

SUSSEX  
Archæological Collections

RELATING TO THE  
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY

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The Sussex Archæological Society



VOL. LXVII.

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1926

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JULY, 1926

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| Lewes           | R. BLAKER, ESQ.                           | Wallands Crescent, Lewes.                               |
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The Woolwich District Antiquarian Society.  
The Yorkshire Archæological Society.  
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Littlehampton Nature and Archæological Circle, Lt.-Col. R. R. Barber, B.Sc., F.R.G.S., 13, St. Catherine's Road, Littlehampton.  
Worthing Archæological Society, c/o Miss Frost, The Museum, Worthing.

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## HONORARY MEMBERS.

1925. Archæology Officer, Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.  
1923. Davey, W. W., 213, High Street, Lewes.  
1911. Emson, F. Everitt, Browncoats, 7, Western Road, Littlehampton.  
1897. Johnston, Philip M., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Sussex Lodge, Champion Hill, s.e.5.  
1896. Read, Sir Charles Hercules, F.S.A., British Museum, w.c.  
1896. Round, J. Horace, 15, Brunswick Terrace, Hove.



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(Revised to July 1926.)

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1906. Adams, J., Barchester Tower, De Cham Road, St. Leonards.  
1920. Addison, Wm., 22, Dulwich Wood Park, s.e.19.  
1920. Ade, John T., Grove Hill House, Hellingly.  
1916. T Adeney, Mrs., 34, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.  
1926. Aitchison, G., 164, North Street, Brighton.  
1924. Aitkens, Mrs., Strouds, Horsted Keynes.  
1918. Albery, Wm., London Road, Horsham.  
1912. T Allcroft, A. Hadrian, 3, The Drove way, Dyke Road, Brighton.  
1919. Allwork, F. C., 151, Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent.  
1926. Anderson, Miss H. E., 15, Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne.  
1926. Annereau, J., 22, Castlemain Avenue, W. Southbourne, Hants.  
1914. Anscombe, Alfred, F.R.HIST.S., 30, Albany Road, Stroud Green, N.  
1926. Anscombe, B., Compton View, Lindfield.  
1923. Apedaile, Ernest George, 32, West Street, Horsham.  
1925. Applebee, Mrs., 16, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne.  
1907. T Arnold, Miss Emily, Saints Hill House, Penshurst, Kent.  
1906. Arnold, Miss M. H., The Hermitage, Emsworth, Hants.  
1919. Arrol, Mrs. W., 19, Winchester Road, Worthing.  
1919. Arrol, Walter, 19, Winchester Road, Worthing.  
1905. Ashton of Hyde, The Right Hon. Baron, Vinehall, Robertsbridge  
1900. \*Attree, C. J., Burnells, Horsham.  
1923. \*Attree, Mrs. C. J., Burnells, Horsham.  
1876. \*Attree, Col. F. W. T., F.S.A., late R.E., 59, Warwick Gardens,  
Kensington, w. 14.  
1915. Austen, Edmund, Coleman House, Brede.  
1925. Austin, F. Britton, Guestling Hall, Guestling.  
1903. Aylmer, Captain A. L., 50, Osmond Road, Hove.  
  
1904. Bacon-Phillips, Rev. J. P., 27, Cyprus Road, Bexhill.  
1921. Bacon-Phillips, Rev. J. P. R. T. B., Pitchers Park, Burgess Hill.  
1908. Baker, Miss C., Walridge, Belsizo Road, Worthing.  
1925. Baker, J., M.B.E., 2, Lansdown Square, Hove.  
1924. Ballard, Lt.-Col. J. A., D.S.O., 12, Chichester Terrace, Brighton.  
1922. Ballard, Miss F. M., 11, Kingsland Road, Broadwater, Worthing.  
1899. \*Bannerman, W. Bruce, F.S.A., 4, The Waldrons, Croydon, Surrey  
1924. T Barber, Lt.-Col. R. R., B.Sc., F.R.G.S., 13, St. Catherine's Road,  
Littlehampton.  
1905. Barchard, F., Horsted Place, Little Horsted.  
1912. Barchard, Mrs. Cæsar, Lindum, Berkhamsted, Herts.  
1926. Barclay, E., Downmere, Poynings, Hassocks.  
1926. Barclay, Mrs. E., Downmere, Poynings, Hassocks.  
1914. Barham, C. Loftus, Doleham, West Hill, Hitchin.  
1918. Barham, Col. Arthur S., C.M.G., V.D., Hole Park, Rolvenden, Kent  
1904. Batterham, J. W., M.B., F.R.C.S., Northiam.  
1919. Bates, Hubert, Gatlands, Chatfield Road, Cuckfield.

1925. Bateman, Miss E., 126, Marine Parade, Brighton.  
 1912. Beach, Henry William, Belmont, Hassocks.  
 1925. Beamish, Rear-Admiral Tufton, P.H., R.N., C.B., M.P., Chelworth,  
 Chelwood Gate.  
 1923. Beatson, Miss, Petersgrange, Meads, Eastbourne.  
 1890. <sup>T</sup>Beckett, Arthur, F.R.S.L., Anderida, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne.  
 1926. Beckett, Mrs. A., Anderida, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne.  
 1890. Bedford, Edward J., 11, St. John's Terrace, Lewes.  
 1913. Beeley, Dr. A., Windybank, King Henry's Road, Lewes.  
 1924. Behrens, N. E., Shovelstrode Manor, Nr. East Grinstead.  
 1910. Beldam, W., Littlehampton.  
 1908. Belloc, Hilaire, Kings Land, Shipley, Horsham.  
 1912. Belt, Anthony, F.L.S., 44, Tower Road West, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1880. Bennett, Rev. Prebendary F. G., 22, West Street, Chichester.  
 1925. Bennett, Miss, Adullam, Chiddingfold.  
 1919. Benson, Mrs. Vere, 53, St. Annes Crescent, Lewes.  
 1924. Bevan, Mrs. L. P., Whitmore, Cuckfield.  
 1924. Bevan, Miss E., Chapel Farm House, East Chilmington, Lewes.  
 1895. Beves, Colonel Edward Leslie, Westfield, Palmeira Avenue, Hove.  
 1925. Bexhill Borough Reference Library.  
 1922. Bibby, Mrs.,  
 1911. <sup>T</sup>Bird, Sir W. B. M., Eartham, Chichester.  
 1897. Birmingham Public Libraries (Reference Dept.), The Chief Librarian,  
 Ratcliff Place, Birmingham.  
 1909. Bishop, Claude E. S., Stanton Prior, Meads, Eastbourne.  
 1914. Blaauw, Henry T. G., Mariners, Chailey.  
 1905. <sup>T</sup>Blaber, William H., F.L.S., 34, Cromwell Road, Hove.  
 1921. <sup>T</sup>Blaber, Mrs., 34, Cromwell Road, Hove.  
 1911. Black, Rev. Chas., High Croft, West Hoathly.  
 1920. Black, Mrs. G., 60, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.  
 1911. <sup>T</sup>Blackman, Alfred, The Knoll, Baldslow Road, Hastings.  
 1921. Blackman, Henry, Heatherdene, 22, Laton Road, Hastings.  
 1918. <sup>T</sup>Blackman, Herbert, 361, London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1922. Blackwell, R. G., Downplace, Harting, nr. Petersfield, Hants.  
 1914. Blake, Miss, Broadfield, Crawley.  
 1907. Blaker, E. H., North Gate, Chichester.  
 1915. Blaker, James, Snaresbrook, Christ Church Road, Worthing.  
 1922. Blaker, Mrs. Cecil, Mantlemas, Turner's Hill.  
 1900. <sup>T</sup>Blaker, R., 6, Wallands Crescent, Lewes.  
 1914. Blencowe, R. C., Bineham, Chailey.  
 1905. \*Blinkhorn, E., Broadwater House, Broadwater, Worthing.  
 1923. Boag, S., Drungewick Manor, Rudgwick.  
 1907. Bodleian Library, Oxford.  
 1895. <sup>T</sup>Boger, James-Innes, C., M.A., 77, Marine Parade, Brighton.  
 1908. <sup>T</sup>Boldero, John, Frankham, Mark Cross.  
 1913. Borlase, A. C., 64, Ship Street, Brighton.  
 1920. Borradaile, Mrs. F., The Beeches, Barcombe.  
 1920. Borradaile, Miss A. F., The Beeches, Barcombe.  
 1919. <sup>T</sup>Bothamley, H. H., Middleton, Hassocks.  
 1907. Bothamley, Mrs., Middleton, Hassocks.  
 1919. Botting, Lieut. E. L., R.E., Hillside, Loxwood, Billingshurst.  
 1926. Bouquet, Rev. J. A., All Saints' Convalescent Hospital, Meads,  
 Eastbourne.  
 1924. Bourke, Miss Myrtle, Pokes, Hellingly.  
 1924. Bowen, Mrs., Young's Garden, Burwash.  
 1899. Bowyer, P. A., Trevallis, Church Walk, Worthing.  
 1892. Box, Stephen, A R.I.B.A., 2, Gore Park Avenue, Eastbourne.  
 1921. Box, Eric, 2, Gore Park Avenue, Eastbourne.  
 1923. <sup>T</sup>Boxall, Arthur, Quarry Farm, High Hurstwood, Uckfield.  
 1923. Boxall, Mrs. A., Quarry Farm, High Hurstwood, Uckfield.

1899. Boxall, W. P. Gratwicke, K.C., M.A., 15, First Avenue, Hove.  
 1923. Boxall, Sir A. A., Bart., 14, Cambridge Square, London, w.  
 1925. Bradley, Miss E., Westons, Ruspur.  
 1925. <sup>T</sup>Brand, H. R., Glynde Combe, Lewes.  
 1925. Brandt, Mrs. E., The Red House, Ninfield, Battle.  
 1926. Brangwyn, Frank, R.A., The Jointure, Ditchling, Hassocks.  
 1922. Bray, John, 27, Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1922. Bridger, Lt.-Col. H. Colvill, Adur Lodge, Old Shoreham.  
 1922. Bridgman, P. F., Eastgate Street, Lewes.  
 1900. Briggs, H. Grisbrook, 47, Enys Road, Eastbourne.  
 1892. Brighton Public Library (Henry D. Roberts, Librarian).  
 1925. Britten, Miss, Goldings, Cuckfield, Haywards Heath.  
 1896. Brown, Edward Harley, Old Park, Warninglid, Hayward's Heath  
 1903. Brown, H. J., 4, Trafalgar Square, London, w.c.2.  
 1912. Browning, Major A. Quintus, Morialta, 111, Dyke Road, Hove.  
 1909. Buckley, T. H. W., The Grange, Crawley Down.  
 1905. Buckman, T., 73, North Street, Lewes.  
 1897. Buckwell, G. W., Board of Trade Surveyor's Office, Market Place, Hull.  
 1892. Buckwell, John C., North Gate House, Pavilion, Brighton.  
 1917. Budd, E. J., Flagcourt, Mills Terrace, Kingsway, Hove.  
 1907. <sup>T</sup>Budgen, Rev. W., F.S.A., Mountney, 38, Milton Road, Eastbourne.  
 1910. <sup>T</sup>Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. J., BART., M.P., The Meadows, 474, Uxbridge Road, w.12.  
 1921. Burder, R. H. R., Warrenwood, Chailey.  
 1896. Burdon, Rev. Prebendary R. J., Parkhurst House, Haslemere.  
 1924. Burfield, Horace, 230, Ditchling Road, Brighton.  
 1926. Burgess, H., 52, Delancey Street, London, w.1.  
 1922. <sup>T</sup>Burke, Major I. A., Firebrand House, Winchelsea.  
 1915. Burns, L. B., Landhurst Cottage, Hartfield.  
 1924. Burra, Mrs., Springfield, Playden, Rye.  
 1925. Burrows, Miss, The Palace, Chichester.  
 1925. Burrows, Mrs. E., Yewhurst, Barcombe, Lewes.  
 1924. Burstow, W. J., 16, Gloucester Place, Brighton.  
 1917. Burton, Maurice G. W., St. Leonards Lodge, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1925. Bushby, J., The Old Vicarage, Rye.  
 1923. Butcher, Mrs., Ecclesden Manor, Angmering.  
 1908. <sup>T</sup>Butt, C. A., Leverington, Maltravers Drive, Littlehampton.  
 1902. <sup>T</sup>Butt, G. W., Pier Road, Littlehampton.  
 1924. Button, Martin, F.R.C.S., Undercliff, Rye.  
 1909. <sup>T</sup>Buxton, The Rt. Hon. The Countess, Newtimber Place, Hassocks; and 5, Buckingham Gate, s.w.  
 1907. Buxton, Travers, 12, Cambridge Square, London, w. 2.  
 1923. <sup>T</sup>Callard, Ernest, Brownings Manor, Blackboys.  
 1922. Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.  
 1921. Cameron, L., Seaford.  
 1922. \*Campion, W. Simon, Danny, Hassocks.  
 1924. Canadine, W., Winster, 20, Bradford Road, Lewes.  
 1921. Cane, Henry, 9, Marlborough Place, Brighton.  
 1923. Carew, Mrs. John Chestor, Elmhurst, Steyning.  
 1923. <sup>T</sup>Carley, G. C., 163, Brighton Road, Worthing.  
 1924. Carlisle, Mrs., Chownes Mead, Cuckfield.  
 1923. Carlyon Britton, Major Philip William, D.L., F.S.A., Eversfield, Fishbourne, Chichester.  
 1926. Carver, P. W., Courtlands, West Hoathly.  
 1895. Cash, Joseph, 1, Westbourne Terrace, Hove.  
 1913. Castello, J., 23, Oxford Square, W.2.  
 1926. Castle, Lt.-Col. S. M., Hobbs Barton, Framfield.  
 1904. Catt, Miss J. W., Sunte House, Lindfield, Haywards Heath.  
 1891. <sup>T</sup>\*Cave, Charles, F.S.A., Stoner Hill, Petersfield, Hants.

1926. Challen, W. H., 62, Alexandra Road, Croydon, Surrey.  
 1921. <sup>T</sup>Chalmers, C. Hugh, Cheeleys, Horsted Keynes.  
 1923. Chalmers, Mrs. C. Hugh, Cheeleys, Horsted Keynes.  
 1920. Chalmers, The Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.B., Peterhouse Lodge, Cambridge.  
 1924. Chamberlain, The Rt. Hon. Austen, M.P., Twitts Ghill, Five Ashes, and 2, Morpeth Mansions, s.w.1.  
 1903. Champneys, Sir F. H., BART., M.D., Littlemead, Nutley, Uckfield.  
 1920. <sup>T</sup>Chance, Sir Wm., BART., Legh Manor, Cuckfield.  
 1926. Chandler, J. H., Litlington, Alfriston.  
 1914. Chandless-Chandless, C., Sherrington Manor, Berwick Station.  
 1908. Chapman, Harold J., High Street, Lewes.  
 1922. Chater-Lea, W., Cransley Lodge, Dyke Road Avenue, Brighton.  
 1900. <sup>T</sup>Cheal, H., Montford, Shoreham.  
 1917. Cheesman, Miss E. E., 1, Wallands Crescent, Lewes.  
 1926. Chettle, G. H., Ditchling, Hassocks.  
 1925. Chichester Diocesan Advisory Committee, Diocesan Church House, Brighton.  
 1852. Chichester Library Society (Secretary), Chichester.  
 1923. <sup>T</sup>Chichester, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Chichester.  
 1909. <sup>T\*</sup>Chichester, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of, Stanmer, Lewes.  
 1918. <sup>T</sup>Chidwick, R. W., Kelmscott, 63, Northcourt Road, Worthing.  
 1909. Child, Stanley, Caterways, Billingshurst, Horsham.  
 1919. Chilton, T., Elmstead, St. John's Road, Bexhill.  
 1903. Christie, G. R., Robindene, Kemp Town, Brighton.  
 1922. Christie, Mrs. M. E., Gatlands, Ditchling.  
 1924. Christie, William M., Watergate, Emsworth, Hants.  
 1926. Christie, Capt. J., Glyndebourne, Lewes.  
 1924. Churchman, Miss L. J., 42, Hurst Road, Horsham.  
 1924. Churchman, Miss E., 42, Hurst Road, Horsham.  
 1925. Clarence, G. C., June Croft, Midhurst.  
 1922. Clark, Major Hartley, Fryars, West Chiltington.  
 1911. <sup>T</sup>Clarke, C. B. O., Brook House, Hayward's Heath.  
 1896. Clarke, Ronald Stanley, F.R.G.S., Ship Hotel, Crediton, Devon.  
 1866. \*Clarke, Somers, F.S.A., c/o P.O., Cairo, Egypt.  
 1895. \*Clarke, Col. Stephenson R., C.B., Borde Hill, Hayward's Heath.  
 1923. <sup>T</sup>Clarke, Miss, Brook House, Ardingly.  
 1926. Clarke, Mrs. H. Graham, The Vicarage, Heathfield.  
 1925. Clarkson, Capt. H. G., The Thatched Cottage, Wannock, Nr. Polegate.  
 1925. Clarkson, Mrs. H. G., The Thatched Cottage, Wannock, Nr. Polegate.  
 1922. Clayton, C. L., 10, Prince Albert Street, Brighton.  
 1926. Clayton, E. S., Prawles, Ewhurst Green.  
 1926. Close, Col. J. K., I.M.S. (ret'd.), 53, Cromwell Road, Hove.  
 1921. Coast, Miss K., The High School for Girls, Worthing.  
 1921. Coates, Rev. A. L., Portfield Vicarage, Chichester.  
 1923. Coles, Mrs. J. Howell, Woodshill, West Chiltington, Pulborough.  
 1913. Colgate, T., Meeching Court House, Newhaven.  
 1911. <sup>T\*</sup>Collins, A. E., 40, Gunterstone Road, w.14.  
 1924. Colmer, Miss Jean, Strouds, Horsted Keynes.  
 1901. Columbia University, U.S.A. (per G. E. Stechert, 2, Star Yard, Carey Street, London, w.c.).  
 1925. Colvin, Hon. Mrs. Forrester, Shermanbury Grange, Henfield.  
 1900. <sup>T\*</sup>Comber, J., Ashenhurst, Albury Road, Guildford, Surrey.  
 1870. Congress Library, Washington, U.S.A. (care of E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, w.c.2).  
 1918. Connell, Rev. J. M., Westgate Manse, Nevill Road, Lewes.  
 1901. Constable, A. J., The Lodge, Littlehampton.  
 1921. <sup>T</sup>Cook, C. F., F.R.S.A., 56, Church Road, Hove.  
 1924. Cooke, Mrs. R. J., Antioch House, Lewes.  
 1922. Coope, Rev. F. E., The Vicarage, Danehill.

1909. †Cooper, Miss M. H., Cuckfield.  
 1925. Cooper, E. H., Stanbridge Grange, Staplefield.  
 1925. Corbett, C. H., Woodgate, Danehill.  
 1910. †Corcoran, Miss J. R., Rotherfield Cottage, Bexhill-on-Sea.  
 1920. †Cory, Mrs. S. C., Ravensknoll, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1910. Cotching, T., 17, London Road, Horsham.  
 1923. Cotton, Rev. G. V., B.A., Jevington Rectory, Polegate.  
 1889. †Couchman, J. Edwin, F.S.A., Dene Place, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1925. Courtauld, Major J. S., M.C., M.P., Burton Park.  
 1911. †Courthope, Col. Sir George, Bart., M.C., M.P., Whiligh, Ticehurst.  
 1912. Cousins, Henry, Neotsbury, Laton Road, Hastings.  
 1922. †Cowan, G. Ormonde, 84, Ellerton Road, s.w.18.  
 1922. Cowan, S. W. P., Reslyn, Heathfield.  
 1924. Cowan, Mrs. S. W. P., Reslyn, Heathfield.  
 1877. \*Cowan, T. W., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., Sutherland House, Clevedon, Somerset.  
 1926. Cowan, Sir Henry, M.P., The Crow's Nest, Fairwarp, Uckfield.  
 1921. Cowdray, The Rt. Hon. the Viscount, 47, Parliament Street, s.w.1.  
 1907. Cowland, William, Hillden, Horeham Road.  
 1926. Cowland, Mrs. W., Hillden, Horeham Road.  
 1923. Cox, Miss E. F., 7a, Belgrave Place, Brighton.  
 1924. Cox, Rev. E. W., M.A., The Vicarage, Steyning.  
 1907. Crake, Miss A. M., 9, Alexandra Square, s.w.  
 1912. Cramp, Jury, West Street, Horsham.  
 1926. Crawford, Rev. Gibbs Payne, M.A., Morden House, Arthur Road, Wimbledon, s.w.19.  
 1925. Crawley, Major P. A. S., 22, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.  
 1908. Cripps, Ernest E., Sunnyridge, Steyning.  
 1892. Cripps, F. S., Melrose, Hurst Road, Horsham.  
 1924. Cripps, W. T., 29, Lauriston Road, Preston, Brighton.  
 1922. Crookshank, A. C., Gabriels, Saint Hill, East Grinstead.  
 1925. Cross, D., 8, High Wickham, Hastings.  
 1926. Cross, Mrs. D., 8, High Wickham, Hastings.  
 1924. Crump, T. G., M.S.A., P.A.S.I., Old Nurseries Cottage, Warbleton & Oaks Farm, Shirley, Nr. Croydon, Surrey.  
 1924. Cuckfield Free Library, c/o Miss Payne, Hon. Librarian, Winchester Lodge, Cuckfield.  
 1905. Cumberlege, Mrs., Walsted Place, Lindfield.  
 1912. Currey, Admiral Bernard, The Old Farm House, Glynde, Lewes.  
 1925. \*Currey, Miss H. M. de Vahl, Old Farm House, Glynde.  
 1918. †Curteis, Lieut.-Col. John, 6, The Lawn, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1919. Curteis, Robt. Mascal, Fernhurst, Uckfield.  
 1906. \*Curtis, James, F.S.A., v.p., R.S.L., The Atheneum, Pall Mall, s.w.  
 1909. †Curwen, Eliot, M.A., M.B., B.CH., F.S.A., 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.  
 1921. †Curwen, Mrs. Eliot, 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.  
 1916. †Curwen, Eliot Cecil, M.A., M.B., B.CH., 34, Medina Villas, Hove.  
 1925. Curwen, Mrs. E. C., 34, Medina Villas, Hove.  
 1922. \*Curwen, E. S., 2, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, n.w.3.  
 1920. †Cusack-Smith, Col. Sir Berry, BART., K.C.M.G., Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.  
 1899. Dalton, Rev. W. E., The Vicarage, Glynde, Lewes.  
 1863. \*Daniel Tyssen, A., M.A., 59, Priory Road, West Hampstead.  
 1899. \*Darby, Miss C. C., 1, St. Aubyn's Gardens, Hove.  
 1913. †\*Darwin, Major Leonard, R.E., Gunby Hall, Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincs.  
 1926. Davies, Miss K., Olivet, Annandale Avenue, Bognor.  
 1871. \*Davies, Miss, 28, Hans Place, London, s.w.  
 1925. Davis, Rev. C. Corben, M.A., Shermanbury Rectory, Henfield.  
 1909. Davis, Miss Julia, Oakhanger, 65, Wilbury Crescent, Hove.

1913. Davidson, Miss Blanche, Hickstead Place, Cuckfield.  
 1924. Davidson-Houston, Mrs., Stumblehurst, Birch Grove, East Grinstead.  
 1908. Dawtre, John, Rothesay, 339, London Road, Reading, Berks.  
 1909. Day, Alfred J., The Hermitage, Walberton, Arundel.  
 1926. Day, Mrs., Lavant House, Chichester.  
 1926. Day, Mrs. E. Macklow, 3, Palm Court, Brunswick Square, Hove.  
 1909. Deacon, J. L., F.S.S.C., F.R.HIST.S., 26, High Street, Rye.  
 1925. Deane, Col. R. W., O.B.E., Old Land, Hassocks.  
 1921. de Lavis Trafford, M. A., O.B.E., B.LITT., B.PH., LÈS SC., M.D., F.R.C.S.,  
 F.R.MET.SOC., F.Z.S., Thakeham House, Coolham.  
 1920. \*Demetriadi, Lady, Streat Hill Farm, Falmer.  
 1920. \*Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E., Streat Hill Farm, Falmer.  
 1926. De Mierre, A., Globe Place, Hellingly.  
 1913. Dendy, R. A., 6, Fourth Avenue, Hove.  
 1882. Denman, S., 27, Queens Road, Brighton.  
 1924. Denman, S. H., By-the-Way, Buxted.  
 1924. Denman, Mrs. S. H., By-the-Way, Buxted.  
 1902. Dennison, T., West Vale, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.  
 1911. Denny, E. H. M., Staplefield Place, Staplefield.  
 1922. Densham, Miss, Castle Lodge, Lewes.  
 1916. Devereux, Rev. W. J., Bishopstone Vicarage, Seaford.  
 1909. Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.C., Compton Place, Eastbourne.  
 1923. Dill, Mrs. Gordon, 38, Denmark Villas, Hove.  
 1925. <sup>†</sup>Diplock, H. F., 76, Lansdown Place, Hove.  
 1920. Dix, A. H., Forest Dene, Worth.  
 1912. Doughty, Rev. R., 55B, Church Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1923. Douglas, Mrs. T., Tower House, Crawley Down.  
 1923. <sup>†</sup>Douglas, Thomas, Tower House, Crawley Down.  
 1925. Downey, J. H., Hollington Place, Hollington.  
 1920. Downing, H. P. Burke, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 12, Little College Street,  
 Westminster Abbey, s.w.1.  
 1898. Downs, Mrs., Hamsey Cottage, Blatchington, Seaford.  
 1908. Doyle, Sir A. Conan, Windlesham, Crowborough.  
 1914. <sup>†</sup>Drew, H. W., F.R.C.S., The Cottage, East Blatchington, Seaford.  
 1926. Drummond-Roberts, Mrs. J. H., 13, The Drive, Hove.  
 1923. Du Cane, Louis, Fittleworth House, Pulborough.  
 1920. <sup>†</sup>Duckworth, George H., M.A., F.S.A., C.B., Dalingridge Place, Nr.  
 Grinstead.  
 1903. Duke, F., Trullers, Holland Road, Steyning.  
 1915. Dunkin, Mrs., The Heath, Fairlight, Hastings.  
 1924. Dunning, J., F.R.S.A., 34, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.  
 1908. <sup>†</sup>Duplock, E. G., 4, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.  
 1901. Durnford, Miss, Midhurst.  
 1924. Duval, Rev. S. P., D.D., O.B.E., Lyminster Vicarage, Littlehampton.  
 1903. Dyer, F. B., 32, Bigwood Avenue, Hove.  
 1906. <sup>†</sup>Dyke, Miss Julia, Camoys Court, Barcombe, Lewes.  
 1926. Eardley, Rev. F. Stenton, The Rectory, Horsted Keynes.  
 1897. Eastbourne Central Public Library, Grove Road, Eastbourne.  
 1924. Eastwood, Mrs., Woodsome, Fernhurst.  
 1924. Eggar, Mrs. T. Macdonald, Wickham Hill Lodge, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1924. Eggar, T. Macdonald, Wickham Hill Lodge, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1881. <sup>†</sup>Eggar, T., Mougomeries, 30, Brunswick Road, Hove.  
 1918. Eldridge, D., Manor Farm, South Heighton.  
 1924. Ellice W. D., Ewhurst Manor, Henfield.  
 1912. <sup>†</sup>Ellis, C. H. S., Sandrocks, Hayward's Heath.  
 1896. <sup>†</sup>Ellis, Geoffrey, South Rise, 69, Dorset Road, Bexhill.  
 1921. <sup>†</sup>Ellis, W. J., Englefield, Etchingham.  
 1923. Emary, H. H., 7, Godwin Road, Clive Vale, Hastings.

1924. Enthoven, Ernest J., Great Ote Hall, Wivelsfield, Burgess Hill.  
 1923. Escritt, Rev. C., The Vicarage, Compton, Petersfield, Hants.  
 1922. Esdaile, Arundell, Leams End, West Hoathly.  
 1924. Esdaile, Mrs. Arundell, Leams End, West Hoathly.  
 1899. Eustace, G. W., M.A., M.D., Canonbernes, Cross Bush, Arundel.  
 1910. Eustace, Mrs. G. W., Canonbernes, Cross Bush, Arundel.  
 1906. <sup>T</sup>Evans, Rev. A. A., East Dean Vicarage, Eastbourne.  
 1923. Every, Mrs. J. H., The Croft, Lewes.  
 1894. <sup>T</sup>Every, John Henry, The Croft, Lewes.  
 1926. <sup>T</sup>Ewart, D., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., O.B.E., 31, North Street, Chichester.  
 1913. Eyre, Rev. P. D., D.D., 11, Collingham Road, S. Kensington, s.w.
1923. Fair, Miss Blanche, 4A, Clifton Terrace, Brighton.  
 1922. Falconer, Miss A. E., Castle Lodge, Lewes.  
 1913. Farncombe, J., 18, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne.  
 1893. Farncombe, Miss, Picton, 32, Princess Road, Edgbaston, Warwick.  
 1926. Farnsworth, Rev. C. R., The Rectory, Southover, Lewes.  
 1913. Fawssett, Mrs., High Street, Lewes.  
 1921. <sup>T</sup>Fayle, Edwin, Markstakes, South Common, nr. Lewes.  
 1925. Fibbens, Mrs., Thistle Down, Findon.  
 1915. Fiennes, Major H., Well Side, The Grove, Rye.  
 1925. <sup>T</sup>Fife, Miss, Birchgrove, Horsted Keynes.  
 1905. Finn, Arthur, F.S.A., Westbroke House, Lydd, Kent.  
 1892. Fisher, R. C., Hill Top, Midhurst.  
 1895. Fisher, Rev. Preb. F. Robert, Friars Gate, Chichester.  
 1922. Fisher, W. Forbes, Tufton Place, Northiam.  
 1911. \*Fison, Sir Frederick W., BART., Boarzell, Hurst Green.  
 1920. <sup>T</sup>Fison, R., Nye Barn, Ditchling, Hassocks.  
 1926. Fleming, Lindsay, Aldwick Grange, Bognor.  
 1916. <sup>T</sup>Fletcher, J. S., Midharbour, Nutbourne, Emsworth, Hants.  
 1887. \*Fletcher, Rev. J. C. B., Mundham Vicarage, Chichester.  
 1888. <sup>T</sup>\*Fletcher, W. H. B., Aldwick Manor, Bognor.  
 1909. Flint, Frederick, Wraysbury, Lewes.  
 1922. Flux, P. J., 7, Paston Place, Kings Cliff, Brighton.  
 1923. <sup>T</sup>Foster, Philip S., Old Buckhurst, Withyham, and 42, Green Street, Grosvenor Square, s.w. 1.
1905. Fowle, W. T., Tamany, Gipsy Hill, Tiverton, Devon.  
 1926. Fowler, J., M.A., F.R.G.S., Sefton Place, Arundel.  
 1925. Fowler Tutt, Miss K. N., 28, St. Swithuns Terrace, Lewes.  
 1912. Foyster, Rev. H. C. B., The Vicarage, Colemans Hatch.  
 1923. \*Frankland, Sir Frederick, BART., Loxwood House, near Horsham.  
 1922. Franklin, C. H., Lunces Hall, Wivelsfield, Haywards Heath.  
 1911. Freeman, G. M., Grey Friars, Winchelsea.  
 1864. \*Freshfield, Edwin, v.p.s.a., 5, Bank Buildings, London.  
 1909. Frewen, Miss A. L., 44, Greycoat Garden, Westminster, s.w.  
 1926. Frewen, Miss V., The Wilderness, Northiam.  
 1924. <sup>T</sup>Frewer, Rev. Canon G. E., Beaconsfield, Furze Hill, Hove.  
 1920. Frost, Rev. E. L., The Rectory, Pulborough.  
 1920. Fry, Mrs. Penrose, 17, Holland Park, w.11.  
 1871. Fuller, Rev. A., M.A., The Lodge, 7, Sydenham Hill, s.e.26.  
 1921. Furlong, A. W., Cloneevin, Denton Road, Eastbourne.  
 1916. Fynmore, A. H. W., 1, High Street, Littlehampton.
1904. Gadsdon, H. B., Whitelands, Easebourne, Midhurst.  
 1912. Gage, The Right Hon. Viscount, Firle Place, Lewes.  
 1913. Gaisford, Miss, St. John's House, Chichester.  
 1922. Gale, A. J., School Hill House, Lewes.  
 1926. Gardner, Captain C. F., Summertree, Herstmonceux.  
 1926. Gardner, Mrs. C. F., Summertree, Herstmonceux.  
 1919. Garton, Rev. J. A., The Rectory, Waddington, Lincs.

1926. Gatty, Mrs. E. P., Downgate, Wadhurst.  
 1926. Gatty, Rev. E. P., Downgate, Wadhurst.  
 1908. Gell-Woolley, C. W. R., Greenlands, Keymer Road, Burgess Hill.  
 1923. Gentle, Sir W. B., Wivelsfield Hall, Haywards Heath.  
 1918. Georges, F. E., Rosendale, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.  
 1925. Gibbes, Mrs., Wickenden, Sharpthorne.  
 1919. Gibbs, Mrs. Charles, 23, Upper Wimpole Street, w.1.  
 1919. Gibson, Alexr., Traquair, Balcombe Road, Lindfield.  
 1925. Gill, Evan, 11, Cheltenham Avenue, Sefton Park, Liverpool.  
 1921. Gill, Macdonald, West Lodge, Chichester.  
 1912. Glaisher, Henry J., 57, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, w.1.  
 1920. Glasgow University Library (c/o Jackson, Wylie & Co., 73, West George Street, Glasgow).  
 1923. †Glover, H. J., St. Katherine's, Westham, Pevensey.  
 1925. Gleichen, Brig.-Gen. Lord Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Court-in-Holmes, Forest Row.  
 1926. Goddard, Scott, The Ashes, Icklesham.  
 1909. †Godden, A. G. E., 7, Highcroft Villas, Dyke Road, Brighton.  
 1923. †Godfrey Faussett, Brig.-Gen. E. G., C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A., Annes, Hadlow Down, Nr. Uckfield.  
 1918. †Godfrey, Walter H., F.S.A., Bull House, 92, High Street, Lewes.  
 1923. Godfrey, Miss G. H., Bull House, 92, High Street, Lewes.  
 1923. Godfrey, Miss M. L., Bull House, 92, High Street, Lewes.  
 1923. Godfrey, Mrs. W. H., Bull House, 92, High Street, Lewes.  
 1902. Godlee, J. Lister, Wakes Colne Place, Essex.  
 1903. †\*Godman, C. R. Bayly, Bull's Wood, Warminglid.  
 1885. \*Godman, Col. Charles B., Woldringfold, Horsham.  
 1908. Goldfinch, Miss Isabel, Cobbe Cottage, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.  
 1920. Goldsmith, Mrs. D., Smuggler's Cottage, Steyning.  
 1911. †Goodman, C. H., Tremont, 115, Heene Road, Worthing.  
 1921. Goodyer, F. B., The Ramblers, Winchelsea.  
 1922. Gordon, Major-General L. A., Snow Hill, Midhurst.  
 1922. Gordon, Mrs., Snow Hill, Midhurst.  
 1920. Gordon, Robt. A., M.A., LL.M., K.C., 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4.  
 1911. Gorham, J. M., The Hall House, Hawkhurst, Kent.  
 1924. Goring, Mrs. C., Wiston Park, Steyning.  
 1916. Gorringe, John Hugh, Aysgarth, The Avenue, Lewes.  
 1907. Goschen, The Right Hon. the Viscount, 25, Rutland Gate, s.w.; and Seacox Heath, Flimwell, Hawkhurst, Kent.  
 1925. Gosling, W. R., The Glen, Navarino Road, Worthing.  
 1920. Gostling, Dr. W. A., Barningham, Slindon Common, Arundel.  
 1926. Goulland, G., Clifton, 68, Northampton Road, Croydon.  
 1916. Graff, Clarence, 1, Drapers Gardens, Throgmorton Street, London, and Brook Cottage, Slaugham.  
 1924. Graham-Jones, Rev. C. E., Old Farm, Watermill Lane, Battle.  
 1919. Grant, John, Seafeld, West Tarring, Worthing.  
 1922. Grant, Mrs. H., The Rook, Castle Gateway, Lewes.  
 1907. †\*Grantham, W. W., K.C., 6, Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.  
 1918. \*Grantham, W. Ivor, Balneath Manor, Lewes.  
 1901. †Graves, A. F., 117, North Street, Brighton.  
 1923. Gray, Wm. Edgar, Norham, Green Lane, Crowborough.  
 1924. Grayling, Mrs. J. F., 52, Rutland Gardens, Hove.  
 1923. Greaves, F. G. H., Woodbank, Herstmonceux.  
 1916. Green, Brig.-Gen. E. W. B., D.S.O., Dowches, Kelvedon, Essex.  
 1916. Green, Mrs., Dowches, Kelvedon, Essex.  
 1919. Greenip, W. Mason, Greta Bank, 6, Farncombe Road, Worthing.  
 1898. Greenwood, J. A., Funtington House, near Chichester.  
 1921. Gregor, Rev. A. G., M.A., B.D., 10, Edward Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1923. Gridley, A. R., Braystoke, The Broyle, Chichester.  
 1886. †Griffith, A. F., 3, Evelyn Terrace, Kemp Town, Brighton.



1912. Griffith, Herbert C., 7, Clifton Hill, Brighton.  
 1924. <sup>T</sup>Griffith, Miss, Wansfell, 52, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.  
 1903. <sup>T</sup>Griffiths, A. E., 32, Park Crescent, Brighton.  
 1923. Grinstead, Harold, O.B.E., B.Sc., R.A.F., The Garth, Cranmore Lane, Aldershot.  
 1905. Grinstead, W. H., 31, Lewes Road, Eastbourne.  
 1863. Guildhall Library, The Librarian, London, E.C.2.  
 1920. Gurney, Miss Ethel.  
 1921. Gurney, Miss M. S., 20, Clifton Terrace, Brighton.  
 1925. Guy, G. G., Kirby Croft, Hailsham.  
 1920. \*Gwynne, Lieut.-Col. Roland, D.S.O., Folkington Manor, Polegate.
1900. Haines, C. R., M.A., F.S.A., Meadowleigh, Petesfield, Hants.  
 1913. Haire, Rev. A., The Vicarage, Laughton, Nr. Lewes.  
 1924. <sup>T</sup>Hales, Charles, Abbots Leigh, Haywards Heath.  
 1913. <sup>T</sup>Hall, A. J., 33, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.  
 1923. Hall, Lady, 2, St. Catherine's Terrace, Hove.  
 1923. Hall, Sir John, 2, St. Catherine's Terrace, Hove.  
 1912. \*Halsted, Leslie C., Cicestria, Market Avenue, Chichester.  
 1858. Halsted, Mrs. C. T., Chichester.  
 1926. Hammonds, Rev. Preb., 37, North Street, Chichester.  
 1923. Hanbury, F. J., F.L.S., Brockhurst, East Grinstead.  
 1923. Hannah, F. E., 103, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.  
 1908. Hannah, Ian C., F.S.A., Whim, Lamancha, Peebleshire.  
 1879. \*Hannah, Very Rev. John Julius, D.D., The Deanery, Chichester.  
 1922. Harding, Major, Birling Manor, Eastdean, near Eastbourne.  
 1922. Harding, Mrs., Birling Manor, Eastdean, near Eastbourne.  
 1923. Hardy, Herbert Ronald, Latchetts, Danehill.  
 1926. Hare, Ivor, Great Markly, Heathfield.  
 1924. Hare, Kenneth.  
 1922. Harmsworth, Sir Leicester, BART., Manor House, Bexhill.  
 1926. Harmsworth, Vivian, Valley Holme, Horsted Keynes.  
 1924. Harris, Mrs. W. C., Moatlands, East Grinstead, 3, Airlie Gardens, Kensington, w.8.  
 1922. <sup>T</sup>Harris, W. Cecil, Moatlands, East Grinstead, and 3, Airlie Gardens, Kensington, w.8.  
 1921. Harris, H. A. Clifton, 32, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.  
 1921. Harris, Mrs. H. A. Clifton, 32, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.  
 1925. <sup>T</sup>Harris-Burland, J. B., Lyon's Close, Pevensey.  
 1908. <sup>T</sup>Harrison, Fredk., M.A., Wynportia, Ditchling, Hassocks.  
 1889. Harrison, Walter, D.M.D., Shawmut, 5, Nizell's Avenue, Hove.  
 1920. Harrison, Mrs. E. S., Aldwick Farm, Bognor.  
 1924. Hart, G. E., Uckfield.  
 1924. Hart, G. F. W., The Haven, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham.  
 1925. Hart, Edwin, F.S.A., New Hextall's, Bletchingley, Surrey, and 33, Bedford Row, London.  
 1911. Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. (per E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, w.c.2).  
 1924. <sup>T</sup>Harvey, Charles E., 736, Rogers Buildings, Vancouver, B.C.  
 1923. Harvey, Robt., Carfax Temperance Hotel, Carfax, Horsham.  
 1924. Haslemere Natural History Society, Hon. Sec., E. W. Swanton, A.L.S., Educational Museum, Haslemere, Surrey.  
 1900. Hassell, R. E., Tanners Manor, Horeham Road.  
 1925. Hastings, Mrs. P., The Manor House, Earnley, Chichester.  
 1925. Hastings, P., The Manor House, Earnley, Chichester.  
 1897. Haviland, Francis P., Branksome House, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1923. Haviland, Miss, "St. David's," Bognor.  
 1908. <sup>T</sup>Haviland, Miss M. E., Branksome House, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

1926. Haviland, Rev. E. A., M.A., The Rectory, Brightling.  
 1906. Hawes, Edward, Tanglewood, Grove Road, Sutton.  
 1900. Hawes, G. C., 55, Combe Park, Bath.  
 1925. Hawkshaw, Oliver, Hollycombe, Liphook, Hants.  
 1923. Hayward, Miss Frances, Nowhurst, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham.  
 1918. Head, Alban, F.S.A., Watersfield, Pulborough.  
 1921. Head, John, Tilsmore Lodge, Cross-in-hand.  
 1924. Heal, Harold, Netherfield Arms, Netherfield, Nr. Battle.  
 1914. Helme, Mrs., Lindfield Place, Lindfield.  
 1908. Henderson, Mrs., Sedgwick Park, Horsham.  
 1925. Henniker-Gotley, Rev. G., M.A., Wivelsfield Vicarage, Haywards Heath.  
 1925. <sup>T</sup>Henty, R. I., 28, Cadogan Gardens, s.w.3.  
 1919. Herbert, Rev. George, 61, Preston Road, Brighton.  
 1909. Heron-Allen, Edward, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.M.S., Large Acres, Selsey Bill.  
 1925. Hewlett, Rev. C., Bridge, Harting, Petersfield.  
 1925. Hill, G. W., Three Beeches, Tylers Green, Haywards Heath.  
 1907. Hillman, Mrs. Aubrey, Saxonbury, Lewes.  
 1925. <sup>T</sup>Hillman, H. J., The White Cottage, 30, The Avenue, Lewes.  
 1905. Hills, Gordon P. G., A.R.L.B.A., Fircroft, Cookham Dean, Berks.  
 1907. Hills, Wallace H., St. Mary's Cottage, Windmill Lane, East Grinstead.  
 1922. Hislop, Robt., The Briars, Seaford.  
 1897. Hobbs, E. W., M.A., Warnham House, 22, Ship Street, Brighton.  
 1926. Hocken, Col. C. A. F., Meadhorne, St. John's Road, Eastbourne.  
 1924. Hodges, W. J., 28, The Causeway, Horsham.  
 1925. Hodgson, R. J., 1, St. Martin's Square, Chichester.  
 1917. Hodson, A. S., Westons Place, Warnham.  
 1917. Hodson, L. J., LL.B., The Mill House, Robertsbridge.  
 1905. <sup>T</sup>Holgate, Miss Mary S., Mount Pleasant, Ardingly.  
 1926. Holland, Major F., 7, Cromwell Road, Hove.  
 1907. Hollist, Mrs. Anthony, Highbuildings, Fernhurst, Haslemere, Surrey.  
 1926. Holman, Dr. T. E., Cross-in-hand, Heathfield.  
 1895. Holman, George, The Rowans, Prince Edwards Road, Lewes.  
 1898. Holman, Mrs. Frederick, High Street, Lewes.  
 1919. Holmes, Arthur, Arundel.  
 1925. Holmes-Hunt, Mrs. W., Little Frenches, Crawley Down.  
 1925. Holmes-Hunt, W., Little Frenches, Crawley Down.  
 1916. Hoper, J. D., Cudlow House, Rustington, nr. Littlehampton.  
 1897. Hordern, The Ven. Archdeacon H. M., The Rectory, Withyham.  
 1913. Horne, Mrs., 15, Buckingham Gate, s.w.1.  
 1925. Horsham Museum Society, Hon. Sec., Rev. J. J. Marten, 13, Richmond Road, Horsham.  
 1895. <sup>T</sup>\*Hounsom, W. A., 41, New Church Road, Hove.  
 1923. <sup>T</sup>Houseman, Miss L. E., Westminster Bank, Ltd., Godalming, Surrey.  
 1920. Housman, Rev. A. B., Sompting Vicarage, Worthing.  
 1897. Hove Public Library, c/o J. W. Lister, Church Road, Hove.  
 1911. Howard, A., 11, Vicarage Road, Egham.  
 1925. Huddart, G. W. O., Seckhams, Lindfield, Haywards Heath.  
 1911. Huddart, Mrs., Merrifields, nr. Haywards Heath.  
 1896. Hudson, Rev. W., F.S.A., 3, Thornton Avenue, Streatham Hill, s.w.2.  
 1896. Huggins, Charles Lang, Hadlow Grange, Buxted, Uckfield.  
 1926. Hughes, Miss M. E., c/o Victoria Club for Ladies, Grosvenor Place, S.W.  
 1925. Hughes, M. T., Kong Karl, Stockbridge Road, Chichester.  
 1922. Hulbert, Cecil H. R., 15, West Street, Hertford, Herts.  
 1924. Hulme, E. W., The Old House, East Street, Littlehampton.  
 1923. <sup>T</sup>Hulton, Jessop, 27, First Avenue, Hove.

1923. Hulton, Mrs. J., 27, First Avenue, Hove.  
 1924. Humphries, J. A., 112, Eltham Road, Lee, s.e.12.  
 1924. Hunt, H. C., 10, Wimbleshurst Road, Horsham.  
 1905. Hurst, A. R., The Park, Horsham.  
 1895. Hurst, Sir Cecil, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C., 40A, Hyde Park Gate, s.w. 7;  
 and The Nunnery, Rusper, Horsham.  
 1920. <sup>T</sup>Hurtley, Edwd., Crowborough Warren.  
 1899. \*Huth, E., Avenue House, Bearwood, Wokingham.  
 1914. Hyde, T. Ralph, Crescent Road, Worthing.
1905. \*Inderwick, W. A., Woodlands Crofton, Orpington, Kent.  
 1922. Infield, J. Henson, 130, North Street, Brighton.  
 1922. Inglis, T. Graham, 5, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne.  
 1915. Isaacson, F. Wootton, M.A., F.R.G.S., Slindon House, Arundel.
1913. Jackson, A. C., 3175, Point Grey Road, Vancouver, B.C.  
 1909. Jackson, Horace, High Street, Lewes.  
 1909. James, H. A., Herstmonceux Place, Herstmonceux.  
 1895. Jay, Rev. W. P., St. Anne's Vicarage, Eastbourne.  
 1924. Jefferson, Mrs., The High Beech, Hollington, and 12, Berkeley  
 Square, w.  
 1921. Jeffery, Wm. Geo., The Brae, Hayward's Heath.  
 1910. Jellicorse, Mrs., Densworth House, Chichester.  
 1925. Jenner, L. W., Barelays Bank, Ltd., North Street, Brighton.  
 1909. <sup>T</sup>Jennings, A. O., 29, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.  
 1923. Jobling, J. G. R., 5, Belmont, Hove.  
 1910. John Rylands Library, Manchester.  
 1924. Johnson, C. Villiers, 30, Buckingham Place, Brighton.  
 1913. Johnson, Rev. A. N., Flimwell Rectory, Hawkhurst, Kent.  
 1923. Johnson, Mrs. C. Villiers, 30, Buckingham Place, Brighton.  
 1909. Johnston, G. D., 10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, w.c.2.  
 1902. Johnston, L. P., F.R.N.S., The Cottage, Warningcamp, Arundel.  
 1908. Johnston, Sir H. H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., St. John's Priory, Poling, near  
 Arundel.  
 1926. Jones, J. Llewellyn, Birchanger, Balcombe Forest.  
 1925. <sup>T</sup>Joynson-Hicks, Rt. Hon. Sir William, BART., M.P., 70, Queen's Gate,  
 s.w.7, and Newick Park.  
 1924. Jukes, Frank A., M.B., Old Comptons, Comptons Lane, Horsham.  
 1913. Justice, George, High Street, Lewes.
1905. Keef, H. W., Hillbre Mount, Framfield.  
 1925. Kempton, P. W., 26, High Street, Hailsham.  
 1913. Kensett, Miss E. J., 18, Barrington Road, Horsham.  
 1923. Kenward, J. C., 5, Priory Crescent, Lewes.  
 1923. Kenward, Mrs., 5, Priory Crescent, Lewes.  
 1896. Keyser, Charles E., M.A., F.S.A., Aldermaston Court, Nr. Reading,  
 Berks.  
 1909. Kibbler, Dudley, Asheroft, Ringmer, Lewes.  
 1909. Kibbler, Miss M. M., Asheroft, Ringmer, Lewes.  
 1907. Kidd, Dr. Harold Andrew, Graylingwell, Chichester.  
 1906. Kilbracken, The Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.B., South Hartfield House,  
 Coleman's Hatch.  
 1922. Kindersley, Lady, Plaw Hatch, near East Grinstead.  
 1919. King, A. W. Waterlow, Brookside, Northchapel, Petworth.  
 1904. King, E. G., Fryern, Pulborough.  
 1907. King, Henry, St. Leonards Collegiate School, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1899. <sup>T</sup>King, J. Godwin, Stonelands, West Hoathly.  
 1912. King, Mrs. Godwin, Stonelands, West Hoathly.  
 1923. King, Major Horace H., M.A., 3, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.  
 1922. <sup>T</sup>King, W. Holland, 11, Medina Villas, Hove.

1909. <sup>T</sup>Kipling, Rudyard, Batemans, Burwash.
1922. Kirkman, P. J., Southdown School, East Blatchington, Seaford.
1922. Klein, Walter Gibb, F.S.A., 7, Eldon Road., N.W. 3
1924. Kleinwort, Lady, Bolnore, Haywards Heath.
1925. Knox, E. V., 34, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.3.
1921. Labalmondriere, Miss M. De, Downland House, Uckfield.
1901. Lacaita, C. C., Selham House, Selham, near Petworth.
1922. Lamb, Miss W., Borden Wood, Liphook, Hants.
1904. Lamb, Mrs. M., Borden Wood, Liphook, Hants
1925. Lambarde, Brig.-Gen. Fane, C.M.G., D.S.O., 2, Kentish Mansions, Tunbridge Wells.
1923. Lambert, Mrs. Uvedale, South Park Farm, Bletchingley, Surrey.
1914. Lambert, Uvedale, B.A., F.S.A., F.R.HIST.SOC., South Park Farm, Bletchingley, Surrey.
1912. Lanaway, Hugh, South Croft, New Upperton Road, Eastbourne.
1926. Langridge, G. T., Bartons, Crowborough.
1926. Lascelles, Mrs. H., Woolbeding, Midhurst.
1920. <sup>T</sup>Lavender, W. J., Bosham, Chichester.
1921. <sup>T</sup>Lawrence, Lady, 32, Rutland Gate, S.W. ; and Deans Place, Alfriston.
1926. Lay, Mrs., Holt Regis, St. Helen's Park Road, Hastings.
1920. Leach, Rev. E. F., Clymping Vicarage, Littlehampton.
1920. Leonfield, The Rt. Hon. Baron, Petworth House, Petworth.
1924. Leney, C. W., Fir Tree Cottage, West Barnham.
1912. Letts, M. H. I., 27, West Heath Drive, Golders Green, N.W. 11.
1855. Lewes Fitzroy Memorial Free Library, Lewes.
1925. Lewis, E. Derby, 37, Rutland Gardens, Hove.
1922. Lewis, H. B., 8, The Drive, Hove; and Wykeham Close, Steyning.
1900. Lincoln's Inn Library, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.
1923. Linnell, Miss E., Aldwick Manor, Bognor.
1924. Lintott, Bernard, 11, The Carfax, Horsham.
1870. Lister, John J., Falkland House, Lewes.
1922. Lister, Mrs., Falkland House, Lewes.
1923. Lister, Miss D., 1, Wilbury Avenue, Hove.
1905. Livett, Rev. Canon G. M., Belmont, Reigate, Surrey.
1909. Lloyd, J. C., High Street, Lewes.
1911. <sup>T</sup>Lloyd, Nathaniel, O.B.E., F.S.A., Great Dixter, Northiam.
1925. Loader, Mrs., Aberfeldy, Southwick.
1894. <sup>T</sup>Loder, Gerald W. E., F.S.A., Wakehurst Place, Ardingly.
1922. Loesch, F. Ogden, Barklye, Heathfield.
1920. Loftus, Lieut.-Col. St. John, Court House, Nutley, Uckfield.
1924. Lomas, J. E. H., Southover Grange, Lewes.
1924. Lomas, J. E. W., Southover Grange, Lewes.
1886. London Library (C. T. Hagberg Wright, Librarian), St. James' Square, S.W.1.
1908. \*Long, Miss C. B., Selmeston House, Berwick, Sussex.
1923. Lott, G. F., The Old Cottage, Pound Green, Buxted.
1925. <sup>T</sup>Lovell, P. W., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., 27, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W., and 84, Elm Park Road, Chelsea, S.W.3.
1888. <sup>T</sup>\*Lucas, C. J., Warnham Court, Horsham.
1909. Lucas, E. V., c/o Messrs. Methuen & Co., Ltd., 36, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.
1907. Lucas, John Clay, 6, Stanley Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.10.
1893. Lucas, Mrs., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
1899. Luxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Higham House, Robertsbridge.
1904. MacDermott, Rev. K. H., L.Th., A.R.C.M., Buxted Rectory.
1913. Macdonald, Rev. H. E. St. John, The Rectory, Harrietsham, Maidstone, Kent.
1925. Maclean, Rev. H. S., The Vicarage, Kirdford, Horsham.

1919. MacLeod, D., Putlands, Heathfield.  
 1924. MacLeod, Mrs. D., Putlands, Heathfield.  
 1917. Macmillan, Maurice C., Birchgrove House, East Grinstead; and 52,  
 Cadagon Place, s.w.  
 1919. \*Mackenzie, A. D., Scatwell, Mill Road, Worthing.  
 1923. Maddison, Miss Norah, Brookside, Danehill.  
 1924. Mainwaring, G. F., The Rest, Newick.  
 1924. Mainwaring, Mrs. G. F., The Rest, Newick.  
 1904. Maitland, Major F. J., Friston Place, East Dean, nr. Eastbourne.  
 1886. Malden, H. M. S., Henley Lodge, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1913. Malteau, Mrs. M. A., Saltdene, Seaford.  
 1913. †Mann, P. R., Bolebroke, Hartfield.  
 1921. †Mantell, T., 161, High Street, Lewes.  
 1893. March, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Goodwood, Chichester.  
 1910. Margesson, Col. E. W., Underdown, Mill Road, West Worthing.  
 1924. Margesson, Miss Amy, Scaynes Hill House, Haywards Heath.  
 1913. Margetson, Alan, 9, Lewes Crescent, Brighton.  
 1925. Margetson, Laurence, The Holdynge, Aldwick, Nr. Bognor.  
 1913. Margetson, Mrs., 9, Lewes Crescent, Brighton.  
 1923. †Marshall, Miss Kate, Corner House, Steyning.  
 1912. Marshall, Rev. D. H., Ovingdean Hall, Brighton.  
 1912. Martin, Albert, Park View Hotel, Preston, Brighton.  
 1920. Martin, Edmund D., B.A., 8, Kingsland Road, Broadwater, Worthing.  
 1924. Martindale, Mrs. W. H., The Elms, Icklesham.  
 1924. Martindale, W. H., Ph.D., The Elms, Icklesham.  
 1908. Marx, E. M., 1, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.  
 1908. Mason, Reginald, Westlands, Chailey.  
 1920. Massachusetts Historical Society, Fenway, Boston, U.S.A. (per  
 Henry Sotheran & Co., 140, Strand, w.c.)  
 1924. Mather, Dr. F. H., Lindfield, Haywards Heath.  
 1924. Mather, Mrs. F. H., Lindfield, Haywards Heath.  
 1918. Matthews, H. J., Court Lodge, Hartfield Square, Eastbourne.  
 1923. Mavrogordato, J., Gilridge, Eden Bridge, Kent.  
 1925. Maxse, The Hon. Lady, Little Bognor, Fittleworth.  
 1911. \*Mayhew, K. G., M.A., 4, Lascelles Mansions, Eastbourne.  
 1926. Maynard, Lt.-Col. S. T., Doubledays, Burgess Hill.  
 1924. Mead, Rev. A. R., The Vicarage, Lindfield.  
 1922. Meads, Mrs., The Turret, 48, Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.  
 1922. †\*Meads, W. E., The Turret, 48, Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.  
 1906. Meautys, Major T. A., Hammonds Place, Burgess Hill.  
 1920. Melville, Col. C. H., Osborne, Isle of Wight.  
 1916. "Men of Sussex" Association, Finsbury Town Hall, Rosebery Avenue,  
 E.C.1.  
 1902. †Messel, Lt.-Col. L. C. R., Nymans, Handcross.  
 1925. Michalinos, Z. G., Jevington Place, Nr. Polegate.  
 1916. Michell, Edward, Holmbush, 30, Shakespeare Road, Worthing.  
 1913. Michell, Guy, F.R.C.O., Park House, Hove Park Gardens, Hove.  
 1910. Michell, Herbert, J.P., 6, Chatsworth Gardens, Eastbourne.  
 1924. †Milbank-Smith, Dr. H. J. M., Worthing Lodge, Worthing.  
 1911. Milbank-Smith, Mrs. B., Worthing Lodge, Worthing.  
 1926. Milsom, Richard, High Street, Rye.  
 1913. Mitchell, E. A., M.I.E.E., The Grange, South Park, Reigate, Surrey.  
 1905. Mitchell, G. S., Broadbridge Place, Horsham.  
 1926. Mitchell, Lt.-Col. A. J., 3, Clanricarde Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1926. Mitchell, Miss E. M., The Grange, South Park, Reigate, Surrey.  
 1924. Mitchell, Rev. P. R., The Rectory, Bodiam, Hawkhurst.  
 1924. Mitchell, S., Roseleigh, 33, Bedford Road, Horsham.  
 1923. Mitchell, W. E., Annandale, Cuckfield.  
 1923. Moberly, J. E., Totehill, Slinfold.

1922. Mond, Mrs. E., Grey Friars, Storrington; and 22, Hyde Park Square, w.2.
1922. Mond, Miss M. C. V., Grey Friars, Storrington; and 22, Hyde Park Square, w.2.
1906. \*MonkBretton, The Right Hon. Baron, c.b., Conyboro', Lewes.
1904. Montgomerie, D. H., c/o London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London, w.c.2.
1922. Moor, Miss R., 14, Lexham Gardens, w. 8.
1921. Moore, Sir Alan, BART., Rowlands, Lewes.
1926. Moore, Lady, Rowlands, Lewes.
1924. Moore, Millicent Lady, Hancox, Battle.
1921. \*Morgan, J. J., Nyetimber, West Chiltington.
1925. Morgan, Rev. F. S., Selmeston Vicarage, Berwick Station, Sussex.
1922. Morgan, W. L., The Neuk, Warren Park, Warlingham Village, Surrey.
1913. Morgan, W. P., M.B., Sussex Cottage, Blatchington, Seaford.
1913. Morgan, Mrs., Sussex Cottage, Blatchington, Seaford.
1919. Morgan-Jones, P., Rest-a-Wyle, Lewes Road, Eastbourne.
1924. Morris, A. B., Malcolm Peth, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards.
1897. Morris, Cecil H., Eastgate Street, Lewes.
1913. Morris, Harry, 4, Grange Road, Lewes.
1897. Morris, H. C. L., M.D., F.R.G.S., 1, Marine Parade, Bognor.
1923. <sup>T</sup>Morris, Ronald, 3, Pavilion Parade, Brighton,
1909. Morrish, C. A., High Street, Lewes.
1907. <sup>T</sup>Morrish, H. G., Langhurst, Horsham; and Leonard House, Grange Road, Sutton, Surrey.
1925. Morrison, Rev. A., The Rectory, Ewhurst, Hawkhurst.
1925. Moser, G. E., 5, Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells.
1916. Mosse, H. R., M.D., Roffey House, Horsham.
1899. Mullens, W. H., M.A., Westfield Place, Battle.
1920. Mummery, S. P., The Crossways, Upper Warlingham, Surrey.
1921. Muncey, Rev. E. Howard, Wellington College, Berks.
1923. \*Munnion, Henry E., Ardings, Ardingly.
1926. Munro, A. V., 54, St. Annes Crescent, Lewes.
1919. Murray, F. C., Ellerslie, Chichester.
1923. <sup>T</sup>Murray Smith, Mrs. A., 40, Queen Anne's Gate, s.w.1., and St. Marten, Ashurst, Nr. Tunbridge Wells.
1904. Nash, Rev. F. H., M.A., R.D., St. Paul's Vicarage, Chichester.
1921. Newbery, Mrs., 51, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
1921. Newbury, Mrs., The Crossways, Barcombe, Lewes.
1921. Newbury, Rev. G. S. H., The Crossways, Barcombe, Lewes.
1909. Newgass, Mrs., The Briers, Silver Hill Park, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.
1903. Newington, F., School Hill, Lewes.
1895. <sup>T</sup>\*Newington, Mrs. C., Oakover, Ticehurst.
1920. Newington, Mrs. G., St. Anne's, Lewes.
1910. Newlands, The Rt. Hon. Baron, Barrowfield Lodge, Dyke Road Avenue, Brighton.
1914. Newman, Edgar A., Ivydene, Bepton, near Midhurst.
1914. Newman, Mrs., Ivydene, Bepton, near Midhurst.
1925. Nicholetts, Rev. J., The Vicar's Close, Chichester.
1916. Nicholls, Miss E. C. S., The Manor House, Broadwater, Worthing.
1914. Nicholson, Mrs., Skippers Hill, Five Ashes.
1904. <sup>T</sup>Nicholson, W. E., F.L.S., High Street, Lewes.
1913. \*Nix, C. G. A., Tilgate Forest Lodge, Crawley.
1913. Nix, J. A., J.P., Tilgate, Crawley.
1896. Norman, Rev. Samuel James, M.A., M.R.L., F.R.G.S., South Lawn, Chichester.
1892. <sup>T</sup>Norman, Simeon H., London Road, Burgess Hill.
1908. North, J. S., 44, Market Street, Brighton.

1903. Ockenden, Maurice, A.M.I.M.E., Glen Lyn, Sanderstead Hill East, Sanderstead, Surrey.
1920. Odell, Mrs., Mabbs Hill, Stonegate, Ticehurst.
1903. <sup>T</sup>\*Oke, A. W., B.A., LL.M., F.S.A., F.G.S., F.L.S., 32, Denmark Villas, Hove.
1921. Orlebar, Alexr., M.B., B.CH. (Cantab), 54, Wilbury Road, Hove.
1868. Orme, Rev. J. B., M.A., Canonberns, Cross Bush, Arundel.
1898. Owen, R. K. W., M.A., F.R.HIST.SOC., Beechcroft, 83, Pevensey Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1922. Oxley, Mrs., Monks, Balcombe
1896. <sup>T</sup>Packham, Arthur B., 12A, North Place, North Road, Brighton.
1909. Paddon, A. M., Lodge Hill, Pulborough, and 4, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.4.
1924. Paddon, J. B., Lodge Hill, Pulborough, and 4, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.4.
1917. Padwick, F. G., M.A., Monks Barn, Petersfield, Hants.
1908. Padwick, H. C., Danehurst, Horsham.
1908. Padwick, P. H., Thatch Cottage, Fittleworth.
1926. Page, Lt.-Col. Stanley Hatch, C.M.G., F.S.I., Tancrey House, Vale Square, Ramsgate.
1923. Page, W., F.S.A., Ashmere Croft, Middleton, near Bognor.
1924. Paine, Miss F., Edgcott, Haywards Road, Haywards Heath.
1910. Palmer, F. J. Morton, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.S.A., Holford, Longfellow Road, Worthing.
1897. Pannett, A. R., Hvilestedet, Hayward's Heath.
1913. Parbury, Mrs. E. J., Springfield, Crawley.
1923. Parez, Miss Gertrude, Upwood, Muster Green, Haywards Heath.
1881. \*Parkin, Thomas, M.A., F.R.G.S., Fairseat, High Wickham, Hastings.
1925. Parris, C. J., Oaklands, Jarvis Brook.
1924. <sup>T</sup>Parrish, Mrs. Alfred, Amberley House, Amberley, Arundel.
1924. Parsons, Miss L. M., Mousehole, Forest Row.
1924. Parsons, T. E., Standen Farm, Benenden, Kent.
1881. Parsons, Thomas, 19, Woodbury Park Road, Tunbridge Wells.
1896. Patching, John, 29, Grange Road, Lewes.
1918. Patching, Mrs. F. W., West House, Shelley Road, Worthing.
1925. Payne, C. K. S., Heathfield House, Heathfield.
1926. Peacock, G. L., Pixton Hill, Forest Row.
1924. Pearce, O. D., A.R.I.B.A., 3, Paul's Bakehouse Court, Godliman Street, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., and 63, Church Road, Richmond, Surrey.
1909. Pearce, Rev. Duncan, 63, Church Road, Richmond, Surrey.
1923. <sup>T</sup>\*Pearson, The Hon. Clive, Parham, Pulborough.
1921. <sup>T</sup>\*Peckham, W. D., Rymans, Apuldram, Chichester
1920. Peel, Miss J. M., The Armoury, Winchelsea.
1924. Peel, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G., 15, York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.
1922. <sup>T</sup>Pelham, The Hon. Arthur, 1, Langdale Road, Hove.
1922. Pelham, The Hon. Mrs., 1, Langdale Road, Hove.
1916. Pellatt, F. Mill, Coombe Cottage, Coombe Hill, East Grinstead.
1926. Pemberton, Miss, Hill House, Haywards Heath.
1926. Pemberton, Miss C. J., Hill House, Haywards Heath.
1925. Pemberton, Mrs., Habyn Hill, Rogate, Petersfield.
1913. Penfold, Fred. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Fetcham Holt, Leatherhead, Surrey.
1911. Penfold, Rev. E. W. D., Durrington Vicarage, Worthing.
1898. Penney, S. Rickman, The Grange, Hurstpierpoint.
1924. Penty, H. F., 38, Brunswick Square, Hove.
1922. Pepper, Frank M., Amberley, Arundel.
1925. Pepper, J. W., Danehill Lodge, Danehill, Nr. East Grinstead.
1922. Pepper, T. J. C., Highdown, Amberley, Arundel.
1925. Perrin, W. G., O.B.E., F.R., HIST.S., Kelvin, Haywards Heath.

1923. Philcox, Miss, Ashburnham, Patcham, nr. Brighton.  
 1910. <sup>T</sup>Philipson-Stow, Lady, Blackdown House, Fernhurst.  
 1900. Pickard, T. W., Glynde, Lewes.  
 1920. Pitcher, Scott, Hayward's Heath.  
 1904. Piffard, E. J. G., Daphne Lodge, King's Road, Horsham.  
 1904. Plummer, H., Lyntonville, Hayward's Heath.  
 1892. Poland, Eustace B., Hillbrook, Crabbe Hill, Dover, Kent.  
 1923. Pollard, W. A., St. Magnus, King Henry's Road, Lewes.  
 1911. <sup>T</sup>Pollicutt, J. H. Walpole, Broadwater, Worthing.  
 1905. Ponsoby, Arthur A. W. H., M.P., Shulbrede Priory, Lynchmere, near Haslemere, Surrey.  
 1897. Popley, W. Hulbert, 13, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.  
 1911. Port, C. G. J., F.S.A., 1, West Mansion, Worthing.  
 1909. Porter, Miss Martha E., Hillgay, Burgess Hill.  
 1912. Potter, Howard S., Westout, Western Road, Lewes.  
 1912. Potter, Mrs., Westout, Western Road, Lewes.  
 1912. Povey, Edgar, Malling Street, Lewes.  
 1887. Powell, Rev. Clement, Newick House, Burgess Hill.  
 1886. \*Powell, C. W., The Manor House, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1924. <sup>T</sup>Powell, H. C., 38, Wilbury Road, Hove.  
 1890. Powell, Hubert John, Hill Lodge, Lewes.  
 1909. Powell, Miss E. S., Luctons, West Hoathly.  
 1907. Powell, R. H., Rotten Row House, Lewes.  
 1921. <sup>T</sup>Powell, T. Baden, High Hurst, Newick.  
 1899. Powell, W. W. Richmond, Old Dover House, Canterbury.  
 1923. <sup>T</sup>Powell-Edwards, Col. H. I., D.S.O., Chilmington Ferrings, nr. Lewes.  
 1924. Poynder, F. C., 92, High Street, East Grinstead.  
 1923. <sup>T</sup>Poynder, Mrs., 92, High Street, East Grinstead.  
 1881. Pratt, J. C., Major, 36, Brunswick Terrace, Hove.  
 1925. Price-Davies, Miss, Birehgrove, Horsted Keynes.  
 1922. Price, L. L., M.A., 39, Preston Drive, Brighton.  
 1903. Pryce, H. Vaughan, M.A., 104, Bethune Road, Stamford Hill, N.  
 1925. Pulman, H. P., Sundridge, Hartfield Road, Seaford.  
 1925. Pulman, Mrs. H. P., Sundridge, Hartfield Road, Seaford.  
 1919. Pullein, Miss C., The Manor House, Rotherfield.  
 1898. Puttick, Rev. J., Gable End, Mill Road, Worthing.  
 1922. Pym, F. W., 13, Cambridge Road, Brighton.
1903. Quinnell, R., Flower Lodge, Walpole Road, Brighton.
1916. Radcliffe, Alan F., Charterhouse, Godalming, Surrey.  
 1910. <sup>T</sup>Ramsden, Colonel H. F. S., C.B.E., Moseham House, Wadhurst.  
 1882. Randall, Mrs. H. L., Cocking Rectory, Midhurst.  
 1872. Raper, W. A., Battle.  
 1924. Rasell, William D., 135, Bognor Road, Chichester.  
 1902. <sup>T</sup>Ray, J. E., F.R.HIST.SOC., 9, Stanley Road, Hastings.  
 1905. <sup>T</sup>Read, T., 5, Windlesham Gardens, Brighton.  
 1906. Reckitt, A. Benington, Marrowells, Weybridge, Surrey.  
 1907. Reeves, B. V., High Street, Lewes.  
 1924. Rendle, Frank, Treverbyn, Rotherfield.  
 1899. \*Renton, J. Hall, F.S.A., Rowfold Grange, Billingshurst.  
 1926. Renwick, W. E., Meadowside, Horsham.  
 1922. Reynolds, W. G., 123, High Street, Lewes.  
 1922. Ricardo, Miss M. E., Fraryhurst, Prinsted, Emsworth, Hants.  
 1877. <sup>T</sup>Rice, R. Garraway, F.S.A., Park House, 75, Albert Bridge Road, London, S.W.11; and Carpenter's Hill, Pulborough.  
 1924. Richards, Ivor, Wakeham Wood, Terwick, Petersfield, Hants.  
 1924. Richards, Mrs. Ivor, Wakeham Wood, Terwick, Petersfield, Hants.  
 1926. Richardson, C. Winterton, Ivy House, St. Mary's, Nr. New Romney, Kent.



