

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.

THE PARK BROW PLATFORMS.

Judging from remarks made during the discussion of Mr. O. G. S. Crawford's lynchet lecture to the Royal Geographical Society¹, Dr. Eliot Curwen attaches great importance to the platforms as determining the age of the lynchet system on Park Brow, Sompington.²

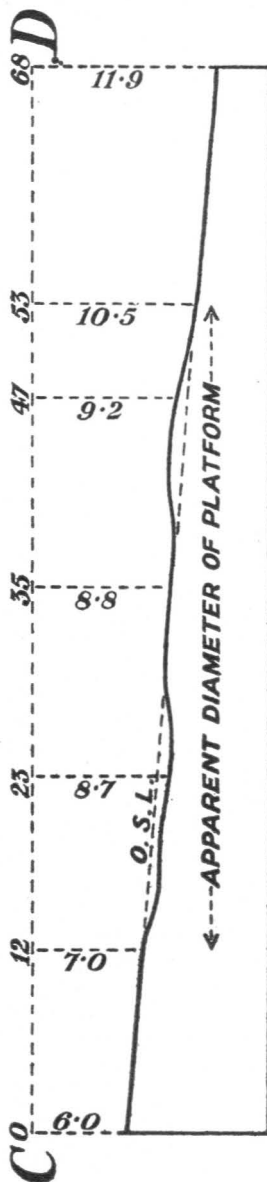
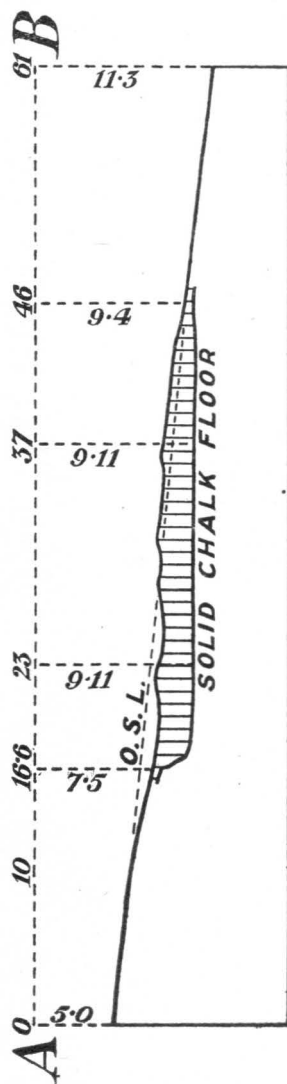
I am not intimately acquainted with all the Sussex lynchets, &c., dealt with by Messrs. Curwen in the last volume of the *S.A.C.*, but I have closely studied those on Park Brow; and, for the sake of those interested, I feel attention must be called to Messrs. Curwen's statement that the Park Brow platforms are *later* than the lynchets.

Contrary to Messrs. Curwen's description, I consider that the roughly circular platforms are not sharply cut or sharply defined, and that their section "C" (see Pl. X., Vol. LXIV.) is too idealised. To bear out this statement, I have checked Messrs. Curwen's section, and the result is shown for comparison in my section C.D. Where the platforms are now irregularly defined, this is due to the action of rabbits or to rabbit-hunters. For example, in my section C.D., the depressions below and the piling up of material above the old surface line ("O.S.L." in the section) are most obviously produced by rabbits or digging for rabbits. In fact, a careful examination of the Park Brow platforms reveals no superficial evidence that they have not been ploughed over.

Mr. H. T. Pullen-Burry has, too, recently excavated the greater portion of the platform situated immediately north of that across which Messrs. Curwen took their section "C." It would be unfair to anticipate Mr. Pullen-Burry's report on the subject, but in view of the importance of the point at issue, he has very kindly permitted me to illustrate his downhill section (A.B.), the measurements and levels of which I checked on the field. His section A.B. shows the present irregular surface of the platform. This unconformity with the old surface line ("O.S.L." on the section) is also due to the operations of rabbits. The platform has a practically level floor, which was originally sunk about three feet into the solid chalk over

¹ "Air Survey and Photography," *The Geographical Journal*, May, 1923, pp. 364-5.

² *S.A.C.*, LXIV., pp. 33, 54-55.



