

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

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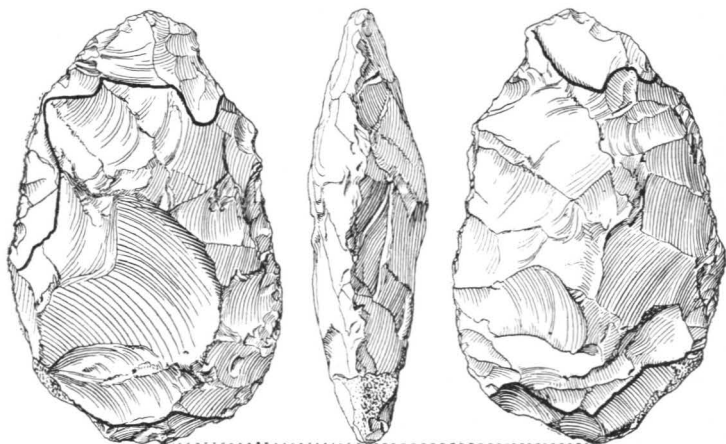
*The Editor will be glad to receive short Notes on Discoveries and matters of Interest relating to the Antiquities and History of the County, for insertion in the "Collections," such communications to be addressed to him at Barbican House, Lewes.*

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No. 1.

### *PALÆOLITH FOUND AT WEST BOGNOR.*

A discovery by Miss Marion Wallace-Dunlop, of Bognor, is of interest both from the archaeological and geological standpoint, though the original position is open to discussion. The flint implement here illustrated was picked up from a stone-heap outside a shop recently built in Aldwick Road, West Bognor, on 5th February, 1929, and is clearly a palæolith of almond (amygdaloid) form of the late Drift period (probably St. Acheul II.).



THE HEAVY LINE IS THE BORDER OF THE LATER CHIPPING ON BOTH FACES.

It measures 4·8 in. by 2·9 in., and is now a dirty white, with a few iron-spots and recent patches of tar. There are two periods of flaking, the earlier surface being creamy and beginning to decay, the later slightly bluish and less lustrous, especially round the notch near the point; and the later edges are somewhat less rolled. The cutting-edge passed all round, though there is a lateral platform (shown in the side-view), and the side-edges are slightly

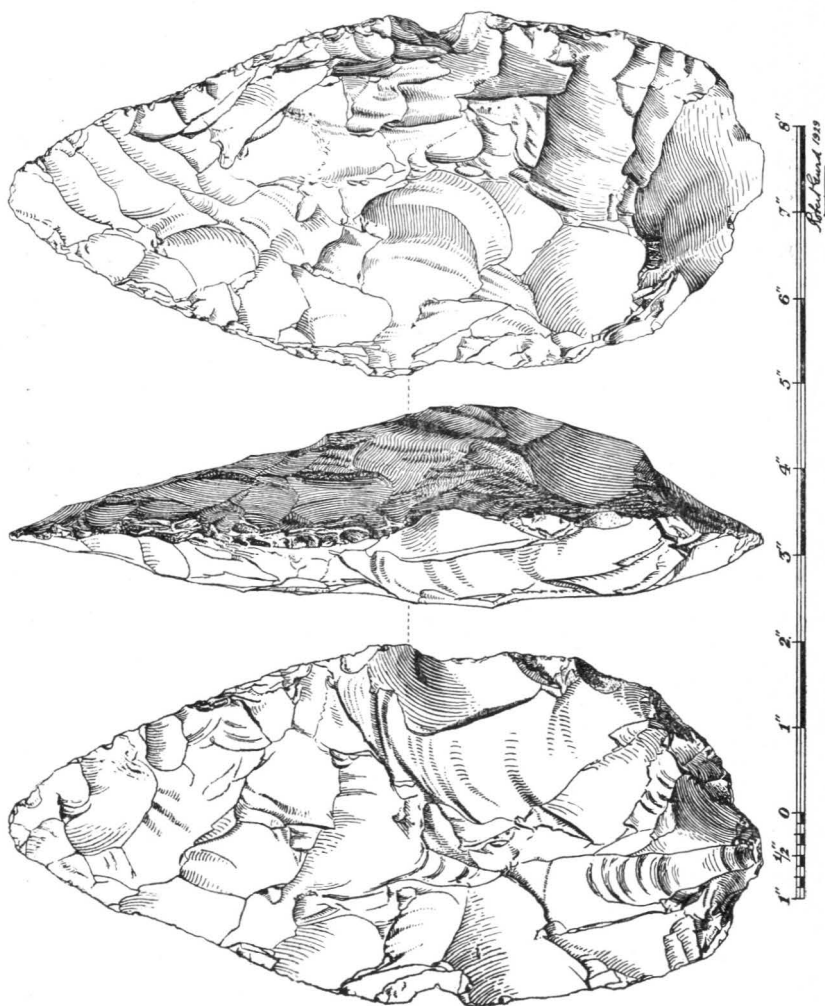
irregular and not curved. To judge by its condition, the implement came from gravel, not from brick-earth; and it seems to have been brought with gravel for building from the Bay estate at Aldwick (Barrack Lane). It is stated that below the soil clay was found on the site—presumably the London clay, which in this district generally underlies the brick-earth. The latter might produce palæoliths, the former could not; and the deposit, whatever it was, should be due to the glaciation that occupied most of the period of Le Moustier. A similar date and origin have been suggested for a greyish-white implement of the same type from the Raised-beach at Blackrock, Brighton (*Proc. Geol. Assoc.*, XXVI., 4). A close parallel is included in the Sturge Bequest at the British Museum, and will be illustrated in a volume on that collection now in preparation. It was found at Rustington, near Littlehampton, and is 4 in. long, a roughly ovate hand-axe with blunted basil point and rather zig-zag sides; the butt crusted and the whole much rolled, with a few later chips, marbled brown-black. To date the glacial deposits of Sussex by means of well authenticated implements is a task worthy of this Society; and Mr. Garraway Rice's remarks on palæoliths in the west of the county may be seen in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, XX., 198, and XXIII., 80, 372. The Slindon flints are discussed in the *Antiquaries' Journal*, V., 72.

REGINALD A. SMITH.

