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1896. Read, Sir Charles Hercules, F.S.A., British Museum, W.C.

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1876. *Attree, Col. F. W. T., F.S.A., late R.E., 59, Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W. 14.
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1925. Austin, F. Britten, Guestling Hall, Guestling.
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 1921. Blackman, Henry, Heatherdene, 22, Laton Road, Hastings.
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 1895. ^TBoger, James-Innes, C., M.A., 77, Marine Parade, Brighton.
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 1920. Borradaile, Miss A. F., The Beeches, Barcombe.
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 1907. Bothamley, Mrs., Middleton, Hassocks.
 1919. Botting, Lieut. E. L., R.E., Hillside, Loxwood, Billingshurst.
 1927. Boughey, Sir George, Malling House, Lewes.
 1927. Boughey, Lady, Malling House, Lewes.
 1924. Bourke, Miss Myrtle, Pokes, Hellingly.

1899. Bowyer, P. A., 101, Grand Avenue, Worthing.
 1892. Box, Stephen, A.R.I.B.A., 2, Gore Park Avenue, Eastbourne.
 1921. Box, Eric, 2, Gore Park Avenue, Eastbourne.
 1923. ^TBoxall, Arthur, Quarry Farm, High Hurstwood, Uckfield.
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 1899. Boxall, W. P. Gratwicke, K.C., M.A., 15, First Avenue, Hove.
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 1900. Briggs, H. Grisbrook, 47, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
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 1923. Carew, Mrs. John Chestor, Elmhurst, Steyning.
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 1927. Carling, William, M.B., B.C., Rose Lawn, Portland Road, E. Grinstead.

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 1904. Catt, Miss J. W., Sunte House, Lindfield, Haywards Heath.
 1891. ^T*Cave, Charles, F.S.A., Stoner Hill, Petersfield, Hants.
 1926. Chadwick, Rev. Howard, M.A., 39, Stephen's Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1926. Challen, W. H., Iping, Brambledown Road, Carshalton, Surrey.
 1923. Chalmers, Mrs. C. Hugh, Cheeleys, Horsted Keynes.
 1924. Chamberlain, The Rt. Hon. Austen, M.P., Twitts Ghill, Five Ashes, and 2, Morpeth Mansions, s.w.1.
 1926. Chambers, Vice-Admiral B. M., C.B., Tanyard House, Hooe, Battle.
 1903. Champneys, Sir F. H., BART., M.D., Littlemead, Nutley, Uckfield.
 1920. ^TChance, Sir Wm., BART., Legh Manor, Cuckfield.
 1926. Chandler, T. H., Litlington, Alfriston.
 1914. Chandless-Chandless, C., Sherrington Manor, Berwick Station.
 1908. Chapman, Harold J., High Street, Lewes.
 1900. ^TCheal, H., Montford, Shoreham.
 1917. Cheesman, Miss E. E., I, Wallands Crescent, Lewes.
 1926. Chettle, G. H., Ditchling, Hassocks.
 1923. ^TChichester, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Chichester.
 1918. ^TChidwick, R. W., Kelmescott, 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
 1926. Christie, Capt. J., Glyndebourne, Lewes.
 1922. Christie, Mrs. M. E., Gatlands, Ditchling.
 1924. Christy, William M., Watergate, Emsworth, Hants.
 1926. ^TChumley, A., 24, Pembroke Avenue, Hove.
 1924. Churchman, Miss E., 42, Hurst Road, Horsham.
 1924. Churchman, Miss L. J., 42, Hurst Road, Horsham.
 1925. Clarence, G. C., June Croft, Midhurst.
 1926. Clark, J. G. D., Steyne Road, Seaford.
 1922. Clark, Major Hartley, Fryars, West Chiltonington.
 1911. ^TClarke, C. B. O., Saint Hill, East Grinstead.
 1896. Clarke, Ronald Stanley, F.R.G.S., Ship Hotel, Crediton, Devon.
 1895. *Clarke, Col. Stephenson R., C.B., Borde Hill, Hayward's Heath.
 1923. ^TClarke, Miss, Saint Hill, East Grinstead.
 1926. Clarke, S., 10, Guildford Place, London, W.C.1.
 1925. Clarkson, Capt. H. G., The Thatched Cottage, Wannock, Nr. Polegate.
 1925. Clarkson, Mrs. H. G., The Thatched Cottage, Wannock, Nr. Polegate.
 1927. Claydon, C. Melvill, Park Road, Lewes.
 1922. Clayton, C. L., 10, Prince Albert Street, Brighton.
 1926. Clayton, E. S., Prawles, Ewhurst Green.
 1927. Cleworth, T. H., Woodlands, Whydown, Bexhill.
 1927. *Close, Mrs. J., Deep Springs, Westbourne.
 1921. Coast, Miss K., The High School for Girls, Worthing.
 1921. Coates, Rev. A. L., Dover, Kent.
 1913. Colgate, T., Meeching Court House, Newhaven.
 1911. ^T*Collins, A. E., 40, Gunterstone Road, w.14.
 1924. Colmer, Miss Jean, Strouds, Horsted Keynes.
 1925. Colvin, Hon. Mrs. Forrester, Shermanbury Grange, Henfield.
 1900. ^T*Comber, J., Ashenhurst, Albury Road, Guildford, Surrey.
 1918. Connell, Rev. J. M., Westgate Manse, Nevill Road, Lewes.
 1921. ^TCook, C. F., F.R.S.A., 56, Church Road, Hove.
 1924. Cooke, Mrs. R. J., Antioch House, Lewes.

1909. ^TCooper, Miss M. H., Newbury Cottage, Cuckfield.
 1925. Cooper, E. H., Stanbridge Grange, Staplefield.
 1925. Corbett, C. H., Woodgate, Danehill.
 1910. ^TCorcoran, Miss J. R., Rotherfield Cottage, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 1920. ^TCory, 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. ^TCouchman, J. Edwin, F.S.A., Dene Place, Hurstpierpoint.
 1925. Courtauld, Major J. S., M.C., M.P., Burton Park.
 1928. Courthope, Miss E. J., c/o Messrs. Williams Deacon Bank, 20 Birchin Lane, E.C.3.
 1911. ^TCourthope, Col. Sir George, Bart., M.C., M.P., Whiligh.
 1912. Cousins, Henry, Neotsbury, Laton Road, Hastings.
 1922. ^TCowan, G. Ormonde, 84, Ellerton Road, s.w.18.
 1922. Cowan, S. W. P., Reslyn, Heathfield.
 1924. Cowan, Mrs. S. W. P., Reslyn, Heathfield.
 1926. Cowan, Sir Henry, M.P., The Crow's Nest, Fairwarp, Uckfield.
 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., Queen's Gate Hotel, s.w.7.
 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., Sunnyside, 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.
 1927. Crosley, T. H., Wedgworthy, Newick.
 1925. Cross, D., 8, High Wickham, Hastings.
 1926. Cross, Mrs. D., 8, High Wickham, Hastings.
 1924. Crump, T. G., M.S.A., Old Nurseries Cottage, Warbleton & Oaks Farm, Shirley, Nr. Croydon, Surrey.
 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. ^TCurteis, Lieut.-Col. John, 6, The Lawn, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1906. *Curtis, James, F.S.A., V.P., R.S.L., Stanstead Hotel, Sutton, Surrey.
 1909. ^TCurwen, Eliot, M.A., M.B., B.CH., F.S.A., 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
 1921. ^TCurwen, Mrs. Eliot, 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
 1916. ^TCurwen, 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. ^TCusack-Smith, Col. Sir Berry, BART., K.C.M.G., Copsale Court, Horsham.
1863. *Daniel-Tyssen, A., M.A., 59, Priory Road, West Hampstead.
 1927. Daniels, Igram, 1, Central Chambers, 23, Sea Road, Bexhill.
 1899. *Darby, Miss C. C., 39, Tisbury Road, Hove.
 1913. ^T*Darwin, Major Leonard, R.E., Gunby Hall, Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincs.
 1926. Dashwood, Mrs., Twyford, Nutley.
 1926. Davies, Miss K., Olivet, Annandale Avenue, Bognor.
 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., c/o Miss Childers, 21, Buckingham Palace Mansions, s.w.1.
 1908. Dawtrey, John, Rothesay, 339, London Road, Reading, Berks.
 1909. Day, Alfred J., The Hermitage, Walberton, Arundel.
 1926. Day, E. F., The Châlet, Coombe Hill, East Grinstead.

1926. Day, Mrs., Lavant House, Chichester.
 1909. Deacon, J. L., F.S.S.C., F.R.HIST.S., 26, High Street, Rye.
 1927. Dean, Lt.-Col. A. C. H., D.S.O., O.B.E., Pant Hill, Barcombe, Nr. Lewes.
 1925. Deane, Col. R. W., O.B.E., Old Land, Hassocks.
 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., 15, Third Avenue, Hove.
 1928. Denman, J. L., Oldways, Hurstpierpoint.
 1926. ^TDenman, Major T. Hercy, Netley Court, Netley Abbey, Southampton.
 1882. Denman, S., 27, Queens Road, Brighton.
 1924. Denman, S. H., By-the-Way, Buxted.
 1924. Denman, Mrs. S. H., By-the-Way, Buxted.
 1911. Denny, E. H. M., Staplefield Place, Staplefield.
 1916. Devereux, Rev. W. J., Bishopstone Vicarage, Seaford.
 1909. Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Compton Place, Eastbourne.
 1927. Dick, A., 20, South Terrace, Littlehampton.
 1928. Dickinson, Mrs., St. Leonards, Seaford.
 1923. Dill, Mrs. Gordon, 38, Denmark Villas, Hove.
 1925. ^TDiplock, H. F., 76, Lansdowne Place, Hove.
 1920. Dix, A. H.
 1912. Doughty, Rev. R., 32, Kenilworth Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1925. Downey, J. H., Hollington Place, Hollington.
 1920. Downing, H. P. Burke, F.S.A., 12, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, s.w.1.
 1927. ^TDowns, Mrs., Arun House, Climping.
 1908. Doyle, Sir A. Conan, Windlesham, Crowborough.
 1914. ^TDrew, 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. ^TDuckworth, Sir George, M.A., F.S.A., C.B., Dalingridge Place, Nr. East 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. ^TDuplock, E. G., 4, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1901. Durnford, Miss, Midhurst.
 1926. Durrant, A. C., 55, Framfield Road, Uckfield.
 1924. Duval, Rev. S. P., D.D., O.B.E., Lyminster Vicarage, Littlehampton.
 1903. Dyer, F. B., 32, Bigwood Avenue, Hove.

 1926. Eardley, Rev. F. Stenton, The Rectory, Horsted Keynes.
 1924. Eastwood, Mrs., Woodsome, Fernhurst.
 1924. Eggar, Mrs. T. Macdonald, Wickham Hill Lodge, Hurstpierpoint.
 1924. Eggar, T. Macdonald, Wickham Hill Lodge, Hurstpierpoint.
 1881. ^TEggar, T., Mougomeries, Lansdowne Road, Hove.
 1918. Eldridge, D., Manor Farm, South Heighton.
 1924. Ellice W. D., Ewhurst Manor, Henfield.
 1912. ^TEllis, C. H. S., Sandrocks, Hayward's Heath.
 1896. ^TEllis, Geoffrey, South Rise, 69, Dorset Road, Bexhill.
 1921. ^TEllis, W. J., Englefield, Etchingam.
 1923. Emary, H. H., 7, Godwin Road, Clive Vale, Hastings.
 1926. Emmet, T. A., Amberley Castle, Amberley.
 1924. Enthoven, Ernest J., Great Ote Hall, Wivelsfield, Burgess Hill.
 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.
 1927. Evans, Col. H. C., 60, Belsize Park, Hampstead, N.W.3.
 1906. ^TEvans, Rev. A. A., East Dean Vicarage, Eastbourne.

1923. Every, Mrs. J. H., The Croft, Lewes.
 1894. ^TEvery, John Henry, The Croft, Lewes.
 1927. Eves, Mrs. R. G., Marsham Farm, Fairlight.
 1913. Eyre, Rev. P. D., D.D., 11, Collingham Road, S. Kensington, s.w.
 1927. Eyres, Miss D. M., Green Knocker, St. Martin's Lane, Lewes.
 1927. Eyres, Mrs., Green Knocker, St. Martin's Lane, Lewes.
1923. Fair, Miss Blanche, 12, Powis Grove, Brighton.
 1922. Falconer, Miss A. E., Castle Lodge, Lewes.
 1913. Farncombe, J., 18, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne.
 1928. Farncombe, Miss M., Slaugham, Seaford.
 1913. Fawsett, Mrs., High Street, Lewes.
 1921. ^TFayle, Edwin, Markstakes, South Common, nr. Lewes.
 1925. Fibbens, Mrs., Thistle Down, Findon.
 1915. Fiennes, Major H., Well Side, The Grove, Rye.
 1925. ^TFife, Miss, Birchgrove, Horsted Keynes.
 1927. Finch, A. R., 25 Charles Road, St. Leonards.
 1927. Finch, Mrs. A. R., 25, Charles Road, St. Leonards.
 1905. Finn, Arthur, F.S.A., Westbroke House, Lydd, Kent.
 1895. Fisher, Rev. Preb. F. Robert, Friars Gate, Chichester.
 1922. Fisher, W. Forbes, Tufton Place, Northiam.
 1920. ^TFison, R., Nye Barn, Ditchling, Hassocks.
 1926. Fleming, Lindsay, 236A, St. James' Court, Buckingham Gate, s.w.1.
 1916. ^TFletcher, J. S., F.R.HIST.S., Falklands, Harrow Road West, Dorking.
 1887. *Fletcher, Rev. J. C. B., Mundham Vicarage, Chichester.
 1888. ^{T*}Fletcher, W. H. B., Aldwick Manor, Bognor.
 1909. Flint, Frederick, Wraysbury, Lewes.
 1922. Flux, P. J., 7, Paston Place, Kings Cliff, Brighton.
 1927. Forder, J. C., The Rosary, Partridge Green.
 1923. ^TFoster, Philip S., Old Buckhurst, Withyham, and 42, Green Street, Grosvenor Square, s.w. 1.
1926. Fowler, J., M.A., F.R.G.S., Avisford, 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., K.C., Grey Friars, Winchelsea.
 1926. Freer, H. B., Junior Carlton Club, London.
 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. ^TFrewer, Rev. Canon G. E., c/o Rector of Brede, Sussex.
 1920. Frost, Rev. E. I., The Rectory, Pulborough.
 1920. Fry, Mrs. Penrose.
 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., 44, Arundel Road, Littlehampton.
1904. Gadsdon, H. B., Whitelands, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1912. Gage, The Right Hon. Viscount, Firls Place, Lewes.
 1927. Gage, Hon. Yvonne, Firls 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.
 1927. Gebbie, Mrs., 11, St. Anne's Terrace, Lewes.
 1908. Gell-Woolley, C. W. R., Greenlands, Keymer Road, Burgess Hill.
 1923. Gentle, Sir William B., Wivelsfield Hall, Haywards Heath.
 1918. Georges, F. E., Rosendale, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.

1925. Gibbes, Mrs., Wickenden, Sharpthorne, East Grinstead.
 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 Wittering, Nr. Chichester.
 1912. Glaisher, Henry J., 57, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, w.1.
 1925. Gleichen, Major-Gen. Lord Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
 Court-in-Holmes, Forest Row.
 1923. ^TGlover, H. J., South View, Westham, Pevensey.
 1926. ^TGoddard, Scott, 155, Ebury Street, S.W.1.
 1909. ^TGodden, A. G. E., 7, Higheroft Villas, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1923. ^TGodfrey-Faussett, Brig.-Gen. E. G., C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A., Annes, Hadlow
 Down, Nr. Uckfield.
 1918. ^TGodfrey, 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.
 1903. ^T*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., c/o Bank of London & South America, Ltd.,
 Rosario de Sta Fé, Argentina.
 1926. Goodchild, Mrs., Tiga, De Warrenne Road, Lewes.
 1911. ^TGoodman, 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., Findon Park House, Findon.
 1927. Gornall, Mrs. W. P., 19 Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne.
 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, Nr. Arundel.
 1926. Goulland, G., 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, Offington Lane, Worthing.
 1922. Grant, Mrs. H., The White House, Cullfail, Lewes.
 1907. ^T*Grantham, W. W., K.C., 6, Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.
 1918. *Grantham, W. Ivor, Balneath Manor, Lewes.
 1901. ^TGraves, A. F., 117, North Street, Brighton
 1926. Gray, Miss E. H., 27, Wilbury Gardens, Hove.
 1923. Gray, Wm. Edgar, Norham, Green Lane, Crowborough.
 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., Firlie Vicarage, Lewes.
 1923. Gridley, A. R., Braystoke, The Broyle, Chichester.
 1886. ^TGriffith, A. F., 3, Evelyn Terrace, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1927. Griffith, E. C., 9, Denmark Villas, Hove.
 1912. Griffith, Herbert C., 7, Clifton Hill, Brighton.
 1924. ^TGriffith, Miss, Wansfell, 52, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1903. ^TGriffiths, 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.
1921. Gurney, Miss M. S., 20, Clifton Terrace, Brighton.
1925. Guy, G. G., Kirby Croft, Hailsham.
1920. *Gwynne, Lieut.-Col. Roland V., D.L., D.S.O., Folkington Manor, Polegate.
1900. Haines, C. R., M.A., F.S.A., Meadowleigh, Petesfield, Hants.
1913. Haire, Rev. A., Framfield Vicarage, Uckfield.
1924. ^THales, Charles, Abbots Leigh, Haywards Heath.
1913. ^THall, A. J., 33, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
1923. Hall, Lady Sophy, 6, Chichester Terrace, Brighton.
1912. *Halsted, Leslie C., Cicestria, Market Avenue, Chichester.
1926. Hammonds, Rev. Preb. E., 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.
1926. Harbord, Miss, 26, Rosetti Gardens Mansions, Chelsea, London.
1922. Harding, Major, Birling Manor, Eastdean, near Eastbourne.
1922. Harding, Mrs., Birling Manor, Eastdean, near Eastbourne.
1923. Hardy, Herbert Ronald, Latchetts, Danehill.
1926. Hardy, H. W., 83D, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, s.w.7.
1926. Hardy, Miss M., M.B.E., 9, Stanford Avenue, Brighton.
1926. Harford, Mrs. Dundas, Sandpit Cottage, Seaford.
1926. Harford, Rev. Dundas, Sandpit Cottage, Seaford.
1928. Harland, F., Stumblehurst, Birch Grove, Horsted Keynes.
1927. Harmer, G. C., 47, South Street, Eastbourne.
1922. Harmsworth, Sir Leicester, BART., Manor House, Bexhill.
1926. Harmsworth, Vivian, Valley Holme, Horsted Keynes.
1927. Harrington, Miss M., Cromwell Cottage, Roman Crescent, Southwick.
1928. Harris, Miss F. E., 41, Queen's Place, Shoreham.
1924. Harris, Mrs. W. C., Moatlands, East Grinstead, 3, Airlie Gardens, Kensington, w.8.
1922. ^THarris, 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.
1908. ^THarrison, Fredk., M.A., F.S.A., 18A, Higheroft Villas, Dyke Road Drive, Brighton.
1928. Harrison-Grinstead, Major W. F., M.C., Sundial Cottage, Ditchling.
1889. Harrison, Walter, D.M.D., Shawmut, 5, Nizell's Avenue, Hove.
1920. Harrison, Mrs. E. S., Woodfield, Oving, Nr. Chichester.
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.
1924. ^THarvey, Charles E., 636, Rogers Buildings, Vancouver, B.C.
1923. Harvey, Robt., Carfax Temperance Hotel, Carfax, Horsham.
1928. Harwood, A. M. F. D., Broadbridge Heath, Horsham.
1900. Hassell, R. E., Tanners Manor, Horeham Road.
1925. Hastings, Mrs. P., The Manor House, Earmley, Chichester.
1925. Hastings, P., The Manor House, Earmley, Chichester.
1897. Haviland, Francis P., Branksome House, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1923. Haviland, Miss, "St. David's," Bognor.
1908. ^THaviland, Miss M. E., Branksome House, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1926. Haviland, Rev. E. A., M.A., The Rectory, Brightling.
1906. Hawes, Edward, 32, Grove Road, Sutton, Surrey.
1900. Hawes, G. C., 55, Combe Park, Bath.

1925. Hawkshaw, Oliver, Hollycombe, Liphook, Hants.
 1923. Hayward, Miss Frances, Eastlands, Billingshurst.
 1918. Head, Alban, F.S.A., Watersfield, Pulborough.
 1921. Head, John, Tilsmore Lodge, Cross-in-hand.
 1914. Helme, Mrs. T., Lindfield Place, Lindfield.
 1927. Henderson, Miss E. A., Grey House, Rotherfield Avenue, Bexhill.
 1908. Henderson, Mrs., Sedgwick Park, Horsham.
 1925. Henniker-Gotley, Rev. G., M.A., Wivelsfield Vicarage, Haywards Heath.
 1925. ^THenty, R. J., 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.
 1927. Heysham, Miss M. F., 11, Second Avenue, Hove.
 1928. Higgins, R. H., Kent House, Meads, Eastbourne.
 1925. Hill, G. W., Three Beeches, Tylers Green, Haywards Heath.
 1926. Hill, Miss, Three Beeches, Tylers Green, Haywards Heath.
 1907. Hillman, Mrs. Aubrey, Saxonbury, Lewes.
 1925. ^THillman, H. J., The White Cottage, 30, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1905. Hills, Gordon P. G., Firecroft, Cookham Dean, Berks.
 1928. Hills, Miss K. E. F., 26 Arundel Road, Littlehampton.
 1907. Hills, Wallace H., St. Mary's Cottage, Windmill Lane, East Grinstead.
 1922. Hislop, Robt., The Briars, Seaford.
 1897. Hobbs, E. W., Warnham House, 22, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1926. Hocken, Col. C. A. F., Meadhome, St. John's Road, Eastbourne.
 1924. Hodges, W. J., 28, The Causeway, Horsham.
 1917. Hodgson, A. S., Westons Place, Warnham.
 1928. Hodgson, Mrs. Edward, Barnfield, Cowfold.
 1925. Hodgson, R. J., 1, St. Martin's Square, Chichester.
 1917. Hodson, L. J., The Mill House, Robertsbridge.
 1927. Holdsworth, Mrs., Glynde Place, Lewes.
 1905. ^THolgate, Miss Mary S., Mount Pleasant, Ardingly.
 1926. Holland, Major F., 7, Cromwell Road, Hove.
 1926. Holland, M., M.C., Lullings, Balcombe.
 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.
 1925. Holmes-Hunt, Mrs. W., Little Frenches, Crawley Down.
 1925. Holmes-Hunt, W., Little Frenches, Crawley Down.
 1927. Hooper, W., LL.D., Loxwood, Ridgeway Road, Redhill, Surrey.
 1916. Hoper, J. D., Cudlow House, Rustington, nr. Littlehampton.
 1897. Hordern, The Ven. Archdeacon H. M., Baldwyns, Nr. East Grinstead.
 1913. Horne, Mrs. Alderson, 15, Buckingham Gate, s.w.1.
 1895. ^THounsom, W. A., 41, New Church Road, Hove.
 1920. Housman, Rev. A. V., Sompting Vicarage, Worthing.
 1925. Huddart, G. W. O., Seckhams, Lindfield, Haywards Heath.
 1911. Huddart, Mrs., Merrifields, Haywards Heath.
 1896. Hudson, Rev. W., F.S.A., 3, Thornton Avenue, Streatham Hill, s.w.2.
 1896. Huggins, Charles Lang, Hadlow Grange, Uckfield.
 1926. Hughes, Miss M. E., c/o Victoria Club, Grosvenor Place, s.w.1.
 1925. Hughes, M. T., Kong Karl, Stockbridge Road, Chichester.
 1922. Hulbert, Cecil H. R., 73, Ware Road, Hertford, Herts.
 1926. Hulburd, P., Nonnington, Graffham, Petworth.
 1924. Hulme, E. W., The Old House, East Street, Littlehampton.
 1923. Hulton, Mrs. J., 27, First Avenue, Hove.
 1924. Humphries, Rev. J. A., 5, High Street, Daventry, Northants.

1924. Hunt, H. C., 10, Wimbleshurst Road, Horsham.
 1905. Hurst, Lt.-Col. 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. ^THurtley, Edwd., Crowborough Warren.
 1927. Hutchings, J., Downend, Clarendon Road, Seaford.
 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.
 1927. Innes, A. N., Richmond Lodge, Lewes.
 1915. Isaacson, F. Wootton, Slindon House, Nr. Arundel.
1913. Jackson, A. C., 3175, Point Grey Road, Vancouver, B.C.
 1909. Jackson, Horace, High Street, Lewes.
 1927. Jackson, Sir Hugh, BART., 315, St. James's Court, Buckingham
 Gate, S.W.
 1909. James, H. A., Herstmonceux Place, Herstmonceux.
 1895. Jay, Rev. W. P., St. Anne's Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1926. Jeaffreson, Dr. J. L., Guntsfield, Ditchling, Hassocks.
 1924. Jefferson, Mrs., The High Beech, Holling, and 12, Berkeley
 Square, w.
1910. Jellicorse, Mrs., Densworth House, Chichester.
 1927. Jenkins, Mrs. H. B., 38, Norton Road, Hove.
 1925. Jenner, L. W., Barelays Bank, Ltd., North Street, Brighton.
 1909. ^TJennings, A. O., 29, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.
 1926. Jennings, Captain F. Nevill, M.C., 11, Wilbury Gardens, Hove.
 1927. Jennings, Mrs. F. Nevill, 11, Wilbury Gardens, Hove.
 1923. Jobling, J. G. R., 5, Belmont, Hove.
 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.
 1928. Jones, J. A., The Croft, Southover, Lewes.
 1928. Jones, Mrs. J. A., The Croft, Southover, Lewes.
 1926. Jones, Miss Mabel, Clayton Wind Mills, Hassocks.
 1925. ^TJoyson-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, 31, High Street, Lewes.
1905. Keef, H. W., Hillbre Mount, Framfield.
 1927. Kelsey, A. R., Castle Hill, Rotherfield.
 1926. ^TKelway-Bamber, H., Fulking House, Fulking, Small Dole.
 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, Ashcroft, Ringmer, Lewes.
 1909. Kibbler, Miss M. M., Ashcroft, Ringmer, Lewes.
 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., Monkmead, West Chiltington, Storrington.
 1907. King, Henry, St. Leonards Collegiate School, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1899. †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. †King, W. Holland, 11, Medina Villas, Hove.
 1927. Kingston, C., Lea Hurst, Withdean, Brighton.
 1909. †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.
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., F.S.A., Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, London.
 1912. Lanaway, Hugh, South Croft, New Upperton Road, Eastbourne.
 1926. Langridge, G. T., Bartons, Crowborough.
 1928. Larwill, Miss E., 43, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1926. Lascelles, Mrs. H., Woolbeding, Midhurst.
 1927. Latter, C. A. M., Nutbourne Place, Pulborough.
 1920. †Lavender, W. J., Bosham, Chichester.
 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., Villa Lavis, Beaulieu Alpes Maritimes, France.
1927. Lawford, Mrs., Heronsdale Manor, Waldron.
 1921. †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. Leconfield, The Rt. Hon. Baron, Petworth House, Petworth.
 1926. Leeney, O. H., Ivydene, Church Lane, Southwick.
 1928. Leese, Miss G., Windover, Alfriston.
 1928. Leese, Miss H., Windover, Alfriston.
 1924. Leney, C. W., Fir Tree Cottage, West Barnham.
 1926. Lester, Mrs., Keynes Place, Horsted Keynes.
 1912. Letts, M. H. I., 27, West Heath Drive, Golders Green, N.W. 11.
 1922. Lewis, H. B., 8, The Drive, Hove; and Wykeham Close, Steyning.
 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. †Lloyd, Nathaniel, O.B.E., F.S.A., Great Dixter, Northiam.
 1926. Llywellyn-Jones, J., Birchanger, Balcombe Forest.
 1925. Loader, Mrs., Aberfeldy, Southwick.
 1894. †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.
 1908. *Long, Miss C. B., Selmeston House, Berwick, Sussex.
 1923. Lott, G. F., The Old Cottage, Pound Green, Buxted.
 1925. †Lovell, P. W., F.S.A., 27, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W., and 84, Elm Park Road, Chelsea, S.W.3.
 1909. Lucas, E. V., c/o Messrs. Methuen & Co., Ltd., 36, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

1907. Lucas, John Clay, 10, Milnwood Road, Horsham.
 1893. ^TLucas, Mrs., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1927. Luck, Miss, The Old Rectory, Etchingham.
 1899. Luxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Higham House, Robertsbridge.
1904. MacDermott, Rev. K. H., Buxted Rectory, Uckfield.
 1913. Macdonald, Rev. H. E. St. John, The Rectory, Harrietsham, Maidstone, Kent.
1927. McDonald, Miss A., 7, Granville Road, Eastbourne.
 1926. McLachlan, G. H., Dunton, Rudgwick, Horsham.
 1927. McLean, D., 46, Sillwood Road, Brighton.
 1925. Maclean, Rev. H. S., Woodmancote Rectory, Nr. Henfield.
 1919. MacLeod, D., 7, Priory Crescent, Lewes.
 1924. MacLeod, Mrs. D., 7, Priory Crescent, Lewes.
 1917. Macmillan, Maurice C., Birchgrove House, East Grinstead; and 52, Cadogan Place, s.w.
1919. *Mackenzie, A. D., Scatwell, Mill Road, Worthing.
 1923. Maddison, Miss Norah B., Brookside, Danehill.
 1924. Mainwaring, G. F., The Rest, Newick.
 1924. Mainwaring, Mrs. G. F., The Rest, Newick.
 1927. Mais, S. P. B., M.A., The Hall, Southwick.
 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., Saldene, Seaford.
 1913. ^TMann, P. R., Bolebroke, Hartfield.
 1926. Mareus, G. J., Keble College, Oxford, and Firle, Langley Park Road, Sutton, Surrey.
1927. Margary, I. D., Chartham Park, East Grinstead.
 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.
 1913. Margetson, Mrs., 9, Lewes Crescent, Brighton.
 1927. Marples, Major E. A., Kenwith, Littlehampton.
 1923. ^TMarshall, Miss Kate, Corner House, Steyning.
 1912. Marshall, Rev. D. H., Ovingdean Hall, Brighton.
 1912. Martin, Albert, Park View Hotel, Preston, Brighton.
 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.
1924. Mather, Dr. F. H., Lindfield, Haywards Heath.
 1924. Mather, Mrs. F. H., Lindfield, Haywards Heath.
 1918. Matthews, H. J., 42, St. John's Road, Eastbourne.
 1928. Matthews-Hughes, J. G., 13, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1928. *Maufe, E., M.A., Shepherds Hill, Buxted.
 1927. Maw, Miss, The Inglenook, Heathfield.
1925. Maxse, The Hon. Lady, Little Bognor, Fittleworth.
 1911. *Mayhew, K. G., M.A., 4, Lascelles Mansions, Eastbourne.
 1926. Maynard, Lt.-Col. S. T., Woodwards, Burgess Hill.
1924. Mead, Rev. A. R., The Vicarage, Lindfield.
 1922. Meads, Mrs., The Turret, 48, Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 1922. ^T*Meads, W. E., The Turret, 48, Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 1927. Mellersh, Mrs. E. M., Llanthony, Darley Road, Eastbourne.
 1927. Mellor, Rev. L. T., M.A., 49, Carisbrooke Road, St. Leonards.
 1926. Mertens, Miss Agnes, Cheriton, Cuckfield.
1902. ^TMessel, Lt.-Col. L. C. R., Nymans, Handcross.
 1927. Metcalf, Mrs., High Orchard, Horsted Keynes.
 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.
 1920. Michell, Herbert, J.P., 6, Chatsworth Gardens, Eastbourne.
 1924. ^TMilbank-Smith, Dr. H. J. M., Worthing Lodge, Worthing.
 1911. Milbank-Smith, Mrs. B., Worthing Lodge, Worthing.
 1926. Milsom, Richard, High Street, Rye.
 1926. Mitchell, Lt.-Col. A. J., 3, Clanricarde Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
 1913. Mitchell, E. A., Dumbrells, Cuckfield.
 1926. Mitchell, Miss E. M., Dumbrells, Cuckfield.
 1905. Mitchell, G. S., Broadbridge Place, Horsham.
 1924. Mitchell, Rev. P. R., The Rectory, Bodiam, Hawkhurst.
 1924. Mitchell, S., Roseleigh, 33, Bedford Road, Horsham.
 1923. Mitchell, W. E., Annandale, Cuckfield.
 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. *Monk Bretton, The Right Hon. Baron, c.B., Conyboro', Lewes.
 1904. Montgomerie, D. H., F.S.A., c/o London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London, w.c.2.
 1921. Moore, Sir Alan, BART., Southover Old Rectory, Lewes.
 1926. Moore, Lady, Southover Old Rectory, Lewes.
 1924. Moore, Millicent Lady, Hancox, Battle.
 1921. *Morgan, J. J., Nyetimber, West Chilmington.
 1925. Morgan, Rev. F. S., Selmeston Vicarage, Berwick Station.
 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, 2, Grange Road, Lewes.
 1897. Morris, H. C. L., M.D., F.R.G.S., 1, Marine Parade, Bognor.
 1923. ^TMorris, Ronald, 3, Pavilion Parade, Brighton.
 1909. Morrish, C. A., High Street, Lewes.
 1907. ^TMorrish, H. G., Grays, Haslemere, Surrey.
 1925. Morrison, Rev. A., The Rectory, Ewhurst, Hawkhurst.
 1925. Moser, G. E., 23, Molyneux Park, Tunbridge Wells.
 1928. Mosse, Rev. C. H., Trinity House, Horsham.
 1916. Mosse, H. R., M.D., Roffey House, Horsham.
 1899. Mullens, W. H., M.A., Kewhurst Manor, Little Common, Bexhill.
 1920. Mummery, S. P., The Crossways, Upper Warlingham, Surrey.
 1921. Muncey, Rev. E. Howard, Wellington College, Berks.
 1923. *Munnion, Henry E., Ardings, Ardingly.
 1927. Murray, Capt. H. W., F.S.A. (Scot.), Barham, Cuckfield.
 1919. Murray, E. C., Ellerslie, Chichester.
 1923. ^TMurray Smith, Mrs. A., 40, Queen Anne's Gate, s.w.1.; and St. Martin, Ashurst, Nr. Tunbridge Wells.
1904. Nash, Rev. E. H., M.A., R.D., Eastergate Rectory, Chichester.
 1927. ^TNettlefold, F. J., Chelwood Vachery, Chelwood Gate, Nutley.
 1921. Newbery, Mrs., 16, Southover, 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. ^T*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.
1925. Nicholetts, Rev. J., The Vicar's Close, Chichester.
1926. Nicholl, Mrs. C. L., Castle Gate House, Lewes.
1927. Nicholls, Miss A. J., The Manor House, Broadwater, Worthing.
1916. Nicholls, Miss E. C. S., The Manor House, Broadwater, Worthing.
1914. Nicholson, Mrs., Skippers Hill, Five Ashes.
1904. ^TNicholson, W. E., F.L.S., St. Annes Crescent, Lewes.
1913. *Nix, C. G. A., Tilgate Forest Lodge, Crawley.
1896. Norman, Rev. Samuel James, M.A., M.R.L., F.R.G.S., South Lawn, Chichester.
1892. ^TNorman, Simeon H., London Road, Burgess Hill.
1908. ^TNorth, J. S., 44, Market Street, Brighton.
1927. North-Cox, W. N., 19, Kensington Court Place, w.8.
1903. Ockenden, Maurice, Glen Lyn, Sanderstead Hill East, Sanderstead, Surrey.
1920. Odell, Mrs., Mabbs Hill, Stonegate, Ticehurst.
1903. ^T*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., Canonbernes, Cross Bush, Arundel.
1927. Ottley, Mrs. C. V., Alces Place, East Blatchington, Seaford.
1927. Ottley, Bruce, Alces Place, East Blatchington, Seaford.
1927. Ottley, Mrs. Bruce, Alces Place, East Blatchington, Seaford.
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. ^TPackham, 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.
1926. ^TPage, Lt.-Col. Stanley Hatch, C.M.G., F.S.I., Tancrey House, Vale Square, Ramsgate.
1923. ^TPage, W., F.S.A., Ashmere Croft, Middleton, near Bognor.
1924. Paine, Miss F., 3, Lionel Road, Bexhill.
1910. Palmer, F. J. Morton, M.B., F.S.A., Holford, Longfellow Road, Worthing.
1927. ^TPalmer, R. Liddesdale, M.C., 12, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.
1897. Pannett, A. R., Hvilstedet, Hayward's Heath.
1928. Pannett, C., Holmbush, Southway, Nevill Road, Lewes.
1928. Pannett, C. J., Jolyn, Hill Road, Lewes.
1923. Parez, Miss Gertrude, Tresco, Haywards Road, Haywards Heath.
1881. *Parkin, Thomas, M.A., F.R.G.S., Fairseat, High Wickham, Hastings.
1925. Parris, C. J., Oaklands, Jarvis Brook.
1924. ^TParrish, Mrs. Alfred, Amberley House, Amberley, Arundel.
1927. Parry, Sir Sydney, Hooke Hall, Uckfield.
1924. Parsons, Miss L. M., Mousehole, Forest Row.
1924. Parsons, T. E., Standen Farm, Benenden, Kent.
1927. Parsons, W. J., Alciston, Berwick Station.
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., The Millstone, Queenstown, South Africa.
1924. Pearce, O. D., 3, Paul's Bakehouse Court, Godliman Street, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., and 63, Church Road, Richmond, Surrey.

1928. Pearce, Mrs. Oswald D., 63, Church Road, Richmond, Surrey.
 1923. ^T*Pearson, The Hon. Clive, Parham, Pulborough.
 1921. ^T*Peckham, W. D., Rymans, Apuldram, Chichester.
 1920. Peel, Miss J. M., The Armoury, Winchelsea.
 1922. ^TPelham, 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., Haby Hill, Rogate, Petersfield.
 1911. Penfold, Rev. E. W. D., Durrington Vicarage, Worthing.
 1913. Penfold, Fred. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Fetcham Holt, Leatherhead, Surrey.
 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.
 1927. Pett, H. M., Diocesan Church House, 5, Marlborough Place, Brighton.
 1926. Phelps, Mrs. Murray N., Hodges, Five Ashes.
 1923. Philcox, Miss, Ashburnham, Patcham, Brighton.
 1910. ^TPhillipson-Stow, Lady, Blackdown House, Fernhurst.
 1900. Pickard, T. W., Glynde, Lewes.
 1904. Piffard, E. J. G., Daphne Lodge, King's Road, Horsham
 1927. Piggott, Stuart, Wood View, Skeet, Petersfield, Hants.
 1920. Pitcher, Scott, Haywards Heath.
 1904. Plummer, H., Lyntonville, Haywards Heath.
 1892. Poland, Eustace B., 24, Victoria Road, Shoreham-by-Sea.
 1923. Pollard, W. A., St. Magnus, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1911. ^TPollicutt, 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. ^TPowell, H. C., 38, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1890. Powell, Hubert John, Hill Lodge, Lewes.
 1907. Powell, R. H., Rotten Row House, Lewes.
 1921. ^TPowell, T. Baden, High Hurst, Newick.
 1899. Powell, W. W. Richmond, Old Dover House, Canterbury.
 1923. ^TPowell-Edwards, Col. H. I., D.S.O., Chiltonton Ferrings, nr. Lewes.
 1924. Poynder, F. C., 92, High Street, East Grinstead.
 1923. ^TPoynder, Mrs., 92, High Street, East Grinstead.
 1881. Pratt, J. C., Major, 36, Brunswick Terrace, Hove.
 1925. Price-Davies, Miss, Birchgrove, Horsted Keynes.
 1922. Price, L. L., M.A., 39, Preston Drive, Brighton.
 1903. Pryce, H. Vaughan, M.A., 104, Bethune Road, Stamford Hill, N.
 1927. Pull, J. H., 23, St. Elmo Road, Worthing.
 1919. Pullein, Miss C., The Manor House, Rotherfield.
 1925. Pulman, H. P., Sundridge, Hartfield Road, Seaford.
 1925. Pulman, Mrs. H. P., Sundridge, Hartfield Road, Seaford.
 1927. Purvis, Dr. F. P., Brown Gables, Seaford.
 1927. Purvis, Mrs. F. P., Brown Gables, Seaford.

1898. Puttick, Rev. J., Gable End, Mill Road, Worthing.
 1922. Pym, F. W., 13, Cambridge Road, Brighton.
1916. Radcliffe, Alan F., Riverdale, Godalming, Surrey.
 1910. ^TRamsden, Colonel H. F. S., c.B.E., Moseham House, Wadhurst.
 1882. Randall, Mrs. H. L., West Moor, Tillington, Petworth.
 1872. Raper, W. A., Battle.
 1924. Rasell, William D., 135, Bognor Road, Chichester.
 1927. ^TRavenscroft, Lt.-Col. H. V., The Abbey, Storrington.
 1902. ^TRay, J. E., F.R.HIST.SOC., 9, Stanley Road, Hastings.
 1905. ^TRead, T., 5, Windlesham Gardens, Brighton.
 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. ^TRice, 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.
1893. Richmond and Gordon, His Grace the Duke of, 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.
 1928. Riley, W. N., 4, Hove Park Gardens, Hove.
 1926. Roberts, Miss A. M., Harbery, St. Peter's Road, St. Leonard's.
 1911. Roberts, Miss M. E., Rostrevor, Vanzell Road, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1925. Roberts, Rev. A. J., Harting Vicarage, Petersfield.
 1923. Robertson, Charles, Batworth Park, Arundel.
 1927. Robertson, Mrs. Rennie, The Highlands, Framfield.
 1913. Robins, Miss Elizabeth, 36, Albion Street, Hyde Park, w.1.
 1896. ^TRobinson, J. J., *West Sussex Gazette*, Arundel.
 1923. Robinson, Gidley, Winterbourne, Maze Hill, St. Leonards.
 1896. ^TRobinson, J. J., *West Sussex Gazette*, Arundel.
 1923. ^TRobinson, Lt.-Col. G. S., 2A, Terminus Mansions, Eastbourne.
 1927. Robinson, W. W. K., The Chalet, Lindfield.
 1927. Robinson, Mrs. W. W. K., The Chalet, Lindfield.
 1927. Robson, E. L., Parkhurst Farm, High Hurstwood, Nr. Uckfield.
 1893. ^TRoemer, Major C. H. de, Lime Park, Herstmonceux.
 1927. ^TRoss, A. Mackenzie, Hangleton, Nr. Ferring.
 1882. Ross, Mrs., Tudor House, St. Helen's Road, Hastings.
 1926. Ross, W. Gordon, Sobraon, 22, 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., Woodlands Farm, Chigwell Row, Essex.
 1924. Rowe, Mrs. R. Prebble, Horselunges Manor, Hellingly.
 1924. Rowe, R. Prebble, Horselunges Manor, Hellingly.
 1916. Royle, Mrs., Cloverdown, Seaford.
 1927. Ruck, G., 4, York Mansions, Earls Court Road, s.w.5.
 1924. Rudkin, Mrs. E. H., The Rectory, Ninfield, Battle.
 1924. Rudkin, Rev. E. H., M.A., B.D., The Rectory, Ninfield, Battle.
 1927. Rundle, E. C., Hillside, Rotten Row, Lewes.
 1928. Rundle, Mrs., Pear Tree Cottage, Seaford.
 1908. Russell, Miss Louise, Ashlands, Burwash.
 1922. Russell, Ernest C., Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes.

1922. Russell, Mrs. E. C., Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1926. Rutherford, Mrs., Sompting Abbots, Nr. Worthing.
 1925. Rydon, Mrs., Furzehill, Haywards Heath.
 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. Ste. Croix, S. de, M.A., 35, Windsor Road, Worthing.
 1924. St. Croix, Sub.-Lt. Bernard J. de, R.N., H.M.S. Ceres, c/o G.P.O., London.
1926. Sale, Sir Stephen, K.C.I.E., Heatherwood, Midhurst.
 1898. †Salmon, E. F., 4, Colebrook Road, Southwick, Brighton.
 1920. Salt, Miss Dorothy, 5, South Pallant, Chichester.
 1896. †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, F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S., M.I.MECH.E., Beacon Hall, Benenden, Cranbrook, Kent, and 16, Portland Court, Great Portland Street, London, w.1.
1927. Sarel, Mrs. E. M., 11, Second Avenue, Hove.
 1920. Sargeant, Sir Alfred R., 55, The Drive, 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.
 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.
 1928. Schove, A. P., Oak Lodge, West Wickham, Kent.
 1911. Schuster, Sir Felix, BART., Verdley Place, Fernhurst.
 1926. †Schwabe, E. M., M.R.A.S., The Red House, Cowfold.
 1921. Schweder, P. E., Courtlands, Goring-by-Sea, Nr. Worthing.
 1925. Scott, A. D., Lindsay, Cooper's Green House, Uckfield.
 1922. Scovell, Miss C. G. K., 47, Brunswick Place, Hove.
 1920. Seale, Miss F. E., Forest Dell, Green Lane, Crowborough.
 1927. †Sealy, G. Elliot, Park House, Ringmer.
 1927. Sealy, Mrs. G. Elliot, Park House, Ringmer.
 1924. Seaman, Rev. C. E., M.A., Fernside, Hollington Park, St. Leonards.
 1920. †Secretan, Spencer D., Swaynes, Rudgwick.
 1917. Selmes, C. A., Kingfield, Rye.
 1927. †Selmes, Mrs. 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., The Gatehouse, Lindfield.
 1900. Shaw, Rev. Preb. W. F., West Stoke Rectory, Nr. Chichester.
 1921. Shenstone, Miss A., Sutton Hall, 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. †Simpson, Mrs. Hume, 10, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1909. Sinnock, Miss F. S., Downford, Hailsham.
 1921. Skeet, Major Francis, Syon House, Angmering.
 1924. Skipwith, R. W., Higham, House, 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.
 1927. Smart, H., 32, High Street, Littlehampton.
 1928. ^TSmith, Col. A., West Croft, Seaford.
 1928. Smith, Mrs. A., West Croft, Seaford.
 1913. ^TSmith, E. Manley, Bottingdean, Midhurst.
 1920. Smith, Major E. P., Hooke Hall, Uckfield.
 1909. ^TSmith, Miss Harvey, Hill House, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1927. Smith, F. E. J., Ashdown House, Danehill, & 4, Gloucester Place, w.1.
 1924. Smith, R. D. Hilton, 182, Kensington Park Road, Holland Park, w.11.
 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. ^TSnewin, Miss, Vernon, Homefield Road, Worthing.
 1925. Snowden, C. E., 1, Uplands Road, Eastbourne.
 1923. Soddy, G. R., 134, Seaside Road, Eastbourne.
 1926. Somers-Clarke, Col. Cecil, Holmeroft, Hurstpierpoint.
 1894. Somers-Clarke, Mrs. Cecil, Holmcroft, 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.
 1926. Spencer, Major Robert, M.C., Glaziers Forge, Dallington.
 1912. Sperling, Miss D. E. A., Filsham House, St. Leonard's.
 1922. Spicer, C. E., Pine Ridge, Cross-in-Hand.
 1923. ^TSpokes, P. S., M.A., Oxon., 26, Charlbury Road, Oxford.
 1921. Spokes, Sidney, M.R.C.S., Castle Place, Lewes.
 1926. Sproston, W. M., Southley, Sunte Avenue, Haywards Heath.
 1928. Sprott, Miss, Magavelda, Crowborough.
 1923. Sprott, Mrs. Herbert, Magavelda, Crowborough.
 1926. Spurgeon, Professor C. F. E., D.Lit, Old Postman's Cottage, Alciston.
 1927. Stacey-Rowe, Miss N., Lydford, Godwin Road, Hastings.
 1927. Staffurth, Miss F. E. A., Ryde House, Petworth.
 1903. ^TStanden, 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.
 1928. *Standfield, F., F.R.S.A., 5, Christchurch Road, Surbiton.
 1928. Stead, Miss T., Morley House, Lewes.
 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., 9, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, w.2.
 1923. Stenhouse, Mrs., 9, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, w.2.
 1924. Stenhouse, Mrs. J. R., St. Andrew's, Lewes.
 1876. ^T*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. ^TStevens, F., Bentham, F.S.A., Gold Bridge, Newick.
 1909. Stevens, Mrs. F. Bentham, Gold Bridge, Newick.
 1923. Stevens, Mrs. W., Newstead, Cuckfield.
 1926. ^TStevens, 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.

1928. Stobart, Miss M. B., Holm Lodge, Ringmer.
 1919. Stokes, Charles, New Hall, Dymchurch, Kent.
 1920. Stone, Christopher, 7, Sussex Place, Regents Park, n.w.1.
 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.
 1927. ^T*Storey, H., 27, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne.
 1925. Story, Miss E. M., Rathgar, Hartfield Road, Seaford.
 1923. ^TStraker, 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.
 1926. Strickland, A. G., 66, Sedlescombe Road South, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1927. Strudwick, L. J. H., 1, York Road, Chichester.
 1926. ^TStubbs, Charles, 58, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1905. Sturtevant, Miss, Holmesdale, 45, Sedlescombe Road South, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1920. Sutton, Major Thomas, R.F.A., The Other House, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1886. ^TSutton, Thomas, Clover Cottage, 13, South Cliff, Eastbourne.
 1924. Swann, Rev. Sidney, The Rectory, Kingston-by-Sea, Brighton.
 1926. Swayne, T. Gatton, North Down, Warwicks Bench, Guildford.
1924. Tacey, Neville Stanley, 18, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
 1906. Talbot, Hugo, O.B.E., Trehills, Hassocks.
 1924. ^TTatchell, Sydney, 14, Langdale Road, Hove.
 1912. Tattersall, J. F., Cleavers, Bishopstone, Seaford.
 1926. Tayler, Miss H., Duff Cottage, Angmering-on-Sea.
 1892. ^TTaylor, Henry Herbert, 36, Brunswick Square, Hove.
 1926. Tebbitt, Miss I. E., Dunluce, 53, New Church Road, Hove.
 1926. Terry, W. C., Reculvers, Broadwater Road, Worthing.
 1926. Tessier, Norman Y., 11, Eaton Road, Hove.
 1904. ^T*Thomas-Stanford, Chas., M.A., F.S.A., Preston Manor, Brighton.
 1920. ^TThomas-Stanford, Mrs., Preston Manor, Brighton.
 1924. Thompson, George R. T., Rother Cottage, Midhurst.
 1924. Thompson, Mrs. George R. T., Rother Cottage, Midhurst.
 1928. Thompson, R. N. P., Kirdford.
 1927. Thornbery, J. Russell, Eckington, Seaford.
 1927. Thornbery, Mrs. J. Russell, Eckington, Seaford.
 1923. Thornton, Major J. C., 59, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1920. Thornton, Major R. L., D.L., C.B.E., High Cross, Framfield, Uckfield.
 1904. Thorowgood, Miss H. M., Lytelstede, Mead Lane, Bognor.
 1916. Thorpe, Arthur D., 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., Brighthurst, Horley, Surrey.
 1926. Tollemache, L. F. C. E., 24, Selwyn Road, Eastbourne.
 1905. Toms, H. S., 4, Sandgate Road, Brighton.
 1925. Tompkins, Newland, F.S.I., Estate Offices, Pulborough.
 1927. Tooth, S., Clare Glen, Rocks Lane, Buxted.
 1920. Torr, V. J. B., 12, Avonmore Road, w.14.
 1909. Torry, Rev. Claude, Streat Rectory, Hassocks.
 1907. Tower, Walter E., 28, Nottingham Place, London, w.
 1927. Toye, D. B., O.B.E., LL.D., 41, Rutland Gardens, Hove.
 1927. Tranchell, Major H. C., British Consulate, Pondicherry, South India.
 1924. Trehearne, F. W., Brook Furlong, Alfriston, and 16, Bedford Row, w.c.1.
 1927. Trehearne, Mrs. F. W., Brook Furlong, Alfriston.
 1909. ^TTrier, Erwin, Uplands, Champion Hill, s.e.5.

1924. Troup, F. G., Comptons Clew, Horsham.
 1911. Tudor, Owen S., Fernhurst, Haslemere,
 1927. Tunks, Rev. W. V., The Parsonage, Unstone, Sheffield.
 1924. Turner, Albert, Holme, Lewes.
 1925. Turner, A., Newland, Keymer, Hassocks.
 1925. Turner, H. G., Isenhurst, Haywards Heath.
 1926. Turner, Lionel, The Old House, Lewes.
 1919. Twine, Perceval, Saxons, Winchester Road, Worthing.
 1903. Tyacke, G. A., West Gate, Chichester.
1894. Ullathorne, William G., 3, Linden Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
 1909. Unsworth, G., M.C., 16, Station Road, Petersfield, Hants
 1924. Unwin, Lt.-Col. R. B., 71, Dorset Road, Bexhill.
1927. Vaile, Mrs. J. S., West House, Seaford.
 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, Walwers, All Saints, Lewes.
 1924. Verral, Miss K. P., Walwers, All Saints, Lewes.
 1909. Verrall, Frank, Great Enton, Witley, Surrey.
 1923. Verrall, Miss Helen E., Great Enton, Witley, Surrey.
 1915. Victor, Rev. H. E., R.D., 103, High Street, Lewes.
 1926. Vidler, L. A., The Old Stone House, Rye.
 1923. Vinall, F. C., Ambersone, Hailsham.
 1926. Vine, G., 12, Dunstan Road, London, N.W.11.
 1919. Viner-Brady, N. P. W., F.S.A., Ferryside, Twickenham.
 1922. von Berg, C., 28, Dorset Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
1927. Walker, Dr. J. L., M.B., Old Stone House, East Grinstead.
 1920. Walker, John, Boa Vista, Collington Grove, Bexhill.
 1926. Walker, J. P. S., 3, Selborne Road, Hove.
 1919. Waller-Bridge, Rev. H. F., The Rectory, Worth, Crawley.
 1923. Wallis, W. Clarkson, 3, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1898. Wallis, W. L., The Wish, Eastbourne.
 1926. Walsh, Cecil, North Acres, Streat, Nr. Hassocks.
 1926. Walsh, Mrs. Cecil, North Acres, Streat, Nr. 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. ^TWarre, 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. ^T*Warren, Major J. Raymond, M.C., Handcross Park.
 1917. Waters, Rev. Canon R. A., D.C.L., The Rectory, Albourne, Hassocks.
 1924. Watson, Lt.-Col. L. A., The Warren, Bognor.
 1921. ^TWatters, G. B., M.D., Stafford Lodge, Haywards Heath.
 1925. Webb, Bernard, 21, De la Warr Road, Bexhill.
 1924. ^TWebb, E. A., F.S.A., Porch House, 84, High Street, East Grinstead.
 1926. Webb, M. L., Drovevy House, Lucastes Avenue, Haywards Heath.
 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, The Garth, Ashford, Kent.
 1926. Wells, Dr. A. E., 1, Bradford Road, Lewes.
 1926. Wenham, W. J., 5, Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.1.
 1924. Westaway, Miss, Bishop Otter College, Chichester.

1926. Weston, Major C. F. R. N., M.C., Tucsnoad, Bethersden, Kent.
 1924. Wharton, Commander E. L., R.N., Cox's Mill, Dallington.
 1924. Wharton, Mrs. E. L., Cox's Mill, Dallington.
 1913. Wharton, Miss, Buckhurst Cottage, Withyham.
 1927. White, Miss F., 1A, Nevern Road, Earls Court, s.w.5.
 1927. Whitehead, Mrs. S. W., Eckington, Seaford.
 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, 23, Hampton Place, Brighton.
 1928. Wilding, Mrs., 9, Cooden Drive, Bexhill.
 1903. Wilkin, F., Lower Cousley Wood, Wadhurst.
 1885. Wilkinson, Thomas, 71, York Avenue, Hove.
 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., Selwyn College, Cambridge.
 1921. ^TWillson, A. B., White Cottage, The Drove-way, Brighton.
 1910. Wilson, Rev. Canon C. W. G., The Vicarage, Cuckfield.
 1927. Wilson, Miss M., Pevensey Cottage, Seaford.
 1914. Winbolt, S. E., Aclea, Worthing Road, Horsham.
 1925. Wind, C. R., 10, Church Road, Ashford, Kent.
 1917. Windle, Rev. T. H. Manora, Hollington Park, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.
 1920. Winterton, The Rt. Hon. Earl, M.P., Shillingley Park.
 1901. Wisden, Major T. F. M., c/o Messrs. Cox & Co., 6, Pall Mall, s.w.1.
 1924. ^T*Wishart, E. E., 44, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1923. Wolseley, Garnet R., Lealholm, Steyning.
 1916. ^TWolseley, The Rt. Hon. The Viscountess, Culpepers, Ardingly.
 1909. Wood, W. J., High Street, Seaford.
 1923. Woodham-Smith, Miss P., M.A., Sheffield Hall, The Avenue, n.w.6.
 1926. Woodhouse, Mrs. R., 9, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1926. Woodhouse, R., 9, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1927. Woodland, H. A., Chaterham House, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
 1924. ^TWoodrow, Mrs. W. Blachford, Steep Park, Jarvis Brook.
 1924. ^TWoodrow, 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, 8, Somerhill Road, Hove.
 1923. Worsfield, A. F. de P., 23, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1922. Wright, Alec. C., Holmestrowe Lodge, East Grinstead.
 1898. Wright, J. C., Holmdene, 24, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1925. *Wright, Miss Margaret, Watlands House, Seaynes Hill.
 1925. Wright, R. B., Michelham Priory, Nr. Hellingly.
 1927. Wright, R. D., Hinton Martel Rectory, Wimborne, Dorset.
 1897. ^T*Wyatt, Hugh R. Penfold, M.A., Cissbury, Nr. Worthing.
 1901. *Wyatt, J. A. Penfold, Harsfold Manor, Billingshurst.
 1923. Yapp, W. J., Beech Hurst, Hayward's Heath.
 1925. ^TYates, E., Elm Court, Marlborough Road, Hampton, Middlesex.

1918. Yeo, A. W., Hodcombe, Nr. Beachy Head.
 1924. Youard, The Very Rev. W. W., M.A., The Deanery, Battle.
 1892. Young, Edwin, Westfield, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1904. †Young, E. F., School Hill, Lewes.
 1926. Young, Rev. F. C. Ashburnham, The Rectory, Pett.

PART II.—LIBRARIES, SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

1925. Bexhill Borough Reference Library.
 1897. Birmingham Public Libraries (Reference Dept.), The Chief Librarian, Ratcliff Place, Birmingham.
 1907. Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 1892. Brighton Public Library (Henry D. Roberts, Librarian).
 1922. Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
 1925. Chichester Diocesan Advisory Committee, Diocesan Church House, Brighton.
 1901. Columbia University, U.S.A. (per G. E. Stechert, 2, Star Yard, Carey Street, London, w.c.).
 1870. Congress Library, Washington, U.S.A. (care of E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, w.c.2).
 1924. Cuckfield Free Library, c/o Miss Payne, Hon. Librarian, Winchester Lodge, Cuckfield.
 1897. Eastbourne Central Public Library, Grove Road, Eastbourne.
 1927. East Sussex County Library, c/o H. Wilson, County Librarian, County Hall, Lewes.
 1920. Glasgow University Library (c/o Jackson, Wylie & Co., 73, West George Street, Glasgow, c. 2).
 1863. Guildhall Library, The Librarian, London, E.C.2.
 1911. Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. (per E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, w.c.2).
 1924. Haslemere Natural History Society, Hon. Sec., E. W. Swanton, A.L.S., Educational Museum, Haslemere, Surrey.
 1925. Horsham Museum Society, Hon. Sec., Rev. J. J. Marten, 13, Richmond Road, Horsham.
 1897. Hove Public Library, c/o J. W. Lister, Church Road, Hove.
 1910. John Rylands Library, Manchester.
 1855. Lewes Fitzroy Memorial Free Library, Lewes.
 1900. Lincoln's Inn Library, Lincoln's Inn, London, w.c.2.
 1886. London Library (C. T. Hagberg Wright, Librarian), St. James' Square, s.w.1.
 1920. Massachusetts Historical Society, Fenway, Boston, U.S.A. (per Henry Sotheran & Co., 140, Strand, w.c.)
 1916. "Men of Sussex" Association, Finsbury Town Hall, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1.
 1926. National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
 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.
 1911. Rye, The Corporation of.
 1903. Tunbridge Wells Natural History Society, E. C. Friend, 1, York Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1897. Victoria and Albert Museum Library, South Kensington, s.w.7.
 1927. West Sussex County Library, County Education Office, Westgate, Chichester.
 1897. Worthing Corporation Public Library.
 1920. *Worthing Gazette*, 35, Chapel Road, Worthing.
 1910. Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A. (E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, w.c.2).

Report for 1927.

Members of Council :

- C. THOMAS-STANFORD, F.S.A. (*Chairman*).
 R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A. (*Vice-Chairman*).
 C. HUGH CHALMERS, F.S.A. (*Honorary General Secretary, Curator and Librarian*).
 J. PATCHING (*Honorary Assistant Librarian*).
 F. BENTHAM STEVENS, F.S.A. (*Hon. Treasurer and Financial Secretary*).
 L. F. SALZMAN, F.S.A. (*Hon. Editor of Collections*).

<i>Till 1928.</i>	<i>Till 1929.</i>	<i>Till 1930.</i>
W. H. BLABER.	REV. A. A. EVANS.	A. W. BECKETT.
R. BLAKER.	C. H. GOODMAN.	MISS MARION H.
H. S. TOMS (the late).	R. GARRAWAY RICE.	COOPER.
The REV. W. BUDGEN,	F.S.A.	J. E. COUCHMAN, F.S.A.
F.S.A.	J. E. RAY.	ELIOT CURWEN, M.A.,
WALTER H. GODFREY,	MISS M. S. HOLGATE.	M.B., B.Ch., F.S.A.
F.S.A.	BRIG.-GEN. E. G.	J. H. EVERY.
NATHANIEL LLOYD,	GODFREY-FAUSSETT,	A. F. GRIFFITH.
F.S.A.	C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A.	J. GODWIN KING.
J. PATCHING.	H. SANDS.	C. THOMAS-STANFORD,
SIR ARTHUR SMITH-	REV. K. H. MACDERMOTT,	F.S.A.
WOODWARD, LL.D.,	L.Th., A.R.C.M.	
F.R.S.		

1. MEMBERSHIP.—Although the rate of increase has not unnaturally tended to slow down, the membership of the Society continues to grow steadily. The number of new members elected during the year again exceeded one hundred, being 108, compared with 156 in 1926. On the other hand, deaths were numerous, and there were some resignations, which reduced the net increase in membership to 29, as shown by the following figures:—

	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Life.</i>	<i>Honorary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1st Jan. 1927	1128	68	6	1202
1st Jan. 1928	1155	70	6	1231

Many well known members passed away during the year, amongst them being the following:—W. Beldam (1910), R. Blaker (1900), Sir A. A. Boxall (1923), J. C. Buckwell (1892), Viscount Cowdray (1921), David Ewart (1926), Sir Frederick W. Fison (1911), J. Lister Godlee (1902), Mrs. C. T. Halsted (1858), Arthur Holmes (1919), Sir H. H. Johnston (1908), J. A. Nix (1913), Thomas Parsons (1881), the Rev. Duncan Pearce (1909), A. B. Reckitt (1906), C. Lane Sayer (1905), Herbert Sprott (1898), G. A. Trist (1899), W. F. Verrall (1913), T. H. Watson (1907), F. L. Wood (1922).

While many of these were perhaps better known in a larger sphere, the Society may congratulate itself that it appeals to men of such wide and varied interests as Viscount Cowdray (a Vice-President and one of the largest land owners in Sussex); Sir H. H. Johnston, well known all over the world for his exploration of Africa; and J. Lister Godlee, a past President of the Royal College of Surgeons. It is also worthy of note that of those named above no less than seven were prominent solicitors.

Special mention must be made of the death of Mrs. C. T. Halsted, of Chichester, a life member, who joined the Society in 1858, and thus had been a member for 69 years. This must in itself constitute a record in length of membership. As might be expected, Mrs. Halsted had for some years prior to her death been the senior member of the Society. Another old member was Mr. Thomas Parsons, late of Tunbridge Wells, and formerly of Lewes, whose membership covered 46 years; he was the last surviving son of John Latter Parsons, one of the founders of the Society.

From the Society's domestic point of view, the heaviest loss during the year was the death of Mr. Reginald Blaker, of Lewes. Elected as Local Honorary Secretary for Lewes in 1902, at a time when the office of Local Secretary carried with it a seat on the Council, Mr. Blaker had watched over the Society's interests in Lewes and served as a member of the Council for a quarter of a century. Throughout that long period he had always evinced a keen interest in the Society's work and warmly supported its various activities. For many years an ardent cyclist, in times when cycling was still a pleasant recreation, he acquired an intimate knowledge of the country for many miles round Lewes, and was always ready with advice and help if any antiquity was threatened. He took a prominent part in the acquisition of Barbican House and the arrangement of the Museum therein. From 1909 to 1912 he acted as Curator of the Museum, and for many years afterwards was an almost daily visitor to it. He had been a member of the Barbican House (afterwards Castle and Museum) Committee since its formation, and no one had so thorough a knowledge of the objects in the Museum and their history.

Another member who had also acted as Curator of the Museum and done much useful work in that capacity was the Rev. Duncan Pearce. Elected as Curator in 1915 on the resignation of Mr. F. B. Stevens, he carried out the duties during the

difficult period of the war, resigning when he left Lewes in 1918. A man of great personal charm, he brought to the work a keen artistic perception, unfailing good taste, and a true reverence for the past. He retained his interest in the Society to the end, and visited Barbican House only a few days before his death.

2. COUNCIL AND OFFICERS.—At the Annual Meeting, Earl Winterton, M.P., was elected as President of the Society, in succession to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Earl Winterton has, during his year of office, shown considerable interest in the Society's work, and the members present at the Summer Meeting were glad to welcome him on that occasion.

The only change in the membership of the Council was the election of Colonel Roland V. Gwynne, D.L., D.S.O., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Reginald Blaker.

The Society has been honoured by the election of its Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. F. Bentham Stevens and C. Hugh Chalmers, as Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries.

Members will have learnt with much regret of the illness of Mr. Chalmers, who has been ordered to take a long rest, and in consequence has been unable since November last to take any active part in the Society's affairs. The whole Society will wish him a speedy and complete recovery.

3. THE ANNUAL MEETING.—The 80th Annual Meeting was held at Lewes on Wednesday, 23rd March. The usual business was transacted in the morning, and at the afternoon session papers were read by Mr. Salzman on some medieval documents relating to Sussex, and Mr. E. F. Salmon on "Cawley's Almshouses, Chichester." Mr. W. H. Godfrey gave a short account of his plans for the preservation of Wilmington Priory and some notes on old buildings in Lewes.

After the papers had been read the members present went to Westgate Chapel, where a tablet was unveiled to the memory of the Rev. T. W. Horsfield, the historian of Lewes and Sussex, who was for some years a Minister at the Chapel, which had been erected by Alderman Every, a member of the Council, from a design by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A. The small and interesting building was well filled by members, and after a very appropriate address by the Rev. J. M. Connell, the present Minister of the Chapel, the ceremony of unveiling was performed by the Right Hon. the Lord Monk Bretton, C.B., who also made a particularly felicitous speech.

After the ceremony Alderman and Mrs. Every entertained the members to tea at the Town Hall. The Society is much indebted to Alderman Every for his great kindness in arranging this feature of the day's proceedings and for his hospitality.

4. SUMMER MEETING.—The Annual Summer Meeting was held in West Sussex on July 15th. The weather was typical of the summer of 1927, and members assembled in pouring rain at West Grinstead Church, a short description of which was given by the Rector, who, in view of the bad weather conditions, also kindly allowed Mr. Ian C. Hannah, F.S.A., to give in the Church his lecture on the ruins of Knepp Castle, which it had been intended to visit. After a few members of the party had, despite the continued rain, looked at what remains of the ancient castle of Knepp, the party proceeded to Knepp Park, and, by the courtesy of Sir Merrick Burrell, Bart., the vehicles were allowed to halt, and the grounds were thrown open to the members.

Fortunately by this time the rain had abated, and Miss Cooper was able to read an interesting paper on the Burrell family.

From Knepp Park the party moved on to the very interesting Norman Church at Shipley, which was described by the Vicar, supplemented by a few remarks from Mr. Hannah.

Subsequently the long line of about 70 motor vehicles wound its way through the narrow lanes to Sedgwick Park, where Mr. S. E. Winbolt described the remnants of Sedgwick Castle, where he had recently conducted excavations. By the kindness of Mrs. Henderson, of Sedgwick Park, members were allowed to take tea in the grounds, and subsequently to walk through the beautiful gardens.

Except for the weather the day proved a most satisfactory one, and many members expressed their pleasure at visiting a part of Sussex, to which many of them had not previously penetrated.

5. AUTUMN MEETING.—The Autumn Meeting was held at Hastings on November 4th, when Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, the Archæological Officer of the Ordnance Survey Department, and an honorary member of the Society, gave a most interesting paper on air photography, and Mr. Hiorns lectured on old Hastings.

6. ANNUAL VOLUME.—The Honorary Editor is to be congratulated both on the punctual appearance of the Volume in

August and on the excellence of its contents. It will be sufficient here to say that the Volume is thoroughly worthy of its predecessors.

7. SUSSEX NOTES AND QUERIES.—The experiment of publishing a quarterly journal has been continued, and four excellent quarterly numbers have appeared during the year. The Council regrets, however, that there are still a large number of members of the Society who have not seen their way to subscribe to *Sussex Notes and Queries*.

8. FINANCE.—The general account of the Society continues to show satisfactory results. The income from subscriptions was never larger, and other receipts are also increasing. Ordinary expenditure also tends to expand as is, indeed, only natural, and the cost of Volume LXVIII was heavy. Notwithstanding this, it was possible, out of the balance of £181 brought forward, to make a grant of £100 to the Anne of Cleves House Account, and at the end of the year to carry forward a balance of £108. Suggestions have from time to time been made that the subscription should be increased, but the Council has not adopted this proposal. It may be worth, however, while to point out that this subscription remains the same as was fixed on the foundation of the Society in 1846, and that in exchange members receive an annual volume, the market value of which is often not much short of the subscription.

The position of the separate accounts, which are now kept in respect of the Castle and Museum and of Anne of Cleves House, is less satisfactory.

So far as 1927 is concerned the receipts at the Castle have again been in excess of all previous records, and the actual expenditure, though heavy, has not been much more than the receipts. Towards the end of the year, however, considerable expenditure was incurred in more than one direction at Barbican House, and in the future there is grave reason to fear that very heavy calls will have to be met in order adequately to preserve the Barbican Tower, the Norman Gateway, and the Castle Banks.

A large sum has been expended on works of preservation at Anne of Cleves House, the roof of the eastern wing having been repaired and re-tiled on the north side, and the caretaker's rooms in the western angle of the house having been thoroughly re-decorated and improved. Owing to the circumstances referred to in another section of this Report, the income for the year has

not been large, but now that, as mentioned below, Mr. and Mrs. Haines are installed as caretakers and an interesting collection of exhibits is being formed, the Council anticipates with some confidence that many more visitors will be attracted, and that the revenue will steadily increase.

9. CASTLE AND MUSEUM.—As has usually been the case during recent years, the number of visitors was again in excess of the highest previous record, the actual number being 15,265. The highest previous number was 14,189 in 1926.

A notable event which deserves special mention was the visit which Her Majesty the Queen paid to Barbican House on 28th April, 1927, accompanied by Lady Bertha Dawkins and Lady Mountstephen. By Her Majesty's special desire the visit was entirely private and unofficial. She was received by Mr. Charles Thomas-Stanford, F.S.A., and the Honorary Secretaries, and went over Barbican House. Her Majesty was particularly interested in the Pelham tapestries.

In pursuance of its policy of preserving and gradually strengthening the Keep and improving the means of access thereto the Council, during the year, completed the internal reconditioning of the Southern Tower; and replaced the last remaining wooden section of the lower steps by a brick stairway.

The work carried out in the Southern Tower during the past two years has done much both to reveal the ancient features of the building and to strengthen the structure; and it has met with the entire approval of the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments and other experts who have seen it. It is also satisfactory to know that the means of approach to the Keep is not likely to require much attention for many years to come.

Unfortunately, the heavy rains of the past year have had a bad effect on other parts of the Castle, and extensive works of preservation may be necessary. The Council is in consultation with experts, and the Society can rely on all proper measures being taken.

One important change that has to be recorded is that Mr. and Mrs. Haines, who have acted as custodians of the Castle and Museum since 1913, have, owing to the ill-health of Mr. Haines, felt compelled to give up the work. They had always carried out their duties, at times onerous, with complete satisfaction to the

Council, and to the ever-increasing number of visitors. It was, therefore, a source of great pleasure to the Council to be able to offer them a similar, but much lighter, post at Anne of Cleves House. The Society will be glad to know that the services which it has learned to value are thus retained, and that Mr. and Mrs. Haines will be able, while enjoying more leisure, to continue their good work for the Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Coldrey have been appointed as successors to Mr. and Mrs. Haynes at the Castle, and entered on their duties early in the New Year.

Advantage has been taken of the change in custodian to re-arrange some of the accommodation at Barbican House, and by utilising certain rooms on the second floor to set free two rooms on the first floor, one of which will be used as an addition to the Museum and the other as a secretary's office.

The valuable tapestries which hang in the Council room have been carefully repaired and backed, and are now in a better condition than at any previous time since they came into the Society's custody.