SCALE OF FEET

H.S.T.

THE PARK BROW PLATFORMS.

the upper portion of its circular area, and this seems to have been a living floor. As shown by vertical lines connecting floor and surface, the platform was entirely filled with chalky mould which, if an entirely natural deposit, must have taken long ages to form. The average depth of the surface soil on the surrounding hill slope is only six inches.

The present position of the old surface line very strongly suggests that the comparatively great depth of mould over the floor was assisted in its accumulation either by artificial filling or, what is far more likely, by agricultural operations. At any rate, the cautious archæologist will hesitate to argue from the results of the excavations that Mr. Pullen-Burry's platform (which is superficially typical of all the others) is of later date than the cultivation of the lynchet on which it is situated.

Mr. Pullen-Burry's excavation of the platform was prompted by his discovery on it of a piece of pottery exhibiting incised herring-bone ornament most typical of the Bronze Age. In Mr. Pullen-Burry's presence I also unearthed a small hearth which had been sunk into the solid chalk floor of the platform. Embedded in this hearth with other objects was a large portion of the rim of a pottery vessel having the same elaborate ornamentation as that on Mr. Pullen-Burry's first discovery. These fragments of pottery from the platform filling have been carefully studied; and, according to authorities on prehistoric pottery, Mr. Pullen-Burry's platform must be definitely assigned to the Bronze Age.

Note.—Since the above was written, Mr. Reginald A. Smith F.S.A., has examined the pottery referred to, and he agrees with me that, in texture and decoration, it resembles the Beaker period ware.

HERBERT S. TOMS.

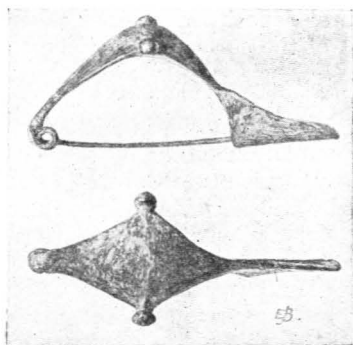
No. 2.

HALLSTATT BROOCHES IN SUSSEX.¹

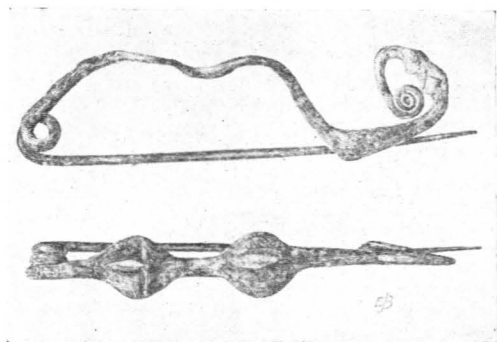
Evidence is accumulating with regard to the occurrence in our soil of Italian brooches with the spiral spring on one side only of the head; and since the publication in *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, XXI., 105, *Archæologia*, LXIX., 19, and *V.C.H. Berks.*, I., 223, of specimens with reputed English localities, a fine example of the boat-type found at Box, near Bath, has been given to the British Museum by Mr. Alfred Jones, and another found near Taunton given to his former Department by the President. Two more are now communicated by our Fellow, Mr. Couchman, from the collection of Mr. Charles Lucas, which were found by Mr. Thomas Honeywood of Horsham somewhere between Cocking and Bignor, Sussex. The illustrations

¹ Reprinted, by kind permission of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, from *The Antiquaries Journal*, January, 1924.

are from water-colour drawings by Mr. E. J. Bedford. In the first are two views of a boat-shaped example with lateral knobs: the



bow is flattening, but the catch-plate has not attained its maximum length; and the date indicated is about 450 B.C. The other, which



is a degenerate example of the serpentine type, may well be contemporary, and the upward limb of the catch-plate resembles that on another kind of brooch from Cheapside and Andover (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, XXI., 110, Figs. 16, 18). The swellings on the bow are derived from lateral knobs, like those on a Cumberland specimen (*ibid.*, 112, Fig. 20); and both these Sussex examples may be assigned to the period before La Tène, and strengthen the argument for a Hallstatt period in Britain.

No. 3.

