

NOTES AND QUERIES

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

No. 1.

PROBABLE PRESSURE-FLAKERS OF ANTLER FROM HARROW HILL.

Two curious implements made from the cup ends of deer's antlers are described in *S.A.C.*, LXVII., p. 120, and illustrated in Figs. 9 and 10 on the previous page. They were found at depths of 10 ft. and 21 ft., respectively, in the shaft of the flint-mine excavated by the Worthing Archæological Society at Harrow Hill, but no suggestion was made as to their purpose. Since the publication of the report, Mr. W. Clarkson Wallis, J.P., has suggested that these implements may have been intended as pressure-flakers, or fabricators, for detaching fine flakes in the last stages of the manufacture of a celt. This suggestion seems a very reasonable one in view of the methods adopted by modern savage tribes to attain similar ends—methods which are fully described by Evans (*Ancient Stone Implements*, 2nd edition, pp. 37-42) and by Prof. Sollas (*Ancient Hunters*, 1924, pp. 503-6), and which include the use of instruments of horn, bone, wood, and ivory.

It remains to draw attention, in this connection, to the extremely fine flakes recovered by washing with dilute hydrochloric acid the collection of flint-chips found in the mouth of Gallery II. in the same excavation (*S.A.C.*, LXVII., p. 114). The existence of these minute flakes indicates that the final chipping of finely worked celts was done on the spot, and therefore presupposes a tool similar to that used by modern savages for a similar purpose.

E. CECIL CURWEN.

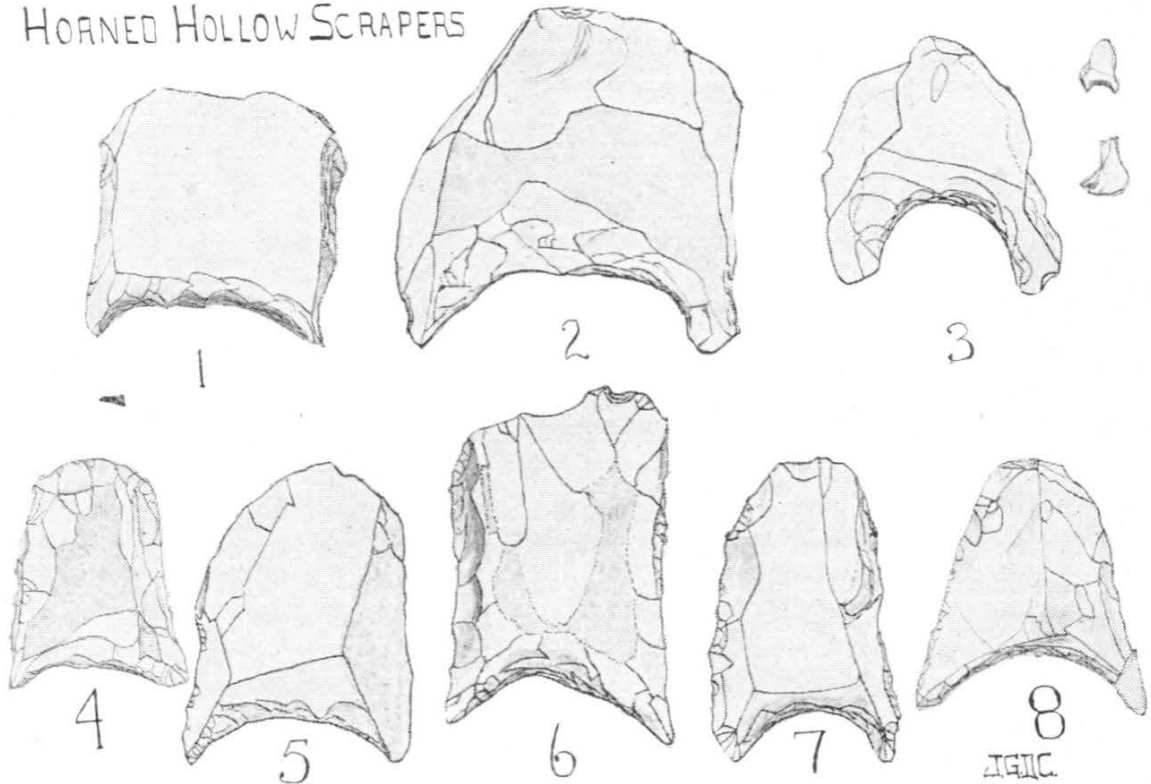
No. 2.

SOME HOLLOW-SCRAPERS FROM SEAFORD.

The implements depicted in the plate were all found in a very restricted area near Seaford, since 1923, and they represent part of a series of a score or so of such tools, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 8, were all found within a circle of quarter of a mile radius, No. 4, 5 and 7

were found in the same field. Thus even in this restricted region they seem to be exceedingly local. Many local sites littered with scrapers have yielded no sign of this peculiar type: yet in a few favoured spots they are continually turning up. Indeed one spot on the downs yields single specimens to me quite regularly through the instrumentality of rabbits and moles.