## No. 2.

### PALÆOLITHS FOUND AT SLINDON.

On April 9th, these Easter holidays, I was examining a portion of an old Raised-beach in Slindon Bottom, and saw, lying on the surface of the gravel at the foot of the pit in which the beach was exposed, the fine palæolithic hand-axe which Mr. Gurd has so beautifully drawn as an illustration to this article. During the following week, as a result of three more visits to the same pit, I found nine more worked tools. Overlying the Raised-beach is a sheet of typical Coombe rock—large angular flints crowded together in a reddish-brown clayey matrix. I believe most—if not all—of the palæoliths came out of this Coombe rock, and not out of the underlying Raised-beach. My reasons for thinking so are three—(1) That all the implements save one are unrolled—their points and edges sharp, and intact, as when they left their maker's hands. (2) All the recently disturbed specimens were stained with the peculiar reddish-brown Coombe rock clay. This coating of clay is easily washed off, leaving the surface of the flints their original white colour—and I think this explains why some of the tools lacked the brown stain, and so looked more like stones that had lain in the clean Raised-beach gravel. It was because they had been exposed for some time to the weather amongst the dug gravel at the foot of the pit. (3) One specimen



I picked up amongst a mass of Coombe rock I had myself just disturbed, too high up in the pit to have possibly come out of the underlying Raised-beach gravel. Yet in no single instance did I succeed in finding a tool actually *in situ*, so that the evidence for a Coombe rock origin is not absolutely conclusive. I mention this more particularly because Dr. Eliot Curwen presented to the British Museum a tool very similar to one that I found, and it is labelled as having come from the Slindon Raised-beach.

Mr. Reginald Smith, who has seen all the specimens, and visited the pit with me, considers that they are all of the St. Acheal II. period. The Coombe rock itself he ascribes to the succeeding Le Moustier period. He suggests that the implements lay originally on the surface of the Raised-beach, and that they were buried under an avalanche of Coombe rock, which descended from the higher ground of the Downs to the north. This would be a repetition of what is supposed to have happened in the case of the Northfleet palæoliths, of the Thames Middle Terrace. It would account for the tools being so close together, and also for their generally unrolled condition.

The following is a description of the tools, so far as I am able to give one.

(1) The finest specimen I need not describe, as Mr. Gurd's drawing is so good that words are unnecessary. It is stained with the Coombe rock clay, and was the first implement discovered.

(2) A rough-hewn pointed hand-axe,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, 4 in. at the broadest part, and about 2 in. thick at the middle. It has the white patination; and the outer coating of the flint has not been removed from the butt, or from one side.

(3) Side scraper, 3 in.  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. White patinated and slightly water worn surface.

(4) Overhanging scraper,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in.  $\times$  4 in.—like that from Caddington in the British Museum, found 16 ft. in local brick-earth.

(5) Ovate tool,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in.  $\times$  3 in.—both sides dressed, white patinated surface, two cutting edges and point to one side.

(6) Heavy white patinated hand-axe,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in.  $\times$   $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.—point much to one side; under surface left entirely unworked; upper surface with outer coat unremoved, and worked only round the margin.

(7-8) Two small ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  in.  $\times$  3 in.) hand-axes—one unrolled, with mottled blue and white surface—the other battered, and well rolled.

(9) Heavy hand-axe,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in.  $\times$   $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.—broken off at the butt; rounded end; under surface left practically undressed; white patination.

(10) Thin ovate tool, 5 in.  $\times$   $3\frac{1}{2}$  in.—slightly concave on under side; white patination.

Besides these, I picked up one small (2 in.  $\times$  1½ in.) rolled, worked flint, of dark grey colour (? Aurignac) on the surface of the floor of the valley not far from the gravel pit.

I suppose that the white patinated surface of the majority of the specimens is due to their having lain exposed for a very considerable time before they were entombed in the Coombe rock.

Slindon Bottom is a typical chalk dry-valley. It must have been excavated, at any rate partially, prior to the formation of the sea-beach—for the latter rests upon the sides of the valley. And as the Coombe rock overlies the sea-beach it is clearly the most recent of the series. So we get the sequence

1. Dry-valley.
2. Sea-beach (with implements on surface?).
3. Coombe rock.

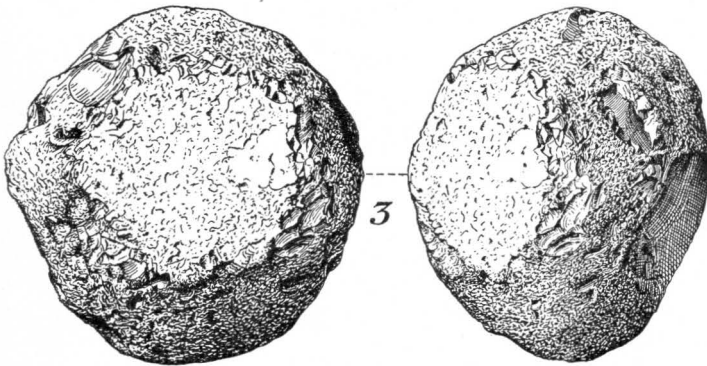
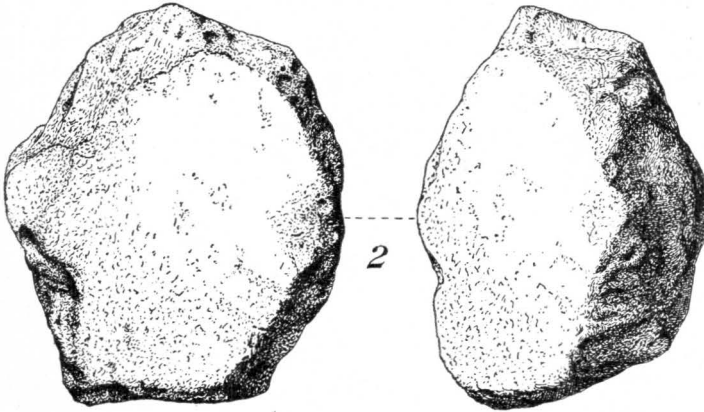
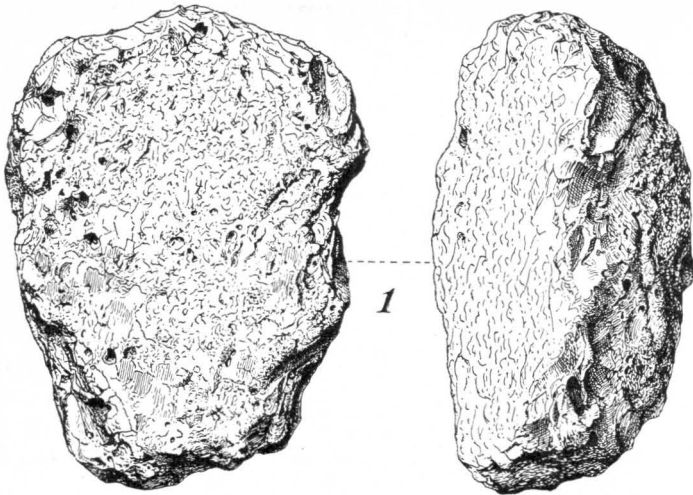
If this is the true order of events in Slindon Bottom, the implements, as helping to date the Coombe rock, may be some help towards solving the larger question of the succession of events in the Glacial and Inter-glacial Periods, with its attendant problem of the oscillation of levels in Pleistocene times. In this sense the implements are true "fossils," and may be of even greater geological than archæological interest.