THE MANOR OF RADYNDEN.¹

Mr. Salzman has called my attention to a deed in the possession of Mr. W. H. Hills—a grant of land in Fletching by Agatha de

¹*S.A.C.*, LXII., pp. 64–92.

Ratinden. It is interesting as showing that she survived both her husband and her sister Ascelina de Dives, who died about 1304, and that she held the manor of Sheffield. Mr. Hills has been kind enough to lend me the deed, of which the following is an abstract by Mr. Salzman.

I Lady Agatha late wife of Sir Walter de Ratinden in my widowhood have given to Walter de la Hoke all that land which John Sterre formerly held of Lady Ascelina de Diva in the parish of Flesingge as it is inclosed with bounds hedges and ditches to hold, with liberty to transfer it to any except men of religion or Jews, paying yearly to me and my heirs 8d. at two terms, viz. the Nat. of St. John Baptist 4d. and at the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle 4d. for all demands except suit of my court of Sipfeld and service to the King when scutage is due one halfpenny whether more or less. Warranty. For this grant warranty and for the impression of my seal Walter de la Hoke has given me one mark. Witness:—Walter Davit Saer de Ros' Will. de Bercham John Peverel Ralph de la Dune Philip de Bercham Rob. de la Bure Walter Bartelot Regin. de la Bolbroke John de Hindedal Thom. de Hindedal of Mersefeld John Robin Alex. le Huscer clerk and many others.

Seal, vesica-shaped, a bird (? a peacock) in profile to right looking backwards + S' AGATHE DE RATINDEN.

In the same paper it is erroneously stated, on page 92, that Anne Shirley married Thomas Western. It was her sister Mary.

CHARLES THOMAS STANFORD.

No. 4.

LURGASHALL CLERK'S FEE.

When the present incumbent went to Lurgashall in 1921 he was informed by the sexton (who has filled that office for forty years) that it was the custom for the Rector to pay him £5 per annum out of his own pocket for his work as Parish Clerk, apart from his pay as sexton, which came out of the Church offertory. According to him six acres of Glebe called Hams Land was formerly used by the Parish Clerk, but the land was poor and it was not considered a fair return for his services. So £5 a year was awarded him instead, and the land passed into the Rector's hand as Glebe.

Some notes in the hand-writing of a Rector who held the living from 1851 to 1896 make mention of "Hams or Clerks Land," and there is a sentence in Dallaway which seemed to promise further light:

"A benefaction of £3 per annum has been left to the parish clerk."

The reference given by Dallaway is the Burrell MSS., but so far I have not been able to find it among them.

A Lurgashall Charter of 1471 in the British Museum (Add. Charter 24647) mentions a croft "vocatur le Hammes"; but nothing

has come to light which explains the origin of the parishioners claim or tells who it was who "molested" them.

As will be seen, our document, found among other papers in the rectory, is not the one originally drawn up, but a copy made in 1716, which testifies that the arrangement it describes still held good at that date. It is written on parchment, and is much rubbed and faded so that deciphering it was difficult.

D. PHILIPSON-STOW.

TO ALL Christian people to whom these presents shall come to be heard seen or read the Parishioners of Lurgashall in the county of Sussex with one General consent sendeth Greeting in our Lord God Everlasting. Know you that whereas there is at this present time and time out of mind hath been a certain parcell of Land called Hames containing two crofts of Land and other waste ground to the same appertaining containing by estimation five Acres of ground be it more or less and lyeth bounding on the East parts of a certain parcell of Land called _____ and on the Southwest to a certain parcell of Land called Dead Reden in the tenure of William Miles and John Miles and to the North parte of a lane or highway here leading from Lurgashall green aforesaid towards Northchapel wh. said parcell of Land called Hames We the Parishioners of Lurgashall have not only during our own times but also our forefathers of a longer time have enjoyed and possessed quietly without any disturbance and have employed the same to the maintenance of a Parish Clerke for the whole purpose and which we Doe find by certain old Evidences and ancient Witnesses that the same Land was first given as appeareth by the Copy of a Breef note of such said time (? it) hath been parsons of our Parish which from time to time Successively have supplied paid and maintained a Clark to serve our said parish. AND WHEREAS we doe well perceive and understand that time weareth all things to an end and doubting least our Successors and Heirs in time to come should be molested and in trouble for the holding of the said Land and doubting least they should not be in perfect (and) remembrance to defend the said right which we now have—Have amongst us thought good by our own general assent and consent to leave this our precedent and perfect rule within our Church Box with a certain Schedule to the same annexed. Whereby our Successors and Heirs in Time to come may be able to say that their Predecessors have been molested for the same and yet did enjoy it even by the same Evidence which we have and by no other meanes IN WITNESS whereof we whose names are underwritten have set our signs and seals the sixth day of December in the Year of the Reign of our most Dread and Gracious Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God of England France and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith, etc. Anno Dmi. 1567.

