notoriously known as the parson's freehold, and the educated well-connected pastor of his flock, which numbered other freeholders, he was firmly caught up in what we should nowadays term 'secular' politics. In the circumstances of the later seventeenth century it could hardly have been otherwise for the Church was deeply entrenched in the governmental structure of the country, whether she liked it or no. While it is indisputable that the passage into law of the Toleration Bill of 1689 and, perhaps still more telling in its impact, the heavy blow to parochial discipline dealt by James II's policy of Indulgence had broken the monopoly of the established faith in England for ever,¹ the Church's political establishment remained basically unimpaired. Churchmanship—or to use our current phrase, communicant membership—was still the test of political orthodoxy and the standard of eligibility for public office. In consequence, the Revolution government was forced to exact from the clergy an oath to bear 'true Allegiance' to William and Mary, the supplanters of James II.² Here Middleton's sympathies are plain. He was a devoted supporter of the new *régime*. Not only had he stepped out of obscurity to accept preferment from Patrick's hands—Patrick being a dependable Williamite—but he had also entered his living by the deprivation of its former incumbent, William Snatt, a Non-juror who remained steadfast in his loyalty to the displaced monarch.³

Given the vulnerability of the Revolution Settlement, especially in its initial years, and the internal disturbance occasioned by the Non-juring Schism, it continued to be difficult for men to draw any meaningful line of distinction between the secular and ecclesiastical order in everyday life. What normally proved difficult was often found well-nigh impossible at election time, when passions and fears, and the sensibilities upon which they rested, were all too frequently aroused. So long as the Church Militant occupied an embattled position in the political arena, politics retained their original ecclesiastical cast. Before the age of political parties

¹ This is argued in my 'William Sancroft, as Archbishop of Canterbury, 1677-1691' (unpublished Oxford D.Phil., dissertation), pp. 136-38, 149-60. James's activities in this direction began well before his famous Declarations of Indulgence issued in 1687 and 1688.

² See the Legalization of the Convention Act (1 Will. & Mar., c. 1) and the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance Act (1 Will. & Mar., c. 8), 1689, printed in W. C. Costin and J. Steven Watson (ed), *The Law and Working of the Constitution: Documents 1660-1914* (London 1952, 2 vols), I, 54-55, 60-61.

³ For Snatt, see J. H. Cooper, 'The Vicars and Parish of Cuckfield,' in *S.A.C.*, vol. 46 (1903), 111-12 and W. V. Cooper, *A History of the Parish of Cuckfield*, pp. 53-55. He was censured by the archbishops and bishops for his part in absolving Sir John Friend and Sir William Parkings in 1696, see D. Wilkins (ed), *Concilia Magnae Britanniae* (London 1737, 4 vols.), IV, 627.

proper, which may be dated from the precocious developments to which the Exclusion contest gave birth, the sole parties to exist were ecclesiastical parties—reformers, papalists, Cantaburians, puritans, Arminians and Laudians, Presbyterians and Independents, and so on and so forth. Even when the first Whigs and Tories came to the fore in the fight for and against the exclusion of James, Duke of York, they both bore a decidedly ecclesiastical character. Despite the confusion wrought by subsequent events these overtones survived the Glorious Revolution and lingered on into the eighteenth century. Like Charles II they were an unconscionable time a-dying. For a long time, to come Englishmen were as quick to sense those nice distinctions of churchmanship with which the Church was so richly endowed, as they were to stigmatize popery and dissent as politically dangerous and socially unacceptable. It is noteworthy that the labels of 'Whig' and 'Tory' are conspicuously absent from Middleton's narrative of the 1695 election. His terms are of an overwhelmingly religious connotation. He links 'Papist' and 'Jacobite' together, as becomes a declared Williamite. He identifies 'a Derider of all religion, & so of y^e Clergy' as an 'Atheist,' as befits a minister of an hierarchical Church. He denotes those clergy and gentry of whom he approves by the epithet, 'sober,' and reserves the word, 'Libertine,' to damn one whom he dislikes. Such expressions, of course, came readily enough to a man of the cloth. Yet, they are not to be dismissed as pure, professional jargon, for they came aptly to many men's minds. After all it was second nature to Christian gentlemen to see their friends and allies as being of the godly, and their enemies and adversaries as of the unregenerate. There was—and is—a strong spice of Augustinianism in English politics. In this respect Middleton only possessed to a heightened degree the common attitudes of the political nation. The language of political distinction has in the past been ignored, though it is never—I suggest—of negligible importance to the historian in arriving at a full understanding of political behaviour in any generation.

The most ample description which the letter affords is that of the election of two knights of the shire to represent the county. In the event, the former knights, who had sat in the Convention Parliament¹, were returned to Westminster with a large majority. But this was not without a fair tussle having first taken place, in which considerable effort was expended in behalf of Sir John Pelham of Halland and Sir William Thomas of Westdean by their backers among the aristocracy and gentry, as well as by the anonymous mass of the freeholders of the county. A fortnight before the actual polling day an opponent of the sitting knights, Robert Orme,

¹ They had been returned on 17 January 1689, see A. H. Stenning, 'A Return of the Members of Parliament for the County and Boroughs of Sussex,' in *S.A.C.*, vol. 35 (1887), 128.

esquire of Woolavington, assisted by the 'proud' Duke of Somerset, had attempted to take the poll by surprise at Chichester. So intense was the feeling against Orme that many freeholders, of whom Middleton was one, rode all the way to Arundel 'to prevent it,' and were only dissuaded from riding on to Chichester by the news of the sheriff's having adjourned the court for two weeks. On the day appointed, weather and ease of travel conspiring to aid them, there was a vast turn-out for Pelham and Thomas from all three divisions of the county; the middle and eastern parts being led in by the Earl of Sussex and Lord Abergavenny, and the western by another landowner, the recently created Earl of Tankerville, better-known as the Exclusionist peer, Lord Grey of Warke.¹ The whole of the proceedings at Chichester was strongly reminiscent of the far off days of bastard feudalism, when the territorial magnates had fought among themselves for power and prestige at the head of private armies drawn from their tenants and retainers. Liveries were no longer worn, but maintenance indubitably survived, albeit in a slightly different guise.

However, even when faced with insuperable odds, Orme refused to concede the poll by quitting the field along with his men. Instead he became aggressively assertive. He demanded a count, which he contrived in such a way as to protract the election unreasonably. He thereby hoped that those of his opponents who had come from the furthest end of the county and whose livelihood depended on reaching Battle Fair would back out and 'return home unpollled.' This tactic and the threat of assault from the populace of the city, whom Orme had treated after a high rate, brought about yet another adjournment. A week later, when the poll re-opened at Lewes, in the heart of their support, the partisans of Pelham and Thomas came out in force. Orme for his part affected not to recognise the transference of the court of election—in reality because his situation was hopeless—and, according to common form, prepared to dispute the validity of the election at Westminster.

Meanwhile, the epistolary labours of Bishop Grove of Chichester in Orme's behalf had not escaped criticism,² especially among the gentry of east and middle Sussex who had voted for Pelham and Thomas. That the Bishop had given his blessing to the candidate who had attracted 'ye odium' of Roman Catholic and Jacobite support was not reckoned to his credit. The clergy had themselves been deeply divided by the election. Though courtesy, not to

¹ For his earlier career, see J. R. Jones, *The First Whigs. The Politics of the Exclusion Crisis 1678-1683* (London 1961), pp. 98-99, 180, 210. All three lords were sizeable landowners and landlords in the areas which they led to the polls.

² For the similar action of Bishop Hare of Chichester in the 1734 election, see B. Williams, 'The Duke of Newcastle and the Election of 1734,' *English Historical Review*, XII, 467-68.

mention policy, demanded that those of the inferior clergy who had disobeyed the Bishop's directive should wait on Dr. Grove to explain the reasons for their opposing his candidate, there were no such restraints on the disdain which they had conceived for their brethren who had been of 'Mr Ormes's Party.' Middleton's tone makes it clear that they took exception to the 'somewt uncivil' treatment which they had had of them. Certainly, the choice of George Barnsley, rector of Sedlescombe, to represent the Lewes arch-deaconry in Convocation, was a further vote of confidence in Sir John Pelham, who we are told had 'a great kindness' for him. That Pelham went out of his way to show his respect to 'ye sober Clergy' by making them a present of venison at election time indicates the importance he attached to his clerical devotees.¹ Middleton's taunt to the clergy 'near Chichester,' who had probably responded to their diocesan's lead, that they were opposed to Pelham just 'because he was a Lover only of ye sober Clergy & Gentry', neatly underlined his belief that Church and State stood square upon the same bottom and had either to swim or sink together. The customary practice of holding elections to Parliament and to Convocation within calling distance of each other must have contributed significantly to the *odium theologicum* which attached to the politics of the later seventeenth century, at the regional and national levels. Moreover, the political rifts in the clerical estate, particularly when these led to the inferior clergy taking sides against their diocesan bishop, boded ill for the future peace of the Church. They undoubtedly prepared the battleground for the infamous Convocation controversy, which like a thundercloud was so soon to break over their heads.

If the clerical vote was important in the county election, it was absolutely crucial in the contest for the city of Chichester. Middleton expressly states that the vote of the Cathedral Close swung the poll in favour of Lord Ranelagh and John Elson, one of the common councillors of the town. Like the majority of ancient cathedral cities, Chichester's corporation had been regulated under James II. While it is usual for historians to lament royal interference in what they are pleased to style 'civic liberties,' it is also worthwhile to notice that more often than not careful provision was made in the new charter for the safeguarding of the separate jurisdiction of the cathedral precincts. This would appear to have been one of the benefits of the renewed alliance between crown and mitre in the period of the Tory Reaction.² By the charter of 27 March 1685,

¹ Cf. *ibid.*, p. 467: 'In estimating the resources employed by the duke in his campaigns hardly too much weight can be attached to the influence of the clergy.'

² For a new discussion of this *rapprochement*, see R. A. Beddard, 'The Commission for Ecclesiastical Promotions, 1681-84: An Instrument of Tory Reaction,' *The Historical Journal*, X, i (1967), 11-40.

James guaranteed that the Church of the Holy Trinity and the Close that encompassed it should 'be in all things free, as well in their persons houses and lands . . . to God's glory and service'.¹ Thereafter, the civil magistracy had no authority over the Close and its inhabitants, who were nevertheless able to take an active role in politics, whether parliamentary or strictly municipal. With the existence of an exempt place in the midst of a busy city there was bound to be friction between the town and the Close. However, against their legal rights the denials of the trouble-making Precentor of the Cathedral, Dr. Henry Edes, a former supporter of Monmouth and Exclusion² and now one of William III's chaplains, were worse than useless. It is perhaps significant to remark that had Edes been successful in disputing his colleagues' votes, it would have worked to the advantage of Major Braman and Richard Farrington, the leaders of the opposition, both of whom had represented the city in the Exclusion Parliaments. In the course of the next few decades the elder repose of the Close was repeatedly to be disturbed by the clamour of political and legalistic dispute. So long as ecclesiastical interests were entangled with secular concerns in the counties, cities and parishes of rural England, their separation remained an impossibility at the centre of government. Thus it was, amid an ever-increasing air of incongruity, that the marriage of Church and State tottered on.

My Ld

Knowing that an account of our proceedings here in this County in electing members of Parliament & Convocation will not be ungrateful to y^r L^p, as being once your Diocese, I have sent yt w^{ch} follows; & y^e rather yt I might also, together with my Wife, congratulate y^e continuance of your health both in y^e Countrey, & in y^e City, since we last saw you, & since y^r coming to Town; of w^{ch} we were very glad to hear both by letter from our Good Brother,³ & also by our Cousin Waterhouse, who is now with us.

The Election of Knights of y^e Shire was last Thursday was a fortnight begun at Chichester, after an attempt of M^r Ormes's

¹ A. Hay, *The History of Chichester* (Chichester 1804), pp. 579-601; Appendix, 'The Charters of Chichester.'

² For the extraordinary welcome which he gave to the 'Protestant Duke' and the scandal which it gave to the bishop and loyal party, see 'Reception of the Duke of Monmouth at Chichester in 1679,' in *S.A.C.*, vol. 7 (1854), 168-172. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the opposition to Ranelagh and Elson included two members of the Exclusion Parliaments.

³ Probably Bishop Patrick's brother, John, preacher at the Charter House in London. Also see below, p. 157, note 2.

Party,¹ assisted by y^e Duke of Somerset,² to steale an Election there a fortnight before; w^{ch} drew many, among whom I was one, to ride as far as Arundel to prevent it; where we heard of y^e Sheriffs adjourning y^e Court for a fortnight, yt y^e Countrey might haue due notice. On y^e said Thursday therefore, y^e weather & way's favouring us, there was a great appearance for S^r John Pelham³ & S^r Wm Thomas,⁴ y^e former Knights, frō y^e middle & eastern parts of y^e County, conducted by y^e Earle of Sussex,⁵ & Lord Abergavenny⁶. Yea & y^e Earle of Tankerville⁷ in y^e West brought in two or three hundred Freeholders of y^e West for S^r John, who was chiefly struck at. And tho hereupon we had a vast odds in y^e View, while we were in y^e field, yet M^r Ormes, & his party, would have a Poll. And this was insisted on, and y^e Poll was also taken only in one narrow place, in all likelyhood to protract y^e Election, & force thereby multitudes of our Side to return home unpoll'd, they having many three score mile, some a litle more, & some less, to ride, to gett to Battle-fair on munday, on w^{ch} their winter provision of Cattle did depend. For these reasons, & also because y^e Sherriff,

¹ Robert Orme, esquire, who is noticed in the sale of a Graffham lease, as lord of the manor, E. E. Barking, 'Some Woolavington and Wonworth Leases,' in *S.A.C.*, vol. 94 (1956), 49. He was the son of Robert Orme of Peterborough, who had married Mary Garton, the heir of the Gartons, owners of Woolavington. W. H. Godfrey, 'An Elizabethan Builder's Contract,' in *S.A.C.*, vol. 65 (1924), 211. His son, Garton Orme was later M.P., for Arundel, for him see *S.A.C.*, vol. 91 (1953), 106-7; 115. See also Francis W. Steer (ed), *The Lavington Estate Archives: a Catalogue* (1964).

² Charles Seymour, 6th Duke of Somerset, who by his marriage in 1682 with Elizabeth Percy, the heir of Josceline, 11th and last earl of Northumberland, became master of Alnwick, Petworth, Syon House and Northampton, as well as the Percy estates. At the Revolution he was chosen Chancellor of Cambridge University in succession to the reluctant Archbishop Sancroft. His welcoming of Princess Anne to Syon in April 1692 was to be the foundation of greater political favour. *D.N.B.*

³ Sir John Pelham of Halland, 3rd baronet, and knight of the shire for Sussex in 1660 and the succeeding parliaments. Horsfield, *The History, Antiquities, and Topography of the County of Sussex*, I, 184-85. Also Cooper's 'Parliamentary History,' p. 28. His estates lay between Lewes and Hastings for the most part.

⁴ Sir William Thomas of Westdean, near Seaford, baronet and knight of the shire, 1661-79, 1679, 1680 and 1685. The patronage of the Thomas family extended over the borough of Seaford, which adjoined their seat. M. A. Lower, 'Memorials of the town, parish, and cinque-port of Seaford,' in *S.A.C.*, vol. 7 (1854), 109-111. See also Francis W. Steer (ed), *Records of the Corporation of Seaford: a Catalogue* (1959).

⁵ Thomas Lennard, Lord Dacre, who had been created Earl of Sussex on 5 October 1674.

⁶ George Nevill, 13th Lord Abergavenny, took his seat in the Lords on 1 May 1695. He was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to George, Prince of Denmark.

⁷ Ford Grey, Baron Grey of Warke, Privy Councillor to William III, was created Viscount Glendale and Earl of Tankerville on 11 June 1695.

& those of our party, when grown thin, were threatned to be assaulted by ye Mobb, whom M^r Ormes feasted prodigiously; & also because ye Sherriff and ye Knights had it under ye hands of ye best Lawyers yt it was legal, the court was for ye Convenience of ours, & ye Eastern Countrey adjourned to Lewes ye Thursday following, where ye Poll was Concluded. Wee had 9 hundred & odd to M^r Ormes[']s 4 hundred & odd at Chichester, & at the Poll at Lewes we had 6 hundred and odd more. M^r Ormes brought none there, not only because he had few to bring, but also because he had a mind to protest agst ye adjournment of ye Court to Lewes, wch he did in Company of Eleven more.¹ And therefore they intend, as was giuen out, to dispute ye Election in Parliament.

And now I write of ye Election for ye Shire at Chichester I think fitt to adde some account of yt for ye City. My Ld Ranelagh² & M^r Elston (*sic*)³ are returned, but I am assured, by some of ye Townsmen I was in company with at Chichester, yt ye Election will be disputed in Parliament, not only because 'twas Carried by ye Votes of ye Clergy of ye Close, whose right to vote is much questioned there, and denyed too by Dr Eed's⁴ in open Court, but also because of a Riott committed by M^r Elston's party on Major Bremens⁵ & M^r Faringtons⁶ in wch M^r Elston is said to be in Person,

¹ The removal of the poll to Lewes was an obvious disadvantage to Orme, whose chief strength lay in the west. The inconvenience of holding the county election at Chichester, in the extreme west of Sussex, was increasingly felt. Equally, the convenience of the more centrally placed town of Lewes was demonstrated in the closely fought contest of 1705; so much so, that a Bill was introduced into the Commons on 10 February 1707 to stop further elections at Chichester. It was claimed that the eastern freeholders were 'deprived of their right of voting by reason of the distance and the badness of the roads,' no small hazard for those who lived in the Weald. The Bill was eventually abandoned because of opposition. See Cooper, 'Parliamentary History,' p. 24.

² Richard Jones, Viscount Ranelagh, created Earl of Ranelagh on 11 December 1677. He had been M.P., for Roscommon (Ireland) 1661-66; for Plymouth, 1685-87 and for Newtown, 1689-95. He was a Privy Councillor to William III from 1 March 1692.

³ William Elson, son of John Elson of Barnham, and a common councillor of Chichester. Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses, 1500-1714*, II, 460. Also *S.A.C.*, vol. 52 (1909), 120; vol. 35 (1887), 131. His daughter, Ann, was the second wife of Sir John Miller, baronet, of Chichester, *S.A.C.*, vol. 74 (1933), 181.

⁴ Dr. Henry Edes, canon and precentor of Chichester cathedral, 1662-1703, and Rector of Felpham, 1670-96. J. and J. A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, pt. I, II, 84. Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses, 1500-1714*, II, 444.

⁵ John Braman of Chichester, who sat for the city in the three Exclusion Parliaments, was always known as 'Major.' He had fought for Parliament in the Great Rebellion. P. S. Godman, 'Itchingfield,' *S.A.C.*, vol. 41 (1898), 96.

⁶ Richard Farrington of the well-known Chichester family also sat for the city in the last two Exclusion Parliaments. He was implicated in the death of the informer, Habin, in 1682. E. Levett and W. Page, 'The City of Chichester' in *The Victoria County History of Sussex* (ed) L. F. Salzman, vol. III (London 1935), 88.

& because of his & his Parties great Tampering & threatning honest Tradesmen, (great Treats also being made) to encrease his party, & lessen y^e other. And this I heard frō divers has made a mighty feud in the Town, the effects of wch among y^e Neighbours are said to be deplorable.

And to adde to this my Ld of Chichester is looked upon with an ill eye by the Generality of y^e Gentry here in our Parts, & by others, because he is said to have acted much by letter, & otherwise for M^r Ormes, who tho I have heard not much amiss of, yet sustains y^e odium of having all y^e Papists & Jacobites to be much on his side. For this I am very sorry, & y^e rather because my Lord purges himself frō having any way reflected on S^r John [Pelham], appealing to his Letter: & to shew this was as kind & hospitable to twelve of y^e Clergy of our side, yt waited on him to give y^e reasons of their Voting contrary to his letter, as to those of the other, who were somewt uncivil to us.

☐ To be briefer in my following account, as knowing to whom I write, M^r Cook of Petworth (as I take it)¹ is happily shutt out at Arundel, he being as divers worthy persons yt know him have told me, a Derider of all religion, & so of y^e Clergy, & little better than an Atheist². D^r Ratcliff³ also, a Libertine enough, & one yt I have heard speak contemptibly of the present Government, & those yt are chief in it in Church & State, is shutt out at Bramber [.] S^r Thomas Dyke a known Jacobite, tho a Learned & sober Gentleman, is also shutt out at East-Grinstead, tho he will as was said dispute y^e Election in Parliament, as having lost it by y^e floor or Populace, tho gained it, (and a very little) by y^e Chief Townsmen. And yet he, as is credibly said, has heretofore gained the Election by y^e said Populace, whose interest he now questions.⁴

¹ John Cooke, esquire, of Petworth. J. and J. A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, pt. I, I, 385. Probably a descendant of the John Cooke in Miss G. M. A. Beck, 'Some Petworth Inns and Alehouses,' *S.A.C.*, vol. 99 (1961), 137.

² John Cooke had been elected for Arundel on 20 January 1694, on the death of the sitting member, William Morley. In this election the successful candidates were Henry, Lord Walden and Edmond Dummer, esquire. Cooke regained his seat in August 1698. A. H. Stenning, 'A Return of the Members of Parliament for the County and Boroughs of Sussex,' *S.A.C.*, vol. 35 (1887), pp. 130-32.

³ John Radcliffe, M.D., of Oxford and London. Physician to Princess Anne. He had represented Bramber from 1690 to 1695. He was unseated by Nicholas Barbon and William Stringer. *Ibid.*, pp. 130-31. Foster. *Alumni Oxonienses, 1500-1714*, III, 1228.