1919. Richardson, P., Parkside, Offington Lane, Worthing.  
 1893. Richmond and Gordon, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Goodwood, Chichester.  
 1925. Rickards, A. W., Woodside, Peasmarsh.  
 1884. Rickman, John Thornton, 35, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.  
 1922. Ridley, Geoffrey W., The Manor House, West Hoathly.  
 1921. Ridley, Mrs. G. W., The Manor House, West Hoathly.  
 1911. Roberts, Miss M. E., Rostrevor, Vanzell Road, Easebourne, Midhurst.  
 1925. Roberts, Rev. A. J., Harting Vicarage, Petersfield.  
 1923. Robertson, Charles, Batworth Park, Arundel.  
 1913. Robins, Miss Elizabeth, Backsettown, Henfield.  
 1923. Robinson, Gidley, Winterbourne, Maze Hill, St. Leonards.  
 1896. <sup>†</sup>Robinson, J. J., Managing Editor, *West Sussex Gazette*, Arundel.  
 1923. <sup>†</sup>Robinson, Lt.-Col. G. S., 2A, Terminus Mansions, Eastbourne.  
 1893. <sup>†</sup>Roemer, Major C. H. de, Lime Park, Herstmonceux.  
 1882. Ross, Mrs., Tudor House, St. Helen's Road, Hastings.  
 1925. Rothwell, J. H., C.B.E., Brockett House, Dyke Road, Brighton.  
 1916. Routh, Col. W. R., 55, Brunswick Place, Hove.  
 1913. Row, Ernest F., Clifton Villas, Coggeshall Road, Braintree, Essex.  
 1924. Rowe, Mrs. R. Prebble, Horselunges, Hellingly.  
 1924. Rowe, R. Prebble, Horselunges, Hellingly.  
 1897. Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21, Albemarle Street, London, w.1.  
 1926. Royal Library, Copenhagen, c/o Mr. F. Edwards, 83A, High Street, Marylebone, London, w.1.  
 1901. Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden (per Wm. Dawson & Sons, Cannon House, Brems Buildings, E.C.4.)  
 1916. Royle, Mrs., Cloverdown, Seaford.  
 1924. Rudkin, Mrs. E. H., The Rectory, Ninfield, Battle.  
 1924. Rudkin, Rev. E. H., M.A., B.D., The Rectory, Ninfield, Battle.  
 1922. Russell, Ernest C., Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes.  
 1908. Russell, Miss Louise, Ashlands, Burwash.  
 1922. Russell, Mrs. E. C., Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes.  
 1926. Rutherford, Mrs., Sompting Abbots, Worthing.  
 1925. Rydon, Mrs., Furzehill, Haywards Heath.  
 1911. Rye, The Corporation of.  
 1925. Ryle, H. G., Downside, Willingdon, Eastbourne.  
 1926. Ryle, Mrs. H. G., Downside, Willingdon, Eastbourne.
1913. \*St. Croix, Major, Clement de, 18, Park Crescent, Brighton.  
 1926. St. Croix, S. de, M.A., 35, Windsor Road, Worthing.  
 1924. St. Croix, Sub.-Lt. Bernard J. de, R.N., H.M.S. Leamington, M.S.F., c/o G.P.O., London.
1926. Sale, Sir Stephen, K.C.I.E., J.P., Heatherwood, Midhurst.  
 1898. <sup>†</sup>Salmon, E. F., 4, Colebrook Road, Southwick, Brighton.  
 1920. Salt, Miss Dorothy, East Pallant, Chichester.  
 1896. <sup>†</sup>Salzman, L. F., F.S.A., 14, Brookside, Cambridge.  
 1924. Samuelson, C. H. F., Woodlands, Midhurst.  
 1919. Sandell, Weller W., Alresford, Shakespeare Road, Worthing.  
 1924. \*Sands, Harold, Beacon Hall, Benenden, Cranbrook, Kent, and 16, Portland Court, Great Portland Street, w.1.
1920. Sargeant, Sir A. R., Kt., B.A., 10, The Drive, Hove.  
 1924. Saunders, E. W., F.S.I., 28, Holland Road, Hove.  
 1904. Saunders, J. E., Herschel Lodge, Parkfield Road, Worthing.  
 1926. Saunders, Miss C., The Lawn, Barcombe Mills, Lewes.  
 1925. Sawyer, Lt.-Col. J. E. H., Holton House, Burwash.  
 1905. Sayer, C. Lane, 20, Pall Mall, s.w. 1.  
 1914. Sayer-Milward, Mrs., Fairlight Place, East Sussex.  
 1898. Sayers, E., Terringes, 77, Tarring Road, Worthing.  
 1923. Scaramanga, Mrs. Ambrose, Oak Lawn, Crawley Down.

1919. Scarlett, Mrs., Prestone House, Firle, Lewes.  
 1921. Schroeder, P. E., Courtlands, Goring-by-Sea.  
 1911. Schuster, Sir Felix, BART., Verdley Place, Fernhurst.  
 1926. <sup>T</sup>Schwabe, E. M., M.R.A.S., The Red House, Cowfold.  
 1925. Scott, A. D., Lindsay, Cowden Cross, Cowden, Kent.  
 1922. Scovell, Miss C. G. K., 47, Brunswick Place, Hove.  
 1920. Seale, Miss F. E., Forest Dell, Green Lane, Crowborough.  
 1924. Seaman, Rev. C. E., M.A., Fernside, Hollington Park, St. Leonards  
 1920. <sup>T</sup>\*Secretan, Spencer D., Swaynes, Rudgwick.  
 1917. Selmes, C. A., Kingfield, Rye.  
 1926. Senior, A. M., Artmaral, Kingsway, Hove.  
 1926. Senior, Mrs. A. M., Artmaral, Kingsway, Hove.  
 1924. Sexton, G., 17, St. Leonards Road, Bexhill-on Sea.  
 1925. Seymour, A., Studland, Victoria Drive, Bognor.  
 1923. Shaft, Miss E. M., Highfield, Pulborough.  
 1925. Sharp, W. H., Ravenswood, Sunte Avenue, Lindfield.  
 1900. Shaw, Rev. Preb. W. F., West Stoke Rectory, Nr. Chichester.  
 1921. Shenstone, Miss A., Sutton Hall, near Lewes.  
 1920. Shiffner, Sir H. B., BART., Coombe Place, Lewes.  
 1926. Shore, Captain, B. C. G., Alureds, Northiam.  
 1919. Simmance, John F., Knowles Tooth, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1904. Simmons, Mrs. Henry, The Crouch, Seaford.  
 1925. Simpson, Miss M. A., 10, King Henry's Road, Lewes.  
 1919. <sup>T</sup>Simpson, Mrs. Hume, 10, King Henry's Road, Lewes.  
 1922. Simpson, Professor F. M., F.R.I.B.A., The Ridge, Chelwood Gate.  
 1909. Sinnock, Miss F. S., Downford, Hailsham.  
 1921. Skeet, Major Francis, Syon House, Angmering.  
 1924. Skipwith, R. W., Higham, Northiam.  
 1922. Skyrme, Mrs. C. R., 2 Albany Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.  
 1904. Slade, E. F., Warwick Mansion, Brighton.  
 1922. Slade, Miss Laetitia, "The Spread Eagle," Midhurst.  
 1926. Slagg, J. P., Mount View, Battle.  
 1926. Slagg, Mrs. J. P., Mount View, Battle.  
 1913. <sup>T</sup>Smith, E. Manley, Bottingdean, Easebourne, Midhurst.  
 1920. Smith, Major E. P., Hooke Hall, Uckfield.  
 1925. Smith, Miss B. E., 20, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne.  
 1909. <sup>T</sup>Smith, Miss Harvey, Hill House, The Avenue, Lewes.  
 1924. Smith, R. D. Hilton, M.L.A., 71, Oxford Gardens, Kensington, w.10.  
 1924. Smith, W. T., 46, Lower Park Road, Hastings.  
 1924. Smith-Woodward, Sir Arthur, LL.D., F.R.S., Hill Place, Haywards  
 Heath.  
 1913. Smythe, Miss Mabel, The Corner House, St. Anne's, Lewes.  
 1907. <sup>T</sup>Snewin, Miss, Vernon, Homefield Road, Worthing.  
 1925. Snowden, C. E., 1, Uplands Road, Eastbourne.  
 1923. Soddy, G. R., 134, Seaside Road, Eastbourne.  
 1926. Somers-Clarke, Cecil, Holmeroft, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1894. Somers-Clarke, Mrs. Cecil, Holmeroft, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1926. \*Somers-Clarke, E. H., 62, Lansdowne Street, Hove.  
 1895. \*Somerset, A. F., Castle Goring, Worthing.  
 1922. Sotheran, H. C., Southover Old House, Lewes; and 6, Bloomfield  
 Terrace, s.w.1.  
 1922. Sotheran, Mrs., Southover Old House, Lewes; and 6, Bloomfield  
 Terrace, s.w.1.  
 1918. Spenceley, Harold, M.M., Queen's; University, Kingston, Ontario,  
 Canada.  
 1912. Sperling Miss D. E. A., Netherfield Court, Battle.  
 1922. Spicer, C. E., Pine Ridge, Cross in Hand.  
 1923. <sup>T</sup>Spokes, P. S., M.A., Oxon., 26, Charlburry Road, Oxford.  
 1921. Spokes, Sidney, M.R.C.S., Castle Place, Lewes  
 1878. Springett, Mrs., Moor House, Hawkhurst, Kent.

1926. Sproston, W. M., Southleigh, Sunte Avenue, Lindfield.  
 1898. Sprott, Herbert, Magavelda, Crowborough.  
 1923. Sprott, Mrs. Herbert, Magavelda, Crowborough.  
 1926. Spurgeon, Professor C. F. E., D.Lit, Old Postman's Cottage, Alceston.  
 1903. Standen, Gilbert, 6, York Street, St. James's Square, s.w.1.  
 1923. Standen, Miss Ada M., Church Place, Pulborough.  
 1923. Standen, Miss Violet J., Church Place, Pulborough.  
 1919. Stedman, T. Gurney, 6, Darracott Road, Pokesdown, Boscombe, Hants.  
 1923. Steele, S. H., L.R.C.P., Sandhurst, Grand Parade, Eastbourne.  
 1923. Stenhouse, J. A., North End, Heyshott, near Midhurst.  
 1923. Stenhouse, Mrs., North End, Heyshott, near Midhurst.  
 1924. Stenhouse, Mrs. J. R., St. Andrew's, Lewes.  
 1876. <sup>T</sup>\*Stenning, A. H., 18, Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, w.8; and East Grinstead.  
 1922. Stenning, John K., 14, Mincing Lane, E.C., 3.  
 1923. \*Stern, Major F., M.C., Highdown, nr. Worthing.  
 1903. <sup>T</sup>Stevens, F. Bentham, Gold Bridge, Newick.  
 1909. Stevens, Mrs. F. Bentham, Gold Bridge, Newick.  
 1923. Stevens, Mrs., Newstead, Cuckfield.  
 1926. <sup>T</sup>Stevens, W., Newstead, Cuckfield.  
 1924. Stobart, Miss A., Clayton Manor, Hassocks.  
 1924. Stobart, James D., Wyatts, Horsted Keynes.  
 1924. Stobart, Mrs. James D., Wyatts, Horsted Keynes.  
 1919. Stokes, Charles, 22, Kent Avenue, Ashford, Kent.  
 1920. Stone, Christopher, Pilfolds, Horsham.  
 1926. Stone, Cyril H., Southcote, East Wittering, Chichester.  
 1908. Stone, Hugh William, New Pond, Cross-in-Hand.  
 1924. Stone, Mrs. H. W., New Pond, Cross-in-Hand.  
 1923. Stoner, Patrick, 18, Regency Square, Brighton.  
 1925. Story, Miss E. M., Rathgar, Hartfield Road, Seaford.  
 1923. <sup>T</sup>Straker, E., The Eukestons, Warren Road, Purley, Surrey.  
 1867. Streatfeild, R. J., The Rocks, Uckfield.  
 1901. Streatfeild, Rev. Canon W. C., M.A., The Vicarage, Eastbourne.  
 1905. Sturtevant, Miss, Holmesdale, 45, Sedlescombe Road South, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1925. <sup>T</sup>Sugden, J. P., Fairmead, Dyke Road, Brighton.  
 1920. Sutton, Major Thomas, R.F.A., The Other House, Dyke Road, Brighton.  
 1886. <sup>T</sup>Sutton, Thomas, Clover Cottage, 13, South Cliff, Eastbourne.  
 1924. Swann, Rev. Sidney, The Rectory, Kingston-by-Sea, Brighton.  
 1924. Tacey, Neville Stanley, 18, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.  
 1906. Talbot, Hugo, O.B.E., Trehills, Hassocks.  
 1924. <sup>T</sup>Tatchell, Sydney, F.R.I.B.A., 79, Langdale Road, Hove.  
 1912. Tattersall, J. F., Cleavers, Bishopstone, Seaford.  
 1892. <sup>T</sup>Taylor, Henry Herbert, 36, Brunswick Square, Hove.  
 1926. Terry, W. C., Reculvers, Broadwater Road, Worthing.  
 1904. <sup>T</sup>\*Thomas-Stanford, Chas., M.A., F.S.A., Preston Manor, Brighton.  
 1920. <sup>T</sup>Thomas-Stanford, Mrs., Preston Manor, Brighton.  
 1924. Thompson, George R. T., Rother Cottage, Midhurst.  
 1924. Thompson, Mrs. George R. T., Rother Cottage, Midhurst.  
 1923. Thornton, Major J. C., 59, Ship Street, Brighton.  
 1920. Thornton, Major R. L., D.L., C.B.E., High Cross, Framfield, Uckfield.  
 1904. Thorogood, Miss H., Lytelstede, Mead Lane, Bognor.  
 1916. Thorpe, Arthur D., J.P., Hill Crest, Amherst Gardens, Hastings.  
 1923. Tilley, Joseph, Headlands, 28, Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne.  
 1921. Tingley, Ebenezer, Eckington, Ripe.  
 1921. Tingley Mrs. E., Eckington, Ripe.  
 1922. \*Titley, R. K., Bringhurst, Horley, Surrey.  
 1921. Todrick, Mrs., The Dingle, Chesswood Road, Worthing.

1926. Tollemache, L. F. C. E., 24, Selwyn Road, Eastbourne.  
 1905. Toms, H. S., 24, Lowther Road, Brighton.  
 1925. Tompkins, Newland, F.S.I., Estate Offices, Pulborough.  
 1920. Torr, V. J. B., 12, Avonmore Road, w.14.  
 1909. Torry, Rev. Claude, Streat Rectory, Hassocks.  
 1907. Tower, Walter E., Old Place, Lindfield.  
 1924. Trehearne, F. W., Alfriston, and 16, Bedford Row, w.c.1.  
 1909. <sup>T</sup>Trier, Erwin, Bushbarn, Robertsbridge.  
 1899. <sup>T</sup>Trist, G. A., Prestwood Cottage, Ifield, near Crawley.  
 1924. Troup, F. G., F.R.I.B.A., Comptons Clew, Horsham.  
 1911. Tudor, Owen S., Fernhurst, Haslemere.  
 1903. Tunbridge Wells Natural History Society, E. C. Frend, 2, Dyott Terrace, 41, Mount Pleasant Road, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1924. Turner, Albert, Holme, Lewes.  
 1925. Turner, A., Newland, Keymer, Hassocks.  
 1925. Turner, H. G., A.M.I.C.E., Isenhurst, Haywards Heath.  
 1922. Turner, Mrs. Brooke, Devonhurst, Little Common, Bexhill.  
 1919. Twine, Perceval, Saxons, Winchester Road, Worthing.  
 1925. Twort, F., F.L.A., County Education Office, West Gate, Chichester.  
 1903. Tyacke, G. A., West Gate, Chichester.  
 1894. Ullathorne, William G., Downhills, Holden Road, Southorrough, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1909. Unsworth, G., M.C., F.R.I.B.A., 16, Station Road, Petersfield, Hants.  
 1924. Unwin, Lt.-Col. R. B., 71, Dorset Road, Bexhill.  
 1925. Vasey, Mrs., Gowan Lea, Chyngton Gardens, Seaford.  
 1924. Veasey, Miss R., Hyders, Hadlow Down, Uckfield.  
 1926. Verey, Rev. Lewis, M.A., Court Barn, Rottingdean.  
 1922. Verral, Barnard, St. Wilfrids, Lewes.  
 1924. Verral, Miss K. P., St. Wilfrids, Lewes.  
 1909. Verrall, Frank, Great Enton, Witley, Surrey.  
 1923. Verrall, Miss Helen E., Great Enton, Witley, Surrey.  
 1913. Verrall, W. F., The Hollies, Worthing.  
 1926. Vickerman-Hewland, C. G., 82, St. George's Road, London, s.w.1.  
 1915. Victor, Rev. H. E., R.D., 103, High Street, Lewes.  
 1897. Victoria and Albert Museum Library, South Kensington, s.w.7.  
 1923. Vinal, F. C., Ambersone, Hailsham.  
 1924. Vincent, R. D., Ockman House, Rye.  
 1926. Vine, G., Dunstan Road, London, n.w.11.  
 1919. Viner-Brady, N. P. W., Ferryside, Twickenham.  
 1922. von Berg, C., 28, Dorset Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.  
 1920. Walker, John, San Marco, Terminus Avenue, Bexhill.  
 1919. Waller-Bridge, Rev. H. F., The Rectory, Worth.  
 1923. Wallis, W. Clarkson, 3, Dyke Road, Brighton.  
 1898. Wallis, W. L., The Wish, Eastbourne.  
 1926. Walsh, G. C., North Acres, Streat, Hassocks.  
 1926. Walsh, Mrs. G. C., North Acres, Streat, Hassocks.  
 1917. Walton, H. W., White Hart Hotel, Lewes.  
 1917. Walton, Mrs., White Hart Hotel, Lewes.  
 1925. Ward, C. R., Chesters, Roman Road, Southwick.  
 1926. Ward, Miss, St. Michael's School, Bognor.  
 1921. Warner, H. Wolcott, East Kentwyns, Henfield.  
 1917. <sup>T</sup>Warre, Capt. A. T., F.S.A., 13, Salisbury Road, Hove.  
 1918. Warren, A. G., Bull House, 92, High Street, Lewes.  
 1911. Warren, E. P., Lewes House, Lewes.  
 1921. <sup>T\*</sup>Warren, Major J. Raymond, M.C., Handcross Park.  
 1917. Waters, Rev. R. A., D.C.L., The Rectory, Albourne.  
 1924. Watson, Lt.-Col. L. A., The Warren, Bognor.

1913. Watson, Rev. E. S. W., The Rectory, Lyminge, Kent.  
 1907. Watson, Thomas Henry, M.B., C.M., Bourne House, Brassey Avenue, Hampden Park.  
 1921. <sup>T</sup>Watters, G. B., M.D., Stafford Lodge, Hayward's Heath.  
 1925. Webb, Bernard, 21, De la Warr Road, Bexhill.  
 1924. <sup>T</sup>Webb, E. A., F.S.A., Porch House, 84, High Street, East Grinstead.  
 1923. Wedgwood, Mrs., Mill Lane House, Slindon, Arundel.  
 1925. Weekes, Miss A. E., Norton House, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1886. Weekes, Mrs., Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1911. Welldon, J. Turner, B.A., The Garth, Ashford, Kent.  
 1925. Wellesley, Brig.-Gen. R. A. C., C.B., C.M.G., Laines, Plumpton.  
 1926. Wells, Dr. A. E., 1, Bradford Road, Lewes.  
 1912. Wells, Rev. R. P. B., The Vicarage, Boxgrove.  
 1924. Westaway, Miss, Bishop Otter College, Chichester.  
 1924. Wharton, Commander E. L., R.N., Retd., Cox's Mill, Dallington.  
 1924. Wharton, Mrs. E. L., Cox's Mill, Dallington.  
 1913. Wharton, Miss, Buckhurst Cottage, Withyham.  
 1901. Whiteman, C. L., Comps, West Barnham.  
 1920. Whyte, E. Towry, F.S.A., Byhill House, Egdean, Fittleworth.  
 1909. Wight, E., 9, Regency Square, Brighton.  
 1919. Wight, Miss, 35, Wilbury Villas, Hove.  
 1919. Wight, Mrs., 35, Wilbury Villas, Hove.  
 1923. Wilberforce, Mrs. R. G., Bramlands, Henfield.  
 1925. Wilby, Miss N. Macdonald, Carlton, Queen's Road, Cowes, Isle of Wight.  
 1903. Wilkin, F., Lower Cousley Wood, Wadhurst.  
 1885. Wilkinson, Thomas, 26, York Avenue, Hove.  
 1924. Willett, E. W., M.D., F.R.C.S., Spyways, Hartfield.  
 1925. Willett, Lt.-Col. F. W. B., D.S.O., Cudwells, Lindfield.  
 1901. Willett, H., Paddock House, Lewes.  
 1917. Willett, H. A., Willow Cottage, Ditchling.  
 1920. Willett, Mrs., Willow Cottage, Ditchling.  
 1880. \*Willett, Rev. F., Fir Tree End, Hayward's Heath.  
 1920. Williams, Dr. R., Denehurst, Acton Hill, W.3.  
 1925. Williams, Dr. R. Muzio, Penrhos, Midhurst.  
 1925. Williams, Mrs. R., Muzio, Penrhos, Midhurst.  
 1913. Williams, S. H., F.S.A., 32, Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1907. Williams, W. N., M.A., LL.B., Selwyn College, Cambridge.  
 1921. <sup>T</sup>Willson, A. B., White Cottage, The Droveaway, Brighton.  
 1910. Wilson, Rev. Canon C. W. G., The Vicarage, Cuckfield.  
 1914. Winbolt, S. E., M.A., Christ's Hospital, Horsham.  
 1925. Wind, C. R., 10, Church Road, Ashford, Kent.  
 1917. Windle, Rev. T. H. Manora, Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 1920. Winterton, The Rt. Hon. Earl, M.P., Shillinglee Park, Chiddingfold.  
 1901. Wisden, Major T. F. M., Donisthorpe, Burgess Hill.  
 1924. <sup>T</sup>\*Wishart, E. E., 44, Wilbury Road, Hove.  
 1923. Wolseley, Garnet R., Lealholm, Steyning.  
 1916. <sup>T</sup>Wolseley, The Rt. Hon. The Viscountess, Culpepers, Ardingly.  
 1922. Wood, F. L., M.A., Oxon., 17, Girdlers Road, Brook Green, W.14.  
 1909. Wood, W. J., High Street, Seaford.  
 1923. Woodham-Smith, Miss Phyllis, 35, Willingdon Road, Eastbourne.  
 1926. Woodhouse, Mrs. R., 9, Wilbury Road, Hove.  
 1926. Woodhouse, R., 9, Wilbury Road, Hove.  
 1924. <sup>T</sup>Woodrow, Mrs. W. Blachford, Steep Park, Jarvis Brook.  
 1924. <sup>T</sup>Woodrow, W. Blachford, Steep Park, Jarvis Brook.  
 1911. \*Woolavington, The Right Hon. Baron, Lavington Park, Petworth.  
 1902. Woollan, J. H., Normans Cottage, Ditchling.  
 1891. \*Woollett, Lieut.-Col. W. C., F.S.A., 4, The Ridges, Farnboro', Hants  
 1924. Woolley, Lt.Col. J. M., M.D., Indian Medical Service, The Haven, 4, Somerhill Road, Hove.

1923. Worsfield, A. F. de P., 23, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.  
1897. Worthing Corporation Public Library (per Miss M. Frost).  
1920. *Worthing Gazette*, 35, Chapel Road, Worthing.  
1922. Wright, Alec. C., Holmestrowe Lodge, East Grinstead.  
1925. Wright, Beresford R., Michelham Priory, Nr. Hellingly.  
1898. Wright, J. C., Holmdene, 24, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.  
1925. \*Wright, Miss Margaret, Watlands House, Scaynes Hill.  
1920. Wright, Rev. W. H., St. John's Vicarage, Kingston-on-Thames.  
1897. <sup>T</sup>\*Wyatt, Hugh R. Penfold, M.A., Cissbury, Nr. Worthing.  
1901. \*Wyatt, J. A. Penfold, Harsfold Manor, Billingshurst.  
1921. Wynne, Rev. E. H., The Rectory, Guestling, Hastings.
1910. Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A. (E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, w.c.2).  
1923. Yapp, W. J., Beech Hurst, Hayward's Heath.  
1925. Yates, E., Marlborough Road, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.  
1918. Yeo, A. W., Hodcombe, Nr. Beachy Head.  
1924. Youard, Rev. W. W., M.A., The Deanery, Battle.  
1892. Young, Edwin, Redholme, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.  
1904. <sup>T</sup>Young, E. F., School Hill, Lewes.  
1926. Young, Rev. F. C. Ashburnham, The Rectory, Pett.

## Report for 1925.

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Chairman of the Council: Mr. C. THOMAS-STANFORD, F.S.A.

Vice-Chairman of the Council: Mr. R. GARRAWAY RICE, V.-P. S.A.

Chairman of the Finance Committee: Mr. J. E. COUCHMAN, F.S.A.

Chairman of the Castle and Museum Committee:

Dr. ELIOT CURWEN, F.S.A.

1. MEMBERSHIP.—The Council has the satisfaction of again being able to record a large increase in the roll of members, 113 new members having been elected in the course of the past year.

The following are the figures for the beginning and the end of the year:—

|               | <i>Ordinary.</i> | <i>Life.</i> | <i>Honorary.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1st Jan. 1925 | 937              | 69           | 6                | 1012          |
| 1st Jan. 1926 | 1005             | 69           | 7                | 1081          |

It is believed that few, if any, County Archæological Societies have a larger membership, and the Council desires to congratulate Mr. C. H. Chalmers on the great success of his efforts in recruiting new members.

Amongst the inevitable losses sustained by death during 1925 the following may be mentioned: W. H. Ash (1911), J. W. Broad (1905), W. H. Cockburn (1898), Harvey T. B. Combe (1898), the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston (1920), C. Fibbens (1897), H. M. Guernonprez (1904), Miss H. E. Matthews (1890), and J. Miles (1899).

Of these none were perhaps prominently connected with the Society's work, but special reference may be made to two or three.

Members who attended the Chichester meeting last August will recollect that Mr. Cockburn was present at the County Hall, and that it was stated that he remembered being carried to the same house as a child in a sedan chair with his mother. He thus formed an interesting link with a period now long past.

Lord Curzon was one of the Society's Vice-Presidents, and, although most of his distinguished services to archæology had been rendered in other and wider spheres, he laid the County of Sussex under a special debt of gratitude by his acquisition and

preservation, and his subsequent testamentary gift to the National Trust, of Bodiam Castle. The sonorous phrases which formed a preamble to this gift might well be taken as a motto for much of the Society's work:

“Convinced that beautiful and ancient buildings which recall the life and customs of the past are not only historical documents of supreme value, but are a part of the spiritual and aesthetic heritage of a nation, imbuing it with reverence and educating its taste, I bequeath, for the benefit of the nation, certain properties which I have acquired for the express purpose of preserving the historic buildings upon them.”

Mr. H. M. Guermonprez was well known at Bognor and in West Sussex generally as an enthusiastic student of several branches of science and a keen archæologist.

2. COUNCIL AND OFFICERS.—There is only one change to record in the personnel of the Council, Miss Harvey Smith having retired at the Annual Meeting in 1925. She was succeeded by Sir Arthur Smith Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S., until recently Keeper of the Geological Department at the British Museum. The Society is fortunate to have thus associated with it so well-known an archæologist as Sir A. Smith Woodward, who had already done much work in Sussex in connection with the discovery of the Pilt Down skull (*Eoanthropus Dawsoni*).

3. THE ANNUAL MEETING.—This was held in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, Lewes, on Wednesday, the 18th of March, and was well attended. The usual routine business was transacted in the morning. It was also decided for the future that, in addition to the two general meetings required by the Rules, a third General Meeting should be held annually, in October or November, for the discussion of archæological subjects.

After the interval for luncheon the following papers were read:

1. “Notes from a Fourteenth Century Bailiff's Accounts of a Battle Abbey Manor,” by the Rev. W. Budgen, M.A.
2. Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A., read a paper entitled “Some Sussex Miracles.”



3. Mr. R. Garraway Rice, V.-P. S.A., (who had been mainly instrumental in securing the presentation by Mr. Harold Sands, F.S.A., to the museum of a bronze mortar inscribed: "Thomas Fissenden, Lewis, 1669,") gave some notes on the Fissenden family.
4. Mr. F. B. Stevens read some architectural notes compiled by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A. (who was kept away by illness), on the White Hart Hotel and 43, High Street, Lewes.

These papers were greatly appreciated, and the readers warmly thanked. Later, those who had been present at the meeting had the opportunity, by the courtesy of the tenants, of visiting the White Hart and No. 43, High Street.

4. THE SUMMER MEETING.—This was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th and 26th of August, in Chichester, and the country to the north-west of the city. As the Society had not visited this neighbourhood for several years the Council decided to extend the meeting to two days.

About 270 members and their friends attended the meeting on the first day and about 165 on the second.

The first day was devoted wholly to Chichester, and the programme extended from 10.45 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Starting with the County Hall, where a paper was read by Mr. R. Garraway Rice, V.-P. S.A., the party walked by way of the city walls to the Grey Friars Church in Priory Park, which was described by Prof. E. S. Prior, A.R.A., F.S.A.

St. Mary's Hospital was next visited, and was explained by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A. Later the party proceeded to luncheon at the Dolphin Hotel, St. Olave's Church having been visited on the way. In the afternoon members and their friends had been invited by the Bishop of Chichester and Miss Burrows to visit the Palace. On the lawn just inside the gates the party listened to an account of the architectural history of the Palace by Mr. W. D. Peckham. Later small parties were conducted over the building, the Bishop himself kindly describing the famous ceiling in the dining room. After an interval for tea the party reassembled in the Cathedral, where Prof. E. S. Prior, gave an interesting address on the chief features of the building.

On the second day members and their friends proceeded in motor coaches to Dean Cottages, Binderton, where the earthworks were described by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, M.A. Thence the party walked to the top of Bow Hill, where the various earthworks were visited, under the guidance of Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft, M.A., and Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A. Leaving Bow Hill in the afternoon, the party proceeded westwards to Stoughton, where the Parish Church was described by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., and the Vicar, the Rev. P. A. Kingsford, M.A. After stopping for tea at Walderton the motor coaches left for their various destinations.

The Council is desirous of putting on record its gratitude to all those in Chichester, whose kindness and courtesy enabled the meeting to be made the success it was, as well as to the lecturers, who so ably explained the buildings and sites visited.

5. HARROW HILL.—On May 23rd the Society accepted the invitation of the Worthing Archæological Society to view the pre-historic flint-mine which they have recently excavated on Harrow Hill, near Worthing.

The meeting was well attended, several other learned societies having also been invited to be present, and the total attendance being about 230.

The mine was described by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, M.A., after which the members had an opportunity of descending the shaft by means of a ladder and exploring the underground galleries.

It is hoped that a full report of the excavations will appear in the forthcoming volume of the Society's Collections.

6. THE AUTUMN GENERAL MEETING.—In accordance with the resolution passed at the general meeting in March, the Council made arrangements for an autumn general meeting, to be held in the Pavilion, Brighton, on Friday, the 13th November. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. R. Garraway Rice, V.-P. S.A., was in the chair.

A paper was read by Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., of Fording-bridge, Hants., on "Excavations in the New Forest Roman Pottery Sites," followed after an interval for tea by a lecture by Sir Arthur Smith-Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S., on "Some Problems of Piltown," which was illustrated by lantern slides. The papers were much appreciated, and the experiment of holding an autumn meeting proved a decided success.

7. THE ANNUAL VOLUME.—Volume 66 of the Society's "Collections" was issued in August, and contains several interesting articles on various branches of Sussex archæology. The Society owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A., for the time and trouble he generously devotes to his duties as honorary editor. It is owing to his indefatigable zeal in collecting material from contributors that the high standard of the annual volumes is maintained. The Hon. Editor will always be grateful if members will communicate with him as to publishing any material they may have relating to Sussex.

Members who have not complete sets of the Society's Collections are reminded that copies of many of the volumes can be obtained direct from the Society at a moderate price.

8. FINANCE.—The accounts appended to this report disclose a sound financial position. On the General Account the credit balance brought forward from 1924 was a few pounds larger than that carried forward to 1926; but on the Castle Account a deficit of £20 was, owing to the continued increase in receipts, which have for the first time exceeded £400, replaced by a credit balance of £35, so that income exceeded expenditure by £55. During the year a considerable sum was spent in the preservation of Anne of Cleves House, and to meet this outlay a portion of the 4 per cent. Funding Loan held by the Society was sold. The Council has every reason to hope that when its plans for Anne of Cleves House are further advanced this will prove a remunerative outlay, although various circumstances may render a certain amount of patience necessary before the Society can reap the full benefit. Owing to the fact that the house was for several months in the hands of builders, the income received during the present year was naturally small.

9. LEWES CASTLE.—The total number of visitors paying for admittance to the Castle during the past twelve months was 14,050, as compared with 13,247 in the year 1924; the total again surpasses the figures for all previous years.

During the year the only extensive work undertaken was in connection with the western tower of the Keep. Here the fireplace inserted about 100 years ago, the staircase of the same date, and the floor of the upper storey were removed, and the tower restored

to its earlier condition. The removal of the fireplace revealed one of the original loops, and, as this had been considerably cut away to make room for the chimney, some restoration became necessary. It is now possible from the ground floor to obtain a good view of the whole of the interior of the tower.

A somewhat similar but more extensive scheme is now being carried out in the other or southern tower.

10. THE MUSEUM.—The thanks of the Society are due to Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., and Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, M.A., who have given so generously of their time during the past twelve months in re-organising the Flint Implement room. The cases have been carefully arranged, the exhibits classified and labelled, and duplicate specimens stored in drawers underneath the show-cases. The Council has pleasure in announcing the generous gift by Mrs. Jenner of 500 Flint Implements collected in Sussex by the late Mr. J. H. Jenner. Mr. Harry Morris has kindly presented his loan collection to the Society, and Mrs. E. W. Martin has made a gift to the museum of the flints collected by the late Mr. E. W. Martin. These donations, together with a loan collection of some of the finds at the Harrow Hill Flint Mine from his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and various gifts from Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., have considerably enhanced the interest and value of this room.

The exhibits formerly in the South Tower of the keep have been removed during the reparations at present being carried out. Later they will be distributed between Anne of Cleves' House and Barbican House. The contents of the Society's museum are rapidly increasing, and it is proposed shortly to form three branches, viz., the general collection, which will be housed in Barbican House, a museum of architectural fragments connected with Lewes in the Barbican, and a domestic or folk museum in Anne of Cleves' House. This, it is hoped, will overcome the difficulty of the limitation of space in Barbican House.

Mr. J. Humphries, of Cambridge, has kindly catalogued the rubbings of Sussex Brasses in the Society's possession, which are now kept in portfolios in the library. Volunteers have come forward to take rubbings of other brasses in Sussex with the intention of completing the Society's collection.

The Council wishes to express its grateful thanks to the donors of the various gifts to the museum, a complete list of which will be published in the forthcoming volume.

11. ANNE OF CLEVES' HOUSE.—Early in 1925 it became possible to obtain possession of one portion of this house, and it was decided that the time had come when the Society could carry out the initial stages of its scheme for the preservation of the building. The caretaker accordingly moved into the south-western angle of the house, thus leaving the whole of the eastern wing unoccupied. The most important work consisted in a thorough overhaul and strengthening of the roof timbers, the reflooring of the upper storey in oak, and the removal of the floors in what is believed to have been the original hall. The roof is now considered to be structurally sound. A careful record has been kept of all the work done, and particularly of the new timbers which it was necessary to insert.

Electric light has recently been installed, and, as mentioned elsewhere, it is hoped to use this portion of the house as a museum.

12. INDEX OF PLACE NAMES.—In accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting, an Index of all Place Names found on the 6-inch Ordnance Map of Sussex has been prepared. This heavy task was carried out by Brig.-Gen. E. C. Godfrey-Faussett, C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A., and the most cordial thanks of the Society are due to him for his careful work. The Council is considering in what form the index can be reproduced. In the meantime it is available for reference at the Library, and will be used by the English Place Name Society as the basis of its projected Survey of the Place Names of Sussex.

13. SUSSEX NOTES AND QUERIES.—The Council, at its December meeting, adopted a scheme for the quarterly publication of a journal devoted to Sussex archæology under the title of "Sussex Notes and Queries." It believes that this will prove a most valuable adjunct of the Society's work, and will not in any way prejudice the annual volume of longer papers. The Society is fortunate in having secured so zealous and able an editor for this new venture as the Rev. Walter Budgen, to whom all enquiries on the subject and all contributions and queries should be addressed.

14. SUSSEX RECORD SOCIETY.—The Council again draws attention to the work of the Sussex Record Society, which expects shortly to issue its thirty-first volume, "Early Records from 'Liber P' in the Bishop's Registry at Chichester," edited by Mr. W. P. Peckham.

The membership of the Record Society is a small one, but its publications constitute an important contribution to Sussex history, and the Council urges members of the Archæological Society to assist in this task.

15. SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST.—A separate report of the work of the Trust is being issued with this report. It is only necessary to add here that the Society and the Trust are working in complete harmony, and that there is every reason to believe that the Trust will render great assistance to the Society in many branches of its work. The Council urges all members of the Society who have not already done so to become members of the Trust. This entails a single payment of £1 only, and no annual subscription.

16. ANCIENT MONUMENTS ACT.—Mr. C. H. Chalmers has since 1924 acted as the local representative of H.M. Office of Works in the important work of scheduling the ancient monuments of the county. While the nature of the work renders it necessary to proceed with considerable care great progress is being made, and the number of antiquities scheduled has increased from 6 to 22. A complete list of these antiquities is appended to this report. Several other cases are now being dealt with.

#### AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

##### WORTHING ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The membership now numbers 254. The excavations at Harrow Hill have this year been completed, and some of the finds are now on view in the Museum. Among the specimens are antler picks, flint implements, and interesting scratchings on chalk.

Excavations have also been made at Southwater, and among the finds are bones of the Iguanodon.

A series of excursions and well attended lectures has been held as usual. The Society has been fortunate to have among its lecturers such well known men as Sir Arthur Smith-Woodward and Sir William Boyd Dawkins.

The Society was represented by five members on the Mayor's Cissbury Appeal Fund Committee.

##### BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB.

The energies of the Club have during the year been largely exercised in successful endeavours to secure the scheduling of as many of the earthworks and other objects of archæological interest in its area as possible.

Assistance was also given in connection with the purchase of Cissbury and the Marlipins.

The membership is now 274. Seven meetings and nine excursions took place. It has been decided to issue No. 3 of the Brighton and Hove Archæologist during 1926 at the same price as the previous volume.

#### NATURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY CIRCLE, LITTLEHAMPTON.

In the course of the year eight lectures were delivered on various subjects, including, Science, Natural History and Archæology.

During the summer twelve excursions were held, including a visit to Harrow Hill, at the invitation of the Worthing Archæological Society, and a joint meeting at Arundel with the Portsmouth Literary and Philosophical Society. At each meeting short papers were read by the Conductor appointed for the occasion.

A Photographic Section is being formed to work in conjunction with the Photographic Record and Survey of Sussex. An Exploration Committee was appointed and did some preliminary work on a site near Binstead and on the Burpham Downs; both these sites will be more thoroughly explored next summer.

The active membership of the Circle at the end of 1925 was about 140.

The Society has placed its services at the disposal of the Urban District Council in connection with the Museum to be formed as an addition to the Free Library.

#### BEXHILL MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

During the year 1925 arrangements were made for a further series of excursions in the neighbourhood of East Sussex for the purpose of studying ecclesiastical architecture, ancient earthworks and other antiquities. The late Mr. Henry Kidner, F.G.S., conducted an excursion to Coombe Hill, and described the earthworks, cultivation terraces and certain tumuli. The Churches of Berwick, Alciston and Arlington, and the Priory at Michelham were visited, the architectural features being described by Mr. W. Edward Meads. In June the Association visited Lewes; the party was conducted over the ruins of the Priory by Mr. J. C. Kenward and Mr. Meads, and over the Castle and Museum by Mr. E. J. Bedford. The Churches at Etchingham, Burwash, Brightling, Brede and Sedlescombe were visited under the guidance of Mr. John E. Ray, F.R.Hist.S., during excursions in August and September.

# ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

## GENERAL ACCOUNT.

| RECEIPTS. |  |     |    | PAYMENTS. |    |    |      |                                      |     |      |    |   |
|-----------|--|-----|----|-----------|----|----|------|--------------------------------------|-----|------|----|---|
|           |  | £   | s. | d.        |    |    | £    | s.                                   | d.  |      |    |   |
| 1925      | To Balance brought forward .. ..       |     |    | 83        | 11 | 6  | 1925 | By Volume 66, Cost of .. ..          | 333 | 5    | 5  |   |
|           | „ Subscriptions:                       |     |    |           |    |    |      | „ Volume 67, on account do. ..       | 16  | 2    | 6  |   |
|           | „ Life Compositions .. ..              | 20  | 0  | 0         |    |    |      | „ Subscriptions to Kindred Societies | 10  | 19   | 6  |   |
|           | „ Annual 882 at 10s. .. ..             | 441 | 6  | 0         |    |    |      | „ Purchases for Library and Museum   | 14  | 2    | 11 |   |
|           | „ „ 62 at 5s. .. ..                    | 15  | 10 | 0         |    |    |      | „ Printing, Stationery, etc. ..      | 56  | 6    | 5  |   |
|           | „ Affiliated Societies (3) .. ..       | 3   | 3  | 0         |    |    |      | „ Honorary Secretary's Expenses ..   | 7   | 13   | 10 |   |
|           | „ Entrance fees, 110 at 10s. .. ..     | 55  | 0  | 0         |    |    |      | „ Honorary Editor's do. .. ..        | 4   | 17   | 6  |   |
|           | „ Arrears .. ..                        | 8   | 15 | 0         |    |    |      | „ Salaries .. ..                     | 102 | 15   | 0  |   |
|           | „ Paid in advance .. ..                | 15  | 5  | 0         |    |    |      | „ Insurance .. ..                    | 16  | 9    | 0  |   |
|           |  |     |    | 558       | 19 | 0  |      | „ Subscriptions paid in advance      |     |      |    |   |
|           | „ Sale of Volumes .. ..                |     |    | 24        | 7  | 6  |      | „ returned .. ..                     | 5   | 0    | 0  |   |
|           | „ Dividends .. ..                      |     |    | 33        | 1  | 0  |      | „ Postages .. ..                     | 28  | 18   | 0  |   |
|           | „ Interest on Money on Deposit ..      |     |    |           | 5  | 12 | 11   | „ Furniture (Cork Carpet in Council  |     |      |    |   |
|           | „ Amount reimbursed by the Sussex      |     |    |           |    |    |      | „ Room) .. ..                        | 9   | 6    | 0  |   |
|           | „ Archaeological Trust for preliminary |     |    |           |    |    |      | „ Miscellaneous Expenses .. ..       | 3   | 12   | 8  |   |
|           | „ expenses paid by the Society         |     |    |           | 7  | 16 | 7    | „ Anne of Cleves Repairs Account ..  | 292 | 6    | 9  |   |
|           | „ Sale of £200 4 per cent. Funding     |     |    |           |    |    |      | „ Debit Balance on Meetings Acct.:   |     |      |    |   |
|           | „ Loan .. ..                           | 172 | 12 | 6         |    |    |      | „ Harrow Hill, and Chichester        | 0   | 5    | 9  |   |
|           | „ Less Stamp and Commission .. ..      | 1   | 1  | 0         |    |    |      | „ Brighton .. ..                     | 3   | 18   | 8  |   |
|           |  |     |    | 171       | 11 | 6  |      |                                      |     | 4    | 4  | 5 |
|           | „ Amount withdrawn from Deposit        |     |    |           |    |    |      | „ Balance carried forward .. ..      |     | 79   | 0  | 1 |
|           | „ at Bank .. ..                        |     |    | 100       | 0  | 0  |      |                                      |     |      |    |   |
|           |  |     |    | £985      | 0  | 0  |      |                                      |     | £985 | 0  | 0 |



CASTLE AND MUSEUM ACCOUNT.

| RECEIPTS.                                  |    |    |                 | PAYMENTS.                                |    |    |                 |
|--|----|----|-----------------|--|----|----|-----------------|
|  |    |    |                 | £ s. d.                                  |    |    |                 |
| To Sale of Castle and Museum Tickets .. .. | .. | .. | 400 6 7         | By debit Balance brought from 1924 .. .. | .. | .. | 20 8 9          |
| „ Rents received .. .. ..                  | .. | .. | 3 5 0           | „ Repairs .. .. ..                       | .. | .. | 129 10 10       |
| „ Sale of Wood .. .. ..                    | .. | .. | 0 16 0          | „ Insurance .. .. ..                     | .. | .. | 25 8 3          |
|  |    |    |                 | „ Wages, Insurance and Commission .. ..  | .. | .. | 131 13 10       |
|  |    |    |                 | „ Lighting, Heating, etc. .. ..          | .. | .. | 38 10 2         |
|  |    |    |                 | „ Printing, Stationery, etc. .. ..       | .. | .. | 9 5 0           |
|  |    |    |                 | „ House Requisites .. .. ..              | .. | .. | 7 4 6           |
|  |    |    |                 | „ Museum payments .. .. ..               | .. | .. | 2 16 9          |
|  |    |    |                 | „ Library payments .. .. ..              | .. | .. | 3 11 9          |
|  |    |    |                 | „ Balance in hand .. .. ..               | .. | .. | 35 17 9         |
|  |    |    |                 |  |    |    |                 |
|  |    |    | <u>£404 7 7</u> |  |    |    | <u>£404 7 7</u> |

ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE INCOME ACCOUNT.

| RECEIPTS.                                  |    |    |                 | PAYMENTS.                             |    |    |                 |
|--|----|----|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----|----|-----------------|
|  |    |    |                 | £ s. d.                               |    |    |                 |
| To Balance brought from 1924 .. .. ..      | .. | .. | 4 10 11         | By Repairs .. .. ..                   | .. | .. | 20 1 3          |
| „ Rents received .. .. ..                  | .. | .. | 18 17 6         | „ Rates .. .. ..                      | .. | .. | 16 17 4         |
| „ Sale of Books, "Anne of Cleves House" .. | .. | .. | 3 9 6           | „ Insurance .. .. ..                  | .. | .. | 1 10 0          |
| „ Debit Balance .. .. ..                   | .. | .. | 15 13 9         | „ Commission on Rents collected .. .. | .. | .. | 0 19 6          |
|  |    |    |                 | „ Miscellaneous Expenses .. .. ..     | .. | .. | 3 3 7           |
|  |    |    |                 |                                       |    |    |                 |
|  |    |    | <u>£42 11 8</u> |                                       |    |    | <u>£42 11 8</u> |

Audited and found correct,

C. H. MORRIS }  
 F. NEWINGTON } *Hon. Auditors.*

22nd January, 1926.

## LIST OF ASSETS OF THE SOCIETY.

## LEWES CASTLE AND GROUNDS.

ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE, LEWES. (Vested in the  
Sussex Archæological Trust.)

BARBICAN HOUSE, LEWES, with its valuable collection  
of Tapestries, Antiquarian Objects, Furniture, etc.  
(insured for £9,500).

STOCK OF VOLUMES, estimated at £600.

|  | £   | s. | d.      | £     | s.    | d.    |
|--|-----|----|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Five per cent. War Loan, nominal value.. | 400 | 0  | 0       |       |       |       |
| Funding Loan                             | do. | .. | 100 0 0 |       |       |       |
|  |     |    | <hr/>   | 500   | 0     | 0     |
| General Account—Cash Balance .. ..       | 79  | 0  | 1       |       |       |       |
| Castle Account do. .. ..                 | 35  | 17 | 9       |       |       |       |
|  |     |    | <hr/>   | 114   | 17    | 10    |
| Anne of Cleves House Income Account      |     |    |         |       |       |       |
| Deficit .. .. .                          | 15  | 13 | 9       |       |       |       |
|  |     |    | <hr/>   | 99    | 4     | 1     |
|  |     |    |         | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
|  |     |    |         | £599  | 4     | 1     |

# ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM

JUNE 1925—JUNE 1926

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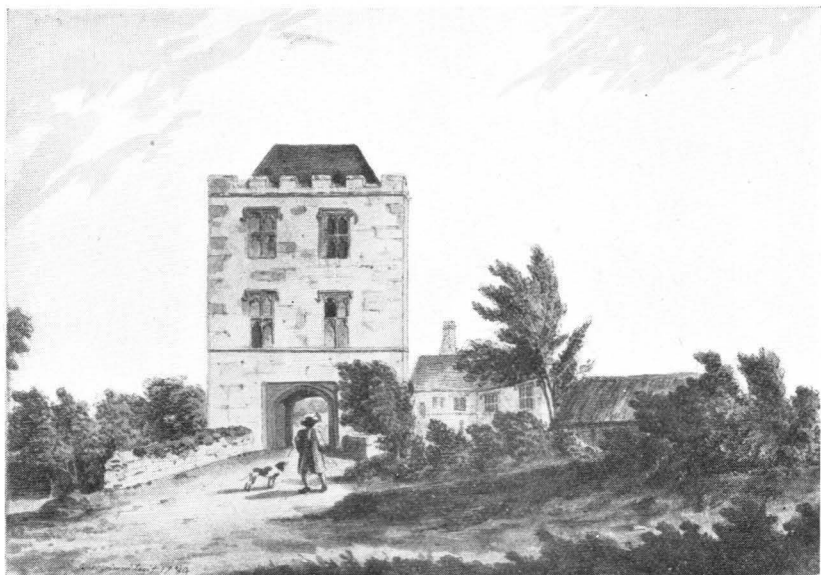
1. Miss Miriam Saunders, Wakelands Farm, Ringmer:  
An Elizabethan coin.
2. C. Lang Huggins, Esq., Hadlow Grange, Buxted:  
Harvesters' Beer Mug.  
Gun shot, with government mark, found at the Gunbanks,  
Poundsley Mill Farm, Buxted.
3. Rev. K. H. MacDermott, M.A., L.TH., A.R.C.M., Buxted  
Rectory:  
A Pitch-pipe, formerly used in a West Sussex Church.  
A Bassoon, a Clarinet, and an Oboe, all formerly used  
in Sussex Churches.  
Three prints of Old Sussex Church Minstrels.  
Two impressions of a Bulla.
4. Mr. Edwards, Waterbury, Horsted Keynes.  
Iron thatching needle.
5. Alban Head, Esq., F.S.A., Watersfield, Pulborough:  
Shaw used for shovelling corn.  
Spade used for corn at the mill.  
Dock Digger.  
Seedlip for scattering corn on the field.
6. Miss M. Robinson, Saddlescombe, Hassocks:  
A Sussex Bed waggon.
7. E. J. G. Piffard, Esq., Daphne Lodge, King's Road, Horsham:  
A pair of Bronze tweezers.  
Fragments of a thumb pot. Found at Chichester.
8. D. MacLeod, Esq., Putlands, Heathfield:  
A Sussex Flail, made and used in the Ouse valley.
9. Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove:  
Photographs of the finds at the Harrow Hill flint mine.
10. Sidney Spokes, Esq., M.R.C.S., Castle Place, Lewes:  
(LOANS) A Jetton, found in Paddock Field, Lewes.  
A Jetton (Nuremburg) found in Lewes.
11. C. J. Attree, Esq., Burnells, Horsham.  
One pound, Horsham bank note.
12. Mrs. C. Stone, New Pond, Cross-in-Hand:  
A Collection of Flint Flakes from Tilmore Forest.
13. S. D. Secretan, Esq., Swaynes, Rudgewick:  
A Mill trolley.
14. Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove:  
Electrotype of 13th century Signet Ring.
15. W. A. Hounsom, Esq., 41, New Church Road, Hove:  
13th century Steelyard weight, found at Yapton.

# ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

JUNE 1925—JUNE 1926.

1. Miss Rose Graham, F.S.A., 12, Ladbroke Gardens, Notting Hill, W.11:  
Pamphlet, "THE Monastery of Battle" (author's copy).
2. Mrs. Odell, Mabb's Hill, Stonegate, Ticehurst.  
"Ticehurst" by L. F. Hodson, and J. A. Odell (author's copy).
3. Miss Cooper, Tentercroft, Cuckfield:  
(LOAN) Coventry Charters, and MSS.
4. Mrs. A. E. Holt-White, 3 Warrior Square Terrace, St. Leonards:  
Two sketches of the old chain pier, Brighton.
5. Sir W. B. M. Bird, Eartham, Chichester:  
"List of the Sheriffs of Sussex" (compiler's copy).
6. The Marlipins Preservation Committee, Shoreham:  
Photograph of an original water colour drawing of the Marlipins, Shoreham, by R. H. Nibbs.
7. Arthur Ponsonby, Esq., M.P., Shulbrede Priory, Lynchmere:  
Two framed prints of Shulbrede Priory, 1782 and 1786.
8. Rev. W. Budgen, M.A., F.S.A., 38, Milton Road, Eastbourne:
  1. Illustrated Guide to the Church Congress held at Brighton in 1901.
  2. Illustrated Guide to the Church Congress held in Eastbourne in 1925.
9. R. E. Miles, Esq., A.R.A.M., Clovelly, 19 the Green ways, Ovingdean:  
Four deeds with seals attached.
10. J. B. Paddon, Esq., Lodge Hill, Pulborough:  
"Windmills in West Sussex" (author's copy).
11. F. Bentham Stevens, Esq., Goldbridge, Newick:  
Deed of settlement of the Brighton extra-mural cemetery Co., 1801.
12. Nathaniel Lloyd, Esq., F.S.A., Great Dixter, Northiam:  
"A History of English Brickwork" (author's copy).
13. Sir Arthur Smith-Woodward, L.L.D., F.R.S., Hill Place, Haywards Heath:  
Ten pamphlets relating to the Piltdown skull.
14. Harold Sands, Esq., F.S.A., 16, Portland Court, Great Portland Street, London, W.1:  
"Bodiam Castle" by the late Marquess Curzen of Kedleston K.G.

15. Mrs. H. Ross, Tudor House, St. Helen's Road, Hastings:  
The MSS. of the late Alderman T. Ross, J.P.
16. J. H. Every, Esq., The Croft, Lewes:  
Three volumes of MSS. the "Eliot Papers."
17. Edmund Austen, Esq., Coleman House, Brede:  
MS. proposals for uniting the two meetings in Lewes,  
dated 1722.
18. E. F. Salmon, Esq., Colebrook Road, Southwick:  
Collection of Deeds relating to the Manor of Streatham.
19. Miss M. Holgate, Mount Pleasant, Ardingly:  
Photograph of St. Peter's Church, Bexhill, 1878 (prior  
to restoration).
20. Mrs. Bothamley, Middleton Hassocks.  
Three cases of Middleton Deeds.



THE GATEHOUSE.



THE GATEHOUSE AND TUDOR WING, FROM THE SOUTH.

*From drawings by S. H. Grimm, 1784.*

# Sussex Archæological Society.

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## MICHELHAM PRIORY.

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BY WALTER H. GODFREY, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

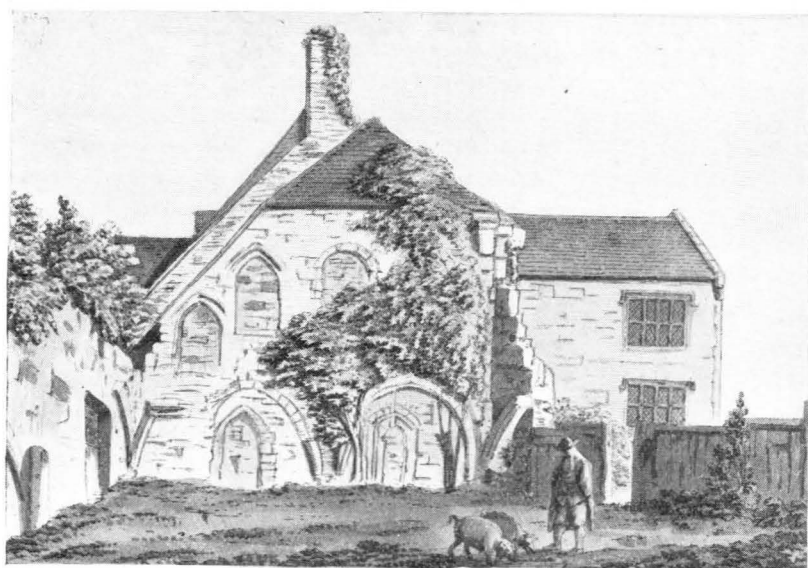
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THE history of the House of Augustinian Canons at Michelham has been the subject of a previous paper in the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS,<sup>1</sup> and has been fully treated by Mr. L. F. Salzman in *The History of the Parish of Hailsham*, etc., Chapters XIV., XV., and XVI. The buildings have not so far been fully investigated and it was with the object of putting on record the architectural remains that the writer visited the Priory some years ago with Mr. Alfred W. Clapham, at the invitation of the late Mr. Rupert Gwynne. Since then, by the kind permission of Colonel R. V. Gwynne and the present owner, Mr. R. B. Wright, I have been able to prepare the accompanying drawings. Mr. Wright has recently converted the Priory into a residence, and during the alterations he has been good enough to grant me access to the works, when a closer examination of many of the constructional features was made possible. Mr. Wright's intention has been to preserve intact all that remained of the medieval building, but I have thought it better to record the structure as it appeared *before* alteration, so that as much as possible of its architectural history antecedent and subsequent to the dissolution might be put on paper.

<sup>1</sup> *Michelham Priory*, by Rev. Geo. Miles Cooper, S.A.C., Vol. VI., pp. 129-163.



PART OF AN UNDERCROFT.



PART OF WEST CLAUSTRAL RANGE, LOOKING SOUTH.

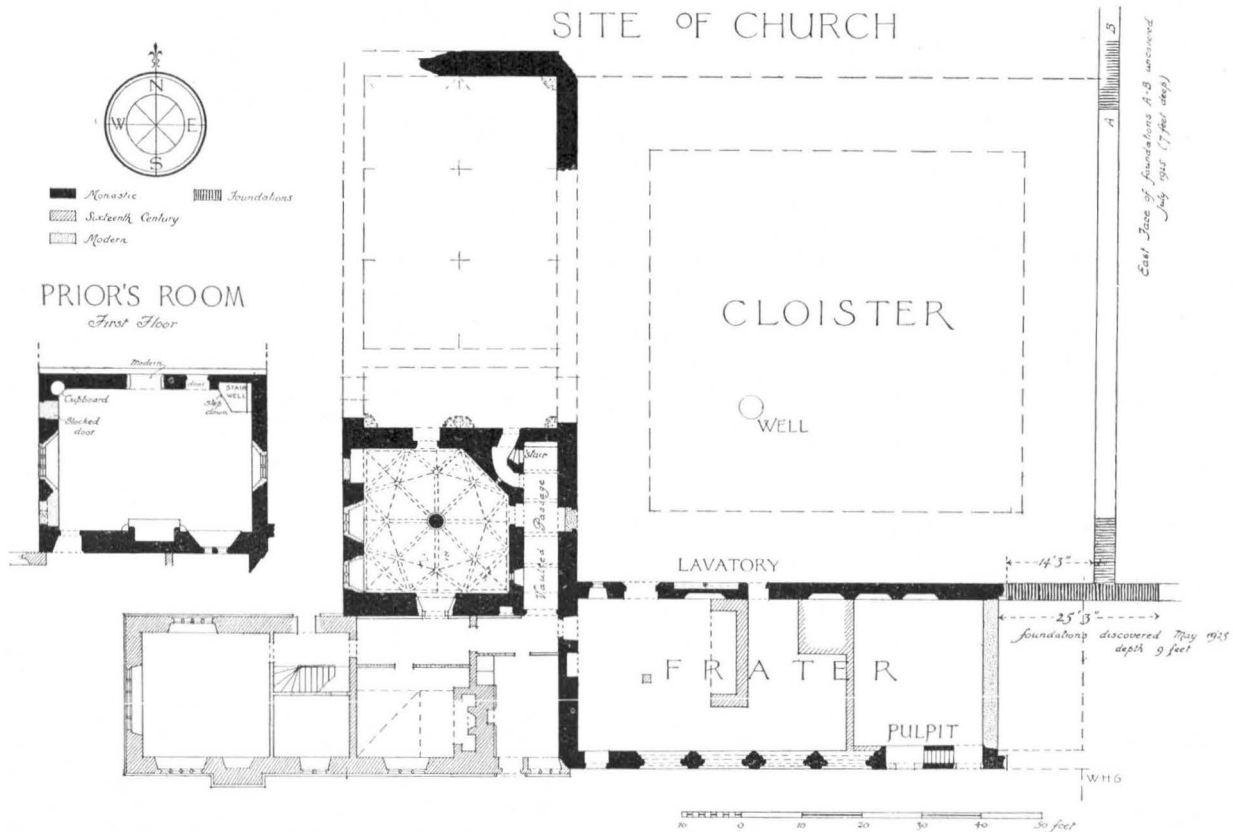
*From drawings by S. H. Grimm, 1784.*



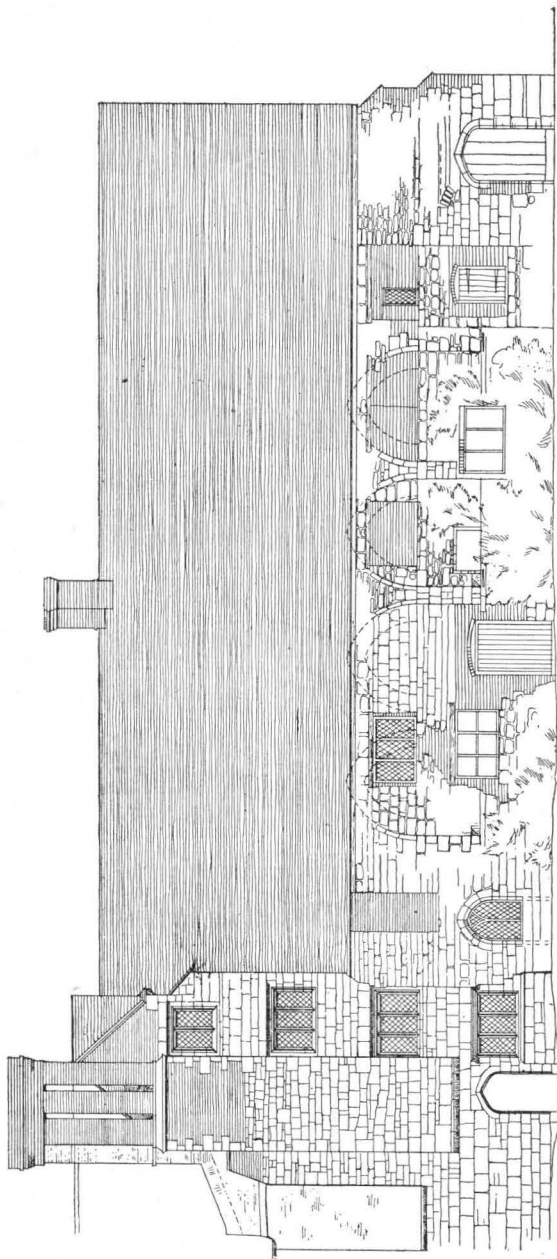
The Priory was founded by Gilbert de Aquila in 1229, and the royal licence for its foundation is preserved in the Patent rolls, 13<sup>o</sup> Henry III. m. 7. It was suppressed in 1536 with the lesser monasteries, and the value was assessed at £191 19s. 4d. It was never a large house, and the number of Canons seems to have sunk at times to less than half-a-dozen.

The architectural remains of the Priory, as will be seen from the plan, consist of the Frater and a part of the western cloister range (at its south end), the latter being probably a portion of the Prior's Lodging. The remainder of the western range can be seen in ruins in the drawings by S. H. Grimm in 1784, reproduced here from the Burrell Collection. A fragment of the north wall, which evidently formed the south wall of the Church, has been preserved *in situ*, and the springers of the vault of the undercroft are still to be seen in the north-east angle. During the recent alterations portions of the foundations of the Eastern cloister range and of the prolongation of the Frater buildings, eastwards, were discovered, but no foundations that could be recognised as those of the church could be found. Some trenches were dug across the site of the church recently without result, but it is possible that they were not taken deep enough, since the footings of the eastern range are found fully 9 ft. below ground level. These footings continued northwards beyond the northern boundary of the cloister and seem to prove that there was no transept and that the eastern arm of the church was aisle-less. The cloister measures 86 ft. east to west, and 84 feet north to south.

It will be seen from the plans that the western wall of the Frater and the southern wall of the Prior's Lodging adjoined a court, which was occupied by a low building communicating no doubt with the kitchen. Either just before or just after the Dissolution this court was enclosed and occupied by a building of four storeys in height, which was further extended westwards when the Priory was dismantled to form



PLAN OF MICHELHAM PRIORY BY WALTER H. GODFREY.



MICHELHAM PRIORY, SOUTH WALL OF FRATER IN 1925.

Measured and drawn by Walter H. Godfrey.

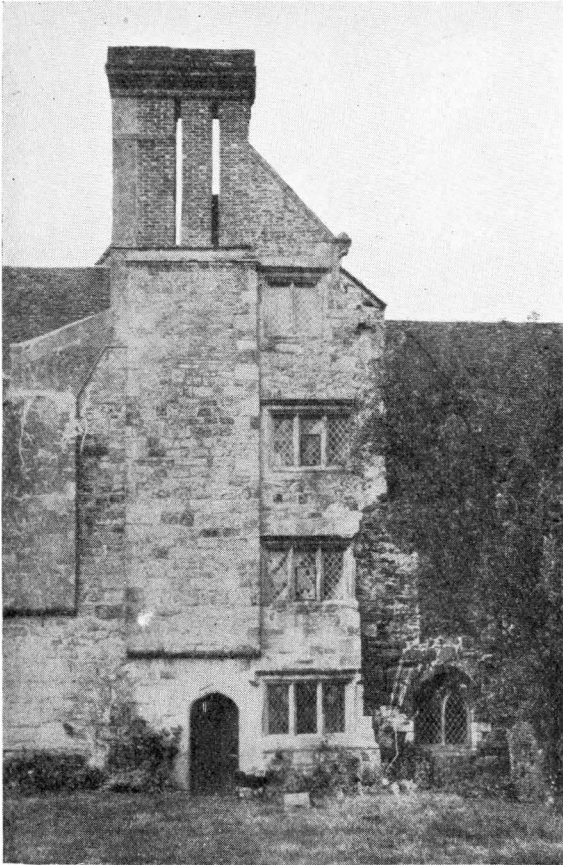
the principal rooms of the later dwelling-house. These rooms occupied in part the site of a building which ran south from the Prior's Lodging and which at some time previously had been enlarged, for the position of the roof is accurately given by deep chases cut in the stonework of the upper part of the south wall of the western range (see drawings).

From the north-west angle of the western range, a thick buttressed wall, which is so much ruined as to present no definitely recognisable features, proceeds in an irregular line towards the north-west. It may have formed part of some building bounding the court lying before the western front of the church. The gatehouse is intact, but it is not my purpose to examine this building in the present paper.

I will now describe the buildings in detail. The south front of the existing house, before the late restoration, presented a strikingly picturesque façade of weathered (and in some parts, decaying) sandstone. The frater on the right, the early sixteenth century house on the left, and between them the tall gabled Tudor building (with a lofty chimney-stack partly corbelled over the entrance), made a most effective group; and behind stood the great gable of the Prior's Lodging. The original roof of the frater, which must have been equal in height to this gable, has disappeared, and the present roof, which is much lower, dates probably from the seventeenth century. When the roof was lowered the upper part of the old windows was removed and casements of wood within brick dressings were inserted. Before this, but after the dissolution, the original windows seem already to have been blocked with stone when the larger part of this building was probably converted into a barn.

The frater appears to have been built towards the end of the thirteenth century. It measures now 67 ft. by 25 ft. internally, but its eastern wall has been rebuilt, and its original length is thus uncertain. In the south wall is a doorway to the west and a range of four windows, the cills and springing being

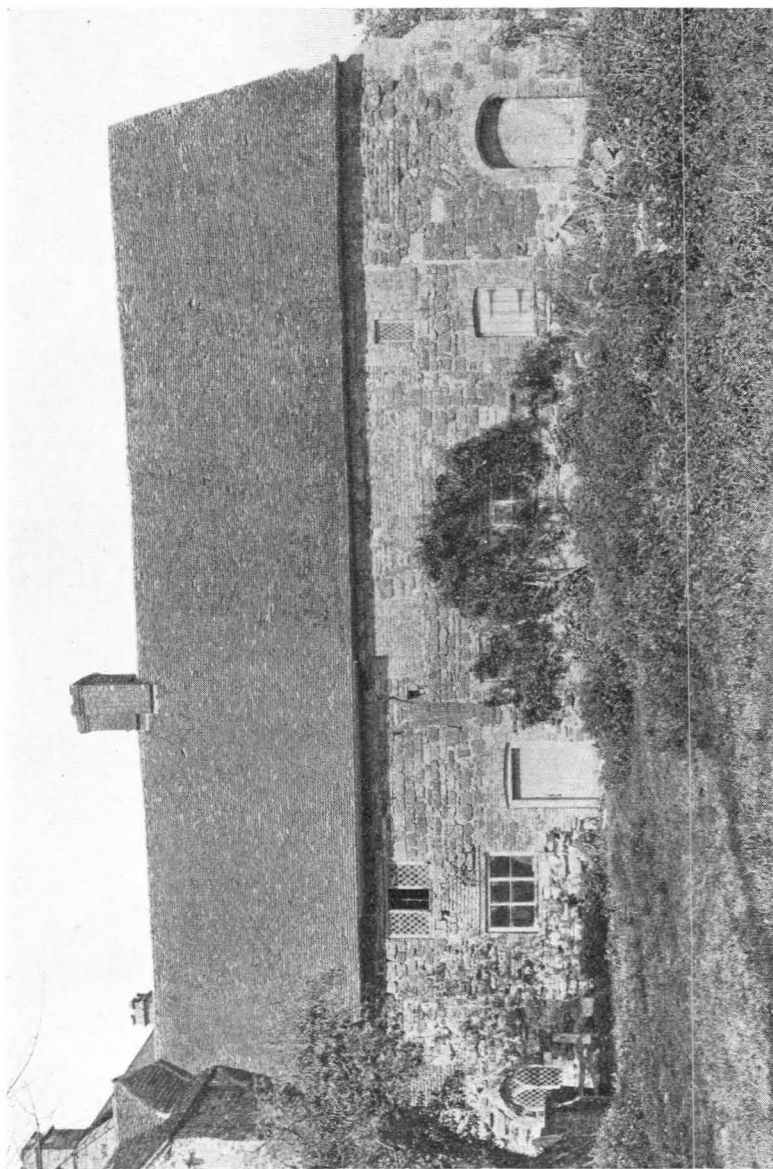
respectively about 8 ft. and 12 ft. from the floor. The windows as well as the doorway are of a deep red sandstone, and the former were probably of three



[Photo W. H. G.]

SOUTH GABLE OF TUDOR BUILDING.

lights within a two-centred arch, with splayed reveals on the outside and two chamfered orders (the inner one a hollow) on the inside. The rear arches both died on to a wide internal splay. The wall-face between the window recesses measures 18 ins. outside, and less

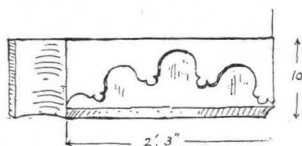


*Photo Watshams Ltd.*

**SOUTH WALL OF FRATER, MICHELHAM PRIORY, 1925.**

than 12 ins. within the building. The drawings show how much remains of these windows in the wall which has been altered, rebuilt and patched at several different periods.

