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 1927. Carling, Mrs. W., Rose Lawn, Portland Road, East Grinstead.
 1923. Carlyon-Britton, Major Philip William Poole, D.L., F.S.A., Eversfield, Fishbourne, Chichester.
 1927. Carpenter, Miss, Tylers Green Cottage, Haywards Heath.
 1926. Carver, P. W., Courtlands, West Hoathly.
 1895. Cash, Joseph, 1, Westbourne Terrace, Hove.
 1926. Castle, Lt.-Col. S. M., Hobbs Barton, Framfield.
 1904. Catt, Miss J. W., Sunte House, Lindfield, Haywards Heath.
 1891. ^T*Cave, Charles J. P., 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, Hove, 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., 1, Wallands Crescent, Lewes.
 1926. Chettle, G. H., Ditchling, Hassocks.
 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.
 1922. Christie, Mrs. M. E., Gatlands, Ditchling.
 1924. Christy, William M., Watergate, Emsworth, Hants.
 1926. ^TChumley, A., 24, Pembroke Avenue, Hove.
 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 Chilmington.
 1911. ^TClarke, C. B. O., Wiston Park, Steyning.
 1929. Clarke, J. Stephenson, Broadhurst Manor, Horsted Keynes.
 1923. ^TClarke, Miss, Wiston Park, Steyning.
 1896. Clarke, Ronald Stanley, F.R.G.S., Ship Hotel, Crediton, Devon.
 1895. *Clarke, Col. Stephenson R., C.B., Borde Hill, Hayward's Heath.
 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., 7, Berriedale Avenue, Hove.
 1922. Clayton, C. L., 10, Prince Albert Street, Brighton.
 1926. Clayton, E. S., Prawles, Ewhurst, Nr. Hawkhurst.
 1929. Clements, H. T. W., Wiston Estate Office, Steyning.
 1927. *Close, Mrs. J., Deep Springs, Westbourne.
 1921. Coast, Miss K., The High School for Girls, Worthing.
 1921. Coates, Rev. A. L., Elham, Canterbury, Kent.
 1929. Coghlan, H. G., Seaford School, Bognor.
 1928. Colgate, Miss C. M., Meeching Court House, Newhaven.
 1913. Colgate, T., Meeching Court House, Newhaven.
 1911. ^T*Collins, A. E., 40, Gunterstone Road, w.14.
 1924. Colmer, Miss Jean, Strouds, Horsted Keynes.
 1928. Colson, C. H., C.B.E., Edgehill, Heathfield.

1925. Colvin, Hon. Mrs. Forrester, Shermanbury Grange, Henfield.
 1900. †*Comber, J., Ashenhurst, Albury Road, Guildford, Surrey.
 1918. Connell, Rev. J. M., Westgate Manse, Nevill Road, Lewes.
 1921. †Cook, C. F., F.R.S.A., 56, Church Road, Hove.
 1924. Cooke, Mrs. R. J., Antioch House, Lewes.
 1909. †Cooper, Miss M. H., Newbury Cottage, Cuckfield.
 1925. Cooper, E. H., Stanbridge Grange, Staplefield.
 1925. Corbett, C. H., Woodgate, Danehill.
 1910. †Corcoran, Miss J. R., Rotherfield Cottage, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 1920. †Cory, Mrs. C., St. David's, Blatchington Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1910. Cotching, T., 17, London Road, Horsham.
 1923. Cotton, Rev. G. V., B.A., Jevington Rectory, Polegate.
 1889. †Couchman, J. Edwin, F.S.A., Dene Place, Hurstpierpoint.
 1925. Courtauld, Major J. S., M.C., M.P., Burton Park.
 1928. Courthope, Miss E. J., c/o Messrs. Williams Deacon Bank, 20 Birchin Lane, E.G.3.
 1911. †Courthope, Col. Sir George, Bart., M.C., M.P., Whiligh.
 1912. Cousins, Henry, Neotsbury, Laton Road, Hastings.
 1922. †Cowan, G. Ormonde, 84, Ellerton Road, s.w.18.
 1922. Cowan, S. W. P., Roslyn, Heathfield.
 1924. Cowan, Mrs. S. W. P., Roslyn, Heathfield.
 1926. Cowan, Sir Henry, M.P., The Crow's Nest, Fairwarp, Uckfield.
 1907. Cowland, William, Hildlen, Horeham Road.
 1926. Cowland, Mrs. W., Hildlen, Horeham Road.
 1923. Cox, Miss E. F., 7a, Belgrave Place, Brighton.
 1924. Cox, Rev. E. W., M.A., The Vicarage, Steyning.
 1926. Crawford, Rev. Gibbs Payne, M.A., Morden House, Arthur Road, Wimbledon, s.w.19.
 1925. Crawley, Sir Philip A. S., 22, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.
 1908. Cripps, Ernest E., Sunnyside, Steyning.
 1892. Cripps, F. S., Melrose, Hurst Road, Horsham.
 1928. Cripps, L. J. R., Cleveland House, Worthing.
 1928. Cripps, Mrs. L. J. R., Cleveland House, Worthing.
 1924. Cripps, W. T., 29, Lauriston Road, Preston, Brighton.
 1928. Crofts, C. H., 21, Cloudesley Road, St. Leonards.
 1922. Crookshank, A. C., Gabriels, Saint Hill, East Grinstead.
 1927. Crosley, T. H., Wedgworthy, Newick.
 1925. Cross, D., Mount Denys, Ore.
 1926. Cross, Mrs. D., Mount Denys, Ore.
 1928. Crow, D. A., 27, Brunswick Square, Hove.
 1924. Crump, T. G., 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. †Curteis, 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. †Curwen, Eliot, M.A., M.B., B.CH., F.S.A., 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
 1921. †Curwen, Mrs. Eliot, 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
 1916. †Curwen, Eliot Cecil, M.A., M.B., B.CH., 34, Medina Villas, Hove.
 1925. Curwen, Mrs. E. C., 34, Medina Villas, Hove.
 1922. *Curwen, E. S., Wyrkington, Frithwood Avenue, Northwood, Middlesex.
 1929. Dalton, Mr. Justice L. C., The Law Courts, Colombo.
 1863. *Daniel-Tyssen, A., M.A., 59, Priory Road, West Hampstead.
 1927. Daniels, Irgram, Cranstonleigh, The Downs, Little Common, Bexhill.
 1899. *Darby, Miss C. C., 39, Tisbury Road, Hove.
 1913. †*Darwin, Major Leonard, R.E., Cripps Corner, Forest Row.
 1926. Dashwood, Mrs., Twyford, Nutley.

1913. Davidson, Miss Blanche, Hickstead Place, Cuckfield.
 1924. Davidson-Houston, Mrs., c/o Miss Childers, 21, Buckingham Palace Mansions, s.w.1.
 1925. Davis, Rev. C. Corben, M.A., Shermanbury Rectory, Henfield.
 1928. Davis, F. G., The Sussex Oak, Warnham.
 1909. Davis, Miss Julia, Oakhanger, 65, Wilbury Crescent, Hove.
 1908. Dawtrey, John, Rothestay, 339, London Road, Reading, Berks.
 1909. Day, Alfred J., Fontwell, Nr. Arundel.
 1926. Day, F. 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.
 1925. Deane, Col. R. W., O.B.E., Old Land, Hassocks.
 1920. *Demetriadi, Lady, The Gote, Streat.
 1920. *Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E., The Gote, Streat.
 1926. De Mierre, A., Globe Place, Hellingly.
 1913. Dendy, R. A., 15, Third Avenue, Hove.
 1928. Denman, J. L., Oldways, Hurstpierpoint.
 1926. †Denman, 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., The White House, Littlehampton.
 1928. Dickinson, Mrs., St. Leonards, Seaford.
 1923. Dill, Mrs. Gordon, 38, Denmark Villas, Hove.
 1925. †Diplock, 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. †Downs, Mrs., Arun House, Climping.
 1908. Doyle, Sir A. Conan, Windlesham, Crowborough.
 1914. †Drew, H. W., F.R.C.S., The Cottage, East Blatchington, Seaford.
 1926. Drummond-Roberts, Mrs. J. H., 13, The Drive, Hove.
 1923. Du Cane, Louis, Fittleworth House, Pulborough.
 1920. †Duckworth, 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. †Duplock, E. G., 4, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1901. Durnford, Miss, Midhurst.
 1926. Durrant, A. C., 55, Framfield Road, Uckfield.
 1928. Duthie, W. S., Greylands, Ifield.
 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.
 1929. Edwards, A. R., Ivy Cottage, Selsey.
 1929. Edwards, Mrs. A. R., Ivy Cottage, Selsey.
 1924. Eggar, T. Macdonald, Wickham Hill Lodge, Hurstpierpoint.
 1924. Eggar, Mrs. T. Macdonald, Wickham Hill Lodge, Hurstpierpoint.
 1881. †Eggar, T., Mougomeries, Lansdowne Road, Hove.
 1918. Eldridge, D., Manor Farm, South Heighton.
 1924. Ellice W. D., Ewhurst Manor, Henfield.

1912. †Ellis, C. H. S., Sandrocks, Hayward's Heath.
 1896. †Ellis, Geoffrey, South Rise, 69, Dorset Road, Bexhill.
 1921. †Ellis, W. J., Englefield, Etchingham.
 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. †Evans, Rev. A. A., East Dean Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1894. †Every, John Henry, The Croft, Lewes.
 1923. Every, Mrs. J. H., 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.
 1928. Farncombe, Miss M., Slaugham, Seaford.
 1913. Fawssett, Mrs., High Street, Lewes.
 1921. †Fayle, Edwin, Markstakes, South Common, nr. Lewes.
 1925. Fibbens, Mrs., Thistle Down, Findon.
 1915. Fiennes, Major H., Well Side, The Grove, Rye.
 1925. †Fife, 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. †Fison, R., Nye Barn, Ditchling, Hassocks.
 1926. Fleming, Lindsay, 236A, St. James' Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
 1916. †Fletcher, J. S., F.R.HIST.S., Falklands, Harrow Road West, Dorking.
 1888. †*Fletcher, W. H. B., Aldwick Manor, Bognor.
 1922. Flux, P. J., 7, Paston Place, Kings Cliff, Brighton.
 1927. Forder, J. C., Alwyns, Upper Mulgrave Road, Cheam, Surrey.
 1923. †Foster, Philip S., Old Buckhurst, Withyham, and 42, Green Street, Grosvenor Square, S.W. 1.
1926. Fowler, J., M.A., F.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, F.S.A., Old Mint House, Upper Gatton, Reigate.
 1909. Frewen, Miss A. L., 44, Greycoat Garden, Westminster, S.W.
 1926. Frewen, Miss V., The Wilderness, Northiam.
 1924. †Frewer, Rev. Canon G. E., Ramslie, Brede, Sussex.
 1920. Frost, Rev. E. I., The Rectory, Pulborough.
 1920. Fry, Mrs. Penrose, 3, Hereford Square, S.W.7.
 1871. Fuller, Rev. A., M.A., The Lodge, 7, Sydenham Hill, S.E.26.
 1921. Furlong, A. W., Cloneevin, Denton Road, Eastbourne.
 1929. Furse, Mrs. W., The Old House, West Hoathly.
 1916. Fynmore, A. H. W., 44, Arundel Road, Littlehampton.
1904. Gadsdon, H. B., Whitelands, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1912. Gage, The Right Hon. Viscount, Firle Place, Lewes.

1927. Gage, Hon. Yvonne, Firl Place, Lewes.
 1913. Gaisford, Miss, St. John's House, Chichester.
 1929. Galloway, J., Holmsted Manor, Cuckfield.
 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., Antye Farm, Burgess Hill.
 1923. Gentle, Sir William B., Ormesby House, Norfolk.
 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.
 1928. Gilbertson, Mrs., 6, Arundel Terrace, Brighton.
 1928. Gildersleeve, Dean V. C., Old Postman's Cottage, Alciston.
 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.
 1928. Glegg, R. Ashleigh, M.D., The County Hall, Lewes.
 1928. Glegg, Mrs. R. Ashleigh, The County Hall, Lewes.
 1925. Gleich, 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, Pevensy.
 1926. Goddard, Scott, 155, Ebury Street, S.W.1.
 1909. TGodden, A. G. E., 7, Highcroft 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., 203, High Street, Lewes.
 1923. Godfrey, Mrs. W. H., 203, High Street, Lewes.
 1923. Godfrey, Miss G. H., 203, High Street, Lewes.
 1923. Godfrey, Miss M. L., 203, High Street, Lewes.
 1903. T*Godman, C. R. Bayly, Bull's Wood, Warninglid.
 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 Santa Fé, Argentina.
 1926. Goodchild, Mrs., Tiga, De Warrenne Road, Lewes.
 1928. Goodliffe, F. A., Lamley Lodge, Warnham Road, Horsham.
 1911. TGoodman, C. H., Tremont, 115, Heene Road, Worthing.
 1921. Goodyer, F. B., The Ramblers, Winchelsea.
 1920. Gordon, Robt. A., M.A., LL.M., K.C., 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4.
 1924. Goring, Mrs., Findon Park House, Findon.
 1916. Gorrings, John Hugh, Aysgarth, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1907. Goschen, The Right Hon. the Viscount, G.C.I.E., C.B.E., 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, Brook Cottage, Slaugham, Hayward's Heath.
 1919. Grant, John, Seafield, Offington Lane, Worthing.
 1922. Grant, Mrs. H., The White House, Culfail, 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., Firl 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.
 1928. Griffiths, Rev. E., Glynde Vicarage, Lewes.
 1903. ^TGriffiths, A., 54, Lansdowne Road, Hove.
 1929. Grinsell, L. V., 20, Oriental Place, Brighton.
 1923. Grinstead, Harold, O.B.E., B.S.C., R.A.F., The Garth, Cranmore Lane, Aldershot.
 1905. Grinstead, W. H., 31, Lewes Road, Eastbourne.
 1921. Gurney, Miss M. S., Guntsfield, Ditchling.
 1925. Guy, G. G., Kirby Croft, Hailsham.
 1929. *Guy, N. 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.
 1929. Hall, Miss H., Blue Gate, Lindfield.
 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, Lamanha, Peeblesshire, and Fernroyd, Forest Row.
1879. *Hannah, Very Rev. John Julius, D.D., The Deanery, Chichester.
 1926. Harbord, Miss, 26, Rosetti Gardens Mansions, Chelsea, London, s.w.3.
 1922. Harding, Major, Birling Manor, Eastdean, near Eastbourne.
 1922. Harding, Mrs., Birling Manor, Eastdean, near Eastbourne.
 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, Rev. Dundas, Sandpit Cottage, Seaford.
 1926. Harford, Mrs. 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, and 47, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.8.
 1922. ^THarris, W. Cecil, Moatlands, East Grinstead, and 47, Phillimore 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, Highcroft Villas, Dyke Road Drive, Brighton.
1928. Harrison-Grinstead, Major W. F., M.C., Limberlost, 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, P., The Manor House, Earnley, Chichester.
1925. Hastings, Mrs. P., The Manor House, Earnley, Chichester.
1897. Haviland, Francis P., Branksome House, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1908. ^THaviland, Miss M. E., Branksome House, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1923. Haviland, Miss, "St. David's," Bognor.
1926. Haviland, Rev. E. A., M.A., The Rectory, Brightling.
1906. Hawes, Edward, 32, Grove Road, Sutton, Surrey.
1928. Hawkins, Rev. G. G., The Vicarage, Wilmington.
1925. Hawkshaw, Oliver, Hollycombe, Liphook, Hants.
1923. Hayward, Miss Frances, Muntham Farm, Barnes Green, Horsham.
1918. Head, Alban, F.S.A., Watersfield, Pulborough.
1914. Helme, Mrs. T., High Orchard, Horsted Keynes.
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., 105, 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, C., Bridge, Harting, Petersfield.
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., Fircroft, 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., Meadhorne, 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., 18, Eaton Gardens, Hove.
1926. Holland, M., M.C., Lullings, Balcombe.
1929. Hollebone, K. G., Ryders Wells, Ringmer.
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.
1929. Homer-Saunders, T., 47, Carlisle Road, Hove.
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. ^T*Hounsom, 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, 3, Grassington Road, Eastbourne.
 1929. Hughes, A. A., Robindene, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 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.
 1924. Humphries, Rev. J. A., 5, High Street, Daventry, Northants.
 1928. Hunt, C. C., 125, Marine Parade, Brighton.
 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, Claremont 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.
 1928. Ingle, W. Brouncker, Saxes Plat, Rudgwick.
 1922. Inglis, T. Graham, 5, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne.
 1927. Innes, A. N., Richmond Lodge, Lewes.
 1929. Innes, Mrs., 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.
 1928. Jackson, J. A. H., Bokel, Darley Road, Eastbourne.
 1927. Jackson, Sir Hugh, BART., 315, St. James's Court, Buckingham
 Gate, S.W.
 1909. James, H. A., Herstmonceux Place, Herstmonceux.
 1928. James, Major J. E., Glebe House, Lewes.
 1895. Jay, Rev. W. P., St. Anne's Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 1926. Jeffereson, Dr. J. L., Blisworth.
 1924. Jefferson, Mrs., The High Beech, Hollington, and 12, Berkeley
 Square, w.
 1910. Jellicorse, Mrs., Densworth House, Chichester.
 1927. Jenkins, Mrs. H. B., 38, Norton Road, Hove.
 1925. Jenner, L. W., Barclays Bank, Ltd., North Street, Brighton.
 1909. ^TJennings, A. O., 29, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.
 1926. Jennings, Captain F. Nevill, M.C., 11, Wilbury Gardens, Hove.
 1923. Jobling, J. G. R., 5, Belmont, Hove.
 1913. Johnson, Rev. A. N., Flimwell Rectory, Hawkhurst, Kent.
 1924. Johnson, C. Villiers, 30, Buckingham Place, Brighton.
 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.
 1913. Justice, George, 31, High Street, Lewes.

1929. Kaye-Smith, Miss A. D., 23, Charles Road, St. Leonards.
 1905. Keef, H. W., Hillbre Mount, Framfield.
 1927. Kelsey, A. R., Castle Hill, Rotherfield.
 1928. Kelsey, C. E., Somerleaze, Eastbourne Road, Seaford.
 1926. ^TKelway-Bamber, H., Fulking House, Fulking, Small Dole.
 1925. Kempton, P. W., 26, High Street, Hailsham.
 1928. Kensett, J. S., The Chequers, Slaugham, Hayward's Heath.
 1923. Kenward, J. C., 5, Priory Crescent, Lewes.
 1923. Kenward, Mrs., 5, Priory Crescent, Lewes.
 1909. Kibbler, Dudley, Ashcroft, Ringmer, Lewes.
 1909. Kibbler, Miss M. M., Ashcroft, Ringmer, Lewes.
 1922. Kindersley, Lady, Plaw Hatch, near East Grinstead.
 1919. King, A. W. Waterlow, Brookside, Northchapel, Petworth.
 1904. King, E. G., Monkmead, West Chiltoning, Storrington.
 1907. King, Henry, St. Leonards Collegiate School, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1899. ^TKing, 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. ^TKing, W. Holland, 11, Medina Villas, Hove.
 1927. Kingston, C., Lea Hurst, Withdean, Brighton.
 1909. ^TKipling, Rudyard, Batemans, Burwash.
 1922. Kirkman, P. J., c/o National Provincial Bank, Seaford.
 1922. Klein, Walter Gibb, F.S.A., 7, Eldon Road., N.W. 3.
 1924. Kleinwort, Lady, Bolnore, Haywards Heath.
 1928. Knight, Mrs. Montagu, Chawton Dower House, Alton, Hants.
 1925. Knox, E. V., 34, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.3.
1901. Lacaïta, C. C., Selham House, Selham, near Petworth.
 1904. Lamb, Mrs. M., Borden Wood, Liphook, Hants.
 1922. Lamb, Miss W., 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, A. M., K.C., Nutbourne Place, Pulborough.
 1920. ^TLavender, W. J., Bosham, Chichester.
 1921. de Lavis Trafford, M. A., O.B.E., B.LITT., B.PH., L.ÈS 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. ^TLawrence, Hon. Lady, 32, Rutland Gate, s.w.; and Deans Place, Alfriston.
1929. Lawson, Miss C. G., Meadside, Little Common, Bexhill.
 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.
 1928. Leney, H. G. C., Houghton Lea, Playden, Nr. Rye.
 1926. Lester, Mrs., Keynes Place, Horsted Keynes.
 1912. Letts, M. H. I., 27, West Heath Drive, Golders Green, N.W. 11.
 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. ^TLloyd, Nathaniel, O.B.E., F.S.A., Great Dixter, Northiam.
 1926. Llywellyn-Jones, J., Birchanger, Balcombe Forest.
 1925. Loader, Mrs., Aberfeldy, Southwick.
 1928. *Lockey, J., Lyndhurst, St. Helens Road, Hastings.
 1894. ^TLoder, 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.
 1929. Lorrimer, Miss, Glebelands Cottage, East Dean, Nr. Eastbourne.
 1923. Lott, G. F., The Vatch, Buxted.
 1925. ^TLovell, P. W., F.S.A., 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, Milwood Road, Horsham.
 1927. Luck, Miss, The Old Rectory, Etchingham.
 1899. Luxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Higham House, Robertsbridge.
 1929. Lynch, Mrs. Hilton, Awbrook, Scaynes Hill.
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.
 1929. MacDonald, Miss D., Tortington School, Arundel.
 1926. McLachlan, G. K., 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.
 1928. Macleod, J. Gordon, Crouchers, Rudgwick.
 1928. Macleod, Mrs. J. Gordon, Crouchers, Rudgwick.
 1917. Macmillan, Maurice C., Birchgrove House, East Grinstead; and 52, Cadogan Place, s.w.
1919. *Mackenzie, A. D., 22, Harrington Road, Brighton.
 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., Saltdene, Seaford.
 1913. ^TMann, P. R., Bolebroke, Hartfield.
 1926. Marcus, 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.
 1928. Margetson, W. L., 14, Moor Lane, Fore Street, E.C.2.
 1927. Marples, Major E. A., F.R.A.I., Kenwith, Littlehampton.
 1923. ^TMarshall, Miss Kate, Corner House, Steyning.
 1912. Marshall, Rev. D. H., Cornerways, Ryst Wood, Forest Row.
 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.
 1918. Matthews, H. J., 42, St. John's Road, Eastbourne.
 1928. Matthews-Hughes, S. J., 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.
 1928. Merivale, A., 2, Hill Road, Lewes.
 1928. Merivale, Mrs. A., 2, Hill Road, Lewes.
 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.
 1924. ^TMilbank-Smith, Dr. H. J. M., Worthing Lodge, Worthing.
 1911. Milbank-Smith, Mrs. B., Worthing Lodge, Worthing.
 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.
 1921. *Morgan, J. J., Nyetimber, West Chilmington.
 1925. Morgan, Rev. F. S., Selmeston Vicarage, Berwick Station.
 1922. Morgan, W. L., The Neuk, Warren Park, Warringham 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.
 1928. Mortimer, Mrs., Bank House, Pulborough.
 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.
 1928. Munro, J. A. C., Barons Down, Lewes.
 1927. Murray, Capt. H. W., F.S.A. (Scot.), Fragbarrow, Ditchling Common, Hassocks.
 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, Rev. G. S. H., The Crossways, Barcombe, Lewes.
 1921. Newbury, Mrs., 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 Lodge, 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.
 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, 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., Hvillestedet, 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.
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.
1928. Pearce, M., Carpenter's Town, Graffham, Petworth.
1923. ^{T*}Pearson, The Hon. Clive, Parham, Pulborough.
1921. ^{T*}Peckham, W. D., Rymans, Apuldram, Chichester.
1920. Peel, Miss J. M., The Armoury, Winchelsea.
1928. Pelham, R. A., 6, Minerva Avenue, Dover.
1922. Pelham, The Hon. Mrs., 1, Langdale Road, Hove.
1916. Pellatt, F. Mill, Coombe Cottage, Coombe Hill, East Grinstead.
1926. Pemberton, Miss, Hill House, Haywards Heath.
1926. Pemberton, Miss C. J., Hill House, Haywards Heath.
1925. Pemberton, Mrs., Habyn Hill, Rogate, Petersfield.
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.
1929. Percival, Mrs., 42, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
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. ^TPhilipson-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, Sheet, Petersfield, Hants.
1920. Pitcher, Scott, Haywards Heath.
1928. Plaister, Miss D., Crouch House, Seaford.
1904. Plummer, H., Lyntonville, Haywards Heath.
1892. Poland, Eustace B., 65, Cadogan Street, Sloane Square, London, S.W.3.
1923. Pollard, W. A., St. Magnus, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
1911. ^TPollicutt, J. H. Walpole, Broadwater, Worthing.
1905. Ponsoyby, 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.
1928. Porter, Mrs. H. A., 167, Hampstead Way, N.W.11.

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.
 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., Chilmington Ferrings, nr. Lewes.
 1923. ^TPoynder, Mrs., 92, High Street, East Grinstead.
 1924. Poynder, F. C., 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.16.
 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., Hasell Hall, Sandy, Beds.
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.
 1928. Reed, Mrs. Dorian, Netherfield Place, Battle.
 1929. Rees, A. J., Norfolk House, New Parade, Worthing.
 1907. Reevès, 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.
 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.
 1929. Rogers, Miss F. N., 3, Crossway, Lewes.
 1928. Roper, Rev. L. S., Ana-oolwa, Heathfield Road, Seaford.
 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., Brackett 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.
 1929. Rowley, Captain C. D., 35A, Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells.
 1916. Royle, Mrs., White Cottage, 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., 21, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1928. Rundle, Mrs., Pear Tree Cottage, Seaford.
 1908. Russell, Miss Louise, Ashlands, Burwash.
 1922. Russell, Ernest C., Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1922. Russell, E. E. C., Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1928. Russell-Wakefield, Rt. Rev. Bishop, C.B.E., D.D., 20, Palmeira Court, Hove.
 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, Chiltonton, Bavant Road, Preston, Brighton.
 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. ^TSalmon, E. F., 4, Colebrook Road, Southwick, Brighton.
 1920. Salt, Miss Dorothy, 5, South Pallant, Chichester.
 1896. ^TSalzman, 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.
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. ^TSchwabe, 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.,
 1920. Seale, Miss F. E., Forest Dell, Green Lane, Jarvis Brook, Tunbridge Wells.
 1927. †Sealy, G. Elliot, Ringmer Park, Lewes.
 1927. Sealy, Mrs. G. Elliot, Ringmer Park, Lewes.
 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.
 1928. Shibley, A. R., Pound Hill, Worth.
 1920. Shiffner, Sir H. B., BART., Coombe Place, Lewes.
 1926. Shore, Captain, B. C. G., Alureds, Northiam.
 1919. Simmance, John F., Knowles Tooth, Hurstpierpoint.
 1928. Simmonds, Rev. M. J., The Church House, Godalming, Surrey.
 1904. Simmons, Mrs. Henry, The Crouch, Seaford.
 1919. †Simpson, Mrs. Hume, 10, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1925. Simpson, Miss M. A., 10, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1909. Sinnock, Miss F. S., Downford, Hailsham.
 1928. Sissons, Miss V. H., c/o, H. Sissons, Esq., Old Avenue Lodge, Weybridge, Surrey.
 1921. Skeet, Major Francis, Syon House, Angmering.
 1928. Skinner, Lt.-Col. P.M., F.R.G.S., 3, Bohemia Road, St. Leonards.
 1924. Skipwith, R. W., Higham, House, Northiam.
 1922. Skyrme, Mrs. C. R., 2 Albany Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 1904. Slade, E. F., Warwick Mansions, 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., 52, High Street, Littlehampton.
 1928. †Smith, Col. A., West Croft, Seaford.
 1928. Smith, Mrs. A., West Croft, Seaford.
 1913. †Smith, E. Manley, Bottingdean, Midhurst.
 1920. Smith, Major E. P., Hertford Lodge, 5, Langside Avenue, Roehampton Lane, s.w.15.
 1909. †Smith, 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. †Snewin, Miss Vernon, Homefield Road, Worthing.
 1925. Snowden, C. E., 1, Uplands Road, Eastbourne.
 1923. Soddy, G. R., Craneland, 10, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1894. Somers-Clarke, Mrs. Cecil, Holmeroft, Hurstpierpoint.
 1926. Somers-Clarke, Col. Cecil, Holmeroft, Hurstpierpoint.
 1926. *Somers-Clarke, E. H., 62, Lansdowne Street, Hove.
 1895. *Somerset, A. F., Castle Goring, Worthing.
 1928. Sparke, J. B., Tanyard House, Ninfield.
 1928. Sparke, Mrs., J. B., Tanyard House, Ninfield.

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. †Spokes, 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.
 1923. Sprott, Mrs. Herbert, Magavelda, Crowborough.
 1928. Sprott, Miss, Magavelda, Crowborough.
 1926. Spurgeon, Professor C. F. E., D.Lit, Old Postman's Cottage, Alceston.
 1927. Stacey-Rowe, Miss N., Lydford, Godwin Road, Hastings.
 1927. Staffurth, Miss F. E. A., Ryde House, Petworth.
 1903. †Standen, Gilbert, C, 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., 64, Regent's Park Road, n.w.1.
 1928. Stead, Miss T., Morley House, Lewes.
 1919. Stedman, T. Gurney, 6, Darracott Road, Pokesdown, Boscombe, Hants.
 1929. Steere, Miss, The Lydd, West Hoathly.
 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., Park Road, Lewes.
 1876. †*Stenning, A. H., 2, Eton Villas, Hampstead, n.w.3.
 1922. Stenning, John K., 14, Mincing Lane, E.C.3.
 1923. *Stern, Major F., M.C., Highdown, nr. Worthing.
 1903. †Stevens, F. Bentham, F.S.A., Cinder Rough, Chailey.
 1909. Stevens, Mrs. F. Bentham, Cinder Rough, Chailey.
 1923. Stevens, Mrs. W., Newstead, Cuckfield.
 1926. †Stevens, W., Newstead, Cuckfield.
 1924. Stobart, Miss A., Clayton Manor, Hassocks.
 1924. Stobart, James D., Wyatts, Horsted Keynes.
 1924. Stobart, Mrs. James D., Wyatts, Horsted Keynes.
 1928. Stobart, Miss M. B., Holm Lodge, Ringmer.
 1919. Stokes, Charles, New Hall, Dymchurch, Kent.
 1926. Stone, Cyril H., Southcote, East Wittering, Chichester.
 1908. Stone, H. W., New Pond, Cross-in-Hand.
 1924. Stone, Mrs. H. W., New Pond, Cross-in-Hand.
 1923. Stoner, Patrick B., 18, Regency Square, Brighton.
 1927. †*Storey, H., 27, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne.
 1925. Story, Miss E. M., 19, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1923. †Straker, E., The Eukestons, Warren Road, Purley, Surrey.
 1867. Streatfeild, R. J., The Rocks, Uckfield.
 1926. Strickland, A. G., 66, Sedlescombe Road South, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1927. Strudwick, L. J. H., Wickham Lodge, Whyke Road, Chichester.
 1926. †Stubbs, 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. †Sutton, 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. †Tatchell, Sydney, 14, Langdale Road, Hove.
 1926. Tayler, Miss H., Duff Cottage, Angmering-on-Sea.
 1892. †Taylor, Henry Herbert, 36, Brunswick Square, Hove.
 1926. Tessier, Norman Y., 11, Eaton Road, Hove.
 1904. †*Thomas-Stanford, Sir Charles, Bart., M.A., F.S.A., Preston Manor, Brighton.

1920. †Thomas-Stanford, Lady, 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. †Trier, Erwin, Uplands, Champion Hill, s.e.5.
 1924. Troup, F. G., Comptons Clew, Horsham.
 1911. Tudor, Owen S., Fernhurst, Haslemere.
 1924. Turner, Albert, Holme, Lewes.
 1925. Turner, A., Newland, Keymer, Hassocks.
 1925. Turner, H. G., Isenhurst, Haywards Heath.
 1926. Turner, Lionel, Barclays Bank, 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.
1927. Vaile, Mrs. J. S., West House, 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. Verral, Frank, Great Enton, Witley, Surrey.
 1923. Verral, Miss Helen E., Great Enton, Witley, Surrey.
 1926. Vidler, L. A., The Old Stone House, Rye.
 1923. Vinall, F. C., Amberstone, Hailsham.
 1929. Vince, Mrs. C., Lattenbury, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 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.
1929. Waddle, Miss A., Tortington School, Arundel.
 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.
 1929. Walpole, Miss G. E., 4, College Terrace, Brighton.
 1926. Walsh, Cecil, North Acres, Streat, Hassocks.
 1926. Walsh, Mrs. Cecil, North Acres, Streat, Hassocks.
 1917. Walton, H. W., White Hart Hotel, Lewes.
 1917. Walton, Mrs., White Hart Hotel, Lewes.
 1925. Ward, C. R., Chesters, Roman Road, Southwick.
 1921. Warner, H. Wolcott, East Kentwyns, Henfield.
 1917. ^TWarre, Capt. A. T., F.S.A., 13, Salisbury Road, Hove.
 1918. Warren, A. G., 203, High Street, 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.
 1929. Wauton, Mrs., Garth Place, Bexhill.
 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., Droveaway 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.
 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., Tucsnod, 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.
 1928. White, Miss Florence E., The Haven, Jarvis Lane, Steyning.
 1927. Whitehead, Mrs. S. W., Eckington, Seaford.
 1901. Whiteman, C. L., Comps, West Barnham.
 1929. Whittle, Miss N., Tortington School, Arundel.
 1920. Whyte, E. Towry, F.S.A., Byhill House, Egdean, Fittleworth.
 1909. Wight, E., 9, Regency Square, Brighton.
 1919. Wight, Mrs., 35, Wilbury Villas, Hove.
 1919. Wight, Miss, 35, Wilbury Villas, Hove.
 1923. Wilberforce, Mrs. R. G., Bramlands, Henfield.
 1928. Wilding, Mrs., 9, Cooden Drive, Bexhill.
 1903. Wilkin, F., Lower Cousley Wood, Wadhurst.
 1885. Wilkinson, Thomas, 7, 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., F.S.A., 18, Gunnersbury Avenue, Ealing, W.5.
 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 Droveaway, Brighton.
 1910. Wilson, Rev. Canon C. W. G., The Vicarage, Cuckfield.
 1927. Wilson, Miss M., Pevensey Cottage, Seaford.
 1929. Wilson, Captain W. W. J., Ashampstead School, 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., Shillinglee 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.
 1928. Witt, John, 22, Portman Square, w.1.
 1923. Wolseley, Garnet R., Lealholm, Steyning.
 1916. ^TWolseley, The Rt. Hon. The Viscountess, Culpepers, Ardingly.
 1909. Wood, W. J., High Street, Seaford.
 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, Scaynes 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, 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, Beachy Head.
 1924. Youard, The Very Rev. W. W., M.A., The Deanery, Battle.
 1892. Young, Edwin, Westfield, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1904. ^TYoung, 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 City Librarian, Ratcliff Place, Birmingham.
 1907. Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 1892. Brighton Public Library, Church Street, Brighton.
 1922. Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
 1925. Chichester Diocesan Advisory Committee, Diocesan Church House, Brighton.
 1928. Cleveland Public Library, 325, Superior Avenue, N.E. Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.
 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, 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.
1928. Manchester Public Library, Manchester.
1920. Massachusetts Historical Society, Fenway, Boston, U.S.A (per
Henry Sotheran & Co., 140, Strand, w.c.)
1929. Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.
1916. "Men of Sussex" Association, Finsbury Town Hall, Rosebery Avenue,
E.C.1.
1926. National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
1903. New York Public Library, c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, Ltd., 4, Trafalgar
Square, w.c.2.
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 1928.

1. MEMBERSHIP.—The Council is glad to be able once again to report an increase in membership, though this is not so large as on some previous occasions. The number of new members elected was 98, but, on the other hand, deaths and resignations totalled 73. The actual figures at the beginning and end of the year were as follows:—

	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Life.</i>	<i>Honorary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1st January, 1928	1155	70	6	1231
1st January, 1929	1178	73	5	1256

The losses by death include the following:—C. Hugh Chalmers (elected 1921), A. J. Constable (1901), the Rev. W. E. Dalton (1899), Mrs. Downs (1898), R. C. Fisher (1892), W. T. Fowle (1905), Major-General Gordon (1922), Sir John Hall (1923), Uvedale Lambert (1914), T. H. Meautys (1906), the Duke of Richmond and Gordon (1893), Professor J. M. Simpson (1922), E. P. Warren (1911), and E. W. Willett (1924); and an Honorary Member, Mr. J. Horace Round (1896).

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon was President of the Society from 1917 until 1926. Mr. Warren had lived for many years in Lewes, and was well known in Oxford, Italy and America as a collector, and a generous patron of art and artists. Mr. Uvedale Lambert had written a good deal on archaeological and other subjects, especially on Surrey.

Mr. J. H. Round was for many years prior to his death the greatest living authority on the subjects which he had made his own, and, although most of his work covered a wider sphere than Sussex, the county can claim him as one of its most learned and distinguished sons, and the Society may feel proud that for so many years he honoured it with his membership.

Special mention was made in the Annual Volume of the irreparable loss suffered by the Society in the death of Mr. Chalmers, who had acted as Hon. Secretary since 1923.

Another familiar figure at the Society's meetings for many years was that of Mrs. Lucas. She had rarely missed any meetings held in Lewes or its neighbourhood since her election in 1893, in succession to her husband, Mr. John Clay Lucas, who himself joined the Society in 1855, and was elected as a member of the Council in 1859, when he had as colleagues Mark Anthony Lower, William Figg and others who had taken part in the foundation of the Society. It is also worthy of record that Mrs. Lucas had lived for over fifty years at the house known as Castle Precincts, in the cellars of which are portions of the early buildings of the Castle. Mrs. Lucas had always taken great interest in the Castle and Museum and had served as a member of the House Committee since the year 1911.

2. COUNCIL AND OFFICERS.

Several important changes have to be recorded amongst the members of the Council, and the officers of the Society.

At the Annual Meeting the Most Hon. the Marquis of Abergavenny was elected President in succession to Earl Winterton; and the Council is happy to be able to record in a later paragraph of this report that the Marquis has entrusted to the Society the care of a valuable series of Court Rolls.

Reference has already been made to the death on 15th May, 1928, of Mr. C. Hugh Chalmers, the General Honorary Secretary and Curator of the Museum, whose activities had done so much to forward the Society's interests. At the July meeting the Council elected Miss Marion H. Cooper, of Cuckfield, as General Honorary Secretary. Many members will recollect that Miss Cooper's father, the Rev. Canon J. H. Cooper, was for a long period Chairman of the Council, of which Miss Cooper herself has been a member since 1921.

The office of Curator of the Museum is still vacant. The Council has asked the Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A., to act as Hon. Curator of Deeds.

On accepting the office of Hon. Secretary, Miss Cooper became an *ex officio* member of the Council; and Mr. D. MacLeod of Lewes was co-opted to fill the vacancy thus created.

The Council much regrets the resignation in August last of Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., who has of recent years rendered such signal service to the Society in architectural matters; and hopes that he will soon again take his usual place at its meetings.

At its meeting in February, 1929, the Council learnt to its great regret that its Chairman, Mr. Charles Thomas-Stanford, F.S.A., and its Vice-Chairman, Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., both felt it necessary on account of increasing years to retire from office. It is hardly necessary to remind members of the distinguished services rendered by Mr. Thomas-Stanford to the Society and to archæology in general. Elected as a member of the Council in 1908, and as its Vice-Chairman in 1909, Mr. Thomas-Stanford in 1920 succeeded Mr. W. C. Renshaw, K.C., as Chairman. Throughout his tenure of office he has guided the affairs of the Society with unflinching tact and courtesy. His various publications on Sussex are well known to members; and his name will always be gratefully remembered by future generations as the donor to the Society and the nation of Lewes Castle.

Mr. Garraway Rice is also one who has rendered long and arduous service to this and numerous kindred Societies. He has been a member of the Council since 1892, and is by many years the senior member. His great enthusiasm for and wide knowledge of almost every branch of archæology are well known to members.

Having regard to the terms in which the resignations were expressed the Council felt there was no alternative but to accept them with the greatest possible regret, and an expression of gratitude for all that Mr. Thomas-Stanford and Mr. Garraway Rice have done in the past. It is some compensation for these losses to know that both Mr. Thomas-Stanford and Mr. Rice will continue to serve as ordinary members of the Council. As its new Chairman the Council has elected Brigadier-General E. G. Godfrey-Faussett, C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A., and as Vice-Chairman Mr. J. E. Couchman, F.S.A.

3. ANNUAL MEETING.

The 81st Annual Meeting was held at the Town Hall, Lewes, on March 21st, when there was a larger attendance than usual. The morning was devoted to the usual business matters. In the afternoon the members met first of all in St. Anne's Church, where Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., gave a short account of the recent discoveries made in the course of alterations to the building. Great

interest was taken in the remains of the anchorite's cell incorporated in the new vestry. Mr. Godfrey's paper has since been printed in Vol. LXIX of the Collections. Returning to the Town Hall, Mr. Ian Hannah, F.S.A., read a paper on the age of Cissbury, which gave rise to an animated discussion. Mr. J. E. Couchman, F.S.A., formally handed over to the Society on behalf of Mrs. Weekes the collection of prehistoric implements, etc., made by the late Mr. Richard Weekes, and gave a short description of them. The greater part of the collection is now distributed among the cases in the museum at Barbican House.

4. SUMMER MEETING.

The Borough of Brighton having extended its boundaries in 1928, the Council decided that it would serve to draw attention to the many antiquities now included in Greater Brighton, if the Summer Meeting was held in the newly acquired districts. As there is so much of interest in the environs of Brighton, it was decided to have a two days' meeting. This event took place on September 12th and 13th, when members and their friends, numbering about two hundred each day, were favoured with most glorious weather. On the first day the Churches of Rottingdean and Ovingdean were visited in the morning, the former being described by our old friend, Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., and the latter by Mr. J. S. North. After luncheon in Brighton, Moulsecombe Place was inspected, and Mr. H. F. Rogers-Tillstone, whose ancestors formerly lived there, gave an account of its history. Driving on to the Downs, Hollingbury Camp was visited, and Mr. H. S. Toms described this prehistoric earthwork. The motors then descended to Preston, where the old church of St. Peter was described by Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A. By the kindness of the Society's Chairman, Mr. C. Thomas-Stanford, and his wife, the party were allowed to see the beautiful grounds of Preston Manor before being entertained by them to tea in the Parish Hall. After this refreshing meal, Mr. C. Thomas-Stanford gave a short history of the Manor. In the evening the Mayor and Mayoress of Brighton (Alderman and Mrs. Kingston) held a reception in the Pavilion, to which members of the Society and of the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club were invited. During the evening Mr. Ian Hannah, F.S.A., gave an address on "Greater Brighton in History," in the course of which he urged the need of interesting the younger generation in the history of the past. Mr. A. F. Griffith exhibited a number of old maps of the town, illustrating

the growth of the streets. On the following day, Patcham Place and All Saints Church were the first places to be visited, the Vicar, the Rev. J. Holroyde, kindly describing them. The next point was the Devil's Dyke, where the members and their friends were able to enjoy the wonderful view over the Weald, while Mr. Hadrian Allcroft spoke of the ancient camp and the life of the prehistoric men who inhabited it. After an interval for luncheon the party drove to the little church of West Blatchington, which was described by Mr. Ian Hannah, F.S.A., who had as a boy watched its restoration. Hangleton Manor House was visited next, and Viscountess Wolseley gave an account of its former owners, and pointed out the interesting features of the old house, after which the party adjourned to the church close by, which was described by Mr. E. F. Salmon. The very successful two days' meetings concluded with tea served in the Hove Town Hall.

5. AUTUMN MEETING.

The Society's Autumn Meeting was held at Littlehampton on November 15th, the Littlehampton Nature and Archæology Circle kindly co-operating. Two interesting lectures were given, one on the history of the river Arun, by Mr. J. Fowler, F.G.S., and the other, which was illustrated by lantern slides, by Sir Arthur Smith-Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S., on "Prehistoric Paintings." Lt.-Colonel Barber, the Secretary of the Littlehampton Nature and Archæology Circle, and Mr. E. W. Hulme, most kindly made all the local arrangements, and materially aided in the success of the meeting. The new museum recently opened at Littlehampton was visited by many of those who were able to attend the meeting.

6. ANNUAL VOLUME.

The sixty-ninth volume of our Collections was published in August, and contains very interesting papers. The Council would especially draw attention to the articles on Wilmington Priory. One is an architectural description of the building by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., who has very kindly undertaken the charge of the preservation work there. The other by the Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A., gives an account of its historical associations. These articles serve to emphasise the fact that it is absolutely necessary to spend a large sum of money on the preservation of this ancient building and point out the great interest that is attached to the remains. The Council also draws attention to the calendar of

deeds in the hands of private owners, and hopes that other members of the Society will allow their deeds to be recorded in future volumes, as it is a matter of great importance that lists of these deeds should be available.

7. SUSSEX NOTES AND QUERIES.

Our quarterly journal has completed the first half of its second volume of eight parts during the year, and continues to serve a very useful purpose. In addition to the many interesting articles which appear, it helps to bring its readers together by reason of the queries and answers to queries which are sent in. In this way much valuable information is obtained. The number of subscribers is well maintained, and the journal has not imposed and charge on the Society's funds, while it has undoubtedly done much to extend the interest taken in the Society's work.

8. FINANCE.

The financial position of the Society has given the Council a certain amount of anxiety. The General Fund has been sufficient to meet all the primary claims upon it, and shows a substantial balance; but the heavy expenditure, actual and prospective, on Lewes Castle, Barbican House, Anne of Cleves House, and Wilmington Priory constitutes a serious drain on the resources available. At the Castle much preservation work must be done in the near future if serious injury to the ancient fabric is to be prevented. The continued growth of the Society's Museum renders it essential that additional cases and accommodation generally should be provided at Barbican House; and it is very desirable that central heating should be installed there. The Society has out of its general funds expended nearly £600 during the past four years on the preservation and adaptation of Anne of Cleves House, and it may now be anticipated with some confidence that the receipts from that source will steadily increase. This stage has hardly been reached at Wilmington Priory, though with the completion of the works now in progress it should be possible to open the ruins to the public, and thus to begin to obtain some return for the money spent.

In order to meet the position as disclosed and enable the Society more adequately to carry out its responsibilities both to its members and to the public, the Council, after long consideration, has decided to recommend an increase in the annual subscription

and in the composition for life members. This increase will be obligatory only in the case of new members, but the Council has reason to believe that many old members will welcome this opportunity of assisting the Society in its work. Further particulars will be found in the circular which accompanies this Report.

9. CASTLE AND MUSEUM.

The number of visitors during 1928 was 12,298, which is not so many as in recent years. The Castle alone was thrown open to visitors on Sundays from the middle of July to the end of September, and over 250 persons availed themselves of this opportunity to see it.

As recorded in the Report for last year, Mr. and Mrs. Coldrey were appointed to act as custodians of Barbican House and the Castle. Unfortunately Mrs. Coldrey was taken ill in May, and after a long period of ill health had to undergo a severe operation in the autumn. This was happily successful, but as the doctor forbade Mrs. Coldrey undertaking any work for a year, her husband felt bound to send in his resignation. The Council accepted this with regret, and have appointed as his successor Mr. Toomey, who has taken up the work with much enthusiasm. During the year one of the rooms vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Haynes has been fitted up as the Secretary's office, and it is hoped shortly to move into the other some of the articles from those parts of the museum which are somewhat overcrowded. Dr. Spokes has kindly loaned to the Museum a model of the skull of the Piltdown man, which has been placed in the flint room. He has also lent an enlarged model of a tooth of a chimpanzee so that the differences and resemblances between them can be easily seen. The Council hopes that before long sufficient funds may be forthcoming to enable work necessary for the preservation of the Barbican to be put in hand. The Council regrets that so far it has been unable to find anyone to take Mr. Chalmers' place as Curator.

10. ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE, SOUTHOVER.

The Council is glad to be able to report that its hope that this house would become a useful adjunct to the Society's Museum at Barbican House is being realised. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes have now been installed in the house since last January; and there has resulted a large increase in the number of visitors, 2,425 having paid for admission. Mr. W. G. Godfrey has painted a very handsome sign for the house, depicting Anne of Cleves, which serves to

draw the attention of passers-by to the interesting old building. Mr. Frank Verrall during the year 1928 carried out the promise referred to in the last Annual Report and generously presented to the Society the yard and buildings on the north side of the house and also the piece of ground beyond the yard. This latter has been let to the builder who formerly rented the yard, and it has been possible to clear the yard, which it is hoped later on to transform into a garden.