A few of the larger objects at Barbican House and a number of articles of which there are two or more specimens have been moved to Anne of Cleves House to form the nucleus of a folk and domestic museum there.

10. ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE, SOUTHOVER.—Although for various reasons progress has been slower than was anticipated, there is good reason to hope that the Council's plans for this house will now be realised, and that in addition to the great intrinsic interest of the house itself it will become a most useful adjunct to the Society's Museum at Barbican House.

During the early months of 1927 the eastern wing was in the hands of the builder, and as soon as the work was finished the caretaker, Mrs. Phipps, became seriously ill and ultimately died. It was not possible for a new appointment to be made at once, but the house was open, though unfurnished, throughout the summer. In the autumn the custodian's quarters were thoroughly renovated. All this has naturally reduced the number of visitors, but 1635 tickets were sold during the year.

Now that Mr. and Mrs. Haines are installed and the eastern wing is being formed into a museum, the Council has every reason to believe that the house will prove a considerable attraction to visitors.

Although not strictly within the scope of this Report, because it belongs to 1928, the Council has very great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Frank Verrall, who presented this house to the Society in 1923, has still further earned the Society's gratitude by intimating his willingness to add to his original gift the yard and buildings on the north side of the house and piece of ground beyond the yard. These will form a most valuable addition to the property and ensure not merely the preservation of the house itself, but also of its immediate surroundings.

11. LEWES CASTLE PRECINCTS.—Immediately prior to the meeting of the Council in July information was received to the effect that the East Sussex County Authorities were considering an extension of the County Hall which would involve building inside the curtain wall of the Castle on the garden of Castlegate House; and the Council passed a resolution to the effect that it would deplore any addition to the buildings in Castle Precincts.

The County Council, at its meeting on 26th July, adopted by a small majority a proposal to purchase Castlegate House and garden with a view to carrying out a building scheme.

In the *Times* on August 1st, Mr. Charles Thomas-Stanford set out the objections to any encroachment on the open space within the Castle wall; and on August 9th his protest was endorsed by a number of influential members of the Society, including Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Viscount Gage, Sir George L. Courthope, Bart., M.P., the Archdeacon of Lewes, Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R.A., and Mr. Hilaire Belloc.

Great public interest was aroused and numerous articles and letters appeared in the press. Petitions signed by several thousands of people were presented to the County Council asking it to reconsider the scheme.

The volume of opposition obviously impressed the County Council, and, after a conference between prominent members of the Council and of the Society, the County Council, at its meeting on 8th November, while reaffirming its decision to purchase Castlegate House, adopted a report from the County Hall Committee, which expressed the view that the garden should not be built on.

There the question remains for the present. No further steps have been taken by the County Council to put forward any definite

scheme for the enlargement of the County Hall. It is understood that before this is done representatives of the Society will again be invited to confer with the County Hall Committee.

12.—STRONG ROOM.—The Council has for some time past felt the need of a fireproof strong room for the storage of the numerous and growing collection of ancient deeds and documents entrusted to the care of the Society. The formation of a strong room at Barbican House itself would have involved a heavy outlay, which it was not thought expedient to incur at the present moment. Arrangements have now been made whereby the Society has rented a large strong room at No. 168, High Street, Lewes, which was erected and for many years used by a firm of solicitors. This is directly opposite Barbican House, and arrangements can always be made for members to have access to the deeds on proper notice being given. The Society has been recognised by the Master of the Rolls as a custodian for Court Rolls and other documents, and is prepared to receive these either as a gift, or for safe custody only. Many additional deeds have recently been entrusted to the Society, including the large and valuable collection of Middleton deeds, the calendar of which forms Vol. XXIX of the Sussex Record Society's publications. The Society is much indebted to the Rev. Walter Budgen for the immense amount of time and trouble he has given to the laborious task of arranging and cataloguing the deeds in its care.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLUB.

During the year ended the 30th September, 1927, ten meetings and six excursions took place. The Old Roads Sub-Committee, which had not met for some considerable time, was revived, and Messrs. E. Cecil Curwen, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., A. F. Griffith, M.A., and Frederick Harrison, M.A., were appointed for the whole of the old roads in the Club's area. The attention of H.M. Office of Works was drawn to the continued mutilation of White Hawk Camp, but nothing satisfactory has yet been done. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Chichester, who had been President of the Club from its

inception in 1906, passed away on November 14th, 1926. Alderman C. Thomas-Stanford, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A., J.P., was elected in his place. The Club subscribed towards the National Appeal for the Preservation of the sites surrounding Stonehenge, etc.

BEXHILL MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

Apart from several expeditions having botanical and other interests, the purely archaeological excursions held during the period under review were three in number. On each occasion members of the Association were conveyed to points of interest by motor coaches. In June a visit was paid to Bishopstone and Seaford, the churches at these places being inspected under the guidance of Mr. W. Edward Meads. Winchelsea was visited in July, Mr. Meads again acting as conductor and describing the main archaeological features. By permission of the Rev. Mother Superior, the Association paid a visit in July to the historical portions of Mayfield Palace. Included in the syllabus of winter lectures held at the Town Hall, Bexhill, was a lantern lecture by Mr. John E. Ray, F.R.Hist.S., on "Some Castles of East Sussex."

LITTLEHAMPTON NATURE AND ARCHAEOLOGY CIRCLE.

The Circle held eleven general meetings during the course of the year, in the Spring and Autumn seasons, and seven summer excursions.

The excavations in Arundel Park, so kindly permitted by Her Grace the Duchess of Norfolk, were completed. The results obtained and other work done is described in the second number of the Circle's Transactions.

The Littlehampton Museum was completed, and Mr. E. H. F. Hearne, a member of the Circle, was appointed the first Curator.

The Circle closed the year with an active membership of 169.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1927.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
1927		£	s. d.	1927		£	s. d.
To Balance brought from 1926	..			By Volume 68, Cost of .. .. .	..	385	11 6
„ Subscriptions:—				<i>Less</i> donation by Dr. Eliot Curwen		5	5 0
4 Life Compositions	..	40	0 0				
1022 Annual at 10s.	..	511	7 6	„ Subscriptions to Kindred Societies			4 12 6
82 „ at 5s.	..	20	10 0	„ Purchases for Library	..		8 19 1
4 „ at £1 1s.	..	4	4 0	„ Printing, Stationery, etc.	..		74 19 0
99 Entrance Fees	..	49	10 6	„ Do. re Lewes Castle	..		35 13 6
Arrears	..	9	5 0	„ Salaries and National Health Insurance	..		119 2 5
Advance	..	12	15 0	„ Sinking Fund for Index to Vols. 50-75	..		16 9 0
			647 12 0	„ Postages	..		30 17 6
„ Sale of Volumes	..		8 0 6	„ Miscellaneous Expenses, Telephone, Rent, etc.	..		19 0 3
„ Sale of “Lewes Notes”	..		21 13 0	„ Purchases of Volumes	..		6 17 0
„ Dividends	..		24 0 0	„ Amount paid to Anne of Cleves Account	..		100 0 0
„ Interest on money on deposit	..		2 19 8	„ <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> :—			
„ Balance on Meeting Account	..		25 1 0	Printing	..	113	2 0
„ <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> :—				Postages and Miscellaneous Expenses	..	11	1 5
384 Subscriptions at 5s.	..	96	0 0	Finance Clerk, Balance due on 1926 Account	..	1	16 2
50 „ at 6s.	..	15	0 0	Do. on Account, 1927	..	6	0 0
Advance Subscriptions	..	1	1 0				131 19 7
Arrears of	..	1	1 0	„ Balance in hand	..		108 10 9
Other copies sold and advertisements	..	13	7 3				
			126 9 3				
(NOTE.—The sum of £18 11s. is outstanding for copies sold and advertisements.)							
		£1037	7 1			£1037	7 1

CASTLE AND MUSEUM ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.			
1927		£	s. d.
To Balance in hand from 1926	.. .. .	9	13 7
„ Sale of Castle and Museum Tickets	.. .. .	424	19 0
„ Rents received	.. .. .	8	5 0
„ Debit Balance	.. .. .	16	10 11
		£459	8 6

PAYMENTS.			
1927		£	s. d.
By Repairs	.. .. .	233	3 7
„ Insurance (Fire and Theft)	.. .. .	27	8 9
„ Wages, National Health Insurance and Commission	.. .. .	137	16 8
„ Lighting, Heating, etc.	.. .. .	30	7 4
„ Printing, Stationery, etc.	.. .. .	6	18 0
„ House Requisites	.. .. .	2	12 1
„ Museum Purchases, etc.	.. .. .	12	10 1
„ Amount paid on extinguishment of Manorial Incidents on land formerly Copyhold	.. .. .	5	5 6
„ Miscellaneous Payments	.. .. .	3	6 6
		£459	8 6

ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.			
1927		£	s. d.
To Rents received	.. .. .	10	8 0
„ Sale of Tickets	.. .. .	16	10 9
„ Miscellaneous Receipts from Sale of Pamphlets on "Anne of Cleves House," etc.	.. .. .	3	18 0
„ Amount received from General Account	.. .. .	100	0 0
„ Debit Balance	.. .. .	111	3 10
		£242	0 7

PAYMENTS.			
1927		£	s. d.
By Debit Balance from 1926	.. .. .	47	9 3
„ Repairs	.. .. .	155	13 0
„ Rates	.. .. .	9	1 0
„ Insurance (Fire)	.. .. .	5	0 0
„ Commission, Caretaker's Wages, Fuel and Miscellaneous Expenses	.. .. .	12	9 1
„ Cost of printing pamphlets on "Anne of Cleves House"	.. .. .	12	8 3
		£242	0 7

Audited and found correct,

14th February, 1928.

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

LIST OF ASSETS OF THE SOCIETY.

LEWES CASTLE AND GROUNDS (vested in four Trustees and the Sussex Archæological Trust).

ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE, LEWES (vested in four Trustees and the Sussex Archæological Trust).

BARBICAN HOUSE, LEWES, (vested in four Trustees and the Sussex Archæological Trust).¹

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	100	0	0			
	<hr/>			£500	0	0
				<hr/>		

OBITUARY.

C. H. CHALMERS.

HON. SECRETARY, 1923-1928.

BEFORE this Volume comes into their hands, most of its readers will have already learnt through other channels of the death, on 15th May, 1928, of Charles Hugh Lindsay Henderson Chalmers, who had acted for nearly five years as Hon. Secretary of the Sussex Archæological Society and Curator of its Museum. The part he played in the affairs of the Society, however, was so important, and he had so quickly won the esteem and affection of its members, that it seems fitting to place on record some further details of his life and of the work he did in Sussex.

Born in 1882, Chalmers came of an Aberdeen family which has for several generations practised in that city as lawyers. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where in the years 1903, 1904 and 1905 he rowed in the Third Trinity boat in the May races. He subsequently read, and qualified, for the Bar: but was never actually called. Becoming interested in literature and dramatic production, he was associated with F. R. Benson's Shakespearean Company, and also took a prominent part in the organisation of several pageants.

Soon after the outbreak of the European War he enlisted as a private in the Gordon Highlanders, but was not at first passed as medically fit for service overseas. However, after a period of coastal defence work, he was given a commission and contrived to get to France, where he saw two years' active service. Having become Captain and Adjutant, he was kept abroad for a considerable period after the armistice, and wound up all the affairs of his battalion.

In the meantime he had in 1917 married, and in 1920, soon after he finally left the Army, he and his wife settled at Horsted Keynes. His father and uncle had both been keenly interested in archæology, and his wife was a niece of Heywood Sumner, the well-known Hampshire antiquary. Chalmers on coming to Sussex immediately took up antiquarian work. He began to collect materials for a history of Horsted Keynes, and early in 1921 joined the Sussex Archæological Society.

In 1922 the Society's Summer Meeting was held at Horsted Keynes and West Hoathly, and on the suggestion of his friend, the Rector of Horsted Keynes, Chalmers was asked to read a paper on Broadhurst. He not only consented to do this but also lectured,

in the absence of the Rector, on the Church, and threw himself heart and soul into the task of organisation—no light one for a meeting attended by over 300 people.

In April, 1923, he was elected a member of the Council, and made the arrangements for the Summer Meeting of that year at Parham, another laborious enterprise. In the following October, when the secretarial work of the Society was rearranged, he accepted the onerous post of General Honorary Secretary and Curator. He also became local Secretary for Horsted Keynes, and a member of the Council of the Sussex Record Society; and was appointed the County representative of the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments. All these posts he held until his death.

Fortunate in the possession of leisure, though public duties of various kinds kept him almost continuously occupied, he devoted an immense amount of time and thought and energy to the work of the Society. He would be at Barbican House for several hours on four or five days a week, and would also write letters and do other work at home as well. The Society was seldom out of his thoughts, and he spared no trouble to promote its objects. Even during his visits to Aberdeenshire, where he still owned an estate, and on brief holidays elsewhere, he spent much of his time in different museums comparing methods and obtaining hints for his own museum at Barbican House.

During his Secretaryship, and largely owing to his personal efforts, no less than 555 new members of the Society were elected; and, after allowing for deaths and resignations, the membership increased from about 900 to over 1200. He was an admirable organiser, and when arranging a meeting left no detail to chance. As Curator of the Museum he did much to improve the arrangement of the rooms and cases, and always had in mind the educational value of the exhibits; though he was not to complete the catalogue which it had always been his hope to compile.

He had read widely in many branches of archæology, but always disclaimed expert knowledge. His own chief interests lay in Roman antiquities and parochial history, but he never allowed his personal predilection for these subjects to influence his judgment. On the contrary, he always realised that the Society must make a catholic appeal to everyone who was interested in any phase of archæology—prehistoric, Roman, and mediæval architectural, genealogical, and documentary. He did a good deal of lecturing, especially to village audiences, and possessed the rare faculty of making history interesting to those who had little acquaintance with the subject.

While his natural modesty and untimely death prevented his achieving any original work, there was no keener or more reverent student of the past; and it was a great delight to him when, after his health began to fail, he was in January last elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

In addition to his unstinted devotion to the Society, Chalmers shared his wife's keen interest in amateur theatricals, and often appeared with great success in Shakespearean and other parts; while there was scarcely any public activity in Horsted Keynes with which he and his wife were not prominently and most usefully associated.

Indeed, it may well be that his unflagging public spirit and his readiness to spend himself in honorary service put too great a strain on a constitution never perhaps robust. In November, 1927, he was ordered to take a long rest. He continued nevertheless to follow the activities of the Society with great interest, and in April last began gradually to resume something of his previous energetic life, including his work in Lewes. On the 14th May he came as usual to Barbican House, and was busy discussing plans for the future. Those who saw him there thought that he was really regaining his strength. But the end came with startling suddenness. He awoke next morning apparently in his usual health; but a few minutes later fell back dead.

As a man he possessed an unusually frank and open nature, which at once put even strangers at ease and quickly endeared him to all who knew him. He was modest almost to a fault; and while possessed of excellent judgment and a large store of common sense, he never pressed his own views. In him the Society has lost an ideal Secretary, and those who were privileged to work with him a loyal colleague; while many who read these lines will feel that the world is the poorer for the passing of a true-hearted friend.

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM

JUNE 1927—MAY 1928.

1. Mr. W. A. Hounsom, 41, New Church Road, Hove:
Mould for making candles (from Arundel).
2. Miss Harbord, 26, Rossetti Gardens Mansions, Chelsea:
Tinderbox flint and steel.
3. Capt. H. G. Brown, Trelawny, Heathfield:
Iron sword hilt, found at Compton Place, Eastbourne,
1890.
4. Miss R. Dawson, Keere Street, Lewes:
Tradesman's token.
5. Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, 34 Medina Villas, Hove, and Mr. F.
Duke, Trullers, Holland Road, Steyning:
Norman vessel, antler, buckle and lead weight from
Bramber Castle.
6. Mr. T. O. Kendrick, British Museum:
Bronze object from Parham.
7. Col. E. W. Margesson, Underdown, Mill Road, Worthing:
Framed photograph of oil painting of Thomas Sackville,
Earl of Dorset, in Worthing Public Library.
8. Mr. H. S. Toms, 4, Sandgate Road, Brighton:
Fine-toothed flint saw, found at Peacehaven.
9. Mr. S. D. Secretan, Swaynes, Rudgwick:
Old tricycle.
10. Mr. E. F. Salmon, 4, Colebrook Road, Southwick:
Romano-British pottery from Kingston-Buci. Photo-
graph of Fissenden pestle and mortar.
12. Mr. G. Holman, The Rowans, Lewes:
Framed engraving, "John Reeder, 1792." Etching, "The
Pavilion, Brighton" by W. H. Harriott.
13. Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., Park House, 75, Albert Bridge
Road, London:
Tray for eighteenth century tokens.
14. Five floor tiles from Wilmington Priory, per Mr. W. H.
Godfrey, F.S.A., 92, High Street, Lewes.

15. Mr. W. Wood, Hurstpierpoint:
2 large Roman urns.
2 Saxon urns.
Several small cups.
16. Mrs. Weekes, Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint:
Collection of Bronze Age and Roman antiquities of the late Mr. Richard Weekes, F.S.A.; many of these are referred to in *S.A.C.*, Vol. VIII.
17. Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, 34, Medina Villas, Hove:
Fragments of mediæval pottery from Upper Beeding.
18. Mr. J. E. Hudson, Golan Cottage, Punnetts Town:
Flint implement—"Struck tortoise core."
19. Miss Hughes, The Avenue, Lewes:
Roasting appliance for hanging on bars of grate.
20. Hon. Walter Sandilands, Berwick, Sussex:
Iron reaping hook.
Plate or "kew" of a ploughing ox.
21. Mrs. Herbert Sprott, Magavelda, Crowborough:
Collection of Sussex iron-work.
It is hoped to publish a fuller description of this valuable gift in next year's volume of *Sussex Archaeological Collections*.
22. Mr. G. C. Druce, Flushinghurst, Cranbrook, Kent:
Photograph of black oxen at Piddinghoe, 1899.
23. Col. Foulkes, Secretary of the Asham Lime and Cement Company:
Two late Celtic cinerary urns with cremated bones from under lynchet at Asham, near Beddingham.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

JUNE 1927—MAY 1928.

Donations.

1. Mr. J. Patching, 29, Grange Road, Lewes:
"History of Freemasonry in the Province of Sussex."
"Brighton College Register," 1847-63.
"Notes and Queries," 3rd Series, Vol. 12.
"The Home Counties Magazine," Vols. VIII., IX., X.
"The Topographer," Vols. I., II. and IV.
2. Miss Arnold, The Hermitage, Emsworth:
MS. List of the Books in the possession of William Hayley, 1772.
3. Mr. H. R. P. Wyatt, Cissbury, Worthing:
(Author) "Fragments of Findon."
4. Mr. J. F. Tattersall, Cleavers, Bishopstone:
"Letters of the Rev. James Hurdis, D.D., Vicar of Bishopstone, to William Cooper, 1791-1794."
5. Mrs. Huddart, Merrifields, Haywards Heath:
MSS. re Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Scheme, 1837.
6. Miss E. E. Trusted, Cobury, Lewes:
Deed, dated 5th February, 1650.
7. Mr. H. S. Toms, 4, Sandgate Road, Brighton:
"The Roman Pottery in York Museum," by Thomas May, F.S.A. (Scot.).
8. Mr. C. A. Butt, Leverington, Maltravers Drive, Littlehampton:
Leases and deeds.
9. Col. Sir Merrik R. Burrell, Bt., C.B.E., Knepp Castle:
"Sussex Archæological Collections," Vols. I-XLV.
10. Mrs. Close, Dell Quay House, Apuldram:
Two maps of Brighton, 18th century.
11. Mr. W. Albery, London Road, Horsham:
(Author) "A Parliamentary History of Horsham, 1295-1885."
12. Mr. R. Thurston Hopkins, Brighton:
(Author) "Old English Mills and Inns."

13. Mr. C. W. Powell, The Manor House, Speldhurst:
Papers relating to Portsmouth and Arundel Navigation Company, 1829.
Orders and Regulations for the Government of the Constabulary Force of the Eastern Division of the County of Sussex, 1841.
14. Mr. W. D. Peckham, Rymans, Apuldram:
(Transcriber) Typed Copy of a Calendar of the Register of Richard FitzJames (1504-1506), and part of the Register of Robert Sherburne, (1508-1536), Bishops of Chichester.
15. Mr. Arthur W. Beckett, Anderida, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne:
"Sussex County Magazine," Vol. I.
16. Rev. S. P. Duval, D.D., O.B.E., Lyminster Vicarage:
(Author) "Notes on the Parish and Church of Lyminster."
17. Mr. G. Holman, The Rowans, Lewes:
(Author) "Some Sussex Men of Note," 4th edition.
18. Mr. Frank Verrall, Great Enton, Witley, Surrey:
"Greenwood's Atlas of England and Wales," 1834.
"Teesdale's General Atlas," 1832.
19. "The Parish Register of Cocking, 1557-1837."
20. Mr. E. F. Salmon, 4, Colebrook Road, Southwick:
(1) MS. Notes on the Parish Registers of New Shoreham with complete list of Marriages, 1565-1837.
(2) (Transcriber) "Transcript of Register of St. Mary, New Shoreham," Vol. I. with Index, 1565-1646.
(3) (Transcriber) "Transcript of Register of St. Nicholas, Old Shoreham," Vols. I. and II., 1566-1722.
(4) Correspondence relating to Roll of Incumbents of Old Shoreham; New Shoreham and Southwick.
21. Mr. W. Stevens, Newstead, Cuckfield:
"An Act for Dividing, Allotting and Enclosing Elsted Marsh, 1797."
22. Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove:
"The Hill Figures of England," by Sir Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., F.B.A.
"The Circle and the Cross," Vol. I., by A. Hadrian Allcroft.
23. Mr. S. D. Secretan, Swaynes, Rudgwick:
"Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists Field Club," 4 volumes, 1852-1873.

24. Mr. Harold Sands, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., 16, Portland Court, W.I.
"Anglo-Saxon Church Architecture in Sussex," by Col.
H. L. Jessop, R.E. (retired.)
25. The Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees:
"Report on the Public Museums of the British Isles (other
than the National Museums)," by Sir H. Miers,
F.R.S., D.Sc., to the Trustees.
"Report on American Museum Work," by E. E. Lowe,
Ph.D., B.Sc.
26. Rev. C. H. D. Grimes, F.R.G.S., Le Havre:
"The Romantic Story of Arlette, the Mother of William
the Conqueror, with an Account of Grestain Abbey."
(Pamphlet.)
27. Mr. C. Thomas-Stanford, D.Litt., F.S.A., Preston Manor,
Brighton:
(Author) "The First Printing of the Classics," a paper
read to the Sussex Branch of the Classical Associa-
tion, Nov. 3rd, 1927.
28. Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 92, High Street, Lewes:
(Author) "History of Architecture in London."
(Author) "The English Staircase."
(Author) "History of the Parish of Chelsea," 4 volumes.
"Some Famous Buildings," by A. W. Clapham, F.S.A.,
and W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A.
29. James Townsend & Sons, Little Queen Street, Exeter:
"The Museums Journal," Vol. XXVII., No. 2.
30. Messrs. John Johnson, University Press, Oxford:
Fifteenth Volume of the Walpole Society, 1926-27.
31. Mr. E. W. Swanton, Educational Museum, Haslemere:
Science Paper, No. 10. (Pamphlet.)

Purchases.

1. "Gideon Algernon Mantell," by Sidney Spokes.
2. "Report of the MSS. of Lord de Lisle and Dudley, Preserved
at Penshurst Place," Vol. I.
3. "Chichester Wills, 1482-1800."
4. "The Friars in Sussex, 1228-1928," by E. B. Poland.

Sussex Archæological Society.

WILMINGTON PRIORY: AN ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION.

BY WALTER H. GODFREY, F.S.A.

THE generous gift of Wilmington Priory by the Duke of Devonshire to the Sussex Archæological Trust confers a privilege as well as a responsibility upon that body, which it is very ready to acknowledge. The extent of both will be the more clearly appreciated from the account of its remarkable history which follows, and from the description of its no less interesting buildings, which are now set down as fully as the present condition of our knowledge will admit. Owing to the ruinous state of the buildings, the Trust has been involved in a large outlay to make them secure, and much still remains to be done. During this preliminary work I have had the opportunity of surveying the remains and of making certain investigations, the results of which are here recorded.

The priory, as is more fully explained in the historical notes by the Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A., came to be the headquarters in this country, of the Abbot of Grestain, in regard to the English property of the Abbey. As a small alien priory with but a meagre establishment it did not necessarily conform to the claustral plan with which we are familiar elsewhere. In all probability it approximated much more nearly to a grange or manor-house than to a monastery, and if this were so it would go far towards explaining the absence of a coherent plan in a dwelling-house, the design of which has been further confused by many vicissitudes

and changes. Some excavations already carried out give hope that further exploration below ground will help to elucidate some of the problems, but it has seemed to the present writer worth while to record the relics that exist to-day without theorising too far on the subject of the original plan.

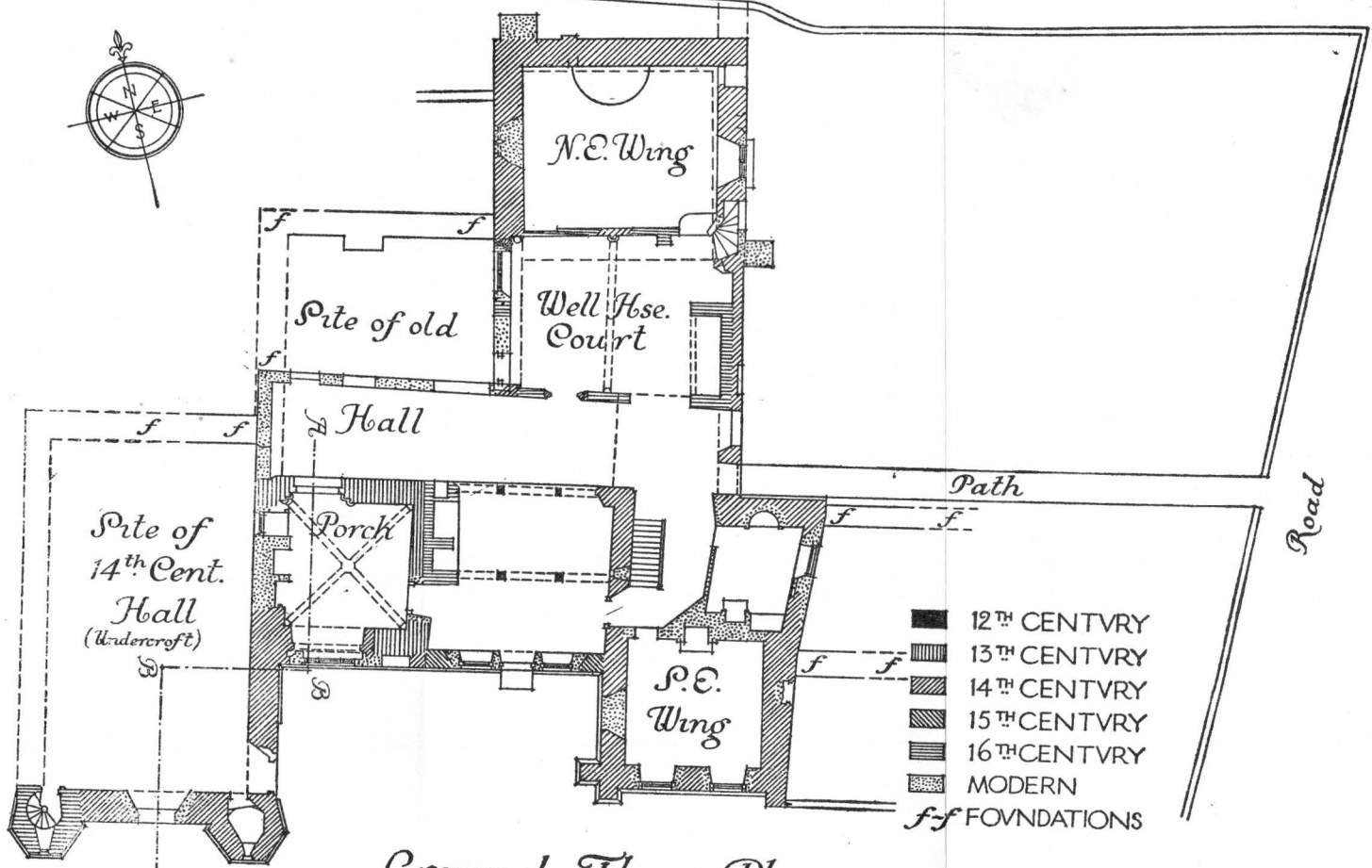
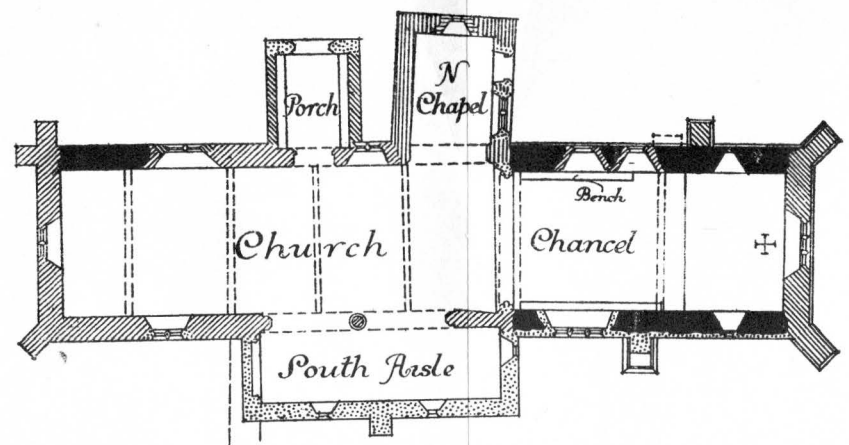
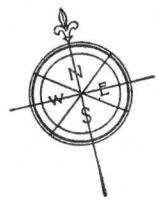
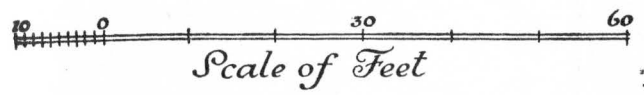
It will, I think, be found more convenient to note the buildings in order of position than in order of date, and we may begin with the parish church, the eastern part of which was no doubt rebuilt by the monks and used by them soon after the foundation of the Priory. It will not be necessary for me to refer to the description of the Priory and Church by the Rev. G. M. Cooper (*S.A.C.*, Vol. IV.), except in cases where his evidence on the condition of the latter building before its restoration in 1883 is of value.

The Church consists now of a nave and chancel, with a modern chancel arch, a short aisle of two bays on the south side, a transeptal chapel and a porch on the north. There is no tower at the west end, but a belfry-loft of timber occupies the position of the westernmost bay of the roof, and projects outside with weatherboarded sides and a somewhat tall shingled broach spire.

The chancel contains a considerable amount of early twelfth century walling, the north wall, with one original window, having much of its original facing and some of its old external rendering, together with sections of a string course with axed chevron ornament, and a chamfered plinth. In this wall is built, on the outside, a small carved figure of the Virgin and Child, probably of the twelfth century. Attention should be called to the length of the chancel, which for its date is unusually long (some evidence of its monastic use), and there are quoin stones in the centre of the north wall, which suggest an original Norman buttress at this point. Inside the chancel, on both sides, is a considerable length of stone bench, which again points to a collegiate function.

From Extracts from the Account Book of Wilmington

WILMINGTON PRIORY



Site of
14th Cent.
Hall
(Undercroft)

- 12TH CENTVRY
- ▨ 13TH CENTVRY
- ▧ 14TH CENTVRY
- ▩ 15TH CENTVRY
- 16TH CENTVRY
- MODERN
- f-f FOUNDATIONS

Ground Floor Plan

Rents, etc., in the Compton Muniments, there is a reference to pulling down the chancel in 1686, and rebuilding it in 1687; also for repairs of the walls, "which were near tumbling down," in 1784. The evidence of the building itself is, however, against rebuilding in a literal sense. The walls inside are far from perpendicular, and considerable strengthening was no doubt required; the south wall was probably underpinned and certainly refaced—but it retains an early twelfth century window—and the east wall has been partly rebuilt, although the latter event probably took place as early as the fifteenth century, when the east window of three lights was inserted. The north wall possesses, beside the easternmost Norman window, a lofty fourteenth century window with trefoil head. Between the two is a fourteenth century "low-side" window, of one light with ogee head and trefoil cusping, and an almost semi-circular rear arch. This window is fully described and illustrated by Mr. P. M. Johnston in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLII., pp. 137-9. There is a second window, on the south side between the Norman light and the chancel arch, which is of three lights and is modern.

The chancel arch is entirely modern, but replaces one of similar character, indicated by the mutilated stones described and illustrated by Mr. Cooper in *S.A.C.*, Vol. IV. The nave probably contains the core of its twelfth century walling, and part of the old faced work, plaster-coated, on the north side. It is lighted by four two-light windows, two on the north, and one each in the south and west walls. They are all of different designs, and range approximately from 1300 to 1400. It is possible that they have, in part, been taken from the Priory buildings, and especially is this noticeable in the west window. The western wall is of uncertain date, and may not represent the original termination. Both the chancel and the nave contain an excellent trussed rafter roof with heavy tie beams and king posts, which carry the collar purlins by means of curved struts.

The north chapel or transept is irregularly set out and is connected with the nave by a plain chamfered pointed arch resting on simple responds. The walls, which are plastered externally, have quoins of a stone similar to Binstead, and it is probable that this chapel belongs to the first half of the thirteenth century. The porch has a post-reformation front wall, while the north door of the nave is of two orders and of fourteenth century character.

The most interesting feature of the Church plan is the south aisle, which opens to the nave by an arcade of two arches. If the reader will refer to the small plan in *S.A.C.*, Vol. IV., he will see that in 1851 the aisle was in the form of a transept not dissimilar in size from that on the north. A building of this shape could hardly have been original, since it would not have had the length from east to west to cover the arcade, which shows no trace of alteration. The arches of the arcade, of two chamfered orders, are supported on semi-octagonal responds and a central circular pier, having good moulded capitals of early fourteenth century type, varying slightly in section. The aisle itself was rebuilt in 1883 (a tablet records this, set below the Colepeper tomb in the west wall), and since it must have formed the connection between the monastic buildings and the Church, it would be of great interest to know if it has been rebuilt upon the old foundations. The present west wall of the aisle very nearly lines with the east wall of the north wing of the Priory, but we shall see that the windows in the vaulted chamber beneath this wing seem to preclude a junction with the Church other than angle-wise, or by a single wall. It seems not unlikely that a pentise or covered cloister walk was arranged against the east wall of the Priory, and this covered way may have been two storeys in height (*vide infra*, p. 9). There is room between the angle of the Priory building and the Church for a chapel of considerably larger size than the modern aisle, and it is possible that this (and not the north chapel) is the one referred to in

the schedule of dilapidations at the time of the death of Edward Dalingridge (17 Richard II. See Appendix). The chancel and the chapel are therein referred to as part of the Priory buildings.¹

In Mr. Budgen's account of the history of the Priory that follows this it will be seen that we have to deal with a certain number of isolated periods when the prior was possessed of sufficient security to set his house in order, and repair or rebuild. In the intervals



SOUTH FRONT FROM FARMYARD.

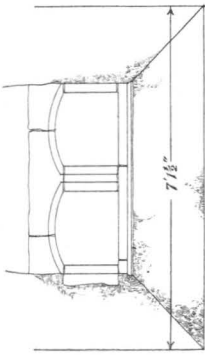
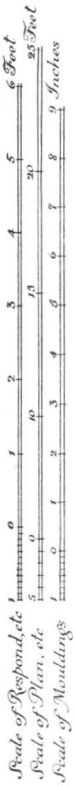
between the prior was only in the position of a custodian for the king, or the buildings were let to farm, as, for instance, to Dalingridge, concerning whose tenancy occurs the document just quoted. After the suppression of the Priory comes the period 1413-1565, during which the manor was held by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, the main part of the building being retained (or let to farm) as their manor house, and a portion being allocated to their vicar, the incumbent of the Church.² In 1565 the property goes to Sir Richard Sackville, one of whose tenants,

¹ The fittings of the Church have not been included in this account, which deals with the Priory. A complete survey of the Church must be left for a future occasion.

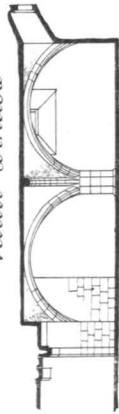
² See an interesting document (1541) given in Appendix II.

WILMINGTON PRIORY

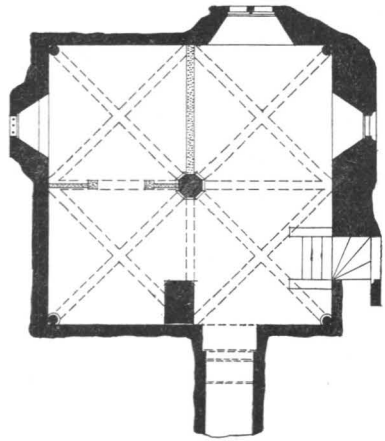
Details



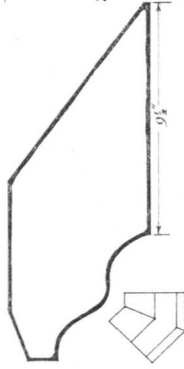
Vault Window



Section



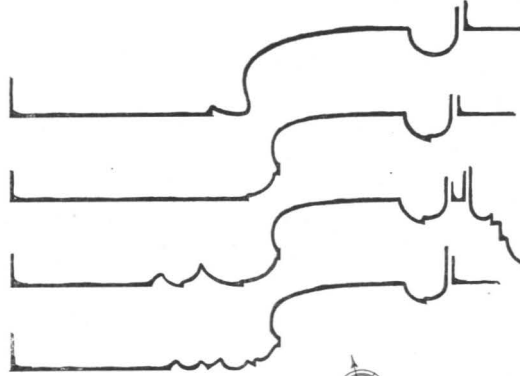
Plan



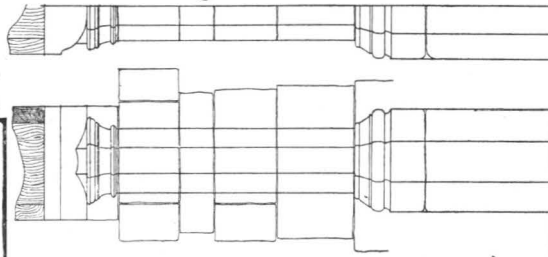
14th Century Oak Jamb



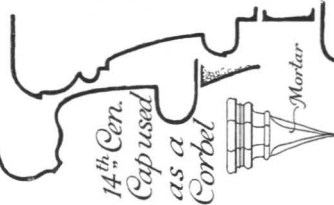
Corbel Moulding



Caps & Base of Vault



14th Cent. Respond



14th Cen. Cap used as a Corbel



Moulding of Respond



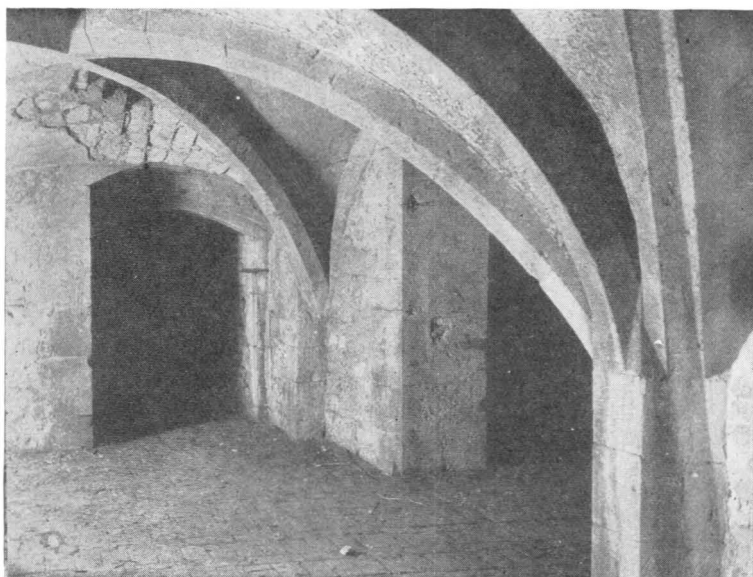
Elizabeth Colepeper, made a will (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVII., p. 64), which will be referred to later. About 1700 Spencer Compton inherits, and already early in the seventeenth century the vicarage had been re-absorbed in the manor house. So much may be said as a guide to the examination of the buildings, which have been uninhabited for many years and abandoned to the weather. During the last century much of the old work was removed and rebuilt, especially by Mr. Lamb, a tenant about 1827. His reconstructions have invested the eighteenth century drawings of S. H. Grimm (B.M. Burrell Collection) with all the greater value, and their reproduction here will be of real assistance in studying the remains.

No part of the twelfth century domestic buildings has come to light, but it has been possible to indicate on the plan the probable position of the great hall (a term, in this instance, to be preferred to that of "frater") built in the thirteenth century. This is no doubt the *magna vetus aula* of Bishop Day's Register (Appendix II.), although at that time, 1541, it was probably abandoned and possibly unroofed.

Beginning with the north wing of the Priory, we find here the walls of a roofless building of the fourteenth century, originally of two storeys in height, and, in addition, a fine vaulted apartment underground, which has the same dimensions as the superstructure from east to west, but extends beyond it to the south. The vault is of four compartments, each having heavy chamfered diagonal and transverse ribs (but no wall ribs) of greensand stone, perfectly cut, and supported upon a low central octagonal pier, and on angle shafts at the four corners, with moulded bell capitals. The filling is chalk, plastered with a coarse grit mortar, still in good condition. This vault dates from c. 1300, but is not so early as the hall, nor so late as the differently shaped building above it. It may have supported a solar wing of the early house.

From a point in the south wall of the vault, intermediate between the two southern compartments,

projects a short wing wall or pier, built apparently soon after the construction of the vault, and not otherwise attached, the purpose of which is quite clearly to support a pier above, which will be described later. In the south wall of the south-east compartment of the vault is a wide doorway with flat two-centred



Vault under N.E. wing, looking south, showing door (left), additional pier (centre) and central pier (right).

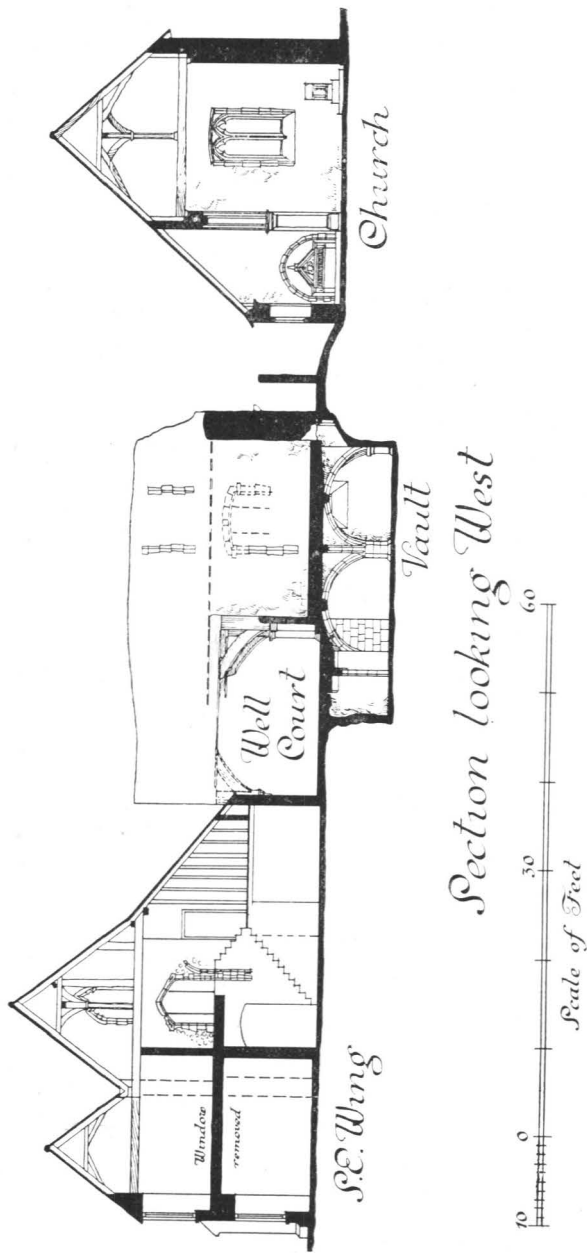
arch that gives now into a blind recess. In this recess is a second chamfered arch at a slightly higher level, and it is evident that at this point a broad staircase of stone led southwards to the ground floor. Its walls have been traced across the well-house court, but it is now filled up. This could not have been the only access to the vault, since the door here has been secured by an internal bar, the holes for which still exist. It was probably used for bringing stores into the vault, ordinary access being obtained by a vice or other-shaped stair in the east wall. The vaulted room

contains three contemporary rectangular windows, set high up and rebated for shutters. Two, of one light each, are in the west and east walls of the north-west and north-east compartments respectively, while the last-named compartment has an additional window of two lights looking north. These windows, it will be seen, would prevent a connection with the Church by an intermediate building, if their access to the open air were to be maintained, but the eastern light might quite reasonably have looked upon a cloister walk.

The superstructure over the vault has walls 3 feet 3 inches thick on the east, west and north, and these are set back at first floor level for the joists of the floor. The segmental rear arch of perhaps a two-light window in the east wall is still in position (it had fallen recently, but was immediately replaced), and there are remains of a similar opening in the west wall. There is a narrow fourteenth century doorway in the east wall, hard against the north end, and parts of a similar doorway exist just above it on the first floor—further evidence of a two-storey cloister walk on the outside, unless these doors indicate a staircase, which would suggest the intention of a dormitory above, from which access could be obtained to the Church for the night offices. At the upper level there are also evidences of windows above those below. The north wall has been a good deal altered, but the north-west quoin is intact near the ground. Against this wall the oven of the late farmhouse had been built, but there is a row of corbels on the outside suggesting an external chimney-stack to the upper floor.

The south wall is something of a puzzle. It is very thin, scarcely 12 inches thick, and is of worked stone with a shallow recess, about the size of a door, at the west end. At its eastern end is a doorway leading into the area which now contains the modern well-house. The doorway, or rather its eastern post, stood midway between the remains of two doors in the east wall, one in the building over the vault and the other in the well-house court. The south jamb of

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the latter, of good fourteenth century moulded green-sand stone (two hollows separated by a fillet), and a portion of the springer of the arch are in position and stand by the entrance to the present modern stairs to the undercroft. The north jamb of the other doorway, with half its arch (one archstone) of chamfered chalk, is of different character, but probably of the same date. It seems likely that there was a projecting vice or other type of stair in the position of the modern steps, and that they led both down to the vault and up to the first floor. If that were so these two adjacent doorways would be explained.

We are still, however, met with the problem of the thin stone wall, which is the north boundary of the well-house court, and which is part of the still greater difficulty that this area presents. This court (the old outer kitchen of the farmhouse, of which the fine chamfered chimney beam to the fireplace on the east side still stands disconsolate) occupies in all probability a part at least of the "old hall," though it is not now as wide as the hall, a slip being separated from it on the south side by a wall built mainly of Tudor or earlier brickwork. Its eastern wall, very much mutilated and repaired, contains a certain amount of ashlar, and seems to be on the original building line. Its western wall is a post-monastic work of mingled stone and brick, the story of which is not very clear. There will be occasion to return to this wall later, but here it should be noticed that it seems clearly to be on the line of one of the old hall roof trusses, and, indeed, it buries two of the triple shafts of a respond on the north (*see* plan and detail drawing). The western shaft of this respond is cut out for toothing into the masonry of the north wall of the hall, the foundations of which have been traced, together with the projecting footings for what was probably the support of yet another truss. The eastern shaft of the existing respond (or rather the capital, for the shaft is missing) evidently stood free, and may have formed part of the jamb of a doorway in the north wall of the hall.

In any case it would seem that the area (now the well-house court) was cut off from the thirteenth century hall, and it may first have been done when the new fourteenth century hall was built further to the west and the old hall had fallen into disuse. It was roofed by means of enormous oak trusses, the central one, of which a section of the wall post remains, being carried on a moulded stone corbel now set in the brickwork on the south, and on a semi-octagonal hollow-sided pier with moulded cap and base (c. 1400) inserted in the thin wall on the north and resting, as already noted, on the pier which was added to the undercroft below. The other truss adjoins and is embedded in the west wall. It is of composite construction with separate wall posts, tie beams and curved struts, resting on the two western capitals of the triple respond. At the west end of the south wall of this area is the chamfered stone jamb of an abandoned opening, and a little to the east is a good fourteenth century oak doorway, the frame square-headed and moulded with two quarter rounds divided by a fillet.

What was the function of this area which I have called the well-house court? In Mrs. Colepeper's will of 1606 there is mention of the "kitchen" and the "old kitchen"; the former easily recognisable as that which remained the kitchen of the farmhouse, and the latter almost certainly the room under discussion. After a careful consideration of all the possibilities of the plan, I have come to the conclusion that the probable explanation is to be found in the extract from Bishop Day's Register concerning the Vicarage in 1541, printed in Appendix II. The description of the Vicarage itself is a building at the east angle of the "great old hall," on the north side, measuring 30 feet east to west, and 18 feet north to south, and having rooms above and below. The north-east wing is exactly 30 feet in width, and if we measure 18 feet from its northern wall we shall leave room for a passage (*parvum curtilagium*) between it and the then north wall of the well-house court (*coquina*). The

last-named then becomes the kitchen, referred to as "newly erected" in 1541, a description that aptly fits its appearance, although it was evidently built of old materials, some of which were no doubt already *in situ*. The big trusses, which may even contain timbers from the roof of the old hall, were not designed to carry an upper room, and therefore fit the description of the kitchen, which was part of the Vicarage, and yet was to be used by the Dean and Chapter on occasion, since no doubt the medieval kitchen was already out of use. The passage or "small curtilage" enclosed between the Vicarage and the kitchen is rendered likely, not only by the dimensions before given, but by the character of the north wall of the kitchen, which has the appearance of a passage wall, and by the recess at its western end, which seems to mark the position of a former doorway communicating (perhaps by means of a lobby in the kitchen) with the ground to the west. Such an entrance would agree with the further grant of "ingress and egress to and from the said Vicarage by the gate on the north side of the newly built kitchen." No such grant would be required on the east side, as here lay the Vicarage garden, and the staircase already presumed at this point would have rendered an entrance impossible. It seems then that the well-house court represents the kitchen of the Vicarage, built by the Dean and Chapter a little before 1541, and used by them when they visited the manor.³

The east wall of the well-house court continues southwards as far as the line of the south wall of the "old hall," which here projects eastwards and forms the northern boundary of a building we will call the south-east wing. A pointed arched doorway of two flat chamfered arch stones, early fourteenth century in character, occurs at the south end of the east wall, and the arch is partly buried in the return wall of the wing. The archway, which would have opened into the hall if the latter extended so far east, is clearly earlier than

³ The Rev. G. M. Cooper suggests a different position for the Vicarage.

the wing, which is faced on the north side with a chequerwork of flint and stone, forming for some 8 feet high a projection from the face of the wall. This projection suggests the set-off for a roof such as has already been suggested for a covered way to the Church, but there are no clear indications of its purpose. It seems rather to have been a re-facing to an older chalk wall, partly under-pinning and supporting it, and trespassing on the older doorway the southern jamb of which it replaced.⁴

The wing itself is of curious shape. Its greater length is now from north to south, and the whole of its western wall was an external one before the suppression. It abuts for half its width on the "old hall" (or its extension) on the north, and on the south it was also free of buildings, having two buttresses at the south-west angle and one buttress at the south-east. It is more difficult to see what has happened on its eastern side, much of the wall having fallen away. It appears, however, that its northern portion (about two-thirds) extended further east; an arrangement indicated by the mortices in the purlin of the roof, of which one truss, with king post and moulded cap, still spans this part from north to south. The extension is confirmed by the foundations of the walls which Mr. Budgen has uncovered (*see* Plan). The irregular line of the eastern wall, which was flint faced, also suggests a later build to close the gap when the remaining part was demolished, but there are curious remains of a rebated series of openings in this wall, perhaps some form of screen. The south part of the east wall is square with the south front, and this southern section of the building is roofed separately with trussed rafters without principals.

In the northern part of the west wall of the wing, on the upper floor, the rear arch of a very interesting fourteenth century window has been discovered, and

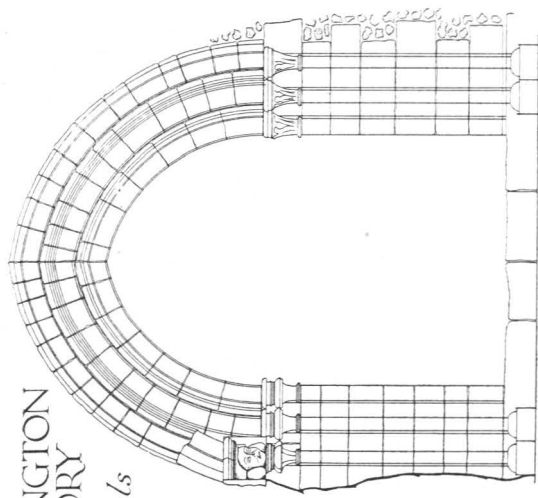
⁴ It is probably modern, as it differs in character from the flint and stone work above, and it bears the initials of Mr. Lamb and an early nineteenth century date.

alongside it the southern jamb and part of the arch of a doorway. The window arch and the plastered splays are complete, and the springers of the former are made of large stones, in each of which is carved a little sunk and shaped spandrel. The former tenant of Wilmington Farm remembers another window in the west wall, further south, which fell down some years ago when the walls were built up with brickwork. This is probably referred to in the paragraph in *S.A.C.*, IV., p. 63, concerning the sitting room "called the chapel," which had windows "of arched stone," and an "arched roof of wood," the latter being the trussed rafters in this part of the roof. The door next to the window described above seems to have led to a passage or gallery, which perhaps ran over a like feature along the south side of the "old hall." The plaster reveal of the door continues right through the wall, and appears to suggest a continuation beyond. This gallery would have led to the east wall of the prior's chapel, where the lower part of the north jamb of a door is still *in situ*. An alternative explanation would be that both doors are evidence of original and separate staircases. The only other feature which can be recognised is a small arched doorway with chamfered jambs and arch stones in the south part of the east wall. Some of the stones are displaced. Just north of this are two irregular openings through the wall (now bricked up), where the plastering is still visible. One of these openings is at first floor and the other at ground floor level, and the upper is not directly over the lower. They suggest a rudely shaped winding stair.

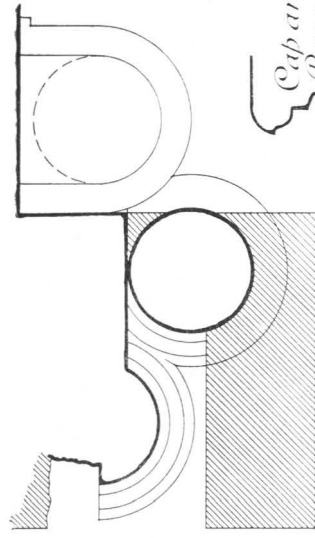
Returning now to the "Old Hall," the site of which is chiefly open ground, we can examine its most important remaining feature—the south door. Until recently this doorway was entirely bricked up and unknown. It consists of three fully moulded orders to the arch of early thirteenth century date, supported on three shafts at each side. There is a curious difference in the capitals of these shafts, the three

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Details

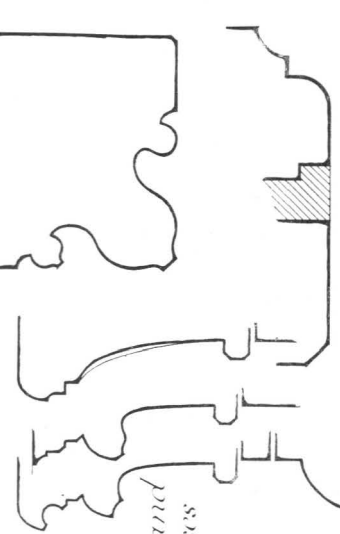
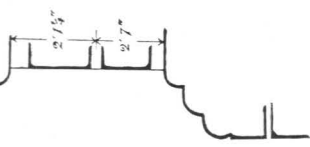


*Section
thru'
Arch*



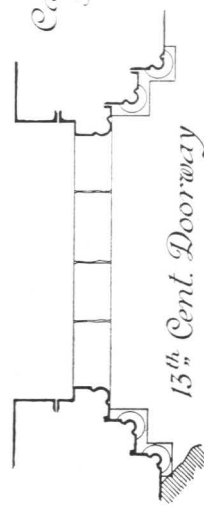
14th Cent. Triple Columns

*Cap and
Base of
Columns*



14th Cent. Door Jamb

*Caps and
Bases*



15th Cent. Doorway



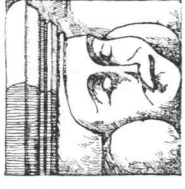
eastern ones having been carved with foliage, two of the western ones being plain moulded bell capitals, and



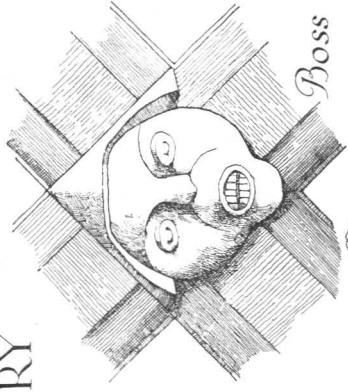
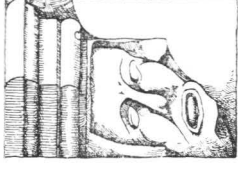
13TH CENTURY DOOR TO OLD HALL (FROM INSIDE).

the third (the westernmost) moulded, but octagonal. It is not unusual to work the circle from the octagon

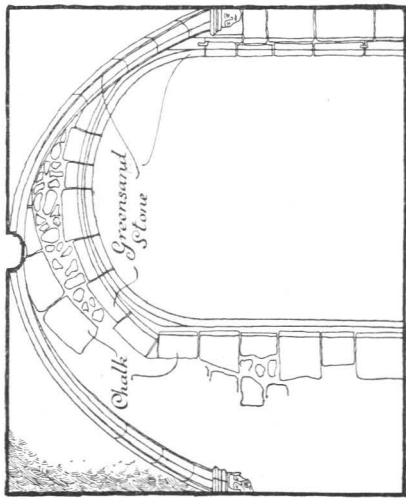
WILMINGTON PRIORY



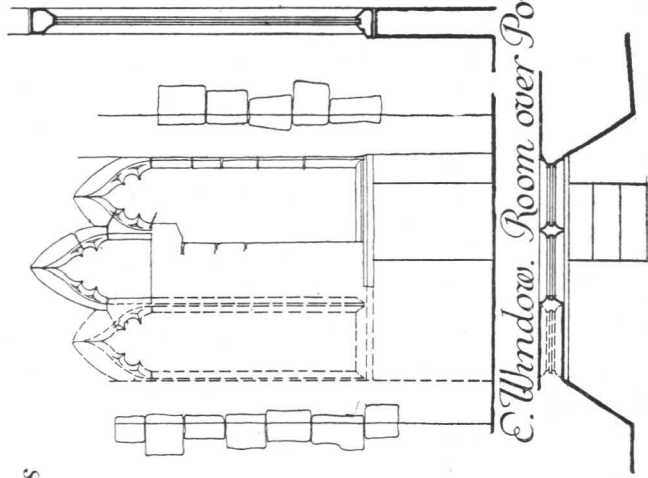
Corbels



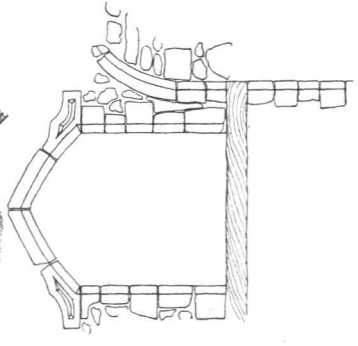
Boss



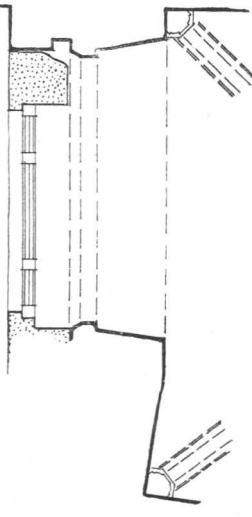
14th Cent. S. Door of Porch



E. Window. Room over Porch



Blocked Window & Door Jamb (S.E. Wing)



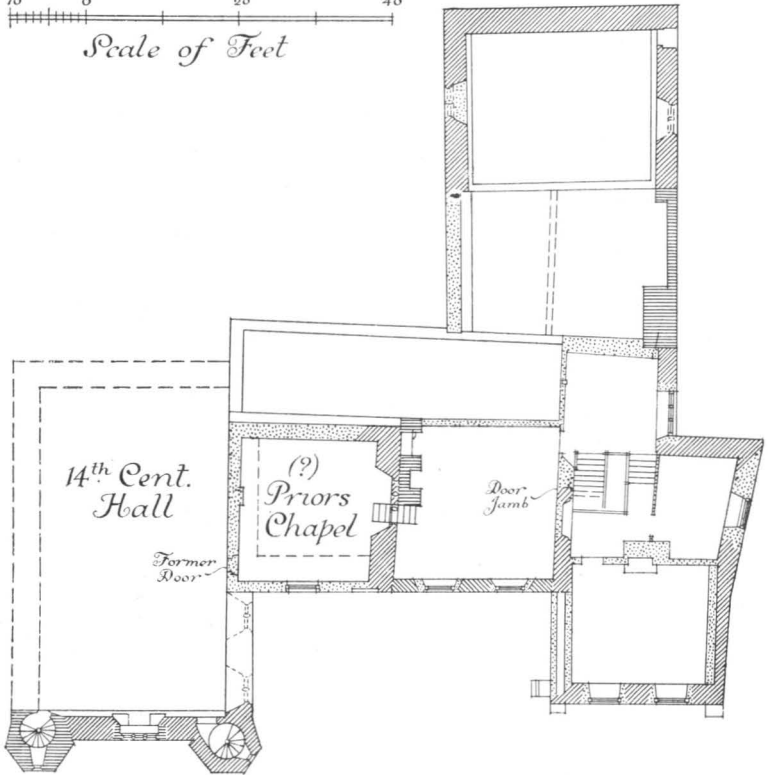
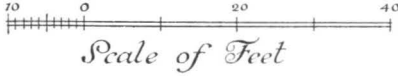
and again to enrich the plain moulded capital, so that the explanation might be that we have here interrupted workmanship.

That the door, however, was a principal entrance is made clear by the elaborate vaulted gatehouse that stood before it. This is a two-storied building, much altered since S. H. Grimm made his drawing for the Burrell Collection (see illustration), but still retaining the main features that show it to have served as a roomy porch below and a chapel adjoining the new prior's hall above. As it stands the building is in the main of the fourteenth century, and no regard has been shown for the beautiful early doorway in setting out its present walls and its vault. The vault and the new entrance in the south wall of the porch were evidently built when the new upper hall was erected in the fourteenth century, and exigencies of space threw the porch too far east to allow of a proper combination with the old door. The vault ribs are carried on four corbels, carved with masks, at the angles of the porch, and one corbel has been ruthlessly thrust through the moulded archstones, and rests on the westernmost capital and shaft of the door. From this the vault springs, and hides from view a considerable segment of the old archway.

When we turn to the outer doorway (in the south wall of the porch) we see a similar clash between vault and archway, though here the fourteenth century segmental inner arch just clears the vault itself. But the chalk relieving arch above is cut completely by the vault, and since this chalk arch and much of the chalk walling of the porch itself are very similar to the wall of the thirteenth century hall, it may be that there was a porch here which was contemporary with the early hall door, and that it was enlarged at the same time as the later hall. This suggestion, which I owe chiefly to Mr. A. W. Clapham, is perhaps confirmed by the *applied* outer orders of the archway shown in Grimm's drawing. The external arch has disappeared, but the rear arch, which had lost several

stones, and was on the point of falling, has been made secure by the Society during this last year. The diagonal vaulting ribs (there are no wall ribs) meet at a centre point in a boss carved with a mask, which is

WILMINGTON PRIORY



First Floor Plan

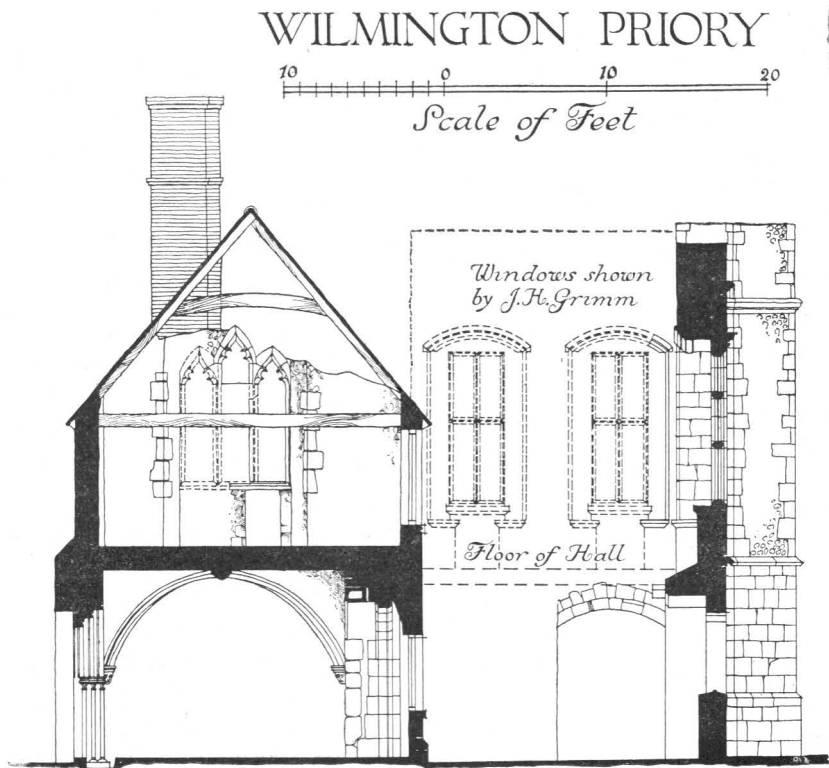
very similar to those at Michelham. The ribs themselves are broad with moulded angles. The west wall of the porch has been largely rebuilt and a chimney inserted, but the left-hand reveal of a window has survived, with the holes for iron bars, and probably

represents a communicating hatch with the building to the west.

The room above the porch communicated with the fourteenth century upper hall, which will be described directly, but the communicating door, which can be plainly seen on Grimm's drawing, has disappeared. The whole of the west and south walls have been rebuilt in the upper portions, and nothing can be gleaned from the north wall, which is partly a reconstruction and is chiefly in chalk. The east wall, however, in spite of the insertion of a chimney-stack (to which is still attached the iron wheel for turning the spit), retains a considerable part of the three-light window that opened to the east. The splays of this window continue to the brick floor over the vault below and show the majority of their greensand stone quoins. The rear arch has gone, but two of the three lights, with ogee heads and cusped cinquefoils are in position, together with the south jamb. The centre light rises above those at the side, and they must have made a graceful composition in the old east gable, which is just visible in Grimm's drawing. The re-roofing of this part of the building in modern times has obscured the old arrangement. There was a pleasant little corbel table of brick over the windows in this gable, which, unfortunately, fell before it could be secured.

We have noticed that the principal remains of the Priory belong to the fourteenth century, and the chief of these has yet to be described. This is the large hall on the first floor, with apartments below, of which the south end and part of the east wall alone remain. It appears much more completely in the two drawings by S. H. Grimm from the Burrell Collection, for at the end of the eighteenth century when these drawings were made the two eastern side windows had not fallen. The present appearance of the building, showing a lofty wall with polygonal staircase towers at each side and a modern opening below, has led most visitors (and former writers) to take it for a gatehouse, but it is quite clear that it was an upper hall, probably

some 42 feet by 24 feet in size.⁵ The ground floor, or undercroft, had a doorway, of which the relieving arches and traces of the jambs remain on the east side, and there seems also to have been a door leading into



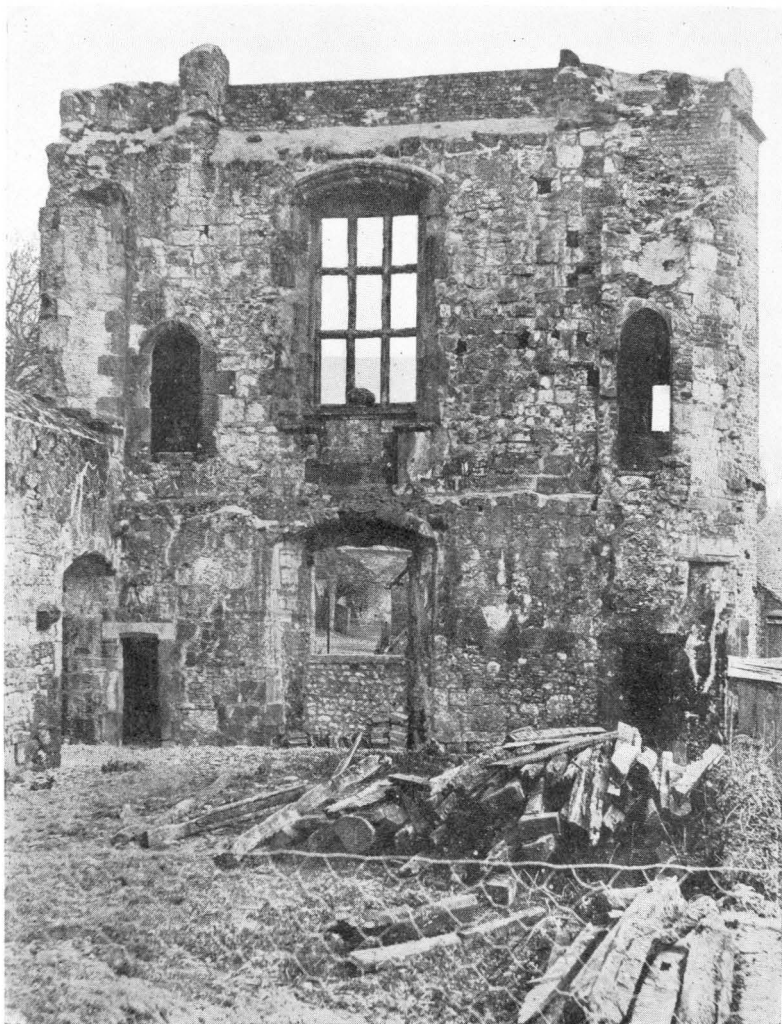
Section thro' Porch, etc.

THIS SECTION IS TAKEN ON THE LINES A-B, B-C ON GROUND PLAN.

the "old hall." To the south (and on the west, doubtless) were windows. Two spiral staircases were contained in the south turrets, but there would have been a principal stair, probably to the north, in the proximity of the kitchens. Of the south window of the

⁵ The foundations of the north wall have been traced, but the upper hall may have extended further.

hall only the fourteenth century rear arch remains with the sill and characteristic stone seats of the



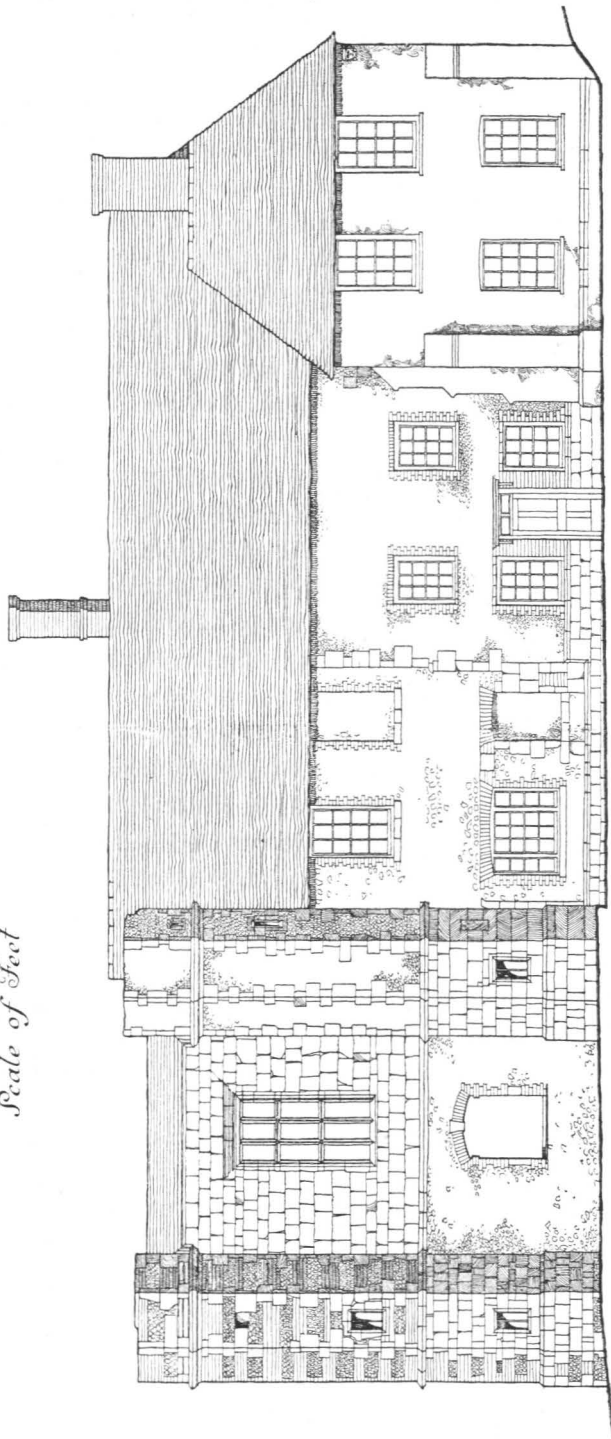
INTERIOR OF S. WALL OF 14TH CENTURY HALL.

period. The mullions and transoms, as also the classical moulded cornice to the window on the outside, show alterations in the post-monastic period, which

WILMINGTON PRIORY



Scale of Feet

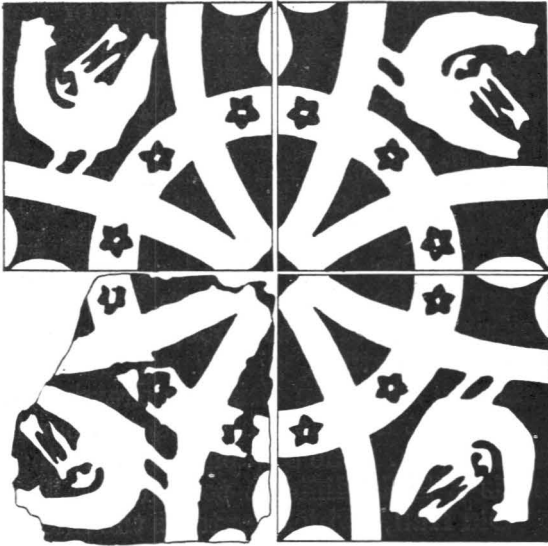


South Elevation

were similarly carried out in the case of the other windows, as seen in Grimm's drawing. When the building was taken in hand by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester it no doubt needed a good deal of repair, and the western stair turret had to be rebuilt. Bricks were then used for the infilling instead of flint, and a Tudor flavour was imparted to the whole. It appears likely, too, that the west wall fell and was replaced by timber framing. This hall has been a ruin now for certainly a century and a half.