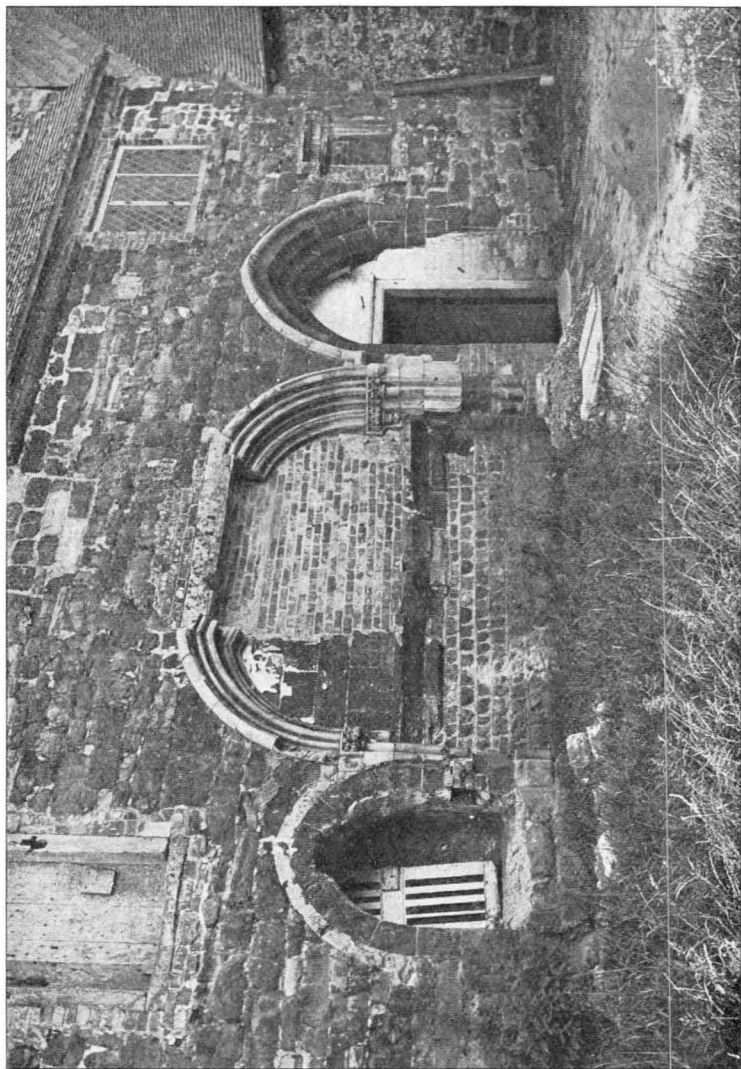
Eastward of the range of four windows are two vertical straight joints in the stone work about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart. These correspond with a deep recess in the wall some 5 ft. above the floor, approached by a stair in the thickness of the masonry, which still retains some of its original steps. This recess is the frater pulpit, and it apparently projected from the south front in the form of an oriel. The stone head over the



LINTOL OVER STAIR TO  
FRATER PULPIT.

opening from the stair to the pulpit is carved with a cinquefoil panel, sunk on its surface, but the original arch which spanned the pulpit itself has disappeared. East of the pulpit is a stone doorway of the Tudor period which has been refixed here from some other part of the building.

The north wall of the frater has not suffered as much as the south. It is chiefly of roughly coursed sandstone ashlar which in places is little better than rubble. The projecting string course that protected the cloister roof is still preserved for the greater part of its length, just below the present eaves. The original entrance door to the frater from the cloister is intact and is of two chamfered orders on the outside (dying on to a splay) and a moulded label. Adjoining it to the west is a small square-headed window of Tudor date, and to the east is a beautiful thirteenth century lavatory in the form of twin arches recessed in the wall. The arches are of two moulded orders, with label, the outer one being carried on banded shafts and the inner one on corbels. The capitals of the shafts and the corbels are carved with thirteenth century foliage under a circular abacus, and are beautifully executed. The central part of this arcade, where the arches join one another, was for some



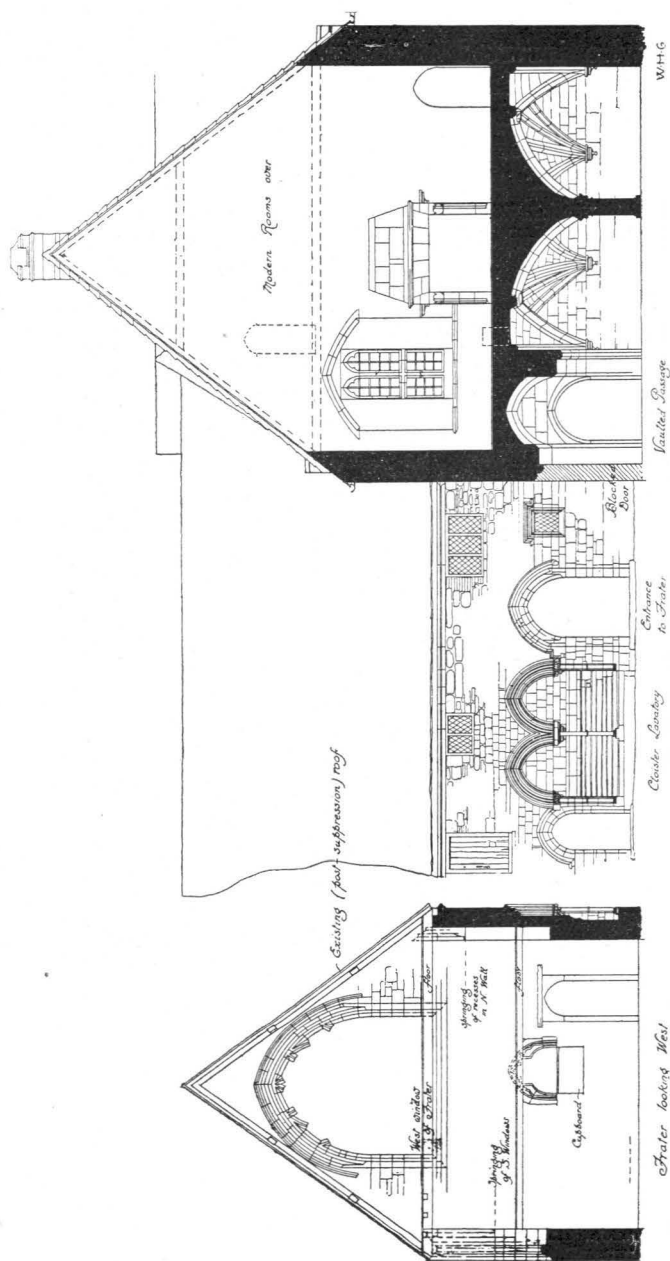
NORTH WALL OF FRATER, WITH LAVATORY—BEFORE RESTORATION.



time in ruins, and was restored by the late Mr. J. E. A. Gwynne, who inserted a central shaft where more probably was originally a corbel. At some time one of the carved heads forming the stops to the labels appears to have been displaced. The wall within the arches is further recessed, by means of a hollow corbel table, to give more room below the springing line. The moulded bases of the shafts stand upon a modern stone bench some 18 ins. above the ground. In connection with this lavatory it should be noted that the well is situated within easy reach in this angle of the cloister garth.

Adjoining the lavatory eastward is a smaller door into the frater, and the group formed by the two doorways, and the double-arched recess is a very delightful composition. The masonry further east has been reconstructed in parts. On the inner side of this north wall are a series of arched recesses similar in detail to the windows on the south side, but not corresponding with them either in height or position. They must have been arranged independently of the roof bays, and they are missing above the doorways, although there are indications that another arch stood west of the three shown in series on the drawing. The springing of the arches is 2 ft. 6 ins. higher than that of the windows, and it is possible that the apex of the traceried panel, if such existed, was pierced to admit light above an earlier cloister roof. They would however have been blocked by the roof which sloped away from the present string-course. The remains of the arches consist of little more than the springers (and the jambs below the springing line) of the inner order, which was hollow chamfered. The detail is similar to that of the frater windows and door, and a second order with blank or pierced tracery was probably present in the original treatment.

The west wall of the frater possesses several points of interest. It has been cut down in height to the slope of the present roof, but the great moulded arch and jambs of the west window are practically



SECTION THROUGH FRATER (LOOKING WEST) AND THROUGH WEST RANGE OF CLOISTER.

Measured and drawn by Walter H. Godfrey.

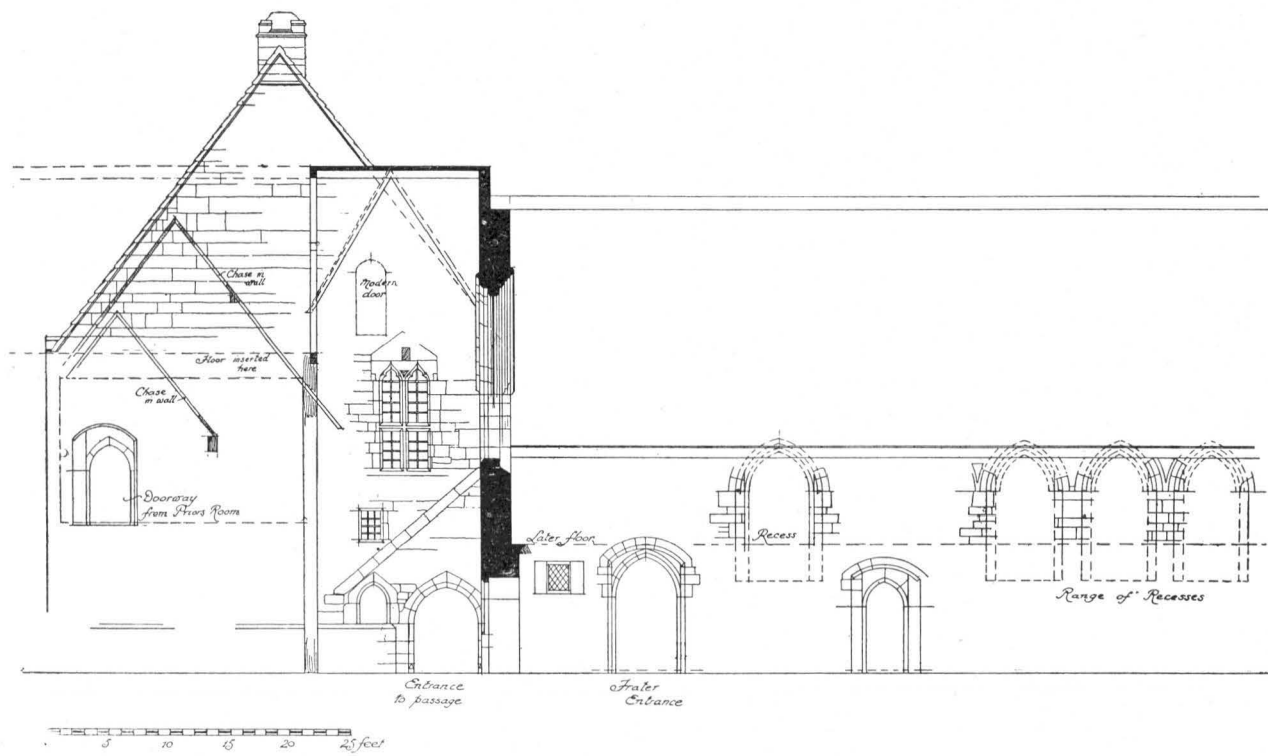
intact, and the junction of the tracery bars with the window arch is clearly shown by the projecting stones that remain. So far I have not been successful in arriving at any satisfactory solution of the original design of this tracery. Like the side windows it was



[Photo Walshams, Ltd.]

WEST WINDOW OF FRATER FROM WITHIN.

formed of four chamfered orders, one outside and two inside the window itself, the innermost being a hollow chamfer. It had a bold label moulding on both sides, that within, of two convex members, the upper projecting beyond the lower, and that without of one convex member above a hollow. The cill stood



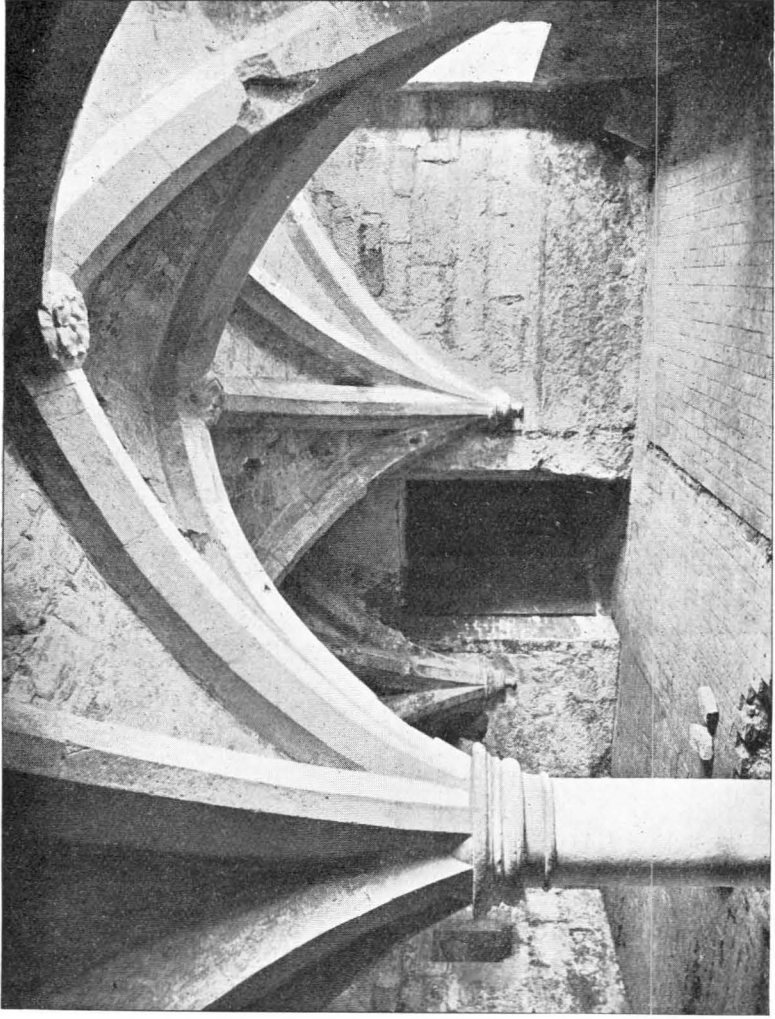
MICHELHAM PRIORY, LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH FRATER, SHOWING NORTH WALL AND GABLE END OF WEST CLAUSTRAL RANGE.

*Measured and drawn by Walter H. Godfrey.*

17 ft. above floor level, just above the point at which the lean-to roof of a low building adjoined the frater on the west. Below the window there were two other openings in the west wall. To the north an arched doorway led to the lean-to just mentioned. This door has a two-centred chamfered arch towards the west but its rear arch has disappeared. It seems to have been inserted after the wall was built and the joints of its stonework do not course with the adjoining door into the Prior's Lodging. The moulded stop to its chamfer is late in character. Towards the middle of the west wall (but not central) is an arched recess of somewhat unusual form, which seems to have been a cupboard or perhaps a serving hatch. Its base is a shelf about 4 ft. 6 in. from the floor and a second shelf stood above this. The recess is arched, the springing being a foot above the upper shelf, and the arch, which has a bead worked on the angle seems to have been in the form of a trefoil, and is slightly recessed from the wall face. It is contained within a roughly formed outer arch, also with bead, that commences at the height of the upper shelf, and has within its curve the fragments of what seems to have been a cinque-foil head, not unlike that already noticed over the pulpit stair. The cusps are formed of a pronounced bead or small roll with hollow, which is continued down the jambs as far as the upper shelf. The whole construction seems to have been the work of an amateur, but it is evidently contemporary with the rest of the building.

The west wall of the frater is continued northwards to form the western Cloister range. Of this building the southern section alone is standing. It consists of a vaulted undercroft, and a fine room with fireplace on the first floor, over which again are now some modern rooms. The views from the Burrell collection show the picturesque appearance of this building before it was restored by the late Mr. J. E. A. Gwynne.

The undercroft has a fine square apartment, the vaulting of which springs from a central circular pier

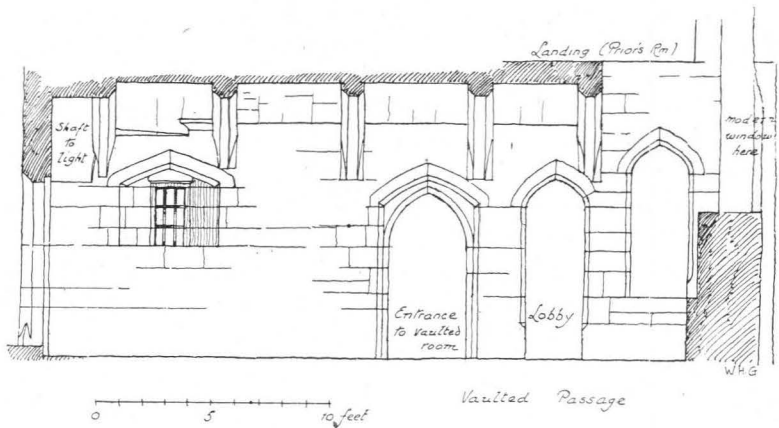


THE VAULTED ROOM, MICHELHAM PRIORY.

with thirteenth-century cap and base, and a vaulted passage between it and the cloister walk. The ribs of the large vault, which are chamfered, are arranged upon an octagonal plan, the eight ribs springing from the centre pair and meeting eight pairs of similar ribs springing from moulded corbels, two of which are furnished in each wall. Diagonal arches connect the two nearest corbels of adjoining walls and wall ribs connect the corbels, and the angles of the room. The north-east angle of the room is cut off by a wall on the line of the diagonal arch to admit of the entrance to the passage described later. This may have suggested the octagonal treatment of the vault, the subdivision of which by ribs gives a rich character to the design, which dates probably from the last quarter of the thirteenth century. The intersection of the three principal ribs of each vaulting bay is marked by a large stone boss, three only of which are carved. The subjects of these carvings are (a) a grotesque head, (b) a rose, and (c) a tripartite design which appears to have been intended for an emblem of the Trinity. The undercroft was entered apparently by three doors, one (now blocked) at the north end of the west wall, another in the centre of the north wall, communicating with the western claustral range, and a third in the centre of the east wall, giving on to the passage. The windows in the west wall are now modern, but their predecessors are shown in the Burrell drawings. There is a single light window, formerly fitted with wrought iron bars and perhaps a grille, between the pillar room and the passage. The opening is square, towards the outside with enriched ogee stops to the chamfer; inside the passage it has wide splayed reveals and a pointed rear arch. In the diagonal wall above mentioned there is a narrow slit giving light to the entrance lobby at the north end of the passage.

The vault of the passage is a continuous pointed barrel vault with intermediate transverse arches at intervals. In the centre of the east wall can be seen

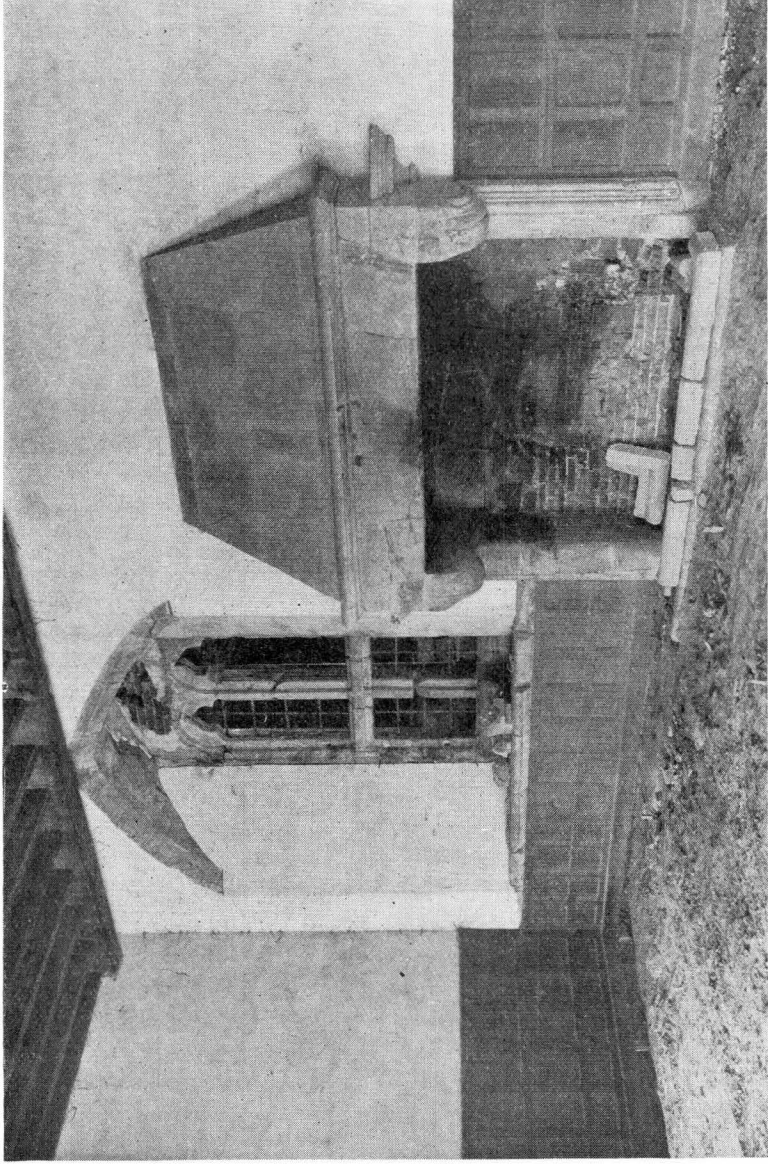
the rear-arch and reveals of an entrance to the Cloister, now blocked up, but the original form of which can be seen in the Burrell drawings. At the south end a large stone doorway communicated with the lean-to building west of the frater; while at the north end there appears to have been a stair leading to the first



WEST WALL OF VAULTED PASSAGE.

floor of this building and perhaps direct to the Prior's hall above. To the west of the stair in the angle cut off from the Pillar room is continued a passage and a small doorway into the undercroft of the western cloister range. The presence of this door and also of the one in the adjoining room in the same wall, suggests that both communicated with a passage from the outer court to the Cloister, and indeed an archway can be seen in this position in early views of the priory. The stones of this archway were preserved by Mr. Gwynne. The exact arrangement of the stair is not at present easy to recognise, but its lowest steps, the arched entrance, and the landing step in the Prior's room above were sufficiently clear. The only light to this passage seems to have been from a square opening high up in the south wall, where the vault has been cut away in a long stepped recess for its





MICHELHAM PRIORY—PRIOR'S ROOM, 1925.

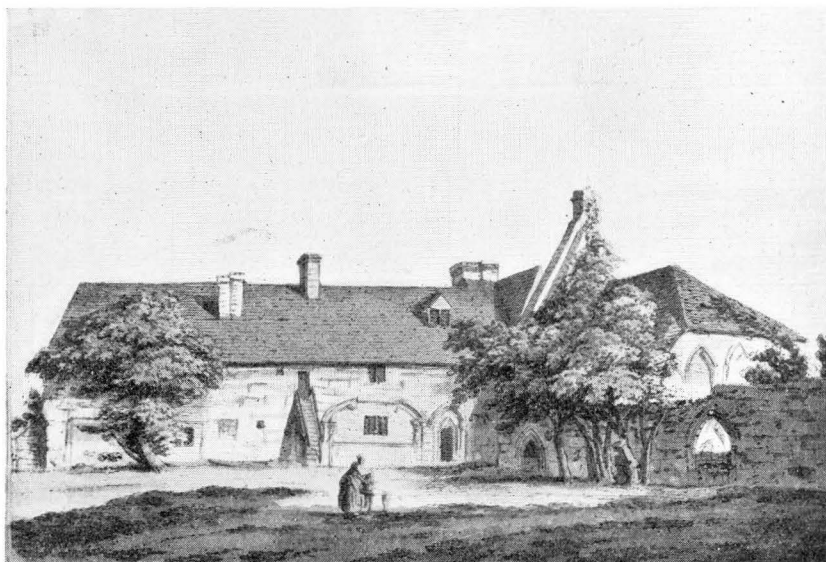
*Photo Watshams, Ltd.*

admission. This window and the recess looks down upon a spot directly in front of the doorway leading to the cloister.

Outside the south door, and to the west of it is an arched recess or cupboard, formed over the projecting plinth of the wall, and just beneath a long sloping stone band that marks the original set off protecting the roof of the lean-to building already referred to. The back of the recess has at some time been roughly cut away to communicate with the vaulted room and has again been bricked up.

Of the Prior's room on the first floor, certain only of its original features survive. Its southern wall is least altered, and here we can see a fine two-light transomed window with trefoil ogee heads (the latter badly fitting and perhaps re-fixed), within deep splayed reveals and a pointed segmental rear arch. The lights are rebated for shutters, and inside is a stone cill or seat with projecting moulded edge that was evidently continued along part of the wall. Adjoining it to the west is a fine early fourteenth century fireplace with stone hood carried on well-moulded corbels and jambs. An old engraving shows the opening sub-divided by a third corbel and stone division, but this was no part of the original treatment, having been apparently inserted where a partition dividing the room into two parts had been made. It should be noted that another corbel similar to the two which are in position, is set on the other side of the wall, doing duty now in the support of a ceiling beam. Each side of the hood is a circular-moulded corbel in the form of a three-quarter capital, intended to act as a shelf. West of the fireplace at the extremity of this south wall is a doorway which communicated with the upper part of the south wing, indications of which are seen in the marks of the gable already referred to.

In the west wall there seems originally to have been another window, now filled up, and north of it a doorway which communicated with the outer court



THE FRATER AND SITE OF CLOISTER, 1784.



TUDOR WING, AND PART OF WESTERN CLAUSTRAL RANGE (LEFT).

*Drawings by S. H. Grimm, 1784.*

by an external staircase, the direction of which can still be followed in the masonry. This door, which is now blocked, stood directly over the entrance to the undercroft below. In the north-west angle of the room is a little stone cupboard recess,<sup>2</sup> the plan of which is about three-fourths of a circle, finished above with three-quarter domicate ceiling, and ventilated by means of a small shaft with the outer air. The opening is rebated for a door.

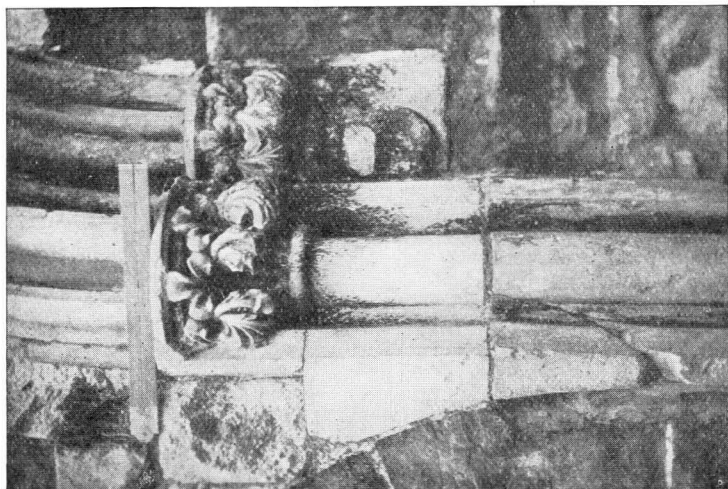
A reference to the Burrell drawings will show that the north wall was pierced by three doorways, two at the level of the first floor and one (the easternmost) having its cell a couple of feet or so lower. This last doorway apparently opened from the stairway already described as having led from the passage below to the Prior's room. It is represented now by one or two stones of the springing, where is a modern window inserted by Mr. Gwynne. The middle doorway is intact and communicated with the upper floor of the western range. The western door, which, from the drawings, may possibly have been post-suppression in date, has been replaced by a modern window. The floor line is shown on the outside by an external set-off, and the wall below retains the wall arches and great springers of the ribbed vault which formerly continued northwards. The Burrell drawings show the more considerable remains of these buildings which existed at the end of the eighteenth century, and also the old hipped roof which Mr. Gwynne replaced by the present modern wall and gable. The east wall was largely rebuilt at the same time and a modern window inserted therein. The weather moulding over the cloister roof seems to have been removed, as no vestige now remains.

The gable on the south side of the Prior's room is original for its whole height and is finished at the apex by a chimney with crenellated parapet. It is

<sup>2</sup> This has the appearance of being contemporary, but Mr. Salzman informs me that he has reason to believe that it was inserted by Mr. Gwynne.



BOSS IN VAULTED ROOM.



DETAIL OF LAVATORY.

on the outer face of this gable that the deep chases can be seen for the gables of successive rebuildings of a south wing. The Prior's room seems to have been paved originally with stone and the old landing from the stair (now removed) is shown on the plan.

There is little more to add respecting the remainder of the buildings. The western wall of the four-storey Tudor block has a stone-chamfered plinth on its eastern (inner) face, and it may therefore represent a part of the earlier south wing. Moreover, the stonework on the south wall, in its evidence of patching and rebuilding, may be part of the south end of the same building. The former wall (which has been cut into by a large chimneystack) is of stone for the height of only one story. On the first floor it is of close oak studding with herring-bone brick nogging. Above this it was of open-spaced timber framing of the sixteenth century with plastered panels, and in the attic story it was finished with an oak cill and balustrade of sturdy oak-turned balusters that have now disappeared.

At my suggestion, Mr. Wright was good enough to commission Messrs. Walshams Ltd. to take several photographs of the building before the late alterations, and my acknowledgments are due for the permission to reproduce one or two of them here. The other views have been kindly lent by Mr. Salzman from his *History of Hailsham*.

# GUN FOUNDING AT HEATHFIELD IN THE XVIII. CENTURY.\*

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BY HERBERT BLACKMAN.

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THE Fuller family, who for several generation lived at "Tanners," in the parish of Waldron, and later at "Rosehill," Brightling, were Gunfounders for a very long period, as John Fuller, writing to the Board of Ordnance in 1749, relating to Gunfounding states:—

"My family have been Contractors for over 100 years, etc."

And even when the Wealden iron industry was rapidly declining, remarkable activity was shewn at the Heathfield Furnace, in the casting of guns of various calibres for the Board of Ordnance.

The mining for the ore, cutting and coaling the wood, cartage of the ore and fuel, and in addition the work in and about the Furnace, provided employment for nearly half the population of the parish.

John Fuller, who was at the head of the Heathfield Foundry at the period these extracts commence, viz. 1703, died in 1722, aged 70, and was buried at Waldron. His son John, who succeeded him, continued the Gunfounding until he died in 1745, aged 66, also buried at Waldron. He also was succeeded by his son John, who died in 1755, aged 49, and was buried at Waldron.

The last John Fuller succeeded to the estates, etc., on the death of his uncle Rose Fuller in 1777, when the products of the Furnace were probably a negligible quantity.

From the mass of manuscripts which have been preserved the following extracts from accounts and

\* The following particulars were extracted from the original records of the Fuller Family, in the possession of Mr. W. A. Raper, Battle.

(4)

(5)

(3)

(9)



(1)

(7)

(8)

(2)

(6)

<sup>1</sup> John Fuller (1680—1745), married July 1703, to

<sup>2</sup> Elizabeth Rose, died February 1727.

<sup>3</sup> John Fuller, born 1705, died February 1755.

<sup>4</sup> Rose Fuller, born 1708, died 1777.

<sup>5</sup> Elizabeth Fuller, born 1709.

<sup>6</sup> Stephen Fuller, born 1716, died 1808.

<sup>7</sup>

<sup>8</sup>

<sup>9</sup>

} Probably Thomas, Hans and Henry Fuller.

THE FULLER FAMILY : *from an oil painting by von Hubner 1734, in the possession of Mr. W. A Raper.*



letters concerning the Industry in various ways may prove of some interest.

“An account of what money I have disbursed in and about the Furnace in Ye year 1703.”

|  |    |      |
|--|----|------|
| Pd. George Kilner for making ye hearth 5½ days at 2s. per day .. .. .  | 11 | 0    |
| Paid ye two founders and ye two fellows .. ..  | 1  | 2 0  |
| Pd Richard Barton for 8 load of hearthstone (for interior of Furnace) .. .. .  | 3  | 0 0  |
| Pd more for carrying ye same at 4s per load .. ..  | 1  | 12 0 |
| Pd more for three bulls hides (for the bellows) .. ..  | 3  | 12 0 |
| Pd more for filling ye Furnace and breaking up the old hearth and carrying away ye rubbish .. ..   | 6  | 0 0  |
| Pd Jaspas Dymond (gun moulder) three weeks for himself and his men .. .. .   | 6  | 0 0  |
| Nov. 26th spent with ye woodcutters at Catt (Cade) Street .. .. .  | 6  | 0 0  |
| Dec. 23rd pd. Thomas Somers for carrying of ye Stock which was 936 loads of coles, and storing at ye Furnace, storing only at 2d ye load .. .. . | 8  | 0 0  |
| Pd more to Jaspas Dymond for 18 weeks for him and Hy . . . beginning 25th Nov. and ending 8th of March att 3 pounds a week, ye sum for Gunning   | 54 | 0 0  |
| To Thomas Somers for Underfill at 7s a founday—29 foundays .. .. .   | 10 | 0 0  |
| Thos. Stubberfield for 29 foundays and further for filling the Furnace .. .. .   | 11 | 9 4  |
| To ye two founders for 29 foundays wanting 2 days, at twenty shillings .. .. .   | 28 | 15 0 |
| Pd for drink when ye wood was “put out” at Horsemonsex (Herstmonceux) .. .. .  | 15 | 0 0  |
| Pd. to Barton and Wittol for hair at 8 pence ye bushel, 300 bushels .. .. .  | 10 | 0 0  |
| Pd. to James Dynor his bill for tallow & candolls ye sum of .. .. .  | 9  | 0 0  |
| Pd. to Mother Wood att Warbleton Church for bringing up for drinks 12 times at 2s a time, and once for load of ye Valt sand, ye sum of .. .. .   | 1  | 6 0  |
| Pd John Ackhurst for carrying 80 loads of loam att 1-3 per load .. .. .  | 5  | 0 0  |

“An Acc/ of what Coales and Mine I have carried in ye year 1703, and by whom carried and pd. to—”

|   |     |    |   |
|---|-----|----|---|
| Mitten, Barden and Thos. Caley for carrying 283 loads of Mine from 'Iwood' and 'Bignowle' wood ..   | 27  | 8  | 0 |
| John Bitheridge 60 loads of Mine, out of my Ld. Sussex land .. .. .   | 6   | 0  | 0 |
| Allowed him for badness of ways, and going through another man's ground .. .. .   | 1   | 8  | 0 |
| John Haffenden, Mrs. Ann Roberts and others 154 loads   | 17  | 16 | 0 |
| DRAWING (OR DIGGING) MINE.  |     |    |   |
| Pd Jaspar Dymond, John Hannah and others in Bignowle wood, 'Iwood' and my Lord Sussex land 844 loads (this was not all brought in) .. ..  | 100 | 7  | 1 |
| WOOD CUTTING AND CORDING.   |     |    |   |
| Pd. to John Hannah for ye cutters, and cording of Cadwolly Woods, and others as appears at Several times by my pockett book and to drink when about ..                          | 42  | 18 | 2 |
| Pd more for cutting and cording three woods=900 and odd cords of wood at 1/4 ye cord for cutting, and 2d for cording per cord .. .. .   | 67  | 10 | 0 |
| Pd. Deering for 4. 2. 0. cord of wood last year and John Paller for 21. 2. 0. cords of wood and for 600 faggots to Goodman Moor .. .. .   | 11  | 17 | 0 |
| COLEING (MAKING CHARCOAL).  |     |    |   |
| Pd. to Hannah, Smith and Edwards for coleing 911 loads of coles at 2/6 per load .. .. .   | 114 | 0  | 0 |
| 1704 acc/s are on similar lines, including the following:   |     |    |   |
| Pd. to Alick the carpenter for making pattern, and mending and putting in of gugeons, and also for a bord to make ye 24 pounders on .. .. .                                     | 1   | 15 | 0 |
| Pd. to John Smith for 2 trees, bought of Mr. Studley of Claytons, to make ye Furnace wheel and frame ..   | 3   | 12 | 0 |
| Pd John King for making two wheels .. .. .  | 8   | 0  | 0 |
| GUN CARRYING TO MAIDSTONE.  |     |    |   |
| Pd. various carriers for carrying Guns to Maidstone 139 tons 12 cwt. 2 qr. att 21 shillings a ton, ye sum of which is in full for all Gun carrying to Maidstone in 1704 .. .. . | 148 | 3  | 0 |
| CASTING SHOT (the only mention)   |     |    |   |
| Pd. to Joseph Mitton for casting shott 77 tons at 6s 6d ye ton .. .. .  | 25  | 0  | 0 |
| Pd. for making shott molds at 12d a pair, above saker, and 6d a pair below saker .. .. .  | 5   | 15 | 6 |
| September 29 1709 Pd. William Oxley for cutting and boreing 113 Robinett Guns .. .. .   | 5   | 18 | 0 |
| (Robinetts are the smallest guns carrying a half-pound shot only.)  |     |    |   |
| 1712 Pd. to John Oxley on Gun boreing, six 24 pounders  | 11  | 14 | 0 |

1722 By a barrel of beer at the Furnace Feast, May  
 28th .. .. . 1 0 0  
 (This in all probability was at the 'Blowing out' of the  
 Furnace)

"An account of Charges of Guns sold at Woolwich to Mr.  
 Harrison 11th April 1725."

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| 9 barrels and $\frac{1}{4}$ of gunpowder .. .. . | 11 17 0 |
| Charges and expenses at the proving .. .. .      | 3 16 6  |
| To Mr. Chatfield, attendance at Woolwich .. .. . | 3 10 6  |
| Mr. Remnant, Shott, &c. .. .. .                  | 1 16 2  |
| Commission on £697 2. 0. .. .. .                 | 26 8 6  |

The Guns were in number 62 and weighed

|      |       |      |     |               |
|------|-------|------|-----|---------------|
| tons | cwts. | qrs. | lb. |               |
| 63   | 7     | 3    | 11  | = £697. 5. 3. |

FURNACE OUTPUT 1727

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 145 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs. of sowes att 7 shillings .. .. . | 1025 16 6 |
| 1 .. 6 .. 0 .. an iron roll att 18s .. .. .              | 23 12 6   |
| 134 .. 1 .. 3 .. being 114 guns .. .. .                  | 2149 9 0  |
| 18 .. .. 1 .. being 16 guns refused .. .. .              | 132 15 0  |
| 17 .. 0 .. 0 .. Gunheads .. .. .                         | 110 10 0  |
|  | <hr/>     |
|  | £3442 3 0 |

"By this account it appeareth that there was used to make the iron above, 985 loads of Veins, and 380 loads of coarse mine, which is four loads and 3/10ths to the ton.

"There was also 1076 loads of coals used, this I am sure of, is 3 loads and almost 4/10th to a ton; the odd 4/10th must be reckoned for drying the Gun moulds, for otherwise I believe 3 loads will make a ton of Sowes."

"I made for the Office of Ordnance in the year 1727 6 pounders 8 ft. long in all No. 82 of which, received 73 ;

rejected 9, weighed 134 tons 6 cwt., 3 qrs. 8 lb. .. 2149 9 6

"I received in June 1729 at 6s per cwt for the refused guns sold to Mr. Harrison .. .. . 132 15 2

"The charge after they were delivered at Woolwich, as followeth—

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| For commission to Mr. Remnant (his agent) .. .. . | 107 9 6 |
| Mr. Footwarp, bill for drawing &c. .. .. .        | 3 12 6  |
| to odds at receiving money .. .. .                | 4 6 6   |

---

120 8 6

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Nett balance received for tons cwt. qrs. lb. | 2161 15 8 |
| 153 6 0 15                                   |           |

which is about £14 2. 0. a ton.

“There was 774 load of Mine brought upon Horses backs early in spring in the year 1728 as near as I can compute at 5s the ton

|                                      |    |    |   |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|---|
| “carried by Langridge & Gorham .. .. | 32 | 17 | 6 |
| “by my own four horses .. ..         | 17 | 12 | 0 |

(No doubt by reason of the bad ways)

#### GUNS BORED TOO HIGH

“May 27th 1732 to Mr. Remnant

“Sir, I have received yours of the 11th inst., advising of 17 6 pounders of 8 feet being proved and two refused, and that I should run the risque of having them all refused for being bored too high.

“Those that you have now at Woolwich were bored before the brass rammer heads were sent, by wooden rammers which were sent us from the offices, which we can produce; and those which we have made this year are bored to the same height, and are all bored as they have been for this thirty years last past.

“It is I confess a great carelessness in the workman in not comparing the new rammer heads with the old.

“Success we have had in this sort of Guns above anybody else, that made him not to look so carefully to them, he having protested to me that he bored them to the same height he always did.

“It is very discouraging to have the Models and rammer heads, in the midst of Blowing, which cannot frequently be altered, the difference of which from the former is not easily seen, and I hope the Honble. Board will pass them for this time, and I will promise they be no more so.” (After much correspondence it appears that these Guns were refused.)

#### SUSSEX MINE AND LANCASHIRE MINE

##### “SUSSEX MINE

“There goeth of Burnt Mine to 2-0-0 of metall five hundred of Burnt Mine. We seldom have above 11 hundred of burnt mine to the load, so that there is 50 hundred of burnt mine to the load, which is at 11 hundred to the load is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  load to a Ton of Iron, wanting half an hundred.”

“So that if the mine stand you in att the Furnace seven-and-sixpence a load you must have 6 loads and a quarter for 30 hundred which att 7-6 the load is .. .. 2-6-10 $\frac{1}{2}$

“Brayds” (fine charcoal) for burning the Mine .. 1-0-0

---

£3-6-10 $\frac{1}{2}$

1738.

“To prove this on Saturday March 24th I measured out 2 loads of Mine (12 bushels to a load) each load weighed 16 cwt. 2 qrs. these were all veins (the best ore).

“I also weighed some Pitty (coarse ore) which was the same weight.

"On the Thursday following I weighed and measured the same Mine after it was burned.

"The measure was exactly the same.

"The weight per load was 11 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lb."

"50 cwt. of Burnt Mine is needed for a Ton of Metal."

#### LANCASHIRE MINE.

"Two Tons of Lancashire ore att 120 pounds to the Hundred; and 21 hundred to the Ton is averdupois 2 Tons 5 cwt. 0

"This will cost, the best Abgarly sort 14sh per ton .. 1 8 0

"Two Tons laid on board

"Freight 15sh per Ton to Newhaven .. .. 1 10 0

"Pier Duty .. .. 2 0

"Wharfage and Lighteredge .. .. 5 0

"Carriage .. .. 16 0

£4 1 0

"Thirty Hundred of this will make a Ton of Iron which if it doe, then Two Tons five hundred will make a Ton and half of Iron which will cost £4. 1. 0. The overplus weight making the two Tons, Two Tons five Hundred N.B. Some is to be had for 10sh and some for 12sh the Ton."

"April 1736—Mr. Brown told me his Lancashire Ore stood him in att 21 cwt. to the Ton and 120 lbs. to the Hundred, 12sh put on board at the place 15sh per ton to London and about 40sh per ton at the Furnace in all. That by using 4 baskets to a charge with other coarse mine, he made 12 Tons of Iron a week when before he could make but 8 tons.

"The 4 tons of iron gained he computed at £6. 0. 0. per Ton so that he gained 6 pounds by it and a good metal fit for guns or any work. He said the Furnace was apt to run curdly, and so will not make so fine bars, as iron melted in an Air Furnace."

1737.

"I made a great many skillets, from a gallon to a pint, and mortars and bowles; these are moulded by the piece at 10/- per dozen.

"They are sold by retail, the pint skillet at 2/-, the 2 pint at 2s 6d the three pint at 2-9 and the 3 quart at 3/-

"I sold them to Moier the Brazier at 2/- a piece one with another; it is too cheap, and little to be got by them, they are so heavy, the gallon skillet weighing 13 lbs."

"You have but ten pounds for your metal, loam and fuel for annealling, without the charge for moulding."

#### TUMBLING IN A FURNACE.

"I attribute what they call 'tumbling' of mine in a Furnace to a quantity of hard mine getting together, which will not readily melt, or perhaps not at all, and then falls down in a lump, hard

as it is, and spoils the other metal in the hearth; this they think they can help by the 'Boches' having an obtuser angle, but this must be very uncertain."

#### HAIR FOR GUN MOULDS.

"In Barton's account there is 1652 bushels of hair to 992 Tons of Guns and Rolls, which is 1 bushel and 6/10th to a Ton.

"In Hammond's acc. 133 Tons to 260 bushels of hair, which is almost two bushels to the Ton; there was a good many small Guns, so then about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels to a Ton in large Guns, and two bushels on small Guns."

"Barton's acc/- was from 1723 to 1734"

"Hammond's acc/- was for 1735 and 36"

"Hammond's acc/- 1740 for Hair £13-8-8

"The Computation of Tallow and Butter for Gun Molds is about  $2\frac{1}{6}$  pound to the Ton.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| "1742. Butter bought of Smith att $3\frac{1}{2}$ d pound | 6 cwt 1 qr. |
| " " Cole   | 1 cwt       |
|  | <hr/>       |
|  | 7 " 1 qr.   |

"of this was made in 1741-2 18 Tons of Guns  
1742-3 295 " " "

"which att  $2\frac{1}{6}$  lb. to the Ton is 812 lbs. which is the weight of the butter above.

#### WIRE FOR GUN MOULDS.

In the accounts of 1745-6 is a bill for wire amounting to £18. 16. 0. the various sizes being indicated. Mr. Fuller states "that two sorts of wire are used for every Model; the biggest on the inside, the smallest on the outside"

"John Hart (Gun Moulder) came Wednesday Nov. 5th 1740 and made the last Gun Saturday the 23rd May 1741

"By 28 weeks and 4 days at £3 0. 0. per week .. .. 85 16 0

"By 3 Gun Boards £3-0-0, By 3 Cages 15/- .. .. 3 15 0

"The Furnace began to blow on Thursday 10th October 1740, three days allowed after starting the Furnace before the Bellows blow and the Blow out was on June 10th 1741.

1741

|   |    |    |         |
|---|----|----|---------|
| "Paid John Bucknall for cleaning Guns                 |    |    |         |
| eleven six-pounders 8 feet att 1/- .. ..              | .. | .. | 11 0    |
| sixty nine-pounders $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet att 1/- .. .. | .. | .. | 3 0 0   |
| thirty-two Twelve pounders att 1/6 .. ..              | .. | .. | 2 9 6   |
| Six nine pounders 7 feet att 1/- .. ..                | .. | .. | 6 0     |
| fifty-one eighteen pounders att 1/6 .. ..             | .. | .. | 3 16 6  |
|   |    |    | <hr/>   |
|   |    |    | £10 3 0 |

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| "Pd John Stevens for carrying loam from 1738 to Dec. 1740<br>(for Gun moulds) 202 loads at 12d .. ..   | £10 2 0  |
| 1741   |          |
| "Pd. for digging "Mine" 1553½ loads at prices varying<br>from 1-8 to 4/- per load .. .. ..   | 176 14 0 |
| "Pd. Thomas Reed, levelling 50 Mine pits at 6d .. ..   | 1 5 0    |
| "Pd. for Cutting 1843 Cords of Wood at 1s 2d .. ..   | 107 14 5 |
| "by cording 1048 of wood in Eyewood att 2d .. ..   | 8 14 9   |
| "by coleing 368 loads coles .. .. ..   | 48 12 6  |
| "by carriage of 750 loads coles att 3/- .. ..  | 92 15 0  |
| "Furnace began to blow the 2nd November 1741<br>"Blew out" 8th June 1742   |          |
| "John Hart came December 12th (his work began Nov. 16th<br>and said he would not work under ten shillings a week more, which<br>they gave at other Furnaces, so I am forced to give, having never<br>given but three pounds unless they went upon small guns." |          |
| "By Gunning 28 and 6 days at £3 10. 0. per week .. ..  | 101 0 0  |
| "To Richard Barton, Miner, and others digging 1051 load<br>att 2/- and 3/- .. .. ..  | 144 10 0 |
| "John Smith 'Clerk to the Furnace' from April 25th<br>he is to have 9 shillings a week so long as I want him.<br>Cash to August 1742 .. .. ..  | 6 15 0   |
| "John Hammond, Josiah Bonwick, John Dulake and<br>Widdow Geering carried 158 Tons of Guns at 9sh   | 71 10 0  |

## BOREING HOUSE.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| "Stephen Smith of Heathfield, his bill for work from<br>March 11th, 1740 to June 7th 1742 for making<br>the Boreing Wheel, and the Hutch and Gate to the<br>Wheel, and foundation of the Hutch .. .. | 5 0 6 |
|--|-------|

Mr. Fuller writing to his Agent in May 1742 states:—

"I am setting up a new Boreing House, to use the water twice,  
else I do not know when I shall get these Guns ready," and again  
23rd June, 1742, he says: "My new Boreing House worketh very  
well." (This was situate on the stream about 200 yards below the  
Furnace.)

|  |      |
|--|------|
| "By drawing to the Boreing by William Mephram thirteen<br>32 pounders of 9½ feet att 55 cwt. each 35 tons 15<br>cwt. att 6d per ton .. .. .. | 18 0 |
|--|------|

## GOODS MADE AT THE FURNACE, 1742:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| "To Sowes .. .. ..                                   | 419 cwt.    |
| Guns 100 9-pounders 7 feet att 22¾ cwt.=2275 cwt.    |             |
| ,, 100 9-pounders 8½ feet att 26¾ cwt.=2675=268 tons |             |
| Other goods .. .. ..                                 | 18. 16 cwt. |

---

286 16 cwt.

---

|  |                         |       |     |
|--|-------------------------|-------|-----|
| "20th November Powder for Proof of Guns per Mr. Remnant  |                         |       |     |
| "42 pounder 25 lbs. powder   | 9 pounder 9 lbs. powder |       |     |
| "32 pounder 22½ "  | " 6 "                   | " 6 " | " " |
| "24 pounder 18 "   | " 4 "                   | " 4 " | " " |
| "18 pounder 15 "   | " 3 "                   | " 3 " | " " |
| "12 pounder 12 "   | " "                     | " "   | " " |
| "John Hart (Moulder) came Monday 18th October,<br>reckon from the 19th, to May 28th 1743 is 31<br>weeks and five days att £3-10-0 per week .. .. . 111 0 0 |                         |       |     |
| "Thomas Carey (Founder) by 35 Foundays att £1-2-0<br>per founday .. .. . 38 13 8   |                         |       |     |

"GOODS MADE AT THE FURNACE DURING THIS BLAST.

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| " 9 pounders of 7 feet No. 20 att 22¾ cwt.= | 445 cwt.  |
| " 9 pounders of 9 feet No. 36 att 28 cwt.=  | 1008 cwt. |
| "18 pounders of 9 feet No. 20 att 39 cwt.=  | 780 cwt.  |
| "24 pounders of 9½ feet No. 30 att 49 cwt.= | 1476 cwt. |
| "32 pounders 9½ feet No. 25 att 55 cwt.=    | 1395 cwt. |
| "32 pounders 10 feet No. 14 att 57 cwt.=    | 798 cwt.  |

No. 145

295 Tons.

|   |     |      |
|---|-----|------|
| "December 20th 1743 'They put fire in the Furnace<br>this day' (very late)  |     |      |
| "John Hart came December 24th, by 29 weeks and<br>three days Gunning from December 27th to July<br>19th 1744 att £3-10-0 per week .. .. . | 103 | 0 0  |
| "By one board each for 9 pdr. 12 pdr. 18 pdr. and 24 pdr.   | 4   | 0 0  |
| "And by fetching and carrying board to Brede ..   | 12  | 0    |
| "By the remainder of Stephen Smith's bill for work<br>at the new Boreing House .. .. .  | 12  | 2 6  |
| "Thos. Mepham. To 650 sacks of Coals and 11 of<br>Brayds=54 loads and one sack .. .. .  | 44  | 5 0  |
| "John Harmer, putting up 1551 loads of coals and<br>Brayds at 2d .. .. .  | 12  | 18 6 |

"COALS" FROM MR. TAPSELL'S LETTER. Bushels

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| "Two wagon loads should be 24 quarters .. ..  | 192 |
| "60 sacks of 3 bushels of coles each .. ..  | 180 |
| "so two wagon loads is more than a sack load .. ..  | 12  |
| "A sack load should be 64 sacks to make it equal to two wain<br>loads, and half a sack load should be 32 sacks. |     |

"The prices for carriage by Mr. Hussey and Mr. Legas is 12 pence for the first mile—9d afterwards, for a wagon load 60 sacks is a sack load and pays double.

"The colliers are allowed for two loads and a half because of the trouble of filling the sacks."



"The Tonbridge Navigation Co. "By carrying 249 tons, 13 cwt. at 3/- ton from Branbridge to Maidstone .. .. . £37 8 6

"EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS AT FURNACE IN 1746.

|   |      |    |   |
|---|------|----|---|
| Cavey, Head Founder .. .. .                             | 60   | 5  | 7 |
| Harmer, Upper Feller .. .. .                            | 32   | 14 | 0 |
| J. Gurr, Under Founder .. .. .                          | 22   | 16 | 2 |
| J. King, Under Feller .. .. .                           | 16   | 13 | 7 |
| J. Hart, Moulder .. .. .                                | 125  | 9  | 2 |
| W. and R. Oxley, Smiths .. .. .                         | 93   | 8  | 1 |
| W. and J. Russell, Smiths .. .. .                       | 9    | 14 | 5 |
| Mepham, Collier and Woodcutter .. .. .                  | 30   | 0  | 0 |
| Hannah, .. .. .   | 47   | 5  | 1 |
| Collins & French, Collier and Woodcutter .. .. .        | 84   | 17 | 4 |
| 3210 Cords of Wood att 7/6 .. .. .                      | 1263 | 15 | 1 |
| 1186 loads of Mine att 6/6 .. .. .                      | 385  | 9  | 0 |
| Wire of Myers .. .. .                                   | 18   | 16 | 0 |
| Loam for moulds 80 loads at 2 shillings .. .. .         | 8    | 0  | 0 |
| Hair .. .. .  | 50   | 4  | 6 |
| Forge Iron .. .. .                                      | 20   | 0  | 0 |
| Sea coal .. .. .  | 3    | 0  | 0 |
| Wood for moulds .. .. .                                 | 10   | 0  | 0 |
| By carriage of 1600 loads of coles att 2/6 .. .. .      | 200  | 0  | 0 |
| Carriage 289 tons of Guns to Woolwich at £1 4 6 .. .. . | 348  | 6  | 0 |
| Furnace wear and tear .. .. .                           | 50   | 0  | 0 |
| Incidentals .. .. .                                     | 50   | 0  | 0 |
| Interest on £2500 at 4% .. .. .                         | 100  | 0  | 0 |
| Agency Mr. Remnant on £5111 .. .. .                     | 255  | 10 | 0 |

£3285 4 0

BY CONTRA.

|   |      |   |   |
|---|------|---|---|
| 265 Ton received at Woolwich at £19 per Ton .. .. . | 5111 | 0 | 0 |
| By 20 Ton refused at £10 per Ton .. .. .            | 200  | 0 | 0 |
| By 25 Ton of Gunheads at £5 per Ton .. .. .         | 125  | 0 | 0 |
| Hammers, Anvils, &c. myself and others .. .. .      | 20   | 0 | 0 |
| Plates and Andirons at my House .. .. .             | 10   | 0 | 0 |

£5466 0 0

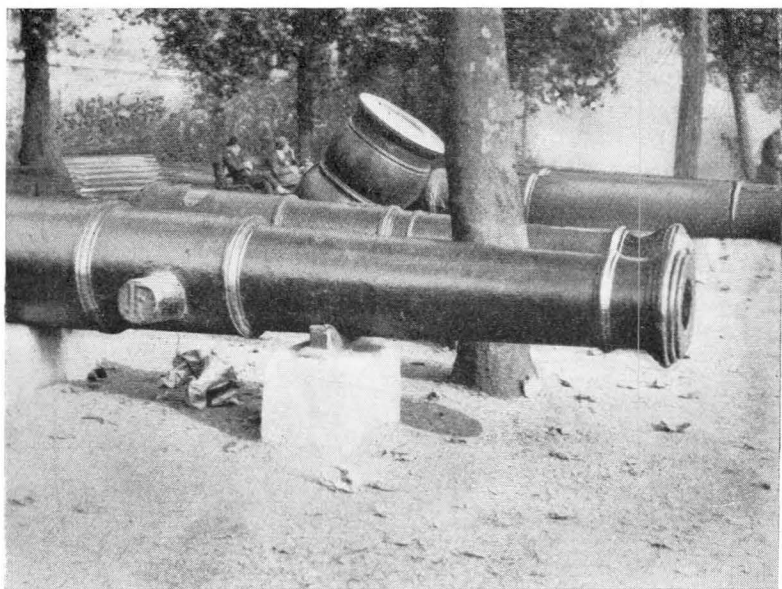
EXPENDITURE AT FURNACE IN 1754.

|   |      |    |   |
|---|------|----|---|
| Coals and Mine laid in .. .. .                                      | 2240 | 17 | 7 |
| Total of other expenditure (not including Agents Commission .. .. . | 933  | 16 | 6 |

£3174 14 1

PRODUCE OF FURNACE IN 1754.

|   |      |    |   |
|---|------|----|---|
| In addition to about 300 tons of Guns .. .. . | £385 | 14 | 6 |
|---|------|----|---|



GUNS ON TOWER WHARF, BEARING JOHN FULLER'S MARK.

*[Photo, by E. Straker*

## PRODUCE OF FURNACE 1756.

|  |       |    |   |
|--|-------|----|---|
| For Board of Ordnance 150 Tons of Guns .. ..                     | 2115  | 18 | 0 |
| By Soves, Gunheads, refused Guns and miscellaneous goods .. .. . | 776   | 0  | 0 |
|  | <hr/> |    |   |
|  | £2891 | 18 | 0 |
|  | <hr/> |    |   |

## PRICE OF GUNS TO BE DELIVERED IN 1757.

|   |        |   |   |          |
|---|--------|---|---|----------|
| 32 pdrs. 24 pdrs. 18 pdrs. and 12 pdrs. | at £20 | 0 | 0 | per Ton. |
| 9 pdrs. 4 pdrs. and 3 pdrs.             | at £18 | 0 | 0 | per Ton  |
| half pounders                           | at £24 | 0 | 0 | per Ton  |

The following are chiefly extracts from books in which Mr. John Fuller (who died in 1745) and his son John his successor preserved copies of many letters; the extracts containing many points of interest regarding the Gunfounding industry at Heathfield.

“Rosehill, March 25th 1732. To Samuel Remnant (his agent)

“Sir, I think I have now upon the Warren 19 6 pounders of 9 feet and 32 do. of 8 foot, which were made last year, which I desire you would solicit the Board, that they may be proved.

“The dry weather is broke upon us, but hope shall be able to make all this year.

“If a Proof should be ordered, let my son at the Inner Temple have notice if in Town; I have ordered the iron to be made for you at the Forge, which you bespoke, which shall be sent by a Maidstone Hoy, when the ways are a little better.”

“Rosehill, June 7th 1732. To Mr. Remnant at Woolwich.

“Sir, I received yours of the 1st instant and have taken care to inform the workmen about ‘camphering’? the muzzles of the Guns.

“They used to cut off more formerly, but he tells me they have been directed to cut them no longer than a crown thread; but this may be easily mended with a file, if wanted.

“I sell my Bar Iron at the Forge for 18 pounds a ton, ready money, as it runs, and this being picked iron and costing me 25 shillings a ton sending to you, cannot afford under 19 pounds per ton, which I doubt not will be fit for your service.

“I have likewise yours of the 6th instant, which is the worst proof that I have ever had.

“Our ways are just passable, and the Guns will now go to the waterside apace, but cannot tell when they will come.

“I should be glad to know whether the Guns were refused on the ‘search,’ or for what reason, that we may rectify them for the future.”

"Rosehill, January 5th 1732. To Mr. Harrison.

"Sir, You may remember when in Town I desired you would give me orders for an 100 tons of Guns, but you thought I should have enough from the Ordnance; but that not being likely, or at least nobody knows when: I should be glad if you would forthwith let me know what sorts you would have, for my workmen are all starving, and the season of the year advances apace."

"Rosehill, January 5th, 1732. To Mr. Remnant.

"Sir, I received yours wherein you acquainted me with the Board's refusal of trying one of my 6 pounder guns against another of the same sort.

"I am informed that only Sir Charles Wills was against it, and Mr. Gregory told my son he was of the opinion it might still be brought about when Sir Charles was cool; but no favour is to be asked of a man in a fitt of the gout, when people are too peevish to consider anything.

"You wrote me also there was an estimate given of what guns they would want. I wish you would solicit that affair, that I may know speedily what I have to do, for our people are all ready to starve for want of work, and if they do not determine before summer we shall have no water."

"Rosehill, January 29th, 1732. To Mr. Remnant.

"Friend Ambrose. The office will not take any of my 6 pdr. guns so am afraid we shall be forced to make them over again.

"As I must have some of the others which were refused, so shall have some gun-heads for you, tho' I do not know how many, which you shall have at five pounds per ton, and Sows at six pounds five shillings; I cannot sell them under, because I have no abatement in the price of Wood, or Mine."

"Rosehill, November 6th, 1733. To Mr. Remnant.

"Sir, Our guns now being all on board in order to sail next Spring will be at Woolwich in a very short time.

"There being a great sign of a Warr, I hope they will take those of last year. I desire also to know whether they will want any more this year, because I must regulate myself as to Stock for another year; the sooner I know this the better."

"Rosehill, January 7th 1735. To Sir Thomas Dyke.

"Sir. I am informed by my people at the Furnace that there is a large bank of loam fit to make moulds for guns in the Kilnfield on Nettlesford land. Your tenant has brought in a load which they think will do very well; I used to give 15d. a load for it delivered in at the Furnace, and they hired a way to bring it in at a mile distance.

“It will be of some advantage to the tenant to bring in; we commonly using 30 or 40 loads in a year when we go upon the Guns, so that it may be worth about 12d a load.”

“Rosehill, September 19th 1735. To Mr. Remnant.

“Sir, I think I told you before, I cannot venture to blow until November when the rains are set in, and so cannot deliver them (the guns) till Midsummer, besides that, the roads are now almost impassable, so that if they want them presently, they must take of those at your wharf.

“You, never having seen a Furnace, think we can easily make 14 or 15 Guns, as you could at your melting furnace and leave off when we had made them, but you must know every furnace stands one in at least £50 before she comes to her Yield, and he that maketh less than 200 Tons at a blast were as good be asleep, so if there be an occasion you may acquaint the Board that I cannot deliver them before Midsummer.

“As to your not being able to find out a person capable of serving me in selling of Guns in the Merchants way, I believe shall easily find out one myself upon a certain salary, for I do not know of any new Gun founders, though there are many of the lesser sort, who make goods I never do.

“I would sell them for 12 shillings a hundred; but would not sell them for any money with a power to deliver them in my name to the Office of Ordnance. If they won't sell presently they will make a good appearance upon a wharf with other guns, and may invite people perhaps to buy them.

“As to the reflection upon me that I cannot deliver the Guns as soon as other people; it is certain that I cannot, because my furnace will go in no other time but in winter, and Mr. Harrison's people always have one furnace going, and always had &c.”

(A letter to John Fuller from his younger brother Stephen.)

“Rosehill, March, 1735.

“Dear Jack, I received yours concerning your talk with Mr. Banister. Mr. Nichols was with me last week and told me he should see him and believed he would bring him down with him—but in answer to your questions—

“To the first, I will contract with him only, he taking off my hands what I can make, excepting the Office of Ordnance and Sow and Pig trade, and what things I shall make for people in the County.

“As to what quantity, for how many years, and at what price? That cannot be determined, because if people should know I was under contract for a certain term of years, they would raise wood upon me, and the price at present is so low that it is not worth while, only, that we cannot conveniently lye still.

"Falconetts and Robinetts being the smallest sorts of Guns cannot be included among the guns to be sold at 11/- the hundred.

"I sold the Robinetts and Falconetts the last I made for 15/- and 20/- the hundred, and I believe they are sold so now, so that if 12/- an hundred on each of them, a reasonable profit will be had to the seller.

| "The guns I shall make this year are:— |   |          |                 |         |                          | Tons. | cwt. | qrs. |   |
|--|---|----------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------|------|------|---|
| 30                                     | 6 | pdrs. of | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | feet at | 17 cwt. 1 qr. 0 lb. each | 25    | 7    | 0    |   |
| 10                                     | 4 | "        | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | "       | 11 " 1 " 0 "             | 5     | 12   | 2    |   |
| 10                                     | 4 | "        | 6               | "       | 10 " 0 " 0 "             | 5     | 0    | 0    |   |
| 60                                     | 3 | "        | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | "       | 8 " 3 " 0 "              | 26    | 5    | 0    |   |
| 60                                     | 3 | "        | 6               | "       | 7 " 1 " 0 "              | 21    | 15   | 0    |   |
| 60                                     | 2 | "        | 5               | "       | 4 " 3 " 0 "              | 14    | 5    | 0    |   |
| 60                                     | 2 | "        | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | "       | 4 " 1 " 0 "              | 12    | 15   | 0    |   |
| 40                                     | 1 | "        | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | "       | 3 " 0 " 0 "              | 6     | 0    | 0    |   |
| 40                                     | 1 | pdr. of  | 4               | "       | 2 " 2 " 0 "              | 5     | 0    | 0    |   |
| 40                                     | 1 | "        | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | "       | 2 " 1 " 0 "              | 4     | 10   | 0    |   |
| <hr/> 410 Guns                         |   |          |                 |         |                          | Tons  | 126  | 9    | 2 |

"So you see I have ordered no Robinetts this year.

"As to Piggs, you know I sell them six pounds a ton at the Furnace door, so that I cannot afford them at Newhaven, and no other place under six pounds eleven shillings a ton, besides that, I cannot now furnish any this year, whilst Ambrose and Galloway take so much off my hands; thus I think I have answered all your questions but only one, and that is, if the water hold out can make 40 or 50 more tons of anything.

"Our usual way of selling our Gun was by commission. We allowed Mr. Peters 3 p.c. commission, but that no wharfage or King's Taxes was to be paid upon them, nor any other charge whatsoever; only one shilling per ton for landing and 6d per ton for shipping them off. I never sold any Guns to any person to sell again but Mr. Harrison (unless one parcel to Mr. Peters) and he obliging himself to take 70 tons of metal at any time in those sorts of goods which you have the prices of."

"If the Office of Ordnance have no demands, I can supply him with 150 tons a year of goods of any sort, but cannot supply more whilst my Sow trade lasts. Upon the whole I can make no bargain any further this year with the prices you have told him but yet notwithstanding, if he be a fair man I shall never part with him, or if he will sell the Guns by Commission I will employ him, provided he find a convenient place to lay them att, or any other way to dispose of them, for I will not give up the business to Mr. Harrison and Jukes.—STEPHEN."

(This is the only letter extracted, signed by Stephen Fuller, but this fully shows he had a great deal of the management in his hands.)

"Rosehill, October 2nd, 1735. To Mr. Harrison.

"Sir, It is now four years since I made anything for you upon contract of Dec. 13th 1725; and am now grown weary of doing nothing, and therefore unless you can take some metal off my hands and the refused guns at the Office, now in Mr. Remnant's hands, I must again set up for myself and sell the other guns as well as I can.

"I thought fit to advise you of this, that you having now the sole trade in your hands, might think it worth while to keep it; if you do not, I must proceed in my own way."

1737.—"The names of the several rings on the outside of Guns, as our people call them are:—

"The first behind the Touch-hole—The Base ring.

"The ring next the Touch Hole—The Asticall Muller.

"The ring before the trunnions—The Fore Garter.

"The next—The Muller before the Foregarter.

"The next—The Freer with an Ogee behind it where it is cut off the square."

"Rosehill, June 12th, 1738. To Mr. Taylor.

(Extract.) "Sir, We are just ready to blow out, the ways are yet so bad it is impossible to get anything to the Seaside, those who have attempted it being laid fast!

"As the ways are so bad I see no hope of getting the guns to you before Michaelmas."

"Rosehill, September 11th, 1739. To Mr. Thos. Fuller (his brother).

"Dear Thos., When I was in Town last, I saw in Bridewell Precinct a piece of timber one foot thick, 15 feet long and 3 feet 3 inches wide, which when sawn asunder through the middle will make two upper lids for my Furnace bellows each of one piece. The man asked four shillings a foot for it as it is now, but would slot it through the middle into the bargain. Will you go in my name to Shanton the Bellowmaker in the Minorities, and desire him to go with you to see if it is sound and fitt for the purpose, I will contrive to get it down by some hop-team."

"Rosehill, November 13th, 1739. To Mr. Taylor.

"Sir, I do not think it possible to furnish you with the Guns in six weeks or two months time, the ways being so bad now by reason of the summer concluding so very wet.

"Mr. Banisters people are but nine miles from the sea, giving thirty shillings a ton to carry them that distance, which is more than 20/- a ton that they give in summer, and had they not a fore-handed bargain with horse teams, none of which are near us, but only oxen, they could not do it."

“Rosehill, October 7th, 1740. To Mr. Remnant.

“Sir, I shall be able to get to Blowing in less than a fortnight’s time, and by the time we have any ready the winter will be set in, that it will be impossible to get them to the sea-side, so that I cannot deliver any till Summer, but since the Government is in so great want of them, Mr. Harrison’s people might soon make them at Brede, whose furnace is now blowing, and are very near to water carriage and can I believe send them at any time, as well as Mr. Jukes at Robertsbridge.”

“You know that mine is a winter furnace and never did, nor can work but in winter, and consequently cannot deliver any guns but in summer.”

“Rosehill October 23rd 1740. To Richard Savage, Esq.

“Sir, I received yours of June 13th last, which was in answer to mine of May last, wherein you say you like the price of ‘Mine’ but that I do not mention ‘pitty’ or ‘Collour.’

“The words Coarse Mine, and Veins, comprehends all the sorts of mine whatever, that are fit for use and are known by everybody, but if you enter into all the several names the Miners call the several stratas by, you will never come to an end.

“As stated, I give 18d a load for Veins, and 12d for Coarse Mine.”

“Rosehill, February 28th, 1741.

(After stating that the 12 pounders are made, and shall go next on the 18 pounders, the letter states:—)

“The reason why we do not go on upon them which we are to make of the same sort per your letter of Jan. 13th last, is because we reserve some for next year, that we may rise gradually from the lesser to the biggest guns, because we cannot make the biggest at the first of a blowing.”

“Rosehill, July 30th, 1741.

(Extract.) “I take Robertsbridge Furnace and Beckley to be the only two furnaces that can supply guns in winter: the one being upon a navigable river, and the other very near the sea.”

“Rosehill, November 7th, 1741. To Mr. Hicks at Town Malling, Kent.

“Sir, I received yours and will take your wood and top wood at your price—viz.—at six shillings a cord upon the stubb and will pay you for it at Christmas 1742.

“The Colliers must have the usual allowances for cover, &c. and their lodge. I have ordered the Colliers to begin in Wett Wood, but people are so much in want of work, they will be down by Christmas.



“Rosehill, December 22nd 1741. To Mr. Hans Stanley in Old Bond Street.

“Sir, In relation to Iron Oare; the price we give for it here is 12d a load which is twelve bushels (the measure is one bushel by heap, the other by strike) if they take it as it ariseth, but if they take only the best sorts of oare, which we call veins and leave the worst, they call “Eleven foot Pitty” and “Bottom” they paid eighteen pence a load.”

“The Iron Master is at the whole charge of digging it, carrying it to his Furnace, and filling up the pits, only the Owner of the ground alloweth two pence for throwing in the Claves, and also levelling the pits, if he will have it done, which may cost about a groat a pitt more, and then the ground will look as well and be more profitable to the Tenant than it was before the oare was dug.

“I wish you joy of so good an appendage to your estate, for if there should be but four load in a pit, it will yield you thirty two pounds an acre 12d the load and the land never the worse.

“The method of contracting is so much a load as above, which they will give you an account of at Michaelmas and pay for at Christmas.

“Care should be taken if they find a Vein of Oare, that they should draw that which lyeth deepest first, and so follow it up along till they come to the flittest, for if they draw the flittest first, which they are apt to do if not looked after, the water which lyeth amongst all oare will drown the deepest, which will then be lost or at least made very difficult to come at by reason of the water which always followeth broken loose ground.

“The Iron Master, if he have any understanding will take care of this, but the workmen will not who to get themselves a shilling will drown five pounds worth of oare.

“You must trust the man that digs it, and he that carries it to the Furnace, and it will be difficult for the Iron Master to deceive you, because the person who diggs the oare, and he that carry’s it will both be checks upon him.

“Thus I think I have told you all that is necessary in this affair.”

“Rosehill, October 23rd 1742. To Mr. Remnant.

“Sir, My new Boreing House worketh very well, but I still have 80 guns to bore, but hope to get them ready in a short time.

“Robertsbridge Furnace is blown out, and I am informed they must do the same at Ashburnham and Brede, it being the dryest time that ever was known.

“I have seen iron chains with real short links which they work at Capstans instead of ropes. If such a chain could be got not exceeding an inch and a quarter, or an inch and half in diameter, sixty feet long, it would serve instead of a rope to bore our guns with, and I would have you get me one, unless you can find one secondhand.

"Mr. Jukes tells me that they double charge our guns with shott twice, and prove them so, and that they have done so for twenty years; I am sure they were never proved with shott but once formerly, and if it be as Mr. Jukes says, I do not wonder that Mr. Harrison's Guns were broke, and my own are torn all to pieces, especially if the shott should be rough or too large.

"I never sent guns from the Furnace that searched better in all my life."

"Rosehill, November 16th 1742. To Mr. Remnant.

"Sir, I should be glad to know how much powder they put to the first proof of the Guns, as you call it, for this is all as new to me as if I never were concerned in the trade.