J. FOWLER.

### No. 3.

#### *RUBBING-STONES OF FLINT.*

The three stones figured in the illustration, for which the writer is greatly indebted to Dr. Eliot Curwen and the artist, Mr. Gurd, were all found locally since 1926. Fig. 1 was picked up near Bishopstone on the surface associated with Neolithic scrapers, flakes, hammerstones, and fragments of polished celts. It is of white patination and is heavily marked with iron stain—features especially common in the vicinity. The flint is of a curious spongy appearance with many flaws. The implement has a flat base, the sides have been roughly dressed, and on the dorsal side some of the cortex has been retained. The base has a very battered appearance, as though it may at some time have been used as an anvil. Yet clearly the stone has been used as a rubber since the base shows obvious signs of polishing. If this is so it would seem that the battering of the base may have been administered deliberately to impart a roughened surface for rubbing, just as quartzite rubbers were "pitted" before they were used. The rubber has been used long enough to wear down an appreciable amount of flint, so that the major protrusions of the battered base have been reduced, producing comparative smoothness. The polished surfaces so produced resemble that of a polished flint axe. That is to say, they exhibit striations running



1" 1/2" 0 1" 2" 3" 4" 5" *Richardson*

parallel at a slight angle from end to end of the base. This would seem to suggest that the rubber was used up and down a saddle quern, the striations resulting from contact with hard quartz grains. The implement bears a very considerable resemblance to a quartzite rubber (Fig. 2), which comes from behind Peacehaven. The same rough dressing of the sides, flattened base, and ovoid dorsal side characterise both stones, but in the case of Fig. 2, the pitted surface has been entirely worn away, and the smooth, polished base, being of similar texture to the quern upon which it was used, sustained no striations.

Fig. 3 was dug up by stone-diggers excavating flint for the Eastbourne Road from the east flank of Snap Hill, near Westdean. It is of pale grey colour showing a little patination, and bears no trace of iron markings. The flint is of rather rough texture, but is flawless and heavy. The implement has been used for some time—from the signs of wear one would say a long, or at least an arduous, time—as a hammerstone, and so acquired an outline that may be roughly described as round. But it is not the trend, so much as the base, which must here claim our attention. Like that of Fig. 1, it exhibits no parallel striations, and is in fact quite glassy to feel. Such striations as are visible under the glass seem entirely haphazard, and are far more superficial than those on Fig. 1. It may be inferred from this that Fig. 3 was used on a quern of finer grain than Fig. 1, and perhaps that whereas Fig. 1 was employed with a push and draw motion Fig. 3 was used with a rotary motion. This latter suggestion receives some support from the rounded shape of the base of Fig. 3. Besides the specimen depicted in Fig. 3, I have also another fragmentary stone of similar nature. In an article dealing with the Seri Indians in Part I. of the 17th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Archaeology, there is an excellent description, and luxurious illustrations of composite hammerstones and rubbers used by the natives. This is interesting, as it shows the feasibility of using a discarded hammerstone like Fig. 3 as a rubber. Quite possibly this specimen may have helped to prepare the quern upon which it was afterwards employed.

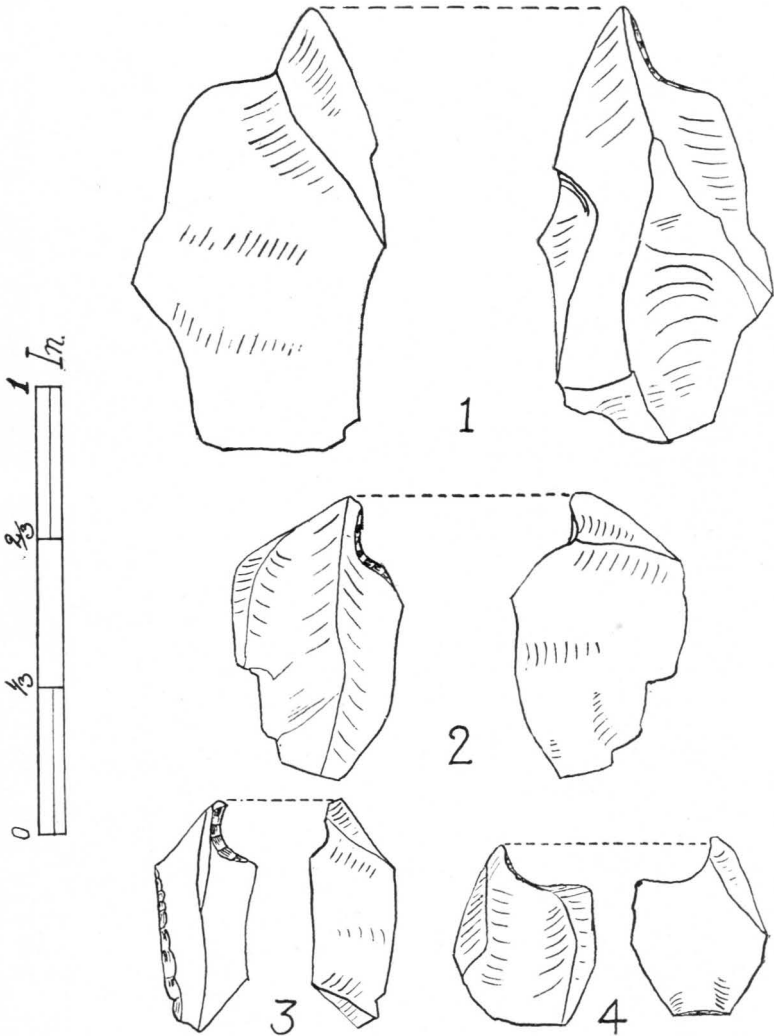
Rubbers of quartzite such as Fig. 2—or at least fragments—are comparatively common on our downs, but flint specimens appear to be somewhat rarer and less known. So far the writer, for one, has not come across any further examples in museums or elsewhere, though doubtless they exist. Flint certainly seems a novel material for a rubber. Possibly it may be accounted for by a local scarcity of other more suitable material. A flint rubber must also have possessed certain advantages, such as durability, over quartzite rubbers, which soon wore smooth against the quern.

J. G. D. CLARK.

## No. 4.

*THE MICRO-BURIN ON SUSSEX PIGMY SITES.*

The regular occurrence of the micro-burin, or beaked pigmy graver, on pigmy sites in South Surrey led me recently to investigate its existence on similar sites in Sussex. Hitherto, with few exceptions, its presence had not been noted on the latter sites,



THE MICRO-BURIN ON SUSSEX PIGMY SITES.



and this failure has made it difficult to fix the relative period of their industries.

