

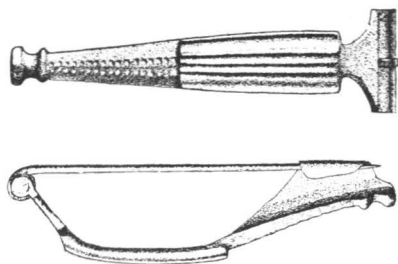
NOTES AND QUERIES

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

No. 1.

SOME ROMAN ANTIQUITIES—WISTON, CHANCTON-BURY, AND CISSBURY.

In 1909, during the partial exploration of the centre of the anhistoric camp known to us as Chanctonbury Ring,¹ Mr. Goring, of Wiston Park, picked up the bronze fibula here figured. It is a Roman brooch belonging to the second half of the first century.



$\frac{1}{1}$

Two beautifully engineered terrace-ways descend the steep escarpment of the Downs in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ring. Both have the characteristics of escarpment terrace-ways of proved Roman construction, as exemplified by that by which Stane Street² leaves the Downs for the Weald, and by the terrace-way to the west of Fire Beacon, now known as the Rabbit Walk, by which the Roman Road on Toy Farm descends the escarpment to Wick and Wick Street.³

¹ *S.A.C.*, LIII., 131-137.

² *Ibid.*, 145, 146.

³ *Arch. Journal*, LXXII., 287; 2nd S. XXII., 3, pp. 201-232.

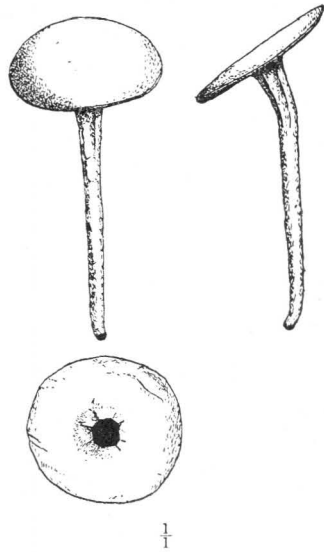
These characteristics are found in the terrace-way that descends the escarpment just to the west of the Ring in the direction of Lock's Farm. They are also found in its wider fellow which, starting 400 feet east of the Ring, descends north-westwards under it in the direction of Owlcroft Barn. In its descent this latter throws off a branch towards the north-east. That these two terrace roads served the Roman building in the Ring there can, we think, be no reasonable doubt. Many pieces of Romano-British pottery may be picked up on the latter terrace-way, and also in the field under the escarpment just to the north of it, and south of Weppons Farm.

This autumn Mr. Goring's attention was drawn to another Roman site, which he hopes to have an opportunity of investigating later on. On the northern slope of a hill to the north of Chanctonbury an irregular area, included in a space 120 feet square, is littered over with large, unbroken flint nodules, blocks of (?) free-stone, fragments of Roman

roofing tiles both *tegulae* and *imbrices*, and large thick oyster shells. Mr. Goring was fortunate enough to pick up the large bronze nail, which he kindly allows us to figure here, but nothing further has been found on the surface of this site except a few fragments of grey Roman pottery, part of a saucer of Samian ware, and a portion of a Roman brick.

Another discovery that has been brought to our notice during the year is a brass ring, here figured, found on a mole-hill a few yards within the eastern entrance to Cissbury Camp. It is roughly, though well, made, and

carries a yellowish white stone that looks like a broken down opal. Mr. Reginald Smith refers it to the early part of the 4th century.



1/4

ELIOT CURWEN.

ELIOT CECIL CURWEN.

No. 2.

ROMANO-BRITISH HABITATION SITE ON
KITHURST HILL.

In September, 1919, when walking over a large turnip field on Kithurst Hill, I found myself treading on scattered broken pottery. A close inspection showed that the fragments were in great profusion and great variety.

The Site is about 100 yards from the edge of the northern escarpment of the hill, and 200 yards due west of the 700 feet contour line marked in the six-inch Ordnance Survey Map. Nearly all the finds were localised round five shallow but well-marked depressions in the field surface (each about 30 feet in diameter), and the whole pottery-strewn area covers about 50 square yards in the middle of the field. Outside this area there were no finds at all.

The Finds consist of

(1) *Samian ware* of fine quality. Mr. Reginald Smith states that the ware is "probably early second century, and probably Lezoux ware."

(2) Fragments of pottery with buff body and black glaze.

(3) Fragments of thin red and grey ware respectively with a clay slip coating.

(4) Fragments of plain grey clay bodied vessels (a fine hard bodied pottery)—the most numerous of all on the whole site.

(5) Fragments of hard, fine, thin grey pottery with traces of white slip ornament on them, laid on with spatula or brush—"en barbotine."

(6) Fragments of plain clay bodied vessels—pink and white—some with incised decoration, one with finger nail decoration.

(7) The rim and neck of an oil flagon in plain pottery.

(8) The rim of a mortarium of white clay.

All these pottery fragments are probably New Forest ware. Mr. Heywood Sumner has described specimens discovered in his Ashley Rails excavations corresponding to all of them.

In addition to the pottery fragments I found some thin Roman red brick tiles, and hollow flue tiles, many large fragments of flat cherty sandstone (which had been apparently fired), many burnt flint nodules, potboilers, oyster shells, and fragments of large bones. I found some unfired natural sandstone near the site, which was interesting to compare with the darker burnt stones. These latter may have been roof tiles, or hearth-stones, but they are certainly identified with the site. A coin in good preservation—a sestertius of Domitian, of date circa 85 A.D. has since been found on the site.

A well-marked engineered terrace-way climbs the northern slope of Kithurst and Chantry hills, emerging on the crest of Chantry Hill to be lost in the greenway not far from the site, and starting from a coombe at the foot of Kithurst close to which is "Coldharbour" Farm.

EDWARD WIGHT.

No. 3.

MOUNTS AT LEWES AND RINGMER.

THE PRIORY MOUNT, LEWES.

Six-inch O.S., Sussex (East), Sheet LIV., S.W.

This imposing Mount stands immediately north-east of the St. Pancras Priory ruins at Lewes. Its chief feature is the way which, commencing at the western base, near the letter "A," ascends in spiral fashion round the Mount till it reaches the small platform at the crest. This feature, together with the very slight level space on the summit, is probably answerable for the popular opinion that the whole structure once served the purpose of a Calvary. But it has been left to Mr. A. Hadrian Alleroft, M.A., to suggest (in the *Archæological Journal* for 1915, pp. 36-78) that, though the present conformation of the Mount may owe something to the old Priory monks, it was originally constructed as the *motte*, or site, of the first castle of William de Warrenne.¹

The view of the Mount from just outside Lewes station is practically obstructed by the house which adjoins the northern base. This house, as well as the trees on the sides of the Mount, should, in the writer's opinion, be removed. The best view is now obtained by standing in the grass field to the south.

To obtain the section, levels were taken at nearly sixty points along the line AB, but only the nine essential drops are here shown. Gardens border the Mount north and west, and the irregularities shown in the section between the 87 feet point and "A" are due to the garden border and beds on this side. There is absolutely no trace of any fosse round the mound.