"If the guns search bad upon the first proof (for without doubt they then search them) why do they prove them a second time; if they prove good the first time, why should they be proved a second; I believe the best gun that ever was made may be proved till she is torn in holes.

"The chain is come and does very well, also the rammer-head.

"Rosehill, Feb. 26th 1743. To Mr. Remnant.

"Sir, I have gotten 20 9 pounders of 9 feet to Lewes, and they are most of them on board the "Sussex Oak" which they promise to bring to Woolwich very speedily.

"These 20 have torn the roads so that nothing can follow them and the Country curse us heartily."

"Rosehill, July 13th 1743. To Mr. Remnant.

"Sir, If the present wet weather holds it will give us an opportunity of blowing very early; the roads are now almost as bad as in winter, and if the great guns had not been at the waterside I know not how we should have gotten them there."

"Rosehill, December 15th 1743. To Mr. Remnant.

(extract.) "Sir, I hope the weather is now so far altered that I may set on Blowing; Ashburnham Furnace is blown out, and they 'Tread the Wheel' at three Furnaces, Robertsbridge, Waldron and Beckley."

"Rosehill, February 4th, 1744. To Mr. Remnant.

In this letter he mentions what he designs to make and then states:—

"If the water hold, which I am very much afraid of; as the springs have not broke, nor we have not had two hours rain this six weeks: I presume you are not ignorant of the fact that both Mr. Crowleys furnaces are blown out for want of water and as I previously stated they tread the wheel at Waldron, Robertsbridge and Beckley, which is an excessive charge, and is the same thing

as if men should walk in one of your Capstans, night and day for a quarter of a year together.

"If the weather continueth, want of water will blow out all the Furnaces in the County.

"I believe with you our best times are over, and that a land war will so drain us of money that we shall have little left to pay us at home.

"Rosehill, December 10th, 1747. To Mr. Remnant.

"Sir. . . . I wont make any 42 pounders at 20 pounds a ton . . . Whoever knows so much of a Furnace as I do, must know that to make 4 tons of metal at once you burn away at least one ton, and an undeniable instance of the truth is this, that upon 12 pounders and 18 pounders I can make two ton a week more than I can on 32 pounders."

"Rosehill, February 27th, 1748. To Mr. Remnant.

"Sir. . . . one of my bellows has been ill of Asthma this month! I shall want I believe four of the finest Ox Hides that can be bought, and dressed in oil, if you can recommend an honest Currier to me. They must not be bulls hides, or bull stagg, but fine and even Ox Hides.

"I am like to have a brave blast."

"Rosehill, June 13th, 1748. To Mr. Remnant.

"Sir, With this I send an account of the Guns made this year; most of um I hope are at the waterside at Branbridge on the Tunbridge Navigation.

"I am now on my 32 pounders, which turn out very good, tho' one of my Bellows looks like a ship with Jury masts after a storm.

"I have received a letter from Thomas Rast without date or place, advising that he has sent to the Furnace 4 fine Hides at 2½ guineas a Hide, which is ten guineas.

"Pray pay him and take money of Brother Tom.

"I think I have nothing more to tell you than that my cellars are well stocked, and next month my venison will be good and you will meet with a most hearty welcome to me and your young Mistress."

"August 5th, 1748. To . . . Rawlinson, Esq., in Marlborough Street, Bencher.

"Sir, As the season of the year now approaches in which we commonly receive orders from the Board of Ordnance, I hope from your acquaintance with me, and your known good nature that you will pardon this address and assist me if it is in Your power.

"If I have tolerable luck in my proofs, I shall not have above 50 ton of Guns to make of my own this winter, and had I not

taken Mr. Bowen's contracts (by favour of yourself and brother officers) I should have now had none to make at all, or very few.

"The state of my Warrants now are—of my own 51 ton. 14 cwt. of Mr. Bowen's 117 tons, all 24 pounders and upwards, in all 168 Ton, and the last year as nigh as I can guess I have made 400 Tons.

"Think Sir, what a situation your oldest Gun Founder is in; my family have been contractors near 200 years.

"I have now a good deal above 2000 loads of coals collected at an immense price, at least 26 shillings per load. I am alone a contractor by myself, without any attachment to any Founder living, have no trade amongst the Merchants, and have not for 10 years last past, ever made an ounce of Iron, but by contract from your Honble. Board, nor will I ever whilst I can receive your commands.

"I have you perceive 117 Ton of Mr. Bowen 24 pdrs and 50 Ton of my own; I can never get my furnace hot enough, or the hearth large enough, to make um with any profit to myself or service to the Government, and therefore hope your Honble. Board will order me 200 Ton, 250 or even 300 Tons; I can near or quite manage with my spring stock coming in, and a good wet winter, of what kinds the service requires.

"I beg I may mention without offence, one thing to you and you will forgive me, because it is for the service of the Government, the earlier we receive your commands—viz., at or about Michaelmas, will be of great service.

"Guns are always best when you begin on small and rise by degrees—*vestigia nulla retrorsum*—is a good motto for a Gun Founder, for when they go from great to small, and then up to great guns again, I desire them to know what they are about, or that they can depend upon their work.

"I hope Sir you will pardon the Freedom and Truth of this letter, and believe me to be your most obliged and humble servant."

"Rosehill, June 19th, 1749. To Mr. Jukes.

"Sir, This day I sent two servants down to Robertsbridge Furnace to see if what I heard was true—viz—that you were there making  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pounders, to offer at a proof for me, and had set my mark J.F. on the trunnions: I find it to be true; this you never did before and therefore is infamous if not treacherous, and to draw me into the censure of the Board of Officers, at least you must have some private reason for it, you never had my leave to do it, or have you ever done it before.

"I therefore from henceforward disclaim any sort of dealings with you, and desire you and Mr. Remnant would immediately make up the account between us, and if you presume to offer any guns with my mark to be proved, I will send to the Office directly that it is an imposition upon them and your humble servant,

JOHN FULLER.

“Rosehill, Sussex, October 23rd. To Charles N . . k, Esq.

(Extract.) “The state of the Gunfounder at present is this—we that make the great guns—viz—32 pounders and 24 pounders play as deep as they do at “Whites” and there is very little difference between standing between 50 and 60 pound in a blast of gunpowder, or the cut of a card.

“Whereas those that deal in smaller sorts, by residing in London, with dealing with the India Company and with Merchants Shipp, sell the smaller sorts after they are refused at perhaps £10 per ton, but for the great guns refused we make nothing at all of them, so that our losses are infinitely greater than theirs.

“The exigencies of the State during the Wars required great numbers of Guns and the Board very wisely contracted with more gunfounders than before; the exigency set up numbers of little Foundries which I call Tinkers shops, and supplied the Government with small guns; they contracted slap-dash for all sorts.

“There is Brede, Beckley, Lamberhurst, Robertsbridge, Ashburnham and my own are the only furnaces which can make great guns, and I really had hope that when the exigency ceased, the Board would have brought things into the old channels again, and have dealt with those and those only who could make all sorts.

“If according to Mr. Rush, his letter, you contract with those who will make them cheapest the Government will be ill-served; they must get one of us to make their great guns.

“I really want your advice for I have a vast stock of Coals and Mine and 50 pairs of hands that have nothing to do; I really from the bottom of my heart approve of your economy in contracting as cheap as you can; but should think I run an infinite hazard if I contracted for ordnance from 18 pounders to 32 pounders, both inclusive at less than £20 per ton, especially at the high prices my present stock cost me.

“Smaller guns, if they were cheaper than the usual price, would be only on the view that when they are refused they would sell for about £7 per ton, and just pay for workmanship and carriage.

“I beg your advice for the 7th of November is near at hand.”

“Rosehill, November 11th 1749. To Mr. Remnant.

“Sir, I have been perusing my father’s letter book and find he has never been consulted much, particularly in the article of round shott, who lowers that article; my father has never made any that I can find, though there has been many blasts of it by Mr. Legas at Waldron, where wood and mine are dearer than at any other Furnace, and everything bought—while my father with 1200 acres of wood and heaps of course mine at the furnace and in his own land never had any to make that I know of . . .”

“Rosehill, October 25th, 1750.”

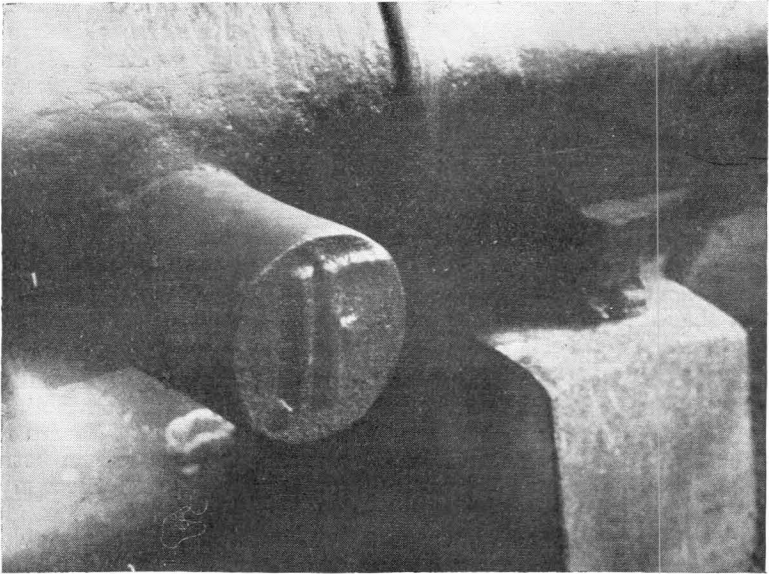
In a letter to Mr. Remnant (his late agent) are notes for the final adjustments for Commission &c.

Mr. Remnant had been Agent for the Fullers for many years. The following extract is from *Heathfield Memorials* in which it appeared as a footnote taken from the *Gents Magazine*.

"Samuel Remnant, Master Smith, was a large contractor supplying the Government with gun-carriages and all kinds of small ironwork, in addition to Ordnance.

"Apparently he was a gunfounder himself, besides acting as Agent for the Fullers, and for John Legas at Wadhurst.

"He died at Brentwood, Essex, on the 11th of April 1753 worth nearly £100,000."



" MARKED ON THE TRUNNIONS JF."

[Photo. by E. Straker.

"Rosehill October 11th 1750. To Jefferson Miles at the Tower of London (his new agent).

"Sir, There are a great many of my Guns now on the Proof place, and a great many in the Yard; I should imagine you might get enough of all my own, drawn on to make a Proof, and I am sure my friend, the Surveyor, woud prove them before the frosts set in.

"I would stand the whole proof dinner, which I shall leave to your discretion, but desire may be handsome, and begin a new regulation in which I desire all the clerks may be handsomely provided for, and the under Officers, but none of the rabble of Woolwich.

“My guns are all marked on the trunnions J.F. I have heard the officers don't care to prove above one hundred guns of a day.”

“Rosehill, January 1st, 1753. To Mr. Miles.

“Sir, I have seen to two new tryal guns, they are as pretty a Gun as ever I saw, they look exactly like a pair of handsome pistols; they are made so exact as to be within 3 pounds weight of the Model, and within 3 or 4 pounds of each other.”

“Rosehill, January 16th 1754. To Mr. Miles at the Tower.

“Sir, I received yours this instant, and am willing to sell to Mr. Eade and Winton the 30 refused 12 pounders at 10 Guineas each for ready money.

“I am going the first week in next month cross the country to Bath to get out of this sink of the nation with these perpetual rains; I have paid away 13 or £1400 since Xmas day for a fine stock of Mine and Coals now in Blast.

|                                       |         |                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| “I am to make this year Guns 222 Tons | 12 cwt. | } 314 Tons<br>12 cwt. |
| and of Sows .. 20                     | 0 ”     |                       |
| Gunheads .. 20                        | 0 ”     |                       |
| “and 40 9 pounders at 26 cwt. 52      | 0 ”     |                       |

“I have made Mr. Eade and Winton's small guns, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pounders are very handsome, next year I propose to make iron tobacco pipes!!”

“They must not send the powder for the proof till I order it, the Carrier that is to bring the powder, his name is Philip Luck at the . . . Southwark, on Wednesday night, to me at Heathfield Furnace.”

#### GUNS FOR THE IRISH GOVERNMENT.

September 8th, 1746. To Sir Robert Wilmot, St. James St.

“Sir, This day received the honour of your commands and will take the utmost care in making these guns for the Service of Ireland, and think my own credit concerned, as it is the first time I have been employed by that Kingdom; tho' my Family have been contractors with the office of Ordnance above 100 years.

“The price must be twenty pounds per ton (the same price as the office pay for guns) for the tackle must be on purpose, there being no 24 pounders of 10 foot long made for the Office for a great while, if ever, they being provided at my expense will be near 30s each Gun.

“The Proof price will be the same as in this Country, and the landing at the Tower, the same as at Woolwich.

“As to the time; with the Board of Ordnance, we deliver any time the next summer after they are contracted for, but if there is an absolute necessity for them before next summer, I will begin to blow a fortnight sooner and will make um between this and

Christmas next certainly; and then wish for a frost or a possibility of getting them to the water-side.

“The model board is a nice piece of work; I observe the gun is quite plain, and only for use; a little more ornament by way of compliment to Ireland, or his Excellency’s coat of arms would have been more for the credit of the workmen.”

Writing from Rosehill on July 28th, 1747, to G. Blair, Esq., Secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the dispatch of the Irish Guns which amounted to £954. 8s. 2d. at £20 per ton, Mr. Fuller writes: “. . . You are sensible that those I have just made being all of a new form, required new tackle to every part, and by other incidental charges at the proof, I shall get very little more than the honour of being esteemed Grand Artificer for the Kingdom of Ireland, a title I am very proud of, and whenever I receive the honour of your commands from thence, will by the exactness to models and goodness of Guns deserve to be continued to your much obliged and humble servant. JOHN FULLER.”

#### SARDINIAN GUNS.

“Rosehill, October 25th, 1752. To Mr. Miles.

“Sir, I have received your letter in regard to Guns for the Empress Queen and that my proposals are approved; they would be French calibre:—

| “Diameter of guns. | English. | French. |
|--------------------|----------|---------|
| 6 poundsers .. ..  | 3.66     | 3.83    |
| 12 poundsers .. .. | 4.63     | 4.81    |
| 24 poundsers .. .. | 5.83     | 6.0     |

“I have together with this sent a letter which may be shewn to the Empress Queen’s Ministers.”

“Rosehill, December 21st 1752.

“Guns for the King of Sardinia:

|   |    |    |           |
|---|----|----|-----------|
| “23 32 poundsers of 9½ feet, each 45 cwt. or near it at |    |    |           |
| £16 per ton .. ..                                       | .. | .. | 901 12 0  |
| “48 16 poundsers 8½ feet, each 31 cwt or near it at     |    |    |           |
| £16 per ton .. ..                                       | .. | .. | 1190 0 0  |
|   |    |    | <hr/>     |
|   |    |    | 2091 12 0 |

“In reference to the guns for the King of Sardinia, if I have not the leave of Charles Frederic, Esq. I cannot make them this Blast, for I must not offend my friends of the Board of Ordnance, although I am fond of this Contract, as I have never had a foreign one, and shall for the honour of old England, and my own credit take the utmost pains that they shall be good and handsome.”



“Rosehill, June 19th, 1753.

To. Mr. Miles.

“My Sardinia guns are all at Lewes, so you may export them very soon, and the moment they are landed, I desire a letter, for I myself will come up to the proof, and hope it may be as soon as possible.

“I intend to invite Count Peron, Lords Barrington and Villiers and the Vienna Ambassador if he is arrived and two or three friends.”

August 1st, 1753—Charges on a Proof of the King of Sardinia's Guns.

|  |    |    |    |    |     |    |   |
|--|----|----|----|----|-----|----|---|
| “Powder, Ball, Cartridges, &c. . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 122 | 9  | 9 |
| Mr. Cockburn for landing and drawing   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20  | 2  | 6 |
| Mr. Angell, the Cooks bill             | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18  | 2  | 0 |
| Mr. Merrick for wine                   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20  | 14 | 5 |

#### GUNS FOR THE KING OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

“Rosehill, 30th July, 1754. To Mr. Miles at the Tower.

“Sir, I last post received a letter from the Prince of San Sorriano Envoy for the King of Naples and Sicily that he was now ready to contract for Iron Ordnance with me for his Master, and has appointed me the 7th, 8th, 9th of August to come to Town.

“I am to have £16 per ton if delivered in July next; if by the latter end of April £17 per ton whichever his orders are.”

“Rosehill, October 24th, 1754. To the Prince of Sorriano.

“Sir, I have the honour of your last letter before me and do desire the Contract to be made for all the guns to be delivered and proved in or before the month of July at £16 per ton.

“A Furnace is a fickle mistress and must be humoured and her favours not to be depended upon. I have known her produce 12 tons per week, and sometimes but 9 tons, nay, sometimes but 8, the excellency of a Founder is to humour her dispositions, but never to force her inclinations.

“I shall not cast one drop of metal for anybody till your Royal Master's guns are all made, and will have enough laid down by the first week in February to answer to—

35 12 pounders      4 6 pounders      13 4 pounders.

“I shall be making the rest while the first are at sea and proving, and the moment there has been a Proof, those that are refused, I shall order to be re-made.”

“Rosehill, October 28th, 1754.

To Mr. Miles.

“You have my absolute authority to contract that all the Naples Guns shall be at the Proof place by the end of March, barring accident of shipwreck and unforeseen accidents; I assure you to have them there long before, I go on briskly, though I actually

have not above three weeks water, and should I want water 'twill cost me £10 to tread the wheel . . . a winter Contract I will never aim at again."

"Rosehill, November 2nd, 1754. To the Prince San Soorrino.

"Sir, I desire that Jefferson Miles, Esq., or any person you may please, may contract in my name that I will deliver, proved, at His Majesty's Yard at Woolwich:—

|     |    |          |   |
|-----|----|----------|---|
| "35 | 12 | pounders | } As per Model sent me, and French<br>Calibre, at £16. 12. 0. per Ton by the<br>last day of January next. |
| "4  | 6  | pounders |   |
| "13 | 4  | pounders |   |

"the other Moiety—viz—

|     |    |          |   |
|-----|----|----------|---|
| "35 | 12 | pounders | } By the end of March or 1st week in<br>April at £16. 12. 0. per Ton. |
| 4   | 6  | pounders |   |
| 13  | 4  | pounders |   |

"The whole Contract is for 70 12 pounders, 8 6 pounders and 26 4 pounders.

"129 Tons 8 cwt. at £16 0 0 per Ton=£2070 8 0

"I beg your Highness will comply with the other articles in de Peron's Contract, and that a deposit of £2000 be made at Childs and Backsells shop at my risk for fear of Mortality. At the Furnace there was yesterday 10 4 pounders and 2 6 pounders made."

(This is the latest letter extracted from the books of letters. John Fuller died February 5th, 1755.)

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FROM MR. FULLER'S BOOK.

"Memoranda, that Mr. Ray, one of Mr. Hussey's partners from whom I had this list in the year 1717, says—from a list of all the Furnaces and Forges in England and Wales, with a Computation of what iron they are supposed to make, and can make one year with another. (The following refers to Sussex.)

|                    |     |      |                 |    |    |      |
|--------------------|-----|------|-----------------|----|----|------|
| Ashburnham Furnace | 350 | Tons | Westfield Forge | .. | 50 | Tons |
| Beckley            | 200 | "    | Darvell         | "  | 30 | "    |
| Brede              | 200 | "    | Etchingam       | .. | 50 | "    |
| Robertsbridge      | 120 | "    | Burwash         | "  | 40 | "    |
| Beach              | 120 | "    | Glaziers        | "  | 40 | "    |
| Darvell            | 150 | "    | Bivelham        | "  | 50 | "    |
| Heathfield         | 200 | "    | Lord            |    |    |      |
| Waldron            | 150 | "    | Montagu         | "  | 50 | "    |
|                    |     |      | Mayfield        | "  | 40 | "    |
|                    |     |      | Eridge          | "  | 30 | "    |

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## EXTRACT FROM FULLER MSS.

- J. Fuller was married at Paddington in Middlesex the 20th of July 1703 to Mrs. Elizabeth Rose.
- John my eldest son was born the first day of Feb 1705, and baptized the 8th day of the same month. Father Fuller and Uncle Thomas Fuller, Godfathers, Mother Sloane, Godmother.
- Rose my second son was borne the 12th day of April 1708, and was baptized the 27th day of the same month, Dr Sloane and Brother Samuel Fuller Godfathers, Sister Isted, Godmother.
- my daughter Elizabeth was born the 28th of October 1709, was baptized the 9th of November following. Mrs. Collins and Sister Green, Godmothers Bro. Isted, Godfather.
- my third son Thomas was born the first day of October 1710. baptized 19th day of October. Uncle Stephen Fuller and Coz John Lade, Godfathers, Sister Phillipa Rose, Godmother. Thomas died the 28th day of February 1711 and was buried at Waldron, the first day of March following.
- my fourth son Henry was born 15th day of January 1713, was baptized thirty first day of the same month. Henry May and Henry Collins, Godfathers sister Sarah Sloane, Godmother.
- my fifth son Ashburnham borne the 22nd day of June 1714 was baptized July 9th. Ld Ashburnham and Father Fuller, Godfathers, Sister Eliza Sloane Godmother; he died the 11th November 1714 and was buried at Waldron on the 15th of the same month.
- my sixth son Thomas was born the second of November 1715, and was baptized the 16th day of the same month. Walter Parker and George Courthope Esqrs., Godfathers. Mrs. Margaret Collins Godmother.
- Stephen my seventh son was borne the 26th day of November 1716. baptized 27th Dec 1716. Godfathers Coz Thomas Fuller and Mr. Thomas Shirley, Mrs. Courthope of Whiligh Godmother.
- Hans my eighth son was born the 25th day of September 1718. was baptized 8th of October following. Sir Hans Sloane and Sir Nicholas Pelham Godfathers. Lady Sloane Godmother.
- Samuel my Ninth son born the 20th day of May 1720, baptized the 9th of August following. Godfathers, Lord Ashburnham and Bro. Stanley, Sister Isted, Godmother. he died the eleventh day of June 1721 and was buried at Waldron the 14th of June following.

Elizabeth Fuller, my wife died 18th February 1727, and was buried the 26th February following, at Waldron in the chancel.

My daughter Elizabeth was married to William Sloane Esq. the 29th of April 1733.

Hans Fuller died of the small-pox att Lisbon the 18th of March (new style) which is our 7th of March 1736, and was buried in the English Burying place at Lisbon.

My son Thomas Fuller was married to Elizabeth Lidgater.

My son Stephen Fuller was married to Elizabeth Noakes the eighth day of July 1744.

later the following entry appears—

John Fuller (Grandfather) died 14th May 1722 ætat. 70 buried at Waldron.

John Fuller senr died 4th August 1745 ætat. 66 buried at Waldron.

John Fuller Junr died 5th February 1755 aged 49 buried at Waldron he died without issue.

# THE CISSBURY EARTHWORKS.

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BY HERBERT S. TOMS AND CHRISTINE TOMS.

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AN accurate survey of Cissbury remains to be made; but, with the exception of the flint-mines, its principal archæological features are embodied in the plans and sections illustrating this article.

The site includes:—

(1) An extensive hill-fort. The line of ditches and banks forming the defence may be described as an irregular oval, roughly half-a-mile long and a quarter wide, enclosing the hill-top.

(2) Neolithic flint-mines, the visible shafts of which occupy the major portion of the western area of the fort, their zone being continued for some distance outside, along a line drawn south-east from the southernmost bend of the entrenchment. To the flint-mines only brief allusions are made in the following notes.

(3) The remains of rectangular or parallel earthworks situated within the eastern half of the fort.

(4) Lynchets, or ancient cultivation terraces, in the northern and south-eastern interior, and also immediately south-east in the valley, and on the hill slope known as the "Vineyard."

## THE DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS, FIG. 1.

### *The Inner Ditch.*

The thickest line on the plan (Fig. 1) represents Cissbury's main rampart. Along the inner base of this rampart, on the north and north-west sides of the fort, there are distinctly visible the remains of

# CISSBURY

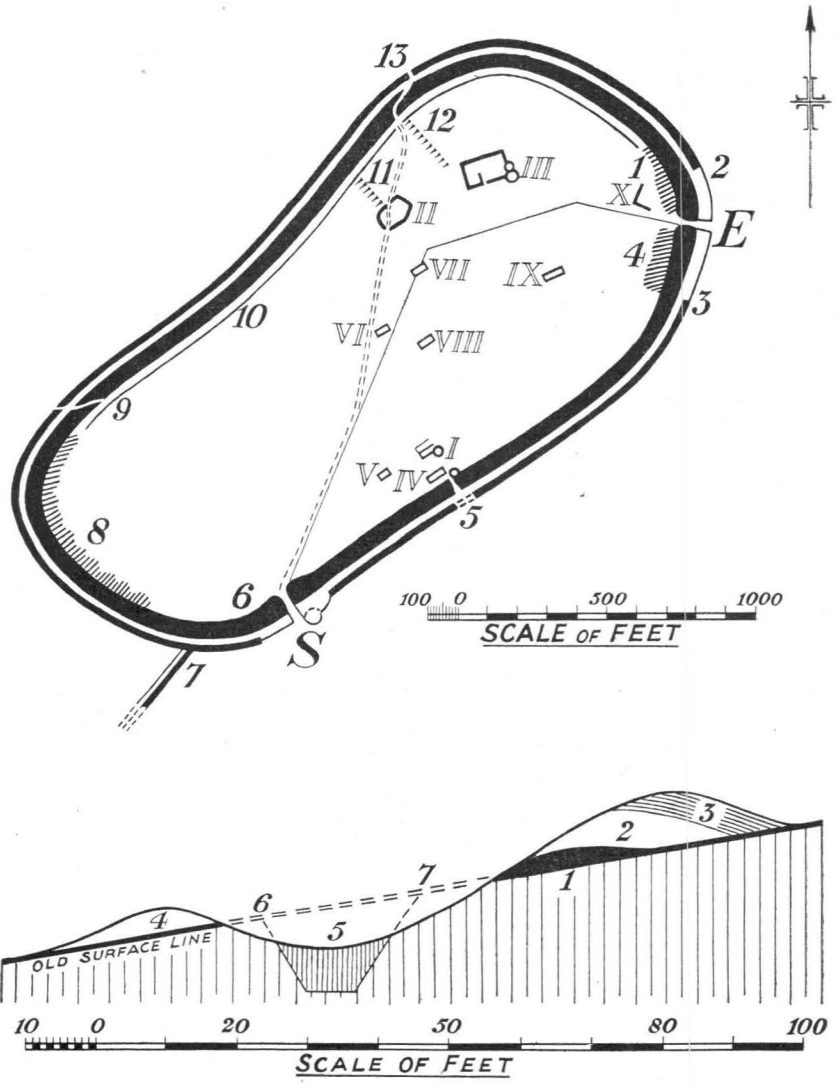


FIG. 1.—DIAGRAMMATIC GENERAL PLAN, AND PITT RIVERS' SECTION SIMPLIFIED.

what must originally have been a comparatively shallow and irregular ditch. Its outer margin is shown by the thin line 10. After skirting and cutting through the talus of several flint-mines between 10 and 9, the inner ditch becomes lost where the earthworks pass through the zone of flint-mines in the west corner of the fort. Here there are irregular scoops and pit-like depressions (some of the latter apparently the mouths of the older mine-shafts) adjoining or very near the main rampart, as roughly shown by the area 8 on plan.

There is no surface evidence of the existence of a similar inner ditch on the south-east area, and it is questionable whether such a ditch ever existed on the seaward side of the fort; but this can be ascertained by the excavation of one or two narrow sections.

#### *The Entrances to Cissbury.*

The gaps in the main rampart at E and S, with their well-defined causeways (or banks leading across the outer ditch), are without doubt original entrances to the fort. But the latter remark cannot with certainty be applied to the gaps at 5 and 13. These two minor entrances may be of much later formation. Through the northern gap 13 runs the footpath across the hill, and constant footwear has doubtless been the principal agent in making the gaps in the main and outer ramparts at this point.

It has been recorded that end 6 of the main rampart "is thrown back on itself at a retreating angle." It is true that the actual crest of the rampart fines out in a very short turn; but it is doubtful whether this slight inward twist is original. What one does observe is that both ends of the main rampart at S, like those of the eastern gateway E, are considerably widened and rounded off interiorly, the intention of the old engineers evidently having been to make prominent terminal mounds on each side for the defence of the narrow entrance (See also Figs. 2 and 4.)

# CISSBURY.

*Inner Ditch  
first visible 50 ft.  
from arrow*

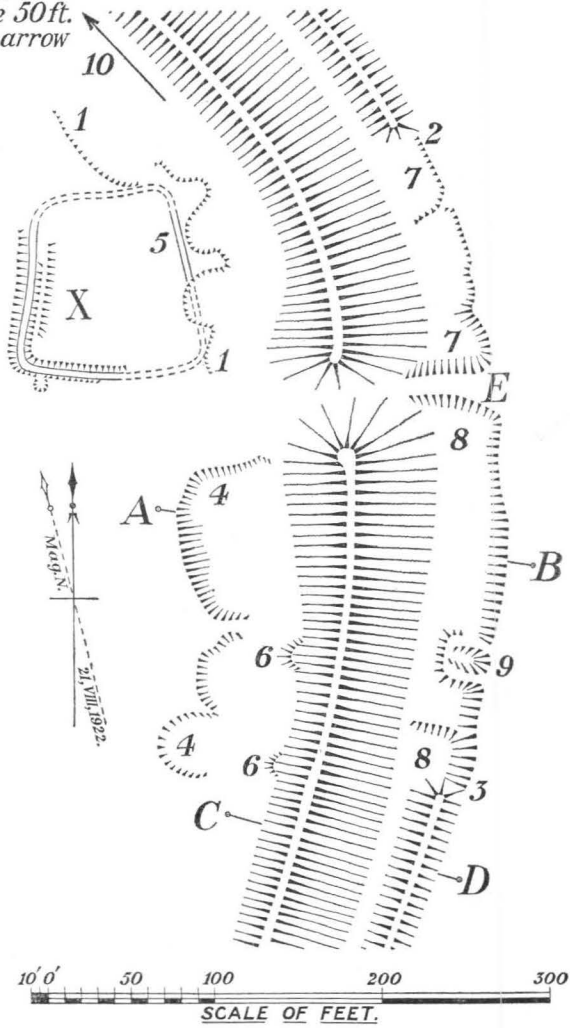


FIG. 2.—EASTERN ENTRANCE, PLAN OF:



*The Outer Rampart.*

The outer bank or rampart which borders the main ditch of Cissbury is shown by the fairly thick line on plan, Fig. 1. It will be noted that this rampart does not exist for some distance on either side of the two original entrances E and S. The ends of this outer bank at 2 and 3 are remarkably abrupt, and the main ditch from these points up to the causeway has been widened by broad scoops which extend outwards to a line coincident with that which would form the exterior base of the outer rampart, were the latter continued to the causeway. Standing at the terminal points 2 and 3 of the outer bank, and looking towards the crest of the main rampart, one also notes that these points are opposite the spots where the widened and heightened gateway-ends of the main rampart commence to fine out to average proportions.

*The Interior Scoops.*

Inside the eastern gateway there are also considerable scoop-like excavations (roughly indicated on Fig. 1 by the shaded areas 1 and 4, but more clearly defined by scarps 1 and 4 on Fig. 2). These are of about the same length as the exterior scoops.

Pitt Rivers appears to have been the first to draw attention in his early map of Cissbury to the interior scoops, but he does not comment on them, and his delineation is too regular. Those at 1 require special conditions of light for proper observation (see Fig. 2).

## THE "COVERED WAY," FIG. 1.

At 7 on the plan is shown the commencement of a ditch and bank (seven and thirteen feet across respectively) which emanate from a depression at the base of the outer rampart. This ditch and bank, now nearly obliterated, may be followed for about 166 yards in a direct line to the top of Shipden's Holt. The writers have failed to trace the earthwork through the Holt, owing to thick undergrowth, but

its general trend seems to be in the direction of the narrow valley-spur at the bottom of the Holt. In

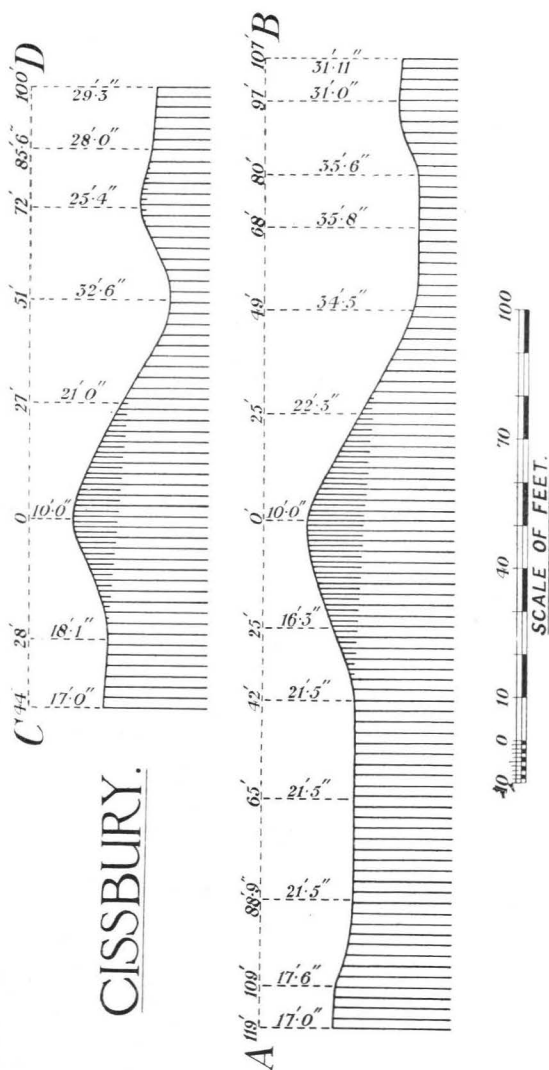


FIG. 3.—EASTERN ENTRANCE, SECTIONS OF.

this respect, and in dimensions, the combined ditch and bank resembles other Sussex examples which are related to the so-called "covered ways." This

resemblance, however, is no proof that the earthwork is of any great age.

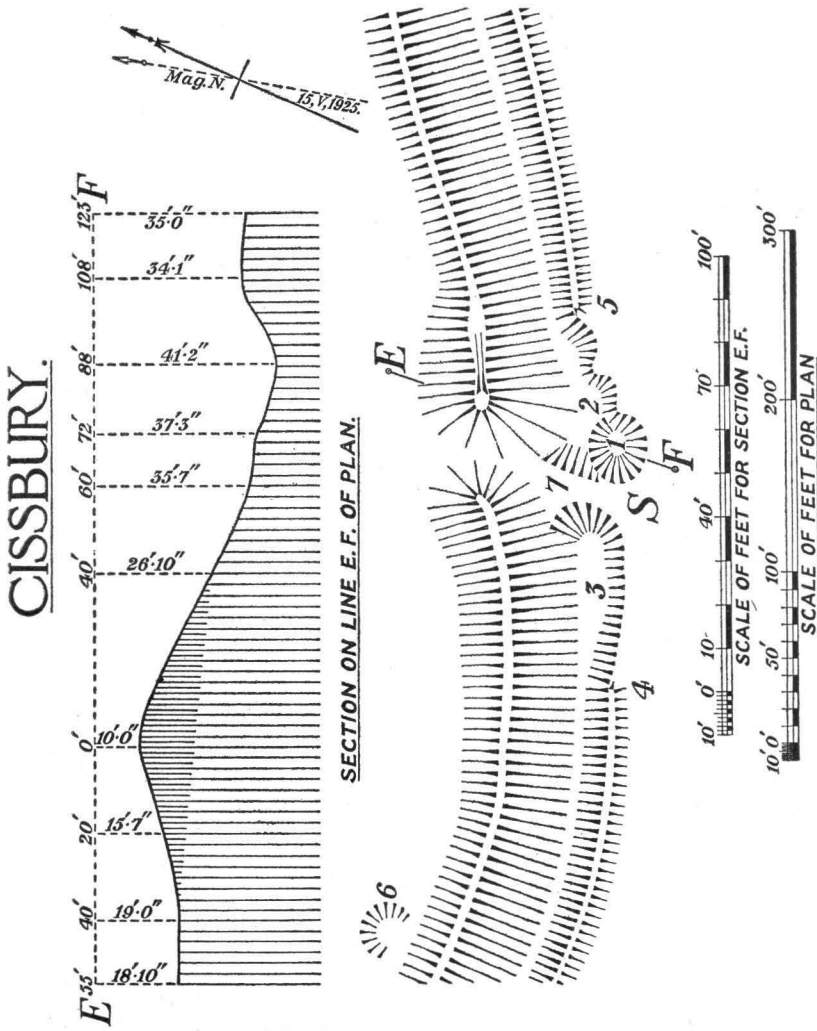


FIG. 4.—SOUTHERN ENTRANCE, PLAN AND SECTION.

THE PROBLEM OF THE GATEWAYS.

An extremely interesting problem is raised by the absence of the outer rampart, and by the presence of exterior and interior scoops, on each side of the eastern gateway at E. The steep ends of the outer

## CISSBURY.

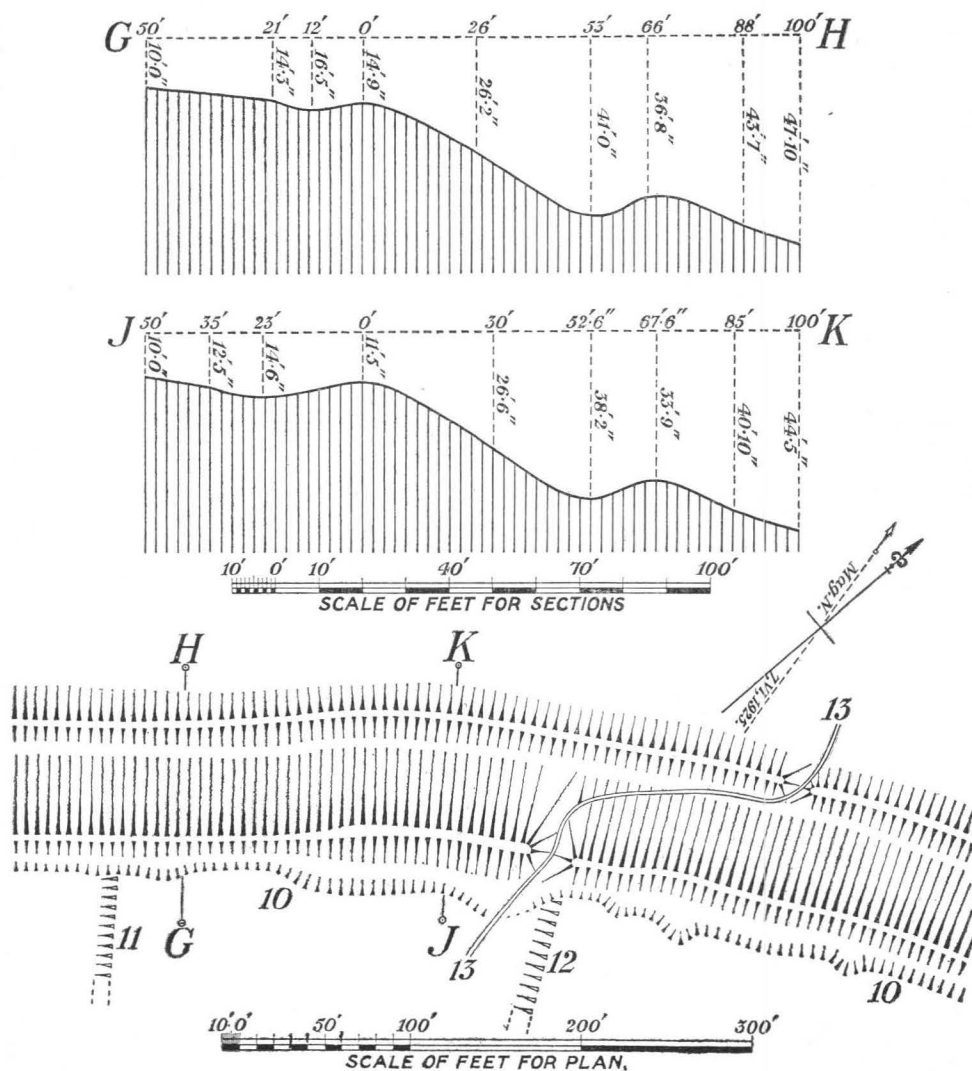


FIG. 5.—NORTHERN ENTRANCE, PLAN AND SECTIONS.

rampart show that they were cut off in making the exterior scoops. These scoops, too, have been carried forward to a line which would represent the outer base

of the exterior rampart, were we to continue the latter to the causeway. This seems sufficient evidence that the outer rampart on both sides formerly ran right up to the causeway, also that the outer rampart was removed by the making of the scoop-like excavations, in order to furnish material for heightening the adjoining ends of the main rampart.

Another point is that the present filling of the true ditch, where it runs into the scoops at 2 and 3, is appreciably higher than the base of the scoops. This feature, and the fact that the scoops were commenced and carried outward at a much higher level than the original bottom of the ditch, indicates that the scoops were made long after the main or outer ditch had commenced to silt up. In other words, the main rampart ends were restrengthened at a period considerably later than the first construction of the hill-fort. The same remarks apply equally to the southern gate S, details of which are shown in Fig. 4.

#### THE TURF CAPPING ON THE MAIN RAMPART.

A very important feature of the Cissbury defences is the thick layer of turf which, as revealed by rabbits, is seen capping the chalk body of the main rampart on the south-east side.

The practical archaeologist will be at once struck with the apparent thickness of surface soil, as compared with the extremely thin turf mould that usually covers the tops and steep sides of earthworks wholly composed of or dug out of chalk.

All along the south-east rampart, too, this soil capping contains a very large admixture of red clay. Owing to the nature and extremely slow growth of such clay, it is obvious that the clay has not formed in the soil-cap since the main rampart was thrown up. Both the clay and the turf-mould must have been placed on the south-east rampart after the chalk body of the earthwork had been made. This statement is supported by the lower diagram in Fig. 1,

which is a simplified drawing of the section dug by General Pitt Rivers through the ditch and ramparts of Cissbury west of the southern entrance, in the region of figure 7 on the plan, Fig. 1.

Describing this section<sup>1</sup>, Pitt Rivers says: "It had already been noticed that all the earth of the rampart could not have been excavated from the ditch. This was confirmed by the section now opened in which we recognise (1) the surface earth thrown up from the ditch, (2) the chalk embankment thrown over it from the lower parts of the ditch, and (3) an addition to the rampart formed by successive layers of turf and rubble, of which as many as seven alternate layers were counted in one place. The original slope of the hill was marked by a red seam representing the original turf-line and surface soil before the rampart was thrown over it, and the greatest height of the rampart was nine feet."

Pitt Rivers does not allude to the outer rampart shown at 4 in the section. It will be noted from the drawing that this rampart is composed of chalk; therefore it must have been formed by chalk thrown out of the ditch. In order to show the depth and shape of the original ditch, the old surface line has been dotted between the ramparts, and the sides of the ditch 5 have been similarly projected up to points 6 and 7<sup>2</sup>.

Considering the loss of material by subsequent denudation, it is evident that the ditch supplied the chalk for both ramparts. The heap of mould above 1 represents the turves removed by the original makers of the earthwork from the top of the ditch (from points 6 to 7) to form the foundation of the rampart. A study of this section makes it clear that there is even now more material in both ramparts combined than could have possibly been excavated from the ditch, and that the thick layers of turves at 3 must have been

<sup>1</sup> *Journ. Anthropol. Instit.*, Vol. V, Pl. 15, Fig. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Pitt Rivers' sections showed that the bottom of the main ditch was flat, with the exception of a ridge, "fausse braye," running along the centre.

obtained elsewhere, doubtless from the nearest point, or points, within the main rampart itself.

Evidently, too, the clayey coating of the south-east rampart was similarly obtained, for the rabbit holes on the hill slope in the rear of the rampart show that the surface soil is largely red clay and that the turf over this part of the fort has a fairly thick seam of pure clay between it and the chalk.

The "red seam" mentioned in Pitt Rivers's description of the section, and similar seams observed during excavation of the mine shafts, indicate that the clay area extends over a very large part of Cissbury. This being so, it is curious that no such thick layer of mould is seen capping the north and north-west portions of the main rampart, which are bordered by the inner ditch. The only reason for the existence of this somewhat irregular ditch is that it was dug to obtain material for the adjoining main rampart. Is it therefore merely coincidence that, where the inner ditch does not appear on the south and south-east sides, there we have striking evidence of the rampart having been heightened with turves?

The preceding notes deal with the refortification of the Cissbury gateways at a period much later than the first construction of the fort; and, as the main rampart terminals at the southern gateway are also clay-capped, the above remarks raise another equally important question, namely, was the whole of the main rampart heightened (by turving on the one hand and by excavation of an inner ditch on the other) at the same late date<sup>3</sup>?

<sup>3</sup> The construction of fortifications with turf, clay, etc., by the Romans should be mentioned here, but it is too well known to need comment. It is interesting to compare Pitt Rivers' section dug through the ditch and rampart of Seaford Camp, for "a concave line of mould was seen in this section which corresponds to some extent with the section of the rampart at Cissbury." "Excavations in the Camp and Tumulus at Seaford," *Journ. Anthropol. Instit.*, Vol. VI, Pl. 15, Fig. 3.

The great depth, three feet, of mould covering the chalk rubble in the ditch of Seaford Camp very strongly suggests that the chalk body of the rampart of this fortification also was capped by a parapet composed wholly of turf mould which silted into the ditch after the rapid accumulation of the bottom chalk rubble. Immediately resting on this rubble was a zone of Romano-British pottery sherds.

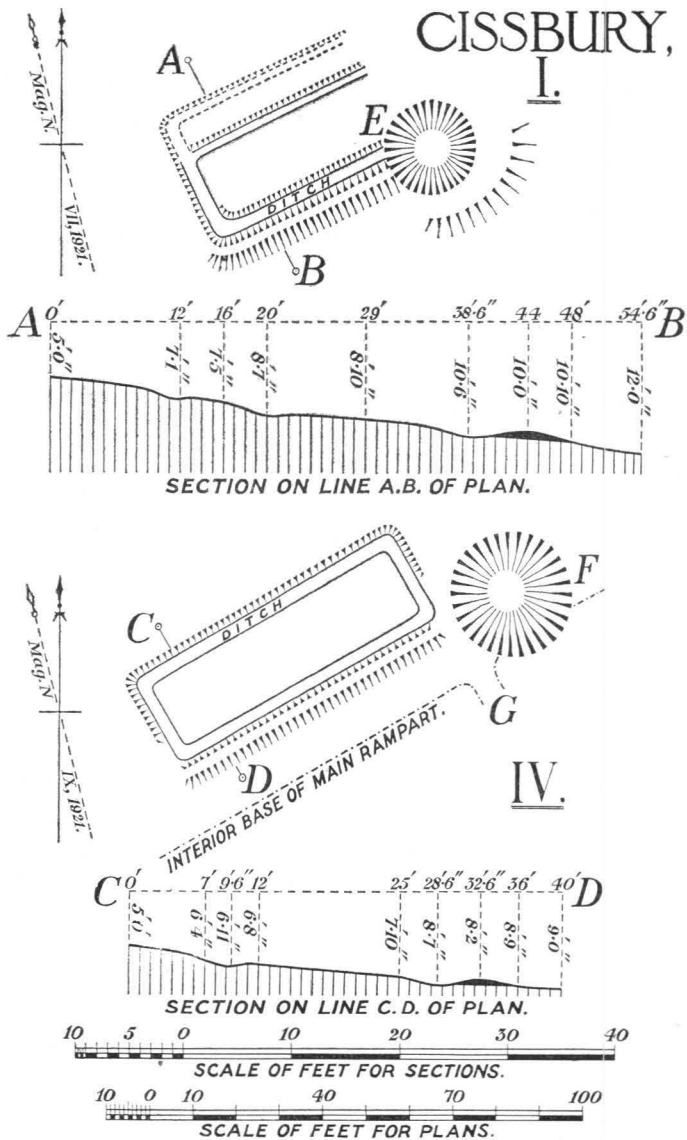


FIG. 6.—INTERIOR ENTRENCHMENTS I AND IV, PLANS AND SECTIONS.



## THE INTERIOR EARTHWORKS.

The sites of the interior earthworks are numbered in Roman fashion on the general plan Fig. 1, and, to facilitate reference, the same Roman numerals appear on their detailed surveys and sections in Figs. 6 to 11.

Of these ten minor earthworks, Nos. I to III were recorded and partly excavated by General Pitt Rivers.<sup>4</sup> The others are here described for the first time, and, to save space, their surveys and sections must mainly speak for themselves.

Nos. I, IV to IX, are similar in type; but with the exception of No. V they are difficult to detect on the ground. If one may judge from the present features of No. V, the most perfect example, this group consisted of slight rectangular ditches bordered (probably on all four sides) by a low exterior bank. It is curious that, lengthwise, they are all very similarly aligned south-west to north-east.

Fig. 6 shows details of Nos. I and IV, which are alike in having pits at their eastern angles. The pit attached to No. I is evidently later than the earthwork, for it has destroyed the latter's eastern angle. Pitt Rivers dug into this pit to a depth of 7 ft. without reaching the bottom, and obtained remains of horse, kid, *Bos longifrons* (Ox), which were associated with oyster, cockle, and mussel shells, sherds of pottery scored in cross pattern and marked with the impress of fingers, also one piece of undoubted Roman tile scored in parallel zigzag lines.<sup>5</sup> No depths are given for these remains, which appear to belong to Romano-British and, possibly, La Tène times.

Earthwork No. VI (Fig. 7 and 8) has been much reduced by cultivation or some other levelling agency; but, at the time of our survey, the grass over the interspace was much lighter than that at the ends and outside of the nearly obliterated ditches.

<sup>4</sup> *Archæologia*, Vol. XLII, pp. 45-46, 62-64.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 63.

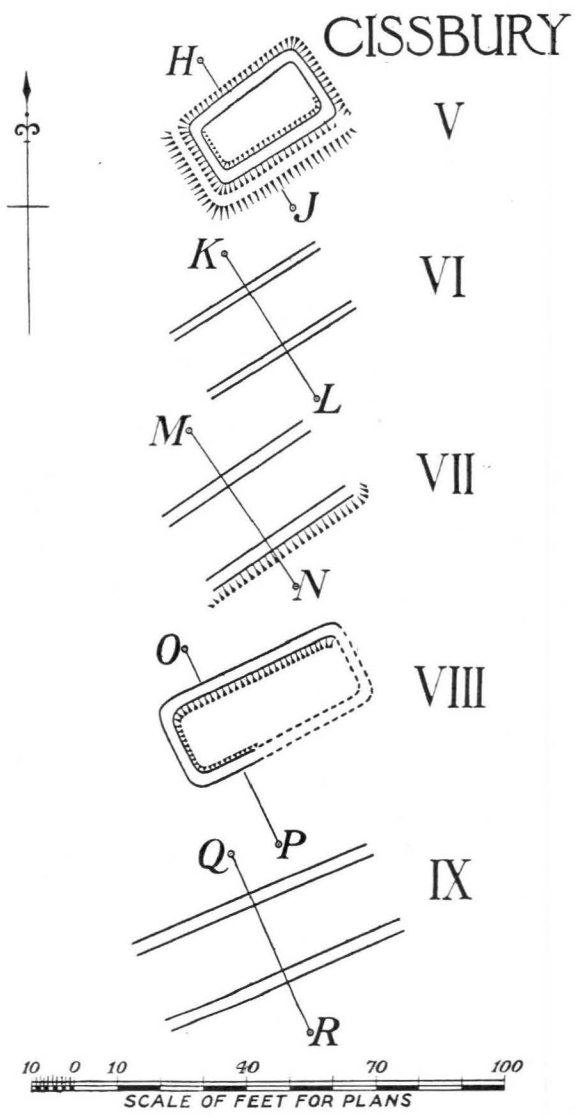


FIG. 7.—INTERIOR ENTRENCHMENTS, V TO IX,  
PLANS OF.

The surface of the interior platform of No. VIII (Fig. 7 and 8) has its surface soil largely charged with flint nodules. These may have been dumped from

# CISSBURY

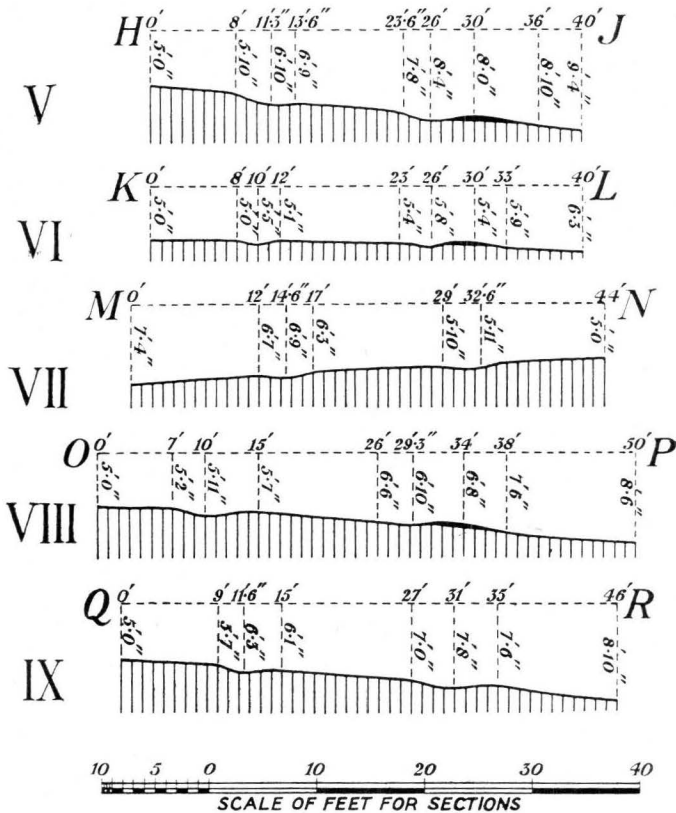


FIG. 8.—INTERIOR ENTRENCHMENTS V TO IX, SECTIONS OF.

neighbouring land under cultivation. It is possible that this flinty platform gave rise to former statements that foundations of buildings were to be observed within Cissbury.

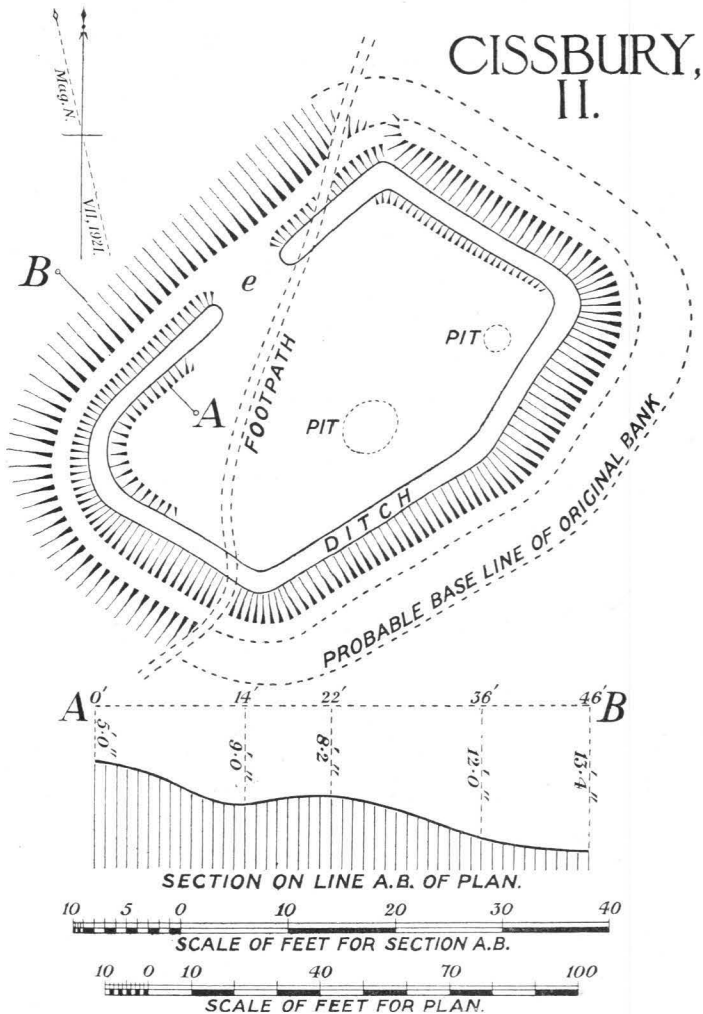


FIG. 9.—INTERIOR ENTRENCHMENT II, PLAN AND SECTION.

*Earthwork No. II, Fig. 9.*

Although this work is roughly oblong in plan, with its ditch *inside* the bank (Pitt Rivers has, in error, described both this ditch and that of No. I as lying *outside* the parapet), it seems distinct in type

from the group of narrower oblong enclosures described above. The dotted lines on the plan show the probable extent of the denuded and mutilated bank on the north-east and south-east sides. If the break in the ditch at "e" is real (and this can be easily tested by the spade), then the opening represents the original entrance to the enclosure.

Pitt Rivers says "the whole of the northern (? north-eastern) ditch was cleared out, and found to be a foot and a half in depth; it produced several flint implements of the celt type. A slight depression in the interior (? the larger "Pit" marked on our plan) was also excavated, and led to the discovery of one chipped implement and a fragment of a polished celt . . . No pottery was found in this place, which circumstance, coupled with the occurrence of flint implements, and its close proximity to the before-mentioned work (Earthwork No. III in our series) . . . in which pottery was strewed upon the surface and no flints found, leads to the supposition that the two works may not belong to the same period." <sup>6</sup>

*Earthwork No. III, Fig. 10.*

Denudation and mutilation seem responsible for the poor relief of this, the largest of Cissbury's interior earthworks. That it has suffered mutilation is witnessed by pits C and D which have destroyed its eastern angle. There is now no trace of a true causeway or entrance, the break in the southern bank being apparently an extension of the ditch in the direction of F.

Romano-British occupation of this site is suggested by the fact that, during thirty years visitation of Cissbury, one has noted that moles and rabbits have turned up, within the enclosure, innumerable small fragments of many types of pottery of the Roman era, the grey ware predominating, with numerous oysters, cockles, and other shells.

<sup>6</sup> *Archæologia*, Vol. XLII, p. 63.

Pitt Rivers makes special mention of this abundant surface pottery, but he records that none was found

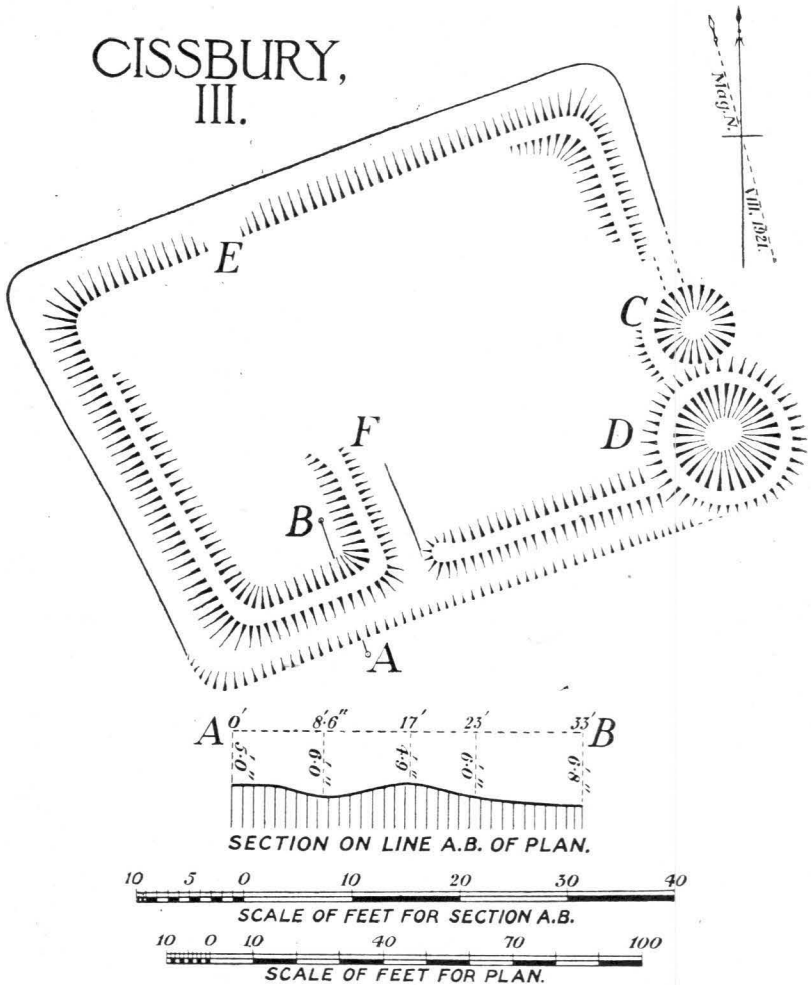


FIG. 10.—INTERIOR ENTRENCHMENT III, PLAN AND SECTION.

in the slight excavation he made at some unrecorded spot in this earthwork. The latter, he conjectured, may very possibly belong to the Roman period.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> *Archæologia*, Vol. XLII, p. 63.

*Earthwork No. X. Figs. 11 and (2).*

This now consists of an angle-ditch with bank. Reference to Fig. 2 will show an adjacent strip of

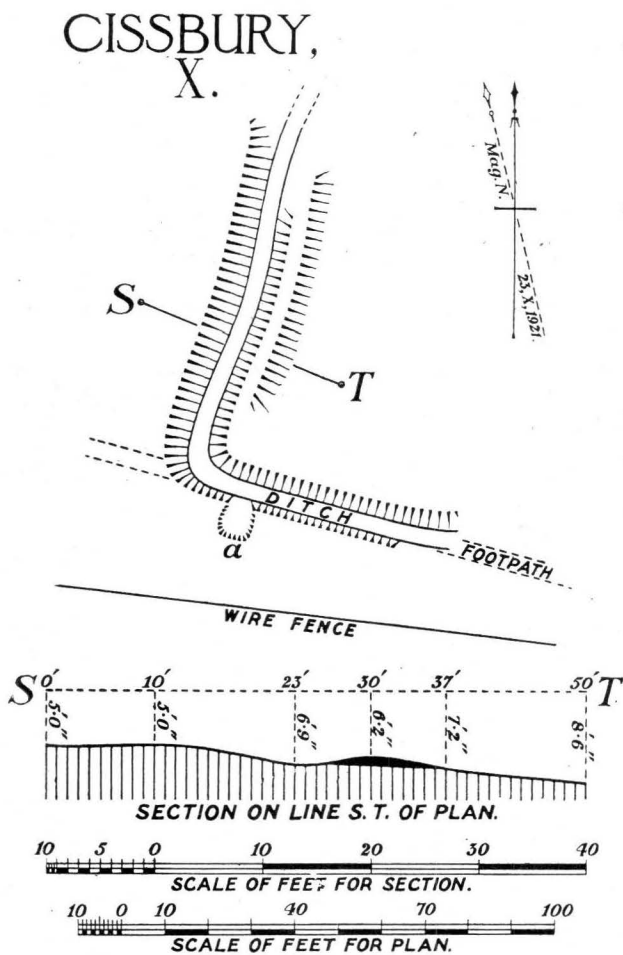


FIG. 11.—INTERIOR ENTRENCHMENT X,  
PLAN AND SECTION.

filled-in ditch, 5, barely visible on the ground. These features suggest one original enclosure (hypothetically restored by dotted lines on Fig. 2) which has been largely obliterated by the removal of turves and soil,

during the reconstruction or later heightening of the main rampart opposite.

The edge of the interior scoop (1 on Fig. 2) is very indefinite, but sufficiently visible in a suitable light to show that the line of ditch, 5, lies just outside it.

In concluding this brief description of the interior earthworks, it has to be remarked that further investigation of the hill may reveal that our list is not exhaustive.

#### THE INTERIOR LYNCHETS, FIGS. 1 AND 5.

That some of the lynchets within Cissbury are distinctly earlier than the fortifications is proved by the inner ditch, which wholly intersects one, and faintly cuts through another very reduced lynchet or balk opposite 11 and 12 on the general plan, Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 shows more clearly how the inner ditch, with its sinuous margin 10, cuts through lynchets 11 and 12. In his *Air Survey and Archæology*, Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., says these two lynchets "meet the inner ditch at right angles. Now, if they had been formed subsequently to the digging of this ditch, a horizontal lynchet must also have been formed at right angles, connecting them up along the third side of the field, and in a direction parallel with the inner ditch and rampart. There are no traces of any such lynchet, and it is, therefore, quite certain that the lynchets are older than Cissbury Camp." This was written by Mr. Crawford after his attention had been drawn to the facts by the first publication of our general plan of Cissbury.

#### *Fig. 12.*

This is a detailed survey of the greater portion of the lynchets within the south-east interior of Cissbury. The area it embraces is shown in the inset of Cissbury by a small square, east of the centre of the camp. This area is largely gorse-covered; but the survey shows how the zone of pits (seen in the inset) extends on to



and covers the lynchet areas. With one exception, all the numbered black spots are fairly circular depressions; but Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are pits which have been

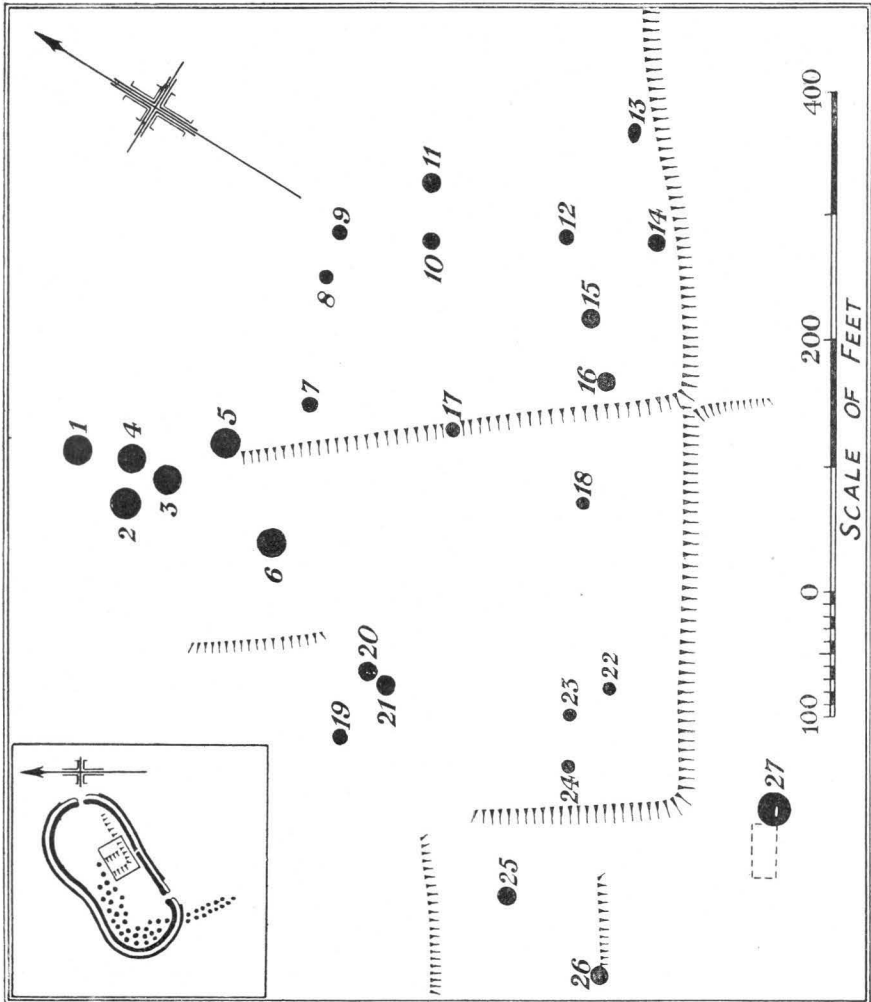


FIG. 12.—PLAN OF ANCIENT CULTIVATIONS AND PITS WITHIN CISSBURY.

filled up level, their presence being noted by difference in surface soil and growth of grass. There are a number of these north-west of the group 1 to 4 which are not marked on the plan.

The pits vary in diameter and, with the exception of No. 27 (which is attached to Interior Earthwork No. 1), do not appear to have been investigated by excavation.

From the depressions of some of the smaller pits, viz. Nos. 7 to 26, rabbits and moles occasionally bring up sherds of Celtic and Romano-British pottery; and, as these pits were most certainly formed on the lynchet areas after the latter had passed out of cultivation, the pottery suggests that they may have been dug by Celtic or Romano-British occupants of the hill-top.

The same remark cannot safely be applied to the larger pits, 1 to 5; for around the edges of these we have obtained large flint cores and flakes similar in character to those which constitute the débris surrounding the late neolithic shafts in the western area of the fort. Such flint-miners' débris with this group of pits, situated at the end of a lynchet scarp, led us to suggest elsewhere<sup>8</sup> that the lynchet system shown on Fig. 12 may possibly be as old as, or older than the flint-mining industry. There is, too, no definite surface indication that the lynchet scarp originally terminated, or took a turn, when it reached pit No. 5. The excavation of pit 5 will probably help to settle this point. Meanwhile it may be well to bear in mind the evidence of corn-growing in late neolithic times as revealed by the discovery of contemporary querns at Stoke Down in Sussex<sup>9</sup> and at Windmill Hill near Avebury in Wilts.

#### THE PERIOD OF CISSBURY HILL-FORT.

With the object of drawing attention to one of the many problems presented by this mighty fort, the first-mentioned writer has in recent years recorded his view that its primary construction may not be

<sup>8</sup> "The Problem of Ancient Cultivations," by H. S. Toms, *The Antiquary*, November 1911, p. 417.

<sup>9</sup> "Ancient Flint Mines at Stoke Down, Sussex," by Major A. G. Wade, *M.C., Proceed. Preh. Soc. East Anglia*, Vol. IV, Fig. 2, p. 86.

earlier than the Claudian Invasion of Britain in A.D. 43<sup>10</sup>. These notes would, therefore, be incomplete without a brief presentation of the data upon which that view is founded.

In 1875, General Pitt Rivers (then Col. A. Lane Fox) contributed to the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, Vol. V, the Report of the Committee's "Excavations in Cissbury Camp." This report is charged with interesting but intricate details of the Committee's excavations which proved beyond doubt that the fort is of later date than the neolithic mines, some of the shafts of which it intersected and partly destroyed.

Pitt Rivers (see his plan *op. cit.*) dug two sections, F and H, in the entrenchment westwards of the southern entrance. His section F was made in the outer ditch only, 200 paces to the westward of the southern entrance, the section being 20 ft. long and 5 ft. wide. Section H was situated about midway between F and the southern entrance, in the vicinity of 7 on Fig. 1 of this article.

Both these sections were in the region where, when making the fort, the mines and flint-implement makers' débris had been cut through and disturbed. Naturally much of this débris was found mixed with the constituents of the rampart and the silting of the ditch. In the endeavour to form any conclusion as to the period of the entrenchments, this earlier débris has to be very largely ignored; and, as in the case of the approximate dating of the deposition of

<sup>10</sup> "Is Cissbury Roman?" by H. S. Toms, *Sussex Daily News*, 10th March, 1921.

"Seaford Camp and Cissbury," by H. S. Toms, *Sussex Daily News*, 6th April, 1921.

"Caburn and Cissbury," by H. S. Toms, *Sussex Daily News*, 4th May, 1921.

"Notes on the Cissbury Earthworks," illustrated, by H. S. Toms, *Sussex County Herald*, 24th June, 1922.

"Notes on Cissbury's Main Rampart," illustrated, by H. S. Toms, *Sussex County Herald*, 8th July, 1922.

"The Devil's Dyke and Cissbury," illustrated, by H. S. Toms, *Brighton and Hove Herald*, 18th July, 1925.

"Romano-British Cissbury," by H. S. Toms, *Brighton and Hove Herald*, 3rd October, 1925.

a hoard of Roman coins, only the later, or latest material must be emphasised.

It is, too, important to note that both sections were "cut in three horizontal layers of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. each, and each layer was completed before the other was commenced, so that there might be no confusion between the objects found at the different levels" (p. 366 of Report). In each section the bottom of the ditch was found to be five feet below the surface of the filling.

The *top layer* of the ditch consisted of "brown mould beneath the turf for a depth of 6 to 8 in., then hard rubble."

The second, or *middle layer* consisted of ferruginous chalk rubble.

The third, or *lowest layer* was composed of *white* chalk rubble.

The *rampart soils* in section H are given on the diagram in Fig. 1 of this article.