The unusual technique and generally diminutive size of this curious implement often cause it to be overlooked by collectors who are unacquainted with its distinctive features. These features are (1) a small notch usually on the right, but occasionally on the left, top side of the flake; and (2) a beak produced by a burin face on the back of the flake starting immediately above the notch and running more or less obliquely down the side opposite.<sup>1</sup> Very rarely the implement occurs in a double form, as in No. 3; and at Kelling Heath, Norfolk, a Gravette point with opposed graver was recently discovered. In size it varies considerably; the largest types often exceed 2 cm. in length, while the smallest barely reach 1 cm. These extremes of size may occur on the same ground, though the smaller sizes usually predominate, and on hilltop sites like Blackdown the specimens collected are uniformly small.

Taking the sites which have yielded the typical burin in alphabetical order, the following list gives the number found by me on each:—(a) Blackdown, 14—a site at 900 ft. O.D. on the north-west border of the county and forming its highest point; (b) Buxted (Tanyard Farm), 2; (c) Faygate (Middle Hill), 9; (d) Fox Hills, a site to the South of Horsham, 4; (e) Hastings (Castle Hill), 2; (f) Isfield (site by Ouse), 1; (g) Peacehaven, 21; (h) Roffey Halt, 6. In addition, Mr. G. A. Lake has found five specimens on his pigmy site at Hassocks, Mr. J. B. Calkin 2 at Peacehaven, Mr. H. S. Toms 2 at Fox Hills—now in the Brighton Museum, and Mr. F. P. Matthewman 1 at Isfield; while some specimens have before this been reported from Hastings. My opportunities for search have in some of the cases been very restricted, so that the figures cannot be used for the purpose of quantitative comparison.

The micro-burin is regarded as a typical implement of the Tardenoisian industry. Certainly it appears to be typical of the pigmy industries in Sussex and Surrey and to have had an extensive and important use in the daily life of its makers despite its fragility.

Front and back views are figured of examples from Peacehaven 1 and 3, Roffey Halt 2, and Blackdown 4. No. 3, besides having the double burin, is retouched along the left side.

W. HOOPER.

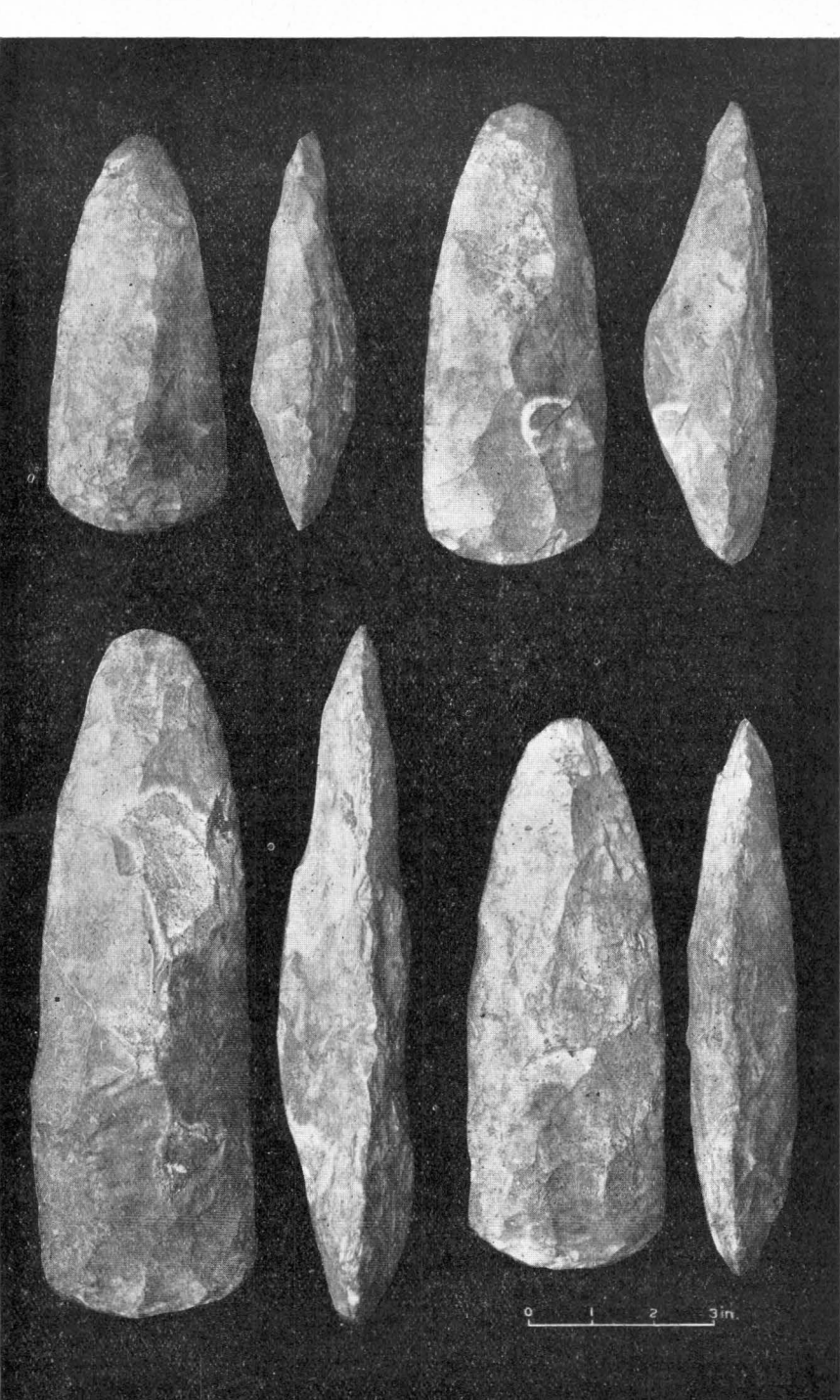
#### No. 5.

#### HOARD OF CELTS FROM CLAYTON HILL.

By the courtesy of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, we are permitted to reprint the following from *The Antiquaries' Journal* of January last:—

“According to our Fellow, Dr. Eliot Curwen, the flints here

<sup>1</sup> For a fuller account, see *British Museum Stone Age Guide*, 3rd edition, p. 90.



CELTS FROM CLAYTON HILL.