William Yalden Sen. George Lander. Richard Acton.
 John Lickfold. Robert Lander. John White.
 Richard Cooper als Steyning. James Lander.
 John Wistler. William Wakeford.

A true copy of a certain parcell of ground called Hames to what intent and use it hath been in times past enjoyed and also the names of certain persons occupying the same.

Sir John Mitchel had a certain parcell of ground called Hames wherefore he found a Clarke all the Week by the said ground in the parish of Lurgashall without any delay. Sr. Robert was parson next after the said Sr. John and performed the same. Sr. Richard was parson next after the said Sr. Robert and performed the same. A Fryer called Sr. John was parson next after the said Sr. Richard and performs the same. Sr. Richard Corbett performed the same well and peaceably the Substance of the Parish new it well. Alsoe the said Sr. John Mitchell found the Prickets to the High Altar hereof we have Witness of a Leaveable man called John Horne Witness to these words spoken by this old man John Horne:

William Redman. William Colbrook. John Snape.
 John Cover. John Lucas. William Stygant.
 Thomas Sadler. Stephen Tournier & others.

Vera Copia Examinat:

This Copy Ritten the 29 day of May in Wm. Heather.
 the year of our Lord God 1716. in
 Witness whereunto we have set our seals

Richard Searle. Edward Lickfold. William Challen.
 Thomas Cooper. Henry Tribe. Edward Hoskins.
 John launder. Joseph Dodwell. Thomas Tayler.
 Thomas Dufil. Ralph Challen. Richard Longway.

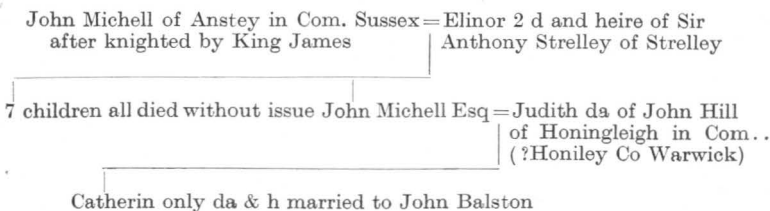
No. 5.

THE MICHELLS OF CUCKFIELD.

In *S.A.C.*, LIII., 121, I regretted my inability to trace further the descent of Sir John Michell the Master in Chancery and his son John Michell. Mr. H. P. Mitchell, a member of our Society, found, however, as a result of searches among the Chancery Proceedings Series 11, Bundle 454, No. 105, that Edward Michell of Edington, co. Wilts., claimed on 20 June, 1656, as grandson of Henry Michell, brother of Sir John, to be the heir male of his great grandfather Thomas Michell of Cuckfield, who died about 1626, and states that Sir John died about 1640 and John his only son about 1647. The last named's daughter Catherine married as her first husband John Balston, by whom she had three daughters, Dorothy, Judith and Mary (of whom from marriage licences in the Vicar General Office, Judith appears to have married about 20 Oct., 1665, John Thin of

Egham, gent., and Mary about 6 July, 1674, George Woodeson of Clements Inn, gent.); Catherine married as her second husband George Weldon, Esq., in whose possession as guardian of the three children the estates now are, and died about 1651.

The Visitation of Nottinghamshire, published by the Harleian Society, gives us the following pedigree:



Thoroton's *Notts.*, 1677 edition, p. 231, under Strelley Manor records: "It is now possessed by the posterity of Elianor sister of Sir Philip Strelley who was married to Sir John Michell one of the Masters of Chancery in King James his time, who, notwithstanding all his law and power, could never get it in his own time from Nicholas Strelley natural (and perhaps legitimate) son of George brother of the said Sir Philip, which Nicholas married Elizabeth daughter of George Rosell of Radcliffe Esq. by whom he had a son called George whom he left young yet he kept it till he died in France not of full age his mother being married (viz. re-married first) to Richard now Lord Byron."