The interesting collection of ironwork made by the late Mr. Herbert Sprott and presented to the Society by Mrs. Sprott has been placed in the house, and there are many other exhibits of interest which will be added to as time goes on.

11. NEWCASTLE HOUSE, LEWES.

The Council of the Society has reaffirmed its opinion that Newcastle House should be preserved, and has co-operated with the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and other Societies interested in making representations to the County Council to that effect. The Council has now acquired Pelham House, a large and interesting mansion on the opposite side of the High Street, which may help in the solution of an admittedly difficult question.

12. SUSSEX DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS.

The Council is pleased to be able to report that the policy of acquiring a strong room referred to in the last Annual Report has been justified and that large and important additions have been and will shortly be made to the ancient documents entrusted to the Society for safe keeping. Particular mention may be made of a large collection of deeds from Buxted Park which have been deposited with the Society on loan from Viscount Portman, and to the deposit by the Marquess of Abergavenny, the President of the Society, of an important series of the Court Rolls relating to his numerous Sussex Manors, which will form a most valuable and interesting addition to the contents of the strong room. Viscount Gage has also intimated that he would like the Society, on his behalf, to take charge of a large number of ancient documents at present at Firle, and these will be removed to the Society's strong room as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

In view of the rapid growth of this branch of the work the Council has now obtained exclusive use of the strong room and has under consideration regulations as to the production of deeds to members and others. In the meantime arrangements can always be made for members to have access to the deeds on 48 hours' notice being given to the Honorary Secretaries.

The Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A., has again rendered invaluable assistance in arranging and calendaring the various collections of deeds, and in many other ways.

13. ANCIENT MONUMENTS ACT.

The following antiquities were scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913 during the year, 1928:—

24. The Market Cross, Chichester.
25. Boxgrove Priory.
26. Lewes Priory.
29. Battle Abbey (the dormitory).

A number of other cases are under consideration and it is hoped that during the present year the list of scheduled antiquities in the County will be considerably extended.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

BEXHILL MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

In connection with the Bexhill Museum Association, several excursions of an archæological character took place during 1928. On June 29th, a tour of the Eastern South Downs was arranged with the object of visiting numerous places of archæological interest. The majority of these were described by Mr. W. Edward Meads. An excursion to Northiam in July, included a visit, by special permission, to the mansion of Brickwall, the party being conducted round by Mrs. Heath. On July 25th, a large number of members journeyed to Ashburnham, the object being a visit to the site of the ironworks which formerly existed in this locality. Mr. John E. Ray, F.R.Hist.S., gave a graphic description of the methods of ironworking as carried on in Sussex, and pointed out those features of the industry which still remain on the sites of the furnace and forge at Ashburnham.

During the year under review the Association published (under the auspices of the Borough Council) an illustrated handbook to the Museum.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB.

The year has been one of considerable activity. Eight meetings and six excursions took place, all being well attended. The membership stands at 292 as against 278 last year, including ten life members. The Committee have considered the preservation of White Hawk Camp on the Race Hill and, with the sanction of the Brighton Town Council, it was decided to excavate there. The work has been undertaken by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., and Mr. R. P. R. Williamson.

A supper was held at the Old Ship Hotel, on March 27th, when the President, Alderman C. Thomas-Stanford, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A., delivered his Presidential address on "Some points in Local History." At this meeting it was decided to support both financially and otherwise the printing of the Brighton Parish Registers.

The Committee has interested itself in the preservation and protection of the additional archæological features which come within the enlarged Boroughs, and the Town Councils have

co-operated with them in the matter. The Brighton Town Council has also appointed a small Committee, who are all members of the Club, to whom all future matters relating to the archaeological amenities of the town should be referred.

The Committee desires to place on record its great appreciation of the services rendered so faithfully and efficiently for fifteen years by the retiring Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Law. The Committee is glad that Mr. Law is remaining a member of the Executive and will continue his interest in the Society.

LITTLEHAMPTON NATURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY CIRCLE.

Eight General Meetings were held during the year, in addition to which some seventy members took advantage of the privilege extended and attended the Autumn Meeting of the Sussex Archaeological Society held at Littlehampton in November.

Five excursions were held, during the summer months, and members also joined in the Autumn Foray of the Mycological Society of Great Britain, held in the vicinity.

Four members, to represent the Circle, were appointed to the Museum Committee set up by the District Council.

The Circle closed the year with an active membership of 178.

WORTHING ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The past year has been a very interesting one, and the activities of the Society have been well maintained. The membership has increased and now stands at 263. Mr. Councillor C. B. Cook was elected President.

The Society has had pleasure in sending a further donation to the Tarring Cottages Preservation Fund; also to the Boxgrove Restoration Fund, and the Marlipins Fund.

A successful series of excursions, including one to Petworth House, and a whole-day meeting at Selsey, have been held, and during the winter, lectures have been given by J. S. North, Sir Arthur Smith Woodward, N. Heaton, B.Sc., and Sir Richard Gregory.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

1928.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.														
	To balance brought from 1928				108	10	9	By Volume 69 (Cost of)				342	2	5
	" Subscriptions—							" Subscriptions to Kindred Societies ..	7	5	0			
	5 Life Compositions	50	0	0				" Arrears of ditto	7	17	6			
	1008 Annual at 10/-	504	0	0								15	2	6
	20 Do. at 10/6	10	10	0				" Purchases for Library				22	6	6
	82 Do. at 5/-	20	10	0				" Printing, Stationery, etc.				49	9	0
	4 Do. at £1 ls.	4	4	0				" Salaries and National Health Insurance				128	18	11
	89 Entrance Fees	44	10	0				" Sinking Fund for Index to Vols. 50-75				16	9	0
	Overpayment			6				" Postages				28	15	11
	Arrears	4	10	0				" Miscellaneous Expenses, Telephone						
	Advance	16	10	6				Rent, etc.	20	19	3			
					654	15	0	" Rent of Strong Room	5	5	0			
	Less overpaid subscription returned	1	0	0								26	4	3
					653	15	0	" Transfer to Anne of Cleves House				100	0	0
	To Sale of Volumes				8	18	0	Account				88	13	3
	" Receipts from Publications (Lewes							" Ditto (Sale of £100 4% Funding Loan)						
	Notes, etc.)				6	0	0					188	13	3
	" Dividends				24	0	0	" Honorarium to Mr. Walter H. God-						
	" Sale of 4% Funding Loan				88	13	3	frey, F.S.A.				52	10	0
	" Balance in hand on Meeting Account.				17	2	3	" <i>Sussex Notes & Queries</i> —						
	" <i>Sussex Notes & Queries</i> —							" Printing	117	15	3			
	370 at 5/-	92	10	0				" Postages and Miscellaneous Expenses	5	19	3			
	38 at 6/-	11	8	0				" Finance Clerk, balance Commission				6	6	
	Advance Subscriptions	5	6	0				for 1927				6	0	0
	Arrears of ditto	2	2	0				" Ditto, on account, 1928						
	Agents copies	8	3	7								130	1	0
	Other copies sold	7	17	4				" Balance in hand				38	16	11
	Advertisements	5	3	6										
					132	10	5							
					£1039	9	8					£1039	9	8

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).

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF TAPESTRIES, ANTIQUARIAN OBJECTS, FURNITURE, ETC. (insured for £9,500).

STOCK OF VOLUMES, estimated at £600.

£400 FIVE PER CENT. WAR STOCK, 1929-1947.

ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM

FROM JUNE 1928 TO MAY 1929

- Miss M. S. Holgate, Mount Pleasant, Ardingly:
Impressions of seals.
1. Robert Waldby, Archbishop of Dublin, Bishop of Chichester, and Archbishop of York, 1396-8.
 2. Clifford Wyndham Holgate, Chancellor of the Diocese of Salisbury and Actuary of the Lower House of Convocation, Southern Province, d. 1903.
- Mr. S. Spokes, Castle Place, Lewes:
Model of Piltdown skull.
Remains of skull found at Mountfield, Lewes.
Models of teeth—Piltdown man, modern man and chimpanzee.
Loan.
- Mr. A. F. Griffith, 3, Evelyn Terrace, Brighton:
Copy of an old plan of the parish of Brighthelmston, 1792,
and a framed and reduced version of same.
- Mr. Albert Griffiths, 54, Lansdowne Place, Hove.
Rushlight and candle holder on wooden stand.
Rushlight and candle holder on tripod stand.
Iron mortar.
Four pack-horse bells.
Knife box.
Two tobacco boxes.
- Mr. F. E. Coster, per Mr. E. F. Salmon, Southwick:
Fragments of tile and millstone from Romano-British habitation site at Kingston-Buci.
- Mr. E. F. Salmon, 4, Colebrook Road, Southwick:
Rubbing of a graffito at Kingston-Buci.
- Mr. R. Cook, The Kemps, East Chiltington:
French bayonet, 1874, found in chalkpit at Lewes, 1928.
- Mrs. Fred Smith, Millfield, Newick.
Pair of spectacles and razor.
- Mr. E. V. Lucas, 36, Essex Street, W.C.2.:
Framed etching of Newcastle House by F. E. Lodge, 1928.
- Mr. A. S. Willett, Burghurst, Horsted Keynes:
Stone wedge of Sussex marble.

- Mrs. Sprott, Magavelda, Crowborough:
Two old photographs of Mayfield Palace.
- Capt. H. G. Brown, M.C., Trelawny, Heathfield:
Sussex glaze earthenware bottle.
- Mr. A. K. Stenning, 18, Scarsdale Villas, Kensington:
Sussex iron fire rack.
Collection of prints of Sussex.
- Mr. S. E. Winbolt, Aclea, Horsham:
1. Board with dated shards thirteenth to sixteenth century from Sedgwick Castle.
 2. Exhibit from excavations at Saxonbury, 1929.
- Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove:
1. Electro-type of the gold bracelet found on the beach near Selsey, 1925.
 2. Sussex yeomanry spear which belonged to John Packham, Payne's Place, Cuckfield.
 3. Spear-head found near Blackbrook Wood, Westmeston.
- Miss Collyer:
Celt of pre-Dolmen period from Burpham.
- Mr. J. G. D. Clark, Steyne Road, Seaford:
1. Palæolithic implement.
 2. Spindle whorl of Halstatt type.
 3. Fragments of early Iron Age pottery from Snap Hill.
- Mr. H. S. Toms, 4, Sandgate Road, Brighton:
1. Flint saw.
 2. End of polished celt from chalkpit, Lewes.
 3. End of early neolithic axe from Norton Top.
 4. Polished hammer stone from Hassocks' sandpit, probably Roman date.
 5. Three flints and an abraded quartz pebble from Hassocks' sandpit, probably Bronze Age date.
- Mr. R. Mighell Botting, Bugsell Farm, Etchingham:
Man-trap used at Woodmancote Place.
- Mr. H. J. Glaisher, 55, Wigmore Street, London:
1. Sussex pottery flour jar.
 2. Silver coin, Edward the Confessor, Lewes Mint.
- Dr. H. Downes, Martock, Somerset:
Collection of flint implements.
- Mr. L. V. Grinsell, 20, Oriental Place, Brighton:
Struck tortoise core.

- Mr. J. Shaw, Southover, Lewes:
Sugar chopper.
Hanging iron candlestick.
- Dr. H. C. L. Morris, 1, Marine Parade, Bognor:
Potsherds and bones, first century B.C., found at Shripney.
- Mrs. Davidson-Houston, 21, Buckingham Palace Mansions, S.W.1:
Thirty-five brass rubbings, Sussex Churches.
- Dr. D. A. Crow, 27 Brunswick Square, Hove:
Roman intaglio and flakes from Hassocks' sandpit.
- Mr. Errey, Southover, Lewes:
Hanging iron candlestick.
- Miss Whiteman, High Street, Lewes:
Lady's pillion stirrup.
- Rev. J. A. Humphries, 5, High Street, Daventry:
Nine brass rubbings, Sussex Churches.
- Mr. F. Hugh Thomas, c/o Messrs. Upperton and Bacon, Pavillion
Buildings, Brighton:
Map of the county of Sussex, Rich. Budgen, 1724.

ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY

FROM JUNE 1928 TO MAY 1929

- Mr. C. J. Attree, High Street, Billingshurst:
Annual Reports of the Horsham Museum Society, 1918-27.
- Mr. J. Patching, Grange Road, Lewes:
1. "A Guide to the Antiquities of the Bronze Age, British Museum."
 2. "History of the Parish of Angmering," by Francis Skeet.
 3. "Book of the Words, Dover Pageant."
- The Letchworth Museum, Herts.:
- "Roman and Pre-Roman Antiquities in Letchworth Museum,"
by W. Percival Westell, F.L.S., F.S.A. (Scot.).
Reprint from "Transactions of the E. Herts. Archæological Society."
- Mr. E. Yates, Elm Court, Marlborough Road, Hampton:
Collection of photographs taken on paper negatives by John Care in and about the year 1856.
- Messrs. G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., York House, Portugal Street, W.C.2:
"Sussex," by S. E. Winbolt and E. and W. Ward.
- Sir Charles Thomas Stanford, Bart., F.S.A., Preston Manor, Brighton:
"The Private Memorandum of William Roe, of Withdean, in the County of Sussex, 1775-1809."
- Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A., 34, Medina Villas, Hove:
Book of Sussex air photographs.
(Pamphlet.) "Air Photography and Economic History: The Evolution of the Cornfield." (Author's copy.)
- Mr. S. E. Winbolt, Aclea, Horsham:
1. "Excavations at Farley Heath, Albury, 1926." Reprint from "Surrey Archæological Collections," Vol. 37.
 2. "Ancient Sculptured Marbles at Bignor Park." Reprint from "Journal of Hellenic Studies."
- Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A., 38, Milton Road, Eastbourne:
1. "Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem," Vol. 1. Henry III., Edward I., Edward II., 1806.
 2. "L'Abbaye de Notre Dame de Grestein," Charles Bréard, 1904.

- Messrs. E. J. Barrow & Co., Ltd., Cheltenham:
 "R.A.C. County Road Map and Gazetteer, Sussex."
- Mrs. Anderson, King's Clere, Rotherfield:
 "Glimpses of Rural Life in Sussex during the last hundred years." (Author's copy.)
- Rev. G. Herbert, 61, Preston Road, Brighton:
1. Lysons "Reliquiæ Britannico Romanæ," Vol. 3.
 2. Notes on the Roman Villa at Bignor and Two Indexed Plans.
- Mr. F. Bentham Stevens, Cinder Rough, Chailey:
1. "Official Souvenir and Book of the Words of Pevensy Pageant, 1908."
 2. "Some Notes on the History of the Chichester Guildhall, 1908."
 3. "Second Report on the Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent," by J. P. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A.
 4. "Antiquity," Vol. 1.
- Mr. Louis Ducane, Fittleworth House:
1. "The Home Counties Magazine," Vols. 1 to 8.
 2. "Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries," Vols. 1 to 4.
- The Medici Society, Ltd., 7, Grafton Street, W.1:
 "Sussex in the Past," by Viscountess Wolsley.
- Mrs. Attree, 59, Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.14:
 Collection of MS. books of the late Col. F. W. Attree.
- Mr. E. Lovett, 13, Godstone Road, Caterham Valley, Surrey:
 (Pamphlet.) "Folklore and Legend of the Surrey Hills and of the Sussex Downs and Forests, 1928." (Author's copy.)
- The Royal School of Mines, South Kensington, S.W.7:
 Report of the Weald Research Committee.
- Mr. E. H. Kitchin, Haldon, Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth:
 (Pamphlet.) "River Drift Man and Hafted Implements."
 (Author's copy.)
- Mr. Arthur Beckett, Anderida, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne:
 "Sussex County Magazine," Vol. 2.
- Mr. F. Boyle Trist, 8, Devonshire Place, Eastbourne:
 "Beachy Head and other Poems." (Author's copy.)

ADDITIONS TO THE DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS IN THE SOCIETY'S CUSTODY

Additional deeds and documents have been received from—

Mr. J. E. Couchman, F.S.A.

Messrs. Kimber, Williams & Co.

The Executors of the Rev. Henry Manning Ingram.

Mr. A. W. G. Lowther (per the Public Record Office).

Lord Justice Sankey (per the Public Record Office).

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Portman (the late).

Mr. G. Justice (per Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A.).

Mrs. Adames.

Mrs. Close.

The Most Noble the Marquess of Abergavenny.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Gage.

Mr. W. Hooper, LL.D.

The Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A. (also 144 filing boxes).

RULES

OF THE

Sussex Archæological Society

(EMBODYING AMENDMENTS ADOPTED AT ANNUAL MEETING
ON 20TH MARCH, 1929.)

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Name.

1. The Society shall be called the "Sussex Archæological Society".

Object.

2. The object of the Society shall be to promote the study of Archæology in all its branches, especially within the County of Sussex.

Membership.

3. The Society shall consist of Ordinary, Life, and Honorary Members.

- (a) Ordinary and Life Members (gentlemen or ladies) shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society and elected by the Council at any of its meetings (by ballot if demanded, one black ball in five to exclude), and shall pay an entrance fee of 10s.
- (b) Ordinary Members shall subscribe,
- (i) if elected prior to or on 20th March, 1929, the sum of 10s. on the 1st January in each year:
- (ii) if elected after 20th March, 1929, the sum of £1 on election and on the 1st January in each subsequent year.

Provided that an Ordinary Member whose husband or wife is also an Ordinary Member and pays an annual subscription of 10s. or £1, as the case may be, may pay a reduced annual subscription of one half the amount otherwise payable, but in that case shall not be entitled to receive a copy of any of the Society's publications.

- (c) [[Life Members shall pay £15 in lieu of the annual subscription as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member may at any time become a Life Member upon payment of £15 and arrears (if any) of annual subscriptions.
- (d) Honorary Members: The Council shall have power to elect, as an Honorary Member, any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. The Honorary Members shall not be required to pay any entrance fee or subscription, shall not exercise the privilege of an Ordinary Member as to voting at the meetings, or the proposal of candidates, but shall be entitled to all other privileges of membership.

Duties and Privileges.

4. Every new Member shall have his election notified to him by the Clerk, and shall be required to remit the amount due to the Hon. Treasurer within one month of his election. A Copy of the Rules of the Society and a List of Members shall be sent to each Member on announcing to him his election. No member shall participate in any of the benefits of the Society until he shall have paid his subscription, and, in the case of a new Member, his entrance fee. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of each of the Society's publications issued during the period of his membership, but no such copy will be issued to any Member whose subscription is in arrear.

Subscriptions in Arrear.

5. In the event of the sum due from a new Ordinary Member under the preceding Rules not being paid within two months from the date of his admission, the Council shall have power to erase his name from the List of Members; and also to reinstate him on his justifying the delay to its satisfaction. In the case of any Member failing to pay his annual subscription, due on the 1st January, before the 25th March following, the Clerk shall apply to him for the same, and, if the subscription is not paid on or before the 1st of August, the Council shall have power at its discretion to erase his name from the List of Members.

Withdrawal.

6. Any Member intending to withdraw his name from the Society shall give notice, in writing, to the Clerk on or before the 1st of January in any year of his intention to do so, otherwise he shall be liable for the current year's subscription. Persons ceasing to be Members shall no longer have any share or interest in the property or funds of the Society.

Conditions for Affiliation of Local Associations.

7. Any local Association may be affiliated to this Society, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) The expression "Local Association" shall be deemed to include any Association, Society, or Club, or other organisation whatsoever, having a membership of not less than 20 and having its headquarters in, and carrying on its work in some part only of, the County of Sussex, the main objects of which are the same as or similar to the objects of this Society.

- (b) If the Council of this Society and the managing authority of any local Association shall pass resolutions to that effect, such local Association shall thereby be affiliated to this Society.
- (c) The Council of this Society may pass such a resolution—(1) on the acceptance by any local Association of an invitation to affiliate addressed to it by this Society or the Council thereof; or (2) on the application of any local Association for affiliation. Such application shall be made in writing to the Hon. Secretary of this Society, and shall specify the object or objects of the local Association, the methods adopted by it in furtherance thereof, the district in which it carries on its work, full particulars as to its terms of membership, and such other details as the Hon. Secretary of this Society may require.
- (d) Every affiliated local Association shall in every year pay a fee of £1 1s., and furnish one copy of each of its publications (if any) to this Society, and shall be entitled to receive one copy of each publication of this Society for the current year.
- (e) The Members of every affiliated local Association shall be eligible for membership of this Society without being proposed and seconded in accordance with Rule 3 (a).
- (f) The Hon. Editor may at his discretion include in the annual volume of this Society a brief summary of such of the proceedings of any affiliated local Association as appear to be of general interest; and also papers written by Members of, or dealing with archaeological research or discoveries made by, any such local Association, which shall in that event be entitled to purchase at cost price such number of copies of any such paper for its Members as may be specified to the Hon. Editor before publication.
- (g) It shall be competent for the Council to allow the Members of any affiliated local Association to attend the meetings (other than general meetings) of this Society, and to participate in such other privileges of membership hereof on such terms as it may think fit, regard being had to the mutual privileges offered by the local Association to the Members of this Society.

- (h) This Society and any affiliated Association shall cooperate, so far as may appear desirable to the Council of this Society, in promoting the object or objects which they have in common in the district in which the local Association carries on its work.
- (i) A local Association may withdraw from affiliation in the same manner as a member under Rule 6, and this Society may determine the affiliation of any local Association by giving to the Secretary thereof a notice to the effect expiring on the 31st December of any year.

General Meetings.

8. Two General Meetings of the Society shall be held in each year. The Annual General Meeting shall be held on the WEDNESDAY PRECEDING LADY DAY AT LEWES, at 12.30, or at such other time as the Council may determine, when the Council shall present its Annual Report and Accounts for the past year. An Agenda paper, which shall specify the names of the retiring Members of the Council, distinguishing between those Members who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election and those Members who have resigned or are ineligible under Rule 14 (f), shall be sent with the Balance Sheet to all Members not less than 14 days before the Annual General Meeting. The Second General Meeting shall be held in JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, or SEPTEMBER, for the purpose of visiting some place or places rendered interesting by antiquities or historical associations, one month's notice of same to be given to the Members.

Special General Meeting.

9. A Special General Meeting may be summoned by the Honorary Secretary, at such place as the Council may determine, on the requisition, in writing, of the President, or of five Members, specifying the subjects to be brought forward for consideration at such Meeting, and those subjects only shall be then considered and resolutions passed thereon.

Voting.

10. At all Meetings of the Society or of the Council the resolutions of the majority present and voting shall be binding, except as provided in Rule 11; the Chairman to have a casting vote.

Alterations in Rules.

11. No alteration shall be made in the Rules except at the General Meeting in March, and then only by a majority of two-thirds of those present and voting. No proposed alteration shall be considered unless notice thereof, in writing, shall have been given to the Hon. Secretary at or before the 31st December in any year. Any such proposed alteration shall be set out in the Agenda paper referred to in Rule 8.

Special Meetings.

12. Special Meetings for the reading of papers, the exhibition of antiquities and other purposes may be held at such times and places as the Council may determine.

No Gift or Bonus in Money to Members.

13. The Society shall not and may not make any dividend, gift, division or bonus in money unto or between any of its Members.

Council.

14. All the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council.

- (a) The Council shall consist of the Honorary Officers of the Society, namely, the Financial Secretary and Treasurer, the General Secretary and Curator, and the Editor, who, together with the President, shall be nominated by the Council and annually elected at the Annual General Meeting in March; also of 24 other Members, one-third of whom shall retire annually by rotation, but, subject to clause (f), shall be eligible for re-election without nomination. These other Members shall also be elected at the Annual General Meeting in March, by ballot if required. Seven days notice shall be given to the Hon. Secretary of the intention of any Member to nominate another Member of the Society as a new Member of the Council, and the name proposed shall be placed in the Library, together with the names of the proposer and seconder. The Council may fill casual vacancies in the Council; persons so appointed shall hold office so long as those in whose place they shall be appointed would have held office.

- (b) The Council shall meet at Lewes (or at any other place in the County that the Council may from time to time determine) on such day in each of the months of February, April, July, and October in every year (and also at such other times in any year) as the Council, or failing them, the Chairman of the Council and the Honorary Secretary, may from time to time determine. Five Members of the Council shall form a quorum.
- (c) The Council shall, at its first meeting after the Annual Meeting in March, appoint a committee to manage the financial department of the Society's affairs. Such committee shall, at each quarterly meeting of the Council, submit a report of the liabilities of the Society. All cheques drawn on the Society's Bankers shall be signed by one member of the Finance Committee and also by the Honorary Secretary or one of the Honorary Secretaries (if more than one). The accounts of the Society shall be submitted annually to the examination of two Auditors, who shall be elected by the Society from the Members. The Council is further empowered at any time when it thinks it desirable, to employ and pay a Chartered Accountant to assist the Hon. Treasurer in making out such accounts.
- (d) The Council shall, at its first meeting after the Annual Meeting in March, appoint a committee to manage and control the Museum and Library, such committee not to exceed 12 in number, and to include the Hon. Curator, and Librarian, and not more than six Members who are not Members of the Council. Such committee shall report to the Council at each quarterly meeting.
- (e) The Council may appoint any Member Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district where he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of information relating to objects and discoveries of Archæological interest, and the organisation of the second General Meeting in any year, if proposed to be held in such town or district.
- (f) No retiring Member of the Council shall be eligible for re-election who has failed to attend at least one-third of the meetings of the Council held during the previous three years, or so much of that period as shall have

elapsed since he became a Member of the Council, unless the Council or the Annual General Meeting shall resolve in any individual case that there was a reasonable cause for failure to attend.

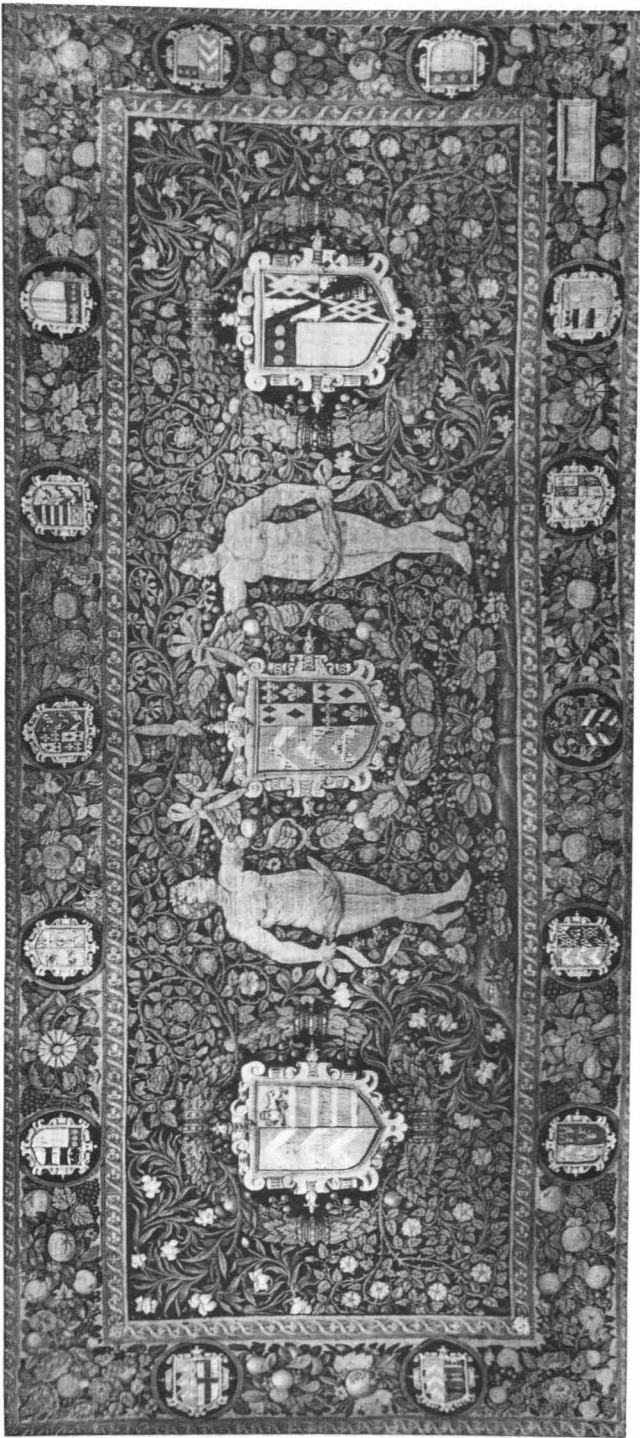
- (g) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, the Honorary Secretary or Secretaries and the Honorary Editor shall be *ex-officio* members of the Committees referred to in paragraphs (c) and (d), and, together with the Chairmen of those Committees, shall constitute an Executive Committee, which shall have power to act on behalf of the Society in all cases of emergency, and may, when dealing with any particular matter, add to its number any member or members of the Society qualified to assist in that matter.
- (h) Any reference in these rules to the Honorary Secretary shall, if two Honorary Secretaries are appointed, include either or/and both of them.
- (i) The Council may from time to time elect members of the Society as Vice-Presidents.

Topics to be Avoided.

15. The Society shall avoid all topics of religious or political controversy.

Trustees.

16. The real and personal property of the Society shall be vested or treated as vested in not more than four trustees, to be nominated from time to time as occasion may require by the Council.



THE LEWKNOR CARPET

Sussex Archæological Society.

THE LEWKNOR CARPET.

BY FANE LAMBARDE, F.S.A.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century one of the largest land-owners in Sussex was Sir Roger Lewknor; amongst other of his possessions being Bodiam Castle, Camoys' Court, etc. The son of Sir Thomas Lewknor and his wife Katherine Pelham, he was born about 1465 (*S.A.C.*, LXVIII., 281). The difficulties of dealing with the Lewknor pedigree were noted by Durrant Cooper in *S.A.C.*, III., 90. But it seems that Sir Roger married three times. His first wife was Eleanor, daughter of George, Lord Audley; and by her he had one daughter only, named Jane. This Jane, marrying three times, had issue by all three husbands. The curious divorce suit, to which she was subjected, is noted in *S.A.C.*, LXVIII., 279; and there we read that her three young step-sisters were under the guardianship of Sir Henry Knyvett, second husband of her daughter Ann in 1546, a fact which emphasises the difference in age between Sir Roger's children by his first and third wives.

Sir Roger's first wife Eleanor died; and, for his second wife, he married Constance Hussey, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Hussey, and widow of Henry Lovell of Brambletye. By her he had no issue, and she died in 1525.

And so Sir Roger, in or about 1532, found himself at an age approaching the allotted span of life. With no son to succeed him, his great estates must pass to the children of his only daughter Jane. Still in hope of a male heir, he decided to marry again. Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Messant, was chosen; and to them three children were born, viz. Katherine in 1533, Mabel in 1536, and Constance in 1541. To his intense disappointment, all three were daughters. And when the youngest was born, Sir Roger must have been about 76 years old. Sir Roger died in 1543, and his widow—marrying his cousin Sir Richard Lewknor as her second husband—was the mother of at least ten more children. The Inq.P.M. of Sir Roger is recorded in *Sussex Record Soc.*, XIV., 142. Elizabeth is called his second wife—Constance Hussey being ignored.

As noted above, his three young daughters were, in 1546, wards of Sir Henry Knyvett, the husband of their step-niece, Ann. These daughters grew up; and some-while about 1560, the youngest, Constance, married, for her first husband, Thomas Foster of Newnham in Worcestershire. In Worcestershire she doubtless foregathered with her cousin Jane, who married Anthony Sheldon. Anthony was a nephew of William Sheldon, famed for his establishment of the Tapestry Industry in Worcestershire. And it was through his interest, no doubt, that the "Lewknor Carpet" was woven. It is thus described in *Archaeologia*, LXXIV., 199:

A magnificent Armorial Tapestry at Chawton Manor, owned by Mr. Montagu George Knight,¹ measures 16 ft. 3 in. long by 7 ft. 2 in. wide. It is dated 1564, and contains shields indicative of the Lewknor marriages in the wide border. A pair of nude figures support a shield surrounded by a wreath of leaves and flowers, and in the right and left of the hanging are two shields, each similarly encircled with a wreath. The design and execution are very fine, and if the date is correct, it would point to a very high development of tapestry weaving at an early period. The hanging must be assigned to the Sheldon Looms, as apparently Barcheston was the only English factory then at work in the country.

¹ Now, by his nephew and heir, Major Lionel Charles Edward Knight. To the Knights descended the Lewknor estates.

By Thomas Foster, Constance had one son, Anthony, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary and Mabel. And after his death she married, for her second husband, Edward Glemham of Chichester. He was alive in 1588; but there appears to have been no issue of this marriage. Constance was alive in 1617 (see *Sussex Feet of Fines, Sussex Record Soc.*, XX., 446). And in the Consistory Court at Chichester, XVIII., f. 341, v. is the nuncupative will² of Constance Glemham of Trotton, Sussex, widow, "being a very aged woman," made "in or about the moneth of Aprill," 1634, before Robert Tomlinson, Clerk, Rector of Trotton: residuary legatee, Anthony Foster, her son. Afterwards testatrix in presence of Elinor Buckland, gentlewoman, and of Mr. Anthony Foster bequeathed to her grandchild, Mr. Water (*sic*) Buckland, a piece of gold, value 33s. or thereabouts. Testatrix often said that her son Anthony Foster should have all her goods. Witnesses: Ro. Tomlinson, El'nor Elfeck alias Buckland. Administration was granted 8 Dec., 1634, to Anthony Foster, principal legatee; Master Robert Tomlinson, Clerk, and Eleanor Elfecke alias Buckland having been sworn.

And so we have Constance dying³ on 26th July, 1634, at the age of 93. Thus the extraordinary span of one hundred and seventy years—embracing the whole of the Tudor period—separated the birth of the father and the death of the daughter.

The following is extracted from the Camoys Peerage Case (Case of Thomas Stonor, Esq., Appendix No. II., p. 7).

Constance Lewknor had issue by Thomas Foster, a son Anthony, and a daughter whose name has not been ascertained; it appears, however, probable that she married a person of the name of Bate-man. Anthony succeeded to Trotton, and resided there. When the Heralds Visitation of Sussex was made in 1634, he was living, as was also his wife Elizabeth (Buckland), but it does not appear that they had any child or children. In 1644 administration of the goods, etc., of Anthony Foster, late of Trotton, Esquire, was granted

² Extract kindly supplied by W. D. Peckham, Esq.

³ See *Sussex Inquisitions*, No. 472, Vol. XIV., p. 103.

to his sister's daughter Constance Bateman, but of Constance or of any other member of this family, no subsequent trace has been obtained, although long and laborious searches have been made both in Sussex and in London.

By Constance Glemham, the Carpet was bequeathed to the then head of the Lewknor family, Sir John of West Dean. That he set a high value on this piece of work is shown by a document, dated 1662, in which Sir John Lewknor gives the following injunction:

Remember to keep safe y^e Carpet of Armes, now aged about 100 yeares w^{ch} in y^e failure the elder house totally consuming itselfe by daughters and heires and passing into other names, was sent hither by Constance Glemham of Trotton, who was one of those heires, for record to the younger house and whole name. (See *Chawton Manor and its Owners*, by W. A. Leigh and Montagu G. Knight, 1911.)

The Coats of Arms, which record some of the Lewknor alliances, may be attributed as follows:

KEY PLAN.

	10	9	8	7	6	
11						5
		B	A		C	
12						4
	13	14	1	2	3	

A. LEWKNOR impaling MESSANT.

Azure three chevrons argent

LEWKNOR

impaling

Quarterly Or three lozenges gules, and gules,

three fleurs-de-lis or

MESSANT

This records the marriage of Sir Roger Lewknor to his third wife Elizabeth (mother of Constance), daughter of Thomas Messant (*S.A.C.*, III., 96). Nowhere are the Arms of Messant recorded; so that the proof that they are as above is negative; they cannot apparently belong to anyone else.

⁴ It is worthy of note that the beautiful design and execution of the earlier English tapestry—as is the case with the earlier decoration of woodwork (for instance the panelling in Thame Park)—was never afterwards equalled in the later productions of the same looms.

B. LEWKNOR impaling TREGOZ.

Azure three chevrons argent LEWKNOR
 impaling
 Azure two bars gemelles and in chief a
 leopard or TREGOZ

There is no recorded marriage of a Lewknor to a Tregoz; but Lewknor quartered the Arms of Tregoz through the marriage of Sir Thomas Lewknor to Jane, daughter and heir of Sir John Doyley. See No. 13.

C. CAMOYS impaling DE SPENCER.

Or on a chief gules three roundels or CAMOYS
 impaling
 Quarterly argent a bend sable and gules a
 fret or DE SPENCER

This records the marriage of Ralph, Lord Camoys, to the daughter of Hugh de Spencer, Earl of Winchester. This is according to the Pedigree recorded in the *Visitation of Sussex*, 1634, Harl. Soc., LIII., 29. This descent is not confirmed in the *Complete Peerage*, II., 507. Sir Roger Lewknor's grandfather, Sir Roger, married Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Camoys (*Complete Peerage*, II., 508). See No. 5.

1. LEWKNOR.

Crest. A white greyhound with a red collar.

2. LEWKNOR impaling LA WARR.

Azure three chevrons argent LEWKNOR
 impaling

Quarterly of four

1 & 4 Gules crusilly fitchy a lion rampant argent
 LA WARR

2 & 3 Azure three leopard's heads inverted
 jessant de lis or CANTELUPE

This records the marriage of Sir Roger's uncle, Sir Roger Lewknor, to Mary, daughter of Reginald West, Lord La Warr.

3. MOYNE impaling HOLLAND.

Argent two bars and in chief three molets sable
 impaling MOYNE

Azure fretty a leopard rampant argent HOLLAND

This is a very doubtful attribution, nor is there any record of the marriage that it records. The connection with Lewknor, as through a Camoys marriage, is shown in No. 10.

It has been usual to record the impaled Coat as that of Braose (azure crusilly a lion rampant (crowned) or). But the field is charged with what appears to be fleurs-de-lis rather than crosslets; and the leopard is tricked exactly as a leopard of England up-ended. The Braose charge was a crowned lion, though often enough the crown is omitted.

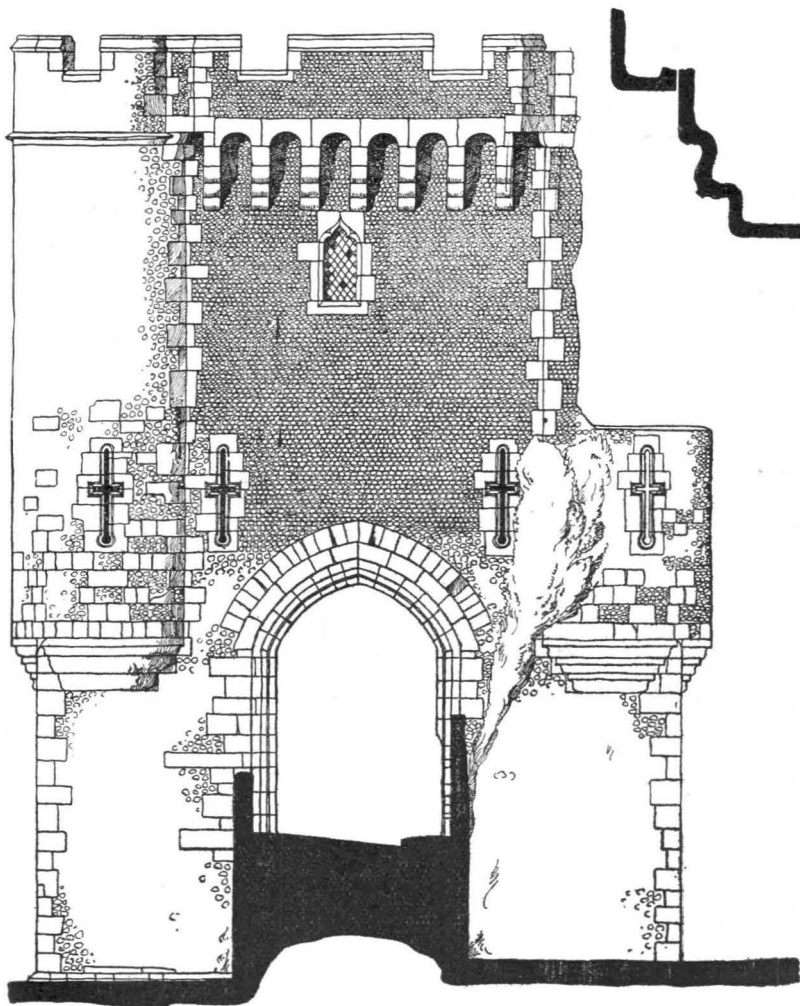
4. CAMOYS.
Or on a chief gules three roundels or CAMOYS
Usually the chief is charged with silver roundels; but here throughout they are gold.
5. LEWKNOR impaling CAMOYS.
Azure three chevrons argent LEWKNOR
impaling
Or on a chief gules, three roundels or CAMOYS
This records the marriage of Sir Roger Lewknor's grandfather, Sir Roger, to Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Camoys. And through this marriage came the Trotton estate, which descended to Constance Glemham.
6. CAMOYS impaling MEULX.
Or on a chief gules three roundels or CAMOYS
impaling
Azure three pales or on a chief gules three
crosses patty argent MEULX
Of the marriage here, there is no record; and the attribution of the impaled shield is doubtful. The Meulx were a well-known Hampshire family. See *Vis. of Hamp.*, Harl. Soc., LXIV., 134, where the field is paly or and azure, and the crosses are or. See also *The Oglander Memoirs*, p. 90.
7. LEWKNOR impaling TREGOZ.
As "B."
8. LEWKNOR impaling MESSANT.
As "A."
9. LEWKNOR impaling PELHAM.
Azure three chevrons argent LEWKNOR
impaling
Azure three pelicans argent PELHAM
This records the marriage of Sir Roger Lewknor's parents, Sir Thomas and Katherine, daughter of Sir John Pelham.
10. CAMOYS impaling MOYNE.
Or on a chief gules three roundels or CAMOYS
impaling
Argent two bars and in chief three molets
sable MOYNE
There is no record of any such marriage in the Camoys Pedigree, and the attribution to Moyne is doubtful. See No. 3. The Moyne's were a Dorsetshire family of long standing—see *Heraldic Notes* at the end of Prideaux's *Dorsetshire Manor Houses*.

11. LEWKNOR impaling DALINGRIDGE.
 Azure three chevrons argent
 impaling
 Argent a cross engrailed gules
 This records the marriage of Sir Roger Lewknor's great grandfather, Sir Thomas, to Philippa, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Dalingridge, through whom Bodiam Castle was acquired.
- LEWKNOR
DALINGRIDGE
12. LEWKNOR impaling HUSSEY.
 Azure three chevrons argent
 impaling
 Barry ermine and gules
 This records the marriage of Sir Roger Lewknor to his second wife, Constance Hussey. She was the widow of Henry Lovell of Brambletye (*Vis. of Sussex*, Harl. Soc., LIII., 121).
- LEWKNOR
HUSSEY
13. LEWKNOR impaling DOYLEY.
 Azure three chevrons argent
 impaling
 Gules three stags' heads or
 This records the marriage of Sir Roger Lewknor's ancestor, Sir Thomas, to Joan, daughter and heir of Sir John Doyley.
- LEWKNOR
DOYLEY
14. LEWKNOR impaling AUDLEY.
 Azure three chevrons argent
 impaling
 Quarterly of four
 1 & 4 Gules a fret or
 2 & 3 Ermine a chevron gules
 This records the marriage of Sir Roger Lewknor to his first wife, Eleanor, daughter of George Lord Audley.
- LEWKNOR
AUDLEY
TOUCHET

The BARBICAN LEWES



Scale of Feet



South Elevation

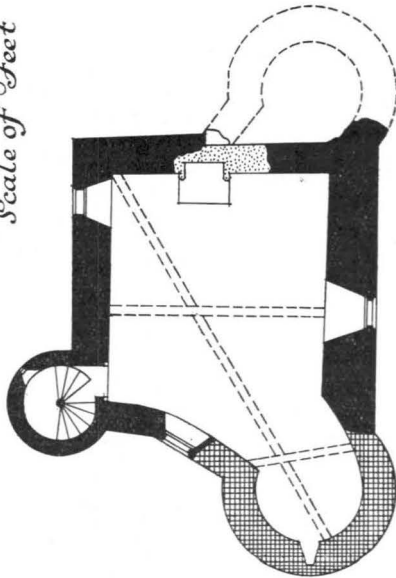
THE BARBICAN, LEWES CASTLE.

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

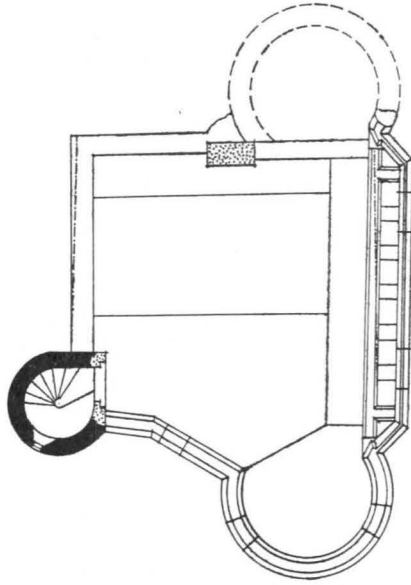
THE early fourteenth century barbican of Lewes Castle is not only distinguished by the excellence of its building and present state of preservation¹, but also by its importance as perhaps the finest example of a comparatively rare survival in English military architecture. A barbican is, in most cases, a low fore-building thrown out in front of the principal entrance to a fortress to protect the passage to the gate and differs from a gatehouse in being unroofed. The need for it arose when at the end of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth century the effective strength of a castle was found to lie more in its outer defences than in the strong tower or keep, and it was therefore considered necessary to make the gatehouse as impregnable as possible. A good example is the early fourteenth century barbican at Alnwick, which projects for a considerable distance in front of the great bastions of the gate, and consists in front of an archway crowned by a low wall, flanked by two square towers. At Lewes the barbican is roofed and consists of three storeys. It is therefore really an independent gatehouse standing in the middle of the moat having a drawbridge in front and another between it and the original Norman gateway of the Castle. It is of lofty proportions, and has twin circular towers or bartizans flanking the gateway, and between these at the height of its parapet are machicolations of a character more often found on the continent than in England.

¹ The main features of the Barbican (with the exceptions noted later) are well preserved, but the building has recently shown structural weaknesses which will entail a considerable expenditure, in order to make it safe. The front is out of plumb, and the extent of the inclination is shown by a broken line on the roof plan.