(Reproduced from *The Antiquaries' Journal* by permission of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries).

illustrated (Plate III.) came from Clayton Hill, near Hurstpierpoint, and remained in possession of the finder, Mr. Robert Weekes, or his family, till given last year to the Sussex Archæological Museum at Lewes. They were found together about 1823,<sup>1</sup> and agree as a contemporary group with several published in *Archæologia*, LXXI., 113. Four of different sizes were found both at Egmere and Holkham, Norfolk, and the present set is described in order of magnitude, all being of the same general type, thin butted with pointed oval section, the cutting-edge with a flattened curve, and no signs of polish or grinding. The largest is 11.1 in. long with a maximum breadth of 3.6 in., and the sides parallel for 3½ in. (one-third of the length); a somewhat cherty flint, yellowish-grey to dirty white, with patches of crust and one face much more convex than the other. The second has a patch of crust at the thin butt-end, but none elsewhere. The length is 8.9 in., breadth 3.2 in., and the sides are again parallel for 3½ in. (one-half their length); material and colour as before. The third measures 7.4 in. by 3 in., and has the sides parallel for 2 in., one face being much more convex than the other, with small patches of crust, below which the flint is less cherty than elsewhere. The same applies to the material of the fourth specimen, which is coloured like the rest, but almost pointed at the butt; length, 6.4 in., and breadth 2.9 in., the maximum being at the cutting-edge. This celt is peculiar in having a platform 1 in. long interrupting the edge and starting about 1 in. from the butt (visible in the side view). The curve of the cutting-edge is constant in this group, neither oval nor straight, and the greatest thickness rather below the middle. The extreme weights are: 3 lb. 3½ oz. av. (1.46 kg.), and 1 lb. ¼ oz. av. (0.46 kg.), and the date about 2500 B.C."

## No. 6.

*EARTHWORKS ON MIDDLE BROW*

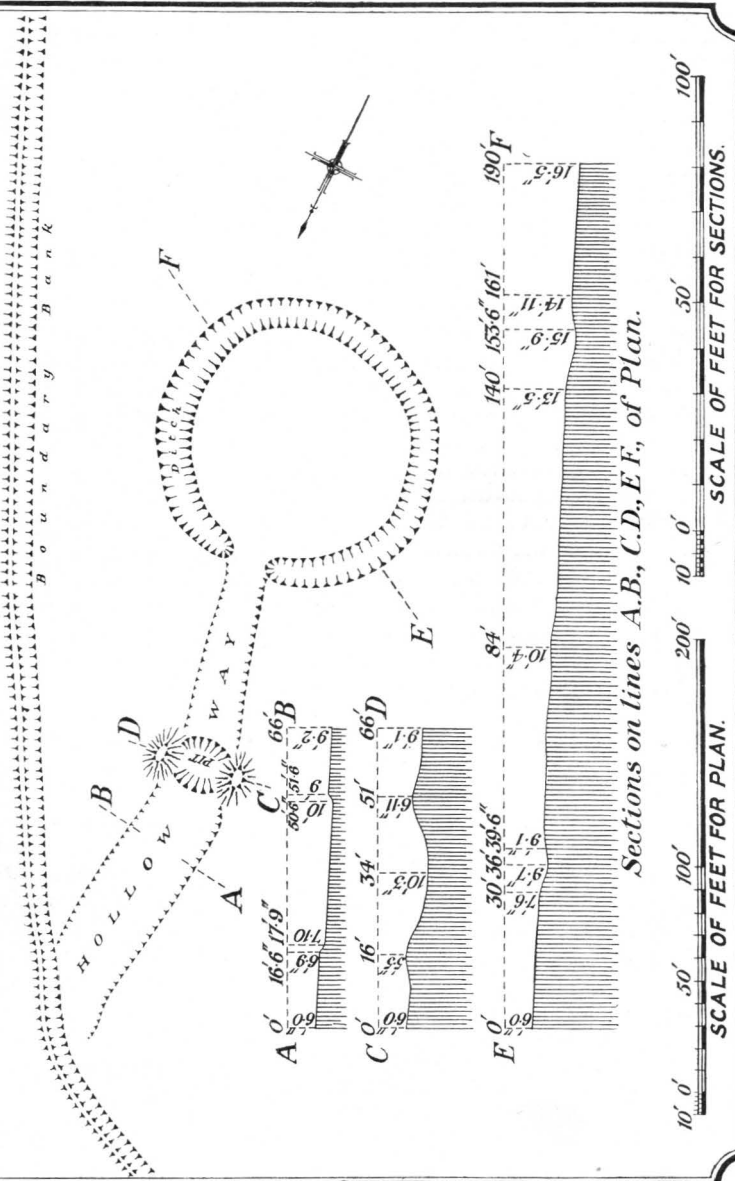
(South-east of Ditchling Beacon, Westmeston parish).

These earthworks are roughly shown on the south-east corner of sheet liii, N.W., of the six-inch Ordnance Survey. The accompanying plan and sections were made by Mr. W. J. Jacobs, a member of the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club's Earthworks Survey, in August, 1914.

Nothing similar seems to be known in southern England. It is hoped, therefore, that this preliminary description may tend to ensure the preservation of these earthworks which are included in the recent purchase by the Brighton Corporation of an area of Downland (the High Park Estate) in the vicinity of Ditchling Beacon.

<sup>1</sup> On referring to the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, Vol. VIII., p. 285, we find that 8 axes in all were found together.—*Ed.*

MIDDLE BROW EARTHWORK



Sections on lines A.B., C.D., E.F., of Plan.

The plan and sections show (1) a circular space, about 100 ft. in diameter, enclosed by a ditch which is broken by an entrance from the north. Leading from this entrance there is (2) a kind of sunken or hollow way which continues for a distance of over 200 ft., where it is intercepted by (3) a more modern ditch and bank, the latter probably having served as a boundary. No trace of the hollow way is now visible on the other side of the boundary bank, where former cultivation may have been answerable for its obliteration. About midway between the entrance and the boundary entrenchment, the hollow way is traversed by (4) a shallow pit-like depression, with excavated material thrown out to form two small mounds on the sides of the way. This depression may possibly represent some former trial hole which was made to ascertain the nature of the surface soils of the way.

The plan undoubtedly represents earthworks of different periods. The hollow way and the circular ditch give one the impression of greatest age, and also the suggestion that both are co-eval.

The chief feature of interest is the circular ditch. Even now, in its partly and naturally filled condition, it is fairly deep, and its original excavation meant the removal of much material. Close inspection leads the writer to believe that the ditch material was not thrown outwards, but that some of it (if not all) was placed on the interior disc. But whether to form a slightly raised platform over the disc, or merely as a low bank adjoining the inside edge of the ditch, it is now impossible to judge from superficial evidence. The present surface of the flattish interior is broken by slight depressions and low mounds which are too indefinite in shape to be recorded on the plan. These inequalities may represent unfilled and now overgrown trial holes made by curious persons who seem to have similarly treated early tumuli in the vicinity in former years.

It has been suggested that the circle and hollow way may be some ancient ceremonial site. But the problem of period and purpose awaits solution by careful excavation. The most interesting parallel to the broken circular ditch, of which the writer has personal knowledge, is that of Barrow 24, Handley Down, Dorset. Here, though containing no burial, the interior disc was evidently sacred in character; for, grouped just outside the broken circle on the plain downland, there were found 52 cremated human interments in pottery vessels, the latter having been ascribed to the late Bronze Age (see "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," by General Pitt Rivers, Vol. IV., pp. 147-57).