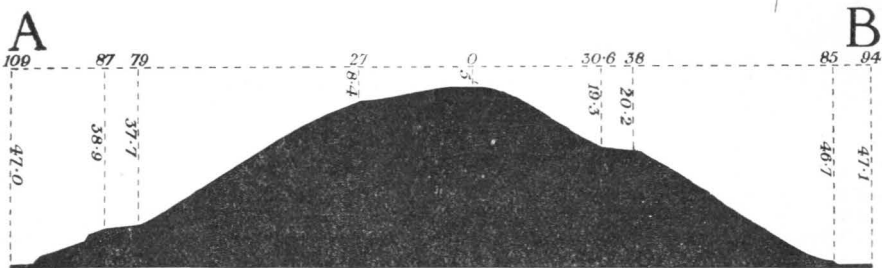
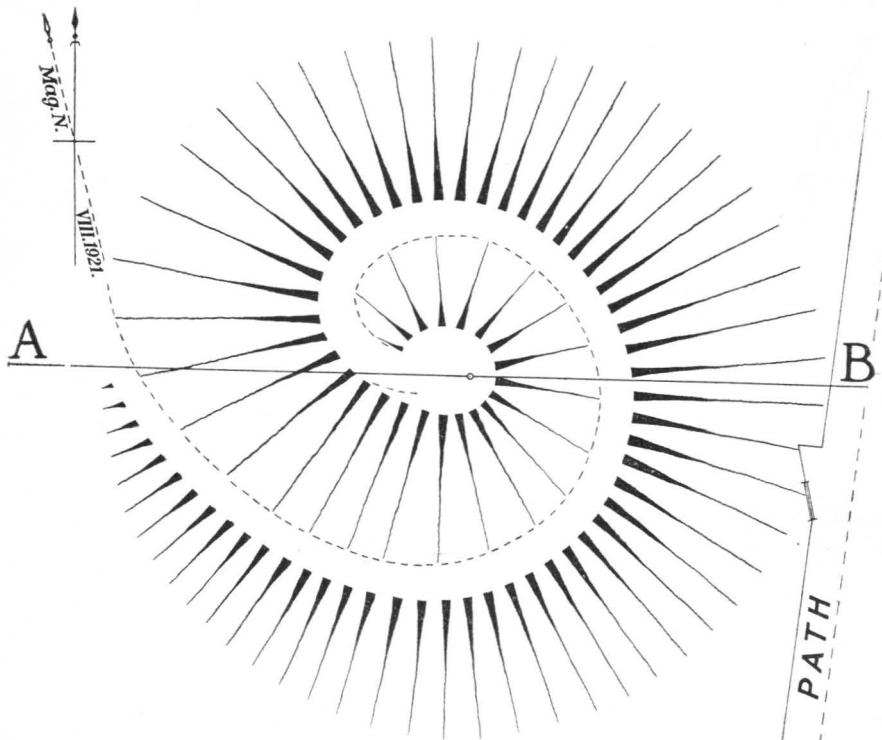
THE MOUNT, CLAY HILL, NEAR RINGMER.

Six-inch O.S., Sussex (East), Sheet LIV., N.E.

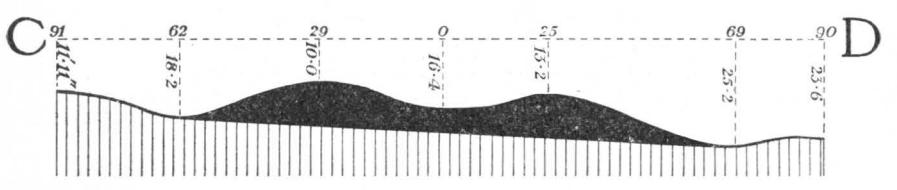
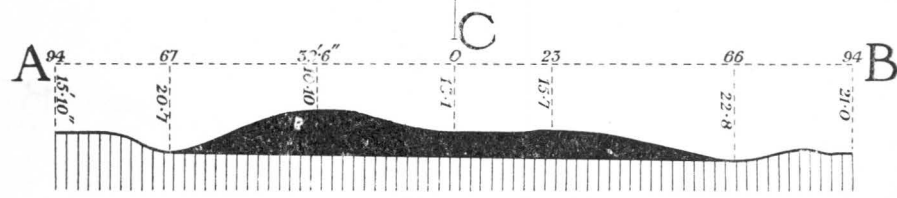
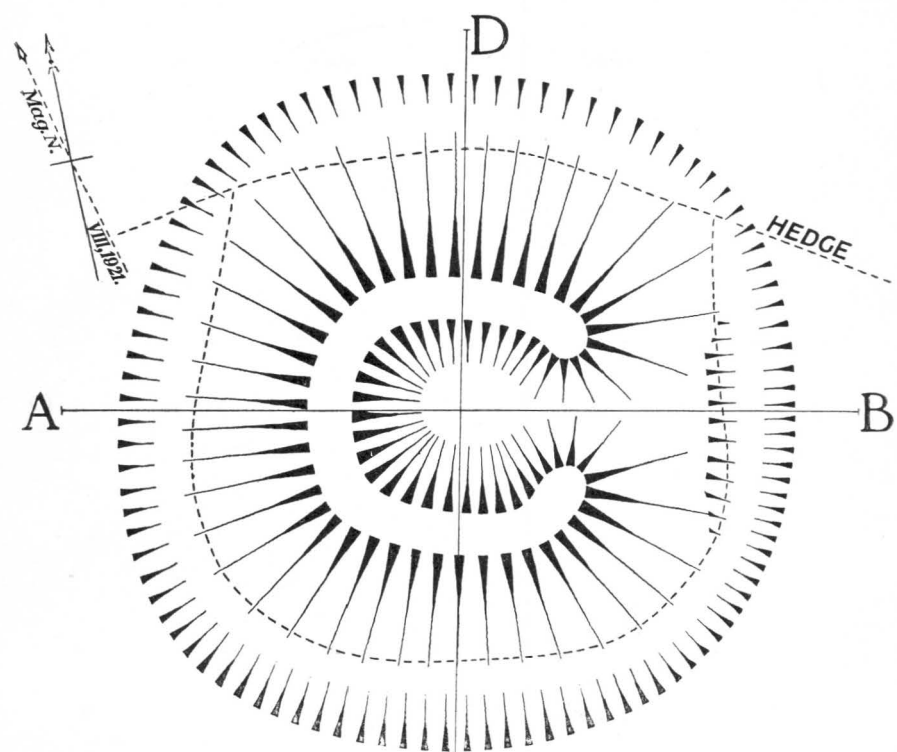
This hitherto unrecorded Mount, to which my attention was called by the Ringmer Women's Institute, is situated on the property of Mr. G. L. Andrew, of Clay Hill Farm. Clay Hill Farm is one mile and one furlong north of St. Mary's Church, Ringmer. South-east of the farmstead the ground rises above the 100 feet contour. The Mount is on the northern base of this eminence and not far above the 50 feet contour. There is no indication of the Mount on the Ordnance Survey, but its position (about 400 yards east of Clay Hill Farm) is marked on the map by a small enclosure, with trees, on the northern edge of a field, which is known locally as "Rough Field."

The horseshoe-shaped crest of the Mount is caused by the depressed centre and eastern entrance. Though continuous all round, the outer edge of the ditch is not well-defined on the northern side.

¹ See above, pp. 166-179.



THE PRIORY MOUNT, LEWES.
 (Surveyed by Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Toms)



CLAY HILL MOUNT.
(Surveyed by Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Toms).