⁴ Sir Thomas Dyke, Knight, of Waldram, created 1st baronet on 3 March 1677. M.P. for Sussex, 1685-87, and for East Grinstead, 1690-98. Commissioner of public accounts, 1696. *Ibid.*, I, 438. For the election of 19 November 1695 and the struggles that ensued over the return, see W. H. Hills, *The History of East Grinstead* (East Grinstead 1906), pp. 44-45. Dyke was opposed by two of the nominees of the Earl of Dorset, Lord Orrery and Sir Spencer Compton, who petitioned Parliament against a wrongful return and the arbitrary proceedings of the bailiff, which in turn raised the question of the type of franchise. The decision was in favour of the burgage holders only.

As for a Convocation-man in our Archdeaconry wee have chosen one Mr Barnsley of Selscomb¹ (*sic*) near Battle, having near fifty for him to thirteen yt were for Dr Sanders of Acton, & of Buxtead in our parts.² The Choice was at Lewes last Thursday where were divers of yr Lordships former Clergy that humbly give their duty to yr LP, as Mr Wood,³ Mr Graves,⁴ Mr Harris, Mr Carr⁵ &c. together with Justice Newdigate, who always speaks of your LP with great respect wherever I meet him.⁶ Sr John Pelham there sent us Venison to express his respect to ye sober Clergy, & particularly Mr Barnsley for whom he has a great kindness. And I told, I believe, a truth to some of ye Clergy near Chichester, yt there sett upon me, & most of ye Clergy on our side for being for Sr John, yt I was e'en of ye mind, that divers both Clergy & Gentry, were therefore so sett against him, because he was a Lover only of ye sober Clergy & Gentry. As for Mr Barnsly we Chose him not only as being a man of excellent piety, humility, & Learning, but also of known temper & moderation, by ye relation of all yt know him.

And I hope yt ye Choice of Parliament men & Convocation-men, if it be elsewhere as tis with us, will be of very good Consequence at ye Sitting of both. And I the more rejoyce at ye prospect of it, especially of a good Convocation, because I hear on divers hands yt it will sitt.⁷ I pray God bless their endeavours, & your Lps in particular, with many more, I hope, yt will make such alterations and Rules as may express great wisdom, & piety & good temper, and infuse ye same into ye Clergy in General, & also ye Laity.⁸

¹ George Barnsley, Rector of Sedlescombe, 1674, and of Northiam, 1677. J. and J. A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, pt. I, I, 94.

² Dr. Anthony Saunders, Chancellor of S. Paul's, Rector of Buxted, 1674, and of Acton, Middlesex, 1677. Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*, IV, 1314.

³ John Wood, M.A., Rector of Horsted Keynes, 1681-1705. W. C. Renshaw, 'Some Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Lewes and South Malling Deanery,' in *S.A.C.*, vol. 55 (1912), 276. J. and J. A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, pt. I, IV, 452.

⁴ Joseph Grave, M.A., Rector of S. Anne or S. Peter Westout, Lewes, 1679. Renshaw, *op. cit.*, p. 239. Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses, 1500-1714*, II, 594.

⁵ William Carr, M.A., Rector of Jevington, 1670-90. Renshaw, *op. cit.*, p. 229. J. A. and J. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, pt. I, I, 297.

⁶ Thomas Newdegate, of Trinity College, Oxford, and of Gray's Inn. Barrister-at-law, of Lewes, Sussex, and Hawton, Nottinghamshire. Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses, 1500-1714*, III, 1060.

⁷ Convocation's failure to implement Comprehension in 1689 marked a return to formal meetings, in which business could not be transacted; no royal licence being granted.

⁸ The Revolution and Non-juring Schism had one very important side-effect. It had frustrated Archbishop Sancroft's attempts to reform the internal organisation and the external boundaries of the Church. See R. A. Beddard, 'Observations of a London Clergyman on the Revolution of 1688-9,' *The Guildhall Miscellany*, II, No. II (August 1967), 409-11.

With all duty to y^r L^p fr̄o me & my Wife, & our hearty recommendation of our selves to y^r Prayers & Blessing, & all Love & service to our Good Sister & Brother, & to our Nephew,¹ & y^e young Ladies, & D^r Perkins, & M^r Malabar, & M^r Wilson & Mrs I conclude, & am

Cockfield Nov. 23^d—95.

Y^r L^{ps} most humble & Dutiful
son & serv^t

R. Middleton.

My Wife sent a letter to y^r L^p
a month agoe w^{ch} shee suspects
you did not receive, as not
hearing of it.—

Wee have lately heard fr̄o our Brother
& rejoyce much to hear yt his health
is restored to him in so good a degree.²

¹ Symon Patrick, the Bishop's son.

² John Patrick died on 19 December 1695.

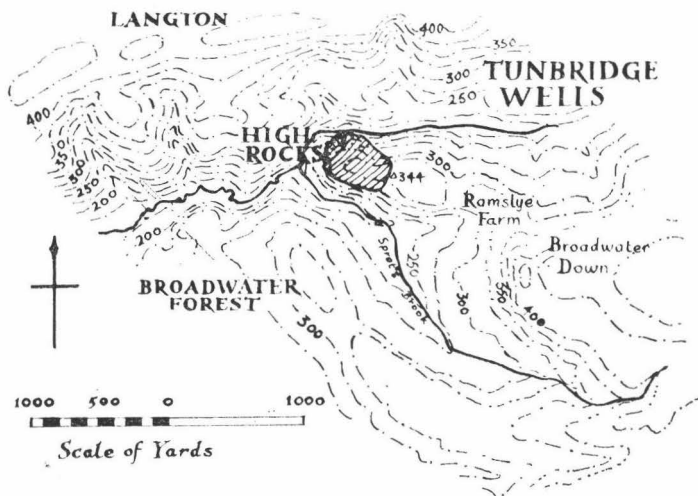
EXCAVATIONS IN THE IRON AGE HILL-FORT AT HIGH ROCKS, NEAR TUNBRIDGE WELLS, 1957-1961

By J. H. MONEY, F.S.A.

THE FORT

The fort (Fig. 1) lies about one mile south-west of Tunbridge Wells, partly in Kent and partly in Sussex (National Grid TQ. 5538-5638). Its discovery by the author in 1939 and a preliminary excavation in the spring of 1940 have already been recorded.¹ The present report describes the series of excavations undertaken between 1957 and 1961.

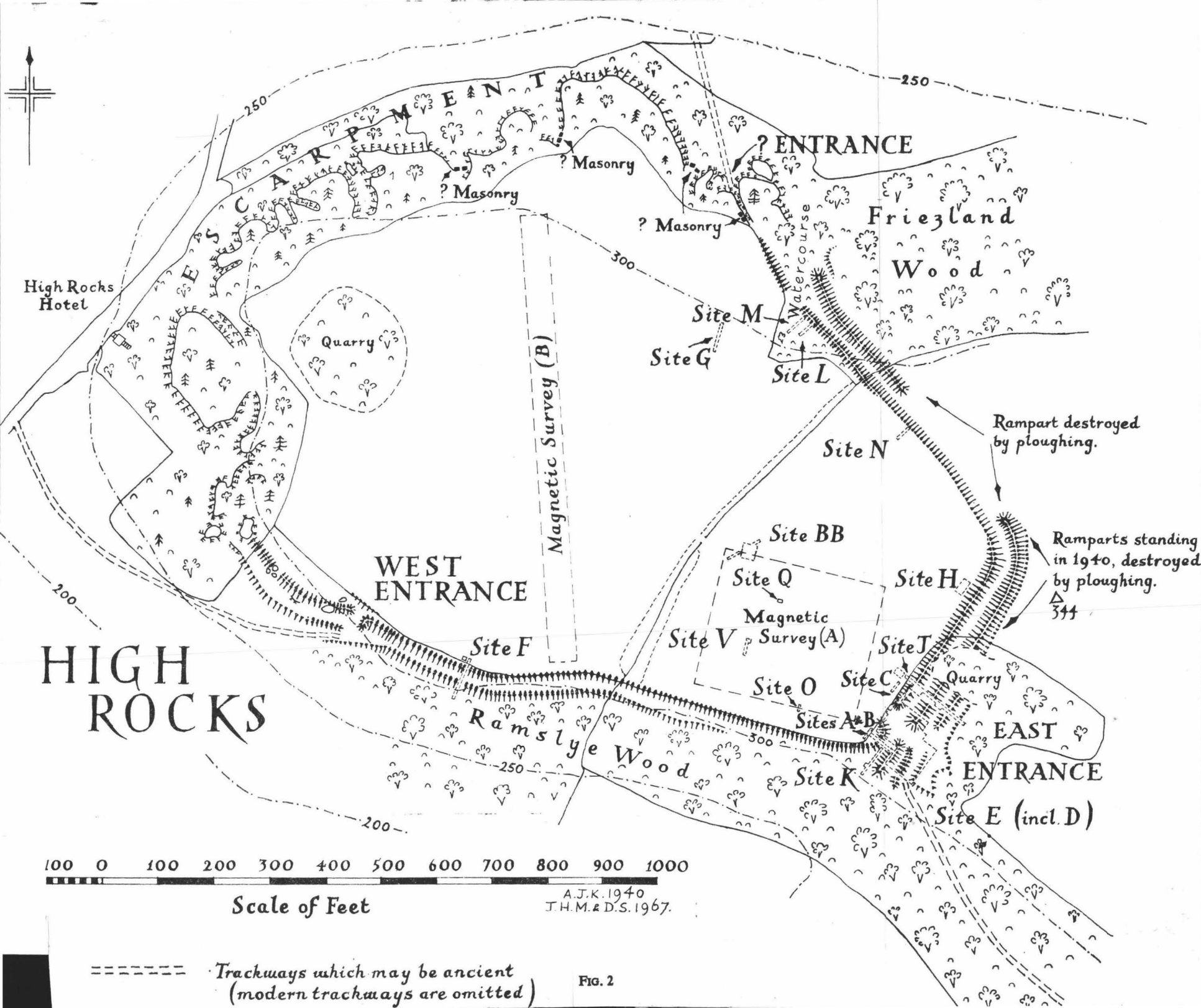
The fort itself (Fig. 2 and Plate I) stands at the end of a promontory, which, although lower than most of the surrounding country, is in a position favourable to defence, with the precipitous sandstone



HIGH ROCKS AND ENVIRONS

FIG. 1

¹ J. H. Money, 'Interim Report on Excavations at High Rocks, Tunbridge Wells,' in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (abbreviated hereafter to *S.A.C.*), vol. 82 (1941), pp. 104-9.



High Rocks Hotel

250

250

Masonry

? Masonry

? Masonry

? ENTRANCE

Friezland Wood

Site M

Site G

Site L

Watercourse

Quarry

Magnetic Survey (B)

Rampart destroyed by ploughing.

Site N

Ramparts standing in 1940, destroyed by ploughing.

Site BB

Site Q

Site H

WEST ENTRANCE

Magnetic Survey (A)

Site V

Site J

Site F

Site O

Site C

Quarry

HIGH ROCKS

Sites A+B

Ramslye Wood

EAST ENTRANCE

Site K

Site E (incl. D)

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

Scale of Feet

A.J.K. 1940
J.H.M.&D.S. 1967.

==== Trackways which may be ancient (modern trackways are omitted)

FIG. 2



escarpment of the High Rocks¹ on its north and west sides and a steep hill-slope on the south. 24 acres are enclosed.

The escarpment (Plate II) varies in height from 34 to 41 feet in the west to 20 to 23 feet in the east. Most of it is too sheer and inaccessible to have needed any modification or addition by the builders of the fort. In the rock face, however, there are a number of gaps, in some of which are traces of what appears to be tumbled masonry, and in the north-east corner of the escarpment there is a suspected entrance. No detailed examination was made of any of these features.

Immediately to the south-east of this suspected entrance the double ramparts begin in Friezland Wood and shortly emerge into arable land, where the outer rampart has been destroyed by ploughing and the inner rampart acts as a field boundary. After 400 feet the defences turn sharply to the south-west. In 1940, when the land was still pasture, there were very clear traces of double banks and ditches in this sector. They were ploughed down, however, during the war, and now little remains except a slight swelling in the ground and a scatter of infertile clay and small stones. The ramparts re-appear in Ramslye Wood, at first partly mutilated by a small quarry and then well preserved until the East Entrance is reached. Then the defences run in three distinct alignments along the 300 foot contour, until the West Entrance is reached. Continuing in a north-westerly direction for another 250 feet, the ramparts join the south end of the escarpment of the High Rocks just inside the modern enclosure. The escarpment runs at first due north, then north-east and finally south-east.

COMMUNICATIONS

The trackways which today run down from the entrances of the fort may be of ancient origin. That which descends from the East Entrance in a south-easterly direction serves no modern purpose, but it is well graded and has the appearance of having been engineered. No doubt it continued on along the ridge of high ground south of Tunbridge Wells and may have joined the trans-Wealden track which runs southwards via Ightham, Ivy Hatch, Tonbridge, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, Frant and Mark Cross to Cross in Hand.² Another track, which is now a farm road, runs

¹ Under the escarpment there are a number of Mesolithic/Neolithic rock-shelters, some of which were excavated by the author between 1954 and 1956; see J. H. Money, 'Excavations at High Rocks, Tunbridge Wells, 1954-6,' in *S.A.C.*, vol. 98 (1960), pp. 173-221, and vol. 100 (1962), pp. 149-151. Scattered flint implements and waste material of Mesolithic and Neolithic types, which have been found at various times within the area of the fort, are probably to be associated with the inhabitants of the rock-shelters; they are discussed in Appendix A.

² *S.A.C.*, vol. 93 (1955), p. 73, and I. D. Margary 'Roman Ways in the Weald,' third impression (1965), pp. 264-5.

down from the West Entrance and would have linked the fort with the high ground of Broadwater Forest and beyond. A third track, which is similar in character to the first, descends from the suspected entrance in the north-east corner and disappears into the modern railway cutting. It looks by its direction as if it may have continued across the valley and found its way on to Langton ridge.

GEOLOGY

The High Rocks are an outcrop of the Lower Tunbridge Wells Sandstone (one of the freshwater deposits of the Lower Cretaceous, which were laid down about 100 million years ago during the period of the Wealden Lake).¹ Superimposed on the sandstone is a thin layer of Grinstead Clay on which the fort as a whole lies. Everywhere, however, the rock is very near the modern surface and projects at some points. The defences, which in many places actually lie on the junction of the two strata, vary in character according to whether the builders were working in sandstone or clay or both at the same time. The involved geological strata also complicated the course and interpretation of the excavations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Permission to excavate was kindly given by Lord Abergavenny, to whom the land belongs, and his tenant, Mr. John Coppin.

The expenses of the five seasons' work and the preparation of the report amounted to £821, of which £742 was provided by subscriptions to the Excavation Fund. I am very grateful to all those societies and individuals who so generously gave the money without which the work could not have been undertaken, especially the Sussex Archaeological Society, under whose auspices the excavations were conducted; the Kent Archaeological Society, and in particular its Tunbridge Wells Branch, which under the spur of its Secretary, Mrs. Desborough, raised a substantial part of the total; and, amongst the many private subscribers, Mrs. G. von Harten, Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A., and Mr. John Rogerson, all of whom gave very liberally to the Fund.

The late Mr. C. Gibson Cowan allowed us to store the digging equipment at the High Rocks Hotel, and the Borough Surveyor of Tunbridge Wells lent us free of charge a quantity of tools.

The work was carried out partly by volunteers and partly by paid workers, operating under the site supervisors—Mr. Michael Bridge, Mrs. Louis Burn, Mr. Franklyn Dulley, Miss Ann Hamilton, Miss Charmian Phillips (now Mrs. Woodfield), Mr. John Rogerson and Miss Helen Waugh, to whom I am much in debt for their hard work, skill and advice. Of the rank and file I would mention in particular Mr. Gordon Aylward, Mrs. Ian Fleming, Miss K. E. Leigh, Mr. Brian Stapple and Mrs. Ogilvy Watson.

*¹ D.S.I.R. *British Regional Geology, the Wealden District*, 3rd edn. (1954), pp. 24 and 72.

I am grateful also to Mrs. M. A. Cotton, F.S.A., and Prof. S. S. Frere, F.S.A., both of whom guided me year by year, and finally reported on the pottery (see Appendix B); to Dr. M. J. Aitken, F.S.A., who undertook a magnetic survey in the fort and archaeo-magnetic tests on one of the hearths which his survey revealed (Appendix D); and to Prof. G. W. Dimbleby, Dr. I. W. Cornwall, Mr. P. Dorell, Mrs. F. L. Balfour-Browne, Mrs. C. M. Guido, F.S.A., Miss J. T. Philips and Mr. John Wymer, F.S.A., for their specialist reports included below.

Photography was carried out by the late Mr. M. B. Cookson (Plates III, VII and VIII), Mr. A. P. Detsicas, F.S.A., (Plate IV), and myself (Plates II, V and VI); the air photograph (Plate I), by Dr. J. K. St. Joseph, F.S.A., is reproduced by kind permission of the Curator in Aerial Photography, University of Cambridge.

The original plan of the fort, surveyed in 1940 by Mr. A. J. Kemble of the Ordnance Survey, has been modified in the light of later discoveries and a check on the geography of the escarpment (Fig. 2). I am grateful to Mr. Franklyn Dulley for much careful work on the planning of the complicated East Entrance (Fig. 14); to Mr. James Clayphan for producing a detailed map of its contours (Fig. 12); and to Mr. Don Sheppard for doing the lettering of the plans and sections as a whole.

SUMMARY OF WORK

In the first week of April, 1940, a section (Site A) was cut through the south-eastern defences in the area of the East Entrance, and a number of minor trenches (Sites B, C, D and E) were dug. This work¹ showed that the defences at this point had a wide and shallow inner ditch and were revetted on their forward faces, being in these respects similar to Period II at Oldbury Hill, Ightham.² The finds included a few sherds of Southern Second B pottery.

Work on the fort was resumed in 1957 when a section (Site F, Fig. 3) was cut through the southern defences and two sites (G and H) were explored in the interior. This section provided the important evidence that the area had been fortified twice.

In 1958 sections were cut through the defences north and south of the East Entrance. The north section (Site J, Figs. 5 and 14) gave more indications of the two periods already referred to and also provided some evidence that timber had been used in the construction of the ramparts. Excavation immediately behind the ramparts in this area produced pottery of Southern Second B type. The section (Site K, Figs. 2, 6 and 14) south of the East Entrance was dug in order to determine the character of the outer defences, which are barely visible on the steep slope in this sector.

¹ *S.A.C.*, vol. 82 (1941), pp. 104-9, op. cit.

² J. B. Ward Perkins, 'Excavations on Oldbury Hill, Ightham, 1938,' *Archaeologia Cantiana* (abbreviated hereafter to *Arch. Cant.*), vol. 51 (1939), pp. 137-81; and *Archaeologia*, vol. 90 (1944), pp. 127-76.

The 1959 excavations were devoted to a search for evidence of occupation within the fort. We were fortunate in having the help of Dr. Martin Aitken, who with his proton magnetometer surveyed parts of the interior of the fort. Two hearth sites (V and BB) were found, the latter of which was surrounded by a horseshoe of post-holes which probably supported the framework of a small hut or shelter.

In 1960 and 1961 the East Entrance (Site E, Fig. 14) was thoroughly explored. This was a complicated task, made more difficult by the fact that the area lay precisely on the junction of the clay and rock, both of which were extensively weathered. Excavation showed that in Period I there was a simple entrance through a single bank and ditch; this was provided with gateposts.

In Period II a new bank and ditch were constructed behind the Period I defences. Both banks were revetted with blocks of stone, strengthened with an elaborate system of timbers, which may also have included a palisade, and provided with gate-posts.

DETAIL OF THE WORK

SITE A (1940)

The main section cut in 1940 through the ramparts in the area of the East Entrance is described in *S.A.C.*, vol. 82, 106-8. Later digging has shown that this account requires revision in the following respects:

(i) the so-called "core" shown at the base of each rampart is probably a marking-out bank, corresponding to the marking-out trench found on Site J (Fig. 5); presumably a bank rather than a trench is used in this sector because the rampart rests on rock and not clay;

(ii) in 1940 the outer ditch was sectioned at an unrepresentative point across a mass of natural rock left *in situ* by the builders (see page 180 and Fig. 14); its profile is shown better in Fig. 13;

(iii) the so-called "hornwork" and "outerwork" were found in 1960/61 to be natural clay and stone, and not in any way artificial; and

(iv) the heightening and revetting of the outer rampart now prove to belong to Period II.

SITES B, C, D AND E (1940)

Site B was a small trench cut into the tail of the inner rampart at right angles to Site A; it produced one sherd of pottery.

Site C, which yielded no finds, was a cutting immediately behind the inner rampart, just north-east of the East Entrance.

Site D, which was incorporated in Site E of 1960/61, was an extension of the main section (Site A) south-westwards along the

outer ditch. Here was found the most complete example of the Period II revetment; the full extent of the ditch and the presence of timberwork in and above the revetment were not detected until 1961 (see pages 180-2).

Site E was a small and unfinished trench cut across the interior of the East Entrance and into the tail of the outer rampart. The surface of what later turned out to be the Period II road was detected in part of this trench. This site was absorbed in the excavation of 1960/61 and its title applied to the digging of the East Entrance as a whole.

SITE F (Fig. 3) (1957)

The principal task in 1957 was the cutting of a trench 5 x 69 feet, starting well inside the inner rampart, through the defences on the south side of the fort (see Fig. 3). Two trenches also, each measuring 3 x 10 feet, were opened in the area behind the inner rampart, just to the west of the main trench, in order to search for occupation material. The main section brought to light one important fact, which was confirmed and amplified by later work on the fort, namely that the area had been defended twice and that between these two periods of fortification agriculture had been practised in or near it.

