

CUSTOMARY ACRES IN SOUTH WEST SUSSEX

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ANY serious student of topography in the coast country round Chichester and Arundel will, sooner or later, find himself confronted with the problem of equating areas as given in mediaeval extents with the fields on a modern Ordnance Map. Having myself had to face the problem at an early stage in collecting materials for a parish history, I think it worth while to record results, however imperfect, in the hope of inspiring further research on the subject.

We are all familiar with Statute measure, but I give a table, both for convenience of reference, and also in order to quote the metric equivalents, which are the only sure foundation in the quicksands of metrology.¹

16½ ft. = 1 rod	.. .. .	=	5.029 m.
272¼ sq. ft. = 1 sq. rod	.. .. .	=	25.292 sq. m.
10890 sq. ft. = 40 sq. rod = 1 rood	.. .. .	=	1001.677 sq. m.
43560 sq. ft. = 160 sq. rod = 4 roods = 1 ac.	.. .. .	=	40467.708 sq. m.
Furrow ² of acre 660 ft. = 40 rod	.. .. .	=	201.164 m.
Base ³ of acre, 66 ft. = 4 rod	.. .. .	=	20.116 m.
Ratio of base to furrow 1:10			

I propose to attempt to construct from such material as I have available a similar table for one of the Sussex customary acres.

Here, at the outset, I may meet with an objection. It is, I believe, a not uncommon view that mediaeval customary acres were only rough approximations,

¹ I assume throughout that the mediaeval foot was identical with the modern. Sir W. Flinders Petrie (*Inductive Metrology*, p. 107) concludes that the mediaeval inch varied between .9987 and 1.0009 inches; "from this it seems that the inch now in use has not varied any appreciable amount, on the average, for centuries."

² That is, length of the typical rectangular acre.

³ That is, breadth of the typical rectangular acre.

and did not correspond to any definite area; that there is not, in the language of Plato, an Idea of the Customary Acre. It is true that in Extents we meet with round numbers with great frequency,⁴ but in dealing with demesne land the acreage is at times calculated to the nearest rod, or even quarter rod, which is about the area of a fair-sized bathroom.⁵

Most, if not all of the passages quoted from the Chichester MSS. will shortly be printed in Vol. XXXI. of the Sussex Record Society, but that volume is not yet far enough advanced for me to be able to give the page references.

Two methods were employed, actual measurement and estimate,⁶ the former was probably rarer, but sometimes used, and served as a standard for the latter. Measurement of length and breadth presented no difficulty; multiplication, in the days before the Arabic numerals came into use, was not so easy a matter as it is to-day, but was helped by the use of counters, or in some cases avoided by the use of ready reckoners. Such a mediaeval ready reckoner for the statute acre has come down to us attached to the Ordinance of Measures, and doubtless there were others; illiterate bailiffs may even have carried such things in a memory not demoralised by note-books. And, once given a standard acre or rood, a trained eye could

⁴ *E.g.* in the Rental of Apuldrum of c. 1432 (Aug. Off. Misc. Bk. 56 ff. 59-65) the yardlands, where acreage is given, are all said to contain 16 acres, neither more nor less, and the larger holdings are all either $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yardlands.

At the surrender of Battle Abbey, the Abbot transferred to the Crown 1000 messuages, 500 cottages, etc. (all in round numbers) in Sussex. (*Feet of Fines*, Henry VIII., Bdle. 52, File 373, No. 11.) It would be as reasonable to argue from this that in the sixteenth century men could not count accurately beyond a hundred.

⁵ *E.g.* demesne land at Ferring, measured in 1330-31. Chichester MSS. Lib. P. f. 147 v.

⁶ For instances expressly stated to be by measurement see Lib. P. f. 145 r. (Cakeham), f. 145 v. (Sidlesham), f. 146 r. (Broyle), f. 146 v. (Amberley and Rackham), f. 147 v. (Ferring and Stretham), f. 92 v. (Denton); by estimate, f. 149 r. (Bexhill). Cf. Lib. C. f. 3, note at foot:—*Et igitur per mensuracionem et estimacionem terre predictae de quantitate eius satis constare potuerit*; and the Preston Custumal, Lib. P. f. 81 v. "William Bedell . . . and the reeve shall measure the lands before the ploughs, and the crops in harvest."