In the foregoing description details have been given of the south-east wing, and the porch with the Prior's Hall to the south-west, each of which projected southwards from the "Old Hall" of the thirteenth century. Part of the space between these wings was enclosed perhaps as early as 1500, but certainly by the Sackville occupation, giving an odd effect of varying roofs well shown in Grimm's drawing, until in the nineteenth century the whole centre portion was re-roofed in one span. The sequence of building events in this area is a little difficult to follow. The south wall of the "Old Hall," which contains the fine doorway towards its western end, seems to have been reconstructed in the fourteenth century, for at its eastern end is a door jamb with the splays outwards (i.e. toward the south), indicating that there was an entrance to either a ground floor chamber, a staircase, or perhaps a covered way beneath the passage we postulated above. The fellow of this door jamb appears to have been refixed (for it can scarcely be another *in situ*) to form part of the large open fireplace to the modern kitchen which came to occupy this centre position between the wings. The chimney beam, a fine piece of oak, extends right across the jamb, and is carefully cut to follow the mouldings of the stone work. This kitchen and the room over it (both mentioned in Mrs. Colepeper's will, 1606), which occupy the space on to which windows from the two wings originally looked, have a south wall faced with flint, which was built in line with the gatehouse buttress shown on Grimm's drawing. The

splays of two pairs of windows, one pair on each floor, are still to be seen, but the windows themselves have been replaced by sashes. The alteration to the south wall of the gatehouse or porch will be best



FLOOR TILES FROM WILMINGTON PRIORY.

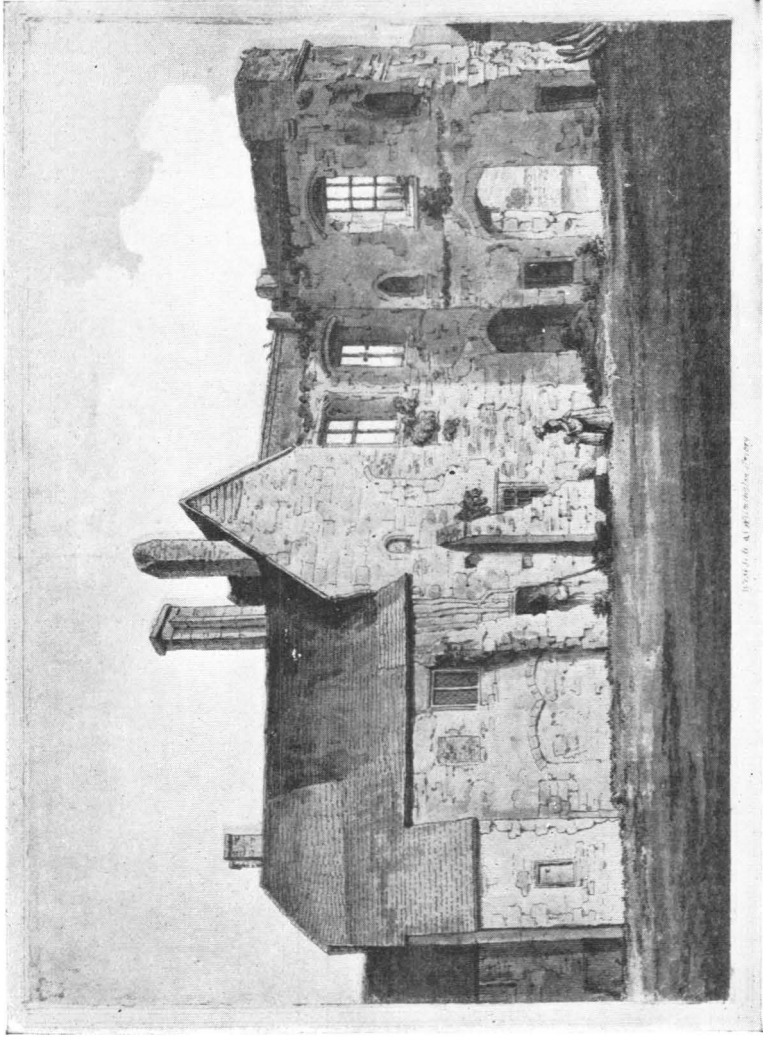
appreciated by comparing Grimm's drawing with the measured drawing of the south elevation.

There are one or two other small matters to be noticed. Just by the lower steps of the eighteenth

century stair in the south-east wing is a small square-headed light looking westwards to the former court. There is another fragment of a late stone window (probably Tudor) in the west wall of the well-house court, also looking westwards, which was no doubt inserted after the thirteenth century hall had disappeared.

A very large number of architectural fragments are on the site awaiting identification—portions of windows and doors predominating. There is a corbel carved with a head fixed under the eaves of the south wall of the south-east wing at its eastern end, and another is preserved among the fragments—both, no doubt, twelfth century. Only half a dozen floor tiles with any indication of design have been found, the more interesting being illustrated here. These are preserved at the museum at Barbican House, Lewes. The house received certain improvements in the eighteenth century, and among the features of this date should be mentioned the staircase in the south-east wing, with its balustrade of a Chinese interlacing pattern, and an interesting circular backed cupboard formed of wood blocks, furnished with shaped shelves and a well-designed front.

The plans and drawings accompanying this article have been made by Mr. E. F. Harvey under my direction. The photographs have been kindly taken by Mr. Budgen.



From a drawing by S. H. Grimm (18th cent.)

W. END OF WILMINGTON PRIORY, SHOWING INTERIOR OF 14TH CENTURY HALL.

WILMINGTON PRIORY

WILMINGTON PRIORY: HISTORICAL NOTES.

BY THE REV. W. BUDGEN, F.S.A.

THE village of Wilmington, lying on the north side of the Downs nearly mid-way between Lewes and Eastbourne, is widely known, at least by name, through its association with the great hill-side figure, the "Giant" or "Long Man" of Wilmington. Less well known, but more important in historical and archaeological interest, is the group of buildings, partly in ruins, close to the parish church on the south side, which consist almost entirely of remains of the medieval Priory of Wilmington. As Mr. W. H. Godfrey has mentioned in his architectural description, the Priory buildings—and also the "Long Man"—are now vested in the Sussex Archæological Trust with a view to their preservation. It would have been a serious loss if the buildings had been allowed to become derelict. Apart from their inherent value as thirteenth and fourteenth century work, these remains of the old Priory have an interest that should reach far beyond the immediate locality, for they constitute practically the only visible memorial of the sometime important Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary of Grestain in Normandy to which the Priory, with possessions in many parts of England, belonged. While the English priory, with the other alien priories, came to an end in 1414, the Norman abbey continued until 1757, but its buildings have been demolished and its archives have perished.

The association of the Abbey with England was of the closest character. At one time a large proportion of its revenues was derived from English estates; the Abbot held a prebendal stall in Chichester Cathedral; and in the thirteenth century one of the abbots spent

nearly two years continuously in England, thereby incurring a severe reprimand from his Norman Diocesan for the neglect of his abbey and the scandal resulting therefrom.

The Abbey owed its foundation to Herluin de Contaville, a man of whom little is known personally, but whose family came into great prominence through their connection with William the Conqueror. William, as is well known, was the illegitimate son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, who was variously nicknamed "le Magnifique," "le Liberal," or "le Diable," according to the mood of the moment. William's mother, Arlette, later became the wife of Herluin de Contaville, and by this marriage there were two sons, Robert of Mortain and Odo, afterwards Bishop of Bayeux, both of them active participants in the councils of their half-brother, the Conqueror, and sharers in the spoils of the Conquest. Of the two brothers the interest of Sussex is centred in Robert of Mortain, for, besides receiving many manors elsewhere in England, he was one of the five companions of William between whom the county of Sussex was divided, Robert's portion being the Rape of Pevensey.

Liberal in his benefactions to the Abbey of his father's foundation, his gifts included manors and lands both in Normandy and England. Among the latter the manor of Wilmington with its associated lands was one of the more important, and, being conveniently situated for communication with Normandy, the Priory founded there became the responsible head of all the English estates of the Abbey.

The Priory and its history have been dealt with in some detail by the Rev. G. M. Cooper in Vol. IV. of our *Collections*, but additional material has become available during the 74 years since that paper was written. Further, Mr. Cooper said little about the history of the Abbey apart from Wilmington, and we feel that for a right appreciation of the story of our Priory some knowledge of the course of events concerning the mother house in Normandy is essential. The

material for this is now accessible in a monograph on the Abbey by a French writer, M. Chas. Bréard, published in 1904,¹ in which all the available information from the Norman side is brought together. M. Bréard tells, with regret, that in the absence of the Abbey archives, which appear to have perished, he has had to rely for many of his details upon the *Neustria Pia* and *Gallia Christiana*, the compilers of which had access to documents no longer in existence. He has collected a large number of historical documents from various sources, extending from 1189 to 1790, but, curiously, the English records have been almost entirely neglected. With one or two small exceptions, the two confirmatory Charters of Richard I. and Edward II. are the only documents he gives from English sources, and there is not even a suggestion of the existence of a priory at Wilmington, or of its suppression.

As the best way of dealing with a rather complicated matter, we propose to combine in chronicle form the story of the Abbey and Priory, including such information as may be material from M. Bréard's book.

1050. The Abbey was founded at Grestain on the site of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin and endowed by Herluin de Contaville.²

1066–1086. Between the date of the Conquest and the compilation of Domesday Book the Abbey was further endowed. English estates were given by the Conqueror and by Robert of Mortain and his wife, Maud de Montgomery, their donations including manors, tithes and churches in Sussex, Northants, Bucks, Suffolk and Cambs. The Domesday survey shows the Abbey holding manors and lands in these various counties.

c. 1100. Robert of Mortain died about 1100,³ his

¹ *L'Abbaye de Notre Dame de Grestain*, par Charles Bréard, Rouen, A. Lestringant, Libraire, 1904. I have to thank Miss Rose Graham, F.S.A., for calling my attention to this important work.

² Bréard, *op. cit.*, p. 10.

³ His son William appears as Count of Mortain in documents dated by Dr. Round 1100–1104. *Cal. Docts., France.*

first wife Maud having predeceased him between 1085 and 1088.⁴ Both were buried in the Abbey at Grestain. Their son William, Count of Mortain, succeeded to the estates and added to the Abbey endowments property both in England and Normandy, but having embraced the cause of Robert, Duke of Normandy, who rose in opposition to his brother, Henry I., he was taken prisoner at the battle of Tenchebrai in 1106, and his estates were forfeited. M. Bréard says that his eyes were put out, and that after 30 years (nearly) of close captivity he died in 1134.

1122. The village and Abbey of Grestain were destroyed by fire, which appears to have been accidental, but the next year, in consequence of a revolt in the district, the country round was ravaged by Henry I., and it is improbable that Grestain escaped.⁵

1139. Dedication of the second portion—probably the nave—of the new church of Grestain. The choir had been consecrated previously, and the cemetery received benediction, 1141–42.⁶

1180. WILLIAM HUBAND (OR DE EXETER) became the fifth Abbot. Almost immediately he came over to England and remained for nearly two years “given up to worldly occupations.” At the peremptory command of the Bishop of Liseux he returned to Grestain, but very soon crossed to England again. He was again severely reprimanded and threatened with ex-communication. The condition of affairs in the Abbey was scandalous. Letters addressed by the Bishop to the Abbot and also to the Pope, Alexander III., are given by M. Bréard. In 1185 the Abbot was removed to a less important House, and some of the monks were also “translated” elsewhere.⁷ Having regard to the alternative surname given to this Abbot, it is noticeable that in the gifts to the Abbey confirmed by the charter of Edward II. in 1316 there is one by Robert de Spire of a house in Exeter, which the Abbey held of him, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land. It is possible that we have an

⁴ Bréard, p. 22.

⁵ Bréard, pp. 37, 38, quoting from *Neustria Pia*.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 36, 42.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 44–56.

echo of the Abbot's "worldly" activities in the Pipe Rolls for the years 1184-1186, where the Abbot of Grestene is entered as owing half a mark for encroachment in the county of Southants. Under the heading of the counties of Bucks. and Beds. the sheriff accounts for 16s. 8d. rent from the Abbot of Gresteng (*sic*).

1189-1197. **RAOUL** is Abbot. He is said to have been the nominee of Richard I., and from this monarch he obtained two charters confirming gifts made to the Abbey, one relating to their estates in Normandy, the other to the Abbey's English possessions.

1197. **ROBERT** becomes Abbot.⁸ It was during his abbacy that the Prebend of Wilmington in Chichester Cathedral was created by the then bishop, Seffrid II. (1180-1204). The Abbot, desiring to become a Canon, gave to the Cathedral the church of Ferles (West Firle); a prebend was constituted out of the churches of Wilmington, Willingdon and Eastdean (near Eastbourne) and given to the Abbot and his successors, with a stall in the choir.⁹ The churches of Wilmington and Eastdean already belonged to the Abbey, and apparently Willingdon was added by way of exchange for Firle. As the Abbot could not keep residence in the cathedral in person he was to appoint a priest-vicar, who should receive from his master the same stipend as the other canons' vicars (i.e. 1 mark), but out of the common fund he was to have 25s. (yearly) instead of the customary 13s. 4d.¹⁰ This prebend is now represented by the Bursalis prebend.¹¹ It must have been before this transfer of Firle Church to the Cathedral that Robert, the Abbot, and the Convent of Grestain granted to William de Coleville a dwelling (*herbergagium*) next the chancel of the church of Ferles at a rent of 12d. yearly to the church.¹²

The position in regard to Willingdon Church is made clear in the ordinance creating the vicarage in 1204 by Simon, Bishop of Chichester. This document recites

⁸ Bréard, p. 61.

⁹ Swainson, *Hist. & Constitutions of Chichester Cath.*, p. 26.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *S.A.C.*, XXIX., 32.

¹² Firle Muniments.

that "following in the footsteps" of his predecessor, Seffrid, the Bishop had granted the church of Willingdon to the Abbot and Convent of Grestain, and had instituted Robert the Abbot as rector thereof.¹³

This same Abbot was concerned in an arrangement with Richard de Cumbe and Sibyl his wife, by which the Abbey remitted their right in the church of Westdene (near Eastbourne), except in regard to a portion of 12s. yearly from the church, and Richard de Cumbe and Sibyl in like manner remitted to the Abbey all their right in Friston Church.¹⁴

1230. WILLIAM DE FARNOVILLE is Abbot. There is a discrepancy between the French and English records as to the date of the termination of Robert's abbacy. M. Bréard states that he was present at the Assizes held in 1244,¹⁵ which would make his tenure of the office extend for 46 years. On the other hand, we have a Fine of the year 1230, in which William, Abbot of Grestain, receives a quit-claim concerning 137 acres of land in Westham.¹⁶

1243. JOHN is Prior of Wilmington. This is the first mention we have of a Prior. His name, with that of the Abbot William, occurs in connection with the purchase by the Abbey of 40 acres of land in Westham,¹⁷ in which parish the Abbey already had considerable possessions. These formed the manor of Peelings, to which the Rectory of the church of Westham was attached.

1254. Consecration of the church of the Abbey at Grestain by the Bishop of Liseux. According to M. Bréard (p. 64) this was a new edifice, and not the church that was commenced in 1122. It existed in part until the suppression of the Abbey in 1757.

Important information as to the state of the Church in Normandy at this period is furnished by the Journal of Odo Rigaud, Archbishop of Rouen. He visited Grestain three times between 1249 and 1257, and

¹³ Add. MSS. 5706, f. 345.

¹⁴ *Sussex Fines*, 47.

¹⁵ *Op. cit.*, p. 63, quoting from *Cartulaire de Jumièges*.

¹⁶ *Sussex Fines*, 260.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 416.

found nothing seriously amiss. The number of monks varied from 28 in 1254 to 32 in 1257, nearly all of them being priests. The yearly revenues of the Abbey were 2000 pounds *tournois* (i.e. about £500) in 1249, and £400 in 1257. The keeping of accounts was enjoined. It was reported that the monks living in the priories ate flesh and did not observe fasts; this was to be corrected. The Abbot was old and blind and could take no part in the Offices, but every Sunday he received the Communion.¹⁸

1259. THOMAS is Abbot.¹⁹ The text of a grant by the Abbey, in his time, of land in Willingdon has been preserved in private hands in an Elizabethan copy.²⁰ It is dated in 1261; the Abbey grants to Philip de Tottescompe all the lands which Richard de Tottescompe, his father, sometime held of the Abbey in the parish of Willingdon at Tottescompe, except an acre which Thomas de Tottescomp, uncle of Philip, held. Yearly rent at Wilmington, 5s. Witnesses:—Richard de Hideney, Alexr. de Racton (Ratton), Ralph de Colvyll (a donor to the Abbey), Richard and William de Hamme, Richard Saget, John Campreys brethren, John de Wybe, Will. Turgis. An extent of the property was made on the death of Jop de Tottescomp in 1333,²¹ and it can be clearly identified with a freehold tenement held of Wilmington manor by Robert Parker of Ratton in 1673, described as a messuage farm and lands called Totscombe alias Tascombe, containing 100 acres in Willingdon, at a rent of 5s.²² It is now represented by a farm called Chalk Farm lying at the foot of the Downs below a combe still marked on the O.S. as Tascombe.

1261. ROBERT PYKARD is Prior of Wilmington. He and John le Merse, parson of "Bercamsted," are authorised to appoint attornies in the Abbot's name.²³

In 1267 the Archbishop of Rouen again visited Grestain. Twenty-six monks were in residence there,

¹⁸ Bréard, 65–67. See Note 53, *post.* as to the value of the £ *tournois*.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 70. ²⁰ Gildredge Titles to Lands. ²¹ Inq. p.m.

²² Compton Place Muniments. ²³ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*

two were in England, and two at each of the priories in France. The Abbot was enjoined to visit the foreign priories more frequently.²⁴ This statement in regard to the two monks in England is one of the important pieces of information we have been able to gather from the French records. The Abbey was at this time probably at the height of its prosperity, and yet there were only two monks at Wilmington. We may, therefore, conclude that this was the normal number to be resident there, and it would seem that their main business was the management of the Abbey estates in this country.²⁵

1268. WILLIAM DE GYMEGES (? Jumièges) is Prior.²⁶ If the name of this Prior is as suggested, implying possibly that he was a monk of the Abbey of Jumièges, it is of interest, for in 1259 a long-standing dispute between Jumièges and Grestain was settled to the advantage of the latter house.²⁷

1270. REYNOLD is Prior.²⁸

In 1294 trouble arose with France, and, in anticipation of war, it appears that the English possessions of the alien priories were taken into the king's hands. Then, in 1295, it was ordered that all the members of these alien religious houses dwelling within 13 miles of the sea should be removed and placed in other religious houses, under strict supervision, at least 20 miles from the sea. Under this ordinance the Abbot of Chertsey was directed to receive the Prior of Wilmington into his house.²⁹ If this arrangement was actually carried out it was of short duration, for in the following year, 1296, protection was granted to the Prior on condition of paying a certain sum annually to the Exchequer.³⁰

²⁴ Bréard, p. 73.

²⁵ This seems to have been quite usual in alien priories, e.g. at Coggs and Minster Lovel, alien priories in Oxfordshire, in each case two foreigners resided, who were sent over for a few years to look after the English property and then were re-called. H. Salter, Introduction to *Newington Longeville Charters*, Oxfordshire Records Society, 1921, *per inf.* Miss Rose Graham, F.S.A.

²⁶ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Hen. III.

²⁷ Bréard, p. 72.

²⁸ *V.C.H., Sussex*, II., 122, quoting Ass. Roll, 913 m. 7d.

²⁹ *Cal. Fine Rolls*, where the full Ordinance is given. ³⁰ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*.

1297. The alien priories were restored.³¹

1299. WILLIAM is Prior of Wilmington. He and the parson of the Church of Bledlaw (belonging to the priory) received letters of protection while going to the Abbot beyond the sea.³²

1302. RAOUL VINCOND (elected Abbot in 1297) was dismissed on complaint of the monks. There were serious disorders among the regular clergy in diocese of Liseux, the Grestain monks were reduced to a very small number, and they remained without an Abbot until 1308.³³

1308. WILLIAM LE VAVASOUR elected Abbot.³⁴ It would appear that during the vacancy the English estates of the Abbey, seized in 1294, had remained in the king's hands, for immediately on the appointment of the new Abbot there is an order to the escheator to deliver the property of the Abbey to him.³⁵ Just as happened after the previous period of disorder in the Abbey, so now, steps were taken to secure its possessions and to have its rights declared. In March, 1314-15, the Abbot obtained a grant of free-warren in the abbey manors of Wilmington, Jevington (i.e. Broughton in Jevington) and Alfriston (Frogfirse),³⁶ and in the same year William de Warrenne granted to the Abbey the customs and freedom of Seaford.³⁷

In 1316 the Abbey received from Edward II. a charter confirming by *Inspeximus* the important charter granted by Richard I. in 1189, and also confirming subsequent gifts.³⁸ M. Bréard gives this charter *in extenso*, but dates it wrongly, 1308.³⁹ He also misunderstands its import, for, not finding therein any reference to many of the English manors mentioned in the 1189 charter, he assumes that the Abbey no longer possessed them. In this he is entirely mistaken, as will appear later, in fact, the very next matter of

³¹ *Cal. Pat. Roll.*

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Bréard, p. 77.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ *Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 40.

³⁶ *Charter Roll*, 8 Edw. II., m. 20.

³⁷ *S.A.C.*, XVII., 145.

³⁸ *Charter Roll*, 9 Edw. II., No. 21. The text of the earlier charter is only known from this *Inspeximus*.

³⁹ *Op. cit.*, p. 224.

importance in the French documents to which he refers is the exchange, 50 years later, of seven of the supposed lost manors for a valuable estate in Normandy.

1320. WILLIAM (de Blanville or Bauville) is Prior.⁴⁰

A very small incident in the management of the property of the Priory at this period affords a passing glimpse of the domestic establishment maintained by the Prior. He had occasion to make a seizure of the goods and chattels of one of the Abbey tenants at Hellingly, probably by way of distress for rent; and this led to a law-suit by the tenant, William de Norbleton. The Prior and those who made the seizure were the defendants, and among them were at least five persons, whose names indicate that they were servants of the Priory, viz., Henry le Priouresporter, Richard le Priouresporter, William le Priouresporter, Richard le Prioureskeu and Roger le Priourespalfrayman.⁴¹ But the period of peaceful possession was not long.

1324. In anticipation of further warlike operations with France the alien priories were again seized in 18 Edw. II. (1324), and the Returns of the Commissioners who carried out the seizure are preserved showing the value of the possessions of the priories on October 8 in that year.⁴² The goods and chattels of the Wilmington House in their manors of Wilmington, Frogferles (in Alfriston), "Nunington" (probably a mistake for Jevington) and Palyngg (Peeling in Westham) were valued at £300 18s. 11d.—quite a considerable sum. No particulars are given of the manors themselves for the reason that they had been delivered to the Prior as custodian for the King, and we learn from the Pipe Roll of the following year that the annual payment to be made by the Prior for having the custody was £170.⁴³ On the accession of Edward III. in 1327 the fealty due from the Abbot of Grestain to the King for the English manors was received in Normandy by the Abbot of Bec Helouin under a

⁴⁰ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² Add. MSS. 6164, ff. 466, 471.

⁴³ *Pipe Roll*, 19 Edw. II.

special authority from the King.⁴⁴ This was doubtless in connection with the restoration of the Abbey possessions, which were held in peace for 20 years.

In 1337 the Hundred Years War with France began, and once more the lands and goods of the alien priories were taken into the King's hands. The custody of Wilmington Priory and its property was committed to the Prior at the same rent as before, £170, for which grant he apparently paid £70 in cash.⁴⁵ He was in arrear with his rent in the following year (1338), and it would seem that he excused himself on the ground that he was being pressed for the payment of pre-war debts. At all events, in August of that year the Sheriff of Middlesex was ordered to desist from distraining the Prior for debts, so that he might be able to answer for the rent due to the King.⁴⁶ Five years later the rent had been increased to £200, the Prior to be thereby exempted from all further exactions, charges and impositions. His sureties were Andrew de Medested, chivaler, William de Cessingham and Philip de Endlenewyk, all well known in the district.⁴⁷

In 1343 the exercise of the royal right of Purveyance provided the Prior (still William de Bauville) with a partial "set-off" against the rent due from him, and incidentally it affords some indication of the resources of the Priory at the time. Geoffrey de Say, Admiral of the Fleet, took from Wilmington 19 "beeves" worth £13 6s., and 140 "muttons" worth £7. Henry de Boucy took 8 sacks and 10 cloves of wool worth £32 15s., and John de Ratynden took 6½ sacks and 2 cloves of wool worth £26 3s. The King gave letters to the Prior promising to pay these amounts.⁴⁸

1344-5. William de Bauvill, the Prior, having died, the custody of the priory was granted to John Megre, monk,⁴⁹ and shortly afterwards to Peter Crispyn, who

⁴⁴ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 16 Feb., 1327, and 7 May, 1328. The Abbot of Bec had a manor in Beddingham, where Wilmington also possessed lands.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 3 Aug., 1337.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 25 Aug., 1338. ⁴⁷ *Cal. Fine Rolls*. ⁴⁸ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 151, 152.

⁴⁹ It is not unreasonable to suggest that this John Megre is identical with the Jean Maigre who, according to M. Bréard, became Abbot of Grestain in 1362.

had been appointed proctor-general for the Abbey. The rent to be paid to the King was £200, and among the sureties were Hugh de la Chambre and Philip de Endlenwyk.⁵⁰

1347. We now come to the exchange of manors to which reference has already been made, a transaction arising directly out of the war, which can be fully understood only by the aid of the French documents. Among the prisoners made at the taking of Caen by Edward III. and the Black Prince in July, 1346, there was a Norman seigneur, Jean de Melun, lord of Tanquarville and chamberlain and constable of Normandy. He was conveyed to England with other prisoners, and in the following year he was permitted to return to Normandy on parole that he might arrange, as he says in one of his documents,⁵¹ "for the discharge of the ransom in which I stand bound to the high and mighty prince, my lord Edward, eldest son of the King of England, Prince of Wales." Jean de Melun had large estates in Normandy, and the Abbot and Convent of Grestain had manors in England, which had been "of little or no value to them for 20 years past by reason of the wars and the perils of the sea and thieves and robbers."⁵² An arrangement was come to by which the Abbey agreed to transfer to Jean de Melun seven English manors valued at 30,000 pounds *tournois*, the Norman seigneur granting in exchange his Barony of Mezidun, and other properties if necessary to make up a yearly income of 1000 pounds *tournois*; he also undertook to obtain the consent of the Pope and the King of England to the alienation by the Abbey.⁵³

The deed, dated 28 December, 1348,⁵⁴ by which Jean de Melun made his grant, speaks of the seven

⁵⁰ *Cal. Fine Rolls.*

⁵¹ Bréard, p. 239.

⁵² *Ibid.*, p. 81.

⁵³ The valuation of the manors is given as "trente mille livres tournois du prix du fleurin à l'escu du coing du roy de France, de bon or et de bon pois de seïne sous et huit deniers tournois." This would seem to make the £ *tournois* equivalent to 7s. 6d., but its value varied, and even taking it at $\frac{1}{4}$ £ sterling as is not unusual, one cannot help feeling that the price put upon the seven manors was a gross over-valuation.

⁵⁴ Bréard, p. 239.

manors as having been demised to the Prince of Wales for 1000 years, but as we shall see this is not strictly correct. In another document, dated 25 October, 1348,⁵⁵ the names of the manors are given as:— *Nortonne en la contee de Sumestre, Courlz en la contee de Vilers, Rammeraggen en la contee de Supelimplton,*⁵⁶ *Merfez en la contee de Buckingham, Grafton en la contee de Northantescira, Creting et Mikefeld en la contee de Suffolk.* The manor of Derneford, co. Cambs., seems to be omitted in the transcript of this document.

So much for the story of the exchange as gathered from the French documents. Turning now to the English records we have first the licence by Edward III. dated 27 November, 1348,⁵⁷ in which the names of the manors occur in a more familiar form, viz., Norton, co. Somerset, Connok, co. Wilts., Rammerugge, co. Southampton, Mersh, co. Bucks, Grafton, co. Northants, Derneford, co. Cambs., and Cretyng and Mikelfeld, co. Suffolk. The King gives licence to the Abbot and Convent of Grestain to demise to "the king's merchant Tidemann de Lymbergh" these manors, "which pertain to the priory of Wilmington a cell of their house" for 1000 years saving always to the King during the war as much rent as the Prior would have paid yearly for the manors. This rent, as we see from a later document, was £86 11s. 10d.⁵⁸ It would appear that the churches associated with the manors were not included in the demise, as we find the King presenting to the church of Norton, diocese of Bath and Wells,

⁵⁵ Bréard, p. 241.

⁵⁶ This puzzled M. Bréard, who says in a foot note: "*Peut-etre Huntingtongshire.*"

⁵⁷ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 22 Edw. III.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 23 Edw. III.; this was by no means the first transaction between the royal family of England and Tidemann. In 1343 Tidemann and others were entrusted by the King with the important, but delicate, business of redeeming the great crown which had been pledged in Holland for 45,000 florins, equivalent to £8062 10s. This was successfully carried out, and during the next year Tidemann provided a further sum of £778 for the recovery of certain jewels belonging to the King deposited with merchants in Cologne. Further, in 1347, Prince Edward, as Duke of Cornwall, leased to Tideman de Lymbergh the coinage of the stannary of the Duchy of Cornwall for 3 years at a rent of 3500 marks yearly. *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*

in February, 1348–9, and to the church of Little Cretyng, diocese of Norwich, in July, 1349.⁵⁹

The transaction, so far as Tidemann was concerned, was completed in 1350, when he conveyed the seven manors to Sir Thomas Pole,⁶⁰ the King having granted licence for their sale to any Englishman, so long as it was not in mortmain, and Tidemann having compounded for the yearly rent.⁶¹

This alienation of the Abbey manors necessitated a modification of an arrangement previously made by the King in regard to a part of the yearly rent due from the Prior for the custody of the Abbey possessions. In 1348 the King had ordered the Prior to pay £85 out of the rent to Eleanor la Bottillere (later described as the King's kinswoman), late the wife of James le Boteller, Earl of Ormond.⁶² In 1349 the Countess and Thomas de Daggeworth, whom she had married, complained that they could not obtain due payment from the Prior by reason of the manors being held by Tidemann de Limbergh, and thereupon the King granted that they should receive the amount from Tidemann. Then, in 1350, when Tidemann compounded with the King for his rent, it was provided that the Countess and her husband should receive the same sum yearly at the Exchequer so long as the priory remained in the King's hands.⁶³

1349. JOHN PICOT was appointed Prior—Peter Chryspyn being dead—and received the custody of the priory and remaining lands, rendering to the King so much of the original farm of £200 as remained due.⁶⁴ This remnant seems to have been agreed at £20, and in 1351 the Prior had licence to cut and sell trees to this value in his wood at Wilmington to pay his farm to the Crown.⁶⁵

1360. The peace of Bretigny between England and France was signed, and in due course the lands of the alien priories were restored. Irregular warfare, how-

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* ⁶⁰ *V.C.H. Hants.*, IV., 395. ⁶¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 24 Edw. III.

⁶² *Cal. Close Rolls.* ⁶³ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.* ⁶⁴ *Cal. Fine Rolls.*

⁶⁵ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*

ever, continued in Normandy. M. Bréard says that in 1361 a band of Englishmen and adventurers of every country took up their quarters in the Abbey of Grestain, which had been pillaged and probably in part destroyed in 1358, and solidly repaired it. On the 15th November, 1364, "Anglo-Navarrois" soldiers attacked and took the Abbey and occupied it for 9 months.⁶⁶

1370. After an undisturbed period of less than 10 years the possessions of the alien priories were again taken into the King's hands "on account of the rupture by the French of the peace lately made at Calais." The keeping of Wilmington Priory and all its lands and possessions was committed to John de Valle, the Prior, for a yearly farm of £20, his sureties being William de Enlenewyk and John Piers.⁶⁷ In 1374 the rent was increased to 50 marks, viz., the ancient farm of £20 and 20 marks of increment, the Prior to pay tenths with the rest of the clergy.

In connection with this seizure of 1370 an Extent of the possessions of the Priory was made,⁶⁸ which supplies important information, for it not only gives particulars of what the Priory still held, but also of property which, for the time being at least, it had ceased to enjoy. The document gives evidence of some oppression and some losses, but nothing like so extensive as has been supposed. To take one example, Mr. Cooper (*S.A.C.*, IV., 52) hints that the alienation of the seven manors to Tidemann de Lymbergh was probably forced upon the Abbey, whereas the light thrown on this transaction by the French documents makes clear that it was an excellent bargain, greatly to the advantage of the Abbey.

1372. The inclusion of "the advowson of the Priory of Wilmington" in the King's grant of the Honour of Aquila to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1372,⁶⁹ is at first sight a little puzzling. But it was no new thing for the over-lordship of the manor to belong to the Honour of Aquila, for when Queen

⁶⁶ *Op. cit.*, 85, 87.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Fine Rolls.*

⁶⁸ Add. MSS. 6164, f. 417.

⁶⁹ Cott. MSS. XV., 1.

Margaret, mother of Edward II., had a grant of the Honour in 1314, the Abbot of Grestain was required to do fealty and service to her for the lands and tenements held by him in Sussex.⁷⁰ It would seem that the patronage of the Priory was claimed by the Crown on the ground that it was, in part at least, a royal foundation, by reason of the gift by William the Conqueror of the manor of Peniton with Ramridge, co. Southants.

1375. THOMAS AUNCELL is Prior. The keeping of the priory was committed to him at the same rent as before, he paying tenths and finding the chantries, alms, and other divine services anciently ordained in the priory, and keeping up all the houses and buildings thereof. Roger Gosselyn of Fyrle and John atte Doune were his mainperners.⁷¹

1377. JEAN PICOT is mentioned by M. Bréard as Abbot, about whom, he says, nothing is known. It seems probable that this is another instance of a former prior of Wilmington acceding to the abbacy; John Picot, as we have seen, was prior in 1349.

It would appear that the Wilmington priors were not sufficiently liberal in the rent offered by them to the King, and the neighbouring priory of Michelham came forward as a higher bidder, the custody of Wilmington being granted to them in 1379 at a rent of £100 to the King and an additional 20 marks to the Prior of Wilmington for life, and afterward to the King. Notwithstanding this arrangement, the King granted the priory to James de Berners on October 6, 1385, in satisfaction of a promised annuity of £100. The Prior of Michelham petitioned the King against this grant, pleading that he took the lease "in order to avert the ruin and damage that might have befallen the priory of Wilmington if it had fallen into the hands of laymen," and that he had been put to great expense in restoration of the buildings, in keeping out the sea and in many other ways.⁷² The

⁷⁰ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 116.

⁷¹ *Cal. Fine Rolls*.

⁷² Ancient Petitions, 6229, given in full in Mr. Salzman's *History of Hailsham*, p. 222. The expense of keeping out the sea must refer to lands in the Pevensy marshes, where alone the priory possessions were near the sea.

only relief obtained by the Prior of Michelham was permission to dispose of all the goods of Wilmington which were his before the grant to Sir James Berners.⁷³

For the next 20 years the priory, when in the King's hands, continued to be treated as a convenient piece of revenue producing property to be granted first to one person and then to another who had monetary claims against the King; and, needless to say, the principal object of the grantees was to make as much as possible out of the concession. It is not surprising, therefore, that the buildings were neglected and that claims should arise in respect of waste and destruction; it is doubtful even whether the prior of Michelham, notwithstanding his protestations, was much better than the laymen. In 1386 Sir Edward Dalingridge and two other knights were appointed to enquire into these happenings during the time of the prior of Michelham and other farmers. Then in 1389, Sir Edward himself had a grant of the priory in respect of a fee of 100 marks a year due from the King for his services, Sir Edward paying 10 marks a year in addition, making an equivalent rent of 110 marks. On his death in 1393 the tables were turned and the prior of Michelham had a share in assessing the serious waste and destruction allowed and committed by Sir Edward in the possessions of the priory. This assessment, which gives important details of the buildings, is printed as an Appendix to this paper.

After Sir Edward Dalingridge's death the Bishop of Chichester (Richard Mitford) appears to have held the priory at a rent, and in 1394 the King granted to him all moneys which should be found due from previous farmers, so that, when recovered, the amounts might be applied to repairs. A year later, in consideration of the great expense of the Bishop, especially in the King's Scotch and Irish expeditions, he was relieved of his rent for the custody of the priory, on condition of maintaining it in divine service and in lands, buildings, etc., without waste, and bearing all

⁷³ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*

charges thereon. In 1398 the grant to the Bishop (who had been translated to Salisbury) of the monies to be recovered for waste was renewed, such waste, "at great expense to the Bishop," having been found by inquisition to have been done to the value of £11 by Richard Hall and Stephen Holt, late farmers of the priory, and to the value of £58 5s. 6d. by Thomas Wysbech (Sir Edward Dalingridge's co-grantee) and others.⁷⁴

In 1396 a truce was made with France for 25 years, but the alien priories and their possessions do not appear to have been immediately restored, for in 1398 the King presented a vicar to Willingdon Church, one of the benefices belonging to Wilmington.⁷⁵ The truce enabled the Abbot of Grestain to come to England, perhaps in connection with the return of the Abbey possessions, and he was present as Prebendary of Wilmington at Bishop Wm. Rede's Visitation at Chichester in 1397, and again in 1402.⁷⁶ This Abbot was probably Jean de Foussi, Doctor of Canon Law, who died at Paris in 1407. His burial at Cluny points to his having belonged to the Cluniac order.⁷⁷

1401. WALTER BRYSTOWE, the last prior, took the oath of obedience to the Bishop of Chichester and his lawful ministers on October 14, 1401, in the church of St. John, Southover.⁷⁸ He was still in charge of the priory in 1403, when, with other alien priories, it was for the last time resumed into the King's hands.⁷⁹

During the six or seven years of peaceful occupation of the priory by its rightful owners probably some reparations were executed and some re-stocking took place, for when the Crown grants began again a

⁷⁴ For all these last-mentioned grants, see *Cal. Pat. Rolls* under the various dates mentioned.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

⁷⁶ *Bishop Rede's Regr.* (*Suss. Rec. Soc.*, Vol. VIII.), 104.

⁷⁷ Bréard, p. 90.

⁷⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.*, Vol. XI., 263.

⁷⁹ *Acts of the Privy Council*, Vol. I., 195. Mr. Salzman (*V.C.H. Sussex*, II., p. 122) mentions that in the Pipe Roll, 6 Hen. IV., Walter Bristow is described as a Cluniac monk. The suggestion made above that the Abbot at this time was a member of this Order may have a bearing on Bristow's appointment as Prior.

considerably higher annual value was put upon the priory. Thus, on November 20, 1403, a grant of it was made to William Tristour, the King's saddler, and Walter atte Water, clerk, and William Swan, clerk, as in payment of 210 marks yearly in respect of a debt of £600 for saddlery supplied.⁸⁰ In 1405 it was granted to Sir Richard de Arundell in lieu of an annuity of 100 marks given by the King six years earlier, the priory being taken as worth 200 marks yearly and Sir Richard being answerable to the King for the surplus.⁸¹

It is noticeable that in these grants the maintenance of divine service in the priory is in most cases specifically required, and where the grant is to a layman there is commonly associated with him a priest, who, probably, would be responsible for such services. William Tristour, the saddler, had two clerks included with him in his grant, and associated with Sir Edward Dalingridge in an earlier grant there was Thomas Wysbech, chaplain. To this association Thomas Wysbech probably owed his presentation by the Crown, in 1395, to the church of Hartfield, belonging to the priory. In 1392 the right of next presentation to this church had been granted to Sir Edward Dallingridge,⁸² but he died before the vacancy occurred.

The final stage in the history of the priory was reached when, on July 21, 1413, the priory and the manor of Wilmington and all manors, lands and possessions in Sussex late belonging to the Abbey of Grestain and valued at 240 marks yearly were granted by the King to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester to hold during the war or as long as they should be in the King's hands, without paying anything therefor, for the relief and support of the cathedral and of divine service therein and for celebrating masses for the King and his ancestors and for Nicholas Mortymer, late the King's minister, who was buried in the chapel of S. Mary in the cathedral.⁸³ In the following year,

⁸⁰ *Cal. Pat. Rolls.*

⁸¹ *Ibid.*

⁸² *Ibid.*

⁸³ *Cal. Pat. Roll*, p. 76. Recited in the next grant.

as a result of a petition by the Dean and Chapter to the King in Parliament, fresh letters patent, dated 7 November, 2 Henry V. (1414),⁸⁴ were issued renewing the previous grant and making it permanent. Emphasis seems to be intentionally laid on the priory and prebend being of the foundation of the King's predecessors and of his patronage, and licence was given to the Dean and Chapter to appropriate and hold all that was included in the grant to their own uses, the same to be held of the King *in capite*.

During the period of 150 years, in which the late priory possessions remained in the hands of the Dean and Chapter, there is only one matter calling for special mention, and that is the Augmentation or New Endowment of the Vicarage of Wilmington in 1541 (see Appendix). This affords some useful information about the priory premises, with which Mr. Godfrey deals in his architectural description, and we need only say here that its effect was to constitute as a vicarage house a portion of the old buildings in which the vicar, Henry Marshall, was then living.⁸⁵ A portion of tithes in the parish of Arlington called the tithe of Mylton was appropriated to the vicar, as were also three small pieces of land, on one of which the present vicarage stands.

In 1565, in pursuance of an agreement for an exchange of manors and lands with Sir Richard Sackville, the Dean and Chapter granted to Queen Elizabeth, with a view to their re-grant to Sir Richard, what appear to be the whole of the Sussex possessions of the late priory, with the exception of certain specified churches and tithes.

There is no reason to think that this change of ownership of the Wilmington property to any degree affected the status of the house. It was a manor house, and accommodation for the holding of courts would be necessary, but it was also a farm-house in the sense that the occupant was responsible for the

⁸⁴ *Pat. Roll.*, 2 Hen. V.

⁸⁵ Henry Marshall's will is printed in *S.A.C.*, XIII., 49.

cultivation of over 800 acres of demesne lands attached thereto. We have no information about the tenants during this period, any more than we have during the Dean and Chapter period, except in one case. Thomas Culpeper, belonging to a well-known Sussex family (see *S.A.C.*, XLVII., 47), resided there under a lease from Lord Buckhurst; he died on October 7, 1603, and was buried in Wilmington Church. In his will, dated October 22, 1602, he is described as Thomas Culpeper, of Wilmington, Esquire.⁸⁶ His widow, Elizabeth Culpeper, continued to reside at Wilmington, and died there in 1606. John Colepeper, the nephew of Thomas, was settled at Folkington, the adjoining parish, which also belonged to Lord Buckhurst, and he was buried at Wilmington on October 6, 1607.

One change occurring at this period was that the north wing of the priory buildings ceased to be occupied as the vicarage, and was re-incorporated in the manor house. In a Terrier of the vicarage endowments, dated 23 July, 1635, it is stated that "by right and composition a vicarage house adjoining to the manor house with the garden belongs to the vicarage, but the vicar of late hath not enjoyed it nor had any consideration for it, the same being appropriated to the manor house." A house, either specially erected or already existing on a piece of vicarage glebe land called Pyngwell Haw at some date unknown became the vicarage house. A new house was built by Edward Lord, the vicar, in 1744. It was not unnecessarily large, the ground plot being 35 feet by 27 feet, four rooms upon a floor, and the contract price with the old materials was £200.⁸⁷

The Wilmington estate in or about the year 1700 descended to Spencer Compton, second son of the third Earl of Northampton, his mother being one of the three Sackville co-heiresses. He was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1715 to 1727, and when he was subsequently raised to the peerage he took his

⁸⁶ *S.A.C.*, XLVII., 63.

⁸⁷ Letter from Mr. Lord among papers at Compton Place, Eastbourne.

title (Baron Wilmington) from this estate. The property passed from the Compton family to that of Cavendish in 1782 by the marriage of Lady Elizabeth Compton with Lord George Cavendish. Wilmington farm now belongs to Lt.-Col. Roland V. Gwynne, D.L., D.S.O., by purchase from the Duke of Devonshire.

After the above paper was in type a booklet, published at Le Havre, by the Rev. C. H. D. Grimes, M.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., giving an account of Grestain Abbey, based upon M. Bréard's work, came under my notice. From this, with its accompanying illustrations, it appears that some slight remnants of the Abbey buildings still exist and form part of more modern structures.

APPENDIX I.

Memo. R., K.R., 17 Ric. II., East.

Waste committed by Edward Dalingregge, deceased, and Thomas Wisbech at Wilmington. . . . in aula et una camera voc' le Schudde eidem aule annex', ad damp' 40s., in una alia camera et camera senescalli & una drawth chambre cum latrinis, ad val' 100s.; in coquina cum larder' & camera coci, 26s. 8d.; in [principali] camera facta ad modum Turris & una alia camera annexa cum latrinis, ad val' 26s. 8d.; in tribus aliis cameris in parte orientali aule cum capella & latrinis annexis, 40s.; in cancello ecclesie parochialis de Wilmyngton, £6; in capella existente in ecclesia predicta, 6s. 8d.; in palis cum aliis muris lapideis a predicta capella usque ad domum voc' le zathous & in eadem le zathous & in domo porcorum extra portam, 20s.; in uno muro lapideo cum domo boverie ibid', 13s. 4d.; in una magna grangia, 100s.; in domo voc' Longhous & in stabulo, 6s. 8d.; in magna domo in qua erant pistrina bracia granar' daiar' stabul' &c., £10; in quadam domo stante super fonte, 20d., in duabus bercar' situat' in camp' vocat Losfeld, 10s.; in molend' vent' & ponte apud Munckenepende cum le warr' ibid', 6s. 8d.; in boscis hegrowes & holtes, viz. prostern' 300 quereus, ad valent' £6. . . .

(*Translation.*)

. . . in the hall and a chamber called the Schudde annexed to the said hall, to the damage of 40s.; in another chamber and the steward's chamber and a drawth chamber with latrines, to the value of 100s.; in the kitchen with larder & the cook's chamber, 26s. 8d.; in the chamber built like a Tower & another chamber annexed with latrines, to the value of 26s. 8d.; in three other chambers on the east side of the hall with chapel and latrines annexed 40s.; in the chancel of the parish church of Wilmyngton,

£6; in the chapel being in the said church, 6s. 8d.; in pales with other stone walls from the said chapel to the house called the Gatehouse and in the same Gatehouse & in the swine house outside the gate, 20s.; in a stone wall with the ox-house there, 13s. 4d.; in a great barn, 100s.; in the house called the Longhouse & in the stall, 6s. 8d.; in the great house in which were bakehouses breweries granaries dairy stall &c., £10; in a certain house standing over the well, 20*d.*; in two sheep-houses in the field called Losfeld, 10s.; in the windmill & the bridge at Munckenepende with the warren there, 6s. 8d.; in woods hedgerows & holts, viz. 300 oaks cut down to the damage of £6.

APPENDIX II.

CHICHESTER EPISCOPAL REGISTER DAY [f. 24 r.].

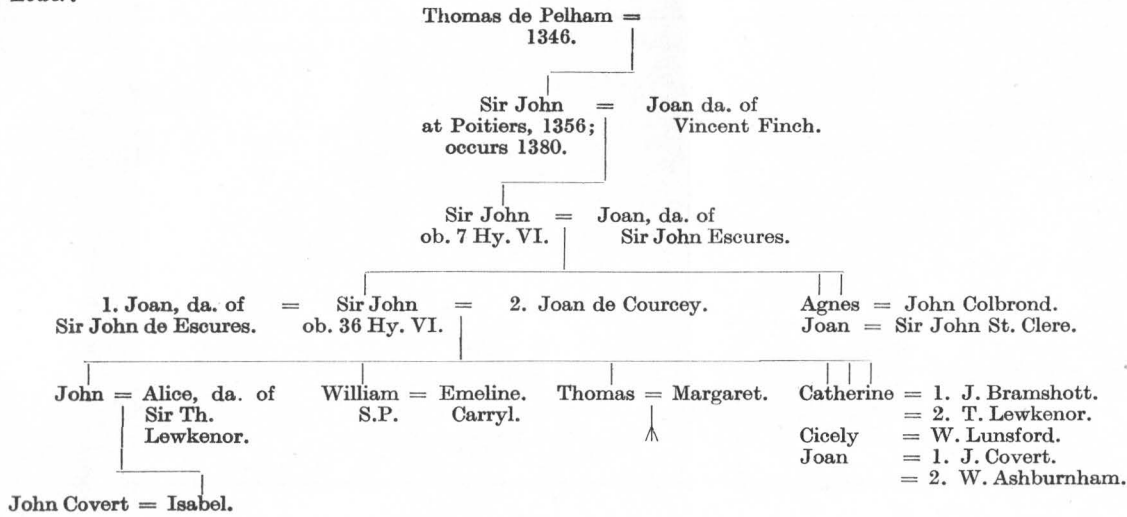
Augmentation or New Endowment of the Vicarage of Wylmyngton.

Richard (Sampson), Bishop, wishing to increase the revenues of the Vicarage of Wylmyngton to provide for more generous hospitality among the parishioners, with the consent of William (Fleshmonger) the Dean, and the Chapter, Rectors and Patrons of the Vicarage, and of Mr. Henry Marshall, Vicar, and [f. 24 v.] at the request of the latter, orders as follows:—The said Vicar and his successors shall have the Vicarage house there, where Henry now dwells, next to the eastern corner of the great old hall of the Manor of Wylmyngton on the north side, containing from north to south 18 ft. and from west to east 30 ft., with the chambers above and below built and belonging to the Vicarage, together with the kitchen on the south of the Vicarage, newly built, also the small court (*curtilagium*) enclosed between the kitchen and the said house, also the garden on the east of the Manor, enclosed by pales, lying between the Manor and its garden, containing in breadth 57 ft. from the wall on the east of it to the said pales, reserving to the Dean and Chapter and to any Canon when there on the business of the Church the right of walking in the garden and of the use of the kitchen. The Vicar shall have all tithes, greater and lesser, and all oblations, mortuaries, profits and pasturage of the churchyard, and all other emoluments of the Church, except tithes of corn (*garbarum*), lambs, wool, hay, calves, milk, cheese, butter, flax, hemp, with all other real (*realibus*) tithes, greater or lesser, growing, etc., on (demesne) lands of the Manor, which are reserved to the Rectors. The Vicars shall also have the meadow called Prestwysh, containing 1 acre, and a croft called Monkyn pynd, containing 1 acre, and another croft called Pyngwellis haw with a barn there lately built, also the right of access to the Vicarage by the door on the north of the new-built kitchen. [f. 25 r.] The Vicars shall also have the portion of tithes in the parish of Erlington, belonging in the past to the Dean and Chapter, called the portion of Mydelton. The Dean

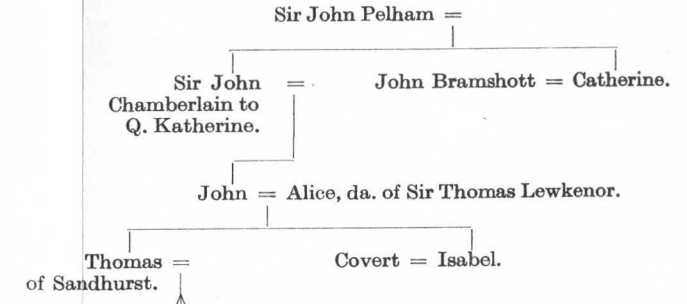
and Chapter, as Rectors, shall bear all charges, ordinary and extraordinary, of the Church and Vicarage, tenths and payments to the King from the Vicarage, bread, wine, etc. for service, and repairs to the Vicarage, excepted. The Vicar shall pay to the Dean and Chapter at Wylmyngton 53s. 4d. for the portion of tithes, 14d. for Pyngwellys howe and 3s. 4d. for Monkyn pynd, payments to be made half-yearly at Michaelmas and Lady Day; if any payment is in default 30 days the [f. 25 v.] Bishop may sequesterate till payment is made. Each Vicar shall, at the time of his presentation, make oath to make the payments. Sealed by the Bishop in the Manor of Aldingbourne Oct. 14, 1541. Sealed by the Dean and Chapter in token of their consent in the Chapter House, Oct. 15, 1541.

FOUR PELHAM PEDIGREES.

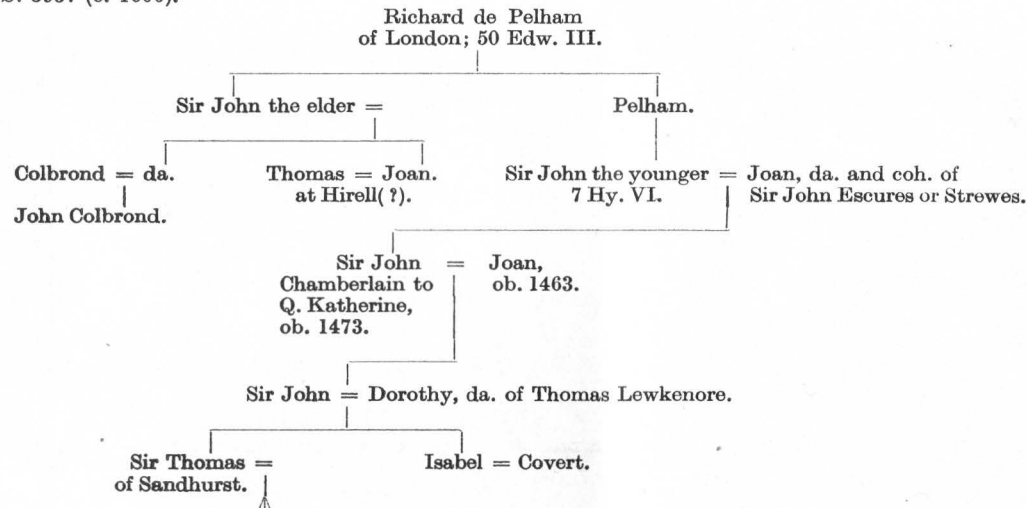
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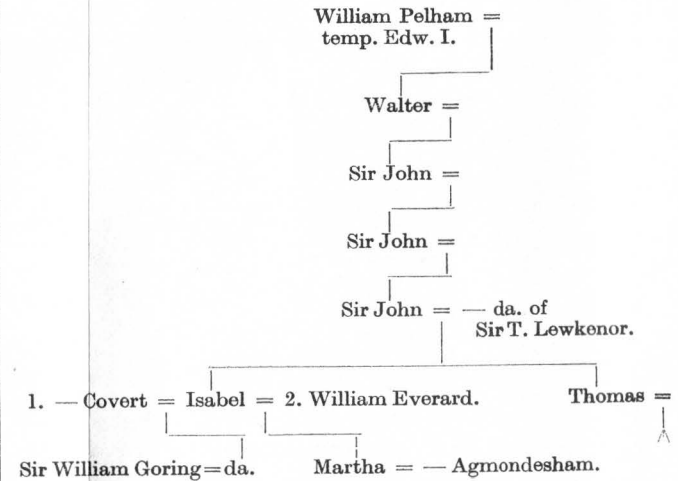
Visitation (Harl. Soc.), 1634.



Add. MS. 5937 (c. 1600).



Harl. MS. 1110 (1634).



THE EARLY HERALDRY OF PELHAM.

BY L. F. SALZMAN, F.S.A.

IN his interesting article on "The Heraldry of Goring" (*S.A.C.*, LXVIII., 82) General Lambarde identifies the fretty coat as that of Scures, or Escures, introduced into the Goring quarterings through a Pelham heiress. This raises one of a number of puzzles in connection with the early heraldry of the Pelham family, which I propose to consider in this article. The Pelhams seem never to have indulged in the particular vanity of multiple quarterings, and their emblazoned shield remained as unostentatious as their tombs in Laughton church; but there are certain impalements and quarterings borne by them before 1500, which will repay examination. The arms to be considered are:—

- I. Pelham A.—azure 3 pelicans argent.
- II. Pelham B.—gules 2 buckles with straps paleways argent.
- III. I impaling, a fess between 2 chevrons.
- IV. I quartering, the same coat.
- V. I impaling, a fess and a canton, on the canton a crescent.
- VI. I quartering, ermine on a fess 3 crowns.
- VII. I, II (and VI) quartering, fretty.

Beginning with the last. It does not seem to be known before 1558, when it appears on the brass of Elizabeth Goring, daughter of John Covert and Isabel Pelham. Isabel apparently married as her second

husband William Everard, by whom she had a daughter, Martha, who married — Agmondesham.¹ Certainly the family of Agmondesham quartered Pelham A and B and or fretty azure, according to the *Visitation of Surrey* published by the Harleian Society; and the same *Visitation* shows the Muscham family, through marriage with an Agmondesham heiress, quartering Pelham A and B and azure fretty or. It will be noticed that the tinctures are here reversed, and this confusion is even more confounded in a pedigree of the Pelhams drawn up about 1590–1600.² Here, under the name of “Johanna filia et coheres Joh. Escures dict. Strewes (*sic*) militis,” is tricked a shield or fretty azure; but in a corner are blasoned (? by a later hand) four quarters, I, II and VI, and “4. the frett o. in a felde b.,” evidently a correction. But in a fine illuminated pedigree of the later Pelhams,³ drawn by W. Cole in 1774, the third quarter is shown throughout as, or fretty azure. It happens that Sir William Pelham married Katherine, daughter of Charles Lord Willoughby, and therefore impaled or fretty azure for Willoughby. If the lady had been an heiress we should, according to Cole’s blasoning, have had the same coat occurring in two places in the Pelham arms — representing two entirely different families—a very pretty puzzle for genealogists! Accepting, for the moment, this coat as correctly, azure fretty or, for Scures, we have next to decide where it came in.

General Lambarde says:—“John Pelham’s grandmother, wife of the celebrated Sir John Pelham, and herself noted for the letter she wrote, when defending Pevensey Castle, to her husband, . . . is said to have been Joan, daughter of Sir John Escures.” We shall see that whoever Joan Escures was, she certainly was not the defender of Pevensey. A glance at the four pedigrees set out here will also show that other things have been said of her; the most remarkable being Mr. Lower’s definite assertion that two successive Sir Johns married Joan, daughter of Sir John Escures.

¹ Harl. MS., 1110. ² Add. MS., 5937, f. 86. ³ Add. MS., 5798, f. 353.

It must be admitted that Lower's *Historical Notices of the Pelham Family* is the worst piece of work he ever did. The greater part of it is taken bodily from Collins' *Baronage*, and the additions to the earlier history of the family are fantastic,—as was pointed out by W. Smith Ellis in *The Genealogist*,⁴ though Mr. Ellis himself unfortunately went on to indulge in even wilder guess work. For the moment we will leave "Joan Escures," only pointing out that she, or at least the lady of the fret, must have been a direct ancestress of the Isabel Pelham who married John Covert.

Working from the known to the unknown, we may start with the John Pelham who was made Constable of Pevensey Castle by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1393, was knighted by Henry IV. at the time of his coronation and appointed by that monarch as one of his executors. It was to him that the famous letter⁵ was written by Lady Joan, besieged at Pevensey, on 25th July, 1399. Just nine months later, on 24th May, 1400, Henry IV. issued letters of pardon to Sir John Pelham, knight, and Joan, late the wife of Hugh Zouche, knight, tenant-in-chief, for intermarrying without the King's licence. It would seem obvious that the letter-writing Lady Joan was the widow of Sir Hugh and newly-married wife of Sir John—especially as the letter is so remarkably full of expressions of affection. But Sir Hugh had only died on 11th July, 1399.⁶ We are faced with three alternatives:—(1) That Sir Hugh's widow re-married within a week of his death; (2) that the Lady Joan of the Castle had died, and her husband had married Joan Zouche between 25th July, 1399, and 24th May, 1400; (3) that the letter is a forgery. The first of these alternatives may, I think, be dismissed as practically impossible; on the evidence of the letter, Sir John was in attendance on Henry of Lancaster, who landed in Yorkshire on 4th July, and was at Pontefract about 18th July (his

⁴ Vol. IV., 222-5.

⁵ Lower, *op. cit.*, 11.

⁶ *Inq.* p. m. 1 Hy. IV., No. 20.

letter from there had reached Pevensy on the 23rd). The second is possible. The third, I admit, has only forced itself on me since I began to write this paragraph and realised the significance of the dates. At the same time, I was already unhappy over the famous letter, which does not look convincing, and apparently rests entirely upon the unsatisfactory evidence of Collins. On the one hand, Mr. G. G. Coulton tells me that he can see no evidence of forgery in it. On the other, Mr. H. S. Bennet, who has made a special study of the Paston Letters, is doubtful. If it is genuine, the Lady Joan was probably Joan Finch, to whom I refer below as possibly one of the wives of this Sir John Pelham.

Joan, widow of Sir Hugh Zouche, was daughter of John Bramshott of Gatcombe (Isle of Wight). At the time of their marriage, in September, 1391, he had settled on her his Sussex manors of Treve, or River, in Tillington and Lurgashall, and Nutbourne by Pulborough, with the alternative of a rent of 100 marks, payable at Easebourne Priory, from his manors of Swaveseye and Fulbourne in Cambridgeshire and Ashby de la Zouche in Leicestershire.⁷ Sir Hugh died without issue in July, 1399, his heirs being Sir Hugh Burnell and Joyce his wife, grand-daughter of John Buttetort, who had married Joyce Zouche, aunt of Sir Hugh Zouche. Subsequently Sir John Pelham bought the reversion of the manors of Treve and Nutbourne from Sir Hugh Burnell.⁸ The arms of Bramshott were: argent, a fess and a canton gules, on the canton a crescent argent; and these arms, impaled by Pelham (our no. V.) were in the windows of Withyham church in the seventeenth century,⁹ and are still among the shields carved in the cloisters at Canterbury.¹⁰

After the death of Sir John Pelham, his successor,

⁷ Add. Roll, 31577 (16); Add. Ch., 29511; printed in *Genealogist* (N.S.), XXXIV., 32.

⁸ Elwes, *Castles and Mansions of West Sussex*, 239; *Feet of Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc.), 2789.

⁹ *Coll. Top. et Gen.*, IV., 397. ¹⁰ *Archaeologia*, LXVI., p. 548, No. 736.

Sir John II, on Michaelmas day, 1429, assigned to his widow, Joan, dower in the Rape of Hastings, including the manor of Bevilham and one-third of the issues of a court called *la Lathe*, held yearly within the Rape. To one part of the indenture¹¹ was affixed her seal—a shield of arms, [gules] 10 bezants, for Zouche, impaling [argent] a fess and a canton¹² [gules], for Bramshott; legend: SIGIL DNE IOHANNE DE LA SOUCHE. It is noticeable that after nearly thirty years as wife of Sir John Pelham she is still using the seal and style of her first marriage. The same point comes out even more forcibly in her will, made 8th June and proved 17th July, 1439.¹³ In it she styled herself Lady Joan Zouch. She desired to be buried in the church of St. Olave by the Tower of London, and left to the shrine of St. Etheldreda at Ely a ring with a sapphire; to the shrine of St. Richard of Chichester a ring called “diamond”; to the parish church of Swavesey 45s. and certain relics in a scarlet bag; to the church of St. Olave 40s.; to the church of Tillington 40s.; to the church of Laughton 40s. She constituted John Bramshot, esquire, her residuary legatee and executor, and appointed John Hall, chaplain, and Thomas Chambyr as coadjutors of the said John Bramshot to administer her will. There is no kind of mention of Sir John Pelham.

It is hardly fanciful to suggest that her married life had not been happy, and what we know of Sir John suggests that he might have been a difficult man to live with. About 1421 he had been bound over in £1000 (the Earl of Northumberland, Sir Thomas Chaworth and others being sureties for him) to keep the peace towards Robert, Lord de Poynges, and all other lieges, but had forfeited his bond by assaulting Thomas Jurdan.¹⁴ Before this, in 1414, Bishop Robert Rede, when making various bequests to his cathedral of Chichester, had mentioned:¹⁵—“a great silver and

¹¹ Add. Ch., 30049. ¹² The canton is injured, but probably bore a crescent.

¹³ P.C.C., 26, Luffenham. ¹⁴ Add. Ch., 29267.

¹⁵ Lambeth, Reg. Chichele, Pt. I., f. 275v.

gilt ewer on which are carved human hearts, of which the cup of the same set Sir John Pelham detains against my will, as he does also another valuable gilt cup, with many other goods belonging to me and my church,—God have mercy on him!” And his previous marriage had shown a similar high-handedness. On 22nd October, 1387, orders were given¹⁶ for an enquiry into the alleged action of John de Pelham of Sussex, who, with a number of persons, mostly craftsmen of Cambridge and London, had assailed the house of Sir John Shardelowe at Fulbourne (near Cambridge) and abducted Margaret, daughter of Margaret late wife of the said Sir John, late the wife of Thomas Sharde- lowe, his son, and had carried off her goods. Two years later, pardon was granted,¹⁷ at the request of the Earl of Derby (afterwards Sir John’s patron, Henry IV.), to John Pelham, esquire, for scaling the walls of Sir John Shardelowe’s close at Fulbourne, on Saturday before Michaelmas, 1387, and abducting Margaret widow of Sir Thomas de Shardelowe and goods to the value of £200.

This Margaret was daughter and co-heir of Sir Roger de Grey, who held the manors of Cavendish in Suffolk and Merton in Norfolk¹⁸ and died in 1371. Her sister Joan married Thomas Pynchbeke. The family of de Grey bore, azure a fess between 2 chevrons or.¹⁹ These arms, impaled by Pelham (our no. III.), are carved in the cloisters at Canterbury.²⁰ About April, 1390, John de Pelham of Sussex and Margaret, his wife, made an agreement with Thomas de Pynchebek and Joan, his wife, concerning the manor of Merton in Norfolk.²¹ Shortly after this Margaret must have died, as on 29th October, 1390, Thomas de Percy was granted the custody, with marriage of the heir, of the lands and tenements late of John de Pelham,

¹⁶ Pat. 11, Ric. II., p. 1, m. 7d. Note that the chief manor in Fulbourne was held by the Zouches, and in 1412 by Sir John Pelham in right of his wife: *Feudal Aids*, VI., 410.

¹⁷ Pat. 13, Ric. II., p. 2, m. 34.

¹⁸ Blomefield, *Norfolk*, II., 303.

²⁰ *Archaeologia*, LXVI., p. 551, No. 711.

²¹ De Banco, East., 13, Ric. II., m. 346d.; *Feet of Fines*, Norfolk.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

and Joan (*sic*) de Shardelowe, his wife, in the King's hands by her death and the minority of her son and heir.²² There is evidently here some confusion; I believe that on Margaret's death her lands went to Richard Pynchbeke, son of her sister Joan, and that he died shortly afterwards, but I have not been able to make certain of this. The property certainly seems to have gone eventually to her uncle, Thomas Grey, clerk, who held Merton in 1402.²³ The Grey manor in Cavendish, John Pelham of Sussex granted to Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, in 1391²⁴; it was forfeited by the attainder of the Duke and was re-granted to Sir John Pelham by Henry IV. in November, 1403.²⁵

Collins,²⁶ on the authority of Philipot's pedigree, states that John Pelham on St. Matthew's day, 20 Richard II., executed a deed at Pevensy appointing John Collebrond of Borham, John Sqwyer of Pevensy and John Master of Westham, his attorneys, to receive his rents, &c., in Sussex, and sealed it with,—quarterly, 3 pelicans, and a fess between 2 chevrons (our no. IV.). Unfortunately the deed is no longer forthcoming, but I think we may accept it as genuine. If accurately described, we have here an instance of a man quartering the arms of his deceased wife; while this would be against later usage, the authorities whom I have consulted agree with me that at this date it might very well have been done.

At the end of his life, in June, 1428, Sir John was sealing with an unquartered shield of 3 pelicans, and a crest of a peacock, with the badge of the buckle on either side of the helm.²⁷ This shield of 3 pelicans we can take back as far as 1385. In that year Margaret, widow of John Bonshershe, at East Hoathly, remitted to Richard atte Halle all her rights in Cokkeslond in Esthodleghe, and sealed the deed with a shield bearing the pelicans and the legend,—S . . JOHIS DE PELHAM.²⁸

²² Pat. 14, Ric. II., p. 1, m. 13.

²³ Blomefield, *loc. cit.*

²⁵ Add. Roll, 31577 (25).

²⁷ Add. Ch., 30047-8.

²⁴ Close 15, Ric. II., m. 10d.

²⁶ *Baronage*, 327.

²⁸ Add. Ch., 30218.

Whether Margaret was a relation of John Pelham's, or how she came to use his seal, I do not know.

We have now seen that Sir John Pelham was married to Margaret de Grey from 1387 till 1390, and to Joan Bramshott from 1400 till his death. Before considering his descendants we may go back one generation. Here we come up against possibly the most famous genealogical tradition in Sussex history. Lower, on the strength of Philipot's pedigree, quoted by Collins, states that Sir John's father was John Pelham, "a person of great eminence in the reign of Edward III.," and narrates the famous story of how he and Sir Roger la Warr took prisoner King John of France at the battle of Poitiers in 1356, and how the King gave, as forfeits, the crampet of his scabbard to la Warr and the buckle of his belt to Pelham, who was shortly afterwards knighted. The incident was unknown to Froissart, or to any contemporary authority; or, so far as one can discover, to anybody at all until Philipot embedded it in his pedigree of 1632. Nor was there any Sir John Pelham eminent as a warrior at that time, so far as we can learn from records. There was a John de Pelham, surveyor of weights and measures in Cambridgeshire in 1350, who served on various commissions in that county from 1350 to 1354, and again from 1357 to 1359,²⁹ and he may be the John de Pelham, "chivaler," against whom John de Grey, clerk, complained of assault at Balsham (Cams.) in August, 1356,³⁰ the month before Poitiers.

Lower tells us that:—"John de Pelham was greatly esteemed by John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, another hero of Poitiers. He appointed him one of the executors of his last will. . . ." But on the Close Roll for 1360 we find mention of "John de Pelham, rector of Wickham, one of the executors of John de Veer, late Earl of Oxford."³¹ Similarly, when he tells us that:—"He was knighted before the 43rd Edward III., for, on July 29th in that year, 1369, Sir John Sutton, knight,

²⁹ *Cal. Pat. R., passim.*

³¹ *Cal. Close R., p. 64.*

³⁰ *Pat. 30, Edw. III., p. 2, m. 6d.*

and Thomas Teuwe constituted Sir John Pelham, knight, their attorney to deliver the manor of Laughton . . . to Thomas de Vere, Earl of Oxford . . .," we find on the Close Roll³² for 28 July, 1366, an order to the escheators of Cambridgeshire and Bucks. to deliver to Aubrey de Vere certain manors which Maud, wife of John de Vere, had held for life of the gift of Sir John de Sutton, knight, John de Pelham, rector of Wykham, and Thomas Twe. At the same time the escheator of Sussex is ordered³³ to remove his hand from the manor of Laughton and Hundred of Shiplake, and to deliver the issues to Robert de Naylynghurst and John de Pelham, clerks, and to Thomas Tuwe. While in 1369 Sir John de Sutton the elder, knight, Sir John de Sutton the younger, knight, Sir John de Pelham, clerk, and Thomas Tuwe are named as mortgagees of the manor of Laughton and other lands of the Earl of Oxford.³⁴ So the gallant knight proves to be a clerk.

But, according to Lower: "William Whittelsea, Archbishop of Canterbury, March 8th, 1380, ordains his best-beloved knight, John de Pelham, master and surveyor of his whole demesnes, woods and fishponds in the bailiffry of Stoneham (in South Malling)." I have not traced the original of this, but in 1397 the King confirmed³⁵ letters patent of William, late Archbishop of Canterbury, dated at Lambeth 6th March, in his 17th year (1384), appointing John Pelham, esquire, forester of the Broyle, master of the hunt in the parks of Plashet, More and Ringmer, and supervisor of the fishery of South Malling. I think we may fairly safely assume that the word "knight" does not occur in the first entry, and that both actually refer to our first Sir John.