The defences of Period I (outer rampart and ditch) consisted of a single bank of dumped earth (slightly weathered subsoil), sand and broken stone, with a steep-sided U-shaped ditch. When this rampart was built the platform of natural rock at this point must have been either partly exposed or deliberately levelled, since in some places the rampart lay directly on it. There were, however, patches of soil under the rampart which showed themselves as whitish smooth sand—a leached buried soil similar in character to that found under the inner (Period II) rampart. These patches of buried soil are not shown in the section drawing at Fig. 3, since they were not recognised as such until after the trench had been filled in. The underlying rock surface was stained orange by iron in solution leached out of the rampart material which was left grey in colour. There appeared to be no berm and no evidence that the rampart had been crested or revetted externally with either timber or stone.

The outer (Period I) ditch was cut into the natural rock. At the base of the inner side there were two roughly rectangular holes (not shown in section), both 15 x 6 inches, cut into the rock. The purpose of these holes, which appeared to be artificial, is not known. It is suggested that they may be the lower ends of borings into the rock made during the making of the ditch, to assist the cutting of the rock. The inner side of the ditch, which faces the prevailing south-west wind and rain, was extensively

weathered right back under the rampart. Part of this weathered rock was excavated in error, under the impression that it was rampart material. In section, however, the weathered sandstone, characteristically laminated, was clearly distinguishable from the haphazard rock fragments included in the rampart material.

This type of dumped rampart, with small U-shaped ditch is very similar to that of Oldbury I. Ramparts of comparable structure, e.g. Ambresbury Banks in Epping Forest, were also used in the area north of the Thames Estuary against early Belgic invasions.

No pottery or any other dating evidence was found in either the rampart material or the silt of the outer ditch. There were charcoal fragments of oak at the base of the rampart.

Between the two periods of fortification, soil which contained charcoal fragments of oak accumulated on and behind the outer rampart. When excavated this soil was grey in colour, which, according to Dr. Cornwall, 'suggests some reduction of its iron by the oxidation of contained humus, which must have taken place since burial, in the absence of air.' Samples of this soil, as well as the old land surface under the inner rampart, were taken for pollen analysis. That from the soil under the inner rampart was found to contain traces of a cereal pollen, and in both there were 'high percentages of grasses, plantain, *compositae* and other ruderals'—all of which indicates that between the two periods of defence 'the land use in operation . . . was arable farming.' Pollen analysis (see Appendix C) also shows that at this period Site F, like Site J (just north of the East Entrance) was 'free of woody vegetation' but 'nearer to such vegetation' than Site J (see p. 167-8). From this we may conjecture that the southern part of the fort, if not the whole of it, was cleared of natural forest and in some places at least given over to agriculture.

In Period II the area was re-fortified in an unusual manner. The Period I bank was heightened and re-used as a counterscarp bank for the new defences as a means of providing defence in depth (see Fig. 3 and Plate III). A new ditch, inside the outer rampart, was cut into the natural rock. It was considerably wider than its predecessor, and similar in character to the inner ditch of Site A.¹ Much of the material dug from the new ditch must have been used in the heightening of the outer rampart—material which was yellow in colour, a sample of it being described by Dr. Cornwall as 'clean upcast . . . with fully oxidized iron salts.' In the material as a whole were found charcoal fragments of alder and oak, and one piece of beech.

On the brow of the hill a new rampart was constructed of material taken partly from the ditch and partly from the area immediately behind the rampart. It was crested and faced externally with

¹ S.A.C., vol. 82 (1941), p. 106, Fig. 2, op. cit.

blocks of sandstone which were laid on its outer face to prevent it slipping into the ditch. All this revetment and part of the dumped rampart material was nevertheless found to have collapsed into the ditch.

No post-holes were identified during the digging of 1957, but after the discovery of post-holes in the vicinity of the East Entrance (Sites E and J) it occurred to me that these might have been missed. In April, 1964, therefore, for a length of 12 feet, the crest was stripped and examined for post-holes. Since none were found, it is assumed that posts were not part of the defences in this sector.

A small hearth, containing charcoal of oak and beech, humus and burnt soil crumbs, was found eight feet behind the tail of the inner rampart (see Fig. 3), and in the surrounding area there were a few sherds of both Period I and Period II type pottery, including a fragment of a pedestal base (see Appendix B). Low down in the ditch silt was one sherd of Period I type gritty ware. Its presence, like that of the Period I sherds behind the rampart, can be explained by the fact that some of the material of the Period II construction was derived from a land surface which had been occupied previously by the inhabitants of Period I. Charcoal fragments of oak, possibly derived from Period I, were found in the soil buried under the inner rampart, in the upper part of the rampart itself and in the silt of the inner ditch.

The Period II defences, which, by the incorporation of masonry differ markedly from those of Period I, seem typical of the series of forts with wide shallow ditches and stone-revetted ramparts of the Oldbury II and French Fécamp series. There is an essential difference, however, between High Rocks II and Oldbury II. Whereas in Oldbury II the existing rampart was heightened and strengthened, and the ditch re-cut, in High Rocks II the new defences were inserted behind the Period I rampart.

SITE G - SECTION

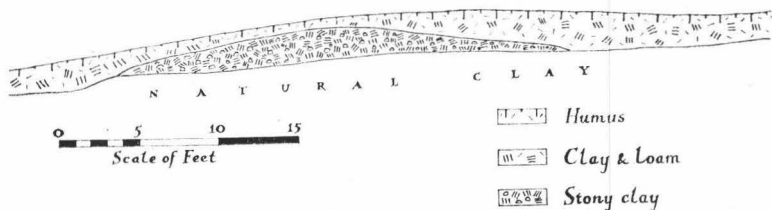


FIG. 4

SITE G (Fig. 4) (1957)

In the north-east part of the fort a low bank runs from the corner of Friezland Wood along the 300 feet contour until, turning south-west just before the ground slopes down to the escarpment, it peters out. On the surface this bank appeared to be either a field bank or the remains of a rampart enclosing a smaller area than the double banks and ditches. It was decided, therefore, to section it and prove the point one way or the other, by discovering whether or not there was also a buried ditch.

The section (5 x 48 feet) showed that the feature was only a low bank of reddish and yellow stony clay 27 feet wide at its base (Fig. 4). In front of the bank there was a very slight depression, where presumably material had been scooped up for its construction, but there was no trace of a ditch. Overlying the bank was a layer of yellow and light brown clay and loam and over this the humus.

The only remains of occupation found in or near the bank were a few flint flakes, blades and a pebble, and a small amount of charcoal in one part of the bank itself. There was no trace of occupation immediately behind it which, on the analogy of Sites F, H, J and N, might have existed, if the bank had been an Iron Age rampart.

On this evidence it appears that the bank is unconnected with the fort. It is omitted, therefore, from the plan at Fig. 2. It shows as a dark streak on the air photograph at Plate I.

SITE H (1957)

This site was chosen in the hope of finding stratified occupation material in an area which must have required careful guarding. Here for a considerable distance the approach to the eastern corner of the fort is over almost level ground and, whether wooded or not in antiquity, would have been vulnerable to attack. When the fort was surveyed in 1940, the defences in this sector stood splendidly intact, being topped by protective clumps of gorse bushes. During the war they were ploughed down, but, since the resulting spread was mainly of clay and broken stone, nothing useful could grow on it and it was given over to grass and weeds. A good deal of surface pottery has been found here over the years, some of it no doubt coming from the demolished inner (Period II) rampart, which contained derived material of Period I, the rest having been brought up by ploughing within the fort.

An area measuring 15 x 27 feet just behind the inner rampart was trenched systematically. Almost everywhere the natural clay was reached after about nine inches and there was no evidence of a coherent stratification. Several significant sherds were recovered, including the rim of a saucepan pot (Fig. 16, 25), two bases from large pots of Patch Grove type (*ibid.*, 26 and 27) and the rim of a

SITE F - SECTION

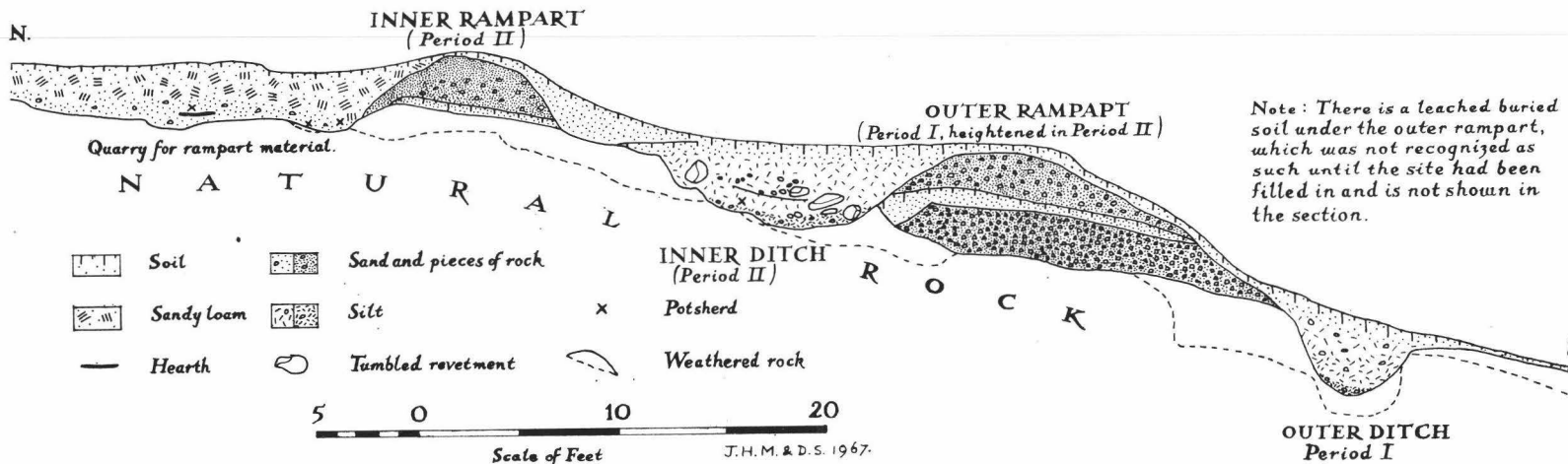


FIG. 3

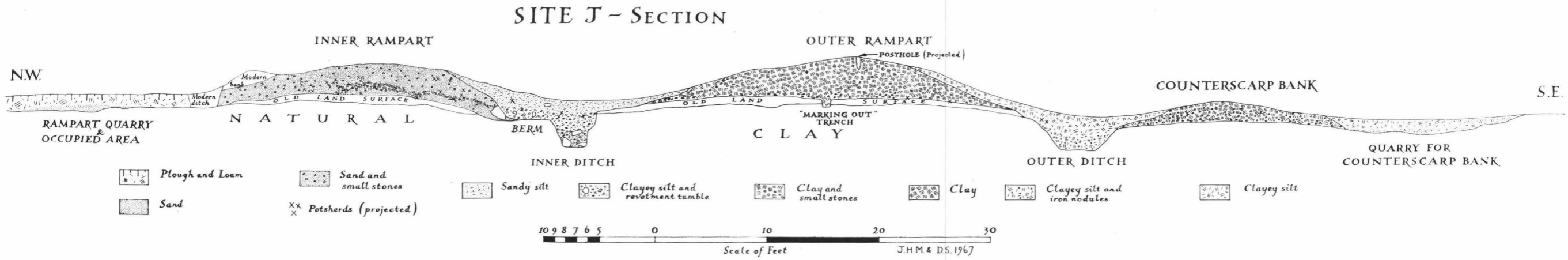


FIG. 5

samian bowl (Dr. Form 27) of Claudio-Neronian date (A.D. 43-68). The last named was found 20 inches below the surface in a depression which contained charcoal, grey sand and fragments of burnt stone. This depression and its filling were overlaid by a mixture of clay, unburnt stone fragments and surface plough soil, some of which was probably derived from the demolition of the inner rampart during the war. Although contaminated by one modern sherd, the underlying depression seemed basically undisturbed and may be the remains of a hearth.

The clay base throughout the excavated area was irregular and showed signs of disturbance. In places there were small stones which appeared to have been laid deliberately on the clay surface, possibly to provide a hard standing behind the rampart. There was also what might have been the footing of a dry stone wall, about 12 inches wide and running for 14 feet roughly parallel with the line of the rampart, but overlying the depression containing burnt material and the samian sherd. Not enough of this feature was uncovered to be able to say what were its character and purpose. There was a pit, 34 inches deep and filled mainly with sand, which contained a thin deposit of burnt earth at a depth of 17 inches below the surface. Finally, there was an area of burning, roughly circular and averaging 3 feet in diameter, at a depth of 9 inches, and resting on the natural clay.

Since these various features fall into no obvious pattern and for the most part are very near the surface it has not been thought useful to publish a plan or section of them. All that can be said is that they indicate occupation during the Iron Age and Roman periods.

SITE J (Figs. 5 and 14) (1958-9)

This section (125 x 5 feet), with two lateral extensions, was cut through the fortifications a few yards north of the East Entrance (Fig. 14), where strong defences were needed to counter the easy approaches from the south-east. The pollen evidence (Appendix C) indicates that the area was at that time 'free of woody vegetation' and that arable farming was conducted nearby. These factors would have made this part of the fort all the more vulnerable to attack.

Pollen and soil analyses have given interesting data about the character and use of the land before the fortifications were built. The old land surface, which lay on a somewhat uneven base of natural clay and varied in thickness from five to twelve inches, was securely sealed under the ramparts. When freshly exposed the top two inches of this old surface (the buried A-horizon) was, to quote Dr. Cornwall, 'a pale greenish colour, due to ferrous iron-compounds, reduced from the red or brown ferric state by decay

of the original humus content, with atmospheric oxygen excluded by the dense cover of the clayey rampart.' Exposed to the air it was gradually re-oxidized and changed to a characteristic shade of brown.

The old land surface which was thus preserved under the ramparts contained extremely little humus but considerable quantities of phosphate (28.8mgs./100g. under the inner rampart and 20.6mgs./100g. under the outer rampart). The high phosphate content suggests that before either rampart was built there was an exposed surface occupied by men and animals. Professor Dimbleby identified traces of cereal pollen in the surface under the outer rampart and 'high percentages of grasses, plantain, *compositae* and other ruderals' under both ramparts (see Appendix C). As already noted this evidence (together with that from Site F described on p. 164) indicates that, both before the fort was constructed and between the two periods of fortification, arable farming was conducted in and near the area. Dr. Cornwall points out that the buried soil under both ramparts, as seen in section, was 'clearly mature and undisturbed, which would rule out tillage within some centuries, one would guess, before the building of the fort.' This, of course, only indicates that there was no tillage in the precise position of Site J and does not invalidate Dr. Dimbleby's general proposition of arable farming nearby.

A small 'marking out' trench (see Fig. 5) had been cut to guide the alignment of this sector of the outer (Period I) rampart, which was composed throughout of dumped clay, containing very little humus but significant quantities of phosphate. The volume of the rampart is considerably greater than that of the ditch. Material for the rampart, therefore, must have come from elsewhere, possibly from the area behind it. On the crest of the outer rampart there is a single line of post-holes about 6 inches in diameter and irregularly spaced (see Fig. 14). This suggests the existence of a palisade, but whether constructed in Period I or Period II is not known.

The outer ditch contains a steady and uninterrupted accumulation of silt, consisting of tumble and wash of material from the sides of the ditch, the rampart itself and a low counterscarp bank beyond the ditch. This counterscarp bank, which contained significant quantities of humus, was probably built of surface soil from the area beyond it, where there is now a shallow depression. It will be observed at Fig. 5 that under the counterscarp bank there is no buried soil such as exists under the main ramparts. It may be that the land surface was removed down to or into the clay before the counterscarp bank was made and the material thus obtained used in the construction of the main rampart. Dr. Cornwall suggests alternatively that the buried soil was insinuated throughout the material of the counterscarp bank by worms operating under its shallow cover.

In Period II a small U-shaped ditch and rampart were dug behind the Period I defences, the earlier rampart being incorporated in a scheme which provided defence in depth. The new rampart consisted of material derived partly from the area of the new ditch and partly from scoops behind. Its forward face was revetted with blocks of local sandstone, and throughout the rampart there was a complex system of posts and stakes, some of which probably served simply to strengthen the basic rampart material, while others may have projected above the crest of the rampart to form a palisade. In the original digging of Site J only a few scattered post-holes were detected. During the excavation of the East Entrance, however, in 1960-61 (Fig. 14) the complex system was recognised for the first time and was found to exist on either side of Site J, as well as elsewhere in the vicinity of the Entrance.

Between the inner ditch and the inner rampart a berm was made as a base for the revetment; despite this, however, almost all the revetment eventually collapsed, stones and rampart material tumbling forwards across the berm and into the bottom of the ditch. Thereafter the ditch area silted up without interruption, until it arrived at its present state.

The photograph at Plate IV shows, in different states of excavation, the inner ditch, the tumbled revetment and the inner rampart. The features worth noting are (arrowed and numbered):—

1. Revetment stones removed from the main trench.
2. Berm partially cleared.
3. Inner ditch cleared down to natural clay.
4. Ditch silt cleared only to top of revetment tumble.
5. Nose of rampart stripped down to the uneven "tip" of clay which runs through most of the lower part of the rampart (see Fig. 5).
6. Natural clay and, immediately above it, the old land surface sealed under the inner rampart.

The evidence of post-holes and stone-work is described and analysed in detail in Appendix E, where an attempt is also made to reconstruct the inner rampart.

Analysis of soil taken from the material of the inner rampart showed significant quantities of phosphates in all samples (in one the content was as high as 31.6mgs./100g.); this was probably derived from bone, dung and general occupation rubbish. This and the potsherds scattered throughout the rampart material were obviously debris left by the defenders of the earlier fortification.

Today the back of the inner rampart is topped by a modern bank and cut into by a modern ditch, which act as a boundary between the woodland and the plough.

A small area (now under plough) behind the inner rampart was explored in the hope of finding stratified remains of occupation. A satisfactory amount of pottery came to light, but the soil, which varied in depth from 15 to 20 inches, provided no evidence of

stratification except possibly in the thin layer of hard greyish sand, from which in fact most of the pottery came.

Details of the pottery found in and under the ramparts and in the ditches (positions of sherds are shown in Fig. 5), and in the occupation area behind the inner rampart, are given in Appendix B, where their significance is discussed.

SITE K (Figs. 2, 6 and 14) (1958)

This trench (60 x 6 feet), with a small lateral extension, was dug down the hillside from the middle of the inner ditch, immediately south-west of the East Entrance, in order to determine the character of the outer defences (if any) in this sector. In 1940, when the first plan of the fort was made,¹ it seemed that the outer rampart petered out on the steep and in places boulder-strewn hillside about 250 feet to the west, and there was no visible trace of an outer ditch. Since it was unlikely that a stretch of the defences would be omitted so near the entrance, it was decided in 1958 to prove the matter one way or the other by digging.

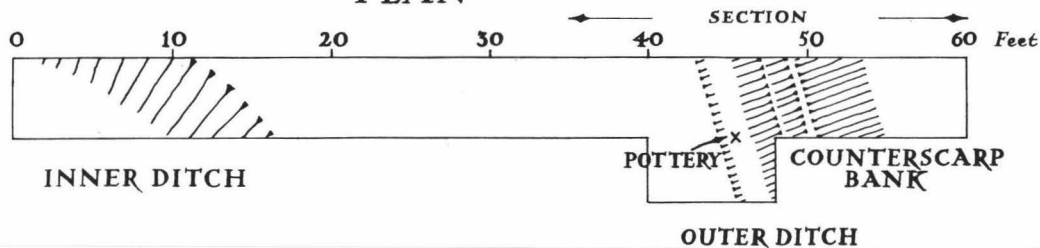
The trench in fact showed that an outer ditch and counterscarp bank outside it existed in this sector (see Fig. 6). The ditch, which was cut partly into the natural rock and partly into earlier hill-wash, was found completely filled with silt, pieces of rock and later hill-wash. The counterscarp bank was made of brownish-orange sand, broken sandstone and patches of clay. There was no apparent trace of an outer rampart behind the ditch. It is possible that whatever remains there still are of the bank were not distinguished from the hill-wash (of much the same material) which accumulated behind it. On the other hand, if it once existed, it may have been completely eroded and washed down into the ditch.

In the hill-wash above the ditch there were a few sherds of pottery and pieces of revetment which had tumbled from the inner (Period II) rampart. In the ditch itself, two feet below the modern surface, were a thin spread of charcoal and several fragments of a large hand-made pot (Fig. 16, 2), which is discussed in Appendix B. These are probably remains left by a squatter soon after the Period I defences fell into disuse. Its position (projected) is shown in the section drawing at Fig. 6.

Higher up the hill part of the inner (Period II) ditch, filled with silt and tumbled revetting stones, was uncovered. Characteristically it was wide and shallow. The underlying natural was very uneven, with the rock cut away in some places by quarrying and projecting in others. The exact contours of the ditch were not easy to determine; the approximate shape is shown in Fig. 6 and Fig. 14 (B/C 4).

¹ S.A.C., vol. 82 (1941), p. 105, Fig. 1, op. cit.

SITE K PLAN



35'
NE.

SECTION

OUTER DITCH

COUNTERSCARP
BANK

Humus and
purple-brown sand

Orange sand and
patches of clay

Yellow discoloured
sand and flecks of
charcoal (old land
surface?)

Sandy silt and
traces of clay

Orange-brown sand and
pieces of sandstone

..... Charcoal.

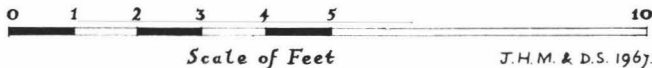
x x Pottery (projected).

Weathered top of
natural rock

Brown-orange sand,
broken sandstone and
patches of clay

HILL-WASH (SAND AND PIECES OF SANDSTONE)

60'
SW.



J.H.M. & D.S. 1967.

FIG. 6

Site K, therefore, proved that in Period I the defences continued along the hillside in this sector. When the area, which is densely overgrown, was examined again a continuation of the slight swelling caused by the counterscarp bank (see section in Fig. 6) was noticed in a number of places and no doubt indicates its course. The visible surface indications, however, are too slight and disjointed to justify inclusion on the plan at Fig. 2.