probably estimate the area of other pieces of ground with surprising accuracy.⁷

Further, there was another means of testing the area of land (in its narrower ancient sense of arable). I have no doubt that the ancient farm labourer acquired a very high degree of skill in broadcasting seed evenly.⁸ A certain idea of the accuracy attained may be formed from the Apuldram Manor Account of 1320–21.⁹ The sergeant there accounts for corn and pulse sown as “sown on x acres at y bushels per acre, but z bushels over (or less) in all.” The actual figures are as follows:—

Seed	Acres	Rate per acre, bushels	Making bushels	Actually sown, bushels	Error per cent.
Wheat	131	3	393	394	.25
Barley	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	399	398	.25
Beans	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	1.59
Peas	40	3	120	120	Nil
Vetches	60	3	180	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	.28
Oats	48	6	288	293 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.87

The error, of course, represents the inaccuracy either of the surveyor, or of the sower, or of both.

That “an acre” in ordinary parlance did not stand for a statute acre is clear from almost any membrane of a local Tithe Award; but besides this modern evidence I have found some in mediaeval times. At

⁷ Lest I appear to be overestimating human skill unaided by accurate measures or means of calculation, I give some instances within my own experience. A good shoeing smith can shape a horseshoe to a hoof he has merely looked at so closely that only one or two taps on the floor of the shoeing shed are necessary to secure a perfect fit (I have known it done without any). In the Balkans I once ordered a pair of filigree dishes about 4 in. across, to be made of a certain shape of which I furnished a template. On delivery I ordered two more of the same size and shape, but of a different pattern in the filigree, and without thinking took away not only the first pair but also the template. The craftsman made the second pair entirely from memory, and comparison showed a error of not more than $\frac{1}{16}$ in. I have also had practical experience of the skill of an illiterate Albanian in mental arithmetic.

My suggestion of a standard acre as a basis of estimate is likewise not merely theorising but derived from experience; at Uscub an ancient caravan-serai was said to cover exactly a *donum* (the local land measure), but I regret that I never verified this.

⁸ The amount of seed required has even been used as a denomination of a measure of area (F. C. Seebohm, *Customary Acres*, p. 99).

⁹ P.R.O. Min. Acc. 1016:5.

Tangmere in 1222 a hide is stated to contain 60 ac. "measured by the rod of 16½ ft."¹⁰ And at Sidlesham, at a date not given, but probably early fourteenth century, the arable is said to be measured "by the rod of assize of 16½ ft."¹¹ These look as though the measure was something out of the ordinary; it is pretty clear that, in the Tangmere case at least, it is not simply lawyers' precision, for that case is, so far as my experience goes, unique among the Sussex Fines.¹²

In these cases it is actually the statute rod, and not the statute acre, which is specially mentioned; but it cannot be too strongly insisted on that the customary acre originally connoted a customary rod. The later habit of expressing customary acres in statute rods is really as anomalous as it would be to cast accounts in francs and pence. It was, I suppose, the Gunter's chain of 4 rod statute, introduced about the beginning of the seventeenth century, which finally killed the customary rod; the customary acre, entrenched behind field boundaries, fought a losing battle much longer, and probably only disappeared as an actual measure of area with the Enclosure Acts and the passing of the open-field system of agriculture, though in its last days, when much piece-work reaping was calculated by statute acres,¹³ it probably degenerated into a very vague approximation.

I have only met one clear mediaeval statement of the size of a Sussex customary acre, that in the Chronicle of Battle.¹⁴ However puzzling this may be in its

¹⁰ *S.R.S.* II., no. 180.

¹¹ Chichester MSS. Lib. P. f. 145 v.

¹² To take a modern parallel, if a future archaeologist were to find a bundle of letters and accounts among the ruins of Singapore, with frequent references to "dollars," and occasional references to "United States dollars," he would infer, and rightly, that the Straits dollar was not of the same value as that of the United States.

¹³ Formerly most village schoolmasters kept Gunter's chains, and eked out their means by doing surveying. My father told me how the Aldingbourne schoolmaster once came to his father and told him that he had found that his chain was incorrect; he begged that this should be kept quiet, as it was the workpeople, not the employers, who had been losing by the mistake.