HORNED HOLLOW SCRAPERS



"Horned" hollow-scrapers seems to be the best name to describe these thick flakes deeply crescented with carefully chipped extremities. They have been made from rather thicker flakes than those often utilised for the common hollow-scraper, and the characteristic horns have been produced by the removal of superfluous flint. It is probable that the tool is a combination of hollow-scraper and two awls, the horns being in most cases admirably adapted for boring or drilling purposes. At the same time the crescent or notch was undoubtedly the main centre of interest to which all the chipping was ultimately directed. In most cases the notches were most carefully shaped, though they do not appear so in some of the specimens figured because in many cases they were undercut and their edges are obscured by overhanging truncated flakes. Also in some cases a hollow has been worn in the crescent itself through wear from scraping some cylindrical object of less diameter.

In addition to its composite character this tool has several other functional advantages over the common hollow-scraper. The thickness of the flake from which it was often made, and the careful undercutting in notching the tool combined to produce a multiple

scraping edge. Draw the edge along the side of your hand at a slight angle and you will feel not one only, but a succession of edges rasping your skin. Moreover this tool combines the maximum of crescented scraping edge with the maximum ease in handling and with the maximum strength. Those beautiful delicate hollow-scrapers from Co. Antrim, of which examples may be seen in most museums, would not have lasted long at any hard work. The durability and strength of the "horned" type is demonstrated by the signs of great wear apparent on many of them. Their only weak factor must have been the brittleness of the horns themselves, and it is common to find examples, like No. 8, with one horn broken short, though not necessarily of course in use. They were probably employed in much the same tasks, as the ordinary hollow-scrapers, namely scraping cylindrical objects like spear shafts or axe-handles.

But the more interesting point about them is not their function but their distribution. Near Seaford, they seem to be found very locally; elsewhere they do not seem to have been much noticed at all, except perhaps in East Anglia. There is a fairly good specimen in the Brighton Museum from Devil's Dyke, but no others that I could see. Dr. E. C. Curwen has kindly sent me drawings of odd specimens in his own collection from Cissbury, Slinden, and various places North of Brighton, besides some from Litlington and Norton, near Seaford. Several Seaford collectors have local specimens. I have collected flints in a very prolific region near Malborough which includes Windmill Hill, the famous site at Avebury, which has yielded ton-loads of implements to the Rev. M. G. O. Kendall and many others, but I was not rewarded by a single specimen of this type except for one rather doubtful example with ill-defined horns. A careful search over the large collection in Devizes Museum failed to reveal a single specimen, and so one would conclude that this peculiar type was not included in the industries of that district which has been called the hub of Neolithic England. The only specimen I have found outside Sussex was an unfinished example from the heathland near Grimes' Graves, Norfolk. In Plate VIII., Fig. 28, of Mr. M. C. Burkett's *Prehistory*, is figured what appears to be a specimen described as a "notch on the end of a flake," from Cavenham. I have since seen the specimen and a few others from the same area which seems to represent the true type. Mr. R. A. Smith also informs me that there are specimens in the Sturge Collection, which was largely derived from East Anglia. Other traces of the type I have not however been able to find, either in literature or in Museums.

Enough has been said to show that the type appears to be of local growth, and the Downs near Seaford are certainly one of the places where it was evolved. It is interesting to note that Mr. Garraway Rice, exhibiting some Sussex flints before the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1911, included "5 hollow-scrapers of a type which seems almost peculiar to the neighbourhood of Alfriston."

The type seems to be a development from the typical hollow-scraper which many industries do not seem to have surpassed. If we take a series of hollow-scrappers from Seaford we can easily trace the evolution of the more advanced type.

Some of the thicker of the flakes are seen to have slight protrusions at each extremity of the notch, and we may select others in which the protrusions are even more pronounced. So far the protrusions merely result from the fact that notches have been extracted from the end of a rather narrow flake; they result from the initial shape of the flake and not from any deliberate shaping. The phase which marks the evolution of the peculiar type from the common hollow scraper is the reduction of superfluous flint from the sides of the protrusions, resulting in a horned crescent backed by a carefully shaped grip for the hand. No. 3 in the plate is, so far as I know, unique. It possesses most of the characteristics of the type, save that the crescent and horns are formed at right angles to the main line of the flake. It must have been made from a freak flake, but was undoubtedly a very efficient scraper because of the excellent grip to be obtained. Naturally the position of the horns would make them awkward for boring or drilling and so no trouble was taken to work them up to points. This seems to add weight to the idea that the horns were not primarily evolved as borers, but to make a more efficient hollow-scraper, though doubtless their use as borers was incidentally appreciated.

J. G. D. CLARK.

No. 3.

A FLINT CELT FROM MIDDLETON.