Mr. Charles H. Thomlinson (son-in-law of Mr. Andrew) has made a slight excavation of the surface soil over part of the depressed centre. He has also cut a trench into the middle of the southern side of the entrance. The interior excavation yielded one or two sherds of Norman or mediæval pottery. The trench produced no finds, but showed the mound is nearly entirely composed of a stiff clay, which was obviously obtained from the surrounding ditch.

A pronounced bank, with ditch on the southern side, runs in a westerly direction from the eastern hedge half-way across the centre of Rough Field. The bank is 16 feet wide, the ditch being 10 feet across. The crest of the bank is two feet above the level of the field and 3 feet 6 inches above the base of the filled-in ditch. The bank seems much too wide to be taken as the remains of an old hedgerow. It is a question whether it formed part of an outer bailey connected with the Mount. This and other irregularities of the field's surface will have to be indicated on the next revise of the Ordnance Survey.

As will be noted on the plan, a hedge runs round the Mount a few feet above the inner edge of the ditch. Within this hedge, for the greater part of the circumference, there is a narrow, irregular path. As this feature seems comparatively modern, and not the remains of an original berm, it is not shown on the sections.

H. S. TOMS.

No. 4.

RADYNDEN.

Mr. C. Thomas-Stanford has hardly done himself justice in his notable paper on the manor of Radynden and its lords. For it is not only in the indexes to Calendars of Public Records that "Radynden" has been supposed to be Rottingdean (LXII., p. 65 *note*), but also in the official *Index to Charters and Rolls, British Museum* (1900), the compilers of which have "fallen into the same trap," as he well expresses it. On p. 627 of that valuable work we find "Radyngdene" in a deed of 1401 (Add. MS. 20087) identified as Rottingdean.

On the other hand, correction seems to be needed on p. 68, where we read that "one Wiard was returned in the list of Knight's fees, *temp.* Henry II., as holding one Knight's fee under the bishop of Chichester (Bp. Hilary, 1146-1169)"; for this fee was held by four men jointly, and the date was 1166. Again, in the next paragraph (pp. 68-9), it is stated that "a century later" (*viz.* 1266), "the family named de Radynden makes its appearance in the records." The reference for this is "*Abbreuiatio Placitorum*, p. 126."

"In 32 Hen. III. (1247-8), Richard de Ratendon (*sic*), of the county of Sussex, was concerned in a suit relating to right of fishing in the manor of Bridebrok. In 1256 Walter de Radynden is described as the brother and heir of William. Possibly they were the sons of Richard."

No attempt is made to identify "Bridebrok," which I recognised as the mediæval form of Birdbrook, on the northern border of

Essex, where it is divided from Suffolk by the Stour. This identification is certain, for in the suit the lords of the manor were the Peches. What has happened is that "Suff[ole]" in the text and in the marginal heading has been misread as "Sussex." The same dispute recurred in 1250 (*Essex Fines*, p. 183). So the above Richard was not a "Radynden" of Sussex.

J. HORACE ROUND.

No. 5.

THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS.

I would venture to supplement Mr. Johnston's notable paper on "Poling and the Knights Hospitallers" by suggesting a correction of importance to a statement on p. 95 of our latest volume of *Collections* (LXII.). It is there asserted that "in A.D. 1100, only eight years after their foundation in Jerusalem, a house was built for the Knights in London; the rival order of Knights Templars did not come into being until 1118, or thereabout—a quarter of a century after the founding of the Hospitallers."

This, no doubt, was the recognised date for the foundation of the parent House of the Knights in England; but in a paper on "The Order of the Hospital in Essex" (1901)¹ I wrote as follows:—

That house has always been deemed the oldest existing in England, and, indeed, in Europe, its foundation having been assigned to about the year 1100. This date was accepted by every authority in succession, including the most recent, M. Delaville le Roulx, whose sumptuous *Cartulaire General* of the Order made its first appearance a few years ago. But in a paper which I had the honour of reading before the Society of Antiquaries I traced this erroneous date to its source and showed that the Clerkenwell house was only founded under Stephen nearly half a century after the received date.

This paper will be found in *Archæologia*, Vol. LVI. (1899).

I do not follow the author's contention that "The Commandery of the Knights Hospitallers at Poling was no doubt originally endowed by one of the Fitz Alans," or that it "owed its origin in all probability to the noble house of the Fitz Alans, by whom it was no doubt founded and endowed . . . within the last quarter of the twelfth century."² For, in a footnote to the latter statement, we read that "On the partition of the earldom of Arundel in 1244, the hundred and manor of Poling were allotted to John Fitz Alan." For, if it was not till the year 1244 [? 1243] that Poling was allotted to Fitz Alan, the Commandery cannot well have been founded by his family between 1175 and 1200.

The learned author of *Observations on the Rolls of the Norman Exchequer* wrote of this foundation, that "Of the gift of Ralph, son of Savaric, conjointly with the mesne tenants Gernegan and Ralph his son, the Knights Hospitallers of St. John had the land of Poling

¹ *Essex Arch. Trans.* VIII., 182-3.

² *S.A.C.*, LX., 71; LXII, 93.

otherwise Pooling (*sic*) in the county of Sussex, the seat afterwards of a preceptory.¹ Mr. Stapleton did not assign an actual date to the foundation, but he seems to have been right in making the founder live in Stephen's reign and die before 1157.

J. HORACE ROUND.

No. 6.

POLING AND ISLESHAM.

I wish to make certain corrections and additions to the facts furnished by me to Mr. P. M. Johnston's paper on Poling in the last volume of the Sussex Archæological Collections. For the errors here corrected Mr. Johnston is in no way responsible.

On p. 109 the passage describing Cecily de Gadesden's father should run: ". . . quondam domini Reginaldi Aguylun defuncti. . . ." At the time of copying I was not at all acquainted with the Aguilon family, I misread Reginaldi (*Reg'*) as Rogeri (*Rog'*) and read his surname as Aquylmi; this I suggested as possibly a Latinised form of de Ewelme. The surname was corrected in proof, the Christian name remained uncorrected, and my gloss slipped into the text.

On p. 97 the name Stephen de Parsertcs should read Stephen de Peers.

The statement on p. 98 that there were 48 acres to a hide is incorrect, the hide at Islesham being explicitly stated in 1379 to contain 60 acres. There is evidence that the hides in Eartham parish contained 48 acres,² but Islesham, a member of the manor which appears to have been acquired since the Conquest (cf. Liber P. f. 161 r. and 168 v.) was evidently a law unto itself. The 1/10th of a knight's fee of 1310 evidently equals one hide,³ and for some reason one of the four hides is omitted from the Feodary and the Scutage of 1299.⁴

This raises the interesting question whether the early knight's fee of the Barony of the Bishop of Chichester was not one of ten hides. I hope to follow this question out at a later date, and will only say here that I have found what looks like confirmation of it in the Cartæ Baronum of 1166.⁵

¹ *Op. cit.* II., xxxiii.

² Compare the holding of William de Ertham on f. 12, r. of Liber P. with those of Ralph Saunzaver, John de Boudon, Thomas Senebeck and Robert Turgys on f. 14 r.

³ Throughout the Scutage of 1310, where the holding is given in hides or virgates, the assessment is at 3s. a hide or 9d. a virgate. Where the holding is given in fractions of a knight's fee the assessment is at 26s. 8d. a knight's fee.

⁴ The two earlier lists, the Feodary (? c. 1266) and the Scutage of 1299 are not so complete as the Scutage of 1310.