The BARBICAN - LEWES
Scale of Feet



Second Floor Plan

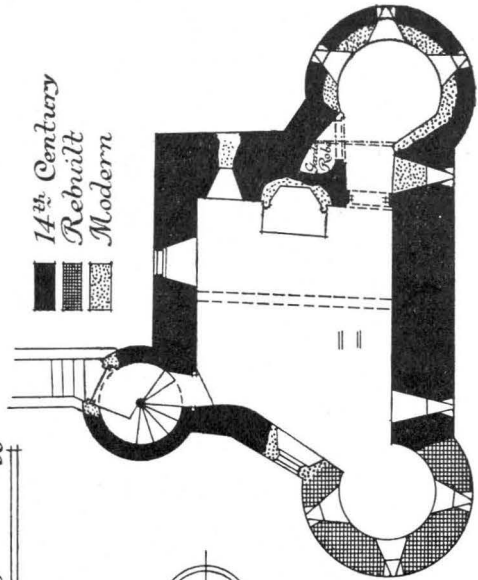


Roof Plan

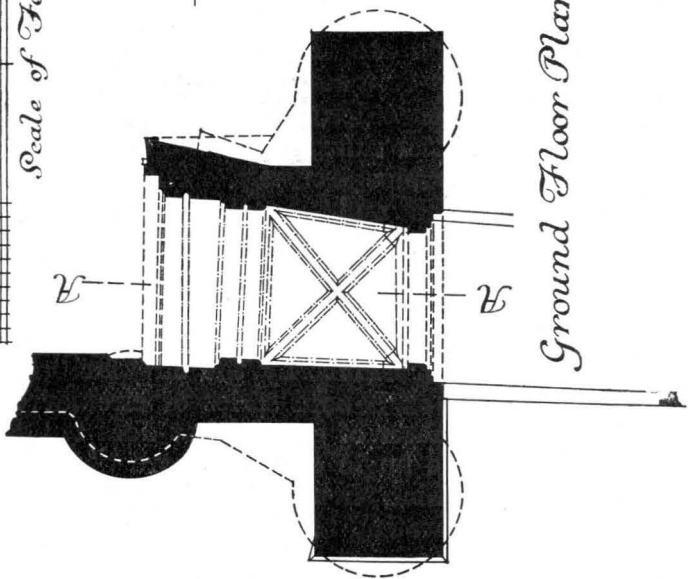
The BARBICAN - LEWES



Scale of Feet



First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan

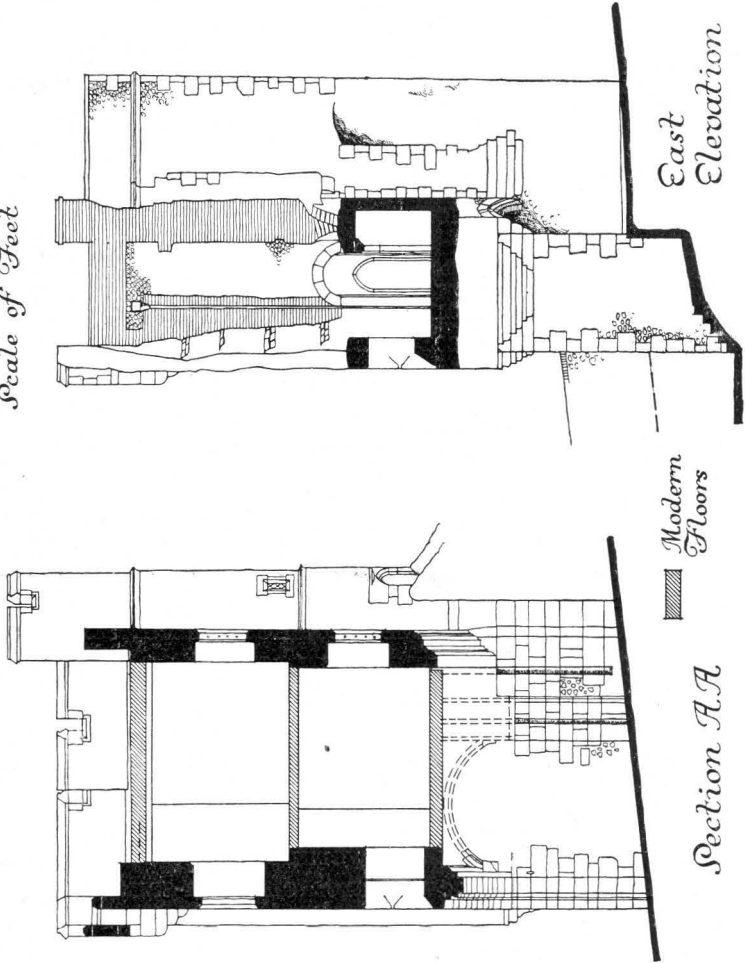
It is possible that an earlier outwork occupied the space between the gatehouse and the Barbican, since the north-east angle of the latter was built against some structure that has since disappeared. This can be clearly deduced from an examination of the east wall, and the foundations may still be buried in the ground that has accumulated in the moat on this side.

The lower part of the Barbican is roughly rectangular in plan with two square projecting towers flanking the south entrance and a circular stair or vice at its north-west angle. The turret in which the stair is placed continues down to the moat, but the steps begin at the level of the curtain wall that connects the old gatehouse with the Keep mound.

The passage through the Barbican enters under a two-centred segmental arch of two moulded orders, the mouldings of which are carried down the jambs, and emerges on the north under a similar arch of two more elaborately moulded orders, the springing of which is set at a higher level. The mouldings here die into the west side of the opening, but apparently continued down the east jamb. Immediately in front (south) of this arch are the vertical grooves for the portcullis and four feet south of this are grooves for another portcullis that descended between twin arches, moulded on the outer sides, which are in virtual alignment with the entrance archway. The space between the south entrance and the portcullis arches was originally vaulted with wall and diagonal ribs, the two south springers being still in position and the line of the vault being still discernible on the flanking walls.

On the first floor the square towers on either side of the entrance are overhung by the circular bartizans, which are carried on a bold series of circular corbels. The perimeter of each turret does not extend quite as far as the angle of the square basements, a small portion of which thus projects and has the effect of completely separating the sections of corbelling on each face. The west wall is carried obliquely by a pointed arch from the centre of the south-west turret

The BARBICAN - LEWES
Scale of Feet
0 10 20 30



East
Elevation

Modern
Floors

Section A.A.

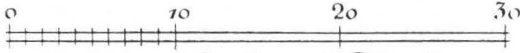
to corbels adjoining the stair. This gives a considerable extension of the apartment over the gate westwards, and the present arrangement (subsequent to the rebuilding of the west turret in 1895) adds the area of the west turret to this room. The east turret, of which only a fragment remains, some fourteen feet above its corbelled base, is separated by a wall from the room. It is similar to its fellow on the west, but is connected to the east wall of the Barbican in a different manner, due no doubt to the earlier building which has been already mentioned as standing to the north of it. The remains of a garde-robe are still in position. The remainder of the east face of the building presents rather a confused appearance owing to restoration in brickwork, but it is clear that the original structure was brought into the line shown on the plan by a series of corbelling where it was possible to carry this out without disturbing the earlier building against which it was raised.

The room on the first floor is completely modernised inside. It is lighted by an original window to the north and a modern one to the west. There are two loops in the south wall and three in each turret. An apartment above this is also modernised, and has an apparently modern window in the west wall in addition to an original one both to the south and north. There are no loops at this level, but a recess left inside the west turret suggests that there was an opening here at one time.

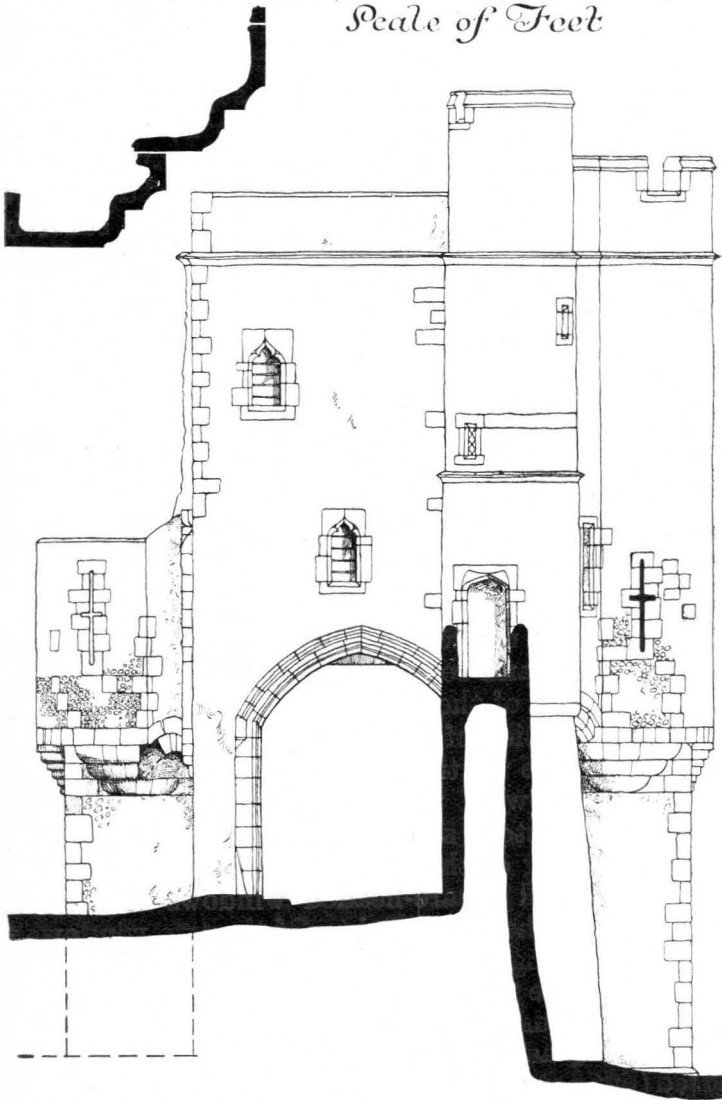
The south front of the Barbican is an imposing design and a piece of fine workmanship. The archway has above it a relieving arch of green-sand stone, the face of which is much perished, but above this and between the stone quoins that unite the bartizans to the main building the facing is a beautiful piece of knapped flintwork. The cruciformed loops, which are in stone, are of a very finished pattern, carefully moulded, the top rounded, the extremities of the arms square, and the bottom enlarged to form an eye.² A single

² The two loops looking north are of a plainer type.

The BARBICAN LEWES



Scale of Feet



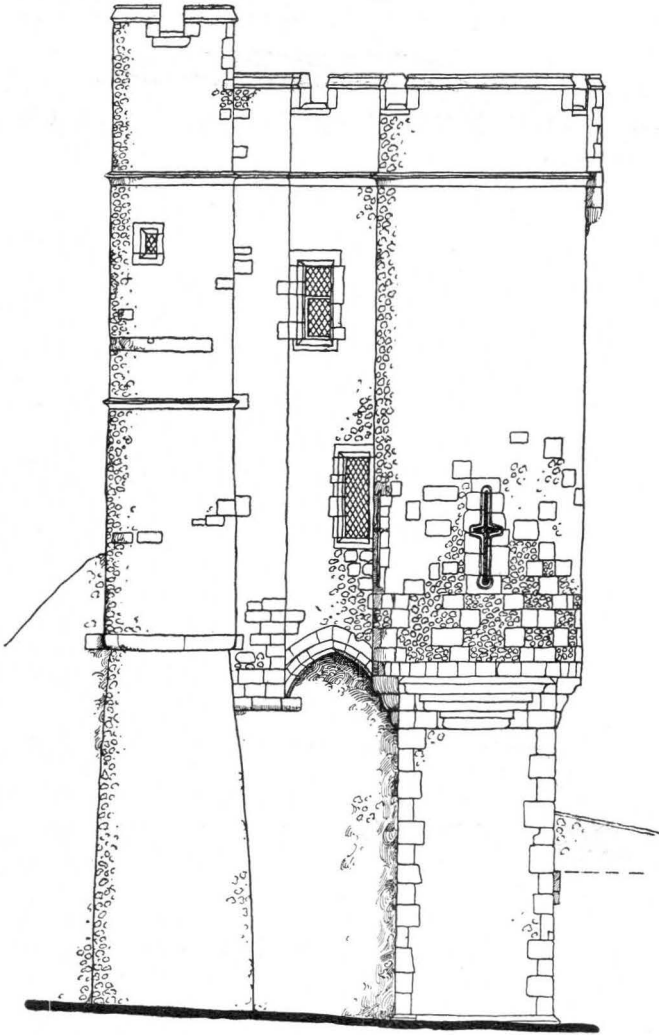
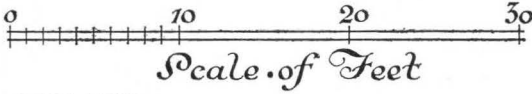
North Elevation

window with trefoiled ogee head looks south from the second storey, and above this is the machicolated battlement. The parapet is brought forward between the side towers and returned to them with short canted ends at a point where the turrets are marked with a bold string course. The projection is two feet three inches, and the overhanging wall is supported upon six arched stones on seven triple corbels, which leave openings for offensive missiles fifteen by twenty-seven inches. The parapet is very simply treated with two crenellations to the front and two to the surviving tower. There is a reference in the Report of the Sussex Archaeological Society for 1894 to the failure of the corbelling to the west tower in October of that year, and to the necessity of taking it down and rebuilding it. The report for 1895 records the successful completion of the work under the direction of Messrs. Somers Clarke and Micklethwaite. It is clear that the old materials were re-used, and that the turret itself and the adjoining portion of the west wall are now practically as when first built. The opportunity seems to have been taken to renew or reset the parapet of the whole building, and we have only cause to regret that the interior was entirely replastered, obscuring all the internal arches and reveals.

The west side of the building is intensified in height by the continuation of its lines to the level of the moat, and also by the vertical features of the stair turret and the south-west tower. The stair possesses in addition to the stone string below the parapet, another at the beginning of the stair and a third between the two. Two small square-headed windows to the west and north light the upper flight. Of the two windows to the main building on the west the lower (first floor) is modern, and the upper one (second floor) though built of old greensandstone appears to be an insertion. The whole of this, as also of the north front, is faced with coursed (but not knapped) flintwork. The rebuilt portion is differentiated by less regularity in laying the courses.

The main archway on the north front, the mouldings

The BARBICAN~LEWES



West Elevation

of which are more elaborate than those on the south, lacks the relieving arch before mentioned, and is better preserved. The two windows are each of one light with trefoiled ogee head. The stair turret has an entrance door with a four-centred head worked in one stone and slightly corbelled to take the curve of the turret above.

The accompanying drawings have been prepared by Mr. E. F. Harvey under my direction as a record of the building.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FINCHES.

BY THE LATE J. HORACE ROUND, LL.D.*

WINCHELSEA—"New" Winchelsea—that town set upon a hill, was as yet in the springtime of its glory when the earliest ancestors of the Finches was a dweller within its walls. He saw the building of these walls, the rising of that great church which was destined to commemorate the name of St. Thomas, the slain archbishop, till a king arose in whose haughty eyes the "martyr" had deserved his fate. It was more than three centuries later when Winchelsea gave its name to the Finches' elder earldom, but their home was then in a Kentish park, and Winchelsea itself was a place of desolation, peopled only by the ghosts of its grandeur. Like the dead cities of the Zuyder Zee, the "Antient Town" lived upon its past, its race of warrior seamen, the ships that were once its pride. Bereft of its harbour its doom was sealed, for it drew its life-blood from the sea.

"The name of the Finches," Leland wrote, "hath bene of ancient tyme in estimation in Southsex about Winchelesey, and by all likelyhod rose by sum notable merchaunte of Winchelesey." In his shrewd conjecture, we shall see, the old topographer was right. He also noted down that "the Finches that be now" [*i.e.* temp. Henry VIII.] "say that their proper name is Herbert, and that with marriage of the Finchs' heir

* The late Dr. Round left a mass of MSS., in various stages of completion. By the courtesy of Mr. W. Page I have been allowed to see those connected with Sussex. Only two were in a state suitable for publication in the Society's Collections, and it is hoped to publish the second of these next year.—*Editor.*

they took Finch's name." There is nothing improbable in this story, if for "Herbert" we substitute the form "Herberd," a not uncommon surname. The Sussex historian of Winchelsea, indeed Mr. Durrant Cooper,¹ claimed to have discovered in the town records that the name of Herberd was replaced by that of Finch in or about 1342 (15-16 Edward III).² It would seem to be at least equally possible that a Finch married the heiress of a Herberd, but the point of interest is that Finch was not originally a Winchelsea name; it belonged to Rye, which lay the other side of the estuary. At least as early as the days of Edward I. there were Finches—originally Vynches—in the rival "Antient Town."³

The peerage books discreetly begin the pedigree with "Vincent Herbert *alias* Finch who lived at Netherfield in Sussex about the end of Edw. II.'s reign," thus starting with a country squire, living at a safe distance from Winchelsea and its trade.⁴ But the real founder of the family was a Winchelsea burgess, about whom it is possible to gather some information. When King Edward's new town of Winchelsea, in his manor of Iham, had been laid out in rectangular blocks like a modern American city, a careful survey of these blocks was made in 1292. This survey shows us the holding of every burgess, and in it the name of Vincent "Herberd" is found in four places.⁵ When Winchelsea was called upon to send her contingent of the Cinque Ports fleet to help the King against the Scots, in the summer of 1306, Vincent "Herberd" was one of her "jurats" who made the return of these ships.⁶ But most interesting of all is an entry on the Close Rolls, which records a

¹ *History of Winchelsea* (1850).

² The first occurrence of "Finch," he wrote, was a "John Fitz Henry Finch in 16 Edw. III."

³ *5th Report on Historical MSS.*, pp. 503-4.

⁴ Netherfield lies north-west of Battle.

⁵ See Mr. Inderwick's *King Edward and New Winchelsea* (where the survey is printed in full), pp. 168, 210, 215.

⁶ Durrant Cooper's *History of Winchelsea*.

new fact about him. From it we learn that he was one of these wine merchants of Winchelsea from whom the King had purchased wine in 30 Edward I. (1301-2), for which he was paid in April, 1303.⁷ Its import trade in Gascon wines is believed to be the cause of those vaulted cellars with which its sandstone rock is still so strangely honeycombed.

His Christian name recurs in that of Vincent Finch, who was bailiff of Winchelsea 30-32 and 36-40 Edward III.,⁸ and in that of Vincent "Vynch," who held office as its mayor early in the fifteenth century. This was probably the Vincent "Fynch" who was one of the local notables appointed to examine the ordinances for Pevensey marsh,⁹ and some other places in 1401 and 1403, and the Vincent Finch who was returned as a member for Winchelsea in 1395, 1402 and 1419. His son William also represented it in 1432. By this time the family had acquired the adjoining manor of Icklesham, and there they had a seat.¹⁰ From it they may have seen the "antient town" in flames when the French sacked it for the last time in 1418.

According to Mr. Durrant Cooper, "Henry Herbert *alias* Finch" appears in 15 Edw. III. (1341) as holding a knight's fee in the Rape of Hastings under John, Duke of Brittany.¹¹ But reference to the Inquisition on the Duke proves that the holder was styled "Henry Fynch" only. The correction is important because the "alias" has been interpolated in the family name from early days by the pedigree maker. The earlier name was "Herberd" simply. Evidently this Henry "Finch" was the father of "John Fitz Henry Finch,"

⁷ *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 1302-7, p. 25.

⁸ Durrant Cooper's *History of Winchelsea*.

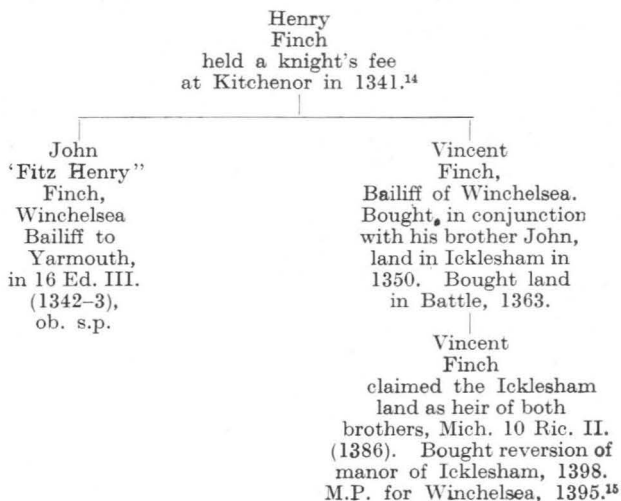
⁹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, Hen. IV. (II.), 66, 277, 282.

¹⁰ In 1428 Vincent Fynch was holding half a fee in Catsfield, etc., and William Fynch a twelfth of a fee in Icklesham (*Feudal Aids*, V., 150-151).

¹¹ It was at Kitchenor ("Kechenore") in Peasmarsh, some three miles north of Winchelsea. Not long afterwards, an "extent" of knight's fees in the Rape of Hastings (21 June, 1343) similarly states that "Henry Fynche holds 1 fee in Kichenore." *Inquisitions Miscellaneous* (1916), II., p. 463.

who was bailiff from Winchelsea to Yarmouth in 16 Edward III.,¹² and the predecessor of that "heres Henrici Fynch" who occurs in 1428.¹³

The early "Finch" pedigree would seem to be this:—



From the middle of the sixteenth century the Finches rose steadily. The marriage with a Moyle heiress brought them their seat of Eastwell Park in Kent, and in the next generation the Heneage heiress brought them further possessions together with the Viscounty to which she was raised in 1623 and the earldom of Winchelsea, which she received in 1628. A baronetcy also had been acquired by her husband, Sir Moyle Finch, at the institution of the order (1611). It was time that so fortunate a family should be provided with an origin more illustrious than that which was theirs in sober fact.

In the days of the British Solomon there were

¹² Durrant Cooper's *History of Winchelsea*.

¹³ *Feudal Aids*, V., 150.

¹⁴ I leave uncertain his relationship to Vincent Herbert, 1292-1303. Chronologically he might be son or son-in-law.

¹⁵ The pedigree becomes a little uncertain at this point, as most of the family lands were held by a Vincent Herbert in 5 Hen. IV. and 1428, which suggests a third Vincent in succession, contrary to the accepted pedigree.

members of the Heralds College who were able happily to supply exactly what was wanted. Philipot, whose true character is revealed to us by his Pelham pedigree,¹⁶ set himself in 1620 to invent for the house of Finch a descent in the male line from the baronial Fitzherberts. It was no easy task. The only foundation that he had on which to raise his structure was that in the chancel of Brabourne church (in Kent) an inscription of the time of Henry VI. records the name as "Finch aut Harbert" (or "Harbard").¹⁷ He had to account for the fact that the family first appears at Winchelsea in a district with which the Fitzherberts were wholly unconnected. But for a daring herald difficulties did not exist. Pitching on Mathew Fitzherbert, a well-known favourite of John, he made him the founder of the family, and asserted that

His possessions lay for the most part in Sussex in the Rape of Hastings, some part whereof being given unto him by King Henry third for his faithful service, continueth yet in the possession of some of his successors. videlicet Watlington Manor, with the hamletts of Empsworth, Estney and Middleton in the county of Sussex.

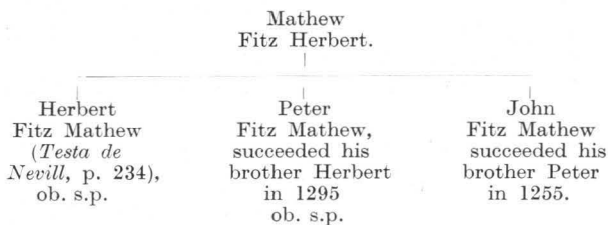
Now the record cited by Philipot for this statement sets them forth as the manor of *Warblington*, with the hamlets of Emsworth, Estney, Middleton, and Watlington, and he, as an almost local man, must have known quite well that Warblington with its hamlet of Emsworth was *not* in the rape of Hastings, but actually stood in Hampshire, though close to the Sussex border. The whole length of Sussex divided it from that district in which the Herberds, afterwards Finches, first appear.

In thus exposing his first device I am anxious to explain that I do so from the evidence of the actual pedigree which he constructed for the family, and which is printed in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*

¹⁶ See p. —. [This probably refers to a paper on the Pelhams, on which Dr. Round was certainly working, but which does not seem to have come to light.—*Ed.*]

¹⁷ See p. — above. Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments* (1631) gives the form "Harbard" in both cases, which is probably right.

(II., 325–337).¹⁸ It is from this pedigree that Collins worked for his *Peerage*, and he speaks of it as “in the custody of Heneage, late Earl of Winchilsea.” The wily Pursuivant of Arms (as Philipot then was) headed his chart pedigree—which included the no less spurious descent of the Herberts, earls of Pembroke—with the statement that he found the origin of the Herberts, down to Mathew FitzHerbert, set out as he gave it by (his wife’s uncle) Glover, Somerset,¹⁹ on whose high reputation as a herald he thus traded. Mathew FitzHerbert is a known member of the baronial house: it is only when we come to his descendants that doubt arises; and Collins uneasily admits that Dugdale and “Mr. Philipot . . . differ much in their following accounts of the posterity of this Baron Matthew.” Now the succession to Mathew FitzHerbert is known from the public records, and is this²⁰:



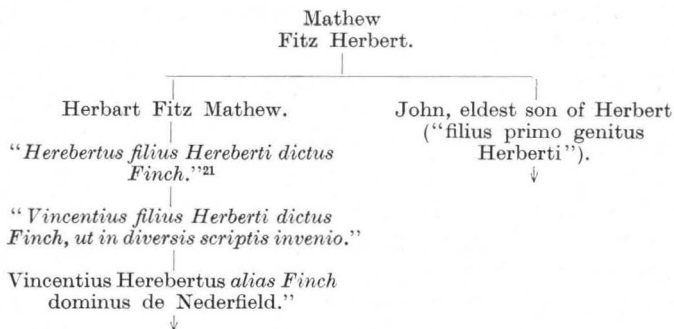
Very different is that which the rascally Philipot invented to connect this baronial house with that “Vincent Harberd alias Finch,” who, according to him, “lyved at Netherfeild in Sussex about the end of King Edward the seconds raigne.” But his chart pedigree does not tally with his narrative genealogy, nor was the latter, he admitted, consistent with chronology.

¹⁸ “Copied from the original MSS. in the possession of the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham.”

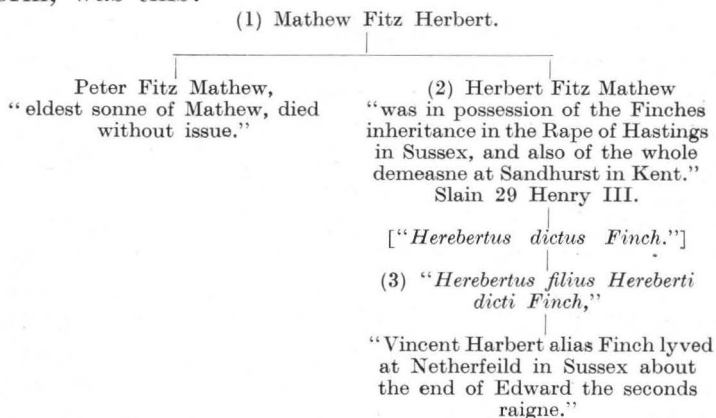
¹⁹ “Hanc Genealogiam de’ origine et antiquitate fundatissæ (?) florentissimæ que familiæ Herebertorum usque ad Matheum filium Hereberti . . . patrem originalem modernæ familiæ de Finch [olim Herebert nuncupatæ] . . . a Roberto Glovero alias Somerset Heraldio regio Armorum et Thoma Talbotto . . . in hac forma (summa cum fide et diligentia) delineatam reperio.”

²⁰ This is also the version given in Eyton’s *Shropshire*, VII., 348.

The chart pedigree ran thus:



But the narrative genealogy, when put into chart form, was this:—



In a note to the name which I have marked with a “(3)” —and of whom he writes “The third in this catalogue is Herbert the son of Herbert, thus written in the Latin records ‘*Herebertus filius Hereberti dicti Finch*’ ” —Philipot observed that “This is the 4th, for the 3rd is not known as yet, for Herbert who is the next to Mathew was slaine in the warres in Wales, 29 Henrici 3 [1244–5], and this [‘third’] you see a warde near 60 yeares after and sonne to another Herbert, as appears by the record followinge.” He had, in fact, to bridge the gap between Herbert fitz Mathew, “slain” in 1244–5, and “Vincent Harbert

²¹ I have italicised the portions concocted by Philipot.

alias Finch" about the end of Edward II.'s reign (? 1320-1327), and there was not a scrap of evidence to fill it or, indeed, to connect the two.

With almost incredible daring he invented a record for the purpose. It supplied, not only a father, "Herebertus dictus Finch"—"by which it is understood when first the addition of Finch entered into this family"—but his son "Herbert" as well. Here were two generations that might just span the gap. He introduced this record by observing of "Herbert" the son: "This man put up a petic'on in the Chauncery to be releev'd of certaine scutage money, the substance of which recorde is heere subscribed at large."

Now this, I wish the reader to observe, is a very serious matter. The pedigree-maker's usual trick was to assert an affiliation for which he had no evidence whatever, but which it is not always easy to prove false. Philipot here did this—did it, indeed, twice—and his affiliation, luckily, can be shown to be false. He also tried, as we have seen, to give verisimilitude to the pedigree by pitch-forking manors from the Hampshire border into the Rape of Hastings. But such devices are far outstripped by this production of the full text, as from the public records, of a document which he had deliberately concocted to serve his own purpose. So serious, in fact, is the charge that it seemed to me most improbable, and it was only after searching investigation that I satisfied myself of its truth.

It is, I believe, a recognised fact that criminals often betray themselves by one fatal slip. I have found this to be true of pedigree makers also. When Philipot gives his document the heading: "Supersedeas de Anno 8^{mo} Ed'ri s'c'di *in Dorso*," he shows us that it purports to be taken from a *roll*, and enables us to identify that roll. It is now "Supplementary Close Roll No. 9," 8 Edward II., and officially is described as "Order to supersede the levy of scutage from the lands of those who have performed their military

service in person.”²² On the dorse (“in dorso”) of its 9th membrane is a document²³ precisely the same in form as that given by Philipot and belonging to the same place and date (20 April, 1315); but his own document will be sought for in vain. What he evidently did was to take the genuine document, in order to give to his concoction the semblance of truth, and then to replace its names by those he required for his pedigree.

To prove this I will now place by the side of the genuine document, as officially calendared, a similar version of Philipot’s “bogus” document, which can be tested by his Latin text as given in my footnote.

THE GENUINE DOCUMENT.

To the collectors for the said years in co. *Somerset*. As it appears to the king by the late king’s rolls of chancery that *Francis de Aldham, son and heir of Baldwin de Aldham*, tenant in chief, was a minor in the late king’s wardship at the times of the said armies, the king orders them to supersede the demand upon *Francis* for scutage in the lands that belonged to *Baldwin*; provided that scutage be levied for the king’s use from the knight’s fees that were then held of the heir. April 16, 1315, Westminster.

THE CONCOCTED DOCUMENT.

To the collectors of the scutage of the armies of Scotland for the 28th and 31st years of the late king’s reign²⁴ in co. *Kent*. As it appears to the king by the late king’s rolls of chancery that his beloved liegeman *Herbert, son of Herbert* [who was] called *Finch*, deceased, tenant in chief, was a minor in the late king’s wardship at the times of the said armies; the king orders them to supersede the demand upon the said *Herbert* for scutage in the lands and tenements which he holds of the inheritance of the aforesaid *Herbert*; provided that scutage be rightly levied for the king’s use from the knight’s fees that were then held of the heir. At Westminster, April 16, 8 Edward II. (1315).²⁵

²² *Calendar of Chancery Rolls: various*, 1277–1326, p. 105. The latter part of this description is erroneous.

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 135.

²⁴ Philipot probably took his opening words from those of the roll itself (p. 105): “To the collectors in co. York of the scutage of the armies of Scotland for the 28th and 31st years of the late King’s reign.”

²⁵ The italics show Philipot’s substitutions. His Latin text is this: “Rex collectoribus suis scutagii de exercitibus Scotiæ de annis regni D’ni Ed’ri

The closing words, "Anno . . . secundi," must be an interpolation by Philipot, for "no indication of the regnal year" is given on the dorse of this membrane.²⁶ Moreover, Edward "the second" was not styled "Secundus" in contemporary documents. Philipot, we see, begins to slip as soon as he goes beyond the text of his exemplar. He also comes to grief over his invented names; in documents of this special form the son's surname would have been given after "Herebertus." Indeed, he seems to have muddled up the Christian name "Herbert" with the surname "Herberd,"²⁷ for his document, after all, contains nothing to show that either father or son had ever been surnamed "Herbert."

In his eagerness to concoct a document that would give him two generations, he seems to have overlooked the fact that if the younger Herbert was in ward to the Crown, under Edward I., and his father was a tenant in chief, holding by military service, there would be ample evidence of it to be found. But the public records will be searched in vain for mention of that wholly apocryphal person "Herebertus dictus Finch." And now I shall show that the affiliation of "Vincent Harbert alias Finch" as Philipot styles him, of Netherfield, as the son of the younger "Herbert," in the concocted document is proved by dates to be false.

(*sic*) quondam Regis Anglie patris n'ri 28mo et 31mo in Com. *Kant*, Salutem. Quia constat nobis per inspectionem rotulor' Cancellariæ ip'ius p'ris n'ri q'd dil'cus et fidelis noster *Herebertus filius Hereberti dicti Finch* defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit en capite, fuit infra etatem et in custodia ip'ius patris n'ri temporibus exercituum prædictorum; Vobis mandamus quod demande (*sic*) quam eidem *Hereberti* (*sic*) fieri facitis pro scutagio ad opus nostrum pro exercitibus prædictis in terris et tenementis suis quæ tenet de hereditate prædicti *Hereberti* supersederi, et ipsum inde pacem haberi permittatis: Proviso q'd scutagium de feodis militum quæ de herede prædicto tunc tenebantur, prout juste fuerit, levetur ad opus nostrum. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium 16o die, Aprilis Anno 8mo Edwardi Secundi."

²⁶ *Calendar*, p. 134 note.

²⁷ As Professor Freeman pointed out in his article on "Pedigrees and Pedigree-makers," much genealogical fiction has been due to this confusion. The Christian name of early days has been mistaken for a surname, the bearers of the latter in modern times being thus led to claim a bearer of the former as their ancestor.

PHILIPOT.

"Herbert,"
a minor in 28th and 31st Edw. I.
[1299-1302].

↓
Vincent "Harbert alias Finch."

THE TRUTH.

Vincent Herberd,
Burgess of Winchelsea in 1292.
Wine-merchant there 1301-3.

It will be observed that, instead of Vincent being the son of "Herbert," he had been a grown man for years when "Herbert," according to Philipot, was still a minor in ward.

And so we return to Vincent Herberd, burgess and wine-merchant, of Winchelsea, as the true founder of the family.²⁸ A pedigree that covers more than six centuries and that begins amidst historic scenes is, nowadays, a rare possession. Its true interest was only spoilt when Philipot concocted for the house, without a shadow of excuse, this "bogus" baronial descent. Its fate presents a strange contrast to that of the equally fictitious descent from the same baronial race which is claimed for the ennobled "Herberts," and which he set forth with it. For the latter flourished like a green bay tree, and is not only still repeated in Burke, but has given to the earls of Pembroke as their own the old "FitzHerbert" coat. The Finch pedigree at first, indeed, gave promise of a lusty life. Forty years after its birth it obtained—like the "Granville" story and at about the same time—the direct sanction of the Crown; for *Burke's Peerage* reminds us that, at the Restoration, the third earl of Winchelsea was created, "as a special mark of royal favour, and in consideration of his lordship's descent from the ancient house of Herbert, formerly possessors of the manor of Eastwell, *Baron FitzHerbert, of Eastwell, Kent.*" As he was already an earl and a viscount he can only have desired this title as a recognition of his fabled descent, to which it may be added that no Herbert had ever possessed Eastwell, which he had inherited from the Moyles.²⁹

Collins, again, the peerage writer of the eighteenth

²⁸ See p. 20 above.

²⁹ See p. 22.

century, accepted it without question, and assigned to the earls of Winchilea the old baronial coat as quartered with their own. He even quoted the full text of Philipot's "bogus" record.³⁰ A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1797 relied implicitly upon it, and came to the conclusion that

It seems clear that there was an "Herbert son of an Herbert called Finch," 16 Edward II., and that the family long continued to write themselves "Herbert alias Finch."

It does seem as if Mathew Fitzherbert had a son Herbert, and it appears very likely that the Finches are his true male descendants.³¹ Yet this writer was eager to reject the claim of the ennobled Herberts. Nevertheless, the latter has survived, while to the Finches *Burke* assigns none but their true coat.³² Nor is any but their true pedigree there set forth. It is headed, however, by the false statement that

It is the opinion of Sir William Dugdale that this family is descended from a common ancestor with the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke.

This statement is obviously derived—like other obsolete statements in the book—from that which heads Collins' narratives:

It is the opinion of Sir William Dugdale and other antiquaries who have wrote of this family, that it had the same ancestor with the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke.

In justice to Dugdale it is right to state that here—and not here alone—that cautious man employed the formula:

Of this family, which *do derive themselves* from Herbert Fitz Herbert, who was in ward to the King in 28 E. I. (and lineally descended from Henry Fitz Herbert, Chamberlain to King Henry the First) . . . (II., 447).

He knew, we see, of Philipot's concoction, but was careful not to assert its truth.³³

³⁰ Ed. 1768, Vol. III., p. 224.

³¹ Vol. 67, p. 648.

³² It appears that the 3rd earl, who was created "Baron Fitzherbert," did actually place the "Fitzherbert" coat in his shield, as its 2nd and 3rd quarters (Doyle's *Official Baronage*, III., 685). But it was the undifferenced coat of the *elder* line, from which he did not trace his descent.

³³ It is true that on the next page (p. 448) he says of Earl Heneage that "being descended from the antient family of Herbert, long since of Eastwell,

But, it may be asked, why should I spend so much time and trouble on exposing that concoction if it is now derelict? The answer is that the result is of very great importance in its bearing on Philipot's work. He deals, I have shown, with Finch precisely as he deals with Pelham. Each of these families could be traced, with a fair amount of certainty, to an undistinguished Sussex man living under Edward I.; for each of them he invented a distinguished pedigree from a far antecedent date, and he did this by deliberately tampering with the evidence of public records.

by reason of his faithful services to our present Sovereign, King Charles the second" (which are duly set out . . . "in acknowledgment of this his signal fidelity, was by Letters Patents, bearing date 26 Junii, in the twelfth year of his Reign, advanced to the dignity of a Baron this Realm, by the title of Lord Fitz Herbert of Eastwell." But it is clear that he is here merely reciting the official preamble.

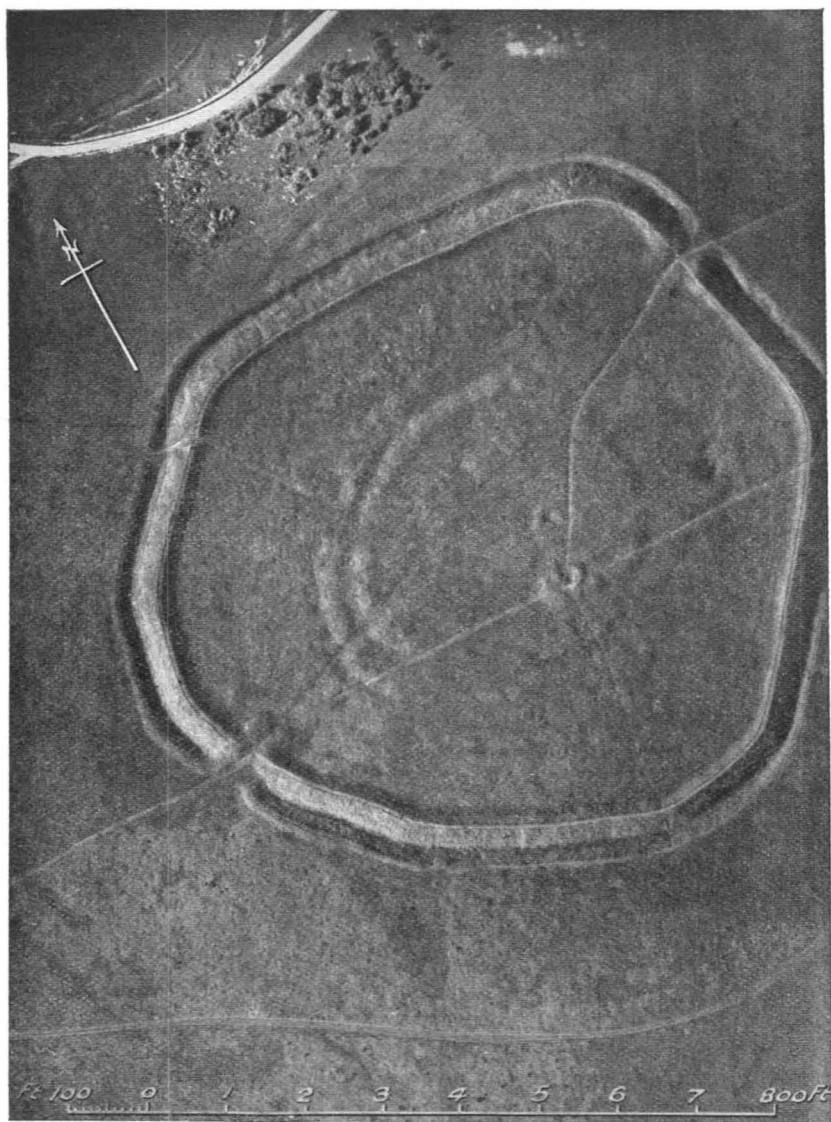


PLATE I. AIR-PHOTOGRAPH OF THE TRUNDLE at 3,000 ft., showing Early Iron Age ramparts and inner Neolithic ring.

(Royal Air Force official: Crown copyright reserved).

EXCAVATIONS IN THE TRUNDLE, GOODWOOD, 1928.

BY E. CECIL CURWEN, M.A., M.B., B.CH., F.S.A.

THE great rampart known as the Trundle, or "hoop," which surrounds the summit of St. Roche's Hill, above the Goodwood race-course, is well known to all who have visited the locality. The site lies four miles to the north of Chichester, and the hill, which rises higher than its immediate neighbours and commands an extensive view on all sides, forms the western termination of a ridge that runs parallel to, and south of, the main-ridge of the Downs. The plan of the camp forms an irregular nine-sided polygon, and the ramparts are of bold and fairly uniform contour. They consist of a large inner, and a small outer, bank, separated by a ditch, the present bottom of which averages some 17 feet below the crest of the inner vallum. The overall width is about 85 ft. The ramparts enclose an area of $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres, while they themselves occupy a further 6 acres and measure some 3080 ft. in circumference along the ditch. There are two original entrances, to north-east and south-west respectively, and in each the ramparts are recurved in a characteristic manner.

In 1925, an air-photograph, taken at the instigation of Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, revealed within the area of the camp certain semi-obliterated ramparts which had not previously been observed, though they are sufficiently obvious when once attention has been drawn to them (Plate I.). Mr. Crawford recognised these as the remains of an earlier camp which had been superseded by the builders of the great rampart, and he

expressed the opinion that if excavated they would prove to belong to the neolithic period, like the camp on Windmill Hill, Avebury, Wilts., which is being excavated by Mr. Alexander Keiller. It was in order to put this to the test that the writer carried out excavations in the camp with the help of some friends in August, 1928, the results of which abundantly fulfilled Mr. Crawford's expectations. Neolithic camps of the Windmill Hill type are distinctly rare, though examples are being discovered as a result of the attention that has been drawn to the type by Mr. Keiller's excavations. Sussex is rich in possessing three examples in the Trundle, Whitehawk Camp at Brighton, and Combe Hill near Eastbourne, while the first-mentioned is only the fourth of its kind to be excavated in Britain. The importance of this work in the study of the little-known neolithic period will thus be readily seen.

The little that was previously known of this hill and its history has been told by Mr. Allcroft in an earlier volume.¹ It suffices here to note in passing that there existed a chapel to St. Roche² on the highest point of the hill in or about the fifteenth century, and that this was succeeded by a windmill which was burnt down in 1773, while a beacon existed there in 1731. Mr. Allcroft also refers to the legend of the Golden Calf having been buried there—a legend that was much upon the lips of the people of Singleton during the progress of our excavations. It would be interesting to trace the origin of such a localised legend. At the Caburn we met with a similar belief in a buried Silver Coffin—a tradition which has not altered since Pitt Rivers' day.

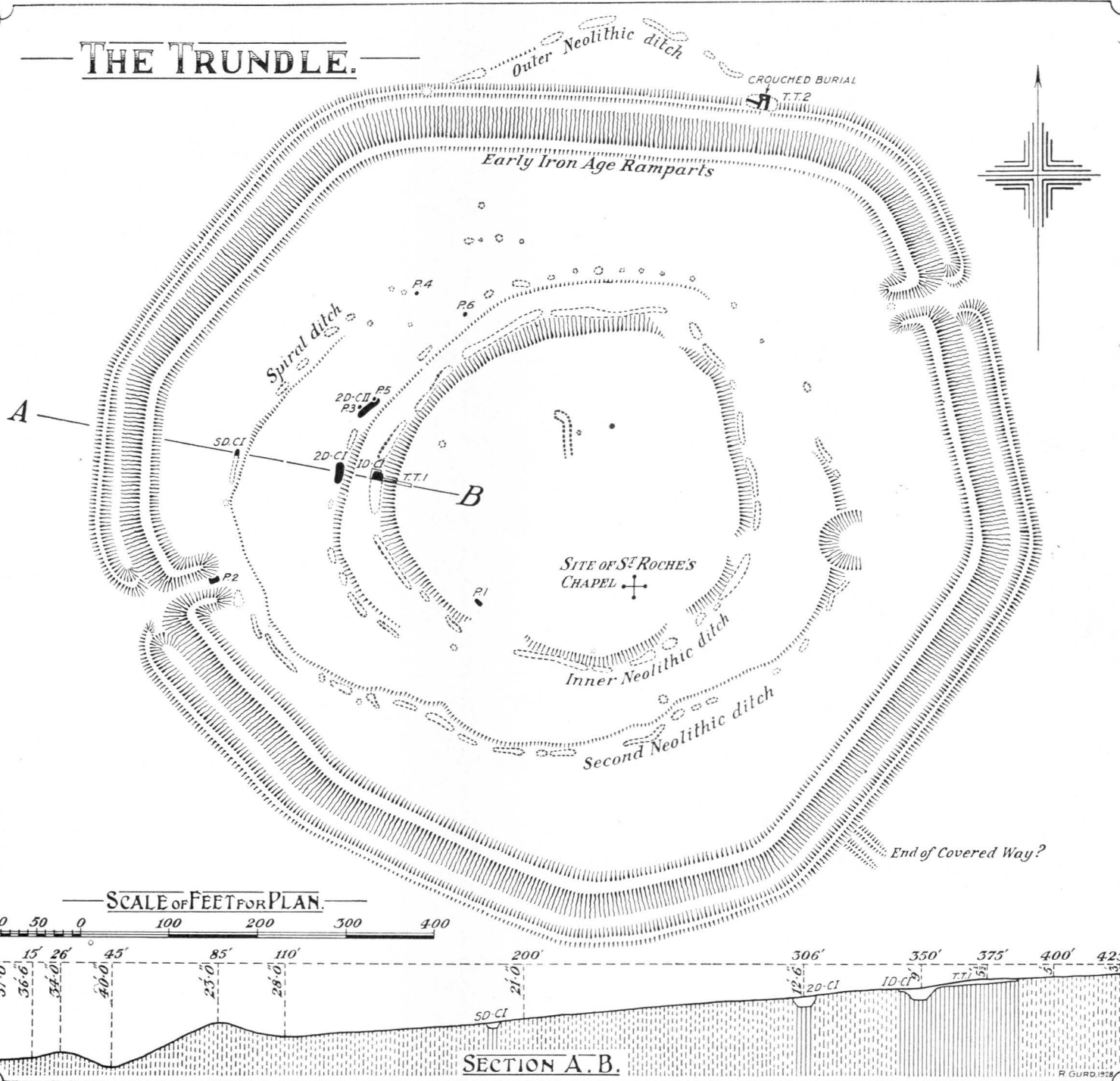
One other point is worthy of mention. In a charter of the year 725 Nunna, King of Sussex, granted to Edbert, bishop of Selsey, a piece of land at "Hugabeorg and Dene" in Sussex.³ Though none of the landmarks

¹ S.A.C., LVIII., 74-80.

² Stukeley (*Itinerarium Curiosum*, plate 43) shows six courses of masonry of the chapel still standing in 1723.

³ Birch, *Cart. Sax.*, I., 211.

THE TRUNDLE.



given have yet been identified, the references it contains to Dene and "lavingtun" show that the charter concerns land in the neighbourhood of East or West Dean, near Singleton. One of the landmarks quoted is "billingabyrig," and as the Trundle is the only *burh* at present known for some miles around, it would seem probable that this may have been the "billingabyrig" of the Saxons—a name which, if it had survived to the present day, would normally have become "Billingbury." Some confirmation may perhaps be derived from the passage of a parish boundary along the southern rampart of the camp, as parish boundaries sometimes perpetuate the bounds of land detailed in early charters, but until the other landmarks of the present document are found, the identification of the Trundle with "billingabyrig" cannot be considered more than a probability.

Our thanks are due to H. G. the Duke of Richmond for so readily permitting the excavation to be carried out on his land, and for the interest he has taken in the proceedings. Thanks also are due to the tenant, Mr. Jack of Singleton Manor, who readily granted his consent. The writer was assisted in the work by Mr. Reginald P. R. Williamson of Emmanuel, Cambridge, and for various parts of the time by Mr. Piggott, of Churcher's College, Petersfield; Mr. Stuart Piggott,⁴ of Reading Museum; Mr. C. W. Phillips, M.A., of Selwyn, Cambridge; Mr. T. B. L. Bryan, of Christ's, Cambridge; and Mr. F. L. Billows. Only one hired labourer was employed, and for this we were fortunate in getting the services of H. A. Gordon, of Lewes, who had worked for us at the Caburn. The whole party lived under canvas within the circuit of the ramparts during the period of the digging, which lasted from August 7 to September 1. Not a single hour's work was lost owing to rain.