Mr. W. Page reports that a flint celt was found by Mr. George Stedman Ring in 1926 on the beach at Middleton, east of Bognor, and has been presented by him to the Society's Museum at Lewes. Mr. Reginald Smith, V.P.S.A., has kindly supplied the following description of it:—The celt had no doubt been washed out of the low clay cliff; but it probably belonged not to the clay itself (which is of Pleistocene date) but to the surface soil above it, and how long it remained on the beach to be rolled and battered by the sea is uncertain. Most of the surface is now a yellowish grey, becoming much darker almost black) at the butt end. All the ridges are much worn and there are faint lines of iron staining with two spots that may be a deposit of manganese or iron-pyrites, from which the satin has spread. Battering has produced a large number of incipient cones of percussion, disintegrating the surface and facilitating its patination. The cutting edge is damaged and now askew, but the original shape is obvious, and the implement can be classified as an early example of the thin-butted celt with pointed oval section and no trace of polish. The present length is

6½ inches, maximum breadth 2.6 inches and thickness on centre line 1½ inches, the maximum being about the middle. It is possible that the position of the greatest thickness has some chronological significance (*Archæologia*, LXXI., 119); but according to the Scandinavian system this type, with a thin butt resembling (on the best specimens) a second cutting-edge, dates from the Dolmen period (say about 2,500 B.C.), and the question whether it was originally intended to finish the surface by polishing may remain unanswered, as it is not relevant in the present instance.

No. 4.

BEAKER FOUND AT WORTHING.

Having regard to the argument based upon it, I think it important that correction should be made to a footnote (*b*) on p. 83 of Volume LXVII. of *S.A.C.* just issued, and to a statement (therein quoted) on p. 179 of Volume III. of the same collections, that Roman pottery was found here in my grandfather's lifetime. I have recently, through the kindness of Mr. Reginald A. Smith, traced the beaker which was found here then, at the British Museum, and learnt that it is not of Roman origin, but is prehistoric, and dates about 2000 to 1800 B.C. This found its way into the Mantell Collection in May, 1833—and so later, probably about 1839—to the British Museum.

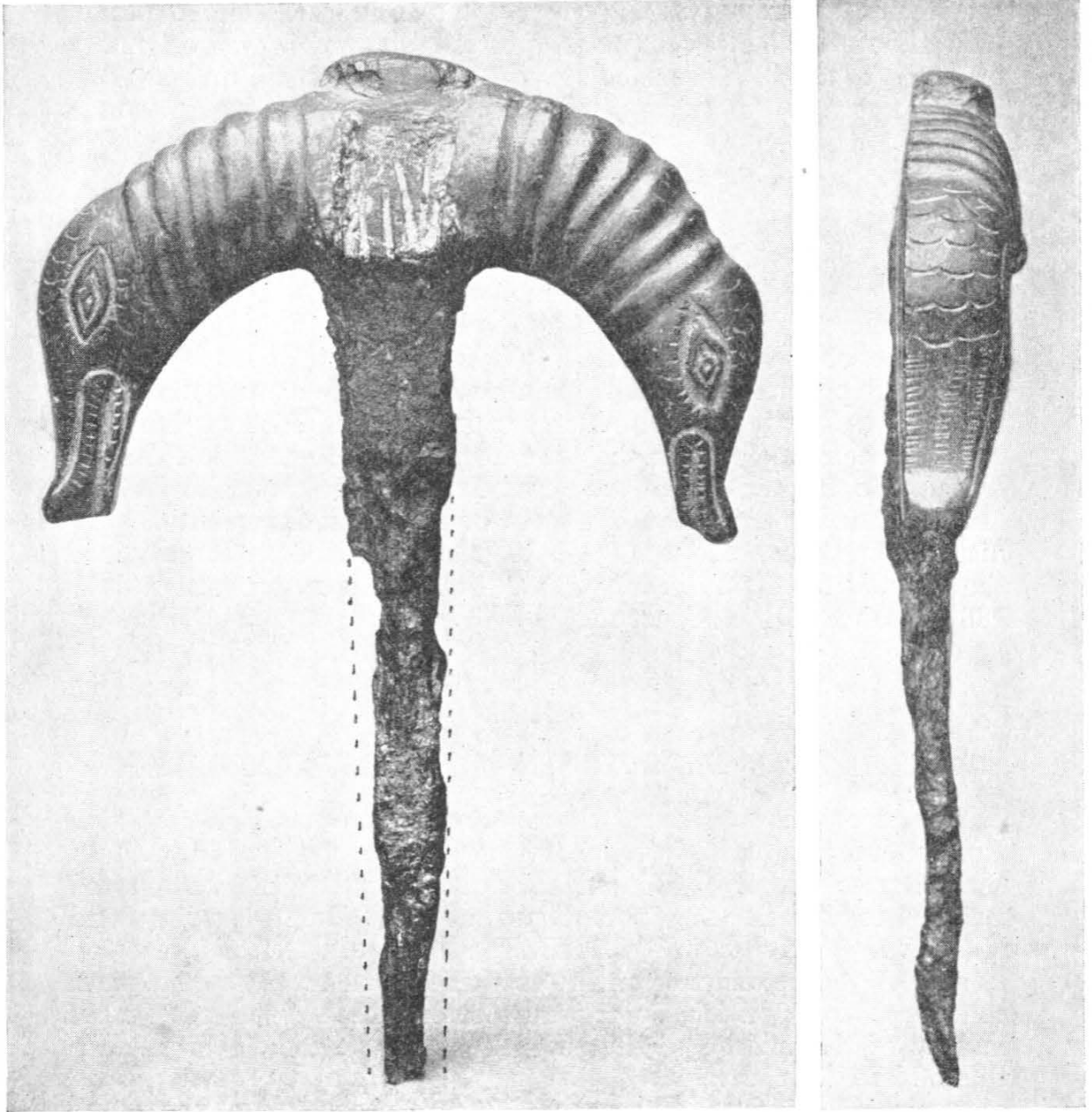
HUGH R. P. WYATT.