¹⁴ B.M. Cott. Domitian, A, II., f. 15 (pencil); printed, *Chronicon de Bello*, ed. 1846, p. 11.

statements about hides, yardlands and wists, it is clear for the acre:—

16 ft. = 1 rod	.. .. .	=	4·877 m.
Furrow of acre: 640 ft. = 40 rod	.. .. .	=	195·066 m.
Base of acre: 64 ft. = 4 rod	.. .. .	=	19·507 m.
Ratio of base to furrow	1:10.		
Area of acre	40960 sq. ft. = 160 sq. rod	.. .. .	= 3835·150 sq. m.
Fraction of statute acre	·940.		
Area in statute square rods	(to nearest rod)		151.

This may be labelled the “Battle Acre,” it was presumably the customary acre of the Lowy of Battle; at Apuldram, the only Battle Manor in West Sussex, I meet with no trace of it. Being so near the statute acre in size, it might easily have been replaced by it later.

Before turning to comparatively modern evidence I would register one caution; facts collected about a century ago, when the customary acre was in the last stage of senile decay, and expressed in terms of the statute rod, must be accepted with a great deal of reserve.

First, as usual in West Sussex, one turns, *faute de mieux*, to Dallaway. However untrustworthy he may be for earlier events, he is presumably a fairly safe guide for contemporary conditions. Of the customary acre he says¹⁵:—

“The statute acre is not in general usage in this district, excepting in allotments made under Acts of Parliament for enclosures. The acres are very unequal with respect to the number of rods they contain. In Chidham, Funtington and West Bourn 109 rods only are considered to be equivalent to an acre. In Bosham they are almost indefinite, varying from 107 to 212 rods. But the general definition of a customary acre in the maritime district is 120 rods, or three-fourths of a statute acre.” Dallaway’s “rod” is evidently the statute rod, and the possibility of the old customary acre having been built up on a customary rod does not seem to have occurred to him.

¹⁵ *Rape of Chichester*, p. 83 note a, sub Chidham.

Approximately contemporary we have a Government Report on the subject.¹⁶ This states that the Sussex customary acres were 107, 110, 120 or 212 perches, that the "short acre" was 100 or 120 perches, and that the forest acre was 180. It gives no hint of the local distribution, inside the county, of these various units, among which, it may be noted, the Battle Acre is not included. Under the heading Perch it mentions various customary units for forestry, coppices and fencing, but gives no hint that customary acres of arable are based on anything but the statute rod.

Seebohm¹⁷ quotes three customary acres for Sussex from the Report of 1820. Either he assumed that the typical acre was in all cases 1:10, or he reduced his figures to the 1:10 ratio for convenience of comparison. His three acres have furrows of 200, 256 and 233 metres respectively, yielding acres of 158, 219 and 214 sq. rod statute; the first and last presumably represent the Battle acre and the acre of 212 sq. rod mentioned both by the Commission and by Dallaway.

Finally, the Bosham Enclosure Award of 1834¹⁸ states that the customary acre there contains 107 sq. rod statute.

It is not to be wondered at if, in face of this conflicting evidence, it has been concluded that the customary acre was of no definite size. I think that the mistake has been helped by an assumption that the distribution of any customary acre through the county has been wide. If it is assumed that the customary acre *in any given manor or parish* varied from 100 to 212 sq. rod statute it is easy to suppose that it was not a definite measure of area at all.

I have, however, arrived at some definite results by approaching the problem from another side, by examining the evidence for the area of the customary acre in individual parishes. Most of this evidence is to be found in field names; my method has been to take

¹⁶ Appendix A to second report of the Commissioners on Weights and Measures; *Parliamentary Papers*, 1820, Vol. VII.

¹⁷ *Customary Acres*, map facing p. 100, and p. 102.

¹⁸ Copy *penes* Raper & Co., Chichester, f. 72.

a Tithe Award and note all fields with names such as "Great Thirty," "Eleven Acres," and the like, which appear to be named after their acreage. From these I have struck out, *i* Fields clearly named after their *statute* acreage, *ii* Fields named sarcastically, such as "Hundred Acres," containing 2 r. 17 p. *statute*, *iii* Fields whose area is likely to have varied in modern times, either by the enclosure of roadside waste, or by cutting off from them a cottage site, etc. The ratio of the total "acres by name" of the remainder to the total of their *statute* acreage should yield the ratio of the customary acre in use to the *statute*, small errors in one direction in one field being compensated by small errors in the opposite direction in another.