⁵ The original Carta of Bishop Hilary is still in existence (*Red Book of the Exchequer*, Rolls Series, Vol. I., frontispiece and p. 198). Consequently it, and not the copies in the Red and Black Books, is the prime authority. The text in *S.A.C.*, XXVII., p. 28, is from the Black Book.

The total area of Islesham, according to William Rede's rental of 1379 (Liber C., f. 112 r.), was five hides. One of these was at that date split up among a number of holders, the Bailiff of Atherington having the largest single share. I cannot trace the holders of this hide earlier than 1379, and consequently dismiss it here; the descent of the other four hides I shall now attempt to trace for a short way.

Dallaway (*Rape of Arundel*, p. 13) thinks that the curious name of Fourpartners is probably modern; I disagree. It is at least a curious coincidence that in the later thirteenth century Islesham was held by the four coheireses (*participes* is actually used for the holders) of Reynold Aguilon.

Both the latter and his son Thomas (who survived his father, but died without heirs) were dead before 1279, and probably before 1236, when the four coheireses and their husbands appear as parties in a fine. The four were: I. Cecily, II. Godehuda, III. Mary, IV. Alice, each of whom inherited one hide.

Reynold Aguilon=

┌──────────┴──────────┐
 Thomas I. Cecily II. Godehuda III. Mary IV. Alice

I. Cecily married Peter de Gatesden before 1236; he was still living in 1257, but apparently dead by 1279. The date of the grant of her hide to Poling is unknown, the charter of confirmation by the Bishop being possibly some years after the original gift. Probably it is this hide which is omitted from the Feodary, as being held in frank-almoign. I have provisionally dated the Feodary c. 1266, but do not know if it is probable that the Knights of St. John would have waited a score of years before obtaining a confirmation from the feudal overlord.

This hide was still Poling property in 1379, and its subsequent history is presumably to be found in Augmentation Office records.

Cecily = Peter de Gatesden.

II. Godehuda married Ralph St. Owen before 1236; I trace her last in 1248, and her husband, or a namesake, in 1268. They were both dead in 1279, and had been succeeded by their son John. He was presumably a minor, and the ward of his uncle Roger Covert, at the time of the Feodary, but of age by 1286; I think that the Ralph St. Owen, who holds the hide in 1310, is probably his son, and the St. Owen family still hold it in 1379.

Godehuda = Ralph St. Owen
 ┌───┴───┐
 John =
 :
 :
 :
 Ralph

III. Mary had already married William Covert in 1236, and they were both still alive in 1248, and William, or a namesake, in 1267; but they had been succeeded by their son Roger by 1279, and Roger holds the hide at the time of the Feodary and of the Charter of 1286. He would seem to have died before 1310, if not before 1299. The hide was at one time in the hands of John Peche, whom I suppose to be identical with the John Peche, attorney for Robert Aguilon in 1267, and with the John Peche, who, with his wife, Godehuda, appears in a fine of 1270, while a John Peche witnesses the Charter of 1286. I conclude, therefore, that Roger Covert left no children, or that his children did not survive him long, and that his sister Godehuda, named after her aunt, married John Peche. She seems to have died before 1278 (before her brother), and I suppose that it is her heir for whom either Robert de Estden or Stephen de Peers was guardian in 1310. In 1379 the hide had passed into the hands of Richard Earl of Arundel, and was held by Beatrice Countess of Arundel in 1439.

Mary=William Covert
 |
 └──┬──────────────────┘
 Roger Godehuda=John Peche

IV. Alice married twice. She was already married to her first husband, William Russel, in 1236; he died between 1241 and 1248, leaving no issue. By the latter date she had married Robert Haket, who was living in 1255, but dead by 1279, while his widow was still living in 1286. I expect that the John Haket, who, with his wife, Albreda, occurs in 1295, is their son, but if so they had alienated their hide or died leaving a minor heir by 1310. This hide also was in Fitzalan hands in 1379 and 1439. It appears to have been in Stroodland.

William Russel=Alice=Robert Haket
 |
 └──┬──────────┘
 John=Albreda

The question of the lordship of the Islesham (or Fourpartners) Manor is rather a puzzling one, as I have found contradictory evidence. But it is a separate question from that of the actual tenure of the four hides, and I may some day pursue it further.

Anyone wishing to check my research should consult the following (the references marked with an asterisk are those quoted in Mr. Johnston's paper):—Liber P., f. 18 r., 50 r., *12 r., *13 r., *14 r., and their duplicates in Liber C., 5 r., 1 v., 2 v., and 3 v. *Liber P., f. 169 r., *Liber C., f. 112 r.; P.R.O., Assize Roll 914 m. 11 and 33, also m. 26 d. (where Reynold Aguilon is incorrectly described as Reynold Haket); Burrell MSS., 5687 f. 219, 220; and the following numbers in the Sussex Fines of the S.R.S.:—337, 402, 477, 573, 723,

728, 736, 750, 1095. Further research into the descent of the property of the Four Partners at Up Marden might be rewarding.

I am indebted to Col. F. W. Attree and to Mr. L. F. Salzman for several references.

W. D. PECKHAM.

No. 7.

AMBERLEY CASTLE MEASUREMENTS.

In Mr. W. D. Peckham's very interesting article on "The Architectural History of Amberley Castle" (*S.A.C.*, Vol. LXII., pp. 21-63) he suggests an ingenious solution of the problem raised by a latin entry in one of the Chichester Episcopal MSS. (Liber P., f. 101), to which because of the handwriting he assigns a date not earlier than the 16th century, although (as he points out) it may of course be a copy of some earlier document. This entry gives the measurements of the ambit of the castle wall, and from it, for various reasons, he locates the site of the chapel as lying along the southern wall between the south-east corner tower and the main entrance, and that of the *deambulatorium* or covered walk as lying along the eastern wall of the castle, a conclusion at which he had already arrived for other reasons based on the nature of the ruins themselves (see pp. 56-62). His explanation of the latin entry shows incidentally that a "virgate" then must have contained approximately four feet. With his conclusions I entirely concur, but I confess that I find it exceedingly difficult to accept *in toto* his interpretation of the meaning of this latin entry. As Mr. Peckham himself invites criticisms and the suggestion of any better explanation, I would venture to suggest that precisely the same results may be arrived at by what, to me at any rate, seems a much more natural interpretation of the latin memorandum, which for convenience of reference I repeat here. It runs as follows:—

"*Ambitus castelli Amberlee a turri orientali eiusdem respiciente austrum usque ad vestibulum capelle eiusdem continet in longitudine cc xlvi vii; gatas et di. Unde capella eiusdem continet virgatas xxvi di. Item deambulatorium xxxij.*

Summa virgatarum utriusque lviiij di.

Et sic residuum dicti ambitus continet ciii^{xxvi} virgatas."