No. 5.

A BRONZE OBJECT FROM HURSTPIERPOINT.

The object here illustrated was found in a rubbish pit with Roman shards, about 6 ft. below the surface of the field, S.E. of the intersection of a Roman subsidiary road with a supposed British road still the boundary between Hurstpierpoint and Hassocks. (See map in Vol. LXVI., *S.A.C.*, p. 34, near indication letter D.) Some distance on the east side of the road was a Roman cemetery, from which coins and pottery have been recovered, mainly of the middle of the second century. The upper part of this find is of bronze; the heads, possibly dolphins, are artistically cast with teeth, eyes, and scales, and are nearly alike, the necks are fluted, and a recess is cut in the centre of the front, apparently for the insertion of a panel. A rubbing of the metal on black Wedgewood gives a much lighter colour than ordinary gun-metal, and denotes a smaller proportion of copper in the alloy; the patina is a grey-green. The reverse is flat, and has a round groove suggesting wear caused by some circular movement, by friction with some rotating object like a wheel; there are signs of hammer marks on the oblong projection above the arch.

The tang is of iron set in a socket midway between the bronze heads. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, but may have been some inches longer, as there was a certain amount of oxide of iron and sand extending beyond what now remains.



Reproduced from *The Antiquaries Journal*, by courtesy of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries.

No parallel is at present known, and the date is uncertain, but, in the opinion of Mr. Bushe Fox, F.S.A., it must be classed as a linch-pin for securing the wheel of a chariot. Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., concurs in this opinion, and suggests comparison with those found on more than one occasion in Britain (British Museum,

Early Iron Age Guide, 2nd edition, fig. 157), and as there are no Roman parallels extant it is justifiable to assign the Hassocks specimen to the closing years of British independence, that is early in the first century A.D. The weight of this object, even in its imperfect condition, is 14 oz.

No. 6.

ROMAN COIN FOUND AT BINDERTON.

A good specimen of a second brass of Claudius, of the year 43 A.D., has been recently found at Binderton, between Bow Hill and Goodwood:

Obv. TI. CLAUD. CAESAR AVG. GER. P.M. TR.P. IMP. III.

Rev. Female figure (? Minerva); S.C.

S. E. WINBOLT.

No. 7.

THE DIVORCE OF SIR WILLIAM BARENTYNE.

A very lengthy notarial document, dated 10th March, 1573-4, in my possession records an inquisition "de et super viribus voti perpetuae castitatis vidualis per dominam Janam Poole relictam domini Arthure Poole defuncti emissi atque matrimonii inter dominum Willelmi Barentyne militem et eandem dominam Janam Poole contracti solemnizati et consummati."

It was issued at the request of Anthony Stapley, of Glyne (Glynde), co. Sussex, by William Say, Notary Public and Principal Registrar for Causes Ecclesiastical, making public an exemplification of certain records in the Registry concerning an inquisition on the validity of the marriage of Jane Poole, widow of Sir Arthure Poole, to Sir William Barentyne; which inquiry was held in obedience to a Royal Commission dated 26th February, 31 Henry VIII. 1540.

The Commissioners, sitting in the Consistory Court of London, pronounced sentence on 15th December, 1540, and held that the marriage, although consummated by the birth of a child, was invalid, on the ground that Jane had taken a vow of perpetual chastity between the time of her first husband's death and her union with Sir William, and that Sir William Barentyne was not ignorant of the fact that such a vow had been taken. The Court declared the man and woman to be divorced.