Of the hero of Poitiers we are also told that, "his figure in armour was placed in one of the painted glass windows of the chapter-house of Canterbury," and that he married "Joan, daughter of Vincent Herbert,

³² *Cal. Close R.*, p. 242.

³³ *Cal. Close R.*, 243.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 105.

³⁵ *Pat.* 21, Ric. II., p. 2, m. 33.

alias Finch, ancestor of the Earls of Winchelsea." Now, the figure of John Pelham in his coat armour was in a window of the chapter-house in 1599,³⁶ and a similar figure in Waldron church about the same time.³⁷ But I think there is little doubt that it represented the Sir John whose arms with those of his two wives were carved, as we have seen, in the cloisters. As to the Finch marriage, it would seem that Sir William Burrell³⁸ accepted the marriage of Joan Vincent, alias Finch, to a John Pelham, but the date and the identity of the husband remain uncertain. This may possibly, as we have said, have been the defender of Pevensey, but it might equally well have been a previous marriage of our Sir John. If he was old enough to be given a responsible position by the Archbishop in 1380 (or certainly in 1384), he can hardly have been born later than 1355, which would give ample time for at least one marriage before the abduction of Margaret Shardelow. This date for his birth seems to fit in with complaints made in 1376 by William de Bolton, rector of Brede, and William Philipot, carpenter, of assaults by John de Pelham,³⁹ which we feel were quite in accordance with what we know of Sir John's character. One would like to feel that the assaults were made with prophetic justification on an ancestor of the herald who jerry-built his descendant's pedigree. The date of 1355 would also fit in with what is known of Sir John's parentage—for his real parentage is recoverable.

In 1419 John Piers of Hollington, bocher, John Adam, of Crowhurst, husbandman, Richard Hunt of Hollington, husbandman, and Margaret, widow of William atte Grove of Hollington, were summoned by John Hall for trespassing.⁴⁰ They replied that the land in question was part of the manor of Gensyng,

³⁶ Willement, *Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral*, 155.

³⁷ Harl. MS., 892.

³⁸ Add. MS., 5680, f. 80. He gives no reference, but may possibly have found evidence in the Finch muniments.

³⁹ Pat. 50, Edw. III., p. 2, m. 25d., 12d.

⁴⁰ De Banco, 635, m. 98; cf. De Banco, 618, m. 505.

held by Sir John Pelham, and leased to them on a yearly tenancy. John Hall replied that Robert Gensyng, who formerly held the manor, had two daughters, Petronilla and Agnes; Petronilla married John Rede and Agnes married Thomas Pelham, father of the said Sir John Pelham. They divided the manor, and the land in question was in Petronilla's share. John and Petronilla had a daughter Joan, who married Richard Ore, and had a daughter Amice, now wife of John Hall. Thomas de Pelham and Agnes, his wife, are found selling land in Herstmonceux⁴¹ in 1348, and were both still living in 1384.⁴² In the former year, 1348, the sheriff of Sussex was ordered to elect a coroner in place of Thomas de Pelham, who was insufficiently qualified; but Thomas evidently had great staying powers, as the order continued to be repeated till 1372.⁴³

Recapitulating: we have John Pelham, son of Thomas Pelham and Agnes Gensyng; born about 1355; married, possibly to Joan Finch, certainly to Margaret de Grey and Joan Bramshott; knighted in 1399; using the shield of three pelicans as early as 1385, the crest of a peacock with the buckle badge in 1429, and a signet of the buckle alone, with his initials,⁴⁴ in 1408. In 1401 he had a lease of the manor of Laughton and Hundred of Shiplake from Maud, Countess of Oxford, for the term of her life at £60 a year⁴⁵; from this time the Pelhams were associated with Laughton and a later Sir John, in 1466, bought out the Earl of Oxford's rights in the manor for 1000 marks.⁴⁶ In the last year of his life he made over all his landed property to his son, Sir John Pelham the younger, by a series of grants, and on 8th February, 1428-9, he made his will.⁴⁷ By this brief document he desired to be buried at Robertsbridge Abbey, and left 6s. 8d. to each of his sixteen servants. No other

⁴¹ *Feet of Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc.), 2055.

⁴² *Ibid.*, 2545.

⁴³ *Cal. Close R.*

⁴⁴ *Dy. of Lanc. Accts.*, 32, 24.

⁴⁵ *Add. Ch.*, 30362.

⁴⁶ *Add. Ch.*, 30421.

⁴⁷ Lambeth, Reg. Chichele, Pt. I., f. 411.

bequests were made, but he named as executors "Joan my wife, John Pelham my son, and John Bowne, knights, and William Burgoyne," directing them to dispose of his goods discreetly. The executors, however, refused entirely to act; accordingly, on 30th April, 1429, the Archbishop undertook the administration of his goods, and appointed Richard Hardewyk, chaplain, to see to the distribution of his property for the welfare of his soul. It is tempting to surmise that one of the pious acts to which the money was put was a substantial contribution towards the building of the Canterbury cloisters, and possibly the glazing of the chapter-house.

Lower informs us:—"The inquisition taken after his death shews that that event took place four days subsequently to the date of his will, having had (by his wife, Joan, daughter of Sir John Escures) an only son, Sir John Pelham, before mentioned, and two daughters, Agnes, wife of John Colbrond of Boreham, and Joan, wife of Sir John St. Clere (Seynclere). It is not quite certain whether the latter lady was living at the date of the inquisition." Mr. Charles Dawson, in his *History of Hastings*,⁴⁸ prints what professes to be a full translation of this inquisition.⁴⁹ This relates that Sir John the elder had had a grant of the lordship of Hastings Rape, &c., from Henry IV., but had, with due licence, made all this property over to Sir John Pelham the younger. It also gives the date of Sir John's death, 12th February (1428-9). But it deliberately omits the extremely important statement that Sir John's heirs were John Colbrond, son of Agnes, sister of the said John, and Joan, wife of Thomas atte Hale and daughter of Joan, another sister of the said John,—John Colbrond being over 21 and Joan over 30.

I must admit that the discovery of the real contents of the inquisition almost literally made me gasp. It did not state the relationship between the two Sir Johns, but there was abundant proof that the younger

⁴⁸ *Op. cit.* I, 253.

⁴⁹ *Inq.* p. m., 7 Hen. VI., No. 36.

was son to the elder.⁵⁰ The obvious conclusion was that he was illegitimate. In the British Museum is the original deed⁵¹ by which Sir John the elder on 17th June, 1428, granted the lordship of the Rape of Hastings, &c., to "Johanni Pelham filio meo *unico* militi." Twice in the body of the deed occurs a reference to "*predicto filio meo unico*"; and in all three cases the word *unico* is written over an erasure in which can be discerned the upward stroke of the *b* and the downward strokes of the *s* and *r* of *bastardo*. In a second deed⁵² of the same date, by which Sir John appoints Adam Iwode and Thomas Dene attorneys to deliver the Hastings property to the younger Sir John, exactly the same erasure and substitution occur. Twenty-seven years later, in 1455, we find letters patent⁵³ of Henry VI. concerning a plea in the court of King's Bench by Sir John Pelham against William Alard of Westham and William Bukholt of Hollington concerning land in Worthing and Herstmonceux, stating that it had been alleged that the said John was a bastard, but decided by the Ecclesiastical Court that he was legitimate. I fear it is unlikely that we shall discover on what grounds the Church reversed the opinion of Sir John's own father, but, unless, as is probable, it was simply an act of policy towards a great landowner, it may have involved some technical point on the question of a divorce granted for some such reason as pre-contract.

Sir John Pelham the younger, from 21st April, 1430,⁵⁴ down to the making of his will on 20th May, 1458, used a seal with the coat of arms (our no. V.): Quarterly, 1 and 4 three pelicans, 2 and 3 ermine, on a fess 3 crowns.⁵⁵ This coat is alleged, by Burke and Papworth, to be for Crownall, and is so assigned—or at least to "Crowhall"—in a seventeenth century

⁵⁰ *E.g. Cal. Pat. R.*, 1432, p. 245; 1442, p. 44. In 1435 John Colbrond, "kinsman and heir of John Pelham, knight," released to Sir Roger de Fenys his right in the manor of Herstmonceux: Close 13 Hen. VI., m.4 (MS. Cal.). Four years later Sir John Pelham, "son"—but not "and heir"—of Sir John Pelham released his rights in the same manor: Close 17 Hen. VI., m.1.

⁵¹ Add. Ch., 30047.

⁵² Add. Ch., 30048.

⁵³ Add. Ch., 30184.

⁵⁴ Egerton Ch., 588.

⁵⁵ Add. Ch., 29482.

pedigree of Pelham,⁵⁶ already quoted. One would rather assume that Sir John, ignoring his bastardy, was quartering the arms of his father and mother; but, with the apparent instance of quartering a deceased wife's arms which we have had in the case of the first Sir John, it would be rash to be certain. One copy of the 1634 visitation⁵⁷ does give "Alice daughter and heir of — Crownall" as wife of Sir John I.; another⁵⁸ gives "Alice daughter of Richard Cranwell" as his wife, but is so hopelessly inaccurate in other particulars that it can hardly be taken seriously. The family of Crownall appear to be very obscure, or at least elusive, and I can find nothing about them. But it is at least a coincidence that the only mention of this name which I have struck is that in 1408, when Sir John I. was Constable of Pevensey, one Richard Crownall was a day labourer employed on works at the Castle.⁵⁹ It is within the bounds of possibility that Sir John II. was the issue of an affair between the Constable and this workman's pretty daughter,⁶⁰ and that out of sheer impudence he blazoned this allusive coat with that of Pelham. Oddly enough, he did not use his father's crest of the peacock, but instead a cage, in which I suspect a stroke of humour, of which the exact point eludes me, as the peacock had, perhaps, eluded him. Others have seen in the cage a reference to "the captured French monarch," an explanation which will hardly hold water; while Sir Thomas Pelham, writing to his cousin Sir William in 1620 about the family tree,⁶¹ says that the younger Sir John "married a lady in France called the Lady Corsey, shee was an inheritrix of lands in France; her Arms was a Parrat in a Cage, which is set as a Crest over his Arms." There is no trace of any parrot in Sir John's cage, nor can I find any trace of either bird or cage in any coat of Courcy. Collins,⁶² however, says that Queen Catherine,

⁵⁶ Add. MS., 5937, f. 82.

⁵⁷ Harl. MS., 1076, f. 61.

⁵⁸ Harl. MS., 6164.

⁵⁹ S.A.C., XLIX., 24.

⁶⁰ If so, the affair must have occurred some years earlier, as Sir John can hardly have been born much later than 1400.

⁶¹ Add. MS., 5681, f. 426.

⁶² *Baronage*, 342.

widow of Henry V., on 20th September, 1424, granted to her best beloved knight, Sir John Pelham, and Joan de Courcy, his wife, 50 marks yearly. The reference given,—“Pat. 3 Hy. VI. ex orig.”—has not enabled me to trace it, but it appears to be authentic, for in 1425 Joan, wife of Sir John Pelham the younger, born in Normandy, and in waiting on the Queen mother, requested and obtained letters of denization.⁶³

When Sir John made his will⁶⁴ in 1458 he left his manors of Laughton, Nutbourne and Chiltington to his dearest (*predilecta*) wife Joan; but it does not follow that she was Joan de Courcy, and if Joan de Scures has to be placed in the pedigree it seems to me that she can only have been the second wife of Sir John II. But here comes in the interesting fact that the *Nobiliaire de Normandie* (ii, 65) gives the arms of Courcy—“of Normandy and England”—as, *d'azur fretté d'or de six pièces*, which is the identical coat identified by General Lambarde as of Scures! The coincidence that Sir John II. should have married two wives with identical arms is too improbable to be accepted without corroborative evidence, and I think we may banish Joan Scures into the obscurity from which the heralds had evolved her to explain this Pelham quartering. In his will he mentions his three sons, John, William and Thomas, but does not refer to any daughters, though he had three—Katherine, Cicely and Joan. Of these, Katherine married John Bremshet, or Bramshott, of Gatcombe,⁶⁵ in 1444, and subsequently [Sir Thomas] Lewkenor⁶⁶; Cicely married [William] Lunsford⁶⁷; Joan, or Jane, married [William] Ashburnham, and was still living in 1516.⁶⁸

John Pelham, eldest son of Sir John II., is said by Collins⁶⁹ to have married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Lewkenor, and to have received from his father in 1450, apparently as part of his marriage settlement, the manor of Treve. He died about 1473 and left

⁶³ *Rolls of Parlt.*, IV., 314. John Courcy was one of the “henxmen de la Roynne” in 1431: *Acts of P.C.*, IV., 77.

⁶⁴ Add. Ch., 29452.

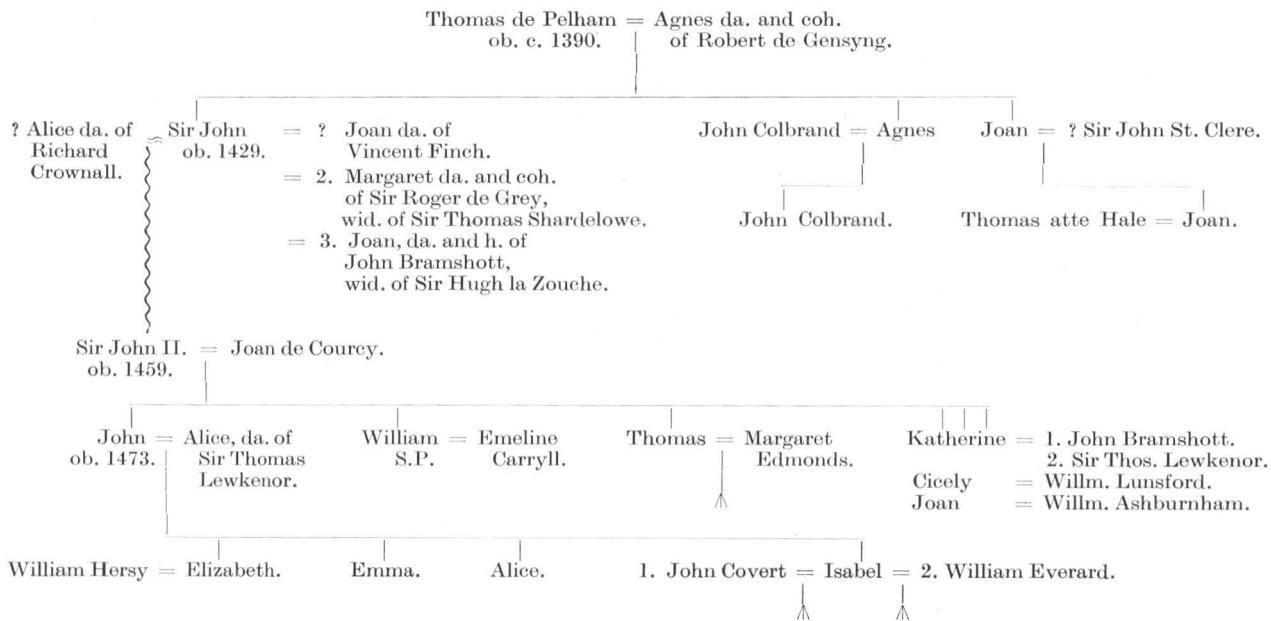
⁶⁵ *Feet of Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc.), 3071.

⁶⁶ Add. Ch., 29736.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁸ Add. Ch., 29487, 29736.

⁶⁹ *Baronage*, 349.



four daughters, of whom Elizabeth had married William Hersy before 1481, in which year the manor of River was partitioned between them.⁷⁰ At this time the other three sisters, Emma, Alice and Isabel, were all unmarried, under age,⁷¹ and in ward to William Covert. Alice subsequently took the veil, as a nun. Isabel married her guardian's son, John Covert, and, through her daughter's marriage, brought the Pelham and Courcy quarterings into the Goring family shield, while by her second marriage, to William Everard, as we have seen, she brought the same quarterings to the Surrey families of Agmondesham and Muscham. By an indenture of 5th July, 1486, "Emma Pelham oon of the daughters and heysrs of John Pelham esquier" leased to William Covert of Twynam "all her part of the maner of Treve otherwyse called Ryver yn the counte of Sussex forthwyth londes called Rammesfold and with all other her londes tent^{tes} rentes revercons and servyces yn Tolynton Ludgareshale or elles wher yn the counte of Sussex," for ten years, at a rent of 5 marks. At the same time Emma Pelham, Henry Elveden, senior, and William Elveden made a bond in 100 marks to William Covert that he should have the abovesaid property for the ten years, without interference by Emma, William Elveden or "any man that shall happen her after to be husbond to the said Emme." This rather suggests that a marriage may have been intended, if not already accomplished, between Emma and William Elveden. The bond also guarantees that William Covert shall enjoy for eight years "all that part of the sayd maner the whych is allotted be wey of partycyon to Alyce Pelham scister to the seid Emme now beyng yn relygyon and not professed."⁷²

It is outside the scope of my article to trace the Pelham pedigree further, even if the Editor would allow me space, but a word or two must be said on

⁷⁰ De Banco, Easter, 21 Edw. IV., m. 400.

⁷¹ They were under 14 on 22 November, 1477, when an attempt was made to abduct Emma. *Genealogist*, XX., 34.

⁷² De Banco, Trin. 1 Hen. VII., deeds enrolled, 2d., 3.

the heraldic subject of the Buckle. This famous badge of the buckle appears on the Pelham seals, alone or with the armorial bearings, from at least 1408 onwards. It is, or was, to be found carved on the stonework of ten Sussex churches, at Robertsbridge Abbey and Laughton Place, and occurs constantly on such objects as iron fire-backs. Eventually it developed into an accessory coat, or at least quartering, of the family arms (our Pelham B.). This seems to have been done about 1620; apparently the heralds had worried Sir Thomas Pelham, the then head of the house, into having his pedigree registered; for when he writes, on 10th July, 1620, to his cousin Sir William, whose enquiries into the family history I have already mentioned, he says⁷³:—"I had done as you wish, had conferred with a skilful herald, but that I did so much dislike the altering and buying and selling of arms for gayne, as you might see in the book. They have added to the Buckle a part of the girdle . . ., which I did never see in all the seals of arms I have, or in any escutcheon." The "book" referred to is clearly the official copy of the pedigree.

Evidently great pride was taken in the Buckle, but no connection with Poitiers appears to be alluded to before the seventeenth century, and we have seen that the Sussex Pelhams cannot claim the alleged Sir John as a direct ancestor. Yet there is a loophole for the romantic who wish to cling to the tradition. We have seen that the Pelhams of Sussex were concerned with Cambridgeshire at least as early as 1387; also that there was a John de Pelham of some position in that county at the time of Poitiers. If they choose to assert that he was the family hero and that the Sussex family, as distant collaterals, inherited his buckle and his blessing, it will be as difficult to disprove as to prove their story. On the other hand, if the buckle is really that of a sword-belt, it may refer to the privilege given by Henry IV to the first Sir John of carrying the king's sword before him.⁷⁴

⁷³ Quoted by Lower from Add. MS., 5681, f. 426. ⁷⁴ Pat. 1 Hen. IV., p. 2, m. 37.

THE HERALDRY OF HORSELUNGES.

BY FANE LAMBARDE, F.S.A.

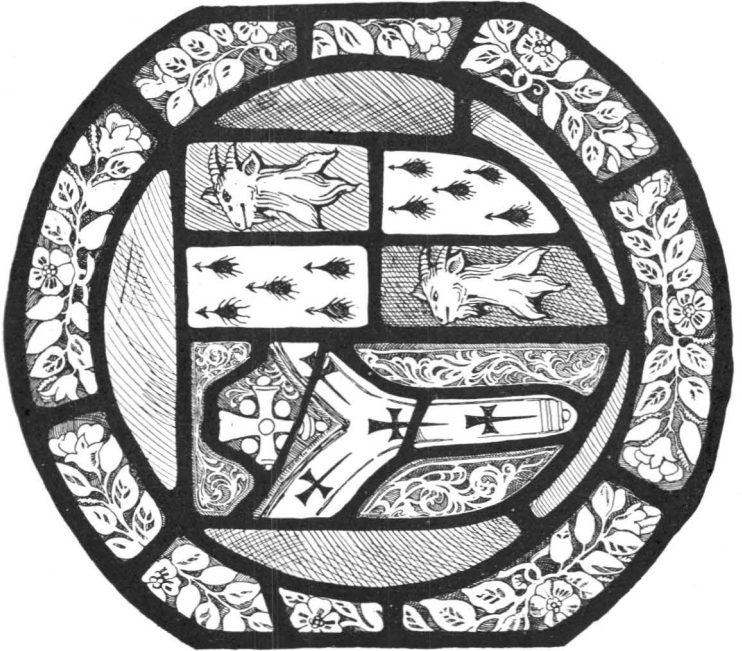


IV. DEVENISH.

WHAT is left of the heraldic glass that at one time was at Horselunges is preserved at the residence of Mr. H. W. Devenish, Mount House, Parkstone, Bournemouth, Dorset. Drawings of this have been made, as illustrated, by Mr. G. Gordon Godfrey, and replicas of the glass have been made for Horselunges by Miss M. Jacob, whose tracings were used in making the drawings. Now, it will be noted, on reference to the frontispiece of *S.A.C.*, LXVI., that the six armorial roundels there illustrated are equally divided between local magnates and connections by marriage of the Devenish family. Numbers 1, 4 and 5 represent the arms of Archbishop Morton, the Earl of Abergavenny, and Lord Hoo respectively; Numbers 2, 3 and 6 represent Devenish marriages. Taking them, then, in order:—



II. JOHN DEVENISH.



I. ARCHBISHOP MORTON.

No. 1. (Illustration No. I.)

Azure the cross staff of an Archbishop in pale or surmounted by a pall charged with four crosses formy fitchy sable—ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. Impaling:

Quarterly ermine and gules, on the gules a goat's head or—MORTON.

These are the arms of John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury 1486–1500. This coat is far more usually blazoned as “Quarterly gules a goat's head or and ermine.” But it is recorded, as blazoned here, by Burton in his *History of Leicestershire*, as the coat of Thomas Morton, son of the Archbishop's brother William, who, by the Archbishop's will, succeeded to his estates in Kent and Sussex (see Batteley's *Antiquities of Canterbury*, Appendix XIII., h.). This Thomas Morton married Margaret, d. and h. of William Woodford, who bore, as Burton records, “Sable three leopards' heads jessant gueulles three floure de luces argent.”

This is interesting, for the same curious charge is borne by the Morleys of Glynde. Here apparently we have colour upon colour. That it is not in fact so would bear out the supposition that, originally, the leopard's head was minute and only a charge on the band that keeps the parts of the fleur-de-lis together. In time the size of the head increased, and eventually it absorbed the band altogether, giving rise to this peculiar charge. The Woodford arms are, then, an interesting survival.

Archbishop Morton was appointed Cardinal Deacon of St. Anastasia, in whose famous church in Rome the Pope was wont to celebrate mass yearly on Christmas Day. What his connection was with Horselunges or the Devenish family is not clear. But he was intimate with the Hoo family, and, when Bishop of Ely, was one of the feoffees of the estates of Thomas Hoo in 1481 (see *S.A.C.*, VIII., 126).

No. 2. (Illustration No. II.)

Vert on a saltire engrailed twixt four crosslets fitchy argent a fleur-de-lis or—DEVENISH. Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Gules a mill-rind cross argent—UVEDALE.

2 and 3. Azure a fret or—SCURES.

For the above see “A Fifteenth Century Roll of Arms” in the *Ancestor*, IV., 250, and VII., 185.

This records the marriage of John Devenish to Joan Uvedale, daughter of John Uvedale, Sheriff of Surrey 1416, and of Hants. 1419, 1422, 1426 and 1433, who was alive in 1445. John Uvedale was the son of John and his wife Sybilla de Scures. Joan was alive in 1474 (see *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, III., 186). This Joan may be the same as Jane, the second wife of John Devenish (see *S.A.C.*, LXVI., 18), who was dead in 1477. And this seems borne out by her probable age judging by that of her father. At the same time,

as it seems probable that the glass was put in by Richard Devenish (No. 3), it would be expected that he would record his parents (No. 6) and grand-parents; and not, instead of the last, those of the second wife of his grandfather. It may probably be then that there is a generation missing in the Pedigree (*S.A.C.*, LXVI., 18) between the John Devenish and his wife Margaret Hurst, and John Devenish and his wife Elizabeth Hoo. This seems quite probable when the age of Margaret Hurst (aged 9 in 1400) and her son John Devenish (as recorded in the Pedigree)—knighted about 1490, and died about 1518—is considered. If so we probably have here in Nos. 2, 6 and 3, the arms of the grandfather, father and son.

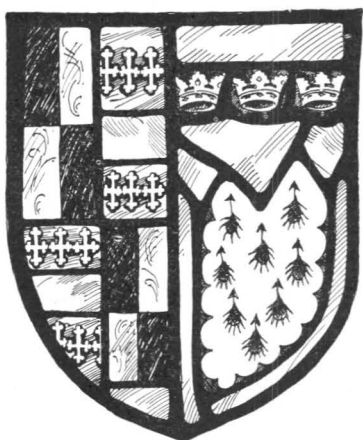
No. 3. (The sinister half of Illustration No. III.)

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. DEVENISH.

2 and 3. HOO. Impaling:

Ermine on a chief dancetty azure three crowns or—LYTTON.



III. HOO IMPALING LYTTON.

These are the arms of Richard Devenish quartering those of his mother, and impaling those of his wife, Faith Lytton. As their son Thomas was born about 1503, and yet apparently Archbishop Morton (d. 1500) was still alive when the glass was put in, it would bring the date of the glass to the extreme end of the fifteenth century.

It must be noted that, in the illustration here, the arms of Lytton are shown as "Ermine a border engrailed and on a chief dancetty azure three crowns or." This engrailed border is an unusual charge in the Lytton coat, and is nowhere else recorded.

No. 4. Quarterly of four.

1. Gules a saltire argent—NEVILL.

2. Cheeky or and azure—WARREN.

3. Quarterly i & iv. Or three chevrons gules—CLARE.

ii & iii. Quarterly argent a bend sable and gules a fret or—DE SPENCER.

4. Gules on a fess twixt six crosslets or a crescent for difference
—BEAUCHAMP.

This is the achievement of Ralph Nevill, 3rd Earl of Westmoreland, who succeeded his uncle in 1485 and died in 1523. He was succeeded by his grandson, whose arms appear on the font cover in Rotherfield Church.

No. 5. (The dexter half of Illustration No. III.)

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Quarterly sable and argent—Hoo.

2 and 3. Azure a fess twixt six crosslets or—St. OMER.

Impaling: Or a lion rampant sable—WELLES.

These are the arms of Thomas, Lord Hoo and Hastings, who married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Lionel, Lord Welles, as his second wife, and one of whose daughters and heirs, Elizabeth, married Sir John Devenish. For his Sussex possessions see *Genealogist*, XXII., 185.

It will be noted that the impaled coat of Welles does not appear in the illustrations here; and that No. III. is made up of the dexter half of No. 5 and the sinister half of No. 3.

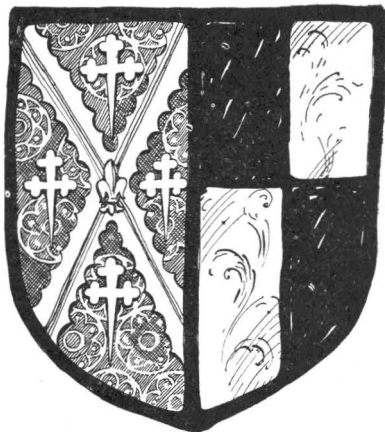
The "Welles" lion should be "double tailed."

No. 6. (Illustration No. V.)

DEVENISH impaling HOO.

These are the arms of John Devenish and his wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Lord Hoo and Hastings, the parents of Richard Devenish (No. 3).

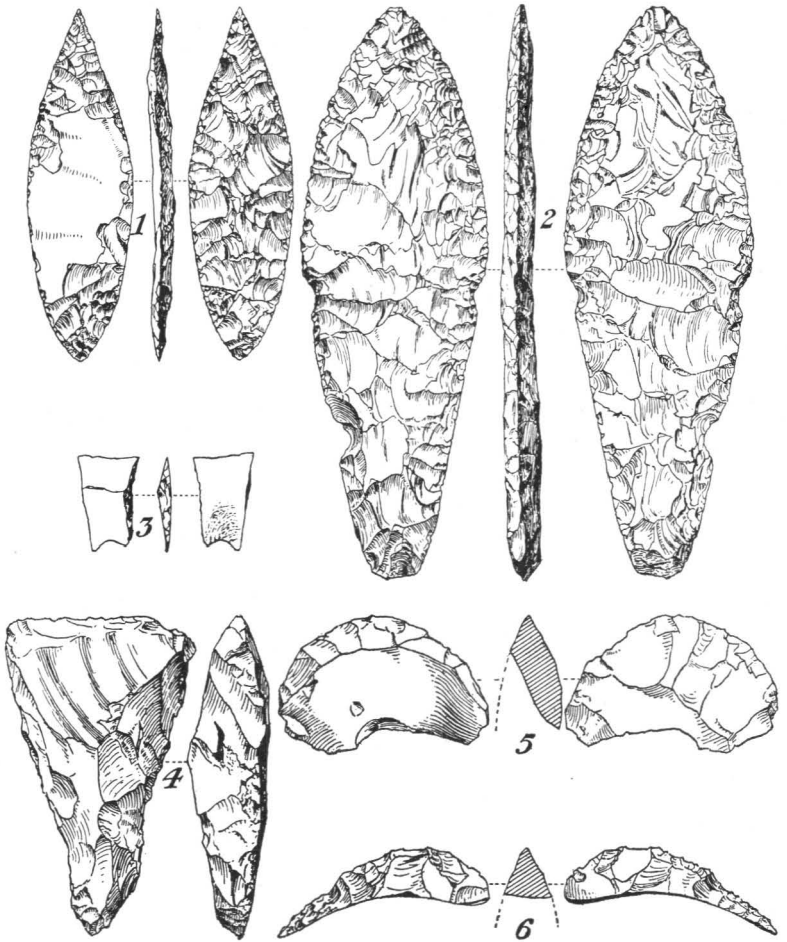
There remains Illustration No. IV, which was not illustrated in *S.A.C.*, LXVI. It is the arms of DEVENISH: with regard to which it is to be noted, as recorded by Lower in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1845, Part I., p. 272, that the field throughout, instead of vert, is or. The charges being argent, we thus have metal upon metal, which



V. DEVENISH IMPALING HOO.

seems quite opposed to heraldic rules. Expert opinion states that the field is or, beautifully diapered, and that it never was green. It is a curious fact that, in the liturgical colours, green and yellow were considered the same. Dr. Wickham Legg, in his Paper on the Sources of the Liturgical Colours, in the *Transactions of St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, I., 97, says: "There is abundance of evidence to show that, in the Middle Ages, yellow was held to be the same as green." Sir William St. John Hope, in Vol. II., 260, of the same—in translating the Pontifical of Bishop Clifford (1406-1426)—writes: "And it must be known that yellow and green are reckoned the same." Green seems to have been a difficult colour to obtain in medieval times. Perhaps in this case Liturgical License was extended to glass.

PLATE I.



Robert Ford 1927

NOTES ON SOME UNCOMMON TYPES OF STONE IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN SUSSEX.

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

FROM time to time flint implements of types rare in Sussex are found in our county, and it is mainly to record some of these that the following notes are written.

Fig. 1 is that of a pointed-oval arrow, or lance head, shown to me by Mr. C. J. Attree, of Horsham.¹ It was found by a workman at Bewbush, Faygate, 5 miles north-east of Horsham, when grubbing up the roots of trees that were growing in a wood on light, sandy soil with iron stone. For delicacy of chipping, sharpness of point and beauty of outline, it could scarcely be surpassed. In length 87 mm., in breadth 26·5 mm., and of surprising thinness, it weighs 179 grains.

This type of arrowhead is definitely connected with long barrows, and therefore with the Neolithic period. In his papers,² Dr. Thurnam referred to 16 specimens, all of which have been found in long barrows, and concluded that as no barbed arrowheads had been found in such places in Great Britain the repeated discovery of the leaf-shaped or pointed-oval arrowhead in long barrows marked them as probably the earliest type of arrowhead. Other examples of this type are collected and discussed by Mr. Reginald A. Smith in *Archæologia*, LXXVI., but as far as we know no further example has been reported from Sussex.

¹ Now in the possession of Mr. E. J. G. Piffard.

² *Archæologia*, XLII., Pt. 1, pp. 194, 230; *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd S., III., 168-172; 2nd S., II., 427-431.

Fig. 2 represents a lanceolate flint dagger of British type, also shown to me by Mr. C. J. Attree.¹ It was found in 1890 on the surface of Bakehouse Field, close to Bakehouse Wood at the foot of Hurst Hill, 4 miles to the north-west of Horsham. It is chipped over both surfaces, and the sides are worked to a keen edge, and if the flaking is not as fine as that on the pointed-oval arrowhead it is nevertheless of a very high order. In length it is 143 mm., in greatest breadth 46 mm., and in weight 993 grains.

Mr. Reginald A. Smith has discussed this type of implement in a paper³ which is illustrated by 16 examples. Its characteristics are its large size, lanceolate shape, and thinness; its broadest part is forward of the centre, and the sides tapering towards the thick rounded butt are straight. Its surfaces are flatly convex and symmetrical, and each side is carefully notched about its middle for hafting. In this specimen another notch on one side near the butt is accidental. Mr. Smith points out that in graves it is associated with the earliest type of beaker, conical buttons of jet, and polished perforated axe-heads. Montelius attributes this association to Period I. of the Bronze Age⁴—2500 to 2000 B.C.—which corresponds with the overlap between the Neolithic and Bronze periods, when perhaps copper was more common than its alloy. In this period flint chipping reached its acme in this country. At a later date the blade of the flint dagger was made narrower, and the tang became both narrower and thicker, till a definite handle developed. Our enquiries have not succeeded in tracing any other specimen of this type of dagger from Sussex.

The tranchet axe, or *grand tranchet* of the Danish Shell Mounds, and the so-called "Thames pick" with its transverse cutting edge, are two of the characteristic implements of the latest phase of the Mesolithic period known across the Channel by the name of La Campigny.⁵

¹ *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd S., XXXII., 6-22.

⁴ *Archæologia*, LXI., Plate. 9, Fig. 6.

⁵ Many archæologists refer the Campigny culture to the earliest phase of the Neolithic period.

Mr. Burchell⁶ has recently found these types together in a flint factory site at Lower Halstow in North Kent; but whereas the larger implement, the Thames pick, is fairly common in Sussex and Kent, it is uncommon in North France, while the *grand tranchet*, common in Denmark and across the Channel, is surprisingly rare in the south-east of Britain.⁷ Fig. 4 represents the only specimen we have been able to trace from Sussex. It was found by our member, Mr. Harry Morris, himself at Alfriston, and kindly given by him to the Society's Museum in Lewes. Its main characteristic is its broad cutting edge formed by the removal of a single large transverse flake, and not of several smaller ones more or less along the longitudinal axis of the implement. The sides are steep, and the butt pointed.

Apart from the rarity of the type, this specimen is of special interest in that its surface is rubbed smooth in several places on one face. The positions of these rubbed surfaces do not support the suggestion that the implement was fashioned at a much later period from a portion of a polished celt. Rubbing or polishing of flint implements may not have been a common practice till late in the Neolithic period, but there is evidence that flint was rubbed smooth as far back as the middle of the Cave period.⁸

The *petit tranchet*, or chisel-ended arrowhead, represented in Fig. 3, was found by Mr. G. A. Lake on the Lower Greensand ridge near Hassocks, at a pigmy factory-site that he has been assiduously investigating during the last few years. Much smaller than the above, its main characteristics are the same, namely, a keen straight cutting edge produced by the striking off of a transverse flake at its upper end, and steep sides; the butt is either square, as in this case, or more

⁶ *Proc. Prehist. Soc. East Anglia*, V., Pt. 1., 73.

⁷ *Guide to Antiquities of the Stone Age*, British Museum, 3rd Edn., 1926, pp. 92-94, where a date of from 3000 to 2000 B.C. is suggested.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 129: "pointed flake from the Aurignac site that is rubbed almost enough to be called polished." Also *Proc. S.A.*, Dec. 5, 1918, pp. 51, 52, for description of polished Le Moustier implement from Clapton.

pointed. In the Hassocks specimen one side only is steeply and finely flaked, while the other is steep and plain.

Only nine other specimens of this type of implement are known to us as having been found in Sussex. Mr. Couchman has presented one to the Museum from the sandpits at Hassocks; three were found by Mr. J. B. Calkin at Peacehaven⁹; one by Mr. C. J. Attree near Roffey Holt Station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Horsham, on a sandy site that has yielded him many pigmy implements; one by Mr. E. J. G. Piffard at a pigmy-site near New Fay Gate; one by Mr. H. S. Toms on Red Hill, Dyke Road, Brighton, where he has found pigmy implements as well as many worked flints of other cultures; and another by Mr. Matthewman at a pigmy-site by the River Ouse at Isfield. The ninth, together with a stemmed arrowhead and a small flake, came from a recently found pigmy-site on a sandy area at Buxted, and is now in the Brighton Museum. It will be noted that all these specimens were found on sites that have yielded large numbers of pigmy implements. This must be more than a coincidence. The transverse, or chisel-ended, arrowhead first appears in the Kitchen Midden, or Shell Mound, sub-division of the Mesolithic period; it was common in the industry named after La Campigny, and extended well into Neolithic times. That this last was so is testified to by the considerable number of implements of this type that have been found at the typical neolithic site on Windmill Hill, Wilts., where also have been found some examples of the Campigny axe, but no trace of the pigmy industry of earlier Mesolithic times.¹⁰

On his pigmy factory-site, with its innumerable cores, small flakes, "pigmy implements," and wasters,

⁹ "Pigmy and other flint implements found at Peacehaven," *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXV. One of them is figured No. 32 on p. 236.

¹⁰ Dr. Clay tells me he knows of only one pigmy implement from Windmill Hill. It is an inch long, and blunt ended, one surface is flat, the other is trimmed along each edge. It seems worth while to put on record, for what it is worth, that while all the Sussex *petit tranchets* are square butted, of the twenty-five neolithic specimens from Windmill Hill in Dr. Clay's collection thirteen have squared butts, and twelve butts that are more or less pointed.

Mr. G. A. Lake has met with ten specimens of what can be nothing else than the ends of carefully prepared implements deliberately removed in order to give them the keen tranchet cutting edge that results from such removal. Figs. 5 and 6 represent two of these. Another was referred to, and illustrated, by Mr. J. B. Calkin in his interesting paper referred to above. The ends of the implements so removed have original cutting edges so fresh as to suggest that they had not been used, and consequently that their removal was in the original design and not in the nature of a re-sharpening. It is probable that the napper's object was to remove a transverse flake, including not only the actual end of the implement, but a considerably larger area of one surface than the other, so as to leave the tool with a keen edge, having a flat surface on one face and truncated flake-scars on the other; in this he was successful in the great majority of cases, as, for example, in that figured 5. In the case figured 6, however, the napper struck his blow at the side of the implement, as is shown by the bulb of percussion, but unfortunately for some reason or another the flint did not fracture as he had wished, for he removed as much of one face as of the other, with the result that he spoilt his implement. Mr. Calkin found two end-of-implement flakes on his pigmy-site, and reports that Mr. H. S. Toms has found another at his pigmy-site on Red Hill, near Brighton. So far all the flakes of this type that have been found in Sussex have, like the *petit tranchet* arrowheads, been found in association with pigmy-sites. Mr. Lake's specimens measure 1.5 to 2.875 inches in length,¹¹ and hence must have been removed from large implements of the pick type. Picks with transverse-ended cutting edges, and blunt often square butts, are not uncommon on the South Downs, though our Museum contains none wider at the cutting end than two inches. Mr. Calkin and Mr. Toms both

¹¹ Mr. Burchell found at Lower Halstow fifteen such flakes varying in width from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the debris of a working floor that yielded "Thames picks" and tranchet axes of Shell Mound type.

report¹² the finding of transverse-edged picks on their pigmy-sites, but of sizes too small for end-flakes so large as those found by Mr. Lake and Mr. Burchell.

The interesting little *petit tranchet* arrowhead, and the end-of-pick flakes here described, may be used in suggesting the period of the Sussex pigmy industries which are found at various points on the Forest Ridge, in a Wealden river valley, along the Lower Greensand Ridge, and at certain areas on the Chalk Downs. On each of these geographical divisions the chisel-ended arrowhead has been found, and the end-of-implement flakes on the two last-named areas¹³; these indicate a late Mesolithic date—either that of the Shell Mounds or of the kindred and widespread Campigny culture. The presence of pigmy implements of trapeze shape in the Horsham area is further proof of a late date of the industry in this neighbourhood. The pigmy industry at the Hastings Rock-shelter is generally referred to the Tardenois period on account of the presence there of the typical burin. As far as we have been able to ascertain no late forms, such as the trapeze or the tranchet implements, have been found at that site. The presence of the burin is not pathonomic of the Tardenois culture, however, for Mr. Lake has found a number of specimens at his site near Hassocks.¹⁴ Of the three flint implements typical of this culture the La Campigny axe, or *grand tranchet*, though common across the Channel, is definitely rare on our side; the other two, namely, the *petit tranchet* and the pick, occur, however, and are so intimately associated with the sites of the Sussex pigmy industries

¹² S.A.C., LXV.

¹³ The absence of these flakes, as also of pick-like implements, from the Forest Ridge may be due to the absence from the Wealden area of sufficiently large nodules of flint.

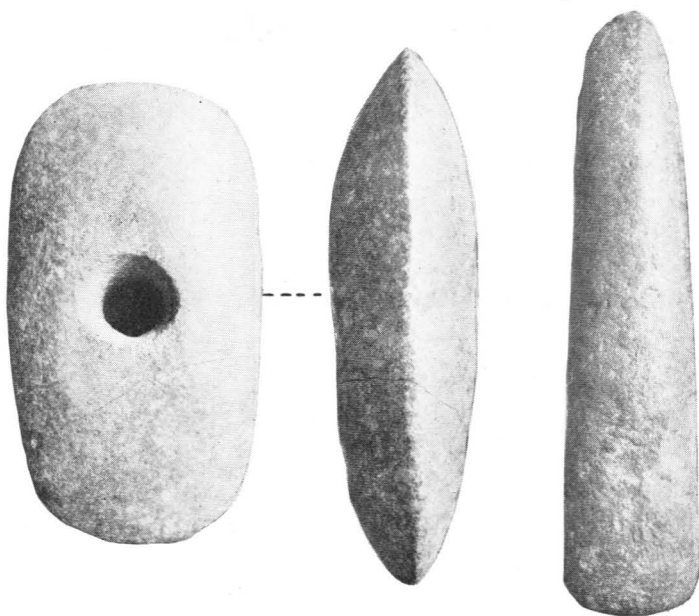
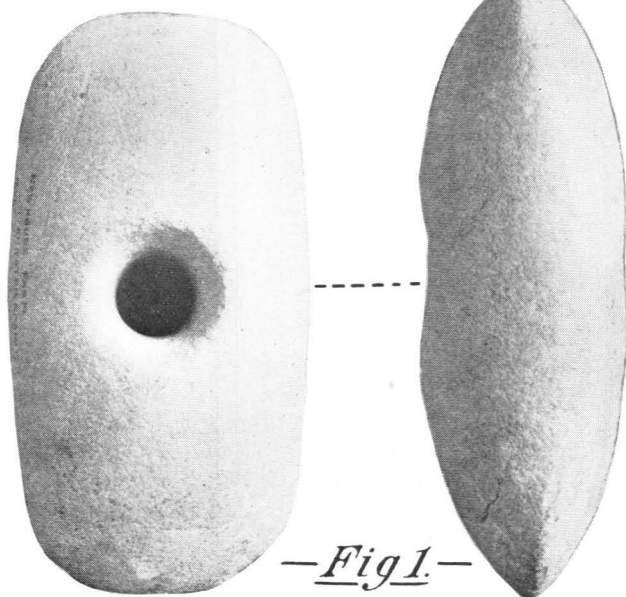
¹⁴ The presence of the ordinary types of arrowheads on the forest pigmy-sites is of no help in dating the latter, for they have been all surface finds, and hence may be of many periods, and flint arrowheads are widely distributed along the forest ridge in places that have yielded no pigmies. Of the 95 examples found on their pigmy sites by Messrs. Attree and Piffard, 45 per cent. are barbed and stemmed, 28 per cent. leaf shaped, 11 per cent. triangular, 4 per cent. hollow based, and 12 per cent. single barbed. Mr. Lake has found no ordinary arrowheads at his site on the Lower Greensand Ridge.

in the above-mentioned areas, that the conclusion that they are of one and the same date would appear to be justified.

The mace-head (Plate II., Fig. 1) of fine grained ophitic dolerite was found in 1908 at Newhouse Farm, Hurstpierpoint, and was used by its finder to weight a chain so arranged as to cause a field gate to swing to. It was recognised as an unusual stone by a neighbouring farmer into whose hands it passed before it came into the writer's possession. It is strikingly symmetrical in form, six inches long, three wide and two thick, and weighs 2 lbs., $1\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. The surface has been ground and rubbed smooth, but is in no sense polished; the two ends are alike, squarish and bluntly sharp, and neither shows any sign of having been used; the sides are roughly parallel and the edges are round, so that in section it is oval. The perforation, which is central, is neither straight nor "hour-glass" in shape; it is 34 mm. in diameter on each surface, and gradually narrows to 22 mm. for the central third of its length. This middle third is straight, smooth and polished, as if the original boring had been widened and straightened by rotary friction.

Plate II., Fig. 2, represents a very similar mace-head, but made of porphyritic felsite, and is now in the Society's Museum at Lewes. It was found in 1927 on Gore Farm, East Dean, East Sussex, three feet below the turf in the bottom of the unnamed valley immediately to the west of Pea Down, and fifty yards to the south of the Dew Pond there situated. The bottom of this dry valley contains many flints, some of them "clean" and almost free from admixture with soil; but though there was a good deal of soil mixed with the flint where this stone was found, it remains a mystery as to how the latter got there. It is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide and $1\frac{1}{4}$ thick, and weighs 13 ozs. The surface has been rubbed smooth, but not polished, and is now weather-stained. One end is squarish, as in the last case, but the other rather narrower and more rounded. The ends, which show no signs of use,

Plate II.



—Fig 3.—

are bluntly sharp, and this dull edge is curved along the parallel sides as an arris, so that the section is a pointed oval. In this case also the perforation is central, but it is inclined to be "hour-glass," having been bored from both sides, there being a very low ridge nearer one face than the other. Here also the central part of the perforation, which is 16 mm. in diameter, has been polished by friction. No objects were found with or near it, and the site was not that of a barrow.

Mace-heads with parallel sides and squarish ends appear to be definitely uncommon, for we have found but two other in the sixty-two public and private collections in Great Britain and Ireland whose owners, or curators, have so kindly helped us in our enquiry. In the Reading Museum is a specimen $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $4\frac{1}{4}$ wide of dark grey basaltic rock, with straight countersunk perforation, but without any history save that it was found in 1897 at Broadchalke, Wilts.; and in the Museum of the University of Manchester is a specimen of dolerite, found in the Thames at Battersea, almost the counterpart of the one illustrated in Plate II., Fig. 1, both in size and shape, with a round hole a little splayed out on each surface.

There is in the Folkestone Museum a specimen that differs from the above only in that one of the ends is convex. It is of igneous rock, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and was picked up by the roadside at Buckland, Dover. Being covered with the remains of the cases of sea worms it must have lain under the sea for a long period. In the Pitt Rivers Museum at Oxford, too, is a specimen found at Witney in 1882, with one end squarish and one more definitely convex.

Examples in which the two ends are convex, while the sides are more or less parallel, have been found at Dartford Heath, Kent, at Colchester, and at Middleton Moor, Derbyshire¹⁵; while in the Brighton Museum is a specimen in dolerite labelled as having been probably found in Sussex.

¹⁵ Now in the Museums at Maidstone, St. Albans and Sheffield.

Of the above ten examples seven are of some form of igneous rock, one of gritstone, and two are perforated quartzite pebbles.

Three holed stones with parallel sides, but with one end completely broken off, may belong to this series. In each the remaining end is bluntly sharp, squarish in two cases, and convex in the third. They were found one at Tilshead in Wilts., and the others in Cumberland,¹⁶ the latter two being of local volcanic rock from the Skiddaw and Borrowdale series respectively.

Three other examples of igneous rock have been traced, a beautiful specimen with convex sides found in Goldstone Bottom, Hove, another somewhat like it from Wicken Fen, Cambridgeshire, and a third of basalt from Youlgreave, Derbyshire.¹⁷

In addition to the above sixteen examples of this type of mace-head we have learnt of eleven other holed stones which probably belong to the same type. They, too, show no signs of use, and hence were probably intended for ceremonial purposes rather than as weapons or tools, but having been made from oblong quartzite pebbles, their sides and ends are definitely convex. These have been found at Lewes (Sussex), Headcorn (Kent), Clevedon (Somerset), Queen Victoria Street (London), Walthamstow (Essex), Sutton (? Oxfordshire), Kettering (Northamptonshire), Broomgrove (Worcestershire), Tamworth-in-Arden (Warwickshire),¹⁸ and in the Ipswich Museum are two specimens without any note of provenance.

It may be that the distinction of this type of mace-head into two classes, namely those that are somewhat rectangular in form, and those that are more rounded in outline, is entirely artificial and uncalled for, and that the divergencies are to be attributed not so much to design as to differences in the materials of which

¹⁶ Now in the Museums at Devizes and Carlisle.

¹⁷ In the possession of Mr. H. S. Toms, and in the Ashmolean and Sheffield Museums.

¹⁸ Now in the Museums at Lewes, Maidstone, Taunton, London (2) (Guildhall), Oxford (Pitt Rivers), Northampton, Birmingham (2).

they are made, the igneous rock lending itself readily to being rubbed in more or less straight lines on a hone, while in the preparation of a mace-head from a glacial drift, or sea-worn, quartzite pebble no alteration of its smooth rounded outline would be needed.

There is, however, a marked difference in the distribution of the two types, for whereas of the fourteen examples made from quartzite pebbles ten have come from north of the Thames, only five of the thirteen specimens made of igneous rock have come from the same area. Seeing that quartzite pebbles, and cobbles, derived from the Bunter pebble beds of the Midlands, are common constituents of many of the gravels in the Midland counties, East Anglia and the Thames Valley, it is natural that implements made from such should be more commonly met with north of the Thames, although similar pebbles occur in South Devon, and are even found on the beach along the Sussex coast. It is, however, very surprising to find that of those made from volcanic rock two only have been found in regions where volcanic rock occurs native, and that eight of the thirteen have come from the south-eastern counties.

This latter fact raises the interesting question as to the origin not only of the type of implement, but the source of the dolerite, porphyritic felsite and other igneous rocks of which these implements are made.

Dr. H. H. Thomas, of the National Geological Museum, Jermyn Street, who kindly examined the specimens illustrated in Plate II., does not think that they were made from stones brought south by glacial drift, and is of the opinion that the dolerite and porphyritic felsite of which they are composed could be matched in Wales, and probably also in Brittany. On enquiry, however, one learns that this type of mace-head is unknown in the Museums in Wales and Shropshire¹⁹; neither is it found in those of Scotland

¹⁹ Information kindly supplied by Dr. Cyril Fox, Mr. Stanley J. Jones, and Miss Lily F. Chitty.

or Ireland. Hence the evidence is against its origin in the north or west of the country. The fact that most of the specimens have been found in the south-east of England immediately suggests importation from across the Channel. Enquiry from the Directors of the chief Museums in the north-west of the Continent does not, however, support this suggestion. We learn that such mace-heads are known neither in France nor in Brittany²⁰; and, further, that they are not represented in the Museums of Denmark, Norway or Sweden.²¹ In Germany the type is not known in the Museums of Cologne, Coblenz, Oberlahnstein, Neuwied and Audemach. In the Provincial Museum at Bonn,²² however, is a fine specimen of argillaceous slate, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches by 4, from Hemsberg, near Aachen. It is markedly convex as to both sides and ends, but is unlike the English specimens in that the perforation is straight. Two examples, and two only, are known in Belgium²³; one, in the collection of M. De Puydt, was found at Congres, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, with parallel sides and nearly square ends, made of gneiss or mica schist; the other, in the *Musées Royaux*, Brussels, is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and less square in outline; it was found at Gamiolle, and is of a hard greenish-black basaltic rock not native in Belgium. These two Belgium examples are unlike the English ones not only in that the perforations are straighter, but that in each case one surface of the implement is flat while the other is convex, so that in profile they are bun-shaped.

The evidence, as we have been able to collect it, indicates that the type of mace-head here described and illustrated is of English origin; and one would be tempted to go further and suggest that it emanates

²⁰ Information kindly supplied by M. Salomon Reinach, F.S.A. (Director of the French National Museum, St. Germain), and M. Z. le Rouzic (Musée J. Miln, Carnac, Brittany).

²¹ Information kindly supplied by Dr. Sophus Muller, F.S.A. (Copenhagen), Dr. Haakon Shetelig, F.S.A. (Bergen), Dr. A. W. Brøgger, F.S.A. (Oslo), Mr. J. Petersen (Stavanger), and Dr. T. J. Arne (Stockholm).

²² Information kindly supplied by Dr. C. Rademasyer (Cologne), Herr Adam Günther (Coblenz), and Herr D. Schmee (Bonn).

²³ Information kindly supplied by M. G. Rahiz (Brussels).

from the south-east of the country but for the difficulty of tracing the source of the rocks of which the examples are composed. If, after all, they were made from erratic blocks brought south in glacial drift, this difficulty, however, disappears.

The perforation in nearly every case is neither straight nor typically "hour-glass" shaped, but straight in the central third and splayed out on each surface. It may be that in most of the instances the hole was pecked, or ground, from both sides, and then straightened and smoothed by rotary boring; and, indeed, it is likely that the polished areas in the centre of the perforation in each of the two specimens here figured was brought about by such rotary boring rather than by the friction of a haft.

In the entire absence of any associated objects with these mace-heads the character of the perforation is the only guide we have as to the period to which they may be assigned, and this suggests an early date in the Bronze Age.

In 1922 a pestle of decomposed dolerite was found three feet below the surface at West Road, Fishersgate, to the west of Hove, by men who were digging clay for brick making. Conical in shape (Plate II., Fig. 3), it is $8\frac{3}{5}$ inches long, with a diameter of $1\frac{9}{10}$ inches at its wider end and $1\frac{3}{5}$ inches at its narrower, and weighs 1 lb. 10 ozs. The surface has been rubbed smooth, but that of the thicker end shows bruising by use, and has been further damaged by having whetted the knife of the man who found it. The broader end has been abraded nearly flat.

A stone pestle,²⁴ $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and with a diameter of two inches, was found in 1835 near some tumuli on Nutbourne Common, Pulborough. It was presented by the late Mr. P. J. Martin to the Chichester Museum, and has apparently been lost. It would, indeed, be a happy result if the publication of this note should lead

²⁴ *S.A.C.*, VIII., p. 287, and IX., p. 117, where it is figured.

to its rediscovery. Sir John Evans²⁵ figures the Pulborough pestle, and refers to several others—one from Holyhead (11 inches long), since lost; one found in 1857 at Audley End, Essex (9 inches); another at Cliff Hill, Leicester,²⁶ of limestone (12 inches) “found with a large flint ball” in 1858; others from Epping Forest (12 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches) of hornblendic granite, from Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts.²⁷ (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches), of grey granite, and one from Carlisle (16 inches).²⁸ In the Edinburgh Museum is a fine specimen (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches) from King’s Steps, Navin²⁹; in the British Museum one (15 inches) from Mildenhall, and in the London Museum two from the Thames at Wandsworth and at Kew (12 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 10 inches respectively).³⁰

Seven of these specimens are known to be in public museums, two in private ownership, while the remaining three have not been traced, although sought for by enquiry from sixty-one other museums in Britain. These twelve examples are widely distributed, having come from nine counties.

In all probability these instruments were pestles for grinding and rubbing down grain, and for bruising such articles of food as acorns and other nuts, and the roots of plants used for food. It is possible that they were also used for triturating shells and fragments of flint used in the manufacture of pottery. Mortars have been found at a few places, but they seem to be even more scarce than these uncommon but widely distributed pestles. It is possible that hard wood may have been hollowed and used as mortars in such districts as our own where no serviceable stone occurs.

As far as is known ten of the examples were found unassociated with other objects. Two, however, were

²⁵ *The Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, 2nd Edn., p. 254.

²⁶ In the Leicester Museum.

²⁷ In the Devizes Museum.

²⁸ In the Carlisle Museum.

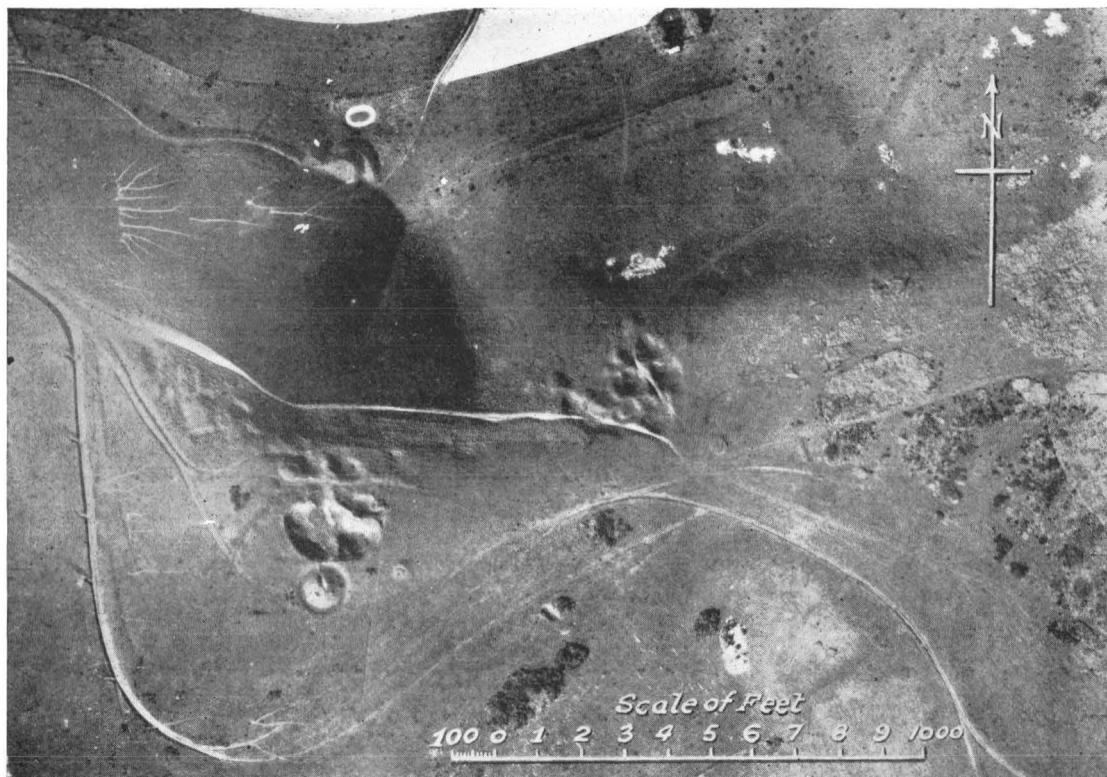
²⁹ In a letter, Mr. J. Graham Callander tells us that he would hardly accept the stone referred to by Sir John Evans from Daviot, Inverness-shire, as a pestle. He does not know the stone found in a cairn at Keiss, Caithness-shire.

³⁰ An illustration of what appears to be another example appears in Dr. A. Schenk’s *La Suisse Préhistorique*, Pl. VI., 3. Specimens of analogous implements from North America are to be seen in some of our Museums.

taken from barrows. That from Collingbourne Ducis was discovered by the Rev. W. C. Lukis deep in a trench which he cut into a large barrow that contained burnt interments; with it were associated several flint chippings and potsherds of Bronze Age type.³¹ The pestle described by Sir John Evans as having been found at Audley End, and which is now in the Museum there, appears³² to have been found in association with a cinerary urn containing burnt human bones, which is referred by Dr. Cyril Fox without hesitation to the Bronze Age. These two examples may be taken as establishing the period to which this interesting type of implement should be assigned.

³¹ *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, X., 94-97.

³² *Archeology of the Cambridge Region*, by Dr. Cyril Fox, p. 37.



WINDOVER HILL, WILMINGTON, TAKEN AT 5,500 FT.

Reproduced from an air-photo by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF WINDOVER HILL.

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

WINDOVER HILL is the lower western portion of Wilmington Hill in the parish of that name, and contains such an interesting collection of ancient remains that it is worthy of being dealt with topographically, though some of the individual items have been described before by others. These remains include:

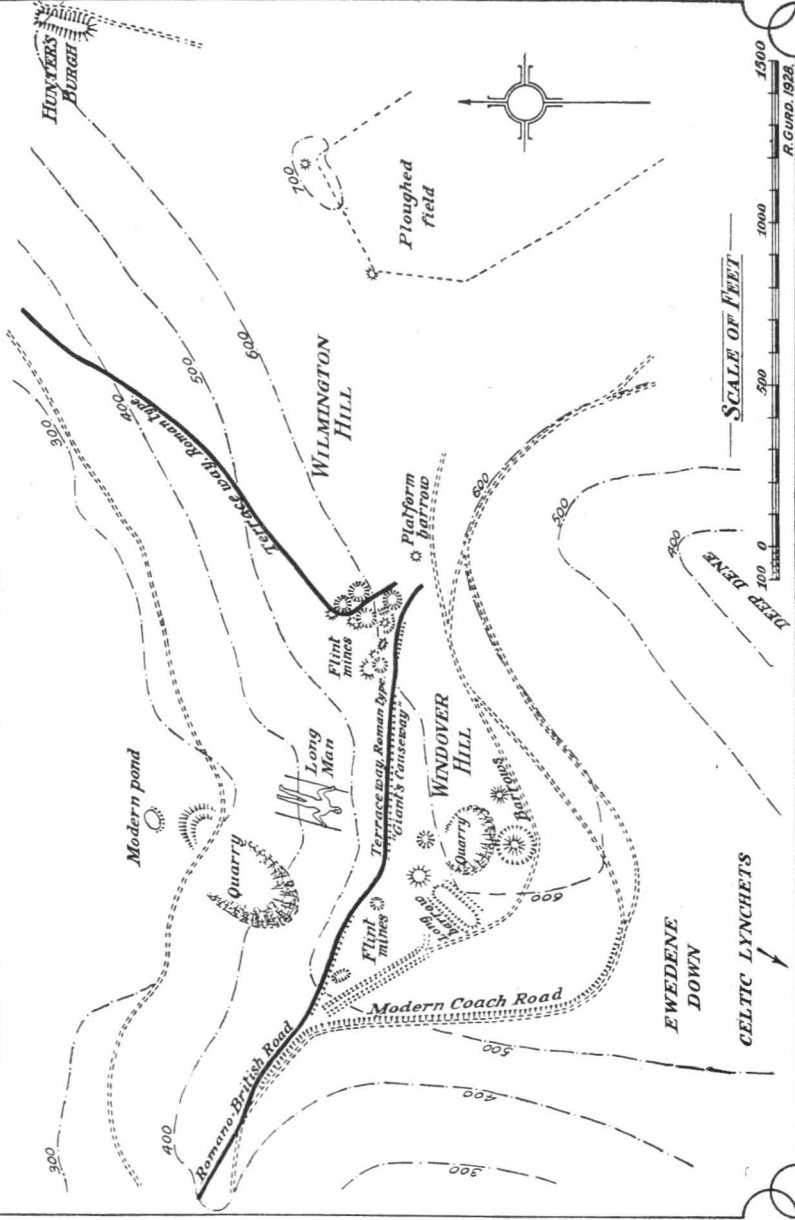
- (1) One long barrow and another near by on Wilmington Hill.
- (2) Some round barrows, including a very fine ditched "bowl" and a small "platform."
- (3) Probable flint-mines.
- (4) Roman roads.
- (5) Celtic fields.
- (6) The "Long Man" or "Wilmington Giant."

These will be considered in order.

(1) The long barrow on Windover Hill has been fully described by Mr. H. S. Toms,¹ and needs no further reference here. But there is another specimen half a mile to the north-east, called the "Hunter's Burgh," situated on the north-east spur of Wilmington Hill. This is revealed quite clearly in an Ordnance Survey air-photograph to which Mr. O. G. S. Crawford has drawn our attention (Plate III). This long barrow is situated on falling ground and measures 190 ft. by 75 ft., the long axis pointing a little east of north, and the south end being the wider. This south end has been dug into at some period subsequent to its construction, and the upcast soil, having been scattered radially round the excavation, has given the whole

¹ *S.A.C.*, LXIII., 161-5.

WINDOVER HILL, WILMINGTON.



mound something of the appearance of a cupped round barrow with a long tail pointing northwards. There are wide hollows, rather than ditches, along the two flanks of the mound and also round the south end, but not at the north end. This specimen is the eighth long barrow yet discovered in Sussex.

(2) A very fine ditched "bowl" barrow, 135 ft. in diameter, stands on the highest part of Windover Hill, close to the edge of a fairly modern chalk quarry, and 200 ft. south-east of the long barrow. It has evidently been plundered by treasure-seekers.

A small but apparently perfect "platform barrow," 45 ft. in diameter, stands on the coll between Windover Hill and Wilmington Hill. It is at this point that the two terrace-ways, shortly to be described, emerge on the top of the hill.

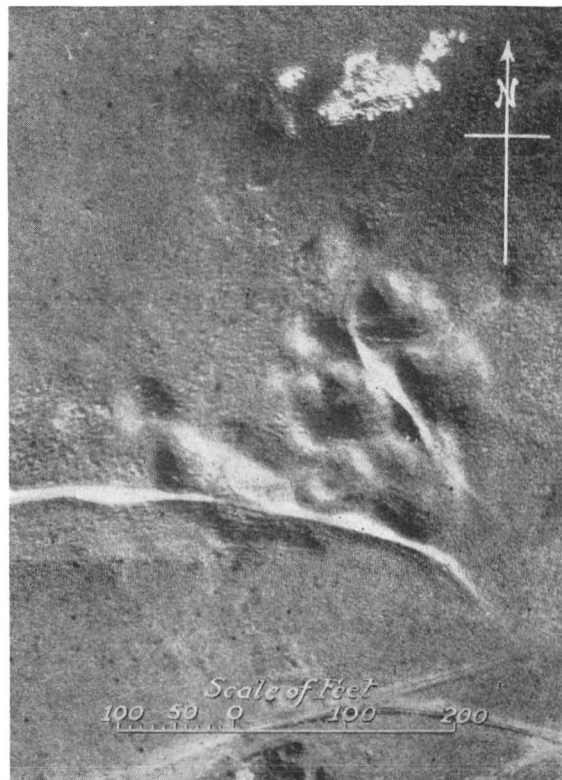
(3) Besides the large and fairly modern quarry before alluded to, there are sundry vague pits, hollows and mounds along the crest of the escarpment, some to the north-west of the quarry and some to the north-east, close to the platform-barrow. The latter group is the more clearly pronounced and exactly resembles in appearance the well-known groups of flint-mines at Harrow Hill and elsewhere, and there is very little doubt in the writer's mind that these pits also represent shafts of similar mines. A study of them on the air-photograph (Plate III) and on the ground shows clearly that they are quite unrelated to the quarry, and that they are earlier than the two terrace-ways, as will be shown under the heading of the latter.

(4) Two green terrace-roads² ascending the hill from opposite directions meet near the platform barrow a short distance east of the "Long Man," and both cross over the supposed flint-mines. (a) That which ascends from the east is unconnected with the existing system of roads in the Weald; it has been definitely engineered and is characteristic of Roman construction as now recognised. It is interesting to note that the gradient of this terrace, which is even,

³ Described by Mr. A. Hadrian Alleroft in *Downland Pathways*, p. 68.



"HUNTER'S BURGH," A LONG BARROW.



WINDOVER HILL: THE FLINT MINES Crossed BY TWO ROMAN ROADS.

has been planned in such a way as to bring it on to the top of the upcast from one of the supposed flint-mine workings. Seen on the spot it is quite unmistakable that this pit and its upcast were there before the terrace-way was planned. If the latter is Roman, then the pits are pre-Roman, and almost certainly flint-mines. The Rev. W. Budgen and Mr. W. J. Parsons, who have examined this detail, are in agreement with these conclusions. (b) The other road ascends the hill from Milton Street on the west. Its lower part is bordered on the south by contemporary lynchets of Celtic (probably Romano-British) type, and here the road has been worn into a deeply grooved hollow-way by the passage of coaches to Eastbourne in the eighteenth century. After ascending past the head of Ewe Dene (on the right) the road in its present form divides into three branches: (i) the right branch is simply the modern coach-road which circumvents the south side of the top of the hill; (ii) the left branch becomes a characteristic green terrace-way, Roman or Romano-British in type, called the Giant's Causeway, which runs along the steep north side of the hill above the head of the "Long Man" carrying a parish boundary, and crosses the aforementioned group of supposed flint-mines to join the other terrace-way near the platform-barrow. (iii) The middle branch takes the form of a beautifully cambered, turf-covered road between ditches, as described by Mr. H. S. Toms,³ and is very suggestive of Roman construction. This road also circumvented the south side of the hill, passing close to the long barrow and bowl-barrow, to rejoin the two terrace-ways by the platform-barrow. It looks like an attempt by the Romans to improve upon the narrow and precipitous terrace above the "Long Man." The air-photo makes it appear as if this cambered road might be, in part at least, due to the carting of chalk from the quarry. Examination on the ground, however, shows that this is not so, the line bending round towards the quarry being an old

³ S.A.C., LXIII., 161, 163.

boundary bank of some sort. The actual egress for carts from the quarry was on its north side, some carts doubling sharply round south-westwards along the south-east ditch of the long barrow, while others passed through what looks like a breach in that barrow, perhaps to join the cambered road, and yet others doubled sharply round to the east towards Jevington.

(5) On the south-west spur of the hill, known as Ewe Dene Down, is a very remarkable series of cultivation terraces, or lynchets, of Celtic type. They are scarcely visible on the hill itself, but may be seen best by pedestrians from Fore Down, which lies across the valley to the south; they show up particularly well in the air-photographs recently taken by the Ordnance Survey for the purpose of revising the 25-inch maps.⁴ The series is continued into Deep Dene and over Fore Down into Old Kiln Bottom. On Fore Down some Hallstatt pits which the Rev. W. Budgen has recently excavated appear to have been ploughed over by the cultivators of these lynchets, as the air-photos show. We have not been able to locate the settlement to which the fields on Ewe Dene Down were attached; some small pits about 500 ft. south of the large round barrow appear to be too irregular. With the permission of Col. Gwynne, the owner, and Mr. Axford, tenant, the writer opened one of these and found it a mere shallow scratching which yielded no evidence whatever of human occupation.

(6) The "Long Man" is the most famous item of interest on this hill and is probably one of the largest, if not the largest, representation of the human figure in the world. Unfortunately it is not visible in the air-photo (Plate I) owing to the fact that it lies in the shadow of the hill. It has been accurately planned and described by Sir Flinders Petrie,⁵ but so far there is very little evidence as to the period or purpose of its construction. The figure is that of a man carrying a

⁴ Two of these air-photos are reproduced in *Antiquity*, I., 272, 278.

⁵ *The Hill Figures of England* (Roy. Anthropol. Inst., 1926), pp. 7-9, and Plates I. and II.

long staff or spear upright in each hand. It is $226\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, according to Sir Flinders Petrie's survey, and the length of the two staves is 230 and 235 ft. respectively. The striking thing brought out by his measurements is the fact that the distance between the two parallel staves is just half their length. This fact, together with the attenuated form of the figure designed to counteract the effect of foreshortening when viewed from the Weald, argues some skill on the part of those who planned and laid it out.

From July, 1923, to January, 1924, the columns of the *Herald Magazine* were thrown open by the editor, Mr. Arthur Beckett, to the discussion of the age and purpose of the Long Man, and during that time everybody who had a suggestion to make or an opinion to offer, offered it, and every possible theory was thoroughly thrashed out. The upshot was to marshal all the known *facts*, and to reveal how very little real evidence there is upon which the student can base his theories.

The editor, Mr. Beckett, opened with a suggestion that the figure might represent Beowulf when, with a spear in each hand, he fought the she-wolf, as described in the Anglo-Saxon epic poem. This identification is based on the similarity of the Giant to a figure of Beowulf depicted on a bronze plaque found at Torslunda, Sweden. Mr. J. E. Ray next suggested that as the earliest known drawing of the Giant—that in the Burrell MSS.⁶—depicts a hay-rake and scythe in place of the staves, it ought to be regarded as a figure of a Saxon haymaker. Mr. Allcroft, while considering that the Beowulf theory was a step in the right direction because it involved the search for analogous figures, gave a timely warning against the assumption of any great antiquity for the figure, pointing out that we have no documentary evidence of its existence before about 1766. He also drew attention to another analogous figure on a rock-sculpture near L. Onega, N.

⁶ Additional MSS., 5679, p. 645; reproduced in *S.A.C.*, XXVI., 110.

Russia, attributed to the Bronze Age.⁷ Mr. L. F. Salzman corroborated Mr. Allcroft's caution, and emphasised the fact that in any attempt to explain the Wilmington Giant the somewhat similar figure at Cerne Abbas in Dorsetshire must be taken into consideration.