SITE L (Fig. 7) (1959)

A trench (4 x 24 feet) was dug behind and into the back of the inner rampart (Period II), in order to examine the rampart make-up and look for traces of occupation in this sector. One nondescript sherd (probably derived from Period I) was found in the rampart material, which consisted of a mixture of brown earth, sand and small stones. In the area behind the rampart, at a depth of nine inches, there were fragments of charcoal (beech and birch), which may be associated with the fort.

SITE L - SECTION

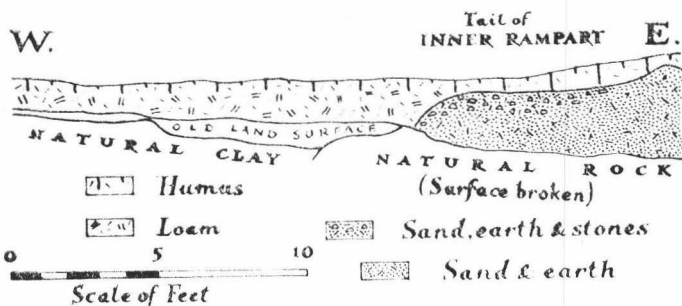


FIG. 7

The rampart lay directly on the natural rock, from which the original capping of humus and clay had been removed. The whole surface of the rock was broken and uneven, which suggests that the builders of the Period I (outer) rampart derived some of the material for it from the area behind, on which the Period II (inner) rampart was eventually placed.

SITE M (1959)

Immediately behind the inner rampart at this point (Fig. 2) there is a shallow depression, about 18 feet in diameter, which in any but the driest weather holds water. Running from it is a narrow watercourse, which plunges steeply downhill through the inner rampart. It was thought that, if during the life of the fort there

had been a spring here or even if it had acted as a reservoir for water draining off the surrounding higher ground, there might be traces of occupation around it.

A trench (4 x 39 feet) was dug through the middle of the depression (which, owing to the extremely dry summer, was free of water), continuing through the area immediately behind the rampart and into the tail of the rampart itself. This produced no trace of occupation except one sherd of pottery and a small quantity of charcoal (birch and oak) in the rampart. It showed that the depression lay on clay, overlaid by a layer of earth and sand, and was apparently natural. It seems likely that it and the watercourse running from it have been created by constant drainage from higher ground.

SITE N (Fig. 8) (1959)

A trench (27 x 4 feet) was dug through the area behind the inner rampart (Period II) of the north-eastern defences (Fig. 2) and into the back of the rampart itself, the top of which has been shaved off by ploughing. Behind it later deposits have been built up to a depth of about two feet over the occupation debris.

The underlying natural in this area is a confused mixture of humus, sand and stones, and probably represents the "periglacial head" which washed off the top of the hill. The rampart, which is composed of yellow clay, humus and small pieces of stone, lies immediately on the natural. In the rampart material were a few sherds and some charcoal, probably derived (as elsewhere) from Period I rubbish. This pottery and that found in the occupation zone behind the rampart are discussed in Appendix B. The occupation pottery, which was relatively more plentiful than in any other site, included fragments of foot-ring bowls and saucepan pots, and a rim of Patch Grove ware; most of it came from just above the old land surface. The layer containing and overlying

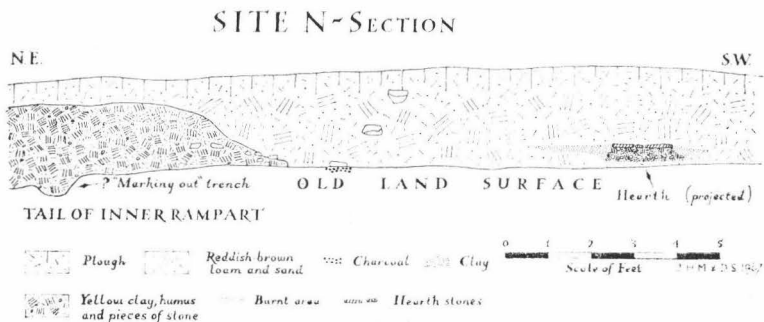


FIG. 8

the occupation material consisted of reddish brown loam and sand.

Just behind the rampart, at a depth of 23 inches, was found a small dark yellow annular glass bead, which Mrs. Guido compares with a number of early Roman beads¹ found on various British sites¹ and considers under the circumstances to belong to the 1st Century A.D.

On top of the natural, immediately behind the rampart, there was a scatter of charcoal, and eight feet away was a small hearth, which had been firmly and carefully constructed (Fig. 8). Its foundation consisted of an artificial bed of clay, in which were laid small pieces of sandstone; above this was another layer of clay, two inches thick, in which the six hearthstones of ferruginous sandstone were carefully placed. The area below and around the hearth was heavily burnt. The heavy burning and almost complete absence of charcoal suggests that more than one fire was lit on this hearth and that it was the habit to clean it after use. If so, it is perhaps best explained as the base of a small baking oven, of which the clay superstructure has now vanished.

SITES O TO BB (Figs. 2 and 17) (1959)

These sites—"anomalies" which were detected by the proton magnetometer—are discussed in Appendix D. Sites O, Q, V and BB call for further description below. Sites P, W, X and AA were proved to be "anomalies" of geological origin; R, S, T, U, Y and Z were not tested by excavation.

SITE O

Excavation produced one nondescript sherd and some charcoal in an undisturbed layer of mixed clay and earth, between two and three feet below the modern surface. There was also a subterranean cavity which came to light in the side of the trench. The cavity was domed at the top and then roughly cylindrical, averaging 26 inches in diameter. The top of the dome was 15 inches below the modern surface. The first 12 inches of the cavity was empty. The next 21 inches was a filling of clay, which contained some charcoal. Neither the inner surface of the cavity, however, nor the filling, samples of which were tested by Dr. Cornwall, showed any traces of burning. Owing to lack of time it was not possible to complete the excavation. There is nothing to connect the cavity with the life of the fort; it is possibly the "earth" (of which the upper part has collapsed) of a burrowing animal.

¹ The examples, which are recorded in Mrs. Guido's corpus of British beads, come from: Corbridge (Northumberland); Bredon Iron Age Fort (Gloucestershire); Kenchester Magna (Herefordshire); Caerwent (Monmouthshire); Bath (Somerset); The Verne, Portland (Dorset).

SITE Q

This "anomaly" consisted of a hearth, possibly associated with the fort, situated on the natural clay 14 inches below the modern surface. The area of burnt clay, which was roughly circular, was two inches thick and four feet in diameter.

SITE V (Figs. 2 and 9)
(1959)

This site, consisting of a substantial hearth, was detected by the proton magnetometer as a very strong "anomaly."

The hearth was used at least twice. In preparation for the first hearth a shallow depression was cut into the land surface (a mixture of sand, earth and small pieces of rock) and underlying natural clay. The remains of this hearth, which averaged about four inches in depth, consist, in the words of Dr. Cornwall, of a 'mass of small fragments of charcoal permeated by roots; when the roots perished, the clay washed into the rootholes, forming a breccia.' Some of the charcoal is of oak. After a brief interval (represented by a thin soil line) the hearth was remade on a smaller scale, with a lining of clay smeared round the lip of the depression, some of the outer edge of the previous hearth being removed in the process. In course of time the hearth was covered by a characteristic mixture of sand, earth and small stones, which when excavated was indistinguishable from the land surface into which the hearth depression was cut. Dr. Aitken took samples of the underlying burnt clay for archaeomagnetic tests in his laboratory at Oxford (see Appendix D).¹

¹ See also M. Aitken 'Prospecting, Magnetic Location' in 'Science in Archaeology' (1963, ed. Brothwell and Higgs), p. 566.

SITE V - SECTION

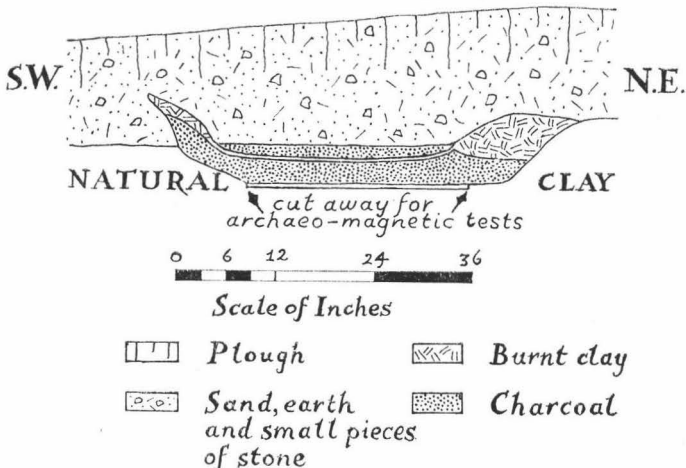


FIG. 9

An area 3 x 24 feet to the S.S.W. and 3 x 8 to the E.S.E. of the hearth which was cleared down to the natural clay yielded no occupation material or structural remains of any sort. The use to which the hearth was put can only be conjectured. Possibly it was kept burning as a source for lighting minor camp fires around the defences, such as those found in Sites F and N.

The proton magnetometer also detected a small "anomaly" 32 feet south-west of the hearth described above. Excavation revealed a small hearth about 30 inches in diameter and two inches thick consisting of charcoal and burnt clay, in character not unlike that found at Site Q.

SITE BB (Fig. 10) (1959)

This site, set centrally on a ridge in the south-eastern part of the fort, was detected as a very strong "anomaly" and proved to be a hearth set in an artificial hollow. Plate V shows part of the site excavated down to the top of the hearth, with Dr. Aitken's peg in position very near the centre of the "anomaly." Excavation around the hearth revealed six post-holes arranged in the shape of a horse-shoe and a narrow trench running diagonally across the site (see Fig. 10).

Before considering the archaeological aspects of the site a word should be said about the soil sequence, which was different from any other encountered in the area of the hill-fort and was as follows:—

- (a) Surface plough (6 inches).
- (b) Brown sand and sandstone fragments (6-10 inches).
- (c) Orange sand (in north-east corner only; 3-7 inches and deepening towards north-east).
- (d) Bedrock, consisting of:
 - (i) a thin sheet of hard rock (in north-east triangle only; 3-4 inches);
 - (ii) pale yellow stony clay (11 inches);
 - (iii) sticky yellow clay (visible only in the bottom of trench and post-holes; depth unknown).








Dr. Cornwall suggested that (d) (ii), had originally been rock similar to (d) (i), but had reacted to local conditions in a different way. He considered that (c) was the relic of an earlier soil profile, probably of Tertiary age, which had been built up in tropical conditions after the bedrock had been denuded to its present level. This earlier soil appears only where the bedrock is fairly deep below the modern surface; in the shallower parts it has been modified into the present temperate podsol.

Of the relationship between the various archaeological features, all that can be said with certainty is that the trench was dug first and deliberately filled in before the hollow was cut out and used as a receptacle for the hearth. This sequence is clear from the fact

that the digging of the north end of the hollow shaved off the top of the trench and its filling, which was then overlaid by the material filling the hollow and surrounding the hearth (see Plate VI).

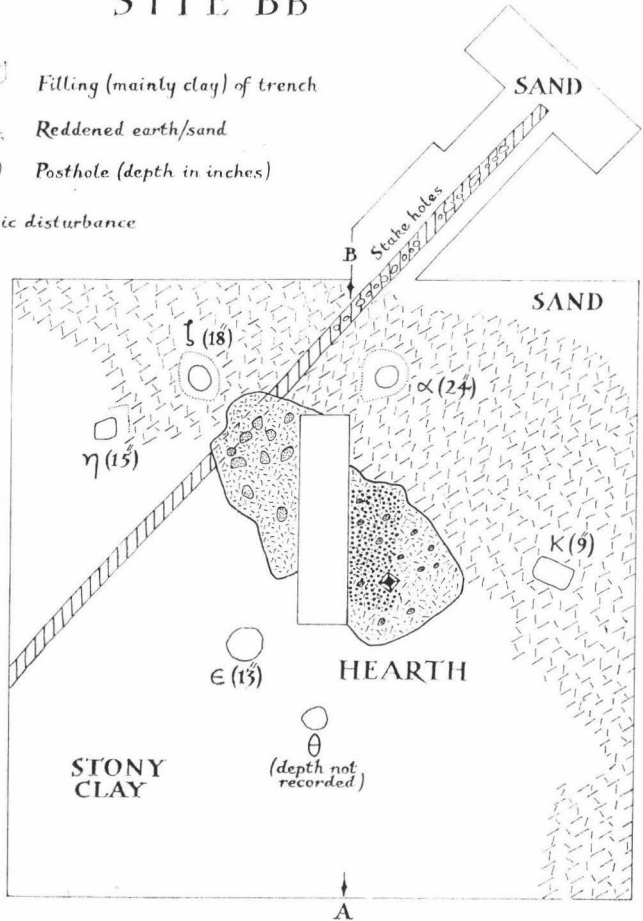
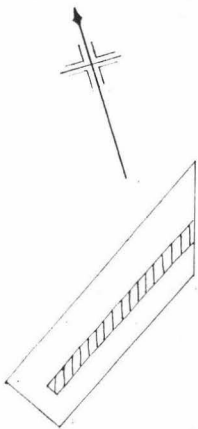
The original purpose of the trench is uncertain. The fact, however, that at its north-eastern end there were two groups of closely placed stake-holes suggests that at some stage the trench (or part of it) was used as the footing of a fence or protective screen, and it may originally have been dug for that purpose.

SITE BB

-  Rock
-  Charcoal
-  Stone
-  Centre of magnetic disturbance
-  Filling (mainly clay) of trench
-  Reddened earth/sand
-  Posthole (depth in inches)

Note:
The ground slopes down gradually to the N.E. The rock overlies the clay; and the sand, the rock.

A ← → B
Section at Fig. 11



5 0 5 10
Scale of Feet

FIG. 10

The trench was just short of 45 feet long and in the parts from which we removed the filling averaged about 12 inches deep; it averaged 7 inches wide at the top and tapered slightly towards the bottom. The north-eastern end of the trench, which was cut through the orange sand into the stony clay beneath, was filled with hard dry clay in which were set the stake-holes already referred to; none of the filling in this part was removed. No stake-holes were found in the filling (mainly clay) of the remaining two-thirds of the trench. It appears, therefore, that any stakes which it may have carried perished or were removed when the trench was filled in. It will be noted in Fig. 10 that the stake-holes stop just short of the horse-shoe shaped structure. The builders of the latter may have found it useful to leave the fence or screen in position or renew it as a wing to their own shelter.

Two samples were taken of the filling of the gully for analysis. These showed 0.21 and 0.24mgs./g. of humus, and 7.0 and 4.0mgs./100g. of phosphate respectively. The phosphate figures suggest a small degree of human occupation.

The filling of the depression varied from part to part (see Fig. 11). The hearth area consisted of concentrated charcoal mixed with reddened earth and sand and a few small pieces of sandstone, and was clearly the product of a fire *in situ*. The surrounding filling varied from (in the south) dark crumbly earth, sand and small pieces of sandstone to (in the north) a more glutinous purple mixture, together with slabs of rock. Most of the slabs were lying at an angle of 45 degrees and had obviously come from the thin layer of rock which lies at the top of bed-rock in this area.

The post-holes clearly indicate the existence of a horse-shoe-shaped wooden structure, facing south, round the hearth. Owing to later disturbance the packing in post-holes θ and κ , which are nearer the present land surface than the rest, had completely vanished, and had almost disappeared in post-hole ϵ . Of the other three holes, α was more or less intact, with the packing material around the post-hole still in position.

SITE BB - SECTION A-B

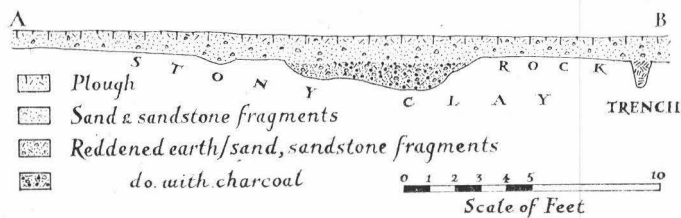


FIG. 11

In the upper part of the filling of post-hole *a* there were pieces of iron-slag. These may have been part of the top of the packing and have fallen in when the post had gone. The presence of the slag suggests, incidentally, the existence of an iron-working site in the vicinity. In the opinion of Mr. Henry Cleere, Assistant Secretary of the Iron and Steel Institute, who kindly examined it, the slag came from a bowl furnace and had not been tapped. It is, therefore, probably of pre-Roman date. He also examined a sample of the hearth itself and stated that there was nothing in the sample to suggest that the hearth was connected with iron-working or was for any but domestic use.

The only occupation material found were six fragments of iron, two of which appeared to be nails and one either a nail or part of a brooch. There was no pottery. In the filling of the hearth there were two pebbles which may have been sling stones.

As will be seen from Appendix E the archaeomagnetic tests gave no information about the date of the hearth.

To sum up, the sequence of events (proved or probable) was as follows:—

(i) the trench was dug to hold a fence or protective screen; (ii) the greater part of the wooden structure was removed and the trench filled in; (iii) the hollow was cut out; and (iv) the hearth, with other filling material, was installed in the hollow and a horse-shoe shaped timber structure was built round it.

In considering the purpose of this site, which provided the only evidence of structure within the fort, it is worth noting that it is placed at a vantage point in the south-eastern part of the fort and that from it almost the entire circuit of ramparts would have been visible. It is unlikely that so slight a building was the social or military focus of the fort, which such a situation suggests. It is more likely to have been simply a look-out post.

THE EAST ENTRANCE (SITE E. Figs. 12 and 14) (1960-61)

As a final task the greater part of the East Entrance was stripped the result is shown in the gridded plan at Fig. 14, to which referenc; is made throughout. There is a detailed contour plan of the site before excavation at Fig. 12.

The ground on which the entrance lies slopes down from north to south and is situated at the junction of the clay and the sandstone (which comes to the surface in C7, C8 and D8). The builders, therefore, were working sometimes in rock, sometimes in clay and sometimes in a mixture of the two. On one side of the entrance, for example, the outer ditch (C7-E7) was cut out of the rock, whereas a few yards away on the other side it was dug from the clay (G7).

The Period I builders, whether they were working in clay or rock, cut a U-shaped ditch throughout, as already seen in Site F (Fig. 3).

In Period II, however, the rock-cut ditches were wide and shallow, as, for example, the inner ditch at Sites A and F, and the recut outer ditch south-west of the entrance (C6/7). On the other hand, where the Period II inner ditch was dug from the clay (H3 and J3), it was found to be U-shaped.

Abundant rock was available and was either broken up small to provide rampart material or (in Period II especially) cut into slabs and blocks for use in various ways.

Briefly the sequence of construction was as follows:—

Period I

Outer ditch, and outer rampart and counterscarp bank of dumped clay and stone. Entrance protected by gate.

Period II

A revetted and timbered inner rampart and inner ditch for the main defences; gate moved back. Outer rampart and outer ditch re-used for defence in depth, part of the outer rampart (B6-E6) being

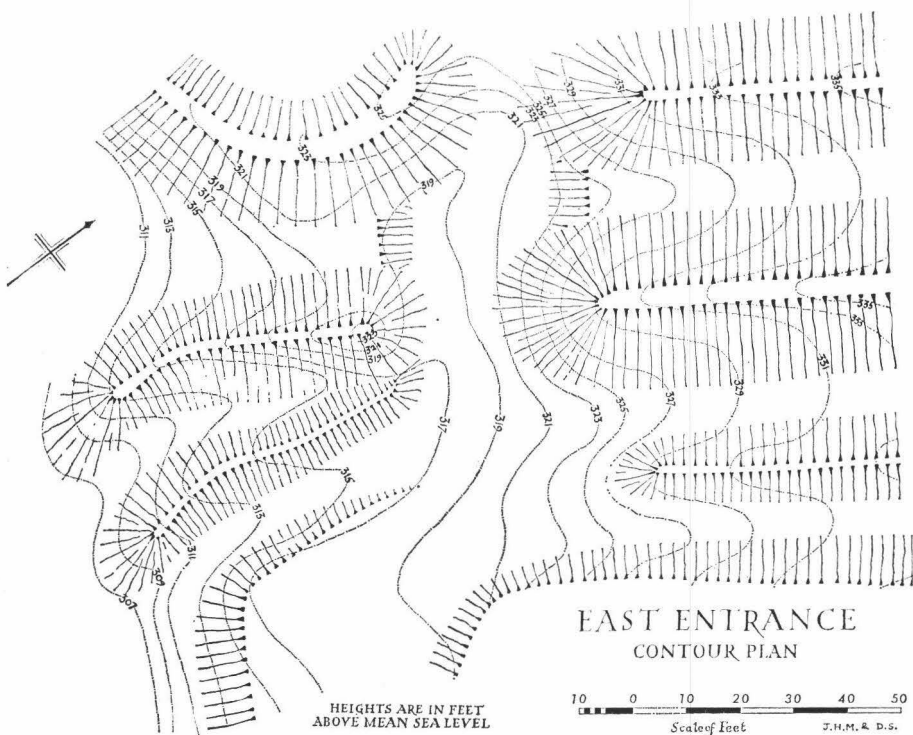


FIG. 12

heightened, revetted and timbered, and part of the outer ditch recut. Metalling laid down on approach and throughout the entrance. Low banks of stones and clay, and posts placed along the north-east flank of the entrance and in the area of the Period I entrance. The whole history is well illustrated by the Section of the outer ditch at Fig. 13, which shows the Period I ditch with its inner side recut in Period II, the silts of both periods and the revetment (partly collapsed) of the Period II reconstruction.

Period I

South-west of the entrance the Period I builders cut a U-shaped ditch into the natural rock. In C/D7, 25 feet from the end of the ditch, the rock was left unexcavated, forming a causeway across the ditch and creating a length of ditch (D7-E7) into which rain-water from most of the surrounding area would have drained and which may have been used as a reservoir. Plate VII shows this causeway, the ditch beyond it and the section which is illustrated at Fig. 13. At the bottom of the ditch silt in C7 was found the unfinished upper stone of a rotary quern, which is discussed in Appendix F and illustrated in Fig. 19.