This marriage of Sir John Michell and Eleanor Strelley also makes evident the introduction of the Strelley arms (paly of six arg and az) into the shield of Sir John Michell (Vol. LIII., Plate B, opposite p. 130). The son appears to have used the father's signet ring where the Strelley arms are impaled and the father the son's in which these arms are quartered.

With regard to the pedigree—

Thomas Michell of Cuckfield who died 1579, married Margery wid. of Richard Jenner (by whom a daughter Elizabeth Jenner, who married Henry Smyth), and had one son Thomas, who married Jane de la Chambre, to whom administration of his estate was granted in P.C.C., 26 Sept., 1622. Margery his mother subsequently married Edward Pelland, and her will was proved at Lewes 22 March, 1611, A.13, 223. His widow Jane re-married Thomas Russell, gent., and died before 5 Aug., 1631. Thomas Michell (d. 1598), of Cowfold, whose identity with Thomas Michell, the son, is queried in the pedigree, was actually a son of John Michell of Bulls in Cowfold (Will Lewes, 12 March, 1565-6, 2 June, 1566, A.5, 345), who left a widow Johane, and the grandson of another John Michell, whose widow Johane left a will dated as of Cowfold 17 Sept., 1558, and proved at Chichester, 16 Dec., 1558.

F. W. T. ATTREE.

No. 6.

WENBANS, WADHURST.

Recently the old farm house, with about 130 acres of land, known as "Wenbans," situated on a knoll in the Snape valley, and distant roughly a mile and a half south-west from Wadhurst church, has been sold. Thus the last yeoman holding in Wadhurst has ceased to exist; it had been possessed by the Tompsett family for, it is said, about 100 years past.

The dwelling is a fine specimen of the larger Sussex farm house—or, possibly, of the residence of an ironmaster, there being old iron workings within a mile.

Below the house are large stone-built rooms, probably dairy and cellars. In the big sitting room, a stone chimney-piece bears the initials A.M.E.M. and the date 1612; but it is likely that some of the house is considerably older.

Inside one of the upstairs rooms recent stripping of part of the walls showed the wall there to bear—under several layers of wall paper—a surface of hardened yellow clay. On, or in, this surface was firmly scored, as if by a pronged rake or comb, a regular pattern; consisting of four or five curved rays or spokes, springing equidistantly from a common centre, each ray composed of parallel lines ending, about 2 ft. from the centre, in a roughly curled whorl.

"Wenbans" has a magnificent old barn, having many huge beams of oak in the roof and walls, some of them beautifully shaped, on curving lines.

Both the house and the barn contain beams of "Armada" oak; i.e. beams showing wrought slots or cavities to take ships iron bolts, or plates, &c.

The purchaser of "Wenbans" is, it is understood, liberally expending money and thought in restoring the place.

H. F. S. RAMSDEN.

WADHURST, 29 Aug., 1923.

No. 7.

ALABASTER HERALDIC TABLET FOUND AT LEWES.

Mr. W. H. Godfrey has reported to the Council of the Sussex Archæological Society the discovery of an achievement of arms, carved in alabaster which evidently formed part of the memorial to George Goring (died 1601), which was formerly fixed on the south wall of St. Michael's Church, Lewes. Horsfield describes the arms and gives the text of the inscription in his *History and Antiquities of Lewes* (Vol. I., p. 280), but states that the memorial has been lost. The tablet is a circular cartouche, with shield of eight quarterings, mantling, helm and crest. It has suffered slight mutilation, but retains a considerable amount of its colouring.

In Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin's transcript of parts of the Burrell MSS. (B.M. Add. MS. 5698) occurs the following:—"Opposite the monument of Sir Nicholas Pelham (in St. Michael's Church, Lewes) stood formerly the monument of George Goring, Esq., which was taken down on rebuilding the Church about 1755 and not replaced; it is now in the possession of John Morris of Lewes, Stonemason, who took it for a debt of £12 of Joseph Daw, who rebuilt this Church." It was in the possession of Mr. C. F. Bridgman, the successor to John Morris, that the alabaster tablet has recently been found, and Mr. Bridgman has generously consented to return it to the Church.