This Anthony Stapley had married Mabel Lewkenor, a younger sister of Jane, but there is nothing in the document to indicate the nature of his interest in the publication of this matter after the lapse of more than 30 years, particularly as a clause of the Act of Parliament 34 and 35 Henry VIII. Cap. 46, provided "that the Act shall not be prejudicial to the marriage of Dame Jane Barentyne with Sir William Barentyne, and that their heirs shall

be considered 'muliers legitimate'; because an advowe of the 'mantell and the ring' supposed to be made by her when widow of Sir Arthur Pole, was void, as she was before lawfully married to two husbands and had issue by each, and therefore by God's law could not profess any solemn vow—moreover, it was taken by a Bishop of a foreign diocese not authorised by the Bishop of the diocese and was forced upon her by Henry Pole, then Lord Montague, brother to the said Sir Arthur, when she was in extreme grief for the death of her husband, Sir Arthur, and one of her children."¹

It is clear from other existing records that the great possessions of Sir Roger Lewkenor were the subject of intrigue; "Lord Montague and the late Countess of Sarum, his mother, greatly coveted that the said Dame Jane should profess chastity and take the mantle and the ring, that she might have no more issue, so that Henry Poole, son of Sir Arthur and her, Lord Montague's nephew, then living, and in default of him, the other children of the said Sir Arthur and Jane, should inherit the lands of Sir Roger Lewkenor, their Grand-father, then aged 70, and worth 500 marks a year."²

Probably this document bears some relation to the family disputes, of which Sir Roger was not unaware, as appears from his letter to Sir William Barentyne, dated 21 June, 1539: "It is showed me that you are put to some cumbrance by Mr. Knevet that hath married your wife's daughter. I trust my daughter, your wife, will declare herself, and you shall find me the same as ever towards you. You have already my hand and my seal which I think is sufficient; if not, devise what more assurance may be done for you and your children, and I will do it. . . ."³

On the 26th May, 1546, three years after Sir Roger's death, "Sir Henry Knivet, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber, is granted an Annuity of £30 out of the Manors of Bodiham, Camoyscorte, Wannynngore, Bellingrave, and Iford, Sussex, in the King's hands by the minority of Katharine, Mabel, and Constance Lewkenor, daughters and co-heirs of Sir Roger Lewkenor, deceased, with wardship and marriage of the said daughters."⁴

The Manor of Bolebroke had apparently by 1550 passed into the hands of Lady Anne Knyvet, as in that year she sold it to Francis Spelman.

The evidence of Lady Jane in this inquisition shows, among other things, that "The death of Sir Arthur Poole was first showed by the late Lord Montague to Lady Jane Poole, alias Barentyne, a month after Sir Arthur died," and "That was the Friday before the Sunday upon which she received the mantle and the ring."

¹ *L. & P. Henry VIII.*, Vol. XVIII., Part I., No. 675.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. XVIII., Part I., p. 48.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. XIV., Part I., No. 1140.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. XXI., Part I., No. 970.

Also that this vow was made at Bisham Priory before the Bishop of St. Assaphen (William Barlow, Prior of Bisham).

As William Barlow was Bishop of St. Asaph only from January, 1535, to April, 1536, the death of Sir Arthur Poole must have occurred between those dates, and as Sir Roger Lewkenor was then "aged 70" we may conclude that he was born about 1465.

Henry Poole, Sir Arthur's son, was also "then living," and apparently survived his uncle Henry, Lord Montague, who was beheaded in 1538, as in 1539 Sir William Barentyne writes to Cromwell that he and Lady Jane "have two sons alive." As he is stated in the Sussex Visitations to have had only one son, Sir Drew Barentyne, the second can only have been his step-son, Henry Poole. The latter died probably before 1543, as he is not mentioned with his sisters in the inquisition relating to Sir Roger Lewkenor's Lands. Little appears to be known of him, but he presumably lived to be of marriageable age, and there are names appearing at a later date that suggest he may have had issue. There is a Sir Nevill Poole mentioned in the Chancery action, *Moore v. Nevill*, in 1660.

The marriage of Lady Jane Poole to Sir William Barentyne is stated in the Notarial document to have taken place in 1539. Sir Drew Barentyne was therefore born in 1539, or previous to the date of the Royal Commission referred to, namely, 26th February, 1540.

FRANK WARD (Birmingham).

No. 8.

WARNHAM TERRIER, 1635.

A true and perfect Coppy of all the possessions and proffitts belonging to the Viccaridge of Warnham in the County of Sussex and Diocess of Chichester taken by the Minister and Churchwardens and others of the same Parish the Nyneth day of October in the eleaventh Yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles By the Grace of God of England Scottland France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith etc. and in the Yeare of our Lord God One thousand six hundred thirty and five Certifyde under the hands and seales of the sayd Minister and Churchwardens unto the most Reverend Father in God William by the Divine Providence Archbishopp of Canterbury his Grace att his Metropolitically visitation.

There belongeth to the viccaridge of Warnham aforesaid a house a Barn or stable with a small Cottage thereonto adjoyning Two herbe Gardens and an Orchard Conteyning by Estimaton Three roods of ground and is bounded on the North and West with a feild belonging to the Parsonage comonly called the Minching feild, on the South it is bounded with a land which is the foot way from the West part of the Parish to the Church, on the East with the Kings highway or Streete.

It is endowed with all the Lesser Tythes, the Tythe of Hay and Mills, the Tythes of the Altar or Oferings it hath also all Mortuaryes or Corse presents and it is endowed with all the greater Tythes or Tythes of Corn growing on a Trench of Circuit of land comonly called or known by the name of Pines or the Pinyes being a part of the Mannor of Denn and all these Tythes are due in theire kinds, neither is there any Custome or prescription in the Parish.