My research has covered very few parishes—its primary object was merely to establish the size of the customary acre in one—but it has yielded a startling result: there is evidence that the customary acre of various parishes, including Apuldrum, was about three-fourths of the *statute*, while that of Funtington was about two-thirds; yet Funtington and Apuldrum were parts of the same mediaeval parish,¹⁹ and, in all probability, parts of the same Domesday Manor, that of Bosham.

The Funtington evidence²⁰ is from twenty-four parcels. In each case the *statute* acreage given to the nearest rod in the Award has been multiplied by $\frac{3}{2}$ and the nearest acre of the result taken. In eight cases the result tallies exactly with the acreage by name, in eleven it is only an acre out, in five it is as much as two acres out.²¹ Now two-thirds of a *statute* acre is $106\frac{1}{2}$ sq. rod, which is pretty close to the 109r.

¹⁹ Cf. pp. 31 and 32 of the Register of Bishop Stafford of Exeter (ed. F. C. Hingeston-Randolph). I have collated with the original Register.

²⁰ The figures of this, and other parishes, are given in detail at the end of this paper. They include in each case the whole of the available Tithe Award evidence, after the three classes of field names mentioned above have been struck out.

As a convenient label, I have adopted the name of the parish where I first investigated each acre, and therefore speak of the Funtington and Apuldrum acres, without wishing to imply that either is peculiar to one parish.

²¹ The other tables are constructed in the same way, with the substitution of the factor $\frac{4}{3}$ for $\frac{3}{2}$.

of Dallaway; but it is also close to something else, $105\frac{2}{3}$ sq. rod, which is the area of a Roman *jugerum*.²² Too much stress could easily be laid on what may be nothing more than a coincidence; but the appearance of this coincidence in the very part of Sussex where the Celtic *clachan* has survived deserves more detailed research than I have given to it.

The Bosham Tithe Award contain few traces of this acre, in spite of the evidence of the Enclosure Award, the general run of its field names pointing to the Apuldram acre. But the evidence is puzzling; possibly the explanation is that one customary acre was used for the original common fields, and another one introduced for assarts; to clear this point up would need very detailed investigation of the history of the Manor.

The evidence from the Tithe Awards of Apuldram,²³ Compton and Upmarden indicates the use of the Apuldram acre in those parishes.

Such mediaeval evidence as I have got for Apuldram goes to confirm the evidence of the Tithe Awards. There is not much of it, the concentration of property in few hands having tended to obliterate boundaries, and consequently to make the identification of mediaeval fields difficult, but there are two cases which are fairly clear.

I. Between 1278 and 1280 the Prebendary of Apuldram took on lease from the Manor an acre of land next to the *corpus prebende*.²⁴ I have traced this acre right through the centuries²⁵ down to the Tithe Award, in which it figures as glebe, and it was not absorbed into the Stopham Estate till 1888,²⁶ whereas

²² I assume the Roman foot to have been the same as the statute. It was not, but the error is not large, and nothing but a rough approximation is to be expected.

²³ In the case of Apuldram I have examined the evidence of all the field names without exception. As might be expected, those bounded by roads do not give so accurate a result. So far as Tithe Award evidence goes, Apuldram is not satisfactory, but this is compensated for by the evidence from other sources.

²⁴ P.R.O. Ancient Deeds B. 3504. ²⁵ 1321, c. 1432, 1538, 1635, 1649.

²⁶ Sale Catalogue of outlying portions of the Stopham Estate, 1911.

the *corpus prebende* itself had in some mysterious way been absorbed at an earlier date. The Tithe Award gives the acreage of the glebe as 3r. 14p.

II. Early in the thirteenth century Michael de Beche held "23½ acres in the Manor of Apuldram, that is the two Bores-Croftes, which lie next the road from Chichester to the Menewode."²⁷ Boorcroft appears as one field (*no.* 48) in the Tithe Award and lies, not next to, but one field away from, the Chichester—Wittering road. Its acreage is given as 18a. 3r. 36p., $\frac{4}{5}$ of which is 25a. 1r. 8p. The discrepancy is not so great as it appears, the mediaeval estimate presumably excluding the area of the hedgerow and headland which separated the two fields, now thrown into one.²⁸

The evidence for a customary acre of about $\frac{3}{4}$ statute acre²⁹ being thus disposed of, it remains to try and resolve this into its component parts. It is clear that it, like the statute acre, contained four rods.³⁰ The area of the customary rod was, therefore, about 8167·5 sq. ft. If it, like the statute rod, contained 40 square rod, the square root of $\frac{1}{10}$ of this should give the length of the customary rod. This works out to 14·29 ft., a most unconvincing measure.