No. 8.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SECRETARIES.

BRIGHTON.

Mr. A. F. GRIFFITH reports:

The White Hawk Camp, a hill entrenchment probably of Neolithic age immediately to the south of the Brighton Race Course and grand stand, has been saved, by the intervention of the Society and of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Club. A proposal to level a considerable part of it to find work for the unemployed led to this intervention. The Camp has certain special features (notably a comparatively slight bank and ditch between two others of considerable height and depth) which apart from its nearness to Brighton make its safety a matter of congratulation.

The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Club has been as active as ever, and it and Mr. Toms we have to thank for much fruitful work, some of which is recorded as follows:

A large tumulus in Saltdean Valley, constructed of flints, was investigated. About half of the mound had been carted away for roadmaking and this half had supplied about 150 tons of flint, which indicates that the tumulus, which was apparently of later Bronze age, was of substantial size. It contained one interment, of a young person, with fragments of a large hand-made pottery vessel.

Two wheel-made pots, with a Samian saucer closing one of them, and containing in each case human cremation remains, together with fragments of a narrow necked pot were found on a hill crest at Rodmell and are now in the Brighton Museum (Register 2,513). The Samian saucer is stamped *RUFFI MA*.

An iron sword and fragment of a bronze mounted iron shield boss were found at South Heighton and presented to the Brighton Museum by Mr. D. Eldridge who found them, with a human bone, on his Manor Farm there. (Register 2,518).

The club keeps a series of local ordnance maps on which the exact position of each find is recorded wherever possible after careful investigation of the spot. A most laudable custom.

CHICHESTER.

Mr. W. D. PECKHAM reports as follows:

Up Marden. In the course of repairs to this interesting, but almost derelict church, the Rector the Rev. C. Escritt took the opportunity of examining the east wall of the nave. The removal of plaster showed the dressed stones of the original chancel arch, presumably coeval with the nave and chancel (XIII Cent.) The present straightlined chancel arch, therefore, long supposed to be the earliest part of the church, proves to be a late (? XVII Cent.) insertion, probably to support a ruinous arch.

Binderton. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Hankey I have twice been able to examine Binderton House, once before the recent fire, once during reinstatement after. Nothing of the mediæval house is left, and it seems clear that the house was entirely rebuilt by Thomas Smyth, who died in 1687 and according to his monumental inscription, now in West Dean Church, built the (disused) church at Binderton. Symth's house had a centre and two widespreading wings, much of the southern of these has been demolished and the centre part was reconstructed in Georgian times.

The old churchyard was evidently east of the northern part of the house, as human bones are from time to time dug up in that part of the garden.

Church Plate. The discovery is reported from Tangmere of a large silver flagon, found in an attic in the Vicarage. At Westhamnett has been discovered a pewter bowl, possibly a christening bowl.

EASTBOURNE.

The Rev. W. BUDGEN reports:

A fine fireback has recently been brought to my notice, which came from the house known as Winkenhurst in the parish of Hellingly, where it is known to have been for many years. The authorities at the Victoria and Albert Museum suggest that it is probably 15th century work. The back, which is 3 ft. 4 ins. by 2 ft. 2 ins., has the royal arms—upside down—with lions as supporters; the initials E.H. above a fleur de lis and surmounted by a crown appear in several parts of the field as also does a quatrefoil rose. For a somewhat similar fireback, see *Archæologia*, Vol. 56, Pt. I., p. 142.

Alterations are being carried out at the old manor house of Jevington, one of the manors of the S. Clere family in the 14th century. The opening up of the building has confirmed what already seemed probable—that the mediæval house, running north and south, still forms the centre portion of the present house. At the south end one original corner buttress remains, and at the north end both buttresses are in position, with a massive external stone chimney stack. It appears that on the upper floor at this end on either side of the chimney there was a one-light trefoil-headed

window; one had been more or less destroyed, the other—on the west of the chimney—were found in perfect condition, the internal rear-arch being also in situ. The window has been removed, but will be built into one of the walls of adjoining buildings for preservation.