Combining the two sections F and H, the more important finds were as follows:—

(1) *Upper layer*: Shells of oyster, *Helix aspersa* (the common large snail), and several sherds of Romano-British pottery.

(2) *Middle layer*: 1 ft. 6 in. to about 3 ft. 6 in. from the surface; Many oyster shells, about 200 *Helix aspersa*, and 200 *Helix nemoralis* (Banded Snail), with many sherds of the common grey Romano-British pottery.<sup>11</sup>

(3) *Lowest layer*: A number of oyster shells and one small fragment of "British" pottery.

(4) *Rampart*: Oyster shells all through the rampart, and about 25 fragments of "handmade" pottery containing quartz grains<sup>12</sup>.

#### *Celtic Caburn.*

Subsequently, in his report on "Excavations at Mount Caburn Camp," *Archæologia*, Vol. XLVI, p. 429,

<sup>11</sup> These sherds are preserved in the Pitt Rivers' Museum, Oxford University.

<sup>12</sup> *Journ. Anthrop. Instit.*, Vol. V, pp. 366-7, 370, 378.

Pitt Rivers remarks: "Especial attention was paid to the position of any oyster shells, as oysters in this part of the country may be regarded as a sure sign of Roman or post-Roman times. It was found that in most of the pits (at Caburn) these shells were present in the surface mould, but in no case was an oyster found in the filling or at the bottom. The same remark applies to the large *Helix aspersa*."

This important statement of Pitt Rivers was written after his excavation of numerous pits within Caburn Camp, all of which produced evidence that they were dug by Britons as yet uninfluenced by Roman culture, the contemporary tin coins found on the bottoms of the pits (and subsequently identified by Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A.) showing the British occupation of Caburn to have been as late as the latter half of the first century A.D.

#### *Celtic Cissbury.*

Small pits dug by Britons of precisely the same late Celtic culture in the mining area of Cissbury's western interior, were investigated by Mr. J. Park Harrison, M.A.<sup>13</sup>

In these pits no Romano-British pottery was found, and only one oyster shell. The depth of the latter is not recorded, but it was doubtless in the surface soil as in the case of those found at Caburn. There were, too, no *Helix aspersa* or *Helix nemoralis* shells in the Celtic pits at Cissbury, but shells of the edible sea-mussel occurred.

#### *The Park Brow Romano-British Homestead.*

More recent investigations afford remarkable corroboration of Pitt Rivers's statement that shells of the oyster (and also of *Helix aspersa*) may be taken as a sign of Roman or post-Roman times.

<sup>13</sup> *Journ. Anthropol. Instit.*, Vol. VII, Pls. 10 and 11.

Since the appearance of Mr. Pullen-Burry's article *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXV, Mr. Garnet R. Wolseley has continued the excavation of the homestead site on Park Brow, where, some sixty feet west of the Romano-British building, there is a still visible trench running downhill in the direction of a deep pit. A section of this trench produced nothing but Romano-British remains. Now Mr. Wolseley has discovered two filled-in trenches between the first-mentioned trench and the homestead, both running down in the direction of the pit.

The second of these trenches, like the first, contained many types of Romano-British pottery, together with large quantities of oyster and other shells, thus showing that the first and second trenches were not dug earlier than Romano-British times.

In the third trench, which is about four feet deep, there were Romano-British sherds similarly massed with large quantities of shells of oyster, edible cockle, the cross-cut carpet shell (*Tapes decussatus*), *Helix aspersa*, and *Helix nemoralis*; but this Romano-British refuse occurs no lower than the upper half of the filling of the ditch. The lower portion of the ditch is filled with masses of edible sea-mussel shells, and sherds of purely Celtic pottery, of types not later than the first century A.D.; the finds proving the first habitation of the site in just pre-Roman and its continued occupation well into Romano-British culture.

#### *Romano-British Shell Middens.*

Other local Romano-British shell middens here deserve mention:—

(1) The remains of a large midden of oyster, cockle, and *Tapes decussatus* shells found by Mr. J. E. Kemp before 1919, in a zone of black earth about 2 ft. from the surface at the extreme southern end of the flint pits south of the Old Shoreham Road, Kingston-by-

Sea. A brass Roman coin, much burnt, came from an adjoining hole.<sup>14</sup>

(2) Shells of oysters, cockles, and part of a *Tapes decussatus*, with many sherds of typical Romano-British grey and other pottery, gathered by Mr. William Law from mole heaps covering the southern slope of the hill crest about 100 yards north-west of Lancing Ring, and quite near the burials and Roman building (? tomb house) discovered many years ago.<sup>15</sup>

(3) Oysters, winkle, *Helix aspersa* and *Helix nemoralis*, from the ditch of a presumed Romano-British settlement on the Golf Course on Slonk Hill, Shoreham, Sussex (near the junction of the three parish boundaries), found in October, 1907.

### *Cissbury*

(4) Oyster shells, winkle, cockle, fragments of *Tapes decussatus*, sherds of typical Romano-British grey pottery, fragment of upper jaw of small pig, and burnt flints; found by Mr. W. J. Jacobs at base of turf, round a rabbit's hole, about 200 ft. south of the highest point of the interior of Cissbury.<sup>16</sup>

(5) Oysters, winkles, cockles, and *Tapes decussatus* found within Interior Entrenchment No. III, at Cissbury, by the writers.

From the foregoing facts it will be seen that *Tapes decussatus*, cockle, and winkle, figure with the oyster and *Helix aspersa* in local Romano-British shell middens; and, so far we have found no evidence that such molluscs were eaten locally prior to the spread of Roman culture in these parts.

In his recent excavations of the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age habitation sites on Park Brow, Mr. Wolseley also has found no evidence that the above mentioned molluscs were eaten in prehistoric times; for, as in Pitt Rivers's Caburn excavations, such

<sup>14</sup> *Sussex Daily News*, 26th April, 1922.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

shells found by Mr. Wolseley were entirely confined to the zones of Roman culture.

As this point has been so forcibly demonstrated by Mr. Wolseley close to Cissbury, the student will be interested to learn that we have gathered from chalk brought by rabbits from beneath the deep clay capping of Cissbury's main rampart, shells of oyster, winkle and *Tapes decussatus*. These shells, covered with a yellow chalky deposit, were obtained on the interior slope of the rampart about 200 ft. north-east of the southern entrance<sup>17</sup>.

Reviewing the above details, it will be observed that the bottom layer of the Cissbury ditch sections, excavated by Pitt Rivers, consisted of *white* chalk rubble. His subsequent experiments in Cranborne Chase show that this rubble must have silted in and covered the bottom of the ditch within a year or two of the fort's first construction<sup>18</sup>. Again, the fact that "chalk rubble" extended right up to the base of the turf points to comparatively rapid natural filling of the whole of the ditch. In Pitt Rivers's records, too, there is no evidence that the outer ditch of Cissbury was here re-cleared of its primary silt to serve the purpose of later defence. This being so, it is clear that the sherds of common Romano-British grey pottery, found on and just above the *white* lower rubble, must have got into the ditch of the fort very soon after its construction.

The constant association of *Helix aspersa* and *Helix nemoralis* in contemporary middens leaves no doubt that these snails were eaten in Roman times (as they are to-day). The association of so many of their shells with grey Romano-British pottery in the middle layer of Cissbury ditch, the presence of oyster shells throughout the filling of the ditch and from top to bottom of the rampart, and our own observation of oysters, *Tapes decussatus*, etc., from the chalk body of the south-east rampart, all point to the same

<sup>17</sup> *Sussex Daily News*, 26th April, 1922.

<sup>18</sup> *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, Vol. IV, Introduction, p. 24.



late date as that indicated by the grey Romano-British pottery,<sup>19, 20</sup>.

### CONCLUSION.

With the present evidence favouring the first construction of Cissbury fort after the introduction of Roman culture, there arises the question as to the probable date when it was thrown up.

So far as our limited knowledge goes, there appears to be no reason why so great a fortification should have been made in this district during the early days of the Roman period. We are, therefore, led to wonder whether Cissbury Ring may have been first made as a defence against the Saxon pirates who began to harry the coast in the last quarter of the third century, and also whether refortification, as witnessed to by the remodelled gateways, may have been necessitated by the later raids and attacks of the Saxons, before the Romano-Britons had been finally driven from, or had abandoned the earthwork.

<sup>19</sup> There is no evidence in local excavations that this grey type of pottery is earlier than the spread of Roman culture over Sussex.

<sup>20</sup> Other Romano-British finds at or near Cissbury are briefly as follows:

(a) Vineyard Hill, about 500 yards S. of the Camp. "Roman remains" marked on the Ordnance Survey, 6" LXIV, N.W. "Interments of the Roman era" shown here on Pitt Rivers' map opposite, p. 33, *Archæologia*, XLII.

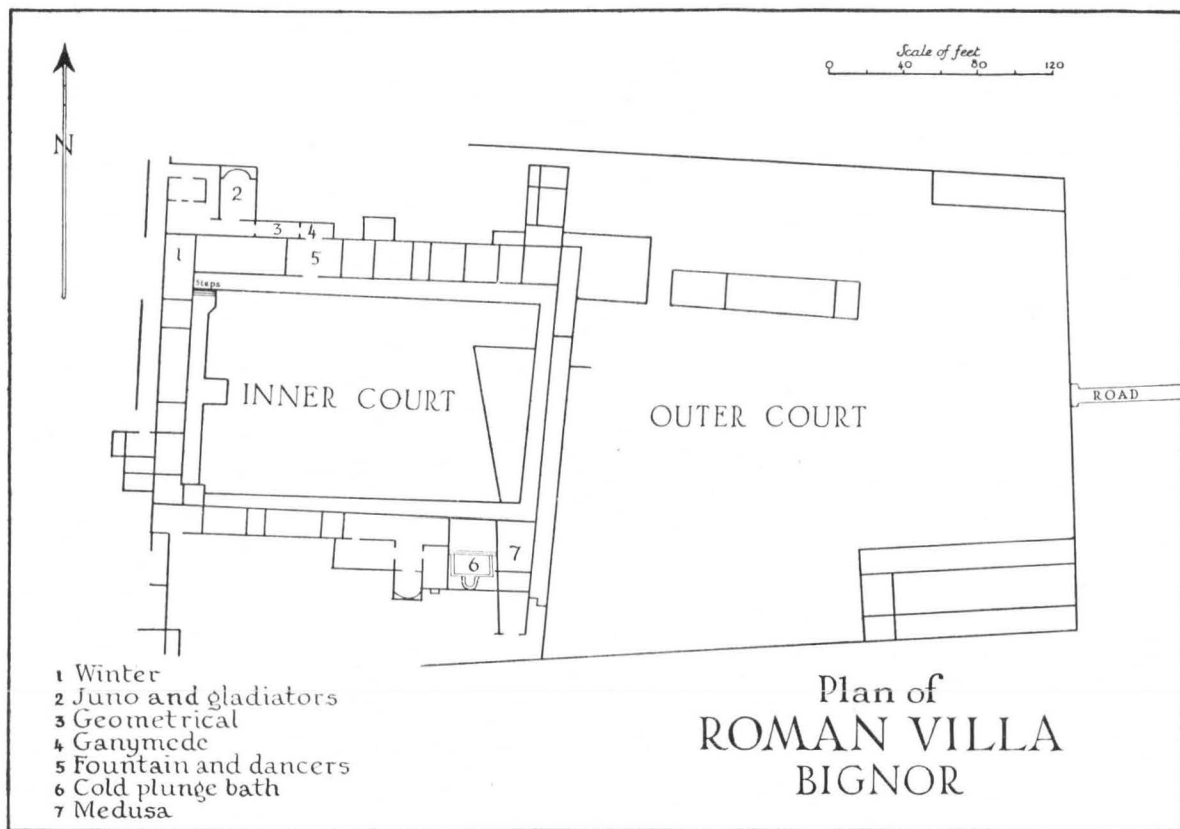
(b) "Many Roman coins and some Roman pottery of a very curious kind" found in the garden and paddock of Mr. Wyatt, at the foot of the hill,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile W. of the Camp. *S.A.C.*, III., p. 179.

(c) Roman coins found at Cissbury, mentioned in Gough's *Camden*, p. 289, and in Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*, p. 32.

(d) Silver denarius of Gallienus, A.D. 253-268. Recorded in *Brighton Herald*, 24th September, 1910.

(e) Tesseræ thrown up by rabbits are said to have been found near the centre of Cissbury in 1876-7.

(f) Brass ring set with opal, ? early fourth century, found a few yards within the eastern entrance. *S.A.C.*, LXIII, 221.



- 1 Winter
- 2 Juno and gladiators
- 3 Geometrical
- 4 Ganymede
- 5 Fountain and dancers
- 6 Cold plunge bath
- 7 Medusa

Plan of  
**ROMAN VILLA**  
**BIGNOR**

# TWO NOTES ON ROMAN SUSSEX.

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BY S. E. WINBOLT, M.A.

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## I. BIGNOR BATH RECOVERED.

THE cold plunge bath in the south-east corner of the Bignor Roman villa was left open after excavation by Samuel Lysons. Obviously the "skiey influences" of 110 years, in spite of occasional clearings of the bottom and sides of the rectangular portion by Mr. Maurice Tupper, had done their work: and what I saw at the beginning of 1925 was little more than a grassy depression of oblong shape, with pieces of dressed stone and red tiles here and there protruding irregularly from the sides. The segmental arc, or southern portion, of the bath had apparently entirely disappeared, and, to judge from the fate of the neighbouring hypocaust on the west, it did not seem likely that here any stone or tile would be found in position. With Mr. Tupper's consent, I decided to see what digging and careful clearing would do. In this lovely spot, under changing skies, I worked away with trowel and spade and largely with fingers, sometimes solitarily, sometimes aided by friends and colleagues. The great trouble was not so much grass and weeds, as ivy roots and tree roots; these had to be got out without dislodging stones and tiles, or losing count of the courses. Gradually the whole oblong came out clear, and just as we were about to give up the rest as hopeless we struck a row of red 8 in. square tiles which gave a clue to the arc, of which the roots of the neighbouring tree had made sad havoc. Most of the facing courses had either been dislodged or were toppling forward. With care, however, the original lines of stone and those of tile



BIGNOR BATH (No. 1, the southern projection with arc, as restored).



BIGNOR BATH (No. 2, the steps as restored, looking towards the Medusa shed, N.E.).

were made out. It was now a question of what to do. Whether under the soil or open to the sky, the sides were bound to collapse. Mr. Tupper agreed with me that we ought to take the bull by the horns, solidify what was left, and reconstruct the courses where there was absolute warrant for so doing with the tiles and stones used by the Romans and with a pink mortar, the best practical imitation we could make.

As restored, the bath shows bottom, side steps, and arc almost to within an inch of the measurements given by Lysons. At any rate, a good specimen of a Roman cold plunge bath, showing the details of original construction, is now both visible and solid for several years to come; and if the owner can see his way to roof it in, it may have a long and useful life as an object-lesson offered nowhere else in Sussex. Perhaps, then, it is well to put on record for 1926, the following:—

The bath is a rectangular oblong with a recess in the south side ending in a segmental arc, the measurements of the bottom being 14 ft. 5 in. east to west, and 15 ft. 4 in. north to south. Top measurements are 18 ft. by 19 ft. The depth is 3 ft. 2 in. from the level of the floor of the room. The first two steps down were 1 ft. 4 in. each, and the bottom 6 in. The steps can now be made out roughly, but Lysons found the long ones on the north side faced with smooth stone (one fragment remains to corroborate this), the others with *opus signinum* (that is, red concrete with a polished surface). There was probably a row of four columns a little back from the north side, and the roof was supported by a neat stone cornice with ogee (S-shaped) moulding. The walls were plastered, with a quarter-round moulding at the bottom. The water-supply and drainpipes were not found, nor indeed is it known how the water was brought to or distributed through the rooms of the villa; but it was probably by means of well and pump.

The remains of the bath are a good object lesson in

Roman construction. The floor is composed of lumps of limestone, over which was laid a thickness of 6 or 8 in. of red concrete, and on this probably tiles. A section of the north side is as follows. Over the limestones 8 in. of red concrete; then a layer of red tiles  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick, on which is a course of stones 4 in. high and about 7 in. long. Over these, in a thick bed of mortar, flanged roof tiles, flange up, and running into the wall and helping to make the one-foot width of the step projection: between the flanges more mortar. This makes the bottom step 6 in. high. The second step up: lowest row, flanged tiles, flange down, and laid longwise, thus bonding the tiles below and the stones above. The stones are 3 in. high and about 1 ft. 2 in. long. Over these are flanged tiles, flanges up, with mortar between the flanges, and two more courses of tiles above. Third step up: a course of stones with flanged tiles over. Then comes the limestone foundation of the floor, 9 in. thick; over this 4 in. of yellowish mortar, with a white cement on top, in which were set 1 in. brick tesserae. The whole section from bottom to top is a good sample of careful, solid construction with strong materials.

Appended are a plan of the Bignor Villa showing the position of the Bath (No. 6). And two photographs: (i) looking towards the south projection as restored; (ii) looking north-east, the steps as restored. I am indebted to my colleague, Mr. H. W. Marsden, for the photographs.

## II. SOUTHWICK ROMAN VILLA SITE.

A paper by Mr. E. F. Salmon in *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIII. gave a summary of what was known about the site of the Roman villa at Southwick. In the nebulous state of knowledge on this subject the paper was very valuable. From it I gathered that the site was on the east side of the present village in "The Roman Field," according to the statement of Mr. James Rooke, of Southwick, deceased. Remains would

probably be found about 2 ft. down; pavements had been exposed when excavations were made about 1815. The Parish Clerk, Mr. E. Wheatland, had dug up a Commodus coin in 1893. Stimulated by this information, I visited the field—a very big market garden between Upper Shoreham Road and Southwick Street—several times, to see if I could find any indications which would help to narrow down the probable area. Conversations with Mr. H. M. Reed, the tenant, and some of his men, gradually elicited that the site was not near the garden sheds opposite a house called “The Romans,” the place where I first made search; but farther south, between the two white gates on Southwick Street, and west of the diagonal footpath. The indications quoted were good; i.e., big flints dug up in a line out from near the northern gate, and the large amount of “gravel” in the soil which hereabout digs much lighter. Also Mr. Reed’s father some forty years ago dug out, close by, the flint walls of a room about 20 ft. square, and for a long time the flints were left under the hedge by the road. Accordingly I searched the surface here and found undoubted Roman débris—pieces of imbrex tiles, flanged tiles, and fragments of grey pot, and one piece of early black pottery with soapy surface. At this point, Mr. Salzman kindly lent me a rough sketch of the site made by Mr. Salmon, as paced out by Mr. Wheatland and Mr. F. C. New in June 1913. On this was quoted a letter by Mr. James Rooke of date about 1873. (Mr. Rooke died in 1889, aged 85.) “The plaster was on the walls, and they dug down to the floor of some of the rooms, but not all. It would be about 1815. I saw them bare.” The plan fixed a point sixteen paces south of the north gate, and suggested a wall running south of east at right angles to the road. This wall was given as continuing for about forty paces, and from this second point a wall ran almost due south across the diagonal path to the boundary of the orchard (south). On 10th December, 1925, with the aid of a colleague

and with the interest and approval of Mr. Reed, I probed the line of the first wall, and within half-an-hour, found its top, about 15 in. below the surface. It consisted of flints mortared, and was 18 in. wide at the top. To the south of the line, nearer the road, a little more than 4 ft. down I struck a solid bottom, which I feel convinced was a floor, though we did not dig it out. The direction of the wall, however, was not at right angles to the road, but due east. This quick and sound beginning—the rest was virtually bound to follow—was due mainly to the plan (though I should certainly have probed here as the result of my own finds), and the plan itself is a capital instance of the value of collecting and collating evidence from old men who have seen. The spot where I found the wall is 91 ft. from a single privet bush in the hedge, and 91 ft. 10 in. from a point in the hedge exactly opposite the lamp post south of the privet bush. A coin dug up on the site and shown to me was a third brass of Constantine I., c. 323, with reverse *Sarmatia Devicta*; so with the Commodus coin (180–192) we can safely infer occupation from, say, 200 A.D. till a few years after 323.

Interesting speculations about the Roman road which served this villa, and its relation to the West Blatchington Roman villa, and the line of three camps north-east from Thundersbarrow to Devil's Dyke, now began to suggest themselves. But, as no plan has been made as the result of the earlier excavations and no record filed, it seemed important to dig the site systematically and record in detail. Mr. Reed was not only willing, but enthusiastic, and promised every reasonable facility. However, Mr. N. F. L. Hall, the owner, in a letter dated 14th December, 1925, refused his consent. He says the site was excavated by his grandfather, Mr. Nathaniel Hall, probably about 1844, and pretty thoroughly. He thinks there was no tessellated pavement found, the only point of interest being the plastered walls, which, of course, rapidly disintegrated. "*No records exist of the work*



*done*, and after a time the site was filled up again (the italics are mine). *The only thing of any value discovered was a vase or urn which the pick of a clumsy workman shivered to atoms.*" The few coins found (not recorded) were dispersed by Mr. Nathaniel Hall, the grandfather of the present owner. As excavation is impossible, it seemed well to supplement Mr. Salmon's paper by recording all else that is known to date, and so set at rest for the present a simmering interest shared by several of the S.A.S. The upshot seems to be: excavation in c. 1815 and c. 1844: no plan, no record, even of valuable dating material such as coins and fragments of pottery: no intimation of evidence (or want of it) of the final burning of the place. One cannot but regret that modern investigation is checkmated.

19th December, 1925.

*Addendum.*

AN OLD ROAD FROM THE SITE.

On a visit to the site (16th December, 1925) I found deep trenches dug for Southwick Sewerage extension, on the following line: From the east end of Roman Crescent, up the road which forks north-east, across Upper Shoreham Road, and so by Mileoak Road to Portslade west boundary. The core of an old road—flints and gravel—was 4 ft. deep opposite Roman Crescent, and gradually worked up towards the surface till it came into contact with the chalk foundation of the modern road. This is consistent with the local tradition that this old road was originally too steep from Roman Crescent to Shoreham Road, and was therefore topped with a quantity of gravel on the lower part of the incline. This core continued up the Mileoak Road, but just under the modern top till apparently it became one with it. The layer of tar may have been put on the old road surface. How old this earlier road may have been there is nothing to indicate; but its continuation north-east

was probably by Portslade, Hangleton Farm, St. Helen's Church, the site of the ancient village of Hangleton, close north-west of the Roman villa site at West Blatchington, across the Dyke Road, and so towards Patcham. Whether this could have been, wholly or partly, a Roman road, I would prefer to leave to the decision of Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft, who is better acquainted with this part of Downland than I am. As the trenches would soon be filled in, I secured the confirming testimony of Mr. Streeter, in charge of the works, Mr. E. F. Salmon, and the Southwick Town Surveyor (per Mr. Salmon). Mr. Toms, of the Brighton Museum, saw the road material.

# THE LINCHMERE HOARD.

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BY P. W. WEBB.

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IN the month of December 1924, there was dug up, close to where the three counties of Hants, Surrey and Sussex meet, an urn of Roman pottery about 8 ins. high and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins. in diameter which contained over 800 Roman and Romano-British coins, of the latter part of the third century A.D. The actual site of the discovery appears to be in Sussex.

By great and unusual good fortune the hoard was handed intact to Miss F. E. Abbott and Mrs. Hoyle, of Linchmere, the owner of the site, who earned the gratitude of all archaeologists by placing it in the hands of the Coin Department of the British Museum for examination. Their most wise action has given us an opportunity to put on record the whole of the lessons which a complete hoard can teach, and one cannot too highly commend their example to other discoverers.

It is in shining contrast to the misfortune which befel the study of history and numismatics when the marvellous hoard of *aurei* and gold medallions found at Arras in 1922 was scrambled for and dispersed, with the result that much of it cannot be traced, that unique pieces were melted down for their gold value, and that priceless information was lost.

The Linchmere hoard throws much light on the coinage of that most interesting period when, from A.D. 287 to 296, Britain found itself practically independent of the Roman Empire. The history of those years is shortly as follows.

Marcus Aurelius Mausæus Carausius, *vilissime natus*, but in turn Scheldt pilot, soldier, admiral, politician

and statesman, great in all, but perhaps greatest in the last of those vocations, held the office of *Comes Littoris Saxonici*, or Admiral of the Narrow Seas, under Diocletian and Maximian Hercules, having his headquarters at Boulogne. Rumours affecting his loyalty reached Maximian, who gave orders for his destruction, but Carausius, warned in time, took his fleet over to Britain, made a compact with the Picts and Scots, defeated the Roman garrison near York, obtained the adherence of the Legions stationed here, and of the British people, and assumed the purple in A.D. 287.

Maximian, then at Treves, built a great fleet for the recovery of the lost province, and the Panegyrist Mamertinus gives an interesting account of the dry mild year 288, when "scarcely any day was spoiled by rain. Even winter resembled spring in mildness, and this river of ours, deprived for a while of the feeding rains, was unable to bear your ships, and could only bring down timber to the dockyards. But lo! suddenly, when the galleys had to be launched, Earth sent up for you abundant springs, Jupiter for you poured down copious rains, and Ocean for you flooded all the river channels," and so the fleet reached the sea "with the aid of the sailors song more than the sailors toil," only to be defeated and destroyed by the British emperor in 289.

This victory left him in undisputed command of the channel, and of the northern coast of Gaul, and enabled him to carry his commerce as far as Spain. Also, as Eutropius tells us, "since war was in vain attempted against a man perfectly skilled in military art, a peace was agreed upon" between the Roman emperors and Carausius. It did not last long, and, in or about 292, Boulogne was besieged by that excellent soldier Constantius Chlorus.

As long as the British fleet kept the town victualled he obtained no success, but he managed to build a palisade across the mouth of the harbour, and when famine began to be felt, offered the garrison favourable

terms of surrender, which they accepted. It is recorded that the very next high tide destroyed the palisade.

In A.D. 293, before Carausius could do anything to restore his continental power, he was murdered by his lieutenant Allectus, who is said to have found, in that treachery, his only means of escaping punishment which he had merited by some brutality.

He assumed the purple, but had neither the ability nor the kindness with which Carausius had endeared himself to his people, and it seems to have been a matter of congratulation to the Britons that, after a short time, Rome recovered the province.

In 296 Chlorus and his præfect Asclepiodotus sailed from Boulogne and Rouen respectively. The latter arrived first in Britain, having eluded the British fleet in a fog, landed at Clausentum (Bitterne, Southampton), burned his ships and marched on London, meeting Allectus at Blackmoor, Woolmer Common, near Liss, and there defeating and slaying him.

The beaten troops fled to London, which they proceeded to pillage, but Chlorus and his fleet sailed up the Thames and arrived in the nick of time and, as the Panegyrist quaintly says, "not only gave safety to his subjects, but pleasure at the gladiatorial display." One of the great medallions found at Arras depicts the landing of Chlorus, and his reception at the watergate of London by a lady who typifies Britannia, and the Panegyrist Eumenius tells us that London was indeed *en fête* that day, and that her citizens "sang together with shouts of joy" recognizing that the reputation of Chlorus for mercy and piety was confirmed by his noble countenance.

The Linchmere find contains 276 coins struck on the continent, mostly in Gaul and Italy, and none of them east of Siscia in Hungary. The earliest pieces are of the independent Gallic empire of Postumus and his successors (A.D. 259-273), but of them there are very few; one only of Postumus and two or three

of Victorinus; and there seems some reason to think that they are not part of the main hoard which, if that be so, begins in the reign of Aurelian, not before A.D. 271. Of that emperor there are 15 coins, of Severina his wife 1, of Tacitus 59, Florian 3, Probus 132, Carus 5, Numerian 4, Carinus 7, of his wife Magnia Urbica (whose coins are rare) one charming little piece, and of Diocletian and Maximian 20 and 26 respectively.

The issues of the mint of Lugdunum provide about two-thirds of these coins. Ticinum comes next with 46 pieces, while of Rome and Siscia there are 33 and 15 respectively. The latest of the continental coins was struck in A.D. 288.

All of the coins in the hoard are what are called *antoniniani*, direct descendants of the piece of one denarius and one half introduced by Caracalla to fill the gap between his aurei and his base silver denarii which had fallen in purchasing value. They are therefore in the silver series, though they are in fact (in accordance with a practice introduced by Gallienus when, in or about 259, the empire seemed crumbling in his hands), struck in an alloy of bronze, and covered with a thin white metal wash, which disappears after a small amount of circulation.

A remarkable feature of the hoard is that almost all the coins, whether continental or British, are in something like mint condition, and still bear this white wash.

The British mints were evidently not experts in the process of applying it, and traces of it are now so rare on their issues that it has been alleged that they did not use it; this find is conclusive on that point.

The continental coins are for the most part of common types, but shew a few minor varieties hitherto unpublished. The British coins comprise both types and mintmarks which are new.

The British mints, London and Colchester, are represented by some 534 coins, all of Carausius, of which 488 are of the former, and 46 of the latter mint.

Most of them bear mintmarks comprising the initial letter of the city of origin; some 35 are unmarked, but are attributable on style.

When the emperor landed, he at once proceeded to issue coins, but he found no competent artificers, and his hastily organised mint struck on flans which were irregular in size, shape and thickness, often with blundered legends. Older coins were frequently over struck with the new portrait and titles, leaving portions of the old ones still visible, legends were misspelt and sometimes mere nonsense, and their types were sometimes inconsistent with the legends.

As soon as possible the emperor, who always gave much attention to his coinage, effected an improvement in style, and introduced the first London mark ML (*Moneta Londinensis*). Then the blanks used were enlarged, and more complicated mint marks were introduced. After the peace, Carausius seems to have imported die-sinkers to imitate the style of the continental mints on certain series of coins, which commemorate that event, and use the Roman form of indicating the existence of three Augusti, A V G G G.

The work of these men and the general improvement of conditions under a fine organiser led to the issue by both mints, of coins which were both neat and artistic, and compared not unfavourably with good continental issues of the time. Such coins are found in the last years of Carausius and throughout the short reign of Allectus.

The coins of this hoard fall into the middle of the period of progress. Its former owner evidently desired and obtained good money, and we find in it none of the rough or barbarous early issues, but, on the other hand, there are none of the "three emperor" series, and none of those struck by the imported moneyers. As, having the whole hoard before us, we are certain of these facts, we may fairly consider that it supports the view outlined above as to the sequence of the coinage of the whole reign, and dates its own deposit just before the conclusion of the peace with Rome,

say early in 290. The mintmarks on the coins confirm this for they fall in with a theory that they are of series which must have preceded, and in one or two cases, have immediately preceded, those which are found on "three emperor" types. Thus, with the reinforcement which this find gives to the knowledge obtained from other sources, it seems possible to suggest a chronological arrangement of the whole of the coinage of the short-lived British empire.

The find itself assures us that we are not merely falling into the common error of fitting facts to theories, for it contains a coin, hitherto undiscovered, which has for reverse legend SAECVLARES AVG (in celebration of the public games provided by the emperor), and for reverse type a *cippus*, or short column, inscribed COS. III. As 290 was the fourth regnal year of the emperor, and therefore in ordinary course the period of his fourth consulate, it seems that the attribution of the find to that date and the conclusions which seem to be supported by that attribution are correct.

In such a case as this, where the money had not travelled far from the mint when it was hoarded, it would be reasonable to expect that the coinage in issue at the date when it was drawn out of that establishment would be predominant. Having the whole hoard before us we know that 368 pieces bear the mark  $\frac{F|O}{M|L}$ , while 64 are marked  $\frac{L|}{M|L}$ . We may well find on this the theory (for correction or confirmation by knowledge drawn from other sources), that the mark F.O. was in use about the end of 289 or the beginning of 290, and that L immediately preceded it. Turning to the pieces in the find marked M.L. only, we find that they shew less improvement in size and execution over the coins which we desire to place at the beginning of the reign than do the two series last referred to, but are better executed than many other M.L. coins which have been found elsewhere. The find therefore materially helps us to trace a regular improvement from the commencement to the middle



of the reign, and to arrange the coinage both on style and mintmarks.

Nor do its services cease with its own date, for there are contained in it a few coins of Colchester that bear the mark XXI, which was used in many continental mints to indicate the value of the *antoninianus*. This mark was never used by Carausius on his rough early coinage, but was constantly employed at London on the "three emperor" issues, and no doubt formed an assertion of unity with Rome. We may fairly place our coins so marked as among our last issues of Colchester, struck after the victory and immediately before the "three emperor" issue, and when we see that this mark was evidently abandoned before the end of the reign, for the coins which in style approximate most to those of Allectus do not bear it, we may follow out the line of thought which our hoard has suggested, and assume that the mark of value was disused on the renewal of hostilities by Rome.

So the chain of sequence grows, and, when we find from other coins that certain marks used by Carausius on his coins of fine style were also used by Allectus, we may feel that its last links have been added.

The find shews clearly the difference of style between the two mints that existed at and before its date.

The coinage of Colchester is generally a little smaller than the largest issues of London, and it is of neater workmanship, though perhaps not of greater artistic merit, for there is a graphic quality about the draughtsmanship of some London busts which is rarely equalled by the moneyers of Colchester. London flans are irregular, and the lettering inferior to that of the sister mint, but the portraits are more free and cheery, and less conventional.

To this there is one striking exception. A hitherto unpublished coin of Colchester in this find bears a half length figure of the emperor to right; on his head he wears the radiate crown, and he is armed with spear and shield, the latter held away from his body and seen from the inner side, which is unusual, but not

unknown, on Roman coins. He wears a highly ornamented cuirass, decorated on the breast with the head of Medusa, and his broad and powerful figure is finely posed. No mint need have been ashamed of such a production, even in a more artistic period than the third century.

Both mints are agreed as to the tremendous physique of the emperor, and depict his round head poised on a great bull neck, above a mighty chest and a pair of wide-spread shoulders. If his height was proportioned to his breadth he must indeed have been an imperial figure, and it is not to be wondered at that the legends perpetuated by the Chroniclers speak of him as a hero. They also speak of him as an honest statesman. "Nobly faithful in accordance with his vow, and maintaining right down to the nail the covenants arranged with the Scots and Picts, he brought them over by frequent embassies, exhorting them to real fellowship, and by much more frequent letters. In this island," said he, "I hold that the Romans are in no wise to be feared provided only that the various tribes of this island, united under loyal chieftains, keep a firm peace with one another."<sup>1</sup> Of Allectus it is said, on the contrary, that he "afflicted the Britons with manifold disasters."

Carausius by his management of his coinage shews that he was a fine statesman. This find contains one or two late specimens of a series of coins in honour, not only of the Legions which had adhered to him, but of all those in Gallic and western European stations which he could hope to win over. This series was commenced at the beginning of his reign, and only ceased when the peace was made, and such propoganda in the territories of his "colleagues" became inadmissible. Then, as we have seen, he substituted the "three emperor" series, and even went

<sup>1</sup> "Come the three corners of the world in arms,  
And we shall shock them: Nought shall make us rue,  
If England to itself do rest but true."

*King John*, Act V., Scene VII.

so far as to issue coins with the inscription and portrait of Diocletian and Maximian in place of his own, with triple terminations on the reverse. His most famous coin is that which bears the legend CARAVSIVS ET FRATRES SVI, round the portraits of the three rulers, his own being modestly placed furthest from the observer. The reverse legend is PAX AVGGG. The Roman emperors never acknowledged Carausius by any inscription on their coins, and his output of money in their names was undoubtedly intended to lead the people to believe that they did so. The peace, so far as the Romans went, was no doubt meant to be broken as soon as opportunity offered; the British emperor astutely resorted to this expedient to make it appear genuine.

Our hoard also contains specimens of another form of propaganda which he employed; notably a coin which bears for reverse type a charming, radiate, youthful bust of Sol, copied, as were many others of his types, from the coinage of the Gallic usurper Postumus, to whose success, so parallel to his own he was always seeking to draw attention. This coin is of great rarity, and there are a considerable number of other pieces in the hoard which shew major or minor varieties of coins previously published.

There are also some coins bearing a hitherto unpublished mintmark which suggests possibilities more fit for discussion in a numismatic publication.

The number of British coins comprised in the hoard has been twice surpassed, but only very slightly. The immense Blackmoor hoard of Lord Selborne (which was no doubt the military chest of Allectus, buried at his last fight) contained, among nearly 30,000 coins, 545 of Carausius and 90 of Allectus. The Little Orme find, of which Mr. Willoughby Gardner, its possessor, promises a full description, contained about 550 coins of Carausius.

Full details of our hoard have appeared in the *Numismatic Chronicle*,<sup>2</sup> but enough has been said here

<sup>2</sup> *Numismatic Chronicle* 1925, pp. 173-235.

to shew that it is of great importance, and that its owners have rendered excellent service to numismatic science by their judicious treatment of it. It is understood that their liberality will permit of the inclusion of all the rarer pieces in the National Collection, to which all scarce coins of reigns so interesting to us should find their way.

# HARROW HILL FLINT-MINE EXCAVATION, 1924-5.

REPORT PREPARED ON BEHALF OF THE WORTHING  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

BY

ELIOT CURWEN, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.S.A.

AND

E. CECIL CURWEN, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.

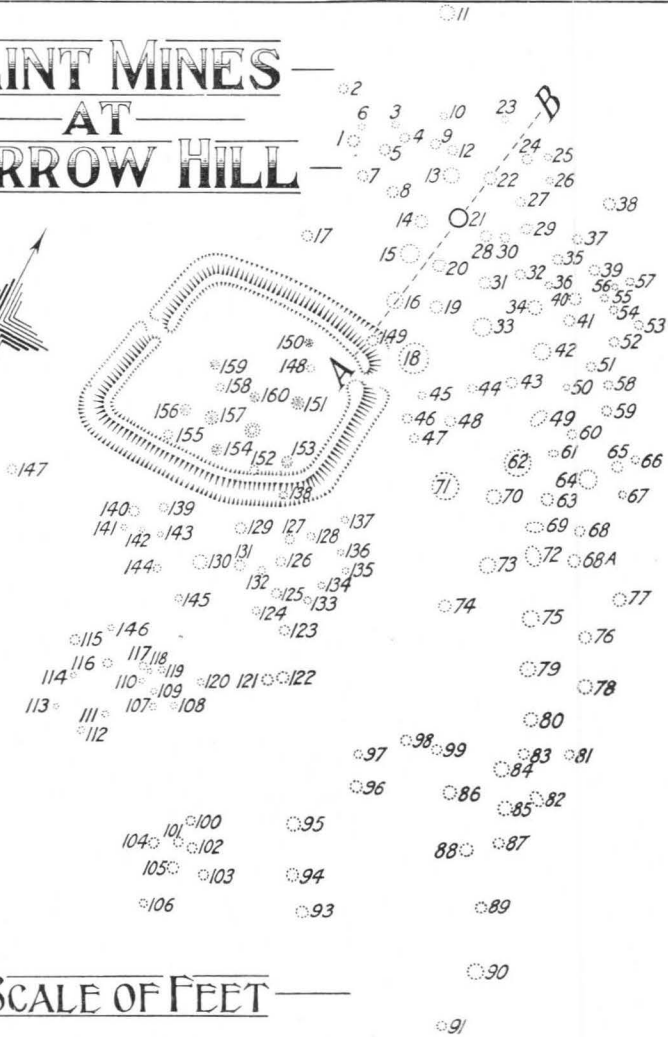
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HARROW HILL—not to be confused with its better known namesake in Middlesex—is an isolated and conspicuous hill situated in the extreme north of the parish of Angmering, six miles north-west of Worthing, and four miles west by north of Cissbury. Its summit is crowned by a subrectangular earthwork enclosure, with rounded angles and convex sides, and with two entrances situated respectively in the middle of the west side and near the north-east angle.

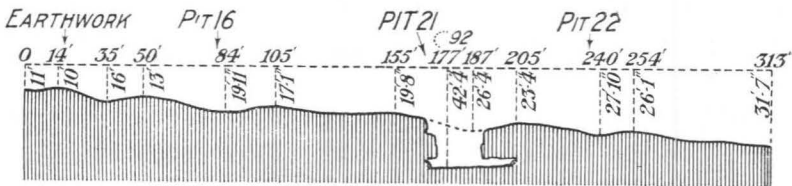
Round the north and east sides of the summit of the hill are numerous cup-shaped depressions marking the mouths of filled-in flint-mines. Similar pits are also traceable within the area of the Camp, where the ground has been levelled, and also under its ramparts and ditches, so that there is no question that the Camp is later than the mines. Pits of smaller size—not necessarily mine-shafts—exist to the south of the Camp, and, in all, 160 pits have been counted, and plotted on the accompanying plan (Plate I.).

The cup-shaped depressions are for the most part deep, and are surrounded by heaps of ancient dump, consisting of broken chalk refuse and unwanted flint. In some cases the bottoms of the depressions are as much as 13 ft. below the top of the surrounding heaps of debris, even before excavation. The diameter

# FLINT MINES AT HARROW HILL



## SCALE OF FEET



## SECTION A.B.

of the pits cannot be accurately estimated apart from the spade, because their edges are apt to be overlaid by the dumps, and for this reason the diameters shown on the plan are probably too small, because they simply represent the width of the *floor* of the depression in each case. Probably most of the shafts are at least 20 ft. wide, the largest perhaps 50 ft.

About thirty years ago Mr. H. C. Collyer, brother of Mr. A. T. Collyer of Peppering, dug into a few of these pits and found what his memory recalled as puddled clay in what he took to be the bottom of the three largest, "with numerous shells of water-snails,<sup>1</sup> as if they had been used as water-pools."<sup>2</sup> In the bottom of four or five of the smaller ones he noted many fragments of animal bones and teeth, and also the absence of charcoal or of signs of a hearth. He further recorded that "some shallow trenches within the area of the Camp revealed nothing but some flint flakes of Cissbury type, and some horse teeth, but a deep excavation in the centre, where the ground sounded hollow, showed a gallery filled up with rough blocks of chalk evidently for obtaining flint." So far as we know this is the only previous attempt that has been made to excavate the site, and Mr. Collyer seems to have followed General Pitt Rivers in having been misled by the consolidated nature of the chalk filling, into thinking that he had already reached the bottom of the pits.

In the early spring of 1924 the Committee of the Worthing Archaeological Society approached the Trustees of the Duke of Norfolk for permission to carry out excavations on the site. This having been kindly granted by the Trustees and by the tenant, Mr. Miles, of Lower Barpham,<sup>3</sup> a survey of the pits and of the earthwork was first undertaken (Plate I.). Pit No. 21

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Collyer must here be referring to the *land* molluscs found so abundantly in the pit which we excavated.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.*, LXIII., 31.

<sup>3</sup> Our thanks are also due to Mr. Davies-Scourfield of Myrtle Grove, and to Mr. Aron, for permission to approach the site with our cars.





was then selected for excavation, since it was of medium size and conveniently situated.

Before commencing work, a horizontal wire was stretched across the pit from north to south at the level of the highest part of the surrounding ancient dump. This wire was 7 ft. above the lowest part of the depression before excavation, and from it as datum line all vertical measurements have been taken by means of a drop-tape suspended from a carrier which was free to run along the wire to any desired point.

On 22nd March, 1924, work was begun on the eastern half of the pit, and the chalk filling was removed in successive spits about a foot deep until, at a depth of 18 ft. below datum, the face of the filling of the unexcavated half of the shaft began to show signs of collapse. At this point (5th July) Gallery I. was entered, and Antler 34 found therein.

On 2nd August, work was begun on the western half of the shaft, and carried down, spit by spit, to the 18 ft. level. Thereafter the remainder of the filling was removed in spits from the whole area of the shaft, a task which was accomplished on 2nd May, 1925.<sup>4</sup>

#### THE SHAFT.

The shaft, after being cleared, proved to be roughly oval in plan, with a maximum depth of  $22\frac{1}{2}$  ft. below datum. Its diameter from east to west is 21 ft., and from north to south 18 ft. (Plate II.).

With regard to the nature of the filling of the shaft there is little to say. In the centre of the pit the surface mould was 14 in. deep, and under it was a layer of mollusca, 6 in. thick. This layer consisted almost entirely of shells, with just enough mould to stain them brown. Among them, in the centre of the pit, was a collection of miscellaneous animal

<sup>4</sup> With the exception of about a month's continuous daily work, most of the excavation was carried on by voluntary labour on Saturday afternoons only. Some of the haulage and cartage was done by paid labour. The total quantity of chalk removed from the pit is roughly estimated at about 350 tons.

bones, representing *Bos longifrons*, horned sheep, and red deer, as well as a few oyster-shells. Below this, the chalk filling extended right down to the bottom of the shaft with its usual alternating strata of fine, medium and coarse rubble. Little could be made of these layers except that, in the north-south section exposed prior to commencing work on the western half of the pit, the filling seemed to have been tipped in from north and south, as the layers sloped downwards towards the centre of the pit. No consolidated layer was encountered, and this suggests that the filling up of the shaft was completed at one time. As at Blackpatch, the majority of the really heavy blocks of chalk came from the bottom of the shaft.

With the possible exception of the upper part of the north wall, the sides of the shaft had not long been exposed to the action of the weather, indicating that the greater part of the shaft must have been refilled very soon after it was originally opened.

Objects of interest found in the shaft comprise flint implements in various stages of manufacture, "nests" of flint flakes, collections of charcoal, bones of animals, picks, hammers and other tools made of red-deer antler, shovels made from the shoulder-blades of oxen, and purposive scratch-markings (*graffiti*) on the walls of the shaft and on loose blocks of chalk. These will be described under their respective headings.

In sinking the shaft, three seams of flints were encountered by the miners.

The first seam must have outcropped in the centre of the shaft, and is therefore only visible in the south wall.<sup>5</sup> A short-lived attempt to work this seam has resulted in a small recess in this wall, with a couple of steps leading down from it. This may have served as a stage for a ladder to the lower part of the pit, for some such contrivance must always have been essential for ingress and egress.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> The tilt of the strata is downwards from north to south, but the surface of the ground at this point slopes downwards from south to north.

<sup>6</sup> We noted no grooves in the chalk at the mouth of the shaft, to indicate that the pit had been emptied by rope-haulage.

The second seam has been extensively worked on the west, north and east, and outcropped where Pit No. 22 now exists. On the north, where this seam comes nearest to the surface, it has been worked by "open cast," i.e., by means of open trenches separated by pillars of native chalk. The latter were in a very crumbling condition when first uncovered, which may indicate that this part of the working was left exposed to the air for longer than was the rest of the shaft. Before excavation there was no surface indication whatever of the presence of these trenches, which were entirely covered up and heaped over with ancient refuse dumps.

On the east and west sides of the shaft this second seam was worked by means of galleries, the roofs of which are not more than a foot thick. That on the east was represented by an arch which collapsed shortly after being uncovered; that on the west, known as the Upper West Gallery, still remains. Its floor is 12 ft. below datum. No attempt was made by the miners to work this seam on the south side of the pit.

The third seam, which determined the floor of the shaft at a depth varying between  $21\frac{1}{2}$  ft. and  $22\frac{1}{2}$  ft. below datum, was worked by means of seven galleries radiating from the north, west and south sides of the shaft. These, and their contents, will be described seriatim. This seam was not worked on the east except by undercutting the wall of the shaft for a distance of 2 ft. to 3 ft.

## THE GALLERIES

(Plate II.).

*Gallery I.* was entered on 5th July, 1924, and Antler 34—a hammer-pick<sup>7</sup>—was found lying exposed on the top of the loose chalk which filled the cavity up to within 1 ft. to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. of the roof. As in the case of

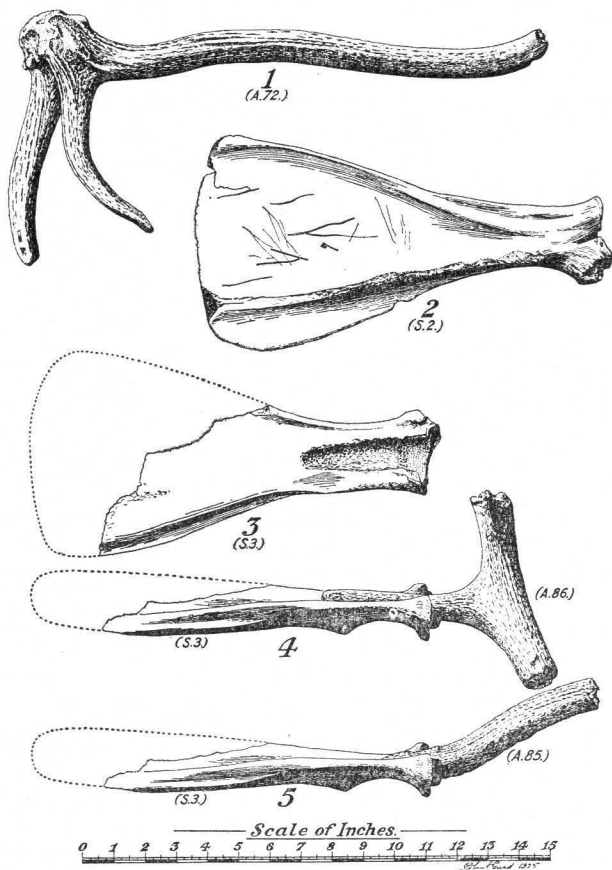
<sup>7</sup> This crumbled to fragments on removal, but has been skilfully restored by Mr. Brazenor, 39 Lewes Road, Brighton.



PLATE III. THE SHAFT, SHOWING THE UPPER WEST GALLERY (ABOVE),  
AND GALLERIES IV, III, II AND I (BELOW).

the other galleries, no attempt was made to clear away this chalk filling until the completion of the excavation of the shaft. When this was done, the following objects were found:—

A small nest of flakes (No. 9) situated on the hard chalk floor just inside the entrance, and buried under the chalk filling. With



the nest were several unworked nodules of flint and a broken piece of antler (83).

Antler 84, a small complete pick, measuring:—beam (including crown),  $10\frac{3}{4}$  in.; tine (including crown), 4 in.

Scapula 3 (Fig. 3), the greater part of the shoulder-blade of an ox (*Bos longifrons*), found within a few inches of Antler 84. The spine has been trimmed away to facilitate its use as a shovel,

and the whole bone bears evidence of such use in the longitudinal scratches which cover it. But the interesting feature which, so far as we know, renders this scapula absolutely unique, is the fact that the neck of the bone has been hollowed out on its sub-scapular or costal surface by a deep, tapering groove which opens through the glenoid fossa, leaving to the latter only a penannular rim of bone. There can be no doubt that this was designed as a socket into which some sort of handle might be fitted. Within a few inches of this was found:—

Antler 85 (Fig. 5), from a slain deer,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. long, comprising part of the frontal bone adhering to the crown and the adjacent beam. The frontal tine has been cut off flush with the beam, and the frontal bone has been sharpened to a blunt point like a pencil, giving the whole the appearance of a handle intended to fit into a socket. As a fact, it does fit the socket of Scapula 3 very well, and in our opinion was almost certainly intended for this use. Moreover, the butt end of this piece of antler is slightly battered as if by blows given with a view to forcing it more firmly into a socket.

Antler 86 (Fig. 4), found close to the three preceding finds. This is a piece of beam with a long tine protruding nearly at right angles from its middle. Both ends of the beam have been *cut* off, so that the whole T-shaped implement seems to be complete, and not a fragment of something larger. On the assumption that this also was intended to be a handle for a socketed scapula, the tine is found actually to fit the socket of Scapula 3 even better than Antler 85, the beam forming a most comfortable T-grip.

Antler 87, a broken tine.

Nos. 85 and 87 appeared to have been gnawed by mice.

The gallery, thus cleared, extends for 12 ft. in a straight line towards Pit 22. At its further end it was stacked up to the roof with chalk blocks, but when these were removed a considerable fall of the roof occurred so that further exploration here was abandoned. It is possible that the object of the stacking of the chalk blocks was to support what must always have been an unsafe roof. The wall between this gallery and No. IIa. is quite thin and is pierced by four small low apertures. Elsewhere it is so thin that in one place a miner's pick-hole has completely penetrated it.

*Gallery II.* opens into a space from which two tunnels radiate. These have been numbered IIa. and IIb. respectively. IIa. (Plate IV., A.) is straight

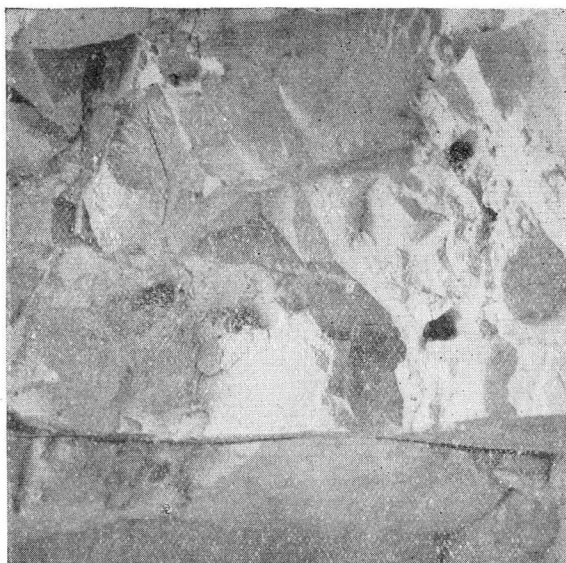
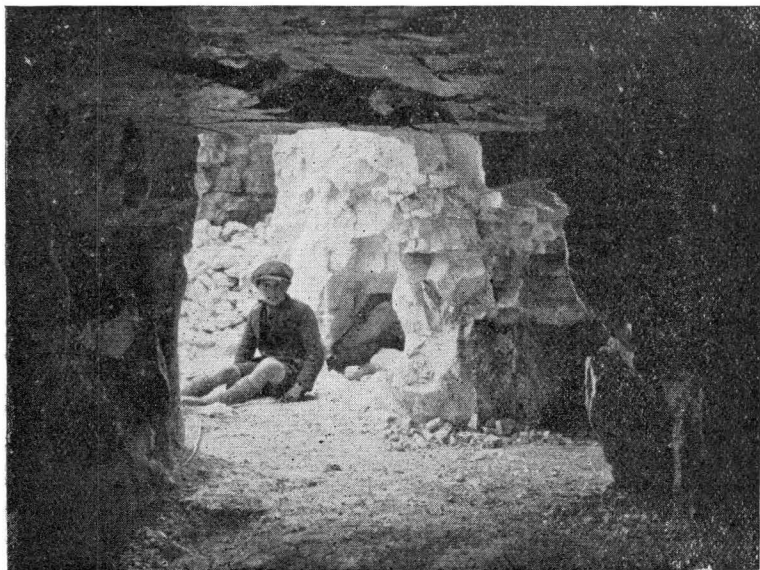


PLATE IV. (ABOVE) GALLERY IIa., LOOKING INTO SHAFT.  
(BELOW) MINER'S PICK-HOLES IN GALLERY III.

and lies parallel to Gallery I., and is closed at its far end by talus, though the plan shows that it does not reach as far as Pit 22. At least two low apertures communicate between it and IIb. The roof of the latter was in too unsafe a condition to permit of its being cleared of debris or accurately surveyed, but it was observed to run some distance in the direction of Pit 13 with which it appeared to communicate. Just before its termination a spacious, dome-shaped gallery opens on the left. Gallery II.—the antechamber, so to speak, of IIa. and IIb.—communicates with No. III. by an opening just large enough to crawl through with difficulty.

Objects found in Gallery IIa. include:—

Antler 90, a hammer formed of the crown and massive frontal tine, the latter forming the handle, while the cranial surface of the crown is battered. The beam is broken off by an old fracture. This resembles Antlers 27 and 44.

Scapula 4, upper border of scapula-shovel (*Bos longifrons*), including part of the base of the spine, the latter appearing to have been cut off and rubbed down at vertebral end.

A small nest of flakes (No. 10) on the floor under the chalk filling, by the second aperture on the west side.

Gallery IIb., in so far as it was cleared, yielded only:—

Scapula 5, greater part of scapula-shovel (*Bos longifrons*), with spine trimmed off for use and showing longitudinal scratches, but with no socket.

Immediately inside the common entrance of Gallery II. was found the largest nest of flakes (No. 7). Lying on chalk débris, and covered by the talus from the shaft, it formed a lenticular heap,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. by 6 in. to 8 in. deep. After being cleaned of chalk by means of dilute hydrochloric acid they were found to contain large quantities of the most minute and delicate flint-chips, such as must have resulted from the final chipping of beautifully worked implements. No rough-outs were found with the flakes. The total weight was about 30 lb. The projecting angles of the walls of the gallery at this point were found to be much rounded and rubbed by the passage of the miners in and out.



*Gallery III.* The entrance is immediately under that of the Upper West Gallery. Two apertures communicate with Gallery IV. On the west wall, where the gallery bends, are several good pick-holes (Plate IV., B).

This gallery contained nothing of interest except a small complete pick (Antler 91), which has since crumbled irreparably, and the skull of what appears to have been a mouse.

*Gallery IV.* is the most extensive of the galleries explored, and communicates with quite a network of tunnels connected with Pits 13 and 14. From its entrance in Pit 21, to the talus which marks the opening from Pit 13, is a distance of over 50 ft., and there are in addition numerous openings in various directions, blocked up either by talus or by stacks of chalk blocks. Our experience has been that where such a stack exists it is unsafe to remove it, because in most cases they seem to have been built up to support a crumbling roof. If it were possible to remove them it would probably be found that this network of galleries is even more extensive than appears on the plan. Several good pick-holes are to be found on the walls, and there is also a feature which we have not previously found either here or at Blackpatch, viz., soot marks from the miners' lamps on the walls and roof in many places. Galleries previously opened have been short enough to be illuminated by day-light; this gallery must always have needed artificial illumination.

The antlers found in this gallery include:—

Antler 94, branching termination cut off from massive antler. Three tines have been cut, and only one left. The tip of the latter bears hack-marks. Found in communication between Galleries III., and IV. one foot above floor.

Antler 95, crown, frontal tine, and bez tine broken off from massive pick—old fracture assisted by burning. Shed antler, battered. Found in entrance to Gallery.

Antler 96, head and tine of small pick—handle broken off—? old fracture. Probably made from distal portion of antler, not crown. Battered. Found in entrance to gallery.

Antler 97, head and tine of small pick made from distal portion

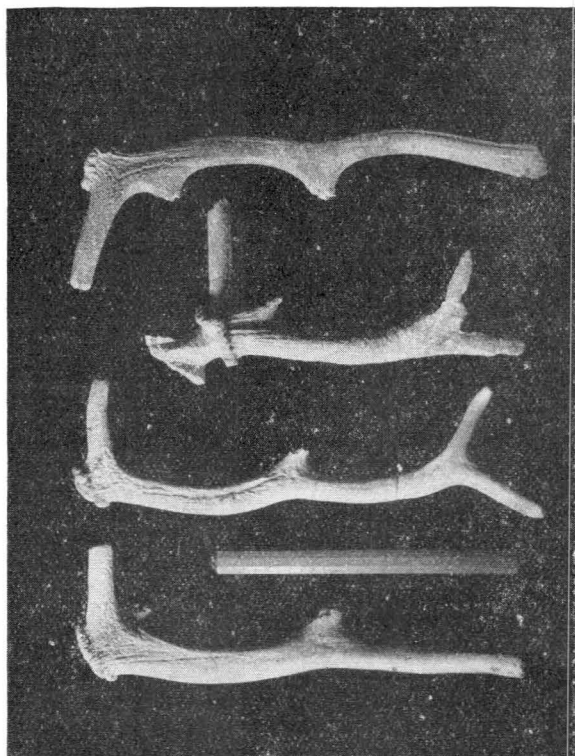
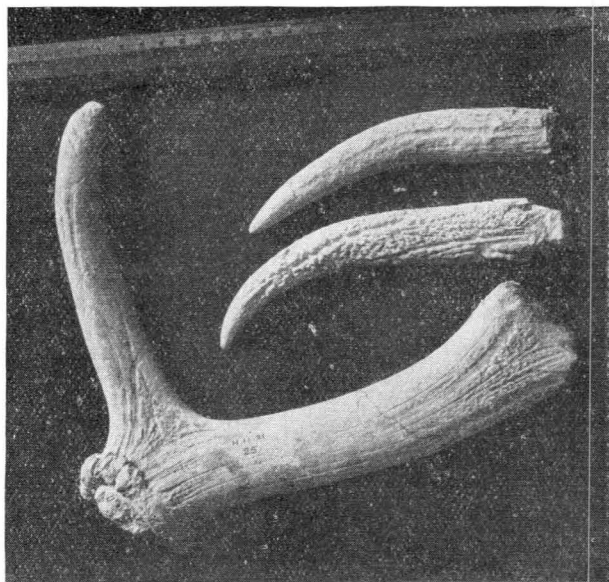


PLATE V. (LEFT) FOUR TYPICAL PICKS: (RIGHT) SINGLE-HAND PICK AND TWO TINES.

of antler (not crown), the bez or trez tine taking the place of the frontal tine.

Antler 98, beautiful complete pick (shed, not battered) in excellent condition. Distal part of handle smoothed by grip of miner. Bez, trez and two terminal branching tines cut off. Found with No. 97.

*Galleries V. and VI.* were not explored, and therefore not accurately surveyed, owing to the precarious condition of the chalk. The crumbling remnants of a pick (Antler 51) were recovered from Gallery VI., where it lay on top of the loose filling. Soon after exposure the greater part of this gallery collapsed with the fall of the superjacent wall of the shaft.

#### THE ANTLERS.

Objects found made of red deer's antler include nineteen more or less complete picks of the usual familiar form, together with many fragments (Plate V.). This large number is in marked contrast with our experience at Blackpatch, where only one pick came to light that was anything like complete. The antlers used had in some cases been shed, and in others were derived from slain animals. Many of both kinds showed signs of battering on the back of the crown (or frontal bone, if present), indicating either that the pick had also been used as a hammer, or that the tine had been driven into the chalk by blows applied to the back of the pick. Several detached tines were also found, some of which had been *cut off* (Plate V., *right*), but none showed any signs of battering at the butt, as would have been the case if they had been used as punches.

The complete picks may be classified as follows:—

Shed, battered, 5;

Shed, not battered, 3, and 4 doubtful;

Slain, battered, 5;

Slain, not battered, 1;

Cut from distal part of antler, battered, 1.

The following objects made of deer's antler call for special notice:—

(1) *Handles*.—The supposed handles intended to fit Scapula 3 (*viz.*, Antlers 85 and 86) have already

been described (Figs. 3, 4, and 5). Similar in form to No. 85 are Nos. 30, 31, and perhaps 61 and 62.

Antler 30 (Fig. 6). A tool made out of the beam; one end cut off square, the other sharpened to a long, blunt point, not much used. Beam not worn down. Perhaps a newly made and unused tool. Length  $11\frac{1}{4}$  in. Found in shaft, at 17 ft.

Antler 31. Point of tool similar to No. 30, and found one foot from it. Point is sharpened, scarred and broken by use; butt end broken off. Perhaps the worn out tool which No. 30 was intended to replace. Found in shaft, at 17 ft.

Antler 61. Piece of beam, cut off at one end, sharpened to a point at the other, but the tip is broken off. A lateral tine has been removed and the stump trimmed down as close to the beam as possible. Length  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in. Found in shaft, at 21 ft.

Antler 62. Piece of beam, cut off at one end, sharpened to a point at the other, but the tip is broken off. Length,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. Found in shaft, at 21 ft.

(2) *Hammers*.—Mention has already been made that many of the picks show signs of battering on the back of the crown. Apart from these there are two tools which were used solely as hammers.

Antlers 27+44 (Fig. 8) and 90. In each case the handle was formed from the massive frontal tine, and the head was the crown from which the beam had been cut off. The crown is battered all over on both sides. The first-mentioned specimen was found in the shaft in two halves, one at 10 ft. and the other at 15 ft. below datum. The second specimen came from Gallery IIa. Similar specimens were found at Cissbury<sup>8</sup> and Stoke Down, and at the Early Iron Age lake-village at Glastonbury.<sup>9</sup>

(3) *Double-pronged pick, or rake*.—This beautiful and perfect specimen (No. 72) was found in the shaft, at 21 ft., almost on the bottom, and near the centre of the pit (Fig. 1). The back of the crown is battered. Length of beam to crown, 17 in.; frontal tine, including crown, 8 in. This type of tool was regarded as a rake by the late Mr. H. W. Sandars, F.S.A.<sup>10</sup>

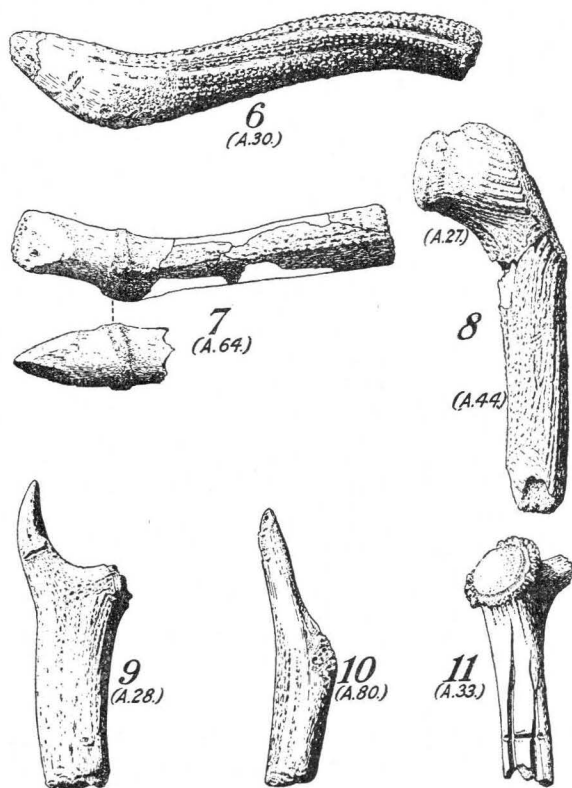
(4) *Chisel-shaped tool* (Fig. 7).—Piece of beam, 9 in. long, including crown and part of frontal bone (No. 64). The latter has been shaped to a cutting edge resembling in form that of a polished celt. Found in fragments

<sup>8</sup> Figured in *Arch.*, LXII., pl. xvii., 6.

<sup>9</sup> Bulleid & St. G. Gray, *Glastonbury Lake Village*, II., p. 436, and Plates lxiv., lxxv.

<sup>10</sup> *Arch.*, LXII., pp. 104, 111.

and restored; the part where the frontal tine should have been is missing. The butt end is *cut off*. Found in shaft, at 21 ft. Its use is problematical, but it



can be paralleled by a similar tool found at Cissbury and made from the metacarpal bone of a horse.<sup>11</sup>

(5) *Picks with butt of handle burnt off*.—This has been done in Nos. 25 and 78. The latter has a very long tine and short handle, and is apparently made from one of the more distal branching points of the antler. Antlers 89 and 95 are fragments blackened by burning.

<sup>11</sup> Figured *ibid.*, pl. xvii., 7. Now in the British Museum.

(6) *Grooved Antlers*.—Nos. 22, 33, 37 and 40 are fragments of antler bearing one or more deeply incised grooves, V-shaped in section, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide and of a similar depth. They appear to have been made by repeated scoring with a sharp flint, and their object seems to have been the splitting up of useless or discarded fragments of antler.

Antler 22. Small fragment of beam bearing three parallel longitudinal grooves. Found in shaft at 15 ft.

Antler 33 (Fig. 11). Part of worn-out and broken pick, including crown and stumps of brow and bez tines. At back of beam are three grooves—two longitudinal and one transverse. Found in shaft at 18 ft.

Antler 37. Piece of thick beam, 12 in. long, bearing stumps of two tines. Has been cut off at both ends, and bears a longitudinal groove,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, near the distal end. Found in shaft at 12 ft.

Antler 40. Piece of beam which has been worn smooth on the outside in places, and which has been split by two longitudinal grooves cut one on each side. Found in shaft at 12 ft.

(7) *Pick with notched handle*.—The beam of this pick (No. 32), which is much smoothed by handling, bears several short, hacked, transverse incisions both proximal and distal to the trez tine. The butt has been cut off. Found in shaft, at 18 ft.

(8) *Picks with frontal tine resharpened* after the manner of the sharpening of pencils. This has been done in the case of Nos. 42 (Shaft, 13 ft.) and 55 (shaft, 20 ft.)—both “single-handed” picks.

(9) That the cutting of antlers was done with flint tools is illustrated by the occurrence of a tiny spicule of flint embedded in the hack-marks at the cut end of No. 38 (shaft, 13 ft.)

(10) *Tools made from the cup end*.—Two such occur (Nos. 28 and 80—shaft, 10 ft. and 21 ft. respectively), each evidently intended to be an implement, though their purpose is not clear.

In each case a pair of branching tines has been selected and cut off from the antler a short distance below the point of bifurcation (Figs. 9 and 10). In addition, one of the tines has been cut off and its stump trimmed down as short as possible, while the point, of the other shows evidence of wear, and, in the case of No. 80 has actually been sharpened like a pencil. This latter specimen

fits the hand like an awl, and the hack-marks on the proximal end are smoothed and rounded as if polished by contact with the palm of the hand.

### THE SCAPULAE.

One of the distinctive features of this excavation is the discovery of part or whole of five scapulae (shoulder-blades) of the "Celtic Ox" (*Bos longifrons*) bearing unmistakable evidence of use as shovels. The spine has in each case been trimmed off, and the residual stump worn down, especially near the vertebral border of the bone. Both surfaces of the blade are covered with scratches which are predominately longitudinal. No. 3, which possesses the unique feature of a socket to enable the tool to be hafted, has already been described (pp. 111, 112), together with the implements which we believe to have been handles intended to fit it. The specimens are as follows:—

No. 1. Incomplete, much worn. From Shaft at 9 ft.

No. 2 (Fig. 2). Complete; length  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in.; breadth, 7 in.; much worn and scratched, but otherwise in excellent condition. Found in shaft, at 21 ft., outside Gallery II., lying spine downwards on the layer of well-trodden chalk dust covering the floor of the shaft.

No. 3 (Figs. 3, 4 and 5). Incomplete; socketed (described on pp. 111, 112). From Gallery I.

No. 4. Upper border of bone, including part of base of spine. From Gallery IIa. (see p. 114).

No. 5. Incomplete. From Gallery IIb. (see p. 114).

### THE GRAFFITI.

Another of the distinctive features of this excavation is the occurrence of scratch-markings on the walls of the shaft, or on detached blocks of chalk. In each case the scratches have been done by some sharp implement, probably of flint, and the patterns etched consist of simple rectilinear designs. Seven specimens have come to light in this shaft, by far the most interesting of which is No. 6.

No. 1 (Plate VI., *left*). Eight roughly parallel lines on a block of chalk detached from the south jamb of the entrance of the Upper West Gallery. When discovered (in the presence of four

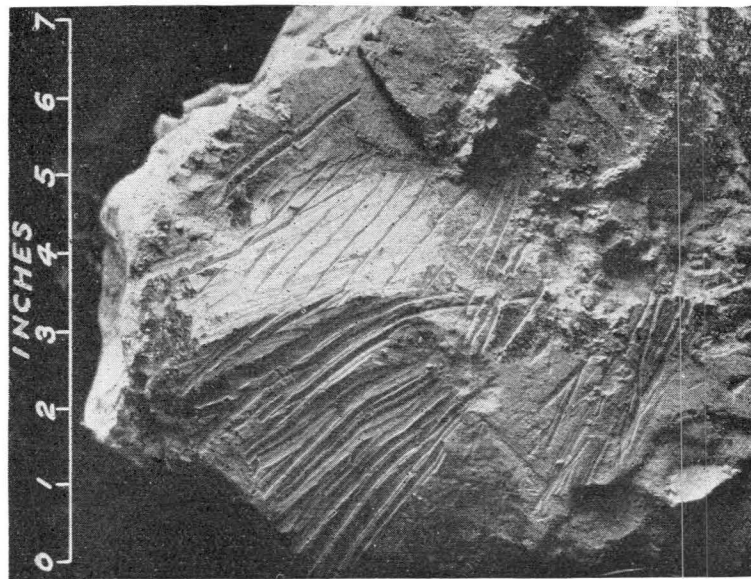
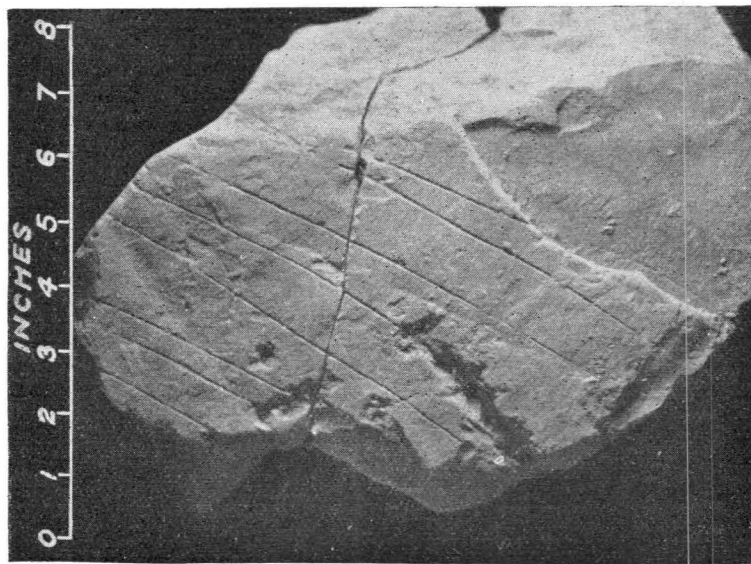


PLATE VI. (LEFT) GRAFFITO 1. (RIGHT) GRAFFITO 5.



members of the Committee), scattered patches of *flos ferri*<sup>12</sup> were adhering to the surface of the chalk, and overlay some of the scratched lines, indicating that the latter could not have been made recently by accident or design. In one place part of the surface of the chalk had peeled off, exposing a fresh surface at a lower level. One of the scratched lines begins on the higher level and ends on the lower, jumping the intervening declivity, and thus indicating the direction in which the scoring implement had been drawn. The scratches are V-shaped in cross-section.