The alternative is to accept the possibility of the rod being a different multiple of the square rod, and to search for evidence of the length of the customary rod. I have found local record evidence for two rods other than the statute.

I. The paling of Aldingbourne Park, different panels of which were maintained by different tenants of the Bishop's manors, was measured in rods of 20 feet³¹; but there is no evidence that this woodman's rod was used for measuring arable, it would make the rood contain 20 sq. rod,³² yielding a 1×5 acre, which

²⁷ Hayley MSS., Add. 6344, col. 270.

²⁸ The name "croft" implies inclosure.

²⁹ As will appear, the Apuldram acre is actually ·75225 of a statute acre.

³⁰ *E.g.* Apuldram Account 1321-22 (P.R.O. Min. Acc. 1016:6) 28½a. + 9a. ½r. + 4a. 3r. + 5a. + 3½a. + 4a. 3r. + 4a. 1r. + 9½a. = 69a. 1½r. Similarly in the Terriers in Liber P. areas containing 3 rods occur, 4 and more never.

³¹ Lib. P. f. 17 v., 49 v., Lib. C. f. 4 v.

³² Actually 20. 419.

contrasts markedly with the typical 1×10 statute acre, and, as will be seen, it will not fit existing boundaries.

II. Hedging and ditching is work which is naturally reckoned by the rod of arable,³³ and the Customals of the Bishop's manors in two cases give the length of the work of ditching in feet. At Aldingbourne Henry Bedell "shall dig and stake 16ft. lengthwise if he dig one spitt deep," and at Sidlesham Geoffrey de la Flete "shall ditch one spit deep and 32 ft. long for one work." The unit on which these are calculated is that of 16ft., not 16½ft.³⁴ The evidence of the linear "virgate" at Amberley confirms this.³⁵

The square of this rod of 16ft. goes almost exactly 32 times into the area of the customary rood.³⁶ Hence we get the following table for the Apuldrum acre:—

16 ft.=1 rod	..	..	..	..	=	4·877 m.
256 sq. ft.=1 sq. rod	..	..	..	..	=	23·782 sq. m.
8192 sq. ft.=32 sq. rod=1 rood	..	..	..	..	=	761·037 sq. m.
32768 sq. ft.=128 sq. rod=4 roods=1 acre	..	..	..	..	=	3044·147 sq. m.
Furrow of acre, 512 ft.=32 rod	..	..	..	..	=	156·054 m.
Base of acre, 64 ft.=4 rod	..	..	..	..	=	19·507 m.
Ratio of base to furrow 1:8.						
Area in statute square rods 120¼ (nearly).						
Ratio of statute acre to customary 1:·75225.						

It remains to be seen whether this will fit existing boundaries.

³³ At Rackham, William le Frensh fences "the breadth of half an acre." Lib. P. f. 64 r.

³⁴ Lib. P. f. 45 v., f. 38 v. The fact that the word "rod" was ambiguous probably explains why these measures were given in feet. Be it noted that I have found some evidence for the Apuldrum acre both at Aldingbourne and at Sidlesham.

³⁵ For the benefit of those who do not wish to wade through the whole controversy between Mr. Bridgeman and myself in S.A.C., LXII., 58–62, LXIII., 231–234, LXIV., 128–133, I summarise relevant conclusions. My measurement of Amberley yielded a perimeter of 989 ft. 11 in., and my interpretation of the *ambitus* memorandum made the perimeter 246½ "virgates," thus equating 1 "virgate" with 4 ft. Mr. Bridgeman agreed with this interpretation, and produced evidence that a "virgate" might be a quarter rod; he pointed out that a rod of 16 ft., for which there was evidence, tallied with this better than the statute rod of 16½ ft. Our agreement on this matter is of some importance, for we approached the problem from different points of view, one that of an architect, the other that of a lawyer.

³⁶ Division actually yields 31·903546.