The work done consisted first in making a detailed plan of the site (Plate II.), which shows the massive

⁴ Since appointed to the Royal Commission for Ancient Monuments for Wales.

rampart of polygonal plan with its two recurved entrances. Within the area enclosed by this vallum are the remains of the neolithic defences, consisting of reduced ramparts with ditches interrupted by very numerous causeways of undisturbed chalk. These segmented or interrupted ditches are characteristic of neolithic castrametation as exemplified at Windmill Hill, Avebury. Their character cannot always be discerned by the eye, but their plan can often be recovered by going over the ground with a rammer and putting in pegs at the points where the percussion-note changes, the disturbed soil of a filled-in ditch yielding a booming note which contrasts with the dead sound heard over solid chalk. The plan of the interrupted ditches at the Trundle was obtained in this way by means of an 8 lb. rammer, but the long, rank grass made absolute accuracy difficult, so that the resulting plan must be regarded as approximate until checked by the spade. It reveals an inner line of broken ditches surrounding the top of the hill and enclosing an area of 3 acres, the accompanying rampart being still some 7 ft. high on the north side. A second line begins on the south-west, encircles the hill one and a quarter times, and is lost on the north-west, the overlapping portion being here distinguished as the "Spiral Ditch." Only a small portion of the outermost neolithic line survives. It is to be found *outside* the great rampart on the north side, the remainder of the circuit probably having been buried under this later vallum. In addition to these ditches the soundings revealed several scattered pits, of which a great many more probably exist.

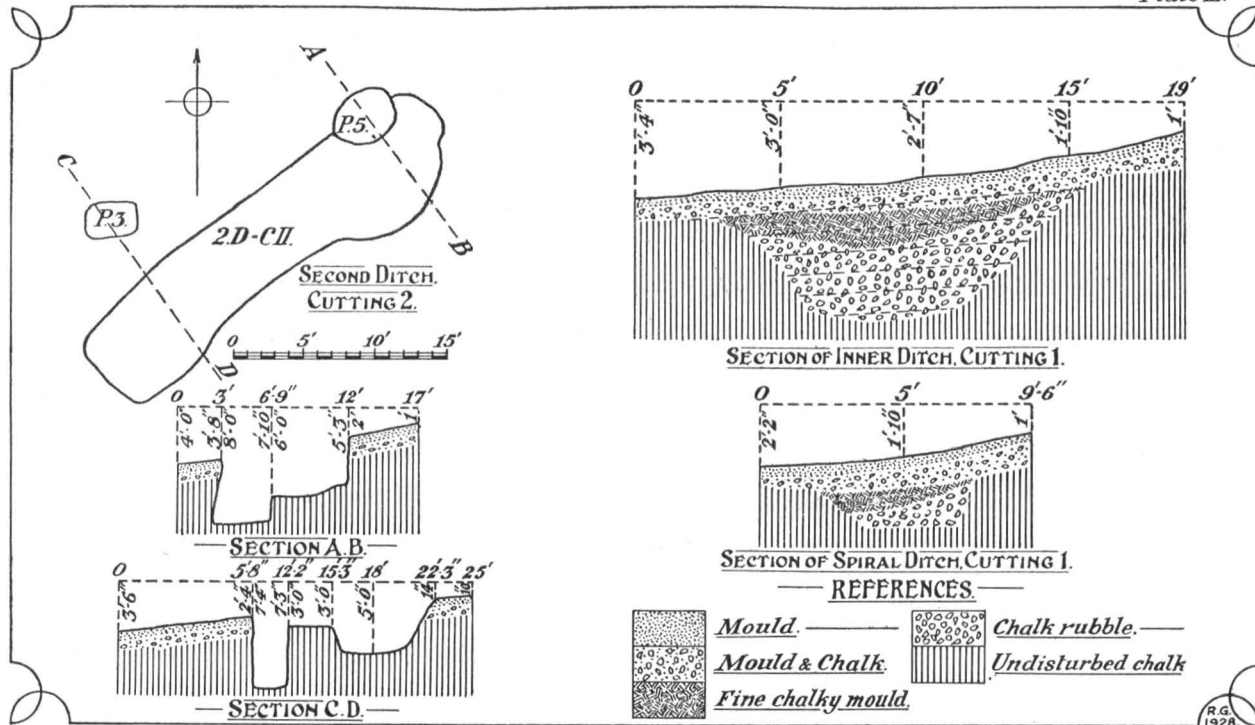
The actual digging consisted in making one cutting into the Inner Ditch (I.D.-C.I.), with an extension through the adjacent rampart (T.T.1), two cuttings into the Second Ditch (2 D.-C.I. and 2 D.-C.II.), one into the Spiral Ditch (S.D.-C.I.), and a series of trial trenches into the Outer Ditch at its eastern intersection with the great rampart (T.T.2). In addition, six scattered pits were opened, all of which proved to

belong to the Early Iron Age. Although the great rampart was not examined with the spade, there is very little doubt that it belongs to the Early Iron Age occupation of the hill, judging from the analogy of camps that have been excavated elsewhere.

The cuttings into the ditches were made by digging in a series of horizontal spits, and keeping separate all the objects found in each spit. The spits were numbered from above downwards and each object or group of objects discovered was marked with the number of the cutting, and of the spit in which it was found. The finds, together with the depth of the various spits, are recorded in the tables at the end of this report. An object, therefore, labelled "2 D.-C.I.4," was found in the Second Ditch, cutting I., and spit 4, and reference to the tables shows that it therefore came from a depth of 24 to 36 inches below the surface.

INNER DITCH: CUTTING I. (I.D.-C.I.).

This cutting, 15 ft. long and 12 ft. wide, was made into the end of a segment of the inner ditch, adjacent to a causeway. A vertical section through the filling was thus exposed, revealing three distinct layers below the turf: (A) Mould and chalk; (B) fine chalky mould; and (C) clean chalk rubble. Excavation was carried on in 9-inch spits, and the relation of these spits to the three layers is shown in the section on Plate III. It was found that layer C represents the silting that took place during, and soon after, the period of occupation of the camp by the original neolithic builders, and contained typical neolithic pottery of so-called Windmill Hill type. Immediately above this were traces of what must have been a thick turf-line, representing the surface throughout the Bronze Age, when the site was deserted. Layer B was almost sterile; what little was found was referable to the Hallstatt-La Tène I. period, and this stratum probably represents the efforts of the earliest iron-users to level the old neolithic ramparts. Above this, layer A represents the occupation-level of



R.G.
1928.

the Hallstatt-La Tène I. people, being full of pottery-shards of that period, together with a few pieces referable to La Tène II. times.

In a small part of the filling of this ditch these three layers were dug out separately, and objects found in them are recorded as coming from spits A, B and C respectively in the tables at the end. The amount so dug was, however, not sufficient to be representative.

A study of the relic tables will reveal what holds good of all the cuttings, but is most obvious here, namely, that (1) the flint flakes are commonest in the neolithic levels, and scanty in the Early Iron Age part, though undoubtedly derived from the former; (2) pot-boilers are far commoner in the Celtic than in the neolithic settlements; (3) beach-pebbles selected as sling-stones belong exclusively to the Early Iron Age; and (4) small fragments of broken querns are to be assigned to the Early Iron Age, in contrast to the larger fragments of quern and grain-rubbers, such as occurred in the neolithic levels.

From the incidence of iron pyrites and round fossil sponges (*Porosphaera globularis*) in all the cuttings there is no reason to suppose that these things, which occur naturally in the chalk, were collected for any purpose in any particular period.

SECOND DITCH: CUTTING I. (2 D.-C.I.).

In this cutting the whole of the filling was removed from a complete segment of the second ditch, 25 ft. long and 8 to 10 ft. wide, between two causeways. As no vertical section of the filling was exposed, its layers were not recorded. The Early Iron Age occupation of the superficial part of the filling was not so marked as in I.D.-C.I., but otherwise the general findings were similar.

SECOND DITCH: CUTTING II. (2 D.-C.II.).

This cutting, like the preceding, cleared out a whole segment of the second ditch, 30 ft. long by 6 to 8 ft. wide, between causeways (see Plate III. for plan and



PLATE IV. THE SECOND NEOLITHIC DITCH, CUTTING II., AFTER EXCAVATION.
The further figure stands in Pit 5.

section). No vertical section of the filling was exposed. The Early Iron Age occupation level was almost confined to the top 9 inches, the soil below yielding remains of the neolithic period down to 27 inches, below which the filling was absolutely sterile down to the bottom at or about 42 inches. The majority of the neolithic remains were found in a line down the centre of the ditch in spit 3 (18 to 27 inches).

Pit 5 (Early Iron Age) had been sunk partly through the filling of this segment of the second ditch and into the solid chalk to a depth of 2 ft. below the bottom of the latter (Plates III. and IV.).

SPIRAL DITCH: CUTTING I. (S.D.-C.I.).

This cutting, 8 ft. long by 6 ft. wide, was made into the end of a segment of the spiral ditch adjacent to a causeway. The vertical section of the filling corresponded with that exposed in I.D.-C.I.

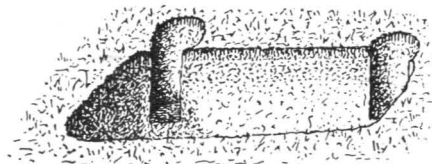
PIT 1 (P. 1).

This large rectangular pit, situated near the highest part of the hill, had the following dimensions:—

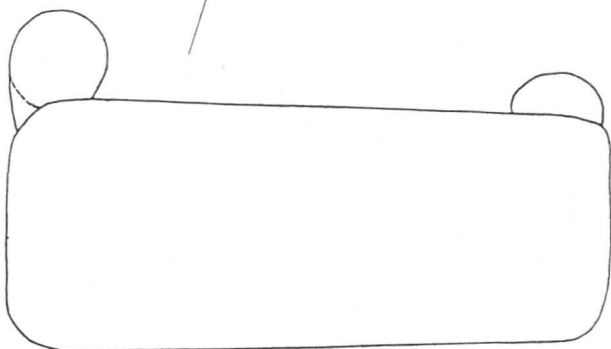
- Length: $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
- Breadth (N.W. end): $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
- „ (S.E. end): 5 ft.
- Depth: 54-57 inches.
- Orientation of long axis: N.W.-S.E.

The walls were vertical and had been accurately tooled with a metal adze having a blade 16 mm. wide, as revealed by numerous tool-marks. A trodden slope existed near the middle of the south-west wall, some 2 feet above the floor, and projecting 2 ft. into the pit towards which it inclined (Plate V.). The upper 27 inches of the filling of the pit contained principally shards of Hallstatt-La Tène I. ware with some admixture of later La Tène pottery, while the lower half of the pit yielded considerable quantities of fragments of good quality La Tène II. pots, half of a nice saucepan-shaped vessel being found under the trodden slope alluded to above (Plate XIII., No. 155).

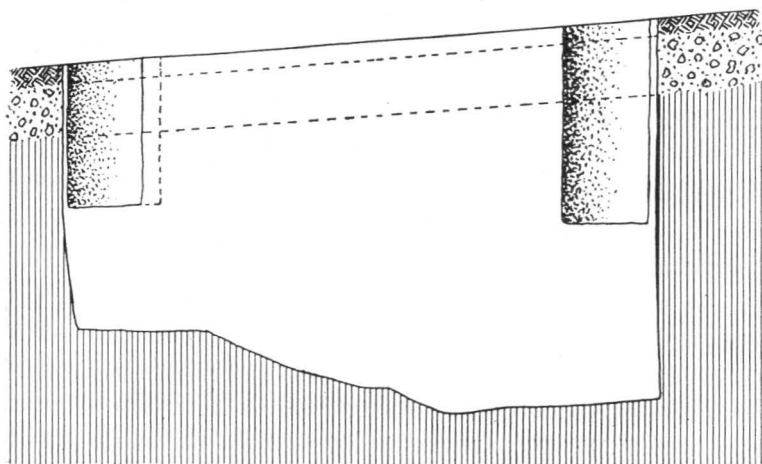
— **PIT N^o 2** —
 Showing Post-Holes.



— Sketch View. —






— Plan. —



— Sectional Elevation. —

Inches 12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Feet.

— References. —

Turf mould  Mould & Chalk & large Flints.  Undisturbed Chalk. 

It was evident that this pit had been in the nature of a cellar under the floor of a hut of the La Tène II. period, that it was used as a receptacle for broken pottery, pot-boilers and other rubbish, and that it was entered from the middle of the south-west side. After the removal of the hut which had concealed and protected it, it had been filled in with soil containing earlier potsherds.

PIT 2 (P. 2).

This curious pit was accidentally discovered by percussion in the south-west entrance of the Early Iron Age camp. There was absolutely no visible indication of its presence until it was revealed by the rammer in the process of percussing out the neolithic spiral ditch. Its dimensions are as follows:

Length: 12 ft.
Breadth (W. end): 5 ft.
 „ (E. end): $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
Depth (W. end): $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
 „ (E. end): 8 ft.
Orientation: E.N.E.-W.S.W.
Shape: Rectangular.

At the two extremities of the north wall what appear to have been two large post-holes were visible in section (Plate V.). Each was cylindrical and carefully tooled, and each had a diameter of 2 ft. The western hole was sunk to a depth of 3 ft. below the surface, and had very plain marks of a metal tool upon its floor. The eastern hole was 4 feet deep. Judging from their position in the entrance of the camp it would seem reasonably certain that these were the holes in which massive wooden uprights stood to support either the actual gates or perhaps a wooden gate-tower. Search for other post-holes was deferred to another occasion as our attention was primarily directed to neolithic features.

The pit was filled with clean chalk rubble, and the walls, which showed the marks of an adze-headed metal tool, had not been exposed to the weather. A

characteristic shard of La Tène II. ware occurred at a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., below which the filling was sterile. The entrance to the camp, above the filling of the pit, was found to have been paved with large blocks of flint which had been squared, as for building, the fractured surfaces being patinated a thick white.

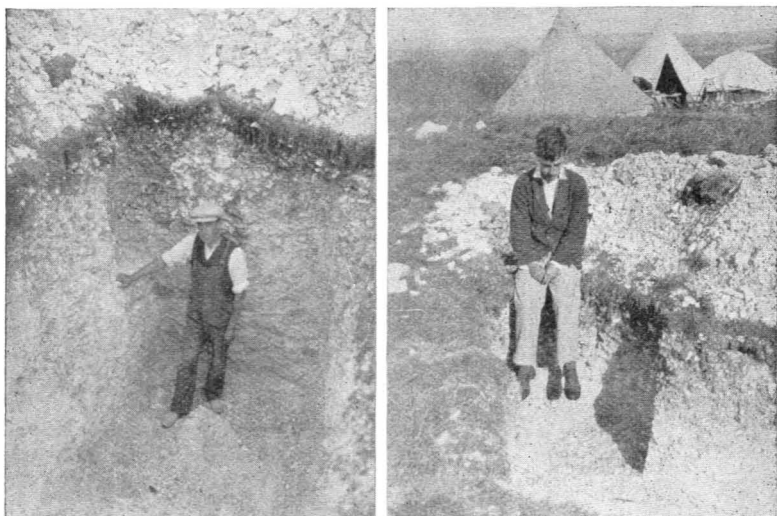


PLATE V. Left : Pit 2; the man's hand rests on the floor of the eastern post-hole.

Right: the western post-hole seen in section on the wall of Pit 2.

The date of this pit can hardly be other than Early Iron Age, i.e. it was contemporary with the great ramparts. Its purpose, however, remains a mystery, situated as it is right in the fairway of the gate. It must have been filled in very soon after having been dug, and cannot therefore have been intended as a trap for unwelcome visitors. It is noticeable that another pit has been revealed by percussion in precisely the same position in the fairway of the north-east entrance of the camp. Excavation of this may throw more light on the question, but it seems evident that

both pits formed an integral part of the scheme of defence of the two entrances.

PIT 3 (P. 3).

This small refuse-pit is situated close to the side of the second neolithic ditch (2 D.-C. II.), and was discovered in the process of percussing out the limits of the latter (Plate III.). Its dimensions are as follows:

Length (top): 3 ft. 4 in.
 „ (bottom): 2 ft. 10 in.
 Breadth (top): 2 ft. 6 in.
 „ (bottom): 2 ft. 6 in.
 Depth: 5 ft. 4 in.
 Orientation: E.-W.
 Shape: Rectangular.

Pickmarks visible on the walls had been made, some by an antler-pick or tool of similar shape, others by a metal adze with convex working edge. The principal features of this pit were: (1) The La Tène II. pottery, indicating its period; (2) the large number of pot-boilers—over 1100 were counted; and (3) the discovery of the greater part of the cranium of a human skull.

PIT 4 (P. 4).

This proved to be only a shallow depression, 2 ft. deep and 3 ft. in diameter, yielding a few bones of ox and sheep.

PIT 5 (P. 5).

This small oval rubbish pit had been sunk through the edge of the filling of the neolithic second ditch (2 D.-C. II.), and into the solid chalk to a depth of 2 ft. below the bottom of the latter. It contained La Tène II. pottery and part of a left human ulna. Its dimensions were as follows:

Length: 4 ft. 6 in.
 Breadth: 3 ft. 9 in.
 Depth: 55 inches.
 Orientation: N.E.-S.W.
 Shape: Oval.

It had been worked with a metal adze having a convex working edge.

PIT 6 (P. 6).

This was a narrow, circular pit, situated in the line of the neolithic second ditch, but dating from the Early Iron Age (La Tène II.). Its dimensions are as follows:

Diameter (top): 4 ft. 3 in.
 „ (bottom): 3 ft. 0 in.
 Depth: 6 ft. 0 in.

It has been worked with a metal adze having a convex working edge.

TRIAL TRENCH 1 (T.T.1).

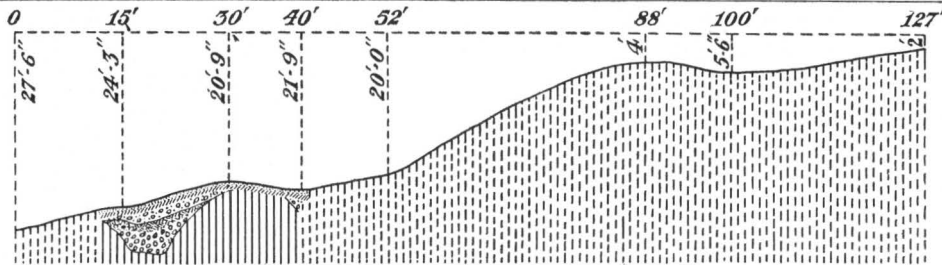
This trench was carried eastwards from I.D.-C.I. through the adjoining neolithic rampart, but yielded no information. The only finds were scanty relics of the Early Iron Age from the surface. Great difficulty was experienced in determining the surface of the undisturbed chalk underlying the rampart—not an uncommon problem in some excavations.

TRIAL TRENCH 2 (T.T.2) AND CROUCHED BURIAL.

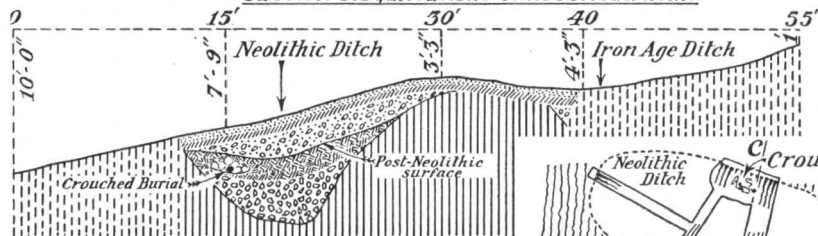
A trial trench was dug through the outer Early Iron Age rampart at the point where the eastern end of the outer neolithic ditch appears to run under it. The object was to verify this apparent relationship. By extending the trench in various directions the limits of a segment of the neolithic ditch, 9 ft. deep, were roughly determined as shown in the plan (Plate VI.). The filling consisted of coarse chalk rubble in the lower 3 ft., above which was fine chalk rubble. The upper limit of the latter was evidently the old surface line upon which the builders of the Iron Age Camp threw up their outer rampart which at this point is meagre and consists of (1) fine chalk rubble with mould, above which is (2) a layer of mould and chalk. The old surface line covering the silting of the neolithic ditch may conveniently be called the post-neolithic surface.

This series of trial trenches proved to be sterile except for a crouched burial, a couple of animal bones, and a piece of scored-chalk. The discovery of the skeleton was entirely accidental, but is particularly

EASTERN JUNCTION OF OUTER NEOLITHIC LINE WITH EARLY IRON AGE RAMPART ON NORTH SIDE OF CAMP.



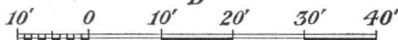
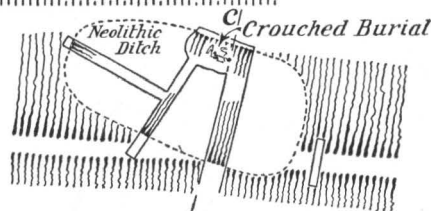
SECTION C. D., EXTENDED THROUGH RAMPART.



SECTION C. D.

REFERENCES.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
|  | <u>Mould.</u> |  | <u>Fine chalk rubble.</u> |
|  | <u>Mould & Chalk.</u> |  | <u>Coarse chalk rubble.</u> |
|  | <u>Fine chalk rubble with mould.</u> |  | <u>Undisturbed chalk.</u> |



R.G.
1928.

interesting on account of its position in relation to the ancient defences of the hill. The bones are those of a young adult woman, whose body was laid upon its back with the knees drawn up to the right and the head turned slightly to the left. The right arm was flexed at the elbow with the hand beside the right

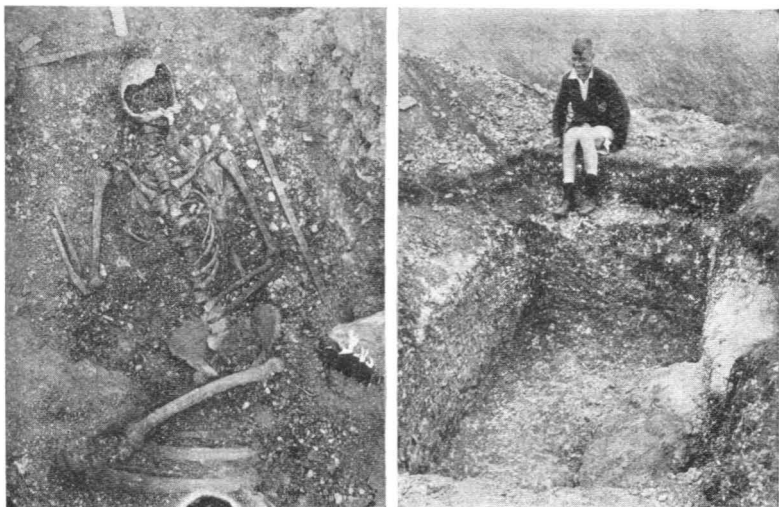


PLATE VII. Left: Vertical view of the Human Skeleton *in situ*.
Right: Pit 1, showing the trodden slope.

shoulder; the left forearm lay across the abdomen with the fingers curling round the right hip-bone. The whole skeleton occupied a space 3 ft. 8 in. in length by 2 ft. 2 in. in breadth, and a line drawn through the feet, vertebral column and head pointed 12° south of true east (Plate VII.).

The body had been buried under a small cairn of chalk-blocks in the upper part of the silting of the neolithic ditch, and therefore just below the post-neolithic surface, and it had subsequently been covered over by the Celtic rampart. This means that at the time of the burial the ditch had silted up to the level at which it remained for between 1000 and 2000 years,

thus indicating that the neolithic camp must have been deserted for a very considerable time before the burial took place, and this can scarcely have been later than the Early Bronze Age, judging from the crouched position and the nature of the skeletal remains.

The only object found with the skeleton was a small *Porosphæra globularis* having a natural perforation. This fact is recorded here because Mr. H. S. Toms has reason to believe that in some cases such may have been utilised as beads to adorn the person.

THE POTTERY (Plates VIII.—XIII.).

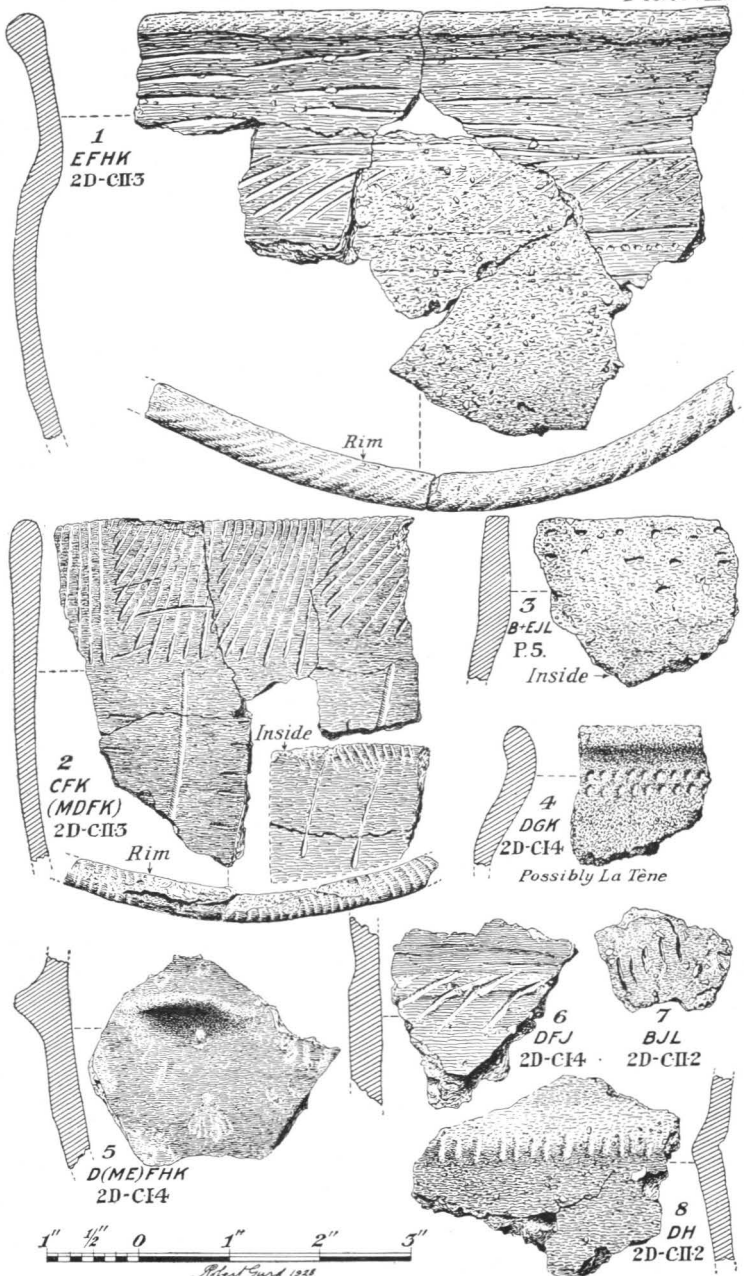
The pottery found in the excavation belongs to three types:—(a) neolithic; (b) Hallstatt-La Tène I., and (c) La Tène II.

In the illustrations, which show all the principal characteristic pieces, every effort has been made to render descriptions in the text unnecessary. For this purpose each piece illustrated is marked with three things:—(1) Its reference number; (2) a series of code-letters indicating the nature of the ware, etc.; and (3) the number of the spit and cutting or pit in which it was found (as “2 D.-C.II.3” or “P. 5”). Where profiles of pieces are drawn the *interior* surface is always shown to the *right*. In the case of the neolithic pottery where ornamentation sometimes appears on the inner surface as well as on the outer, the aspect shown in the drawing must be understood to be the exterior except where indicated by the word “Inside.”

The following is the key to the code-letters indicating the nature of the ware:—

<i>A</i> Grey	<i>J</i> Coarse flint grits
<i>B</i> Red	<i>K</i> Hard
<i>C</i> Black	<i>L</i> Soft
<i>D</i> Brownish grey	<i>M</i> Interior
<i>E</i> Buff	<i>N</i> Soapy
<i>F</i> Smooth surface	<i>O</i> Smooth slip
<i>G</i> Fine flint grits	<i>P</i> Badly baked.
<i>H</i> Medium flint grits	

Thus, No. 5 (Plate VIII.), which is labelled “*D(ME)FHK—2 D.-C.I.4.*” would be interpreted thus:—“Brownish grey, interior



THE TRUNDLE: NEOLITHIC POTTERY.

buff, smooth surface, medium flint grits, hard; found in the second ditch, cutting I, spit 4, viz. between 24 and 36 inches deep."

Further, if *B* signifies "red," *B?* will mean "reddish," and *D(B?)* will be "brownish grey with a reddish tinge." Similarly *AE* will signify a colour between grey and buff, while *A+E* will describe a piece which is grey in some parts and buff in others.

(a) *Neolithic Pottery* (Plates VIII.-X.).

The pottery from the neolithic levels closely resembles that found by Mr. Keiller at Windmill Hill, and belongs to what Mr. E. T. Leeds calls the Windmill Hill type. Its characteristics, embracing vessels of several types, include the following:

(1) The bottoms are usually round; no trace of flat bottoms occurred in our digging, though they have been found elsewhere.

(2) Handles, when they occur, take the form of small horizontal ledges, without perforations in our examples (cf. Nos. 5, 17 and 154), though perforations do occur in examples from other sites, both in horizontal and vertical handles.

(3) There is a considerable variety of rims, mostly developments from the upright rim with lip which is round in section, which is the commonest type (cf. Nos. 2, 16 and 21). The varieties consist principally in a thickening of the lip, either outwards or inwards or both. More rarely there is eversion (No. 11), or even a tendency to the formation of a shoulder below a slightly everted lip (No. 1). Carinated shoulders, so common at Abingdon and Whitehawk, were very rare here.

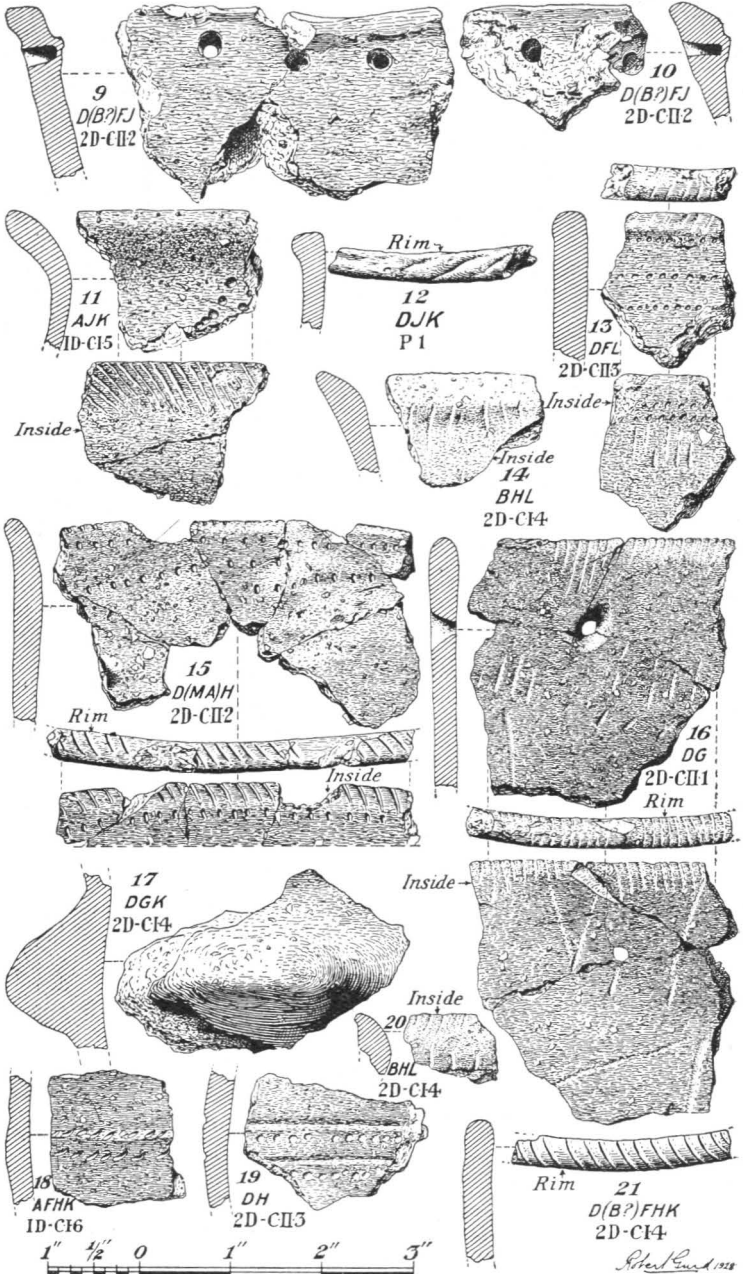
(4) Ornament is scarce and sparse, and is practically confined to parallel combings and rows of stabbed dots, one particularly characteristic variety being a series of oblique or transverse parallel lines on the lip (cf. Nos. 1, 2, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21).

There does not seem to be any doubt that all the different types here classed as neolithic are contemporary. Pottery of the Mortlake (W. Kennet or Peterborough) type was entirely absent.

The following pieces call for special comment:

No. 4 is so suggestive of La Tène ware that one cannot help wondering if it may be an intrusion from a higher level, introduced by a rabbit.

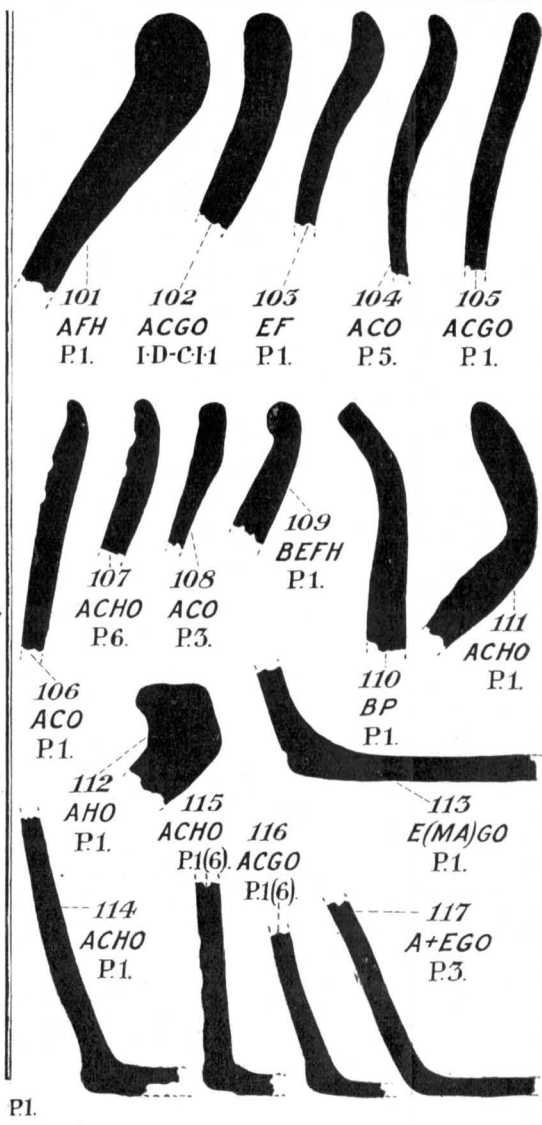
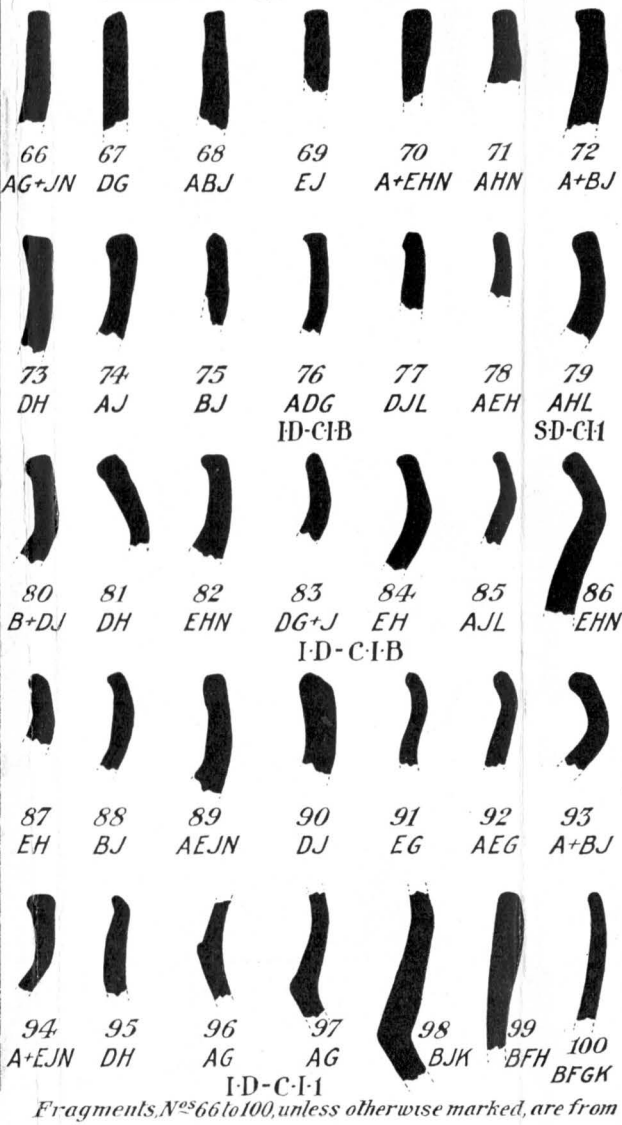
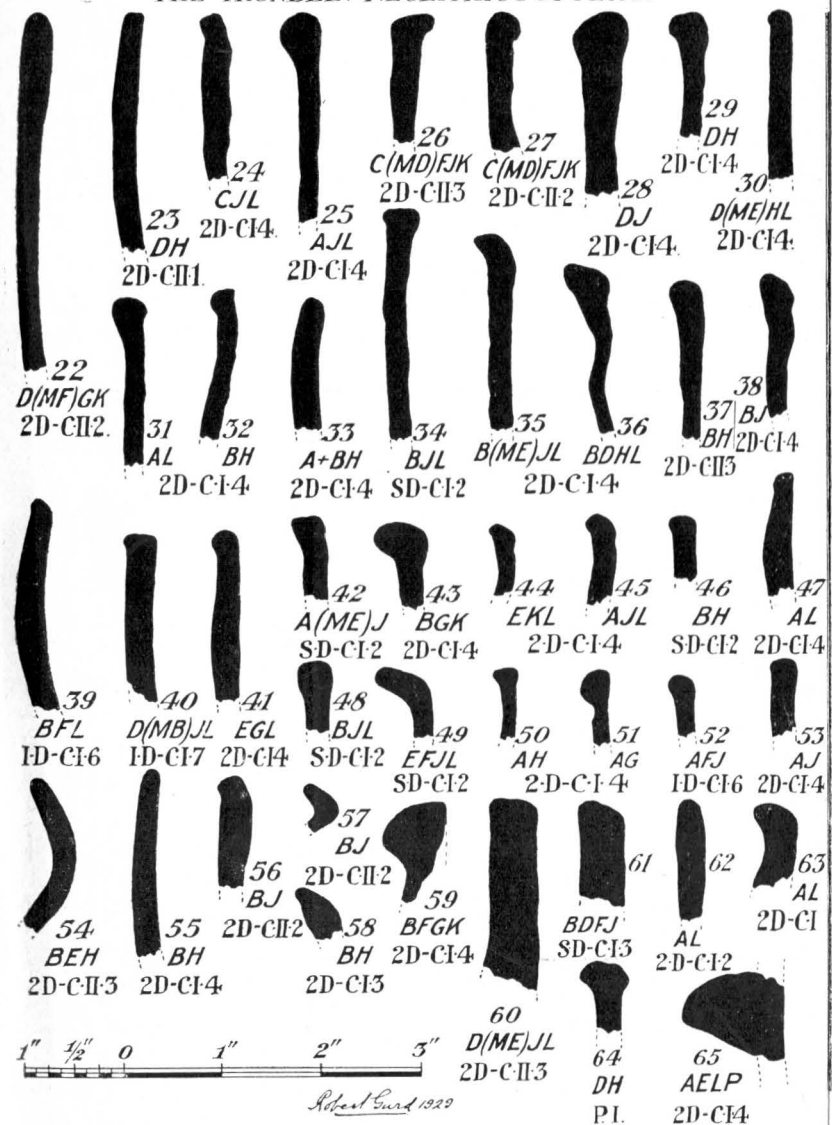
No. 8 is carinated, the prominence being marked externally with short, vertical, parallel grooves. The internal surface has a marked furrow corresponding to the external ridge—a distinctly unusual and noteworthy feature. In the Pitt Rivers Museum at Oxford Mr. Balfour has kindly shown me a shard found by Pitt Rivers at the depth of 13 ft. in the shaft of the large flint-mine shaft at



THE TRUNDLE: NEOLITHIC POTTERY.

HALLSTATT-LA TÈNE I. POTTERY.

LA TÈNE II. POTTERY. Plate X.



Fragments, Nos 66 to 100, unless otherwise marked, are from P1.

Cissbury. This shard, which preserves a portion of the lip of the vessel, has the same carination, though without the ornament, and it also has precisely the same internal furrow. The ware of the Cissbury piece is buff (interior black), fine to medium flint grits, hard. Similar internal furrows occurred on several neolithic shards from Whitehawk Camp, Brighton.

Nos. 9 and 10, evidently belonging to one vessel, closely resemble a perforated shard found at Grime's Graves in a hut-circle situated above a filled-in mine-shaft.⁵ The chief differences are that the latter specimen possesses, in addition to the perforations, a round boss and the parallel oblique lip-markings which are so characteristic of this period. In our examples the perforations did not originally penetrate the wall of the vessel, but caused the soft clay to bulge inwards, the bulge subsequently breaking off in one instance and leaving the perforation complete (see illustration).

No. 16. It is uncertain whether the perforation is accidental or part of the original design—probably the latter.

(b) *Hallstatt-La Tène I. Pottery* (Plates X. and XI.).

The pottery which represents the next occupation level above the neolithic, has been assigned by Mr. Reginald Smith to the late Hallstatt period and compared by him with that found at Scarborough.⁶ Mr. Christopher Hawkes tells me that it corresponds with that found by the Hampshire Field Club in St. Catharine's Hill Camp at Winchester, which was destroyed and abandoned early in the La Tène II. period.

The noteworthy features are: (1) Finger-nail and finger-tip impressions applied to the body of the vessel, not to raised bands (cf. Nos. 120-123); (2) the notched rim or "pie-crust" (cf. Nos. 130, 134, 135); (3) the lip square in section; (4) the neck everted at the Hallstatt angle; (5) the paste hard with fine or medium grit. For the most part pottery of this period has quite a different feel to that of the neolithic or later La Tène periods.

(c) *La Tène II. Pottery* (Plates X., XII. and XIII.).

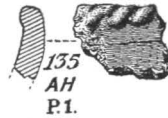
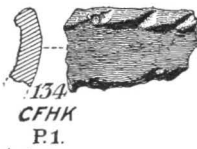
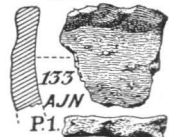
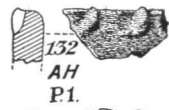
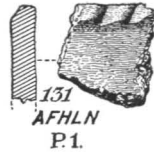
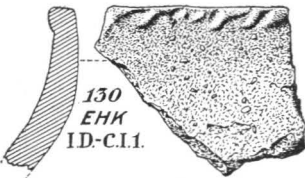
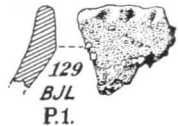
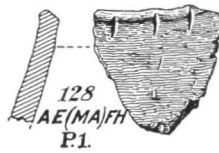
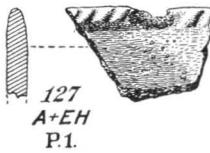
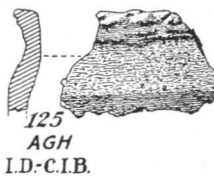
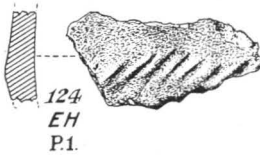
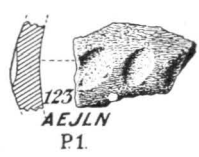
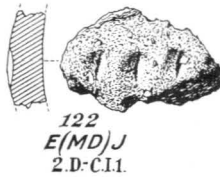
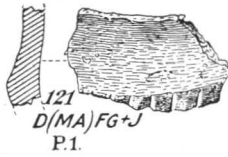
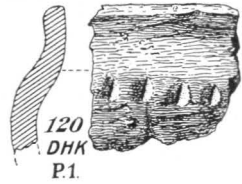
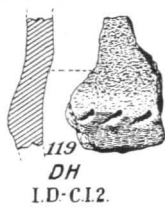
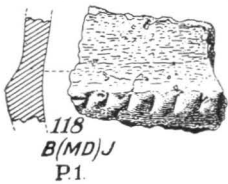
This represents the latest period of occupation of the site, so far as present knowledge goes. It is to this period that the six pits belong. The pottery is mostly of characteristic hard ware, with smooth, grey-black

⁵ *Excavations at Grime's Graves*, 1914, pp. 117, 212, and fig. 82.

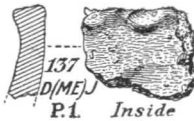
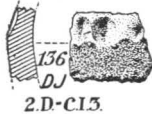
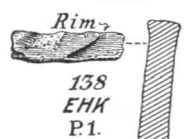
⁶ *Arch.*, LXXVII., 179.

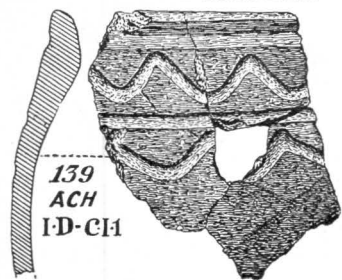
Plate XI.

THE TRUNDLE: HALLSTATT-LA TÈNE I. POTTERY.

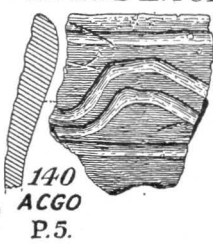


Rim

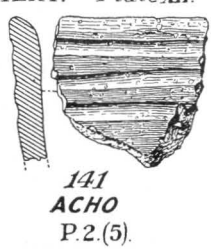




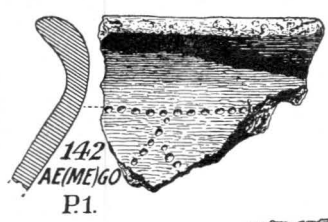
139
ACH
I-D-CH



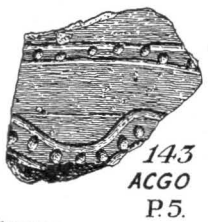
140
ACGO
P.5.



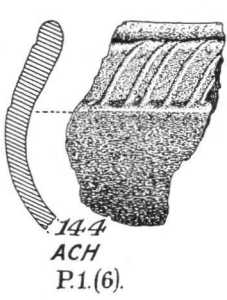
141
ACHO
P.2.(5).



142
AE(ME)GO
P.1.



143
ACGO
P.5.



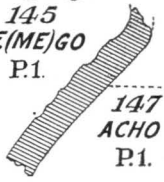
144
ACH
P.1.(6).



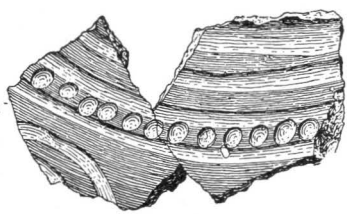
146
AE(ME)GO
P.1.



145
AE(ME)GO
P.1.



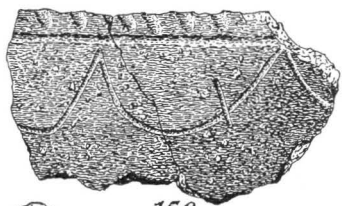
147
ACHO
P.1.



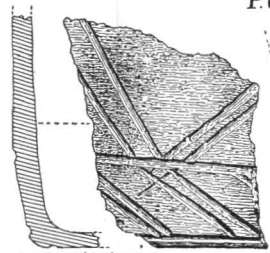
148
ACHO
P.5.



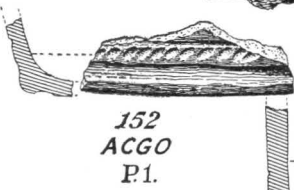
149
ACHO
P.6.



150
ACFH
P.3.



151. E(MC)KO. P.6.



152
ACGO
P.1.



153. ACGO. P.1.



surface, and ornamented with straight or wavy shallow grooves or rows of slight depressions. Judging from the fragmentary remains, the commonest form was a pot shaped like a saucepan without a handle (cf. Nos. 155 and 156), though globular bowls with everted rims also occur (cf. Nos. 142, 147). Except for a single groove running just within the edge in some cases, the bases of the pots were not ornamented in any way.

BONE OBJECTS (Plate XIV).

No. 161. A bone tool shaped like a modern nib, well-carved and symmetrical. Use unknown. Early Iron Age from 2 D.-C.I.2.

No. 162. Part of a tool formed by squaring the sides of a hollow bone and tapering it to a point. Use and period uncertain, probably Early Iron Age. From 2 D.-C.I.4.