Other correspondents suggested the identification of the figure with Woden and with Baldur, and produced a mass of interesting mythological data which, however, did not seem materially to bring the solution of the problem nearer. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford suggested a connection between the Giant and the long barrow situated just above his head, especially as long barrows are sometimes popularly known as "Giant's Graves." If there be anything in this suggestion it lends point to the local folklore supplied by an anonymous correspondent: the inhabitants of Wilmington used to say that once upon a time there lived two giants, one on Windover Hill and one on Firle Beacon. They quarrelled and the Firle Giant threw boulders at his fellow, the dimpled marks of the (supposed) flint-mines being regarded as the craters resulting from this bombardment. Finally a boulder killed the Windover Giant, and there he lies on the hill to this day. This correspondent says nothing of the existence of the long barrow, nor does he refer to the fact that another long barrow exists on Firle Beacon. If this legend has the least grain of truth in it, it would point in the direction of the Wilmington Giant being a representation of the neolithic chief who was buried in the Windover long barrow.

The Rev. A. A. Evans next raised the question as to whether the figure could ever have served as a sidereal clock. Sir Flinders Petrie has, however, gone into this question by means of careful experiments,⁸ the result of which do not justify such a theory.

Another theory of the purpose of the "Long Man" was that put forward by Mr. Toms at the close of the

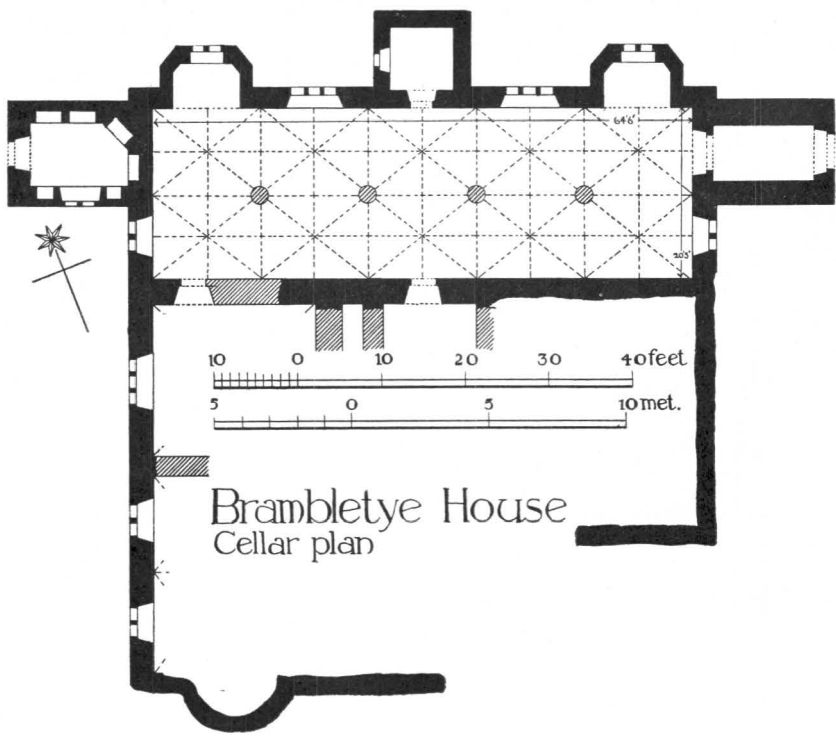
⁷ Figured in M. C. Burkitt, *Prehistory*, Plate xlvi.

⁸ *Op. cit.*, pp. 8, 9 and Plate ii.

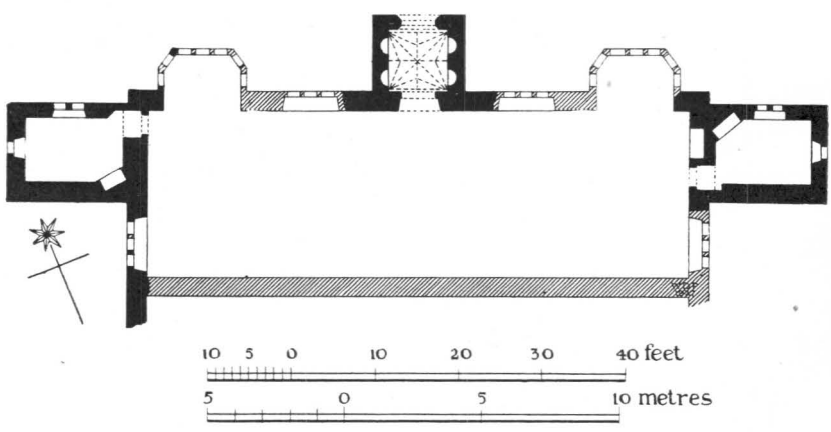
correspondence.⁹ He suggests that the figure was connected with the medieval survival of the primitive cult of fertility, his reasons being (1) the analogy with the Cerne giant in Dorsetshire which definitely has this connection; (2) the resemblance of the Wilmington Giant with his two staves to certain minute carved figures connected with this cult and belonging to the Templars; and (3) the proximity of both giants to religious houses,—but these did not contain members of the Order of Templars. As, however, there is evidence that this cult formed at any rate part of the religion of the neolithic people of Britain, one cannot be certain that the figures do not go back to that period, and a medieval date is by many considered practically inconceivable for the Cerne giant¹⁰ and most unlikely for the Long Man.

⁹ *Herald Magazine*, Jan. 19, 1924.

¹⁰ Mr. Toms quotes from the Chronicle of Lanercost, under the year 1268, the account of how, in Lothian, "certain beastly men, monks in garb but not in mind, taught the country bumpkins (*idiotas patriae*) to make fire by friction of wood and to set up an image of Priapus, whereby they thought to succour cattle." But this hole-and-corner magic is a very different matter from the hillside blatancy of Cerne.—*Editor*.



Brambletye House
Cellar plan



Brambletye House
Principal floor plan

BRAMBLETYE.

BY IAN C. HANNAH, F.S.A., & W. D. PECKHAM.

THE original site of Brambletye was a square on low ground, enclosed by a moat which is rather surprisingly wide in proportion to the space contained. This is still wet, fed by the waters of the infant Medway. There are very distinct traces of an outer moat, not now filled with water.

The house is shown still entire on a print dated 1809, but inscribed only "Moated House at Brambletye." Of this there now remain but the lower two storeys of the porch, which originally extended for three. It is apparently of Elizabethan date with plain buttresses, each with two set-offs and the door surmounted by a three-light window. It opens directly on to a half ruined stone bridge.

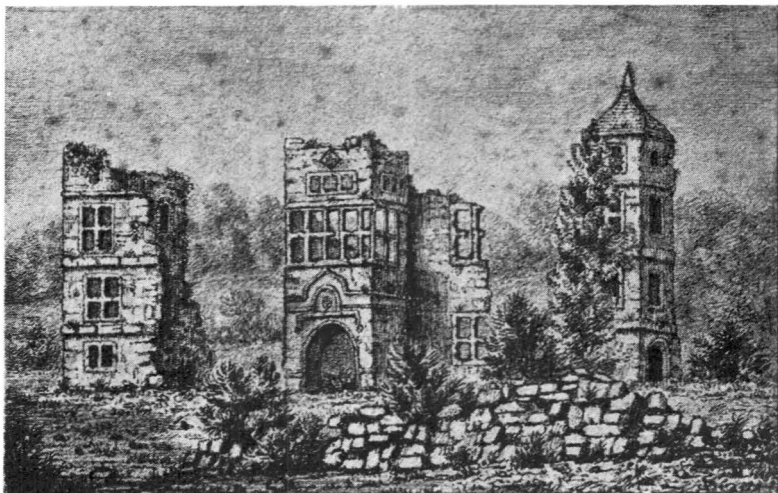
A short distance to the south of the moat, on the far side of the mill, is Chapel Croft, which may be presumed to be the site of the chapel mentioned in 1273.

A little to the north-east on higher ground are the imposing remains of the Jacobean mansion erected by Henry Compton, M.P. for East Grinstead in 1601-1628, and Ranger of Ashdown Forest. There can be little doubt that it was because the moated house was damp that an entirely new site was chosen. The date is given in a diamond panel over the front door, but this, as well as the large sculptured arms of Compton impaling those of Spencer, has long been covered by the thickest growth of ivy.

The mansion, locally almost universally known as Brambletye Castle, is a particularly fine example of early seventeenth century architecture, being entirely of excellent ashlar, with a very sparing use of brick in the interior of the walling.



The plan is by no means easy to interpret, but the ruins cover an approximate square, and the northern part is fairly complete. The building has the unusual peculiarity of facing north, on which side is a fine and decidedly individual façade. Apart from the basement, the main building had two storeys with



BRAMBLETYE, c. 1830

(from a drawing by Miss Maria Carr.)

large mullioned windows; three towers project, one on either side toward the east and west (extending the façade), a central one in front, towards the north. Each of these has chambers on three levels (another in the base). All these are solidly vaulted in ashlar, except that the top ones had timber floors, presumably plastered below. These upper chambers were entered from the loft of the main building, that is the space between the ceiling of the upper floor and the outer roof. This is very clearly seen by string courses against the western tower, still complete. This tower still preserves a most impressive square stone dome surmounted by a rather eccentric pinnacle; whose outline is reminiscent of a certain type of Buddhist

tope, very unlike what is ordinarily to be seen in Sussex. The other towers were originally similarly finished, so that the sky line of the mansion must have been very out of the common and impressive.

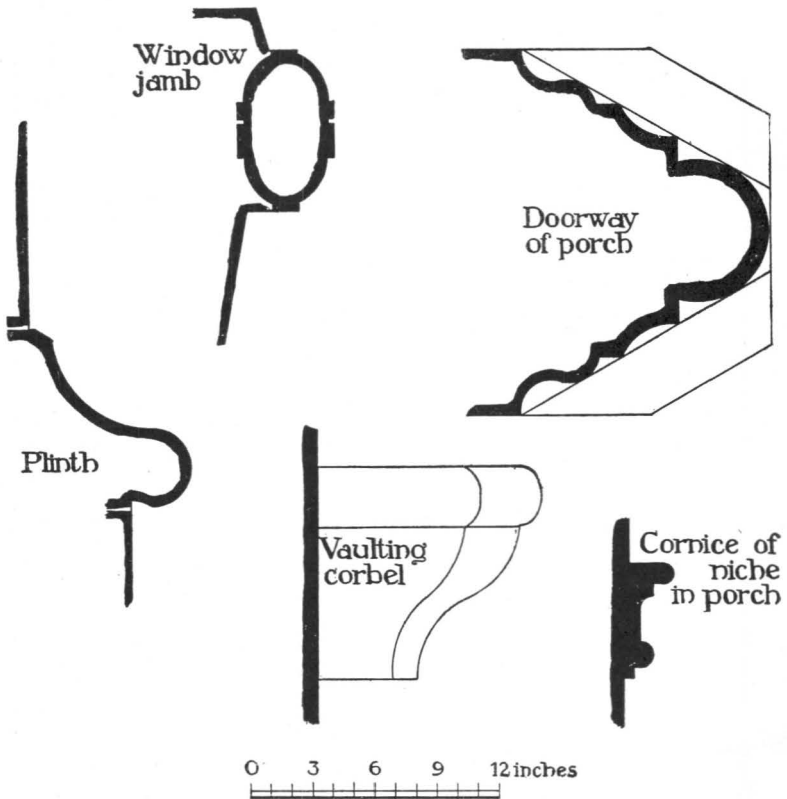
The limit of the basement is marked without by a massive plinth, the storeys are separated by heavy string courses, which bend round the rain water pipes. These merely had iron clamps by the plinth.

On either side of the central tower was a window of three lights and beyond that a large oriel, its front wall pierced by a window of three lights, each of the four side walls by one of a single light. Both oriels and the windows between them and the central tower were similar on both storeys and all the windows were transomed. The front is shown still complete (except for the domed roof of the eastern tower) in a water-colour by Lambert, dated 1782, which also shows the gatehouse entire, and cattle are being driven across in front.

A very similar façade is to be seen at the still-occupied old hall of Marske by the sea in Yorkshire (a seat of Lord Zetland), where, however, there are windows on either side of each oriel (instead of only on one), and all three towers project southwards, that is towards the direction to which the front faces. These are crowned by square domes, but without pinnacles. The Marske façade is consequently longer in spite of not being extended by the towers projecting beyond the general east and west lines of the building. It is similar to that of Brambletye in being perfectly symmetrical, in having the windows exactly the same on both levels and in the central tower forming the front porch with two chambers above. Allowing for the fact that the Yorkshire example presents something of the dourness of the North, it certainly displays a rather striking resemblance to Brambletye.


It is rather surprising to find the basement at Brambletye a magnificently vaulted crypt. It formed an apparently open hall vaulted in two aisles and five bays. It was lit by 2-light windows towards the

north, single ones the east and west. These are naturally square-headed without, and have segmental arches within, being deeply splayed downwards. The vaulting is round-arched; it is recessed about an inch into the walls and against them rests upon neatly



moulded corbels. Of the four pillars no trace remains. The ribs present simple but very good mouldings; in addition to the quadripartite ones there are ridge-ribs which are supported wholly by the filling, good rubble work laid in the French way in horizontal courses, concealed originally by plaster. The ridge ribs have straight joints against the walls.

Precisely the same method of vaulting may be seen in the same neighbourhood in the massive south porch of Wadhurst church, a work of the late fourteenth century, but there the ridge rib which comes to the wall over the inner door rests upon a little corbel.

At Brambletye the springing has masons' marks X and the ribs above  both repeated many times.

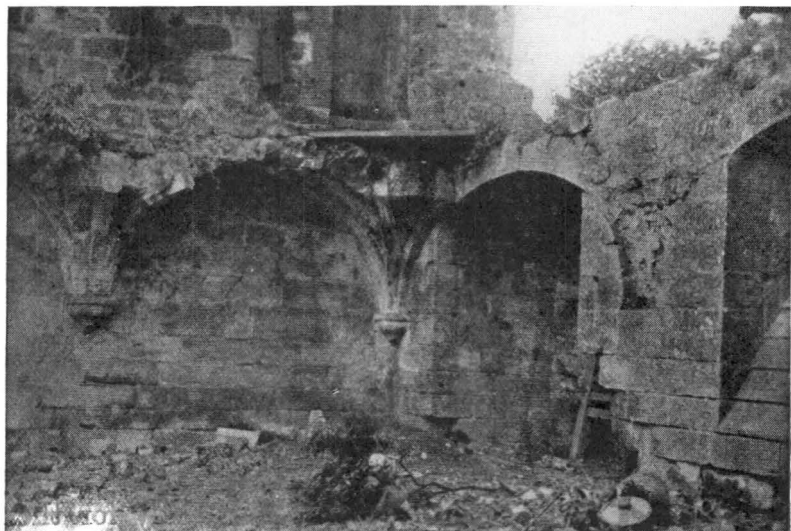
One entrance to this splendid vault from without was through the eastern tower by a sloping passage with a massive ashlar tunnel vault, which follows the slope and causes a considerable projection into the room above. This tunnel vault, like the others in the towers, has a very narrow keystone course. There may have been a flight of steps, but it seems more probable that a slope was provided specially for the introduction of casks. It would certainly seem that Sir Henry Compton shared the sentiments of the old drinking song:

For of all things thirst is by far the worst,
And of it I stand in fear,
So whenever I goes out I carries about
My little pint bottle of beer.

This provision for drink is by no means unusual; at the eighteenth century mansion of Penicuik, Midlothian, now in ruin, the provisions for the introduction of beer resemble the tunnel of a main line railway.

From the crypt is entered a small chamber in the central tower, which is covered with an ashlar tunnel vault, its axis east and west, as with all the tower vaults. This chamber has a single-light window in the western wall.

The west tower on the basement level has a tunnel vaulted chamber which is entered only from without, the door being on the west. Southward is a 2-light window; around the walls are five rather deep recesses whose backs are built of brick, and in the north-east corner is a chimney. As is almost universally the case throughout the building, the flat arches of fireplace and outer door are formed each by two large stones. They are simply bevelled.



BRAMBLETYE—CRYPT, N.W. CORNER
(from a photo, by J. F. Salzman.)



BRAMBLETYE PORCH, N.W. CORNER, SHOWING SHELL NICHES
AND OUTER DOORWAY
(from a photo by P. L. Salzman.)

The central tower contains the front porch; its outer doorway is an open arch simply moulded with a large roll. The mouldings end at the level of the plinth, having acorns as stops. The roof of the porch is, or rather was, a beautiful quadripartite vault with diagonal ridge, tierceron, and wall ribs, the bosses rather elaborately carved with lions. Fragments lying around show that in some cases ribs and filling were in part cut in the same blocks of stone, in others the ribs are grooved to receive the filling. One stone has examples of both plans, on different sides of a rib.

It is remarkable to find the Gothic spirit so well preserved at so late a date and such mediæval features in a country house, especially in contrast with the pronounced classicism of the rather earlier mansion of the Coverts at Slaugham. In the mansion itself perhaps the only features that display any Renaissance influence are the shell tops of the two semi-circular niches in each side wall of the porch. These are of limestone—while everything else is of the local sandstone—and have rather the appearance of having perhaps been manufactured elsewhere and purchased ready made.

Of the disposition of the main floor rooms very little can be said. The house is generally quoted as a very late example of a great hall, but it does not appear that this, as at Danny, extended through both floors or had an open timber roof.

There must have been two fine chambers with noble oriel windows on either floor. Each of these had a little door opening into one of the end tower rooms. Beside this the lower room on the east had a very plain fire-place with flat arch of two stones, which still remains. The little rooms are vaulted with pointed ashlar tunnels into which by 'Welsh' arches break 2-light windows, and there are corner fire-places.

The room over the porch was open by a sort of triple lancet, neither glazed nor shuttered, into an upper chamber, and this alcove must have been very light,

for the painting of 1782 shows a front window of four lights and a side one of two, both transomed.

Though it has seemed best to describe the northern portion of the building first, it is not distinguished in date or by any special features from the southern, though of this latter the remains are exceedingly scanty. On the basement level in its north-west angle was a large square chamber with a 3-light window opening west, exactly like the front windows of the crypt. This apartment was vaulted apparently from four corner shafts which merely stood against the walls and the quadripartite vault was not like the others recessed into, but merely built against, the walls. There can be little doubt that over this was the great stairway of the house, and between two parallel walls of which fragments remain just east was presumably the internal stair from the basement to the ground floor.

Beyond to the south, extending to the south-west corner of the mansion, were two bays of corbelled vaulting similar to that of the great crypt on the north. From the springing it is clear that the compartments were oblong, the longest sides being north and south.

Of the south wall there remains a puzzling fragment which contains the rather rough foundation of a segmental projection. It is purely rubble core, and the stone courses look continuous with those of the undoubtedly original work, and yet it seems likely that the projection is later, as otherwise there must have been some sort of pillar right in front of it to support the vaulting.

It is difficult to make any reliable statement as to when the mansion first became a ruin. Horace Smith, in his novel, represents it as having suffered irretrievably during the Civil Wars, and this is commonly accepted, but one Sir James Richards is described as "of Brambletye House" as late as 1683-4.

The late Preby. Swainson used to say that shortly after he became Vicar of Forest Row (which was in 1879), an old man related how he had assisted as a

boy when a tower of the mansion was pulled down with the help of a large ox team to get material for the roads. This must have been during the early part of the nineteenth century.

For many years now the ruins have consisted of the three great northern towers standing up practically alone, with enough of the western wall to contain a large 3-light transomed window of the crypt of the whole northern half of the house, nearly intact except for the vaulting, and of the merest fragments of the southern part. The picture attached to a plan of the estate dated 1865, when it was put up for sale, shows the towers almost exactly as they are to-day, except that the ivy has greatly encroached since then.

Though entirely unfortified, the Compton mansion had its garden enclosed by a very massive stone wall in whose northern side were an archway close to the east end, of which nothing now survives, and a gatehouse consisting of a pediment surmounting an arch between two low domed towers, quite similar to those on the house itself, of which the ruins remain, including the great arch complete. Both are shown on the painting of 1782.

The Gatehouse is remarkable in that, unlike the mansion, it is frankly Renaissance in style. The towers projected forward beyond the arch with a large semi-circular niche in the inner side wall of each. Each tower had two chambers with stairs to the east and west, by which they were approached. The stair recesses can still be traced in the slight fragments of the towers that survive. The gateway has the characteristic Jacobean feature of elongated pyramids projecting from the keystone and the bottom stone of the arch each side. Large iron hinges still remain. There are also the beam holes for the wooden floor of the upper chamber of the eastern tower.

The road by which the mansion is approached from the south crosses three little branches of the Medway by as many stone bridges. Two are of single arches, the third has two with a triangular-buttressed pier

between. This has a broken stone inscribed "16 B" built in, but all the bridges seem to be seventeenth century work. The arches are round and very simple in character. The main approach was from the other direction, that of East Grinstead, but it is far from clear why all the chief rooms of the mansion faced north.

Few ruins are so badly defaced by the senseless habit of scratching on the ashlar masonry the initials or names of visitors who presumably do not know better. More careful custody is very much to be desired.

SUSSEX DEEDS IN PRIVATE HANDS.¹

III. *Deeds in the possession of Mrs. Hollist, High- building, Fernhurst.*

[The letter W indicates a warranty clause in the deed; N indicates that it has apparently been drawn up by a notary public.]

1. DUDELESFOLDE, Dec. 10, 1312.

Grant by Walter de Dudelesfolde to John, son of Robert de Enedestrode, his heirs and assigns, for his service, of two acres of land (*terre*) lying together in my meadow at Dudelesfoldes Hacche, next the king's high way from Chudyngefolde to Midhurst and extending northwards to the lane from Farhurst to Dudelesfolde, as bounded on all sides, together with the right to bring a water-course anywhere through said land; rendering to the chief lords 8d. at the four terms. W. Witnesses:—Thomas le Jay, William le Wroghte, Richard de Duddlesfolde, Nicholas de Dudelesfolde, Ralph de Falewyk, Adam de La Rodgate, William de Enedestrode. Seal missing.

2. LODDESWORTHE, June 28, 1317.

Grant by Robert ate Lidgate *jun.*, of Loddesworthe, to his brother Robert ate Lidgate, Matilda his wife and their lawful heirs, remainder to right heirs of Robert (the grantee) because he is the elder, of all land called Le Snelond in Suleham parish. W. Witnesses:—Thomas Taillard, John Taillard, Hugh de Bodytone, Andrew de Bodytone, John ate Grenette, Richard de Sangleton, Richard Joseph.

Seal on a tag made apparently of a spoiled copy of the same document.

3. LODDESWORTHE, Nov. 23, 1363. N.

Grant by John Sauage, parson of the Church of Suleham, William Cleuere and John le Han to John de Stopeham, Robert atte Lydgate, Matilda his wife and Nicholas their son, and to heirs of Robert and Matilda, remainder to right heirs of Robert, of land called Snelond

¹ Continued from Vol. LXVI. The Editor will be glad to receive further lists from members, or others, possessing documents relating to Sussex before 1800.

in Suleham parish, except a croft called Furnyng and a garden next to it. Witnesses:—William de Stedeham, John de Elkham, William de Fitteshale.

Two seals missing, one remaining.

4. N.

A duplicate of No. 3, save that John Sauage is described as Rector, Robert atte Lydgate becomes Robert atte Lythgate, and there are two other witnesses, Richard atte Redelande and John atte Grenete.

Three seals missing.

5. LODDESWORthe, Nov. 23, 1363. N.

Grant by John Sauage, parson of the Church of Suleham, William Cleuere and John le Han to John atte Lidgate, Isabella his wife and the heirs of John, of a croft called Furnyng and a garden next to it in land called Snapelond in Suleham parish, rendering to Robert atte Lidgate and his heirs 4d. at Lady Day. Witnesses:—John de Stopeham, William de Stedeham, John de Elkham, William de Fitteshale.

One seal missing, two remaining.

6. LODDESWORTH, Oct. 12, 1383.

Grant by Robert atte Lythgate to his son Nicholas and Matilda wife of Nicholas, their heirs and assigns, of all lands called Snaplond, and of all goods and chattels, moveable and immoveable. W. Witnesses:—William Stedeham, Thomas atte Dene, John Elkeham, John Sepere, Thomas Ster.

Seal, the Lamb and Flag.

7. LUDEGERESHale, June 20, 1385.

Indenture. Confirmation by William Howyk, son of William Howyk of Loddesworthe, of his father's ratification of a deed by which Thomas Taylard *jun* and John Waletone of Godalmyngg granted to Alice, formerly wife of Roger atte More lands etc. at Le More in Lodegereshale, and of a grant for life of said land, formerly of William Howyk the father, to John Ster, now husband of said Alice, for his life; to have and to hold to said John and Alice without waste, they to keep up the hall, chambers and barn against wind and rain, receiving needful timber from said William Howyk by decision of three men; in default of supply of timber the said John Ster and Alice not to be accountable for damage. For this confirmation 3d. to be paid to William Howyk the son at Christmas, as well as the payment of 2s. already accustomed. W. Witnesses:—William Tailard, John Harethorn, John Rhammesfolde, John Dudelesfolde, Thomas Nytymbre, John Sopere.

Same seal as No. 6.

8. Mar. 25, 1412.

Appointment by Richard Ryndhurst and Margery his wife of John Weston and Walter Breyche as their attorneys to give seizin of all their land called Snapelond in Sulham to Nicholas Faryngdon, John atte Felde and William Chyngeford. No witnesses.

Two impressions of the same seal (a bird) on the same tag.

9. LODESWORTHE, Mar. 26, 1412.²

Grant by Richard Ryndhurst and Margery his wife to Nicholas Faryndone, John atte Felde and William Chyngeford, their heirs and assigns, of all land called Snapelond in Sulham parish. W. Witnesses:—William Taillard, John Strode, William Apsley, Thomas Parker, Robert Rammesfold.

Two different seals (neither that of No. 8) on a twin tag.

10. LODESWORTH, Dec. 20, 1413. *N.*

Grant by Thomas Porter and Juliana his wife to William atte Felde, Robert Suge, Robert Howyk and William Porter, their heirs and assigns, of all land called Snapelond in Sulham parish. W. Witnesses:—William Taylard, Roger Gunter, John Strode, Robert Rodom, Thomas Porter.

Two seals on twin tag, one of the same design as one of those of No. 9.

11. NORTH CHAPELL, Oct. 28, 1419. *N.*

Quitclaim by John, son of Thomas Parker to his father Thomas of all right in land in Petworthe and Ludgareshale which John recently acquired from Edith Breyche, and which formerly belonged to Roger Webbe of Fynyng. Witnesses:—Roger Gunter, John Turgys, William Apsle, Thomas Lucas, John atte Grene.

Seal missing.

12. SULHAM, Mar. 25, 1451.

Quitclaim by Edward Mille, John Capon, John Wyx and Nicholas Stirte to John Stirte of Mydhurst of all right in land called Redelond in Sulham parish granted to them by John Mundy, Alice his wife and William Styrtte. Witnesses:—Henry Fycke, Robert Howyke, John Yaldewyn, Thomas atte Grevette, Ralph Cholwyn.

Two seals, and two missing.

13. LODDISEVOURTH, Jan. 22, 1453-4.

Quitclaim by John Howyke of Loddisevourth to Thomas Porter and Juliana his wife of all rights in land called Snapelond in Sulham parish which Robert Howyke, father of John, now deceased, had

² *Die sabbati in festo Annunciationis beate Marie virginis.*

of the gift of Thomas and Juliana by charter. Witnesses:—William Holehurste, John Capon of Sulham, Thomas Grevet, Thomas Tornour, Thomas Wakeford.

Seal missing.

14. SULHAM, Jan. 1, 1456-7.

Grant by Robert Lydgate of Sulham to Thomas Porter of Loddeswourthe, the elder, of a croft called Furnynge and a garden next to it in land called Snapelond in Sulham, which descended to grantor on death of his father Roger Lydgate. W. Witnesses:—John Taylard gentelman, Robert Coggate, John Prat, William Holhurst, Ralph Cholwyn.

Seal damaged.

15. Mar. 26, 1502.

Grant by William Bowyer, William a Dene and Robert Mesehele to Thomas Payne the younger, son of John Payne, his heirs and assigns, of land called Snapelond in Suleham held by gift and feoffment of John Porter the elder of Loddeswrth together with William Capron, now deceased. Grantors constitute Thomas Lykfold and Thomas Mason their attorneys for livery of seisin. Witnesses:—John Assheby esq., Henry Brygyer, Thomas Paye, John Holehurst, William Moreys.

Signatures and seals of William Bowyer and Robert Mosehole, one seal missing (no signature).

16. LODDISWORTH, May 7, 1513.

Grant by Thomas Payn of Tadeham, late of Loddsworth, to William Ayllwyne of Westdene, husbandman, his heirs and assigns, of land called Snapelond in Suleham. W. Witnesses:—Thomas Hamelyn, Robert Mouseold, Thomas Colbroke and Thomas Ball of Middlehurst, Robert Ayllwyn, William Colok and John Peryer of Westedene.

Seal damaged.

17. SULHAM, Nov. 8, 1565. Indenture.

Grant by William Barb(er) of Lodsworthe, yeoman, to Joan Kinge, daughter of John Kinge of Tyllington, yeoman, and to the lawful heirs of her and of said William Barber, remainder to right heirs of longer liver of the two, of land called Snapeland in Sullhamme. W. One copy of indenture to remain with each party. Witnesses:—Francis Agmondesham, gent., John ?Chaper and John at Luue.

Seal damaged.

Endorsed:—Livery of seisin made by William Barber to Joan King same day. Witnesses:—Francis Agmondesham, gent., John Chaper, John at Luue, Thomas Jackson, Richard Agmondesham, Henry Jackson, John Poor.

IV. *Deeds in the possession of Mr. William Albery, Horsham.*

SUSSEX.

Pipe Roll for the County of Sussex for 1655.

Do. do. 1671.

Poll of the Freeholders for the election of two Knights of the Shire for the County of Sussex taken at Lewes on the 12th May and 14 succeeding days 1807.

RAPE OF BRAMBER.

Four papers relating to "Ye provision of coles for ye Kinges Maties. howshold for the yeare 1615."

BONDS.

Michaell Greenfeild of Hendfeild, mercer, to Richard Greenfeild of Billingshurst, carpenter: £40. 29th May, 1645.

Edward Lewer of Horsham, yeoman, to Thomas East of Horsham, taylor: £220. 7th December, 1655.

William Grinfeild of Aborne (Albourne), yeoman, to Susan Nye of Billingshurst, widow: £70. 25th July, 1664.

William Gratwicke of Cowfold, butcher, to Susanne Rickman of Horsham, widow: £75. 3rd August, 1667.

Thomas Freeman of Horsham, gent., to George Naldrett of Rudgwick, gent.: £600. 19th Dec., 1679.

Susanna Rickman of Rusper, widow, to Jacob Burstow, of blacksmith: £70. 7th September, 1680.

John Anstey alias Holcombe of Clayton, yeoman, to Timothy Burrell of Cuckfeild, Esq.: £600. 22nd March, 1682.

John Anstey alias Holcombe of Hurstpierpoint, yeoman, to Edward Bax of Ockley, Surrey, yeoman: £1,200. 23rd March, 1692/3.

William Holford of Ardingly, yeoman, and Thomas Holford of Lindfeild, yeoman, to Nicholas Tuttersell of Brighthelmston, gent.: £2,630. With seal, 1693.

Josiah Weld, citizen and fishmonger, of London, to Jacob Champion of Billingshurst, carpenter: £120. 29th May, 1703.

Joseph Costerdill of Horsham, yeoman, to Robert Hall, of Horsham, mercer, and William Chambers of Horsham, cordwinder: £80. 13th Jan., 1709.

James Champion of Wisborough Green, carpenter, to Maurice Greenfeild, senr., of Billingshurst, yeoman: £60. 2nd May, 1711.

James Champion of Wisborough Green, carpenter, to William Ferminger of Billingshurst, bucketmaker: £126. 6th May, 1712.

Thomas White of Shipley, Esq., to Robert Leeves of Steyning, Esq.: £1,200. 24th June, 1715.

Thomas Sweeler of Horsham, plumber, to John Agate of Warnham, yeoman: £120. 27th June, 1723.

Henry Older of Shipley, husbandman, Richard Older, West Chiltington, husbandman, Thomas Older of Warnham, husbandman, Richard Booker and Esther his wife of Billingshurst, husbandman, William Older of Great Chart, Kent, husbandman, Daniel Older of Marven, Kent, Jeremiah Older of Billingshurst to Anne Chatfield of West Chiltington, widow: £100. 2nd Oct., 1732.

Signatures and marks and seals of all the parties.

John Harding of Crawley, carpenter, to Benjamin Flint of Charlwood, shopkeeper: £100. 9th March, 1748.

William White of Horsham, gentleman, to John Heathfeild the younger of Farlingham, Kent, clerk, and William Pellat of Croydon, Surrey, gent., £1,000. 16th April, 1764.

William Firminger of Billingshurst, bucketmaker, Francis Firminger of Burpham, butcher, and Richard Johnson of Billingshurst, husbandman, to Daniel Towse of Billingshurst, timberhewer: £100. 28th January, 1766.

Richard Mercer of Petworth, carpenter, to John Knight of Petworth, baker: £45. 28th August, 1766.

John Heaver of Crawley, surgeon and apothecary, to George Flint of Charlwood, Surrey, shopkeeper: £200. 29th September, 1767.

Thomas Whapham of Lewes, cooper, to John Bull of Horsham, cutler: £340. 29th Sept., 1767.

William White of Horsham, gent., Thomas White of Horsham, gent., Samuel Blunt of Horsham, Esq., and John Woodward of West Grinstead, clerk, to John Heathfield of Farningham, Kent, clerk, and William Pellatt of Croydon, Surrey, Esq.: £2,000. 7th July, 1768.

William White of Horsham, Gent., and Thomas White of Horsham, gent., to Charlotte White, of Horsham, spinster: £1,000. 7th July, 1768.

William Streer of Warnham, wheelwright, to Robert Grace of Horsham, gent.: £60. 24th June, 1770.

George Marshall of Chichester, apothecary, and George Marshall of the same place, gentleman, to Edward Johnson of the same place, gentleman, £160. 27th Feby., 1775.

John Shoubridge of Horsham, mercer, to Richard Nye of Horsham, gent.: £300. 22nd Dec., 1781.

George Marshall of Horsham, clerk, to Edward Johnson of Chichester, gentleman, £416. 27th April, 1783.

William Boorman of Horsham, linendraper, to William Ede of Shermanbury, miller: £300. 30th Sept., 1789.

John Burry of Horsham, surgeon, to Matthew Napper of Warnham, gentleman: £400. 10th Octr., 1793.

John Burry of Horsham, surgeon, to Thomas Cooper of Leatherhead, Surrey, brewer: £100. 11th Feb., 1795.

Edward Briggs of Horsham, carpenter, to James Gaylard of New Bond Street, Westminster, stay and habit maker, and John Shoubridge of Brighthelmston, corn chandler, £300. 24th March, 1798.

INDICTMENTS AT THE SUSSEX ASSIZES (OR QUARTER SESSIONS).

ALL IN THE THIRD YEAR CHARLES I. ALL INDORSED "TRUE BILL."

The Jurors present:—

John Dent of East Grinstead, taylor, for an assault upon Thomas Sterne on the 10th April, at East Grinstead.

Joseph Foster of Angmering for selling a barrel of beer to Richard Payne of Angmering between the 1st May and the 10th July, at Angmering.

John Foster of Angmering for selling a barrell of beer to John Hoare of Poling, between the 1st May and 2nd July.

John Foster of Angmering for selling x barrells of beer to Thomas Pannett of Angmering, taylor, between the 1st May and the 3rd July.

The following persons for not attending their several parish churches for the space of 3 months:—

Johanna Nashe, widow, Elizabeth Nashe, spinster, Maria Nashe, spinster, Anna Nashe, spinster, Johanna Nashe, spinster, and Gilbert Dawson, yeoman,—all of Horsham.

Arthur Marchant of Rotherfield, yeoman, Robert Slater, Christopher Herbert, yeoman, John Guilderidge, John Goode, Margaret Fennell, spinster, Jane Moore, spinster, John Isaack, yeoman, Richard Weller, yeoman, — Fennell, spinster, Maria Fennell, spinster, Robert Thomas, yeoman, John Terrell, Anna Joblyn, Dorothy Thornicrofte, widow, John Younge, wife of John Younge, Johanna Pomphrey, widow, Johanna Start, widow, Margaret Standen,—all of Westfirle.

William Smyth, gent., and Elizabeth Smyth, his wife, Robert Boles, gent., and Thomas Boles, Junr.,—all of Clapham.

John Carrill, Knight, and the Lady Maria Carrill, his wife, Foster, gent., William Hood, yeoman, and Margaret Cawley, spinster, and Johanna Carrill,—all of Harting.

Henry Carewe, Dorothea Carewe, his wife, Jacob Magnyer, gent., and Elizabeth Magnyer, spinster,—all of Westbourne.

Morgan Wootton of Amberley, gent., and Elizabeth Wootton his wife, John Monew of Storrington, gent., and Maria Monew, Anna Fells of Tortington, spinster, William Gratwicke, gent., Anna Gratwicke, wife of William Gratwicke.

John Smyth of Worth, Knight, Dame Anna Smyth, wife of John Smyth, Smyth of Worth, gent., Stephen Feild of Worth, gent., Thomas Balkambe of East Grinstead, yeoman,

Agnes Balkambe, of Worth, spinster, Henry Tindall of Arlington, yeoman, Jane Tindall his wife, Katherine Morris of Beddingham, ——— Morris of Beddingham, gent., Susanna Morris of Beddingham, spinster, and Anna Ayles of Hailsham.

Tuckwell, yeoman, Jonas Tuckwell, yeoman, Elizabeth Tuckwell, spinster, Alice Tuckwell, spinster, Anna Tuckwell, spinster,—all of Iden; Maria Ayherst of Whittington, wife of Thomas Ayherst.

and Elizabeth Heasman of Horstead, Easton
of Horstead, yeoman, Woody of , yeoman,
William Winter of , yeoman, and Anna Toller, of ,
spinster, Tayler of Farleigh, yeoman, Clara Tayler of
Farleigh, his wife, Mills of Farleigh, yeoman, William
Crispe of , Mary Crispe of r, spinster,
Thomas Shelley of , gent., Margaret Wood of ,
spinster, Anna Carter of , spinster, Carter of
, spinster, and Giles alias Joyner of , and
his wife.

That a certain bridge called Wineham bridge, between the Rape of Lewes and the Rape of Bramber is in a dangerous state and greatly in need of repair.

A certain bridge called Dedisham bridge, alias Alfoldean bridge is in a dangerous state and in need of repair.

The Kings highway in the parishes of Warnham and Horsham, called Broadbridge, and at the bridge called Farthing bridge is greatly in need of repair.

WRITS.

(All these Writs are directed to the Sheriff of Sussex.)

BEDDINGHAM.

Command that William Adam alias Adams and John Adam alias Adams and Johanna, his wife, agree with John Eversfelde, gentleman, and Thomas Eversfelde, gentleman, re lands, etc., in Torryng, Torryng Nevyl and Beddyngham. 17th September, 1588.

BOLNEY.

Command that John Flemyng and Julia, his wife, agree with Henry Lynkefeld of Bolney, re lands in Bolney. 28th Octr., 1400.

CUCKFIELD.

Command that Garton and Margaret, his wife, agree with Ninian Burrell, gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife, re lands, etc., in Cokefeilde. 17th September, 1588.

EAST GRINSTEAD.

Command that Thomas Duffeld agree with William Kydder and Brigett, his wife, re lands, etc., in East Grinstead. 17th September, 1588.

FRAMFIELD.

Command that Nicholas Collyn and Elizabeth, his wife, agree with Henry Gage, gentleman, re lands, etc., in Whytlock and Framfeild. 24th August, 1588.

FLETCHING.

Command that John Gage, Esq., agree with Richard Page re lands, etc., at Fletching and Maryfeld. 17th September, 1588.

HARTFIELD.

Command that Francis Spelman and Mary, his wife, agree with John Sedley, gentleman, re lands, etc., in Boulbroke and Hartfield. 17th Sept., 1588.

Command that Francis Spylman, Esq., and Mary, his wife, agree with Robert Sa— (*illegible*), Esq., re lands in Hartfield. 17th Sept., 1588.

HEATHFIELD.

Command that Robert Marchall agree with Richard Dunck re lands, etc., in Heathfield. 17th Sept., 1588.

HENFIELD.

Command that Roger Mychell, gentleman, and Eleanor, his wife, agree with Elizabeth Bysshopp, widow, re lands in Henfield and Bylsborough. 17th September, 1566.

HOO AND BODIHAM.

Command that John Upton and Eliza, his wife, agree with John Levytt, Senior, gentleman, and John Levytt, Junior (his son and heir), re lands in Howe alias Hoo and Bodyham. 17th Sept., 1588.

HORSHAM.

Command that Henry Streate and Mary, his wife, agree with Thomas Hollydaye, John Weller and Thomas Colman re lands in Horsham. 17th September, 1588.

Command that John Patchinge and Alice, his wife, agree with Bartholomew Sayers, lands, etc., in Horsham. 17th September, 1588.

LINDFIELD.

Command that William Jenner and Margaret, his wife, agree with Richard Scryven, Senior, and John Scryven, his son and heir, and Dorothy, his wife, and Francis Scryven, son and heir of John Scryven, re lands, etc., in Lyndfelde. 17th September, 1588.

MAYFIELD.

Command that John Bonwyke and Johanna, his wife, and Thomas Westgate and Dorothy, his wife, agree with Thomas Whytehed and Edward Bennett re lands in Maighfold. 29th October, 1588.

PAGHAM.

Command that Mary Darell, widow, and Thomas Darell, Esq., agree with William Royse re lands in Pagham. 17th September, 1588.

Command that John Clarke alias Pashe and Margaret, his wife, agree with John Rose re lands, etc., in Pagham. 17th September, 1588.

PETWORTH.

Command that John Bynwyn, gentleman, and Philipe, his wife, agree with John Gratwyke re lands, etc., in Petworth. 8th October, 1588.

Command that Thomas Goble agree with Richard Page re lands, etc., in Petworthe. 16th October, 1588.

ROGATE.

Command that John Habyn and Jocose (?), his wife, agree with Edgar (?) Hayes re lands, etc., in Rogate. 16th October, 1588.

SHOREHAM.

Command that Thomas Fenner, Esq., agree with John Cowper re lands in New Shoreham and Old Shoreham. 17th September, 1588.

SLAUGHAM.

Command that John Awood, Senior, John Awood, Junr., and Robert Awood agree with Thomas Bartlett and — his wife, re lands, etc., in Slaugham. 17th Sept., 1588.

STOUGHTON, WESTBOURNE AND CHICHESTER.

Command that John Lumley, Knight, Lord Lumley, agree with Richard Lewkenor, Esq., re the Manor of Stoughton and lands in Stoughton, Westbourne, Estemarden and City of Chichester. 17th September, 1588.

WORTH, &C.

Command that Thomas Chaloner, Esq., and Alice, his wife, agree with Stephen Borde re lands in Worth, Westhothley, Horsted Keynes and Clayton. 2nd June, 1546.

WEST WITTERING.

Command that Benjamin Brown and Agnes, his wife, agree with Thomas Cotcheforde re lands in Westwytteringe. 16th October, 1588.

Command that Richard Mose and Eleanor, his wife, agree with Richard Ernley, Esq., and John Holloway re lands, etc., in West Wytteryng and Sydlesham. 29th October, 1588.

WITHYHAM.

Command that John Saxves and Mildred, his wife, agree with Richard Mannyng, gentleman, and Thomas Sare, gentleman, lands, etc., in Wytheham. 17th Sept., 1588.

WOODMANCOTE.

Command that John Gratwyke, gentleman, agree with John Bynwyn, gentleman, re lands, etc., in Woodmancote. 17th September, 1558.

WORTH.

Command that Christopher Crowther agree with Edward Goodwyn and John Goodwyn, lands, etc., in Worth. 17th September, 1783.

DEEDS.

ALMODINGTON AND EARNLEY.

Release for a legacy: Edward Abar alias Albery of —, acknowledges receipt of a legacy of £50 left to him by William Rushton of Almodington by will dated 10th Jan., 1659, also releases unto William Lelam (of ?), Mary Rishton of Chichester, widow of s'd William Rishton, Robert Anderson of Chichester, Esq., Thomas Gunter of Rowton, gent., John Apsley, the younger, of Petworth, gent., Richard Rishton of Elsted, gent., Thomas Palmer of Harting, Esq., Richard Mill of Greatham, gent., and Robert Parker of Bosham, gent., lands and tenements in Earnley "and elsewhere in Sussex." 10th Jan., 1665/6.

Signature, seal gone, Edward Albery.

AMBERLEY.

Deed of covenant between Prudence Butler of Amberley Castle, widow, and Nicholas Vanacer of the City of London. 29th April, 1666.

Signature, with seal; Nicholas Vanacer.

ARDINGLY.

Abstract of Title to premises called Birchansty alias Birsty, Bidles, and Le Serne in Ardingly. 10th August, 1411, to 31st July, 1760.

Deed; Francis Chaloner of Lynfyld, Esq., Thomas Chaloner and John Chaloner, sons of the said Francis Chaloner, Thomas Birstye of Hever, Kent, yeoman, premises in Ardyngleighe called Anbenawerte. 8th Decr., 1576.

Signatures, seals gone; Francis Chaloner, Thomas Chaloner, John Chaloner.

Deed; Francis Chaloner of Lynfild, Esq., and Thomas Chaloner, son and heir of Francis Chaloner and Thomas Birsty of Hever, Kent, yeoman, premises called Serne in Ardingleighe. 8th Decr., 1576.

Signatures, seals gone, Francis Chaloner and Thomas Chaloner.

Indenture between Nicholas Banhill of Westthothligh, yeoman, and John Byrsty of Shermanbury, gent., premises called Bodells in Ardingleighe. 10th Sept., 1586.

The mark N.

Deed between Nicholas Baxhill of Westhodeleigh, yeoman, and John Byrsty of Shermanbury, gent., premises in Ardingleighe. 21st Dec., 1587.

The mark N.

Final agreement between Thomas Houghton, gentleman, plaintiff, and Thomas Birstye, gentleman, deforciant, premises in Ardingly. 6th, Chas. I.

Indenture between Thomas Birsty of Arundel, gent., and Thomas Houghton of Mayfeild, gent., premises called Byrchansty alias Birsty, also lands called Bedles and Le Serne in Ardingleighe. 1st February, 1630.

Signature, with seal; Thomas Birsty.

Indenture between Thomas Birsty of Arundel, gent., of the first part and John Seylyard of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., of the second part, and Raphe (*sic*) Beard of the Inner Temple, gent., of the third part; premises called Byrchanstye alias Birstye, also lands called Bedes and Le Serne in Ardingly. 7th Jan., 1630/1.

Signatures, with seals; Thomas Birsty, John Seyliard, Ra. Beard.

Deed of Recovery. Messuage and lands in Ardingly. Ralphe Bearde, gent., Demandant; John Seylyard, Esq., Tenant; Thomas Birstie, vouchee. 16th June, 1630.

Indenture between Thomas Birsty of the Inner Temple, gent., and Thomas Houghton of Mayfeild, gent., of the one part, and Anthony Holford of Balcombe, yeoman, and Thomas Brett of Balcombe, yeoman, of the other part, premises called Birchansty alias Birsty, also premises called Bedles and Le Serne in Ardingly. 26th May, 1655.

Signatures, with seals; Tho. Birsty and Thos. Houghton.

Final agreement between Thomas Brett, plaintiff, and Thomas Birstye, gent., and Thomas Houghton, gent., deforciant, premises in Ardingly. 1655.

Lease for 500 years between William Holford of Ardingly, yeoman, and Mrs. Awdrey Wyatt of Lindfeild, widow, premises called Birchanstye alias Birstye, also premises called Bedles alias Le Serne in Ardingly. 8th May, 1688.

Signature, with seal, William Holford.

Indenture between William Holford of Ardingly, yeoman, and Audrey Wyatt, widow, of Lindfield, premises in Ardingly. 8th May, 1691.

Signature, with seal, William Holford.

Lease and release between William Holford of Ardingly, yeoman, and Rachell, his wife, and Thomas Holford of Lyndfeild, yeoman, of the one part, and Nicholas Tuttersell of Brighhelmston, gent., and Charles Geere, of Haughton, gent., of the other part; premises

called Birchansty, otherwise Birsty, and also premises called Bedles and Le Serne in Ardingly. 1 and 2 May, 1693.

Signatures, with seals; William, Rachell, and Thomas Holford.

Final agreement between Charles Geere, gentleman, plaintiff, and William Holford and Rachel, his wife, and Thomas Holford, deforciant, premises in Ardingly. 5th, William and Mary.

ARLINGTON.

Lease for a year between Sir William Thomas of Falkington, Bart., of the one part, and John Hanson of the Cliffe near Lewes, saddler, of the other part, premises called Brickdown and Tanners Crofts in Arlington. 15th March, 1677/8.

Signature, seal gone, William Thomas.

ARUNDEL.

Inquisition post mortem John Birsty, late of Arundel, gent., held before Thomas Middleton, Esq., at Petworth. 22nd March, 1629/30.

BILLINGSHURST.

Bargain and sale between Allen West of Arundell, gent., and Richard Grenfeld of Billingshurst, premises called Tayle alias Tayleland in Billingshurst. 20th July, 1593.

Signature, seal gone, Allen West.

Marriage settlement between Edward Tredcroft the Elder of Billingshurst, yeoman, and Jewell Parvis of Wisborough Green, gent., premises called Goldinges, also premises called Cowfoldes, also premises called Sandlands in Billingshurst. 23rd March, 1622/3.

Signature, seal gone, Jewell Parvis.

Lease between Michaell Greenfield of Henfield, mercer, and Richard Greenfield of Billingshurst, carpenter, premises called Clarksland in Billingshurst. 29th May, 1645.

Signature, seal gone, Michaell Greenfeild.

Release, John Greenfeild of Billingshurst, yeoman, to Richard Greenfeild of Billingshurst, carpenter, premises called Clarksland in Billingshurst. 6th July, 1674.

Signature, seal gone, John Greenfield.

Probate of the will of Richard Grenefield of Billingshurst, carpenter. Dated 4th Jany., 1685; proved 9th July, 1688.

Lease for a year between Susan King of Billingshurst, widow, relict of Walter King of Billingshurst, yeoman, and Walter King of Billingshurst, yeoman, son and heir of Walter King, deceased, of the one part and James Napper of Billingshurst, yeoman, of the other part; premises called Fiveham and Straccon Crofts in Billingshurst and Pulborough. 8th Sept., 1698.

Signatures, with seals, Susan King and Walter King.

Lease and release between Samuel Greenfield of Greenwich, Kent, waterman, and Margaret, his wife, of the one part and Josias Weld, citizen and fishmonger, of London, of the other part, premises in Billingshurst. 29th and 30th April, 1702.

Signature and seal of Samuell Greenfeild; the mark and seal of Margaret Greenfeild.

Lease and release between Nicholas Greenfield of St. Buttolphs, Aldgate, London, silkweaver, and Josias Weld, citizen and fishmonger, of London, premises in Billingshurst. 29th and 30th December, 1702.

Signature, with seal, Nicholas Greenfield.

Lease and release between Josias Weld, citizen and fishmonger, of London, and James Champion of Billingshurst, carpenter, premises in Billingshurst. 28th and 29th May, 1703.

Signature, and seal, Josias Weld.

Lease for 1000 years between James Champion of Wisborough Green, carpenter, and Maurice Greenfield the elder, of Southouse, Billingshurst, yeoman, premises in Billingshurst. 10th May, 1711.

Signature, with seal, James Champion.

Lease and release between James Champion of Wisborough Green, carpenter, and Elizabeth, his wife, of the one part, and William Firminger of Billingshurst, bucketmaker, of the other part, premises in Billingshurst. 5th and 6th May, 1712.

Signature and seal of James Champion; mark and seal of Elizabeth Champion.

Lease and release between William Firmanger of Billingshurst, bucketmaker, Francis Firmanger of Burpham, butcher, and Richard Johnson of Billingshurst, husbandman, of the one part, and Daniel Towse of Billingshurst, timber-hewer, of the other part, premises in Billingshurst. 27th and 28th Jany., 1766.

Signatures and seals, William Firmanger, Francis Firmanger, Richard Johnson.

BURY, &c.

Deed to lead the uses of a fine between Nicholas Cooke of West Burton, gent., Frances, his wife, of the 1st part, Adria Wilsha of Pulborough, widow, relict of Phillipp Wilsha, mercer, of the 2nd part, George Rose of Amberley, yeoman, and Mary, his wife, of the 3rd part, John Upperton of West Burton, yeoman, and Anne, his wife, of the 4th part, and James Butler of Amberley, Esq., and Thomas Paine of Petworth, gent., George Cooke of Broadwater, gent., and Robert Johnson of Petworth, gent., of the 5th part; lands in West Burton, in the parish of Bury, called Gravetts, and in Findon and in Amberley and in Petworth. 10th April, 1660.

Signatures, seals gone; Nicholas Cook, Frances Cook, Adria Wilsha (mark), George Rose, Mary Rose, John Upperton (mark), Ann Upperton, George Cook, James Butler, Thomas Payne.

BUXTED AND MAYFIELD.

Release between Elizabeth Middleton of Horsham, widow, and John Middleton of Horsham, Esq., of the one part, and Mary Michell of Horsham, of the other part, premises called Pestedds in Buxted and Mayfeild. 3rd January, 1669/70.

Signatures, seals gone, Elizabeth Middleton and John Middleton.

Lease for a year between Mary Michell of Horsham, widow, of the one part, and Thomas Middleton of Horsham, gent., and Richard Brockett of Sullington, premises called Pestedds Wilderness, in Buxted and Mayfeild. 26th January, 1674.

Signature, seal gone, Mary Michell.

CLAYTON.

Final agreement between Stephen Bourde, plaintiff, and Richard Woode, deforciant, premises in Clayton. 4th Edward VI.

Indenture between Harbert Boord of Lynfeild, gent., and Stephen Ansty alias Holcombe of Clayton, yeoman, premises, called Diggons in Clayton. 24th of March, 1634/5.

Signature, with seal, Harbert Boord.

Indenture between Stephen Anstie alias Hocombe of Clayton, yeoman, of the one part, and John Wood of Cockfeild, yeoman, of the other part, premises called Puryfeilds, Diggons Mead and Heathfield in Clayton. 1st April, 1639.

The mark, seal gone, of Stephen Ansty.

Deed of Recovery, messuages and lands in Clayton. John Watson, Demandant; John Wood, Tenant; Stephen Ansty alias Holcomb, Vouchee. 27th May, 1639.

Final agreement between John Wood, plaintiff, and Stephen Ansty alias Holcomb, deforciant, premises in Clayton. 15th Chas. I.

Deed to lead the use of a fine between William Butcher of Retherfeild, husbandman, and Ralph Hide of Seaford, yeoman, premises in Clayton. 26th March, 1646.

Signature, with seal, William Butcher.

Final agreement between Ralph Hide, plaintiff, and William Butcher, deforciant, premises in Clayton. 22(?) Chas. I.

Lease and release between John Anstey of Clayton, yeoman, and Timothy Burrell of Cockfeild, Esq., premises called Diggons, and also Heathfield in Clayton. 21st and 22nd March, 1682.

Signature, with seal, John Ansty alias Hocom.

Indenture between John Anstey alias Holcombe of Clayton, yeoman, and Timothy Burrell of Cockfeild, Esq., premises in Clayton. 24th Sept., 1689.

The mark, with seal, of John Anstey alias Holcombe.

Lease and release between John Anstey, yeoman, alias Holcombe of Hurstpierpoint and Joan, his wife, and Timothy Burrell of Cockfeild of the one part, and Edward Bax of Ockley, Surrey, yeoman, of the other part, premises in Clayton. 22nd and 23rd March, 1692/3.

Mark, with seal, John Anstey alias Holcombe; signatures, with seals, of Joan Anstey and Timo. Burrell.

CONYHURST COMMON.

Assignment of lease between Richard Mercer of Petworth, carpenter, and Ann, his wife, and John Knight of Petworth, baker, premises on Conyhurst Common. 28th August, 1766.

Signature and seal of Richard Mercer; mark and seal of Ann Mercer.

Assignment of mortgage between Levi Wadey of West Chiltington, sawyer, and Daniel Towse of Billingshurst, hewer, premises on Conyhurst Common. 28th Novr., 1774.

Signature and seal of Levi Wadey.

COWFOLD.

Lease and release between Richard Cock of Horsham, yeoman, of the 1st part, William Nye of Horsham, saddler, of the 2nd part, and Henry Cooper of Horsham, butcher, 3rd part, premises called Parkgate in Cowfold. 23rd and 24th September, 1795.

Signature, with seal, Richard Cock.

Probate of the will with codicil of Stephen Wood of Cowfold, yeoman. Dated 27th April, 1798; proved 7th Feby., 1799.

CRAWLEY.

Mortgage between William Martyr of Dorking, Surrey, maltster, and Sarah Stenning of Newdigate, widow, premises called Seales in Crawley. 18th Decr., 1735.

Signature and seal gone.

Lease for a year between William Martyr of Dorking, Surrey, maltster, and John Harding of Crawley, carpenter, premises in Crawley. 20th Dec., 1741.

Signature, with seal, William Martyr.

Mortgage between John Harding of Crawley, carpenter, and Benjamin Flint of Charlwood, shopkeeper, premises called Seales in Crawley. 9th March, 1748/9.

Signature, seal gone, John Harding.

Probate of the Will of John Heaver of Crawley, surgeon and apothecary. 16th Feb., 1769.

CUCKFIELD.

Cuckfield Manor, Court Baron held 14th Decr., 1781, by Francis Warden, Steward, admission of William Snashall and Mary, his wife, to premises called Windhill, also premises adjoining to Staplefield Common, called Crouches, premises called the Riddens of the Manor of Cuckfield, also freehold and premises called Barnhall in Cuckfield.

Cuckfield Manor Court Baron of the Rt. Hon. Henry Earl of Abergavenny and Francis Sergison, Esq., Lords of the said Manor, held 2nd Dec., 1785.

Copy of recovery of William Snashall and Mary, his wife, of lands called Windhill, Riddens, and Crouchers in Cuckfield.

Lease for 14 years between Ann Sergison of Cuckfield Place, widow, and Jacob Caffyn of Cuckfield, miller, 2 water Corn Mills called Cuckfield Mill and the Upper Mill, also premises called Pond Tail Cottage, also ponds and flowings of water belonging in Cuckfield. 1st May, 1799.

Signatures, with seals, Ann Sergison and Jacob Caffyn.

DITCHLING.

Manor of Ditchling: Court Baron held 5th April, 1709, by Thomas Isted Gent., Steward there.

EAST GRINSTEAD.

Contemporary copy of Marriage settlement between Thomas White of Cheseworth in Horsham, gent., of the one part, and Matthew Taylor of St. Dunstons in the East, citizen and grocer, of London, and William Yalden of Blackdown in the parish of Lods-worth, of the other part, premises called Boyles in East Grinstead, containing 240 acres. 19th July, 1650.

Lease for 500 years between Elizabeth Fellett of East Grinstead, spinster, of the one part, and Richard Gibson of Hartfeild, glover, of the other part, lands called Greene Croft alias Dickers in East Grinstead. 20th February, 1654/5.

The mark, seal gone, Elizabeth Fellett.

Indenture (counterpart) between Thomas White of Shipley, Esq., and Leonard Gale, of Crabbett Worth, Esq., premises called Boyles in East Grinstead. 20th May, 1717.

Signature, with seal, Leon Gale.

IFIELD.

Probate of the Will of John Easton of Ifield, bricklayer. 12th March, 1751; proved at Lewes 13th September, 1751.

ITCHINGFIELD.

Charter; William de Sloghterfolde of Hetchingfeld to William Forwelde, lands in Hetchingfeld; at Hetchingfeld 19th Feb., 1341. (Seal.)

KIRDFORD.

Charter; Thomas Hall of Horsham, gent., and Richard Penfold of Kyrdeford, yeoman, premises in Kyrdeford called Phillipp Fletchers. 23rd October, 1558.

Signature, with seal, Thomas Hall.

NORTH MUNDHAM.

Marriage settlement; John Styant the elder of Walberton, gent., and John Styant the younger of Walberton, gent., and Elizabeth Styant of Walberton, spinster, of the one part, and William Alderton the elder of Sompting, gent., Elizabeth Alderton of Sompting, spinster, and Edward Burry, of Sompting, gent., of the other part, premises called Waterhouse in the Manor of Brinfast and Fishers in Northundham. 11th April, 1715.

Signatures, with seals, John Styant, John Styant, Junr., Elizabeth Styant, William Alderton, Edward Burry.

Lease and release between John Styant the Elder of Walberton, gent., and John Styant the Younger of Walberton, gent., of one part, and William Alderton the Elder of Sompting, gent., and Elizabeth Alderton of Sompting, spinster, and Edward Burry of

Sompting, gent., of the other part, Bramber Farm in the Parishes of North Mundham and Pagham. 9th April, 1715.

Signatures, with seals; John Styant, John Styant, Junr., William Alderton, Edward Burry.

NUTHURST.

Probate of the Will of John Smart of Nuthurst, dated 12th April, 1757. Proved 28th June, 1757.

PETWORTH.

Charter; Edward Browning to Robert Browning, my son, lands called Emerys in Petworth by John Howes. Dated at Barlavington 14th February, 1552.

Witness, Richard Browne, clerk, John Osborne, William —, and many others.

Seal.

Deed between Richard Browninge of Husselingborne in Petworth and Richard Smarte of Byworth in Petworth, yeoman, lands called Emeryes in Petworth. 13th April, 1581.

Mark, seal gone.

PULBOROUGH.

Probate of the Will of Philip Humfry of Pulborough. Dated 1st October, 1670; proved 9th October, 1675.

Indenture between Henry Bridger of Ashurst, gent., Richard Bridger, gent., son and heir of Henry Bridger, of the one part, and Walter Burrell of Holmested, Esq., Thomas Gratwicke of Shermanbury, gent., of the other part; premises called Manor Bowles, and also premises called Potlands in Pulborough, premises called Swan-acre in Beeding alias Seales, Stenning and Bramber parcel of Kingesbarnes, also premises in Ashington with pasture in Washington Heath, all that Manor or Farme of Eastwantly in Sullington and Pulborough and many other places in Sussex. 23rd March, 1651/2.

Signatures, Henry Bridger (seal), Richard Bridger, Walter Burrell (seal), Thomas Gratwicke.

Lease and release between Thomas Freeman of Horsham, gent., and Lydia, his wife, and George Naldrett of Rudgewicke, gent., premises called Pickhurst, in Pulborough. 19th Dec., 1679.

Signatures, seals gone, Thomas Freeman and Lydia Freeman.

Final agreement between George Naldrett, gent., plaintiff, and Thomas Freeman, gent., deforciant, premises in Pulborough. 31st Chas. II.

Fine between John Skinner, plaintiff, and Phillip Jenden the younger and Ann, his wife, deforciant, premises in Pulborough. Easter, 1753.

RUSPER.

Lease for 21 years between William Shard of Peckham, Surrey, Esq., and John Stone of Rusper farmer, premises called "The Nunnery" in Rusper. 1st June, 1784.

Signature, and seal, W. Shard.

SHIPLEY.

Lease for 99 years between John Caryll of Harting, Esq., and Richard Caryll of West Grinstead, Esq., of the one part, and Matthew Coats of Shipley, yeoman, premises in Shipley. 13th September, 1656.

Signatures, seal gone, John Caryll and Richard Caryll.

Lease for a year between Thomas White of Horsham, gent., and Elias Blunt of Horsham, gent., premises in Shipley called Shepenfeilds and the Barley Crofte. 15th Sep., 1663.

Signature, and seal, Elias Blunt.

Release counterpart between Thomas White of Shipley, Esq., and George Charlett of Shipley, mercer, premises called Kings in Shipley. 25th December, 1708.

Signature and seal of George Charlett.

Release between Robert Michell of Petersfield, Southants, Esq., of the 1st part, Thomas White of Shipley, Esq., of the 2nd part, and John Ellis of Horsham, yeoman, of the 3rd part, premises called South Honeypools in Shipley and West Grinstead. 11th June, 1711.

Signatures, with seals, Robert Michell, Thomas White, John Ellis. Counterpart of do. signed and sealed Robert Michell.

Assignment to attend inheritance between Robert Michell of Petersfeild, Southants, Esq., of the 1st part, Thomas White of Shipley, Esq., of the 2nd part, and John Tredcroft of Horsham, gent., of the 3rd part, premises near Tenchford in Shipley. 11th June, 1711.

Signatures, with seals, Robert Michell, Thomas White, John Tredcroft.

Assignment of mortgage between Thomas White of Shipley, Esq., of the 1st part, John Warden of Cuckfeild, gent., of the 2nd part, Johanathan Boulter of Bermondsey, Surrey, distiller, of the 3rd part, and Nathaniel Roffey of Bermondsey, Surrey, distiller, and John Linfeild of Horsham, gent., of the 4th part, premises in Shipley, called Honeypooles and Woodyers. 21st November, 1711.

Signatures, with seals, Thomas White, John Warden, Johanathan Boulter, Nathaniel Roffey, John Linfeild.

Release between Thomas White of Shipley, gent., and Jonathan Boulter of Bermondsey, Surrey, distiller, premises in Shipley called Honeypools and Woodyers. 21st November, 1711.

Signatures, with seal, Thomas White and Jonathan Boulter.

Lease for 1000 years between Thomas White of Shipley, Esq., and George Phillips of Cliffords Inn, London, gent., premises called Bowford and South Bowells in Shipley. 9th Feb., 1714/5.

Signature, with seal, Thomas White. Counterpart of do. signed by George Phillips.

Assignment of mortgage between George Phillips of Cliffords Inn, London, gent., of first part, Thomas White of Shipley, Esq., of the second part, and Robert Leaves of Steyning, Esq., of the

third part, premises called Bowford and Southbowells in Shipley.
24th June, 1715.

Signatures, and seals, Geo. Phillips, Thomas White, Robt. Leaves.

Copy of the will of Thomas White of Shipley, Esq. Dated 20th August, 1717.

SLAUGHAM.

Assignment of lease between Edward Grover of Slaugham, sawyer, and Joseph Fuller of Cuckfield, butcher, and Margaret, his wife, premises part of the waste ground on Slaugham Common.
27th Sep., 1742.

The mark and seal of Edward Grover.

SLINFOLD.

Lease for 21 years between Robert Michell of Horsham, Esq., and Edward Stanford of Slynfold, premises called Theale in Slynfold, consisting of 100 acres. Dated 6th Novr., 1680.

Signature, seal gone, Robert Michell.

SOMPTING.

Probate of the will of Thomas Burry of Sompting. Proved 18th August, 1784.

STEYNING AND WEST GRINSTEAD.

Final agreement between John Woolvin and John Langford, plaintiffs, and Nicholas Winton and Johanna, his wife, and Thomas Campion and Maria, his wife, deforcians, premises in Steyning and West Grinstead. 32 Chas. II.

MANOR OF BIDLINGTON AND KINGS BARN, STEYNING.

Court Baron held 12th Sep., 1751; Surrender of Messuage and Garden called Frazers, late Puttlands, at Jolesfield Common, by Thomas Wakeham, gent., and admission of William Hammond.

Signed, Rd. Rideout, steward.

STEYNING.

Contemporary copy of an assessment made 3rd Dec., 1788, for the relief of the poor of the parish of Steyning at 2/6 in the £, also an account of the Corn Tythes in the parish of Steyning rates at 5/- in the £.

Thomas Groome and [?], Churchwardens.

Hugh Penfold and Richard Jenner, Overseers.

Richard Wyatt and J. Bannister, Inhabitants.

Rate allowed by Harry Goring and J. Challen (Magistrates).

Contemporary copy of an assessment made 25 April, 1789, for the relief of the poor of the parish of Steyning at 2/6 in the £.

Jos. Curtis and [?], Churchwardens.

Peter Penfold and Richard Wyatt, Overseers.

Hugh Penfold, John Bannister, D. Easton, D. Easton, Junr., John Penfold, Elijah Hallett.

Rate allowed by Harry Goring and Jno. Norton (Magistrates).

STORRINGTON.

Lease between Roger Clough of Erriveat in Denbigh and Patty Clough of Glanywern Denbigh, widow, of the one part, and Francis Sandham of Storrington, yeoman, of the other part, premises called Widgetts Crofts in Storrington. 23rd Oct., 1784.

Signatures, with seals, Roger Clough, Patty Clough, Francis Sandham.

Lease between Roger Clough of Eriviat Denbigh, Esq., Patty Clough of Glanywern, Denbigh, widow, of the one part, and John Browne of Storrington, gent., of the other part, premises called the Taintes, also lands called Speer Bridge, also lands called the long Croft, all part of an estate called Kithurst in Storrington. 24th October, 1784.

Signatures and seals, Roger Clough, Patty Clough, John Browne. Counterpart of do.

SULLINGTON.

Court Roll of the Manor of Sullington, Edward (IV?), almost illegible.

Indenture between Edward Shelley of Warminghurst, Esq., and Johane, his wife, and Edward Darknoll (?) of Slynfold, yeoman, premises called Farllewood, copyhold of the Manor of Syllington, and other lands. 2nd April, 1559.

Mark X, seal gone.

Rental of the quitrents of the Manor of Sullington made the 10th Dec., 1781.

WARMINGHURST.

Feeoffment counterpart between Henrye Shelley of Worminghurst, Esq., and Thomas Shelley, heir apparent of the said Henrye Shelley, of the one part, and William Pratte of Worminghurst, clerk, and Susan Warde of the same place, widowe, of the other part, premises in Worminghurst. 20th Nov., 1605.

Signature, with seal, William Pratt; mark of Susan Ward.

Assignment of lease between Richard Bridger of Combe, Esq., and Henry Bridger, gent., his brother, of the first part, Peter Courthope of Danny, Esq., of the second part, James Butler of Worminghurst, Esq., of the third part, and John Apsley of Lewes, Esq., of the fourth part, premises in Worminghurst. 2nd January, 1720/1.

Signatures, with seals, Richard Bridger, Henry Bridger, Peter Courthope.

Lease for 7 years between Roger Clough of Warminghurst Park, Esq., and Patty Clough of the same place, widow, of the one part, and Thomas Richardson of St. Martins in the fields, London, Esq., of the other part, All that capital Mansion House called Warminghurst, etc., also all those parks and lands called the Upper Park, fatting Park and Lower Park, all known by the name of Warminghurst Park, containing 17 acres (and other lands) in Warminghurst. Schedule of household goods attached. 4th December, 1786.

Signatures and seals of Roger Clough, Patty Clough, Thomas Richardson.

WARNHAM.

Bargain and sale between Henry Ede of Warnham, gent., and Richard Lintott of Southwater in the parish of Horsham, yeoman, premises called Mershelands, also premises called Tylgate alias Tillatefield in the parish of Warnham. 20th Sep., 1605.

Signature, illegible, seal gone.

Deed of Recovery, Messuage and lands in Warnham, and Rusper. Edward Gillam, Demandant; John Clowser, Senr., and Sussanah, his wife, Tenant; John Clowser, Junr., Vouchee; 6th November, 1626.

Release: John Sharrin of Wisborough Green, butcher, to Elizabeth Steere of Warnham, widow, premises in Warnham Street. 10th November, 1694.

Signature and seal of John Sherin.

Lease and release between Theobald Michell of Horsham, clerk, and William Harvey of Warnham, clerk, of the 1st part, Richard Pilfold of Warnham, gent., and Mary, his wife, and Thomas Pilfold, only son and heir apparent of the said Richard Pilfold and Mary, his wife, of the 2nd part, and George Lewer of Warnham, husbandman, of the 3rd part, premises called the Greet in Warnham. 6th March, 1731/2.

Signatures, and seals, Theobald Michell, William Harvey, Richard Pilfold, Mary Pilfold, Thomas Pilfold.

Lease for a year between John Middleton of Muntham in Findon, Esq., and William Whitebread of Offington in Broadwater, gent., of the one part, and Thomas Yates of Chichester, Esq., of the other part, Capital Mansion House called Warnham Place in the parish of Warnham and lands in Warnham and Horsham. 1st June, 1737.

Signatures and seals, John Middleton and William Whitebread.

Indenture between William Steere the Elder of Warnham, wheelwright, and William Steere the younger of Warnham, wheelwright, only son of the said William Steere, premises in Warnham. 29th July, 1756.

Signature and seal, William Steere.

Mortgage between William Steer of Warnham, wheelwright, and Robert Grace of Horsham, gent., premises in Warnham Street. 24th June, 1770.

Signature, with seal, William Steer.

Assignment of mortgage between Robert Grace of Horsham, carrier, of the 1st part, William Steer, of Warnham, wheelwright, of the 2nd part, and John Gardiner of Slinfold, cordwainer, of the 3rd part, premises in Warnham Street. 31st May, 1777.

Signatures with seals Robert Grace and William Steer.

Assignment of mortgage between Elizabeth Jones of Surrey Street, Westminster, of the first part, William Steer of Warnham, wheelwright, of the second part, and James Knight of Slinfold,

shopkeeper, of the third part, premises in Warnham Street. 19th October, 1789.

Signatures, and seals, of William Steer and Eliza Jones.

Lease and release between John Greenfield of Bramley, Surrey, butcher, and Betty, his wife, and John Ireland of Warnham, carpenter, premises called Collins Croft, also premises called the Greet in Warnham. 29th and 30th April, 1793.