It is clear from the Apuldram Rental of c. 1432 that "Metlond" was a common field principally in the hands of cottars, and that it was divided into two furlongs; in one, called Seefurlong, the furrow ran from east to west,³⁷ in the other it ran from north to south,³⁸ and it was close to the church. The Court Rolls of a few years earlier carry the identification one stage further, in 1429 John Lamvall asks licence to let "2 acres lying in Metlond in Churchefeld whereof 1 acre lies between the meadow of William Ryman to the north and . . ." ³⁹ Parcel 7 of the Apuldram Tithe Award tallies with this exactly; it is called Church Field, it adjoins the churchyard and extends to the sea, and to the north lies parcel 32, a meadow called Worst Rymands. The northern boundary of Church Field at one point takes an abrupt turn to the north and shortly after swings east again.⁴⁰ From the north-west corner of the field to where the hedge turns north is 525ft., from thence to where it turns east again is 64ft., from a point where it turns south again to the corner of the churchyard is 538ft.

I subsequently set a pair of dividers to a distance of 525ft. on the scale,⁴¹ and found that it tallied with quite a surprising number of hedge lengths in the parish, notably in Woods (T.M. 88), Cakeham-stone (T.M. 26) and Boorcroft (T.M. 48) which are all known to have been mediaeval arable, as well as in hedge lengths in Donnington and Bosham. If this is a coincidence it is at least a very surprising one.

There is yet another coincidence. The length of Apuldram Church, omitting the western buttresses, is exactly 64 ft., or four customary rods of 16 ft. Did the thirteenth century masons who enlarged the

³⁷ *E.g.* "John Lamvall holds . . . 1 ac. in Metlond between the meadow of William Ryman to the north and the land of Robert Burry to the south . . ." Aug. Off. Misc., Bk. 56 f. 59 v.

³⁸ *E.g.* "Henry Cobhay holds 2 ac. in Metlond between the lands of William Ryman to the east and the furlong called Seefurlong to the west. *Ibid.* f. 63 r.

³⁹ P.R.O. Court Rolls, 205. 46 m. 8.

⁴⁰ Did William Ryman ultimately throw John Lamvall's acre into his meadow?

⁴¹ This makes allowance for a headland; 512 ft. is the inbound length.

church lay out their plan in a round number of rods, and then add the shallow western buttresses as an afterthought? If they did the parish church became an imperishable standard of the length of the then equivalent of the Gunter's chain.

The customary acre is a subject of archaeological research which might well be carried further. It needs no elaborate equipment either of knowledge or *matériel*,⁴² and copies of the Tithe Awards are collected at Lewes and Chichester. The map of England, it has been said, is one of the most interesting palimpsests we have, if we can only read it and anyone who could mark on a map of the county, parish by parish, the prevailing customary acre might find, when he had done, that he had recovered a lost chapter of the history of the Saxon conquest of Sussex.

FUNTINGTON.

Tithe Award number	Area statute			Area, statute $\times \frac{3}{4}$ to nearest acre				Acres by name
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	acre	
138	9	2	17	14	1	25	14	14
16	8	0	11	12	0	16	12	12
423	5	1	22	8	0	13	8	8
424	5	0	33	7	3	9	8	8
425	3	2	27	5	2	0	6	6
371	4	0	2	6	0	3	6	6
596	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	4
426	1	3	31	2	3	26	3	3
9	25	2	38	38	2	17	39	40
136	12	0	28	18	1	2	18	19
11	12	1	18	18	2	7	19	18
142	10	3	30	16	1	25	16	15
141	8	1	7	12	1	31	12	13
4	7	3	29	11	3	25	12	11
368	7	0	25	10	2	37	11	10
544	6	2	0	9	3	0	10	9
349	4	3	30	7	0	25	7	8
592	3	0	31	4	3	6	5	4
599	3	0	2	4	2	3	5	4

⁴² In one qualification I feel myself woefully lacking, the ability to do compound division sums accurately. I trust that no one will consider my whole conclusions vitiated even if he finds an error in my arithmetic here and there.

Tithe Award number	Area statute			Area statute $\times \frac{2}{3}$			Acres by name	
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.		
547	13	1	32	20	0	28	20	18
548	13	2	23	20	1	35	20	18
18	10	2	39	16	0	19	16	14
550	10	1	18	15	2	7	16	14
546	10	2	36	16	0	14	16	14

BOSHAM.