No. 2. Block of chalk bearing some wide, shallow grooves, perhaps made with a pick. From shaft; position not recorded.

No. 3. Three sharp incised lines, V-shaped in section, on east jamb of the entrance of Gallery II. Two of them are parallel, and the third crosses one of the others very obliquely. The bottoms of the grooves are creamy yellow in colour, as is also the whole original surface of the chalk on which they are scored. In marked contrast to these, accidental scratches made by the excavators appear a clear white, so that, again, there can be no doubt of the authenticity of this graffito.

No. 4. Block of chalk scored with seven roughly parallel incised lines. Found in shaft at 22 ft., opposite entrance to Gallery VI., and near a small flaking floor and hearth.

No. 5 (Plate VI., *right*). Block of chalk bearing rough scratches as if made by the serrated edge of a worked flint repeatedly drawn comb-wise across the surface. Superimposed upon these scratches is a series of sharply cut, roughly parallel lines. The scored face was found lying against Graffito 6, and in contact with it. On the back of the block are also a few similar scratches.

No. 6 (Plate VII.). This is the most complicated and interesting of the graffiti found. It consists of a series of intersecting lines forming an irregular chess-board design, combined with ladder-patterns, inscribed on the wall of the shaft on the west side of the entrance to Gallery VI. The chalk is much fissured and stained with iron, both in the fissures and over the inscribed surface. The incised lines expose the unstained chalk beneath which is in its turn of a creamy yellow colour. Recent scratches appear dead white. This specimen, after being photographed in situ, was immediately removed from the wall of the shaft for preservation.

No. 7. Block of chalk bearing eight roughly parallel, faintly incised lines. The block is much encrusted with what appear to be small deposits of chalk mud, some of which overlay the scratches. Found (in the presence of members of the Committee) at 20½ ft. near entrance to Gallery V.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6 were all found in one afternoon,

<sup>12</sup> A fine deposit, resembling snow, sometimes found in cavities in the chalk; it consists of a precipitation of calcium carbonate from solution in the moisture of the contained air.

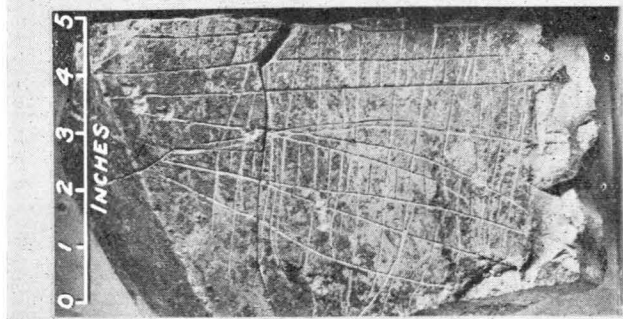
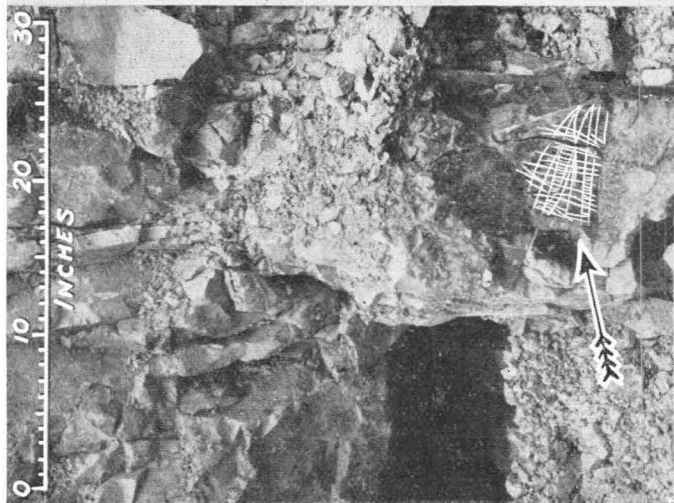


PLATE VII. GRAFFITO 6: IN SITU (LEFT); DETAILS OF INCISED LINES (CENTRE AND RIGHT).

and were uncovered in the presence of four members of the Committee as well as others. The chalk rubble that covered them was fairly consolidated and had quite evidently not been recently disturbed. There was no access to the pit in the absence of members of the Committee, as the ladder was always kept locked up. The one labourer employed at that time knew nothing of graffiti, the subject not having been broached to him. These circumstances, together with the notes made as to the presence of *flos ferri*, and the yellow colour of many of the lines, are mentioned in view of the doubt cast upon the authenticity of the very similar graffiti found in one of the mines at Cissbury by Mr. Park Harrison,<sup>13</sup> as the Cissbury specimens were not noticed when first uncovered.

The similarity of these graffiti to those found in Park Harrison's pit at Cissbury, and also at Grime's Graves,<sup>14</sup> is very striking. The fact that so many of them consist of parallel straight lines suggests that they may have served as tallies, and the position of some of them on the jambs of entrances to galleries is noteworthy. On the other hand the somewhat complicated design of No. 6 can hardly have been a tally, but suggests rather the occupation of an idle moment on the part of a miner, and is very much the kind of design that a schoolboy would draw on his blotting-paper at the present day.

#### CARVED CHALK.

Only one specimen was found of chalk carved in the round. This was a block which had been shaped into a rude hemisphere resembling a large bun, and measuring 7 in. by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. high. Its object or significance remains problematical.

#### THE ANIMAL BONES.

At a depth of 12 in. to 18 in. below the surface in the centre of the pit occurred a small collection of animal

<sup>13</sup> *Journ. Roy. Anthropol. Inst.*, VI. (1877).

<sup>14</sup> *Rep. on Excavations at Grime's Graves, 1914*, pp. 73, 74.

bones and oyster shells. They were lying in the layer of mollusca, and, like the latter, are mould-stained. These, together with the bones found elsewhere in the shaft, have been submitted to Mr. A. T. Hopwood, F.Z.S., who has very kindly reported to the following effect:—

(a) The bones found in mould at a depth of 12 to 18 in. include:—

*Bos longifrons*; mandible, molar teeth, humerus, femur. Sheep; tibia, skull (horned), rib, humerus, mandible with teeth.

Red Deer; cannon bone.

(b) The remaining bones are as follows, in so far as they are identifiable:—

*Bos longifrons*; five scapula-shovels, detailed elsewhere.

Sheep; axis vertebra (13 ft. datum), three scapulæ (6 ft. and 20½ ft.), humerus (16 ft.).

Red Deer; radius (9 ft.), many antlers.

Roe Deer; antler (10 ft.).

Mr. Hopwood adds the observation that all the long bones appear to have been broken with a view to the extraction of the marrow.

#### THE OYSTER SHELLS.

Among the animal bones found in the mould covering the centre of the shaft were seven oyster-shells (*Ostrea edulis*), varying in diameter from 1.1 in. to 2.4 in. Their appearance affords no clue to their age, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that oysters were not eaten hereabouts prior to the Roman occupation. This, and the fact that none were found in the filling of the shaft itself, seems to indicate that the deposit of bones in which they were found is not older than that period. This is in keeping with Messrs. Kennard & Woodward's opinion (cited below) with regard to the mollusca found at the same level.

#### THE MOLLUSCA.

The land shells derived from the excavation have been submitted to Messrs. A. S. Kennard, A.L.S.,

and B. B. Woodward, F.L.S., who have very kindly made an exhaustive study of them and report as follows :—

“(a) Those occurring above 7 ft. below datum:—<sup>15</sup>

*Arion*, sp. common;  
*Goniodiscus rotundatus* (Müll.), 1 example;  
*Xerophila itala* (Linn.), common;  
*Fruticicola hispida* (Linn.), common;  
*Fruticicola striolata* (Pfe.), 1 example;  
*Arianta arbustorum* (Linn.), 1 example;  
*Helix aspera* (Linn.), 6 examples;  
*Helix nemoralis* (Linn.), common;  
*Vallonia excentrica* (Sterk.), 7 examples;  
*Vallonia costata* (Müll.), 1 example;  
*Pupilla muscorum* (Linn.), common;  
*Carychium minimum* (Müll.), 1 example;  
*Pomatias elegans* (Müll.), common.

(b) Layer of molluscs below turf (8 to 8½ ft. across centre of pit):—

*Limax arborum* (Bouch. Chant.), 1 example;  
*Polita cellaria* (Müll.), 1 example;  
*Polita nitidula* (Drap.), 1 example;  
*Arion*, sp. common;  
*Goniodiscus rotundatus* (Müll.), 4 examples;  
*Xerophila itala* (Linn.), 4 examples;  
*Fruticicola hispida* (Linn.), common;  
*Arianta arbustorum* (Linn.), 2 examples;  
*Helix aspersa* (Linn.), 3 examples;  
*Helix nemoralis* (Linn.), common;  
*Helix hortensis* (Müll.), 3 examples;  
*Cochlicopa lubrica* (Müll.), 3 examples;  
*Pupilla muscorum* (Linn.), common;  
*Vertigo pygmaea* (Drap.), 1 example;  
*Vallonia excentrica* (Sterk.), common;  
*Carychium minimum* (Müll.), 1 example;  
*Pomatias elegans* (Müll.), common.

(c) 7 to 9 ft., near the sides of the shaft:—

*Helix nemoralis* (Linn.), 6 examples;  
*Helix hortensis* (Müll.), 4 examples;  
*Pomatias elegans* (Müll.), common.

Band formulæ of *H. nemoralis*—

0 0 3 0 0 — 1 example;

(1 2 3 4 5) — 5 examples.

Band formulæ of *H. hortensis*—

0 0 0 0 0

<sup>15</sup> That is, in the peripheral parts of the filling, above the level of the bottom of the depression before excavation, since the latter is at 7 ft. below datum.

(d) 10 ft.:—

*Goniodiscus rotundatus* (Müll.), 1 example;

*Helix hortensis* (Müll.), 1 example.

(e) 12 ft.:—

*Helix nemoralis* (Linn.), 1 fragment;

*Pomatias elegans* (Müll.), 3 examples.

(f) 13 ft.:—

*Fruticicola striolata* (Fre.), 1 example;

*Helix nemoralis* (Linn.), 1 example;

*Pomatias elegans* (Müll.), 3 examples.

(g) 14 ft.:—

*Helix nemoralis* (Linn.), fragment;

*Pomatias elegans* (Müll.), 2 examples.

(h) 15 ft.:—

*Helix nemoralis* (Linn.), 1 example;

*Pomatias elegans* (Müll.), 1 example.

(i) 21 ft.:—

*Pomatias elegans* (Müll.), 1 example.

(j) 22 ft.:—

*Polita cellaria* (Müll.), 1 example.

(k) Gallery I.:—

*Polita cellaria* (Müll.), 1 example.

(l) Gallery IIa.:—

*Pomatias elegans* (Müll.), 1 example.

“Common = ten examples and over.”

“There can be but little doubt that most of the shells obtained from above the 7—9 ft. level are subsequent to the infilling of the pit. Judging from their condition a few may be contemporary with the excavation and have rolled down the slope from the tip above.

“The occurrence of *Helix hortensis* in the infilling is of importance, since this species does not now live on the Downs, and would imply damper conditions. This is also borne out by the presence in the upper layers of *Arianta arbustorum*, another damp-loving species which has also disappeared. Though only occurring in the upper layers it is quite possible that the examples of this latter species may be coeval with the pit, for dead shells would remain on the surface, or on the surface soil, for a very long time. We have thus additional evidence that these flint-mines, whether at Grime’s Graves or in Sussex, were excavated during a damp period.”

To this it may be added that *Arianta arbustorum* occurred in the filling of the shaft at Blackpatch.<sup>15</sup>

THE CHARCOAL.

The Director of Kew Gardens has very kindly examined the specimens of charcoal found and has reported on the species of wood represented. He says that the specimens are not fully carbonised. The following is a detailed list:—

| <i>Specimen.</i> | <i>Remarks.</i>   | <i>Below Datum.</i> | <i>Wood.</i> |
|------------------|---|---------------------|--------------|
| 1.               | Finely comminuted charcoal found in small quantity .. ..  | 7¼ ft.              | ?            |
| 2.               | Opposite recess on South .. ..  | 8½ ft.              |              |
| 3.               | Near corner of east wall .. ..  | 9½ ft.              | Ash.         |
| 4.               | At 14 ft. from centre in north-east quadrant .. ..  | 10½ ft.             | ?            |
| 5.               | By north-west wall .. ..  | 14 ft.              | Ash.         |
| 6.               | One small calcined flint with charcoal adhering to it .. ..   | 15 ft.              | ?            |
| 7.               | A collection opposite the mouths of Galleries II. and III.; some fairly large fragments—the largest 1 in. across .. ..                  | 18½—19 ft.          | Ash.         |
| 8.               | Fragments, 4-5 ft. east of site of Charcoal 7 .. ..   | 18½—19 ft.          | Ash.         |
| 8a.              | Opposite mouth of Gallery II. Plentiful .. ..   | 19½—20 ft.          | Willow.      |
| 9.               | In largish pieces with one piece of calcined flint; by east jamb of Gallery II. Chalk burnt. Within 4 ft. of large nest of flakes No. 7 | 20½ ft.             | Willow.      |
| 10.              | A little; Gallery IIa. .. ..  | —                   | Ash.         |
| 11.              | Against west jamb of Gallery II. Probably an extension of fireplace represented by Charcoal 10. Regular hearth with burnt chalk ..      | 20½ ft.             | Willow.      |
| 12.              | Hearth with few flakes and burnt chalk. 4 ft. from entrance to Gallery IV. Associated with Nest 8                                       | 20 ft.              |              |
| 13.              | By west jamb of entrance to Gallery V. Associated with Nest 8 ..  | 20½ ft.             |              |

In addition to these, a hearth was found on the

<sup>15</sup> S.A.C., LXV., 93, 94.

floor of the shaft by the buttress which separates Galleries V. and VI.

Four calcined flints were found, three at 15 ft., and one at  $20\frac{1}{2}$  ft., below datum. Two of them had charcoal still adhering to them, and were associated with burnt chalk. They were probably the product of accident rather than design.

The occurrence of willow wood is in keeping with the experience at Blackpatch and Cissbury, and argues a moister climate than that of the present day.<sup>16</sup>

### THE FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

No surface flaking floor was examined, or indeed looked for. On the other hand, during the clearing of the shaft and galleries ten small nests of flakes, indicating temporary flaking sites, were found, and in three of these broken or rough-out implements were met with.

The fact that only one hammer-stone was seen is in itself evidence that very little flint chipping was done in the shaft.

Numerous flakes were found in the filling of the shaft, but many of these had been thrown in with the tip from above. None of them were very large and only comparatively few showed a faceted butt.

One hundred and twenty-nine flints were found showing human workmanship. Of these no fewer than fifty-four—or two-fifths of the total—were either portions of implements broken in the manufacture, or rough-outs for tools not proceeded with.

Twenty-three were hand choppers, i.e., natural nodules of flint roughly chipped to cutting edges along one side while the other sides, covered with the natural crust, provide nice hand grips.

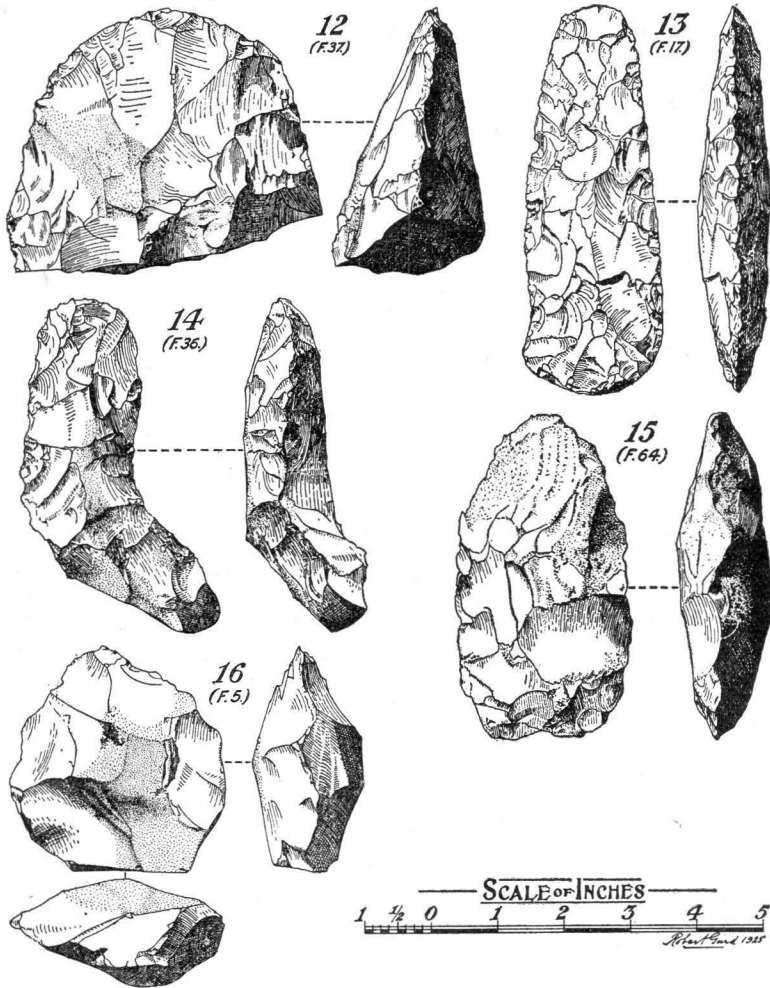
Eleven are classed as wedges, four of which showed abraded ends, as if they had been hammered. The choppers and wedges, thirty-four in all, may be looked upon as tools used in the mining, and may be

<sup>16</sup> See *S.A.C.*, LXV., 94, 98, 99.



classed as such with the antler picks, hammers and scapulæ.

Only eight more or less perfect celts or celt-like implements were found. Two of these are of typical



Cissbury type (Fig. 13), and two are "bent" celts of the type shown in Fig. 14. One good example of hand-axe was met with,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., one edge of which is markedly zigzag (Fig. 15). Nine other

worked flints are nondescript in character and can only be classed as *outil de fortune*.

Only one of the broken celts is worthy of notice; it is the massive end of a large implement, nicely flaked, 4 in. long,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, and 2 in. thick (Fig. 12), and recalls the large implements found by Mr. Hazzledine Warren, at Craig Llwyd.<sup>18</sup>

Twelve steep-faced and core scrapers were met with, two segmental tools of tea-cosy type, and one large rough core.

One unstruck tortoise-core (Fig. 16) and five tortoise-core flakes were found just under the turf covering the mouth of the shaft. Only five of the ordinary flakes found showed any secondary working; two were thin flakes chipped to keen edges along one side, one was chipped into two spurs, another showed a scraping edge along one side.

Several veins of coarse tabular flint run obliquely along the sides of the shaft. Four pieces of this were found with chipped edges; with regard to two of them it is doubtful if the chipping is artificial; one of the others is a large piece, 7 in. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., one side of which was steeply flaked to an edge while the other side had evidently been flaked in like manner but has a large piece broken out of its centre. The fourth piece, chipped to a keen, though uneven, edge along one side, was found at a depth of twenty feet in a nest of flakes (No. 8) together with a hand-chopper, and three rough-outs.

#### THE "NESTS" OF FLAKES.

The following list gives the details of the collections of flakes which occurred in the shaft. None of the "nests" were of any size, the largest being No. 7, which, when cleaned, weighed about 30 lb. Partly made implements were found with some of them, and the larger nests near the bottom of the shaft were often associated with the remains of fires.

<sup>18</sup> *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, xlix. (1919), p. 342.

| <i>Nest.</i> | <i>Situation.</i>   | <i>Below Datum.</i> |
|--------------|---|---------------------|
| 1            | On south side of shaft, close to wall, and 1 ft. east of recess .. .. .   | 6-7 ft.             |
| 2            | In recess of north wall, with point of celt ..  | 10 ft.              |
| 3            | In shaft .. .. .  | 15 ft.              |
| 4            | Some yards wide in east part of shaft ..  | 16 ft.              |
| 5            | With nodules of flint, rough-out and hand-chopper; about 3 ft. from entrance of Upper West Gallery .. .. .  | 9 ft.               |
| 6            | Very small flakes, in great numbers, 4 ft. from entrance to Gallery II. Associated with Charcoal 6. Not patinated .. .. .   | 19 ft.              |
| 7            | Just inside entrance of Gallery II., against east wall in filling of gallery. Not patinated. Occupied area 2½ ft. by 1½ ft., and 6 in. to 8 in. deep. Weight about 30 lb. .. .. . | Gall. II.           |
| 8            | Outside mouth of Gallery V. Associated with Charcoal 12 and 13; with two rough-outs, a broken celt, chopper and worked tabular flint .. .. .                                      | 20½ ft.             |
| 9            | Inside entrance to Gallery I. on hard chalk floor with nodules of flint. Overlain by chalk debris. Not patinated .. .. .  | Gall. I.            |
| 10           | On floor of Gallery IIa. by second opening on west side .. .. .   | Gall. IIa.          |

THE PATINATION OF THE FLINTS.

All the flints found in the mould overlying the chalk filling were patinated a dense, opaque white, with blunt edges, and in many case the patina was disintegrated. This disintegration was limited to those flints found in the mould. Below this, in the loose chalk, the density of the patination steadily diminished the lower the excavation proceeded. Those flints that were found in the chalk immediately under the mould had a creamy white patina, but fairly sharp edges. Lower down, the white became more translucent, like spilt milk, and the edges sharper. Lower still, the flints showed a mottled blue. The first specimen to show any of the natural black colour of the flint on an old fractured surface occurred at 9 ft. below datum. Below that, the mottled blue and white gradually gave place to mottled blue and black, until in the lower few feet of the shaft most of the original fractured

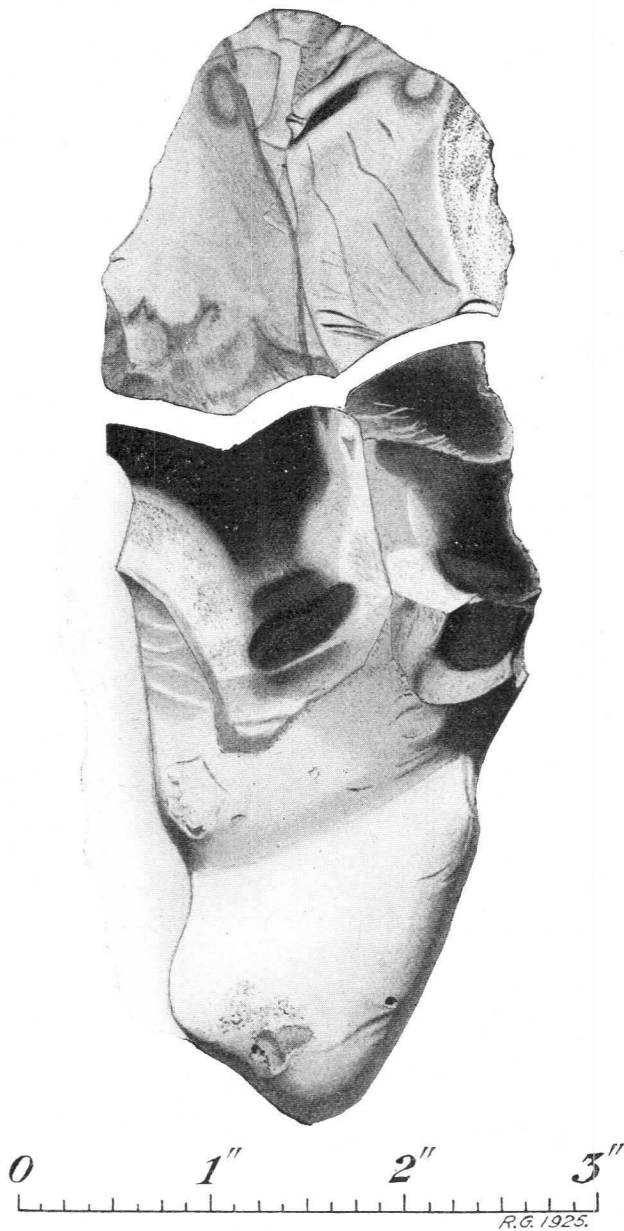


FIG. 17. EXAMPLE OF DIFFERENCE IN PATINATION  
OF TWO HALVES OF A BROKEN IMPLEMENT.

surfaces were predominantly black, and in the galleries entirely so.

Three implements found at a depth of 9 ft. show a different patination on their two surfaces, the upper being whiter, and the lower more blue or black. At 20½ ft. a rough-out axe was found broken in two pieces, separated by about 18 in. One fragment was black on one surface and blue-black on the reverse, while the other was patinated a dull white on both faces and also on the fractured surface (Fig. 17). No difference in the local surroundings of the two fragments was noticed at the time of discovery.

A black flake selected from the bottom of the shaft as an example of total absence of patina has actually become a dull grey colour on keeping for a few weeks. One small fractured surface, possibly a recent break, remains quite black. We can offer no explanation of this phenomenon, but we believe it has been paralleled in the experience of other observers.\*

Apparently the chief factor in the causation of the patination is the proximity of the mould. Those flints which were lying in the mould were patinated to a much greater degree than those lying in chalk immediately beneath it, and the further from the mould a flint lay, the less was the patination. In the shaft, where the products of decayed vegetation could be washed down by rain through the chalk filling, there was some trace of patination, even at the bottom, but in the galleries, where no such percolation could exist, even the flints found buried in small chalk rubble invariably showed entire absence of patination of their fractured surfaces. In the lower part of the shaft, those flints which lay in small chalk rubble showed more patination than those which lay in the air-spaces between large chalk blocks. The latter specimens were commonly quite black. The explanation of this may be that the flints lying in small chalk rubble were kept more constantly in contact with the solvent—perhaps a product of decayed

\* Cf. Dr. R. C. Clay in the *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, XLIII., p. 159.

vegetation percolating through from the soil above; for the phenomenon of patination is believed to consist in the dissolving out of the amorphous silica from the interstices of the sponge-like framework of crystalline silica. This may account for the difference in patination of the two fragments of the axe noted above, though the medium in which the fragments were lying was not noted at the time of discovery.

The most important inference to be drawn from the above facts is that all the flint implements found in the pit must necessarily belong to one period, namely that in which the pit was dug. If any implements belonging to an earlier age had been lying on the ground before the mine was opened, and had found their way accidentally into the shaft when it was refilled, such implements would have shown the thick, disintegrated patina characteristic of flints that have lain in, or on, the surface soil for a prolonged period.

Our experience in this respect at Harrow Hill is completely in accordance with what we found at Blackpatch<sup>19</sup> and with Major Wade's findings at Stoke Down,<sup>20</sup> viz., that the thickness of the patina varies inversely with the depth at which the flint was found.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

What has been said above with regard to the patination of the flints proves conclusively that in this flint-mine we have a pure culture belonging to one period only. If, therefore, the forms of some of the implements are characteristic of epochs and cultures widely separated in point of time, we simply have to accept the fact that in the period with which we are concerned these forms do occur, and that, therefore, form alone is unreliable as a criterion of age. It follows that this particular period must be dated by the type of

<sup>19</sup> *S.A.C.*, LXV., 105.

<sup>20</sup> *Proc. Preh. Soc. E. Anglia*, IV., 91.

implement which shows the highest degree of development, rather than by that which shows the lowest, and this type is undoubtedly the Cissbury celt. It is a form which is elsewhere found polished, if not in the mines themselves, and in point of development it is only surpassed by the perforated axe-hammers of the Bronze Age. It is thus reasonable to refer the whole industry of the mine to the period immediately preceding the Bronze Age, namely to the middle or end of the Neolithic period.

If this view be correct, the fauna and flora of the pit, and the inferences drawn therefrom as to climate, should be taken as characteristic of the middle or late Neolithic period.

Of the flint implements found in the four Sussex flint-mine sites that have so far been excavated<sup>21</sup> the general characteristics are the same. In each case the most developed form is that of the Cissbury celt, and this has always been found associated with forms which recall Palæolithic types. While there is thus every reason to believe that these four mines belong to one and the same period, there is, nevertheless a suggestion that the art of mining as displayed at Stoke Down and Blackpatch may have been less developed than that at Cissbury and Harrow Hill.

The parallelism between Cissbury and Harrow Hill is very close, especially in such details as the occurrence of graffiti, the use of scapulæ as shovels, some of the antler-tools, and the working of more than one seam of flint. Similar graffiti have occurred at Grime's Graves in one of the large 1914 shafts,<sup>22</sup> and a scapula-shovel was found at Stoke Down.<sup>23</sup> The principal difference between the Blackpatch mine and its neighbours at Cissbury and Harrow Hill lies in the relative paucity of antlers found at Blackpatch. But for this, the methods of mining are identical. At Stoke Down the

<sup>21</sup> Viz., Cissbury, Stoke Down, Blackpatch, and Harrow Hill.

<sup>22</sup> *Grime's Graves Report, 1914*, pp. 73-75.

<sup>23</sup> *P.P.S.E.A.*, IV., 89, 90.

development of the principle of underground workings had not proceeded beyond the "Wellington boot" stage,<sup>24</sup> and if this be regarded as an early stage of the same industry as is found, say, at Cissbury, it must not be forgotten that it was in a Stoke Down mine that a grain-rubber was found, and this must surely indicate a relatively late date in the Stone Age.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, 84.



# ON THE USE OF SCAPULÆ AS SHOVELS.

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BY E. CECIL CURWEN, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.

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## I. DISTRIBUTION.

ABOUT fifty years ago, Mr. E. H. Willett found five shoulder-blades of the so-called Celtic ox and of pig in the shaft of the flint-mine which he excavated at Cissbury.<sup>1</sup> It was observed that in three of the specimens the bony ridge known anatomically as the spine had been trimmed away, and that both surfaces of the bone were well scratched in a longitudinal direction as if they had been subjected to considerable friction. This led to the theory being put forward that these shoulder-blades had been used as shovels in very much the same way that the antlers of deer had been utilised as picks. When, about twenty years later, the Early Iron Age lake-village at Glastonbury was being excavated by the Somerset Archæological Society, two similar specimens were found, while at the parallel site at Meare large numbers were discovered, one mound alone having produced thirty specimens, two of which were ornamented with the dot and ring patterns characteristic of the early Iron age.<sup>2</sup> Meanwhile, at, or near, the bottom of the great fosse at Avebury, which is ascribed by Mr. St. George Gray to the late Neolithic period, part or whole of four shoulder-blades of ox and pig were found, two of which had had the spine removed and were much

<sup>1</sup> *Archæologia*, XLV., p. 345.

<sup>2</sup> Bulleid, *The Lake Villages of Somerset* (Folk Press, Ltd., 1924), p. 51; Bulleid and H. St. George Gray, *Glastonbury Lake-Village*, II., p. 415; *Reports of the Brit. Assoc.*, 1910 onwards.

worn.<sup>3</sup> One specimen from this site, now in the Taunton Museum, shows similar signs of wear though the spine had not been cut off. Then, fifteen years ago, Major Wade came across a specimen 14 ft. down in the shaft of a flint-mine at Stoke Down, near Chichester.<sup>4</sup> At All Cannings Cross, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington found portions of three shoulder-blades which had had the spines resected and had been polished smooth; Mrs. Cunnington suggests that this highly polished condition may indicate that they were used for shovelling something dry and smooth, possibly grain or meal.<sup>5</sup> Next in chronological order are the five specimens found in the Harrow Hill flint-mine, which are described in the accompanying article. Finally, the present writer has found parts of two similar bones in clearing out some of the Late Celtic pits on Mount Caburn, near Lewes; in each case the vertebral end of the bone is missing, but enough is left to show that the spine has been cleanly cut off, seemingly with a metal saw, but there are no signs of wear at all on the portion that has survived.

Enquiries addressed to prominent archæologists abroad reveal that no scapula-shovels have been noticed in Egypt, Palestine, France, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Greece, Norway, Sweden or Ireland. Only two positive replies have been received: (1) Dr. Hans Reinert of Tübingen, refers to the discovery of scapulæ with resected spines in the neolithic villages at Riedschachen and Aichbühl, and in the Early Iron Age settlement at Wasserburg Buchau, all in Federseemoor in Upper Swabia, Württemberg.<sup>6</sup> (2) Dr. Viollier, of Zurich, has drawn my attention to what looks like an example found in the Swiss Lake dwellings, probably at Roben-

<sup>3</sup> *Report of the Brit. Assoc.*, 1908, p. 408; pp. 276-7.

<sup>4</sup> *Proc. Preh. Soc. E. Anglia*, IV., p. 89. This specimen is now in the Brighton Museum.

<sup>5</sup> Cunnington, *Early Iron Age Inhabited Site at All Cannings Cross* (1923), p. 105, and Plates X. (1), XIV. (3), and XVI. (5).

<sup>6</sup> H. Reinert, *Das Federseemoor als Siedlungsland des Vorzeitmenschen*.

hausen.<sup>7</sup> The occurrence of these examples makes it probable that others have been found elsewhere on the continent without their use having been recognised.

The above examples are the only ones I have been able to trace in Europe. If any reader of this paper is aware of others I shall be most grateful for information on the subject.

In Switzerland the neolithic peoples used as shovels large pieces of deer's antler, bevelled at one end and hollowed out, something like a spoon. Their capacity can scarcely have been sufficient to allow of their use as tools for excavation; probably they were intended for shovelling grain and similar substances.

## II. THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SCAPULA AS A SHOVEL.

To test the efficiency of this primitive type of shovel I procured a shoulder-blade of a modern ox, which is somewhat larger than that used by the ancients, and found that, working with the scapula, it took just four times as long to fill a given basket with loose chalk rubble as it took with a pointed army spade; while grubbing with the hands alone took just three times as long as with the spade, the soil being the same in each case. This suggests that the scapula is less efficient than the unaided hands, but two factors have yet to be taken into consideration, viz. (1) the influence of practice in either method of digging, and (2) the relative usefulness of the two methods in different kinds of soil. Of these two factors I have nothing to say, but the fact that scapula-shovels are not as common as antler-picks in the flint-mines makes it likely that the usefulness of the former was not undisputed.

One of the chief drawbacks to the use of the scapula is that, since the neck of the bone forms the only

<sup>7</sup> *Mittheilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft Zurich*, Vol. XIII., §ii., Part 3, Plate VI., Fig. 15. The illustration is far from being clear, and I can find no reference to it in the text.

natural handle, the strain falls on the digger's right hand and is felt very unpleasantly in the muscles of the forearm, the left hand having little or no room to share the weight. It was evidently to avoid this that one of the shovels found at Harrow Hill was provided with a socket to enable it to be mounted on a handle, so that the resulting tool closely resembles in general shape a modern short-handled coal-shovel, and with such an implement both hands can be used to advantage. This scapula, when fitted with the T-handle (Fig. 4) is not unlike the spades we used in the confined space of the galleries at Harrow Hill where the roof was barely 3 ft. high—we used pointed army spades in which the T-shaped handles had been shortened right down close to the iron socket.

### III. THE ETYMOLOGICAL EVIDENCE.

Etymology supplies evidence of the wide-spread use of shoulder-blades for digging. The Latin word *scapula* is the ordinary anatomical term for a shoulder-blade. The suffix *-(u)la* (when not a diminutive) added to the root of a verb gives the sense of an implement, utensil, or the like, of which the use is represented by the action of the verb. Thus, Lat. *teg-u-la*, from *teg-o*, "I cover," means something with which to make a covering, viz., "tile; *reg-u-la*, from *reg-o*, "I rule," means something with which to rule, viz., "a rule, ruler." Words of similar formation are: *cingula*, *copula*, *fabula*, *fibula*, *grallæ* for *\*grad-læ*, *jugula*, *radula*, *scindula*, *secula* (sickle), *sella* for *\*sed-la*, *spatula*, *specula*, *tabula*, *tragula*.

The word *scapula* comes under this head, and the root, though not represented in Latin, appears in the Greek *σκάπτω*, "I dig," and Ital. *scavare*, "to dig." *Scapula*, therefore, means "an instrument for digging," and is exactly parallel with the Greek *σκαπάνη*, "shovel."

The corresponding suffix in the Teutonic group of languages is *-(e)l*, often represented in modern English

spelling by *-le*. The following are examples: "girdle," that wherewith to gird oneself; "handle," that which is held in the hand; "ladle," that with which to lade (i.e. bale); "prickle," that with which to prick; "runnel," that in which water will run; "settle," "saddle," that on which to sit; "shuttle," that with which to shoot, in the sense of "missile"; "spindle," that wherewith to spin; "stall," that in which to stand; "tackle," is connected with "to take"; "teasel," that with which to tease (cloth); "treadle," that which is worked by treading; "trundle," a circle, that which is turned. Such words are numerous in English, and among them appears the word "shovel" (A.S. *scofl*), which, by analogy, means "that wherewith to shove" (A.S. *scūfan*). But as this word *scofl* seems always to have been exclusively used of an implement for digging, it surely follows that the root represented by *scof-* means "to dig"—the same root that is seen in English "skiff," "ship" (lit. "dug-out boat"), "scoop," and Greek *σκάπτω*, "I dig." Prof. Weekley<sup>8</sup> says that "scoop" in the sense of "shovel" is cognate with "shove," which seems to me to suggest that the root idea underlying the word "shove" is that action which distinguishes digging with an implement from grubbing with the unaided hands. The latter is essentially an action of gathering, grasping, and lifting; the former is one of *shoving* and lifting.

Latin is not the only language in which evidence is preserved of the use of the shoulder-blade as a shovel. In German hunting parlance a shoulder-blade is *Schaufel*, i.e. "shovel," and the shoulder of venison is *Schaufelstücke*, or "shovel-piece." In Russian, Polish and Bohemian *lopatka* means both "shoulder-blade" and "shovel." In Hungarian *lapat* is "shovel" and *lapoczka* "shoulder-blade." The Prussian *pettis* appears in the Elbinger vocabulary as the translation of "fire-shovel" and "shoulder-blade." The Lithuanian and Lettish *mente* has both

<sup>8</sup> *Etymol. Dict. of Eng. Language* (1921), s.v.

senses, and in English the scapula is, or was, sometimes called the "*spade-bone*."<sup>9</sup> In Welsh—perhaps the most interesting of all—*pal* means "shovel" (Lat. *pala*), while *palfais*, "shoulder" or "shoulder-blade," means literally "shovel-contrivance," i.e., "that which will *serve* as a shovel"—a name which seems to have been applied in view of the *use* rather than of the shape or appearance of the bone.

Solmsen<sup>10</sup> goes further and makes the interesting suggestion that the word "shoulder" itself may have had as its original significance the sense of "shovel." The word appears in various forms in most of the Teutonic languages, e.g. A.S. *sculdor*; O.H.G. *scultarra*; Swed. *skuldra*, and Solmsen suggests that the suffix *-der*, *-dra*, may correspond to the Greek implemental suffix *-τρ-ον*, *-θρ-ον*, while the syllable *skul-* may be derived from the root which appears in the Greek *σκάλλω*, "I hoe, dig." If he is right, then the Eng. "shoulder" is cognate with the Greek *σκάλευθρον*, "a hoe, or shovel."

In this connection I would make the following suggestion. The English "skull" literally means "bowl," as does the corresponding word in most of the European languages, in view, perhaps, of the use<sup>11</sup> to which the ancients seem at times to have put this bone. Now, just as the Greek *σκάφη*, "bowl," comes from the root *skap*, "to dig," in virtue of its being an object that is dug, or hollowed out, may not the English "skull" (Swed. *skalle*) be connected with the root seen in the Greek *σκάλλω* in a precisely parallel way? Gr. *σκαλίσ*, from *σκάλλω*, actually has this sense of a "bowl," or "cup."

#### SUMMARY.

(1) Archæological evidence of the use of scapulæ as shovels is at present confined to the south of England,

<sup>9</sup> For much of this see Solmsen, *Beiträge zur griechischen Wertforschung*, I., p. 197.

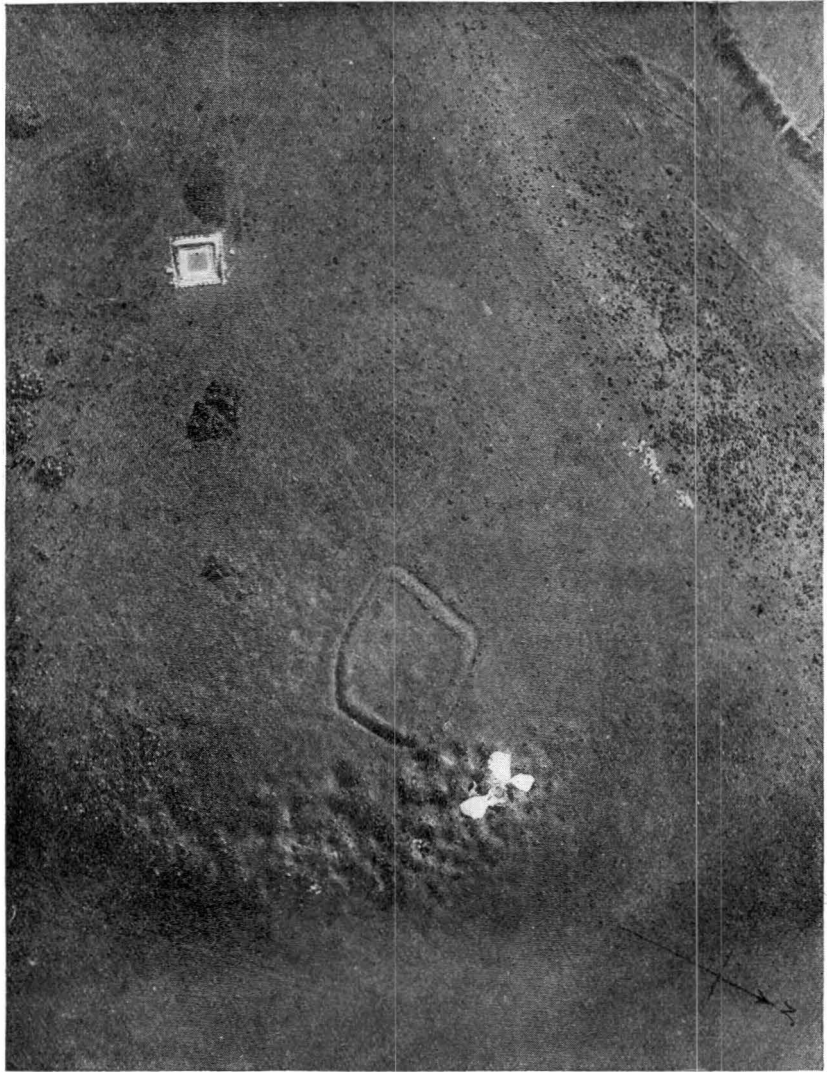
<sup>10</sup> Solmsen, *op. cit.*, p. 198 n.

<sup>11</sup> See *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, XLII., p. 490 (Dr. R. C. C. Clay).

a district in South Germany, and perhaps one of the Swiss lake-dwellings; chronologically it is distributed between the flint-mining periods (neolithic) and the Early Iron Age.

(2) The linguistic evidence suggests that at some period such use must have been common in Europe.

(3) The chronological distribution of this usage affords an additional argument in favour of a relatively late date for the flint-mines.



HARROW HILL FROM AN AEROPLANE AT 3,000 FEET.



# NOTES ON AIR-PHOTOGRAPH OF HARROW HILL.

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I HAVE been asked to describe the air-photograph of Harrow Hill, which was taken recently by No. 10 Group, R.A.F., from a height of 3,000 ft. There is, however, little visible on it that does not tell its own story. The northern slope of the hill is dimpled with the filled-up mine-shafts, amongst which can be seen the one excavated by the Worthing Archæological Society. The three white marks round the shaft are the excavators' dumps of chalk removed from the shaft. The hollows on the top of the hill are much less noticeable than the rest, both on the photograph and on the ground. This *may* be due to cultivation; I can suggest no other reason, and there are faint indications of ancient fields to be seen on the photograph. They are too faint to be regarded as certain; but experience proves that even the subtlest indications of air-photography are worthy of attention. There is a lynchets about midway between the square pond and the hedge in the north-west corner; and near the hedge in the bottom of a dry valley is an embanked hollow that seems to be a spring-pond.

The flint-mines at Cissbury were partly levelled by cultivation at a period earlier than the construction of the camp. An air-photograph brings this out clearly, and shows the lynchets cut through by the ramparts of the camp.

It may be worth while stating that, on every site where (as here) prehistoric flint-mines have been

discovered, the shafts cluster thickly together. They never occur as isolated depressions; and the numerous isolated hollows that occur all over chalk districts are all of much later date. Many of them were in use almost within living memory; and one, with a brick arch, was discovered by Mr. D'Almaine on the Berkshire Downs near Wantage. They were "draw-holes" for obtaining chalk for marling the land. This custom was described by Pliny (see *Air Survey and Archæology*, p. 6); and some therefore may go back to the Iron Age. None of them, however, occur in clusters; there is always a considerable distance between the shafts. It is a remarkable fact that no flint-mines have been discovered in Hants, Wilts. or Dorset, where the population was so thickly concentrated throughout the prehistoric period.

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NOTE.—The interior of the small subrectangular earthwork on the top of the hill is shown faintly pitted with the filled-in shafts of flint pits. The two parallel lines to the south of the enclosure are the scars of trial trenches cut by Mr. H. C. Collyer thirty years ago. The square structure to the south-west is a dewpond of Wiltshire type made in 1899. Note also the juniper bushes scattered over the whole hillside.

# COATS OF ARMS IN SUSSEX CHURCHES.

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BY FANE LAMBARDE.

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## PART I.

AT the instance of the Editor, the following is an attempt to record the Coats of Arms in Sussex Churches. Any assistance, however small, to make this record as complete and accurate as possible will be warmly welcomed. This first instalment contains a group of Churches in the North-East of the County. Where the tinctures are not indicated on the originals, they have been supplied, as far as possible, from Heraldic works of reference. Throughout, the "lion passant gardant," as in the Royal Coat of Arms, is blasoned as a "leopard."

In connection with the subject, an extremely interesting article on "Heraldry and Sussex Monuments" will be found in Volume XXXVII of the Society's *Collections*.

### TICEHURST.

*Chancel.*—*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

John Roberts (1810) of Borzell and his son (1839).

Azure on a chevron argent three molets sable, a crescent for difference—for ROBERTS; Impaling:

Ermine seven roses gules—for BUSBRIDGE.

*Chancel Floor.*—*Ledger Stones.*

1. John Roberts, 1728.

2. John Roberts, 1732.

3. Samuel Roberts, 1813.

On each, ROBERTS, as above.

*North Chapel.—Ledger Stone.*

Frances Courthope, 1723.

On a lozenge; Argent a fess azure between three stars sable—  
for COURTHOPE.

*North Chapel, North Wall.—Mural Marble, Plain.*

George Courthope, 18th November, 1685.<sup>1</sup>

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4—Courthope.

2 and 3—Ermine three leopards heads sable—for LARKIN.

*Mural Marble, Plain.*

George Courthope, 12th October, 1642, and w. Alice, d. of  
George Rivers.

COURTHOPE quarterly as above.

*Mural Marble, Plain.*

William John Courthope, 1917.

COURTHOPE, as above.

*Mural Marble, Colored.*

George Courthope, d. 1714, and w. Albinia, d. of Sir William  
Eliot (Surrey) d. 1737.

COURTHOPE, as before, impaling:

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Azure a fess Or.

2 and 3.—Or two bars sable in chief three crescents gules.

Both for ELIOT.<sup>2</sup>

*South Chapel.—Brass, Mural, Plain.*

Adrian May, 19th December, 1653.

Gules a fess between eight billets or.—for MAY.

*Ledger Stone (almost undecipherable.)*

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—MAY, as above.

2 and 3.—?

*Ledger Stone.*

Anne, widow of Edward May, d. of John Shepherd, of London,  
MAY, as above, impaling:

Ermine on a chief sable three battle axes Argent—for  
SHEPHERD.

*Two Ledger Stones.*

Francis May, 1759, and . . . May, 1754.

MAY, as before, impaling:

. . . a chevron . . . between three escallops . . . for . . .

An iron slab with the arms of MAY embossed upon it.

*Mural Marble, Hatched.*

MAY, as before.

*North Aisle—Window at West End.*

Royal Arms of England (modern).

<sup>1</sup> See *S.A.C.*, LI., 95.

<sup>2</sup> See Manning & Bray's *Surrey*, I., 619—where the second Coat is evidently wrongly blazoned. See also *S.A.C.*, XXXV., 53.

## ETCHINGHAM.

*Chancel.—Floor, Brass.*<sup>3</sup>

Sir William Echingham—1412 and w. Joan, d. of John Arundel, Lord Maltravers.

A shield, the impaled half only left.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Gules a lion rampant or—for FITZALAN.

2 and 3.—Sable fretty or—for MALTRAVERS.

At the base of the same brass, Azure fretty argent—for ECHINGHAM: impaling:

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Argent two (three) crescents sable a canton gules—for BATTESFORD.

2 and 3.—Sable three pelicans argent—for PEPLESHAM. (*Arch.: Cant.: XXVIII.*, 198).

*Chancel.—East Window.*<sup>4</sup>

1. Ermine—John, D. of BRITTANY.

2. Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Azure semy etc. fleurs-de-lis or.

2 and 3.—Gules three leopards or—for K. EDWARD III.

3. Qt<sup>ly</sup> as No. 2 with a label of three ermine—for JOHN, D. OF LANCASTER.

4. Qt<sup>ly</sup> as No. 2 with a label of three argent—for EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

*Tower (Central).—Carved and colored.*

Royal arms of the Stuart kings.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Azure three fleurs-de-lis or—FRANCE.

2 and 3.—Gules three leopards or—ENGLAND.

<sup>3</sup> A record of the Heraldry of Etchingham Church has been preserved to us by William Hayley (B.M. Add. MSS. 6358), copious extracts from whom were published by William Slater in a paper on this Church in *S.A.C.*, Vol. IX. There it is stated that the four coats at the base of this monument were:—

1. Azure fretty argent (ECHINGHAM) impaling Arg. a bend within a bordure engrailed sable for KNIVET.

2. ECHINGHAM impaling Or. 2 bars and a canton gules for CRIOL.

3. ECHINGHAM impaling Or on a bend gules three horseshoes Argent for SHOYESWELL.

4. ECHINGHAM impaling BATTESFORD and PEPLESHAM quarterly.

It seems quite possible that these four achievements commemorate the marriages of three sons of Sir William Echingham. His eldest son, Thomas, married a Knivet and also a Shoyeswell; and there is an inscription to his memory on the stone. A Sir William Echingham (but whether the son of the above Sir William or not, I cannot say) married Alice, one of the d. and coh. of Sir William Batisford by his wife Margaret Peplesham—an heiress. (See *Arch. Cantiana* XXVIII., 228, where it is concluded that both Sir William Batisford and his wife Margaret must have been dead before the beginning of the fifteenth century), and it is possible that there was another son who married a Criol.

<sup>4</sup> It will be noted that these have been re-set and altered in their sequence (with rather extraordinary results) since 15th May, 1778, when they were recorded by Hayley (see *S.A.C.*, IX., 356). In addition the shield of the Black Prince has been inserted the wrong way round.

2. Or a lion rampant, within a double tressure flory counter-flory gules—for SCOTLAND.
3. Azure a harp or stringed argent—for IRELAND.

*Windows.—North Aisle.*

1. ETCHINGHAM, an annulet or for difference.
2. Ermine a cross engrailed gules—for NORTHWODE.
3. ETCHINGHAM.
4. Argent a cross engrailed gules—for DALINGRUGGE.

*Window—Clerestory—North Side.*

1. Azure three crowns or—for . . . .<sup>5</sup>
2. Sable a sagittarius or—for (?) BLOIS.
3. Gules three bezants—for COURTNEY.

*Window—Clerestory—South Side.*

1. Azure . . . .
2. Quarterly (gules) and or (in the first quarter a molet argent)<sup>6</sup>—for VERE Earl of Oxford.
3. Azure a cross patonce or—for WARDE.

*Windows—South Aisle.*

1. ECHINGHAM, a label or for difference.
2. Azure a sun in splendour or—for ST. CLERE.
3. Gules a fess ermine—for WALLIS.
4. Or on a bend gules three horse shoes argent—for SHOYESWELL.

*West Window.*

1. ECHINGHAM.
2. Sable fretty or—for MALTRAVERS.
3. Sable fretty or—a crescent for difference.
4. Sable a fess argent within a bordure . . . for . . . .

*South Aisle—Banner.*

Ermine on a canton sable a crescent argent—for STRODE.

*Floor, Brass.*

An infant son of Sir Gyfford Thornhurst and his w. Susan,<sup>7</sup> d. of Sir Alexander Temple—1626.

Ermine on a chief gules two leopards' heads argent—on an inescucheon the red hand of Ulster—for THORNHURST.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>5</sup> The Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury bore these arms—the mythical Arms of the Kings of East Anglia.

<sup>6</sup> The additions in brackets added from Hayley's notes.

<sup>7</sup> They had a daughter who married Richard Jennings; the issue of which marriage was three daughters and co-heirs; one of whom was Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough."—See *Notes and Queries*, 1st series, Vol. VII., 357.

<sup>8</sup> See *Her. and Gen.*, III., 385, etc. Sir Gyfford Thornhurst was created Baronet 1622. He was of Agnes Court, Kent, and lies buried at Maidstone.

Impaling: argent two bars sable each charged with three martlets or—for TEMPLE.<sup>9</sup>

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

John Snapp of Hareman in Echingham, d. 18 Aug. 1823.

Argent semy of fleurs-de-lis, on a chief azure three portcullises argent—for SNEPP.<sup>10</sup>

### SALEHURST.

*Over West Porch.*

1. Ermine a chief quarterly or and gules—for PECKHAM.
2. Ermine three bars humetty gules on the first three escallops or—for DABRIDGECOURT.
3. Azure fretty argent—for ECHINGHAM.
4. Argent a bend engrailed gules—for CULPEPER.

*North Chapel.—Mural, Marble, Colored.*

1. William Peckham 1779
  2. George Peckham, 1788.
- PECKHAM, as above.

*North Aisle.—Mural, Marble, Colored.*

John Luxford, 1838, and w. Catherine Sarah, 1846.

Or on a pile azure three boars' heads or—for LUXFORD, impaling: Argent a chevron sable between three bulls' heads caboshed gules—for CURTEIS of Sevenoaks.

*Porcelain Mural Tablet.*

John Odiarne Luxford—1880.

Or on a pile between two arrows, points downwards, azure three boars' heads or—for LUXFORD.

*Tower.—Ledger Stones.*

Robert Fowle of Iridge, s. of Sir John Fowle of Sandhurst, Kent, by Anne, d. of Sir John Wildegoose. He m. Lucy d. of Peter Farnden—Died, 1681.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Argent a chevron and on a chief gules three molets argent—for FOWLE, of Sandhurst.

2 and 3.—Argent on a fess sable three annulets or—for WILDEGOOSE of Iridge, Essex. And in pretence—Purpure a chevron vairy or and gules between three leopards' heads or—for FARNDEN of Sedlescomb, Sussex.

*Two Ledger Stones.*

Elizabeth Harcourt, 1713.

<sup>9</sup> BYNE (*Vis. of Sussex*, 200) bore: "Or two bars gules each charged with three martlets or."

<sup>10</sup> Snappe of Oxfordshire bore: "Ermine on a chief azure three portcullises lined and ringed Or." *Papworth* 587. It is probable that the fleurs-de-lis in this case are meant for ermine spots.

On a lozenge; Gules two bars or—for HARCOURT. And in pretence:

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—? Gules a fess chequy azure and or between ten billets argent—for ? LEE of Langley,<sup>11</sup> Salop.  
2 and 3.—Ermine on a billet a rose for . . . .<sup>11</sup>

Impaling:

Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 4 as the last.

*Ledger Stone.*

William Peckham, 1737.

PECKHAM as before.

*Ledger Stone.*

Elizabeth, w. of William Braban, d. of Jonathan Stevens, d. 1775.

Argent on a fess humetty gules three leopards' heads or—for BRABAN<sup>12</sup>. Impaling: blank.

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Anne Peckham, 1758.

PECKHAM as before.

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

John Micklethwait 1824 and w. Jane, d. of Josiah Corthine of Yorks., d. 1819.

Chequy argent and gules, a chief indented azure—for MICKLETHWAIT.

And in pretence, Azure on a chevron or between two stars in chief and a lion rampant in base argent three torteaux—for CORTHINE.

John Cruttenden, 5 July 1815, aged 46<sup>13</sup>

CRUTTENDEN impaling:

(Argent) on a fess (humetty gules) three leopards' heads (or) for BRABAN.

#### BURWASH.

*Nave.—Ledger Stone (partially covered by pew).*

Anthony Cruttenden 1686, and w. Mary, second d. of Herbert Hay of Glyndborne, Sussex.<sup>14</sup>

Azure a chevron argent between three stars or—for CRUTTENDEN; impaling:<sup>15</sup>

Argent on a fess gules between six martlets sable, two martlets or—for HAY.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>11</sup> See *Collect. Top. and Gen.*, VIII., 401—and *Burke's Armory*.

<sup>12</sup> *S.A.C.* XXXIX., 118, and *Collect. Top. and Gen.*, III., 154.

<sup>13</sup> Ellis gives this *S.A.C.*, XXV., 95 (note), but I failed to locate it.

<sup>14</sup> See *Vis. of Sussex*, 167.

<sup>15</sup> See *Top. and Gen.*, I., 477—Where the arms are blazoned Azure a chev. Or guttée de sang between three spur rowels Arg.

<sup>16</sup> Blazoned also "Argent, on a fess gules between six Cornish Choughs two Martlets Or." See *Vis. of Kent*, 1619, p. 42.



*Ledger Stone (partially covered by pew).*

Anthony Cruttenden and wife, 1716.

CRUTTENDEN, as before.

*North Aisle.—Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Thomas Dyke, 1723, and w. Mary, d. and h. of Richard Still of Cowden, 1755 (she afterwards married Robert Streatfield).

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Or three cinquefoils sable—for DYKE.

2 and 3.—Argent on a bend gules three crosslets or—  
for POLHILL.<sup>17</sup>

And in pretence; Sable guttée de l'eau three roses argent—  
for STILL.<sup>18</sup>

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

John Polhill, 1689, and w. Frances, d. of John Cason of Woodnesborough.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—POLHILL, as before.

2 and 3.—Argent an eagle displayed sable—for BUCKLAND.

*North Aisle.—Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Sir John Cason of Pelham in Hertfordshire, and w. Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Blechenden—1663.

Argent, a chevron between three wolves' heads gules—for CASON;<sup>19</sup> impaling:

Azure, a fess nebuly argent between three lions' heads or—  
for BLECHENDEN.

*On the list of "Rectors of St. Bartholomew, Burwash."*

Azure, three gauntlets or—for FANE, E. of Westmorland.

*South Aisle.—Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Christian Mackenzie, w. of Rev. William Mackenzie, 1820.

Azure, a buck's head caboshed or—for MACKENZIE; impaling:

Argent, a saltire between three molets in chief and flanks  
sable and a boar's head erased in base gules—for WILLIAMSON.

*Tower.—Mural, Stone, Colored.*

Obedience, w. of Thomas Nevett of London, d. of Robert Cruttenden—1619.

Argent, a double-headed eagle displayed sable.<sup>20</sup>

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Cruttenden, 1770.

CRUTTENDEN, as before.

## HEATHFIELD.

*Chancel.—Mural, Stone, Plain.*

Thomas Courthope and w. Mary, 1745.

<sup>17</sup> See Berry's *Kentish Genealogies*, 334.

<sup>18</sup> Hayley (B.M. Add. MSS. 6358).

<sup>19</sup> Hayley makes the chevron sable.      <sup>20</sup> Not verified.

Argent, a fess azure between three stars sable—for COURT-HOPE; impaling:

Argent, on a fess gules between three bears sable muzzled or a fleur-de-lis between two martlets sable—for BARHAM.

*North side of Chancel Arch.—Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Sir Charles Blount, aged 64, 1840.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 4, surcharged with the red hand of Ulster.

1 and 4.—Barry nebuly or and sable—for BLOUNT.

2 and 3. Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Of six pieces sable and argent three trefoils argent. 2 and 3.—Vert a bend cotised argent—for PEARSE of Suffolk.

*South Aisle.—Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Sir Walter Blount, 1847.

BLOUNT, as before.

*West End.—Wood, Colored.*

The arms of *King George III*, after 1815.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Gules three leopards or—for ENGLAND.

2.—Or a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter flory gules—for SCOTLAND.

3.—Azure a harp stringed or—for IRELAND.

And on an escutcheon of pretence, over all—

Gules two leopards or—for BRUNSWICK; impaling:

Or semy of hearts gules a lion rampant azure—for LUNENBURGH; on a point in point, gules a horse courant argent—for SAXONY; and on the centre an escutcheon gules charged with the crown of Charlemagne, as Arch-Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire.

*Nave—North Side.—Hatchment.*

Gules on a bend or a baton azure, on a chief azure the arms of Gibraltar, viz., between two pillars a castle argent from the gate a golden key pendent and under it the words PLUS ULTRA—for ELLIOTT, Lord Heathfield.<sup>21</sup>

*Hatchment.*

ELLIOTT, as above, impaling:

Sable a fess wavy between two stars argent—for DRAKE.

*Hatchment—South Side.*

BLOUNT quarterly as before impaling:

Azure five escallops in cross or—for BARKER.

*Hatchment.*

BLOUNT, quarterly, as before.

<sup>21</sup> See *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, New Series II., 305.

See also *Genealogist* (n.s.) V., 56. Arms of Pizarro (in the first quarter) "Or an eagle displayed sable royally crowned and supporting in the claws on either side the pillars of Hercules Arg., each with its legend "PLUS ULTRA" in letters of sable."

These pillars were used as quasi supporters by the Emperor Charles V. and his successors. The motto was originally "Ne plus ultra," but after the discovery of the New World the "Ne" was omitted.

## WARBLETON.

*Chancel.—Mural, Marble, Colored (much worn).*

John Roberts of the Priory, Warbleton, aged 58, 1688.

Married Anna, d. of Thomas Lade of Barham, aged 90, 1722.

Azure on a chevron argent three molets sable—for ROBERTS; impaling

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Argent a fess wavy between three escallops sable—for LADE.<sup>22</sup>

2 and 3.—Gules a lion rampant or collared and lined sable—for MUMBRAV.

*Window.—North side of Chancel.*

1.—Azure three pelicans vulning themselves argent—for PELHAM; impaling:

Azure three chevrons argent—for LEWKNOR.

2.—LEWKNOR; impaling—[gone].

3.—Argent on a fess sable a molet argent—for KIGHLEY;<sup>23</sup> impaling:

LEWKNOR, as before.<sup>24</sup>

*North Aisle.—On an octagonal board, painted in color.*

Abraham Comberbatch Sober, 1813.

Ermine a saltire gules on a chief sable three crescents or; impaling:

Gules three garbs within a bordure or charged with twelve green roundles—for ?

*Hatchments.*

1. Gules two bars or—for HARCOURT; and in pretence.

Azure on a chevron argent three molets sable—for ROBERTS.

2.—Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Harcourt, as before.

2 and 3.—Sable on a chevron between ten martlets argent five black roundles—for BEARD of North Kells, Lincolnshire. And in pretence:

ROBERTS, as before.

<sup>22</sup> *Genealogist* XX., 138. Robert Lade of Gray's Inn, London, Esq. s. of Vincent Lade of Barham, Kent, gent s. and h. of Thomas Lade of Barham gent by Elizabeth sister and h. of Thomas Mumbray of Sutton nr. Dover. Conf. by Sir W. Segar—Garter—1 and 4, Arg a fess wavy betw. 3 escallops sable, 2 and 3 Gules a lion rampant Arg collar and line Sable (Mumbray) Harl. MS. 6140.

<sup>23</sup> *Gwillim*, p. 40. *Vis. of Sussex*, 26, 110. *Misc. G. and H.*, New Series I. 264.

<sup>24</sup> Hayley (B.M. Add. MS. 6358) gives also (4) Ermine on a bend sable 3 martlets or (CHEYNEY) impaling KIGHLEY and (5) LEWKNOR impaling Sable fretty arg (probably ECHINGHAM differencing with a sable instead of an azure field.)

*Window.—West End of North Aisle.*

Qt<sup>17</sup> of 4.

- 1.—Or a chevron between three roses (or annulets) gules
- 2 —[gone]
- 3.—Gules a lion rampant argent crowned or.
- 4.—Per saltire or and azure.

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Martha Harcourt, 1796 and Rev. Henry Harcourt, Rector, aged 71, 1800.

HARCOURT, as before, impaling ROBERTS, as before.

*South Side of Nave.—Mural, Marble, Colors gone.*

Thomas Roberts, s. and h. of Walter Roberts, of Glassenbury. Cranbrook, d. 23 January, 1638, m. Elizabeth, sole d. and h. of Sir Mathew Howland and Dame Elizabeth, his wife.

ROBERTS, as before, impaling:

Argent two bars and in chief three lions rampant sable—  
for HOWLAND.

#### WADHURST.

*Chancel.—Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Revd. Frederick Gardiner, 1844.

Or a buck's head caboshed between the horns a molet gules—  
for GARDINER.

*Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Revd. Robert Gardiner, 1842.

GARDINER, as above.

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Thomas Wace, 1850, and w. Susanna, widow of . . . Hitchings.

Argent on a chevron sable between three sheaves vert banded  
or three stars argent—for WACE; impaling:

Argent two bends sable on a chief or three leopards' heads  
gules—for CLEMENT.

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Betty Salmon, mother of Rev. William Salmon.

Sable three salmon haurient or—for SALMON.

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Ann, w. of George Courthope, d. of William Brian.

Argent a fess azure between three stars sable—for COURTHOPE;  
impaling:

Or three piles azure a canton ermine—for BRYAN (of Wrotham,  
Kent).

*Chancel Floor.—Iron Slab—Arms in Relief.*

William Barham, 1701.

Argent three bears sable muzzled gules—for BARHAM.

*Iron Slab—Arms in Relief.*

M.B., 1658.

. . . three stars . . . .

*Iron Slab—Arms in Relief.*

John Barham, of Shoosmiths, 1648.

Argent on a fess gules between three bears sable muzzled  
gules a fleur-de-lis between two martlets or—for BARHAM.<sup>25</sup>*Ledger Stone.*

Rev. Samuel Bush, 1783.

Argent on a fess between three boars' heads sable a rose between  
two eagles displayed or—for BUSH.*Iron Slab.*Frances, d. of Sir William Culpeper of Aylesford, Kent,  
w. first of John Alchorne, second of Thomas Porter.Argent a bend engrailed gules; on an escucheon, the red hand  
of Ulster—for CULPEPER.*Nave, West End.—Mural, Marble, Colored.*John Newington, 1780, m. first Mary, d. of Joseph Weller,  
d. 1759, second Anne, d. of Edward Burgess.Azure six eagles displayed or—for NEWINGTON; impaling:  
Dexter. Sable two chevrons between three roses argent—  
for WELLER.Sinister. Argent a fess chequy or and sable in chief three  
crosslets fitchy sable—for BURGESS.<sup>26</sup>*South Aisle.—Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Standish Haly, 1841.

Argent three bars wavy azure in chief a molet gules—for  
HALY.*Mural, Marble, Plain.*A monument to commemorate a gift to the poor, 1631, by  
Thomas Whitfield.Argent a bend between two cotises engrailed sable—for  
WHITFIELD.*Mural, Marble, Colored.*John Newington, 1785, Joseph Newington, 1816, John  
NEWINGTON, 1846, as before.*Iron Slab.<sup>27</sup>*

David Barham, 1643.

Argent a fess azure between three stars sable—for COURTHOPE.

*Iron Slab.<sup>27</sup>*

Ann d. of David Barham.

BARHAM, as before, and

. . . a chevron between three eagles' heads erased . . . for . . . .

<sup>25</sup> See S.A.C., XXXIX., 117, LVI., 108, 153.<sup>26</sup> See Groombridge Church. <sup>27</sup> See S.A.C., LVI., 127.

*Porch.—Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Georgiana, d. of George Luck, 1817.

Or three chevrons . . .<sup>28</sup>

### MAYFIELD

*Chancel.—Mural, Marble, Colored, Black and White.*

Thomas Baker (High Sheriff, 1775), d. 1782, and w. Martham  
d. and h. of George and Sarah Baker of Warbleton, d. 180

Argent a tower between three keys erect sable—for BAKER  
Impaling:

BAKER as above.

On an escutcheon of pretence:

BAKER, as above.

*Mural, Marble.—Shield and crest gone.*

Robert Baker, of the Middle House (Mayfield) and Martham  
d. and h. of Samuel Cole, of Braybrook Castle, Northampton  
shire, d. 1714, aged 79.

BAKER, as above, impaling COLE.<sup>29</sup>

*Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Michael Baker, s. of Rev. Peter Baker, of Mayfield, d. 17  
aged 34, and w. Martha, sole heiress of Walter Roberts,  
Stone House, Warbleton. She afterwards married R  
Henry Harcourt, Rector of Warbleton and Crowhurst, a  
she d. aged 79, in 1796.<sup>30</sup>

BAKER, as above, and in pretence.

Azure on a chevron argent, three molets sable, a molet  
difference—for ROBERTS.

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Thomas Houghton, Principal of Cliffords Inn, London,  
1669, aged 75, and w. Walsingham Theobald, who d. 16  
aged 65.<sup>31</sup>

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Sable three bars and in chief a molet argen  
for HOUGHTON.

2 and 3.—Gules six crosslets fitchy or—for THEOBALD.

<sup>28</sup> Perhaps derived from the Lewknor coat, Azure 3 chevrons A  
According to the *Vis. of Sussex*, the arms of Luck are ermine 5 masc  
conjoined in fess between 3 larks' heads sable.

<sup>29</sup> Hayley (B.M. Add. MSS. 6358) gives this as: "Baker impaling Gu  
a chevron argent pelletty with four barrulets sable between three griff  
heads erased argent (Cole)—and the same on an escutcheon of pretence  
the castle of Baker's Arms." Burke blazons Cole of Hampshire as: "Gu  
on a chevron argent between three lions' heads erased or four bars of 1  
field between twelve ogresses."

<sup>30</sup> See Warbleton.

<sup>31</sup> See *Vis. of Sussex*, 199, and also Hayley (B.M. Add. MSS. 6358).

*East Window. — On Dexter Side.*

John Apsley Dalrymple, d. 1833.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Or on a saltire azure nine lozenges or—for DALRYMPLE.

2 and 3.—Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 4. 1 and 4.—Argent three bars, gules, a canton ermine—for APSLEY. 2.—Argent three bars and a canton gules—for FULLER.

3.—Argent a cross forming between four martlets for . . .

*On Sinister Side.*

Morgan Treherne.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Gules on a chevron or four bars azure between three herons argent—for TREHERNE.

2.—Argent a chevron between three annulets gules—for GORING.

3.—Gules an armed leg coupé at the thigh between two broken spears or headed argent, a canton argent—for GILBERT.

Over all a crescent for difference; impaling:

DALRYMPLE, as above.

*Chancel.—Mural, Marble, Black and White.*

John Baker, 1688, and w. Dorothy, d. of John Baker, 1667.

BAKER, impaling BAKER, as before.

*Ledger Stone.—Partly covered by Pew.*

BAKER, as before.

*Ledger Stone—partly covered by Pew.*

Argent a fess ermines between six molets sable—for PENK-HURST.<sup>32</sup>

*South Chapel.—Window.*

Rev. John Kirby, vicar, 1811, and w. Anne Ruth, 1801.