1. In the first place, it is curious that what seems to Mr. Peckham to be the one point which is free from ambiguity, viz., the *terminus a quo* of the measurement of the ambit, to me appears the most doubtful of all; in fact I had, without much hesitation, come to the conclusion that this initial *terminus* must be not the north-east but the south-east corner tower. His argument is that "we are told to look south," but surely it is not the person or persons taking or checking the measurement but the tower itself which is described as "*respiciente austrum*"; otherwise would not the word have to be

either "*respicienti*" or "*respicientibus*"? Then again, is it permissible to read "*usque ad vestibulum*" etc. (as he does) in connection with "*respiciente austrum*" instead of reading it in connection with "*ambitus a turri*" and as supplying the *terminus ad quem* of the measurement? The words "*usque ad*" surely suggest some limit; and a limit, though perfectly natural and proper with reference to a walk or a measurement, is hardly intelligible when applied to a look or a prospect, which I should have thought would almost necessarily embrace the background as well as the immediate object. To me at any rate it seems fairly clear that, unless "*respiciente*" is to be construed as "looking back" (which would be rather a strained interpretation when speaking of a tower), the initial "*terminus a quo*" must be the only eastern tower which has a face to the south, or in more direct language the south-east corner tower. It can hardly be doubted, I think, that the south-east corner, where the old manor house stood, would be a more natural starting-place than the north-east corner, which stands high above the level of the adjoining ground, and is not readily accessible.

2. Starting, then, from the south-east tower, either at the south-east corner of it or at one of the other external corners, i.e. north-east or south-west, according as we regard the objects constituting the *termini* as included within or excluded from the computation, the ambit would proceed in the direction of the sun's course round the perimeter of the castle wall, and would end at the *vestibulum* of the chapel, which would therefore be co-terminous with, or at any rate adjoin, the south-east corner tower, and might lie on either the eastern or the southern wall of the castle, if it does not extend over both. Whether "*vestibulum*" means "vestry" (as Mr. Peckham translates it) or "vestibule," "entrance" or "forecourt" (which I should have thought the more natural meaning), following Mr. Peckham's lead I would place the chapel itself along the southern and the *deambulatorium* along the eastern wall, though I am not aware of any reason why the latter should not have extended also for some distance beyond the north-east corner along the northern wall if necessary. Accordingly we come first to the chapel and afterwards to the *deambulatorium*, the order in which they are mentioned in the document, whereas if the ambit had started from the north-east corner tower this order would naturally have been reversed; and this seems to me to be a further argument, though it may be of no great weight, in favour of my interpretation. Is there any reason why the vestibule of the chapel should not lie at the east end of it, connecting it possibly with the *deambulatorium*?

3. My suggested explanation leads to the same conclusion as Mr. Peckham's not only as regards the positions of the chapel and the *deambulatorium*, but also as regards the contents of the virgate. For mercantile purposes the "verge," of which "yard" is the modern equivalent, appears to have been first adopted in England as the

standard unit of linear measure in or about the year 1353, superseding the old English ell (*ulna*) of 45 inches (see 27 Ed. III., Stat. 2, c. 10; cf. *Magna Carta*, 25 Ed. I., c. 25; *Stat. de Pistoribus*, par. 8; 16 Car. I., c. 19; *Statutes of the Realm* i., 117, 203, 337; v. 129. See also *Murray's Oxford Dictionary*, sub voce "yard"). Mr. Horace Round and the late Professor Maitland have shown that in early times the term "virgate" had several different meanings, all (I believe) based on the quartering of some other unit—e.g. in *Domesday Book* primarily a quarter of a hide of assessment, but also sometimes used as a superficial measure for a quarter of a Kentish *jugum* and again for a quarter of an acre, i.e. our rood (see Round's *Feudal England*, p. 108; Maitland's *Domesday Book and Beyond*, pp. 384, 385). In the same way in linear measure may not the *virga* (or *virgata*), which is, or once was, sometimes used for a rod, pole or perch of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards or $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet (i.e. a quarter of our chain), though it varied in different localities according to the custom of the district (see Eyton's *Key to Dorsetshire Domesday*, pp. 25, 26, 29, 30), have been sometimes used for a quarter of a rod, pole or perch, i.e. usually 4.125 feet? That a quarter of a perch was itself used as an unit of linear measurement in the time of Edward I. appears to be clear from the statute *de Admensuratione terrarum*, the exact date of which (I believe) is not known for certain, though it is supposed to have been dated 33 Ed. I. (1305). (See [*Statutes of the Realm*], i. 206). In the text of this statute, as distinguished from the memorandum at the foot of it (which is supposed not to have been contemporaneous with it, and looks like an attempt to bring the old measures into correlation with the King's *ulna ferrea* or standard iron yard), the units are *pertica* (perches), *quarteria* (quarters of a perch), *pedes* (feet), and *pollices* (thumbs or inches); and my suggestion is that before the introduction of the "verge" or yard of 3 feet or 36 inches as the standard unit of linear measurement, a measuring rod of a quarter of a perch in length containing approximately 4 feet was often so used, and that this may well be the meaning of the word *virgata* in the Chichester Episcopal MS. entry. If this be so, and if the perch be taken as the normal perch of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the total perimeter of the castle wall would be 1016.8125 feet, or nearly 1017 feet, as compared with the 990 feet of Mr. Peckham's measurements—not a large difference certainly, but still one that requires explanation. Now Sir Henry Ellis, in his *General Introduction to Domesday*, p. li., mentions several variations from the normal type in the contents of a perch, and among other authorities for these variations he cites the Register of Battle (*MS. Cotton Domit.* A ii., fol. 14; cf. *Mon. Ang.* iii. 241), where it is stated "*Pertica habet longitudinis sedecim pedes.*" If this statement accurately represents the contents of a Sussex perch at the time when the recorded measurements of the ambit of Amberley Castle were taken, the *virga* or *virgata* would be exactly 4 feet; and this agrees still more closely with Mr. Peckham's measurements, making the total perimeter 984 feet

as compared with his 990, a difference almost negligible in a measurement of this length, especially where parts of the wall are not easy of access. As to the gradual development of land measures see Maitland's *Domesday Book and Beyond*, pp. 368-370.

4. In other respects I find Mr. Peckham's reasons for preferring the third of his suggested interpretations of the memorandum to the other two thoroughly convincing, although this interpretation involves the use of the word "*unde*" in the less familiar sense of "whereof," instead of "whence," and also the imputation of an error to the scribe in his reckoning of the contents of the "*residuum*." Mr. Peckham says that the writing is very distinct, and that there can be no doubt as to the readings, but is it not possible that the original document, from which the entry in the Episcopal MS. presumably was copied, may have been less clear? It would not require a very great alteration to substitute "*c iii^{xx} viij virgatas*" for "*c iij^{xx} xvi virgatas*" in the concluding words of the memorandum, and by so doing to bring all the recorded figures into complete accordance.

C. G. O. BRIDGEMAN.

No. 8.

REMAINS FOUND AT DURRINGTON MANOR.

The accompanying photograph represents a portion of a carved door-head found with some fragments of worked stone in the garden of the Manor House, Durrington, by Mr. Percy Lovell, the present owner, and probably once part of the house.



The door-head, when complete, would have measured 3 ft. 4 in outside, and the design is winged dragons and sprays of flowers. Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., considers the date about 1500-1540. Some smaller pieces of worked stone, which may be parts of a

chamfered cill or coping, were also found. The house, built of brick and flint, now covered with stucco, had an open fireplace built up, probably when the house was modernised, but recently re-opened by Mr. Lovell.

The names of the owners in the 16th and 17th centuries are unknown to the writer, who will be glad of any information on the subject.

Thanks to Mr. Lovell, these fragments are now in the Worthing Museum.

C. G. J. PORT.

No. 9.

AN OLD LEWES MAP.