The Middle Brow earthworks are placed on a ridge which runs south-east out of Ditchling Beacon, the ridge being separated from the main escarpment to the north by the valley known as Big Bottom. The distance from the centre of the group to the south-east angle of Ditchling Beacon hill-fort is half a mile; and to

Western Brow Entrenchment (*S.A.C.*, LXVIII., Fig. 6, p. 190), due east across Big Bottom, 517 yards.

Since the survey in 1914, the adjoining gorse has extended and now covers the entrance to the circle and much of the hollow way.

For comparative purposes the following details of the disc, supplied by Mr. Jacobs, may be useful:—

Average width of ditch,	14 ft.
Mean diameter, exterior,	124 ft.
"    "    interior,	98 ft.
Exterior circumference, approximate,	390 ft.
Interior                    "                    "	308 ft.
Area of interior, approximate,	7,546 square ft.

H. S. TOMS.

No. 7.

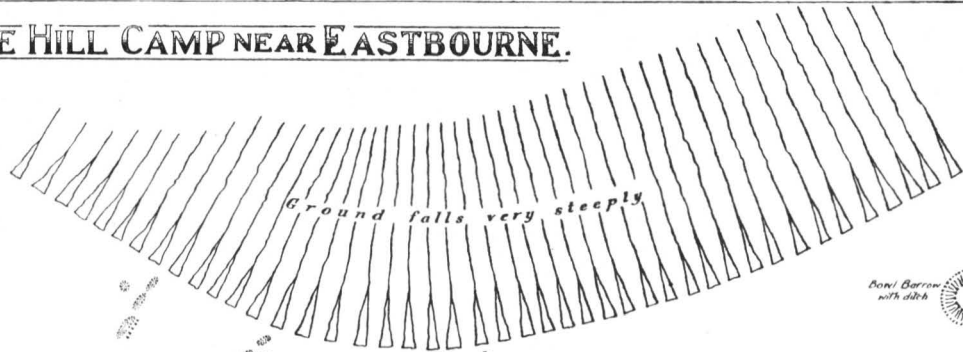
*NEOLITHIC CAMP, COMBE HILL, JEVINGTON.*

Combe Hill Camp consists of an inner rampart and ditch, incomplete on the north side where the hill falls away very steeply, and a still less complete second line separated from the inner by a level space from 50 to 80 ft. wide. Mrs. Alexander Keiller first drew attention to the fact that these defences are interrupted at short intervals by causeways across the ditches and gaps in the banks. At first sight these might be thought to be the result of modern interference, but in order to test this point the writer made a complete survey of the Camp after marking out the ditches and causeways with the help of percussion of the ground. This survey was made with the help of Dr. Eliot Curwen and Mr. A. Chumley, of Hove, and proved that the inner ditch is interrupted by sixteen definite causeways of undisturbed chalk, many of which have corresponding gaps in the rampart. Several portions of the second line of defence, similarly interrupted and unsuspected on the surface, were also revealed by this method. The limits of the ditches as determined by percussion are shown as stippled areas on the accompanying plan.

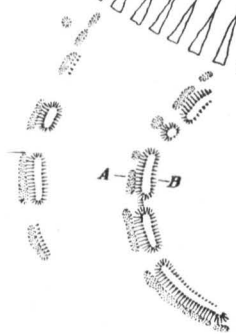
An interesting point arises in connection with the longest stretch of ditch on the south-west side of the inner ring. Two slight constrictions may be observed on the plan, as if they were incomplete causeways, suggesting that such causeways may have resulted from a habit of digging a series of pits, the diggers of each pit advancing to meet those of adjacent pits. This method of digging a ditch was observed by Col. Hawley at Stonehenge, and appears to be characteristic of neolithic work.

The Camp is situated on a plateau between two slight eminences on each of which a ditched bowl-barrow is situated. A few yards

# COMBE HILL CAMP NEAR EASTBOURNE.

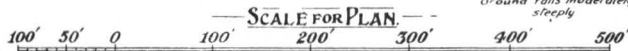


Bowl Barrow with ditch

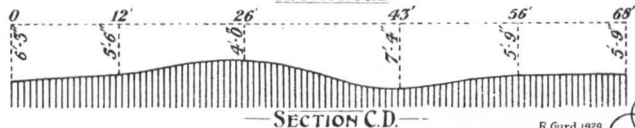
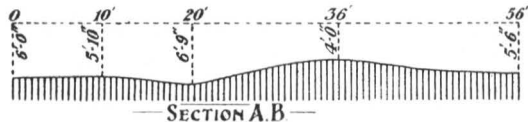


Disc Barrow

Ditches determined by percussion of the ground



Ground falls moderately steeply



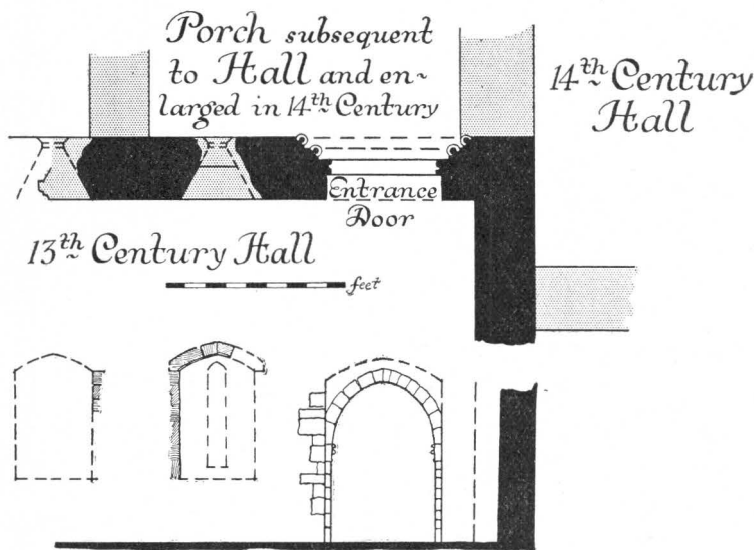
to the east of the Camp lies a small disc-barrow in the centre of which percussion located a small pit about 18 in. in diameter—presumably the primary interment.

E. CECIL CURWEN.

No. 8.

WILMINGTON PRIORY.