Signed and Sealed in the prsence	Thomas Holland Viccar.
of John Michell Thomas	John Evershed
Lucas John Boarer his marke.	Churchwarden.
	The mark of John Smith
	Churchwarden.

Vera Copia ita Testor.	Copia vera cum originale concordans
Tho. Briggs.	fideliter examinata per nov Richum.
	Manning Notarium publicum Regrium
	Deputatum et William Avery Junior.
	W. HOOPER.

No. 9.

BATTLE CHURCH PLATE.

Amongst the Plate of St. Mary the Virgin, Battle, are—as recorded in Vol. LV., *S.A.C.*—two Alms Plates of Silver, with a Coat of Arms on one side of the Rim, and Crest on the other, inscribed underneath “1696.” In *S.A.C.*, XLII., 222, the Arms are recorded as being:—

“Argent a chevron gules in chief two crescents of the first in base a trefoil slipped vert.” Impaling:

“Azure and argent per saltire.”

The Arms are not appropriated, nor is the donor of the plate stated.

It seems possible that these Arms are intended to represent:—

“Sable a chevron between in chief two crescents and in base a trefoil slipped or”—for WESTERN. Impaling:

“Per saltire argent and sable a border counter-changed”—for GOTT.

And that they are those of Thomas Western of Rivenhall Place, Essex, ancestor of the Westerns of Preston, Sussex, impaled with those of his wife Martha.

In *S.A.C.*, XXXI., 15, “Thomas Western of Battle” appears amongst the list of Gentlemen of Sussex in 1688; and in 1699 he is recorded amongst the list of benefactors to Battle Workhouse (Horsfield’s *Sussex*). According to an interesting Note contributed to *S.A.C.*, Vol. LIII., by the Chairman of our Council, he married

SAMUEL GOTT =
Master of the
Ironmongers' Co.
1639

Mary da. of John =
Walter of
Brede, 1st wife
ob. 1630

Peter Farnden = Lucy da. of Thomas
of Sedlescombe
ob. 1653

Godman of
Wivelsfield, Sussex
2nd wife
ob. 1679

?

Margaret = Lawrence = Elizabeth
1st wife Gott dau. of
ob. 1643

Thomas Western = Martha
of Rivenhall
Place, Essex

Samuel = Joane
Gott of
Gray's
Inn

Elizabeth
md. 1st
Thomas Dyke Robert
of Yorks. Dyke
2nd in 1650 of
Thomas Frant
Collins of see
Brightling Berry
196

Martha Mary
md. bap.
Edward 1642
Polhill

Margaret
ob. 1642

Lucy bap.
1638
md.
Robert Fowle
of
Salehurst
1656

Jane
ob.
1654

Sarah bap.
1634
md.
Walter Dobell
of
Streath
1654

Ann bap.
1633
Ruth bap.
1646
md.
John Baker
of
Mayfield

Hon. Francis Brydges = Sarah bap.
o.s.p. 25 Sept., 1714 3 July, 1663

md. 6 Oct.,
1709

d. 1724 or 5

Martha = Peter Gott

Mary = Thomas Bard
bap. at aged 25
Sedlescombe 3 Oct., 1661

md.
1644
Oct., 1661

in 1651 Martha, daughter of Samuel Gott, the Elder, who was of the Ironmongers' Company, of which he was a Warden in 1628, and Master in 1639; and in 1640 he was one of the principal inhabitants of the Tower Ward in London (*Misc. Gen. et Hes.*, 2nd Series, II., 114). The latter's son Samuel Gott, the Younger, married Joan a daughter and co-heiress of Peter Farnden of Sedlescombe, who by his first wife had four, and by his second wife, seven daughters, but no son. An extract from the will of his second wife, Lucy Godman, was contributed to *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, 2nd Series, I., 280, by Colonel Attree, F.S.A., in which she mentions her two grand-children, Peter Gott and Mary Bard. As a matter of fact, as Joan was her step-daughter, these were her step grand-children. Mary, who was baptised at Sedlescombe in 1644, was, at the age of 17, licensed, on 3rd October, 1661, to marry Thomas Bard of St. Peter's, Cheap, London, then aged 25 (see *Marriage Licenses, Faculty Office*, Harl. Soc., Vol. XXIV.). Peter, at the age of 25, on 16th July, 1677, was licensed to marry his cousin Martha Western, daughter of Thomas Western, then aged 20. Peter died in 1712, and Martha in 1732.⁵ This Thomas Western had, as stated above, married Martha, daughter of Samuel Gott, the Elder. Their daughter Martha married her cousin. Another daughter, Sarah, married on 6th October, 1709, the Hon. Francis Brydges, youngest son of the 8th Lord Chandos. She was baptised at St. Dunstons in the East, London, on 3 July, 1663, and died in 1724 or 1725 (*Westminster Abbey Registers*, Harl. Soc., Vol. X., 40). The marriage of Samuel Gott, the Younger, to Joan Farnden is recorded by Berry in his *Sussex Genealogies* on p. 372. This marriage took place about 1643, and doubtless confused by the fact that a Lawrence Gott of Battle (possibly another son of Samuel Gott, the Elder) in that year lost his first wife Margaret, and married his second wife Elizabeth daughter of . . . Duke, he has on p. 242 married the latter to Samuel Gott, the Younger. In addition, the first "Peter" Gott, recorded doubtfully by Berry, should be eliminated as non-existent.