1. Funtington acres:—

Tithe Award number	Area statute			Area statute $\times \frac{2}{3}$			Acres by name	
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.		
29	7	3	14	11	3	1	12	12
523	13	3	8	20	2	32	21	20

2. Apuldram acres:—

Tithe Award number	Area, statute			Area, statute $\times \frac{2}{3}$			Acres by name	
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.		
243	17	2	34	23	2	19	24	24
463	11	0	36	14	3	35	15	15
464	10	3	33	14	2	17	15	15
80	10	1	18	13	3	11	14	14
455	8	0	7	10	2	36	11	11
359	7	2	14	10	1	19	10	10
546	6	1	15	8	1	33	8	8
635	6	0	2	8	0	3	8	8
28	5	0	2	6	2	16	7	7
95	3	1	8	4	1	24	4	4
420	14	1	32	19	1	3	19	18
461	13	0	12	17	1	29	17	16
395	8	1	19	11	0	25	11	10
408	7	1	4	9	2	32	10	9
398	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	7
252	5	0	18	6	3	11	7	6
588	4	2	35	6	2	7	7	6
75	4	0	22	6	0	3	6	5

3. The following are probably statute acres:—

Tithe Award number	Area, statute	Acres by name
	a. r. p.	
363	9 1 9	10
401	8 3 37	9
545	7 1 18	8

Tithe Award number	Area, statute			Acres by name
	a.	r.	p.	
589	6	2	31	6
30	5	2	11	6
544	5	2	6	6
86	3	2	25	4

4. The following do not seem to tally with any of the three acres above:—

Tithe Award number	Area, statute			Acres by name
	a.	r.	p.	
357	17	2	21	22
414	16	3	11	20
417	14	3	35	18
84	5	2	9	10

APULDRAM.

Tithe Award number	Area, statute			Area, statute $\times \frac{4}{3}$ to nearest acre			Acres by name	
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.		
46 & 47	21	1	33	28	2	17	29	30
50	12	3	19	17	0	25	17	18
89	10	0	36	13	2	21	14	13
13	9	2	11	12	3	1	13	12
90	7	2	28	10	0	37	10	11
87	9	3	25	13	0	33	13	11
56 & 57	14	1	23	19	0	31	19	16

COMPTON.

Tithe Award number	Area, statute			Area, statute $\times \frac{4}{3}$ to nearest acre			Acres by name	
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.		
195	8	3	30	11	3	27	12	12
76	7	8	24	9	3	19	10	10
193	7	1	12	9	3	3	10	10
218	5	2	26	7	2	19	8	8
210	5	2	30	7	2	13	8	8
213	5	1	0	7	0	0	7	7
220	4	2	14	6	1	19	6	6
163	3	3	3	5	0	4	5	5
173	3	3	23	5	0	31	5	5
264	3	3	17	5	0	23	5	5
233	5	3	21	7	3	15	8	9
151	5	1	20	7	0	27	7	8
224	4	0	6	5	1	21	5	6
94	11	1	35	15	1	17	15	18

UPMARDEN.

Tithe Award number	Area, statute			Area, statute $\times \frac{4}{3}$ to nearest acre				Acres by name
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	acre	
80	10	0	30	13	2	13	14	14
16	8	0	4	10	2	32	11	11
384	7	2	28	10	1	37	10	10
99	5	0	35	6	3	30	7	7
382	4	3	28	6	2	11	7	7
362	4	3	6	6	1	21	6	6
183	3	1	22	4	2	3	5	5
345	3	0	10	4	0	13	4	4
349	2	3	26	3	3	21	4	4
374	1	3	34	2	2	19	3	3
187	10	1	34	13	3	32	14	15
298-99	7	1	12	9	3	3	10	11
72	6	3	16	9	0	21	9	10
347	6	2	36	8	3	35	9	10
71	6	0	35	8	1	7	8	9
365	5	0	11	6	3	1	7	8
366	5	0	8	6	2	37	7	8
64	4	3	11	6	1	28	6	7
14	4	2	26	6	0	35	6	7
373	2	2	37	3	2	23	4	5
75	2	2	9	3	1	35	4	3
82	10	1	14	13	3	5	14	16
21	4	3	8	6	1	24	6	8
28	6	3	31	9	1	1	9	12