EAST GRINSTEAD.

Mr. W. H. HILLS calls attention to the restoration of the old houses of the Elizabethan period in the High Street. Their ancient characteristics have been restored, without the slightest tinge of vandalism and the picturesque architecture in the main approach to the town immensely improved thereby. The formation of a local Society for preserving the beauties of East Grinstead has been proposed, and the Chamber of Commerce has appointed a Committee to consider the possibility of establishing a local museum; a number of valuable gifts have been promised it, as soon as a building can be secured to house them.

HASTINGS.

Mr. J. E. RAY reports:

A smooth chisel of late Neolithic date has been found on the golf course on the East Hill, and is now in the possession of Mr. Scott Smith, the secretary of the Golf Club. A 13th century bronze seal found in Warrior Square Gardens, bearing a crowned head and the inscription—S GALFRIDUS CRWNER, is now in the Hastings Museum; as is another seal (heraldic, inscribed S ESTEVE CHISIER) alleged to have been found in the town.

The widening of Castle Hill Road disclosed a section which appeared to indicate the position of the ancient way to the castle, which approached the gate by a very steep ascent direct from the land now called Stonefield Road. The pond forming part of the premises of the ancient Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen has been filled up, and the last remaining farm building on this site demolished in the widening of Cambridge road. The problem of providing an adequate road for motor traffic is likely seriously to affect the Old Town. There are two proposals; one, to cut a new street through the Bourne Walk in the centre of the town, the other, to pull down one side of High Street. The latter would completely destroy the ancient aspect of this street.

Recent drainage works at Battle Abbey disclosed parts of two skeletons and the rough foundations of a wall running north and south a few feet to the westward of the west end of the Abbey church.

LEWES.

Mr. REGINALD BLAKER reports:

In February, 1923, Mr. Rugg had occasion to remove an old house, of the period of Charles I., in Fisher Street; but previous to

demolition a good photograph of the building was obtained and presented to the Corporation.

During the year a silver groat of Edward I. was ploughed up at Houndean, and is now in the possession of Mr. J. H. A. Jenner; and a portion, about 2 feet long, of a chalk coffin was found in the churchyard of St. John-sub-Castro, but was re-buried. Four folio volumes containing material for the history of Sussex, and in particular the Borough of Lewes, collected by Mr. John Elliot, of the Inner Temple, about the end of the 18th century, have recently come into the hands of Mr. J. H. Every. The antiquarian knowledge of Mr. Elliot is referred to by Lee and Horsfield in their *Histories of Lewes*.

A stone carved with a female head, from a site at the east corner of Watergate Street, near the alleged site of the church of St. Mary in Foro, has been presented to the Museum by Mr. Frankfort Moore.

During repairs at Markstakes, an interesting old house in Chailey, a small Elizabethan window was brought to light.

SHOREHAM.

Mr. E. F. SALMON reports:

Extensive necessary repairs to the roof of New Shoreham church have been carried out, in connection with which the parapet, which was not part of the original construction, has been removed. As a memorial to the late Capt. H. B. Hooper two new windows have been inserted in the east wall of the choir, flanking the one re-opened in 1832; no trace of any previous windows in this position was discovered.

Col. R. H. Dundee has presented to the Hove Library a volume of coloured sketches made by his father, Capt. W. Dundee, in 1832-3, containing views of the churches of Hove, Aldrington, Sompting, &c., before restoration. It may also be mentioned that a copy of the drawing made by W. Hine in 1834, the only known picture of the interior of Hove church prior to rebuilding, has been presented to the church by Mr. W. H. Blaber, the present owner of the original drawing.

WORTHING.

Miss MARIAN FROST reports:

The cottage in which John Selden was born in 1584 has been purchased by Mr. Edward Sayers (a member of the Sussex Archaeological Society and of the Worthing Archaeological Society) and thus its preservation is assured.

During excavations at Muir House, Broadwater, a late-mediaeval kitchen-midden was found, which yielded quite a number of interesting objects, though nothing earlier than the 16th century.

At the Manor House, Durrington, some Roman and Romano-British pottery in small fragments and some 15th century tiles have