The attached Pedigree will make this more clear.

FANE LAMBARDE.

⁵ In STREAT Church is perhaps the finest of the fine series of Iron Ledger Slabs in Sussex Churches. It bears the following inscriptions:—

"Sacred to the memory of Martha relict of Peter Gott Esquire and eldest daughter of Thomas Western Esquire. She died February the 11th, 1732 aged 78 years: and of Tho. Gott Esquire 3rd son of the said Peter and Martha Gott, who died March the 19th, 1733 aged 49 years: and also of Robert their 6th son, who died January 14th, 1714 aged 21 years.

Their surviving issue are Maxamilian, William, Martha wife of William Hugessen Esquire, Elizabeth, Mary and Sarah unmarried. Elizabeth died August 27th, 1754, aged 75 years."

No. 10.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, LEWES.

A faculty has been granted for the opening up of the blocked western arch of the twelfth century arcade to the south aisle of St. Anne's, Lewes. A new vestry is being built in the angle between the Chancel and the South Chapel, which will cover the graves of John Rowe and Mark Antony Lower. Provision is being made to preserve the leger stones *in situ* in the floor of the vestry, and the graves will be in no way disturbed. In preparing for the foundations three inscribed stones were found recording the deaths of a member of Rowe's family and two of the family of Raynes. Anne, Rowe's daughter, married Edward Raynes, an attorney of Lewes. The inscriptions are as follows:—

- (1) Thomas Rowe

Natus	} in festo {	natalis	} domini
Bapti		circumsi	
zatus		sionis	
Sepultus		(Epiphaniæ	
		1625	

 (Shield of arms of Rowe)

- (2) Edmus Raynes
 infans obiit
 1636

- (3) SUSAN RAYN
 ES WAS HERE
 BURIED IN MAY
 1637

Considerable remains of the cell of the female recluse to whom Richard de Wych, Bishop of Chichester, left a legacy have been found, including her grave. A full report will be given in the next issue of *S.A.C.*

WALTER H. GODFREY.

No. 11.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SECRETARIES.

CHICHESTER.

Mr. W. D. PECKHAM reports:—

Considerable structural alterations have taken place in the Royal Arms in East Street. Further particulars are given elsewhere in the volume.

It may be worth recording that a building on the corner of East Street and East Walls, bearing the date 1750, has only been erected

in the last two or three years. The practice of ante-dating buildings is, from the archæologist's point of view, to be deprecated.

I have finished a calendar of the first two volumes of the Sub-deanery Parish Register, which contains both the parochial entries for the parish of St. Peter the Great and the corresponding entries for the Cathedral and Close. The calendar covers all entries from 1558 to 1676, and Cathedral and Close entries to 1751. One type-written copy of the calendar is now in the Society's Library,⁶ and another is kept with the original Registers at Chichester.

Extensive repairs are taking place at Amberley Castle; I am noting such discoveries as are being made. Several interesting details have come to light, but none, so far, calling for any revision of existing views on the Castle.

EASTBOURNE.

The Rev. W. BUDGEN reports:—

During the past winter, with the kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. V. Gwynne, D.S.O., the High Sheriff of Sussex, several members of the Society have been investigating an Early Iron Age site on Fore Down, mid-way between Jevington and Littington. Three hut sites have been excavated; numerous pottery fragments were found, also portions of clay loom-weights of the elongated type, lightly burnt, a large pottery bead, fragments of quern stones, charcoal and the usual animal bones, pot-boilers and sling stones with many shells of *Helix nemoralis*.

On the Downland belonging to West Dean farm, now in the hands of the Forestry Commission for afforestation, flint diggers came across human bones in two separate places. The sites were visited and noted, but the bones had been buried. Our member, Mr. Clark of Seaford, also reported finding pottery in the soil turned over by the flint diggers, which was identified as belonging to the Early Iron Age, some being of Halstatt type. The Forestry Commission has given leave for further investigation by members of the Society.

A very important Collection of Flint Implements from the Eastbourne district which was made by Mr. S. G. Hewlett some twenty-five to forty years ago, was sold by auction in London this year, March 22nd. Through the kind efforts of Dr. Curwen, some examples of the River Drift type have been secured for the Society's Museum. I also obtained a good representative series from Mr. Hewlett before the auction sale. There were included in the sale, three fragmentary globular pottery vessels with everted rims from near Beachy Head. They were of small size, and two of

⁶ The Editor desires to call attention to this as an admirable precedent, which he hopes will be widely followed.

them contained fragments of calcined bones. The smallest vessel was ornamented with a pair of double lines of impressed pin-hole marks crossing vertically and horizontally. The vessels were ascribed to the late Bronze Age.