On the other side of the entrance the outer ditch was dug into the clay and was roughly the same size and shape as the outer ditch in Site J (see Fig. 5).

SITE E - SECTION A-B

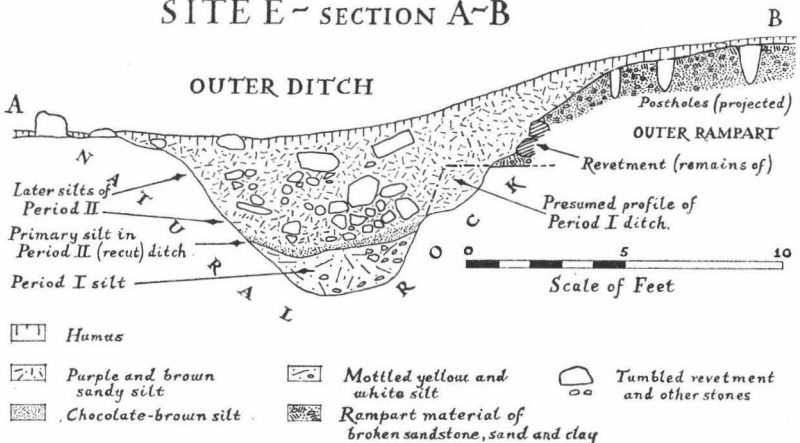


FIG. 13

The main plan (Fig. 14) shows many post-holes of various sizes in the area of the outer entrance. In E6 there are two large post-holes packed round with stones, which can fairly be regarded as sockets for the gate-posts on the south-west side of the Period I entrance. The filling of both holes included metal of the Period II road, which incorporated in its make-up the packing stones round the posts. What was left of the inner post-hole was 9 inches deep; of the outer, 11 inches deep. No trace was found of corresponding posts on the other side of the entrance (F6); it is likely that, if they existed, they were obliterated either by later erosion or by the Period II builders.

The significance of the other post-holes shown in the plan is discussed on p. 183 below.

Period II

In Period II new and stronger defences were built behind the old, and the main entrance was correspondingly moved back.

Stone and timber were used extensively, sometimes separately and sometimes in combination, to supplement the basic material, which was dumped clay and earth. There was extensive revetting on the forward face of the inner rampart and on either side of the inner entrance, and throughout the construction a remarkable system of timbers, which has survived in the form of numerous post-holes. These fall into four main groups:—

(i) The smallest holes, which form the majority and are scattered throughout the rampart; in their present state they vary from 3 to 5 inches in diameter and from 5 to 9 inches in depth;

(ii) two rows of larger holes on the crest of the rampart (H2 and I2), which vary from 5 to 8 inches in diameter and from 7 to 11 inches in depth;

(iii) holes of similar width but of depths up to 17 inches amidst the *in situ* masonry on either side of the entrance (F2 and G2); and

(iv) several isolated holes on the crest of the rampart, which are from 9 to 14 inches wide and from 12 to 20 inches deep.

It seems likely that the posts of Group (i) were wholly or mainly used to consolidate and bind together the rampart material; those on the forward face may have been used, possibly in conjunction with horizontal timbers or brushwood, to support the stone revetment (see Appendix E and Fig. 18). Groups (ii) and (iv) were probably the posts of a palisade. Professor Frere has suggested that Group (iii) provided the footings of a bridge across the entrance, to link the rampart walks on either side. None of the posts in Group (iii) were obviously gateposts. It is suggested that two or more of them may have carried gates in addition to acting as supports of a bridge. There is a general view of this area at Plate VIII.

The builders of Period II also strengthened that part of the outer

rampart which lies south-west of the entrance, increasing its height (this is illustrated in Site A)¹ and incorporating timbers to consolidate the rampart material, strengthen the revetment and possibly also provide a palisade. In addition they trimmed the end of the old rampart, added a retaining wall (E6) and built a look-out post on top of the rampart end (E5/6). The presence of several substantial post-holes surrounding the remains of the stone foundations of this structure suggests that upright timbers were incorporated in it, possibly in order to support a platform and parapet of clay and stones.

Part of the outer ditch was recut, notably on its inner side in C7, where the deep U-shaped ditch of Period I was left partly silted up and converted into the broader and flatter ditch characteristic of Period II (see Fig. 13). The end of the ditch was shortened by six feet, so as to correspond roughly with the trimming of the outer rampart.

A road, consisting of beaten earth mixed with broken sandstone and pieces of slag (now largely disintegrated), was laid down inside and outside the entrance; much of it has survived (see Fig. 14). The surface, which becomes progressively thinner outside the entrance, was traced as far as C9 and looked as if it was heading towards the trackway which runs away to the south-east. It will be noted that this road ran over the filled-in end of the Period I ditch.

The outer rampart and ditch on the north-east side of the entrance (G5/6-J5/6) were also modified in Period II, but to a lesser extent and in a different way. As far as can be judged from the section of Site J (Fig. 5), the outer rampart was not heightened in Period II, nor can the line of palisade post-holes on its crest be assigned definitely to one period rather than another. The end of this rampart was found in a denuded state, with substantial quantities of silt and fallen stone-work lying below it (F6). The presence of this stonework and the post-holes which still survive in the rampart end (G5/6-H5/6) suggest that there was a look-out post there also.

There is no evidence that the outer ditch on this side was cleaned out, recut or modified in Period II, except at its end (F7). Here there were stake-holes set in the ditch silt and a group of *in situ* stones. This appears to be the remains of a bank of clay, timber and masonry built at the end of the partially silted-up Period I ditch and designed to stop water and more silt from flowing out over the road. Two similar but larger banks of clay and stones (F4 and G3), built on this side of the entrance in the area between the outer and inner defence, probably had similar functions. The edge of the road was closely defined by the stones of the bank in F4.

¹ *S.A.C.*, vol. 82 (1941), p. 106, Fig. 2, *op. cit.*



Finally, something must be said about the post-holes (mostly mere stake-holes two to three inches in diameter) which are peppered about the outer part of the entrance (E/F 5-8). It would appear that, apart from the two gate-posts belonging to Period I (see p. 181 above), as a whole they belong to Period II; the arrangement of them is certainly comparable with that of the timbers used on the Period II ramparts. Most of those in the area of the roadway were detected as soft fillings in the road metal and underlying natural clay. A few had traces of metalling in the fillings and these at least may be earlier than the road, but equally they could be contemporary with the road and the metal have fallen in or been trodden in later.

On the north-east side of the roadway (F5-F7) there is a line of larger post-holes, which follow the edge of the road closely and at one point in F6 are combined with stonework. This is possibly the remains of another construction of timber, earth and stone, designed to prevent water and silt from washing over the road; it will be noted that the posts end exactly where the bank of clay and stones (F/G4) begins. Beside this line of post-holes there is another of smaller holes set on a different alignment and running out well beyond the outer ditch. The purpose of the latter is not clear; it may have been used in some way as a retaining fence, or to guide cattle in and out and prevent them straying over the ends of the banks and ditches. On the other side of the road there is a less well defined line of holes running roughly parallel with the retaining wall. More or less at right angles to these rows there are several short lines of post-holes crossing the entrance at various points between the outer ditch and outer rampart; the most clearly defined are three such lines in E/F5. They suggest the existence of fences or hurdles for blocking this part of the entrance, when the main gate had been moved back to the inner rampart. Finally, there is a miscellaneous collection of post-holes in the area outside the outer ditch; their purpose is not clear, but they may, like some of the others, be the remains of a fence or a bank strengthened by timbers.

CONCLUSIONS—HISTORY OF THE SITE

The earliest occupation of the site was by Mesolithic and Neolithic peoples, who were probably based on the rock shelters under the escarpment of the High Rocks and left a scatter of flint implements and waste material (Appendix A).

Parts of the area were occupied and arable farming conducted, at a time unknown, before the fort was built.

The Period I fort was built by Wealden people with a Southern Second B culture (Appendix B). The probable stimulus for this initial fortification was the first penetration of the Belgic (First Southern C) peoples into South-Eastern England, which occurred

at the latest around 100 B.C. and on the new coin evidence¹ could have been up to some 50 years earlier. Both the cultural and structural analogies of the Period I defences link this phase with that of Oldbury I and other Wealden hillforts; in general a wave of fortification in the area seems probable somewhere between 150 and 100 B.C., to counteract the threat of the new arrivals. There is, at present, no evidence that High Rocks was attacked then or subdued by these First Southern C people. Indeed the Weald, both then and later, appears to have succeeded in resisting any significant penetration.

According to the evidence of the pollen analysis (Appendix C) this first phase was succeeded by an interval during which the defences were abandoned and the site was turned over to cultivation.

High Rocks I, therefore, appears to have been a hill refuge rather than a continuously occupied site, with but a temporary use as a defensive position until things became more peaceful during the first century B.C.

It is difficult to offer any precise dating for the construction of the Period II defences, as associated contemporary material is lacking. The most probable occasion for a refortification of the site would be either that of the advance of Cunobelinus into Kent c.A.D.25, or his pressure against the kingdom of Verica in Sussex c.A.D.40, or the Roman invasion of A.D.43 itself.

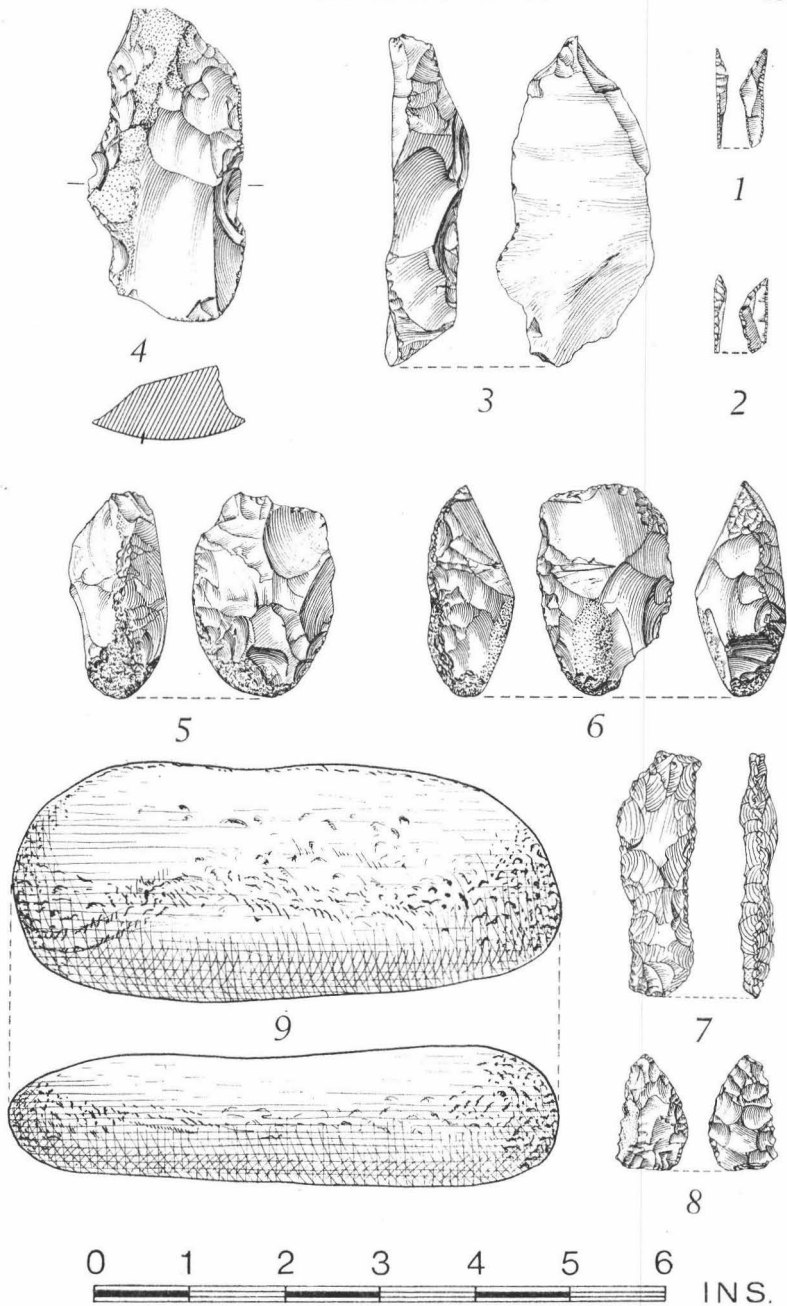
Repeating the former tactics, the descendants of the same Wealden folk returned to High Rocks. But in High Rocks II they constructed stronger defences and in effect created a bivallate promontory fort. Using the remains of the Period I fortifications they built, inside the old defences, a new rampart with a wider, shallower ditch. The new rampart was crested and faced externally with a revetment and in places it carried a palisade. There was an improved and stronger East Entrance.

Whether these new ideas were derived from knowledge of what the Belgic C peoples were doing elsewhere is conjectural. On the present pottery evidence, however, it can scarcely be said that the builders of High Rocks II either came under marked C influence or were a C people. Indeed, in the Wealden area, with its absence of C cultural material, and late continuance of an Iron Age tradition, only anti-Belgic defences would seem to be in order.

Finally, pottery evidence, in the shape of a rim of a samian bowl of Claudio-Neronian date, two Romano-British fragments and pieces of Patch Grove pots, suggests that the site was occupied or at least visited during early Romano-British times.

It is clear that the occupation of the site was at no time intensive

¹ cf. D. F. Allen, 'The Origins of Coinage in Britain: a Reappraisal,' in 'Problems of the Iron Age in Southern Britain' (University of London, Institute of Archaeology, Occasional Paper No. 11, 1960, ed. Frere), pp. 97-128.



HIGH ROCKS CAMP - FLINTS

FIG. 15

and during the period of fortification existed mainly in the areas immediately behind the ramparts.

Eventually agriculture ceased in the area of the fort and the forest returned.

APPENDIX A. FLINT AND STONE ARTEFACTS

By J. J. WYMER, F.S.A.

Over the years ploughing in the area covered by the hill-fort has turned up a number of flint artefacts and pieces of foreign stone, including some finished implements, cores, flakes, pebbles and a hammerstone. In addition, a number of flints were found in various stratified positions during the excavations. The latter include some forms which are diagnostic of Mesolithic and Neolithic industries, so their positions are fortuitous and have no chronological significance; clearly they had been swept off the original land surface by the diggings and activities of the Iron Age. The same is probably true of all the other non-diagnostic flint flakes found in stratified contexts.

Taken as a whole, the flints are a mixture of Mesolithic and Neolithic types and may have belonged to the inhabitants of the prehistoric rock shelters under the High Rocks.¹ 23 pebbles, however, may have been sling-stones connected with the period of the hill-fort.

Nine pieces, which are worth individual mention, are illustrated in Fig. 15:

- 1-2. Sub-triangular microliths. Mesolithic.
3. Oblique, multi-faceted graver. Mesolithic.
4. Flake-axe. Mesolithic.
5. Broken small axe with battered butt. Mesolithic?
6. Flake-axe with battered butt. Mesolithic.
7. "Strike-a-light." Neolithic?
8. Rough leaf-shaped arrowhead. Neolithic.
9. Hammerstone of imported igneous rock. Mesolithic?

The two sub-triangular microliths (Clark's type D) are comparable to those excavated from the High Rocks shelters, where they were found in association with obliquely-blunted points, hollow-based or 'Horsham points' and rod-like microliths. It seems likely that the occurrence of such minute sub-triangular microliths with rod-like forms, both mainly not made by microburin technique, represents a very late or final phase of the Wealden Mesolithic sequence.² The flake-axes are of particular interest for their rarity on British

¹ J. H. Money, 'Excavations at High Rocks, Tunbridge Wells, 1954-56,' *S.A.C.*, vol. 98 (1960), pp. 173-221, and Supplementary Note, *ibid.* *S.A.C.*, vol. 100 (1962), pp. 149-51.

² W. F. Rankine, 'Further Excavations at Oakhanger, Selborne, Hants.: site VIII,' *Wealden Mesolithic Research Bulletin* (1961). Published privately.



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PLATE I—Aerial view from the east

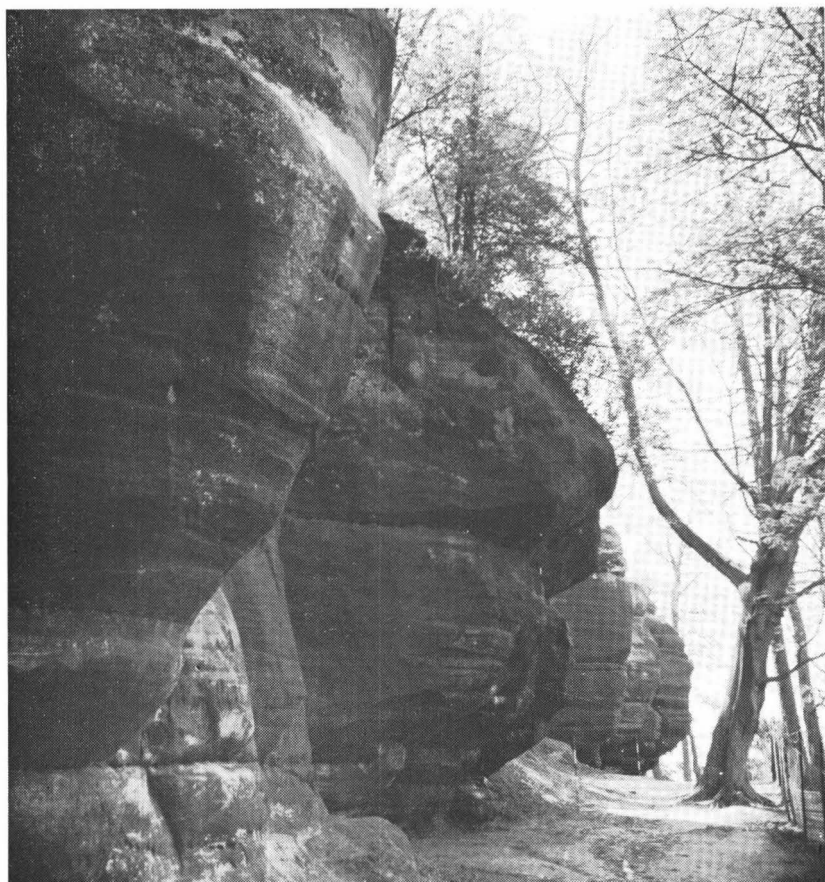


PLATE II—A view of the High Rocks escarpment, looking south-west

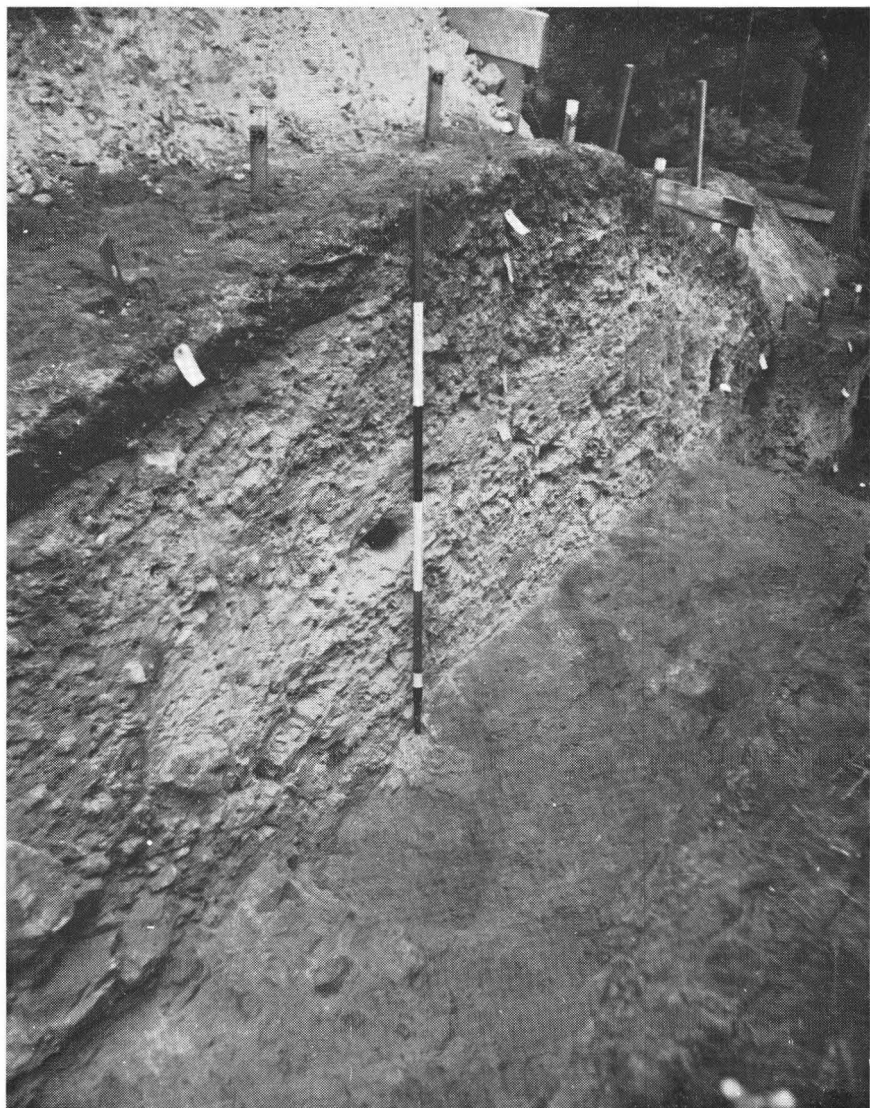


PLATE III

SITE F. East face of outer rampart from the north, showing the rampart material of Periods I and II separated by zone of intervening soil. Behind it is the silt of the inner (Period II) ditch



PLATE IV—SITE J. Inner ditch and inner rampart, looking north. Numbered features are described on p. 169

sites. The only site where they have been found in a definite Mesolithic association is at Lower Halstow, in North Kent.¹ Flake-axes, or *spalter*, are common in the Danish Mesolithic industries which continue into the Neolithic period. Two of the three axes found have much-battered butts and have either been used as hammerstones or wedges in conjunction with a stone hammer.