The mark and seal of John Greenfield; signature and seal of Betty Greenfield.

Final agreement between John Ireland, plaintiff, and John Greenfield and Betty, his wife, deforciant, premises in Warnham. 33 Geo. III.

Lease for 13 years (counterpart) between Thomas Charles Medwin, gent., and Thomas Redford of Warnham, farmer, premises called Great Dorks and Broadfield in Warnham. 17th Jany., 1795.

Signature and seal of Thomas Redford.

Lease for 21 years between John Boorer of Warnham, yeoman, and William Cooper of Horsham, Innholder, premises Thatchers and Hills in Warnham. 7th July, 1795.

Signatures and seals of John Boorer and William Cooper.

WASHINGTON.

Manor of Washington, Court Roll of Robert Capeleyne Beadle there at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel. 27th Henry VI., 1448.

Court Rolls of the manor of Washington, 5th November, 1734, to 13th April, 1766.

Deed of assignment between Robert Edsawe the Elder of Chancton, Washington, gent., and Robert Edsawe the younger, lands called Parson Fields in Washington. 29th Oct., 1610.

Signature, with seal, Robert Edsawe, Senr.

Deed of Assignment; Robert Edsawe the Elder of Chancton, Washington, yeoman, to Robert Edsawe the younger, lands called Parsons fields in Washington. 14th Oct., 1633.

Signature, with seal, Robt. Edsawe, Senr.

Deed of assignment between Henry Edsawe of Chaincton, Washington, gent., and Robert Edsawe the Elder of Chaincton, gent., and Robert Edsawe the younger, only son and heir apparent of the said Robert Edsawe, of the one part, and Prudence Butler of Amberley, widow, of the other part, premises called Parsons Feilds in Washington. 20th January, 1665/6.

Signatures, seals gone, Robert Edsawe, Senr., and Robert Edsawe.

WEST GRINSTEAD.

Probate of the Will of John Wolvin of West Grinstead, yeoman, 17th March, 1613/4.

Indenture between William Crosse of Worplesdon of Surrey, gent., and Johane, his wife, and Johane Woolvyn of the same place, spinster, only child and heire of John Woolvyn of Lymister, Sussex,

yeoman, of the one part, and Thomas Hutches of Guldeford, gent., and Peter Quennell of the same place, gent., of the other part, premises called Thistleworth in West Grinstead. 13th May, 1702.

Signatures, with seals, William Cross, Joan Cross, Johana Woolvin; the mark of Thomas Hutches.

Marriage settlement between Johane Woolvyn of Worplesdon, Surrey, spinster, of the 1st part, John Mower the younger of Cranley in the said County, mercer, of the 2nd part, Thomas Peckham of Arundel, gent., and Thomas Waterer of Ewell, Surrey, gent., of the 3rd part, premises called Thistleworth in West Grinstead. 20th Sep., 1711.

Signatures, with seals, Joan Woolvyn and John Mower, Junr.

Lease for 21 years between Thomas White of Shipley, Esq., and Richard Jupp of West Grinstead, yeoman, premises called Dyall Post Farm, in West Grinstead, also premises called Holneybridge, also premises called Tenchfords, all in West Grinstead. 25th August, 1714.

Signature, seal gone, Richard Jupp.

Release between John Coe Mower of Cranley, yeoman, and Mary, his wife, of the 1st part, Richard Sparks of Wonersh, yeoman, and Mary, his wife, Johanna Mower, of Cranley, spinster, of the 2nd part, John Puttick, of Cranley, farmer, of the 3rd part, and John Gratwick of West Grinstead, gent., of the 4th part, premises called Thistleworth in West Grinstead. 29th Sept., 1763.

Signatures, with seals, John Coe Mower, Mary Mower, Richard Sparks, Johanna Mower, John Puttock.

HORSHAM COURT BOOKS, RATE BOOKS, ETC.

The Horsham Court Burgus Book, 14th Oct., 1622, to 24th July, 1634, and 27th Oct., 1712, to 19th Feby., 1717, contains table of fees to Officers of Court and records of Courts Leet and Courts Portmot.

The Horsham Court Borough Book, 13th Oct., 1736, to 8th Novr., 1770, contains records of Courts Leet and Courts Portmot.

HORSHAM BOROUGH RATE BOOKS.

An assessment made the day of in the year of our Lord 1689 for Raysing the summe of £10 18s. 0d. charged on the Burrough of Horsham for the first 3 months of the 2 quarterly payments for a present Ayd for their Maties.

May the 30th day, 1689,
we allow of this Assessment if according to order and doe appoint Richard Curtis and Arthur Waller collectors thereof.

Signatures, with wafers, Robe. Michell; Henry Cowper; Step. Humfrey; Tho. Ellis.

A tax made 25th Feb., 1691, for an aid to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary.

An assessment made the 9th day of March, 1694, for carrying on a warr against France, upon lands and tenements money and stocks.

An assessment made the day of February, 1695, for carrying on a vigorous war against France by a poll (tax).

As assessment made the 27th day of March, 1696, for carrying on ye war against France upon lands and tenements, stocks and money.

An assessment made the 21st June, 1698, for disbanding forces and other uses.

An assessment made the 3rd July, 1702, for an aid to Queen Anne by divers subsidies and a land tax.

An assessment made the 10th May, 1703, for carrying on the warr against France and Spain by a land tax.

An assessment made the 4th May, 1706, for granting an aid to her Matie by a land tax.

An assessment made the 7th May, 1709, for an Aid to her Matie by a land tax.

An assessment made the 5th May, 1710, for an Aid to her Matie by a land tax.

An assessment made the 17th October, 1713, on Windows and lights.

An assessment made the 1st October, 1714, for granting an aid to her late Majesty by a land tax.

An assessment made the 8th Sept., 1732, for the reparation of the Church, etc.

Do. do. 29th Feb., 1734.

An assessment made the day of , 1758, for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax.

An assessment made the 21st June, 1760, for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax.

An assessment made the 21st June, 1762, for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax.

An assessment made the 14th June, 1763, for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax.

An assessment made (25th May, 1782) for an aid to his Majesty by a land tax.

An assessment made (12th June, 1797) for the relief of the poor.

An assessment made (5th Oct., 1811) for the relief of the poor.

An assessment made (3rd June, 1820) for granting an aid to his late Majesty by a land tax.

An assessment made (5th May, 1832) for the Parish of Horsham for the relief of the poor.

A list of male persons having Freeholds in the Borough and Parish of Horsham, and the Annual values thereof as assessed to the poor and to the King. 1783.

BOROUGH OF HORSHAM.

A poll taken by Drew Michell and John Rawlison, Bailiffs of the

said Borough, for the election of two Burgesses to serve in Parliament—on Saturday, the 19th June, 1790.

A Poll taken by Richard Thornton and John Shearsmith, Bailiffs of the said Borough, for the election of two Burgesses to serve in Parliament—on the 3rd November, 1806.

A Poll taken by Richard Thornton and John Shearsmith, Bailiffs of the said Borough, for the election of two Burgesses to serve in Parliament—on Monday the 11th May, 1807.

HORSHAM.

Counterpart of Return by the Bailiffs of the Borough of Horsham of Timothy Shelley and Wilson Braddyll, Esquires and Members of Parliament for the Borough, dated 19th June, 1790.

Signature and seal of Henry Manning, Sheriff.

Do. of Col. William Fullarton. Dated 24th Octr., 1793.

Signature and seal of Thomas Richardson, Esq., Sheriff.

Do. of Sir John Macpherson, Baronet, and James Fox, Esq. Dated 31st May, 1796.

Signature and seal of John Fuller, Sheriff.

Do. of Edward Hilliard and Patrick Ross, Esquires. Dated 8th July, 1802.

Signature and seal of William Ashburnham.

Do. of James Edward Harris, Esq., commonly called Viscount Fitzharris. Dated 10th October, 1804.

Signature and seal of John Dennett, Sheriff.

Oaths of impartiality by William Ede and John Weller as Returning Officer for the Borough of Horsham, sworn before Edward Tredercroft. 30th June, 1747.

Do. of John Smith before Edward Tredercroft. 1st April, 1761.

Do. of Drew Michell and John Rawlison before Cecil Bishopp. 19th June, 1790.

Do. of Robert Hurst and John Pilfold before John Leland. 24th October, 1793.

Do. of John Wickens and John Atree before William Smith. 30th May, 1796.

Do. of John Lanham and Samuel Rowland before Timothy Shelley. 8th July, 1802.

HORSHAM INVENTORIES.

A true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods and chattels debts and credits of Stephen Osmer, late of Horsham, glover, deceased, taken and apprizd 30th September, 1667, by John Curtis and Leonard Booker, both of Horsham, taylers. Summe totall, £94 17 9.

A true and perfect inventory of the household goods, plate lining, &c., of the Right Hon^{oble} Richard L^d Viscount Irwin deceased taken by us whose names are underwriten att Hills near

Horsham in Sussex, May ye ninth, one thousand seven hundred and twenty one. £196 12 7. Appraised by Remy George.

Rand ; Baron.

Do do of John Machell deceased taken at the same place and time. £171 9 6.

An Inventory of all the household furniture belonging to the Right Hon'ble. Lady Viscountess Ann Irwin taken at her late house at Hills near Horsham in Sussex this 2nd and 3rd days May, 1766, by Richard Kerby.

An inventory and appraisement of the household of Mrs. Jones, widow, in the parish of Horsham in the county of Sussex. Taken and Appraised by the Rev'd Mr. Marshall. 9th April, 1787. £37 17 6.

An inventory and appraisement of the furniture, plate, linen and other effects of Mr. John Pilfold deceased of Horsham. By Thomas Plumer. 23rd October, 1794. £297 2 0.

An inventory and appraisement of the household furniture &c., of Mr. John Burry deceased of Horsham by Thomas Plumer. 4th September, 1795. £265 2 9.

An inventory and appraisement of the household furniture &c., of Mr. Guilford Vinall deceased at Horsham by John Plumer. £133 15 6.

HORSHAM DEEDS.

Charter. Martin Heyne to William le Stipere for his service and fealty 2/- annual rent from lands in Horsham. Witnesses: Peter at Linde, Richard Heyne, William le Isemongere, William Werin, Alan de Cradel, Richard Giliberd, Robert le Stipere and others. No date. Circa Richard II (1377-1399).

Charter. Walter Fust, William atte Heche, William Cooke, John Scharpenhurst to John Tanner of Horsham, lands, in Sussex. Witnesses: Richard Mechyll, Richard Wallere, John Pechard, John Dyere, John Barkare, Thomas Jandon and many others. Dated at Horsham, 26th September, 1446.

Charter. William Herriate of Horsham to Henry Cooke of Horsham, Garden and tenement called Vigours Garden or Vigours Meade in Horsham. 23rd July, 1566.

Indenture between Rychard Waller of Horsham, bocher, and Rychard Hurst of Horsham, smythe, of the one part, and Edward Burknall? the younger and Thomas Churchar, of the other part, premises in Horsham between the Hyghe Streate there on the South and other lands in Horsham called Stokes and also premises in South Street in Horsham and also premises and land North East of Horsham Heath called Tyboldes. 1st March, 1572.

Bargain and sale between Richard Collyns of Tonnbridge, Kent, cutler, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Eme. Coke, daughter and heiress of Henry Coke, late of Horsham, on the one part, and Henry

Burchall of Horsham, barbour surgeon, and Robert Burchall of Horsham, son of the said Henry, of the other part, premises called Vigours Garden or Vigours Mead in Horsham. 10 April, 1577.

Final agreement between Henry Burchall and Robert Burchall, plaintiffs, and Richard Collyns and Elizabeth, his wife, and Emma Cook, deforciant, premises in Horsham. 20 Elizabeth.

Mortgage between Henry Burchall of Horsham, barber and surgeon, and Robert Burchall, son and heir apparent of the said Henry, of the one part, and William Parkhurst of Billingshurst, husbandman, of the other part, premises Vigours Mede in Horsham. 2 Dec., 1590.

Signatures, Henry Burchell (seal) and Robert Burchell.

Feeoffment between Bristowe Burchall of Nuthurst, yeoman, and Thomas Harper of Horsham, yeoman, and Mary, his wife, premises called Vigours Garden near Vigours House in Horsham. 5th June, 1605.

Signature and seal of Bristowe Burchell.

Indenture between Thomas Amy of Horsham, yeoman, Henrie Amy of Nuthurst, yeoman, son and heir of the said Thomas Amy, of the one part, and Thomas Evans of St. Martyn in the Feild, Middlesex, of the other part, premises called Parratts Croft in Horsham. 1st Dec., 1606.

Signature, seal gone, Thomas Evans.

Power of attorney to John Ravenscrofte of Horsham to receive the rentes yssues profitts and commodoties of the Rectorye of Horsham. 25th November, 1607.

Signature, seal gone, John Whitby.

Lease between John Middleton of Horsham, Esq., and Sir John Caryll the elder of Angmerynge, Knight, that current streme and water course running from the furnace ponde commonly called Warnham Furnace towards a certain stone bridge dividinge the parrishes of Horsham and Warnham called Farthinge Bridge, through lands called Furnings, Mannsells and Caldecots in Horsham and Warnham. 22nd May, 1609.

Signature, with seal, John Middleton.

Lease for 1000 years between Thomas Champion of Horsham, shoemaker, and Richard Waller of Horsham, tanner, premises in West Street in the Borough of Horsham. 11th March, 1610.

Signature, seal gone, Thomas Champion.

Bargain and sale between John Waller of Horsham, butcher, and Leonard Richbell the younger of Warnham, yeoman, premises called Tibballs in Roughey in Horsham. 26th March, 1612.

Signature, seal gone, John Waller.

Indenture between Leonard Richball of Beedinge, yeoman, and James Smyth, grocer, of London, premises called Tibballs in Roughey in Horsham. 16th Augst, 1613.

Signature, seal gone, Leonard Richbell.

Deed, Roger Michell of Warnham, gent., to Ralph Heath of

Horsham, chapman, premises in West St., Horsham (now no. 49 West St.). 12th Jan., 1617.

Signature, with seal, Roger Michell.

Bargain and sale between John Wright of Horsham, yeoman, and Thomas Worsfold of Horsham, yeoman, of the one part, and Edward Willett of Warnham, yeoman, and Katherine, his wife, of the other part, premises called Tibballs in Horsham. 20th March, 1619.

Signature, seal gone, John Wright; mark, seal gone, Thomas Worsfold.

Deed, Richard White of Horsham, smith, to Henry Groombridge, mason, premises in West St., Horsham. 8th June, 1625.

Signature, seal gone, Richard White.

Indenture between Henry Grumbridge of Horsham, mason, and William Grumbridge of Horsham, smith, and Elizabeth, wife of William, premises in West Street, Horsham. 15th Decr., 1625.

Mark, seal gone, Henry Grumbridge.

Indenture between William Coe of Horsham, mercer, of the one part, and Lucy Wood, daughter of John Wood of Nuthurst, yeoman, and John Wood of Chichester, goldsmith, brother of the said Lucy Wood, and Nicholas Sheppard of Horsham, gent., of the other part, premises in the Borough of Horsham, also premises called Southlands in Nuthurst. 24th Aug., 1627.

Signatures, John Wood and Nicholas Sheppard.

Marriage settlement between Thomas Middleton of Horsham, Esq., of the 1st part, John Middleton, gent., son and heir apparent of the said Thomas, of the second part, and Sir Thomas Southwell of Battersey, Surrey, Knight, Elizabeth Southwell, one of the daughters of the said Sir Thomas Southwell, and Sir Edward Rovey of Pilton, Somerset, of the third part; messuage, tenement, or Farm in Horsham, called Hills and Delves Fields and of all that Chappell belonging to the said messuage also that messuage, tenement or farm in Horsham called Shortyfeild, also that messuage tenement or farm with appurtenances in Horsham and Warnham called Calcotts Farm, also that messuage, tenement or farm in Horsham and Warnham called Mansills alias Cockerills, also lands and tenements hereditaments and appurtenances called the Chantry lands in Horsham and Warnham and those lands called Furneings with the appurtenances in Horsham and Warnham. Also those Crofts of land and pasture with appurtenances called Rushams, also all other appurtenances belonging whatsoever. 20th Aug., 1641.

Signatures, with seals, John Middleton, Thomas Southwell, Elizabeth Southwell.

Bargain and sale between John Caryll of Warnham, Esq., and John Wicker of Ockley, Surrey, beerebrewer, premises called Randalls in Horsham. 15th Nov., 1647.

Signature, seal gone, John Caryll.

Deed to lead the uses of a fine between John Middleton of Hangleton, Esq., son and heir of Thomas Middleton of Horsham, and

Elizabeth, wife of the said John Middleton, of the 1st part, and Thomas Middleton of Horsham, Esq., of the 2nd part, and Charles Hoskins of Oxted, Surrey, Esq., of the 3rd part, all that capital messuage, tenement or farm in Horsham called Hills or Delves Fields. 30th April, 1649.

Signatures, with seals, John Middleton and Charles Hoskins.

Contemporary copy of the will of Thomas Harper of Horsham, yeoman. 31st May, 1649. Proved at Westminster 9th Feb., 1653.

Feeoffment between John Caryll of Hartinge, Esq., and John Booker of Horsham, yeoman, premises called Gibb James in Horsham. 24th July, 1650.

Signature, seal gone, John Caryll.

Lease for 99 years counterpart between John Pike and Richard Pilfold, Bailiffs of the Borough of Horsham, and Anthony Hilton, Henry Nye, William Weller, Richard Hedger, John Wicker, Thomas Sheppard, Arthur Rowland, Nicholas Best, William Coe, John Lyntott, Richard Dinger, John Higambottom, William Grombridge, John Booker, Edward Booker, William Jenden, Peter Waterton, Thomas Parre, and John Rowland and others, Burgesses of the said Borough of the one part, and John Roberts, gent., one other Burgesse, of the other part, Grant of waste ground in the South Street of the Said Borough. 7th March, 1665; ex'd. Nicholas Sheppard; not signed.

Articles of agreement between John Middleton of Hangleton, gent., and Richard Yates of Warnham, Esq., for the settlement of debts of the said John Middleton, premises called Shortisfeild alias Shortsefeld in Horsham and Warnham. 15th July, 1653.

Signature, seal gone, John Middleton.

Schedule of debts attached.

Deed of feeoffment, Marie Grinfeild of Billingshurst to William Grinfeild of Kingsfold, Billingshurst, premises called Tibbalds in Horsham. 20th April, 1655.

The mark, seal gone, of Marie Grinfeild.

Bargain and sale between Shadrach Child of Olnor, Berks, yeoman, and Katherine, his wife, and William Grinfeild of Billingshurst, yeoman, premises called Tibballs in Horsham. 14th July, 1656.

Signature, Shadrach Child; mark, Katherine Child.

Feeoffment between Edward Lewer of Horsham, yeoman, and Thomas East of Horsham, tayler, premises in the East Street of the Borough of Horsham. 7th Dec., 1655.

Signature, seal gone, Edward Lewer.

Indenture between Thomas East of Horsham, tayler, and William Gravell of Horsham, tayler, premises in the East Street of the borough of Horsham. 7th Decr., 1655.

Signed, Thomas East.

Lease for a year between Richard Luckyns of Horsham, yeoman, of the one part, and Richard Yeates of Warnham, Esq., and Henry

Yeates of Warnham, gent., of the other part, premises called The Anchor in the Borough of Horsham. 10th Nov., 1656.

Signature, with seal, Richard Luckin.

Probate of the will of William Groombridge the elder of Horsham, blacksmith. Dated 23rd March, 1657; proved 12th Feb., 1666.

Indenture between Robert Mower of Cowfold, yeoman, Thomas Pilfold of Henfield, yeoman, John Pilfold of Billingshurst, yeoman, and Henry Parson of Horsham, weaver, of the one part, and Thomas White of Horsham, gent., John Milles of Warnham, gent., and Robert Borricke of Cowfold, yeoman, of the other part, premises in Horsham and premises in Warnham called Sparr. 17th July, 1658.

Signatures, with seals, Robert Mower, Thomas Pilfold, John Pilfold, Henry Parson.

Covenant to levy a fine between James Browne of Ditcheling, yeoman, and Bridgett, his wife, and Nicholas Barber of Horsham, and Mary, his wife, of the one part, Edward Luttman of Horsham, saddler, and William Hamper of Horsham, Chandler, of the other part, premises called Lewkens in the Church Causeway in Horsham. 23rd October, 1658.

The marks and seals of James Browne, Bridgett Browne, and Edward Luttman; signature and seal of William Hamper.

Release between John Milles of West Hoathly, gent., Thomas White of Horsham, gent., Robert Berwicke of Cowfold, yeoman, and Henry Parson of Horsham, weaver, of the one part, and Hamlett Borer of Petworth, of the other part, premises in Horsham near the churchyard there and also premises in Warnham called The Spurr. 14th December, 1658.

Signature, seal gone, John Milles; with seal, Thomas White; mark with seal, Robert Berwicke; signature and seal of Henry Parson.

Deed to lead the uses of a fine between Shadrach Child of Clewer (Berks), yeoman, and Katherine, his wife, and William Greenfeild of Kingsfold, Billingshurst, premises called Tibbalds in Horsham. 20th June, 1661.

Signature, seal gone, Shadrach Child; mark, seal broken, Katherine Child.

Mortgage between William Greenfeild of Albourne, yeoman, and Susan Nye of Billingshurst, widow, premises called Tibbalds in Horsham. 28th March, 1662.

Mark, seal gone, Susan Nye.

Duplicate of do. signed William Greenfeild.

Release between Thomas Pilfold of Enfeild, mercer, and James Pilfold of Horsham, glover, premises called Coldhards alias Coldharbour in Horsham. 29th May, 1662.

Signature, with seal, ? Pilfold.

Indenture between Edward Michell of Horsham, Esq., and William Coe of Horsham, gent., capital messuage and land known as Stam-

merham in Horsham and Hitchingfeild, also premises called Fullfords alias Fullwoods in Hitchingfeild. 19th April, 1664.

Signature, with seal, William Coe.

Feeoffment between William Grinfeild of Aborne, yeoman, and Susan Nye of Billingshurst, widow, premises called Tibballs in Horsham. 25th July, 1664.

Signature, with seal, William Greenfeild.

Deed to lead the uses of a fine between Antony Hilton of Horsham, gent., and Leonard Booker of Horsham, taylor, and William Greinfeild of Aborne, yeoman, of the first part, Christopher Bishe of Aborne, gent., and William Ansell of Horsham, shoemaker, of the second part, and Susan Nye of Billingshurst, widow, of the third part, premises in Horsham, and also premises in West Street alias Bishopps Bridge in Horsham, also premises called Dibballs in Horsham. 24th October, 1665.

Signatures, seals gone, Antony Hilton, Leonard Booker, William Greenfeild, Christopher Bisshe (*sic*), William Ansell.

Lease between John Groombridge of Camberwell, Surrey, glover, son of William Groombridge, late of Horsham, blacksmyth, and William Groombridge of Horsham, balcksmyth, also son of William Groombridge, premises in West St., Horsham. 19th Jan., 1666.

Signature and seal of John Groombridge.

Feeoffment between Thomas East of Darkinge, Surrey, tayler, and Mary, his wife, and Thomas Savidge of Wisborough Greene, tayler, and Elizabeth, his wife, of the one part, and William Gravett of Darkinge, tayler, of the other part, premises in East Street of the Burrough of Horsham. 25th June, 1666.

Signature of Thomas East; mark and seal of Mary East; signature and seal of Thomas Savadge; mark of Elizabeth Savadge.

Feeoffment between William Gratwicke of Cowfold, butcher, and Susan Rickman of Horsham, widdowe, premises called Vigores alias Vigours Meade in Horsham. 3rd August, 1667.

Signature and (broken) seal of William Gratwicke.

Grant of administration of the Estate of Barbara Myrriam, alias Shelley of Horsham, to Mary Shelley, widow of Timothy Shelley, gent., deceased. 17th Feb., 1669.

Lease for a year between Nathaniel Tredcroft of Horsham, clerk, of the one part, and John Biggs of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., John Tredcroft of Horsham, gent., and William Michell of Mickleham, Surrey, premises the Manor of Alkesborne alias Hawkesbourne in Horsham. 13th October, 1672.

Signature, seal gone, Nat Tredcroft.

Deed of recovery message and lands in Horsham; Matthew White, gent., Demandant; William Osmer, tenant; Hugh Hunt, vouchee. 12th May, 1673.

Lease for 80 years between the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Borough Horsham and John Higginbottom of Horsham, gent., Pond on Horsham Common. 1st November, 1676.

John Michell, Esq., and Robert Michell, Esq., Bayliffes.

Lease for a year between John Booker of the parish of St. Buttolphs, Aldersgate, London, Wyerdrawer, grandson of John Booker late of Horsham, yeoman, deceased, and Samuel Amys of St. Martins in the fields in the county of Middlesex, gent., and Elizabeth, his wife, of the one part, and John Wicker of Horsham, Beerebrewer, of the other part, premises called Gibbs James in Horsham. 14th Nov., 1677.

Signatures, seals gone, John Booker, S. Amy, Elizabeth Amy.

Lease for a year between Richard Pilfold of Warnham, yeoman, and Susan, his wife, and William Yalden of Compton, Surrey, gent., of the one part, and Nathaniel Trederoft of Horsham, clerk, of the other part, premises called Tibballs in Roughfey in Horsham. 4th May, 1680.

Signature, Richard Pilfold; mark, Susan Pilfold; signature, William Yalden.

Feeoffment between Susan Rickman of Rusper, widow, and James Burstow of Horsham, blacksmith, premises called Vigorues alias Vigours Mead in Horsham. 10th September, 1680.

Mark and (broken) seal of Susan Rickman.

Indenture between William Sturt of Horsham, taylor, and John Hindly of Horsham, gent., premises called North Chappell in the North Street in the Burrough of Horsham. 15th April, 1681.

Signatures, seals gone, William Sturt, John Hindly.

Release between James Burstowe of Horsham, blacksmith, and John Pollard of Horsham, husbandman, premises called Vigores alias Vigours Mead in Horsham. 20th December, 1681.

Signature, seal gone, James Burstow.

Lease for 1000 years between William Hamper of Horsham, tallow-chandler, and Mary Wallis of Nudigate, Surrey, premises called Long Acre on Horsham Heath. 1st April, 1685.

Signature, seal gone, William Hamper.

Indenture between Mary Sotcher of Horsham, widow, and Nathaniel Tredcroft of Horsham, clerk, premises near Chennells Brook in Horsham. 19th June, 1685.

Mark, seal gone, Mary Sotcher.

Lease for 2000 years between Philip Chasmer of Horsham, butcher, and James Burstow of Horsham, blacksmith, premises called the Starr in South Street, Horsham. 9th July, 1689.

Signature, seal gone, Phillip Chasmer.

Lease for a year between Robert Gardiner of Horsham, gent., and Sarah, his wife, and John Stone of Horsham, gent., premises called Fullers in Horsham. 13th March, 1690.

Signature, with seal, of Robert Gardiner; mark and seal of Sarah Gardiner.

Probate of the will of Thomas Edwards of Horsham, yeoman, dated 20th July, 1690.

Assignment of Mortgage between Arthur Rowland of Horsham,

gent., of the first part, John Stone of Horsham, gent., of the second part, and John Hindley, of Horsham, gent., and Edward Longhurst of Horsham, baker, of the third part, premises in Horsham, also premises adjoining called Fullers. 10th October, 1690.

Signatures and seals of Arthur Rowland and Edward Longhurst.

Release between Robert Gardiner of Horsham, gent., and Sarah his wife, and John Stone of Horsham, gent., premises in Horsham, also premises adjoining called Fullers. 31st Oct., 1690.

Signature, with seal, Robert Gardiner; mark and seal, Sarah Gardiner.

Indenture between Philip Ansell of Horsham, cordweinder, and Richard Day of Mayfield, yeoman, and Elizabeth, his wife, only sister of the said Philip, premises in North Street alias Comewell Street, Horsham. 16th March, 1693.

Signature, with seal, Philip Ansell.

Grant of administration of the goods of Thomas Middleton of Horsham. 12th Feb., 1694.

Indenture (Marriage settlement between Thomas White the younger of Horsham, Esq., and Jane Pellat of London, spinster) between Thomas White the younger of Horsham, of the first part, William Pellatt the elder of London, Esq., Edward Waldoe of the Middle Temple, Esq., and Charles Hargrave of London, gent., of the second part, and Jane Pellatt of the third part; Manor of Effingham East Court in the County of Surrey, Tenement and Farm called Mice Court, Courts Baron and Courts Leet and profits from same, also the Rectory and Parsonage impropriate of the Parish Church of Effingham with the rights and appurtenances thereof. 27th December, 1695.

Signatures and seals of Thomas White, ? Pellatt, Edward Waldo, Charles Hargrave, Jane Pellatt.

Lease for a year between Robert Michell of Petersfield, County of South Hants, Esq., and John Tredcroft of Horsham, gent., premises being a Corner House in the Bishopric in Horsham. 19th April, 1698.

Signature, with seal, Robert Michell.

Indenture between George Mill of Rusper, gent., Nathaniel Tredcroft of Horsham, gent., of the 1st part, Edward Shelley of the Middle Temple, London, Esq., of the 2nd part, Phillip Michell of St. Saviours, Southwark, Surrey, vintner, of the 3rd part, and Nicholas Best of Horsham, Esq., and Richard Bliss of St. Saviours, Southwark, fishmonger, of the 4th part, premises called The Star Shopp, in the Borough of Horsham. 20th July, 1698.

Signatures, with seals, George Mill, Edward Shelley, Phillip Michell.

Lease and release between John Stone of Horsham, gent., of the one part, and John Bristow of Horsham, cordwinder, and William Bristowe (*sic*) of Horsham, bricklayer, of the other part. Premises in Horsham. 23rd and 24th Dec., 1698.

Signature and seal, John Stone.

Lease for 500 years between John Somersett and Timothy Walker, Bayliffes of the Borough of Horsham, and John Machell, Esq., Henry Yates, Esq., Nicholas Best, Esq., Robert Michell, Esq., Thomas White, Esq., Matthew White, gent., John Wicker, gent., Richard Luckin, gent., John Linfeild, gent., Richard King, Thomas King, William Ansell, John Daniell and others, Burgesses of the said Burrough, of the one part, and George Bridger of Horsham, mercer, of the other part, "all that peice, or parcel of ground, parcel of the Soyle of the Burrough" on the North Street. 8th July, 1699.

Signed, John Somersett and Timothy Walker; Rob. Hall, Nic. Best, Jo. Machell, Hen. Yates, Matth. White, Richard Curtis, James Pilfold, John Wicker, Nathan Sturt, Robert Coe, Rich. Lintott, Tho. White, Rich. Luckin, John Danniell.

Indenture between Robert Hall the elder of Horsham, mercer, Robert Hall the younger, son and heir apparent of the said Robert Hall, John Hall of Chichester, another son of the said Robert Hall, Thomas Bishe of Petworth, mercer, and Mary his wife, daughter of the said Robert Hall, of the one part, and John Collis of Horsham, tobaccopipe maker, and John Jenden of Horsham, cordwinder, and Elizabeth, his wife, of the other part, premises known as the Feathers, in the North Street, in the Borough of Horsham. 1st Nov., 1700.

Signatures and seals, Robert Hall, Senr., Robert Hall, Junr., John Hall, Thomas Bysshe, Mary Bysshe, John Jenden; marks of Elizabeth Jenden, John Collis.

Probate of the Will of Edward Booker the elder of Horsham, yeoman, dated 28th April, 1701.

Indenture between John Bristowe of Horsham, cordwinder, and Lydia, his wife, and William Bristowe of Horsham, mason, son of the late Thomas Bristowe, mason, of the one part, and Robert Hall, of Horsham, mercer, and William Chambers of Horsham, cordwinder, of the other part, premises called Fullers in Horsham. 17th September, 1702.

The mark and seal of John Bristowe; signatures and seals of Lidia Bristow and William Bristow; mark and seal of Sarah Bristowe; signatures and seal of Robert Hall and William Chambers.

Also, deed to lead the uses of a fine, between the same parties.

Release between Robert Coe of Stoke, near Guildford, Doctor of Physick, eldest son and heir of Anne Coe, late of Horsham, widow, and Thomas Churchar of Hill Place, Slinfold, premises "situate upon the fee of the Archbishoprick of Canterbury in the parish of Horsham." 24th April, 1703.

Signature and seal, Thomas Churchar.

Lease between Thomas Hastinge of Horsham, yeoman, and Nicholas Michell of Horsham, yeoman, premises on the waste ground of Sedgewicke in Horsham. 2nd Dec., 1707.

The mark and seal of Thomas Hastinge.

Lease and release between John Lucas of Horsham, wheelwright, and Ann, his wife, and Henry Mills of Horsham, tallow-chandler, premises called Bishopscroft in Horsham. 2nd and 3rd July, 1708.

Signature and seals, John Lucas, Anne Lucas.

Deed to lead the uses of a fine between John Jenden of Horsham, cordwinder, and Elizabeth, his wife, of the first part, Thomas Speeler of Horsham, plumber, and Jane, his wife, of the second part, and William Ansell of Horsham, cordwinder, and Benjamin Borer of Horsham, carpenter, of the third part, premises in East St., Horsham, also premises called the Barnfield in Horsham. 25th October, 1708.

Signatures of John Jenden, Thomas Speeler, William Ansell, and Benjamin Borer; marks of Elizabeth Jenden and Jane Speeler.

Fine.—Final agreement between William Ansell, plaintiff, and John Jenden and Elizabeth, his wife, and Thomas Speeler and Jane, his wife, deforciant, premises in Horsham. 7th Anne.

Lease and release between Robert Hall of Horsham, mercer, and William Chambers of Horsham, cordwinder, of the one part, and Joseph Costerdill of Horsham, yeoman, of the other part, premises called Fullers in Horsham. 11th and 12th January, 1709.

Signatures and seals of Robert Hall, William Chambers.

Lease for 900 years between Joseph Costerdill of Horsham, yeoman, and Robert Hall of Horsham, cordwinder, premises called Fullers in Horsham. 13th Jan., 1709.

Signatures and seals of Robert Hall, William Chambers.

Lease for 900 years between Joseph Costerdill of Horsham, yeoman, of the one part, Robert Hall of Horsham, mercer, and William Chambers of Horsham, cordwinder, of the other part, premises called Fullers in Horsham, 13th January, 1709.

Signature, with seal, Joseph Costerdill.

Deed of Recovery, premises in Horsham to Nathaniel Trayton. 20th June, 1711. Nathaniel Trayton, gent., Demandant; John Hall, gent., Tenant; William Harffy, Vouchee.

Lease for 1000 years between John Dinnage of Horsham, gardiner, and John Blisset of London, cordwainer, premises together with the watering pond near the Brick Kilne on Horsham Common in Horsham, held of the Duke of Norfolk as of the Manor of Horsham. 29th September of 1711.

Signature and seal of John Dinnage.

Manor of Marlpot; Court Baron of William Wales, Esq., John Savile, Esq., Edward Norris, Esq., and Richard Norris, Esq., held there the 11th Oct., 1714. Admission of John Michell to lands in Horsham called Bodingwards and Le Roughfeild and Stonycroft and Southmead and Southfeild and 3 acres called Northfeild.

Signed, Thomas Peckham, Steward.

Lease and release between John Middleton of Muntham, Findon, Esq., and John Chasmer the elder of Horsham, butcher, premises

called Weldens lands in Horsham in the South side of Horsham river. 30th September, 1715.

Signature and seal of John Middleton.

Deed to lead the uses of a fine between Nathaniel Tredercroft of Horsham, Esq., of the one part, and John Linfeild of Horsham, gent., premises the Manor of Alksborne alias Hawkesbourne in Horsham. 10th December, 1715.

Signatures and seals, Nat. Tredercroft, Jon. Linfeild.

Indenture between Seth Turner of Lewes, cooper, and Sarah, his wife, John Cooper of West Tarring, yeoman, and Ann, his wife, Robert Matthews of West Tarring, yeoman, and Ann, his wife, and James Fowler of Fittleworth, joiner, and Susan, his wife, of the first part, and Sir Robert Fagg of Wiston, Baronet, and Henry Pope of Horsham, tanner, and John Sendall of Billingshurst, carpenter, of the other part, premises in Charlton Steyning, also premises called Goldhards alias Coldharbour in Horsham. 31st Oct., 1719.

Signatures, with seals, of the parties.

Final agreement between Robert Fagg, Baronet, Henry Pope and John Sendall, plaintiffs, and Seth Turner and Sarah, his wife, John Cooper and Anne, his wife, and Robert Matthews and Anne, his wife, and Jacob Fowler and Susannah, his wife, deforciant, premises in Steyning, Horsham and Billingshurst. 7th Geo. I.

Mortgage between John Costerdill in Horsham, yeoman, son and heir of Joseph Costerdill, late of Horsham, yeoman, and Mary Costerdill of Horsham, widow, of the one part, and Anne Gratwick of Needs, West Grinstead, spinster, of the other part, premises called Fullers in Horsham. 9th Oct., 1720.

Signatures, with seals, John Costidell, Mary Costidell.

Lease and release between John Costidell alias Costerdill of Horsham, yeoman, eldest son and heir apparent of Joseph Costidell, and John Leggat of Horsham, tayler, premises called Fullers in Horsham. 22nd, 23rd Feb., 1721.

Signatures and seals of John Costidell, Mary Costidell.

Lease for a year between Stephen Carter of Reigate, Surrey, collermaker, of the one part, and John Middleton of Muntham, Findon, and Leonard Child of Guldeford, Surrey, gent., of the other part, premises called Weldens lands in Horsham, on the South side of Horsham River. 28th Sept., 1722.

Signature, with seal, Stephen Carter.

Lease and release between Thomas Speeler of Horsham, plumber, and John Agate of Warnham, premises in the East St., Horsham, also premises adjoining Horsham Common. 5th and 6th Feby., 1723.

Signature and seal of Thomas Speeler.

Mortgage between Thomas Speeler of Horsham, plumber, and John Agate of Warnham, yeoman, premises in East St., Horsham. 27th June, 1723.

Signature and seal (broken), Thomas Speeler.

Assignment of mortgage between John Agate of Warnham, yeoman, and Richard Cragg of Shipley, yeoman, premises in the East St. of the Borough of Horsham. 2nd Feb., 1723.

Signatures and seals of Richard Cragg, John Agate.

Indenture between Edward Long of Ifeild, husbandman, and Mary Long of Beeding alias Sele, premises on Horsham Common. 5th May, 1724.

The mark and seal of Edward Long.

Lease (counter part) between Robert Michell of Petersfeild in the County of Southampton and the Hon. Henry Ingram of Horsham, part of the messuage or dwelling house called the Schoolehouse "lyeing Southward from the brass nailes drove into the Parlour floor" with garden, orchard, and lands containing one acre and a half. 30th July, 1725.

Signature and seal, Henry Ingram.

Probate of the Nuncupative Will of Abraham Cock the elder of Horsham, tallow chandler. 24th Oct., 1725. Made in the dwelling house of John Charman of Horsham. Witnesses: Elizabeth Charman, Elizabeth Greengoe, John Satcher.

Deed to declare the uses of a fine between John Wisham of Horsham, timber viewer, and John Alwin of Petworth, gent., premises in Horsham. 9th Jan., 1726.

Signatures and seals of John Wisham, John Alwin.

Deed to lead the uses of a fine between Humphrey Potter of Rudgwick, cooper, and Margaret, his wife, Henry Groombridge of Warnham, cordwainer, and Mary, his wife, John Razzell, of Horsham, husbandman, and Jane, his wife, and Thomas Soane of East Grinstead and Charity, his wife, of the one part, and George Naldrett of Naldrett House, Rudgwick, of the other part, premises called Addams, Hencocks, and Hatchurst in Rudgwick, also premises called Gaskens alias Gastons in Rudgwick, also premises called Coiks or John Edes in Warnham Street, also premises called Vigornes or Vigours Mead in East Street, Horsham, also premises at Crawley Down, Worth. 29th Feb., 1731.

Signatures and seals of Humphrey Potter, Margaret Potter (mark), Henry Groombridge, Mary Groombridge (mark), John Razell, Jane Razell (mark), Thomas Soane, Charity Soane, George Naldrett.

Final agreement between George Naldrett, plaintiff, and Humphrey Potter and Margaret, his wife, and Henry Groombridge and Martha, his wife, John Razell and Jane, his wife, and Thomas Soane and Charity (his wife), deforciant, premises in Rudgwick, Warnham, Horsham, and Worth. 5 Geo. II.

Lease and release between Richard Chasemore of Horsham, butcher, John Razell of Horsham, husbandman, and Jane, his wife, of the first part, John Waller late of Horsham, tanner, now of BRIGHTHELMSTONE, gent., and Edward Curtis of Horsham, taylor,

of the second part, and Thomas Downer of Horsham, hoopmaker, of the third part, premises called Vigornes or Vigours Mead in East St., Horsham. 29th May, 1731.

Signatures and seals of Richard Chasemore, John Razell, Jane Razell (mark), John Waller, Edward Curtis.

Probate of the will of Thomas King of Horsham, turner. Dated 8th January, 1732; proved 23rd April, 1733.

Lease and release between Thomas Speeler of Horsham, plumber, and John Agate of Warnham, of the first part, Richard Wood of Warnham, yeoman, and Sarah, his wife, of the second part, Percy Shelley of Horsham, gentleman, of the third part, and Richard Cragg of Shipley, yeoman, of the fourth part, premises in East St., Horsham, also premises adjoining Horsham Common. 18th and 19th March, 1733.

Signatures, with seals of the parties.

Indenture between Thomas Stoner of Stoner, Oxfordshire, of the 1st part, Henry Rodbourne of St. George the Martyr, Middlesex, gent., of the 2nd part, and Francis Loggin of the Middle Temple, gent., and Henry Cranmer of Grays Inn, Middlesex, gent., of the third part, scite capital mansion house of the Manor of Chesworth, and the disparked park called Cheesworth Park. 15th April, 1732.

Signatures, with seals, Tho. Stoner, Henry Rodbourne.

Lease for a year between John Downer of Pagham, gent., and Theobald Michell of Horsham, clerk, premises in the Bishopprick near Lyne Cross in Horsham. 6th July, 1733.

Signature and seal, John Downer.

Hewells Manor, a Rentall of the said Manor of Edward Tredcroft received at a Court Baron held there 25th February, 1773.

Thomas Parham, Steward.

Indenture between John Agate of Warnham, yeoman, of the first part, Richard Wood of Warnham, yeoman, and Sarah, his wife, of the second part, Richard Cragg of Shipley, yeoman, of the 3rd part, and William Linfeild of Horsham, blacksmith, and Daniel Greenfeild of Warnham, labourer, of the fourth part, premises in the East St., of the Borough of Horsham, also premises adjoining Horsham Heath in Horsham. 2nd November, 1734.

Signatures, with seals, of the parties.

Grant of Administration of the effects of Edward Burrage, late of Horsham, cordwainer, to Elizabeth Burrage, widow, of the said Edward Burrage. 21st Dec., 1734.

Signed, Fran. Osgood.

Lease and release between Thomas Downer of Horsham, hoopmaker, and Henry Downer of Horsham, hoopmaker, of the one part, and Richard Williamson of Horsham, hollow turner, of the other part, premises called Vigornes or Vigours Mead in Horsham. 4th October, 1735.

Signature and seal of Thomas Downer; mark and seal of Henry Downer.

Deed of appointment of property in Horsham, to certain uses. 6th Nov., 1735.

Signature with seal Richard Wood, Sarah Wood.

Indenture of lease and release between Richard Williamson of Horsham, hollow-turner, and Joseph Dinnage of Horsham, husbandman, premises called Vigornes or Vigours Mead in Horsham. 6th March, 1735.

Signature and seal of Richard Williamson.

Probate of the will of John Wisham of Horsham, timber viewer. 22nd Jan., 1738; probate 28th May, 1739.

Deed to lead the uses of a fine between William Mills of Petworth, peruke maker (and Elizabeth his wife), only brother of Henry Mills, peruke maker, of Horsham, sons of Henry Mills of Horsham, tallow chandler, George Jupp of Dorking, feltmaker, and Jane, his wife, of the one part, and Nathaniel Tredcroft of London, linen draper, and Richard Stedman of Rusper, of the other part, premises called Bishops Croft in Horsham, near Horsham Common, also other premises in Horsham. 22nd Novr., 1739.

Signatures with seals of the parties.

Lease for a year between George Collins of Arundel, apothecary, and William Mills of Petworth, peruke maker, of the one part, and Nathaniel Tredcroft of London, linen draper, of the other part, premises called Bishops Croft in Horsham. 22nd Novr., 1739.

Signatures and seals of George Collins, Wm. Mills.

Final agreement between George Quaite and Thomas Smith, plaintiffs, and John Most and Deborah, his wife, Ann Jones, widow, and Charles Jones and Jane, his wife, deforciant, premises in Horsham, Thakeham, and Sullington. 13 Geo. II.

Final agreement between Nathaniel Tredcroft and Richard Stedman, plaintiffs, and William Mills and Elizabeth, his wife, and George Jupp and Jane, his wife, deforciant, premises in Horsham. 13th Geo. II.

Lease and release between Richard Stedman of Rusper, yeoman, George Jupp of Dorking, Surrey, feltmaker, and Jane, his wife, of the one part, and Richard Cock of Horsham, tallow chandler, of the other part, premises in Horsham. 23rd and 24th April, 1740.

Signatures with seals, Richard Stedman, George Jupp; mark of Jane Jupp.

Lease for a year between the Rt. Hon. Henry Lord Viscount Irwin and — Crawford, Burgage tenement called the George Mead in Horsham. 21st April, 1741.

Signature and seal, Irwin.

Lease and release between Thomas Strong of Frantfield, farmer, and Richard Cock of Horsham, tallow chandler, premises in Horsham. 30th April, 1741.

Signature and seal of Thomas Strong.

Deed to lead the uses of a fine between Nathaniel Barber of West Smithfield, London, draper, and Edward Whiskey of Lewes, currier,

and Abigail, his wife, of the one part, and Thomas Sergison of Cuckfield, Esq., and Charles Cooper of Lewes, cooper, of the other part, premises in the Parish of St. Michael, Lewes, also premises on Horsham Common. 27th July, 1742.

Signatures and seals of the parties.

Lease and release between Edward Whiskey of Lewes, carrier, and Abigail, his wife, and Thomas Sergison of Cuckfield Place, Esq., premises on Horsham Common. 14th September, 1742.

Signatures and seals of Edward Whiskey, Abigail Whiskey.

Deed of appointment of property in Horsham to certain uses. 21st July, 1743.

Signatures and seals of Richard Wood, Sarah Wood.

Lease and release between Thomas Sergison of Cuckfield Place, Esq., and Richard Cock of Horsham, tallow chandler, premises on Horsham Common. 17th August, 1743.

Signature and seal of Thomas Sergison.

Lease for 99 years (counterpart) between George Waller and Henry Groombridge, Bailiffs of the Borough of Horsham, and the Burgesses of Horsham, of the one part, and Joseph Sillsby of Sher-mansbury, premises in Horsham. 1st December, 1750.

Mark and seal of Joseph Sillsby.

Lease for 14 years (counterpart) between Robert Hayman of Bermondsey, gentleman, and Edmund Davey of Horsham, carrier, premises in East Street, Horsham (Ashleys). 18th October, 1752.

Signature and seal of Em. Davey.

Lease for a year between William Bouchier of New Sarum, Wilts., doctor of physick, and Susannah, his wife, and Edward Tredcroft of Horsham, Esq., premises called Auxborne near Chennells Brook in Horsham. 3rd August, 1753.

Signatures and seals of Wm. Bouchier, Susannah Bouchier.

Lease for a year between Francis Charman of Wootton, Surrey, gent., and Edward Tredcroft of Horsham, Esq., premises called Shorts alias Shotts and Awfolds in Horsham. 25th June, 1755.

Signature and seal of Francis Charman.

Lease for 21 years (counterpart) Edward Duke of Norfolk to William Blake of Horsham, miller, premises on the North West part of Horsham Common. 9th September, 1755.

Signature and seal of William Blake.

Lease for 21 years (counterpart) between Edward Duke of Norfolk and William Proctor of Horsham, victualler, premises on Horsham Common. 9th September, 1755.

Signature, with seal, William Proctor.

Lease for 21 years (counterpart) between Edward Duke of Norfolk and William Patching of Horsham, yeoman, two ponds on Horsham Common. 2nd October, 1755.

Signature, no seal, W. Patching.

Copy of the will of Richard Cock of Horsham, tallow chandler. Dated 14th June, 1756; proved 11th June, 1760.

Lease for 21 years (counterpart) between Edward Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshall of England, and William Jones of Horsham, bricklayer, premises on Horsham Common. 2nd March, 1757.

Signature, no seal, William Jones.

Lease for 21 years (counterpart) between Edward Duke of Norfolk and Edward Jones of Horsham, blacksmith, premises on Horsham Common. 2nd March, 1757.

Signature, no seal, Edward Jones.

Lease for 21 years between Edward Duke of Norfolk and Edward Jones of Cobham, Surrey, blacksmith, premises on Horsham Common, contiguous to the North Street in Horsham. 2nd March, 1757.

Signature, with seal, Norfolk E.M.

Mortgage for 500 years between Sir Charles Eversfield of Horsham, Baronet, and John Duning of Weybridge, Surrey, Esq., site, capital mansion house or messuage of the Mannor of Chesworth Park and all the lands called the Demesne. 16th December, 1757.

Signature and seal of Chas. Eversfield.

Copy of will of William White of Horsham, gentleman. Dated 19th Feb., 1758.

Lease and release between Richard Charman of Slinfold, farmer, and William Tickner of Cranley, Surrey, husbandman, premises on Horsham Common. 28th Sep., 1758.

Signature, with seal, Richard Charman.

Bargain and sale, between William Parker of Billingshurst, yeoman, Henry Hill, of Wallington, Surrey, gent., and Susannah, his wife, and Hannah Cartwright of Mitcham, Surrey, spinster, of the one part, and Edward Cookson of East Holton, Surrey, yeoman, of the other part, premises in Billingshurst street. Also barn, premises called the barnfield with appurtenances in Horsham. 9th February, 1759.

Marks and seals of William Parker, Henry Hill, Susan Hill, Hannah Cartwright.

Final agreement between Edward Cookson, plaintiff, and William Parker, Henry Hill, and Susannah, his wife, and Hannah Cartwright, deforciant, premises in Horsham and Billingshurst. 32 Geo. II.

Final agreement between John Bristow, plaintiff, and Edward Cookson and Alice, his wife, deforciant, premises in Horsham. 33 Geo. II.

Deed of assignment between Richard Wood of Warnham, yeoman, of the first part, Ellis Meredith of Cheapside, London, gentleman, of the second part, and Edward Cookson of Carshalton, Surrey, of the third part, premises in Billingshurst, also premises called the Barnfield in Horsham. 20th Feb., 1759.

Signatures and seals of Richard Wood, Edward Cookson.

Lease and release between Edward Cookson of Carshalton, Surrey, yeoman, and John Bristow of Warnham, farmer, premises

called Barnfield and also premises called Littlefield in Horsham. 10th May, 1759.

Signature and seal of Edward Cookson.

Probate of the will of Richard Williamson of Horsham. Dated 19th August, 1760; proved 22nd May, 1762.

Deed to lead the uses of a fine between Richard Cock of Horsham, tallow chandler, and Mary, his wife, Thomas Cooper of Horsham, butcher, and Jenny, his wife, John Walker of Hurstpierpoint, tallow chandler, and John Parker of Battell, tallow chandler, and Sarah, his wife, and Thomas Greenfield of Pulborough, yeoman, and Martha, his wife, of the first part; Ann Evans of Westminster, widow, of the second part, and George Waller of Horsham, draper, of the third part, premises on Horsham Common. 27th Sept., 1764.

Signatures and seals of Richard Cock, Mary Cock, Thomas Cooper, Jenny Cooper, Thomas Greenfield, Martha Greenfield, Jno. Walker, Mary Walker, John Parker, Sarah Parker.

Lease and release between Richard Cock of Horsham, tallow chandler, Thomas Cooper of Horsham, butcher, and Jenny, his wife, John Walker of Hurstpierpoint, tallow chandler, and Mary, his wife, John Parker of Battell, tallow chandler, and Sarah, his wife, Thomas Greenfield of Pulborough, yeoman, and Martha, his wife, of the one part, and Ann Evans of Westminster, widow, of the other part, premises on Horsham Common. 29th September, 1764.

Signatures and seals as before.

Assignment of Tolls on the Horsham and Steyning highway. 25th December, 1764.

Signed: Merrick Burrell, John Wicker, Saml. Blunt, E. Tredcroft, J. Linfield, Charles Ashburnham, J. Woodward.

Assignment of Tolls of the Horsham and Steyning road. 25th Dec., 1764.

Signed: Merrick Burrell, John Wicker, Sam. Blunt, Ed. Tredcroft, J. Linfield, Charles Draper, Charles Ashburnham.

Indenture lease for 21 years between Edward Duke of Norfolk and John Champion of Horsham, baker, premises on Horsham Common. 31st January, 1765.

Signature and seal, Norfolk E.M.

Counterpart of above, signed John Champion.

Lease for 21 years (counterpart) between Edward Duke of Norfolk and John Kidman of Horsham, gentleman, premises on Horsham Common. 31st Jany., 1765.

Signature, with seal, John Kidman.

Lease for 21 years (counterpart) between Edward Duke of Norfolk and John Peter, premises on Horsham Common. 31st January, 1765.

Signature, with seal, John Peter.

Lease for 21 years (counterpart) between Edward Duke of Norfolk and Henry Chatfield of Horsham, labourer, premises on Horsham Common. 31st January, 1765.

Signature, with seal, Henry Chatfield.

Lease for 21 years (counterpart) between Edward Duke of Norfolk and Samuel Blunt of Horsham, Esq., all those ponds called Sticklers Ponds and premises on Horsham Common. 31st January, 1765.

Signature, with seal, Saml. Blunt.

Indenture release by Trustees between John Wicker of Horsham, Esq., Charles Draper of Horsham, Esq., John Woodward of West Grinstead, clerk, Richard Penfold of Steyning, gent., and John Burry of Horsham, gent., of the one part, and Catherine Napper of Horsham, widow, of the other part. 5th June, 1765.

Signed, John Wicker, Ed. Tredcroft, Chas. Draper, J. Woodward, John Burry.

Assignment of Tolls on the Horsham and Steyning highway. 25th December, 1765.

Signed, M. Burrell, Saml. Blunt, E. Tredcroft, J. Linfield, Charles Draper, Charles Ashburnham, J. Woodward.

Hewells Manor. A Rent Roll of the said Manor taken at a Court Baron there holden the 26th April, 1769, by William Ellis, Gentleman, Steward.

Lease and release between Joseph Dinnage of Horsham, broom-dasher, and William Dinnage of Horsham, carrier, premises in East St., Horsham. 1st and 2nd May, 1769.

Mark and seal of Joseph Dinnage.

Lease for 21 years between Robert Hayman of Southwick, Esq., and John Winton of Horsham, gentleman, premises in East Street, Horsham (Ashleys). 1st October, 1771.

Signature and seal of Robt. Hayman.

Lease and release between William Dinnadge, carrier, and Mary, his wife, and Phillip Chasemore the elder of Horsham, butcher, premises called Vigornes or Vigours Mead in East St., Horsham. 24th and 25th March, 1772.

Signature and seal of William Dinnadge; mark and seal of Mary Dinnadge.

Assignment of the goods and chattels of Geo. Waller of Horsham, bankrupt, between Edmund Ferrers and Edward Carleton, Junr., and John Winton, gent., of the one part, and James Stow of New Shoreham and Richard Woolven of Henfield of the other part. 14th April, 1778.

Signatures and seals, James Stow, Richard Woolven.

Indenture between John Shoubridge of Horsham, mercer, and the Rev. Thomas Hutchinson of Horsham, clerk, all that Inn or Public House known by the Sign of the Dog and Bacon. 3rd June, 1778.

Signature and seal of John Shoebridge.

Appointment of George Marshall of Horsham, clerk, to the Chaplaincy of the 18th Regt. of Foot. 31st Oct., 1782.

Lease and release between Thomas Scott of Golden Square, London, Esq., and John Bristow of Alfold, Surrey, yeoman, premises called the Barnfield in Horsham. 23 and 24th September, 1785.

Signature and seal of Thom. Scott.

Lease for 21 years between John Bristow of Alfold, yeoman, and Thomas Ansell of Horsham, tanner, premises called Barnfield in Horsham aforesaid. 24th September, 1785.

Signatures, with seals, John Bristow, Thomas Ansell.

Lease for 21 years between Thomas Ansell of Horsham, tanner, and William Read of Horsham, miller, premises called Barnfield in Horsham. 26th Sept., 1785.

Signatures, with seals, Thomas Ansell, Wm. Read.

Lease and release between Henry Cock of Horsham, butcher, and William Harding of Horsham, husbandman, premises wherein Brian Foyce, butcher, did formerly dwell in the East St., in Horsham. 7th, 1789.

Signature, with seal, H. Cock.

Deed for suffering recovery between Richard Williamson of Horsham, hollow-turner, of the 1st part, Richard Troward of Norfolk St., Strand, Esq., of the 2nd part, Edward Luxford of Horsham, gent., of the 3rd part, and the Right Hon. Francis Irwin, of the 4th part, premises called Riddles in Horsham, also premises called Rickham in Roughey, also premises called Turnors in Roughey, also premises called Spooners in Roughey. 15th Au., 1789.

Signatures and seals of Richard Williamson, Richard Troward, Edward Luxford.

Deed of Recovery of premises in Horsham to Frances Viscountess Irwin. 28th November, 1789.

Viscountess Irwin, Demandant; Richard Troward, Tenant; Richard Williamson, Vouchee.

Assignment of lease between Thomas Ansell of Horsham, miller, and William Read of Woaking, Surrey, miller, of the one part, and Drew Ridge of Horsham, husbandman, of the other part, premises in Horsham. 1st May, 1792.

Signatures, with seals, of Thos. Ansell, Wm. Read; mark of Drew Ridge.

Lease and release between Thomas Dinnadge of Horsham, labourer, and John Hughes of Brighthelmstone, poulterer, premises called Vigornes or Vigours Mead in East Street, Horsham. 25th and 26th March, 1793.

Signature and seal of Thomas Dinnage.

Indenture between Sarah Brooke of Horsham, spinster, of the 1st part, Charles Linfield of Horsham, gent., of the 2nd part, and Timothy Shelley of Field Place, Warnham, Esq., of the 3rd part, premises called Druthams alias Gruthams in the several parishes of Horsham, Thakeham, and Sullington, near unto a heath called Broadbridge Heath. 15th Feb., 1794.

Signatures, with seals, S. Brooke, C. Linfield.

Assignment of mortgage between John Burry of Horsham, surgeon, and Michael Harmes of Rudgwick, gentleman, premises called the Swan in the Borough of Horsham in the West St. 10th October, 1794.

Signature torn, seal gone, — Burry.

Lease for 94 years between John Leland of Strood, Slinfold, Esq., and Drew Ridge the younger of Horsham, broomdasher, premises lately part of the waste of the Manor of Den in Warnham and adjoining Horsham Common. 4th May, 1798.

Signature and seal of John Leland.

Indenture (assignment of lease for remainder of 21 years) between Sarah Grace and Harriett Grace of Horsham, spinsters, and the Hon. George Stewart, commonly called Lord Garlies, premises called Peelings and Fulling Mead in Horsham. 21st June, 1798.

Signatures and seals, Sarah Grace, Harriet Grace.

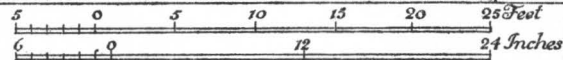
Property of Mr. C. J. Attree.

Indenture between Thomas Somerset of Horsham, Grocer, and Edward Griffith of Horsham carpenter and joiner, of the one part, and Thomas Griffith of Horsham, of the other part, premises in the South Street in the Borough of Horsham called Lynde Place or Glyne Place. 7th April, 1778.

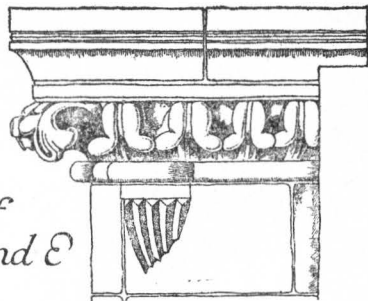
Signed, Thomas Somerset, Edward Griffith.

The PARISH CHVRCH of ST ANNE

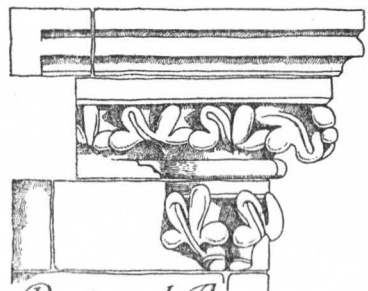
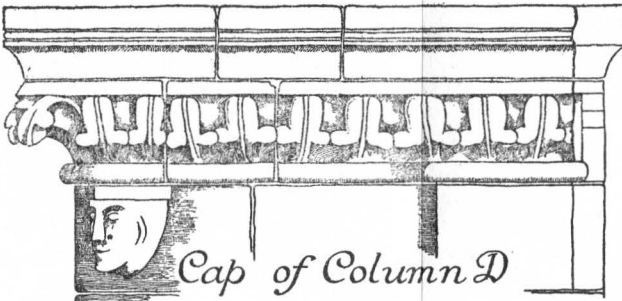
Scale of Arcade
Scale of Caps



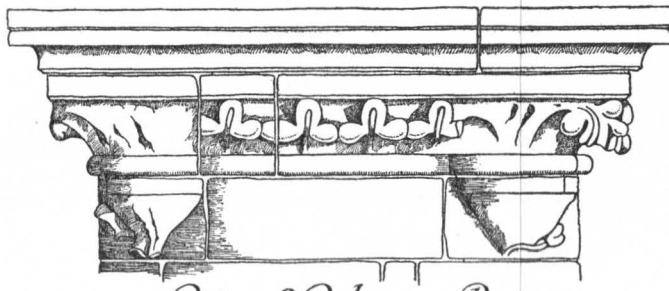
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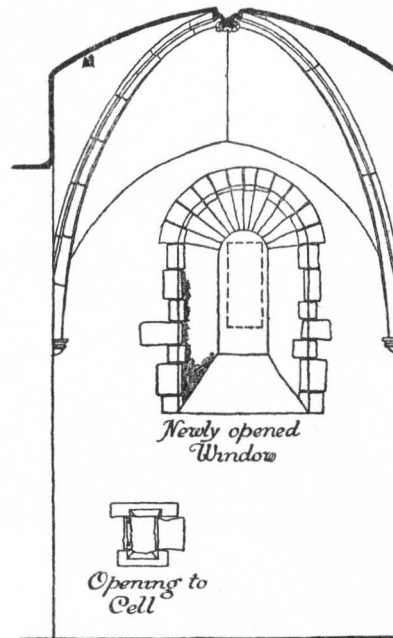
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Respond A



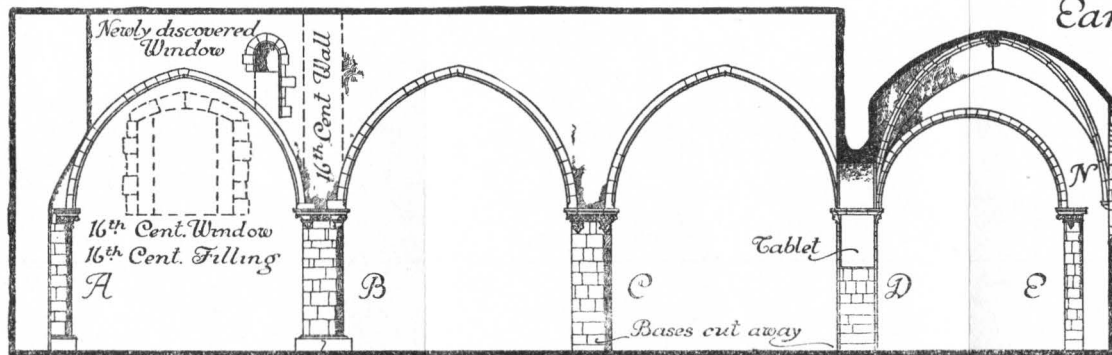
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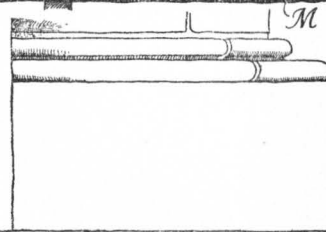
Newly opened Window



Opening to Cell



Late 12th Cent. Arcade (looking North)

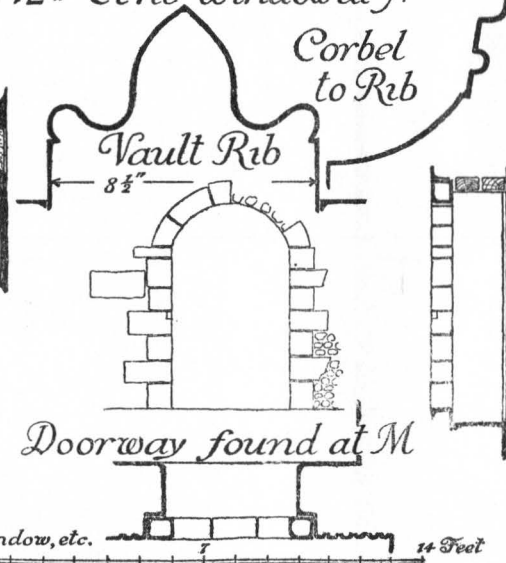


Base of A



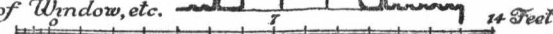
Base of B

Early 12th Cent Window at N



Doorway found at M

Scale of Window, etc.



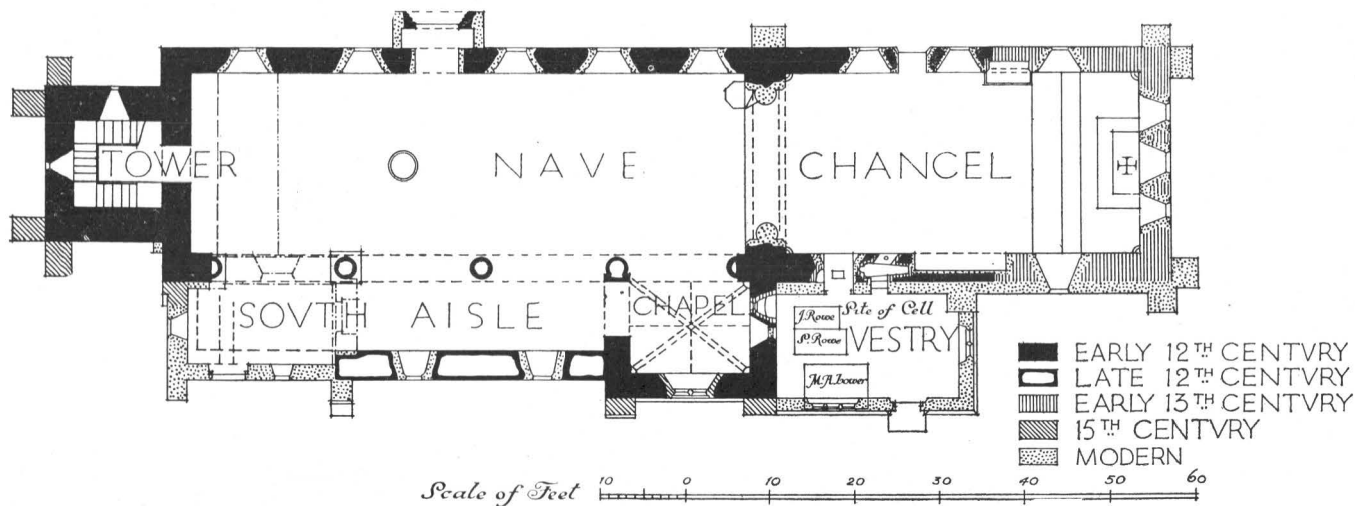
CHURCH OF ST. ANNE, LEWES : AN ANCHORITE'S CELL AND OTHER DISCOVERIES.

BY WALTER H. GODFREY, F.S.A.

THE Church of St. Anne, Lewes, formerly known as St. Mary, Westout, possesses a nave with a fine arcade to the south of four arches supported on circular piers and semi-circular responds, all of which have noteworthy capitals with late twelfth century carving. Of these arches the easternmost is semi-circular, and opens into a small transeptal south chapel; the two middle ones are pointed and communicate with the south aisle; the fourth, or westernmost, has long been blocked with masonry, the space behind (originally part of the aisle) being utilised as a vestry. This last has now been opened up, and the aisle restored to its proper length. The arch is pointed like the two adjoining ones, and not only the capitals but the bases of its piers were found in very fair preservation. During the course of the work, and in the building of a new vestry to the east of the transeptal chapel, a number of interesting discoveries were made.

Although the building of the new vestry preceded the opening of the arch, it will be convenient to deal with the arcade first. The initial discovery, when the old vestry ceiling was taken down, was a narrow Norman light, the lower part of which was cut away by the arch stones of the arch which was to be opened up. This window evidently belonged to the original nave fenestration before the aisle was added and before the arcade was cut through the walls. It definitely proves an aisleless nave to have existed in the earlier part of the twelfth century, and an examination of the

The PARISH CHVRCH of ST ANNE

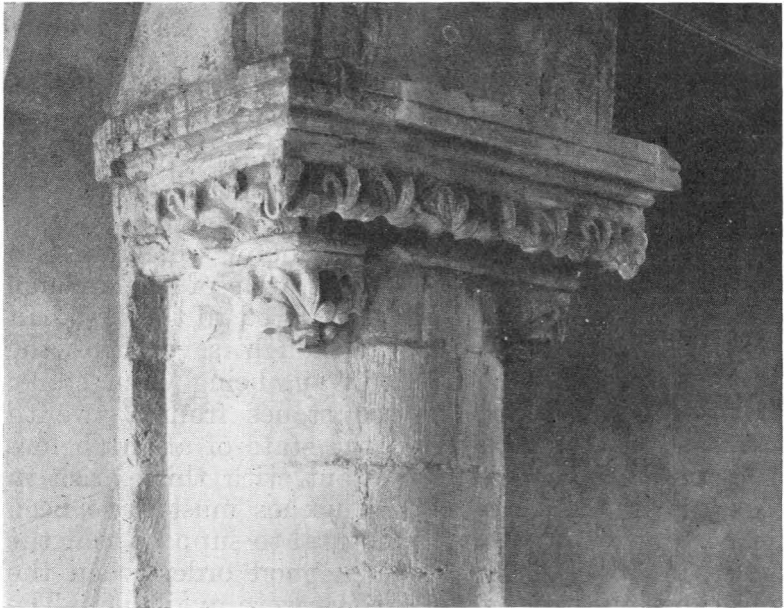


internal western angle of the nave, confirmed that this building was contemporary with the tower. Reasons will be given later for assigning the south chapel to the same early building.

The filling that was taken out of the western arch of the arcade, and that blocked the western end of the aisle, was chiefly of large cubes of chalk and a certain amount of flint. This walling was of great thickness, and contrasted with the thin modern outer walls of the old vestry, showing that the space the latter occupied had been shut off from the Church for a very considerable time. In the wall which terminated the aisle was found a mutilated doorway with semi-circular head, with indications of a stoup beside it, and the jambs of a window were found in the filling beneath the blocked arch of the arcade. Both door and window may be dated to the first half of the sixteenth century, although several of the voussoirs of the arched doorway, being Caen stone, may well have been re-used stones from a twelfth century south door. From the state of affairs before the union of St. Peter Westout with this parish in 1538, it is clear that both churches must have been in need of repair, and it is natural to suppose that the surviving building was put in good order when the resources of the united parishes were available. The fine roof of the nave, with its queen post trusses, can be confidently ascribed to this year (1538), and there is little doubt that the aisle was repaired and re-roofed at the same time. While these operations were in progress, the westernmost bay of the aisle seems to have been abandoned and cut off from the Church, to be enclosed later to make a vestry, and now after nearly four centuries to be restored as before.

The reclaimed arch retains a considerable part of its original red "masoning," the pier and respond are little damaged, and where the carved capitals are broken the fragments have been recovered and replaced. Unfortunately the foundations were in a bad condition, resulting in a weakening of the arch by the bursting of

its core of dry rubble; the piers were, however, successfully underpinned, and the core rebuilt in brick, without damaging the facing stones. Two other changes were necessitated in this part of the Church, a new south doorway, and the setting back of the late eighteenth



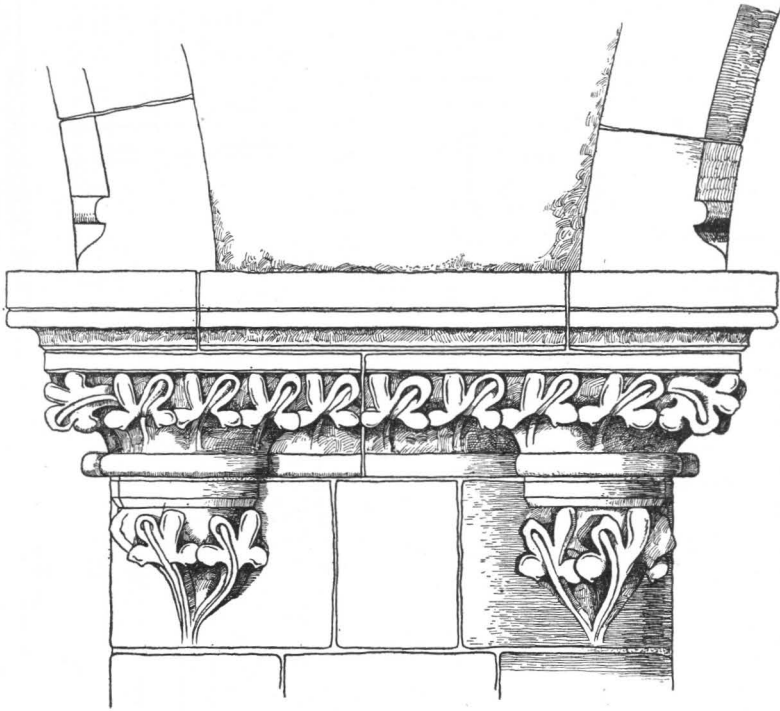
WEST RESPOND OF AISLE-ARCADE.