Sable on a chevron pean three cinquefoils gules between three crosses formy argent—for KIRBY; impaling:

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—BAKER, as before.

2 and 3.—Purpure a chevron vairy or and gules between three leopards' heads or—for FARNDEN.<sup>33</sup>

*South Window.*

William Ansell Day, 1826—1886.

Per chevron or and azure three molets counter-changed—for DAY.

*Mural, Marble, Plain.*

George Baker and w. Philadelphia Rivers, 1765.

BAKER, as before, impaling:

<sup>32</sup> See *Genealogist* (New Series) IV., 11.

<sup>33</sup> See *S.A.C.* XXXIX., 116. But here the field is "azure" and the chevron "chequy."

- Qt<sup>17</sup> 1 and 4.—Azure two bars dancetty or in chief three bezants—for RIVERS.  
 2.—Azure a fess engrailed argent charged with another plain gules thereon three roses argent, all between three demi swans argent—for RIVERS (ancient).<sup>34</sup>  
 3.—Argent a chevron flory vert between three bulls' heads erased gules armed for . . . or.<sup>35</sup>

*North Aisle.—Hatchment.*

BAKER, impaling BAKER, as before.

*Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Colonel Norborne Kirby and w. whose maiden name was Evelyn Rivers Kirby, 1922.

- Qt<sup>17</sup> of 4.—1.—KIRBY, as before.  
 2.—BAKER, as before.  
 3.—FARNDEN, as before.  
 4.— . . . a chevron gules between three saltires in chief and a sea lion in base . . . for . . . .

*Impaling:*

- Qt<sup>17</sup> 1 and 4.—KIRBY, as before.  
 2.—BAKER, as before.  
 3.—FARNDEN, as before.

*North Aisle—West End.—Table Tomb.*

Anne, d. of Sir George Rivers, Bart., and Dorothea his wife. RIVERS, as before.

*West End of Nave.*

Arms of *King George 1st.*

See under Rotherfield.

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

John Baker, 1723, and w. Ruth, d. and h. of Peter Farnden, of Sedlescombe.

BAKER, impaling FARNDEN, as before.

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Rev. Peter Baker, vicar, 1729, and w. Martha, d. of Robert Baker.

BAKER, impaling BAKER, as before.

*Nave.—Iron Slab.*

Thomas Sands of London, 1708.

<sup>34</sup> The blazoning of No. 2 and 3 are as given by Hayley (B.M. Add. MSS. 6358) except that he gives the charge of No. 2 as "swans" instead of demi swans. He suggests that the second coat is an "augmentation" of Rivers; but in *Genealogist*, XXV., 63, it is stated to be an old coat of Rivers.

<sup>35</sup> See *Vis. of Kent* (1619) p. 95.—Where "Arg a chev. flory counter-flory vert between 3 bulls' heads erased sable horned or" is given as a coat of BOWYER. But see also *S.A.C.*, XLII., 38. Note also *S.A.C.*, XXXIX., 124. PLOMER "Per chevron flory counter flory arg and gules 3 martlets counter charged."



Gyronny of eight sable and gules on a chevron between three annulets or a crozer<sup>36</sup> between two axes sable, on a chief vert three lilies—arms of the COOPERS' COMPANY.

*Ledger Stone.*

John Edwards, 1678.

Argent a fess erminois between three martlets sable—for EDWARDS.<sup>37</sup>

*South Aisle.—Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Richard Owen Stone—1824.

Sable a chevron engrailed between three cinquefoils argent—for STONE.

*Window.*

William Day, 1797.

DAY, as before.

*Mural, Bronze, Colored.*

Sir Francis Sykes, Bart., 1866.

Or between three fountains an eagle volant sable a canton gules charged with a caduceus or; on an escutcheon the red hand of Ulster—for SYKES.

*Mural, Stone, Colored.*

Apsley Philip Treherne, 1872—1922.

TREHERNE, as before.

*South Aisle.—Mural Marble Monument, with figures.*

Thomas Aynscomb 1620 and w. Katherine d. of Thomas Eversfeild, 1633.

Argent a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis sable—for AYNSCOMB; Impaling:

Ermine on a bend sable three spur rowels or, a crescent for difference—for EVERSEFIELD.

*Figures of two sons and three daughters.*

In front of the eldest son, AYNSCOMB, impaling:

Argent a chevron between three annulets gules—for GORING.<sup>38</sup>

*In front of the eldest daughter.*

Argent a buck's head caboshed and a chief indented sable—for ALCHORNE; impaling:

AYNSCOMB.

ST. MARGARET'S, BUXTED.

*Chancel.—Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Anthony Saunders, Rector, aged 76, 1719.

Per chevron sable and argent three elephants' heads erased counter-changed—for SAUNDERS.

<sup>36</sup> A crozer is the Cooper's tool used in making the grove in the staves of a cask in which the edge of the head is set.

<sup>37</sup> *Vis. of Sussex*, 199.

<sup>38</sup> The annulets have been altered in re-colouring and appear to be roses.

*South Chapel.—Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Francis Vernon Harcourt, of Buxted Park, 1801–1880.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 4.—1 and 4.—Gules two bars or—for HARCOURT.

2 and 3.—Chequy or and azure on a canton gules, a lion rampant argent gorged with a collar dancetty azure—for WARREN, BARON VERNON.<sup>39</sup>

On an escucheon of pretence;

Azure a fess wavy argent charged with a cross patty gules in chief two estoiles or and upon a chief argent a cormorant sable beaked and legged gules holding in its beak a branch of seaweed (called laver) inverted vert (being the arms of Liverpool) and on a canton argent a hand gules—for JENKINSON, E. of Liverpool.

*Hatchment, No. 1.*

JENKINSON, as above.

*South Chapel.—Mural, Marble, Colored.*

George Medley (aged 77) 1796 and w. Jane, d. of Sir Timothy Waldo.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 4.—1 and 4.—Argent two bars gemelles and in chief three molets sable—for MEDLEY.<sup>40</sup>

2 and 3.—Chequy or and gules a canton ermine, over all on a bend azure a griffin's head erased between two martlets or—for REYNES.

And on an escucheon of pretence;

Or a bend azure between three leopards' heads gules—for WALDO.

*South Aisle.—Hatchment No. 2.*

JENKINSON, as before; impaling:

Argent on a bend cotised gules three bezants—for BISSHOP.

*Hatchment No. 3.*

MEDLEY quarterly as before with WALDO in pretence.

*Hatchment No. 4.*

JENKINSON, as before, and on an escucheon of pretence:

Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 4.—1 and 4.—Azure a griffin passant and a chief or—for EVELYN.

2 and 3.—Sable a chevron between three molets argent—for SHUCKBURGH.

*Hatchment No. 5.*

JENKINSON, as before, within the Garter, and JENKINSON impaling two coats:

<sup>39</sup> See *Papworth* 356.

<sup>40</sup> See *Vis. of Kent*, 1663. MEDLEY, "Sable 2 bars gemelles and on a chief arg 3 spur rowels sable." See also *Genealogist* XXI., 210. Grant of Arms, 25 July 1580 to Robert MEDLEY of London, s. of John Medley of Muston, co. York." Sable 2 bars gemelles arg on a chief arg three molets sable."

Dexter.—Gules on a bend argent, three trefoils sable, for HERVEY.

Sinister.—Ermine two chevrons azure—for BAGOT.

*South Wall, South Aisle.*—*Mural Brass with six achievements on it under the window at South-East End of the Aisle.*

Louisa Blanche, w. of Cecil George Savile Foljambe, eldest d. of Frederick John and Lady Frances Howard, *d.* aged 29 1871.

No. 1.—Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 6.—1.—Gules on a bend between six crosslets fitchy argent an escutcheon or charged with a demilion rampant pierced through the mouth with an arrow within a double tressure flory counter flory gules—for HOWARD.

2.—Gules three leopards or a label of three argent—for BROTHERTON.

3.—Chequy or and azure—for WARREN.

4.—Gules a lion rampant argent armed and langued azure—for MOWBRAY.

5.—Gules three escallops argent—for DACRE.

6.—Barry argent and azure three chaplets gules—for GREYSTOCK.

No. 2. Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 8 (for Foljambe).

1.—Sable on a bend between six escallops or an escutcheon . . . charged with a lion rampant . . . for FOLJAMBE.

2.—Argent two annulets linked together gules between three crosses patty sable—for THORNHAGH.

3.—Argent on a bend sable three owls argent—for SAVILE.

4.—JENKINSON, as before.

5.—Argent on a bend azure three oatsheaves or—for OTTLEY.

6.—SHUCKBURGH, as before.

7.—EVELYN, as before.

8.—MEDLEY, as before.

Impaling HOWARD, qt<sup>ly</sup> of 6, as before.

No. 3.—CAVENDISH. Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 6.

1.—Sable three stags' heads caboshed argent attired or—for CAVENDISH.

2.—Argent a saltire engrailed and on a chief azure three roses argent—for HARDWICKE.

3.—Per bend embattled argent and gules—for BOYLE.

4.—Chequy Argent and azure a fess gules—for CLIFFORD.

5.—SAVILE as before.

6.—Sable a leopard or between three helmets argent—for COMPTON.

No. 4.—HOWARD, impaling:

Sable a fess between three lambs passant argent—for LAMBTON.

No. 5.—JENKINSON. Qtr. of 9.

JENKINSON, as before.

2.—OTTLEY, as before.

3.—SHUCKBURGH.

4.—EVELYN.

5.—MEDLEY.

6.—Per pale gules and azure a lion passant . . . for . . .

7.—Vairy argent and sable on a chief sable three roses argent—for PARTRIDGE (?)

8.—REYNES, as before.

9.—Argent on a fess double cotised gules three griffins heads erased or—for DASHWOOD.

No. 6.—CAVENDISH, as before, impaling:

Argent in base a mount vert on the sinister side a hurst of oak trees therefrom issuing a wolf—for O'CALLAGHAN, Viscount Lismore.<sup>41</sup>

*Nave.*—*Brass, Mural.*

Lieutenant Terence Donough O'Brien, 16th Lancers, 1914.  
Gules three leopards per pale or and argent—for O'BRIEN.

*Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Edward Holmes Baldock, 1845, aged 68.

Chequy or and gules on a fess dancette azure, a woolpack between two escallops argent—for BALDOCK.<sup>42</sup>

*Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Colonel Edward Holmes Baldock, C.B., 1913.  
BALDOCK, as above.

## UCKFIELD.

*Chancel.*—*Brass, Mural, Hatched.*

John Fuller, 1610.

Sable three bars gules in chief a crescent between two fleurs-de-lis—for FULLER.

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Infant son of John Egles and w. Mary Goring.

Argent six lions rampant sable—for EGLES; impaling:

Argent a chevron between three annulets gules—for GORING.

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Rev. Henry Courthope, s. of George Courthope, 1802, Vicar of Brenchley, and w. Mary, d. of William Peckham.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1.—Argent a fess azure between three stars sable—for COURTHOPE.

2.—Azure on a chevron or three cinquefoils gules and a canton ermine—for HAWES.

<sup>41</sup> See *Papworth* 1118.

<sup>42</sup> The motto is "Frangas non flectes."

- 3.—Ermine three leopards heads sable—for LARKIN.
- 4.—Azure a fess or—for ELIOT; impaling:  
Ermine, a chief quarterly or and gules—for PECKHAM.

*Wilson Memorial, Mural Marble, Colored, 1748, etc.*

Sable a wolf salient or charged with a crescent gules in chief three stars or—for WILSON.<sup>43</sup>

*North Aisle.—Mural, Marble, Coloured.*

John Day, 1876, and w. Emily, d. of William Hobson, 1894.  
Per chevron or and azure three molets counterchanged—for DAY; impaling:  
Sable a cinquefoil ermine a chief chequy or and azure—for HOBSON, of Spalding, Lincs.

*North Aisle.—Mural, Brass.*

Frederick Edward Maryon Wilson, 1899.  
WILSON, as before.

*South Side of Chancel Arch.—Marble, Mural, Black and White.*

Mary Ellis, 1718.  
Or on a cross sable five crescents argent—for ELLIS.

*East end of South Aisle.—Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Dorothy Ellis, 1731.  
ELLIS, as before.

*South Aisle.—Mural, Marble, Colored.*

John Egles, of Copwood, aged 73, 1750, and w. Mary, d. of George Goring, of Barcomb.  
EGLES, impaling, GORING, as before.

*Iron Slab.—Mural.*

Gabriel Egles, 1707.  
EGLES, as before.

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Richard Thomas Streatfield, aged 53, 1813, married first Jane Esther, d. of Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, of Hants, second, Anne, d. of Robert Shuttleworth, of Lincs.  
Streatfield quarterly of 6, impaling Ogle quarterly of 4, and (underneath Ogle) Shuttleworth quarterly of 4.  
Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1.—Per fess gules and sable three bezants—for STREATFIELD.

- 2.—Gules a chevron between three helmets . . . argent garnished or each crested with an ostrich feather argent—for FREMLYN.
- 3.—Ermine on a pile gules a leopard's head jessant-de-lis or—for TERRY.
- 4.—Argent a lion rampant gules with a collar or charged with three black roundels—for ASHDOWN.

<sup>43</sup> *Vis. of Sussex*, 97.

5.—Ermine on a quarter sable a saltire or charged with five fleurs-de-lis gules—for BEARD.

6.—Or a pheon within a bordure engrailed azure—for SIDNEY;<sup>44</sup> impaling:

Ogle *qt<sup>ly</sup>* of 4. 1 and 4.—Argent a fess between three crescents gules—for OGLE.

2 and 3.—Or an orle azure—for BERTRAM.<sup>45</sup>

And—

Shuttleworth *qt<sup>ly</sup>* of 4. 1 and 4.—Argent three weaver's shuttles sable tipped and furnished with quills of yarn the threads pendent or—for SHUTTLEWORTH.

2 and 3.—Argent three boars' heads coupé sable—for BARTON.

*Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Richard Shuttleworth Streatfield, aged 45, 1851, and w. Charlotte Anne, d. of James Brown of Rossington, Yorks. STREATFIELD, as before, impaling:

Argent on a bend sable cotised azure between two spur rowels, three lions rampant sable—for BROWN.

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Richard Beard Streatfield, aged 60, 1770, and w. Mary, d. of John Egles, aged 74, 1789.

STREATFIELD as before, a crescent for difference, and in pretence EGLES, as before.<sup>46</sup>

## HARTFIELD.

*Chancel.—Mural, Marble, Plain.*

General Frederick Maitland, 58th Regt., 1763—1848.

Or a lion rampant gules coupé in all the joints. A bordure azure—for MAITLAND; impaling:

(Gules) a leopard between three molets (or)—(? for PRETTYMAN.)

*South Chapel. Mural, Marble, Covered.*

Richard Davies, s. of Rev. Chamberlayne Davies, Rector of Ashurst, d. 28 June, 1823.

*Qt<sup>ly</sup>* 1 and 4.—Gules three boars' heads coupé or.

2 and 3.—Or a lion rampant regardant sable—for DAVIES.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>44</sup> Illegitimate.

<sup>45</sup> Atkinson's Roll of Arms, *Genealogist*, 1st series, I., 228. Sir J. Bertram: "He be'rith golde a scoiown voyded azure; and he be'rith Sylu' a fece betweene iij c'ssaunts gowlys." See also p. 306, same volume, Pedigree of Ogle.

<sup>46</sup> See *S.A.C.*, IX., 216.

<sup>47</sup> Derived from the Arms attributed to one of the Royal families of Wales. Compare also Burke's *Commoners*, III., 636, IV., 488, and *Vis. of Kent*, 1663, 136. See also *Genealogist*, XXXVIII., 248.

On an escutcheon of pretence:

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Azure a lion passant or, a chief ermine—  
(? for Kent).

2 and 3.—Argent a cross sable in the first quarter a fleur-de-lis gules—(? for ECCLESTON).

*South Aisle.*—*Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Jacob Major Henniker (of Ashdown Park) d. 5 June, 1843.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Azure three Corinthian Columns surmounted by a ball or—for MAJOR.

2 and 3.—Or a chevron gules between two crescents in chief and an escallop azure in base, the latter charged with a star or—for HENNIKER.

*Nave.*—*Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Jane Maitland, d. and h. of Gilbert Ansley.

MAITLAND, as above.

### WITHYHAM.

*North Chapel*—*The Sackville Chapel.*<sup>48</sup>

*On Tiles, Floor, and on Walls.*

Quarterly or and gules a bend vair—for SACKVILLE.

*East Window.*

Crests 1.—A ram's head erased sable horned or—SACKVILLE.

2.—Out of a coronet composed of eight fleurs-de-lis, a star of eight points argent—SACKVILLE.

3.—Out of a ducal coronet an antelope's head argent horned or—RANDALL.

4.—A cockatrice wings endorsed and tail nowed gules—

CURZON.

*Mottoes.*—

1.—Tous Jours loyal.

2.—Aut nunquam tentes aut perface.

3.—Difficilia quae pulchra.

4.—Bon aventure.

*Arms.*—

1.—SACKVILLE.

2.—Sackville impaling, Argent a bend and quarter gules,—

WOODVILLE.

3.—Sackville and in pretence, Argent fretty vert—DENE.

4.—Sackville impaling, gules on a chevron argent a lion rampant sable—BROOKE.

5.—Sackville impaling, Argent on a fess cotised gules three fleurs-de-lis argent—NORMANVILLE.

6.—Sackville, impaling, Or a maunche gules—HASTINGS.

<sup>48</sup> See *Historical Notices of the Parish of Withyham*, by Rev. R. W. Sackville West, 1857, and *Collect. Top. and Gen.*, III., 295, IV., 397.

- 7.—Sackville and in pretence, Gules a fleur-de-lis argent—AGUILLON.
- 8.—Sackville impaling, Ermine a fess paly or and gules—MALYNO.
- 9.—Sackville impaling, Barry or and azure an inescutcheon argent on a chief azure between two cantons party per bend dexter and sinister or and azure two palets or—MORTIMER.
- 10.—Sackville impaling, Argent a chevron between three horse shoes sable—BURGESS.
- 11.—Sackville impaling, Argent a cross engrailed gules—DALLINGRIDGE.
- 12.—Sackville impaling, Gules a chevron engrailed between three doves argent—WAKEHURST.
- 13.—Sackville impaling, Sable three lions rampant between two bendlets argent—BROWNE.
- 14.—Sackville impaling, Gules on a cross argent five eagles displayed sable—DIGGS.
- 15.—Sackville impaling, Argent a chevron gules between three bulls' heads coupé sable—BOLEYN.
- 16.—Sackville impaling, Argent on a cross sable a leopard's head or, a crescent for difference—BRYDGES.
- 17.—Sackville impaling, Azure on a fess or between three swans' heads argent ducally gorged or three cinquefoils gules—BAKER.
- 18.—Sackville impaling Howard, quarterly of 4.
  - 1 Gules on a bend between six crosslets fitchy argent an escutcheon or charged with a demi-lion rampant pierced through the mouth by an arrow within a double tressure flory counter flory gules—HOWARD.
  - 2 Gules three leopards or a label argent—BROTHERTON.
  - 3 Chequy or and azure.—WARREN.
  - 4 Gules a lion rampant argent armed and langued azure—MOWBRAY.
- 19.—Sackville and in pretence, azure on a bend between two lions rampant argent three popinjays vert beaked and legged gules collared or—CURZON.
- 20.—Sackville and in pretence, Or on a pale azure three fleurs-de-lis or—CRANFIELD.
- 21.—Sackville impaling, Sable a leopard or between three helmets argent—COMPTON.
- 22.—Sackville impaling, Gules on a chevron between three wolves' heads erased argent three oak trees uprooted acorned or—COLYEAR.<sup>49</sup>

<sup>49</sup> Both in *Collect. Top. and Gen.*, and by Sackville West, the heads on the Colyear coat of arms are given as "Boars" heads. But they should be "wolves" heads, and as such are borne by the Earls of Portmore.



- 23.—Sackville impaling Leveson-Gower—qt<sup>ly</sup> of 4.  
 1 and 4—Barry of eight argent and gules over all a cross patonce sable—GOWER.  
 2 and 3.—Azure three laurel leaves or—LEVESON.
- 24.—Sackville and in pretence, Argent on a chevron azure between three roses gules stalked and leaved vert three fleurs-de-lis argent—COPE.
- 25.—Sackville 4th Duke of Dorset. Quarterly of 12.  
 1 SACKVILLE,  
 2 DENE.  
 3 AGUILLON.  
 4 DALLINGRIDGE.  
 5 CURZON.  
 6 CRANFIELD.  
 7 Sable on a saltire engrailed or five martlets sable—RANDALL.  
 8 Argent a chevron between three escallops sable—LITTLETON.  
 9 Argent on a bend vert three martlets or—HARDING.  
 10 COPE.  
 11 HOWARD (a molet for difference).  
 12 Gules three escallops argent—DACRES of Gillesland.
- 26.—Sackville, in a lozenge.
- 27.—Sackville, in a lozenge.
- 28.—Sackville West, Lord de la Warr. Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 6 with Sackville in pretence.  
 1 Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 4. 1 and 4—Argent a fess dancetty sable—WEST.  
 2 and 3—SACKVILLE.  
 2 Azure three leopards' heads inverted jessant-de-lis or—CANTELUPE.  
 3 Gules a lion rampant within an orle of crosslets fitchy argent—DE LA WARR.  
 4 Gules two bars and in chief a leopard or—TREGOZ.  
 5 Sable a fess between three cinquefoils argent—EWYAS.  
 6 Gules two bendlets above a bend or—GRESLEY.

*On South Side.—Mural Brass.*

Humphrey Sackville, 1488.

Arms—SACKVILLE.

*Arms embroidered on Curtain on each side of the Altar in the "Sackville Chapel."*

*North side of Altar.*

1.—SACKVILLE.

2.—DENE.

3.—Quarterly gules and or in the first quarter a molet argent—VERE.

4.—AGUILLON.

- 5.—DALLINGRIDGE.
- 6.—Or fretty gules a canton ermine—NEVILL.
- 7.—Gules a leopard argent crowned or—FITZGERALD.
- 8.—Argent three eagles displayed gules crowned or—COURCY.
- 9.—MORTIMER.
- 10.—Chequy or and azure a fess gules—CLIFFORD.
- 11.—CURZON.
- 12.—CRANFIELD.

*South Side of Altar.*

- 1.—LEVESON-GOWER. Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 4.
- 2.—COPE.
- 3.—Barry of ten argent and gules three martlets sable—  
CHAWORTH.
- 4.—HOWARD.
- 5.—BROTHERTON.
- 6.—WARREN.
- 7.—MOWBRAY.
- 8.—DACRES of Gillesland.
- 9.—Quarterly argent and gules a fret or—over all on a bend  
sable three escallops argent—SPENCER.
- 10.—Sable three stags heads caboshed argent horned or a molet  
for difference—CAVENDISH.
- 11.—Argent a fess between three crescents gules—OGLE.
- 12.—SACKVILLE.

*On East Wall.—Mural Brass.*

Major General Charles Richard Sackville West, Lord West.  
Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 6.

- 1.—Qtr. of 4—1 and 4—WEST. 2 and 3—SACKVILLE.
- 2.—CANTELUPE.
- 3.—DE LA WARR.
- 4.—TREGOZ.
- 5.—EWYAS.
- 6.—GRESLEY.

*North Wall.—Mural Brass.*

Mary, d. of Frederick 3rd Duke of Dorset. Died 1864.  
Married first, Other Archer, E. of Plymouth; second, William  
Earl Amherst.

AMHERST. Qtr. of 4.

Qtr. 1 and 4.—Gules three tilting spears erect or heads argent—  
AMHERST.

2.—Argent on a fess vert three crosses formy or—KIRKBY.

3.—Paly or and gules on a chief gules three escallops or—

BAYE.

And in pretence—SACKVILLE.

*North Wall.—Mural Brass.*

George John Sackville West, Earl De La Warr, etc. Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 6.

- 1.—Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 4, 1 and 4, WEST; 2 and 3, SACKVILLE.
- 2.—CANTELUPE.
- 3.—DE LA WARR.
- 4.—TREGOZ.
- 5.—EWYAS.
- 6.—GRESLEY.

*Below the above, an inscription on the wall for—*

Richard Sackville (1524) and w. Isabell Diggs.

SACKVILLE, impaling DIGGS.

*At the end of the Monumental Tomb in the Centre of the Chapel—*  
SACKVILLE.

*North Wall—Mural, Marble, Plain.*

John Frederick, Duke of Dorset, 1799.

SACKVILLE, and in pretence, COPE.

*North Wall.—Mural Brass.*

George John Frederick, Viscount Cantelupe, 1850.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 4. 1 and 4, WEST. 2 and 3, SACKVILLE.

*Banners.*

No. 1. Quarterly of 20.

1.—SACKVILLE.

2.—DENE.

3.—AGUILLON.

4.—DALLINGRIDGE.

5.—NEVILL.

6.—FITZGEROLD.

7.—COURCY.

8.—CURZON.

9.—Vairy or and gules on a chief sable three horse shoes  
argent—CURZON.

10.—Gules on a bend or three martlets sable.<sup>50</sup>

11.—LEVESON.

12.—Argent two bends wavy sable between two leopards'  
heads within a border gules—CLEMENT.

13.—Argent on a chevron gules between three cinquefoils  
azure three bezants—HAMPTON.

14.—Sable a fess between three lozenges argent—RUSHALL.

15.—Argent a chevron gules between three cinquefoils Argent.  
PRESTWOOD.

16.—Sable a chevron ermine between three buckles argent—  
BRADBURY.

17.—CRANFIELD.

18.—RANDALL.

19.—LITTLETON.

20.—HARDING.

<sup>50</sup> In Sackville West's *Withyham* this coat is attributed to "Curzon alias Camwell." But according to Papworth, none of the many Coats of Curzon are thus blazoned. It is the Coat of Brabazon.

*Banner No. 2.*

- |                  |               |               |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1.—SACKVILLE.    | 2.—DENE.      | 3.—AGUILLON.  |
| 4.—DALLINGRIDGE. | 5.—NEVILL.    | 6.—COURCY.    |
| 7.—CURZON.       | 8.—CRANFIELD. | 9.—SACKVILLE. |

*Banner No. 3.*

- |                  |            |              |
|------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1.—SACKVILLE.    | 2.—DENE.   | 3.—AGUILLON. |
| 4.—DALLINGRIDGE. | 5.—NEVILL. | 6.—COURCY.   |

*Banner No. 4.*

SACKVILLE.

*Banner No. 5.*

SACKVILLE.

*Pennant.*—Powdered with Stars.

A ram's head erased sable crowned or—SACKVILLE (crest).  
 Out of a coronet composed of eight fleurs-de-lis a star of eight points argent.—SACKVILLE (crest).  
 Toujours Loyal.

*Hatchments.*

- 1.—Whitworth and in pretence, COPE.<sup>51</sup>
- 2.—SACKVILLE, impaling COPE.
- 3.—SACKVILLE, and in pretence, SAMBROOK.  
 Azure three salmon naiant in pale argent.
- 4.—WEST Lord De La Warr. Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 6, and in pretence.  
 SACKVILLE.
- 5.—SACKVILLE WEST. Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 6.
- 6.—SACKVILLE, and in pretence, COLYEAR.
- 7.—SACKVILLE.

*North Aisle*—Window (*presented by the King of Wurtemberg*, <sup>51a</sup> 1853).  
 Or three stag's horns sable—WURTEMBERG; impaling  
 Or three leopards sable—SWABIA.

*Below, on a Mural Brass*, the same arms.

*North Aisle*—Centre Window.

- |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1.—SACKVILLE. | 2.—HOWARD.    | 3.—WOODVILLE. |
| 4.—AGUILLON.  | 5.—CRANFIELD. | 6.—MORTIMER.  |

*North Aisle*—Westernmost Window.

- 1.—Gules three leopards or—ENGLAND.
- 2.—Quarterly gules and or in the first quarter a molet argent—  
 VERE.
- 3.—Argent a fess and in chief three roundles gules, a molet  
 or for difference—DEVEREUX.
- 4.—Gules on a chevron argent three roses gules—KNOLLES.
- 5.—Ermine on a fess or three pales gules—MALYNS.
- 6.—Barry or and vert a bend gules—POYNINGS.

<sup>51</sup> This, the most easterly hatchment, is indecipherable, and is thus attributed as in accordance with *Collect. Top. and Gen.*, Vol. III., 306. The Arms of Whitworth are recorded as Argent a bend sable in the sinister chief a garb gules. <sup>51a</sup> See *Her. and Gen.* iv., 565

*West End—South Aisle.—Mural Brass.*

Edward John Ottley, 1854.

Argent on a bend nebuly between two crosslets azure, three oatsheaves or—OTTLEY.

## ROTHERFIELD.

*Chancel.—Marble, Mural, Plain.*Humphrey Fowle, *d.* 1756, aged 73, and *w.* Elizabeth *d.* of Sir Thomas Seyliard, of Boxley Abbey.

Gules a leopard between three roses or—for FOWLE.

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*Nicolas Fowle, eldest *s.* of Antony Fowle, of Newicke, *d.* 1656, aged 63—(monument erected by *w.* Elizabeth).

FOWLE, as above, impaling:

Sable a fess between three fleurs-de-lis argent—for ? ASHFIELD.

*Ledger Stone, under the Altar.*Thomas Threele, *d.* 1658, aged 70.Paly of ten or and gules—for THREELE.<sup>52</sup>*Ledger Stone, near Altar.*Elizabeth Fowle, *w.* of Humphrey Fowle, as above.

FOWLE, as above, impaling:

Azure a chief ermine—for SEYLIARD.

*North Chapel (used as Vestry).*Three coats of arms—rubblings of brasses on a ledger stone on the south side of the chancel now covered by choir stalls.<sup>53</sup><sup>52</sup> See *S.A.C.*, LVII., 215.<sup>53</sup> Extract from Rotherfield Register (*S.A.C.*, XL., 216.):—

"1591. Mr. John Wickham p'ison a very good preacher, buried the 2nd of Marche."

This Ledger Stone, with its brasses, originally five, commemorates the above. The inscription, and coats of arms, preserved in the Burrell collections at the British Museum, were as follows:—

(1) On a brass plate: "Hic jacet Johannes Wickham filius Edvardi Wickham ex antiqua familiâ Wickhamorum de Swacliffe, in comitatu Oxon. oriundi, natus Cantuarie aedis Christi Oxon alumnus, Westmonasterii Praebendarius et hujus ecclesiae Rector. Duas habuit uxores, Mariam Ovenden, et Martham Cornwall; ex primâ sex habuit liberos, Margaretam, Richardum, Wilhelmum, Margeriam, Aliciam, et Elizabetham; ex alterâ duas tantum filias, Saram et Mariam. Obiit 29 Aprilis 1591." In the centre of this inscription was a shield bearing Wickham impaling Hovinden.

(2) A shield bearing Wickham, with a crescent for difference.

(3) Hovinden

(4) Cornwall.

(5) Wickham impaling Cornwall.

There is a discrepancy here. It cannot be that, in the inscription, April has been put for February, as 1591 was not a Leap Year. Therefore, the extract from the Register should apparently read "2d of May." It should be noted too, that the inscription says Prebendary of Westminster—not Winchester, as in *S.A.C.*, XL., 216.

This John Wickham had been Rector of Horsmonden in Kent. There, his first wife, Mary Hovenden, who died 6th June 1587, was buried. The

- 1.—Argent two chevrons sable between three roses gules—  
for WICKHAM.<sup>54</sup>
- 2.—Chequy argent and sable on a bend gules three lions  
heads erased or—for HOVINDEN.
- 3.—Ermine a lion rampant gules crowned or, a bordure sable  
bezanty—for CORNEWALL.

*Window, North Aisle.*

Ada Lilian, w. of Col. William Andrew Liddell, d. of James Livesey, d. 1915.

Argent a lion rampant gules between three trefoils slipped vert—for LIVESEY.

*At West End, Painted on Wood.*

The arms of K. George 1st, dated 1723.

- Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1.—Gules three leopards or, for ENGLAND; impaling:  
Or a lion rampant within a double tressure flory  
counter flory gules, for SCOTLAND.
- 2.—Azure three fleurs de lis or, for FRANCE.
  - 3.—Azure a harp or stringed argent—for IRELAND.
  - 4.—Gules two leopards or—for BRUNSWICK; impaling:  
Or semée of hearts gules a lion rampant azure—for  
LUNENBURGH. With, grafted in base, Gules a horse  
galloping argent—for SAXONY; and in an escutcheon  
of pretence, Gules the diadem of Charlemagne or  
(as arch-treasurer of the Empire).

Ledger Stone which records her burial there, like that of her husband, is also almost entirely covered by Pews, and by the step up into the Chancel, which partly covers the brass on which is tricked the Wickham Coat of Arms. The inscription is preserved to us in Thorpe's *Reg. Roff.*, as follows: *Hic jacet Maria Hovenden, filia Wilhelmi Hovenden, Cantuariae nata, uxor Johannis Wickham, hujus ecclesiae rectoris, per quem sex habuit liberos, Margaretam, Richardum, Wilhelmum, Margeriam, Aliciam et Elizabetham. Obiit, 6<sup>o</sup> Junii, anno 1587.* Besides the inscription were three shields, for the record of which see *Monumental Brasses in Kent*, by Ralph Griffin and Mill Stephenson. On one were the Arms of Wickham. Half of this, as noted above, is visible. On one of the other two were the Arms of Cornwall; and on the other, Cornwall impaling Hovenden. How or why the arms of his second wife are thus recorded here I am at a loss to understand.

On the 8th November of the same year, 1587, is the following record among the Canterbury marriage licences: "Wickam, John, of Horsmonden and Martha Cornwall of Cant.: Virgin.—Nov. 8, 1587." Closely following his second marriage, John Wickham appears to have transferred his ministry to Rotherfield, and is usually referred to as John Wickham of Rotherfield, as also his son William was usually referred to as William Wickham of Abingdon. And it is to this last, probably, that both these monuments are due. See Wood's *Ath. Ox.*, XXVII.

<sup>54</sup> The following coats of arms are worth comparing with these:

With No. 1 (Wickham): Sable 2 chev. between 3 roses arg. for WELER.

With No. 2. (Hovinden). Chequy arg. and sable on a bend gules three lions' heads erased or (*Vis. of Sussex*, 213), for CHURCHAR.

With No. 3 (Cornwall). Ermine a lion rampant azure crowned or within a bordure of the second charged with ten plates—for PICKERING (*Vis. of Sussex*, 117).

The whole within a garter inscribed with the motto of that order, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, as sovereign of the order.

*Nave, Ledger Stone.*

William, son of Alexander Fermor, and his w. Mary, d. of Anthony Fowle, *b.* 1624, *d.* 1686.

He married (1) Mary Pickering, (2) Margaret Buck, (3) Martha Thomas.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Gules a chevron vair between three lions rampant or—for FERMOR.

2 and 3.—Or two bars and in chief three mascles azure<sup>55</sup>

*Font Cover (1533).*

ABERGAVENTNY, qt<sup>ly</sup> of 5 (George Nevill, Earl of Abergavenny, Constable of Dover, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, *d.* 14 July, 1535).

1.—Gules on a saltire argent a rose gules—for NEVILL OF RABY.<sup>56</sup>

2.—Or fretty gules on a canton per pale ermine and or a galley sable—for NEVILL.

3.—Chequy or and azure—for WARREN.

4.—Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 4. 1 and 4—or three chevrons gules—for CLARE. 2 and 3—Qt<sup>ly</sup> argent and gules a fret or, over all a bend sable—for DE SPENCER.

5.—Gules on a fess between six crosslets or a crescent for difference—for BEAUCHAMP.

FRANT.

*Chancel.—Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Charles Brown, of Bay Hall, Pembury, 1754, and w. Elizabeth, 1789.<sup>57</sup>

Sable three lions in bend between two double cotises argent—for BROWNE. And in pretence—

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Argent three ravens and in chief a trefoil sable—for MITTEL (?)

2 and 3.—Azure semée . . . a lion rampant—for (?).

<sup>55</sup> See *Vis. of Sussex*, 113. Probably for LEE. Note Lee of Bagley, Chester, bore "Azure three mascles or."

<sup>56</sup> See Hasted's *Kent*, II., 200. Note (a) "The original arms of Nevill were: "Or fretty gules on a canton per pale ermine and or, a ship with three tops sable"; but in the reign of K. Henry III. the heiress of this name marrying Robert FitzMaldred of Raby, though he assumed the name of Nevill, yet he retained his own arms: "Gules a saltire argent," as did all the Nevills his posterity, with differences on the saltire, for distinction sake, except the eldest branch, Earls of Westmorland, who bore the saltire plain."

See also (*S.A.C.*, LIX., 13).

<sup>57</sup> Elizabeth Mittel. See Hasted's *Kent*, II., 358.

*Mural, Marble, Coloured.*

Henry Weller, s. of Thomas, s. of Richard, *d.* 1720, aged 86.

Sable two chevrons between three roses argent—for WELLER.

*South Chapel.—Bronze, Mural, Colored.*

John, 3rd Earl of Abergavenny, 1845.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Gules on a saltire argent a rose gules—for NEVILL.

2 and 3.—Or fretty gules on a canton per pale ermine and or a galley sable—for NEVILL (ancient).

*South Chapel, South Window.*<sup>58</sup>

1.—Lozengy or and gules a canton ermine.

2.—Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4—Gules on a saltire argent a rose gules.  
2 and 3.—Lozengy or and gules a canton ermine.

3.—Gules a fess between six crosslets or—for BEAUCHAMP.

4.—Gules on a saltire argent a rose gules—for NEVILL.

5.—Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Azure semée de lis argent—for FRANCE, ancient. 2 and 3.—Gules three leopards or—for ENGLAND, all within a bordure gobony argent and azure—for BEAUFORT.

6.—Gules a saltire argent—for NEVILL.

*Nave, Ledger Stone.*

Robert Dyke, s. of William Dyke, Vicar, 1644.

Or three cinquefoils sable—for DYKE.

*Brass Floor of Nave.*

DYKE (1635) as above, impaling:

Ermine on a bend engrailed sable three cinquefoils or—for FIFIELD alias LOWE.

*Ledger Stone, almost illegible, 172.*

Sable two chevrons between three roses argent, a molet for difference—for WELLER.

*Iron Slabs.*

1.—E.F. (for Fowle of River Hall, Sussex) Gules a leopard between three roses or (CREST—Out of a crown or an arm embowed in armour garnished or holding in the hand a battle axe).

2.—S.F. 1631. Crest only, as above.

3.—M.F.

FOWLE, as above, impaling:

(1) A chevron . . . in chief a molet—for (?).

(2) Gules a leopard argent between three buckles or—for GAYNSFORD.<sup>59</sup>

(3) On a fess . . . between six crosslets fitchy . . . three molets . . . for (?).

<sup>58</sup> Nos. 1 and 2 have been inserted the wrong way round. No. 1 (repeated in 2 and 3 of No. 2) has been tricked as "Losengy" instead of "Fretty." It presumably is intended for Nevile (ancient) and the canton should be "per pale ermine and or, a galley sable" as above.

<sup>59</sup> See *Papworth*, 123.



*North Aisle.—Mural, Wood, Colored.*

William Henry Lewin, 1920.<sup>60</sup>

Per pale gules and azure three bucks' heads erased or—  
for LEWIN; impaling:

Argent, a fess gules—for (?).

*North Aisle.—Mural, Stone, Coloured.*

Catherine Erskine Rowland, d. of Pelham Maitland, 1829.

1.—Or three pales gules—for ROWLAND.

2.—ROWLAND, impaling:

Or a lion rampant couped in all the joints within a  
double tressure flory counter flory gules—for MAITLAND.

*Mural, Marble, Hatched.*

Robert Anthony Hamilton Hebden, 1841.

1.—Argent on a fess gules three roundles in chief a fleur-de-lis  
—for . . . .

*Above*

2.—Ermine five fusils in fess gules—for HEBDEN;  
both impaling: Gules on a bend argent three leopards'  
heads—for (?).

*Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Daniel Crofts, 1785.

Or three bulls' heads couped sable—for CROFTS. And in  
pretence:

Argent a bugle horn sable stringed vert on a chief gules three  
roses or—for HUNT of Derbyshire.

*Arms on Corbels, Eastermost end of Nave Arcades.*

1.—NEVILL, as before, within the collar of the Thistle.

2.—Pratt (Marquis Camden) within the Garter.

Sable on a fess between three elephants' heads argent  
three molets sable—for PRATT.

*South Aisle.—Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Hon. John Ashburnham, second son of 4th Earl of Ashburnham,  
1912.

Gules a fess between six molets argent—for ASHBURNHAM;  
impaling:

Qt<sup>1y</sup> 1 and 4.—Quarterly or and azure on a bend azure three  
fleurs-de-lis or—for BY.

2 and 3.—Sable a cross or fretty azure between four  
lions' heads or—for MARCH.

*South Aisle.—Mural, Marble, Hatched.*

Lt.-Col. John By, 1836.

BY, and in pretence, MARCH.

*Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Hon. Percy Ashburnham, fifth son of 3rd Earl of Ashburnham,  
1881.

ASHBURNHAM, impaling BY, quarterly, as before.

<sup>60</sup> See *Genealogist*, XXIII., 172.

*Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Esther March Ashburnham, w. of Hon. Percy Ashburnham,  
d. of Colonel John By.

ASHBURNHAM, with BY, quarterly, in pretence.

*Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Esther By, w. of Lt.-Col. John By.

BY, and in pretence, MARCH, as before.

*West End of South Aisle.—Two Monuments, Mural, Marble, Hatched.*

Sheffield Grace, K.H., 1884.

(under his arms the collar of the Order of Hanover) and w.  
Harriet Georgiana, d. of Lt.-Gen. Sir John Hamilton, Bart.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1.—Gules a lion rampant per fess argent and or—for  
GRACE.<sup>61</sup>

2.—Gules a saltire argent between twelve crosslets or—  
for WINDSOR.

3.—Or a chief indented azure three escallops in bend  
counterchanged—for BUTLER, Lord Dunboyne.

4.—Argent a chevron between three sheaves gules—for  
SHEFFIELD, Duke of Buckingham and Normanby.  
Impaling: In chief, the red hand of Ulster on a chief  
of augmentation<sup>62</sup>

Argent a mount thereon a castle with a Spanish flag flowing  
from the battlements inscribed beneath ALBA DE TORMES.  
Below this, qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Gules three cinquefoils pierced ermine  
—for HAMILTON. 2 and 3.—Argent a lymphad sable—for  
ARRAN.

Over all a crescent for difference.

## ERIDGE.

*Nave.—Mural Brass.*

William Nevill, 1st Marquess of Abergavenny, 1826—1915.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Gules on a saltire argent a rose gules—for  
NEVILL.

2 and 3.—Or fretty gules on a canton palewise ermine  
and or, a ship with sails furled sable—for NEVILL  
(ancient).

*North Window.*

France and England quarterly a label ermine—for JOHN  
OF GAUNT, D. of Lancaster.

<sup>61</sup> *Genealogist*, XXV., 182. GRACE—gules a lion rampant or maned  
argent.

<sup>62</sup> Augmentation granted to General Sir John James Hamilton for the  
brilliant defence of the unfortified town and dismantled castle of Alba de  
Tormes.

*South Window.*

Or three chevrons gules a label azure—for CLARE.

*South Window, West End.*

NEVILL, as before.

*Windows of Pew, under Tower, at West End.*

*North.* Chequy or and azure, a chevron ermine—for NEWBURGH, E. of Warwick.

*South.*—Gules, on a fess between six crosslets or a crescent gules—for BEAUCHAMP.

*West End.—Banner.*

NEVILL, as before.

## EAST GRINSTEAD.

*Chancel.—Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Robert (aet. 75) and Henry (aet. 68) Payne, 1708.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4.—Fessways sable and argent two lions counter changed—for PAYNE.

2 and 3.—Argent three stags' heads coupé sable collared or—for. EARTH<sup>63</sup>

*Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Arabella, w. of Charles Payn Crawford, d. of Narcissus and Arabella Proby, 1734.

Gules on a fess ermine between three molets argent two crescents interlaced gules—for CRAWFORD. Impaling:

Ermine on a fess gules a lion or—for PROBY.

*Ledger Stone—Floor.*

Margaret, w. of John Payne, *d.* 1723.

PAYNE, quarterly, as above, and in pretence . . . on a bend sinister . . . between two griffins, three fleurs-de-lis . . . for (?)

*Ledger Stone—Floor.*

George Horne, of London, Banker, 1738.

Gules a fess vair—for HORNE; impaling:

PAYNE, as above.

*Mural, Marble.*

John Lionel Blakiston, 1896.

Argent two bars and in chief three cocks gules—for BLAKISTON.

*South Chapel.—Mural, Marble, Colored.*

William, Lord Abergavenny, 1744.

Gules on a saltire argent a rose gules—for NEVILL.

*Window.*

Azure six annulets or—for MUSGRAVE.

Gules three leopards or—for ENGLAND.

<sup>63</sup> See Gwillim 268, 393, and *Top. and Gen.*, I., 61.

*Nave.—Mural.*

Edward Cranston.

Gules three cranes argent—for CRANSTON; impaling:  
Argent on a chevron the upper part terminating in a cross  
formy gules three bezants—for NEWLAND.<sup>64</sup>

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Edward Green, 1760.

Argent a crosslet gules within a bordure gobony argent and  
gules—for GREEN.

*Mural, Marble, Colored.*

Rev. John Staples, 1732, and w. Hester, d. of George Elfred.  
Argent, a chevron ermine between three staples sable—for  
STAPLES. Impaling:

Ermine on a saltire azure between four griffins' heads gules  
a leopard's head or—for ELFRED (of Hoo in Sussex).<sup>65</sup>

*Mural, Marble, Plain.*

Sir John Major, 1781, and w. Elizabeth of the family of Dale  
of Yorkshire.

Azure three Corinthian columns each surmounted by a ball  
argent—for MAJOR; impaling:

Sable on a chevron or between three swans rising argent  
seven quatrefoils gules—for DALE.

*Nave.—Mural, Colored.*

Dudley Field Musgrave, Lieut. R.N., 1895.

MUSGRAVE, as before.

## HORSTED KEYNES.

*Chancel.—Mural, Marble.*<sup>66</sup>

Richard Wyatt, d. 1753, and w. Susanna d. of Sir Thomas  
Molyneux, of Losely, Surrey.

Qtr. of 4. 1 and 4—Gules on a fess or between three boars  
heads coupé argent, a lion passant between two  
pheons sable—for WYATT.<sup>67</sup>

2 and 3—Or a chevron between three roses gules—for  
BYSSHE; impaling:

Azure a cross moline pierced lozenge ways or—for  
MOLYNEUX.<sup>68</sup>

<sup>64</sup> Note these arms on the Bargate, Southampton. See Davies' *Southampton*, p. 69, and Admiral Frankland's *Mon. Chichester Cathedral*.

<sup>65</sup> See *S.A.C.*, XXXIX., 128.

<sup>66</sup> For monumental inscriptions in the Church of Horsted Keynes. See *Misc., Gen. et Her.*, 2nd Series, Vol. I., 159, and *S.A.C.*, XXXIV., 107.

<sup>67</sup> See Bentley's *Excerpta Historica*, 325. A variation of the ancient Coat of Wyatt, which was gules on a fess between three boars' heads coupé or three lions rampant sable (see *Archæologia*, Vol. 69, p. 81) or perhaps more correctly with the fess "or" and the boars' heads "arg." as in *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, New Series II., 106.

<sup>68</sup> See Burke's *Armory*.

*Mural, Marble.*

Richard WYATT, d. 1816.

WYATT, as above.

MACLEOD, impaling DALMAHOY.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 4. 1 and 4.—Azure a castle triple towered argent masoned sable port gules.

2 and 3.—Gules the three legs of Man in armour conjoined proper spurs or. Both for MACLEOD.

Impaling:

Azure in chief three molets argent—for DALMAHOY.

*North Wall of Chancel.—Mural, Marble.*

DALMAHOY, as before, a crescent for difference; impaling: Per fess gules and azure an escucheon within an orle of martlets argent—for BOARD.

*Window.—South Side of Chancel.*

1.—Illegible.

2.—. . . a fess . . . between three eagles displayed . . .

3.—Argent three trefoils sable between two double cotises gules—for BENSON.

4.—Argent a fess dancetty between three roses gules—for SMITH or SMYTH.

5.—Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 4. 1 and 4.—Gules a fess vair (? Chequy) between three lions rampant or, for ?Stewart.

2 and 3.—Or two bars and in chief three mascles azure—for ? Sperling (if so the tinctures should be reversed).

*Mural, Marble.*

William Pigott, d. 1722 and w. Jane, d. and h. of Rev. William Needham.

Quarterly gules and sable a cross argent—for PIGOTT. On an escucheon of pretence;

Argent a bend engrailed azure between two bucks' heads caboshed sable attired or—for NEEDHAM; impaling:

NEEDHAM, as above.

Saphira Lightmaker, d. of Dr. Alexander Leighton.

Argent a lion rampant gardant gules—for LEIGHTON.

*Nave.—North Wall.*

Azure a bend wavy cotised argent—for KEYNES.

Vair three bars gules—for KEYNES.

*On a brass lozenge.*

BENSON, as before.

*Outside, on the South Wall of Chancel.*

LEIGHTON, as before.

## DANE HILL.

*Chancel.—East Window.*

Argent on a bend gules three roses or, and on a chief gules three leopards' heads or—for CAREY-HARDY.

Vert a bend fusilly or in base a cinquefoil argent, a canton gules—for KNIGHT of Godmersham, Kent.

*North Chapel Window.*

CAREY-HARDY, as before.

KNIGHT, as before.

*Nave.—Window.*

CAREY-HARDY, as before; impaling:

Sable a wolf salient argent in chief three stars or—for WILSON.

*Nave.—Mural, Marble.*

Argent a goat sable guttée de larmes standing on a child swaddled in a cradle proper and feeding on a tree upon a mount vert—for DAVIES; impaling:

Gules on a chevron between three crescents argent, three anchors—for MARTIN.

On the dexter side of the last DAVIES as before.

On the sinister side, Davies, as before; impaling:

On dexter . . . an eagle displayed . . . for ?

On sinister MARTIN, as before.

*Window—West End of North Aisle.*

Azure a pastoral staff in pale or, heightened with a cross patty argent and surmounted by a pall argent charged with four crosses formy fitchy sable edged and fringed or—for the ARCHBISHOPRIC OF CANTERBURY; impaling:

Argent three trefoils sable between two double cotises gules—for BENSON.

*North Aisle—Mural Brass.*

DAVIES, as before.

*Mural Brass.*

Charles Joseph Corbett, 1882.

Or two corbies a bordure sable bezanty—for CORBETT.

*Nave.—Mural Brass.*

Sir Julian Corbett, F.S.A.

CORBETT, as before, a crescent for difference.

Argent a chevron between three roses and on a chief gules a leopard between two bibles or—for TRINITY COLLEGE, Cambridge.

Argent on a cross gules a paschal lamb or carrying a banner argent charged with a crossed gules—for The Society of the MIDDDE TEMPLE.

*South Aisle, Window, West End.*

Azure our Blessed Lord seated on His throne in judgment, His right hand upraised or, His left hand holding an open

book, and out of His mouth a two-edged sword point to the sinister gules—for the BISHOPRIC OF CHICHESTER.<sup>69</sup>

Impaling:

Sable a ram's head caboshed argent horned or—for DURNFORD.

### FLETCHING.

#### *Holroyd Mausoleum.*

Quarterly of 4—for Holroyd, Earl of Sheffield.

1.—Azure on a fess dancetty argent between three griffins, wings endorsed, passant or three escallops—gules for HOLROYD, Earl of Sheffield.

2.—Ermine on a chief gules a demi lion rampant or—for ELWOOD.

3.—Azure on a fess or between three swans' heads erased argent ducally gorged or three cinquefoils gules—for BAKER.

4.—Azure five cinquefoils in saltire argent—for HOLROYD.

#### *Holroyd Mausoleum.*

Edward Gibbon (the Historian), *d.* 1794.

Azure a lion rampant gardant between three escallops argent—for GIBBON.

#### *South Transept.—Mural, Marble.*

Sable ermined argent (ermine) on a chief indented gules three crowns or—for LECHE.<sup>70</sup>

#### *South Transept, South Window.*

Sable a wolf salient in chief three estoiles or—for WILSON.

#### *Table Tomb.*

Argent a cross engrailed gules—for DALYNGRUGGE.

#### *Brass.*

WILSON, as above.

#### *Nave, North Aisle.—Two Hatchments.*

1.—Or a lion rampant gules charged with a trefoil or, a crescent for difference—for (?) DARRELL.<sup>71</sup> Impaling:

. . . Blank . . . a bordure gobony or and gules—for . . .

2.—HOLROYD, E. of Sheffield, quarterly as before; impaling: Azure a lion passant or between three fleurs-de-lis argent—for NORTH.

#### *Arms of James I.*

Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 4. 1 and 4.—Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1 and 4. Azure three fleurs-de-lis or—FRANCE. 2 and 3.—Gules three leopards or—ENGLAND.

<sup>69</sup> *S.A.C.*, XL., 166.

<sup>70</sup> The field here is ermine and not ermine as usually blazoned. See the legendary origin of these crowns in Burke's *Commoners*, II., 368.

<sup>71</sup> DARRELL (*Vis. of Kent*, 1619) azure a lion rampant or, crowned argent, and charged with a trefoil sable.

- 2.—Or a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter flory—for SCOTLAND.
- 3.—Azure a harp or stringed argent—for IRELAND.

*South Aisle.*—Two more *Hatchments*.

- 3.—E. of Sheffield, quarterly, as before; impaling:  
Azure three fish hauriant in fess argent—for (?).
- 4.—E. of Sheffield, quarterly, as before; impaling Pelham, quarterly of 4.  
1 and 4.—Azure three pelicans vulning themselves argent.  
2 and 3.—Gules two square buckles or with straps issuing from the base paleways argent—both for PELHAM.

*In the Churchyard, on a Wall.*

WILSON, as before.

#### MARESFIELD.

*In the Vestry.*

A carving of the arms of KING GEORGE 1ST.  
See ROTHERFIELD.

*North Transept, East Window.*

Horace Robert Pechell, Rector of Bix, Oxon, m. Caroline, d. of Lord Mark KERR, 1872.

Qt<sup>ly</sup> of 4. 1.—Gules a lion rampant and on a chief or three laurel branches vert—for PECHELL.<sup>72</sup>

2.—Or a cross engrailed per pale gules and sable—for BROOKE.

3.—Argent a wyvern gules—for DRAKE.

4.—Or four eagles displayed sable—for DE PECHELS of France.  
Impaling:

Quarterly of 16.—1.—Azure a sun in splendour or—for KER, Marquis of Lothian.

2.—Gules on a chevron argent three molets gules—for KER, Lord Jedburgh.

3.—Argent, a lion rampant gules—for MACALESTER.<sup>73</sup>

4.—Or a dexter arm in armour holding a crosslet fitchy gules—for MCKNIGHT.

5.—Azure on a chevron between three griffins' heads erased argent three molets sable—for (?)<sup>74</sup>

6.—As 1.

7.—Argent a ship sails furled oars in action sable—for LORNE.

<sup>72</sup> See *S.A.C.*, XXVI., 148.

<sup>73</sup> Nos. 3, 4, 7, and 8, given as arms of MacAlester, *Burke's Commoners* III., 687, and as arms of MacDonald: *Her. and Gen.* III., 85.

<sup>74</sup> It is perhaps worth noting that the arms of Beale are "Sable on a chevron or between three griffins' heads erased argent three estoiles gules."



- 8.—Vert a salmon naiant argent—for (?), (one of the quarterings of MacAlister).  
 9 as 3. 10 as 4. 11 as 1. 12 as 2. 13 as 7. 14 as 8. 15 as 5. 16 as 1.

*South Transept.*

Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart., 1869.

- Qt<sup>ly</sup> 1.—Sable a fess engrailed between three whelk shells or—SHELLEY.<sup>75</sup>  
 2.—Argent a cross sable over all a bend vert—NEWNHAM.<sup>76</sup>  
 3.—Quarterly or and azure a falcon volant argent—MICHELLGROVE.  
 4.—Or two bends gules—SUDELEY.  
 On an escucheon of pretence:  
 Argent a chevron between three ravens sable within a bordure invected gules bezanty—for JOHNES.<sup>77</sup>

*Tower.*

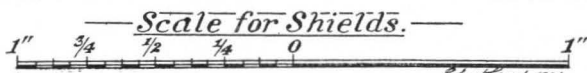
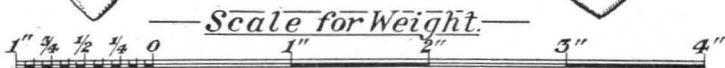
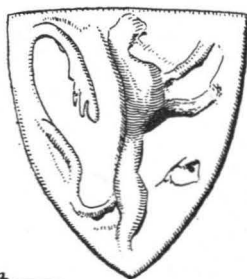
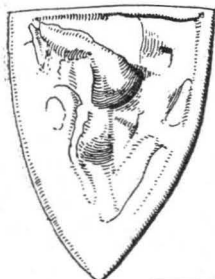
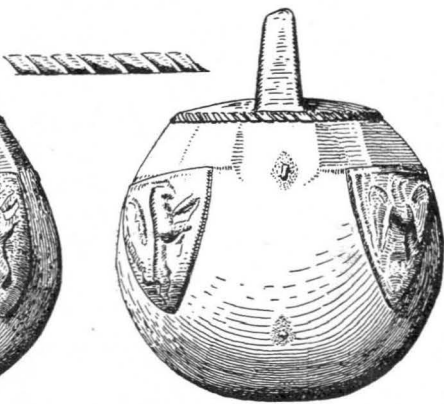
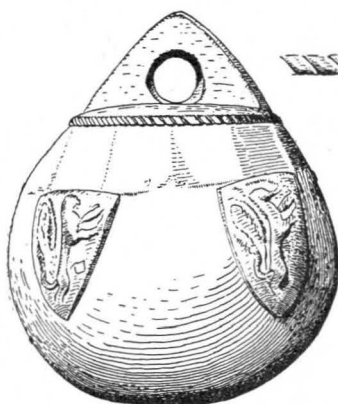
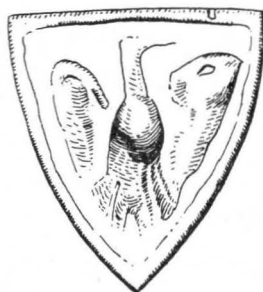
Vert three crescents or—for KIDDER.<sup>78</sup>

<sup>75</sup> See *Genealogist*, XII., 240.

<sup>76</sup> These were the arms of his mother, heiress of John Newnham, Esq., see *S.A.C.*, XIV., 145, and are wrongly marshalled here. They should come last.

<sup>77</sup> Sir John married Louisa, d. of Rev. Samuel Johnes, Rector of Welwyn, who took the name of Knight, which was that of his maternal ancestors. See Burke's *Armoury* and Burke's *Commoners*, IV., 61.

<sup>78</sup> See *S.A.C.*, IX., 135.



# A THIRTEENTH CENTURY STEELYARD WEIGHT.

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BY ELIOT CURWEN, M.A., M.B., B.CH., F.S.A.

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THE steelyard weight represented in the Plate was found when grubbing the roots of elms that had been cut down in Yapton, Sussex. The roots were in a meadow opposite to Bonhams Farm, and a ditch formerly existed between the trees and the highway. There is nothing to indicate how the weight reached the spot where it was found in February, 1923, or how long it had lain there, and no other object was found with it.

It consists of a thin shell of bronze, encasing lead; the lower two-thirds of the body is a slightly flattened sphere, and carries four shields; the upper third consists of eleven facets, and is separated from the flat surface of the top by a raised band ornamented to appear like a twisted cord. The whole is surmounted by a heavy triangular lug of bronze perforated for suspension. The four shields are heater in form, and are rudely executed in relief; two are charged with lion rampant, sinister, without bordure; one with a single-headed eagle, displayed in plain bordure; and the fourth is undecipherable. Between a pair of shields on each side, and in the plane of the lug, are the ends of what appear to have been iron pins which have perforated the casing; and at the very bottom of the weight is a hole in the bronze, half-an-inch in diameter, which has been stopped with a white cement. The total height of the object is 3 ins., and diameter  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins., and it weighs 2 lb. 13 oz. and 390 grains.

Thirty-four somewhat similar steelyard weights have been found in Great Britain,<sup>1</sup> twenty-six of which are preserved in public museums, but it is a peculiar fact that no two of them are exactly alike in size, weight or shields. They have been widely distributed, having been found in fourteen counties in the south and east of England, namely: Suffolk (4), Sussex (3), Hants (3), Essex (3), Norfolk (2), Cambridge (2), Berks (2), Dorset (2), Middlesex, Lincoln, Northants Warwick, Gloucester and Bedford (one each), while the provenance of seven is unknown.

In the Society's Museum at Lewes, is the lower two-thirds of one of these weights; it was discovered in 1835 together with some human bones near the entrance gateway of the Castle of Lewes, and about a foot below the surface. It carries three raised shields, two lion rampant dexter, and one double-headed eagle displayed, all within plain borders. The metal case which is 2 ins. in diameter varies from 1 to 3 mm. in thickness, and is completely occupied by a firm filling of lead. There are no signs of iron rivets, but there is a small cement-filled hole at the base as in the Yapton case. The upper surface of the fragment is quite level all round, and may have been rubbed smooth after fracture.

The third specimen from Sussex, presented to the British Museum by the late Mr. Henry Willett in 1880, is 2.4 ins. high, 2.5 ins. in breadth, and weighs 2 lb. 11 oz., and 367 grains. Its three shields are each charged in relief with a double-headed eagle displayed. There is no note of the details of its finding.

The arms are those of Richard, the second son of King John, who in 1225 was created Earl of Cornwall and Poitou (arms, lion rampant crowned within a

<sup>1</sup> After material had been collected for this paper, Dr. G. Dru Drury, of Corfe Castle, very kindly put into our hands a paper on "Thirteenth Century Steelyard Weights," which he read before the Dorset Field Club at Dorchester, on 8th December, 1925. Dr. Drury's material was fuller than ours, and we have ventured to draw upon it. His very full and thorough paper, which appears in this year's volume (XLVII) of the *Proceedings of the Dorset Field Club* should be consulted by all who are interested in the subject.

bordure sable besanty, i.e. Poitou within a bordure Cornwall), and in 1257 was elected King of the Romans, i.e. of the German Empire (arms, a double-headed eagle displayed). Richard appears to have been a good man of business, and to have obtained possession of great estates in various parts of England, and to have had a grant of the stanneries and mines of Cornwall and Devon. He came to his royal brother's assistance with large sums of money on several occasions,<sup>2</sup> and in 1244, it is stated, King Henry III. gave him the farming of the new coinage for twelve years, presumably that he might reimburse himself. The discovery of so many weights bearing his arms in so many counties in the south and east of England and in the midlands, calls for some explanation. It has been suggested that they indicate that Richard probably exercised some authoritative oversight over their manufacture, and that his arms were indeed a certificate that they had been issued by a proper authority,<sup>3</sup> and it has been thought likely that such oversight carried with it the duty and privilege of stamping the official weights with his own arms, and also such pecuniary advantages as attached thereto. Of this, however, there is no sure evidence. On the contrary, the evidence tells in the opposite direction, for unless the period for which he was granted the farming of the mint was extended, it must have terminated in 1256, a year before he was elected King of the Romans, and consequently a year before he could use the eagle on his shield. The fact that the eagle, single-headed or double, appears as we learn from Dr. Drury on four-fifths of those weights which bear well-marked shields, indicates that such cannot have been cast prior to 1257.

<sup>2</sup> An item of pathetic interest to the archæologist, and one that reveals Henry III's need of money, is found in the Calendar of the Close Rolls, April 22, 1237 (p. 433), which may be translated "The King commanded the Earl of Cornwall and Poitou that he should have excavations made in the barrows of the Earldom of Cornwall in order to discover treasure therein, even as he commanded excavations to be made in the Isle of Wight."

<sup>3</sup> In the British Museum is a Roman weight of A.D. 167 with an inscription meaning "On the Authority of Q. Junius Rusticus, City-Prefect."

That some Government official was responsible for the correct weights and measures in use seems likely, for at the Exchequer were two hereditary officials, one the Pesour, Ponderator or Weigher, and the other the Fusor (probably the Melter).<sup>4</sup> Richard, Earl of Cornwall, had a seat in the Court of the Exchequer<sup>5</sup> with the members of the King's Council and the Barons of the Exchequer, but he held neither of these hereditary offices, and had the weights been issued from the Exchequer, one would have expected them to bear the arms of England,<sup>6</sup> rather than those of an official, however highly placed.

It is possible that Richard had steelyards and weights made for use in his own extensive domains, and stamped them with the sign of his authority. His estates were numerous and large. From the *Dictionary of National Biography* we learn they were in Kent, Berks, Suffolk, Cornwall, Devon, Wales, Yorkshire, Gloucester, Norfolk and Middlesex, and Madox refers to him as Sheriff of Staffordshire; this list is no doubt incomplete, and his influence and interests probably extended beyond the areas of these possessions during parts of his busy and active life. If these weights were intended for use on Richard's own estates one would naturally expect that most of those found would have come from the neighbourhood of these estates, or at least from the counties in which they were situated; on the contrary, only five of the above eleven counties have produced specimens, while they have been found in nine counties in which, as far as we know, Richard had no estates.<sup>7</sup> More

<sup>4</sup> Madox, *History and Antiquities of the Exchequer* (1769), II., 307-309.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, II., 27.

<sup>6</sup> The arms of England are found on only eight of the thirty-four weights Dr. Drury has been able to trace.

<sup>7</sup> Richard had the City of Chichester in his hands "from the 20th of August of the eleventh year of Henry III. till the festival of Michaelmas in the sixteenth year" (1227-1232), (Madox, I. 334), but this was long before the date of the steelyard weight. For some time he had the Custody of most of the honour of Bramber also, but Chichester, Lewes and Yapton are all outside the boundaries of this honour. His only connection with Lewes seems to have been in 1264.

exact knowledge is needed as to which of his vast estates fortune had left in his hands during the period from 1257 to the time of his death in 1272, before any safe deductions can be drawn as to the relation of the provenance of the weights and Richard's domains.<sup>8</sup>

There is a fourth possibility<sup>9</sup> that may account for the presence of Richard's shields on the weights—a simpler and perhaps more satisfactory one. The German merchants of the Hanse seem to have had a footing in England as early as the reign of Ethelred, but they had no charter till the year 1260 when Henry III. granted them one "at the instance of the most serene Prince of the Roman Empire, our Brother,"<sup>10</sup> and it is not unlikely that the merchants of the German Steelyard put his arms on the weights that belonged to, or were issued by, them out of compliment to Richard, their King, for his share in obtaining for them so valuable a concession.

The fact that no two of the weights hitherto found are exactly alike in size and detail, indicates that they were not made in a common mould. Dr. Drury suggests that a core of some plastic material was prepared of a given size, and transfixed with projecting iron pins; that this was covered by a layer of wax which was modelled to the required design, and the whole covered with clay, except for a vent hole or two to permit of the exit of the wax on heating, and the entrance of the molten bronze to take its place. This suggestion accounts for the rudeness of the casting of the shields, the presence of the ends of the iron pins which would be needed to keep the core in position within the clay mould after the wax had been melted out, and also for the hole at the base of the weight for the extraction of the core, and for infilling with the needed amount of lead.

<sup>8</sup> Dr. Drury gives evidence that suggests that a few of these weights were made after Richard's death, between 1272 and 1300.

<sup>9</sup> Suggested to us by Mr. L. F. Salzman, our Editor.

<sup>10</sup> *Hansisches Urkundenbuch*, Höhlbaum I, 193, and *London Past and Present*, III, 308.

The weighing machine we know as a "steelyard" is of some antiquity as it was widely used in the Greek and Roman World. The name *steelyard* has been variously derived, but it seems to be agreed that it was originally the name of a place rather than of a thing. In mediæval times there were commercial centres bearing this name in Boston, Coventry, Hull, York, Newcastle and Lynn,<sup>11</sup> as well as in London, and the most likely derivations would appear to be either that quoted by Herbert<sup>12</sup> who says "Lambecius explains the name *steelyard* (*stealhof*) as a contraction of *stapelhof*, softened into *stafelhof* and synonymous with the English word *staple*, which is in the Civil Law Latin style of Edward III. termed *stabile emporium*, a fixed port depot," or, more likely, that of the New English Dictionary which reads "Steelyard, a mistranslation of M L G *stâlhof* from *stâl*, sample, pattern + *hof*, courtyard. The word *stâl*, pattern, being homophonous with the word for *steel*, the meaning of the compound was misunderstood."

The steelyard in London was situated on the banks of the River in what is now Upper Thames Street, the actual site being occupied by Cannon Street station. The first mention of the Guildhall of the German merchants is in the Charter granted to them on the 15th of June of the forty-fourth year of the reign of Henry III. (1260).<sup>13</sup> Mr. M. L. Mayhew tells us in his interesting note that the German Merchants were on the Thames years before the messuage called "the steelyard" came into their possession, and that later on "the steelyard"—*der Stalhof*—was the name given to the whole property of which the "Gildhalla Teutonicorum" formed but a small part. In the fifteenth century, the word is spelt "stileyard," or "stilehof," and in the sixteenth and seventeenth century we find "steelyard," "stillyard" and "stilliard."

<sup>11</sup> *New English Dictionary*.

<sup>12</sup> *Twelve Livery Companies*, p. 12, n, quoted by Messrs. Wheatley and Cunningham in *London Past and Present* III, 308.

<sup>13</sup> *Notes and Queries*, 10th, S. VI, 413.



Just as the men employed in this trade centre were known as "the steelyard men," so the public weighing machine kept in the steelyard was known as the *steelyard beam*, a name that became attached to the same type of machine wherever used, and which in course of time became simply "the steelyard."

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The Yapton weight has been presented to the Society's Museum by W. A. Hounsom, Esq., on whose property it was found.

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References to published accounts of thirteenth century steelyard weights:—

1. *Archæologia*, XXV., 589, and Plate LXIV.
2. *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries*, 2nd S., II, 143.
3. *Ibid.*, III. 286.
4. *Ibid.*, VII., 393.
5. *Ibid.*, XV., 247.
6. *Journ. British Archæological Assoc.*, LI. (1895), 92.
7. *Archæological Journ.*, I, 274.
8. *Ibid.*, II., 203.
9. *Ibid.*, VIII., 426.
10. M. A. Lower, *Curiosities of Heraldry*, pp. 39 and 317—319.
11. Dr. G. Dru Drury, *Proc. Dorset Field Club*, XLVII. (1926).

# AN OLD SUSSEX HOUSEHOLD DIARY.

BY THE REV. ERNEST W. COX, M.A.

IN a bundle of miscellaneous books purchased by Mr. Frank Duke, of Steyning, at a recent sale at Washington, there was found a slender manuscript book in which, at the close of the eighteenth century, in the years 1793-5, were entered varied memoranda relating to the affairs of the household of William Frankland, Esq., of Muntham, in the parish of Findon. The writer was one William Davy, and from the nature of the notes it may be inferred that the position which he held was that of steward. And a suitable man he must have been for the post, for the detailed way in which he records trivial things shows that he was a methodical and careful soul.

How extensive was the establishment at Muntham may be gathered from the number of outdoor men employed upon the estate. We are told who they were, for on "Feb. 12th, 1795, A two year old Steer having it's leg broke by accident was obliged to be Kill'd, & is Distributed amongst the Undermentioned Workmen belonging to Muntham." The bearers of the same names who still reside in the locality may be able to recognise in some of them their ancestors of a hundred-and-thirty years ago, and may also learn the nature of their occupations and something of their doings. These are their names: "Jas. Wood, carter, W. Juding, oxman, T. Artolatt, labourer, E. Banfield, do., G. Wells, do., R. Herbert, do., J. Lilliwhite, do., T. Heryett, shepherd, G. Andrew, do., J. Moore, jobber, W. Thorp, groom, H. Hasted, W. Wild, carpenter, J. Osburn, do., J. Andrew, gardener, M. Butterly, do., J. Langrage, do., Wm. Viner."

But these were not the only men upon the estate. There was, for instance, Scardefield the keeper, who fittingly enough, from the number of hares, snipe, woodcock, landrails, etc., that he brought in, was no mean shot; an accomplishment in which his son also showed equal promise, for on Sept. 15th there were "3 snipes shot by Scardefield's boy"; a performance which he repeated the very next day. It is evident, however, that they *ought* to have hit something whenever they fired, for, although a modern cartridge weighs only an ounce and a half, we are told that "By Scardefield's Account there is in 1 Bag of Shot of 28 lb. & 4 lb. of Gunpowder, 80 charges—& in 1 ounce of Gunpowder &  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of Shot there is 2 charges." The numerous rabbits are classified apart in ruled columns according to whether they were "Pounded, Ferreted or Shot or Coursed"; and we are told that "The proper time to pound Rabbits is from Holland-tide to Candlemas."