Nos. 163 and 164. Two pointed bone tools from neolithic levels (I.D.-C.I.5 and 2 D.-C.II.3). Such bone points are rather characteristic of this period, and occur elsewhere in association with neolithic pottery of Windmill Hill type. At Grime's Graves some specimens were found, one of which appeared to have been used in ornamenting pottery.⁷ Another possible use is that of pressure-flaking in the final stages of the manufacture of flint implements, and especially in the production of the minute serrations on the edges of certain flakes to be described presently.

No. 165. Part of the handle of a weaving-comb, ornamented with dot-and-circle pattern. One of the two fragments of which it is composed had been partially burnt. La Tène II. from Pit 1 (spit 5).

No. 175. Carefully carved object of bone, possibly a phallus. It is complete in itself, having been severed by being sawn all round to a depth of 3 to 4 mm. and the remainder broken through. It must be neolithic, coming from I.D.-C.I.4, and is particularly interesting as an example of the work of a flint saw (see below, "Serrated Flakes").

IRON OBJECTS (Plate XIV.).

No. 166. Iron ring from I.D.-C.I.1, closely resembling in size one from the Caburn (*S.A.C.*, LXVIII., p. 10, fig. 25).

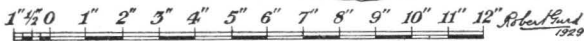
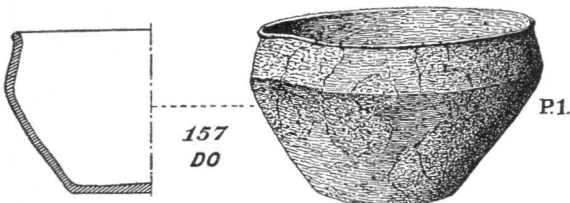
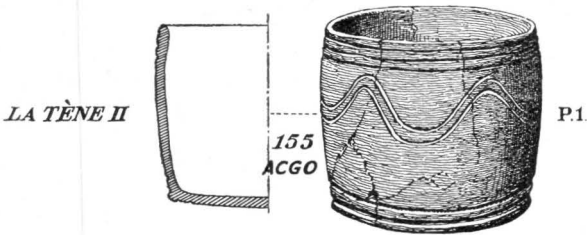
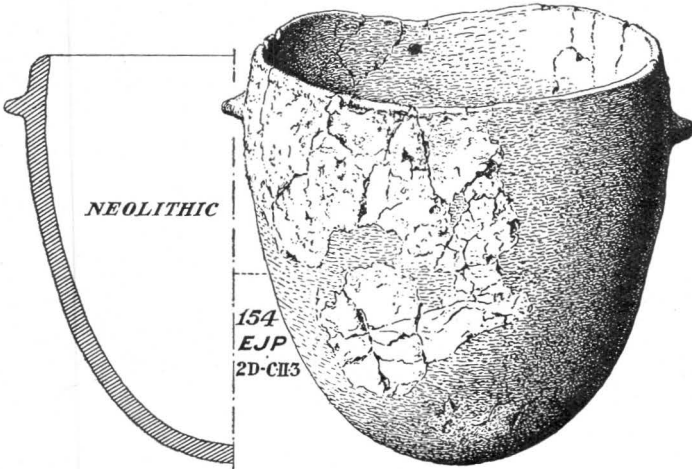
Nos. 167 and 168. Small iron spear-head and iron ferrule for hinder end of spear, found side by side in Pit 6 at 56 inches. La Tène II. Each had a rivet.

No. 169. Small iron spear-head with point bent and socket broken off. From I.D.-C.I.1.

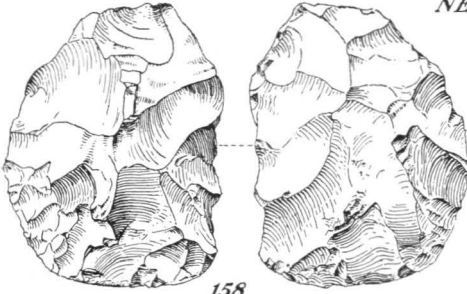
Nos. 170 and 171. Nondescript iron objects.

⁷ *Grime's Graves Report*, 1914, pp. 213-4.

Plate XIII.
THE TRUNDLE: POTTERY RESTORATIONS.



NEOLITHIC.



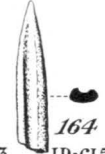
158
ID-C.I.C.



159
2D-C.I.4.

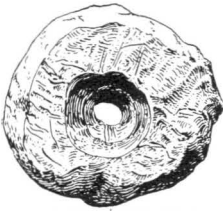


163
2D-C.II.3.



164
ID-C.I.5.

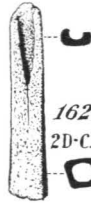
EARLY IRON AGE.



160
ID-C.I.1.



161
2D-C.I.2.



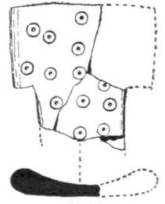
162
2D-C.I.4.



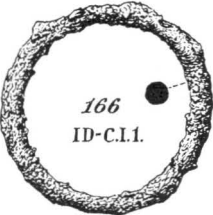
167
P.6.



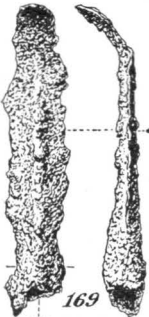
168
P.6.



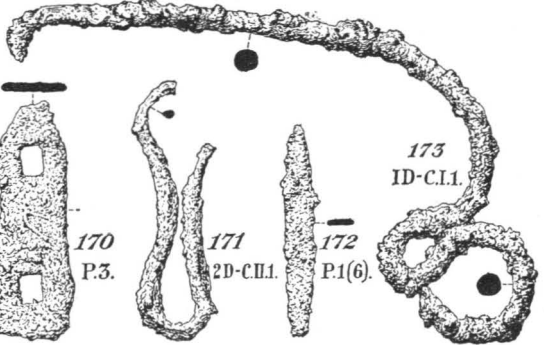
165
P.1.(5).



166
ID-C.I.1.



169
ID-C.I.1.



173
ID-C.I.1.



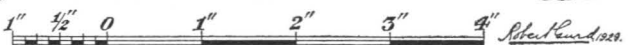
170
P.3.



171
2D-C.II.1.



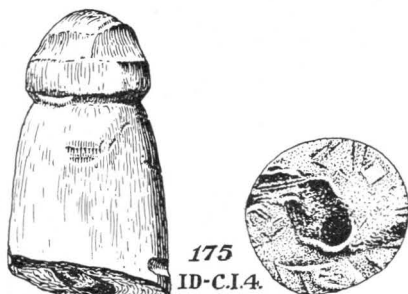
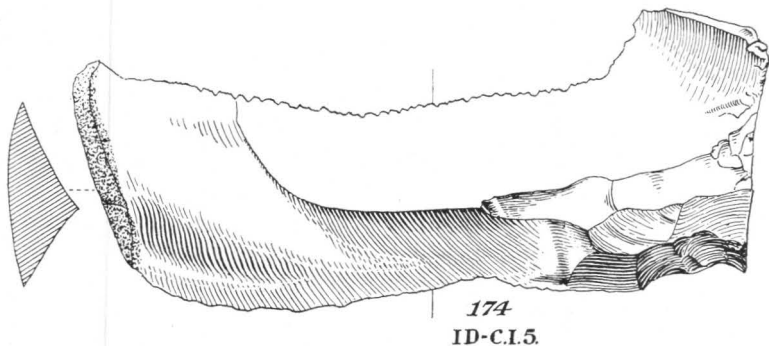
172
P.1(6).



No. 172. Small knife-blade of iron (Pit 1, spit 6), resembling one from the Caburn (*S.A.C.*, LXVIII., p. 10, fig. 24).

No. 173. Fine and complete specimen of a Celtic latch-lifter of iron, with loop handle. Compare specimen found by Pitt Rivers at the Caburn (*Arch.*, XLVI., pl. xxiv., No. 17).

Plate XV



Robert Curd 1929

FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

There was evidence of local flint-knapping in the presence of considerable quantities of flakes, which, though present in all spits, were commonest in neolithic levels, as will be seen in the tables. The few actual tools found, however, were mostly rough choppers and cores, with one hammer-stone (Pit 1), one rough-out celt (I.D.-C.I.4), two rough scrapers and

a borer (No. 159). Besides some rather nice concores the neatest piece of work is afforded by a carefully chipped tool resembling a small ovate (No. 158).

Serrated Flakes (No. 174).—The most numerous and interesting class of worked flints consisted of ordinary flakes with one or more edges finely serrated to make them more efficient as cutting tools. These serrations, which number from 25 to 35 to the inch, have been intentionally produced by pressure-flaking from one face of the flake, generally from the flatter face, and they are not merely the result of using the flake for cutting hard substances. The results of such use can be seen in some flakes where the edge has been irregularly splintered, but these contrast with the minute and careful workmanship of the serrated specimens. In all we found 53 serrated flakes of very varying quality, and of these there are 17 which show little patches of bright lustre on the flatter side of the teeth, indicating that they have been used to cut some substance which is capable of imparting a polish to the flint. Wood and bone are the substances most likely to have needed cutting, and, indeed, we seem to have an example in Fig. 175 of a bone object which has been severed by sawing round it to a depth of 3 or 4 mm. and snapping the remainder. This is about the maximum depth to which a saw possessing an inevitable V-shaped section could be expected to cut.

In some countries, including Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt, Switzerland, and Spain, serrated flint flakes were set in wooden frames and used as sickles. This use produced a broad band of lustre along the edges of the flints, extending for a distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the serrations, and due to the polishing action of the silica contained in the stalks of corn. This is quite unlike the lustre on the flakes from the Trundle; in this case the band is extremely narrow, and is confined to the flatter face of the minute serrations, indicating that it has been produced by some harder substance than straw. I have experimented with freshly made serrated flakes and have been able easily to reproduce

the wide band of lustre caused by cutting corn, and I find moreover that cutting wood produces the narrow band, while bone scarcely gives any lustre at all. This is because wood contains a considerable amount of silica in its composition.

The conclusion, therefore, would seem to be that these flakes were used in all probability for making nicks round the outside of bones and pieces of wood preparatory to breaking them across, and that they were not intended for use as sickles. A proper sawing action would be rendered impossible by the V-section of the flint and by the curved or irregular course taken by the edge.

Mr. Crawford has drawn my attention to a serrated flake in the Lausanne Museum, found at Concise, Lake Neuchâtel. It is blade-like in shape, serrated along one edge, the other edge being embedded in a wooden handle which extends the whole length of the flake. Our English flakes may well have been mounted in a similar manner.⁸

CHALK OBJECTS (Plates XIV. and XVI.).

No. 160 (Plate XIV.). Very rough chalk spindle-whorl, bearing marks of the tool with which it was shaped. The perforation which seems to be incomplete, has been bored from both sides, perhaps with a conical tool, or more probably with a knife-blade worked by the hand. Early Iron Age, probably Hallstatt-La Tène I., from I.D.-C.I.1.

No. 176. Piece of chalk scored on one face with parallel grooves by means, probably, of a piece of flint. Purpose obscure. Neolithic, from S.D.-C.I.3.

No. 177. Similar piece of chalk scored with irregular, though intentional, scratches. Period uncertain, probably neolithic; from outer neolithic ditch near crouched burial, but not immediately associated with it.

These two examples of chalk-scratchings are comparable with, but not quite similar to, the graffiti found in the Harrow Hill flint-mine (*S.A.C.*, LXVII., 121-5).

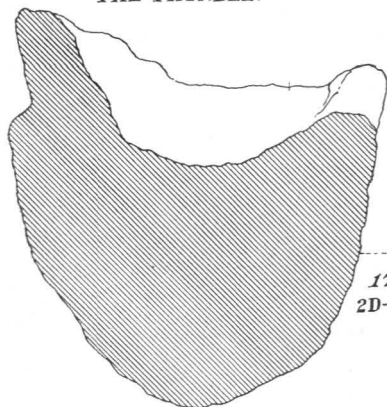
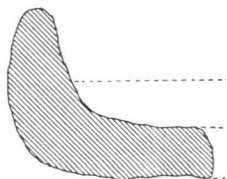
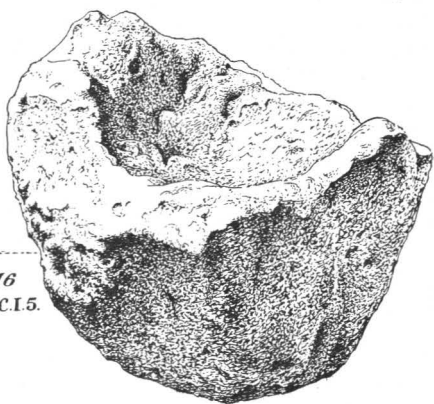
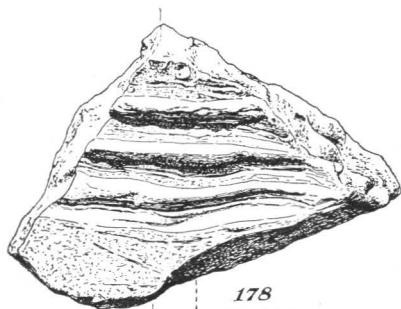
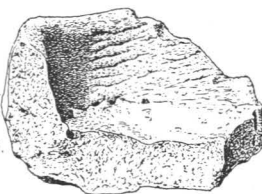
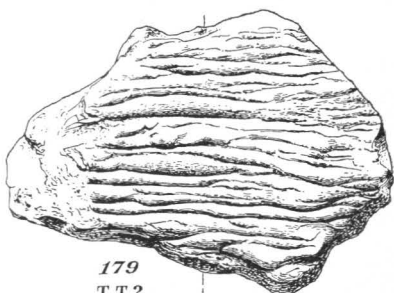
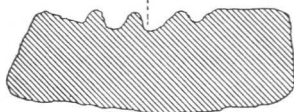
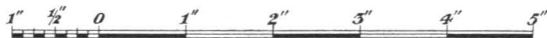
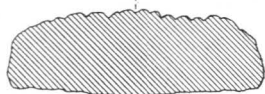
No. 178. Roughly shaped chalk cup, not worn by use. Neolithic from 2 D.-C.I.5.

No. 179. Part of another chalk cup, better carved, and worn smooth. From 2 D.-C.I.1.

⁸ Cf. *Guide to the Stone Age* (Brit. Mus.), 2nd edn., p. 129, fig. 147.

THE TRUNDLE.

Plate XVI.

176
2D-C.I.5.177
2D-C.II.1178
SD-C.I.3.179
T.T.2.

Robert Ford, 1929

These two cups, sometimes, though probably incorrectly, termed lamps, resemble other examples found in flint-mines at Cissbury (*Arch.*, LXIII., 118, fig. 17) and Grime's Graves (*Report*, 1914, p. 211).

In addition to objects illustrated here, the following deserve mention:

In Pit 1, spit 4, occurred two shapeless pieces of chalk, each having in the middle of one side an incipient perforation caused by a rotary metal tool. In the one case the point of the tool was conical, in the other it was like an ogee arch in section.

In Pit 6, spit 5, were found two chalk loom-weights resembling those found at the Caburn (*S.A.C.*, LXVIII., p. 23, and figs. 47-49). In both the perforation had been at the smaller end; in one this had fractured, followed by the rejection of the weight, while in the other two parallel perforations had each fractured, and a third, pierced in a direction at right angles to the first two, had held.

In different parts of the excavation blocks of chalk were found bearing tool marks of various kinds. Among these could be distinguished the marks of simple pointed instruments such as tines of deer's antler, but more commonly of metal adzes with both square and convex cutting edges. Probably all the pick-marked blocks must be attributed to the Early Iron Age.

QUERNS.

As will be seen from the Tables, the Early Iron Age levels abounded with fragments of querns broken up so small as to make it appear that their fracture was intentional. Only one fragment from these levels is large enough to reveal the type of quern to which it had belonged, for it still retains the halves of two perforations into one of which a wooden handle had originally been fitted, showing that it had belonged to a rotary quern. So far as is known this type of quern was introduced about the end of La Tène I. (B.C. 250), but did not entirely oust the older saddle-quern till the beginning of the Christian era.⁹

In neolithic levels quern-stones were scarce, but had not been broken up small as had the later specimens. The best example was the greater part of the lower stone of a fine saddle-quern from 2 D.-C.I.4. Parts of an upper and of a lower stone were found in 2 D.-C.II.2.

⁹ See *Antiquity*, I., 268.

Representative fragments of all these stones have been submitted to Dr. H. H. Thomas of the Geological Museum, Jermyn Street, who has kindly examined them and reports that all the quern-fragments, both neolithic and Early Iron Age, consist of fine siliceous or glauconitic sandstone and have been derived from the Hythe beds of the Lower Greensand, which outcrop in the Weald of Sussex.

MISCELLANEOUS.

About a quarter of the circumference of a *blue glass ring* was found in Pit 1, spit 4. When complete it had measured 28 mm. in external diameter, and 14 mm. in internal diameter, and the section is circular, flattened internally.

About one-fifth of the circumference of a *bracelet of Kimmeridge shale* was recovered from Pit 1, top spit. When complete its external diameter had been 84 mm. and its internal 70 mm. Its thickness is about 14 mm. and its section is semi-circular, the flat side being internal.

Beach-pebbles.—As at the Caburn, so also here selected beach-pebbles were common, but the Tables show that they were confined to the Early Iron Age levels. They were in all probability collected as ammunition for slingers. In all 346 were found in the course of the excavation. (See *S.A.C.*, LXVIII., 20-1.)

Pot-boilers.—These were common in Early Iron Age levels, but very scarce in the neolithic period. Not counting numerous fragments, 1964 specimens were noted in Iron Age levels and pits, of which 1100 came from the small Pit 3, while only 41 could definitely be assigned to the neolithic deposits. The latter were patinated white, while the former were grey-blue, and this difference in colour was sufficiently constant to make the distinction in date easy, apart from the question of levels.

Squared Flints.—In beginning to clear out Pit 2, which is situated in the fairway of the south-west gate of the Early Iron Age camp, it was found that the entrance roadway had been paved with large blocks of flint, many of which had been trimmed square. This paving went right across the filling of Pit 2. The squared surfaces were patinated a thick white, which points to their antiquity. This paving must have been laid down either by the Early Iron Age people or at some subsequent date, for example, by the miller who worked the windmill which stood upon the ruins of St. Roche's Chapel. In either case the flints may have been trimmed specially for that purpose, or previously trimmed flints may have been utilised. Thus the Iron Age people may have used flints which had been blocked out by the neolithic folk as raw material for flint-napping, but the absence of any evidence that blocks were trimmed in this

way for napping renders this theory improbable. The patination of the fractured surfaces also makes it unlikely—not to say impossible—that an eighteenth century miller should have squared them, so the resultant conclusion seems to be that in all probability the flints were both squared and laid by the original builders of the Early Iron Age Camp.

Potter's Clay (?).—A mass of soft red clay was found in Pit 6 (spit 3), identified by Dr. Thomas as having been derived from combe rock. From this it has been possible for us to mould and bake crude pottery vessels.

OYSTER-SHELLS.

In view of the importance attached to oyster-shells in connection with the question of the date of Cissbury,¹⁰ it is specially necessary to record the details of their occurrence at the Trundle. This was as follows:

<i>Provenance.</i>	<i>Depth.</i>	<i>No. of specimens.</i>
P. 1 (1)	0-9 in.	3
P. 1 (2)	9-18 in.	2 (beach-worn)
P. 1 (5)	36-45 in.	1
P. 1 (6)	45-54 in.	1 (beach-worn)
P. 6 (1)	0-12 in.	1
P. 6 (3)	24-36 in.	2
2 D.-C.II.1	0-9 in.	1

It is to be observed from the above that no specimen can be attributed to the neolithic period, and that, though five examples which occurred in the top-soil might be of any date, nevertheless four specimens were found at depths varying from 2 to 4½ feet in pits of La Tène II. date. It would seem, therefore, unsafe to rely on the presence of oysters as a criterion of Roman date. The paucity of the Trundle specimens, together with the water-worn condition of some of them, suggests that they were not eaten, but used for some other purpose. We need to know whether the oyster-shells found by Pitt Rivers in the ditch and rampart at Cissbury were water-worn or not, for the Romans ate their oysters, whereas the earlier Britons seem to have collected the shells for another purpose.

Our experience at the Caburn is in agreement with that at the Trundle, for out of 17 oyster-shells found

¹⁰ *S.A.C.*, LXVII., 76-83.

distributed in 13 pits, one specimen was found at a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in Pit 62.¹¹

NATURALLY PERFORATED "BEADS."

Seventeen specimens of *Coscinopora (porosphæra) globularis*, having natural perforations, were found in various levels in the excavations. They vary in diameter from 7 to 19 mm., the smallest example having been found with the human skeleton. In three of them the perforation was incomplete. There was also one perforated specimen of *Porosphæra pileolus*. These facts are recorded here as Mr. Toms is studying the question of the use of such fossils as beads. He urges caution against washing them when found, as the surface in most cases is so soft that even careful scrubbing would remove all trace of evidence that they had been strung and worn.

THE HUMAN REMAINS.

Professor F. G. Parsons, F.R.C.S., F.S.A., has most kindly examined the skeleton found in T.T.2, and reports as follows:

Skull.—

Glabello-maximal length	..	..	180 mm.
Max. breadth	..	..	137 mm.
Basi-bregmatic height	..	..	134 mm.
Auricular height	..	..	120 mm.
Upper face height	..	..	60 mm.
Inter-stephanic breadth	..	..	114 mm.
Bizygomatic breadth	..	..	119 mm.
Bimaxillary breadth	..	..	59 mm.
Nasal height	..	..	48 mm.
Nasal width	..	..	25 mm.
Orbital height	..	..	30 mm.
Orbital width	..	..	40 mm.
„ „ (to dacryon)	..	..	37 mm.
Palatal length	..	..	41 mm.
Palatal breadth	..	..	37 mm.

No torus palatinus. Foramen magnum very small. All the vault sutures open both externally and internally except the sagittal which was prematurely closed. Basal, sphenoccipital suture closed. Nasal bones wide and flat. Teeth very perfect, though worn flat, except the last molar, which had evidently only recently erupted. The second premolar of the upper jaw has failed to appear, and the second milk molar, which it should have

¹¹ S.A.C., LXVIII., 28, 49.

replaced, is still in position. In the lower jaw the ramus is wide from before backward.

Vertebrae.—All present and normal.

Sacrum.—Very slightly curved.

Clavicle.—12·6 cm. long; epiphysis united (indicating that the person was over 25 years old).

Scapula.—Glenoid cavity very small.

Humerus.—28·8 cm.

Radius.—21·6 cm., including styloid process.

Ulna.—23·9 cm., including styloid process.

<i>Femur</i> .— Oblique length	.. ..	39·3 cm.
Maximal length	.. ..	39·5 cm.
Diameter of head	.. ..	4·0 cm.
Width of lower end	.. ..	6·6 cm.
Platymeric index	.. ..	63

(That of modern English woman is 80.)

Tibia.— 33·3 cm., not including spine. There is a well-marked squatting facet on the front of the lower end. Platynemic index, 63·6 (modern English average is about 78).

Fibula.— 32·5 cm.

Os innominatum shows all the female characteristics. The epiphysial line of the iliac crest is not entirely obliterated, showing youth.

I should regard this as the skeleton of a woman, aged between 25 and 30 years; 4 ft. 11 in., or thereabouts, in height; slightly built, and answering in most respects to what we know of the neolithic or Mediterranean race. The skull is, no doubt, modified by the abnormally early close of the sagittal suture. That it is not more modified makes me think that the closure had only lately taken place.

Of the portion of skull found in Pit 3 Professor Parsons reports:

The hinder end of the skull from Pit 3 is that of a person in whom the sutures are in process of synostosis, probably, therefore, between 30 and 40 years of age. It seems to be part of a dolichocephalic skull, but I cannot identify the sex.

In addition to the above, the middle portion of a left femur was found in Pit 6, and the proximal part of a left ulna occurred in Pit 5. The occurrence of fragmentary human bones in Early Iron Age pits is not uncommon and is a perplexing feature.

THE ANIMAL BONES.

These have been very kindly examined by Professor D. M. S. Watson, F.Z.S., who reports as follows:

Neolithic Period.

By far the commonest bones are those of domestic *oxen*, all parts of the skeleton being represented. There is not a single complete long bone, and it is evident that, as at Windmill Hill, these have been smashed, probably not primarily for marrow, but as the only available method of breaking them in two.

The range in size, though considerable, is quite consistent with all the animals belonging to the same kind.

There is only a single pair of complete horn-cores, agreeing closely with some of those, assumed to be cows, from Windmill Hill. The remaining fragments are clearly of the same type, some of much thicker cores being probably bulls.

The ox is small, and has long, powerful horns.

Sheep bones are rarer than ox or pig. As no horn-cores are preserved they might be goat. The individual bones are slender and long.

Pig is common, individuals of all ages from sucking pigs to extremely old boars occurring. Some of the individual third molars are of exceptional size.

Roe deer are very rare; the bones found present no special features.

No bones of horse or red deer were found.

Early Iron Age.

The remains of *cattle* from the Iron Age levels could all belong to a single breed. The long bones are usually broken, but several metapodials are complete or nearly so, in contrast to those from the neolithic levels.

All the skulls and horn-cores are characteristically of the type often, but incorrectly, called *Bos longifrons*. The horn-cores are extremely short, the mid-region of the occipital margin produced into a boss, and the lower jaw short, with a very convex lower border. The breed is totally distinct from that of the neolithic levels. The type is very small, though rather variable in size.

Identical animals have been found in the La Tène I. settlement at All Cannings Cross and the Glastonbury lake-village and in the Roman amphitheatre at Caerleon.

Sheep is relatively much commoner than in the neolithic levels. The animals were horned and had very delicate legs; all of them were small.

The *pig* bones present no features of interest.

Roe deer is very rare and shows nothing of interest.

The discovery of the ruins of three *horse* skulls in Pit 6, associated with a single scapula, and with no lower jaws or other bones, is peculiar. The skulls are too fragmentary to allow of any discussion of their type. They are, however, comparatively small.

THE MOLLUSCA.

The land-snails found in the excavations, together with samples of soils from some of the spits, have been submitted to Messrs. A. S. Kennard, A.L.S., and B. B. Woodward, F.L.S., who have very kindly examined them and report as follows:

A certain number of shells were of doubtful age, and these we have ignored in our conclusions. It is clear that great caution must be used in dealing with the mollusca. On a calcareous soil the shells will remain for a very long time unaltered, and the difficulty is often presented as to whether we are dealing with contemporary species or the relics of conditions that have passed away. Moreover the possibility of mixing where there have been successive human occupations is obvious.

(a) *Neolithic.*

The neolithic levels yielded 23 species, viz.:

<i>Pomatias elegans</i> (Müll.)	<i>Helicella pura</i> (Ald.)
<i>Carychium minimum</i> (Müll.)	<i>Vitrea crystalina</i> (Müll.)
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (Linn.)	<i>Xerophila itala</i> (Linn.)
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i> (Müll.)	<i>Trochulus hispidus</i> (Linn.)
<i>Vallonia costata</i> (Müll.)	<i>Trochulus striolatus</i> (Peiff.)
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (Müll.)	<i>Helicodonta obvoluta</i> (Müll.)
<i>Ena obscura</i> (Müll.)	<i>Chilotrema lapicida</i> (Linn.)
<i>Goniodiscus rotundatus</i> (Müll.)	<i>Arianta arbustorum</i> (Linn.)
<i>Arion</i> sp.	<i>Cepæa nemoralis</i> (Linn.)
<i>Helicella cellaria</i> (Müll.)	<i>Cepæa hortensis</i> (Müll.)
<i>Helicella nitidula</i> (Drap.)	<i>Clausilia rugosa</i> (Drap.)
<i>Helicella radiatula</i> (Ald.)	

This fauna may be considered as indicative of the conditions that prevailed just previous to the construction of the neolithic defences, though a few of the smaller forms are probably contemporary with the occupation. It is a damp woodland fauna, and it is clear that much damper conditions existed at that time than at the present day. The abundance and large size of *Arianta arbustorum* is noteworthy. At the present time this species has retreated to the valleys with permanent streams. The assemblage is practically identical with that found in the flint-mines at Blackpatch.

(b) *Early Bronze Age* (?).

The following series of shells was washed out of the earth contained within the skull of the human skeleton in T.T.2. Eleven species were represented, viz.:

<i>Pomatias elegans</i> (Müll.)	<i>Helicella nitidula</i> (Drap.)
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i> (Müll.)	<i>Milax gagates</i> (Drap.)
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (Müll.)	<i>Trochulus hispidus</i> (Linn.)
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i> (Drap.)	<i>Clausilia rugosa</i> (Drap.)
<i>Arion</i> sp.	<i>Ceciloides acicula</i> (Müll.)
<i>Helicella cellaria</i> (Müll.)	

It is very doubtful if all these shells are contemporary with the interment. They were probably in the soil at the time of burial, and are thus earlier. *Ceciloides acicula* is probably contemporary. It is carnivorous and is frequently found with human skeletons. This assemblage denotes damp conditions, though not so pronounced as the neolithic series.

(c) *Early Iron Age*.

Nineteen species were obtained from the deposits of the Early Iron Age, fifteen occurring in the material from the ditches, and thirteen from the pits. The species are:

<i>Pomatias elegans</i> (Müll.)	<i>Helicella radiatula</i> (Ald.)
<i>Carychium minimum</i> (Müll.)	<i>Helicella pura</i> (Ald.)
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (Linn.)	<i>Vitrea crystallina</i> (Müll.)
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i> (Müll.)	<i>Xerophila itala</i> (Linn.)
<i>Vallonia eccentrica</i> (Sterki)	<i>Trochulus hispidus</i> (Linn.)
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (Müll.)	<i>Trochulus striolatus</i> (Peiff.)
<i>Goniodiscus rotundatus</i> (Müll.)	<i>Arianta Arbustorum</i> (Linn.)
<i>Arion</i> sp.	<i>Cepæa nemoralis</i> (Linn.)
<i>Helicella cellaria</i> (Müll.)	<i>Cepæa hortensis</i> (Müll.)
<i>Helicella nitidula</i> (Drap.)	

It is doubtful if all these examples are contemporary judging from their condition, and the earth in the interior of some of them was quite different from the soil from which they were obtained. The series denotes slightly damper conditions than at the present, though not so marked as in the neolithic times. One species, *Limax maximus* (Linn.) occurred only in a mixed layer, but it probably belongs to the neolithic fauna.

THE CHARCOAL.

The charcoal collected from the various spits has been sent to Mr. J. Cecil Maby, B.Sc., who has most kindly examined and reports as follows:

The condition of the examples received was, generally speaking, poor. Some were damp, many very crumbly, and many very small. However, no "coaly" or "glassy" specimens were noticed. It was possible to examine and identify the majority without further

preparation, but owing to poor condition or uncertain identity microscopic transverse sections were made of some 20 specimens.

The tree genera distinguished among the batches of charcoal received were as follows:

<i>Betula sp.</i>	Birch
<i>Carpinus sp.</i>	Hornbeam
<i>Corylus sp.</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Fagus sp.</i>	Beech
<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>	Ash
<i>Populus sp.</i>	Poplar
(?) <i>Prunus sp.</i>	Plum, cherry, etc.
<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	Apple, pear, etc.
<i>Quercus sp.</i>	Common oak
<i>Rhamnus sp.</i>	Buckthorn
<i>Salix sp.</i>	Willow
(?) <i>Sambucus sp.</i>	Elder
(?) <i>Tilia sp.</i>	Lime
<i>Ulex sp.</i>	Gorse
(?) <i>Ulmus sp.</i>	Elm.

As is common with charcoals, a considerable proportion of the specimens were apparently derived from either poorly grown (and hence narrow-ringed), or else from small-sized, branches and stems, the structure of the wood being thus rendered rather different from that to be found in older or better-grown timber.

It is interesting that no coniferous woods were present. Also the specimen of beech is the earliest that I myself have yet come across amongst indigenous British woods.

Populus is not easily distinguished from *Salix*, nor *Carpinus* from *Alnus*, so that identifications of such woods are open to uncertainty.

From the detailed specifications supplied in Mr. Maby's report I have compiled the list of woods represented in the separate spits in the Tables.

Grouped chronologically the charcoals identified by Mr. Maby work out as follows:

(i) *Trees common to Neolithic and Early Iron Age levels.*—Poplar, hazel, ash, apple, hornbeam (?), hawthorn (?), willow, lime (??).

(ii) *Tree peculiar to Neolithic levels.*—Birch.

(iii) *Trees peculiar to Early Iron Age levels.*—Oak, buckthorn, gorse, elm (?), elder (??).

(iv) *Period doubtful.*—Beech. This, only occurring in 2 D.—C.II.1 belongs in all probability to the Early Iron Age, but not only did this spit contain a mixture of neolithic and Early Iron Age objects, but being a top spit one cannot exclude the possibility of a much later origin.

Mr. Maby very kindly included in his report eight microphotographs of the specimens identified.

CONCLUSIONS.

It will be clear from the above description of our excavations and discoveries that, as far as present knowledge goes, St. Roche's Hill was inhabited and fortified in two main periods, viz. (a) in the neolithic period, probably about 2000 B.C. or a little earlier, and (b) in the Early Iron Age from late Hallstatt times to the end of the La Tène II. sub-period, say 500 to 100 B.C. or a little later. The hill seems to have been unoccupied during the whole of the Bronze Age. It remains to add a few words on subjects which arise out of these conclusions.

(1) *The Trundle and other Neolithic Camps.*

The neolithic fortifications of the Trundle belong to a type that has only been recognised in this country within the last twenty years, and more especially since Mr. Keiller began his extraordinarily careful excavations in the camp on Windmill Hill, Avebury, Wilts., about six years ago.¹² The first example of its kind to be excavated was the camp on Knap Hill, Wilts., which was examined by Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington in 1908-9.¹³ More recently Mr. E. T. Leeds has been working on a site of the same period near Abingdon, differing from the others chiefly in being placed in a low-lying situation.¹⁴ Other camps, suspected with more or less assurance of belonging to this type, but not yet excavated, exist at Robin Hood's Ball near Shrewton (Wilts.), Elworthy Barrows (Exmoor), and Dinas in Llanidloes Without (Montgomeryshire).¹⁵ The Early Iron Age camps of Yarnbury and Scratchbury in Wilts. have inner rings like the Trundle, and these are strongly suspected to be neolithic.

In Sussex, as has been said before, we have the Trundle, and Whitehawk Camp, Brighton, and Coombe

¹² Report not yet published. ¹³ *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, XXXVII., 42-65.

¹⁴ *Antiq. Journ.*, VII., 438-464; VIII., 461-477.

¹⁵ Information of Mr. W. J. Hemp F.S.A.

Hill, near Eastbourne. Whitehawk has just been examined by the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club, under the direction of Mr. Reginald Williamson, with most interesting and satisfactory results.

All these camps are characterised by possessing one or more concentric rings of ditches which are interrupted by numerous causeways of undisturbed chalk. The question immediately arises as to what can have been the object of so many causeways which must, to all appearance, have been a source of weakness to a defended position.

To answer this question we must turn to consider the similar forts which have been excavated in Germany, and which have been discussed by Hans Lehner in a most suggestive paper,¹⁶ to which my attention has been drawn by Mr. Keiller. Camps consisting of one or two lines of interrupted ditches, and proved to be neolithic in date, have been discovered at Mayen in the Eifel, and at Urmitz on the left bank of the Rhine north of Coblenz. Of these the former is a hill-top fortress, while the latter encloses a piece of low-lying land of which the Rhine itself appears to have formed one side of the defence. In each of these cases examination of the causeways by which the ditches were interrupted has revealed the existence of post-holes and grooves which clearly mark the positions of timber structures forming defensible gates, very possibly of the nature of wooden towers. We have not yet examined a causeway at the Trundle, but at Whitehawk, where three causeways were uncovered, no trace of post-holes was found. It will be observed from the plan of the Trundle that gaps exist in the innermost rampart at points opposite most of the causeways across the inner ditch. It is reasonable to infer, therefore, that the scheme of defence comprised one or more ramparts with external ditches, both of which were interrupted by numerous strongly fortified wooden gate-towers.

¹⁶ H. Lehner, "Der Festungsbau der jüngeren Steinzeit," *Prähistorische Zeitschrift*, Bd. II., Heft i. (1910), pp. 1-23.

Hans Lehner attempts to trace this type of fortification to the Aegean coasts where he compares with it the neolithic stone forts of Dimini and Sesklo in Thessaly, described by Tsountas.¹⁷ Dimini, the better preserved example, consists of roughly concentric rings of stone walls pierced by several radial alleys which he considers to be analogous to the causeways of the earthen forts.

Lehner also raises an interesting question by drawing a comparison between the fortress at Urmitz by the Rhine, and the ramparts described by Homer as having been erected by the Achaeans to protect their ships on the sea-shore. From the description given in the seventh and twelfth books of the *Iliad* one learns that the Achaean defences consisted of a rampart with external ditch and palisades, broken at intervals by several timber towers through which gates opened. This might well be a description of the fortress at Urmitz as reconstructed from archæological evidence, and probably provides us with the true key to the problem of the numerous causeways which characterise these neolithic forts in Britain.

That the multiplicity of such gateways may have been intended to enable the defenders to make simultaneous sallies from all sides against a besieging force is suggested by a passage in the *Iliad* where the Egyptian Thebes is described as having "a hundred gates from each of which rush out two hundred men with horses and chariots."¹⁸ Such a description may be taken as the poet's exaggerated conception of what constituted a strong city in the Europe of his time, rather than an actual description of Thebes.

On the other hand it may be that the builders of these earthen forts relied mainly on the ramparts for their defence, and that the ditches served merely as quarries from which to derive the necessary material. This is suggested in those cases where causeways have

¹⁷ Ch. Tsountas, *Αἱ προϊστορικά Ἀκροπόλεις Διμηνίου καὶ Σέσκλου*, published by the Athens Archaeological Society, 1908.

¹⁸ *Iliad*, IX., 381-4.

no corresponding gaps in the banks. If this is so, it may point to the builders being more familiar with stone walls than with earthen ramparts, thus perhaps suggesting a recent continental origin.

(2) *The Trundle and the Flint Mines.*

Were the neolithic people of the Trundle the same folk as those who worked the flint-mines of which Sussex probably possesses no less than nine groups? The mines may have been worked over a considerable period of time in the neolithic and Early Bronze Ages, but in the objects found at the Trundle we certainly appear to have some parallels with others from Cissbury and Grime's Graves (Norfolk).

(i) The type of flint-working is similar, making due allowance for the fact that the Trundle was not primarily a workshop. The rough flint wedges and choppers might have been found characteristically in either situation.

(ii) Pottery found deep in a shaft at Cissbury and also some from Grime's Graves shows characteristics of the so-called Windmill Hill type of pottery such as is found at the Trundle (see above).

(iii) Bone points, exactly resembling those from the Trundle, were found with the Windmill Hill type of pottery at Grime's Graves.¹⁹

(iv) Chalk cups occurred at all three sites.

The most important of the above points is that concerning the pottery, the remainder being confirmatory rather than conclusive in themselves.

Incidentally, just a mile to the south-west of the Trundle are the so-called Lavant Caves, a series of underground workings in the chalk which can only have been flint-mines.²⁰ In them were found part of a red deer's antler, a chalk cup and a few worked flints, together with sundry Roman and sixteenth century objects, evidently intrusive.²¹

¹⁹ *Grime's Graves Report*, 1914, pp. 213-4.

²⁰ *Sussex Notes and Queries*, II., 81.

²¹ *S.A.C.*, LVIII., 71.

(3) *The Trundle and Chichester.*

With the exception of Cissbury and the Dyke, which do not seem to have been inhabited as cities, but to have been intended as camps of refuge, the Trundle is the largest and strongest hill-fortress in the territory of the Regni. As we have seen, it was inhabited as a walled city by Celtic peoples from the beginning of the Early Iron Age down to about the first century B.C., when it was apparently deserted, for we have found as yet no evidence of destruction by fire.

During the Roman period the capital of the Regni was at Chichester, then called *Regnum*.²² Of the date of the foundation of the city of Chichester we have as yet no direct archæological evidence, except that we may perhaps infer from the famous "Neptune and Minerva" inscription that it was already in existence as a city in the reign of Claudius, that is, right at the commencement of the Roman occupation. But we have indirect evidence in the similarity of the plan of the fortifications of Chichester with those of Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*) in Berkshire, a point on which Lt.-Col. Karlake lays great stress,²³ and in the fact that two brothers, Epillus and Tincommius, reigned over the Atrebates and the Regni respectively towards the end of the first century B.C., the former coupling the name of *Calleva* with his own name on some of his coins.²⁴ There is also direct archæological evidence that *Calleva* was founded about the middle of the first century B.C.,²⁵ so that we may be fairly safe in assuming a similar date for the foundation of Chichester.

It would seem, then, that the Trundle, the largest hill-city in the territory of the Regni, was deserted at just about the time that Chichester, four miles to the south of it, was founded. The inference is that there was a migration of the capital city away from a cramped and bleak fastness to a more spacious situation on a

²² *Antonine Itinerary*, Route VII.

²³ *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries*, Apr. 29, 1920, pp. 185 ff.

²⁴ Evans, *Anc. Brit. Coins*, 523-4.

²⁵ *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* (1920), pp. 192, 200.

fertile plain and near to a natural harbour. Striking confirmation of this view is found in the fact that Ptolemy, who flourished in the second century A.D., calls Chichester *Noviomagus* (*Νοιόμαγος*),²⁶ and quotes Marinus of Tyre as saying that *Noviomagus* was situated 59 miles south of London²⁷—a very fair estimate of the position of Chichester if we remember that to the ancients “south” included south-west and south-east. Now *Noviomagus* is a name that occurs elsewhere both in Britain and on the continent, and Professor Ekwall tells me that it is Celtic and means “new place” or “new plain.” One cannot resist the inference that Chichester was the new place on the plain to which the inhabitants of the Trundle migrated, and the occurrence of the name elsewhere, and also of other names containing the two elements “nov-” and “magus” differently combined, bears testimony to the frequency of such migrations as a feature of the century preceding the coming of the Romans. Is there, for instance, any such relationship between Maiden Castle and Dorchester, or between Solsbury Hill and Bath?²⁸ The persistence of the hill-city of Old Sarum right down to the thirteenth century was altogether exceptional, but the migration to Salisbury had to come sooner or later.

The whole question of these city-migrations, if such they be, and of the influences which may have brought them about, needs further study. Seeing that valley settlements were the rule among the Teutonic people who conquered Britain after the departure of the Romans, and that hill-villages were characteristic of the Celtic peoples, may not these migrations from hill to valley have been largely influenced by an influx of Teutonic peoples before the coming of the Romans? Such were the Belgae according to Cæsar.²⁹

²⁶ Ptolemy, *Geographia*, II., 3, 13.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, I., 15.

²⁸ Mr. Christopher Hawkes tells me that there was no direct migration from St. Catherine's Hill to Winchester, for excavation shows that the former was sacked and burnt about 150 B.C.—probably too early a date for the founding of Winchester.

²⁹ *B.G.*, ii., 4, 1.

RELIC TABLES.

Abbreviations. MC = Mould and chalk.
FCM = Fine chalky mould.
CR = Chalk rubble.

INNER DITCH: CUTTING I. (I.D.-C.I.).

Spt.	Depth.	Soil.	Pot-boilers.	Flakes.	Bench Pebbles.	Porosphaera globularis.	Iron pyrites.	Iron slag.	Fragments of querns.	POTTERY.	ANIMAL BONES.	CHARCOAL.	REMARKS.
1.	0-9"	MC	245+	32	13	4	6	0	56	+++ Hallstatt-La Tène I., with few La Tène II.	+++ Sheep ++ Ox ++ Pig Dog 1	+ Poplar Oak	Celtic latch-lifter, iron ring, part of iron spear-head, chalk spindle-whorl, all at 6 in. 1 echinococcus; 2 semi-perforated natural beads.
2.	9-18"	MC FCM	0	43	0	2	2	0	0	+ Hallstatt-La Tène I.	+ Ox Pig Sheep	+ Hazel Ash Oak	Rough flint chopper. 1 Flint core.
3.	18-27"	FCM CR	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	12 shards, Hallstatt-La Tène I. and ? neolithic	Few: Ox Pig Sheep	+ Poplar	1½ Natural perforated beads 3 Roughly worked flints. 1 Flint wedge. 2 Flint cores. 1 Steep-faced scraper.
4.	27-36"	CR	6	135	0	6	0	0	0	Few shards: neolithic	Few: Ox Pig Sheep Bird 1	Hazel ? Willow	Rough-out axe (flint). 3 Serrated flakes. 1 Carved bone (? phallus). 1 Echinococcus. 3 Rough flint wedges. 4 Flint cores.

5.	36-45"	CR	30	90	0	0	0	0	0	6 shards: neolithic	Few	1 willow?	3 Serrated flakes. 1 Pointed bone implement. 1 Flint core.
6.	45-54"	CR	3	++	0	1	0	0	0	Few: neolithic	+ Ox + Pig 3 Sheep 1	0	8 Serrated flakes.
7.	54-57"	CR	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5 shards: neolithic	Few	0	
A.	0-13"	MC	2	2	2	0	1	1	3	+ (gritty inde- terminate, prob. early La Tène)	+ Ox Pig Sheep	1	
B.	13-27"	FCM	5	1	1				4	+ (prob. early La Tène)	Few Ox Sheep		
C.	27-57"	CR		5						1 shard	1		Ovate hand-axe?

SECOND DITCH: CUTTING I. (2 D.-C.I.).

1.	0-8"	MC	20	26	41	1	19	5	0	Few shards; Early Iron Age	+ Ox Pig Sheep or goat	0	1 Small piece of iron. 1 Small "cone" among the pot-boilers. 1 Large round flint pebble. 1 Echinococcus. 1 Steep-faced scraper.
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Spit.	Depth.	Soil.	Pot-boilers.	Flakes.	Beach Pebbles.	Porosphaera globularis.	Iron pyrites.	Iron slag.	Fragments of querns.	POTTERY.	ANIMAL BONES.	CHARCOAL.	REMARKS.
2.	8-16"		2	13	23	3	+	+	0	Few shards; indeterminate possibly neolithic	Few: Ox Pig Sheep or goat	1	1 Echinococcus. 1 Pointed bone implement. 2 Small pieces of iron. 2 Perforated and 1 semi-perforated natural beads. Fragments of antler of roe deer.
3.	16-24"		4	16	9	5	10	3	0	Few shards; prob. neolithic general character of ware resembling that from spit 4	+ Ox + Pig Sheep or goat	4 Poplar	$\frac{1}{2}$ Chalk spindle-whorl? 1 Perforated natural bead. 1 Small piece polished bone (? pin). 2 Serrated flakes. 1 Iron rod. 1 Naturally perforated beach-pebble.
4.	24-36"		2	151	0	3	11	0	4	++ neolithic	++ Ox +++ Pig ++ Sheep or goat	++ Birch Hornbeam? Hazel Ash Poplar Apple Willow	1 Echinococcus. 12 Serrated flakes. 3 Broken antler-tines. Bone gouge-shaped tool, lacking point. 1 Flint borer (?) $\frac{1}{2}$ Saddle-quern.
5.	36-54"		0	18	0	0	0	3		2 shards; coarse, gritty, presumably neolithic	+ Ox ++ Sheep or goat Pig?	+ Ash Hawthorn? Willow Apple Lime??	

1.	0-9"	MC	60	127	33	30	14	+	5	+ Early Iron Age and neolithic	+ Sheep or goat + Ox Pig ? Horse	++ Hazel Ash Beech Poplar Apple Hawthorn Willow Oak Plum ?? Lime ??	Small iron loop and 3 other fragments of iron. 1 Modern tile (frag.). Part of chalk cup. 2 Polishing pebbles (?). 1 Flint cone core. 1 Serrated flake ? 1 Oyster.
2.	9-18"		30	152	7	11	16+	1	6	++ neolithic	++ Ox + Sheep or goat Pig		12 Serrated flakes. 1 Worked flint.
3.	18-27"		0	105	0	13	1			+++ neolithic	+++ Ox +++ Sheep or goat Pig Roe-deer (shed antler and lower jaw)	+ Hazel Willow	14 Serrated flakes. Pair of horns of ox. Antler of roe-deer. Pointed bone tool. 1 Flint core.
4.	27-42"		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	

SPIRAL DITCH: CUTTING I. (S.D.-C.I.).