During the completion of the repairs to the Priory this winter one discovery of some importance has been made, which adds to our knowledge of the old hall, the *magna vetus aula*, described in *S.A.C.*, Volume LXIX. It was noticed that several stones, some 7 ft. east of the Hall door, on the north face of the wall, carried a vertical alignment, and on removing some of the rubble adjacent to them, the eastern jamb of one of the Hall windows

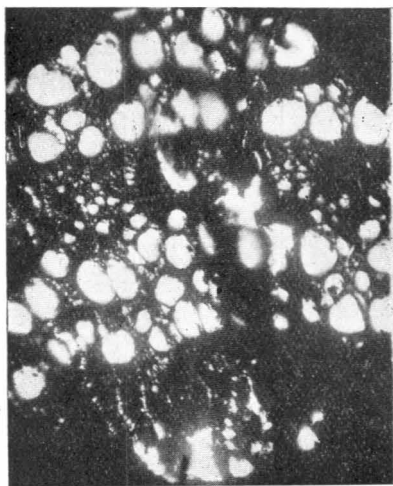


Elevation showing Door & Windows

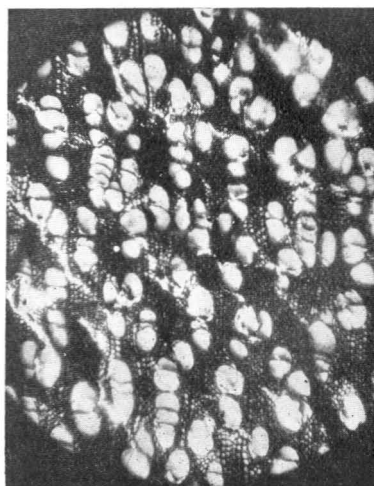
was found and opened up from the sill to the near arch, part of which remained intact. This discovery led to the identification of three similar stones further east, which proved to be part of the western reveal of a second window. Valuable evidence is thus adduced of the original fenestration of the Hall.

These windows prove that the porch was not contemporary with the first building of the Hall, but it is probable that they were closed to allow of a thirteenth century porch, which was afterwards enlarged in the fourteenth century. The western

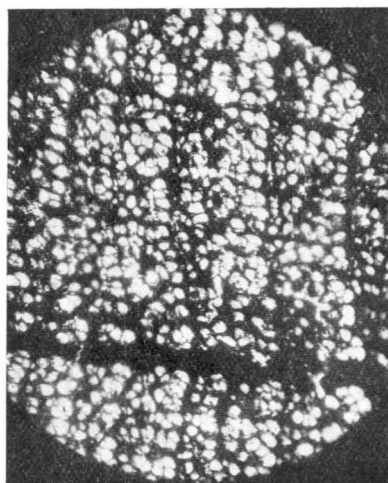




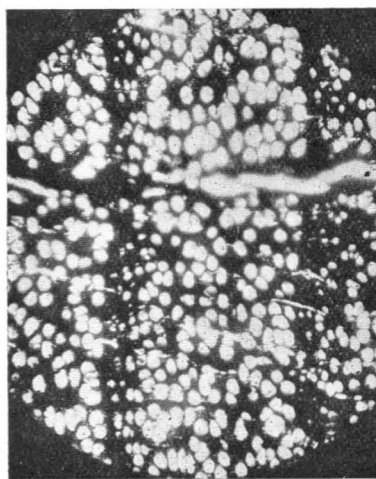
QUERCUS (Oak).



SALIX (Willow).



FAGUS (Beech).



POPULUS? (Poplar).

## MICRO-PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHARCOAL.

reveal of the window nearest the door has not survived, this part of the wall being rebuilt at the time when the window was blocked; a long horizontal square channel exists from the door as far as the window opening, where a wall bond-timber had been fixed to assist the filling. (Compare those in the twelfth century walls of Lewes Priory.)

The oak timbers preserved in the wall adjoining the well-house have been further examined and are undoubtedly part of one of the trusses of the Hall roof. They suggest that the Hall may have had a northern aisle. A large number of architectural fragments of various dates, but chiefly of the fourteenth century, have been recovered.

WALTER H. GODFREY.

No. 9.

#### CHARCOAL IN EXCAVATION.

It is possible that in archæological excavation "unconsidered trifles" of charcoal are often not enough used as evidence. The accompanying photographs demonstrate what may be done with this apparently unpromising material; and there is little doubt that Mr. J. Cecil Maby, of Oxford, would help others in the matter as he helped me. The photographs are of transverse sections of charcoal, probably representing the burnt wattle fence of an unknown twelfth-century Norman castle mound on the Sussex-Surrey border at Lynwick, near Rudgwick, Sussex, excavated by me in August, 1928. The thicker oak sticks were presumably the uprights, and the willow, beech, and poplar were the cross-woven strands. The photographs, magnified 40 times linear, were taken at the Imperial Forestry Institute at Oxford, a branch of the Forest Products Research Laboratory, by Mr. J. Cecil Maby, with the consent of the Director. In this case the charcoal was valuable subsidiary evidence, corroborating that of early Norman pottery and red floor tiles. There was nothing else to infer from except the commanding position and circularity of the mound, its diameter (89 ft.), and the fact that it was surrounded by a fosse. It is one of the many small Norman castles lost to history.

S. E. WINBOLT.

No. 10.

#### SUSSEX ENTRIES IN SURREY REGISTERS.

With the kind permission of the Rectors, I have recently made a voluntary transcription of the MARRIAGES to 1837 in the registers of Banstead, Cheam, Headley, and Walton-on-the-Hill. The marriages in Cheam register are appearing in *The Coulsdon and Purley Weekly Record*, commencing with their issue of 12th October, 1928, and are to be followed in due course by the entries for the other three parishes.

The following specific references to Sussex, which I came across, may be of interest. I am able to add the Sussex entries

in Streatham register through the courtesy of the Rector, who kindly allowed me to extract them.

BANSTEAD, 1754-1837. (N.B.—1547-1753, printed by Parish Register Society.)

1766. Banns only: William Harris of Bansted and Mary Broad of Worth in Sussex, publ. 12, 19, 26 Oct. by James Wagstaffe, Vicar.

1779. Oct. 10. Joshua Moore of Rusper, Sussex, and Mary Johnson of Bansted by banns publ. 19, 26 Sep., 3 Oct., by James Wagstaffe, Vicar. Witnesses: William Dale, Richard Hill, Henry Simmonds.

1826. Apr. 1. Francis Carter Pollard of the Town of Brighthelmstone in Sussex, bach., and Sarah Elizabeth Shallcrass of this parish, spin., by lic., by Willm. Buckle, Vicar. Witnesses: Harriot Cox, Jasper Shallcrass, William Simmonds.

1835. Dec. 31. Edward Sharp of Brighthelmstone in Sussex, bach., and Henrietta Elizabeth Muggeridge, of this parish, spin., by lic., by Wm. L. Buckle, Vicar. Witnesses: Thos. Hall, Anna Muggeridge, Jane Bailey.

CHEAM, SURREY, 1538-1837.