Photo, E. J. Bedford.

century west gallery, the panelled front of which was carefully re-fixed.

It has already been stated that the new vestry had been planned to occupy the position in the angle between the south transeptal chapel and the chancel. Within its area lay three graves, those of (1) John Rowe, the Elizabethan antiquary, and his wife (2) Susan Rowe, a daughter, who died in 1678, and (3) Mark Antony Lower. The graves, which were brick lined, were not in any way disturbed, and the three leger stones still occupy the same position as before, in the vestry floor. The east wall of the Chapel

was found to be faced on the outside with modern flint work, but in the centre was a small brick panel contained within a framework of Caen stone, the head alone being of sandstone. At a somewhat late period in the work this framework was proved to be the lower portion (jambs and sill) of a Norman window, of

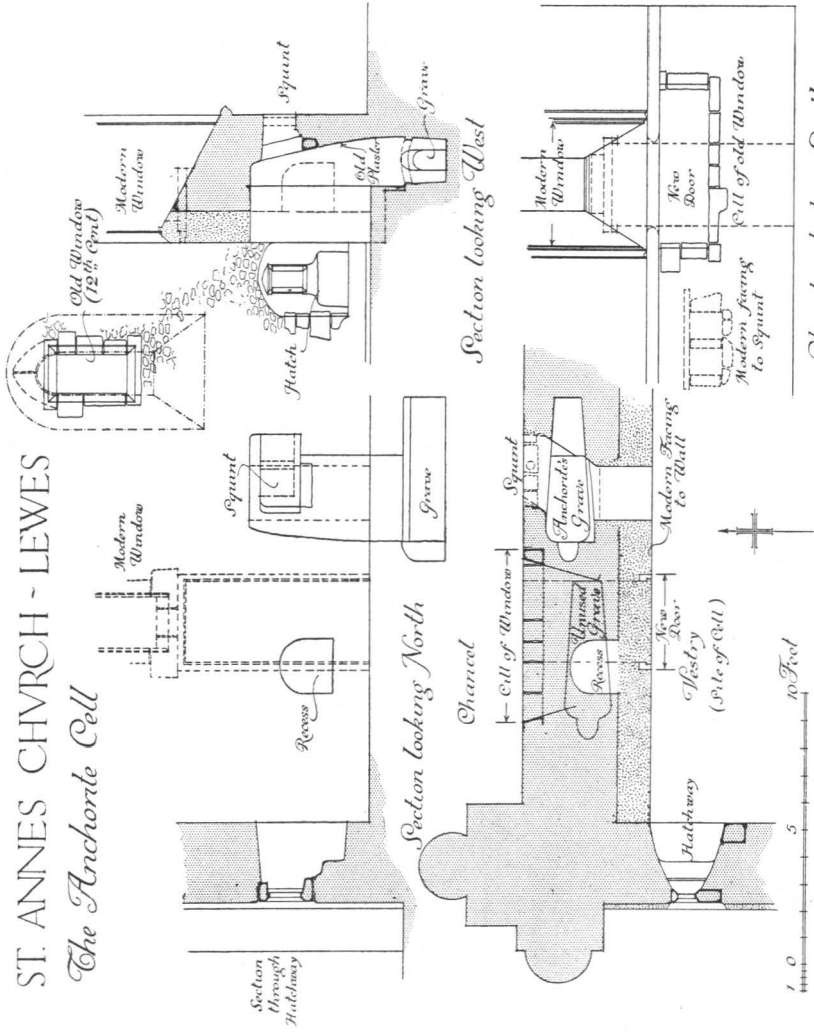


Cap of Column C

which the arch stones had disappeared. Against it, on the interior, was an eighteenth century tablet, which, when removed, together with the plaster filling, revealed the inner splays and arch of the window opening complete, with much of the red "masonry" still preserved. The character of the splayed opening is early twelfth century, and is evidence that the Chapel is part of the original Church. It is fairly clear

ST. ANNES CHURCH - LEWES

The Anchoite Cell



Arch. 12/12/10
August 1917

Elevation looking South

that its west wall (now pierced to communicate with the aisle) was once an external wall, and the arch towards the nave has already been mentioned as being semi-circular. The carving to the piers of this arch may well have been done when the aisle-arcade was inserted at the end of the twelfth century, and the vaulted roof to the Chapel was probably added at the same time.

Before the window mentioned above was uncovered, a still more interesting opening in the east wall of the Chapel had been discovered. This opening may be described as a hatchway, with wide splays opening towards the external or eastern face, and having a small stone window, 13 inches \times 7 inches, still fitted with the iron pin for a shutter hinge on the inner face, just north of where the Chapel altar would have stood. The window on the inside was complete and formed of four stones, a head and sill and one stone each side, rebated for the shutter or door. The splays were plastered with lime mortar with a large admixture of grit, characteristic of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; the roof of the recess was roughly arched, and the lower part still retained the form of a seat which could be occupied by someone outside the building. The stone quoins to the recess on the external face had all been removed with the exception of four or five of Caen stone at the south angle.

The discovery of this hatchway made it quite clear that there had been a building of probably thirteenth century date on the site chosen for the new vestry, and it seemed likely that further investigations would reveal the remains of the anker hold which, it was common knowledge, had been attached to this Church. This information was derived from the will of St. Richard de Wych, bishop of Chichester, who left 5 shillings to the female recluse of St. Mary Westout (1253). Careful attention was therefore paid to the south wall of the chancel, and it was not long before traces were found of a semi-circular recess or cupboard, which occurred just west of the new door from the

vestry to the chancel. There had been a foot or so of modern thickening on the outside of the chancel wall, and the old face had quite gone, but enough of the original plaster rendering adhered to the recess to give an idea of its shape and to show that it was roughly arched over. Its original base could not be determined.

It was now necessary, if the theory of the anchorite's cell were to be confirmed, to obtain evidence of the squint, or slanting opening, that would certainly have existed between the cell and the chancel to enable the anchorite to have a view of the high altar and to participate in the celebration. After careful investigation this squint was discovered, an ample recess reaching to the ground, and slanting towards the north-east, as was to be expected. The plaster round the recess was tolerably complete, and the cill of the actual opening into the chancel, made of well-worn red sandstone, was in position. Unfortunately, the remainder of the opening had been destroyed in recent times when the organ recess was made. It must have been a wide opening, from the width of the plaster ceiling above it, and to support it, when cleared, a short modern shaft of Sussex marble was inserted and the margins of the opening, which had been mutilated, were protected with stone. It is worth noting that the direction of the squint was not towards the present altar, but towards a point a little east of the centre of the chancel, showing that the Norman chancel, as we should expect, was not as long as the present one, which has the proportions of a later date.

The recess, containing the squint, was filled with loose chalk and flints, and, like the other recesses, with a vast quantity of snail shells—clear evidence that the building up had been delayed or done half-heartedly. This rubbish was cleared away to reach the floor level, and it was then that we came upon, what we had scarce hoped to find, the remains of the anchoress herself within a perfectly formed grave

of the recognised medieval shape, space for the head and feet being provided by tunnelling into the sides.

From an historical point of view this was an exceedingly important discovery. It is well known that up to the beginning of the fifteenth century it was usual for an anchorite to be buried in his cell, and there is a record that in 1328 a sick recluse petitioned that when he died he might not be buried in his cell, as the custom was, but in the churchyard.¹ And not only was burial in the cell contemplated, but the grave was prepared before admission, and lay always open as a reminder of mortality. The office for the inclusion of an anchorite, according to the Exeter use, was partly modelled on the rites for the dying and for burial, in order to remind the devotee that he was henceforth dead to the world, and the grave was opened during the service. It is therefore extremely interesting to find that the plastered wall of the recess, below the squint proper, continued to the bottom of the grave, and formed the back of the shaped coffin. It proves that the grave was always open while the anchoress lived, and she probably knelt on some support immediately over the grave when at her devotions. At her interment, a board or cover was apparently roughly secured by iron nails to the walls, and the recess was built up. Long afterwards the cover collapsed, and the rubble in the wall fell on the remains, except where they were protected by the wall at head and foot. The bent and rusted nails were discovered with fragments of tile, painted glass, pottery, etc., which had no doubt been thrown in with the wall material, and all these vestiges were carefully preserved. The bones of the anchoress have been reverently placed in an oak casket, and laid in the grave beneath a stone inscribed with the words in St. Richard's will: "Inclusa Sancte Marie de Westout."

¹ Quoted by Miss Clay, *The Hermits and Anchorites of England*, 113 :— "Local tradition tells of a burial ground at Oath Farm, in or near a field called Chapel Five Acres. In 1328 the sick recluse of Oath petitioned that when he died he might not be buried in his cell as the custom was, but in Aller Churchyard or elsewhere."

The remains have been examined by Sir Arthur Smith Woodward and Mr. Sidney Spokes, who have identified them as of a woman past middle age. The position and character of the grave in the midst of the recess, giving view to the altar, prove beyond reasonable doubt that we have here the grave of the anchoress, who lived in this cell in 1253. We found no evidence of the size of the cell, though there seemed to be indications that the lean-to roof passed below the little Norman window. It was probably slightly smaller than the present vestry. Placed on the south side of the Church it was well protected, and its inmate was no doubt well cared for by the ministrations of the people who were eager to share in the blessings which came to a life given up to the single aim of religious devotion.

When the door from the vestry to the chancel was cut through, the remains of the sill of a window, only a few feet from the ground, were observed, and beneath the floor a portion of another grave, which had been similar to that of the anchoress, but was empty. It suggests that here was the original place for a view of the altar, and the cell had been subsequently enlarged, and a new grave made, or else we have here the evidence of an earlier occupant of the cell, whose body would have possibly been removed when the cell was re-used. The small portion of this second grave which exists, and the part of the cupboard which I have already mentioned, have been left *in situ*, and can be inspected. The stones of the window-sill, which are shown on the drawing, no doubt belong to a later two-light window, such as is commonly found on the south side of the chancel near the Reader's desk.

It was a great misfortune that early in the nineteenth century St. Anne's Church was so thoroughly restored that every one of its ancient windows was destroyed and the chancel arch rebuilt, and that, in this way, much of its history has been lost to us. There is now in each of the four corners of the chancel a corbel carved with foliage closely resembling that of the

capitals to the western arch of the nave arcade. They suggest the possibility of a late twelfth century vault to the chancel before it was lengthened in the thirteenth century. There is one other point in this connection to be noticed. In the *Antiquary*, Vol. VIII., p. 227, is an account of the discovery in 1883 of a "Norman" window, when the modern memorial window to the Rev. A. J. Parsons was placed in the eastern part of the south wall of the chancel. It seems certain that the writer was mistaken in the period, since he goes on to say: "the window is exactly similar to the rest in the Church," that is, to the single-light thirteenth century windows, which are now conspicuous in their modern restored form. That these windows are copies of old ones is confirmed by our finding one or two original stones worked with the thirteenth century moulding that was reproduced at the restoration.

The drawings accompanying this paper were made by Mr. E. F. Harvey.

TIMBER EXPORTS FROM THE WEALD DURING THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

BY R. A. PELHAM, B.A.

THE political history of the Cinque Ports has engaged the attention of historians from time to time, but it would appear that no attempt had hitherto been made to describe in detail the commercial activities of the Ports during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This is a subject on which one has gathered a good deal of documentary evidence, but the present article merely endeavours to set forth an aspect of their trade which had rather a special significance during the early part of the period.

The deforestation of the Weald is always associated with the development of the iron industry, and it is beyond question that the demand for fuel to which that industry gave rise was ultimately responsible for protective legislation on behalf of the forest in Tudor times. In addition to the iron, however, there were other home demands which were met by the Sussex timber, as instanced by the 619 oaks sent to Dover Castle and 60 to Pevensey Castle in Edward II.'s reign,¹ or the wood sent to Boston for the bridge there in 1358.² We are also told that "the fortifications of Rye were restored by aid of the oaks of Crowhurst and the trees of Brede" in Richard II.'s reign.³ On the other hand, it is not generally appreciated that considerable quantities were shipped across to the continent, either as timber or as fuel, evidently to

¹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVII., p. 116.

² Patent Rolls, 32 Edward III.

³ Patent Rolls, 8 Richard II.

meet the requirements of the poorly wooded coastal region. It is known that wood was exported to some extent,¹ but details of the trade have apparently not been grouped systematically in order that a fair estimate of its importance might be gained.

Unfortunately we have no knowledge during the early part of the century of the part played by Englishmen in this trade if, indeed, they participated, owing to the fact that the New Custom of 1303 on general merchandise was levied solely on aliens.² Furthermore, the reign of Edward II. was marked by prolonged civil strife, and the New Custom was in abeyance from 1311 until 1322.³ There will, therefore, be a rather serious gap in our evidence, a gap which is regrettably widened by the loss of accounts for some of the other years. However, a good deal remains for our consideration.

Our first account,⁴ which covers the period Michaelmas, 1307—Michaelmas, 1308, contains the names of 129 alien merchants, some of whom made more than one voyage during the year, giving a total of 151 shipments valued at £307 7s. 8d. Of these, 102 are of wood (*lignum*), 31 timber, 6 oak bark, 4 bark, 2 wood and oak bark, 2 salt, 1 salt herrings, 1 wheat, 1 horses, and one of which the nature is unspecified. It will be observed that the average value of each cargo is low, only about £2, and that 145 of the 151 shipments are definitely concerned with forest products.

A few ports are mentioned in the account, but they raise a difficulty. In the phrase "Johannis de Axle" is one to assume that Axle is the merchant's native town, or merely that it is his last port of call? It seems at all events reasonable to suppose that there was a keen demand for this wood in Holland, Flanders and N. France, and that the merchants from that region came across here to get it.

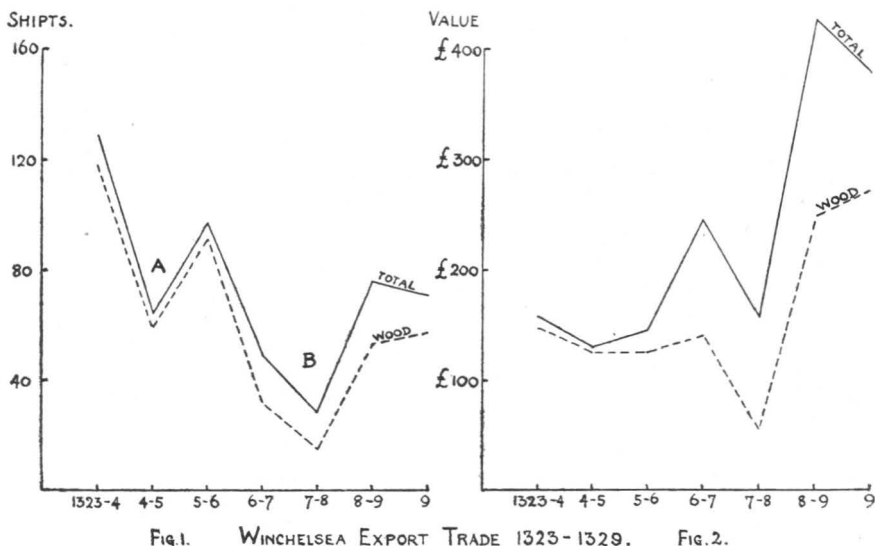
¹ *V.C.H. Sussex*, Vol. II., p. 233.

² Gras, *Early English Customs System*, p. 66.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 71.

⁴ *Customs Accts.*, 124/18.

The customs returns for the period 1323-9,¹ though not quite complete, enable us to form a very good idea of the trade during those years, and some of the information which they reveal is given in the accompanying graphs. It will be observed that the curves are somewhat irregular, and that the values appear to bear little relation to the number of shipments. A closer examination will, however, throw some light on these apparent anomalies.



The first point of note is the preponderance of wood shipments in each year's total. This becomes slightly less marked towards the end of the period, but it is still considerable. Some idea of its importance may be gathered from the fact that between 11 June, 1324, and 2nd September, 1325, there were 93 shipments of wood and nothing else. The drop in the curve at A is very likely due to a severe winter, for we find no

¹ Customs Accts., 32/6 and 147/13.

1323-4 (April-April).

1324-5 " "

1325-6 " "

1326-7 " "

1327-8 (April-January).

1328-9 (July-April).

1329 (April-December).

exports of any kind between October 20th and March 20th, while the drop at B may be partly accounted for at all events by the strained relations with France and fears of invasion. It is significant that for Seaford and Pevensey in 1327-8 a nil return is given "pro guerra," whilst on the imports side nil returns for wool and cloth are made "propter guerram."¹ The fact that the totals are for ten months only in 1327-8 matters little, for the missing months are February and March, which were always slack.

The gradual divergence of the curves in Fig. 1 is caused by an increase in the shipments of salt. The yearly totals for this commodity are respectively 0, 1, 3, 14, 9, 13, 18. Now salt was an intrinsically valuable article of commerce, hence in Fig. 2 we find that the divergence between the two curves is much greater. For the year 1328-9 there are also 5 shipments of expensive Spanish produce.

One or two facts concerning the value of the cargoes of wood may be inferred from a comparison of the two graphs. The 118 shipments of 1323-4 are worth only £146, whereas 57 in 1329 are valued at over £270, thus suggesting either a rise in the price of wood or the shipment of larger quantities than previously. Further, there is no drop in the wood curve in Fig. 2 to compare with the drop at A in Fig. 1. This may mean that a rise in price had an adverse effect on the demand. It should also be noted that the addition of 30 cloths,² and $\frac{1}{2}$ sack of wool, whose values are not given, to the total value curve for 1327-8 and 1324-5 respectively in Fig. 2 would cause that curve to be less irregular.

So far we have only dealt with the Winchelsea exports, but the accounts cover the coast as far as Chichester. Apparently the only other wood ports during this period 1323-9 were Pevensey and Seaford, and their trade is almost negligible. In 1326-7 Pevensey's 5 shipments were all concerned with wood, and had a combined value of £15 6s. 8d. In 1328-9

¹ Customs Accts., 147/13.

² 20 English cloths and 10 coloured cloths.

the only 2 shipments at Pevensey were of wood valued at £28, and at Seaford, 4 out of a total of 5 shipments consisted of wood that were valued at £84. This high valuation agrees with the evidence from Winchelsea for that year.

The question of merchants' ports raises the same difficulty as mentioned above in connection with the 1307-8 account; hence it would perhaps be preferable to let the following figures suggest their own interpretation:—

- 1323-4: Wissant (17), Hildernessee (15), Calais (14), Dieppe (10), Otershell (10), Etaples (8), Dunkirk (7), Ostend (6),
¹Wale (6), Boulogne (5), Newport (4), Axle (4).
 1324-5: Axle (12), Dunkirk (10), Hulst (7), Wissant (6), Calais (4), Etaples (3).
 1325-6: Wissant (14), Dunkirk (11), Newport (10), Calais (6), Wale (5), Ostend (4), Etaples (4), Biervliet (4), Axle (3), Dieppe (3).
 1326-7: Dunkirk (7), Newport (6), Calais (3).
 1327-8: Dunkirk (4), Newport (3), Axle (3).
 1328-9: Calais (11), Newport (7), Wale (6), Dunkirk (6), Wissant (4), Axle (4), Sluys (3).
 1329: Dunkirk (11), Wissant (8), Wale (7), Axle (6), Gravelines (5).

It is known that the fourteenth century was a period of fluctuating fortune among the Channel ports, and some indirect evidence from the accounts is of interest. For example, in the period represented by the graphs Winchelsea is the head port for Sussex, and the accounts cover the coast thence to Chichester. Later in the century, however, e.g. 1398, Chichester has replaced Winchelsea as head port, and the associated coastal strip stretches from Romney to Havant.² A special place is seldom given to Winchelsea in these later accounts, whereas Rye (e.g. 1371-2) is given an account of its own,³ suggesting that it had superseded Winchel-

¹ Sometimes written "la Wale" and may refer to the River Waal in Holland.

² Customs Accts., 33/38.

³ Customs Accts., 147/15. For this particular year, however, separate accounts appear to have been drawn up at each port, and although there is none left concerning Winchelsea for 1371-2 it must not be inferred that no account was drawn up.

sea as the main outlet for the eastern section of the Weald.

For over forty years (1329–1371) we seem to have no detailed records of wood shipments from the Sussex ports. That the wood exports continued we may gather from a command given in 1348 that all ships laden with wood along the Sussex coast were to be unloaded and join the fleet.¹ When the accounts reappear we find that the tax has been extended to native merchants.² Between Nov. 1, 1371, and Nov. 1, 1372, 44 ships left Romney, every one of which carried wood. Some of these ships no doubt made more than one journey, but since no names are given we cannot be definite. We do know, however, that 25³ of them came from Dunkirk and only 8 from English ports, showing the predominance of aliens in the trade. A greater variety is shown in the forest products than previously, and the totals are as follows:⁴

			£	s.	d.
Wood for fuel (lignum):	33 entries,	total value	..	113	19 0
ditto (bossii):	21	„ „ „	..	36	2 6
Bark (585 qrs.):	12	„ „ „	..	15	17 5½
Oak bark (tannum):	1 entry	„ „	..	1	7 0
Timber (66 pieces):	3 entries,	„ „	..	3	11 1
Laths (11,500):	13	„ „ „	..	2	15 2½
Boards:	2	„ „ „	..	2	14 0

During this same year (1371–2)⁵ 15 ships traded at Rye, 14 of which carried cargoes of wood. Of these 14, 6 came from Schiedam (nr. Rotterdam), others from Dordrecht, Flushing, Newport, etc., and only 1 from an English port.⁶ This is the first account in which we have any measure of the quantity of what was presumably fuel, in this case billets; 16 entries of these amount to 233,000, with a total value of £41 8s. 6d.

¹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVII., p. 146.

² Gras, *op. cit.*, p. 81.

³ Not necessarily 25 *different* ships for the reason given in the previous sentence.

⁴ Customs Accts., 125/11 (Nov. 1–Nov. 1).

⁵ Nov. 1–Nov. 1.

⁶ London.

Richard II.'s reign was a period of great activity, but the majority of the trade still lay in the hands of aliens. The "particular"¹ and "controller's"² accounts for 1378-9 are both badly damaged, but one has been able to make an estimate of the wood trade during that year by comparing the two. Although Chichester is the head port, yet it is relegated to the end of the account, and is preceded by Shoreham and Winchelsea. The first part of the account, and by far the most important, appears to apply to Rye, although no name is given; it may be inferred from the order of the other ports³ and by the type of shipment. Our approximate totals for Rye will then be 161 entries of wood, largely in the form of "bosci," valued at £424, and 7 entries of bark worth £8. Winchelsea has 15 entries valued at £62, including a little bark and some boards and masts,⁴ whilst no wood is shipped at Shoreham and Chichester.

In 1379-80 (29th September—22nd July)⁵ we find Rye occupying the leading position with 87 shipments of wood valued at £225 approximately, Winchelsea having 16 shipments worth £60. The Rye total includes nearly a million "boys,"⁶ which appear to be synonymous with "billets," "bosci" and "bossii." No other ports from Winchelsea to Portsmouth are mentioned.

Of the 14 shipments for 1382-3 (Winchelsea to Portsmouth),⁷ 13 are of wood valued at £43 16s. 8d. It will be noticed that this strip of the coast excludes Rye, a fact which seems to be responsible for the small number of wood shipments, for during the period 2nd December, 1383—29th September, 1384 (the customs were apparently "farmed" between 25th

¹ Customs Accts., 32/6 (Mich.—Mich.).

² Customs Accts., 159/1 (Mich.—Mich.).

³ The order from west to east is: Chichester, Shoreham, Winchelsea, Rye (?).

⁴ No discrimination is made in these two accounts between imports and exports, but we may infer that the masts were imported.

⁵ Customs Accts., 33/7.

⁶ Anglo-Norman for "wood."

⁷ Customs Accts., 33/12.

May, 1382, when the account is supposed to begin, and 2nd December, 1383),¹ the account for the region Dover to Winchelsea, which includes Rye, gives details of 49 shipments of wood worth approximately £210. Many of the cargoes consist of billets, of which there are 991,000, and 3 shipments of bark, amounting to 200 quarters, are valued at £12 4s. 4d. Bark evidently varied a good deal in quality, for whereas one merchant shipped 40 quarters worth £6 16s. 8d., another only paid £3 7s. 8d. for 100 quarters.

The aliens' account for 29th September, 1383—29th September, 1384,² covering the coast from Winchelsea to Portsmouth, contains a few of the entries which appear in the last account. By subtracting these duplicates we find approximately 52 entries dealing with wood valued at about £110. Bark appears once or twice, but nearly every entry relates to "boscu." Tar, boards and masts appear among the imports.

In the following year the aliens' account for the same stretch of coast only mentions 3 shipments of wood worth £7 6s. 8d.³ For the next year 1385-6,⁴ trade is still very slack, and only 9 shipments of wood are made by aliens. These have a total value of £35 13s. 4d.

Between 30th November, 1390, and 4th February, 1391,⁵ we find the same coast (Winchelsea to Portsmouth) exporting 181,000 "bosci," valued at £26 13s. 11d., in 10 shipments.⁶ It is noteworthy that 8 of these 10 ships came from Schiedam in Holland and the other 2 from Calais. Twenty-five spars valued at 6s., 22 pieces of timber worth £1 13s. 4d., 20 quarters of oak bark worth 13s. 4d., 1 "tabula sarr" worth 1s. 8d., and 600 "shotbord" also appear among the exports.

During the period 29th September, 1392—29th September, 1393,⁷ we find the region extended on the east

¹ Customs Accts., 126/7.

² Customs Accts., 33/15.

³ Customs Accts., 33/17 (Mich.—Mich.).

⁴ Customs Accts., 33/18 (Mich.—Mich.).

⁵ Customs Accts., 33/24.

⁶ Seven of these were made on Dec. 15.

⁷ Customs Accts., 33/25.

as far as Dover, thus giving us the whole of the Sussex coast in one account. The totals for the year are as follows:

		£ s. d.
109 entries of "bosci" (1,272,300),	valued at	181 7 4
3 " " "billets" (5,800),	" "	0 15 8
7 " " "laths" (11,700),	" "	1 10 5
3 " " "timber (92 pieces, 20 of them "squarrat"),	" "	0 9 4
12 " " "bark ¹ (133 seams),	" "	4 3 2
13 " " "oak bark (92 seams + 66½ quarters),	" "	5 12 10½
1 entry " " "chest" (2),	" "	0 13 4

For the last four years of the century we are fortunate in having complete returns, whose totals are set out in the following tables:

Goods.	ALIENS.			DENIZENS.		
	En-tries.	Amount.	Value.	En-tries.	Amount.	Value.
Billets	55	510,000	£75 4 1½	11	106,000	£16 3 0
"Bosci"	13	169,000	£25 6 8	1	10,000	£1 13 4
Oak bark (tannum)	28	166 seams + 226 qrs.	£15 0 4	2	50 seams + 8 qrs.	£2 8 4
Bark	—	—	—	1	8 qrs.	4 0
Spars	5	119	19 1	2	70	£1 2 6
Beams	—	—	—	1	6	£6 0 0
"Gystes"	—	—	—	1	100	—
"tabul' Sarrat"	—	—	—	2	1700 feet	£1 18 10
"Sawedbord"	—	—	—	2	2900 "	£2 18 0
"Clowbords"	—	—	—	1	52 "	£1 6 8
Laths	1	1000	5 0	—	—	—
Timber (unspecified)	2	140 pieces	£1 18 4	3	—	£8 10 4

TABLE I: Dover-Portsmouth, 29th Sept., 1395-29th Sept., 1396 (Cust. Accts., 33/28).

¹ A "seam," according to Rogers, *History of Agriculture and Prices in England*, Vol. I., p. 169, is 120 lbs. Since a seam of bark was approximately the same value as a quarter of bark, we may assume that a quarter of bark weighed about 120 lbs., but this is not by any means conclusive.

Goods.	ALIENS.			DENIZENS.		
	En-tries.	Amount.	Value.	En-tries.	Amount.	Value.
Billets	21	171,000	£26 7 1	1	26,000	£4 2 4
"Bosci"	18	242,500	£38 16 0	—	—	—
Oak bark	10	140 seams	£5 8 5	—	—	—
Spars	1	20	5 0	—	—	—
"Gistes"	1	14	6 8	—	—	—
Laths	—	—	—	1	1000	3 4
Wainscot	1	15	1 8	—	—	—
Timber (unspecified)	1	6 pieces	1 6	—	—	—

TABLE 2: Dover-Portsmouth, 29th Sept., 1396-29th Sept., 1397 (Cust. Accts.,* 33/30 and 33/31).

* 33/30 is altered to Romney-Havant (Feb.-Sept., 1397).

Goods.	ALIENS.			DENIZENS.		
	En-tries.	Amount.	Value.	En-tries.	Amount.	Value.
Billets	86	970,800	£147 19 5½	1	15,000	£2 5 0
"Bosci"	6	64,000	£10 13 4	—	—	—
Oak bark	32	409 seams + 137 qrs.	£19 8 11½	—	—	—
Spars	10	132	£1 19 1	—	—	—
Stakes	1	1000	2 8	—	—	—

TABLE 3: Romney-Havant, 29th Sept., 1397-29th Sept., 1398 (Cust. Accts., 33/35).

Goods.	ALIENS.			DENIZENS.		
	En-tries.	Amount.	Value.	En-tries.	Amount.	Value.
Billets	66	735,500	£116 16 11	3	36,000	£5 18 10
"Bosci"	—	—	—	1	4000	13 4
Oak bark	16	150 seams	£5 6 4	1	19 seams	15 0
Spars	6	119	£1 5 9	—	—	—
"Cokbord"	—	—	—	1	150	15 0
Timber (unspecified)	2	19	8 4	—	—	—

TABLE 4: Romney-Havant, 29th Sept., 1398-15th Sept., 1399 (Cust. Accts., 33/38).

It is possible in these tables to arrive at the relative contributions of alien and denizen merchants towards

the wood trade, and it will readily be seen that the former have practically a monopoly. Greater variety is shown among the articles of export as the century progresses, and the various types of sawn wood suggest a beginning in manufacture, though not yet sufficient to meet all home demands. In the year 1395-6, for example, there are imports of 12 masts, 1600 "shot-bord," 50 boards, 1 "tabul' mensal," and 200 wain-scots.¹ The importation of masts reminds us of the scarcity of conifers in Sussex, whereas the large quantities of oak bark exported indicate the importance of the Weald as a source of supply for the continental tanning industry.

The values of the wood shipments at the end of the century are almost identical with those before the Black Death, and although the customs duty was raised from 3d. in the £ during the first half of the century to 6d., and then 1s. 0d. in Richard II.'s reign, the demand was sufficiently strong to bear these increases, and it is not too fanciful to suppose that in the old merchants' palaces of Bruges and Ghent to-day there may yet be found beams from the oaks which once gave shelter to Downland sheep.

The ports of registration² are given for most of the ships and those appearing most frequently are:

- 1395-6: Ostend (8), Lombardy (7), Calais (5), Schiedam (4), Dunkirk (4), Delf (3), Saltcote in Flanders (3), Walravensithe (3), Anst (3), Loone (3).
- 1396-7: Ostend (5), Gowde (5), Schiedam (4).
- 1397-8: Dunkirk (9), Ostend (8), Newhythe (8), Schiedam (7), Newport (5), Lombardy (5), Walravensithe (4), Sluys (3), Gowde (3), Loone (3).
- 1398-9: Dunkirk (11), Ostend (9), Schiedam (5), Gowde (5), Newport (4), Newhythe (4), Walravensithe (4).

During the four years there is not a single case of aliens shipping in denizens' boats, although numerous examples occur of denizens shipping in boats belonging

¹ Customs Accts., 33/28.

² Subject to the same difficulty as expressed above in connection with the Winchelsea shipping 1323-9.

to aliens. Comparison with the lists of ports for 1323-9 will indicate that the region supplying the ships was approximately the same in both cases. The most notable absentee in the latter period is Wissant, which was superseded by Calais after the passing of the latter into English hands in 1347.

The foregoing evidence of Sussex timber trade during the fourteenth century is sufficient, one feels, to justify the contention that continental demands played an extremely important part in the deforestation of the Weald prior to the large scale developments of the iron industry, and we pass on to the consideration of another problem.

The silting up of Sussex rivers during the last few centuries has attracted the attention of archæologists and geologists, and various theories have been put forward to explain the phenomenon. We may, for example, look upon the cutting down of large areas of woodland as exposing the hill slopes to rapid denudation, with the consequent accumulation of alluvium along the beds of the rivers.

But it would seem that the deforestation had a serious indirect result, if what has just been said is looked upon as a direct result. It is very noticeable in the accounts for 1323-9 that the merchants exporting wood do not appear on the imports list except very occasionally. Also, in the accounts for Richard II.'s reign ships which export cargoes of wood very seldom arrive here first with dutiable goods. Now since everything imported was liable to taxation we must assume either that these merchants had unloaded their goods at a neighbouring port and had come on to Winchelsea or Rye for their wood cargoes, or that they came direct to these Sussex ports with ballast. If the former were the case we should expect to find their names among the accounts for these neighbouring ports, Sandwich for example, or Dover, but this is not the case. Consequently we may assume that the ships came direct with ballast. This would have to be thrown overboard before the wood cargoes were

taken in, so we can easily see that many thousand tons of sand and shingle would be deposited in the Rother during the course of the century. That this happened on a large scale can be inferred from the following passage relating to 1 Henry IV.:

“. . . It is given us to understand that many mariners, both native and foreign, daily trading to the port of Winchelsea in ships and other vessels, have filled up and obstructed the Channel of the said port from a certain place called Camer (Camber ?) as far as Bodyham, with stones, sand and other ballast, so that vessels, laden with merchandise, have been unable conveniently to enter the port as formerly, which tends to the destruction and danger of our town and its adjacent haven. . . .”¹

This is followed by a commission “to supervise the said port from Camer to Bodyham” and appoint special places for the discharge of ballast.

In conclusion, a word of warning may be issued against a too ready assumption that the extent and importance of a Sussex port's trade at this period is directly proportional to the amount of customs duty passing into the Exchequer. Sir J. H. Ramsay, in discussing the Customs Revenue of Edward II.² refers to the amounts from such ports as Winchelsea and Rochester as “trifling sums,” but we know that in the case of the former there was considerable activity, giving employment, doubtless, to many types of men, although the value of the products in the aggregate was relatively small.

¹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. IX., p. 296.

² *English Historical Review*, Vol. 26, 1911, p. 97.

ROMAN IRONWORKS NEAR EAST GRINSTEAD.

BY ERNEST STRAKER.

IN the course of investigating the field-names in the parish of East Grinstead, I came upon the name "Cinder Mead" on Ridge Hill Manor, the seat of Mr. Edgar Crookshank. In June last (1927) I was kindly allowed to go on the field, which is a rough and swampy pasture sloping down to the infant Medway from a bold out-cropping ridge of Tunbridge Wells sand, the soil near the river being a somewhat sandy alluvium deposited by periodic flooding and probably overlying Wadhurst clay.

At a point marked "Ford" on the 6-in. map, cattle in crossing the stream had worn away the grass, revealing a depth of 2 or 3 feet of bloomery cinder of early type. On the exposed surface were three small fragments of pottery, determined by Mr. S. E. Winbolt and others to be of the Roman period, one being Samian. Later in the year Mr. Crookshank very kindly agreed to excavation. Needing road material, he had an exploratory trench cut across the low mound, now made visible by the clearing of trees and scrub. The digging, which is still in progress, shows that the extent of the slag-heap is about 150 by 60 yards. It is almost entirely composed of heavy slag with a high iron content, some with the vermiform surface so characteristic of this period, but the bulk amorphous, with a fracture varying from blue to black.

The foundation of the smelting heap, as disclosed by the practically perfect uppermost layer, was formed of lumps of sandstone bedded in and supplemented by sand, both being burnt a bright red. The surface was level, without any concavity to receive the bloom, and had a very slight dip to the north-west.

This hearth is circular, roughly $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 feet in diameter, and is only the top one of a series of as yet unascertained depth, as shown by the alternate layers of red burnt sand, charcoal dust with some unconsumed pieces, and slag. The residue remaining after each smelting was not cleared away, but a fresh surface was prepared on top of it. The layers are horizontal, as was the case, so far as could be seen, at the Roman site near Sedlescombe, found by me in 1924, and partly excavated by the Society.

They thus differ from the conical heaps in Beaufort Park, as described by Mr. James Rock in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXIX. The latter were apparently similar to those in Siegerland, Westphalia, which had a centre cone of clay, with a gutter-like depression round it to receive the melted iron.

The *modus operandi* was to heap alternate layers of charcoal and ore upon the hearth, and cover the whole with a coating of clay, in a similar way to the old process of burning charcoal. Several hand or foot bellows were ranged round the heap. The iron formed in a spongy mass at the bottom. The slag was partly tapped off, as shown by the lava-like vermiform surfaced specimens, and the heap destroyed to extract the lump of iron or "bloom."

This, after hammering to get rid of intermixed slag, was at once available for forging into tools, weapons, etc., being wrought iron.

This process, called the bloomery or direct process, was not so wasteful as is generally supposed, as, although 24 to 40 per cent. of iron remains in the slag, there is a great saving of fuel owing to one heating only being required.

There are traces of several other hearths at various levels.

So far there have been recovered about 30 pieces of pottery, some of which are described in Mr. Winbolt's note. There was also a square-headed nail about 6 inches long, unfortunately lost by the workmen. Mr. Crookshank is giving every possible facility and

is having everything of interest preserved in the hope of further finds.

The geographical position of this site is of great interest. It is the most northern Roman iron-working yet found in Sussex, being, as the crow flies, about 9 miles north-west of the well-known Maresfield site, 21 miles from Shoreham, 26 miles from Pevensey, and but 28 miles to London Bridge. The outlet or port of shipment may well have been London, as a course directly north would in a few miles join, without a bend, the ancient track from East Grinstead to London, which, with the exception of a five-mile traverse of the Weald clay, runs on hard ground.

HORSHAM,

19th December, 1927.

I have before me fourteen pieces of undoubted Roman pottery found on the Ridge Hill site, and Mr. Crookshank has about as many more. I saw several pieces extracted from within 2 or 3 inches from the top of the topmost layer of slag, and the rest came from the same layer. The position of the pottery seems to show that the site has not been in use since Roman times. But there is a clear interval of at least two centuries between the earliest fragment and the latest. (Dr. Felix Oswald has kindly confirmed my dating of the Samian pieces.) The earliest datable fragment of Samian is of form 18, with very good glaze and slightly swollen side, and belongs to the end of the first century. Another fragment, much worn, is probably the rim of a 37. Corroborating the first century date are four pieces of brown-grey, soft, soapy, coarse-grained ware which is generally assigned to the first century; and one piece of the same material with red slip inside, and applied studs outside—rusticated ware of about the same date. There is a good foot-rim of a hard grey pot which is probably of the early second century. Then come some pieces of quite indeterminate date. Finally, there is one fragment of imitation Samian belonging to the end of the third, or beginning of the fourth century. This is a flange of a form 38, with no downward curve to the edge of the flange, and with remains of white painted bars on the upper edge of the flange. From the pottery fragments forthcoming to date it would be a safe and conservative estimate to infer a range of at least 100 A.D. to 300 A.D.

S. E. WINBOLT.

STONEHOUSE BARN, FOREST ROW.

By IAN C. HANNAH, F.S.A.

ON the estate of Stonehouse, at Forest Row, just opposite the gate of Broadhurst (Admiral Sir Charles Madden), there stands a very interesting example of



STONEHOUSE BARN, SOUTH SIDE.

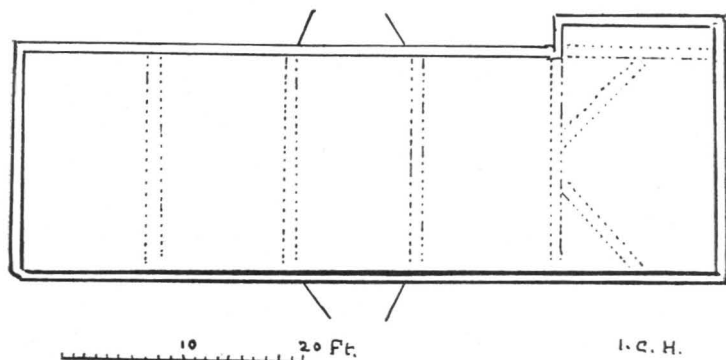
the old timber barns which are still fairly numerous throughout the Weald, though gradually dwindling in numbers.

The present example has the advantage of preserving its original features in quite unusual perfection, but its thatch is in such a state of decay that the rains of the last few years have rotted much of the main timbers; its repair would be a work of considerable difficulty and seems not very likely to be undertaken.

It is unfortunately not dated, as indeed is the case with the great majority of the timber examples. A

rather inferior one, constructed of thinnish beams, at Philpots, West Hoathly, in the same neighbourhood, has the great interest of bearing a date, 1761. By that time the custom had become established of economising timber; experience had presumably taught the farmers what were the minimum requirements. The Stonehouse example is much more massive and its date is probably at least as early as the first quarter of the eighteenth century; it may belong to the seventeenth. Some few of the timbers are re-used. There appears to be no traditions about their having been taken from ships, though further to the south this is exceedingly often the case. From the persistent

N.



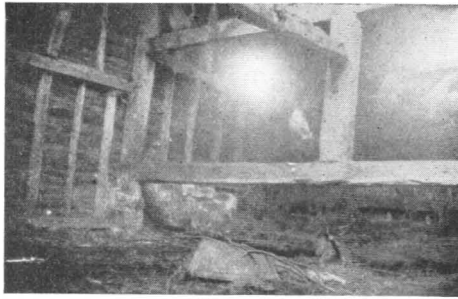
PLAN.

stories of ships having been brought as far as possible up the rivers and then broken up that their timbers might be used for building and the character of the materials of some of the old barns, and even houses, it may probably have been the case in a few instances. It might appear superfluous to bring woodwork into the Weald, but the labour and cost of hand-sawing must have been great.

The Stonehouse barn stands east and west and has

five bays, the east one hipped with a small and apparently original little aisle extension toward the north. The building is set upon a roughly built foundation of the local sandstone, lower in the eastern bay than in the rest.

The structure is rather rudely framed of sawn timbers; the principals about one foot square,—all put together with mortices and pegs. Massive beams



STONEHOUSE BARN, INTERIOR FROM EASTERN ANNEX, LOOKING SOUTH WEST.

rest upon the stone work; principals carrying the wall plates have cross-pieces about half way up the walls, into which the uprights are framed. A few of the original large clap-boards remain, fastened with blacksmith nails. The middle bay has cart doors, reaching to the eaves on the north, a little lower on the south.

The bracketed tie beams support queen-posts, which are upright and sustain collars in the end wall to the west, in the next space and at the end against the hipping; in the other two cases the queen-posts slope to the purlins. All the rafters are the same size, about four inches square, and there is no ridge piece. Rough Roman numerals $\equiv =$ indicate the relations of tie-beams and queen-posts.

Very rough split laths, not kept in line, are nailed over the rafters and support the thatch. Slithers of wood are fastened on by stout cords passing under each rafter, making a thickness of about nine inches.

Over this is a thick covering, which apparently was originally reeds, fixed by the usual system of split osiers laid along the outside of the thatch and pegged down. Though frequently patched with straw and now in the worst condition, absent altogether over



STONEHOUSE BARN, INTERIOR
LOOKING NORTH WEST.

considerable areas, the thatch has every appearance of being original, a circumstance which is most unusual.

The old barn, like others of its disappearing class, seems really to belong to the landscape, which is far more than can be said for the numerous modern houses all around. It is perhaps asking too much to expect landowners and farmers never to destroy an old barn whose usefulness is wholly past, but it would be a grievous loss to the county if these picturesque old features of the countryside—with all their associations of harvest homes—were finally swept away.

COATS OF ARMS IN SUSSEX CHURCHES.

BY FANE LAMBARDE, F.S.A.

PART III.

LINDFIELD¹:

Chancel.—Ledger Stone.

Isaack Allen—Citizen and Mercer of London—1672.

Or a chevron between three leopards heads gules, a molet on the chevron for difference—for ALLEN.

Beneath—

Dexter. Argent a cross and in the first quarter a sword point upwards gules—for CITY OF LONDON.

Sinister. Gules the Head of the Virgin ; her neck encircled by a jewelled necklace, her head wreathed with a chaplet of White and Red Roses and crowned with a Celestial Crown, issuing from clouds and within a border of clouds—for THE MERCERS COMPANY.

South Chapel—E. Window.

Cumberlege memorial—1919.

Dexter. Barry ermine and sable on a canton or a fleur-de-lis gules—for CUMBERLEGE.

Sinister. CUMBERLEGE. Impaling:

Per fess gules and argent six martlets counterchanged—for FENWICK.

South Chapel.—Two Brackets, one each side of the Altar.

Dexter. Ermine on a chief gules three crowns or with caps thereunto ermine—for THE SKINNERS CO.

Sinister. . . . on a chevron . . . between three leopards . . . three escallops . . . for . . .

Mural Marble.

Mary Eleanor Lawrie, widow of Andrew Lawrie—1899.

On a lozenge, quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Per fess gules and sable a cap argent with a garland issuing out of the top, between two laurel branches vert—for LAWRIE.

¹ See S.A.C., XXXVII., 151.

2. Per pale sable and azure on a saltire argent five cocks sable between in chief and flanks three towers flaming and in base two spears saltire ways or—for JOHNSON.
3. Or three hinds and on a chief gules a tower triple towered argent between two escucheons or—for SCUTT.

South Chapel.—East Wall.—Mural Marble.

Sarah Board w. of Richard Board, d. of Francis and Ann Dalby—1765.

Per fess gules and azure an escucheon within an orle of martlets argent—for BOARD.

Impaling:

Gules a chevron ermine between three round buckles or—for DALBY.

Mural Marble.

William Board 1790 and w. Harriot Godolphin d. of John Crawford, Esq. 1809.

BOARD impaling:

Gules on a fess ermine between three molets argent two crescents interlaced gules—for CRAWFURD.²

West Wall.—Two octagonal achievements in relief.

1. Richard Board 1782 and w. Sarah 1765.

BOARD impaling:

Argent a lion rampant gules on a chief sable three escallops argent, a crescent for difference—for RUSSELL.

2. William Board 1790 and w. Harriot Godolphin Crawford 1809.

BOARD impaling CRAWFORD.

North Transept.—Mural Alabaster.

Captain Geoffrey Prideaux, M.C. 1917.

Quarterly of six.

1 and 6. Argent a chevron sable a label gules—for PRIDEAUX.³

2. Per pale argent and gules three castles counterchanged—for ORCHARTON.

3. Argent a fess gules between three roundels sable—for ADESTON.

4. Sable three lozenges in fess ermine, in chief a martlet argent for difference—for GIFFARD.

5. Argent two foxes salient countersalient in saltire the sinister surmounting the dexter gules—for WILLIAMS.

Mural achievement in relief—

Charles Jollands 1866 and w. Sarah 1838.

Azure three garbs in fess between three crowns or—for

² See *Misc. G. and H.*, 6th series, I., 9. Grant of Arms to James Crawford; and *S.A.C.*, XLII., 245.

³ See *Top. and Gen.*, II., 213.

JOLLANDS.

Impaling:

Gules on a bend or between six plates three roundels gules a chief or ermined sable—for DIXON.

South Transept.—Mural Marble.

Clara, w. of William Gibbs Crawford—1885.

CRAWFURD.

Mural achievement in relief.

Dorothy Newton, 1730.

Argent a lion rampant sable armed gules and tail forked, on its shoulder a cross patty argent, a crescent for difference—for NEWTON.⁴

Mural alabaster.

William Dalrymple Strachan Davidson—1915.

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Azure a stag or—for STRACHAN.

2. Or on a chief embattled sable three bezants—for LEE.⁵

3. Azure on a fess between three pheons argent a stag at rest gules—for DAVIDSON.

WORTH.

Chancel.—Mural Marble.

Gilbert East Joliffe of Tilgate, 1833.

Argent on a pile azure three right hand gauntlets argent—for JOLIFFE.

Impaling:

Sable a cross or between four fleurs-de-lis argent—for BANKS.

Chancel Floor.—Ledger Stone.

Dame Catherine Courtney, daughter of Edward Southcott, married 1st—Sir John Smith, of Crabbett, d. 1662.

2nd—Sir William Courtney, Kt. and Bart., only son of Thomas Courtney of Powderham.

Argent a chevron between three coots sable—for SOUTHCOTT.

Impaled by:

Argent crusilly patty fitchy three greyhounds sable collared or—for SMITH.⁶

and by:

Or three roundels gules, on an inescucheon the badge of Ulster—for COURTNEY.

Chancel Floor.—Ledger Stone.

Anne Bysshe, w. of Roger Bysshe of Fenne Place, 1661. dau. of Philip Jermyn of Lordington, Sussex.

⁴ Newton of Southover, see *S.A.C.*, IX., 330, 342.

⁵ Lee of Coldrey, Hants.

⁶ See Grazebrook's *The Heraldry of Smith*, p. 54.

Above the inscription, BYSSHE quarterly of six.

1. Or a chevron between three roses gules, a crescent for difference—for BYSSHE.
2. Or three chevrons gules, a label of five sable—for CLARE.
3. Paly or and gules—for GOURNAY.
4. Gules a lion rampant crowned or—for WOKINDON.
5. Gules a chevron ermine between ten bezants—for ZOUCHE.
6. Or a man's leg azure—for HADDON.

Below the inscription, BYSSHE, as above, impaling:

Paly ermine and gules—for JERMYN.

Ledger Stone.

Dorothy Smith, w. of John Smith of Crabbett, 1679, dau. of Nicholas Weston, and grand-dau. of Richard, E. of Portland. SMITH, as before, impaling:

Or an eagle displayed sable—for WESTON.⁷

North Wall of Chancel. Mural Marble, Colored.

Francis Scawen Blunt, 1842, and w. Mary, 1855.

Barry nebuly or and sable—for BLOUNT. Impaling:

Argent two bends and five roundles in saltire sable—for CHANDLER.

Mural Marble.

Leonard and Sarah Gale, 1750.

Azure on a fess between three saltires argent three lions' heads azure langued gules—for GALE, and on an escucheon of pretence—

Gules three bends argent on a canton sable a spur or—for KNIGHT.⁸

North Transept Window (ancient)—

Checky or and azure—for WARREN.

South Transept.—Mural Marble.

Henry Miranda, s. of Sir Curtis Miranda, 1876.

. . . an escarbuncle . . .

Quarterly per saltire in chief and base in flanks . . . a griffin's head . . .—for MIRANDA.

South Transept.—Mural Marble, Colored.

John Whitfield and w. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Edward Culpeper. Quarterly.

1 and 4. Argent a plain bend between two cotises engrailed sable, on the bend a molet in chief for difference—for WHITFIELD.

2 and 3. Sable a lion rampant bendy argent and gules—for WHITLEY.

⁷ See *Genealogist*, XXVIII., 236; *Her. and Gen.*, VIII., 508, and *The Chesters of Chicheley*, by Chester Waters, I., 108.

⁸ See *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, New Series, IV., 199.

Impaling:

Quarterly of twelve.

1. Argent a bend engrailed gules—for CULPEPER.
2. Argent a chevron sable between ten martlets gules—for HARDRESHULL.
3. Or a cross engrailed gules in the first quarter a martlet vert—for HACCHE.⁹
4. Vert three bucks or—for GREENE.¹⁰
5. Argent fretty sable and on a canton gules a chaplet or—for IRBY.¹¹
6. Azure a saltire and chief or—for BRUCE.¹²
7. Argent an escucheon within a double tressure flory counterflory gules—for DAVID of Scotland, E. of Huntingdon.¹³
8. Argent a lion rampant azure a chief gules—for WALTHEOF, E. of Northumberland.¹⁴
9. Azure three garbs or—for RANDLE, E. of Chester.¹⁵
10. Azure a wolf's head argent—for HUGH, surnamed LUPUS, E. of Chester.¹⁶
11. Argent a chevron between three doves gules—for WAKEHURST.¹⁷
12. Argent on a bend sable three eagles displayed or—for ERNLEY.

Compare the above with *S.A.C.*, X., 156.

South Transept.—Mural Marble, Colored.

Thomas Whitfield and w. Mildred,¹⁸ d. of Henry Manning.

WHITFIELD, quarterly as before, impaling:

MANNING, quarterly of twelve.

⁹ See *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, 5th Series, V., 33.

¹⁰ See *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, X., 333.

¹¹ See Yorke's *Union of Honour*, and Parliamentary Roll of Arms, No. 1010 (*Genealogist*, XII., 278).

¹² Segar Roll of Arms (*Genealogist*, IV (1st Series), 92). Also Camden, Planché and Parliamentary Rolls. For Bruce Pedigree, see *Her. and Gen.*, VIII., 336.

¹³ Such should be the arms, see Papworth, 689. But as tricked the tressure is "single" and not "counterflory."

¹⁴ See *Collect. Top. and Gen.*, VI., 265.

¹⁵ See *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, New Series, I., 337, *S.A.C.*, XXXVII., 182, and Ormerod's *Cheshire*, I., 33.

¹⁶ As tricked the wolf's head is "or," but it should be "argent."

¹⁷ See "Wakehurst," under "Ardingly." This coat here is as given in the *Vis. of Sussex* (Harl. Soc.), LIII., 2, and *S.A.C.*, II., 311. But it should be "Gules a chevron engrailed between three doves argent," see *Ardingly*.

¹⁸ Mildred Manning was descended from Catherine, sister of Geoffrey Chaucer.

1. Gules on a cross paty between four trefoils or a black roundle—for MANNING.¹⁹
2. Argent a bend azure cotised sable—for CHYRFOLD.
3. Gules a cross between twelve crosslets argent—for BROCKHILL.
4. Argent two bends engrailed and a canton sable—for PETLEY.²⁰
5. Argent three escallops gules—for TROVEMER.
6. Azure three round buckles or—for BRAMPTON.
7. Argent a fess engrailed between three escallops sable—for SHELLEY.
8. Argent three ravens—for ROLFE.
9. Ermine a fess checky or and azure, a molet in chief for difference—for ARDEN.
10. Sable a bend ermine—for PHILIPOT.
11. Argent a bend enbattled on both sides azure—for WALLIS.²¹
12. Sable two leopards argent—for KERKENER.²²

South Transept.—Window.

Maria, widow of Rev. George Bethune, 1849, d. of Simon Ewart.

Quarterly.

1 and 4. Azure a fess checky azure and argent between three mascles argent—for BETHUNE.²³

2 and 3. Argent a chevron sable charged with an otter's head argent—for BALFOUR.

Impaling:

¹⁹ See "Manning" grant of arms, *Arch. Cant.*, VI., 271. Though in the grant the charges are given as trefoils, they are nearly always tricked as cinquefoils, as in this present instance, see also *Arch. Cant.*, VI., 272, and *Genealogist*, XXI., 120.

²⁰ For Petley, see Howard's *Pedigrees from the Vis. of Kent*, 1663, p. 28. See also *Top. and Gen.*, II., 280, Registers of Down, Kent. "John Manning, who was buried March 10, 1542, married Agnes, d. and coh. of John Petley, lord of the manor of Trovemer in Down." See also Thorpe's *Reg. Roff.*, 948. Petley brought in Trovemer, Brampton (who brought in Shelley, Rolfe and Arden) and Philipot.

²¹ This is the coat of Wallis (but with the bend "sable") as it appears in St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne. But the usual coat given is: "Gules a fess ermine," see *Arch. Cant.*, VI., 272, Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, 173. Note also in the *Synopsis of Heraldry*, p. 106 (printed for T. Simmons and L. Curtis, 1682) where we get both "Gules a fess ermine" for Wallis, and "Azure a bend imbattled counter-battled argent" for Wallis.

²² Thomas Whitfield's mother was Catherine, d. and coh. of Erasmus Kerkener and widow of Robert Waller. Burke's *Armoury* gives the arms of Kirkeby as "Sable two lions passant in pale or." Erasmus Kerkener was a celebrated armourer and worker in gold. See *The Privy Purse Expences of King Hen. VIII, 1529-1532*, edited by W. H. Nicholas, F.S.A., in which he figures as "Erasmus" and "Rasmus." See also *Archaeologia*, LXXVI, 51, 53.

²³ So tricked. The usual BETHUNE coat is "Azure on a fess between three lozenges or a bethune (the common Bear Bind) leaf slipped vert." See Rumboldswyke Church.

Quarterly.

1 and 4. Or three swords two in saltire and one in fess—between a right hand in chief and a man's heart in base gules—for EWART.

2 and 3. Azure in base barry wavy vert and azure thereon a ship with three masts and in chief three estoiles or—for

Mural Marble, Colored.

Rev. George Bethune, 1803, and w. Catherine, d. of Rev. Andrew Bethune.

BETHUNE, quarterly as above, and on an escutcheon of pretence. BETHUNE, quarterly as above.

Mural Marble.

Georgiana Mary, w. of Rev. Charles Buckner, Rector of West Stoke, daughter of George Maximilian Bethune.

Gules, an open book or between three bucks' heads ermine—for BUCKNER.²⁴

Impaling:

BETHUNE quarterly as above.

Mural Marble, Colored.

Susan Goodwin, w. of Edward Goodwin, d. of Richard Wallop of Northamptonshire.

Gules two bars or between six lozenges argent, three two and one—for GOODWIN.

Ledger Stone.

Thomasin, d. of Sir Samuel Oldfield, and w. of Deane Goodwin, Esq., 1711.

Or on a pile vert three garbs or—for OLDFIELD.

Ledger Stone.

Thomas Whitfield and Mildred Manning, his wife.

WHITFIELD, as before, impaling MANNING, as before.

Ledger Stone.

John Whitfield and w. Elizabeth Culpeper.

WHITFIELD, as before, impaling CULPEPER (a crescent for difference) as before.

Ledger Stone, partly covered by Pew.

On a lozenge shield.

. . . three lions rampant . . .—for

Ledger Stone, partly covered by Pew.

GOODWIN, and GOODWIN, as before, impaling:

Barry argent and gules three crescents ermine, on a chief gules two tilting spears in saltire or—for WATSON.²⁵

²⁴ See *A Royal Descent*, by T. E. Sharpe.

²⁵ See *Vis. of Kent*, 1663, and Berry's *Kentish Genealogies*, 137. At the latter reference the chief should be "gules" and the spears "or."

Ledger Stone.

Rev. George Bethune.

Above—BETHUNE quarterly, and in pretence, BETHUNE quarterly.

Below—On a lozenge shield, BETHUNE quarterly.

Nave.—Mural Marble, Colored.

Anne, d. of Sir Robert Heath, 1602.

Argent a cross engrailed between twelve billets gules—for HEATH.

Mural Brass.

Sir Thomas Raikes Thompson, Bart., 1904.

Per fess argent and sable a fess embattled on both sides between three falcons jessed and belled or, in the chief point an anchor erect azure cabled proper, all within a border engrailed and all counterchanged—for THOMPSON.

Mural Brass, Colored.

Gules three infants' heads couped at the shoulders with golden hair—for FAUNTLEROY.

Mural Marble, Colored.

Rev. Johnson Towers, 1808.

Sable on a chevron between three towers argent three roundles sable—for TOWERS.

Impaling:

Sable a stag standing at gaze argent horned and hooped or—for JONES (?).

On the left of the Chancel Arch, a mural marble monument to . . . erected by Elizabeth Bradford, d. of Rev. John Bradford, D.D., 1725 (commemorating also Bysshe Shelley, o.s.p. 1733). The arms illegible, but showing a chevron gules on the dexter Coat. See *Smith's Charities* (1800), p. 130, and *Berry's Sussex Genealogies*, 66, 68, and 69.

WEST HOATHLY.

South Aisle.—Mural Marble, Colored.

Catherine, w. of Richard Infield,²⁶ 1623, d. of Sir Edward Culpeper.

Gules an inescucheon within an orle of martlets or—for INFIELD.

Impaling:

Argent a bend engrailed gules, a crescent for difference—for CULPEPER.

Mural Marble.

William Griffith and w. Anne, 1720. Gules a chevron between three lions rampant or—for GRIFFITH.

Impaling:

. . . three dolphins . . . for . . .

²⁶ *S.A.C.*, X., 167.

ARBUTHNOT impaling ANSTRUTHER.

Azure a crescent between three martlets argent within a border or charged with three boars' heads gules—for ARBUTHNOT.

Impaling:

Quarterly

1 and 4. Argent three piles sable—for ANSTRUTHER.

2 and 3. Argent a fess wreathy azure and gules for CAR-MICHAEL.

ARDINGLY.

Chancel.—North Window.—Ancient.

Checky or and azure—for WARREN.

South Window.

Or a lion rampant gules—for²⁷

Table Tomb.—Brasses inlaid.

Richard Wakehurst, died 7 Jan. 1454, and w. Elizabeth, d. of Robert Etchingam, d. 19 July, 1464.

Three Shields.

1. Gules a chevron engrailed between three doves argent—for WAKEHURST.²⁸

2. WAKEHURST impaling ECHINGHAM.

3. Azure a fret argent—for ECHINGHAM.

Chancel Floor.—Brass.

Sir Edward Culpeper, and w. Elizabeth, d. of William Farnefold of Steyning, d. Sept. 1633.

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Argent a bend engrailed gules—for CULPEPER.

2 and 3. Argent a chevron sable between ten martlets gules—for HARDRESHULL.

And in pretence.

Argent two bars sable on the first a bezant—for PELLATT.²⁹

Impaling:

Sable a chevron engrailed between three stags' heads argent—for FARNEFOLD.³⁰

²⁷ Papworth records a coat of these tinctures as that of "Le Conte de Arondel" in a Roll of Arms, Circa 1262-1292, Harleian MSS., 6137.

²⁸ See *S.A.C.* II., 311. See these arms correctly blazoned in glass at Withyham (*S.A.C.*, LXVII., 170), and also in contemporary glass in Crowhurst Place, Surrey (Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, II., 362).

²⁹ See *S.A.C.*, XXXVIII., 119. In neither this case, which is dealt with at this reference, nor in the subsequent case, had he any right to place the arms of his wife, who appears to have been his cousin, in pretence: for Jane Pellatt was not heiress of her father, Sir Benjamin, who was succeeded by the three daughters and coheirs of her half-brother James (see Pedigree, *S.A.C.*, XXXVIII., 112). As Miss M. S. Holgate suggests, these arms were probably given to the engraver as those of Culpeper, and he executed them as such on both brasses, the order for which was very possibly coincident; as both Elizabeths died within a comparatively short space of each other, and when discovered, it was not thought worth while to correct the error.

³⁰ See *S.A.C.*, LIX., 84.

*Chancel Floor.—A Brass Lozenge.*³¹

Elizabeth, d. of Sir William Culpeper, and his w. Jane, d. of Sir Benjamin Pellatt of Bolney, *d.* 6 Dec., 1634.

Quarterly of four.

1. CULPEPER, a crescent for difference.
2. HARDESHULL.
3. WAKEHURST.
4. Argent on a bend sable three eagles or—for ERNLEY.

And in Pretence.

PELLATT.

Chancel Floor.—Brass.

Nicholas Culpeper, *d.* May, 1510, and w. Elizabeth,³² *d.* of Richard Wakehurst.

1. CULPEPER. 2. CULPEPER impaling WAKEHURST.
3. WAKEHURST.

Chancel Floor.—Brass.

Richard Culpeper, s. of Walter Culpeper of Goudhurst, Kent, and w. Margaret, *d.* of Richard Wakehurst, *d.* 1504.³³

1. CULPEPER, a crescent for difference.
2. CULPEPER impaling WAKEHURST.
3. WAKEHURST.

*Ledger Stone, under Choir Stalls.*³⁴

Elizabeth, infant *d.* of Anthony and Margery Bickerstaffe, *d.* 1628 (as did Margery).

Sable a crosslet argent—for BICKERSTAFFE.

Impaling:

CULPEPER.

BALCOMBE.

South Aisle.—Window.

1. See of Canterbury. 2. Arms of Queen Victoria. 3. See of Chichester.

North Aisle.—Mural Brass.

Charles Gorham Howard, 1915.

Gules on a bend between six crosslets fitchy argent an anchor gules—for HOWARD.

SLAUGHAM.

Chancel.—Altar Tomb.—Richard Covert, 1547.

Married 1st: Elizabeth Faggar; 2nd: Elizabeth Nevill.
3rd: Jane Ashburnham; 4th: . . . Vaughan.

³¹ See *S.A.C.*, XXXVIII., 120.

³² Elizabeth Culpeper was alive 1517, see *S.A.C.*, XLVIII., 66. See Woodman's *Sussex Brasses*, 79.

³³ The Brass records MDIIII, which corrects *S.A.C.*, XLVIII., 72.

³⁴ From information kindly supplied by Miss M. S. Holgate. See *S.A.C.*, XLVIII., 93.

There are four brass shields of arms at the back, and three (now indecipherable) on the south side.

Reading from dexter to sinister.

1. Gules a fess ermine between three martlets or—for COVERT.

Impaling:

Gules a fess between six molets argent—for ASHBURNHAM.

2. COVERT (ancient) impaling:

Azure three pelicans argent—for PELHAM.

3. COVERT (ancient).

4. COVERT.

Of the above, No. 2 belongs to the sinister, No. 3 to the dexter, top corners of John Covert's Ledger Brass (now mural) in the South Chapel. In both these cases the "martlets" have feet, for which cause they are labelled "Covert, ancient."

Chancel.—Mural Monument.

Jane Covert, 1586, m^d. 1. Sir Francis Fleming. 2. Sir John Fettyplace.

Dexter. Gules two chevrons argent—for FETTYPLACE.

Impaling COVERT.

Sinister. Gules a chevron between three owls argent on a pile in chief or a cannon azure discharging gules—for FLEMING.³⁵

Impaling COVERT.

South Chapel.

Ledger Stone (Brass) now Mural.

John Covert, 1503, m^d. Isabel Pelham.

For two shields that belong to the top, see Richard Covert's Tomb.

Below—

Dexter. Now illegible—probably COVERT impaling PELHAM.

Sinister. COVERT (ancient).

Mural Brass.

Philip Rawson, 1894. Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Per fess sable and azure a castle with four towers argent—for RAWSON.

2 and 3. Azure on a fess or between six bezants three roundels gules—for BENT.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Argent on a chevron azure between three trefoils vert three fleurs-de-lis or—for GILMOUR.

2 and 3. Or on a saltire azure nine lozenges or—for DALRYMPLE.

³⁵ According to the grant, 1550, to Sir Francis Fleming, Lieutenant of the Ordnance, this should more correctly be: "Per saltire or and gules a chevron between three owls argent beaked and legged or in chief a culverin lying bendwise azure firing gules on the mouth a ball sable."

*South Chapel.—South Wall.**Large Monument.* Richard Covert, d. 1579.

Above COVERT.

There are three shields above the figures and three below.

Above, from dexter to sinister.

1. COVERT.

2. COVERT impaling HENDLEY, quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Paly bendy azure and gules an orle of martlets or
—for HENDLEY of Cranbrook.2. and 3. Argent a saltire engrailed sable ermined argent
between four roundles gules in a chief azure a hind at
rest or—for HENLEY.

3. COVERT. Impaling:

Ermine three bows gules stringed sable on a chief azure
a swan argent holding a gem ring or in its mouth between
two leopards' heads argent—for BOWES.

Below.

4. COVERT. Impaling:

Gules a fess argent between three leopards' heads or—
for VAVER.

5. COVERT. Impaling:

Gules a chevron between three garbs argent—for FAGGAR.³⁶

6. COVERT. Impaling COOKE (reversed).

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Or a cross azure.

2 and 3. Gules three crescents and on a canton sinister a
bird.

Read the right way up, this should be:

1 and 4. Gules three crescents or a canton ermine—for
COOKE.

2 and 3. Or a cross azure—for BOHUN.

This curious and unaccountable error was repeated in Slaugham
Place.

³⁶ This coat has become established as that of Faggar, as quartered by Covert; but it seems probable that, owing to a mis-reading of the charges on the shield which dates back to the Visitation of Sussex in 1633, this coat of Faggar has been wrongly recorded from that time to the present. A Pedigree of Faggar alias Tagger alias Silverlock is given in the *Vis. of Essex* (Harl. Soc.), XIV., 601, and this has been extended by Palin in his *More about Stifford and its neighbourhood*, 1872, p. 35. In this Visitation, the arms are given as "Sable a chevron engrailed twixt three padlocks argent," to which is added the note: "This coate is borne by the name of Tagger alias Silverlock of Sussex as appeareth in the greate black booke of Ordynaries in the Office of Armes filleted with buff marked G. 15, fol. 236." This Pedigree commences with "John Silverlock of Westborne in Coun. Sussex," but too late to record any connection with Covert. The possibility of mistaking "padlocks" for "garbs" is easier than would seem, and it was doubtless the "charge" that gave the "alias." As "Fetterlocks" they appear on a Brass in Penschurst, Kent. See Thorpe's *Reg. Roff.*, 917, and Ralph Griffin's *Kent Brasses*, 154. See also Papworth, 456, quoting Harleian MS. 1432, fol. 9.

South Chapel.—Hatchment.

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Ermine on a chevron between three dolphins sable a plate between two fleurs-de-lis argent—for SERGISON.

2 and 3. The same, but with field argent—for SERGISON.

Impaling:

Argent on a chevron sable between three negroes' heads, three roses argent—for IVES.

Nave.—Mural Monument.

Maria, w. of William Haslewood, 1836.

Argent on a chevron gules between three owls sable three lozenges ermine on a chief azure three hazel branches or—for HASELWOOD.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Per pale gules and azure on a fess wavy argent between three crosses patty or three crescents sable—for GODSALVE.

2 and 3. Gules a bend between six crosslets fitchy or—for ORMESBY (or PRESTON).

South Aisle.—West End.—Mural Alabaster.

Philip Secretan, 1912.

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Or ermined sable on a chevron sable cotised gules five drops of water between three cinquefoils sable—for SECRETAN.

2 and 3. Azure on a saltire engrailed ermine a heart gules in chief a caduceus argent—for

CUCKFIELD.³⁷*Sanctuary.*

Charles Sergison, 1732.

Argent on a chevron between three dolphins sable a roundel between two fleurs-de-lis argent—for SERGISON.

North Aisle.—East End.—Mural Marble.

Guy Carleton, and George and Anne, children of Thomas Vicars and w. Anne d. of Bishop Carleton (Chichester, 1619–1628).

Above. Ermine on a bend sable three pheons argent—for CARLETON.³⁸

Below. Argent a cross formy sable on a chief gules three cinquefoils or—for VICARS.

Impaling:

CARLETON.

³⁷ See *S.A.C.*, XXV., 84, XLII.

³⁸ See *S.A.C.*, XLV., 12, 17.

North Aisle.—Mural Marble.

Michael Sergison, 1784, and w. Sarah.

SERGISON.

Mural Marble.

Francis Sergison, 1793.

SERGISON.

North Aisle.—Mural Marble.

Francis Warden, 1785.

Sable a lion rampant argent—for WARDEN.

Mural Marble.

Daniel Walter,³⁹ 1761, and w. Dorothy, d. of Thomas Manningham, Bishop of Chichester.

Argent a cross between four fleurs-de-lis sable—for WALTER.³⁹

Impaling:

Sable a fess ermine in chief three griffins' heads or—for MANNINGHAM.

Mural Marble.

Lashford Willett, 1794, and w. Jane, 1790. Argent three bars gemelles and in chief three lions rampant sable—for WILLETT.

Impaling:

Argent on a chevron sable between three choughs five fusils argent—for MAYO.

South Aisle.—East End.—Mural Marble.⁴⁰

Rev. Gerard Burrell, D.D., 1508.

Vert three escucheons argent each with a border engrailed or—for BURRELL.

A large slate memorial to Burrell.

BURRELL.

South Chapel.—Mural Marble.

Ninian Burrell, 1614, and w. Jane, afterwards wife of Peter Courthope.

Above and on each side—BURRELL.

Below. Dexter. BURRELL. Impaling:

Per pale or and azure a chevron ermine between three leopards counterchanged—for SMYTH.

Sinister. Argent a fess azure between three stars sable—for COURTHOPE. Impaling:

SMYTH.

Burrell Monument—with kneeling figure.

BURRELL.

Mural Monument.—West Wall.

BURRELL.

³⁹ See S.A.C., L., 16.

⁴⁰ See S.A.C., XLIII., 1.

South Chapel.—North Wall.

Elizabeth, w. of Timothy Burrell, d. of Henry Goring, 1682.
BURRELL. Impaling:

Argent a chevron between three annulets gules—for GORING.
Below the above.

Timothy Burrell, 1717.

BURRELL impaling GORING.

Large Mural Monument.—North side of Sanctuary, South Chapel.

Thomas Hendley, Sir Walter Hendley, 1675, etc.⁴¹

Quarterly of four.