1.	0-18"		15	47	24	5	3			Few shards; coarse, gritty, indeterminate; 3 La. Tène II. rims	Few: Ox Sheep Pig		1 Flint core.
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Spit.	Depth.	Soil.	Pot-boilers.	Flakes.	Beach Pebbles.	Porosphaera globularis.	Iron pyrites.	Iron slag.	Fragments of querns.	POTTERY.	ANIMAL BONES.	CHARCOAL.	REMARKS.
2.	18-24"		2	42	1	2				Few shards; neolithic	+ Ox Sheep Pig Roe-deer		3 Serrated flakes. 1 Flint core. 2 Roughly worked flints.
3.	24-30"	CR		4						V. few shards; neolithic	V. few : Ox		1 Piece of chalk with parallel grooves.

PIT 1.

1.	0-9"	MC	122	71	9	20	6	1	27	+++ Hallstatt-La Tène I.	++ Ox++ Sheep++ Pig+ Dog 1 Roe-deer 1 Bird 1 (for all spits)		2 Echinococi. 1 Piece soft sandstone. 14 Pieces of flat stone. Modern tile, numerous fragments. 1 Hammer-stone. 3 Oysters. Part of bracelet of Kimmeridge clay. 3 Flint cores. 1 Coarse serrated flake (white).
2.	9-18"	MC (burnt)	25	38	11	14	5	3	11	+++ Hallstatt-La Tène I.	+	2 Oak Elm?	1 Flint core. 1 Echinococcus. 2 Oysters. 3 Modern tiles (frag.). 1 Perforated natural bead. 1 Piece sandstone.

3.	18-27"	MC (burnt)	54+	40	7	10	4		8	+++ Hallstatt-La Tène I.	+	+ Ash Oak Buckthorn	2 Echinococci. 4 Roughly worked flints and cores.	
4.	27-36"	MC (burnt)	50+	33	13	8	1	+	3	+++ La Tène II.	+	++ Hazel Ash Apple Oak	Part of blue glass ring. Clay (? daub). Head of iron nail. 2 Blocks of chalk with central borings.	
5.	36-45"	MC (burnt)	20+	11	19				3	1	+++ La Tène II.	++	++ Hazel Hornbeam? Ash Poplar Apple Laburnum? Hawthorn? Willow Elder?? Lime?? Oak	1 Serrated flake (blue). Flakes, etc. patinated blue. Clay (soft)—? daub. Gravel pebble with natural perforation. Burnt fragment of handle of weaving comb orna- mented with dot and circle, fits similar frag- ment from spit 6. 1 Oyster.
6.	45-54"	MC (burnt)	160+	28	20	5			1	1	+++ La Tène II.	++	++ Ash Hazel Poplar Apple Oak	Small iron knife-blade. Fragment (not burnt) of same wearing comb as in spit 5 (see above). Small gravel pebbles. 1 Water-worn oyster. Half of saucepan vessel found under trodden slope.
7.	54-57"	MC (burnt)	5	2	2	2					+ La Tène II.	Few	+ Ash Oak	

PIT 2.

Spit.	Depth.	Soil.	Pot-boilers.	Flakes.	Beach Pebbles.	Porosphaera globularis.	Iron pyrites.	Iron slag.	Fragments of querns.	POTTERY.	ANIMAL BONES.	CHARCOAL.	REMARKS.
1.	0-9"	MC	1		4					3 very small shards	Ox Pig Horse (for all spits)		Many large flint nodules paving entrance to camp. 1 Flat stone.
2.	9-18"	MC CR	3	4	20		1	4	4	9 shards	V. few		1 Perforated natural bead.
3.	18-30"	CR	1		2					2 shards	4		
4.	30-48"	CR	3		12	1				5 shards La Tène II.	V. few		1 Echinococcus.
5.										1 shard La Tène II. at 54 inches			

PIT 3.

—	0-64"	MC (burnt)	1100+	9	4	1	2		1	+ La Tène II.	+ Sheep + + Pig Ox	+ Hazel Ash Apple Oak Lime??	1 Perforated natural bead. Part of human skull at 40". 2 Pieces of iron, one having 2 square perforations.
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PIT 4.

—	10-18"	MC	18		1						Few; Ox		1 Flint core.
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PIT 5.

—	34-55"		70	5	1				1	+ La Tène II.; 1 shard, neolithic	+ Frog Horned sheep Ox Pig Dog	+ Hazel Oak Hornbeam?	Includes only objects found below the level of the bottom of 2 D.-C. II. (see plan and sections). Human ulna (prox. part of left).
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PIT 6.

1.	0-12"	MC	11	10	26	3	2		11	3 shards; La Tène II.	Ox++ Horse++ Sheep Pig (for all spits)		1 Medieval shard. 1 Mod. tile fragment. 1 Oyster.
2.	12-24"	MC	4	7					9	Few shards; La Tène II.	+		
3.	24-36"	MC	1	1	17	2			9		V. few		Iron object. 2 Oysters. Soft clay (red).
4.	36-48"	MC			4					V. few shards; La Tène II.	+		Part of left human femur (spit uncertain).
5.	48-60"	MC	1		19	1		2	17	V. few shards; La Tène II.	++		2 Chalk loom-weights. Soft clay. Iron spear-head and ferrule for spear at 56".
6.	60-72"	MC			2			1	9	V. few shards; La Tène II.	V. few		

HOVE IN DOMESDAY and AFTER.

BY SIR CHARLES THOMAS-STANFORD, BART.,
F.S.A.

IN the long series of county records printed by the Sussex Record Society since its foundation in 1901, there is perhaps no volume of greater importance or more striking interest than "Thirteen Custumals of the Sussex Manors of the Bishop of Chichester," translated and edited by Mr. W. D. Peckham, and issued in 1925 as Volume XXXI of the Society's publications. The Custumals contain illuminating, and often amusing, details of the relations of the lord and his villeins in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. They do more. In certain cases, as in that with which I am about to deal, they throw light on historical points which have hitherto been in doubt.

In the Domesday Survey, Hove does not appear by name. The earlier county historians identified it with the How of Domesday, now known to be Howecourt in Lancing.¹ They were also ignorant that the eastern portion, probably the greater part in extent, of Hove, was known as Wick, a name which still survives, but in modern times is applied only to the eastern section of the original Wick. Finding in contemporary documents references to lands described as in Wick held by the Pierpoint (Perpound) family, or a branch of it, they not unnaturally sought this Wick in the neighbourhood of Hurst, with which the Pierpoints were so intimately connected. Wickham in Hurstpierpoint, and Wick in Albourne and Woodmancote were at different times suggested. But it is now abundantly clear that these lands of the Pierpoints lay in Hove, and formed part of the Bishop's manor of Preston.

¹ *Vict. Hist. Sussex*, I., 449.

A few years ago I read a paper to the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club entitled "Wick, a contribution to the History of Hove," which was afterwards printed in pamphlet form.² This paper contained some inaccuracies; dealing with a subject on which nothing had been written before, it was rather tentative in character; and perhaps it did not make sufficiently clear the division of that portion of Wick which was held freely of the bishop by Pierpoints, and the remainder which was known as Bishopswick. But in the main the suggestions it put forward have been confirmed by subsequent study, particularly by Mr. Peckham's "Custumals." The Custumal of Preston contains much information as to Wick, and important references to the neighbouring manor of the "Canons of Huve." It is my purpose now to describe very briefly the territorial divisions of Hove at the time of Domesday and in a few succeeding centuries, and to outline their descent until modern times. This may involve some repetition of what I have already written, but it seems worth while to clear away the mists of misunderstanding which have clung to the locality,³ as this can now be done with some measure of certainty.

The position of Hove in Domesday is as follows. The eastern portion lay within the manor of Preston Episcopi,⁴ described under the heading of the possessions of the Bishop of Chichester. Immediately after this description of Preston there follow these words:

The Canons of Cicestre hold in common 16 hides, which have never paid geld, as the jurors say, and there they have 4 ploughs on the demesne. This is worth 8 pounds.

This undoubtedly refers to the western portion of Hove, and is the manor referred to later, in the "Custumals," as the land of "the Canons of Huue," and described in numerous documents from about

² Hove, Combridge, 1923.

³ How tenacious of life such misunderstandings may be is illustrated by an entry even in the index to Mr. Peckham's "Custumals":—"Simon de Perpond's Wyk, High Wyk, ? Wickham in Hurstpierpoint."

⁴ *Vict. Hist. Sussex*, I., 391.

1300 onwards as the manor of Hova Villa et Ecclesia. Whether we are to take the wording of the Domesday sentence as meaning that the land was held in common by all the Canons of Chichester, and to suppose that it was subsequently apportioned to the two prebendary stalls of Hova Villa and Hova Ecclesia, I have no means of determining. The endowment is stated⁵ to have been divided between the two Prebends in 1353.


Like numerous other Sussex manors, especially those lying in the neighbourhood of the sea-coast, both the Bishop's manor of Preston and the Canons' manor of Hove included outlying estates and interests in the interior of the county, chiefly in Bolney.

Of the Canons' manor I have discovered no further information until we come to the "Custumals." Concerning the Bishop's portion of Hove, called Wick, we have quite a number of recorded facts. In the Black Book of the Exchequer (1165-6) it is stated that Simon de Pierpoint held, jointly with others, one knight's fee of the Bishop of Chichester. It is highly probable that this refers to a part of Wick for reasons which will appear. By an undated deed,⁶ considered to be of the reign of Henry III., Simon de Pierpoint grants and confirms to Walter, son of Randolph de Pierpoint, all the land which Randolph held in Hurst and Wyke. The Close Rolls for 31 Henry III. (1247) contain an entry referring to lands of Simon de Perpound in Wick. The Calendar gives the place name as Aldwick. This is a misreading of Alt' Wyk', the "Alta Wyka" of the "Custumals"; Upwick was the name of the Pierpoints' freehold in Wick for centuries. The abstract of this interesting entry given in the Calendar is as follows:—

The King has granted to the Canons of Tortington that they shall have the custody of the land which belonged to Simon de Perpound in Aldwick, which charge the Bishop left to them in his Will until the coming of age of Simon de Perpound his heir. The

⁵ Dallaway, I., 112.

⁶ Transcript in Burrell MSS.; printed in *The History of Hurstpierpoint*, 1837.

land is mortgaged to Samuel son of Isaac a Jew of Norwich, but the Canons are not to be answerable to him for any debt which is due to him from the land, and he may look to the other lands of the aforesaid Simon which are sufficient to cover the debt. 

A remarkable incident is mentioned by Mr. Salzman in his *Mediæval Byeways* (page 152).⁷ In 1280 Simon de Pierpoint endeavoured to force one Hildebrand Reynberd to be his reeve against the said Hildebrand's will. Hildebrand with fifty-two companions came to Simon's house at Herwick and set fire to it in three places, and would have burned it and Simon and those who were with him therein. Afterwards with drawn knives and axes uplifted to kill him they compelled Simon, their lord, to swear on the Gospel that he would demand nothing of them against their will and would not make any complaint of them for any trespass committed. And they were guilty of killing a gentle falcon, and of so beating a palfrey that it was worth nothing afterwards, and of carrying away a tabard worth 10s. These facts were stated in a suit brought by Simon against some of the offenders. It was further stated that the sheriff had given orders for their arrest to the bailiffs of the Bishop of Chichester at Preston, who had done nothing. Damages of £40 were recorded.

In the Sussex Record Society's Volume XXIII. (*Sussex Fines*, 1308–1509), some unimportant references to the Pierpoints' lands in Hove occur, and in Volume X. (*Subsidy Rolls*, 1296, etc.) some members of the family are mentioned in connection with Preston and Hove.

And then we come to Mr. Peckham's "Custumals." The Custumal of Preston, probably of the latter half of the thirteenth century, contains very full details of the holders of land, their obligations and their rights. Such sentences as the following confirm the view of the divisions of the locality which I have put forward:—

All the Bishop's ploughs of Preston, of Bishop's Wyk, of Huue and of Simon de Perpont's Wyk shall come to two boonworks, namely to a wheat boonwork and once to a barley boonwork.

⁷ See also *Vict. Hist. Sussex*, II., 185.

And all who have oxen in the said ploughs shall come to the lord's manor for their dinner, if they wish, and shall have one day meat and the other fish, and a fair amount of ale. And all who come to the harvest boonwork shall have on one day at dinner soup, meat and cheese, and cheese at supper, and their fill of ale, and on the other soup, fish and cheese for dinner and for supper their fill of ale and cheese.

The Custumal of Preston, like most of the others in Mr. Peckham's volume, deals very fully with the relation of the lord with his own villeins of Bishop's Wick, but tells us nothing of the relations of the freeholders, such as the Pierpoints of Upwick, with their villeins. But in addition to the boon works the freeholders' men, "the men of Perpound" had to render certain other services to the lord, the bishop, such as fencing in his park at Aldingbourne.

In the Scutage of 1310 (*Custumals*, page 143), Simon Perpont appears as paying 1 mark for half a [knight's] fee in Preston

The references in the Custumal to the Canons of Hove are as follows:—

The men of the Canons of Huue have to reap in harvest 15 acres of barley, 15 acres of oats and 15 acres of wheat, by way of tithe.

The Canons of Huue shall have 12 oxen or other beasts with the Bishop's oxen by way of tithe.

The Canons of Huue shall have half a way of cheese for tithe, and 12 of the Bishop's lambs and 16 fleeces for tithe, etc.

A careful perusal of the whole Custumal will repay anyone who is interested in Preston and Hove.

It is not my purpose here to write a history of Hove, but I may briefly state the later facts of the descent of the two manors of Preston and Hova Villa et Ecclesia, or at least indicate where they may be found. The history of Preston is set out in the introduction to *The Court Rolls of the Manor of Preston* (Sussex Record Society, Volume XXVII.). It may be summarised thus. The manor remained in the hands of the bishops until the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, when it passed by Act of Parliament, with other manors of the bishop, to the Crown. It was held at the time on a long lease granted in 1510 by the bishop of the day to

Edward Elrington.⁸ On the death of his son Richard in 1569, without issue, it passed to Richard's stepson, Anthony Shirley. The lease was later renewed by the Crown, and in the following century the Shirleys purchased the reversion, becoming lords of the manor. It passed after the death of Sir Richard Shirley in 1705 through a Shirley heiress to the Westerns, who sold it in 1794 to William Stanford. This purchase included the portion of Wick known anciently as Bishops' Wick.

Of the freehold estate named Upwick, held of the manor by the Pierpoints, the history for some time after the disappearance of the Sussex branch of that family is obscure. In 1551-2 it was in the possession of Thomas Smith, gent.⁹ In 1559 a settlement of it was made on his widow Anne for life, remainder to Thomas Pound and his heirs.¹⁰ In 1573 Pound sold his reversion to Anthony Stapley of Framfield, who entered into possession on the death in 1585 of Anne Darbye, formerly Smith.¹¹ His grandson, Sir John Stapley, sold it in 1700 to John Lilly of Gray's Inn, who re-sold it the following year to John Scutt, of Brighthelmstone, for £1,600. The Scutts, brewers, mariners and farmers, and later bankers and clergy, held it until 1830, when the Rev. Thomas Scutt sold it to Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, in whose family it has since remained. There are many entries in the Court Rolls of Preston proving that it was a freehold held of that manor. On the death of a freeholder a heriot of the best beast was due to the lord. The last recorded heriot was a black gelding, compounded for at £16 18s. 4d., which fell to William Stanford, the lord of the manor, in 1794.

There remains the western portion of Hove, the manor of Hova Villa et Hova Ecclesia. It is probable that in early times the canons, like the bishops, managed their manor through a steward or bailiff. Later they adopted, as the bishops did, the system of a long lease

⁸ Preston papers.

¹⁰ *Sussex Record Society*, XX., 484.

⁹ Preston Rental.

¹¹ Preston Court Rolls.

to a farmer, who became in effect lord of the manor. Tuppen Scrase,¹² who died in 1633, held such a lease for lives. In 1702 Elizabeth, only surviving child of his grandson William, married Nathaniel Tredcroft, son of the Cromwellian vicar of Horsham; and for about a century the Tredcrofts held the manor courts as lords. In 1808 Nathaniel, great grandson of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Tredcroft, sold his interest to William Stanford of Preston, who held a Court in that year. In 1874 the manor passed into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

I hope that I have done something towards clearing up the rather obscure manorial history of Hove, and particularly that I have dispelled the cloud of erroneous conjecture which has enveloped that portion of it known as Wick.

¹² For the Scrase family see Mr. W. C. Renshaw's article in the *Genealogist*, N.S., Vol. XX.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF SUSSEX 1300—1350.

BY R. A. PELHAM.

DESPITE the modifications which have been brought about by the development of settlement and agriculture within the county, Wealden Sussex and Downland Sussex still preserve many of their contrasting natural features. During the Middle Ages, however, the clay vales and the Forest Ridges on the one hand, and the chalk hills on the other, provided an even more marked contrast which was clearly reflected in the trading activities of the Sussex ports during that period.

In the fourteenth century the comparative absence of through communication between the coast and the Thames Valley¹ meant that the hinterland of these ports was somewhat circumscribed, exports being largely confined to local produce, although many examples from contemporary accounts could be cited to illustrate the importance of road transport.² The fact that all the leading Sussex ports during that century were at the mouths of rivers leading into the Weald is not necessarily due entirely to the possibility of water transport into the interior. It was only at the mouth of a river that a reasonably safe anchorage could be assured. Hastings and Brighton, both of which lacked this advantage, are not mentioned in the

¹ The loss of Normandy considerably lessened the importance of the roads which L. F. Salzman suggests (*Sussex Notes and Queries*, Vol. I., p. 33) were established through the Weald by William the Conqueror to bring London into direct communication with Normandy. The space relationships of much of the northern part of the Weald were with the Thames (*via* the Wey and the Mole) and the Medway, rather than with the Channel.

² There are numerous examples in the Sheriff's Accounts for Edward II.'s reign of goods being carried by horseback and in waggons along roads which ran along the river valleys. In this respect one can support Salzman's contention (*loc. cit.*) that in the Middle Ages, Sussex was covered with a network of passable roads, at all events in dry weather.

surviving detailed customs accounts throughout the century. They certainly did not attract alien merchants. As Burrows has pointed out,³ the Cinque Ports began to decline at this period, the loss of Normandy during the preceding century having been a serious blow especially to such of the ports as had no important natural advantage of position on which to rely when a reorientation of trade routes took place.

The economic activities of the chalk region during the fourteenth century may be summarised under the term "wool production," the Wealden area having at that period what was essentially a wood economy. Sheep rearing, however, was carried on to a certain extent within the Weald, for the Cistercian Abbey of Robertsbridge, as we know from an interesting contemporary document, supplied wool to Italian and Flemish merchants.⁴ Iron was worked to a certain extent, but the industry did not develop on an appreciable scale until much later.⁵ Along the coast, salt was obtained from the sea, and at Winchelsea charcoal appears to have been made on a fairly large scale,⁶ but on the whole it is true to say that Sussex was primarily a producer of raw materials, which would find a ready market in the industrial regions of Flanders and North France. Manufactured goods from the latter areas were in demand in Sussex, and so there was every reason for the establishment of considerable cross-Channel traffic.

Except in the case of wool, wool fells, hides and, later on, cloth, the customs returns with which we shall deal take no account of goods exported or imported by English merchants.⁷ But although we

³ *The Cinque Ports*, p. 134.

⁴ Cunningham, *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, p. 628.

⁵ M. C. Delany, *The Historical Geography of the Wealden Iron Industry*, p. 19.

⁶ *V.C.H. Sussex*, Vol. II., p. 237.

⁷ The Ancient Custom was first levied in 1275, denizens and aliens paying the same rates as follows:

Sack of wool or 300 wool fells exported	6s. 8d.
Last of hides (= 200 hides) ,,	13s. 4d.

The New Custom of 1303 was an additional tax, but only levied on aliens. The rates were as follows:

Sack of wool or 300 wool fells exported	3s. 4d.
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cannot obtain a complete picture of Sussex trade as a whole, there is sufficient evidence to show the main trend of that trade and enough detail regarding the commodities mentioned to throw a certain amount of light on the activities of Sussex merchants during the period under discussion.

Let us consider first the wool exports as far as the surviving evidence will permit. The Ancient Custom returns present a number of difficulties when one attempts a detailed analysis, as, for example, in the length of coastline included in an account. Sometimes the West Sussex accounts include all ports between Seaford and Portsmouth, at others the limits are given as Shoreham and Southampton, and again one may find merely the vague term "port of Chichester."⁸ In the first two cases it would seem that the limiting ports are not to be included, for Seaford usually came within the region of which Winchelsea was head port, while Southampton was the head port of the Hampshire coast. This, however, was apparently only a matter of convenience, for county boundaries were often ignored. We may assume, I think, with reasonable certainty, that the ports concerned in these West Sussex accounts were those serving as outlets for

Last of hides exported	.. .. .	6s. 8d.
Tun of wine imported	.. .. .	2s. 0d.
Cloth: Scarlet imported or exported	.. .. .	2s. 0d.
Part grained imported or exported	.. .. .	1s. 6d.
Ungrained imported or exported	.. .. .	1s. 0d.
Wax imported or exported (per quintal)	.. .. .	1s. 0d.
All other goods imported or exported (per £ value)	.. .. .	3d.

The cloth Custom of 1347 levied additional duties on cloth exported by aliens and imposed duties on cloth exported by denizens, the total amounts paid after 1347 being:

Cloth.	Denizens.	Aliens.
Scarlet	2s. 4d.	3s. 6d.
Part grained	1s. 9d.	2s. 7d.
Ungrained	1s. 2d.	1s. 9d.

Gras, *Early English Customs System*, pp. 66 and 72.

⁸ The word "port" as used in the accounts often covers a number of harbours.

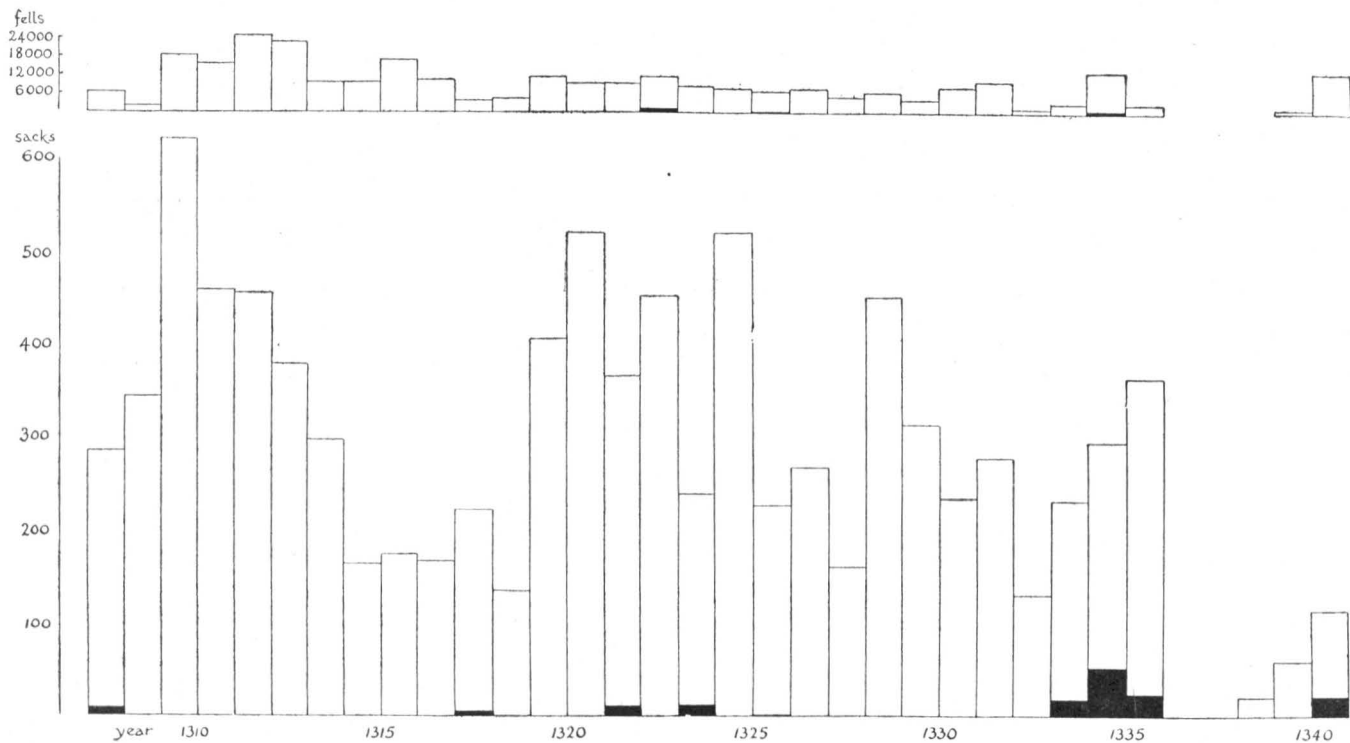


FIG. 1.—EXPORTS OF WOOL AND WOOLFELLS FROM WEST SUSSEX PORTS, 1337-1341.
 Alien shipments shown in solid black. Woolfells drawn to scale of 300 fells=1 sack.

Downland Sussex. East Sussex ports are included in the Sandwich accounts, and it is impossible to give even an estimate of the amount of wool shipped from the Rother estuary. The only reference to Wealden wool in the few Particular Accounts⁹ for the period that remain, concerns Henry Bastard of Calais, who shipped $\frac{1}{2}$ sack from Winchelsea on May 10th, 1324.¹⁰ Since these Particular Accounts only deal with the New Custom (aliens' exports) we have no means of computing the amount shipped by English merchants.

From the Particular Accounts summaries were drawn up and entered in the Enrolled Accounts kept at Westminster. These have survived, and although they contain numerous discrepancies, one has been able to draw up a graph of the wool exports from West Sussex, which are shown in Figure 1. It will be noticed that the annual total fluctuated a good deal. The 620 sacks 10 cloves¹¹ for Mich. 1309-Mich. 1310, represent the highest amount for any one year, but it is unwise to attempt a definite explanation for each rise and fall in the total since we have no means of examining all the factors involved. However, one may perhaps mention that the period 1314-18 was marked by severe weather, pestilence and famine, to which should be added the Scottish invasion and the general weakness of the Government—factors which would naturally have a deterrent effect upon trade. Strained relations with France were no doubt partly responsible for the lower totals between 1325 and 1328, and it is significant that in the accounts the absence of alien wool merchants at East Sussex ports during those years was attributed to the "war," although of course the Hundred Years' War did not break out until a decade later. The New Custom was in abeyance from 1311 to 1322, and so there are no records of alien

⁹ These were drawn up at the ports, separate accounts being kept for the Ancient Custom and the New Custom.

¹⁰ Customs Accts. 32/6.

¹¹ A sack of wool in Sussex consisted of 52 cloves, each of which weighed 7 lbs., giving a total weight of 364 lbs. (Rogers, *History of Agriculture and Prices in England*, Vol. II., p. 337.)

TABLE I. WEST SUSSEX: ALIEN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 1308-1343.

Year.	Wool exported.	Hides exported.	Ungrained cloth.		Part- grained cloth imported.	Scarlet cloth imported.	Wax imported (quintals).	Goods paying poundage.	
			imported.	exported.				imported.	exported.
3 Feb. 1308-Mich. 1308	6 sacks	—	3	—	—	—	—	£104 3 0	£63 6 8
Mich. 1308-Mich. 1309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£139 14 0	—
Mich. 1309-9 Oct. 1310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£71 18 4	—
27 Aug. 1317-Mich. 1318	5 $\frac{3}{5}$ sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 July, 1322-Mich. 1322	10 sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—	£10 0 0	—
Mich. 1322-28 Nov. 1323	1200 wool fells	—	—	—	—	—	—	£238	16 8
28 Oct. 1323-Mich. 1324	12 sacks	—	—	—	—	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	£181 10 0	—
Mich. 1324-4 Jan. 1326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£36 0 0 ¹¹
4 Jan. 1326-18 May, 1326	1 sack 325 wool fells	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£81 15 0
Mich. 1326-Mich. 1327	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£44 10 0 ⁴	—
Mich. 1327-26 Feb. 1328	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£56 5 0	—
1 Aug. 1330-Mich. 1330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£54 2 4	—
Mich. 1330-Mich. 1331 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£100	10 0
Mich. 1331-Mich. 1332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£197 0 0	—
Mich. 1332-Mich. 1333 ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£87 0 0	—
Mich. 1333-Mich. 1334 ³	18 $\frac{2}{5}$ sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—	£195	15 0 ²
Mich. 1334-Mich. 1335	50 $\frac{1}{4}$ sacks 600 wool fells	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	£144	5 0
Mich. 1335-Mich. 1336	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—	£239 16 0 ⁵	—
Mich. 1336-8 Nov. 1338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£28 0 0 ⁶	—
8 Nov. 1338-19 Jan. 1340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£75 0 0 ⁷	—
19 Jan. 1340-Mich. 1340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£57 10 0 ⁸	—
Mich. 1340-2 July, 1342	20 sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—	£208 0 0 ⁹	—
2 July, 1342-1 Dec. 1343	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£8 10 0 ¹⁰	—

¹ Nothing imported or exported from 3 July-Mich. 1331.² Nothing imported or exported from 28 March-Mich. 1333.³ Nothing imported or exported from 28 March-24 May, 1334.⁴ Nothing imported or exported Mich. 1326-10 Feb. 1327.⁵ Including goods imported into Shoreham Mich.-5 Nov. 1335, valued at £30.⁶ This was a cargo of onions and garlic imported by Willelmus Benet on 12 March, 1338.⁷ Consisting of goods imported at Emsworth, valued at £55. Ditto at Paghham, valued at £20.

[1341.

⁸ Goods imported at Wittering and Emsworth, but examined at Chichester. ⁹ Nothing imported or exported Mich. 1340-23 Feb.¹⁰ Nothing imported or exported 20 May-1 Dec. 1343.¹¹ This is value of goods exported from Wittering and Shoreham.

Year.	Wool exported.	Hides exported.	Ungrained cloths.		Part- grained cloths imported.	Scarlet cloths imported.	Wax imported (quintals.)	Goods paying poundage.	
			imported.	exported.				imported.	exported.
12 Aug. 1322-7 Apr. 1323	—	—	—	83½	—	—	—	£523	18 8 ²
7 Apr. 1323-Mich. 1323	—	—	267½ ³	—	14	—	50	£109 14 11 ⁴	£146 12 0
Mich. 1323-Mich. 1324	½ sack	—	30	—	—	1	—	£153 8 4	£110 14 4
Mich. 1324-Mich. 1325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£43 10 0	£154 1 8
Mich. 1325-Mich. 1326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£189 15 0	£358 16 4
Mich. 1326-Mich. 1327 ⁵	—	—	21½ ⁶	30	—	—	—	£96 5 0	£166 5 0
Mich. 1327-Mich. 1328	—	—	24½ ⁷	—	—	½	10½	£435 0 0	£491 7 8
Mich. 1328-Mich. 1329	—	75	155 ⁸	20	—	—	—	£456 16 0	£429 17 0
Mich. 1329-14 Nov. 1329	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£34 6 8
Part of year 5 Edward III ⁹	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	£433 1 8	£174 13 4
Mich. 1331-Mich. 1332	—	—	164	—	—	—	120	£416 4 6	£359 3 4
Mich. 1332-Mich. 1333	—	600 ¹⁰	36	—	4	—	10	£78 6 8	£378 0 0
Mich. 1333-Mich. 1334	60 wool fells ¹¹	415	12½	—	—	—	—	£131 13 4	£338 0 0
Mich. 1334-Mich. 1335	—	—	51½	—	—	—	—	£188 0 0	£94 0 0
Mich. 1335-Mich. 1336	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	£68 3 4	£27 6 0
Mich. 1336-Mich. 1339	no alien s	hipments	recorded.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mich. 1339-Mich. 1340	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	£194 16 8	£72 5 0
Mich. 1340-Mich. 1341	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£141	10 0
Mich. 1341-Mich. 1342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£339 5 0	—
Mich. 1342-Mich. 1343	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£150	15 0
Mich. 1343-Mich. 1344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£216 6 8	—
Mich. 1344-Mich. 1345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£160 19 4	—

¹ For the few years immediately preceding the withdrawal of the New Custom in 1311 the East Sussex particulars were grouped with those of Sandwich and cannot be given separately.

² Including goods valued at £6 6s. 8d. exported from Bulwarhythe. ³ 257½ in Enrolled Accounts, but this is an error.

⁴ This should probably be £103 16s. 7d. for 3 shipments of goods exported appear to have been placed on both the imports and exports lists.

⁵ No shipments are entered in the accounts after 20 Nov. 1327, so it looks as if the accounts were not brought up to date. There is a similar gap in the exports accounts from 10 Jan.-4 July, 1328.

⁶ 12½ in the Enrolled Accounts, which appears to be a mistake.

⁷ Only 14 in Enrolled Accounts, where figures for Seaford have been omitted. ⁸ 166½ in Enrolled Accounts.

⁹ There is some confusion in the Enrolled Accounts here.

¹⁰ Stated in Enrolled Accounts to have been imported,

¹¹ Stated in Enrolled Accounts to have been imported, but probably an error.

[but probably an error.]

wool shipments during that period, except the 5 sacks 10 cloves exported by aliens in 1317-18 which were entered because of the special wool tax or "loan" made to the King by both denizen and alien merchants in that year, details of which appear in the returns. Towards the end of the period covered in Fig. 1 the Hundred Years' War began, and the wool trade was seriously affected by prohibitions of export, wool only being allowed to leave the country by licence.

From 23 August, 1336, to 8 November, 1338, no shipments are recorded "quia sigillum erat clausum."

It will be seen from Fig. 1 that the average annual wool exports between 1307 and 1336 were approximately 300 sacks and 9000 wool fells. As 300 fells were supposed to be equivalent to one sack of wool, this gives us a grand total of about 330 sacks per annum. By adding the wool fells to the total given above for Mich. 1309-Mich. 1310, we get a grand total for that year of 678 sacks, the merchants concerned numbering 87.¹² The largest number of merchants concerned in any one year were the 120 who exported 448 sacks 42 cloves and 6450 wool fells between Mich. 1328 and Mich. 1329.

Turning to the Particular Accounts we can now examine some of the yearly returns in more detail. The first, covering the period 24 June-28 October, 1323,¹³ concerns "the port of Chichester," John Durant and William of Watergate being the collectors of custom. Although all the merchants' names are given, only in a few cases is the town whence they came indicated. We can, however, recognise Thomas of Stanmer, Warren of Steyning, John of Pyecombe, William of Nyetimber, William of Boxgrove, Roger of Nyetimber, and Henry of Blatchington.¹⁴ With the exception of Nyetimber, which is close to Pagham Harbour, all these places are in Downland Sussex, as one would expect.

¹² In the Enrolled Accounts a merchant making 2 separate shipments was counted as 2 merchants.

¹³ Customs Accts. 32/4.

¹⁴ All place names are given in their present form.

Some idea of the speed with which the trade was carried on may be gathered from the following details. On 3rd August, 1323, a ship belonging to William the Hen¹⁵ sailed with 10 sacks of wool belonging to Simon Cambray,¹⁶ and 2 sacks 7 cloves of wool, together with 100 wool fells belonging to Warinus de Steyning. Six days later the same ship took away 3 sacks 26 cloves of wool for John of Pyecombe, and on 17th August Henry of Gate exported 4 sacks of wool in it. The same ship appeared again on 6th September carrying 4 sacks 6 cloves of wool for William Lomb', on 22nd September, when Roger of Nyetimber shipped 1 sack 26 cloves, and finally on 4th October, when it carried 6 sacks of wool for Henry of Blatchington. It will be seen that the cargoes are quite small, the largest ship-load in this particular account being the 21 sacks 10 cloves of wool exported by John the Taverner and William the Taverner in a vessel belonging to Richard Godhale on 6th September.

The totals for the four months included in the account are:

Wool.	Wool fells.	No. of sailings. ¹⁷	Merchants.
176 sacks 4 cloves	2275	24	29

All the merchants were apparently denizens for they did not pay the aliens' duty, although some of the ships employed belonged to aliens, e.g. those of Baldewyn of Ostend and William of Barfleur. One of the English ships engaged in the trade belonged to Richard of Norwich and another to Martin of Kingston.¹⁸

¹⁵ He was master of the ship "Notre Dame" of Shoreham, which was importing wine into London in 1328.

¹⁶ Apparently not an alien, although his name suggests Cambrai in Flanders, for he did not pay the New Custom. [His name occurs frequently as witness to charters in the *Chartulary of Sele Priory*.—ED.].

¹⁷ The Particular Accts. dealing with wool give the amount of cargo in each boat that sailed.

¹⁸ Probably Kingston-upon-Hull, which was an important wool port at this time.

Our next account gives details for the eleven months, 28th October, 1323–Mich. 1324,¹⁹ during which period the customs collectors were Geoffrey of Ledes and William of Watergate. Sussex merchants were still responsible for a good many of the shipments, denizens from Lewes, Nyetimber, Bosham, Blatchington, Boxgrove, Stanmer, and Chichester being mentioned. During the eleven months only one alien merchant participated in the trade, viz. Godemar Ypping, who exported 12 sacks in a Spanish ship on 7th August. As in the previous account, we cannot infer much as to the ports whence came the vessels employed, although several of the ships appear to have been English.

The totals for these 11 months are as follows:

Wool.	Wool fells.	No. of sailings.	Merchants.
237 sacks 12 cl.	8290	28	56

The Particular Accounts dealing with wool for the period Michaelmas,²⁰ 1324, to 29th May, 1326,²¹ resemble the foregoing, the only alien engaged being Michael the Flemyng, who exported 1 sack of wool and 325 wool fells in a ship called "le James," of which John Petitalun was the master, on 4th January, 1326.

The totals for these may be set out as follows:

Year.	Wool.	Wool fells.	No. of sailings.	Merchants.
Mich. 1324–Mich. 1325	517 sacks 47 cl.	6986	48	93
Mich. 1325–29 May, 1326	226 sacks 30 cl.	6375	26	39

Hides were included in the wool accounts, and the

¹⁹ Customs Accts. 32/8.

²⁰ 18th September in the heading of the account but no entries were made before Michaelmas, on which day the previous account ended.

²¹ Customs Accts. 135/5, 135/6 and 135/8 for Old Custom. Michael the Fleming appears in the New Custom account ending Mich. 1326 (135/8A). Robert Lewelyn and "Willelmus le Walsh," apparently Welshmen, are listed in the account for 1324–5 (135/6).

total recorded quantities exported by denizens from West Sussex between 1308 and 1342 are shown below:

TABLE III.

Year.	Hides.
Mich. 1319-Mich. 1320	190
Mich. 1320-Mich. 1321	60
Mich. 1321-Mich. 1322	50
Mich. 1325-29 May, 1326	150
10 Feb. -Mich. 1327	900
Mich. 1327-Mich. 1328	200
Mich. 1328-Mich. 1329	310
Mich. 1331-Mich. 1332	100
Mich. 1334-Mich. 1335	50
Mich. 1340-8 Feb. 1342	200
Total	2210

These figures appear rather small, but no doubt with the large quantity of oak bark available for tanning most of the Sussex hides were used up to supply local needs. No hides were exported by aliens from West Sussex.

The only other commodity for which we have details relating both to English and alien merchants during the first half of the century is cloth, but until 1347 only aliens were liable to payment of duty on cloth. However, no merchants exported cloth from Sussex between Mich. 1348 and Mich. 1350.²²

Having surveyed briefly the commodities on which both denizens and aliens paid duty, let us turn to the goods on which duty was only paid by aliens.

Tables 1 and 2 have been drawn up from the Enrolled Accounts and checked as far as possible from the existing Particular Accounts. It will be seen at once that there was a far greater amount of alien trade with East Sussex, mainly of course at Winchelsea, than with the ports further West, except in the case of wool. Even so, the quantity of wool exported by aliens in Table I. is very small. The West Sussex ports appear to have been too far west to attract the Flemish wool merchants on a big scale, while the Spanish and

²² Customs Accts. 457/19 and 158/15.

Portuguese merchants preferred Southampton and Sandwich, although a few occasionally called at Chichester and Winchelsea, as we shall see later.

One will notice that East Sussex imported considerable quantities of cloth, mostly ungrained,²³ and nearly 10 tons of wax. This same region had an extensive export trade in goods paying poundage which, as will be shown, consisted mainly of timber and wood for fuel. West Sussex, on the other hand, appears to have had very little to offer the alien merchants besides wool.

Another fact of some importance which emerges from the tables is that in West Sussex the trade, although small, was shared amongst a number of ports, as the footnotes to Table I. will show, whereas we know from the Particular Accounts that the trade of East Sussex was concentrated at Winchelsea. The reason for this contrast is essentially geographical, for Winchelsea, in addition to being the nearest Sussex port to Flanders, had excellent harbour accommodation, and was situated at the point where the rivers Rother and Brede entered the sea. The Rother in particular was of some importance as a thoroughfare,²⁴ and so with the vast natural resources of the Weald behind it, and the leading industrial region of Europe but a few miles to the East, it was obviously destined to eclipse the other Sussex ports at a time when environmental factors exercised a much more powerful influence than they do to-day.

It is not surprising to find that the annual totals fluctuated to a marked extent, for we are here dealing with a period that included acute civil disturbances in this country, the struggle of the Flemings against the

²³ *I.e.* not dyed with a scarlet dye obtained from an insect resembling cochineal (Salzman, *English Industries of the Middle Ages*, p. 212).

²⁴ A Commission of 6 Edward III. dealing with damages by the sea tides in the lower reaches of the Rother, reported that "Ships and Boats which had used to pass with victual and other things, from divers places in these Counties of Kent and Sussex unto his (King's) manour of Echingham, through this Channel, were then hindred; as also to the destruction of his Market Town of Salehurst, situate upon the said River, and of his market there, which by the course of that water had been supported." (Dugdale, *History of Embanking*, p. 83.)

French King and the early years of the Hundred Years' War. In addition, severe weather conditions often hampered trade in those days of frail craft.

The only detailed account we have of aliens trading at West Sussex ports concerns the period 28th October, 1323-Mich. 1324, Geoffrey of Ledes and William of Watergate being the collectors of the New Custom for that year.²⁵ Only 9 merchants are listed for the period, 5 of them being Spaniards. Unfortunately the account does not specify whether the goods were imported or exported, although one can tell that with the exception of 12 sacks of wool belonging to Godemar Ypping, they were most probably all imported. Two of the Spaniards brought iron having a total value of £23,²⁶ two others brought fruits valued at £68, the other is credited with salt fish worth £37 10s. 0d. Another merchant, possibly also a Spaniard, imported 10½ quintals of wax, while Henry of Nantes brought in lampreys worth £36, and Michael of Viena²⁷ imported a horse which he sold for £8 and a number of oxen which fetched £9.

Another account²⁸ which, however, contains no details regarding the merchants or whence they came, gives the alien trade in the "port" of Chichester between 20th July, 1322, and 28th October, 1323. The figures may be summarised as follows:

Period.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
20 July- Mich. 1322	1	oxen(12)	£10 0 0	1	wool (10 sacks)	—
	5	herrings	£128 3 4	1	wool fells (1200)	—
Mich. 1322	2	lampreys	£45 10 0			
-28 Nov.	1	hides	£4 0 0			
1323	5	?	£61 3 4			

²⁵ Customs Accts. 32/7.

²⁶ All the values given should be multiplied about 20 times for comparison with present day values.

²⁷ Probably Viena in N. Spain. Spanish horses were noted throughout the middle ages, and we find for example that in a document of 6-7 Edward III (Exchequer K.R. Accts., bundle 101, No. 10) Arnold of Garcie was sent to Spain to buy horses for Edward III.

²⁸ Customs Accts. 32/5.

Turning to the East Sussex ports our first document covers the fiscal year Mich. 1307-Mich. 1308.²⁹ Twelve merchants are entered as importers, but since there are no recorded entries after April 7th, 1308, one suspects that the account is incomplete. However, these 12 brought into Winchelsea between them the following products, most of which are of South European origin:

TABLE IV.

No. of shipts.	Goods.	Total value.
3	figs	£19 6 8
1	raisins	£2 6 8
1	almonds	£24 0 0
3	leather	£107 0 0
2	woad	£45 0 0
2	cloth	—
12		£197 13 4

Arnold of Oléron, who was responsible for one of the cargoes of leather, also imported 22 quintals of wax.

The names of the woad merchants, John Corbiet and Reyner Pycard suggest that they both came from North France, for Corbie is on the Somme. Woad was grown in large quantities in Picardy.³⁰

In the last volume of the *Collections*³¹ the writer worked out the Winchelsea exports for this particular year when discussing the exports of timber from the Weald during the fourteenth century. These exports may be summarised in this way:

TABLE V.

No. of shipts.	Goods.
102	wood (<i>lignum</i>)
31	timber (<i>meremium</i>)
6	oak bark (<i>tannum</i>)
4	bark (<i>cortex</i>)
2	wood and oak bark
2	salt
1	salt herrings
1	wheat
1	horses
1	unspecified
151	

In addition to the above there was another shipment whose nature was not specified, giving a total value of

²⁹ Customs Accts. 124/18.

³⁰ Salzman, *English Industries of the Middle Ages*, p. 209.

³¹ Vol. LXIX., pp. 170-182.

£307 7s. 8d. The values for each commodity cannot be given because only a combined total was given for each day's shipments and not a valuation for each individual shipment. The influence of the forest is very noticeable, 96 per cent. of the shipments being definitely concerned with Wealden produce.

One hundred and twenty-nine different merchants were engaged during this year in the Winchelsea export trade.

The returns for the period 1323-9³² have enabled me to tabulate the details in a manner which renders it easy to recognise the main features of the import and export trade for each year. These returns are set out in Tables VI.-XII., but values are only given for goods paying poundage.

TABLE VI. ALIEN TRADE 7 APRIL-MICH. 1323.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
26 ³³	fish	£25 3 2	83	wood (<i>boscus</i>) ³⁴	£99 11 8
12	cloth (267½ ungrained, 14 part grained)	—	15	timber	£19 3 4
4	hose	£8 0 0	8	wood and timber	£15 0 0
2	masts	£2 0 0	2	oak bark	£1 15 0
2	pitch	£1 6 8	2	wood and oak bark	£3 10 0
1	wax (38 pieces estimated at 50 quintals)	—	4	cheese	£3 17 0
1	Caen stone	£5 8 9	2	canvas	£1 10 0
1	sea coal	£4 10 0	1	salt fish	£1 0 0
1	earthenware	8 0	1	1 horse	£1 5 0
1	bricks	£1 0 0	118		£146 12 0
1	wooden cups	£1 0 0			
1	9 copper cups	£10 0 0			
1	112 ells of canvas	£1 0 0			
1	mirrors	£1 0 0			
1	1 pipe of "menneueyr"	£40 0 0			
1	masts and oil	£1 0 0			
2	small goods unspecified	£2 0 0			
59		£103 16 7			

50 merchants.³⁵

111 merchants.

³² Customs Accts. 32/6, 147/13 and 147/14.

³³ Twenty-five of these were of fresh fish and one of salt fish.

³⁴ Except where otherwise stated, the word "wood" in these accounts may be assumed to refer to fuel.

³⁵ In all the tables these are the numbers of *different* merchants engaged during the year. Some of course made more than one shipment.

TABLE VII. ALIEN TRADE MICH. 1323-MICH. 1324.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
26 ³⁶	fish	£36 13 4	27	wood	£40 7 8
4	cloth (30 ungrained, 1 scarlet)	—	21	timber	£49 11 8
3	Caen stone	£7 0 0	3	oak bark	£8 10 0
1	canvas	£2 0 0	1	wood and timber	£3 0 0
1	boards	15 0	6	canvas	£4 15 0
1	wheat	£100 0 0 ³⁷	2	sea coal	£2 0 0
1	Irish hose, mirrors, etc.	£1 0 0	1	salt	£2 0 0
1	“hamis”	£6 0 0	1	wool ($\frac{1}{2}$ sack)	
			1	cheese	10 0
<u>38</u>		<u>£153 8 4</u>	<u>63</u>		<u>£110 14 4</u>

36 merchants.

62 merchants.

TABLE VIII. ALIEN TRADE MICH. 1324-MICH. 1325.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
5 ³⁸	fish	£2 5 0	60	wood	£107 11 8
4 ³⁹	corn	£34 16 8	21	timber	£37 10 0
1	canvas	£4 0 0	1	wood and oak bark	£3 0 0
1	iron (2 quintals) ⁴⁰	6 8	1	oak bark	£1 0 0
1	tallow ⁴¹	£1 5 0	1	cheese	£2 0 0
1	garlic	16 8	1	salt	£2 0 0
			1	unspecified	£1 0 0
<u>13</u>		<u>£43 10 0</u>	<u>86</u>		<u>£154 1 8</u>

13 merchants.

71 merchants.