1591. May 10. Johes. Ponmaker and Elizab. Sanders de Wadhurst.

1762. May 18. Samuel Wornham of Maresfield, Sussex, bach., and Sarah Chambers of this parish, spin., by banns.

1776. Dec. 28. John Pavey of Horsham, Sussex, bach., and Amey Bull of Cheam, Surry, spin., by lic.

1789. Banns only: Thomas Hollingdale of this parish and Ann Stanning of Ditchling, Sussex, published 1, 8, 15 Feb.

1795. Banns only: William Worley of this Parish and Mary Bellchambers of Horsham, Sussex, published 25 Jan., 1 and 8 Feb.

1815. July 18. John Harry Willard of East Bourne in Sussex, Esq., bach., and Charlotte Antrobus of this parish, widow, by lic.

1816. May 28. Nicholas Willard, Esq. of East Bourn in Sussex, a widr. and Barbara Bean Bayly of this parish, spin., by lic.

1824. Jan. 20. Thomas Comber, Esquire, of Chailey in Sussex, bach., and Henrietta Matilda Peach of Cheam, Surrey, spin. by lic.

HEADLEY, 1663-1836.

1682. Sep. 20. John Villyar of Yatton in Sussex and Mary Newman of Darking.

1716. May 16. John Shurlock of Sheere and Mary Wallis of Raspar in Sussex.

1724. Sep. 21. Daniel Collier of Billingshurst in Sussex and Hannah Wake of Green in Sussex.

1724. Nov. 4. Edward Hart of East Preston in Sussex and Ann Ellicar of Epsom.

1725. May 29. Bryan Chasmore of Horsham in Sussex and Eve Nye of Leigh.
1726. Jan. 17. Wm. Meriam of Ruspar in Sussex and Elizab. Truelove of Dorking in Surry.
1727. May 13. Wm. Sanders of Worth in Sussex and Ann Cooper of the same.
1727. Mch. 11. Richard Holman of Ardingly in Sussex and Jane Potter of the same.
1728. Nov. 19. John Wheeler of Horsted Canes in Sussex and Sarah Cheesman of Rygate.
1729. May 2. John Barr of Limsfield and Ann Burding of Cookfield in Sussex.
1730. July 5. Joseph Flood of Tarryn in Sussex and Elizab. Beauman of Rygate in Surry.
1731. May 4. Samuel Child of Ewhurst (? Surrey or Sussex) and Mary Shrubbs of the same.
1731. Aug. 29. Joseph Lemman of Sheer and Jane Puddick of Aufeld in Sussex.
1731. Sep. 29. John Pryer of Wirmunhurst in Sussex and Eliza. Peacock of Facum.
1731. Nov. 23. Wm. Longhurst of Ewhurst (? Surrey or Sussex) and Eliz. Ockly of Wornham in Sussex.
1731. Dec. 7. John Matthews of Nuthurst in Sussex and Sarah Potter of same.
1731. Dec. 25. Thomas Cossham of Buckland and Elizab. Strikler of Horsham in Sussex.
1732. May 28. George Bilcliff of Worth in Sussex and Mary Chapman of ye same.
1733. Aug. 7. William Bysh of Worth in Sussex and Hannah Hill of the same.
1734. Oct. 1. James Buckshell of Woodmanstern and Ann Venal of Hasperpoint in Sussex.
1736. June 27. John Morley of Worth in Sussex and Rebeckah Beard of Westram in Kent.
1737. Jan. 15. Tho. Thornton of Croydon and Ann Price of Groombridge in Sussex.
1738. Dec. 6. John Sanders of East Grinstead and Elizabeth Franks of the same.
1778. Nov. 9. Thomas Simpson of St. Dunstan in the West, London, and Sarah Drinkwater, spin., by lic. by Tho. Dalton, Rector of Harting in Sussex. Witnesses: P. North, Elizabeth Drinkwater, E. North.

## WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, 1631-1837.

1677. Aug. 2. Henery Snashall of Crawley and Ann Borer of Resper.
1696. Nov. 30. Will. Cowdry of Cowfold in Sussex and Ann Remnant of Leigh in Surry per licen.

1711. Aug. 12. John Young of Huckfield in Sussex and Rebecca Broadwater of this parish per licen.
1821. June 8. The Reverend Charles Thomas Smith of Crawley in Sussex, b. and Sarah Naish of this parish, s. by lic. by Thos. Clare, Minister. Witnesses: Humphy. Hall, Sarah Brown.
- STREATHAM, 1538-1837, except 1754-1784, for which the register-book is missing.
1635. Apr. 20. Mr. Willm. Milborne gen. de Mayfield in com. Sussex and Mrs. Mary Tichborn de Cowden in com. Cantij.
1699. May 11. John Lillingdon of Horley and Elizab. Willson of Nuthurst (lic.).
1733. Oct. 23. William Woodgate of Horsham, Sussex and Susannah Beisant of this, after banns duly publ. by me, Richd. Bullock.
1745. Dec. 19. James Tillard of St. George the Martyr, Msex., bach., and Anne Peckham of Salhurst in Sussex, spin., married by me Richd. Bullock with A.B.'s lic.
1811. May 9. John Smith, b. of St. Nicholas, Brightelmstone, and Elizabeth Browne, s. of this, by lic. by Herb. Hill, Rector. Witnesses: Willm. Street, Lucy Cutler, Jane Nash, Elizabeth Shrapnell.
1813. Apr. 6. Rev. John Styles of Brighton, Sussex, widr., and Ann Cooper of this, spin., by lic. by Herb. Hill, Rector. Witnesses: Henry Read, Elizabeth Shrapnell, Elizabeth Read.
1821. Jan. 8. William Tugwell of Brighthelmstone, Sussex, b., and Martha Martin Potter of this, s. by lic. by Herb. Hill, Rector. Witnesses: J. Potter, Mary Ann Woddington.
1825. Sep. 7. Samuel Paine of Brightelmstone, Sussex, b., and Harriet Hall of this, s., by lic. by Jenkin Jones, Curate. Witnesses: Thos. Hall, Ruth Hall.
1828. May 26. William Evans of Brightelmston, Sussex, b., and Maria Noakes of this, s., by banns, by Jenkin Jones, Curate. Witnesses: W. Walker, Mark Cuffley.
1829. Sep. 30. Rev. James Penfold (Clerk), b., of St. Clement in town of Hastings, Sussex, and Mary Brown of this, s., by lic. by George Coles, Off. Min. Witnesses: Rob. Brown, Sarah Brown, Elizabeth Brown, Chas. Brown.
1832. Nov. 24. Robert Borradaile of this, and Elizabeth Duke of St. Mary of the Castle Hastings, Sussex, by lic. by Frederick Borradaile. Witnesses: Leonara Kirby, Sophia Borradaile, Amelia Kirby, Rob. Kirbey, Geo. Duke, R. Borradaile, George Borradaile.
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1736. Apr. 18. Buried John Carter of Stopham in Sussex.
1764. Feb. 1. Buried Susanna Harbour of the parish of World in Sussex.

W. H. CHALLEN.