On the acquisition of Lewes Castle by the Society, through the generosity of Mr. Charles Thomas Stanford, M.P., F.S.A., there is, amongst the muniments delivered to the trustees, an old map bearing the following inscription:—

“A DESCRIPTION”

“of the site of ye Burrough Towne and Castle of Lewes with a plott of the Arable Pasture Brooke Lands and Sheepe Downes belonging to the Walllands, Houmdeane Lamport and Winterbourne wherein is principallye to be observed that all those severall parcellls of Arrable and Brooke Lands yt are distinguished with colors and the contents of acres roods and perchcs enpressed in the same are the possessions of Sr Edward Bellingham Knight who is seized by right of inheritance of one eighth part of the Baronnys and of the Lands heerin described yt. are hereunto appertaining.

“May 1620

“By George Randoll. Supervis.”

This is the oldest map of Lewes that has come to my notice, and although the special object of the cartographer was to delineate the possessions of Sir Edward Bellingham, yet so much other matter is introduced into the map, that it becomes of great interest to all who take pleasure in antiquarian research.

The map, which is on parchment, measures about fifty inches in length by twenty-seven inches in breadth; it has from time to time been repaired and strengthened. In one part it bears evidence of the ravages of book worm, the colours have to some extent faded, and in the folds the lines and colours are in places no longer distinct.

Starting from Cliffe corner and proceeding westward up the High Street, there is shown upon the map within a few yards of the starting point a small building standing in the High Street, Cliffe. This was very possibly the building from which the water supply of the district was drawn, and in this connection the water that supplies Cliffe pump at the present day is derived from a well near the foot of Chapel Hill. Again, the small building referred to may have had some connection with the market formerly held in the Cliffe.

On the west side of Lewes Bridge the old house known as The Friary, with its boundary walls, is depicted. There is no reference on the map to anything connected with the Eastgate, and as it is probable that the defences here were constructed of timber, supported by earthen banks, it is quite likely that the whole of the defensive works hereabouts had disappeared before the map was made.

At the foot of School Hill on the right is depicted a large house standing a short distance back from the road with a wall in front of it. On the other side of the road near the top of the hill (where Lewes House, occupied by Mr. Warren, now stands) a row of houses is depicted, and on the site of Hill House is shown its predecessor. On the summit of School Hill I had hoped to find the Church of St. Nicholas, but beyond a speck of ill-defined colour in the roadway nothing is shown. The spot is unfortunately in a fold of the map, and practically all trace of whatever was marked in the road has been lost.

At the top of Station Street (formerly St. Mary's Lane) we find the old County Hall standing in the High Street between the premises now occupied by Mr. Morrish on the north and Mr. Marsh on the south. A little further on the old Market House appears to occupy a position near the centre of the High Street within a few yards from the top of St. Martin's Lane.

The West Gate is shown across the High Street between Freemasons Hall and the dwelling house and shop formerly occupied by the Messrs. Henwood. St. Anne's House, the residence of the learned antiquary John Rowe, is clearly shown on the right, and after passing the well-known house known as Shelley's, we find that further up the street on the left, a short distance beyond St. Anne's Church, on the premises occupied by Mrs. Lee or by the Waterworks Company, a windmill is shown.

After the defeat of King Henry III. at the Battle of Lewes in 1264, his brother, the King of the Romans, was taken prisoner in a windmill by the Baronial troops. The Lewes monk states that this mill was on the Hide, and as the land between St. Anne's Church and Winterbourne Hollow is still known as the Hides, it is very probable that the mill shown on the map is on the site of the mill in which the King of the Romans was captured some 356 years before the map was made. Still further up the street we find St. Nicholas Hospital. Spital barn is not shown, and I infer that no building was erected at this spot until after 1620.

The Castle shows two towers only on the western keep. From this it may be inferred that the two other towers that stood on this keep had been demolished before the making of the map. Mr. Randall fills the gap on the north and north-east between the two existing towers with a wall representing a shell keep. The Brack Mount (on the map called Bray Castle) is depicted as surrounded on the summit with a shell keep, and possibly there was enough of the original wall standing in 1620 to enable Mr. Randall to reconstruct this part of the fortress on his map.

Near the east end of Southover Church a good representation is given of the south side of the principal entrance to the Priory of St. Pancras.

The map is in the custody of Mr. W. E. Nicholson, the honorary secretary, and forms one of the most interesting treasures in the possession of the Society. REGINALD BLAKER.

[In Blaauw's *The Barons' Wars* (2nd ed., p. 202) is a reference to "an old map of the Wallands by John Deward about 1618."

Any information as to the whereabouts of this map would be acceptable.—ED.]

No. 10.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

During the early part of 1921 St. George's Chapel in the outer south aisle of the nave was prepared by the removal of the mural tablets to be restored as a military memorial. It became evident that the 13th century walls are only faced with ashlar about 4-6 inches thick, their core being rubble, including large flints and pieces of chalk bedded in very excellent mortar.

On the east wall, at the sides of the arch that opens into St. Clement's Chapel, are remains of painting, probably of the 15th century. The chief colour is the characteristic deep brick red, but in spots light green appears, possibly of later date. The paint has been laid on the ashlar, and in all probability it was designed as little more than a dark background to the reredos. It has been covered with very many coats of whitewash, which now easily flakes off at the level of the old paint, having colour both on the stonework and the film taken away. There are at present no apparent traces of any design. IAN C. HANNAH.

No. 11.

NOTES ON IFIELD.

When Mr. Ernest Ellman in 1870 undertook the laborious task of copying all the memorials of the dead at Ifield (see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII.), he was not aware of a gravestone lying in the south aisle, which recently has been brought to light, and now, again covered with cement and boarded over, is once more lost to sight, so to preserve its memory I transcribe the lettering:—

"[Under this stone are deposited the remains of Elizabeth, wife of] John Colcock, and daughter of Mr. John Cooper . . . who departed this life May ye 4th [1725]: and also the body of Mr. John Colcock her husband: he left 6 small children the eldest aged 14 years at his father's death. He was murderd and robd at ye end of Reigate town December ye 28th 1726 as he now cometh from that market, aged 42 years."

The deficiencies in the lettering have been supplied by the Parish Register, the page of which under date is torn, but mentions the fact "barbarously shott." The date of the burial of "Elizabeth, wife of John Colcock," occurs under 8th May, 1725. Many entries of this family name are to be found in the Ifield Register during the 18th century, and John, the eldest son, was churchwarden in 1739.

Those members who keep up-to-date the list of vicars compiled by Hennessy may like to hear of these corrections:—

1384. *For* William Bede *read* "Bode."

1410-11. *Delete* Thomas Reynnald } Both belong to Ifield,
1410-11. " Richard Graungere } Kent.

1596. *For* Benjamin Brown *read* "Browne."

1644-5. *Delete* John Waller.

[NOTE.—It is true the Parish Register has this entry: "1644-5. John Waller parson of Ifield was buried 24th Feby.," but—Robert Goddin was still the incumbent, as the Register has these entries: "1644. Mary, daughter of Mr. Robert Goddin minister was baptised 5th May"; also "1645. Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Robert Goddin minister was baptised 8th Nov.r." Goddin was appointed 1638, but there is no notice of his decease in the Register, whose pages of burials for a few years previous to 1652, and on to 1677, are much mutilated or absent. Another entry is found under "1644-5. Katherine daughter of Mr. Robert Goddin minister was buried 19th Feby," only a few days before Waller's funeral. In an entry of 1642 Goddin is described as "minister of the word of God at Ifield."]