APPENDIX B. THE POTTERY

By Mrs. M. AYLWIN COTTON, F.S.A., with additions by Professor SHEPPARD S. FRERE, F.S.A.

Pottery in Period I levels attributable to Period I

No pottery was found in the make-up of the outer rampart, or in the primary silt of the outer ditch. The secondary silt of this ditch (in Site J) yielded 11 tiny scraps of hand-made pottery, with a gritty paste, fired red or red and black, of Iron Age character. On the old land surface under the outer rampart, Site J produced some five sherds and a few scraps of similar pottery.

On the old land surface under the inner rampart Site N produced a sherd with a dark sandy paste; and Site J one sherd and the following base, which may belong to Period I.

Fig. 16, 1. A small fragment of the base of a hand-made footring bowl. In fairly fine-grained brown paste, only slightly gritty, it has a smoothed black surface.

The occupation level inside the outer rampart had been cut away by the Period II inner ditch, so that no pottery in position was available. Inside the Period II inner rampart no occupation level that was attributable solely to Period I could be distinguished, and the bulk of the pottery found that belonged to this phase is described below where it occurred in the Period I/II occupation level. On Site K, in the hill-wash outside the inner rampart, there occurred sherds of hand-made wares, as above, and, in the outer ditch, the following pot.

Fig. 16, 2. A rim and part of the wall of a very large hand-made pot, in a rough badly-fired ware, of a black to dark brown paste with many coarse mixed grits. The rim is roughly flattened and may show the last faint traces of a pie-crust tradition. It bears some resemblance, in size and ware, to a pot found at Hammer Wood, Iping,² though it lacks the carination of that pot and the external scratch marks. The Hammer Wood pot was found in a hearth in a position comparable to that of the High Rocks example. In both cases the pots are in the most degenerate stage of the Iron Age A situlate tradition.

¹ J. P. T. Burchell, 'The Shell Mound Industry of Denmark as represented at Lower Halstow, Kent,' *Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, vol. 5 (1925), pp. 74-6, and Fig. 6 (p. 78).

² J. R. Boyden, 'Excavations at Hammer Wood, Iping: 1957,' *S.A.C.*, vol. 96 (1958), p. 157, Plate I.

Pottery in Period II levels

The make-up of the Period II inner rampart yielded but little pottery. Small sherds of wares, similar to those found in Period I levels, were found in this derived position in Sites A and B (5), J (3 and a very worn rim scrap), L (1), M (1) and N (3). But Sites A, B and N produced in addition a few sherds of ware of the type described below under saucepan pots. The only sizable rim came from Site N.

Fig. 18, 3. A rim, in a fine-grained gritless black paste, with smoothed brownish red surface. The rim is slightly everted with a flattened top which seems to show a possible finger-nail imprint. It is probably derived from the Period I material.

There was no pottery in the primary silt of the Period II inner ditch, but the secondary silt, in Sites F and J, produced a sherd of Period I type gritty ware, one of saucepan type ware, and a sherd of the grey 'porridgy'-paste ware described below.

Pottery in the Period I/II occupation level inside the inner rampart

With the exception of a few sherds from Site F, the pottery found in this position came from Sites J and N, and forms the bulk of the material for dating the occupation of the site.

Although the area was occupied twice as a fort and according to the pollen evidence (see Appendix C) used in the break for cultivation, it was not possible to distinguish more than one occupation level. This may be explained by the fact that the intervening cultivation would have churned up the thin layer in which the Period I pottery lay and left the soil unconsolidated, so that earlier and later material became easily confused.

Footring bowls. Footring bowls are small pots distinguished by an S-shaped profile and squat pedestal bases, usually called footrings in order to differentiate them from Iron Age C pedestal bases. Their bases vary in form from a well-defined pedestal to a flat base demarcated by a mere beading. They were distinguished by Ward Perkins at Crayford¹ and Oldbury.²

Footring bowls constitute a type fossil for the Wealden form of the Southern Second B culture, which pertained in Region 10 from c. 200-100 B.C., though it continued with later influences

¹ J. B. Ward Perkins, 'An Early Iron Age Site at Crayford, Kent,' *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, vol. IV, Part 1 (1938), p. 163, Fig. 9, 1-4.

² J. B. Ward Perkins, 'Excavations on the Iron Age Hill-fort of Oldbury, near Ightham, Kent,' *Archaeologia*, vol. 90 (1944), pp. 144 ff., Fig. 5, with a distribution map at Fig. 6. This map has since been amplified. See A. E. Wilson, 'Sussex on the Eve of the Roman Conquest,' in *S.A.C.*, vol. 93 (1955), pp. 62-3, Fig. 3. Compare also A. E. Wilson and G. P. Burstow, 'The Evolution of Sussex Iron Age pottery,' *ibid.*, vol. 87 (1948), pp. 91-3.

until after the Roman conquest.¹ Having regard to the small total quantity of pottery found at High Rocks, footring bowls are relatively common there.

Fig. 16, 4. The base of a footring bowl with a well-defined pedestal form. In a hand-made ware, with a sandy grey-brown paste, fired to a brown corky surface. The small scrap shown as No. 1 was of this form.

Fig. 16, 5. Another base, in the same hand-made ware as the last, which shows a less well-defined pedestal form. Three other examples were found.

Fig. 16, 6. In this example, in the same ware as the last two, only the demarcating groove remains and the base is flat; this makes it uncertain whether the original vessel was a very devolved footring bowl or possibly a saucepan pot. There were six others of this form.

Fig. 16, 7. The rim of a bowl with an S-shaped profile. The everted rim has an internal angularity. In the same ware as the above three bases.

Fig. 16, 8. A simple everted rim, from a bowl with an S-shaped profile. In a ware of a 'porridgy' gritty grey paste, this example had lost its surfaces. The paste is very typical of the Wealden ware of the period. Another example occurred.

Fig. 16, 9. A shoulder, and part of the rim, of a footring bowl, in the same ware as that of the last, but with a smoothed brown surface outside which shows the horizontal markings of wheel-turning. Its inside surface was missing.

Saucepan pots. Saucepan pots, of wide diffusion, are a very typical form in the Southern Second B culture.² Three sub-groups may be recognised in the general type:

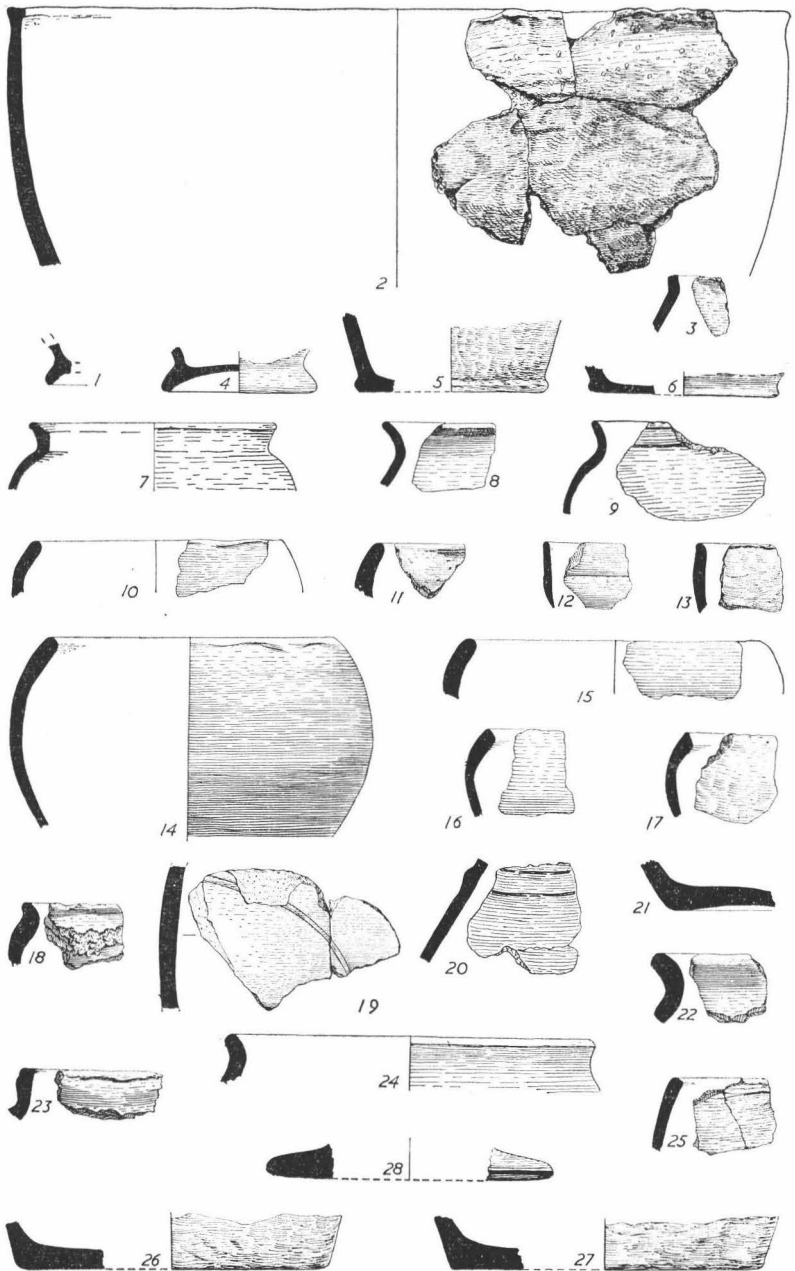
- (a) bowls with almost vertical sides and simple rims, cf. nos. 12 and 13 below;
- (b) globular or curved-wall bowls with simple or bevelled lips often very incurving, cf. nos. 10, 11 and 14-17 below; and
- (c) convex bowls with moulded or beaded lip, cf. no. 18 below.

(a) *Bowls with almost vertical sides and simple rims*

Fig. 16, 12-13. Two rims from saucepan pots, from Site J. No. 12, in a thin ware, has a grey-black paste with an external pinkish-red slip, but its internal surface has been lost. No. 13 is in a much

¹ cf. Christopher Hawkes, 'The ABC of the British Iron Age,' in *Antiquity*, vol. 33 (1959), p. 181 and chart at Fig. 4. For the second century dating, cf. Hawkes, 'The Caburn Pottery and its implications,' *S.A.C.*, vol. 80 (1939), p. 237; and S. S. Frere, 'Problems of the Iron Age in South Britain,' *op. cit.*, p. 91, referring to evidence from Holwood Camp, Keston.

² For accounts of this form, cf. Hawkes *S.A.C.*, vol. 80 (1939), pp. 231 ff.; and Wilson and Burstow, *S.A.C.*, vol. 87 (1948), pp. 91-3.



0 1 2 3 4 5 6
INS.

HIGH ROCKS CAMP-POTTERY

FIG. 16

coarser thicker rather porridgy ware, with a gritty dark brown paste, fired to a brownish-black surface. A comparable rim sherd came from Site N.

(b) *Globular bowls with simple or bevelled inturned rims*

These would seem to be a sub-group of the saucepan pot type: the very rounded profile is not uncommon,¹ though normally there is a groove to demarcate the lip (as in no. 18 below). This plain type of profile, with undifferentiated lip, is perhaps a local type, difficult at present to parallel.

Fig. 16, 10-11. Two rims from globular saucepan pots, from Site N. They have a slightly gritty black paste, and a smooth soapy black burnished surface. No. 11 has a faint line below the rim on the outside. Two similar rims were found in this level of Site N, with three from Site J.

Fig. 16, 14. A bowl, with a well-rounded body, and a simple inturned rim. In a hand-made ware with a fairly fine-grained black paste, it is fired to black and leathery brown, and both the inner and outer surfaces are well smoothed and show faint tooling marks. From Site N.

Fig. 16, 15. A similar rim, from Site J, is in a much coarser ware, with a gritty grey paste, fired black and brown, and with a much more corky surface. Two similar rims came from this site.

Fig. 16, 16-17. Two rims, from Site J, in the same ware as the last. They differ from that example in that the inside is bevelled and not rounded.

(c) *Convex-sided saucepan pots with moulded lip*

Fig. 16, 18. The beaded rim of a hand-made bowl in a grey slightly 'porridgy' ware with a polished grey surface. With another rim from Site N, probably from the same bowl, this was the only example found of this form.

Sherd of Southern Third B (South-Eastern B) ware

Fig. 16, 19. A sherd, in a porridgy grey paste, with a well-smoothed grey-black surface outside (the inner surface is lost). From Site J. Probably from the shoulder of a large pot, it shows two lines of a decorative "eyebrow" swag pattern. This is the only sherd that can be ascribed to the Southern Third B (South-Eastern B) culture.

Southern First C ware

Fig. 16, 20. A wheel-turned sherd with part of a cordon. In fine-grained, slightly gritty, black paste, it is fired brown, and has a smoothed surface which on the outside shows distinct marks of wheel-turning. From Site N.

Fig. 16, 28. A Belgic quoit-shaped pedestal base, in a fine-grained brown paste with a burnished surface.

Patch Grove type pots

'Patch Grove' type pottery, distinguished by Ward Perkins at

¹ See R. E. M. Wheeler, *Maiden Castle, Dorset* (1943), Figs. 66, 67, etc.

the Patch Grove site outside Oldbury hill-fort¹ is characterised by a porridgy grey ware with orange surfacing. The form is a large jar with a curled-out rim, a carinated shoulder decorated with horizontal rows of firmly impressed finger-tip jabs, or stab-marks imitating them, and a flat base; it is derived ultimately from the Southern Third B culture.²

Fig. 16, 21. A base, in a porridgy red paste, fired red, with a rough surface, and showing soot-blackening. From Site J, with three other examples.

Fig. 16, 22. An everted rim, from a large jar, in the same ware as the above. From Site J, with three smaller but similar rim fragments, and one from Site N. No shoulder sherds were found which might have shown the decoration typical of these pots.

Miscellaneous rims

Fig. 16, 23. A rim, in hand-made ware, of a gritty grey paste, fired dark brown, with a corky surface. Flattened on top, the upright neck is thickened externally below a slight beading. From Site N, it is probably derived from the Period I material.

Fig. 16, 24. Another slightly everted rim, from Site J, in a similar ware.

Pottery from unstratified levels

Fig. 16, 25. The rim of a saucepan pot, in a fine-grained dark grey paste, with a well-burnished soapy surface. From Site H, with another example.

Fig. 16, 26-27. Two bases, from large pots, in Patch Grove type ware. Unlike the examples of nos. 21-22 above, these have a smoothed polished orange surface. From Site H.

Unillustrated. The rim of a samian bowl of Dr. Form 27. Except for a small area inside, the gloss has been lost. From Site H. Of Claudio-Neronian date (A.D. 43-68). This, with a sherd and a broken rim fragment were the only true Romano-British forms found, though the Patch Grove pots, of native form, are of contemporary date.

Conclusions

Although the pottery stratified in Period I levels is of insignificant quantity, and almost entirely lacking in shape, when taken with the derived material in the Period I/II occupation level, there is sufficient evidence to show that the culture of the first phase was essentially that of the Wealden form of Southern Second B of the second century B.C. Footring bowls, the type fossil of that culture, were relatively common. Saucepan pots were present in sufficient numbers to supplement this evidence.

¹ J. B. Ward Perkins, 'Excavations on Oldbury Hill, Ightham, 1938,' *Arch. Cant.*, vol. 51 (1939), pp. 137-81, and *Archaeologia*, vol. 90 (1944), pp. 149, 150, 165 and 175-6.

² S. S. Frere, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. 101 (1946), pp. 61 ff. and map at Fig. 9.

The pottery stratified in Period II levels in the defences is very scanty, and is only, as might be expected, of sherds derived from the Period I phase. In the occupation level, however, new influences are now seen. Though much of the material is either derived, or is a continuation of the same Wealden culture, in the interval these folk have had some contacts with other and later cultures. The one sherd of Southern Third B places their return to the site as later than the arrival of that culture in the south-east. Also, the two sherds of undoubted Southern First C origin show a contact with the Belgae, perhaps those to the east of the Medway. Neither is likely to have been acquired until after *c.* 100 B.C., and perhaps not until after 50 B.C.

The pieces of Patch Grove pots and the one samian rim indicate a use of the site into Romano-British times. This is consonant with finds elsewhere in the Weald, where a native culture under Roman influence is known to have lasted into the second century A.D.

There does not appear to have been any intensive occupation of the site at any time.

APPENDIX C. POLLEN ANALYSIS

By Prof. G. W. DIMBLEBY

Thirteen samples were submitted for examination from selected layers in the section at Site F and five from Site J. Most of these samples proved to be poor or completely deficient in pollen, but counts were achieved for six of them (see Table II).

These six samples were taken as follows:—

P1—Immediately above the hearth which was found behind the inner rampart (Site F).

P2—In the above-mentioned hearth (Site F).

P4—From the old land surface beneath the inner rampart (Site F).

P6—From the old land surface between the Period I material of the outer rampart and the Period II addition (Site F).

P16—From the old land surface beneath the inner rampart (Site J).

P26—From the old land surface beneath the outer rampart (Site J).

First of all these six analyses must be set in chronological order. This must be done on the basis of the relative proportions of the different tree pollens, but in view of the difficulty of obtaining counts of adequate numbers of tree pollen, the results given in Table I are only approximate; this is especially true for samples P16 and P26, which were particularly deficient in tree pollen.

TABLE I
PERCENTAGES OF TREE POLLEN

	P1	P2	P4	P6	P16	P26
SUM OF TREE POLLEN	163	204	64	49	20	16
ALNUS (ALDER)	4	4	27	20	15	31
BETULA (BIRCH)	41	35	19	12	5	6
FAGUS (BEECH)	3	5	—	—	—	—
FRAXINUS (ASH)	1	—	—	—	—	—
PINUS (PINE)	—	—	—	—	—	6
QUERCUS (OAK)	52	55	42	43	70	25
TILIA (LIME)	—	—	13	24	10	31
CORYLUS (HAZEL)	34	33	98	124	30	50
NON-TREE POLLEN	55	55	241	263	1315	1556

Applying the usual criteria, it is apparent that P4, P6, P16 and P26 are older than the others, even making due allowance for inadequacy of the counts. These four all show lime pollen, which is absent from the others. Moreover, alder is highest in these four samples, and beech, which generally spread as lime went out, is not recorded. It may be noticed in passing that the absence of beech from these earlier samples implies that this species did not persist in the neighbourhood after its apparent occurrence here in the late Atlantic period.¹ Samples P1 and P2 clearly go together, both containing beech, a little alder and much more birch than the first group.

Having grouped the six analyses in rough chronological order, other features of the spectra may now be examined.

Group A

P4, P6 (Site F)

P16, P26 (Site J)

These four samples are from well-defined turfines, so that they may be assumed to be slightly older than or contemporary with their respective sections of the earthwork. On archaeological grounds they should all fall within the Iron Age, yet lime is present in surprisingly high percentages and frequencies. Since lime is usually poorly represented after the beginning of the Sub-Atlantic period, about 500 B.C., this occurrence is anomalous. The parallel occurrence of holly (*Ilex*) in P4 and P6 is significant because in England holly was not abundant until the more oceanic conditions of the Sub-atlantic. It seems necessary to assume, therefore, that lime persisted here into the early Sub-atlantic—a situation not without precedent. Holly, however, was not recorded in P16 and P26, but it cannot be said whether this was due to a difference in date or to the fact that these samples came from Site J, some 300 yards away.

¹ J. H. Money, 'Excavations at High Rocks, Tunbridge Wells,' *S.A.C.*, vol. 98, p. 214, and *S.A.C.*, vol. 100, p. 151.



PLATE V

SITE BB. Post-hole α and hearth, looking south-west. The bamboo marks the site of Pm 12 (see Appendix D)

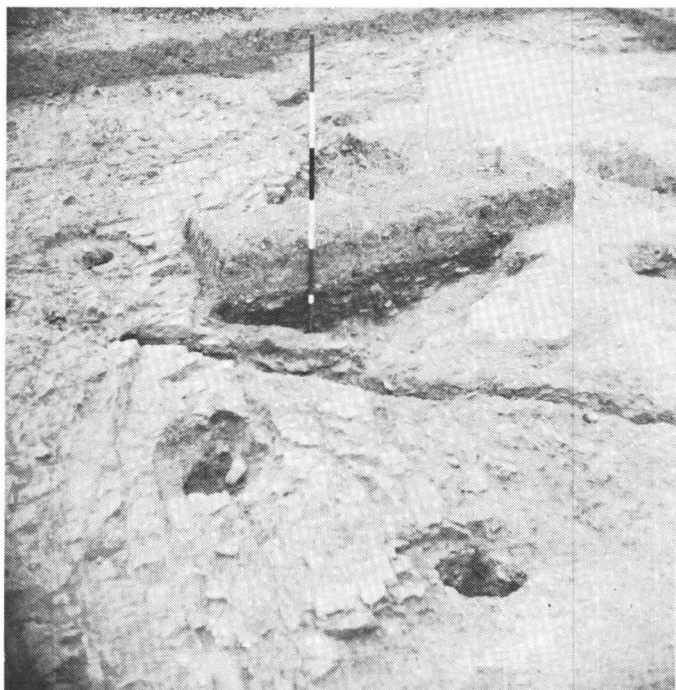


PLATE VI

SITE BB. A view of the hearth, trench and surrounding post-holes, looking south-east



PLATE VII

SITE E (EAST ENTRANCE). Rock-cut outer ditch (re-cut in Period II), looking south-west. Details of the Section are shown in Fig. 13. The ditch is set at two different levels, divided by a mass of natural rock. White posts indicate the position of Period II post-holes on the crest and forward face on the outer rampart. Much of the revetment is still in position



PLATE VIII

SITE E (EAST ENTRANCE). Inner entrance (Period II), looking north-east. The revetment, both *in situ* and tumbled, and many post-holes, large and small, are shown. The inch scale rests in one of the major post-holes

Archaeologically P26 immediately predates the earlier phase of construction (Period I), whilst P4, P6 and P16 precede that of Period II. Comparing P4 and P6 the pollen spectra are remarkably similar (though the frequencies differ), and the same is true of P26 and P16. There are minor differences between the members of each pair, but they do not show any consistent trend. In view of the fact that this was clearly a period of human activity locally, one would have expected pronounced differences if the time interval had been anything but brief.