Now Scardefield had a vigilant eye no less than a straight one, for on "Jan. 20th, 1794, Scardefield met Sir Geo Warren & his Servant, Major Bisshop, the Revnd. Mr. Turner of Fittleworth and the Revnd. Mr. Smith with Spaniels & Greyhounds chiefly belonging to Mr. Turner. Who came on North Farm hill whilst Scardefield was a beating for Game, by his Master's Order to send to Chichester. All was very civil, except Mr. Turner, who called Scardefield an insolent fellow for beating on North Farm downs." The next day "Scardefield met with the Revnd. Mr. Hatch & Farmer Hards coursing on Washington Manor, & kill'd a Rabbit under Tanglee Holt." Then on the "27th. John Churcher, Bricklayer of Washington was in Snelling's Mead with a Gun," and on the "28th. John Churcher of the above-mentioned place, was in new Common Washington with a Gun.—Scardefield see him in both these places"; whilst on "Sunday, May 4th. at 4 o'clock in the Morning Absalom Greenfield was Shooting Rabbits on Washington Common." What the issue of these intrusions was we are not

informed, but on "Feb. 17th. The Son of Mr. Fuller of Sullington took the liberty of Shooting a Hare at Cobden for which his Father came the next day to make an Apology to Mr. Frankland." Another apology for a different offence was when on "July 26th. Mr. Hards came to ask pardon for Cutting the Turf on Washington New Common"; and on the "29th. Mr. Jeffrey, Malster, came to Muntham upon the same business." Mr. Frankland was no doubt accessible when they called, for in the previous January we are told that "Master is to be spoke with whether Company is with him or not, the person coming on Business."

An incident which occurred early in 1794 must have occasioned some inconvenience, for on "Feb. 12th. The Chain & Bucket fell into the Well." On the "14th. Jas Osburn went down the Well & brought up the Chain & some of the Buckets," and again the next day "Jas. Osburn & Jas. Baker went down the Well & brought up Sundry things"; but the salvage was not complete until the 18th, when "Jas Osburn & Jas Baker went down the Well & brought up Buckets & Sundry things." The well apparatus apparently must have been of an unusual character, for on "July 21st. Alderman Boydel & Wife came to see the Well house," and "Miss Goring call'd" the same day for the same purpose. Perhaps this may explain why on "June 18th. Mr. Hore the Banker & 3 Ladies from Worthing came to Muntham to see the Machinery"; though there were other mechanical appliances to be seen, as instanced in "A Plough With Which one Man can Plough, Harrow & Sow all at once." At any rate, when Mr. Hore & the Ladies left "they gave Mr. Hasted 5 shillings, with which Osburn & Glassbrook went to Mr. Gravely at Storrington & bought beer at the rate of 14d. pr Gallon, brought it home & gave every one their proper share about the house, except Dick & Thorp, who were at Cricket." It would appear to have been a somewhat risky proceeding to send those two particular men for the

beer, for, less than a week earlier, on "June 12, Osburn Glassbrook & Dick got Drunk & kept holidays." The day after Mr. Hore's visit "Miss Wyatt & Niece the Housekeeper from Mitchelgrove & Mrs. Tate from Findon came to Muntham to see the Machinery, & gave Osburn a Shilling to which the Workmen added a little more & bought Beer at the Gun, brought it home & drank it in the afternoon."

The authorised consumption of beer, both strong and small, together with ale and mead, must have formed a very considerable item in the domestic expenditure at Muntham, for, in addition to what was brewed upon the spot by Mr. Hasted, many hogsheads were supplied to the house throughout the year by "Mr. Satchell," as well as by "Mr. Gravely" and by "Mr. Stoveld at Steyning." It is not surprising to find that on July 10th, Mr. Davy "Tapt the Strong Beer at the lower hole for the Sheep-shearers," and that he did so "about  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 3," for the work of shearing the 800 sheep began both on the 10th and 11th at 6 p.m., and continued through the night till eight the next morning. And thirsty, fatiguing work it seems to have been, for although the shearers began their labours with "2 Buckets Small," they received an additional "1 Bucket Strong & 1 do. Small" at intervals of two & a half hours till 6 a.m., after which they had "2 Do. Strong" at 7 a.m., & "1 Do. Strong" at 8.0. Meanwhile Mr. Frankland's personal wants were amply provided for, as Mr. Davy "Drowed off a Pipe of Port, in all 638 Bottles," and "Made two Stone Jarrs of Cherry Brandy."

Other domestic matters are touched upon in a variety of ways: "Make Butter twice & Cheese 4 times a week"; "A new end hoop to the Barrel Churn cost 5d."; "Milk 8 Cows, one of them has her Udder tore, & Dick applys a remedy to it"; "Given to Ely 1 dozen of House Candles. Given to James 2 papers of Mould Candles & 1 pound of Music Candles"; "Williamson Tun'd the Harpsichord";

“A Box containing Varnish came from London by the Steyning Coach”; “Received no newspaper”; “Given to Molly 1 Wedge of Sope, weight about 3 lb &  $\frac{1}{4}$  for washing Bucking”; “Gave 4 Quarts of Ale at the time of Washing Bucking.” “Given to Ann Benn 2 new Dishclouts, each near 2 Feet square, also a new Cabbage Nett, 2 Feet 2 Inches long, 40 Mashers round & each Mash 1 Inch &  $\frac{3}{4}$  wide”; “Sent a Grist to Mill. Out of 2 Bushells all but a Gallon &  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Wheat, Received 1 Bushell & 3 pecks of Flour & 1 Bushell of Bran”; “Had 1 Groce of Quart Corks from Edmunds at Tarring”; “Bought 6 New Door Matts of Goatcher from Amberley. Gave the Dairy Maid one of them”; “If Henry Elliott of Washington delivers anything out of his Shop to any Person belonging to Mr. Frankland without their producing the book he is to loose the Money. Witness to this Wm. Davy”;—a warning which may account for the visit subsequently paid to Muntham by a neighbouring trade rival—“Mr Soane, Shopkeeper from Steyning.”

Not the least interesting thing about this little book is the insight that it gives into the weaving that was done at Muntham. No less than six different looms are mentioned, and two men, William Buxton and Mason, were constantly employed upon the work. Large numbers of “Scanes of Cotton” in eighteen different specified shades of colour, together with quantities of silk and worsted, were bought from London; whilst at the same time “Dame Juding,” otherwise “Juden,” was busily engaged in spinning dozens of “9d. Tire bought from Champen at Ashington”; she being remunerated at the rate of “10d pr lb.” Both the men, too, at times took part in the spinning; and Wild, the skilful carpenter, on one occasion “Improv’d the Dutch Spinning Wheel, new Fill’d & plain’d up the Lapidary’s Table, Chang’d & finish’d the stamp Table & Filed & Fitted in a chuck & 9 Bits”; whilst on another occasion it was necessary to call in the services of “Edmund Gardener, Turner & Spinning Wheel maker from

Cold Waltham, & brother to John Gardener coachman." Mr. Hasted, too, lent a hand, for he "has finished the Carpet, mended the Turkey Carpet, & is at work on the Slugging & Spinning Machine."

Mason appears generally to have made up his material after weaving it, for he produced many pairs of "fine figured Cotton Hose," "coarse (& fine) Under Stockings," "speckled & figured Silk Stockings," "6 Fine Twill'd Cotton Night Caps weighing 14 oz.," and a "blue & white Fleecy Worsted Jacket," as well as "2 pieces 37 yards each of brown cotton for Drawers" and "3 yds Snuff Colour Worsted Cut Shagg for Breeches."

But it was Buxton who took the leading part; in fact he is specifically described as "Wm. the Weaver." And he seems to have lived laborious days, for it was decreed on Sept. 10th, 1793, that "William is to work at the Table Linnen from 6 in the morning till 8, & from  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 8 to work at the Lace Loom the remainder of the Day, by order of Wm. Frankland Esq." A month later "William left off working at the Lace Loom in which is a piece of Lace finish'd containing 8 figures and about one half & has begun to work at the Table Linnen." Then in succession we learn that "William has Mounted the Large Loom with a piece of Diaper for Table Cloths & has wove 10 yds of it"; "he has set the little Loom to work that came from London"; "Mounted the Lace Loom with 3 Colours and 3 Tyers for the Coat of Arms"; and "Put a piece into the new Loom for 6 Waistcoat pieces with 7 colours." All this last, however, was not destined to adorn Mr. Frankland's person, for there were "Given to Ann Benn 2 Dishclouts being the remnant of the waistcoat pieces." Afterwards there was "Received from William a piece of Diaper containing 6 Table Cloths of Lady Frankland's pattern," whilst there was "Cloth given to Molly to Bleach as follows—24 yds of Huckabag for Servants Hall Table Cloths & 76 yds of Servants Sheeting." This was about the time that "Molly

finish'd the black curtains." Then there was "Given to William 8 lb. 5 oz. of fine thread for Doyleys," and he handed in "a piece of cloth out of the Pump Loom." In June "Buxton was sick one week & could not work; he has got 2 pieces of sheeting 19 yds each & 11 yds of Huckabag for Towels." Perhaps family responsibilities were too much for him, for on "Feb. 4th, 1794, Wm. Buxton & Mary Belchamber housemaid were married at Findon Church," and on "March 6th Mary Buxton was deliver'd of a Daughter at Muntham." However, William soon recovered and handed in "11 yds of Diaper for Servants Hall Table Cloths," and "11 yards of Coarse Twill'd Cloth for Dishclouts made from odd ends." He received back some of the "Dishclouts for 8 Bags for the 4 Shuttle Loom," together with "3 lb. 11 oz. of White Carpet Worsted," the purpose of the latter being evident when we learn that "Buxton has finish'd 7 Scotch Carpets." The last that we hear of him is that "Buxton has made a Ash Cloth of 9d Flax, 6 yards long & 2 Feet 4 ins. wide."

John Gardener, the coachman, had under his charge five "Coach Horses—Poppit 15 years old, Butcher 18, Captain 20, Bumper 14, & Farmer 11"; rather an old lot on the whole, but then there were besides them "4 Colts 3 of them black & 1 a bright Chestnutt." Only once do we hear of the horses being used, and that was on the occasion when, on July 2nd, 1794, "Sir Thomas Frankland & Lady & 2 Daughters came to Muntham about 1 o'clock from Chichester with Post Horses." Their visit was but a brief one, for they left the next morning "about 8 o'clock. John went with them with his Master's Horses as far as Steyning, where they took Post Horses for London";—with whose departure we also may be allowed to take our leave of William Davy and his interesting little book.



# THE FAMILY OF MARTEN OF SUSSEX.\*

BY A. E. MARTEN.

## PART I.

### OF CUCKFIELD AND ARDINGLY.

(1) JOHN MARTEN (2) Elizabeth Tiltman, yeoman, of Cuckfield, married 1608, at Cuckfield (P.R.) View of frank pledge holden there 29th Sept. 1613. Hundred of Buntinghall. Headborough of Cuckfild. "John Marten—resident there within this view have each made default so each fined 3<sup>d</sup>."

Churchwarden of Cuckfield, 1617.

Subsidy 1621 "in lands 20<sup>s</sup> 2<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>"

Will (Lewes A28-105) 1621 & P.C.C. (16 Saville) 1622. The fifteenth daye of December Anno dni. 1621. I John Marten of Cuckfield in the Countye of Sussex, yeoman.—I give vnto the poore people of Cuckfield three shillings four pence.—As touching the dispol of my freehold lands and Tenements in Lindfield I give and bequeath vnto Nicholas my sonne all the Rents & proffits of the woods therevpon thereof for for one whole yeare—and then to remayne to my sonne John my eldest sonne. I give vnto my sonne James Marten twenty pounds to bee paid vnto him when he shall accomplysh the full age of 21 yeares. I give vnto my daughter Judith twentye pounds, ditto. I give vnto Richard Marten my sonne twentye pounds, ditto. And yf they shall all happen to dye before they shall accomplish their severall ages of twentye one yeares then I give all their portions—vnto my sonnes John Marten & Nicholas Marten to be equally divided between them. Item I give vnto my sonne John Marten the younger ijs<sup>s</sup> vjd<sup>d</sup>. And to my sonne Thomas ijs<sup>s</sup> vjd<sup>d</sup> to bee paid vnto them within one yeare. Item I give vnto my sonne John Marten the elder vs<sup>s</sup> whom I doe make my sole Executor. Item I give vnto my well beloved wife Elizabeth Marten xs<sup>s</sup> to buy her a Gould ring in token of my love towards her. I make my well beloved cozen Thomas Newman of Lindfield and Michael

\* This article was sent to me in 1925. Application to five of Mr. Marten's addresses having produced no reply, it has been impossible to submit the proofs for his correction.—ED.

Marten my sonne to be overseers—& I give vnto them for their paynes to be taken therein iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> a peece over & above their expenses. Witnesses, James Smith, Thomas Newman, James Weller.

Probate at London 13th January 1621, granted to John Marten, Senior.

- (2) JOHN, THE ELDER, of Lindfield.

A Register of Church Marks (Lindfield) 1636.

“The heires of John Marten for the stompes next to the Churchgate 3 foote  $\frac{1}{2}$ .”

“The heires of John Marten for Chappell lands 6 foote  $\frac{1}{2}$ .”

Will (Lewes, E.5) 1626. I John Marten of Lindfield yeoman being sicke etc.—To the Poor of the Parish of Lindfield 10/-. To the church of Lindfield  $\frac{3}{4}$ . To James my brother £40, £20 of which is his stock given him by his father—To the said James, the bed and bedstead in my best chamber—together with the bolsters pillows sheets blanketts covering and all to that bed belonging.—I give to Richard my brother £25, £20 of which is his own stock etc.—I give to Judith my sister £25, £20 of which is her own stock etc.—I give to the said Judith on chest whereof she hath the key in her keeping standing in my best chamber—with all things in the chest at the day of my death. I give to Michael my brother and John my brother and Thomas my brother to each oneshilling.—I give to Elizabeth Davis of Lindfield 5/-.—Rest of goodes and chattels to Nicholas my brother whom I make executor. Overseers Edward Walker of Weeulsfield yeoman and John Pilbeame of Plumpton yeoman  $\frac{3}{4}$  each. Witnesses. Edward Walker, Humphrey Fresyden, sriptor. Proved at Lewes 5th of August 1626.

- (3) NICHOLAS of Ardingly, yeoman, married Sarah Greime, Lewes Marriage Licence 1635, at Cuckfield.

“A rate and valuation of the lands within the Parish of Ardingleigh (P.R.) N.D.

“Nicholas Martin for Lower Awell and his home house—£16 10.”

- (4) MICHAEL of Ardingly, yeoman, married Katherine Jenner, at Cuckfield 1622. (P.R.) Katherine died 1657, at Cuckfield (P.R.). Reputed to have bought “Hookhouse,” in 1655. Will (Lewes. A30-81) 1663.

I Michael Marten of Ardingligh yeoman being aged etc—unto Elizabeth Isted, wife of John Isted, junior 20/-.—to the daughter of John and Elizabeth Isted the sum of £20—unto Thomas Isted son of the said John Isted 5/-.—To John Isted son of the said John Isted £20,—to Mary daughter of the said John and Elizabeth £20. To Anne Dudeney the wife

of John Dudeney of Charlwood 20/-.—To George Dudeney, son of the said John Dudeney £100. To Anne Dudeney daughter of the said John and Elizabeth £100. To Phillipp Whitepaine wife of Thomas Whitepaine of Hursterpoint £6 to be paid to her yearly. If she survive Thomas then £6 to cease and £100 to be paid to her in lieu thereof. To Elizabeth the daughter of the said Thomas and Phillipp Whitepaine the sum of £50. To my daughter Susan Wickham of Balcomb, widdow £20—more to said Susan Wickham all my house stufte except one joynd cupbord and one joynd chest in the hall chamber. To my son Michael Marten of Cuckfield the sum of £50—to Michael Marten son of the said Michael Marten one joynd cubbord. All the rest of my goods and chattels—to John Dudeney of Charlwood aforesaid my Sonne in law whom I do hereby make my sole Executor. Overseers, John Jenner, of Horsegate, George Dudeney, of Riegate, John Batchley of Cuckfield, Thomas Brett, of Balcombe yeoman. Witnesses, Thomas Brett, Mary Brett.

Proved 18th January 1663/4 by John Dudeney.

(5) JAMES, tailor, of Ardingly.

Will (Lewes ) 1634. Parson Teylon. Brother Michael. Sister Judith. Brother Richard. Brother John. Brother Thomas. John Newman, my neighbour. John and Henry Newman, sons of John Newman. William Lindfeild and his wife. George and William Lindfield their sons. Nicholas Marten my brother Executor. Overseers, William Pryer, Richard Balcomb, junior, neighbours. Witnesses William Pryer, Henry Pryer, William Lindfeild, John Newman.

Probate granted March 27, 1634 to Nicholas Marten.

(6) JUDITH married (1) Philip Jenner, 1638, at Ardingley (P.R.), (2) Richard Alfrey, 1658, at Ardingly (P.R.).

(7) RICHARD .

(8) JOHN, THE YOUNGER, born 1613, at Cuckfield (P.R.).

(9) THOMAS, born 1616, died 1616, at Cuckfield. (P.R.)

(10) THOMAS, born 1617, at Cuckfield (P.R.), died 1638, at Cuckfield (P.R.).

(11) INFANT, died 1620/1, at Cuckfield (P.R.).

(3) NICHOLAS MARTEN.

(12) JOHN, of Ardingly, yeoman, born at Ardingly, 1635/6 (P.R.) Will (Lewes A49,245) 1717.

Sister Sarah wife of Edmund Davey the elder of Ardingly, yeoman. Kinsmen: Edmund Davey the younger, Hugh and Henry Davey sons of Edmund Davey. Kinswomen: Sarah Davey, Susanna the wife of Thomas Hills, Jane wife of John

Gladwish Three daughters of Edmund Davey the elder. Sarah and Anne, daughters of brother Nicholas. Kinsman John Davey of Southover, malster, son of Edmund Davey "all that freehold messuage or tenement with the backside garden orchard and appurtenances thereto belonging situate and being in Lindfield—now in the occupation of Elisha Marten or his assigns and also seven acres of land—called Deanes with the appurtenances lying and being in Lindfield aforesaid now in the occupation of my kinsman Matthew Marten or his assigns. And also all those closes or parcels of land containing by estimation three and a half acres called Limepitts and Deadman's Croft lying and being in Lindfield aforesaid and now in the occupation of John Osband or his assigns." Witnesses Samuel Isted, John Sturt, Thomas Sturt.

Probate granted to John Davey.

- (13) SARAH, born 1637, at Ardingly (P.R.), married Edmund Davy, of Ardingly.
- (14) NICHOLAS, born 1638/9, at Ardingly (P.R.), married Anne Weller, at Cuckfield, 1656 (P.R.)
- (15) THOMAS, born 1640/1, at Ardingly (P.R.).

(4) MICHAEL MARTEN.

- (16) ELIZABETH, born 1625, at Ardingly (P.R.), married John Isted, junior, of Ninfield by Licence granted at Faculty Office, London 1648.
- (17) GEORGE, born 1626/7, died 1626/7, at Ardingly (P.R.).
- (18) ANNE, born 1629, at Ardingly (P.R.), married John Dudeney, of Charlwood.
- (19) PHILIP, born 1631, at Ardingly (P.R.), married Thomas Whitepaine, of Hurst, at St. Michael's, Lewes.
- (20) SUSANNA, of Balcomb, born 1634, at Ardingly (P.R.), married Wickham.
- (21) MICHAEL, of Franklands, in Keymer, born 1637, at Ardingly (P.R.), married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Marchant, of Ditchling.

1677. John Chatfield and Michael Marten churchwardens of Ditchling.

Head and Teacher at the Conventicle held at the house of his son in law James Wood in Twineham. (*S.A.C.*, Vol. LI.)

1672. Lease by Walter Dobell and Sarah his wife to Michael Marten and John Beale of Ditchling, yeomen of 2 messuages and a barn on the common of Westmeston and 180 called the common of Westmeston. Liberty to lessor to take fish in one pond already made and to make one other pond on the premises. Term 16 years, rent £16.

1676. Mortgage by lease and release by Walter Dobell of Streate esq.—to Anne Kinge—of 2 messuages 1 barn and 180 acres called Westmeston Common in occupation of Michael Marten and John Beale.

1678. Deed between Walter Dobell and Sarah his wife—as to a part of Westmeston Common in the tenure of Michael Marten and John Beal.

1681. Deed between Edmund Cheryman etc., Walter Dobell, etc.—to lead the use of a Fine concerning 2 messuages and 180 ac. reputed part of the common of Westmeston, in the tenure of Michael Marten and John Beale, 1682/3. Reconveyance by Samuel Blunt to Walter Dobell—of 2 messuages, a barn and 180 ac. called Westmeston Common, lately enclosed, in occupation of Michael Marten and John Beale.

1682/3. Lease for a year by Walter Dobell—to Sir John Stapley, of Patcham—2 cottages and 200 acres, called Westmeston Common, then lately fenced in and divided, in the occupation of Michael Marten and John Beale.

1713. Lease and release by William Dobell—to John Pope—also a messuage and 200 acres called Westmeston Common farm formerly in the possession of Michael Marten and John Beale.

Will (Lewes, A46-253) 1706/7.

—I give to my loving wife Elizabeth Marten one bed, bedstedde and all the furniture thereto belonging—also six pair of the best sheets and six pillow-bers and six towells two dozen of napkins a trunk and chest which she pleaseth to chose and all my silver plate. To my two grandchildren James and John Wood, sons of James Wood of Twineham £50 each. To Elizabeth Wood wife of the aforesaid James Wood one guinea. To my four grandchildren Sarah, Anne, Elizabeth and Joseph Farncombe, children of Joseph Farncombe of Patching £300 to be equally divided between them. My Executor to pay to my son in law their Father £8 a year during my wife's life for interest of £200 of the said £300.—To my daughter Anne Farcombe and her four children to each of them one guinea. To my daughter Sarah Chatfield and her two sons John and Robert Chatfield sons of Robert Chatfield of Westmeston the sum of £250 to be equally divided between them. My Executor to pay to Robert Chatfield the sum of £6 a year during my wife's life for interest of £150 which Robert Chatfield is too take into his hands. To my son Thomas Marten and to his two sons Michael and Henry Marten to each one guinea a peece. To my son Michael Marten and his five children Michael, Elizabeth, John, Richard and Anne Marten one guinea a peece. To my grandson Richard Marten Webb one guinea. My two grandchildren James Wood and John

Wood to have a guinea a peece. Residue to my son Peter Marten—willing him to pay the sum of £300 to my daughter Farcombe's children. To youngest son Peter Marten all my freehold lands called Franklands and make him Executor. Witnesses, Richard Turner, Joseph Webb, Richard Alcock.

Probate granted 15th February, 1706/7 to Peter Marten.

(14) NICHOLAS MARTEN.

- (22) ELIZABETH, born 1657, at Ardingly (P.R.).
- (23) ANNE, born 1658/9, at Ardingly (P.R.).
- (24) WILLIAM, born 1659, at Ardingly (P.R.).
- (25) WILLIAM, died 1659, at Ardingly (P.R.).
- (26) SARAH, died 1659 at Ardingly (P.R.).

OF KEYMER AND DITCHLING.

(21) MICHAEL MARTEN.

- (27) THOMAS, of Fragbarrow, in Ditchling, married Jane Frisby. Voted as Freeholder of Ditchling in 1705. Will of Richard Webb (Lewes) 1755. "brother Thomas of Ffrackbarra." died 1720.
- (28) MICHAEL, married Anne Webb, of Falmer. Voted as freeholder of Keymer in 1705, died 1735.
- (29) PETER, of Franklands in Keymer, yeoman, married Mary Beechley, died 1733. Map of Tenants 1697 (Cooper's "Cuckfield.").

"Moon Hill, 44 acres, Peter Martin."

Will (Lewes, A54-208) 1733.

Unto my eldest son Michael Marten the parcel of land which I now live in with the appurtenances called or known by the name of franklands lying in the parish of Keymer and I also give and bequeath to my eldest son Michael Marten another piece of land lying in the parish of Keymer called or known by the name of Groveland with the appurtenances which land is surrendered to the use of my last will and Testament.—Nevertheless my will is that my son Michael Marten do pay unto my said son William Marten when he shall obtain the age of 21 £200.—My will is that my son Michael Marten shall pay to my daughter Mary Marten three months after my death £150.—I give to my son William Marten a piece of land lying in the parish of Cuckfield called and known by the name of Moon hill in the occupation of John Bennett which land is surrendered to the use of my will—And also a parcel of tythes thereunto belonging which I give to him and his heirs forever. I give and bequeath to my son Peter Marten a parcel

of land lying in the parish of Keymer which was Peter Dachfounds now in the occupation of Henry Scrase with the appurtenances which land is surrendered to the use of my will. There are two parcels of land one lying in Hurstpierpoint and the other in Bolney belonging to my wife known by the name of boneyfields and papboorn my will is that if ever my son Michael Marten should ever have and enjoy the said papboorn and Boney fields that he should pay to my son William Marten £4 a year until he shall come to the age of 21 and then he should pay him £100 and it should be done in the same manner to my son Peter Marten, and Michael Marten should have papboorne and Bowney fields that he should pay to my daughter Mary Marten three months after possession £50. I give to each of my children one silver spoon and the rest of my plate unto my wife. I give to my wife the two best beds and the furniture thereunto belonging. I also give to my wife half the household goods. Executor, son Michael Marten. Trustees, Brother-in-law Robert Chatfield of Street and Michael Marten of Fragbarrow. Witnesses, John Caffin, Ann Brett, Susanna Agate. Probate granted 15th December, 1733, to Michael Marten.

- (30) MARY, married Richard Webb, of Tanners, in Ditchling.
- (31) SARAH, married Robert Chatfield, of Street, and Westmeston.
- (32) ELIZABETH, born 1657, married James Wood, of Twineham Place.
- (33) ANNE, married (1) Joseph Farncombe, of Patching, Lewes, Marriage Licence, 1692, (2) — Brett.

(27) THOMAS MARTEN.

- (34) MICHAEL, of Fragbarrow, in Ditchling, married Elizabeth Farncombe, Lewes Marriage Licence, 1722. M.I. at Ditchling Meeting House, died 1753.

Will of Robert Chatfield (Lewes) 1736.

"And whereas there is a house built belonging to me for the Baptist Meeting and land to bury their Dead in at Ditchling Town my will is that my son Robert Chatfield should make a good Title to the same to Thomas Blackman, Thomas Wood, Stephen Agate and Michael Marten at Fregbarrow when they shall demand it and if he should refuse he is to pay them £150."

Earliest Record of Ditchling Meeting House (1737).

"A list of the Persons received unto Church Communion of Baptism and Laying on of hands or by Letters of Commendation from Churches of the same faith with us begining from the time of the ordination of John Dancy, Michael Marten, Stephen Agate."

- (35) HENRY, of Newlands, in Keymer, married (1) Mary Payne Lewes Marriage Licence 1724 (2) Elizabeth Power, died 1763.

(28) MICHAEL MARTEN.

- (36) SARAH, married John Stubbs, of Sompting.  
 (37) MARY, married Thomas Wood, of Ditchling.  
 (38) THOMAS.  
 (39) PETER, of Ditchling, married Charity Wood, died 1748.  
 Will (Lewes, A57-636) 1748.

Unto my nephew or Kinsman John Wood son of Thomas Wood, of Ditchling, yeoman, all that my messuage or tenement Barnes Buildings outhouses and lands known—by the name of Goodmans—in the parish of Horsted Keins—containing together in the whole one hundred acres—and now or late in the tenure or occupation of Walter Hurst—Subject nevertheless to and charged with the payment unto Charity Wood his sister one of the daughters of the said Thomas Wood either of the sum of one hundred pounds—or else of the yearly sum of four pounds—unto the said Charity Wood the said sum of one hundred pounds or else the said yearly sum of four pounds to be raised and paid by the said John Wood—out of the said messuage or tenement lands, etc. :—

Also I do hereby Give Devise and bequeath unto my two kinswomen Mary Wood and Anne Wood other two daughters of the said Thomas Wood—each of them the sum of Forty pounds a piece—Also I do hereby Give Devise and bequeth unto John Stubbs, Michael Stubbs and Anne Stubbs the three children of my brother John Stubbs of Sompting—each and every of them the sum of forty pounds a piece. Executors, Thomas Wood, Richard Wood his brother of Falmer. Witnesses Joseph Looker, Peter Browne, Henry Browne.

Probate granted June 4th, 1748, to Thomas Wood.

- (40) WILLIAM. Voted as freeholder of land and farm at Keymer in 1774.  
 (41) JOHN, of Stantons, q.v.  
 (42) ANNE.  
 (43) MICHAEL.  
 (44) ELIZABETH.  
 (45) RICHARD, of Ditchling.

(29) PETER MARTEN.

- (46) MARY, married —. Tyler.  
 (47) MICHAEL, of Franklands and Firl. q.v.



- (48) WILLIAM, born 1717, married (1) Jane Kilder, (2) Mary Mercer, (3) Sarah Cripps.  
 (49) PETER, of Keymer, born 1729. Voted from Meeching as freeholder of Cuckfield tythes in 1774. Subscriber to Poll Book, 1774.

## (34) MICHAEL MARTEN.

- (50) JAMES.  
 (51) ANNE, married Samuel Denman.  
 (52) SARAH, married William Denman.  
 (53) SON, died 1681. "Unbaptized, buried April 13 and no affidavit presented to me as the Act appoints within eight days after its burial." (Ditchling P.R.).

## (35) HENRY MARTEN.

- (54) JOHN, of Newlands, in Keymer.  
 (55) THOMAS, of Hookhouse, married Sarah Broomfield, died 1815.  
 (56) MARY, married Thomas Austin, of Headcorn, Kent.  
 (57) MICHAEL, of East Tarring, died 1779.  
 (58) BENJAMIN, of Canterbury, married Elizabeth Love.  
 (59) HANNAH, died 1783.  
 (60) PETER, of Hamsey, yeoman, married Elizabeth Terry, Lewes Marriage Licence (1773).

## (43) MICHAEL MARTEN.

- (64) MICHAEL.  
 (65) JOHN.  
 (66) WILLIAM.  
 (67) PETER.

## (45) RICHARD MARTEN.

- (68) JOHN of Keymer and Ringmer, married Elizabeth Goard, 1721.  
 (69) MICHAEL.  
 (70) WILLIAM.  
 (71) SARAH,—married Spilsbury.  
 (72) THOMAS, of Lewes, q.v.

## (48) WILLIAM MARTEN.

- (82) JANE, married Thomas White.

- (83) WILLIAM, of Keymer, married Anne Rowland, Lewes Marriage Licence 1818.
- (84) ROBERT.
- (85) HENRY, of Keymer, yeoman, married (2) Anne Burtenshaw, Lewes Marriage Licence 1805. Voted as freeholder of Keymer in 1820 and 1837.

*Sussex Weekly Advertiser*, September 27th, 1830.

"To be sold by Auction by Mr. J. Kensett on the Premises on Wednesday the 6th day of October, 1830. The Farming and Effects of Mr. H. Marten, of Newland Farm, in the parish of Keymer, who is retiring from business, and comprising broad and narrow wheel waggons, three broad wheel dung carts, two drags, five horse harrows, one spike and one common land roller, wheel and foot ploughs, strike furrow ditto, a winnowing machine, land draining tools, a nearly new set of harness, four trace and two thrill older harness, double tackle, or ploughs, a light cart and harness, sheep trough, cast iron hog ditto, set of chain halters with leather heads, prongs, rakes, barn tackling with a collection of husbandry utensils. The Stock consists of one strong useful cart horse, Sharper,—a cart mare in foal, Smiler,—an entire horse four years old, Bowler,—a gelding rising three years old, Collier,—a weanyear colt, a useful bay colt, excellent in single harness, pair of working oxen, four milch cows in calf, one two-yearling heifer in calf, two twelve-monthling heifer, one ditto steer, seven fattening beasts, a sow in pig, five struts, etc.: etc.:"

(55) THOMAS MARTEN.

- (86) THOMAS. *Sussex Weekly Advertiser*, September 30th, 1839.
- "To be Sold at Hook House and Burnt House Farm on Monday, October 7, 1839, by order of the Devisees in trust under the will of the late Mr. T. Marten, comprising four active cart horses, four superior bred milch cows in calf, two ditto heifers, a ditto steer, three ditto weanyear calves, 39 South-down lambs, two young hogs, three narrow wheel waggons, three ditto dung carts, two land rollers, turnrist and other ploughs, pair of drag harrows, two pair of horse ditto, four trace harnesses, three thrill ditto, ropes, chains, ladders, drainage tools, with a general assortment of husbandry implements, a quantity of house faggots, etc.: etc.: The Household Furniture consists of eight barrels, brew vats, coolers, bucking tub, a large box churn, four milk leads, brass milk kittle, with a variety of dairy, brewing and washing utensils, a feather bed, bedstead and bedding, tables, chairs, a quantity of homemade cheese and various effects."

*Sussex Advertiser*, June 26th, 1848.

"June 16. At Cuckfield, Mrs. Marten, aged 59 years, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Marten, of Hook-house farm, Cuckfield."

(58) BENJAMIN MARTEN.

- (87) ELIZABETH, married William Petman.  
 (88) RHODA.  
 (89) BENJAMIN, born 1769, married Elizabeth Love, died 1823.  
 (90) THOMAS, married Elizabeth Austin.  
 (91) JOHN, of Wrotham, Kent, married Margaret Fissenden.

(60) PETER MARTEN.

- (92) MICHAEL, of Mount Pleasant Farm, Chalvington, born 1776, married Anne Marten Lewes Marriage Licence 1807. Voted as Freeholder of Chalvington, 1837, died . . . M.I. at Meeting House, Ditchling.

*Sussex Advertiser*, October 17th, 1848.

"Oct.: 12, after a long illness borne with patient and resignation, Mr. Michael Marten, Chalvington, aged 72 years."

February 7th, 1854.

"January 29th, at her residence, 5 North Street, Lewes, Ann, relict of the late Mr. Michael Marten, of Chalvington, aged 70."

- (93) ELIZABETH, born 1778, married Samuel Francis.  
 (94) SARAH, born 1780, married John Marten.  
 (95) ANNE.  
 (96) THOMAS.  
 (97) MARY, married Gideon Diplock, Lewes Marriage Licence 1827, at Keymer.  
 (98) JOHN, of St. John's Common, Keymer, married Elizabeth Brooker, Lewes Marriage Licence 1828, at Clayton. Voted as Freeholder of Keymer, 1837.  
*Sussex Advertiser*, April 13th, 1835.

"Wanted Immediately a strong active young boy from 15 to 16 years of age, as an Apprentice to a Draper and Grocer; he will be treated as one of the Family. A Premium will be expected. Apply to Mr. John Marten, St. John's Common, Keymer. If by letter, post paid January 10th, 1854."

December 30, at North Street, Lewes, Mr. John Marten, late of St. John's Common, Keymer, aged 63.

## (85) HENRY MARTEN.

- (122) JOHN.
- Sussex Advertiser*
- , February 20th, 1844.

"Died on Thursday the 8th inst., at Oak Cottage, Wivelsfield, in his 35th year, Mr. John Marten, late of Newland Farm, in the parish of Keymer."

## (86) THOMAS MARTEN.

- (123) JOHN, born 1794, died 1795, at Ardingly (P.R.).  
 (124) WILLIAM, born 1795, at Ardingly (P.R.).  
 (125) ELIZABETH, born 1797, at Ardingly (P.R.).  
 (126) SARAH, born 1800, at Ardingly (P.R.).  
 (127) ANN, born 1803, at Ardingly (P.R.).

## (89) BENJAMIN MARTEN.

- (128) BENJAMIN, born 1795.  
 (129) THOMAS, born 1799.  
 (130) JOHN, born 1801, died 1880.  
 (131) BETSY, born 1802.  
 (132) MARY, born 1803.  
 (133) DAUGHTER, born 1804.  
 (134) STEPHEN, born 1805.  
 (135) STEPHEN LOVE, born 1808, married Mary Igglesden, 1835, at Charton, Dover (P.R.).  
 (136) SAMUEL FLINT.  
 (137) PRISCILLA PIERCE, born 1810.  
 (138) JOSEPH SEATON, born 1811, married Margaret Lucy Maclear, died 1852.  
 (139) WILLIAM HUGHES, born 1813.  
 (140) ANNE, born 1817.  
 (141) EDWARD, born 1817.  
 (142) RACHAEL Jane, born 1820, died 1903.

## (92) MICHAEL MARTEN.

- (143) ANNE.
- Sussex Advertiser*
- , March 26th, 1836.

"Married at Southover, on the 22nd instant, Mr. Randall Whiteman, of Lewes, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Marten, of Chalvington."

- (144) ELIZABETH.
- Sussex Advertiser*
- , July 1st, 1845.

"On Friday last at the Westgate Chapel, by the Rev. S. Wood, M.A., Mr. Jacob Cooke, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. M. Marten, of Chalvington."

- (145) LUCY. *Sussex Advertiser*, April 26th, 1864.  
 "April 2, at Ditchling, Mr. S. Francis, St. James' Street,  
 Brighton, to Lucy, third daughter of the late Mr. M. Marten,  
 of Chalvington."  
 (146) JANE. *Sussex Advertiser*, October 25th, 1870.  
 "October 18, at Lewes, Miss Jane Marten, aged 45 years,  
 youngest daughter of the late Mr. Michael Marten, of  
 Chalvington."

## (98) JOHN MARTEN.

- (147) ELIZABETH. *Sussex Advertiser*, April 21st, 1885.  
 "April 18, at Newland, Keymer, Elizabeth, only surviving  
 daughter of the late John Marten, of St. John's Common,  
 Keymer, aged 51."

## (130) JOHN MARTEN.

- (158) LOVE, died 1859.  
 (159) PRISCILLA.  
 (160) ANNE GARTHORNE, married Samuel Dane Welch.

## (135) STEPHEN LOVE MARTEN.

- (161) BETSY, married Frederick Welsh.  
 (162) MARY ANN.  
 (163) JANE.  
 (164) BENJAMIN ROBERT, married Mary Welch.

## (136) SAMUEL FLINT MARTEN.

- (165) BENJAMIN.  
 (166) MARY.  
 (167) ELIZA.

## (138) JOHN SEATON MARTEN.

- (168) EMILY, born 1840, died 1918.  
 (169) ELIZABETH JANE, born 1841, married Albert Beck.  
 (170) WILLIAM BENJAMIN, of New Zealand, born 1846, died  
 1907.  
 (171) JOHN JOSEPH, of Horsham, born 1849, married Eliza  
 Dyer, 1874.

## (139) WILLIAM HUGHES MARTEN.

- (172) SELINA.

(144) EDWARD MARTEN.

(173) FREDERICK BENJAMIN, born 1841.

(174) ELIZABETH, married Frederick Thurgood.

(158) LOVE MARTEN.

(190) HENRY JAMES, died 1858.

(164) BENJAMIN ROBERT MARTEN.

(191) CHILDREN.

(170) WILLIAM BENJAMIN MARTEN.

(192) SON.

(193) DAUGHTER.

(194) SON.

(195-201) 7 DAUGHTERS.

(171) JOHN JOSEPH MARTEN.

(202) CHARLES JOSEPH, born 1875.

(203) FRANK, born 1877, died 1877.

(204) LUCY, born 1878.

*Sussex Advertiser*, August 14th, 1893.

Aug. 7 at 30, London Road, Horsham, Lucy, eldest daughter  
of the Rev. John Marten, aged 15.

(205) ERNEST WALTER, born 1881.

(206) ALICE ELIZA, died 1883.

(173) FREDERICK BENJAMIN MARTEN.

(207) SON.

(202) CHARLES JOSEPH MARTEN.

(217) JOHN MACLEAR, born 1906.

(218) RICHARD DEUTY, born 1907.

(205) ERNEST WALTER MARTEN.

(219) PHILIP, born 1913.

## NOTES AND QUERIES

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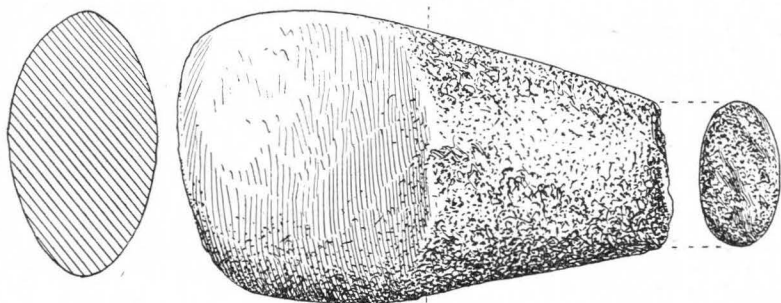
The Editor will be glad to receive short Notes on Discoveries and matters of Interest relating to the Antiquities and History of the County, for insertion in the "Collections," such communications to be addressed to him at Barbican House, Lewes.

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No. 1.

### A GROUND AXE OF IGNEOUS ROCK.

Made of a rock foreign to Sussex, the specimen here illustrated is also of unusual type, and deserves to be placed on record. It was recently found at Henfield among flints that had been brought from a pit about a mile east of Chichester; and has been presented by Mr. Edward Payne of Southwick to the British Museum as an



object of special interest. The material is a coarse-grained igneous stone, which cannot be accurately located without mutilating the specimen by taking off a slice for microscopical examination; but it is no doubt made from a glacial erratic brought down when the pleistocene ice melted, in gravel such as that on the east side of Southampton Water. Large masses of travelled rocks have also been found on the coast of Selsey, but why prehistoric man should have used any material but flint in a chalk country is not easy to understand. Undoubtedly a celt or primitive axehead, it has been reduced by pecking for insertion into a perforated wooden club, a rare procedure in Britain, though a somewhat similar reduction of bulk is seen in the famous (or notorious) celt found in glacial gravel at Malton, Yorks, discussed by Sir John Evans in *Stone Implements*, 2nd edition, p. 135, and figured in Llewellyn Jewitt's *Reliquary*, VIII (1867-8), p. 185. The present

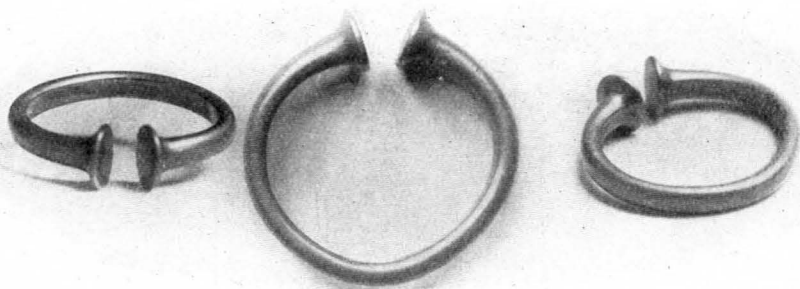
length is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in., but the butt is imperfect and probably once extended  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. further, like a secondary cutting-edge. The cross-section is a pointed oval, and the cutting-edge is a flattened curve, both of which features are in favour of classifying it as a thin-butted celt probably of the Dolmen period (about 3000-2000 B.C.). The broader half of the surface has been finished by grinding, but it would be flattery to call it polished, as the coarse grain makes the surface very uneven. The weight is just over  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lb., and it would have been a formidable weapon if well hafted. Such things might be expected in Yorkshire, but are remarkable in the south of England.

REGINALD A. SMITH.

No. 2.

*AN EARLY BRITISH ARMLET.*

The early British Armlet, of which figures are appended, is certainly second to none, if not the finest, of its kind in existence, as regards quality, condition, and workmanship. It was found half imbedded in the sand, on a bare patch in the shingle a few



yards to the N.W. of the end of West Street, some ten feet above the level of normal high tide, on the 18th November, by Miss Kate Maud Ray, a lady residing in Chichester, whose professional avocations brought her daily to Selsey.

The armlet is of pure gold, weighing 4 oz. 13 dwt., and, as may be seen in the illustration, the inside circumference is neatly counter-sunk so as to leave a slight rim bordering a shallow groove. It is of typical British workmanship of the Bronze Age, and dates probably from about 200 B.C. It is stated by Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A. of the British Museum to fill a gap in the series in the National Collection.

The find having been reported to the police, the Coroner was apprized of it, and in due course, on the 2nd December, Mr. J. W.



Loader Cooper, assisted by "eight good men and true" solemnly "sat" upon the armlet, with ex-Master S. H. Day as foreman, and heard the evidence in extenso. The Jury having "found" that the armlet was Treasure Trove within the meaning of the Act of 4 Edw. I., it was, accordingly, surrendered to the Treasury for the use of King George V. Under the Order in Council of June 1925, the finder has been rewarded in proportion to the archæological and artistic, not the merely intrinsic value of her find; and this is a fact that cannot be too widely published, the devastating terror of the Law of Treasure Trove having annihilated the records of discoveries of the highest interest and value at Selsey, as elsewhere.

The armlet had undoubtedly been washed out of brick-earth fallen from the low "cliff" within a few days or hours of its discovery, and adds further confirmation to the present writer's theory that Danner Field—lying between the end of West Street and the Windmill—was the central point of the "township" of Commius and of his son Tincommius, and of their ancestors. The gold was probably brought along the coast from Devonshire and Cornwall, and minted or made into jewellery in the workshops of prehistoric Selsey. On the approach of enemies—i.e. of the Roman invasion—many of the goldsmiths, and doubtless of the "citizens" buried their gold and ornaments, and some of them, no doubt, never came back to look for them. This is the "treasure" which has been washing out on to the Selsey shore for many generations, and there seems no sign that the stock is exhausted.\*

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

No. 3.

ROMAN COINS FOUND AT SELSEY.

In the excavations for brickearth recently (1925) made between the church and the tramway line where evidences of Roman occupation have been recorded from time to time, a small hoard of coins came to light associated with fragments of Roman pottery. These consisted of:—

|                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Victorinus (ob. 267)     | Pax Aug.      |
|                          | Laetitia Aug. |
|                          | Invictus (5). |
|                          | Pietas Aug.   |
| Tetricus Senr. (ob. 267) | Laetitia Aug. |
|                          | Pax Aug.      |
| Tetricus Junr.           | Spes Aug.     |
| Probus (ob. 252)         | Adventus Aug. |

\* The best accounts of the Inquest are to be found in *Sussex Daily News*, 3rd December, 1925; *Hampshire Telegraph*, 4th December, 1925; *Chichester Observer*, 9th December, 1925; *West Sussex Gazette*, 10th December, 1925.

- Constantinus I (ob. 337) Beata tranquillitas.  
Soli invicto comiti.  
Virtus exercit.
- Constantius II. (ob. 351) Fel. temp. reparatio.
- Magnentius (ob. 353) Victoriae DD.NN. Aug. et Cae.  
vot. v. mult, x. amb.
- Valens. (ob. 375) Gloria Romanorum . Cons. A. (4).

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

No. 4.

A MAP OF SELSEY, 1672.

The earliest known map of Selsey has hitherto been a kind of ghost-document. There has been from time immemorial preserved by the Clayton family at High House, a map ( $13\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$  inches square) drawn in pen and ink, and coloured by hand, in the N.W. corner of which is the title: "Sketch of the Island of Selsey in the County of Sussex taken from a survey made in 1672." The late Rector of Selsey, J. Cavis-Brown published a facsimile of this, with notes in his own handwriting referring to numbers which he sprinkled about the map, in the year 1906. (Chichester. Chas. Knight). This map I reproduced as a plate to my book on *Selsey Bill Historic and Pre-historic*, but neither Cavis-Brown nor myself were ever able to discover anything about the original "survey" referred to in the title of the map. This title, Mr. O. S. G. Crawford, F.S.A., of the Ordnance Survey tells me, seems by its style to date the Clayton MS. map about 1720-30, at which date it must have been drawn for purposes of easy reference from the original, which, so far as diligent inquiry would go, had never been seen since.

This original came to light on clearing out accumulated papers and rubbish from the garret of an old office in Chichester in November 1925, and will form the subject of a full discussion in the next volume of the *S.A.C.* The discovery itself should, however, be recorded at once, as the map, which is 5 ft. square, and drawn by hand (and coloured) on thick vellum, is almost a local directory, giving the names of the fields and their tenants, and what is most important the coast line of 1672. A title-panel on the map reads as follows:—

"The True Plot and Content of all and Singular the Land lying or being within the Mannor of Selsey in the County of Sussex as it is now Butted and Bounded with the maine Sea on the East and South pts thereof and the fery (*sic*) on the North and West parts thereof together With the Commons or Waste of the sd Mannor belonging to the Right Worfull Sr. Willm. Morley, Knight of the Bath, and also the true Plot of Certaine other Peels. of Land which is intermingled within the Land of the aforesaid Mannor belonging to Or hold of Mr. Bernard, of Petworth and others, all which said Mannor of Selsey was surveyed with the help and by the consent of the tennants belonging to the said Mannor in the Yeaere of our Lord God 1672 By me Willm. Weekes."

By the time the full description is ready for the press it is hoped that the officers and experts of the Ordnance Survey will have dealt with the scale, and the coast-line, and we shall have an accurate record of the coast-erosion since 1672, as well as a directory of land-owners and their tenants.

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

No. 5.

*TWO ROMAN COINS.*

I beg to report two Roman coins recently found in W. Sussex, and now at Halnaker House.

- (i) Found 2 ft. down in a garden at Halnaker, close (on the west) to the line of Stane Street.

A billon (base metal) tetradrachm of Nero at Alexandria, A.D. 65 or 66. Obverse: Bust of Nero, right, with a peaked cap. Left of head XII., probably meaning the twelfth year of his reign (A.D. 66); and right I.B., probably the mint mark of Alexandria. Reverse: in Greek characters, NEPO, and bust of Africa, right, with radiate crown of five points.

This interesting coin is one of the earliest found near Stane Street that might have been ordinarily current in the district. There has been found, at present, nothing Roman in association with this coin, so it cannot be decided whether it was dropped in antiquity or by a modern collector. But it is quite possible that a Roman dropped it near the track which preceded Stane Street. And it has yet to be proved that Stane Street was not hardened by the Romans within twenty years of the Claudian invasion. Ample evidence is forthcoming from Hardham Camp that that station was in Roman occupation well before A.D. 69, and it may yet be possible to push the date still further back.

- (ii) A brass sestertine of Maximin I. (A.D. 235-238).

Obverse: Head of Maximin, right.

MAXIMINVS PF AVG.

Reverse: Figure of Victory (?). S.C.

This was found at E. Marden, not far from Compton a district in which several Roman vestiges have been found, including the remains of a Roman villa.

S. E. WINBOLT.

No. 6.

*A SUSSEX FIREBACK.*

In *S.A.C.* XLVI. there is an article by Mr. Charles Dawson on "Sussex Iron Work," and an illustration (pl. 8m) the description of which reads "fireback with the arms of Dacre now in the Hastings

Museum." As I am dealing with Kentish heraldry, finding three copies of this in Kent, it was necessary to verify this statement. How such a description was written is a puzzle, as the crest is not Dacre, nor is there a single Dacre coat among the twenty-two quarterings. Noting that the crest was identical with the TREVOR crest, I turned to Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, and with this pedigree in hand consulted Dwnn's *Welsh Pedigrees*. The quest was now certain and with the aid of other Welsh pedigrees, twenty-one of the twenty-two coats were identified. The one unidentified is uncertain, as it is a lion rampant and some twenty different lions are borne as Welsh charges.

CHAS. J. BEETLESTONE.

No. 7.

*THE SURROUNDINGS OF PHILPOTS CAMP.*

In view of the article on Philpots Camp, West Hoathly, in *S.A.C.* LXVI. 177. the following notes may be of interest.

The wood that surrounds the camp on three sides is called Chittingly Wood, and the adjoining farm bears the same name though it is omitted in the 1912 *O.S.*6, and included under the modern Rockhurst.

That Chittingly has some connection with the village of the same name is suggested by the curious fact that the Chittingly holding in West Hoathly is an 'island site' belonging to the Rape of Pevensey within the Rape of Lewes to which both West Hoathly and Ardingly belong. In the registers of Ardingly is a valuation of the parish c. 1666, in which Abraham Nicholas and Andrew Browne who held Stone and Chittingly respectively, are to pay to Pevensey Rape.

Chittingly Wood contains the immense stone, marked in the map, *S.A.C.* LXVI. 176, called Great-upon-Little, calculated to weigh 500 tons. It is first mentioned in a charter by which these lands were given to the College of St. Michael, South Malling, to which manor they have belonged until their enfranchisement in modern times. The charter is one of Aldwulf, King of the South Saxons, and dated, c. 750 (*B.C.S.*, Vol. I, No. 197). In 1779, Thos. Pownall, F.S.A., F.R.S., read a paper upon the stone before the Society of Antiquaries, which is published with illustrations in *Archæologia*, Vol. VI. 54. Burrell includes a fine drawing of it by Grimm in his MS. 5672. There is another in Gough's collection at the Bodleian.

The great stone has given its name to the Stone estate (the modern Stonehurst in Ardingly) whose records go back to the thirteenth century, and also to Stonelands in West Hoathly as well as to the family of Atte Stone of Ardingly which died out about the end of the fifteenth century. In 1287-8. William de Chytingelegh

recovered from William Atte Stone one messuage, 500 acres of land, and 40 acres of wood in West Hoathly which the former demised to the latter when he, W. de C, was under age.<sup>1</sup>

William de Chittinglege and William Atte Stone de Erthinglege with others, broke into the house of the Knights Templar at Balcombe.<sup>2</sup>

Hare (A.J.C.) in his *Sussex* 1894, p. 133, states that "the wood in which Great-upon-Little is situated is called Andred's Wood, which has made some antiquaries regard it as an altar to a British deity—Andrast, though the name of Anderida (from the negative prefix 'an' and 'tred' a dwelling) may have simply meant an uninhabited district." Hare gives no authority for his statement, but if there is any evidence of Chittingly Wood ever having been called Andreds Wood, I should be glad to have it.

Great-upon-Little stands at the south-west corner of Philpots Camp, close to the sharp declivity of the promontory. Along the valley on the south-east bank of the stream shown in Dr. Curwen's map and within a hundred yards of the Camp, a very ancient bridleway runs roughly east and west from Balcombe to West Hoathly. Running parallel with the above-mentioned stream it crosses the Cobb brook at the ancient Stone-Mill now destroyed, and originally passed straight through stonehurst garden, crossing the main Lindfield to Turner's Hill road, through Wakehurst, over Horsebridge and eventually into Balcombe. Eastwards it now runs through Philpots yard and up the drive to West Hoathly. In a map of South Malling Manor, of about 1823, it is shown running to the north of Philpots house instead of the south, as now.

The main road from Lindfield to Turner's Hill is itself a very ancient line of communication. The scattered portions of the Manor of South Malling lie strung upon it like beads upon a chain, right through the "impenetrable Weald," to the borders of Surrey. Chailey, Lindfield, Ardingly, Turner's Hill, Crawley Down and Copthorne all bear witness to this fact and many of the holdings belonging to the Manor can be identified in the Charter already referred to. The portion of the Charter which mentions the part with which we are now concerned runs as follows: "Hec sunt nomina pastus porcorum qui pertinet ad stanmere—CITANGALEAHGE WELLINGA STONE." If Chittingly and Stone were pig-pastures belonging to Stanmer before they were given to South Malling c. 750 it is obvious that there must have been some means of communication already in existence. The saying "if pigs could fly" might have taken its rise in circumstances such as these, but at any rate they had to reach their final destination somehow, dead or alive!

<sup>1</sup> Ass. R., 16, Ed. 1, 924, m. 21.

<sup>2</sup> De Banco R., 113, Easter 26, Ed. 1, 1298, m. 184. I am indebted to the late Rev. J. H. L. Booker for these references.

Professor Mawer (who has given me much help in unravelling this corrupt Charter, a process which is still incomplete) tells me that all the early forms of the name of the Sussex village of Chiddingfold contains "t" while Chiddingstone in Kent and Chiddingfold in Surrey are formed on "d" from the beginning. Chittingly in West Hoathly preserved its "t" long after the parish of the same name had fallen to "d".

With regard to the carvings in the so-called Moraine Cavern, I hoped that Mrs. Hawker could have identified them as done by the late Captain Hawker, who did some figures in Roman dress, chariot and horses, etc., in the West Wood at Wakehurst close by, in 1874. Unfortunately Mrs. Hawker cannot speak certainly about these in the Moraine Cavern, and they are so completely different in style that it is hardly likely that they would have been done by the same person.

Thos. Pownall says that the stone "was covered with multitudes of names and initials of all dates." Unfortunately he did not record any that he found, presumably in 1778. The disintegration of the southern face of the rock during the last few wet years has been considerable, but there are one or two cuttings on the north and east sides which Pownall may have seen, e.g., W.R. 1650.

The statement in *S.A.C.* LXVI. 1777-8 that the Roman Road "cuts the carriage drive of Wakehurst at right angles" is one that we should all like to be able to substantiate. At present the only evidence that I have been able to obtain is purely negative.

Regarding prehistoric evidences I think the following should be recorded in relation to the Philpots Camp. Half-a-mile or more to the south-west of the camp, across the valley of the Cobb brook lies Fulling Mill Farm, once a parcel of Plumpton Boscage Manor. Some twenty-five years ago during excavations at this farm on the top of an exceedingly abrupt rise from the brook, a fine stone celt was found which was afterwards purchased by the last Earl of Sheffield. According to descriptions given me by local people it was found in a bed of blue gault and there were also lying there a mass of "what looked like twisted copper candlesticks." Whatever these treasures may have been they are securely resting under the deep concrete and brick foundations of the cattle sheds of Fulling Mill Farm till further notice. The celt is the only large one that I know to have been found in Ardingly, a very few small arrow heads and chipped flints being all that at present have some to light.

MARY S. HOLGATE.

No. 8.

#### THE BENT COIN.

In the Editor's very interesting and instructive paper entitled "Some Sussex Miracles," frequent mention is made of the bent coin superstition, as an amulet in the working of miracles.

It would be interesting to trace if this ancient superstition is the ancestor of the more modern, mechanically bended, sixpenny piece.

In Georgian times the bent sixpence was, if not an object of veneration, at any rate highly prized by our ancestors, as a very lucky coin and like the horse-shoe, it was believed that it would bring good fortune to its fortunate possessor. I have a collection of these coins and they are all of one denomination, sixpence—and they belong to the last few years of the reign of George III. and that of George IV.

J. P. BACON-PHILLIPS.

No. 9.

#### A CORRECTION.

In Vol. LXVI. of the *Collections*, p. 48, Mr. Hadrian Allcroft informs me that he wishes "Portslade" to be substituted for "Shoreham."

J. E. COUCHMAN.

No. 10.

#### REPORTS OF THE LOCAL SECRETARIES.

##### CHICHESTER.

Mr. W. D. PECKHAM reports:—

The extension of the city drainage and electric light systems has resulted in numerous pottery finds. I have been able to secure a great number of these for the Society's Museum. They are the usual grey Romano-British funeral urns with occasional scraps of red "sealing-wax" ware. The majority come from excavations, made to some depth for the construction of sewers, close to the line of Stane Street, thus suggesting cases of roadside burial.

##### EAST GRINSTEAD.

Mr. W. H. HILLS reports:—

The movement for the establishment of a local museum has advanced considerably. One of the large rooms in the church tower has been fitted up for the purpose and a number of gifts have already been made or articles loaned. The fine old reredos which was removed from the church many years ago has been rescued from the oblivion of a mason's yard and placed in this room. The churchwardens have also regained possession of a great deal of the old oak of which the original pews, removed in 1874, were made, and with this the several rooms and vestries in the tower and some parts of the church itself have been panelled.

## HASTINGS.

Mr. J. E. RAY reports:—

In the autumn of 1924, Mr. Herbert Blackman brought to my notice a site of iron smelting which had yielded potsherds of Romano-British type, and a small committee was appointed to make investigations. With the consent of the landowner and the tenant, some trial shafts were sunk, which, owing to shortness of time, could not be carried to the undisturbed soil, but proved a large accumulation of refuse from smelting operations; and a quantity of pottery was recovered which proves the site to be one of first, second, and third century date. When opportunity again serves further excavations will be made.

Very few finds in this district have come to my notice:—

1. A Seal of mediaeval date (which I have not yet had an opportunity of examining) has been found on Billingham Farm, Udimore, by the farmer, Mr. Luther Morris.

2. A polished Neolithic axe head has been found in the neighbourhood of Hastings and another at Robertsbridge, which have been deposited in the Hastings Museum, and by the kindness of the Curator I hope to describe these in the *Collections*, but it is at present difficult to get any authentic account of the circumstances of these finds.

3. The activities of the local authorities in road widening do not appear to have added anything to our knowledge of the past, though I have asked the local engineers to advise me of any such. An interesting geological section however, has been exposed at Friars Hill, Guestling.

The Hastings Old Town Improvement Scheme has proceeded, but it may yet be some time before the actual work of demolition is commenced. The area affected comprises mainly slum property in and adjacent to the Bourne Walk and only includes about five or six houses in the main High Street and All Saints Street, including the old Roebuck Inn. Very little of the property between these two streets possesses any archaeological or historical interest.

With regard to the condemned property in High Street and All Saints Street, in my opinion an effort ought to be made to preserve this, as its demolition will seriously effect the vistas of these two old streets, though the houses themselves taken individually may present little to commend their retention.

Peasmarsh Church has suffered a rather drastic "restoration," including the building of an ugly brick heating chamber.

## HORSHAM.

Mr. S. E. WINBOLT reports:—

Stimulated by frequent suggestions that at Furnace House in Roman Woods, near Slinfold were remains of Roman iron workings, I went to investigate in January of this year. I found no trace of



Roman handiwork, and I believe it is yet to be proved that the Romans used hammer ponds for iron manufacture. What I did find was a perfectly normal specimen of fifteenth and sixteenth century Sussex hammer ponds. The pond, now a hollow covered with coarse grass, was dammed at the southern end by a bank 25 ft. high and 270 ft. long, and made of the local yellow clay, on the top of which was deposited the slag from the furnace, in depth about 3 ft.

## HORSTED KEYNES.

Mr. C. HUGH CHALMERS reports:—

The early seventeenth century Manor House of Broadhurst, the home of the Michelbornes, and Lightmakers, and the temporary residence of Archbishop Leighton, is being carefully restored by the present owner, Mr. John Stephenson Clarke. While removing an old partition wall, the workmen discovered a book between the oak panelling and the wall. The title page is missing but the final page records the fact that the book was printed by John Awdeley, in Little Britain, near Aldersgate, London, in 1566. The type is in excellent condition, though many of the leaves are much damaged. The book appears to be a schoolbook on arithmetic, for boys of a fairly advanced standard, and the wording of many of the familiar problems is interesting and quaint.

There has also been found behind another portion of the panelling a small slate tablet bound in leather, decorated with an Elizabethan ornamentation, and having traces of clasps.

## LEWES.

Mr. R. BLAKER reports:—

On Saturday, April 4, 1925, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Godfrey, and with the kind permission of Mr. Frank Verrall, the owner, I visited the site of The Lords House (adjoining Southover Church) formerly the residence of Earl Dorset. We found that little can be traced of the foundations of the house, but two of the original garden walls are still in good condition.

On 2nd May, 1925, the Mayor of Lewes (Alderman C. D. Crisp, O.B.E., J.P.) unveiled a Memorial Stone erected on the banks of the pells in the parish of Saint John Sub Castro. The stone, which is about seven feet high, is of sandstone from West Hoathly and three of its four sides are faced with bronze tablets. The tablets record the benefactions of John Rowe, in 1603, of John Blaker, in 1859, of Henry Card, in 1878, and of Wynne Edwin Baxter, 1920.

On the 9th June, 1925, Mrs. Miriam Saunders, of Wakelands Farm, Ringmer, showed me an Elizabethan shilling, and on my asking her to present it to the Society she kindly did so. It was found by a workman whilst hoeing on the farm.

In October last, Mr. Godfrey, on behalf of Mr. J. E. H. Lomas, of The Grange, Southover, inquired if I could point out the site on the Grange property of the Old Free Grammar School, founded by Mrs. Agnes Morley, in the reign of Henry VIII; this I was able to do, as the site of the School House is shown on the plan lodged at the Land Registry on the occasion of the late Captain Charles Wyndham registering his property with an indefeasible title in 1867 (No. 226).

In June 1925, The Wind Mill on Mill Plain, Ringmer, collapsed, and crashed to the ground. The mill has been a familiar landmark for several generations. The huge oak centre post has "L H 1700," cut upon it, and probably these were the initials of the builder and the year when it was built. A small band of iron bears the name A. Shaw, Lewes. This marks the end of the last windmill within a radius of several miles of the county town.

#### RYE.

Mr. J. ADAMS reports:—

Gratification is felt at the following old landmarks having been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act of 1913, viz., The Ypres Tower and the Land Gate, Rye; also the Strand, Ferry, and "New" Gateways at Winchelsea. Both the Strand and the Ferry gates were repaired a few years ago through the generosity of one of the residents, and the present Mayor, Mr. Basil Holmes, succeeded in raising a sum of £200 for the renovating of the New Gate, which has been admirably carried out under the supervision of His Majesty's Office of Works. In some respects this gateway is of greater interest than the others, because its vaulting is complete and the paving stones of the chamber at the top have been discovered and replaced. Moreover, it lies a mile or more outside the present boundaries on the road to Pett at marsh level. There was evidently some means of opening the sluices whereby the sea would enter the moat, making this town for the time being a complete island.

The Churchwardens' Accounts record that the "grete" clock at St. Mary's Church, Rye, was made about the year 1560, and cost about £170 of our present money. The need of repairs was recognised by members of the Rye (Camber) Golf Club, mainly resident in London, who have very liberally defrayed the entire cost of thoroughly renovating this most interesting and useful relic.

#### SELSEY.

Mr. HERON-ALLEN reports:—

Among the finds resulting from the coast erosion during 1925 are to be noted:

(a) A British Bronze ring, thirteenth—fourteenth century.

Copy of the gold type with sapphire. The sapphire is replaced by a metal knob. Originally gilt. Ornamental work round the outside, with clasped hands at the back.

(b) A Saxon sword pommel, ninth—tenth century. "Cocked hat" type. Rude and worn figure design on sides. Bronze grooved to receive the tang of the blade.

A very remarkable Roman pewter flagon, complete with handle, recently found at Selsey, has been purchased by the British Museum. A notice of it by Mr. Reginald Smith, with illustrations, will be found in *The Antiquaries' Journal* for July.

Two Roman coins, small brasses, were found at Selsey, near the site of the Villa(?) south of the tramway cutting, May 1925.

(1) Victorinus, ob. 267.

*Obv* Bust radiate. IMP. C. VICTORINVS P.F. AVG.

*Rev*. Piety. PIETAS AVG.

(2) Theodora, second wife of Constantius I., ob. 306.

*Obv*. Bust. FL. MAX. THEODORA AVG.

*Rev*. Piety. PIETAS ROMANA.

Details of other important finds at Selsey are given in the notes above.

#### SHOREHAM.

Mr. E. F. SALMON reports:—

Five pieces of old pewter plate, belonging to the church have been recovered after a lapse of many years. The flagon bearing inscription "Shoram-Nova 1639" and the names of the then churchwardens, has been lent for exhibition to the British Museum, where it is placed with a similar piece from Seaford, bearing date 1642.

The Marlipins. Thanks to the Hon. Secretary of the purchase-fund aided by the assiduity of Mr. W. H. Browning the Honorary Custodian (who has, in the space of 2½ years, shewn about 5000 visitors over the building) sufficient money has been collected, which augmented by two handsome donations on the part of Sir Hildebrand Harmsworth, Bt., has not only enabled the purchase to be completed and transferred to the Sussex Archæological Trust, but has left a sum in hand to start a development fund. Repair of the upper floor is a primary necessity, and the committee would be grateful to anyone who could either give or sell at a moderate price some *old* oak planking suitable for the purpose.

A few objects of local interest begin to appear on the walls; donations of suitable character would be welcomed.

## NOTICES OF SUSSEX BOOKS.

The volume issued by the Sussex Record Society for 1925, *Thirteen Custumals of the Sussex Manors of the Bishop of Chichester*, translated by W. D. Peckham, is one of the most important, and certainly one of the most interesting, of all the publications of that excellent Society. The custumals are mostly of the latter half of the thirteenth century, and by their minute detail give a very vivid picture of the life of the Sussex peasantry of that period.

The third volume of Dr. William Farrer's *Honors and Knights' Fees*, which is unhappily also the last, as Dr. Farrer died while it was in the press, includes the Honors of Arundel and Warenne, both of primary importance for the feudal history of Sussex. The book contains a great mass of information about the early descent of the fees and their tenants in the Rapes of Chichester, Arundel and Lewes. Inevitably there are a certain number of slips; for instance (p. 52) certain references to Ticehurst have intruded into the notice of Chithurst (p. 353) Beigham (i.e. Bayham Abbey) is said to be in Suffolk, Excete is confused with Heyshott, and Easthall is tentatively identified with Cholington, in Eastbourne. These last two slips might have been avoided had any use been made of the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, but, for some reason, these have been completely ignored; this is regrettable as, to give but two instances, Dr. Round's papers on "North and South Stoke" (*S.A.C.* LIX.) and on "The Honor of Petworth" (*S.A.C.* LV.) would have explained the Fitz-Alan connection with North Stoke (p. 47) and have shewn that "Reginald de Wint" (who has not been identified) (p. 17) was really Reginald de Winl' (i.e. of Windsor). Another avoidable blunder is the identification (p. 379) of "Rat-teden" as Ratton, in Pevensey Rape, instead of as Radynden by Brighton. On the same page (379), treating of "Wickham (near Hurstpierpoint)" we are warned, almost unnecessarily, that "Wickham in Icklesham on the honor of Hastings must not be confused with Wickham in Steyning,"—which does not justify the confusion of the Hurst and Steyning Wickhams, both duly marked on the O.S. maps. Finding land in "Herst" held of de Warenne by the family of Monceaux, Dr. Farrer not unnaturally identified it (p. 375) as Hurstmonceaux (*sic*) though he added: "It is difficult to see what land, if any, in that vill belonged to the honor of Warenne." In view of the fact that the Fiennes, eventual successors of the Monceaux, held land in Hurstpierpoint, I think it probable that the estate referred to was there, or possibly in some other "Herst" in Lewes Rape, but almost certainly not Hurstmonceaux. Enough has been said to show that some caution is necessary in using this book, which remains, however, a very valuable addition to the historical literature of Sussex.

*Bodiam Castle*, by the late Marquess Curzon, is a dignified monograph on the castle which Lord Curzon bought, repaired and generously bequeathed to the Nation. A few constructional details of interest were brought to light during the repair of the castle and are here recorded, and the illustrations do artistic justice to the most beautiful ruin in the county. Another attractive series of illustrations, of buildings much less known than Bodiam Castle, occurs in Viscountess Wolseley's *Smaller Manor Houses of Sussex*. The title is unfortunate, as many of the houses, such as Colin Godman's and Priesthawes, were never manors, but the houses themselves are not the less worthy of study. Lady Wolseley has taken much trouble to collect their history, but it is rather a shock to find "Tower Records" quoted as one of the sources which she has consulted.

*Ticehurst*, by Leonard J. Hodson and Mrs. Odell, is a welcome addition to the growing series of Sussex parish histories. The parish is important as containing not only a church of great interest but also the manors of Pashley and Hammerden (the authors do not seem to have had access to the Court Rolls of this manor, which go back at least to the fifteenth century), and Whiligh, the seat of the ancient family of Courthope. Among the illustrations are a pleasant sketch of the Old Vicarage in 1792 and a photograph of Old Boarzell House, a beautiful example of timber-and-plaster unhappily destroyed in 1859. Less satisfactory are two badly blundered plates of seals, which it is to be hoped may be corrected in a future edition.

A much-needed guide to *The Roman Villa at Bignor*, including the plan reproduced above (p. 84), has been issued. That it has been written by Mr. S. E. Winbolt and printed by the Clarendon Press is sufficient proof of its merits.

Although not strictly a Sussex book, attention may be called to Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd's *History of English Brickwork*, a magnificent and exhaustive study of the whole subject from the artistic, historical and technical sides. Among the hundreds of fine illustrations a certain number of Sussex examples are figured, including, of course, Herstmonceux, and also houses and details from Chichester, Arundel, Rye, Beckley, Burwash and Barbican House, Lewes.

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