1660. *For* Henry Halliwell *read* "1651. Henry Hallywell."

[NOTE.—This date of "1651" is given tentatively for an earlier; as it is the earliest notice of Hallywell in the Parish Register, which is: "John Hallywell the sonne of Henry Hallywell clarke was buried the 6th day of August, 1651." Mr. Renshaw (in *S.A.C.*, Vol. LV.) says that Hallywell was ordained in 1625, and was presented to Crawley in 1626 by Sir Walter Covert. He remained there until 1631-2, being then presented to Twineham, where he was vicar until 1642. All trace is then lost of him until the above Ifield entry, 1651. He died at Ifield 14th February, 1666-7, and is mentioned then in the Register as the "late minister of this parish." Hennessy's next vicar is 1666-7 Henry Hallywell, evidently the son, who the late Canon Cooper says (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVIII.) matriculated at Brasenose College in 1648 and became vicar of Ifield in 1660. This younger Hallywell was presented in 1679 to Slaugham rectory by the widow of Sir John Covert. In the same year he held Cowfold and the following year Plumpton also, but he resigned Slaugham and Plumpton in 1692, retaining Cowfold, where he died (1702), and was buried. Canon Cooper, in error, states the death to have occurred in 1692, but a search through the Cowfold Register reveals, "Mr. Henry Hallywell minister of Cowfold was buried 9th March, 1702." Hennessy's list of Cowfold vicars tallies with this.]

1687. *For* William Ramsey *read* "P^ramsay."

1785. *For* Robert Sison *read* "Sisson."

For 1866. Walter Loveland *read* "1888. Walter Loveband."

1920. Lubin Spence Creasy.

Additional.

1308. Simon de Canford *read* "Careford."

DR. H. R. MOSSE.

No. 12.

DEWLAND OF ROTHERFIELD.

May I draw the attention of fellow members to a mistake in *Horsfield's History of Sussex* (Vol. I., p. 399) in which he wrongly copies a terrier of 1675 concerning the Rectory Manor of Rotherfield? He gives no hint where he saw the terrier, but I have traced it to the Bishop's Registry at Chichester, and have confirmation to-day from the Registrar of two errors which I had begun to suspect. Horsfield prints the name wrongly of the rector who signed the terrier *Vintner* for *Vinter*, which is comparatively unimportant; but he prints the name of the bygone donor of the manor as William Dowland. Mr. Tyacke assures me the written original word is Dewland, thus confirming the spelling followed in the Manor Rolls (beginning 1583), the Rotherfield Manor Rolls (1556-7), and the parish Rates Books (1690). The error to me who am writing the local history has been serious and costly, leading me even so far astray as making inquiries at a village named Dowland in Devon, and much time and money have been wasted at the Record Office and Somerset House trying to discover any Dowlands. The family must have been of importance to be able to give away a manor of over 366 acres.

As Mr. M. A. Lower has copied Horsfield's error it seems wise to correct it at last.

CATHARINE PULLEIN.

No. 13.

THE MANOR OF RIVER.

Richard Budd, by his will, dated 20th July, 1630, gave to the mayor, burgesses and commonalty of Winchester various rent-charges going out of the lordship of several manors for the use of the poor for ever. One of these manors is that of River, in Tillington, Sussex, the various quit rents of which amounted to £35 5s. 8d. per annum.

Mr. A. Cecil Piper, City Librarian of Winchester, has extracted from the "Coffer Accounts" in the municipal archives all the references (68 in number) to the payment of these River rents between the years 1652 and 1758. Mr. Piper's transcript has been deposited in the Society's Library at Barbican House, where, it should be remembered, documents (originals or transcripts) relating to the archæology of Sussex are always sure of a welcome and a kind home.

No. 14.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SECRETARIES.

In response to a request, circulated among all the Society's local secretaries, the following reports were received and read at the annual meeting of the Society in May, 1922. It is hoped that these annual reports may become a valuable feature of the Society's work.

Members are invited to get into touch with their local secretaries and to inform them of any discoveries or other items of archaeological interest; building operations and work, such as drainage schemes, involving excavation, should, if possible, be watched, and if the builders and workmen can be interested in the archaeological side of their work much of value may be recorded and preserved which would otherwise be lost.

CHICHESTER AND DISTRICT.

Discovery.—No news of any important finds in this district has reached me.

Record.—I have been able to ensure the record of (i.) a rectangular earthwork on Compton Down, (ii.) an ancient roadway on Houghton Down, near the top of Bury Hill.

Destruction.—I hear that the last of the ancient needle factories in the St. Pancras suburb of Chichester has been demolished, but was not able to make any personal visit.

Preservation.—The churchwarden of a church in this neighbourhood has informed me that the Parish Registers, which are, I understand, of more than ordinary interest, are in need of rebinding, but that nothing can be done for lack of funds. The Society might consider the question of making grants for this and kindred purposes.

General.—There is still a certain amount of growing ivy on the ruin of the Guest House at Boxgrove.

In company with Mr. L. F. Salzman I have examined the ruins of Halnaker House. The Great Hall, the Chapel and the wing to the south of the Great Court are clearly traceable, though cumbered with weeds and overgrown with ivy. There is also a rather remarkable terraced pit close by, said to have been a bear-pit. I hope some day, if permission can be obtained, to make a survey; but to make it complete a certain amount of excavation would be necessary.

W. D. PECKHAM.

CUCKFIELD.

A number of fragments of Romano-British pottery were found at Whiteman's Green, Cuckfield, in January, 1922. A house is being erected in a meadow a little to the north of the green and adjoining the road from Cuckfield to Balcombe, marked 356 on the Ordnance map. While digging a trench in the garden about three feet deep and thirty feet from the Balcombe road, and roughly parallel to it, the workmen came upon the pottery embedded in clay, which showed distinct traces of the action of fire. Two of the pieces have a curved rim, and seem to have formed part of cinerary urns. The remainder have no marks of any kind.

Notice has been drawn during the past year to a slag heap in the grounds of Copyhold, Cuckfield, situated near some modern cottages, which still bear the names of "The Old Furnace." The slag heap lies at the foot of a cinder bed, and just beyond the artificial dam which originally formed the south side of the pond from which the water was obtained to work the furnace. M. COOPER.

EASTBOURNE.

FIND OF HALLSTATT POTTERY.

A find of considerable importance was made through the intelligent observation of an allotment holder, Mr. H. D. Searle, who, in digging his garden, noticed a patch of dark soil. This led him to investigate further and to communicate with me, and in result portions of pottery comprising parts of three vessels were discovered in the summer of 1921. The fragments were submitted to Mr. Reginald Smith and were pronounced by him to belong to the Hallstatt period, 700-500 B.C. The special features identifying the type are traces of coloured pigment, some plum-coloured, some a rich brown, and certain diamond-shaped brush ornamentation. And an interesting fact is that the vessels had collapsed and become distorted in the "firing," indicating that they must have been made on the spot.

A paper describing the pottery was read by Mr. Smith before the Society of Antiquaries in February last, and facilities will, I believe, be afforded for re-printing the paper, with illustrations, in our collections, so I will not go further into the details of the find.

The site has been carefully recorded, and is under observation.

AN ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY.

In the spring of 1921 an Anglo-Saxon cemetery on the Ocklynge Hill to the north of Eastbourne was met with for the third time, and as no detailed report has appeared in our Collections previously, I am led to co-ordinate the facts in regard to all three finds.