1. Paly bendy gules and azure an orle of martlets or—for HENDLEY, of Coursehorne, Cranbrook.
2. Argent a saltire engrailed sable ermined argent between four roundels gules on a chief azure a hind at rest or—for HENDLEY (Kent).⁴²
3. Argent on a chevron flory counter flory vert between three⁴³ bulls' heads sable horned or an annulet—for BOWYER(?)
4. Argent a bend gobony or and gules—for VAUX.

North Side, Sanctuary.—South Chapel.

Henry Bowyer, 1588, and w. Elizabeth Vaux.

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Or a bend vair cotised sable—for BOWYER.

2 and 3. Argent on a chevron flory counter flory vert between three bulls' heads sable horned or an annulet—for BOWYER (?)

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Argent a bend gobony or and gules—for VAUX.⁴⁴

2 and 3. Azure a cinquefoil between three birds or—for . . .

⁴¹ For Inscription, see *S.A.C.*, XXV., 82. *S.A.C.*, XLII., 51, where line 14, for "ar" read "az," the martlets being "or."

⁴² These two coats are usually quartered by Hendley of Cranbrook, see *Vis. of Kent*, 1619 and *Sussex*, 1624.

⁴³ This coat is quartered by Bowyer, see *Vis. of Surrey*, 1623, *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, III., 360, and in the *Vis. of Kent*, 1619, as here, it is quartered as and for "Bowyer" by Hendley of Cranbrook. At both these references the charges are bulls' heads, not goats' heads as recorded by Canon J. H. Cooper in *S.A.C.*, XLII., 38, who attributes the coat to White of Truro, as quartered by Thornhill of Kent. White bore "or on a chevron vert between three goats' heads gules a crescent argent." As suggested by Canon Cooper, it possibly records an unrecorded matrimonial alliance of Bowyer. But this is discounted by the position of the coat on the Bowyer achievement later on, see *S.A.C.*, XLII., 39.

⁴⁴ As Canon Cooper suggests, *S.A.C.*, XLII., 39, this is the coat of Vaux of Caterlen or "Caterlinge in the C. of Comberland," as it is recorded in a MS. copy of the Visitation of Yorkshire, 1585 penes me. Unfortunately the pedigree gives no clue to the quartered coat, for which see *Vis. of Surrey*, 1623, *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, III., 360.

Brass on Ledger Stone.—South Chapel.

Two Shields. Dexter, quarterly of four.

1 and 4. BOWYER.

2. Azure three spades argent helved or—for KNYPERSLEY.

3. Argent on a chevron flory counter flory vert between three bulls' heads sable horned or an annulet—for BOWYER(?)⁴⁵

Sinister.

BOWYER. Impaling: quarterly of four.

1 and 4. VAUX.

2 and 3. Azure a cinquefoil between three birds or—for . . .

South Aisle.—Mural Marble.

Walter Burrell, 1683.

BURRELL.

North Side.—South Aisle.—Mural Marble.

William Feteplace, 1656.

Gules two chevrons argent—for FETTIPLACE.

Mural Marble.

Percy Burrell, 1807.

BURRELL.

Tower.—Window on North Side.

Argent two chevrons and on a canton gules a crosslet fitchy or—for MOBERLEY.

BOLNEY.

North Aisle.—Over War Memorial.

Arms of King George V.

Nave.—Over Chancel Arch.

Arms of King George.

Mural Marble.

Captain Austin Henry Huth, 1915.

Argent two chevrons and in chief a heart gules in base a hat sable with white ostrich plumes—for HUTH.

Mural Brass.

Henry Huth, 1878, m^d Augusta Louisa Sophia, d. of Frederick von Westenholz of Waldenstein Castle, Austria.

HUTH. Impaling:

Azure on a bend or three molets azure between two mountains or—for WESTENHOLZ OF WALDENSTEIN.

⁴⁵ See S.A.C., XLII., 36, Elizabeth, sister of Henry Bowyer of Cuckfield, who married Elizabeth, d. and h. of Thomas Vaux, married Gilbert Bee, of Basingstoke. In *Misc. G. and H.*, New Series, IV., 386, is a Confirmation of Arms to the son of this Elizabeth. In it the arms of Knypersley are attributed to Swetenham.

*On each side of the Belfry Door.*⁴⁶

1. Or two molets in chief and in base a crescent gules—for BOLNEY.
2. BOLNEY. Impaling: Azure fretty argent a chief or—for ST. LEGER.

IFIELD.

Chancel.—Mural Marble.

Spencer Richard James Lewin, 1826.

Quarterly of four.

- 1 and 4. Per pale gules and azure three bucks' heads or—for LEWIN.
2. Quarterly argent and gules a fret or, over all on a bend sable three escallops argent—for SPENCER.
3. Sable six lions rampant or—for ST. MARTYN.

Sanctuary.—East Wall.—Mural Marble.

Rev. Spencer James Lewin, 1842, and w. Elizabeth, d. of Richard Capper, 1845.

Quarterly of four.

- 1 and 4. LEWIN.
2. SPENCER.
3. ST. MARTYN.

Impaling:

Or on a chevron gules three roses argent a canton gules—for CAPPER.

Mural Marble.

Martha Lewin, w. of James Lewin, d. and coh. of Nicholas Spencer, 1792.

LEWIN, and in Pretence.

Quarterly of four.

- 1 and 4. SPENCER.
- 2 and 3. ST. MARTYN.

Carved on Communion Rail.

Ermine on a cross patty sable a bezant.

Crest. Out of a mural crown or a griffin's head ermine charged with a bezant—for MOSSE.

Chancel.—Mural Marble.—Colored.

Francis Ellerker Lewin, 1850.

Quarterly of four.

- 1 and 4. LEWIN.
2. SPENCER.
3. ST. MARTYN.

⁴⁶ See Horsfield's *Sussex*, I., 251, Richard Bolney (c. 1475) married Anne, d. of Ralph St. Leger of Kent. His sister Agnes married William Gage, see *Vis. of Sussex*, p. 8.

South Aisle.—Mural Marble.—Colored.

John Seyliard, 1612, and w. Elizabeth Kelton.⁴⁷

Quarterly of nine.

1. Azure a chief ermine—SEYLIARD.
2. Gules a cross argent a label of five azure—HEVER.
3. Argent a double headed eagle sable—SEGHESTON.
4. Purpure a lion rampant or—PAULYN.
5. Gules crusilly a lion rampant and a border engrailed argent—DE LA WARE.
6. Gules a cross engrailed or—CREY.
7. Gules a lion with a double tail rampant or—BURGHESH.
8. Checky or and sable a chevron gules—TODD.
9. Argent a lion rampant sable, a crescent for difference—STAPLETON.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

- 1 and 4. Ermine on a fess argent five escallops gules.
2. Azure a lion rampant argent armed gules.
3. Gules a bend between three martlets or.

No. 9 of the Seyliard quarterings has been colored "Or a lion rampant azure" as for PERCY. In the pedigree of Todd, it will be seen that John Todd married Jane daughter of Thomas Percy of Ryton; whose true name, however, was Percehay (see Foster's *Vis. of Yorks.*, 1584, p. 186), a family that had no connection with the Percy's, their arms being "Arg. a cross patonce gules," as derived from Vescy. But the arms here are those of Stapleton, derived from an earlier marriage, see Howard's *Vis. of Kent*, 1663, p. 67.

In the *Visitation of Shropshire*, 1623, Harl. Soc. XXIX, 283, is given the Pedigree of the Kelton family from which Elizabeth sprang. She was the daughter of Thomas Kelton of Shrewsbury, and his wife Mary, daughter and co-heiress of George Pontesbury. At the head of the Pedigree, after the arms of Kelton, which are given as "ermine three cinquefoils in fess sable," there is a note stating: "In Shrewsbury MS. the above arms impale sable on a bend between six birds argent a fleur-de-lis gules, for Pontesbury." On p. 404 of the same volume is the Pedigree of Pontesbury, where it is shown that George Pontesbury was the son of Thomas and his wife Elizabeth who was the daughter of Richard Grafton. His arms are stated to be "Sable on a fess twixt three martlets or three fleurs-de-lis azure." His daughter Maria is stated to have married Thomas Gillon; which is obviously a mistake for Kelton, and their daughter Elizabeth is stated to be the wife of John Seliard.

In Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*, 384, this achievement of Kelton is given as:—

- 1 and 4. Ermine three escallops in fess gules.

⁴⁷ See *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, 5th Series, V., 202. Howard's *Pedigrees from the Vis. of Kent*, 1663.

2. Vert a lion rampant or.
3. Gules a bend between six martlets or.

Except that he has "escallops" for "cinquefoils," this accords more closely with the true coat of Kelton. It is noteworthy that "Ermine on a fess gules three cinquefoils or," and "Vert a lion rampant or," are both recorded as coats of Arderne. And so it seems very probable that Kelton derived the first two coats from Arderne, though there is not sufficient of the Pedigree to show how.

Very considerable confusion existed as to the true coat of Pontesbury. In the Mytton MS. Volume of Shropshire Sepulchral Monuments (Society of Antiquaries No. 477), described by Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., in the *Archæological Journal* for March, 1895, are drawings of two Pontesbury Tombs. One, at Withington, the tomb of John Onley and his wife Jane Pontesbury, shows the arms of Pontesbury as in the Shrewsbury MS. referred to above. The other at St. Alkmunds, the tomb of George Pontesbury, Jane's brother, of Adbrightley, who died 1550, and of his wife, Jane Lacon—the grand-parents of Elizabeth, wife of John Seyliard—shows the arms as "Sable on a fess twixt six martlets or three fleurs-de-lis gules": and this is repeated four times. This is by far the most important of the Pontesbury monuments, and although in the *Shropshire Archæological Society Proceedings*, VI. (1883), 468, the arms of Kelton are given as "ermine three cinquefoils in fess sable" impaling "Sable a bend twixt six birds argent charged in the dexter chief point with a fleur-de-lis gules," it seems, that correctly blazoned, the achievement should be:

- 1 and 4. Ermine three cinquefoils in fess sable—KELTON.
2. Vert a lion rampant or—ARDERNE.
3. Sable on a fess between six martlets or three fleurs-de-lis gules—PONTESBURY.

Centre Window.—South Aisle. Modern.

George Pepper Staveley and w. Jesse Louisa, and their grandson, George Staveley Aitchison.

Dexter.

Gules on a chevron between three demi-lions rampant or a trefoil between two anchors sable in the chief point a crosslet fitchy or—for PEPPER.

Sinister. Quarterly of four.

- 1 and 4. Argent a two headed eagle sable armed gules on a chief engrailed azure a pheon between two rowels or—for AITCHISON.
2. PEPPER.
3. Argent a fess sable between three rooks—for ROOKE (Yorks.).

Tower.

Arms of King George II.

CRAWLEY.

Chancel. Ledger Stone.

Ann Augusta, w. of Thomas Broadwood, 1846, and Thomas Broadwood, 1861.

Ermine two pales varyy or and gules on a chief azure an annulet between two fir trees or—for BROADWOOD.

*Windows.—South Side of Chancel. 1880.**Eastern.*

Dexter. Quarterly of four, for the Rev. Lennard-Barrett.

1 and 4. Or on a fess gules three fleurs-de-lis or—for LENNARD.

2 and 3. Per pale argent and gules barry of four counter-changed—for BARRETT.

Sinister. Richard Durnford, Bishop of Chichester.

The *See* of Chichester.⁴⁸ Impaling:

Sable a ram's head coupé argent horned or—for DURNFORD.

Western.

Dexter. Stracey-Clitherow, Patron of the Living, 1880.

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Argent on a chevron gules between three eagles sable five annulets or—for CLITHEROW.

2 and 3. Ermine on a cross engrailed between four eagles gules five cinquefoils or—for STRACEY.

Sinister. Thomas Broadwood, Benefactor, 1845.

BROADWOOD.

North Aisle.—West End.—Window (1880).

E. J. Stracey-Clitherow, Patron, 1880.

1 and 4. CLITHEROW.

2 and 3. STRACEY.

Nave.—Murial Marble.

John Broadwood, 1812, and w. Mary, 1839.

BROADWOOD.

Nave.—South Side.—Western Window.⁴⁹

Dexter. Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Per fess ermine and sable three pickaxes or—for FIGOTT.

2. Per fess azure and argent three pelicans counterchanged—for

3. Gules three demi-lions rampant or—for

Impaling:

Gules a fess paly or and azure debruised by a demi-lion rampant argent issuant from base, in chief two bezants each charged with a cinquefoil azure—for (?) VANBURGH.

⁴⁸ See *S.A.C.*, LXVII., 184.

⁴⁹ Unfortunately no record appears to have been kept of whom this window is intended to commemorate, and the present incumbent (Dec. 1926) is unable to provide any information concerning it.

Sinister. Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Ermine on a canton gules an owl argent—for
BARTON.

2 and 3. Paly or and azure on a fess gules three molets
argent—for . . .⁵⁰

Impaling:

Azure a snake nowed between three sinister gauntlets argent—
for MILMAN.

ITCHINGFIELD

AND

LOWER BEEDING.

Nothing.

NUTHURST.

Chancel Sanctuary.—North Side.—Mural Marble.

Robert Henderson, 1871.

Gules three piles issuing from the sinister or a chief engrailed
ermine—for HENDERSON.

*South Side.—Mural Marble.*⁵¹

Joseph Tudor, 1774, his nephew William, and nieces, Rebecca
and Elizabeth Nelthorpe.

Above.

Dexter. Gules a chevron ermine between three helmets,
visors open showing the face argent—for TUDOR.⁵²

Sinister. Argent on a pale sable a sword argent with hilt or
—for NELTHORPE.

Nave.—North Side.—Mural Marble.

Reginald George Henderson, 1916.

Arms: HENDERSON.

Mural Alabaster.

Robert Evelyn Henderson, 1925.

Arms: HENDERSON.

South Side.—Chancel Arch.—Wood Memorial.

Robert Henderson, 1895.

HENDERSON. Impaling:

Per pale vert and or on a fess ermine a fret gules between
three stags counterchanged—for HARGREAVES.

⁵⁰ Possibly HOWEL or MERICK. See Papworth 794.

⁵¹ See Elwes' *Western Sussex*, 158 note.

⁵² The arms of Theodore alias Tudor de Stoke (Philipott's *Villare Can-
tanium*, 323), whose Leiress Margaret married Edward Whyte, uterine brother
of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, 1504-35.

HORSHAM.

Chancel.

For the Hoo tomb, on the North side, see *S.A.C.*, VIII., 128.
On the recumbent figure, on the South side, of Sir Thomas de Braose, 1395 (*S.A.C.*, VIII., 98).

Azure crusilly a lion rampant or—for BRAOSE.⁵³

North Aisle of Chancel.—Mural Marble.

Robert Hurst, 1843, and w. Maria, d. of Adam and Mary Smith, 1851.

Quarterly ermine and or over all a sun gules—for HURST.

Impaling:

Or on a chief sable a lion passant or—SMYTH, of London.⁵⁴

Marble Monument with recumbent figure.

Elizabeth, w. of Thomas Delves, son and heir of Henry Delves of Dudington in Cheshire, 1654. She was only surviving child of Hall Ravenscroft, Esq., of Horsham.

Dexter. Argent a chevron gules fretty or between three delves sable—DELVES.

Sinister. Argent a chevron sable between three ravens' heads—RAVENS-CROFT.

East End.

DELVES impaling RAVENS-CROFT.

West End.

Quarterly of six.

1. RAVENS-CROFT.⁵⁵

2. Azure floretty a leopard rampant argent—HOLLAND.

3. Argent three bulls' heads sable—SKEFFINGTON.

4. Sable three garbs and a border or—BRICKHILL.

5. Argent on a bend vert three spades argent—SWETTENHAM.

6. Azure a chevron between three dolphins argent—HALL.

The descent of Ravenscroft, entitling them to quarter Holland, Skeffington, Brickhill and Swettenham, will be found in the *Visitation of Cheshire* (Harl. Soc.) XVIII., 194. In the *Visitation of Sussex*, LIII., 171, Ravenscroft is given the sixth quarter above. As stated there, this quarter is tricked by a different and later hand. It is evidently intended for HALL of Horsham: though nothing is mentioned of their arms in the otherwise full account of this family in *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, New Series, I., 475. But they are given exactly as above in a later volume, Second Series, V., 313. Papworth, 419, gives for Hall: "Per pale arg. and sable a chevron twixt three dolphins embowed counterchanged." It is worth noting that, in the MS., *Vis. of Sussex*, in the Society's Library

⁵³ See Elwes' *Western Sussex*, p. 48. The crosslets here are of the older form, with rounded ends. See Foster's *Feudal Coats*, p. 31, where, however, the crosslets are wrongly shown as with squared ends.

⁵⁴ Papworth, 564.

⁵⁵ See *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, 5th Series, I., 301.

at Lewes, the arms of Ockenden of Cowfold, whose wife is said to have been daughter and heir of Petham, are given as:

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Gules a lion rampant and a border or the latter charged with black roundles.

2 and 3. Vert a chevron between three dolphins argent.

All Saints Chapel.—East End of South Aisle.—Mural Marble.

Henry Michell, 1908.

Sable a chevron or between three escallops argent—for MICHELL.

Mural Marble.

John Michell, 1610, son of Avery Michell, and his w. Mary, d. of William Gresham of Titsey, 1611.

Dexter. MICHELL.⁵⁶

Sinister. Argent a chevron ermine between three rowels sable—for GRESHAM.⁵⁶

All Saints Chapel.—Roof.⁵⁷

South Side—East to West.

1. FRANCE and ENGLAND quarterly, a border argent—for HUMPHREY, D. OF GLOUCESTER, s. of King Hen. IV.

2. Quarterly of four, one and four FRANCE and ENGLAND, quarterly, a label of five ermine, two BRITTANY (ermine) and three of France (flory)—for JOHN, D. OF BEDFORD, s. of King Hen. IV.

3. FRANCE and ENGLAND quarterly, a label of three charged with nine red roundles—for EDWARD, D. OF YORK, afterwards King Edward IV.

North Side—East to West.

1. FRANCE and ENGLAND quarterly, a border company argent and azure, a crescent argent—for JOHN BEAUFORT, E. of Somerset.

2. FRANCE and ENGLAND quarterly—for K. HENRY VI.

3. Quarterly 1 and 4. Gules a fess between six crosslets or—for BEAUCHAMP.

1 and 3. Chequy or and azure a chevron ermine—for NEWBURGH

—for RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, E. of Warwick.

North Aisle.—Third Window—Westwards.

Erected to memory of Rev. John Fisher Hodgson, 1892.

Gules three garbs a border engrailed or. The Arms of KEMP, Abp. of York, 1426–52, and Canterbury, 1452–54.

Tower.—Mural Brass.

Ursula Slade, 1797.

⁵⁶ Both of these shields have been re-coloured wrongly; the escallops and the rowels being both coloured or.

⁵⁷ See the Heraldry in the Chicheley Porch at Christ Church, Canterbury, by Ralph Griffin, *Arch.*, LXXI., 125.

On a lozenge, Argent three horses' heads sable a chief gules—
for SLADE.

Below on the same Brass.

The children of Edmund Smithe, s. of William and Sarah Smithe, by Mary his wife, d. of Peter Du Cane of Braxted, Essex.

Quarterly of four.

1 and 4. Azure two bars between three pheons or—for
SMYTHE.

2. Argent on a bend embattled on both sides three castles argent—for CHESTLIN.

3. . . . a chevron between three . . .—for

Impaling:

Quarterly.

1 and 4. Argent a lion rampant sable crowned or, on a canton azure a chevron or between three acorns gules—
for DU CANE.

2 and 3. Azure a double headed eagle or—for LYDE.

RUSPER.

Tower.—Mural Stone.

John Broadwood, 1812.

Ermine two pales vairy or and gules on a chief vert an annulet between two fir trees or—for BROADWOOD.

Over the Arch leading to Tower.

The Arms of King George I.

WARNHAM.

Chancel.—Alabaster Mural Monument.

Charles Thomas Lucas, 1895.

Per bend argent and gules a bend dove-tailed twixt six annulets counterchanged—for LUCAS.

North Chapel.—Mural Marble Monument.

Sir John Caryll, 1613.⁵⁸

⁵⁸ This monument is illustrated in *S.A.C.*, XXXIII., 139. The crest, however, should be: "On a mound vert a stag at rest and looking backwards." On the monument the stag's head has been broken off. In the *Vis. of Sussex* (Harl. Soc., Vol. LIII., 213), to: "Carrell of Warnham" is attributed "Or on a bend sable a rose between two griffins' heads erased of the field, all within a bordure engrailed azure." The "of Warnham," it will be seen, is misleading: for this was the Coat adopted by John Caryll the younger, Serjeant at Law, son of John Caryll by his second wife Jane Read, one of whose sisters married his cousin Sir Edward Wotton (see Elwes' *Western Sussex*, 253, and *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, 5th Series, V., 237, and Hasted's *Kent*, I., 405), and it was confirmed to him by Sir Christopher Barker some time between 1539 and 1549 (see *Archæologia*, LXIX., 74). At the same time he was granted a crest which in Thomas Wall's Book of Crests (*Ancestor*, XII., 79) is recorded as "A dragon's hede bende of iiij peces rased vert and gold betwene two birdys wynges standing in pal the furst silver the second sable in a wreth silver and asur mantelyd asur lynyd silver." The illustration shows John Philipott's tricking of this coat and crest.



ARMS OF CARYLL

Argent three bars and in chief three martlets sable—for
CARYLL.

*North Chapel.—Ledger Stone.*⁵⁹

Three children of Jeffrey Amherst and Elizabeth his wife,
d. of Henry Yates of Warnham, and his wife Jane, d. of Sir
Francis Stydolf of Mickleham, Surrey.

Quarterly of four.

1. Gules three tilting spears or headed argent—for AMHERST.
2. Argent on a fess vert three crosses formy or—for KIRBY
of London.
3. Paly or and gules on a chief gules three escallops or—
for BAYE.
4. (Sable) a bend (argent) between two cotises dancetty
(or)—for CLOPTON.?

Impaling:

Per pale azure and gules three leopards rampant or—for
GATES.⁶⁰

*Ledger Stone.*⁶¹

Timothy Shelley and w. Joanna, born at "Newark" (i.e.
New York) in N. America, 1770.

Above. *Crest.*

A griffin's head argent beaked and gorged with a crown or.
Below.

Sable a fess engrailed between three whelk shells or—for
SHELLEY.

Nave.—Arms of King George III., 1811.

North Aisle.—Eastern Window.

Florence Emma Henderson, 1888.

Gules three piles issuing from the sinister or a chief engrailed
ermine—for HENDERSON.

Impaling: LUCAS.

*North Aisle.—Mural Marble.*⁶²

Mathew Napper, 1801, and w. Sarah, 1844.

Argent a saltire azure between four roses gules—for NAPER.
Crest on a mount vert a falcon.

Mural Marble.

Sir Henry Harben, High Sheriff, 1898, *d.* 1911.

⁵⁹ *S.A.C.*, XXXIII., 144 (illustration) and 183, 196.

⁶⁰ Yates=Gates, see Howard's *Vis. of Suffolk*, I., 22. *Genealogist*, XXIX., 228.

⁶¹ *S.A.C.*, XXIV., 9, XXXIII., 145. Berry's *Sussex Gen.*, 68.

⁶² See *S.A.C.*, XXXIII., 146, since which the arms appear to have been corrected, for as they are now shown they are the NAPER arms, except that the saltire is azure instead of gules. The crest, too, is recorded in Fairbairn's *Crests* (Plate III., 8) as one of those of "NAPER."

Four Coats of Arms, one at each corner.

1. Azure a saltire voided between two spurs in fess and in chief and base a spear head or—for *HARBEN*.⁶³
2. Sable three bars embattled or within two flaunches argent each charged with three martlets gules—for *THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY*.
3. Azure on a cross argent a mitre between four fleurs-de-lis gules a chief indented or fretty gules—for *Town of HAMPSTEAD*.
4. Argent a chevron engrailed between three pairs of compasses sable—for *THE CARPENTERS' COMPANY*.

South Aisle.—West Window.

Arms of Queen Victoria, 1887.

Centre Window.

Emily, w. of Walter Henry Maudslay, d. of Charles Thomas Lucas.

Sable a chevron between three pickaxes argent—for *MOSELEY*. Impaling: *LUCAS*.

In *S.A.C.*, XXXIII., 150, it is noted that there is a large coped tomb in the Church Yard at the South-East end of the Church, on which are the Pelly Arms.

The Arms of *PELLY* are:—

Or on a bend engrailed azure between two trefoils vert three martlets argent.

There was also a mural monument for Johanna, w. of Sir Henry Pelly, Bart., of Warnham Court, aged 47, 6th February, 1856.

Quarterly.

1 and 4. *PELLY*.

2. Azure a chevron twixt three stags or—*HINDE*.

3. Argent a chevron twixt three garbs sable—*BLAKE*.

And in Pretence:

Azure on a chevron argent twixt three sunflowers three buckles azure—for *CARSTAIRS*.

⁶³ *HARBIN* of Somersetshire bore "Azure a saltire voided between four spearheads erect or."

S.A.C., LXVII. & LXVIII.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

S.A.C. LXVII.

- Page 151, The charges on the Arms of Peplesham, following the reference quoted, have been described as "pelicans." The evidence, however, is overwhelming—as indeed the Editor pointed out at the time—that they would more correctly be described as "sheldrakes" or "shovellers."
- Page 156, line 6, *for* "Blount" *read* "Blunt."
- „ 156 line, 10, *after* "argent" *insert* "for SYMONS." Sir Charles Blunt's mother was Elizabeth, only daughter of Alderman Richard Peers, of London, and sister and heir of Sir Richard Peers-Symons, Bart.
- Page 154, *add* to footnote 11, "Sir Philip Harcourt, of Staunton Harcourt, father of Simon First Viscount Harcourt, married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Lee of Ankerwycke, Bucks; and amongst others they had issue, Philip Harcourt of Wigsell in Sussex, and of Ankerwycke (see *Collect. Top. & Gen.* as above), and Elizabeth, married to Richard, second son of Simon Harcourt of Pendley in Hertfordshire. The date of Elizabeth Harcourt's burial, according to *S.A.C.*, XXV., 160, was 10 March, 1715."
- Page 163. To BUXTED¹ *add*:—
 "Two brass shields, lately replaced in the church, and now in a glass case on wall of South Aisle.
 1. John Warnett of Furnival's Inn, 1486, and w. Joan, 1496 (brass lost).
 Arg. fretty vert over all a stag springing sable, horns and hoofs or.
 2. (Arg.) a cross (gules) over all a bend (azure).
 Probably for NEWENHAM. See *S.A.C.*, XXIV., 193, XXX., 138.

¹ From information kindly supplied by Mill Stephenson, F.S.A.

S.A.C., LXVIII.

- Page 221, line 33 } for "Cornhampton" read "Corhampton."
 " 221, " 7 }
 " 235, line 37, for "molets" read "rowels."
 " 236, line 14. These are the arms of Prydeux, according to Papworth, 529. Here the Chevron is not charged, see Papworth, 455, for Predeux or Pedegrew; and see Twigge's *Armory of the Western Counties*, 39.
- Page 221, line 44, for "W. Giam" read "William."
 " 214, footnote 7, *erase* "wrongly" and *add*:—"The Scottish Baronets of Nova Scotia were authorised to augment their own arms, either on a canton or in an inescucheon at their pleasure, with the Arms of that Province: 'Argent on a saltire azure, the Royal Arms of Scotland.'" See *Her. and Gen.*, IV., 364.

Page 210, line 31, for "MOUNTJOY" read "SANCHEZ."

In a catalogue of a collection of objects of British Heraldic Art to the end of the Tudor Period, issued by the Burlington Fine Arts Club, 1916, there is illustrated on Plate III. a series of these achievements of BLOUNT quartering AYALA. In the description of the plate, "Or a castle azure" is attributed to SANCHET: as it is by Ashmole in his *Hist. of the Order of the Garter* (Oct. ed. 1715), p. 516; where, however, he gives it as: "Azure a castle or," which latter coat agrees with that attributed by Rietstap to SANCHEZ of Estremadura, "D'azur à une tour sommée d'une tourelle d'or accostée de deux Chaudieres du même et sommée d'une banniere d'argent flottant à senestre." These surcharges here, which signified "La merced de Pendon y Caldera" place the bearer among the Grandees, who formed the inner circle of the "Ricos Hombres," into the ranks of which latter, Sancho Velasquez³ d'Ayala, father of Lope Sanchez d'Ayala, had been elected in 1074. The Banner⁴ signified the Power of raising Troops in the service of the King, and the "Chaudiere" or "Camp-Kettle," the possession of the means to maintain them in the field. They would naturally disappear from the Coat of Arms when it was borne by other than the head of the family.

Donna Sancha (or Sanchia) d'Ayala, who, as is not unusual in Spain, inherited her mother's name, and who married Sir Walter Blount, was the eldest daughter of Diego Gomez de Toledo, who had married Donna Ines de Ayala; descended from Donna Elvira Sanchez, heiress of Ayala, who was descended from Lope Sanchez de Ayala, to whose father, Sancho Velasquez, Don Alonzo VI.,

² Both coats of Ayala are shown.

³ It is to be noted that a Velasquez coat is "Sinople a la tour d'argent."

⁴ See Selden's *Titles of Honour*, 2nd Edition, 573.

King of Castille, gave the lordship of Ayala in 1074. The Coat of Arms, which eventually became that of the Lordship and name, was in the first instance "Dos lobos negros en campo de plata," i.e., "two black wolves in a silver field"; derived from, or giving origin to, the name "Lopez," which, from then onwards, scintillates through the pedigree; finally becoming fixed as "Lopez d' Ayala." To which was added (see *Nobleza del Andalusia*, p. 79) "la orla de las ocho aspas de oro en campo roxo," i.e., "eight golden saltires in a red border" by Octun, Lord of Ayala, in honour of his having fought at the capture of the city of Baeça, under the banner of Don Lope Diaz de Haro, in 1227. Many of the bearings in the Spanish coats of arms were adopted upon similar occasions, and, particularly, crosses of various kinds, which were considered as noble distinctions. Sir Alexander Croke, in his *History of the Croke Family* (from which most of this information has been derived), vol. II., page 194, says: "From this marriage the two branches, the Mountjoy, and the Maple Durham families, who are both descended from Sancha, have quartered the Ayala arms, and that of Castille likewise, which is not mentioned as having been borne by Ayala, though it must have descended from thence. Sometimes the colours have been changed, and they now bear the border or, and the saltires gules. But in an old Book of the Heralds it appears as in the Spanish blazoning. Sometimes the wolves are called foxes, and are sometimes gules, at others sable. The coat "or a tower azure" is given to SANCHET, but no family of that name intermarried with BLOUNT, and I suppose it is a mistake of the name Sancha."

Rietstap, in his *Armorial Général*, gives also for SANCHEZ of Castille, "Gules à une tour d'argent surmontée d'une étoile du même." It seems probable then, that this coat "or a tower azure" was adopted for SANCHEZ, who may have originally derived it from their feudal lord, the King of Castille, though, if ever used, it had long been superseded by the "wolves" of AYALA.

Page 234. To RYE add:—

Chancel.—*Ledger Stone.*

Three Brass Shields.⁵

No. 1. Quarterly of 4.

1 and 4. Ermine a lion rampant gules—
JENNINGS.⁶

2 and 3. Azure a lion rampant a border engrailed
or over all a canton or—JAY.

Crest. A Jay.⁷

⁵ See Mill Stephenson's *Brasses*, 514, and Holloway's *History of Rye*, 516.

⁶ See *Vis. of Shropshire* (Harl. Soc.), XXVIII., 269 and 277, and *Vivian's Vis. of Cornwall*, 243.

⁷ This crest, derived from the quartered coat, appears to have been adopted by a branch of this family, see Harl. Soc., XIII., 428.

No. 2. Argent a fess gules twixt six choughs—
ONSLow.⁸

Crest. A falcon preying upon a partridge.

No. 3. No. 1 (missing) Impaling No. 2.

N.B.—Record Society (*Wills and Administrations, Lewes*), XXIV., 47. "Henry Genynges of Rye, 22 June, 1560."

Of the above, No. 1 has been refixed upside down, and No. 2 is missing.

Mr. H. E. FIRTH FRANKS, of RYE, has kindly supplied the following extract from the Register of Burials:—

"THOMAS the son of HARY GENENS, buried 29th April, 1557."
Ledger Stone.

Arg. on a pale sable three crosses patty or—
CROUCH.

This is from a rubbing kindly supplied by Mill Stephenson, F.S.A. It evidently refers to the following, see Holloway's *Rye*, 517:—

In Saint Clare's Chancel is this:—"Thomas Crouch, gent., etc., Mayor in the Town of Rye several years, died 7 Aug. 1682."

See also *S.A.C.*, XIII., 287.

Page 218. To EWHURST *add*:—

Churchyard.—Altar Tomb, south of the Church.

WILLIAM PIX, s. of George Pix, of Hawkhurst, 1723, and w. of Ann, 1741. Issue 5 sons and 5 daughters.

Azure a fess between three crosslets fitchy or PIX.

(See *Misc. G. & H.*, 2nd Series V., 43, 56.)

Page 220. *Add to Note 21*:—

This Brass has disappeared since it was recorded in *S.A.C.*, VIII.

Page 237. *Add*:—

For the Coat of Arms on the shield on the tomb ascribed to Stephen Alard, see *S.A.C.*, LXI., 141.

Page 222. Mr. A. E. COLLINS has kindly sent me the following information:—

In connection with the record of Coats of Arms in Sussex churches may I suggest some additions to those recorded in Brightling Church.

About the year 1900 three ledger stones, engraved with coats of arms, were removed to the tower from graves within the communion rails. Particulars of the inscriptions are as follows:—

1. Thomas Collins, of Socknersh, died 1667.

Gules on a bend or three martlets azure a bordure ermine for Collins.

⁸ See *Vis. of Shropshire* (Harl. Soc.), XXIX., 377, and Clutterbuck's *Hertfordshire*, II., 353. This coat is now missing. The Soc. of Antiquaries possess a "rubbing" of it.

2. Elizabeth Collins, died 1676.

Collins of Sussex impaling:—

Purpure a chevron vairé or and gules between three leopards' faces of the second—for Farnden.

(Elizabeth Collins was the second wife of Thomas Collins, above mentioned, and a daughter of Peter Farnden of Sedlescomb.)

3. Edward English, died 1661.

Three leopards passant in pale.

(No record of these arms appears in the Society's *Collections*, nor in Horsfield, but Papworth (page 170) gives:—
Sable three lions passant in pale argent for English of Kent.)

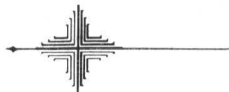
Thomas Collins was probably the Captain Thomas Collins, one of the sequestrators for Sussex under the Commonwealth in 1643 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XIX.), and the Captain Collins of the Brightling witchcraft story (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XVIII.).

Edward English is referred to in Burrell MS. 5679 as a Captain of the Trained Bands in 1660, and as having resided in "the house over against Brightling church."

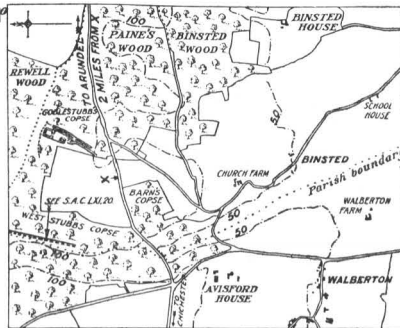
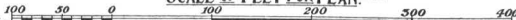
The brass now in the east wall of the chancel with the quaint inscription to the memory of Mary Collins (died 1648), the first wife of Thomas Collins, was removed at the same time from her grave adjoining that of her husband. She was a daughter of Anthony Cruttenden of Burwash.

I made a record of these graves in the year 1897 and, the stones having been removed since, it is probably now the only record of them.

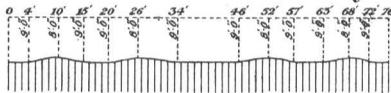
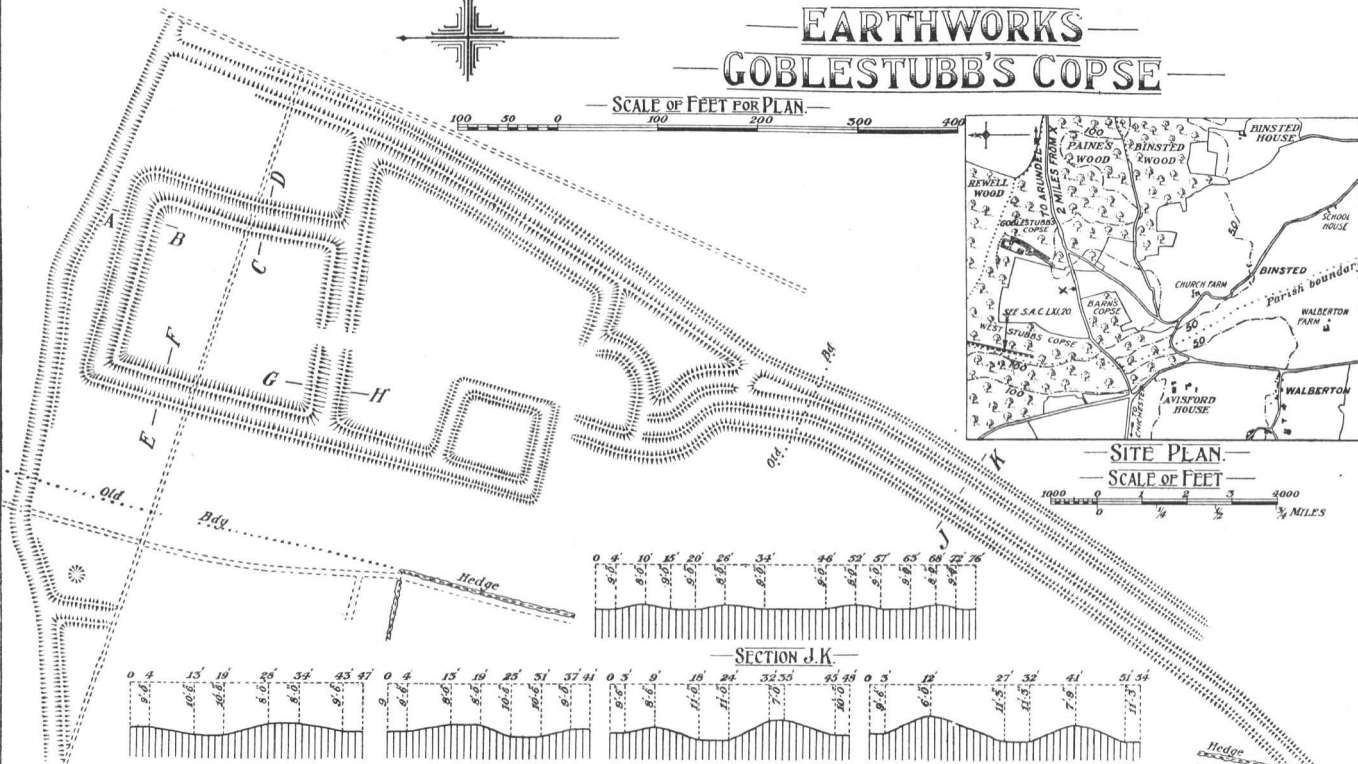
EARTHWORKS GOBLESTUBB'S COPSE



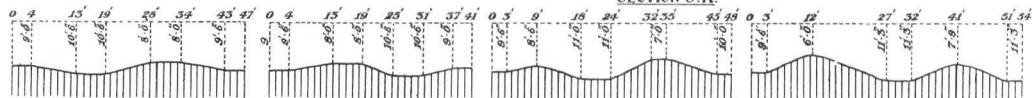
SCALE OF FEET FOR PLAN.



SITE PLAN
SCALE OF FEET



SECTION J.K.



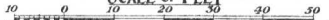
SECTION A.B.

SECTION C.D.

SECTION E.F.

SECTION G.H.

SCALE OF FEET



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.

EARTHWORKS IN GOBBLESTUBBS COPSE, ARUNDEL.

Gobblestubbs Copse, situated on the north side of the Arundel-Chichester main road, just two miles west of Arundel, forms part of the unbroken stretch of woodland that clothes the gentle southern slopes of Rewell Hill. The curious and complicated systems of earthworks that are to be found in those woods have already been described in these Collections.¹ Those in Gobblestubbs Copse evidently belong to the same category and have similar characteristics.

They were brought to our notice by Dr. H. Milbank Smith of Worthing in 1921, since which date we have made the accompanying survey, which will explain itself better than any verbal description. The similarity of the characteristic features of these earthworks with those in the more northerly parts of Rewell Wood is obvious and striking; these characteristics consist of (1) contiguous rectangular or irregular enclosures surrounded by a ditch between two banks; (2) wandering bivallate ditches, sometimes duplicated or triplicated; (3) continuity of the ditches rather than of the banks where intersection occurs; (4) absence of surface finds.²

{ ELIOT CURWEN.

{ E. CECIL CURWEN.

No. 2.

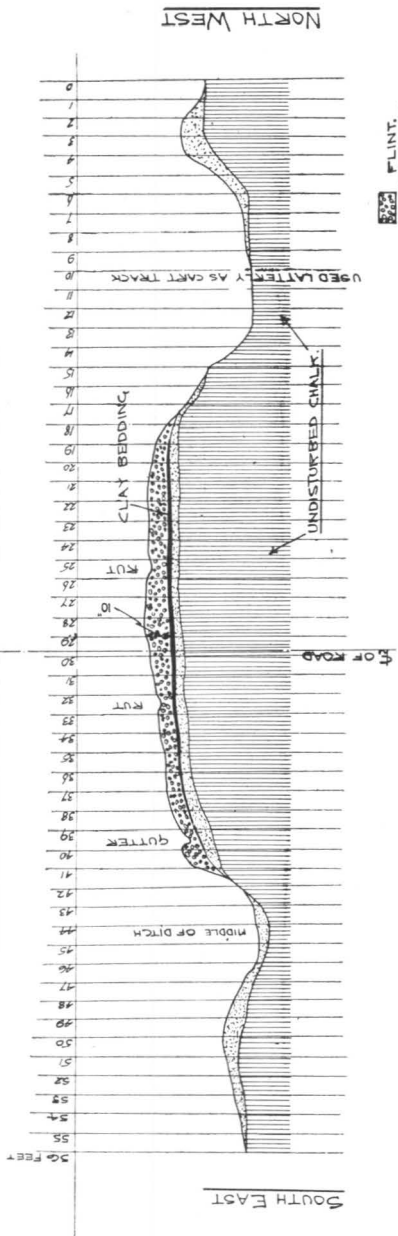
TWO SECTIONS THROUGH STANE STREET ON HALNAKER HILL.

In April, 1927, with the friendly co-operation of the Goodwood Estate, I made a section through Stane Street, where it issues from the lane N. of Warehead Farm, near the big chalk pit. Until this was completed I was quite unconscious that Dr. Eliot Curwen

¹ *S.A.C.*, LXI., 20-39.

² The only surface find made among the Rewell Wood earthworks consists of a fragment of a Roman amphora picked up by Mrs. Milbank Smith on the north-eastern site.

STANE STREET ON HALNAKER HILL



SECTION. A.

HORIZONTAL SCALE. 1" = 1 FOOT.
 VERTICAL SCALE. 1" = 1 FOOT.

- FLINT.
- BROKEN CHALK.
- UNDISTURBED CHALK.
- CLAY BEDDING.

DEANBY ST. VICTOR WINBOLT & ALEXANDER C. GORDON-LENNOX.

had made a section close to mine (*S.A.C.*, Vol. LVIII., p. 132 *sq.*). I was assisted by my son, Victor Winbolt, and Alexander C. Gordon-Lennox, and two men. As a record, I give my results without discussing Dr. Eliot Curwen's inferences about the nature and date of the bank on the S.E., merely premising that in the accompanying diagram (reproduced from a block kindly lent by Mr. J. J. Robinson of the *West Sussex Gazette*) the vertical scale is double that of the horizontal.

At the spot selected the work was almost as good as new, though on the N.W. side the fosse had been widened at the expense of the vallum to receive a cart track. A trench 60 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, and 2 ft. deep was dug across at right angles to the road axis. The crown of the road is $22\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, and the two ditches and banks give to the system a total width of 56 ft. The road appears to have been laid thus. The top soil was stripped off to a depth of about 6 in., and the hard chalk rock—here in laminated layers—left smooth. For the central *agger* a foundation was laid of broken chalk mixed with brown clay (found here and there in pockets on the Downs) and rammed down tight. On this was laid plenty of clay to form a bed for the big flints. In the centre the flints are 10 in. deep, and the clay bed is 8 in. There was a gutter on the S.E. edge of the *agger*: its continuation N. and S. was proved by digging for several feet on both sides of the trench. About the middle were two ruts 7 ft. apart. The S.E. fosse, curved at the bottom, may be said to be 3–4 ft. wide, but it was partly filled with broken chalk from *agger* and *vallum*. The S.E. vallum was piled 10 ft. wide horizontal, but its top was a good 2 ft. lower than that of the *agger*: the hillside slopes gently in this direction. The N.W. fosse had been enlarged to a cart track about 7 ft. wide, and the vallum, the top of which was about $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. lower than the centre of the *agger*, seemed to have been narrowed in recent times by a path outside it. To check this section I made another a little further north towards Seabeach Farm, at the point where a cart track to the windmill cuts the road at right angles. This showed some differences. In the centre, from chalk road to surface, the piling was 3 ft. instead of 1 ft. 6 in., and the flints here were much more massive. The fosses were originally cut only 9 in. below the cleared chalk surface, V-shaped, and only 20 in. wide over the top, but steeper on the vallum side than on the road side. The lower (S.E.) vallum was then piled, on a base 12 ft. wide, to a height of 2 ft. 9 in. at the centre, with an overall measurement of 16 ft. 8 in. From vallum top to road would have required a jump of 11 ft. 6 in. From these differences it seems likely that the construction of the road was not uniform, but varied from point to point according to circumstances of slope and available materials. I hope this note may be of interest, the more so as the digging in flints and chalk under a hot sun was distinctly laborious.

S. E. WINBOLT.

No. 3.

AMBERLEY CASTLE.

The present owner, Mr. T. A. Emmett, has allowed me every facility for access to the fabric of the Castle during its reconditioning. The first parts dealt with were the Washhouse and the East Wing; latterly the Court Room Wing and the cellars north of it have been in the workmen's hands. The Queens' Room Wing has yet to be done, and probably will not be dealt with for a few years.

In the light of the discoveries already made it is clear that the whole of my paper in *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXII., will have to be re-written. Though this cannot be done till the exploration of the Queens' Room Wing is complete, a short interim report may be of some use and interest.

I originally classified the mediæval work as roughly of three dates, c. 1200, 1377 and 1508-36. It is now clear that it is of at least five, c. 1140, c. 1200, c. 1330, 1377 and 1508-36. To the earliest of these belongs the earlier Great Hall, there being evidence for dating this in the first half of the twelfth century; but a detailed examination of this must wait.

To the second, c. 1200, I would still assign the East Wing. The foundations of the north part of it have been uncovered and agree pretty closely with the line marked inferentially on my plan. The east wall of the later solar is also in part of this date; this, and other considerations, such as the position of the well, have raised doubts in my mind whether the East Wing was not the original offices rather than the original solars.

As to the solar of the later Great Hall a good deal that is new can be said. The tracery of a window undoubtedly of William Rede's time has been uncovered, as has also a fireplace of Sherburne's time. The whole building was evidently altered by Sherburne, and I have succeeded in reconstructing the design of a panelled wooden ceiling of the Court Room which was probably put in by him. There is also evidence that the uncusped windows in this wing are of his time. From this solar opened a two-storeyed wing containing the Master's Room; the doorways leading from the main solar into this on both ground and first floors have been uncovered. The southern end of the Master's Room is represented by the walls (hatched as "uncertain ancient" on the plan) in the east bay of the cottage. The opening formerly suggested as the West door of the Chapel is undoubtedly a window.

Considerations of design, and the evidence of the tool-marks on the stone, have caused me to abandon the theory that the Great Hall is William Rede's work. It must date from before the Black Death. The one remaining side window has been unblocked and no part of the tracery has been found *in situ*. A single worked stone, however, was found in the blocking which suggests that the tracery was of the reticulated pattern. The Buttery and Pantry

are of a later date than that of the Hall, and are probably William Rede's work.

A foundation has been uncovered running from the south jamb of the doorway into the churchyard almost as far as the later Great Hall, with a second foundation a few feet south of it. I presume that these represent buildings demolished when the place was fortified.

Of the buildings of the Rede era practically nothing new has come to light so far; and I have found nothing to call for any substantive modification in my views as to the interpretation of the *ambitus* memorandum.

I should be grateful for any information which would help me to trace on what authority Winkle asserted that John de Langton built at Amberley (*Cathedrals*, 1838, Vol. II., p. 27).

Mr. Emmett's geological examination of his estate has proved that the greensand formation extends some yards north of the Castle, which stands, not on the edge of a natural cliff, but on that of the pit from which it was digged.

W. D. PECKHAM.

No. 4.

THE VINE (SHELLEYS), LEWES—A CORRECTION.

Among the abstracts of "Sussex Deeds in Private Hands" (*S.A.C.*, Vol. LXVI., p. 115) is one (No. 34) relating to the sale of The Vine (now known as Shelleys) to Lord Buckhurst in 1587-8. By the courtesy of Mr. Hills I have been allowed to see this deed, and am able to correct the names of the vendors, which were misread as Thos. Hollands and John Pollard, but should be "Thos. Pellande of Southover, Yeoman, and John Pellande of Lewes, beere-brewer, son and heir-apparent of the said Thos. Pellande." The porch to this house, as is well known, bears the initials and date T.P. 1577. The Pellands appear to have been of Hamsey, where John Pelland held the manor of Combe from 1597 to 1605, and they were related by marriage to the Newtons of Southover. The house was called the Vine as early as 1526, when John Mason, Victualler, complained of being ejected from his tenancy (see *Star Chamber Proceedings*, *S.R.S.*, Vol. XVI., p. 70). According to Rowe it at one time belonged to the Newtons, and when Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset, bought it he let it to Richard Amherst, serjeant-at-law. Henry Shelley purchased the house in 1663 (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXIX., p. 180).

A further point of interest in the deed, but omitted from the abstract, is the Eastern boundary which is defined as "the tenement called the Chappell House, nowe Richard Jefferayes gentleman." This is where the present Lewes Grammar School now stands; it was called the Chantry House in Mrs. Mary Jenkins' grant to the School (1709), and it lies just opposite the site of the demolished

Church of St. Peter. It seems probable that it is identical with "the house and chapel called Sherman's Chantry in the parish of St. Peter in Lewes" which belonged to John Kyme at the time of his death in 1593. (See I.P.M., 89, *S.R.S.*, Vol. XXXIII., p. 20.) John Sherman (will 1474) was apparently the builder of the Chapel and founder of the Chantry, the former being dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and described as "in simiterio ecclesie Sancti Petri in Lewes." The situation of this Chapel has been referred to at some length by Mr. Bentham Stevens in *S.A.C.*, Vol. LIV., p. 265; the phrase "in the cemetery" is commonly used for Chapels attached to, but projecting from the parish Church, and the words in Kyme's I.P.M. may simply mean that the Chapel had remained a proprietary one and that the house was part of the endowment of the Chantry, of which he held other properties. The graveyard of St. Peter's is located definitely on the south side of the way by John Rowe.

WALTER H. GODFREY.

No. 5.

JOHN BRAMAN OF CHICHESTER AND LEWES.

A SECOND MARRIAGE.

In Mr. Percy S. Godman's account of Itchingfield, in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLI., he mentions the marriage of John Braman of Chichester with Elizabeth (Osborne), widow of William Merlott, and niece of Archbishop Juxon (p. 96). William Merlott died in 1657, and John Braman in 1703. In the will of the latter (who at the time of his death was living at Lewes) reference is made to his wife Elizabeth, and in a note (p. 115) Mr. Godman identifies her with Willam Merlott's widow, but there is reason to think that John Braman had married another Elizabeth as his second wife. Her will, which was made in 1707 and proved in 1711, is printed on the same page, and in it she describes herself as "Elizabeth Braman of Glindly in the parish of Westham, Sussex, widow and relict of John Braman Esqr." She leaves her money in the hands of her sister Elizabeth Fagge, who is to take charge of various legacies. Among the deeds relating to Newcastle House, Lewes,¹ is one dated 7th November, 1707, recording its sale to Benjamin Court of the Cliffe, ironmonger, by "Elizabeth Fagge of Glyndly in Westham relict of Thomas Fagge," which evidently gives us the identity of Elizabeth Braman's sister. The various relationships can be made clear by the following extracts from Sussex Marriage Licences (*S.R.S.*, Vol. VI.), which, if we include Braman's first wife, show double marriages for the three Elizabeths:—

Marriages of Elizabeth, widow of John Braman.

1679. Thomas Matthews of Lewes, widow(er), marries Elizabeth Meares of Westham, maiden. p. 56.

¹ Now in the hands of Messrs. Lewis & Holman, Solicitors of Lewes.

1696. John Braman of City of Chichester, Esq., marries Elizabeth Matthews of Lewes, widow (S. Mary Westout). p. 161.

Marriages of Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Fagge.

1689. John Meares of Westham, gent., marries Elizabeth Hay of Horstead Parva, maiden (Horstead Parva). p. 106.
The sureties were John Meares and Thos. Matthews of Lewes, gent.
1694. Thomas Fagge of Wiston, gent., marries Elizabeth Meres of Westham, widow (Pevensay). p. 155.

Elizabeth Fagge was therefore sister-in-law to Elizabeth Braman by reason of her former marriage with the latter's brother John Meares. I have not yet discovered how the property (now Newcastle House) came to be disposed of by Elizabeth Fagge, but if it were on behalf of her sister-in-law, it may well have been John Braman's residence in Lewes. It is the last house, to the east, in St. Michael's parish, and it was in St. Michael's Church that John Braman was laid to rest on 27th April, 1703.

WALTER H. GODFREY.

No. 6.

SUSSEX ENTRIES IN SURREY REGISTERS.

With the kind permission of the Rector I have recently made a voluntary transcription of all the marriages 1538-1837 in the register of Carshalton, Surrey, and the entries are appearing in *The Wallington and Carshalton Times* weekly, commencing with their issue of 1st March, 1928.

The following references to Sussex, which I came across, may be of interest :

1608. Feb. 5, Ric. Coolbrocke of Horsam and An Alden.
1611. Nov. 30, Roger Michall of Warnham, gent., and Mary Coole.
1715. Sept. 5, Matt: Peltzar of St. Dunstons in ye East & Ann Choune of Marsfield, lic.
1728. Aug. 1, John Lockyer of Witham and Mary Adgo of East Grinstead, lic.
1730. Dec. 5, Richard Savage of Hosted Canes and Sarah Peckett, lic.
1801. Apr. 22, William Rickwood (signs Rickwordt) of Horsham, widr., and Mary Ann Alfrey of this parish, lic., by James Bean. Witnesses: John Alfrey, W. Jackson.
-
1588. Sept. 8, William Warden the sonne of Thomas Warden of Chicester baptised.
1626. Feb. 27, Robert Pannest, a Sussex man, buried.

Similarly, when transcribing the marriages in Woodmansterne parish register 1568 to 1843, I came across the following entries relating to Sussex:

- 4 Aug 1605. Richarde Geale of Ifilde & Arclas Eatone of this parish. (N.B.—On 27 Aug. 1577 is recorded the baptism of Arcasse Eaton d. of Thos. Eaton).
3 May, 1821. Frederick Fenton, Gunner in the R. horse Artillery of Ringmer in Sussex, bach., & Anne Goulding of this parish, spin., by Gilbt. Buchanan, Rector, by banns. Witnesses: Josiah Richardson (?), Alexr. Fenton.
-
- 24 July 1833. Benjamin Stead of Brighthelmstone, age 78, buried.

W. H. CHALLEN.

No. 7.

THE HERALDRY OF GORING AND COVERT.

(Vol. LXVIII., pp. 82, 84, 85.)

That the Coat of Arms, attributed to SCURES on p. 82, is that of DE COURCY (both bore identically the same arms) has been conclusively proved by the Editor in a paper (p. 67) in this volume. The "lozengy" coat of ROKESLEY of Kent, etc., which the Coverts quartered, is not the Coat of Arms to which they were entitled, as they had no connection with that family. The Coat, which was brought in by COOKE, should be that of the family of ROOKLEY or ROUCLE of the Isle of Wight (see *Vict. County Hist. Hants.*, Vol. V., and *Memoirs of the Oglander Family*, etc.). According to the *Vis. of Hants* (Harl. Soc., LXIV., 161), this Coat was "Argent a cross flory gules on a chief azure three lions rampant or."

FANE LAMBARDE.

No. 8.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SECRETARIES.

ALFRISTON.

Mr. W. J. PARSONS reports:—

In January of this year, with the permission of Lord Gage, an investigation was begun on a habitation site on Charleston Brow overlooking Tilton Bottom, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south from Firle Beacon.

The excavation laid bare the plan of a hut about 20 ft. by 15 ft., the length running roughly N.E. and S.W. Inside, near the N.W. edge, was a circular pit, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. dia., $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, presumably for storage. Outside, at the W. corner, was another pit $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. dia., 3 ft. deep, in which fire had been made. Facing S.E. and at the E. corner was a break in the slope of the edge, 2 ft. wide, possibly the entrance.

A large quantity of pottery fragments were found, a few pieces of worked bone, and 2 bronze articles and a small segment of a bronze sword. Also the upper stone of a saddle quern and fragments of others, a sandstone rubber and flint pounding stones, beach pebbles (sling stones), and a few discoidal pebbles, with a small quantity of burnt daub.

The usual animal bones and teeth were numerous, as were the burnt flints, for in keeping with eminent precedent the latter were counted and tallied between 1300 and 1400. A few limpet shells and pieces of mussel shell were found, but no snail shells.

Some of the pottery was submitted to Mr. Reginald A. Smith, who pronounced it to belong to the period La Tène II. to III. During the work I had the benefit of the assistance of the Rev. Walter Budgen and later of a visit from Dr. Eliot Curwen and Dr. E. C. Curwen.

The finds have, by the kindness of Lord Gage, been placed in the Society's Museum.

CHICHESTER.

Mr. W. D. PECKHAM reports as follows:—

The condition of the stonework of the Market Cross has been giving some grounds for anxiety. Expert opinion has been called in, and it is proposed to treat the stonework with chemical preservatives. In the course of examination it has been determined that the stone is either from the Caen quarries or else some other stone very closely allied geologically. It is hoped that it will be possible to do the work without inserting a single new stone. The City Corporation fully appreciate the value, æsthetic and archaeological, of the Cross.

Profiting by the opportunity of some repairs, I have been able to get into the triforium chambers of the choir of Boxgrove Church, which are normally inaccessible. The shallow "false-bearing" buttresses of the clerestory, against which the flying buttresses bear, are carried on corbels, some of them carved, a foot or two below the highest part of the aisle roof. Of more interest is the fact that an earlier weather-moulding is visible on the eastface of the north transept wall; this proves that the earlier east limb was aisled, a fact which was not certain before, as the arches now opening into the choir aisles might have opened into apses. The top of the former aisle roof was 5 ft. lower than that of the present one, and its pitch flatter.

I have made a typescript calendar of the Register of Bishop Fitzjames (1503-06) and of the first twenty folios of that of Bishop Sherburne, and hope subsequently to continue the latter. One copy is deposited in the Cathedral Library at Chichester, one in the Society's Library at Lewes, and one in the British Museum.

In view of some misapprehensions, it may be as well to point out that the Cathedral Library is not the repository of any ancient manuscripts other than the few charters, etc., displayed in the show cases. The Episcopal MSS. are in the custody of the Bishop's Registrar, the Capitular MSS. in that of the Chapter Clerk, ancient wills and administrations are in the District Probate Registry, and certain Court Rolls of the Bishops' Manors are in the hands of the local agents of the Ecclesiastical Commission.

CUCKFIELD.

Miss M. COOPER reports:—

In 1927 the floor of the nave of Cuckfield Church was relaid, and the removal of the old flooring disclosed the remains of ancient foundation walls, running E. and W. under the present N. and S. arcades, the pillars of which are placed on the top of the walls, which are 3 ft. thick. This seems to show conclusively that when the aisles were built in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries respectively, the walls of an older Church were broken through. As the S. pillars are of early thirteenth century date, there seems no doubt that these foundation walls are those of a Norman Church,

probably that referred to in a Charter of the 2nd Earl of Warenne, dated, c. 1092. This Norman building had a nave 45 ft. long and 20 ft. wide extending from the tower to the E. pillar of the present arcade; there the walls turned at right angles, leaving a space 8 ft. wide as an opening into the chancel. The walls of the chancel can be traced for some 6 ft. E. from this cross wall and show that its original width was 14 ft. There are indications that it was 16 ft. in length, but it is impossible to be certain of this, as the E. wall would come beneath the present chancel, the floor of which was not relaid. The foundations of the present chancel arch caused the old chancel wall to be destroyed for several feet on each side of it. There was a gap in the nave wall on the N. side opposite the position of the present N. door, and also a little to the W. of this gap and within the Church a circular base was found, probably the site of the original font.

A Roman cameo ring was found at Burgess Hill in some sand, which had been brought in all probability from the sand pit at Hassocks.

A bronze palstave has also been found at Burgess Hill. Both these articles are in the possession of Mr. A. Hunt of Burgess Hill.

EASTBOURNE.

The Rev. W. BUDGEN reports:—

During the past year the exterior stonework of the parish Church of St. Mary, Eastbourne, which had weathered badly, has been scraped, repaired and dressed with lime-wash under the advice of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings. The peal of 8 bells, cast in 1818 from the metal of seventeenth century bells, has also received attention. Two of the bells which were cracked have been recast and the rest have been quarter-turned.

A little further digging has been done on the Early Iron Age site on Fore Down, Lullington. Pottery fragments, all of one period, with portions of unbaked clay loom weights and a small pottery spindle whorl constitute the only finds. The pottery has been identified by Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., as being of the Hallstatt type.

HORSHAM.

Mr. S. E. WINBOLT reports that, with the permission of our member, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Clive Bigham, of Bignor Park, he has established the line of Stane Street through Crevatt's Wood near Bignor, and has cut an alley right through the jungle, 220 yards long, so that anyone now can do what hitherto has been impossible, viz., walk through the wood practically on the line of the Roman road. The road is to be traced all through the wood within a foot of the surface. He is much indebted to digging parties of young Oxonians and others, and especially to the devoted co-operation of Mr. C. R. Ward, of Southwick, one of our members. The "water

works," i.e., culvert and tank, etc., towards the southern end of the wood, are gradually being worked out. North of the wood a section has been cut through road, fosse, and bank on the north-west. The road is the south-eastern of the two banks. In the next field, further north, where the line runs down between hummocks to the Bignor brook, the flints of the road seem to have been used by mediæval potters. Wood-ash, charcoal, and broken and burnt flints, and fragments of mediæval pottery were found above the lowest layer of flints (all that is left of the road). Mediæval pottery sherds are thrown up on both sides by moles and rabbits. It looks as if the hummocks may conceal mediæval kilns. By the kindness of Capt. Alban Head, the line of the road across the cricket-field at Watersfield has been established.

Mr. E. G. APEDAILE, Chairman of the Society of Sussex Wealdmen, sends the following notes:—

Some few weeks ago we visited on the hill at Aliblastairs, Rudgwick, (now called Crossways), some stones supposed to belong to the Druids' Era. There were originally three, but a smaller one was removed to Lynwick. The two left are, roughly, about 11 ft. long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. wide; one has been excavated to about 5 ft. deep, the other is only partially exposed.

A week or two previously to this we had been shown by Mr. Secretan, of Swaynes, Rudgwick, some curious large stones on the higher ground at the back of Swaynes. One of them is lying flat on what was the original Horsham-Guildford roadway, before the present road was made, c. 1811. This stone is also about 11 ft. long by 5 ft. wide; the field adjoining the old road is called Barrow field. We have also visited Bentons, Shipley, and traced out the site of the Iron-works there: the bank is plainly visible. In an old barn near by, and used as supports, are some very curiously worked beams of oak, which we think may be part of the Hammer, or something used in the iron smelting. The site of the furnace at Dedisham has been traced, and the cinder bank found, with plenty of iron slag underneath. It is over-grown now with trees.

At Dedisham House, which has some splendid oak beams and old doorways and cupboards and other interesting features, repairs laid bare a fine example of Sussex daub and wattle work, the chopped straw or chaff used in the old days as an inter-lining being clearly visible. We have also been tracing out the old road, which evidently ran from Knepp Castle to Bramber Castle *via* Rooklands and Pot Common, to Beggar's Bush and Wappingthorne Gate. Thence it follows the present road a short way to the west, and then goes by Staplefields Farm, and the lane passing the Tanyard, and out at Steyning Church, towards the Railway Station, and by Tarn's land and lane which crosses railway and comes out at Bramber Station. Or working from Bramber Castle, the reverse way, the road goes to King's Barn (a significant name), Greenfield and Nash Farm to the route given from Knepp.

The Stane Street from Rowhook to Oakwood Hill has been walked over several times—a difficult task, as it is so over-grown. Can nothing be done to induce the authorities to clear this bridle way, one of the oldest in the district and one which ought not to have been allowed to get into this state?

LEWES.

Mr. SIDNEY SPOKES reports:—

The further interesting discoveries at St. Anne's Church are dealt with at length (*supra*, pp.) by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, to whom we are also indebted for the architectural and other details of the following places recorded by the Local Secretary.

During alterations at Castlegate Lodge, No. 76 High Street, Lewes, the large open fireplace in the south room was opened out and a fine oak chimney beam disclosed, carved with foliage, roses, and with two initials in the centre, apparently I. K. According to John Rowe's MS., this house seems to have been a portion of the dwelling of John Kyme, M.P. for Lewes in 1544. Near the fireplace in the east wall are the remains of a fourteenth century oak window, originally of two lights with ogee heads. This discovery is of especial interest owing to the well-known and very rare example of a fourteenth century window of oak tracery next door (Nos. 74 and 75). Castlegate Lodge is one of four houses left by George Steere (by will dated 1661) to endow an exhibition for a poor student at Oxford or Cambridge. In St. Martin's Lane, adjoining, two cottages on the east side have been turned into one house and put into repair by a member of the Society, Mrs. Ayres, who has retained the old beams, etc. Roomy cellars, with considerable stone and chalk facings to the walls, possibly formed part either of the Church of St. Martin or its adjacent buildings. There is a fine pointed barrel vault under No. 72 High Street, close by, but this has a north to south direction.

The walls of a room on the first floor of Messrs. Stone's premises, 42 High Street, have, at some unknown period, been lined with fine carved sixteenth and seventeenth century oak panels, obviously not *in situ*. They have now been purchased by Mr. J. H. Every for his private museum. Some of the work is identical with the panelling of 1579 in Pelham House, St. Andrew's Lane, while the remainder may belong to the time of Charles I. It seems likely that the panels came from Pelham house at the time of its alteration by William Campion, c. 1900. Messrs. Stone's building and Messrs. Bateman's (No. 43, *vide S.A.C.*, Vol. LXVI., p. 242) constitute an interesting structure of some interest, dating from the sixteenth century. Notes on these and drawings of the panelling are being prepared by Mr. Godfrey for future publication.

The National Provincial Bank has now relinquished its old quarters on School Hill (No. 195 High Street), and has entered its new premises on the site of Moat House, No. 173 High Street,

described in the last volume of the *Collections*. The front has been built with the bricks from the old building, and the stone tiles have been re-used on the roof. The oak panelled room has been refixed on the ground floor on the north side, as the manager's room, and the room of pine panelling has been preserved in its old position on the upper floor. The house on School Hill possessed a particularly interesting "Adam" fireplace in the north room. This has unfortunately been removed, but Mr. C. J. Bedford has secured a photographic record.

Plumpton Place, a very beautiful, but sadly neglected house, with an extensive moat, has been recently purchased by Mr. Edward Hudson, whose weekly journal, *Country Life*, has been so largely instrumental in creating a public interest in English architecture. The building, which is associated with the name of Leonard Mascall (*vide S.A.C.*, Vol. XL., p. 281), will, no doubt, be conservatively repaired, and a fine example of ancient brickwork will be happily preserved.

Some discoveries have recently been made at Westmeston Place during repairs. The house retains a wing with fourteenth century windows, but the main building, with its hall and oriel window, is the work of John Michelborne, who bought the property in 1538 (*vide S.R.S.*, Vol. XXIX., No. 524), and whose initials are on the stone fireplaces. The new discoveries were the moulded jambs of three oak doorways on the left of the "Screens" passage, as one enters from the old porch. The greater part of the hall screen appears to be still *in situ*. In the garden were found a number of interesting architectural features, among which was the original hall fireplace (the head and jambs intact) and a large twelfth century capital, probably brought from Lewes Priory with a load of building stone when the Tudor wing was being erected.

A well-preserved fragment of one of the half columns which formed part of the Cloister Lavatory of Lewes Priory has been found in the garden of a cottage on Malling Hill. It is carved with the basket-work interlacing and floral centres to be found on other fragments in the Society's Museum. The stone has been purchased by Mr. W. H. Godfrey and presented to the Museum.

RYE.

Mr. J. ADAMS reports:—

An influential Committee has been formed for the purpose of providing a Museum wherein the principal objects of interest possessed by the town, as well as many at present in private hands, may be exhibited.

While engaged in repairs at the south transept of St. Mary's Church, a workman discovered a bricked-up winding stairway leading to an upper Priest's Chamber, which is now being renovated, and will form an appropriate store-house for relics belonging to the church. The ancient church clock, one of the oldest public time-

pieces in the kingdom, has been thoroughly repaired, and the dial, with its quaint quarter-bays, re-gilded, the entire cost of the work being borne by members of the Rye Golf Club, mainly non-resident. A list of Incumbents of the parish, commencing from the year 1264, has been affixed to the wall of the south transept. The artistic oaken tablet, bears the inscription:—"Erected by J. Adams, J.P. (Mayor of Rye 1908-12), who attended Day School in the South Chapel of this Church."

SHOREHAM.

Mr. E. F. SALMON reports:—

During the past year three old buildings have attracted notice. Hangleton Manor House, reputed as having been a one-time residence of Sir Philip Sidney, has had many ancient features brought to light during the alterations recently made at the instance of the late Lord Sackville.

At Bramber Castle (which is scheduled A.M.A.) the present owner has uncovered a great part of what remains of the later mediæval dwelling-house within the Castle garth.¹

At the Marlipins, Shoreham, the generosity of Sir Hildebrand Harmsworth, Bt., has enabled the Committee to have a thorough reconditioning of the fabric undertaken, which has been accomplished without a single ancient feature being disturbed; the whole being done under the capable supervision of our honorary member, Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A.

In addition to financial assistance, Sir Hildebrand has presented a valuable oil painting by David Cox, "Shoreham, from Southwick Hill."

WORTHING.

Miss MARION FROST reports:—

A meeting was held in Worthing on November 3rd, 1927, presided over by the Mayor, Councillor C. B. Cook, to raise public interest in the preservation of the sixteenth century cottages at West Tarring. There was a large attendance, including Sir Frank Baines, C.V.O., C.B.E., who addressed the meeting.

The Sussex Archæological Trust have now taken over these cottages, and two members from the Worthing Archæological Society have been appointed on the Local Committee of Management. It is hoped eventually to collect enough money to restore these cottages, and to have them opened for public inspection.

¹ Mr. Harold Sands, F.S.A., has made plans of these remains, and had undertaken to write an account of the excavations. Owing to his indisposition this has had to be held over till, it is hoped, next volume.—ED.

NOTICES OF SUSSEX BOOKS.

The issue by the Sussex Record Society of *The Book of John Rowe* is a notable event. It comprises "Rentals of twenty-seven manors in Sussex, manorial customs, and information concerning the Borough of Lewes, the Hundreds within the Rape of Lewes, etc.," as recorded in or about 1622, illustrated with innumerable references to court-rolls and other documents of earlier dates. John Rowe was the first of the Sussex antiquaries, or at least the earliest (with the possible exception of Bishop William Rede) of whose collections anything remains. By the generosity of individual members of the Society and the zealous industry of Miss Godfrey, who transcribed, and Mr. Walter Godfrey, who edited the manuscript, it has been possible to reproduce the whole Book in as near an approach to facsimile as ordinary type will permit; and it is to be hoped that members of the Archæological Society will show their appreciation by buying copies (at one guinea). If they do, they will not only get a great deal of information on manorial subjects, but they will find the very attractive personality of John Rowe emerging unexpectedly from this mass of legal records. Running through the pages, one's eye is caught by a reference to the cave on the borders of Brighton and Rottingdean known by the intriguing name of "Huns stable" (p. 66); a list of the streets and lanes in Lewes (p. 122) and of the town goods, including "one auncient (i.e. flag) of silke," and of the munitions sent to Lewes at the time of the Armada scare (p.124); the detailed commemoration of benefactors to the town of Lewes (pp. 155 to 185); and the duties of the reapers of Heighton, who are "at the end of the day to have applepyes or such like repast" (p. 224). A full Index, 30 pages, increases the debt of antiquaries to those responsible for the production of this very valuable volume.

Mr. E. B. Poland's book on *The Friars in Sussex* is a compilation which adds practically nothing to what has already been published about the Friars before the Reformation. Mr. Poland has apparently not even discovered that the national records are no longer kept at the Tower. There is, however, a certain amount of new material concerning the Friars since Reformation days. There are also sneers at the mistakes of various antiquaries who wrote at the beginning of last century; but, with three extra generations of intensive scholarship at his disposal, it cannot be said that the author is in a position to throw stones at his predecessors. The illustrations are well produced.

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