The two Site F samples differ markedly from those from Site J. The latter indicate much less influence of forest locally (NTP/TP more than 1,000) than the former (NTP/TP about 250). The relative proportions of hazel and holly pollen were also much greater on Site F. These differences could be due to the spatial separation of the two sites, particularly in relation to the forest margin. Both sites were themselves free of woody vegetation, but Site F was nearer to such vegetation.

The land use in operation on or near both sites clearly was arable farming. Traces of cereal pollen were found, and the high percentages of grasses, plantain, Compositae and other ruderals, all accord with this conclusion.

Group B

P1, P2

Both these samples were associated with a hearth which is presumed to belong to Period II. It has already been shown, however, that they are recognisably later than P6, which itself is supposed immediately to predate Period II. This raises the question of the duration of Period II, which can only be answered by evidence other than pollen analysis.

To all intents and purposes these two analyses are identical. The pollen frequencies are the same in both; there is no indication that fire had destroyed the pollen in P2, so it must be assumed that the pollen was deposited later, possibly after the end of the Period II occupation.

In comparison with the previous group, these samples indicate much more wooded conditions; indeed it seems probable that the site was covered by open woodland. Though the grasses continued to be well represented, the occurrence of weed pollen was much less than in the Group A samples, so that it seems unlikely that cultivation could have been taking place. If these two samples—in effect only one—can be relied upon as having collected their pollen where they were found, the implications must be that during or soon after Period II agriculture had ceased in the vicinity and forest had returned, forest in which the important species were oak and birch and in which the beech now occurred. No comparable samples were available from Site J.

TABLE II

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL POLLEN AND FERN SPORES

	Site F				Site J	
	P4	P6	P1	P2	P26	P16
Alnus	5.1	3.2	1.6	2.2	1.1	0.7
Betula	3.6	1.9	18.1	17.0	0.2	0.2
Fagus	-	-	1.4	2.7	-	-
Fraxinus	-	-	0.3	+	-	-
Pinus	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
Quercus	8.1	6.8	23.3	27.1	0.9	3.3
Tilia	2.4	3.9	-	-	1.1	0.5
Corylus	18.9	19.6	15.3	16.3	1.7	1.4
Hedera	-	-	0.3	-	-	-
Ilex	7.2	7.7	2.5	5.5	-	-
Salix	-	0.3	-	-	-	-
Calluna	6.0	3.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.7
Gramineae	26.9	13.8	17.8	16.1	29.2	41.2
Cerealia	+	-	-	-	0.6	-
Caryophyllaceae	+	-	+	-	-	-
Cf. Scleranthus	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	-
Chenopodiaceae	-	-	-	0.2	0.9	-
Compositae:						
Artemisia	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
Liguliflorae	1.5	6.4	0.8	0.2	6.0	0.9
Tubuliflorae	0.3	0.3	+	0.2	0.4	0.7
Cuscuta	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Cyperaceae	-	-	0.3	1.0	-	-
Plantago	3.0	7.7	0.8	1.0	7.1	10.4
Ranunculaceae	0.3	-	-	0.2	4.3	2.6
Rubiaceae	-	-	0.3	-	0.4	0.2
Rumex	-	0.3	-	0.2	0.4	-
Succisa	0.3	0.6	-	+	0.4	-
Umbelliferae	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Urticaceae	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Varia	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.3	4.5
Botrychium	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
Dryopteris Type	8.1	6.1	6.0	3.7	24.5	18.4
Lycopodium	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Polypodium	4.8	15.4	1.9	1.7	12.3	12.0
Pteridium	3.0	1.6	7.4	2.5	4.1	1.4
Absolute frequency (Grains/gm.)	93,500	14,500	255,500	292,000	10,000	7,500
TOTAL COUNT	334	311	365	417	465	425

Charcoals

Charcoals from both periods and from the original surface were submitted for identification. These are noted at appropriate points in the main narrative. Oak preponderated throughout, and apart from one occurrence of alder (C17), found in the Period II addition to the outer rampart, the only other species represented was beech. Beech occurred in two samples near the hearth with which P1 and P2 were associated, the two samples which contained beech pollen. The only other occurrence of beech (C18) was from the Period II material of the outer rampart. The charcoal therefore confirms the pollen analyses in suggesting that beech did not appear on the site until Period II.

APPENDIX D. MAGNETIC SURVEY AND ARCHAEO-MAGNETIC RESULTS

By DR. M. J. AITKEN, F.S.A.

The Survey

The detection of archaeological features^{1, 2} with a proton magnetometer was first tried out³ in the spring of 1958 on the Romano-British kiln-site at Water Newton, Huntingdonshire. Subsequently, in 1958 and early 1959, several Iron Age sites (Dane's Camp, Worcestershire; Madmarston,⁴ Oxon; Burrough, Leicestershire; Barley, Hertfordshire, had been surveyed with this technique; many pits were accurately located as well as one or two hearths. The survey at High Rocks afforded an opportunity to assess the method in yet another geological context.

Measurements were taken with the proton magnetometer "detector-bottle" one foot above the ground surface and with an instrumental sensitivity of 0.5 gamma (100,000 gamma = 1 oersted). In each area of 50ft. x 50ft. 100 measurements were made, positioned on the intersections of a 5ft. x 5ft. sub-grid. Subsequently, in regions where the magnetic readings were abnormal, further, more closely-spaced measurements were made in order to investigate the details of such "anomalies" and to pinpoint the exact centre of the significant ones with a marker-peg. Fourteen such pegs were

¹ M. J. Aitken, 'Magnetic Prospecting—an interim assessment,' *Antiquity*, vol. 33 (1959), pp. 205-7.

² M. J. Aitken, *Physics and Archaeology*, Interscience Publishers, New York and London (1961).

³ M. J. Aitken, G. Webster and A. Rees, 'Magnetic Prospecting,' *Antiquity*, vol. 32 (1958), pp. 270-1.

⁴ P. J. Fowler, 'Excavations at Madmarston Camp, Swalcliffe,' *Oxoniensia*, vol. 25 (1960), pp. 3-48.

HIGH ROCKS CAMP ~ MAGNETIC SURVEY

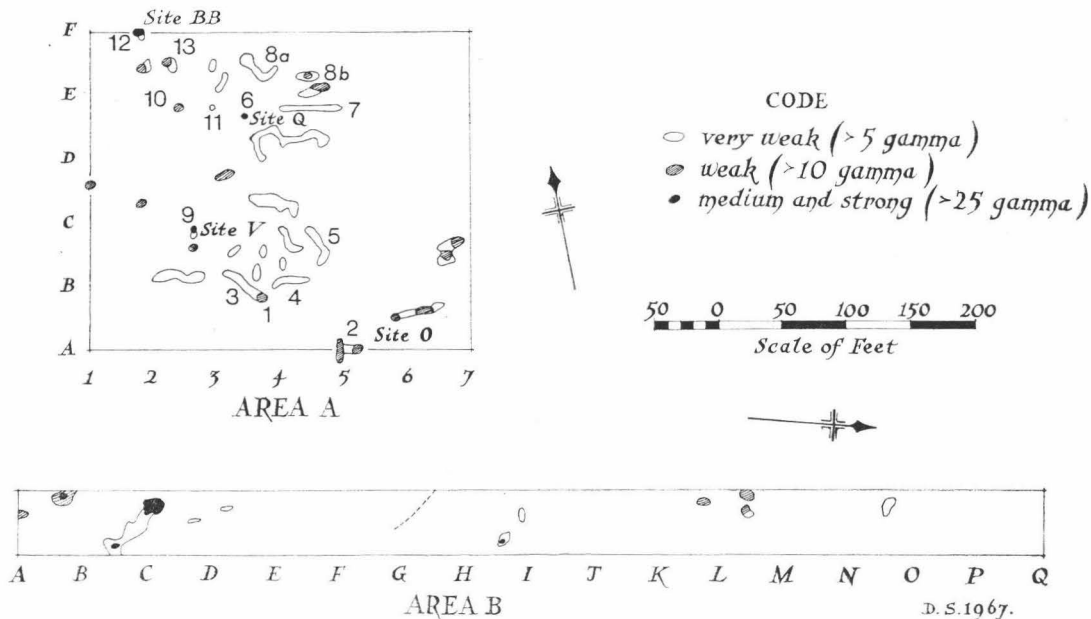


FIG. 17

inserted in the main area (Area A of Fig. 17) and the details are given in Table I:—

TABLE I			
Peg No.	Site	Strength of Anomaly	Result of Excavation
1	R	5 gamma	Not excavated.
2	O	15 gamma	Cavity containing charcoal and red clay.
3	T	6 gamma	Not excavated.
4	S	7 gamma	Not excavated.
5	P	7 gamma	Gully in the clay; presumed of geological origin.
6	Q	20 gamma	Small hearth.
7	U	5 gamma	Not excavated.
8a	X	15 gamma	Gully containing ferruginous soil; presumed geological.
8b	W	25 gamma	Ditto.
9	V	115 gamma	Clay hearth, diameter 4ft. 6in., the top of which lies about 15in. below surface.
10	Y	10 gamma	Not excavated.
11	Z	10 gamma	Not excavated.
12	BB	130 gamma	Clay hearth, 6ft. by 13ft. in area, about 12in. below surface.
13	AA	20 gamma	Similar to 8a.

It is evident that on this site small geological features can give rise to significant magnetic anomalies. It is possible, therefore, that all the disturbed areas indicated in Fig. 17 as "very weak" and "weak" arise from this cause. This illustrates the importance of test-digging, for on some sites all anomalies of this strength would be of archaeological origin—parts of a ditch system, different thickness of occupation debris, for instance. In addition to the results listed in the Table, a trench was also dug across the elongated anomaly SSW of peg 9 with the possibility in mind that it might emanate from a ditch. In fact, a one- or two-inch layer of burnt clay and charcoal was found about 1ft. below the surface, approximately 2ft. 6 in. wide.

The question of whether any of the anomalies detected might represent pits can only be answered with any certainty by excavation. Comparison with the detailed readings from other sites suggests that it is unlikely, except for the two medium disturbances shown in squares A and B of Area B (see Fig. 17). It can be said with much greater certainty that the areas that are blank magnetically are most unlikely to contain pits, gullies, ditches or hearths.

In advance of the survey, laboratory measurements were made of the magnetic susceptibilities of soil samples taken from two test-holes. The results, which are typical of many sites, are given in Table II:—

TABLE II	
Plough soil	(0-9in.) 1.0×10^{-4} and 0.6×10^{-4} electro magnetic units (e.m.u.)/g.m.
Hard clay/loam	(9in.-15in.) 0.3×10^{-4} and 0.05×10^{-4} e.m.u./gm.
Natural clay	(about 16in.) less than 0.05 e.m.u./gm.
Natural clay/sand	(about 24in.) less than 0.05 e.m.u./gm.

The susceptibility contrast between the plough soil and the underlying hard clay/loam and the natural clay is sufficient to explain the anomalies from the soil-filled gullies. The very strong anomalies from the two large hearths are, of course, due to thermoremanent magnetism.

Archaeomagnetic Results

When clay cools down from baking it acquires a weak permanent magnetism. The direction of this magnetism is identical with that of the earth's magnetic lines of force at the time of cooling, and although the latter direction changes appreciably century by century the "fossilized" magnetic record remains stable over millions of years. Thus, when baked clay has remained *in situ* from firing, it is possible by magnetic measurements to determine the ancient direction¹ of the earth's magnetic lines of force. For this purpose eight samples were extracted from hearth Pm 9 (Site V) and four samples from hearth Pm 12 (Site BB). Before extraction an exactly horizontal plaster surface was formed on each sample, and a line having a known orientation with respect to true North marked on it. Using a 'spinning magnetometer' the direction of remanent magnetization in each sample was measured. For hearth Pm 9, the average values of Declination (D) and Angle of Dip (I) were:—

$$D = 15^{\circ} \text{ E}, \quad I = 55^{\circ}.$$

This average excludes one sample (for which $D = 31^{\circ} \text{ W}$, $I = 37^{\circ}$); the remaining seven spread between 5° E and 22° E in Declination and 49° and 63° in Angle of Dip. The Fisher index at the 80% level of confidence is 3.3° for these seven. While the individual results are rather widely scattered they are considered to be a reliable indication that the contemporary Declination was substantially further East than at present (8° W) and the Angle of Dip substantially shallower than at present (67°).

In default of other evidence the average values quoted can be tentatively accepted as an indication of the geomagnetic direction during the period of occupation of the fort, though the absence of any archaeological evidence in the hearth must be borne in mind. There is at present no other archaeomagnetic evidence for Britain between the Late Bronze Age and the Roman occupation. Certainly the average values rule out any suggestion that the hearth was connected with re-occupation during Roman times, and less certainly post-1000 A.D. This exclusion cannot be extended to the Dark Ages, for as with the pre-Roman period, there is at present no knowledge of the geomagnetic direction during those centuries.

The four samples from the second hearth (Pm 12) spread between 1° E and 30° E in Declination and 31° and 66° in Angle of Dip. The

¹ Defined by the angle of declination, D, between magnetic North and true North, and by the angle of inclination (dip), L, by which the magnetic direction dips below the horizontal.

scatter is too great to warrant any conclusions. Two possible reasons for the scatter may be advanced; firstly, trampling on the hearth subsequent to its last use, and secondly, the magnetic effects of a close-by strike of lightning—it may be noted that Pm 12 lies on the ridge of the fort.

APPENDIX E. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INNER RAMPART BETWEEN THE EAST ENTRANCE (SITE E) AND SITE J

By J. H. MONEY

Wherever the inner rampart (Period II) was sectioned or stripped (Sites A, E, F and J), there were traces of a substantial sandstone revetment (either *in situ* or tumbled into the ditch); and on either side of the East Entrance (Site E) there was a complex arrangement of post-holes set in the rampart material (see Fig. 14). A detailed record was made of revetment stones, both tumbled and *in situ* in Site J; and of the holes and *in situ* stones in Site E.

East Entrance (Site E)

The post-holes of the Period II East Entrance are discussed on p. 181 above, and together with the masonry are planned in Fig. 14 and illustrated in Plate VIII.

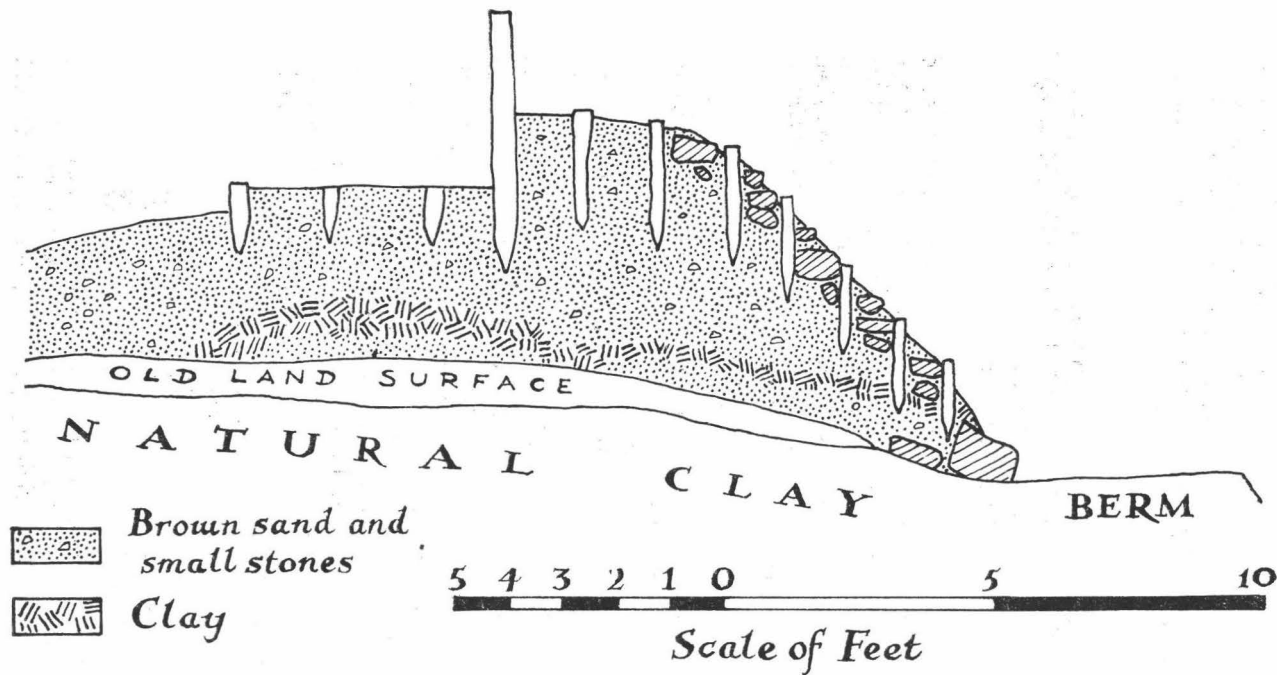
Site J

The revetment of the inner rampart in Site J is described on p. 169 above and illustrated in the section drawing at Fig. 5. The following passage sets out details of the stones.

At the base of the outer face there were five stones, lying *in situ* at the very back of the berm and distinct from all the rest, which had tumbled. At this point the berm slopes slightly downwards for just over two feet and then flattens out until it reaches the ditch. These five stones, which were part of the base of the revetment, are shown in the plan at Fig. 14 (J3). The two largest of the *in situ* stones, which just overlapped, were found tilted slightly forward, following the slope of the berm on which they rested. The approximate dimensions, cubic capacity and depth (measured from the present land surface to the top of each stone), all given in inches, are as follows:—

	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Approximate Volume (cu. in.)</i>	<i>Depth</i>
1.	18 x 18 x 5	1,620	28
2.	18 x 11 x 5	990	24
3.	6 x 4 x 2	48	24
4.	6 x 5 x 3	90	22
5.	12 x 9 x 7	756	22

There was a sixth stone embedded in the section (see also Fig. 5), which had retained a position in the existing rampart material and, if not exactly where it was originally put, was probably not far off.



RECONSTRUCTION OF INNER RAMPART

IN AREA OF SITE J

FIG. 18

There were 58 tumbled stones which ranged in size from 22 x 18 x 9 (4,356 cu. in.) to 5 x 3 x 2 (30 cu. in.), with the majority in the range of 900-200 cu. in.

The total volume of the 63 measured stones (including the five *in situ*) is 37,517 cu. in. or 21.713 cu. ft. Without the *in situ* stones, which total 3,504 cu. in. or 2.027 cu. ft., the volume is 34,013 cu. in. or 19,506 cu. ft.

The following points may be noted:—

- (i) the *in situ* stones are all of different size and interspersed with other rampart material; they span a width of about three feet;
- (ii) the great majority of all the stones are "slabs" rather than "blocks";
- (iii) different sizes of stones occur indiscriminately at various depths;
and
- (iv) two of the largest tumbled stones (3,960 and 1,530 cu. in.) came to rest at the top of the silt and were found only one inch below the modern surface.

Reconstruction of the crest and forward face of the rampart

Taking into account all the evidence of Sites E and J, a tentative reconstruction is attempted in Fig. 18. This shows the forward part of the rampart, with its revetment held in place by stakes and earth, built up against a palisade. Behind the palisade would have been a fighting platform supported by more stakes, the back of the rampart sloping away behind it. The major post-holes on the crest of the rampart immediately north of the inner entrance (H/I2 of Fig. 14) suggest a stronger (possibly double) palisade in this short stretch.

I know of no exact parallels to this form of construction. A system which is closely related, however, (except that it lacks the elaborate timbering of High Rocks) is to be found in the reconstruction of the North-East Gate at Oldbury.¹

APPENDIX F. THE QUERNSTONE

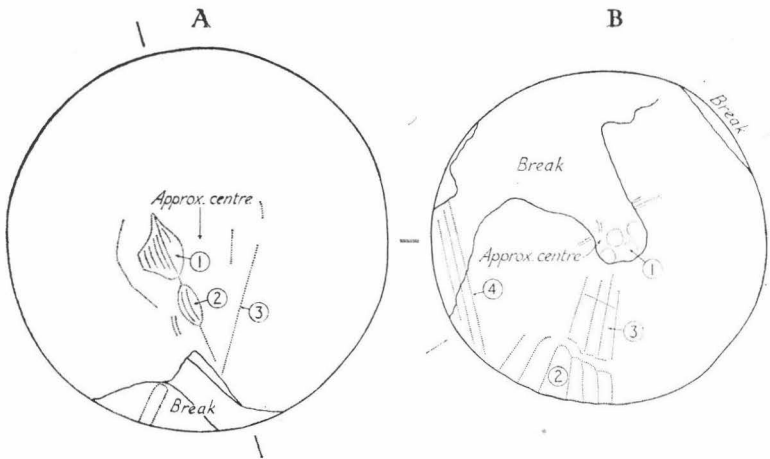
By Miss JUDITH T. PHILIPS

This cylindrical or truncated cone-shaped stone object came from the bottom of the ditch filling, in Period I silt, and must have been deposited there either during or soon after the building of the Period I defences. The raw material, identified by Dr. Cornwall, is the local High Rocks sandstone. The surfaces are roughly circular. The larger (A) measures c.15¾in.-16¼in.; the smaller (B) c.14in.-14½in. (Fig. 19). The maximum height of the object is 7½in. and the minimum height 6in. When first seen surface details

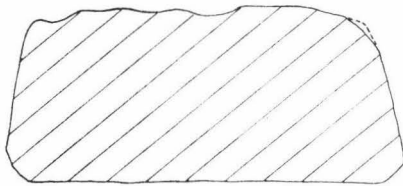
¹ J. B. Ward Perkins, 'Excavations on the Iron Age Hillfort of Oldbury, near Ightham, Kent,' *Archaeologia*, vol. 90 (1944), Plate 31 (opposite p. 176).

allowed to dry, remaining pockets of clay being gradually removed as the process progressed, so that further features became visible. The sides of the object are regularly pecked all over, and also show a few irregular chisel marks. Of the surfaces, the larger, except for a small area where it has broken away, is pecked all over. Between 2 and 2½ in. from the centre is a short line of chisel marks (A1), stepped down towards the centre to a depth of ½ in. Further chisel marks occur nearer the edge (A2) and continue as a scratch to a natural break in the surface. Another scratch line (A3) occurs between the same break and a point about 2½ in. the other side of

PLAN



SECTION



0 5 10 15 in.