In 1822 the road from Willingdon to Eastbourne which passes right along the ridge of the hill was remade as a turnpike road. Mr. G. F. Chambers, well-known to our older members, records in his *Eastbourne Memories* a conversation which he had in 1876 with a labouring man, and he quotes as nearly as possible his words as follows: "In 1822 he was one of a gang of about 10 men employed on the Willingdon road in cutting away the crown of the hill between Baker's mill and the (modern) Cemetery for the purpose of improving the road. In executing this work they found, a few feet below the surface of the ground, a very large number of skeletons lying closely packed. The largest number got out in one day was 14; they frequently got half-a-dozen a day. This went on for several weeks,

and he had no doubt that upwards of 100 skeletons were found. The ground all round was, he strongly believed, full of bones, but of course they only excavated just so far as was necessary for the width of the road. The bones were all carefully collected and buried in a pit in the churchyard. Nothing was found with the bones except a large number of carving knives (*sic*), from which the handles had disappeared."

In March, 1909, as mentioned by Mr. W. Strickland in the Notes and Queries of Vol. LII. of our Collections, workmen employed in levelling land at Ocklynge found skeletons again; one row of remains lying shoulder to shoulder, and a second row, nearer the road, of single skeletons about ten feet apart.

Then, in 1921, just a century after the first recorded discovery, in cutting away about four feet of the ground levelled in 1909, which is some four feet higher than the road level, the front row of skeletons mentioned by Mr. Strickland were met with again. Some seven or eight burials were disturbed, all lying with their feet towards the east, but owing to the general situation no complete graves were laid bare, and only two fairly complete skulls were recovered.

As to objects associated with the burials, we have the definite statement that nothing was found in 1822, but iron "carving knives." Of finds made at the 1909 excavations, Mrs. Strickland has been good enough to hand me one rather large pointed knife, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by 1 inch in breadth, the length including a tang of about 1 inch, and the remains of a few small knives such as are commonly found in Anglo-Saxon graves, some of which I think must have been mistaken for spear-heads. I have also heard that one example of a black pottery vessel was found.

In the recent work the only associated find was a large knife exactly similar in all respects to the one found in 1909, so that, with the exception of the one piece of pottery, we have no record of any objects but iron knives and most of those of a type aptly described as "carving knives." While in another series of Anglo-Saxon burials on the same ridge about half-a-mile to the south-east the usual grave furniture was found. (See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII., p. 112.)

It should be mentioned that the site of the 1909 and 1921 excavations is the highest point of the hill, just where it begins to fall rather rapidly to the north; the site of the 1822 discovery, if correctly described, would lie rather more to the south. It is obvious, however, when the locality is studied, that it is north of Baker's mill, and not to the south, that the crown of the hill has been removed, so I have no hesitation in treating the three operations as dealing with the same cemetery.

There are two points to which I should like to direct attention. (1) The absence of the usual grave furniture of beads, ornaments, etc., suggests that the bodies buried were those of men, and there follows the natural assumption that they were warriors who had been killed in battle. (2) The unusual kind of knife—of the scramasax

type, more commonly found on the Continent—points to the men being recent arrivals, and perhaps to an early period of the Saxon conquest. With these points before me I am constrained to repeat a suggestion that I made some 10 years ago that Eastbourne was the scene of the battle of Mearcresdesburne in A.D. 485; if so, were these numerous burials those of men killed in that bloody battle, or were they of some of the recently arrived reinforcements who in 491 assisted in the final defeat of the Britons and the sack of Anderida?

Sir Arthur Keith, to whom the two skulls were submitted, has kindly given the following notes: "The complete skull is of a powerful, finely moulded man, with a strong and long face, cheek bones rather prominent. He is not over 30 years of age, and had apparently not a bad tooth in his head. The length of his skull is 192 mm., width 141 mm., head index 73.4, long or narrow-headed as most Saxons are, auricular height 120, high-headed, as most Saxons are not. Length of face 132 mm., width 137, long and big faced. Saxons, as a rule, are wide-faced rather than long.

The imperfect skull, I think, must be counted also that of a young man—under 30—long-headed, 192 mm. long, 144 wide; head index 75, less narrow-headed, auricular height 113, low-headed, as most Saxons are."

WALL PAINTINGS AT WILMINGTON.

In the course of the restoration of a half-timbered house, probably of more than one date, known recently as Elm House, in Wilmington Street, wall paintings have been found in two rooms, one an upstairs room, the other downstairs. At present the frescoes have not been cleared of their many coats of paper, distemper, etc., but in the lower room a full hunting scene has been revealed. Mr. Vinall, the owner, intends to preserve the paintings, and we shall hope to have a further record of them later.

AN ANCIENT CORNISH CROSS.

In Vol. XXXVIII. of our Collections, Mr. Arthur G. Langdon has described at length an early Cornish cross then standing in the grounds of the Manor House at Eastbourne, whither it was removed by Mr. Davies-Gilbert from his estate in Cornwall in 1817. This cross has now been placed in the keeping of the Vicar and Churchwardens of Eastbourne, and has been erected in the south-east corner of the churchyard of the old Parish Church on an appropriate site close to the cross roads.

W. BUDGEN.

LEWES.

The Elizabethan mansion in Bull Lane, St. Michael's, Lewes, at one time the town residence of the Goring family, part of which is now the property of the trustees of the Westgate Chapel, and the

remainder the property of Mr. John Henry Every, has over the former porch the well-known curious figure of a satyr (locally known as "The Monkey") supporting the angle at the north-east corner.

The late Mr. William Figg, F.S.A., had placed on record that another satyr hidden by plaster existed over the north-west corner of the porch. This information has now proved to be correct, as Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, F.S.A., Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, in carrying out a careful examination of the building on behalf of Mr. J. H. Every, has discovered the oak post on the west side of the former porch *in situ* with the companion figure still in place.

This satyr is not, like the other, set anglewise, but is fixed at right angles to the house, thus showing that the porch was built against a previously existing building, and further investigations have shown that the present structure incorporates the timber framework of a mediæval house which antedates the porch and the Elizabethan building behind it.

The satyr recently brought to light is smaller in size than the figure at the north-east angle. The owner is now, with the assistance of Mr. W. H. Godfrey, taking steps to show the figure in its original position so that passers-by will be able to see both these interesting examples of the 16th century wood carvers' art.

REGINALD BLAKER.

RYE.

There is a growing interest in archæology amongst the inhabitants of Rye as well as the great number of visitors thereto. The old craze for "modernising" the picturesque houses of the "ancient town" is gradually dying out. Very many residences are found to be constructed mainly of timbers from broken-up vessels, and these in many cases are being exposed where it can be done to advantage. The exterior of the modern and glaring building erected in the High Street a few years ago by Lloyds Banking Company has been re-modelled to harmonise more with the general surroundings. The want of a local museum is still sadly felt. Many objects of antiquarian interest are being lost to the borough, and bequests revoked, in the absence of any scheme whereby they could be preserved and exhibited to the public. The Borough Recorder (Mr. Slade Butler) has kindly presented to the Town Council the dress worn by Mr. Chiswell Slade, who was Mayor of Rye in 1760, as one of the Barons of the Cinque Ports at the Coronation of King George III., part of the canopy borne thereat, and other interesting articles connected therewith. Unfortunately these are kept in a strong room, and, like many other local relics, are only on view on special occasions.

J. ADAMS.