³⁶ All fresh fish.³⁷ This was an exceptionally valuable cargo brought in by a merchant from Wissant (near Calais).³⁸ All fresh fish.³⁹ These include cargoes of oats (£27), barley (£4) and wheat (£1 6s. 8d.).⁴⁰ Imported from N. Spain by a merchant of St. Juan in a ship from Castro.⁴¹ Possibly this should be onions. The abbreviated forms of the medieval Latin for the two commodities are identical.

TABLE IX. ALIEN TRADE MICH. 1325-MICH. 1326.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
12 ⁴²	fish	£47 0 0	22 ⁴⁴	timber	£88 11 0
8	fruit	£105 10 0	15 ⁴⁵	wood	£31 12 0
4 ⁴³	corn	£23 0 0	9	wood and timber	£58 5 0
1	pitch	£2 0 0	1	timber & oak bark	£4 0 0
1	boards	£8 0 0	1	oak bark	£2 6 8
1	millstones	£4 0 0	1	wood, timber & oak bark	£4 0 0
1	garlic	5 0	1	wood and salt	£3 0 0
			3	charcoal	£6 15 0
			3	"frett"	£6 10 0
			15	salt	£108 16 8
			1 ⁴⁶	fruit	£40 0 0
			1	canvas	£1 0 0
			1	feathers	£1 0 0
			1	fish	£3 0 0
<u>28</u>		<u>£189 15 0</u>	<u>75</u>		<u>£358 16 4</u>

27 merchants.

67 merchants.

TABLE X. ALIEN TRADE MICH. 1326-MICH. 1327.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
4 ⁴⁷	fish	£33 0 0	13	wood	£37 11 8
4	cloths (21½ un-grained)	—	3	timber	£8 13 4
1	5 pieces of cloth	£8 0 0	3	wood & oak bark	£13 0 0
4 ⁴⁸	pitch	£13 10 0	2	timber & oak bark	£14 0 0
2	bricks	15 0		barke	£14 0 0
1	plaster	£8 0 0	1	oak bark and vetches	£8 0 0
1	oats	£2 0 0	6	salt	£71 0 0
1	hose	£5 0 0	3	cloths (20 English cloths and 10 others)	
1	boards pitch and salmon	£9 0 0			
1	small goods	£26 0 0			
<u>23</u>		<u>£96 5 0</u>	<u>31</u>		<u>£166 5 0</u>

16 merchants.

29 merchants.

⁴² Two of salt fish, the rest herrings.

⁴³ Including a cargo of wheat (£8) and a mixed cargo of barley and oats (£9).

⁴⁴ These include one cargo exported from Pevensy and valued at £3 6s. 8d.

⁴⁵ Four of these with a total value of £12 were shipped from Pevensy.

⁴⁶ This was re-exported to Flanders.

⁴⁷ Salmon appears once.

⁴⁸ One suspects that these may be 4 cargoes of fish and that the word "pice" is a misspelling in each case of "pisce" meaning fish. This suspicion is strengthened by the fact that there is also an entry of "pice sals" which must mean salt fish and not salt pitch!

TABLE XI. ALIEN TRADE MICH. 1327-MICH. 1328 (EXCLUDING 10 JAN.-4 JULY, 1328, FOR EXPORTS AND 20 NOV. 1327-13 JUNE, 1328, FOR IMPORTS).

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
19 ⁴⁹	fish	£37 6 8	15 ⁵⁴	wood and timber	£77 15 0
18	various (unspecified)	£154 0 8	13 ⁵⁵	timber	£76 1 0
9	goblets	£16 0 4	12 ⁵⁶	wood	£46 15 0
6	canvas	£10 12 0	2	wood & oak bark	£8 0 0
6 ⁵⁰	wax (10½ quintals)	—	3 ⁵⁷	timber and oak bark	£47 0 0
6	cloths (24½ ungrained, ⁵¹ ½ scarlet)	—	1	oak bark	£6 0 0
5 ⁵²	fruit	£55 0 4	1	timber and boards	£20 0 0
3	budge ⁵³	£8 10 0	16	salt	£144 13 4
2	millstones	£32 0 0	3	fruit	£29 0 0
2	Caen stone	£5 0 0	3	cheese	£20 10 0
2	wheat	£34 0 0	2	iron ⁵⁸	£12 0 0
2	iron	£8 0 0	1	fish	£2 13 4
2	oil (6 pipes)	£22 0 0	1	horse	£1 0 0
2	"frett"	£5 10 0	1 ⁵⁹	cloths (20 Eng-cloths)	—
1	tallow	£6 0 0			
1	leather	£30 0 0			
1	plaster	£1 0 0			
1	linen cloth	£8 0 0			
1	pitch	£10 0 0			
1	?	£2 0 0			
89		£435 0 0	73		£491 7 8

78 merchants.

65 merchants.

⁴⁹ All fresh fish.⁵⁰ Wax was imported by merchants from Barcelona, Lisbon, San Sebastian, and Guetaria (near Bayonne).⁵¹ Including 10½ cloths imported into Seaford by a Dieppe merchant.⁵² Including 1 shipt. of almonds valued at £16, and 1 shipt. of almonds and priced £8.⁵³ Lamb's fur.⁵⁴ These include one cargo valued at £20 shipped from Seaford.⁵⁵ Including one cargo valued at £16 shipped from Pevensey and two valued at £24 from Seaford.⁵⁶ Including a cargo valued at £12 exported from Pevensey.⁵⁷ One of these valued at £40 was made from Seaford.⁵⁸ Shipped by merchants from Etaples and Wissant.⁵⁹ Shipped from Seaford by a merchant from Lisbon.

TABLE XII. ALIEN TRADE MICH. 1328-MICH. 1329.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
28 ⁶⁰	fish	£158 15 8	52	wood and timber	£264 3 8
15	cloth (156 un-grained) ⁶¹		8	wood	£30 3 4
			2	timber	£14 0 0
11	various (unspecified)		2	oak bark	£10 0 0
		£64 10 4	1	boards	£9 0 0
10 ⁶²	corn	£181 0 0	1	boards & oak bark	£4 0 0
6	"frett"	£13 9 4	16	salt	£94 10 0
4	canvas	£11 10 0	1	cheese	£4 0 0
2	chalk	£3 4 0			
2	linen cloth	£9 0 0			
2	onions and garlic	£10 0 0			
1	75 hides	—			
1	almonds	£1 0 0			
1	tallow	£3 0 0			
1	"hamis"	£1 6 8			
84		£456 16 0	83		£429 17 0

77 merchants.

73 merchants.

In addition to the above, there were 4 shipments of timber valued at £21 6s. 8d., and 2 shipments of salt valued at £13 0s. 0d., all exported between Michaelmas and 14th November, 1329. Six merchants were concerned.

Let us now examine these tables. A first glance over them will suggest that the trade of the time was rather irregular, especially on the imports side, where the numbers of merchants engaged varies from 13 in 1324-5 to 78 in five months of the year 1327-8. With the exception of the year 1326-7 the exports remained fairly even owing to what must have been a steady demand for wood on the continent. In each table all the forest products have been grouped together, and in every case they have a value greater than that of all the other goods exported.

⁶⁰ One of these consisted of salt eels. Two lots of fish were brought into Shoreham during that year and one into Seaford.

⁶¹ Most of these were imported by a group of merchants from Guines (near Calais) on April 18th, 1329.

⁶² One of these shipments consisted of wheat worth £30 imported at Seaford by a merchant of Audresselles (Table XV). The latter port is near Boulogne.

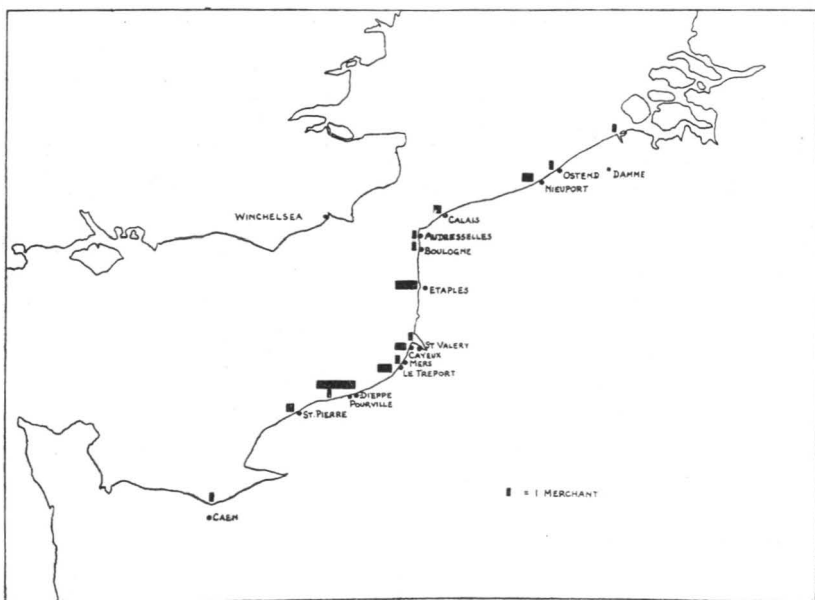


FIG. 2.—ALIEN MERCHANTS LANDING FISH AT WINCHELSEA, 1323-4.

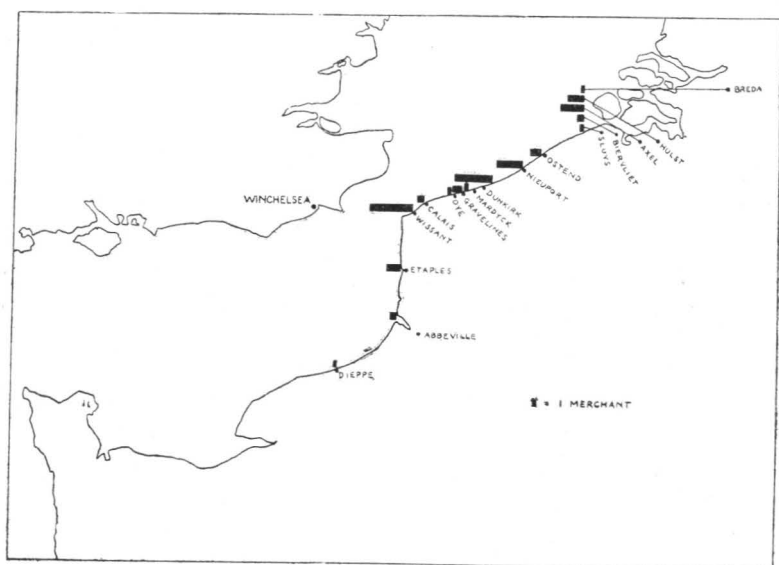


FIG. 3.—ALIEN MERCHANTS EXPORTING WOOD FROM WINCHELSEA 1324-5.

A considerable number of aliens imported fish into Winchelsea, and the ports from which they came are shown in Figure II. Fishing does not, however, appear to have been an exclusive industry, for we notice in Tables XIII. and XV. that small quantities of fish were brought in by merchants who were primarily concerned with other classes of goods. It will be noticed that in Figure II. most of the fish importers came from ports South of Cape Gris Nez, whereas the alien wood exporters in the same year were mainly from ports to the east of that Cape. (Figure III.)

The few shipments of Caen stone are interesting because, as Mr. P. M. Johnston has informed me, they were very likely used for the tombs of the Alards in the Church of St. Thomas à Becket, which were erected about this time.

Quantities of corn, mostly small, were imported, which suggests that the Winchelsea region was not self-supporting in that commodity. The appearance of cheese among the exports would help to emphasise the suitability of the marshy lowlands around the Rother estuary for cattle raising rather than corn growing.

The export of 2 cargoes of sea coal in Table VII by merchants from Barfleur is a little puzzling, as there was no local supply in Sussex. One can only infer that quantities were previously imported, as is shown in Table VI., but that the available charcoal supplies, being adequate for local needs, allowed the sea coal to be re-exported.

The arrival of a group of merchants from Malines and Louvain on August 28th and 30th, 1323, was responsible for the large cloth total in Table I. Cloth was usually brought in by merchants direct from the manufacturing towns. Whereas the woollen cloth came from Flanders and North France, linen cloth and canvas were imported from Normandy.

The appearance of fruit in the tables coincides with the arrival of merchants from the South, usually Spain

and Portugal. In 1325-6 (Table IX.) five of the 27 importers came from Lisbon, one from Bermeo (N. Spain), one from Portugalete (near Bermeo), and another from Bordeaux. All of them brought fruit. This trade from the South resulted in Winchelsea becoming an entrepôt, and, as will be seen more clearly from Table XI. (1327-8) there was a certain amount of re-exportation of Spanish produce across the Channel. The 3 shipments of fruit in 1327-8 were made by 2 merchants from Calais (one of them was Henry Bastard, Table XIII.) and another from Newport. The latter's cargo of raisins, figs and dates was valued at £11. The two lots of iron exported in that year may have come from the Weald, but in all likelihood they were re-exported Spanish iron.

Returning to the year 1325-6, there is an illuminating reference to the re-export trade in a passage in the accounts which reads when translated: Alfonso Martyn of Lisbon for fruit valued at £40 discharged from the vessel (*navis*) in which it was brought from Spain into a boat (*navicula*) of Sluys to be taken to Flanders.

We know that woollen cloth was made in Sussex, but it is interesting to find it being exported by aliens at a time when Flemish cloth was being imported (Tables X. and XI.). The two regions, however, produced different types, Sussex providing kerseys, whereas Flanders specialised in finer counts.

The increased activity in 1327-8 is largely due, though not entirely, to the arrival of numbers of Spanish merchants who had been absent during 1326-7. The types of commodities available for export at Winchelsea do not appear to have attracted these Spaniards, for not one of the 26 who imported goods in 1327-8 is found in the list of exporters.

We can trace the movements of the merchants throughout the period 1323-9, but we shall only give details to illustrate the activities of merchants from Calais, Dieppe and Audresselles, who were 3 of the most regular traders.

TABLE XIII. HENRY BASTARD OF CALAIS.

Date.	Expt. or impt.	Goods.	Value.
10 May, 1324	exported	$\frac{1}{2}$ sack of wool	
14 May, 1324	imported	1 scarlet cloth	
		5 other cloths	
2 Sept. 1325	exported	{ cheese	£2 0 0
		{ salt	£2 0 0
15 Sept. 1325	imported	fish	10 0
4 July, 1328	exported	{ figs and raisins	£6 0 0
		{ salt	£9 0 0
20 July, 1328	imported	{ $\frac{1}{2}$ scarlet cloth	
		{ 7 other cloths	
		{ goblets	£2 0 0
2 Aug. 1328	exported	timber & oak bark	£40 0 0 (from Seaford)
8 Aug. 1329	imported	60 cloths	

TABLE XIV. LAURENCE BERNARD OF DIEPPE.

Date.	Expt. or impt.	Goods.	Value.
10 May, 1323	imported	hose, etc.	£2 0 0
22 July, 1323	"	mirrors	£1 0 0
25 July, 1323	exported	wood	£1 0 0
17 May, 1324	imported	{ Irish "calut,"	
		{ mirrors, etc.	£1 0 0
15 July, 1328	"	canvas	£1 0 0
6 Aug. 1328	"	small goods	£2 0 0
6 Feb. 1329	"	"	£1 6 8
7 Aug. 1329	"	"	£2 10 0

TABLE XV. JOHN NIKERE OF AUDRESSELLES.

Date.	Expt. or impt.	Goods.	Value.
15 Apr. 1323	imported	fish	10 0
16 Apr. 1323	exported	wood	£1 10 0
4 May, 1323	"	oak bark	10 0
2 June, 1328	"	wood	£12 0 0 (from Pevensay)
17 July, 1328	"	salt	£9 0 0
4 Feb. 1329	imported	corn	£30 0 0
26 Feb. 1329	"	frails	£3 13 0
2 July, 1329	"	wheat	£30 0 0 (into Shoreham)

It is clear from these tables that alien trade with Sussex was not particularly specialised, even Henry Bastard of Calais, who appears to have been primarily

interested in cloth, being credited with a cargo of fish on one occasion. If more of the Particular Accounts were available for examination we should probably find that this absence of specialisation characterised alien trade with Sussex throughout the first half of the century.

The wine returns are somewhat confusing, and I have not attempted to include them in the tables. From Whitsun to 6th December, 1325, seven casks of wine were imported at East Sussex ports by merchants from Dieppe, Touques and Nieuport. This seems to be the only period for which Particular Accounts exist,⁶³ but according to the Enrolled Accounts wine merchants from Aquitaine imported 111 casks into the Winchelsea region between 12th August, 1322, and 9th March, 1323, and 54 casks between 6th December, 1325, and Mich. 1326.

The Bordeaux Customs Accounts for 1308⁶⁴ contain the name of a Sussex ship (Lebonan of Winchelsea), which exported 135 casks of wine from Bordeaux on 17th May, but I have been unable to trace its arrival at a Sussex port. Winchelsea ships did not necessarily trade exclusively with Winchelsea nor any other port in Sussex,⁶⁵ although there was a certain amount of direct contact between Sussex and Southern France, as a group of documents relating to the end of our period will show. Table XVI. has been drawn up from the information given in these documents which concern shipments of corn and beans from Sussex while a prohibition of the export of corn was still in force. The goods were shipped between 30th October,

⁶³ At least the only ones referring solely to Sussex. Other accounts, e.g. 78/3A, give details for all England, and in this latter we note that in 1327-8 only one ship, from Lisbon, imported wine into Sussex (Winchelsea). The three merchants concerned brought 7 dolia.

⁶⁴ Exch. K.R. Accts., bundle 162, No. 5.

⁶⁵ e.g., in 1327-8 four Winchelsea ships were engaged in importing wine into English ports outside Sussex as follows (cust. accts. 78/3A.)

London: Seint Andreu, 34 dolia (a dolium is a cask of 2 pipes) and 35 pipes.

Sandwich: Seynte Maria, 41 dolia.

Seint Bertholomeu, 33 dolia.

Southampton: Ship of John Passele, 156 dolia and 4 pipes.

1347, and Mich. 1348, on condition that they were taken to Gascony and not elsewhere. This condition was kept, and it is recorded that the corn and beans were "ben & loialmet deschargez a Bordeaux p^r avitailler la cite & le pais a la hon^r de nostr seign^r le Roy & de ses gentz."

Date.	Ship.	Master.	Merchants.	Goods.
18 Dec. 1327	La Walifare de Hoke	W. Gamelyn	P. Cole	24 tuns of corn and beans
			J. Portland	16 " "
			H. Clanefelde	6 " "
			H. Wareham	4 " "
			Total	50 "
23 May, 1328	La Leonard de Hamele	G. Andreu	Richard, Count of Arundel	63 quarters of corn and beans
			R. Totemond	120 " "
			J. Portlond	
			R. Elmele	
			H. Clanefelde	95 " "
			P. Cole	60 " "
			T. Kyng	
			R. Berewyk	
			R. Wrangy	
			R. Cuteller	
W. Fay	50 " "			
Total	461 " "			
28 May	La Mariote de Bristol	J. Lambert	A. Comyn	100 quarters of corn and beans
			N. Hockelegh	100 " "
			N. Taillour ⁶⁶	100 " "
			R. Bromore	40 " "
			Total	340 " "

If these amounts were exported under abnormal conditions of restraint we may, I think, assume that the normal export of corn from West Sussex by denizens was on a considerable scale. It is a misfortune for us that the New Custom was not levied on denizens as well as aliens, for had it been we should not have had

⁶⁶ Taillour was a merchant of Southampton, whence he was exporting cloth in 1349 (Customs Accts. 457 (19)).

to rely on these odd scraps of information regarding the activities of English merchants during the first half of the century. However, in spite of its deficiencies one hopes that this somewhat brief survey may help to shed a little light upon the question of the country's trade relations with regions overseas during an interesting though troubled period in English history.

⁶⁷ The yearly totals are reckoned from Michaelmas to Michaelmas except in the following cases:—3 Feb.—Mich. 1308; Mich. 1322—28 Oct. 1323; 28 Oct. 1323—Mich. 1324; Mich. 1325—29 May, 1326; 10 Feb.—Mich. 1327; Mich. 1332—2 Feb. 1333; 10 July, Mich. 1334; Mich. 1335—24 Aug. 1336; 23 Aug. 1336—8 Nov. 1338; 8 Nov. 1338—Mich. 1339; Mich. 1340—8 Feb. 1342.

OLD PLACE, PULBOROUGH.

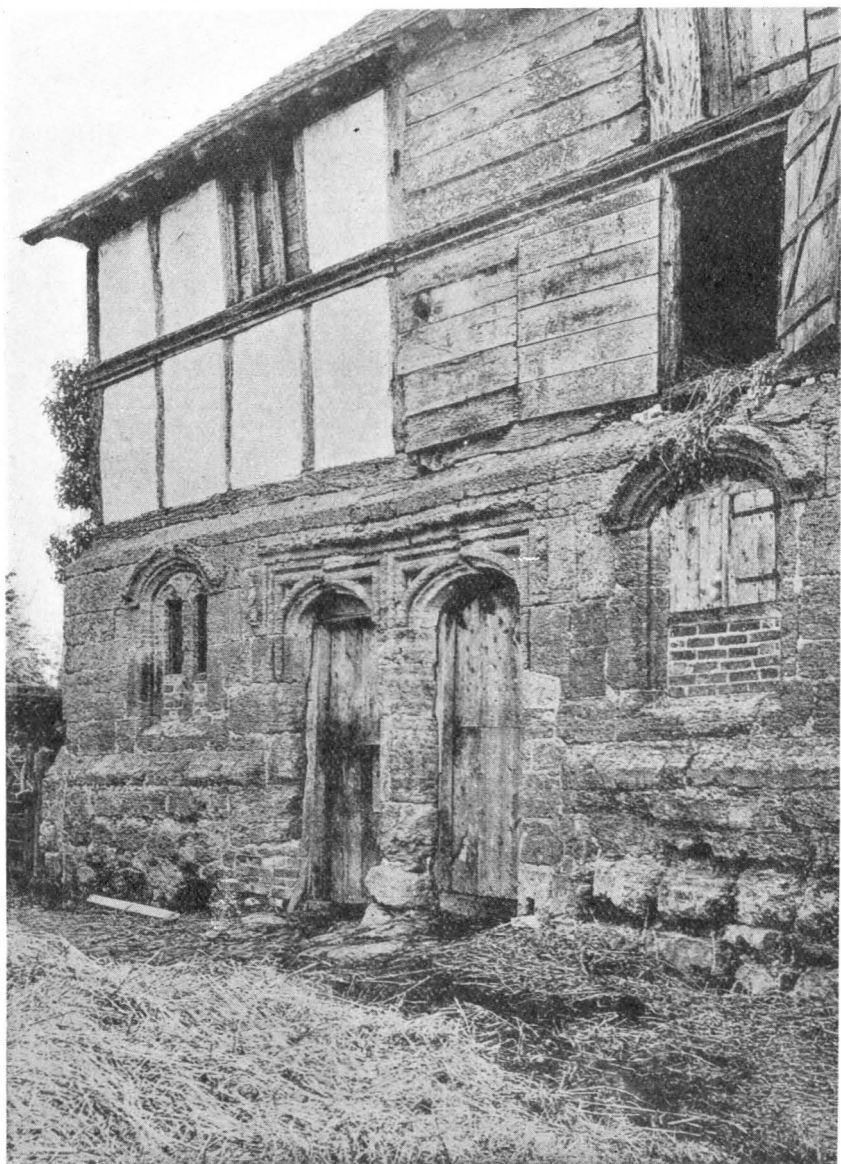
BY W. D. PECKHAM.

I. THE FARMSTEAD.

CONCERNING Old Place, Dallaway writes: "The mansion in which the Apsleys resided till their extinction was built in the reign of Henry VI. Enough is still extant to afford a curious specimen of the seat of a Sussex gentleman at that period. It enclosed a court and the superstructure was of timberframe with numerous and large square windows, many of them projecting. Even so small remains are now seldom to be seen in this county."¹ I shall have occasion, in the course of this paper, to record my dissent from many of Dallaway's statements.

Old Place lies just west of the Pulborough—Horsham railway, and is a compact group of buildings, including a farm house, the usual collection of farm buildings, and a mill-pond with a water-mill, now disused. Of the farm buildings only one is of archaeological interest, that which is usually described as the old Apsley mansion, though some visitors, arguing from the "ecclesiastical" character of the architecture, are sure that it *must* have been a monastery. This block of buildings is L-shaped on plan, the long arm running east and west and the short arm projecting north from the west end of it. The lower storey of the whole, except the older parts of the south side, is of Pulborough sandstone ashlar; the remainder is of wood with, here and there, contemporary wattle and dab infilling still surviving, patched, in more modern times, with rubble, with a little brickwork and with weatherboarding. The north face of the principal wing is two-storied, but on the south side the roof runs down to


¹ *Rape of Arundel*, p. 319.



OLD PLACE, PULBOROUGH, NORTH FRONT.

(From "Old English Cottages and Farmhouses in Kent and Sussex,"
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about 8 ft. from the ground, save for a gable where the high barn doors are. The smaller wing is one-storied, with a span roof having both eaves at the same height from the ground. Careful examination has convinced me that the whole building, except the north wall of the small wing, is of one date, and that no considerable remodelling, as opposed to patchwork repairs and alterations, has ever taken place. As will be seen, this fact is of great importance in judging the purpose for which it was constructed.

The style of the building may be said, in the language of guide books, to be Early Perpendicular. The doorways, except those of the barn, are all of the form which William of Wykeham seems to have popularised, a four-centred arch set in a rectilinear frame. The wooden windows in the first floor, which, *pace* Dallaway, were none of them oriels, and some of the stone ones in the ground floor, are cinque-foiled under a square head. Two other windows are two-lighted under an arch of *anse de panier* or three-centred form. But, along with these features, which alone might tally with Dallaway's date of *temp.* Henry VI., are others suggesting earlier date. Some of the lights are trefoil-headed, which suggests, though it by no means proves, that the work is early in the Perpendicular style. But the bold profiles of the mouldings, in which the three-quarter round occurs, and the shallow double ogee, , does not, would seem to date the work as contemporary rather with Richard II. or Henry IV.

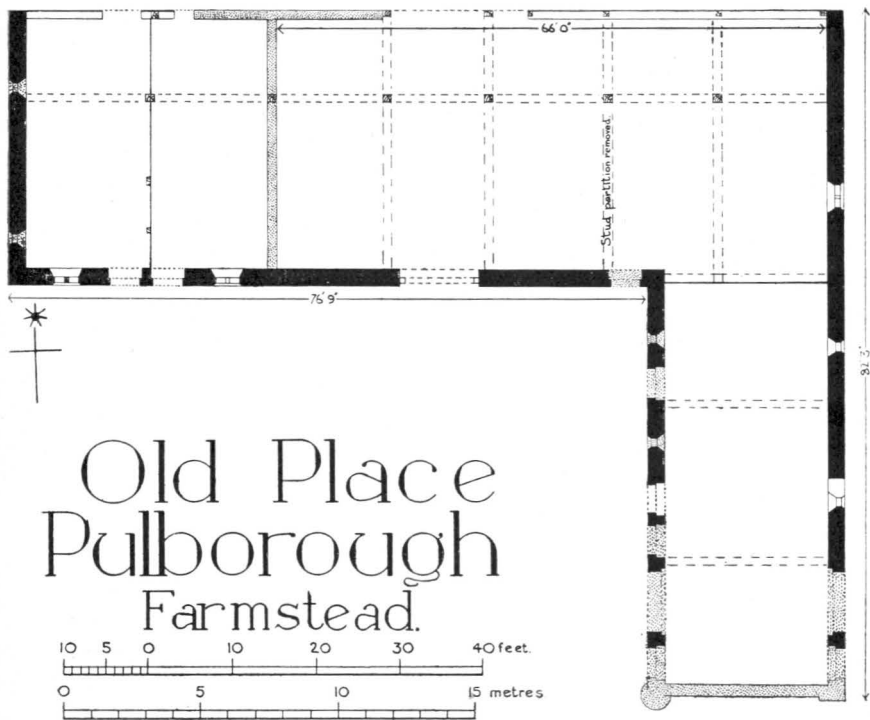
Before discussing the use for which the building was intended, it will be well to describe what it is, bay by bay, beginning at the east end.

The principal wing is roofed in seven bays, each from 12 ft. to 15 ft. wide. The first of these has, on the ground floor, a door and a two-light window in the north wall and two single-light windows in the east. On the south is a doorway and a three-light wooden window of the unglazed cottage type²; it is impossible

² Cf. *V. C. H. Sussex*, II., p. 390.

to determine the date of these with certainty, but they look like later insertions. When first I saw this it was in use as a cart-horse stable.

Above this was a room, fitted in modern times with large bins, but not apparently designed as a forage



store, for there are clear traces of ceiling joists at tie beam level, and the coeval windows, three in number (two facing east, one facing north) are unnecessarily large. Also there is no convenient method of getting hay or corn up in bulk.

The second bay is more or less a replica of the first, but reversed on plan and only having one window, that on the south side, which has lost its mullion and sub-arches. The upper floor has only two windows, and was apparently not ceiled at tie-beam

level. Between this bay and the next the partition of the ground floor is of rubble, probably not coeval; the upper part is a stud partition with traces of wattle and dab infilling.

Of the third, fourth and fifth bays all that can be said is that they are exactly like any old timber barn in the county save for the details of roof construction noted below, and for the fact that the lower part of the north wall is of Pulborough sandstone ashlar. The high doors to admit the laden wain are to the south; the sill of the wooden framing of the upper storey to the north forming the lintel of the doors on that side. There are not, and never were, any windows to the north.

Between the fifth and sixth bays was once a stud partition, now removed.

The sixth and seventh bays were in two floors. The ground floor was reached by a doorway in the south-west corner of the farmyard, and was lit by a two-light window in the west wall. This has now been made into a doorway, but the sockets for the iron window bars are still visible. The upper floor seems to have been one room, lit by one window only on the north; there was also an opening about the size of a window into the north wing.

The roof framing of the whole of this main building is quite of a mediæval type. On the south wooden puncheons support a purlin on a level with the wall plate on the north. The roof truss proper consists of two principals and a tie beam, this supports a kingpost which carries a collar purlin, the kingpost being braced all four ways to the purlin and to a collar between the principals. Every couple of common rafters is tied together with a collar. There are no wind-braces, the longitudinal braces of the kingposts acting as such, and there is no ridge piece. The roof is hipped at both ends. In short, it is such a roof as anyone familiar with mediæval roof construction has seen often enough. It has suffered a certain amount of patching, especially at the west end, where one or two of the

trusses have been reconstructed. I suspect that it was originally stone-heled, but the present covering is tiles.

The north wing is one-storied and is roofed with a similar roof in three bays, partly stone-heled. The



[Photo by L. Hope-Nicholson

OLD PLACE, PULBOROUGH.

THE EAST FRONT OF THE NORTH RANGE.

north wall is modern and the present condition of the roof suggests that this wing has been shortened. It can never have been much longer than it is, owing to the nearness of the millpond. A single detail is worth noting specially. The walls are carried up in ashlar

to the level of the tops of the smaller doorways. Between this level and that of the eaves is a course of large blocks with wide intervals between them,³ and the roof plate rests on these blocks and on the tops of the wide doorways, which rise higher than the narrow ones do. The general lay-out of this building, and the multitude of doors in it, is clear from the plan.

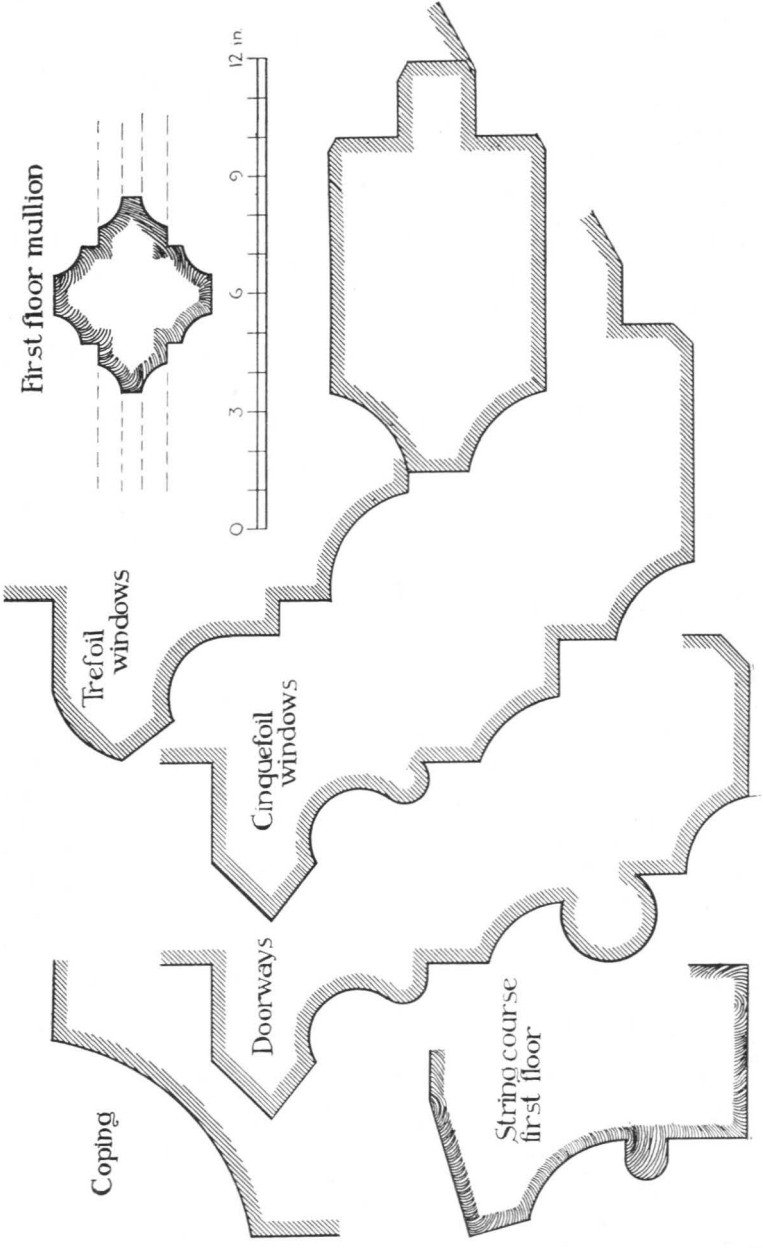
The two wings were evidently designed as a whole; whatever the use they were designed for it was not that of a dwelling house, though servants may have found lodging in parts of the upper storey. The whole construction of the barn is clearest evidence that the three bays containing it were built for a barn and for no other purpose. In dealing with the first and second bays a peculiarity will doubtless have struck the reader at once—the presence of two doorways next to one another. It is clear that the stones of the pier between them were dressed for this place; yet why should anyone designing buildings for human habitation have gone to the expense of two doorways where one would have done as well, or better? On the other hand there are obvious conveniences in having separate doorways to two stables or two byres.

The ground floor of the sixth and seventh bays, again, is ill suited for a living room, as the lighting must have been very inadequate. What windows, if any, there were in the south wall it is hard to say, but there are no traces of any now, and quite possibly there were none. In the case of the upper floor the inadequacy of the lighting is at least as noticeable.

The north wing, likewise, is ill suited to human habitation, even according to the ideas of the Middle Ages. Besides an abundance of doors, it shows no traces of ceiling at tie-beam level; and the open course under the eaves would have made it miserably cold as living quarters.

Further, I would note three characteristics of the whole building. The first is the absence, so far as I

³ These openings, and most of the windows and doorways, have been filled up with modern brickwork.



can ascertain, of any provision for glazing. The second is the total absence of any latrine accommodation. This in itself, of course, proves nothing—there are plenty of farm houses to-day with no inside sanitation—but it should be noted that this positive evidence of human habitation is lacking.⁴

The third characteristic is the absence of any provision for artificial heating and, more important, for cooking. The first floor room at the east end *may* once have had a fireplace. The floor joists are trimmed as though for a hearthstone on the east side, and the first floor wall at this point is of stone, not timber, and was, I think, always so. But there is no trace of any fireplace, and the common rafters, which appear to be contemporary, have never been trimmed for a chimney. I can only suggest, tentatively, that we may have a case of a farsighted building owner making provision for putting in a fireplace if he decided later on that one was needed.⁵ With this possible exception there is no trace of any provision for a fire, whether in a fireplace or on a central hearth. (I have seen too many smoke-blackened Great Hall roof timbers to be in any doubt on this latter point.) These three details, taken together, establish a certain presumption against the building having been designed for human habitation.

⁴ In weighing this class of evidence we should bear in mind that there were roughly two opposite principles on which mediæval buildings might be planned. The first, which I might call the military, dotted a great number of single garderobes all about the building. For a castle it had obvious tactical advantages. The second, the monastic, still in use in colleges in Oxford and Cambridge, concentrated in one general *domus necessaria* and was, before the days of modern sanitary appliances, far superior from the medical point of view, a fact which may have been dimly appreciated, even in the Middle Ages. The ordinary unfortified house must often have compromised between the two. In my own house there are four mediæval living rooms. Two have unmistakable garderobes. A third has traces of what can hardly have been anything else. The fourth, curiously enough that furthest removed from any outside sanitation, had apparently no garderobe of its own.

⁵ There is a fairly obvious modern parallel. A certain number of modern houses are built with a garage as part of the house plan, and with a fireplace and flue in the garage. The fireplace is probably quite useless, but if a subsequent tenant who does not keep a car wants an extra sitting room the garage can be converted into one at a minimum of trouble and expense.

But at first sight one strong argument against the alternative theory that it was designed for a farmstead is the elaborate nature of the stonework. All the doors and windows are as elaborately moulded as they would have been for a dwelling-house or for a church which had not a large fabric fund. But, while *a priori* reasoning supports this view, experience of ancient buildings does not.

There are a fair number of mediæval barns in this country which were quite certainly built as barns—I can quote the cases of Glastonbury and Bradford-on-Avon from my own experience; but these have some quite elaborate work in them, such as the symbols of the Evangelists at Glastonbury; and there seems no reason why other farm buildings should not occasionally have been built in the same way.⁶

I think that an examination of mediæval building methods will help to explain the presence in a purely utilitarian building of mouldings and fine mason-work. In the East to-day, where conditions are still largely mediæval, in spite of telegraphs and Ford cars, buildings may be divided into two classes according to their durability. In England the division is into many, from the Army hut or the speculative builder's villa, through school and hospital buildings put up, if the governing body be wise, with the deliberate intention that in a century's time they should be scrapped and replaced by something more up to date, up to the few buildings which are still built that they may last as long as the White Tower. The East knows nothing of these gradations, in India every building is either *pakka*, permanent, or *kachcha*, non-permanent.⁷ In the Near East we had no words exactly corresponding, but the Turkish *kyargir* and Greek *γκεβγκιρ* meaning "brick or stone" would

⁶ Guide books, estate agents' advertisements and the like generally describe every old barn as a "tithe barn." I need hardly point out that accommodation for the storage of the tenth sheaf did not differ from that required for the other nine.

⁷ The terms seem originally to have meant "cooked" and "raw," and to have been applied to baked and sun-dried bricks.

practically translate “*pakka* building materials”; that buildings were one thing or the other, *experto credite*. And I am convinced that the England of the Middle Ages resembled the East of to-day in this, as in many other respects. *Kachcha* buildings were usually of timber with wattle and dab infilling, or else of mud, *pakka* buildings practically always of stone.⁸ Herein lies, I believe, the secret of the mediæval prejudice—for prejudice there must have been—against brick. Brick construction was too costly for a *kachcha* building, and the mediæval building owner could not bring himself to believe that a baked lump of clay could be anywhere near as durable as stone hewn from the everlasting hills, whereas it may easily prove more so.

Now the stonemason was, like all mediævals, a creature of habit. Normally employed on buildings which were intended to be not only durable but beautiful, he could not easily separate in his mind the need for permanence and the desire for ornament. So, even if the building owner was clear-sighted enough to appreciate that the two things did not necessarily go together, he may have found it impossible to convince his masons that a stone door frame need not necessarily be elaborately moulded.

There is another possible explanation. The building owner may have been able to buy some stonework ready dressed at the quarry on exceptionally favourable terms, bankrupt stock or the like; but the probability of this having happened here turns on the interesting question how far quarry owners in the later Middle Ages prepared stone dressings for stock, as opposed to those made for a definite order; and on this subject I can offer no opinion.

⁸ The ordinary parish church was, of course, like its prototype the basilica, *pakka* walls with a *kachcha* roof. The effect of fire on the combination has been an object lesson from the days of the *Nika* riot of 532, and the Chichester fire of 1187 to the burning of St. Paul Without in 1823, and that of St. Demetrius of Salonica in 1918. Monasteries and the like may well have carried out part of their original building programme in *pakka* work and the remainder in *kachcha*, for later generations to rebuild in *pakka*. St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester, may be quoted as a case of mixed building which has survived to this day.

Let this be how it will, the solid ornamental character of the work is no bar to its having been built as a farmstead, and the general planning points that way. I had reached this conclusion from an examination of the farmstead buildings by themselves. The courtesy of Mr. Hedley Hope-Nicholson, the present owner, who allowed me full access to his house, produced the last and most convincing argument of all. For the present house is undoubtedly mediæval, and shows the familiar characteristics of a Great Hall now cut up into rooms, but retaining its mediæval timber roof framing above modern bedroom ceilings. I hope in a later paper to deal with it fully.

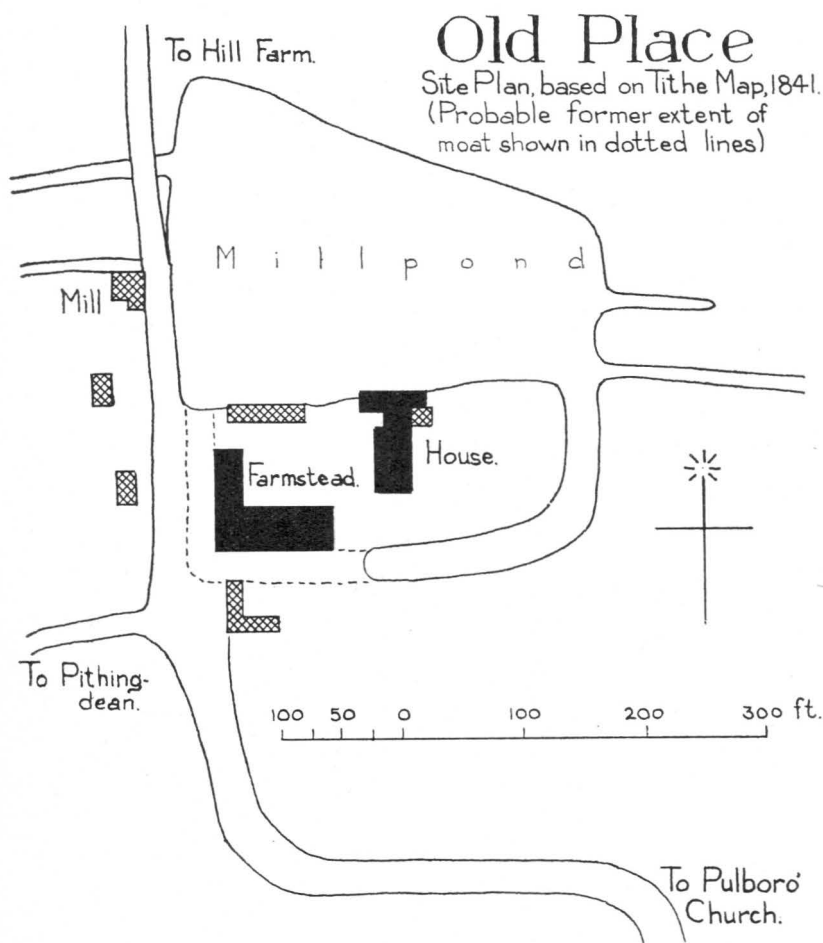
As so complete a group of farm buildings of this date must be distinctly rare, it may be well to offer an opinion as to the precise use of each part, even if that opinion is sometimes based on little more than pure conjecture. What should we reasonably expect to find in a group of buildings intended for the exploitation of a home farm in days before the introduction of modern agricultural machinery?

First, and most important of all, a barn, serving the two purposes of a store for the harvest in the bulky form in which it was garnered and a covered place in which flail-threshing and winnowing could go on in all weathers throughout the year. Next, a granary where the threshed corn could be stored. The accommodation for farm animals should include a byre, as oxen were extensively used for draught purposes, and also a stable, as horses were in use, not only for riding, but also for some draught purposes.⁹ Farm animals postulate a forage store for hay for the horses and for oats in the sheaf for oxen as a convenience, if not a necessity. Wains, ploughs, harrows and other dead stock are best stored, when not in use, under some sort of roof to keep them from the weather. Finally, it is a convenience, at least in a large establishment, that some of the men should have

⁹ My impression, gathered from various sources, is that horses were normally, if not invariably, used for harrowing.

their living quarters close at hand, in case of accidents.

The extreme north end of the existing building may possibly have been the cartshed, the passage between



the wider pair of doors accommodating wains and two-wheeled carts (and possibly the travelling coach of the ladies of the house), and that between the narrower the ploughs, harrows and smaller farm gear.¹⁰ But

¹⁰ Later cartsheds usually have one end closed, but one of approximately Jacobean date at my house was originally open at both ends.

the Tithe Map gives us some valuable evidence on this point. Before the railway was made, a sort of back-water of the millpond enclosed the house and garden on two sides. It seems most likely that this represents the remains of a complete homestead moat,¹¹ access to the ground within which was by a bridge leading to these doorways, while a second bridge would serve, in harvest time, for access to the barn.

At first sight the small door into the farmyard next south of the great door suggests a porter's lodge, and it may possibly have served one. But the absence of any trace of heating arrangements is an objection; besides the normal mediæval planning—and ordinary convenience—require that the lodge shall open into the passageway of the Great Gate.

The remainder of the north wing was probably either stables or byres, more likely the former if the upper floor of the west end of the main building was a hay-loft, as the opening into it from the north wing suggests. The barn was clearly always a barn; the east end of the main wing was probably byres on the ground floor with possibly a lodging for farm hands over it. There only remains the ground floor at the west end of the main building to account for. The obvious suggestion is a granary, but I doubt this. Had the later type of granary, built on rick-steddles to keep out rats, been known (on this point I have no data) there would certainly have been one at Old Place. But under no circumstances would so big a granary have been needed; for the men of the Middle Ages stored their harvest unthreshed,¹² and lived very much from hand to mouth, so far as threshing and milling went.¹³

The subject of mediæval agriculture is a fascinating

¹¹ The ground to the south of the barn is still noticeably sodden in anything like wet weather.

¹² In North Europe, that is to say. On the Mediterranean, where fine weather can confidently be expected in harvest time, the crop is threshed in the open air by animal power, and a large granary and a straw-loft replace the barn of the North.

¹³ For clear evidence of this see the Apuldrum Custumal in *Camd. Soc.*, 1887, p. 55, which contemplates the Manor not having a week's ration of provender in hand at Christmas.

one. On the one hand we have in some places the materials for a reconstruction of the map of the agricultural land of a manor; examples of the farm buildings of the demesne must be rarer, but I would be unwilling to believe that Old Place is unique in Sussex. Whether travelling by road or by rail, I often let myself surmise what story might be told by the main timbers of some of the barns that I pass, whether the heling is grassgrown thatch, galvanised iron, or that cheap modern pink material which competes with advertisements of the townsman's goods for first place as a destroyer of the beauty of the English countryside.

COATS OF ARMS IN SUSSEX CHURCHES.

BY FANE LAMBARDE, F.S.A.

PART IV.

PEVENSEY.

North Chapel.—A carving of the Royal Arms (King William III. and Queen Mary).

Quarterly of four.

1 England,¹ 2 Scotland, 3 Ireland, 4 France, and in Pretence:
Azure billety a lion rampant or—for NASSAU.²

North Aisle.—Mural Marble.

John Wheatley, s. of Thomas and his w. Jane, who was d. of John Dunston of Cowfowlde, Sussex: erected by his w. Elizabeth d. of Michael Smalpage, in 1616.

Of six pieces azure and or three leopards rampant or, a crescent gules for difference—for WHEATLEY.

WESTHAM.

*Mural Marble.*³

John Meres Fagge, 1769, and w. Alice, d. of Thomas Woodyer of Chichester.

Gules two bends vair—for FAGGE.

Impaling:

Sable floretty or three leopards heads argent—for WOODYER.⁴

HAILSHAM.

Chancel.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Rev. Thomas Hubersty, 1793.

Vert two bars engrailed between in chief two moles erect and in base a griffin's head or—for HUBBERSTY.⁵

¹ This is incorrect. The 1st and 4th quarters should be France and England quarterly, as in the arms adopted by King James I.

² Here the billets have been coloured gules—but should be or.