A steelyard weight, similar to one illustrated and described by Dr. Curwen in the last volume of the *Collections*, has recently come under my notice. It differs in the ornamentation of the three shields, each of which has a lion rampant, the two-headed eagle not appearing. Its weight is 1 lb. 15 oz. The find was made near Wannock.

HURST-PIERPOINT.

Mr. J. E. COUCHMAN reports:—

Only irregular finds come to hand from the Sandpits at Hassocks now that the excavation is beyond the cemetery. A mortarium of buff ware about $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, the maker's name DOIN dated between 80 and 110 A.D.; one or two small cups and recently a cinerary urn much broken, which was said to contain calcined bones, have been unearthed. Though the rule was to bury in the cemetery it appears not to be without exception, these irregular burials may belong to native people who had adopted only part of the Roman traditions.

Near a road, which in the writer's opinion is an early British road, a bronze object was found, which is now believed to be the linch pin of a British chariot. It is described and illustrated above, on p. 278. A silver denarius; and another, a forgery of the first century, which proves that even then, as in the days of the Psalmist, there were deceitful and wicked men.

HORSHAM.

Mr. S. E. WINBOLT reports:—

Mr. W. Albery, of Horsham, has ready for publication by Messrs. Longmans, a "Parliamentary History of Horsham" which Mr. Hilaire Belloc, in *The West Sussex County Times*, 8th January, 1927, heartily recommends. The book covers the period 1295 to 1885, and gives some account of every contested election, with a list, so far as can be ascertained, of members returned. To the "Model Parliament of 1295" Horsham returned two burgesses, Walter Randolph and Walter Burgeys. An interesting part of the story is the account of the struggles between the local aristocratic interests which began with the eighteenth century.

Mr. S. E. Winbolt, at the beginning of March, found the course of Stane Street, S.W. of Hardham camp for a distance of 350 yards. This he hopes to publish in detail as soon as the investigation is more complete. The true course is neither that of the O.S. or of

Mr. Belloc. At Bignor Park, he has studied five Greek sculptured and inscribed marbles, hitherto unpublished, belonging to the collection of John Hawkins, and the result will appear in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. In the *Sussex County Magazine* are appearing three articles on the excavation of the Bignor Roman Villa, based on unpublished letters of Samuel Lysons and John Hawkins.

LEWES.

Mr. REGINALD BLAKER reports:—

On the 9th February, 1926, a lecture entitled "Some Pictures of Old Lewes," illustrated by lantern slides, was given by Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, F.S.A., in the lecture room at Lewes Town Hall. On the 26th February, 1926, Alderman Every, delivered a lecture at Uckfield on "The Old Iron Industry of Sussex."

The issue of the *Sussex Express* of 19th February, 1926, contains an interesting review on "Old Sussex Mills," by E. Austin, Esq., J.P., of Rye. It makes allusion to the windmill, long since disappeared, but which was near to the site on which the Black Horse Inn, Lewes, now stands and in which mill the King of the Romans took refuge after the defeat of King Henry III at the Battle of Lewes. The review also refers to the Tide Mills at Bishopstone, for long the property of the Catt family.

Mr. Alderman Every has arranged to place stones on the new building on Gallows Bank in the parish of St. John Sub Castro recording that the Pound for the Borough of Lewes occupied a part of the site of the Building and that the Parish Stocks stood in Abinger Place on the opposite side of the way.

SHOREHAM.

Mr. E. F. SALMON reports:—

One of our members, Mr. C. R. Ward, of Southwick, recently brought me information which may prove of interest to the student of the Romano-British South Coast. Three-quarters of a mile west-ward of the Roman Villa site, Southwick, but in the parish of Kingston, Mr. Coster, the freeholder of an extensive market-garden was having a new greenhouse erected, and in digging for a corner-post, came across a wall solidly constructed of large flints; by the side of this, extensive remains of a human skeleton were found (uncremated), also a rubbish pit, containing beside charcoal, broken tiling, pottery, snail and oyster shells, two or three pieces of glass, and a tiny piece of cloth. Near by some teeth of the horse and ox, a broken quern, blocks of tufa, but as yet no coins.

Visiting the site next day with Mr. Ward we both agreed that it ought to be viewed by an expert with which view Mr. Coster concurred.

Accordingly on Wednesday afternoon, March 9th, Mr. Winbolt visited the site, meeting there the Rector of Kingston and Lady Bagot, Dr. Eliot Curwen and his son, Mr. C. R. Ward and myself.

Mr. Coster, the owner of the site, being himself desirous of continuing the excavation, Mr. Winbolt gave him some general information on the subject and those of us who live near hope to look in from time to time, for which we are greatly obliged to Mr. Coster, as also for the interest he shows in the matter.