QUERNSTONE

FIG. 19

the centre. The smaller surface (B) shows hardly any pecking, apart from a central hollow (B1) extending into a natural break were still obscured by clay and the object had the appearance of an unfinished lower quernstone. The object was then washed and covering a large part of the surface. Clear chisel marks appear on either side of this hollow, which is c.2½ in. across. On the edge opposite the break is a series of chisel marks (B2) extending as clearly marked grooves about 2 in. towards the centre and rather faintly for a further 3 in. (B3). To the side of these, cutting across the break, is a series of shallow scratches, forming a chord (B4).

The object is clearly unfinished, but certain features suggest that it may have been intended for use as a quern. The working at the centre of both surfaces could be taken as the beginning, or marking out of the position, of the central rynd and spindle hole. The working of both surfaces indicates that the intention was to pierce the object right through. It would, therefore, be an upper stone. The depressions marked out would in any case be too large for the usual small spindle-hole of a lower stone. The pecked larger surface was presumably to be the grinding surface. The stone is larger than other Iron Age quernstones known from the south-east, and also varies from the general type (in this area but not farther north) in apparently having a flat grinding surface.¹

The raw material is not very suitable for use as a quern, being much too friable and easily abraded. On the other hand, the alternative suggestion, that the object was intended as a pivot for a gate post, is equally unlikely. The raw material is unsuitable since it would either (or both) wear down the wooden gate post or itself become worn, soon causing the gate to drop and jam. Also since the stone would have been sunk into the ground the careful preparation of the sides would appear unnecessary—as would the apparent beginning of a central hollow on *both* surfaces. The most reasonable interpretation on the evidence, therefore, is that it was originally intended to be the upper stone of a quern, but was abandoned owing to the accidental flaking off of the surface during manufacture. Even had this been successful, it would have made a very poor quern, owing to the softness of the rock. This may have been a factor in its abandonment.

¹ E. C. Curwen, 'Querns,' *Antiquity* 11 (1937), pp. 133-51, and 'More about Querns,' *Antiquity*, vol. 15 (1941), pp. 15-32.

The publication of this Report has been aided by a generous grant from the Council of British Archaeology to which the Society is much indebted. The Society is also grateful to Professor S. S. Frere for the valuable advice which he gave the author of the Report during its preparation.

TWO RECENTLY DISCOVERED LOWER PALAEOOLITHIC HANDAXES FROM NORTHEASE FARM, RODMELL, AND A NOTE ON SUSSEX PALAEOOLITHS

By D. A. ROE AND E. W. HOLDEN

The two implements illustrated in Fig. 1 were found separately in 1967 on Northease Farm, near Rodmell, by Mr. P. Inglis Hall. Both were found a short distance above the 50ft. contour, and the two find-spots were only about fifty yards apart.

Description of the finds

No. 1. *Length*: 140mm.; *breadth*: 101mm.; *thickness*: 41.5mm. (these being maximum readings, parallel or at right angles to the implement's long axis, as appropriate); *weight*: 19½ ounces. Found at TQ.41090642, during mechanical excavation in connection with the erection of a new farm building. The implement lay in a clayey soil with flints and some marcasite nodules, between two and three feet from the surface.

An Acheulian handaxe of flint, stained and patinated to an ochreous yellow-orange; recent chips and thermal scars show dull white flint under the surface colouring. There is a small, circular, cherty inclusion on one face. The implement is very heavily rolled and abraded, and also cracked on both faces, apart from the recent damage, both mechanical and thermal, which it has suffered at several points on its edges.

The handaxe is of ovoid shape, with little suggestion of a point, fully worked on both faces by shallow flaking. It has a fairly regular cutting edge extending all the way round it, except at the extreme butt, where the working is only rough. There is a fine large tranchet scar running from the tip for some two-thirds of the way down the left hand edge, on the face illustrated and the face not shown has the remains of a smaller tranchet scar, intersecting with the other one to form part of the implement's cutting edge. The handaxe is fairly flat at the tip end, when seen in section, but becomes rather thick towards the butt end.

No. 2. *Length*: 102mm.; *breadth*: 61mm.; *thickness*: 32.5mm.; *weight*: 7 ounces. Found at TQ.41130639, on the surface, near the entrance to a field; likely to have been uncovered in ploughing.

An Acheulian handaxe of flint, now partly patinated white, and further discoloured by reddish and greyish patches. The surface is much weathered, and bears some thermal scars, but the implement does not appear to be rolled. While most of the surface alteration is a feature of the weathering, some of it may possibly be attributable

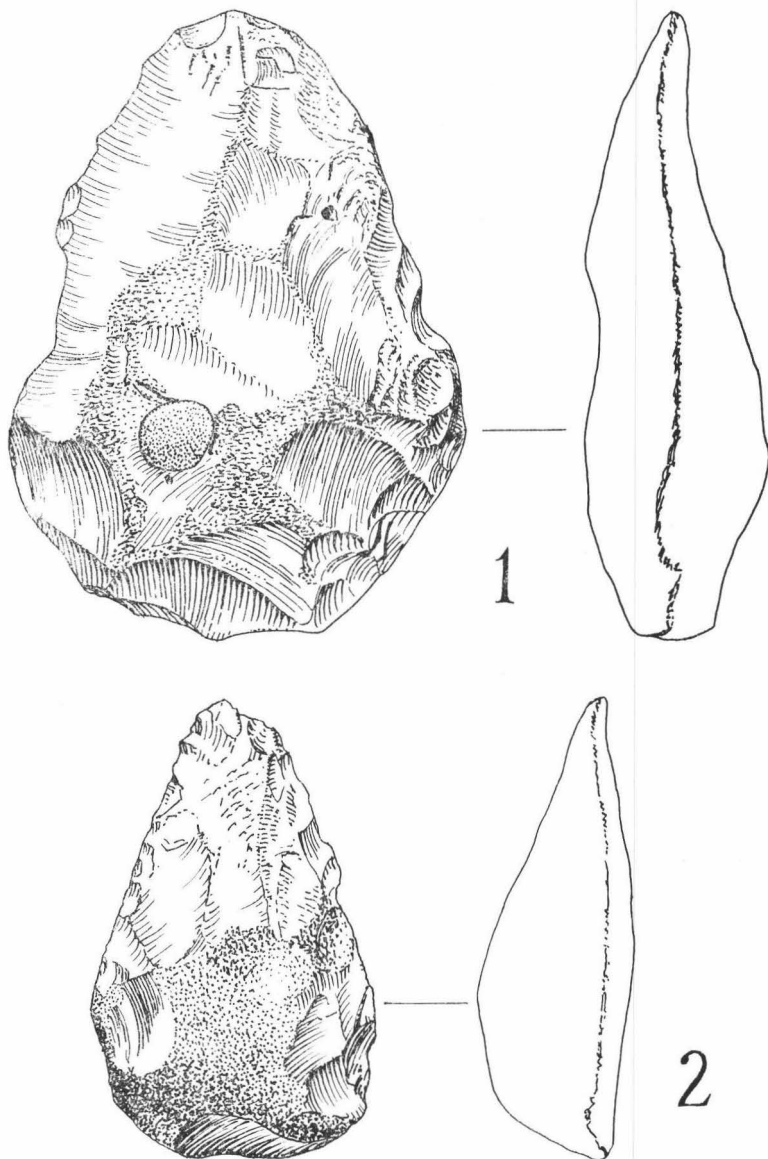


FIG. 1. Palaeolithic handaxes from Northease Farm, Rodmell

to exposure of the implement to fire, not necessarily in ancient times, and some of the discolouration is perhaps intermittent iron staining. There are only a very few tiny recent chips to reveal the original colour of the flint, but, so far as these show it, it looks not dissimilar to that of No. 1. Cortex remains at the butt, and covers at least a third of one face (the one illustrated); there is one very small patch of cortex on the other face, suggesting that, in spite of the handaxe's plano-convex section, it was made on a pebble or small nodule rather than a flake; also, no sign of a bulbar swelling survives, as it quite often does even when the bulbar surface of a flake has been completely worked over.

In form, this second handaxe consists of a triangular point, now slightly damaged, worked by fairly shallow bifacial flaking, on a roughly rounded butt formed mainly of cortex: the one scar at the butt on the face illustrated is of thermal origin. There are no tranchet scars. The pointed tip has a slight appearance of being twisted, when viewed end on, but ancient damage at the tip end makes it hard to be certain that this was really so originally. The implement is not particularly flat in section in relation to its length and breadth, so does not give an impression of refinement.

Affinities of the two handaxes

These are not artifacts found *in situ* where their makers abandoned them, and, although they were discovered such a short distance apart, they cannot be shown to belong together. One of the authors has recently completed an overall study of the surviving British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic material,¹ in which one of the conclusions was that it is quite unsafe in the vast majority of cases to attribute a definite cultural stage to an implement found by itself, since there is often much common ground between Lower Palaeolithic industries which are known to be widely separated in time.² Only proper unified groups of demonstrably contemporary artifacts usually offer any choice of making such an attribution.

Therefore, one cannot go far in listing the affinities of the two Northease Farm handaxes, but a few comments may be made. Ovate or ovoid handaxes, flat and refined, with completely or nearly completely encircling cutting edges, and tranchet scars on one or both faces, are most commonly found in contexts usually described

¹ D. A. Roe, PH.D. Thesis (Cambridge University, 1967), 'A Study of Handaxe Groups of the British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Periods, using methods of Metrical and Statistical Analysis, with a Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites.' A summary of this work has already been prepared for a future volume of the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* (abbreviated hereafter to *P.P.S.*). The Thesis itself is available at the University Library, Cambridge.

² See also D. A. Roe, 'The British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic: Some Problems, Methods of Study and Preliminary Results,' in *P.P.S.*, vol. 30 (1964), pp. 245-267 (especially p. 249).

as *Late Middle Acheulian*. Handaxe No. 1 could well belong to this class, of which it would be a fairly large example. Many handaxes of this nature were recovered at the Highlands Farm Pit near Henley-on-Thames¹ for example, and another good series came from Cogdean Pit, Corfe Mullen, Dorset;² there are plenty of other Late Middle Acheulian sites in Southern Britain. In terms of the classic stratified sequence at Barnfield Pit, Swanscombe, such an industry would belong (following J. Wymer)³ to the Upper Loam, the next deposit above the Middle Gravels, which themselves yielded *Middle Acheulian* and the Swanscombe Skull fragments.

Handaxe No. 2 would be more at home in those industries, again widespread in Southern Britain, which are dominated by specifically pointed types of handaxe, often with unworked or only roughly worked butts. The Barnfield Pit Middle Acheulian, just mentioned, is an excellent example, and the famous site of Hoxne, Suffolk,⁴ is another. Among such Middle Acheulian industries, pointed handaxes with carefully made twisted tips appear sporadically; both Swanscombe and Hoxne have their share of them, though they have only rarely been noted in the literature. The twist, however, is typically quite pronounced, and it has already been stressed that the second Northease Farm implement is only a possible example of this feature.

But when all this has been said, it would be wrong to state that these are definitely the true affinities of the two handaxes in question, since they are only stray finds; after all, it is not unknown for tranchet-finished ovoids to occur in the Middle Acheulian, or pointed rough-butted handaxes in the Late Middle Acheulian. Far too many over-precise diagnoses of single Lower Palaeolithic artifacts have been made in the past, which, while they *may* often be correct, rest on quite insufficient evidence.

¹ An account of this site, with illustrations of handaxes of the type mentioned, is given in J. Wymer, 'The Lower Palaeolithic Succession in the Thames Valley and the Date of the Ancient Channel between Caversham and Henley, Oxfordshire,' in *P.P.S.*, vol. 27 (1961), pp. 1-27 (especially pp. 10-26).

² Described by J. B. Calkin, in his paper with J. F. N. Green, 'Palaeoliths and Terraces near Bournemouth,' in *P.P.S.*, vol. 15 (1949), pp. 21-37 (especially pp. 23-28).

³ The fullest account of recent excavations at Swanscombe occurs in J. Wymer (ed. by C. D. Ovey), *The Swanscombe Skull: A Survey of Research on a Pleistocene Site* (Royal Anthropological Institute, Occasional Paper no. 20 (1964)). See also Wymer's 1961 paper, already quoted, for a short account (pp. 3-7).

⁴ The most recent account is by R. G. West and C. B. M. McBurney, 'The Quaternary Deposits at Hoxne, Suffolk, and their Archaeology,' in *P.P.S.*, vol. 20 (1954), pp. 131-154.

Sussex Palaeoliths

The two handaxes are a welcome addition to the rather small body of Sussex Lower and Middle Palaeolithic finds. It is perhaps worth devoting a few paragraphs here to the Sussex material, since there has been no general account since that of L. V. Grinsell in 1929,¹ and interest in this earliest period of prehistory seems currently to be at a low ebb in the county. It may be that the comparative scarcity of finds is responsible for such a lack of interest, but it might be that the converse is true, and that, in certain parts of the county, finds have been escaping unrecorded.

The following figures are extracted from a forthcoming gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic find-spots, in which the Sussex material will be found set out with the rest.² The Sussex figures are here compared with those from the adjacent counties (including the Isle of Wight as a separate 'county'), totals of extant or properly documented material, only, being quoted for a number of simple, generalised artifact classes, as explained in the gazetteer itself.

County	Find-spots	Handaxes		Cores	Flakes		Miscellaneous, worked fragments, etc.	Levalloisian		Total Artifacts
		All types	Un-finished or rough-outs		Retouched and flake implements	Un-retouched		Cores	Flakes	
Sussex ..	96	250*	9	19	51	273	11	6	3	622*
Kent ..	492	7673	231	554	2505	16163	449	117	1669	29361
Surrey ..	124	1117	5	4	84	124	15	1	19	1369
Hampshire	471	5583	86	21	250	927	111	11	65	7054
I. of Wight	21	154	6	4	52	50	3	7	12	288
Totals ..	1204	14777*	337	602	2942	17537	589	142	1768	38694*

* not including the two handaxes described in this note.

Even allowing for the facts that Kent is the most prolific county in Britain, and that the vast majority of the Kentish finds are from North Kent, and taking into consideration the different terrain over much of Sussex, the disparity between Sussex on the one hand, and the flanking counties of Kent and Hampshire on the other, remains rather curious. In both Kent and Hampshire, the higher

¹ L. V. Grinsell, 'The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Periods in Sussex,' in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (abbreviated hereafter to *S.A.C.*), vol. 70 (1929), pp. 173-182.

² *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*, compiled by D. A. Roe for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Research Committee of the Council for British Archaeology, to be published shortly by the Council.

ground, even the chalk downlands and the patches of clay-with-flints, has produced more material than have the South Downs in Sussex.

The Sussex find-spots themselves are set out in the Gazetteer referred to above, and there is neither space nor need to repeat them here. The picture has not changed strikingly since Grinsell's paper. Some of the old find-spots which produced rather dubious material (as Grinsell recognised) have been omitted; in some cases, the artifacts seem likely to have been derived from later prehistoric flint-mining activities. Others of the old finds have regrettably been lost, or at least have eluded the compiler of the Gazetteer.¹ And a number of new find-spots have been added, the sources of information being the literature, contributions kindly sent in by private collectors, and a major examination of the display and reserve collections of museums all over Britain.

Most of the Sussex find-spots have produced only single finds, or just a few artifacts. Rodmell itself is an example, with one handaxe in the Barbican House Museum at Lewes, and a vague mention by Grinsell² which may refer to the same implement. Here and there a dozen or more artifacts exist, marked with the same Sussex place-name (e.g. Alfriston, Eastbourne, Beachy Head, Friston, Litlington), but in none of these cases does this seem to imply a single Palaeolithic site, offering a true unified group of implements, rather than gleanings from a whole modern parish or area. There are two important exceptions: the well-known Slindon Park site,³ and an old, unpublished collection of over fifty artifacts, mostly handaxes, from Lavant, many of which are recorded as having come from 'raised beach deposits' at or near 'the foot of Trundle Hill.'⁴

All things considered, it may be that a rich harvest of Sussex palaeoliths still awaits any patient and alert fieldworkers who are

¹ To take just one example, R. Garroway Rice recorded (in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. 23 (1909-11), p. 372) that no less than 150 'hill top palaeoliths' from the Friston area of Sussex were in the Hewlett Collection. But where are they now? If any reader of this note knows the answer, the authors would be very glad to hear from him.

² Grinsell, *op. cit.*, p. 177.

³ Some relevant references are: *Antiquaries Journal*, vol. 5 (1925), p. 72; *S.A.C.*, vol. 70 (1929), pp. 197-200; *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia*, vol. 7 (1934), Pt. 3, pp. 333-347. For a useful summary, see E. C. Curwen, *The Archaeology of Sussex*, 2nd edn. (1954), pp. 28-33. A few other occurrences of artifacts *in situ* in or on the raised beach deposits in this area have been recorded, but there are no more on the same scale as the main Slindon site itself.

⁴ Now in the Chichester City Museum, ex. Rev. Shaw Collection. There seems to be no up-to-date information about the site.

prepared to spend time watching gravel workings in the river valleys and lower lying areas, or searching the ploughed land on the high ground. The thin but persistent scatter of past finds makes this a very reasonable hope. If new finds are made, it is much to be hoped that they will include substantial true groups of handaxes and other artifacts *in situ*, now that modern methods of study exist both for the implements themselves, and for every aspect of their archaeological context, if only it is preserved.

OBITUARY

FRANK BENTHAM STEVENS

At the request of the family, Mr. I. D. Margary read the following address at the Memorial Service held in St. Peter's Church, Chailey, on Tuesday, 14th May, 1968:—

FRANK BENTHAM STEVENS was born at Preston Park, Brighton, on 23rd December, 1879. He was educated at The Leys School, Cambridge, and at Christ's College there, gaining a First Class in Classics in 1902 and Bachelor of Laws in 1903. He then joined the family law firm of Stevens Son & Maynard, as it was at that time known. This firm had been founded by one Henry Brooker, who was a distant connection by marriage, in 1783 or 1784, and Frank's grandfather, William Stevens, had joined it in 1843. He was Henry Brooker's great-nephew and so there has been a continuous family connection with the firm for some 185 years.

Frank married in 1905 and has lived ever since in or around Lewes. Thus his whole life, except for the Cambridge education, has been closely associated with Sussex. At a very early stage an interest in archaeology developed and it is in this connection that many of us assembled here today remember him with great respect and affection.

He joined the Sussex Archaeological Society in 1903 and was serving on its Council by 1908. It is probably not now remembered that he acted as Curator and Librarian in 1912-15. The Society had recently passed through a time of great difficulty over its headquarters, and had acquired Barbican House in 1908 so some re-organisation was doubtless in progress. The first war then intervened and he served in France with the Balloon Section of the Royal Flying Corps (as it then was). In the post-war period the Society's officers underwent several changes due to deaths and a new chapter in its career opened. In 1923 Frank was appointed hon. Financial Secretary, a post he held continuously until 1962. At this time the need for preserving historic old buildings was being increasingly recognised. Lewes Castle had recently, in 1921, been sold to the Society by the 'Lords of Lewes' and now Anne of Cleves House was given by Frank Verrall. But these transactions required individual trustees to hold the properties since the Society was not legally qualified. Frank therefore conceived the formation of the Sussex Archaeological Trust, on the lines of the National Trust, and modelled upon one already formed by the Norfolk & Norwich Archaeological Society. This was agreed at the Society's Annual General Meeting in March, 1924 and the Trust was incorporated on 1st January, 1925. He served as Secretary of the Trust until 1964—40 years.

The formation of this Trust, and its subsequent development as further properties have been accepted, is undoubtedly the most important and significant contribution of Frank's career in Sussex archaeology for which the Society must be for ever grateful. He naturally acted as the Society's legal adviser when each new property was added, right down to the last, the Roman site at Fishbourne, and it is sad that he has so nearly missed the formal Opening of this site later in the month.

Beside his legal work for the Society Frank was a practising archaeologist too, contributing many articles on manorial and other historical matters to our *Collections* and to *Sussex Notes and Queries*, and he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1928. He was a most valued member of our Council to whom we could always turn for shrewd judgment and a wonderfully detailed memory of past decisions and events. In one other aspect he was well and affectionately known to members of the Society, since for many years he arranged and led the visits to various places throughout the county, and was our faithful shepherd on many good days and bad as the weather took us. The Society very rightly honoured him by election as President for the years 1960-62.

In other local matters he was also active. He served on the Lewes Bench of Magistrates for many years (1925-1954) and was Chairman during the last 13 of these. During the second war he undertook duties with the Home Guard. At the last he was actively co-operating with the Rector in the preparation of a History of the Church here.

Now he has left us and it would be his wish and hope that the work he so ably developed should be successfully carried on for many years to come.

I. D. MARGARY

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