³ Both coats are very much worn. See Hasted's *Kent*, III., 488.

⁴ According to Hasted's *Kent*, I., 509, Woodyer of Shorne bore sable three leopards' heads in fess between nine fleurs-de-lis argent.

⁵ See Fox Davies, *Art of Heraldry*, p. 144.

East End.—North side of Altar.

Elizabeth Hooper, 1819.

Quarterly of four.

1. & 4. Gyronny of eight ermine and azure a castle argent—
for HOOPER.
2. Sable a lion rampart argent a border engrailed or—for
LLOYD.
3. Sable a chevron between three covered cups or—for
ODIARNE.

South Wall.—Mural Memorial Tablet.

To Willard Family.

Argent a chevron sable ermined argent between three fish-
weels vert—for WILLARD.*North Aisle.—Mural Monument.*

Edward Luxford, 1746, and w. Jane.

Above. Or on a pile azure three boars heads or—for LUXFORD.

Impaling:

Argent a fess checky or and sable in chief three crosses paty
sable—for BURGESS.⁶

Below. LUXFORD.

South Chapel.—Mural Marble.

Anthony Trumble, 1733.

Azure three bulls' heads sable breathing fire gules—for
TRUMBLE.⁷

EASTBOURNE.

*Chancel.—South Wall.—Mural Marble.*Thomas Alchorne and w. Frances, d. of John, son of Sir Lawrence
de la Chambre, 1735.Argent a buck's head caboshed and a chief indented sable—
for ALCHORNE.

Impaling:

Argent a chevron sable charged with another ermine between
three chamber pieces,⁸ sable firing towards the dexter—for
DE LA CHAMBRE.Crest. A human heart gules crowned or between a pair of
wings sable.*Three Hatchments.*

1. Sable three stags heads caboshed argent horned or—for
CAVENDISH.

Impaling:

Gules on a bend between six crosslets fitchy argent an
escucheon or charged with a demi-lion rampant pierced⁶ See Wadhurst and Groombridge.⁷ This coat, if ever painted on the monument, has entirely worn off. But
it is worth recording on account of its curious allusive character.⁸ "Murtherers" *alias* Mortars.

through the mouth with an arrow within a double tressure flory counter flory gules, a molet gules for difference—for HOWARD.

2. On a lozenge.

CAVENDISH a crescent for difference.

And in Pretence:

Sable a leopard or between three helmets argent—for COMPTON.

3. CAVENDISH and in Pretence COMPTON.

South Chapel.—Brass, now Mural.

Mary Perient, only d. of Henry Perient of Essex, w. of Sir Edward Burton, 1631; and John Burton, s. and h. of James Burton, m. Grace, d. of Sir Edward Capell, 1586.

Two shields. Dexter.

Quarterly gules and argent four escallops counterchanged—for BURTON.

Impaling:

Gules a lion rampant between three crosslets fitchy or—for CAPEL.

Sinister.

BURTON impaling:

Gules three crescents argent—for PERIENT.

Ledger Stones (three).

1. William Wilson, 1713, m. Jane, d. of Nicholas Townley.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Sable a wolf rampant in chief three stars or a label for difference—for WILSON.

2 & 3. Sable three peacocks argent—for PEACOCK.

And in Pretence:

Argent a fess and in chief three molets sable—for TOWNLEY.

Impaling:

TOWNLEY.

2. Sir William Wilson, 1685.

Quarterly of four.

1. WILSON.

2. Argent on a bend between two unicorns' heads azure three lozenges or—for SMYTH.

3. Sable a chevron between three bugle horns argent on a chief or three griffons' heads azure—for GARDNER.

4. Or a human leg cut off at the thigh azure—for HADDON. Over all, the Red hand of Ulster.

3. Rechar, w. of Sir William Wilson, Bart., 1686.

Quarterly of four.

1. WILSON. 2. SMYTH. 3. GARDNER. 4. HADDON.

Impaling:

PEACOCK.

South Chapel.—East Window.

In memory of Louisa Blanche, w. of Cecil George Savile Foljambe, d. of F. J. Howard and his w. Lady Fanny Cavendish, 1871.

Six achievements on mural brass plates on window sill.

1. Howard Quarterly of six.

1. HOWARD.
2. Gules three leopards or a label argent—for BROTHERTON.
3. Chequy or and azure—for WARREN.
4. Gules a lion rampant argent armed and langued azure—for MOWBRAY.
5. Gules three escallops argent—for DACRE.
6. Barry argent and azure three chaplets gules—for GREYSTOCK.

2. FOLJAMBE quarterly of eight impaling HOWARD quarterly of six.

1. Sable a bend between six escallops or and on the bend in chief an escutcheon vert charged with a key surmounted by a baton in saltire or—for FOLJAMBE.
2. Argent two annulets linked together gules between three crosses patty sable—for THORNHAGH.
3. Argent on a bend sable three owls argent—for SAVILLE.
4. Azure a fess wavy argent charged with a cross patty gules, in chief two stars or, and upon a chief argent a cormorant sable beaked and legged gules holding in its beak a branch of sea-weed (called laver) inverted vert (being the arms of Liverpool) and on a canton argent a hand gules—for JENKINSON.
5. Argent on a bend azure three oatsheaves or—for OTTLEY.
6. Sable a chevron between three molets argent—for SHUCKBURGH.
7. Azure a griffin passant and a chief or—for EVELYN.
8. Argent, two bars gemelles and in chief three molets sable—for MEDLEY.

Impaling:

1. HOWARD. 2. BROTHERTON. 3. WARREN. 4. MOWBRAY. 5. DACRE. 6. GREYSTOCK.

3. CAVENDISH, quarterly of six.

1. CAVENDISH.
2. Argent a saltire engrailed and on a chief azure three roses argent—for HARDWICKE.
3. Per bend embattled argent and gules—for BOYLE.
4. Chequy argent and azure a fess gules—for CLIFFORD.⁹

⁹ So given by Papworth, p. 703, as quartered by Cavendish. But here, as at Buxted, it is shown as "Chequy or and azure a fess sable."

5. SAVILE.
6. COMPTON.
4. HOWARD impaling:
Sable a fess between three lambs argent—for LAMBTON.
5. COMPTON quarterly of nine.
 1. COMPTON.
 2. Argent a chevron gules a border azure bezanty—for VANNELL.
 3. Argent a fess engrailed between six billets gules—for AYLWORTH.
 4. Argent two bars sable—for BRERETON.
 5. Or on a bend gules cotised azure between six martlets three wings argent—for WALDEN.
 6. Argent two bars between three eagles displayed sable—for SPENCER.
 7. Azure floretty a lion rampant or—for BEAUMONT.
 8. Or fretty gules a canton ermine—for NOEL.
 9. Gules three luces erect argent—for LUCY.
6. CAVENDISH impaling:
Argent in base on a mount vert on the sinister side a hurst of oaktrees therefrom issuing a wolf—for O'CALLAGHAN.

South Window.

Frederick Howard, 1897.

At the top. HOWARD a molet for difference.

Impaling CAVENDISH.

Below. Six achievements.

1. HOWARD impaling:
Argent on a cross azure five fleurs-de-lis or in the first quarter a lion rampant gules—for HITCHCOCK.
2. HOWARD quarterly of six.
 1. HOWARD. 2. BROTHERTON. 3. WARREN. 4. MOWBRAY. 5. DACRE. 6. GREYSTOCK.
3. HOWARD impaling:
Argent a chevron gules between three crosslets fitchy sable within a double tressure flory counter flory gules—for KENNEDY.
4. Sable a bend between six escallops or—for FOLJAMBE.
Impaling two coats.
Upper. HOWARD.
Lower. COMPTON.
5. CAVENDISH quarterly of six.
 1. CAVENDISH. 2. HARDWICKE. 3. BOYLE. 4. CLIFFORD. 5. SAVILE. 6. COMPTON.
6. Gules a chevron between three combs argent—for PONSONBY.
Impaling HOWARD.

North Chapel.—Mural Brass.

Nicholas Gildredge, 1605, m. Mary, d. of Ralph Pope.
Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Chequy or and gules on a chevron azure three annulets
or—for GILDREDGE.

2 & 3. Argent three wolves sable—for LOVETT.

Impaling:

Or two chevrons and on a canton gules a molet or—for POPE.

Mural Brass.

Mary Gildredge, d. of Ralph Pope, 1616.

Quarterly of four: 1 & 2. GILDREDGE. 2 & 3. LOVETT.

Impaling POPE.

Mural Marble.

Katherine, w. of Nicholas Gildredge, d. of Edward Burton, 1629.

Above. Quarterly of four: 1 & 4. GILDREDGE. 2 & 3. LOVETT.

Below. Dexter and sinister.

Quarterly of four: 1 & 4. GILDREDGE. 2 & 3. LOVETT.

Impaling:

Quarterly gules and argent four escallops counterchanged—
for BURTON.

Mural Marble.

John Davies Gilbert, 1854.

Argent on a chevron gules three roses argent—for GILBERT.

Mural Marble.

Charles Davies Giddy, 1813, m. Mary Anne, d. of Francis

Gilbert of Eastbourne, whose name and arms their son John

Davies assumed in 1817.

Quarterly of four.

1. Or a fess engrailed vert in chief a lion in base three roundels
gules—for GIDDY.

2. GILBERT.

3. Or a chevron ermine between three rowels sable—for
BOTT.

4. Argent three bends and on a canton sable a cross argent—
for NOYE.

North Aisle.—Mural Marble.

William Hector Rason, 1859.

Or three bends gules a sun with rays or—for RASON.

Mural Marble.

Mary Lushington, d. of Robert Altham, 2nd wife of Rev.

Henry Lushington, 1775.

Or on a fess wavy between three lions' heads vert three ermine
tails or—for LUSHINGTON.

Impaling:

Paly of eight ermine and azure on a chief gules a leopard or—
for ALTHAM.

Mural Marble.

Mary Ann Willard, d. of Nathaniel William Thomas, w. of Nicholas Willard. He md. secondly Barbara, d. of Captain George Bayley.

Quarterly of four.

- 1 & 4. Argent a chevron sable ermined argent between three fish-weels vert—for WILLARD.
2. Per bend sinister ermine and sable ermined argent a lion rampant looking backwards or ermined sable on a chief azure three molets of six points argent—for DAVIS.
3. Gules on a bend argent three eagles displayed sable—for SOUTHERNE.

Impaling:

Per pale argent and sable a chevron between three Cornish Choughs all counterchanged—for THOMAS.¹⁰

Mural Marble.

Thomas Willard, 1794, and w. Harriot Davis.

WILLARD impaling DAVIS.

Mural Marble.

John Henry Willard, 1845, and w. Charlotte, 1865.

Quarterly of four.

- 1 & 4. WILLARD.
2. DAVIS.
3. SOUTHERNE.

Impaling:

. . . fretty . . . for

South Aisle.—Mural Marble.

General the Hon. Henry Frederick Compton Cavendish, 1873.
CAVENDISH, a crescent for difference.

Mural Marble (Bust).

Henry Lushington, 1763.

LUSHINGTON.

Nave.—West End.

Joseph Filder, 1818.

Azure three birds in pale and two flaunches or each charged with a rose gules.¹¹

Tower.—Painted on a Board.

The arms of K. George III. before the union with Ireland, and beneath the arms of GILBERT.

For the following we are indebted to the Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A., who also gave the Arms of the East Window of the South Chapel, now screened from view by the Altar.

Ledger Stone, underneath the organ, North Chancel Aisle.

¹⁰ Granted 12 May, 1674, to Robert Thomas of Rodmersham, Kent. See *Genealogist*, XXVII., 180; Stowe MS., 703.

¹¹ Apparently an adaptation from the coat of Fitter or Fulter of Norfolk, who bore "Sable two swans in pale between two flaunches or." See Papworth, 843, and Burke's *Armory*.

Thomas Willard, 1733. Katherine, d. of Thomas and Mary Willard, nephew and niece to the aforesaid Thomas Willard, 1735. Thomas Willard, father of Katherine, 1735.
WILLARD.

WILLINGDON.

Chancel.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Sir John Parker, 1617.

Azure fretty and a fess or—for PARKER.

South Wall.—Mural Marble.

Dame Katherine Nutt, 1700, d. of Sir Thomas Parker of Ratton in this parish, relict of Sir Thomas Nutt.

Above, on a lozenge.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Of six pieces azure and ermine three pheons argent—for NUTT.

2. Ermine on a bend vert three roses argent—for VIDIAN.

3. Gules three roundels argent—for¹²

Below, on a lozenge.

NUTT impaling PARKER.

Mural Marble.

William Parker, 1727.

PARKER.

North Chapel.—East Window.

1. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. PARKER.

2 & 3. Quarterly of four.

I. and IV. Sable a chevron or between three hanks of cotton argent—for PARKER of RATTON.

II. and III. Argent a bend gules between six rooks sable—for RAKLEY.¹³

Impaling:

Sable on a fess argent three stars gules for BATE.

2. PARKER quarterly of four as above.

3. PARKER quarterly of four as above.

Impaling:

Gules a cross moline and on a chief argent three grasshoppers vert—for THETCHER.¹⁴

¹² Possibly for SANDERSON.

¹³ These arms were confirmed to John Parker of Ratton just before he died in 1558. See *Genealogist*, XXIII., 126. Also see *Vis. of Sussex*, Harl. Soc., Vol. LIII., 22, where the arms are wrongly attributed; and 128. In both cases the charge on the Rakley shield should be the allusive one of "rooks," and not "martlets."

¹⁴ *Vis. of Sussex*, 217.

4. PARKER—impaling
Argent a chevron between three talbots' heads sable—for
HALL of ORE.¹⁵
5. PARKER impaling
Argent crusilly fitchy a lion rampant sable—for LEVETT.
6. PARKER impaling
Vert a star or—for HYDNEY.

South Wall.—Mural Marble.

Ann Barnham, 1704, 6th dau. of Sir Thomas Parker, m. 1st
John Shirley, 2nd Francis, s. of Sir Robert Barnham.

On a lozenge, three coats in pale.

1. Paley or and azure a canton ermine—for SHIRLEY.
2. PARKER.
3. Sable a cross engrailed between four crescents argent—
for BARNHAM.

Mural Marble.

Thomas Parker and w. Philadelphia, d. of Henry Lennard,
Lord Dacres.

PARKER impaling

Or on a fess gules three fleurs-de-lis or—for LENNARD.

Crest. On a cap of maintenance azure turned up ermine a
greyhound or.

At the back of the monument; Dexter: PARKER; sinister:
LENNARD.

Floor.—Brass on Ledger Stone.

Thomas Parker, 1580, m. Eleanor, d. of William Waller of
Groombridge.

PARKER quarterly of four.

Impaling:

Sable three walnut leaves or between two bendlets argent—for
WALLER.

Brass on Ledger Stone.

John Parker, 1558.

PARKER a crescent for difference.

Ledger Stone.

George Parker, 1673, m. Mary, d. of Richard Newdegate.

PARKER impaling:

Gules three lions' legs argent—for NEWDEGATE.

East Wall.—Mural Marble.

Mrs. Elinor Parker, d. of William Waller, 1598.

On a lozenge—WALLER.

Mural Marble.

Captain Alan Brodrick Thomas, C.B., 1894.

Argent three lions rampant gules a chief azure—THOMAS.

¹⁵ *Vis. of Sussex*, 22. See also *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, New Series, I., 30, 417.

Mural Marble.

Sir George Thomas, Bart., 1774, and Arthur Freeman, 1780,
and w. Margaret, d. of Sir George Thomas, Bart., 1797.

Above. THOMAS.

Below. Quarterly ermine and azure three fusils in fess or—
FREEMAN.

North Wall.—Large Mural Monument.

Sir Nicholas Parker, 1619, m. 1st Joan Courtney, 2nd Elizabeth
Baker, 3rd Katherine Temple.

Three achievements.

1. PARKER quarterly of four, impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Or three roundels gules a label azure charged with
nine roundels argent—for COURTENAY.

2 & 3. Or a lion rampant azure—for REDVERS.

2. PARKER quarterly of four, impaling:

Sable a chevron ermine between three martlets argent—
for TEMPLE.

3. PARKER quarterly of four, impaling:

Azure on a fess between three swans' heads with crowns
about their necks or three cinquefoils gules—for BAKER.

Mural Marble.

Sir George Parker, 1726, and w. Mary, d. of Sir Walter Bagot.

Above. PARKER quarterly of four, charged with the Red
Hand of Ulster.

Below. Dexter: PARKER.

Sinister: Ermine two chevrons azure—for BAGOT.

Mural Bronze.

Freeman Thomas, 1859, and w. Amelia, d. of Colonel Thomas
Frederick.

Two shields. 1. THOMAS.

2. Or on a chief azure three doves argent—for
FREDERICK.

Mural Marble.

Inigo Thomas, 1847, and w. Frances Ann, d. of George 4th
Viscount Midleton.

THOMAS impaling:

Argent on a chief vert two spear heads erect argent the points
steeped in gore—BRODRICK.

EAST DEAN BY FRISTON.

*Nave.—North Wall.**Sepulchral Slab, now Mural.*

. . . crusilly . . . three roses . . .

Impaling:

. . . a lion rampant . . . a border

This is called BARDOLF of Birling; but note *Ancestor*, VII., 199:
 "Gules three cinquefoils gold the field crusilly gold" for
 "Rychard Grene of Sowsexchyre."

Vestry. Arms of K. George III. before 1801.

WEST DEAN (NEAR EASTBOURNE).

Chancel.—*Large Mural Monument with Figures.*

William Thomas, 1639, and wife Ann, 1625, daughter of John Michelborne of Chichester. They had issue William, Ann, Mary, Susanna, Francisca, and Elizabeth. There are four shields, two at the back, and one at each lower corner.

Two of them:

Or on a cross sable five crescents argent. THOMAS.

Two of them:

THOMAS impaling:

Or a cross between four eagles sable. MICHELBORNE.

Over the Pulpit.—*Mural Marble.*

Susanna Tirrey, daughter of William Thomas of West Dean, wife of George Tirrey of Grayes Inn, 1637.

Sable three chevrons between three mullets argent. TIRREY.

Impaling:

THOMAS.

FRISTON.

Chancel.—*South Window.*

In memory of the Medley family, erected by Cecil, Lord Hawkesbury, 1896.

Dexter. HOWARD.

Sinister. CAVENDISH.

Centre, quarterly of six.

1. FOLJAMBE.

2. JENKINSON, E. of Liverpool.

3. Quarterly. i. & iv. Azure on a fess wavy argent a cross paty gules in chief two stars or.
 JENKINSON of London.

ii. & iii. Argent in a bend azure three oat-sheaves or. OTTLEY.

4. Quarterly. i. & iv. EVELYN. ii. & iii. SCHUCKBURGH.

5. EVELYN.

6. MEDLEY.

Below the Window, on a Brass, quarterly of nine.

1. MEDLEY of Warwickshire.

2. MEDLEY of Yorkshire.

3. Per pale gules and azure a tiger passant argent. MABB.

4. Argent a chevron compony ermine and sable between 3 griffins' heads gules goutté d'or. LAXTON.

5. Argent a cross formy voided gules. PILKINGTON.

6. Argent a buck's head and a chief indented sable. ALCHORN.
 7. Vairy argent and sable on a chief gules three roses argent.
 PARTRIDGE.
 8. REYNES. 9. DASHWOOD.
 And in Pretence:
 Or a bend azure between three leopards' heads gules. WALDO.

North Chapel.—East Wall.—Mural Marble.

Sir Edward Selwyn, 1704, son of Francis Selwyn and his wife Penelope, daughter of Sir George Shurley of Isfield by his wife Mary. He married Maria Garret, widow, daughter of Sir Robert Smith of Westham, Essex.

Above.

Argent on a bend cotised sable three annulets or a border engrailed gules. SELWYN.

Impaling:

Azure two bars wavy ermine on a chief or a demi-lion rampant sable, a mullet for difference. SMITH.

Dexter Panel.

William Thomas Selwyn, 1704.

Quarterly of four.

1. SELWYN.
2. Argent on a chevron between three bugle horns sable with bawdricks or three arrows argent. MARSHALL.
3. Vert on a chevron argent a griffin segreant sable. ADAM.
4. Sable a martlet between six crosslets argent. PUTNAM.

Sinister Panel.

Judith Meddlcote, 1707.

Quarterly per fess indented gules and azure three lions rampant argent. MEDDLICOTE.

Impaling SELWYN.

North Chapel.—West Wall.—Mural Monument with Figures.

Thomas Selwyn, aged 67, 1613, and wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Goring of Burton.

Centre. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. SELWYN. 2. MARSHALL. 3. ADAM.

Dexter. 1 & 4. SELWYN. 2. MARSHALL. 3. ADAM.

Impaling:

Quarterly of 8.¹⁶

1. GORING. 2. DYKE. 3. CAMOYS. 4. HAWTREY.
 5. RADMYLDE. 6. COVERT. 7. PELHAM. 8. DE COURCY.
- Sinister. Quarterly of eight.
1. Argent a chevron between three annulets gules. GORING.
 2. Argent in a chief indented gules three mullets or. DYKE.
 3. Or on a chief gules three roundles argent. CAMOYS.

¹⁶ See *S.A.C.*, LXVIII., 82, where for No. 8 SCURES read DE COURCY.

4. Argent four lions in bend between two bendlets sable.
DAWTREY.
5. Argent three bars and on a canton sable a leopard's head
or. RADMYLDE.
6. Gules on a fess ermine between three martlets or an
annulet gules for difference. COVERT.
7. Azure three pelicans argent. PELHAM.
8. Azure fretty or. DE COURCY.

Nave.—*Ledger Stone.*—*Brass Figures.*

Thomas Selwyn, 1539, and wife Margery, daughter and heir
of John Adam.

At the top. SELWYN.

JEVINGTON.

Chancel.—*North Wall.*—*Mural Marble.*

Robert Rochester of Wannock, aged 53, 1725, and wife Jane,
2nd daughter of Nicholas Eversfield of Charleton in Steyning.
Checky argent and gules on a fess vert three escallops or.
ROCHESTER.

Impaling:

Ermine on a bend sable three mullets or. EVERSFIELD.

North Wall.—*Mural Marble.*

A curious bust in semi-relief, with the wife behind the husband.
Charles Rochester, 1758, and wife Leonora, 3rd daughter of
Charles Eversfield of Denn in Sussex, 1756.

EVERSFIELD impaling ROCHESTER.¹⁷

Nave.—*South Wall.*—*Mural Marble.*

Rev. Edward Crake, 1915.

Or on a fess between three garbs gules three fleurs-de-lis or.
CRAKE.

ALFRISTON.

East Window.

Dexter. The See of Canterbury.

Sinister. The See of Chichester.

Chancel.—*North Wall.*—*Hatchment.*

Azure three quatrefoils argent. VINCENT.

Crest. Out of a coronet a griffin's head or with wings expanded
gules.

Royal Arms. 1725. Quarterly of four.

1. England impaling Scotland.
2. France.
3. Ireland.
4. Brunswick, etc.

ARLINGTON.

Arms of King George III. after 1801.

¹⁷ I.e. the wife impaling the husband.

BERWICK.

Tower.—North Side.—Mural Marble with Busts of

Rev. John Nutt, 1656, and his wife Ann, 1661.

Of six pieces argent and ermine three pheons azure. NUTT.

South Wall.

Rev. John Hawes, aged 75, 1743, and wife Frances, daughter of John Hay, and his wife Elizabeth of Little Horsted, aged 67, 1740.

Azure a fess wavy between three lions passant or armed and langued gules. HAWES.

Impaling:

Argent on a fess gules between six martlets sable two martlets or. HAY.

FOLKINGTON.

Sanctuary.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Lady Barbara Thomas, 1697, wife of Sir William Thomas, and daughter of Sir Herbert Springett.

Above. Or on a cross sable five crescents argent, the badge of Ulster. THOMAS.

Impaling:

Per fess wavy argent and gules a fess wavy between three crescents counterchanged. SPRINGETT.

Below. SPRINGETT.

South Wall.—Mural Marble.

Sir William Thomas, Bart. (erected by his nephew William Dobell).

Above. THOMAS impaling SPRINGETT.

Dexter. THOMAS.

Sinister. SPRINGETT.

Ledger Stones.

I. Sir William Thomas, 1706.

THOMAS impaling SPRINGETT.

II. Barbara, wife of Sir William Thomas, 1697.

THOMAS impaling SPRINGETT.

III. In front of the altar rails.

William Thomas, who married Catherine, daughter of Squire Rose of Woodmancourt, 1655.

THOMAS impaling:

Argent an eagle sable a bend compony or and gules. ROSE.

IV. Catherine, wife of William Thomas, 1678.

On a lozenge.

THOMAS impaling ROSE.

Nave.—North Wall.—Mural Alabaster.

Mary Earle, widow of James Eglinton Gwynne, daughter of William Purvis of Fifeshire, 1922.

Sable a fess between two swords or with blades argent, the one in chief pointing upwards, the one in base downwards.
 GWYNNE.

Impaling:

Azure on a chevron between three mascles argent three cinquefoils azure. PURVIS.

Below, on a lozenge.

Katherine Charlotte Purvis, 1913. PURVIS.

Two Mural Marble Monuments.

One to each of the following:

Thomas Sheppard,¹⁸ aged 91, 1858, and his wife Sarah, aged 70, 1845.

On each of them.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Azure on a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis or three mullets gules. SHEPPARD.

2 & 3. Azure a bend ermine between six mullets argent.
 HULBERT.

Impaling:

Quarterly of six.

1 & 6. Gules a stag's head ermine horned or. DOWNE.

2. Per pale azure and gules three leopards argent a crescent for difference. GATES.

3. Per saltire or and argent, in pale two cocks, in fess two leopards' heads azure.

4. Argent on a fess between three griffins' heads sable three mullets argent. CLIFFE.

5. Ermine three talbots sable. BORLEY.

Mural Marble.

Rupert Gwynne, 1924.

GWYNNE impaling:

Gules on a chevron between three falcons argent three black roundles. RIDLEY.

South Side. Mural Marble.

Rev. Henry Thomas Grace, 1871.

Above. Gules a lion rampant per fess argent and or. GRACE.

Below. GRACE impaling, per fess, two coats.

Upper. Gules a saltire engrailed . . .

Lower. Barry or and azure on a chief or two pales between two base esquires azure, an inescucheon argent. MORTIMER.

Mural Marble.

James Eglinton Anderson Gwynne, 1915, and wife Mary Earle Gwynne, 1922.

¹⁸ Thomas Sheppard of Folkington Place, third son of William Sheppard of Bath, and his wife Ann, daughter and co-heir of William Hulbert, married Sarah, daughter of Richard Down of Halliwick, Middlesex.

GWYNNE impaling:

Azure on a chevron between three mascles argent three roses azure. PURVIS.

WILMINGTON.

Chancel. Two Ledger Stones.

I. Rev. Henry Hodsdon, aged 80, 1740.

Argent a bend wavy gules between two horseshoes azure.
HODSDEN.

Impaling:

Argent a fess ermines between three martlets sable.
EDWARDS.

II. Rev. William Edwards, 1731, aged 31, and wife Frances.
EDWARDS.

South Aisle.—Mural Monument, beneath which is a ledger stone inscribed:

John Honey Esquire, late of Ditchling, m. to Anne, only d. of Sir Thomas Culpeper, Kt., of Folkington. She was buried near him, aged 68—1694.

On the Wall.

Argent a bend engrailed gules, a crescent on the bend for difference. CULPEPER.

Royal Arms.

They are marked as those of Queen Victoria. If so they must be very early in her reign, as they are still those of her predecessor, K. William IV.

SELMESTON.

Nave.—Ledger Stone.

Ann, wife of William Cox of Stanstead, Kent, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Rochester, 1741.

Sable a chevron between three pairs of stag's horns with scalps argent. COX.

Impaling:

Checky argent and gules on a fess vert three escallops or.
ROCHESTER.

SEAFORD.

North Aisle.—Mural Brass.

Colonel Mark Syngé, 1921.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Azure three millstones argent. SYNGE.

2 & 3. Argent an eagle with two heads sable beaked and legged gules. SYNGE.

Mural Brass.—Erected by Seaford College to two former pupils, both killed in the South African War, 1902.

Cecil Richard Dashwood Winslow and Christopher Horeley.

An escutcheon divided per pale and per fess into three parts:

1. Gules on a Castle triple towered or an escutcheon ermine, on a chief gules a leopard or.
2. Or a ship sable.
3. Sable on a scroll "AD ALTA." Above it an eagle looking to the sinister or—all for SEAFORD COLLEGE.

DENTON.

Chancel.—South Wall.—Mural Marble.

Henry Bates, 1826, and wife Harriet Eliza, 1826.

Quarterly of four.

- 1 & 4. Sable a fess between three hands bendways argent.
BATES.
- 2 & 3. Per pale gules and azure an eagle or. ? MILTON.

TARRING NEVILLE.

Chancel.—Mural Brass.

Charles Cecil Cope, 3rd Earl of Liverpool, 1851.

Above. Quarterly of four.

- 1 & 4. Azure a fess wavy argent charged with a cross paty gules in chief two stars or and upon a chief argent a cormorant sable beaked and legged gules holding in its beak a branch of seaweed (called laver) inverted vert (being the arms of Liverpool). JENKINSON, E. of Liverpool
2. Argent on a bend azure three oatsheaves or. OTTLEY.
3. . . . an eagle displayed . . .

And in Pretence:

Quarterly of six.

1. Sable a chevron between three mullets argent. SCHUCKBURGH.
2. Azure a griffin passant and a chief or. EVELYN.
3. Sable two bars gemelles and on a chief argent three mullets sable. MEDLEY of Warwickshire.
4. Argent two bars gemelles and in chief three rowels sable. MEDLEY of Yorkshire.
5. Checky or and gules a canton ermine on a bend azure a griffin's head or between two birds argent. REYNES.
6. Argent on a fess double cotised gules three griffin's heads or. DASHWOOD.

Below, in the centre. Quarterly of six.

1. Sable a bend between six escallops or. FOLJAMBE.
2. JENKINSON. 3. OTTLEY. 4. SCHUCKBURGH. 5. EVELYN.
6. MEDLEY.

Dexter. HOWARD.

Sinister. CAVENDISH.

BEDDINGHAM.

North Aisle.—Mural Marble.

Alexander Carr, 1790, son of Alexander Carr and wife Rebecca.
Gules on a chevron argent three mullets gules in the dexter chief a lion passant or. CARR.

WEST FIRLE.

*North Chapel.—North Side.*¹⁹*Table Tomb.*

Edward Gage, 1569, and w. Elizabeth.

At the back, Brasses.

Dexter. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Gyronny of four argent and azure a saltire gules.
GAGE.

2 & 3. Azure a sun or. ST. CLERE.

Sinister. Quarterly. 1 & 4. GAGE. 2 & 3. ST. CLERE.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Azure fretty and a fess or. PARKER.

2 & 3. Quarterly. I. & IV. Sable a chevron or between
three hanks of cotton argent.
PARKER OF RATTON.

II. & III. Argent a bend gules between
six rooks. RAKLEY.

South Side.—Alabaster Tomb, with 2 Figures.

John Gage, 1557, and wife Philippa.

Above, at the back.

Quarterly. 1 & 4. GAGE. 2 & 3. ST. CLERE.

At the West End, two Brass Shields.

Dexter. Quarterly. 1 & 4. GAGE. 2 & 3. ST. CLERE.

Sinister. Quarterly. 1 & 4. GAGE. 2 & 3. ST. CLERE.

Impaling:

Quarterly of six.

1. Or a saltire between four martlets sable. GUILDFORD.

2. Argent a chief sable over all a bend engrailed gules.
HALDEN.

3. Barry or an azure an inescucheon argent charged with a
pheon sable on a chief or gyronned azure three pales
azure. MORTIMER.

4. Ermine on a chevron azure three crescents or. DURWARD.

5. Argent a fess between three wolves' heads sable. HOWE.

6. Vaire a canton gules. FILLIOL.

*At the North West End of the Chapel.**Table Tomb.—Brasses.*

John Gage, 1595, and 1st wife, Elizabeth Shelley, 2nd wife,

¹⁹ See Gage's *History of Hengrave*, where plates of all these are engraved.

Margaret Copley.

Centre. Quarterly. 1 & 4. GAGE. 2 & 3. ST. CLERE.

Dexter. Quarterly. 1 & 4. GAGE. 2 & 3. ST. CLERE.

Impaling:

Argent a chevron between three escallops sable. SHELLEY.

Sinister. Quarterly. 1 & 4. GAGE. 2 & 3. ST. CLERE.

Impaling:

Argent a cross moline sable. COPLEY.

Outside the Chapel, on the wall, a Brass, on the dexter side of the door.

Quarterly. 1 & 4. GAGE. 2 & 3. ST. CLERE.

And, on the sinister side of the Door.

Thomas Gage, 1590, and w. Elizabeth.

Dexter. Quarterly. 1 & 4. GAGE. 2 & 3. ST. CLERE.

Sinister. Quarterly. 1 & 4. GAGE. 2 & 3. ST. CLERE.

Impaling:

Quarterly of six.

1. GUILDFORD. 2. HALDEN. 3. MORTIMER. 4. DURWARD.

5. HOWE. 6. FILLIOL.

In the *Topographical Miscellany* (1792), there is recorded:

North Aisle.—West End.—Mural Marble.

Rev. Richard Morton, 27 June, 1784, and wife Annabella Taylor, daughter of Dr. William Morton, 1774.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Argent a greyhound sable. MORTON.

2 & 3. Gules a cross engrailed ermine. MAXFIELD.

CHALVINGTON.

East Window.

See of Canterbury.

West End.—Hatchment.

On a lozenge, for

Honble. Ann Fuller, wife of John Trayton Fuller, only daughter of the first Lord Heathfield, aged 81, 1835.

Argent three bars and a canton gules. FULLER.

Impaling:

Azure on a bend or a baton and on a chief gules a castle between two pillars argent, the gate of the castle charged with a key or: on the chief, under the castle, the words PLUS ULTRA in letters of gold. ELLIOTT Lord Heathfield.

CHIDDINGLY.

Chancel.—North Wall.

Margaret, w. of Thomas Jefferay, d. of Richard Moseley.

Above. Azure fretty or on a chief argent a leopard gules.

JEFFRAY.

Below. Sable a chevron between three picks argent. MOSELEY.

Mural Marble.

Stephen, eld. s. of John French and his wife Ann, eld. d. of John Sackville of Sedlescombe.

Stephen French, m. Susan Foster, d. of Sir Robert Foster.

Gules a bend between two dolphins argent. FRENCH.

Impaling:

Argent a chevron vert between three bugle horns stringed sable. FOSTER.

South Side.

John Bromfield of Lewes, 1735, and w. Elizabeth, d. of John Weekes, 1734.

Azure a leopard argent. BROMFIELD.

Hatchment.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. BROMFIELD.

2 & 3. Argent a cross flory sable between four Cornish Choughs. OFFLEY.

And in Pretence: FRENCH.

Ledger Stone.

Thomas Bromfield, 1710, and w. Ann, d. of Stephen French, 1697.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. BROMFIELD. 2 & 3. OFFLEY.

And in Pretence: FRENCH.

North Side of Chancel Arch.—Mural Marble.

Richard Jeffray of South Malling, brother of Sir John Jeffray. He married Margerie, d. of John Humphrey of Warwick, widow of Richard Keyne. His son Francis married Elizabeth Mayney, d. and co-h. of Walter Mayney. JEFFRAY.

North Aisle.—Mural Marble.

Thomas Shepherd Richardson, 1909, and w. Mary, 1906.

Azure on a bend invected between two fleeces argent a garb between two roses gules. SHEPHERD RICHARDSON.

South Aisle.—East End.—Tomb of

Sir John Jeffray, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer and his w. Alice Apsley. Their only d. Elizabeth married Sir Edward Montagu, 1st Baron Montagu of Boughton: and their only child Elizabeth married Robert Bertie 1st Earl of Lindsay, 12th Lord Willoughby of Eresby, who died of wounds received at Edgehill, 23 Oct., 1634.

Above. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. JEFFRAY.

2 & 3. Argent a cross moline sable between four crescents gules. MELWARD.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

- 1 & 4. Argent three bars gules a canton ermine. APSLEY.
2. Quarterly ermine and azure a leopard's head or. POWER.
3. Azure a pheon or. SIDNEY.

Over dexter Figure. Quarterly of four.

- 1 & 4. Argent three lozenges in fess gules a border sable.
MONTAGU.

- 2 & 3. Or an eagle vert armed gules. MONTHERMER.

Over sinister Figure. Quarterly of six.

- 1 & 6. JEFFRAY. 2. MELWARD. 3. APSLEY. 4. POWER.
5. SIDNEY.

Over the Centre of the Monument.

Quarterly of eight.

- 1 & 8. Or fretty azure. WILLOUGHBY.
2. Sable a cross engrailed or. UFFORD.
3. Gules a cross moline argent. BEKE.
4. Azure a lion rampant or. ALBINI, E. of Arundel.
5. Sable a fret or, a crescent for difference. MALTRAVERS.
6. Gules a fess dancetty between six crosslets or. ENGAYNE.
7. Barry ermine and gules three crescents sable. WATERTON.
Impaling:

Quarterly of eight.

- 1 & 8. MONTAGU. 2. MONTHERMER. 3. JEFFRAY.
4. MELWARD. 5. APSLEY. 6. POWER. 7. SIDNEY.

South Aisle.—Mural Marble.—Small Figures.

William Jeffray, 1611, and w. Audrey, d. and h. of Thomas Harvey. JEFFRAY.

Mural Marble.

Amy Richardson, 1873. SHEPHERD RICHARDSON.

Royal Arms. King George between 1801 and 1814.

EAST HOATHLY.

Chancel.—Mural Marble.

Lieut. Edward Thomas Kemp, 61st Regt. Bengal Native Inf.,
s. of General G. R. Kemp of Spring Lodge.

Gules three garbs and a border engrailed or. KEMP.

Tower.—Mural Monument.

John Mittel, 1734, and w. Martha, 1738.

Argent three crows and in chief a crosslet fitchy sable. MITTEL.
Impaling:

Argent a lion sable, an orle of fleurs-de-lis (or acorns) gules. . . .

Ledger Stone.

John Mittel, 1734.

MITTEL impaling as above.

In each Spandrel of the Door of the Church Tower.

Azure a chevron between three boars' heads or. LUNSFORD.
(The boars' heads face inwards.)

LAUGHTON.

Nave.

Sir James Duke, Bart., 1873.

Per chevron ermine and azure in chief three ostrich feathers argent between two chaplets azure, in base a mace and collar of the Lord Mayor of the City of London. DUKE.

Over Chancel Arch.—Royal Arms.

King George III. after 1801.

2 Ledger Stones.

I. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Jones of Gray's Inn, first wife of Thomas Pelham of Laughton. She died 7 October, 1681.

Azure three pelicans argent. PELHAM.

Impaling:

Argent a chevron between three nag's heads sable. JONES.

II. Grace, daughter of Gilbert, E. of Clare, second wife of Thomas Pelham. She died 13 Sept., 1700. PELHAM.

Impaling:

Ermine two piles sable. HOLLES.

Monument.

Sir John Pelham, Bart., aged 78, 18 Jan., 1702.

Quarterly of six.

1 & 6. PELHAM.

2. Gules two straps with buckles erect argent. PELHAM (augmentation).

3. Ermine on a fess gules three crowns (or Coronels) or.²⁰

4. Azure fretty or. DE COURCY.

5. Argent two bars azure on a canton sable a wolf's head argent. WILBRAHAM.

RIPE.

Nave.—South Wall.

Sergeant S. E. Tingley, 1st Sussex Royal Engineers (Volunteers), 1898.

Argent six martlets sable.

(? intended for the Arms of the County of Sussex.)

WALDRON.

Chancel.—South Window.

Rev. William John Humble Crofts, 1924.

Argent two bends nebuly a border gules charged with eight pairs of keys or, the wards in chief. EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD.

²⁰ See *S.A.C.*, LXIX., 65.

Dimidiated with:

Gules on a bend or between two escallops argent a chough between two cinquefoils azure, on a chief or a rose between two fleurs-de-lis gules.

Nave.—Ledger Stone.—Brass.

Joane Walshe, 1632, w. of Thomas Dyke of Horeham.

On a lozenge, Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Argent a fess between six martlets sable. WALSHE.

2. Argent on a chevron between three roses gules an annulet or. WIARD.

3. . . . a lion rampant . . . ? HOREHAM.

Ledger Stone.

Thomas Dyke, 1632. He married Joane Walshe, d. of Thomas Walshe, from whom he inherited Horeham. He left three sons, Abraham, Herbert and Thomas, and four daughters, Margery, Judith, Elizabeth, and Sara. The brass shield is gone, but it was probably

Or 3 cinquefoils sable. DYKE.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. WALSHE. 2. WIARD. 3. HOREHAM.

Ledger Stone, Brass.

Abraham Dyke, 15 Oct., 1632, aged 24.

DYKE impaling WALSHE.

Five Ledger Stones.

1. . . . Offley . . . Humphrey . . . Possingworth, 1673, . . . daughter . . . Bathurst relict

Shield of arms worn almost level, but the crosses of Bathurst can be traced.

Argent a cross flory azure between four Cornish Choughs.

OFFLEY impaling:

Sable two bars ermine in chief three crosses patty or. BATHURST.

2. Hugh Offley, 1716, and w. Catherine, d. of Thomas Lade, 1735.

OFFLEY impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Argent a fess wavy between three escallops sable. LADE.

2 & 3. Gules a lion rampant or collared and lined sable. MUMBRAV.

3. Richard Thomas of the Middle Temple, 1 July, 1677, aged 21. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Argent a fess dancetty between three Cornish Choughs sable. THOMAS.

2. BATHURST.

3. Gules three chevrons argent. THOMAS.

Crest. A falcon twixt two spears erect.

4. Ann, d. of John Fuller, 1675, w. of George Courthope, eld. s. of Sir George Courthope of Whiligh.

Argent a fess azure between three stars sable. COURTHOPE.
Impaling:

Argent three bars and a canton gules. FULLER.

5. Thomas Fuller, 1744.

FULLER a crescent on the canton for difference.

North Aisle.—West Wall.—Mural Marble.

Major John Fuller, 1722; and his son John, 1745; and his wife Elizabeth, d. of Fulke Rose, 1727.

FULLER.

And FULLER impaling: Gules a chevron between three rose leaves argent. ROSE.

South Aisle.—Mural Marble.

Bridget Dyke, d. of Sir Thomas Dyke, 1722. DYKE.

North Aisle.—West End.—Mural Marble.

Sir Thomas Dyke, 1669, and w. Katherine, d. of Sir John Bramston, 1695.

Quarterly of four.

1. DYKE. 2. WALSH. 3. WIARD. 4. HOREHAM.

Impaling:

Or on a fess sable three roundles argent. BRAMSTON.

Mural Marble.

Sir Thomas Dyke, 1706, and w. Philadelphia, d. and co-h. of Thomas Nutt.

Quarterly of four.

1. DYKE. 2. WALSH. 3. WIARD. 4. HOREHAM.

And in Pretence.

Of six pieces azure and ermine on each of the azure a pheon argent. NUTT.

Tower.—Two Hatchments.

1. North side.

Or on a saltire azure between two water bougets in the flanks sable nine fusils or. DALRYMPLE.

And in Pretence:

Argent two bars gules a canton ermine. APSLEY.

2. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. DALRYMPLE (the water bougets missing).

2 & 3. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. APSLEY. 2. FULLER. 3. OFFLEY.

FRAMFIELD.

South Chapel.—South Wall.—Mural Brass.

Edward Gage, and w. Margaret, d. of John Shellie of Michelgrove, 1595.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Gyronny of four azure and argent a saltire gules.
GAGE.

2 & 3. Azure a sun or. ST. CLERE.

Impaling:

Argent a chevron twixt three escallops sable. SHELLEY.²¹

South Aisle.—Mural Marble.

Francis Hugh Baxendale, 1918.

Gules two bars argent in chief a fir tree between two trefoils and in base a trefoil argent. BAXENDALE.²²

Nave. North Side.—Mural Marble.

Alexander Donovan, 1846, and w. Caroline, 1836, d. of Joshua, 1st Lord Huntingfield.

Argent an arm issuing from the sinister holding an old Irish sword in pale a serpent twisted round it. DONOVAN.

Impaling:

Azure two swans in pale argent between two flanches ermine, in chief and base three bugle horns sable stringed gules.²³

Mural Marble.

Rev. Thomas Wharton, of Westmoreland, 1767.

Sable a manche argent a border or charged with eight pairs of lions' paws in saltire gules. WHARTON.

Mural Marble.

William Peckham, 1770, and w. Sarah, d. of William Durrant, 1776. They had two daughters, Sarah, m. to Rev. William Woodward, Rector of Plumpton, and Mary, m. to Rev. Henry Courthope of Brenchley, Kent.

Ermine a chief quarterly or and gules. PECKHAM.

LITTLE HORSTED.

Chancel. Mural Brass.

Sergison Nott, 1802.

Azure on a bend between three leopards' heads or three martlets gules. NOTT.

²¹ An old coat of Shelley. Papworth gives the field ermine, but there are no ermine spots discernible here.

²² This is the coat of Baxendale. It is shown here as "Gules a fess twixt three trefoils argent a crescent for difference."

²³ This is apparently a mixture of the two coats of *Mellish* and *Vanneck*. It should be: Argent a roundle between three bugle horns gules stringed or. *Vanneck* (Lord Huntingfield).

Impaling:

Argent on a chevron between three dolphins sable a roundle between two fleur-de-lis argent. SERGISON.

Ledger Stone.

William Hill of Steyning, Surgeon, 15 May, 1738, and wife Mary, daughter of Richard Hay of Battle.

Sable a chevron ermine between three lions passant argent.

HILL. Impaling:

Argent on a fess gules between six martlets sable two martlets or. HAY.

ISFIELD.

South Chapel.—Large Mural Marble Monument.

Sir John Shurley, 25 April, 1631, and his two wives, (1) Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiston, (2) Dorothy, daughter of George Goring and widow of Sir Henry Bowyer (see *Stemmata Shirleiana*, 332).

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Paly bendy of eight argent and azure a canton ermine.

SHURLEY.

2. Argent a chevron sable between three voided lozenges gules. STAVELEY.

3. Ermine a cross flory gules. GRYNDALL.

At East End.—Marble Monument with Figures and Brass Plate.

Thomas Shurley of Isfield, 1570, son of Edward Shurley, and his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas Pelham and Anne, sister of Sir Richard Sackville.

Three achievements.

Centre. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. SHURLEY. 2. STAVELEY. 3. GRYNDALL.

Dexter. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. SHURLEY. 2. STAVELEY. 3. GRYNDALL.

Sinister. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Azure three pelicans argent. PELHAM.

2. Gules two buckles or with straps argent. PELHAM.

3. Azure fretty or. DE COURCY.

Mural Brass.

Annie Augusta, wife of Henry King, only daughter of Thomas Broadwood, 1867.

Sable on a chevron between three crosslets or three escallops sable. KING.

Impaling:

Ermine two pales vairy or and gules on a chief vert an annulet between two yew trees or. BROADWOOD.

GLYNDE.

Sanctuary.—Floor.—Three Brasses.

I. Honble. John Trevor, 1743.

Per bend sinister ermine and erminois a lion rampant or.
TREVOR.

Impaling:

Azure a dolphin and on a chief or two saltires gules.
FRANKLAND.

II. Thomas Trevor, Viscount Hampden, 1824.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Argent a saltire gules between four eagles azure.
HAMPDEN.

2 & 3. TREVOR.

III. John Trevor, Viscount Hampden, 1824.

Quarterly. 1 & 4. HAMPDEN. 2 & 3. TREVOR.

And in Pretence:

Quarterly gules and azure a cross engrailed or between
four white roses. BURTON.

Three Ledger Stones.

I. John Morley Trevor, 1719.

TREVOR impaling:

Argent three fusils in fess gules a border sable. MONTAGU.

II. Colonel Harbert Morley, 1667, son of Robert Morley.

Sable three leopards' heads or jessant de lis argent.
MORLEY.

III. Susanna, wife of Robert Morley, daughter and sole heir
of Thomas Hodgson, 1667.

MORLEY impaling:

Ermine on a chief gules three cutlasses argent with hilts or.
HODGSON.²⁴

*The Two Western Windows on North and South Side of the Nave.**North Side.*

Rear Admiral Thomas Seymour Brand, son of Henry Lord
Dacre, 1916.

Azure two swords in saltire argent with hilts or between three
escallops and in base a crescent or for difference. BRAND.

South Side.

Charles Brand, son of Admiral Thomas Brand, 1914.

BRAND a martlet sable in base for difference.

West End.—Hatchment.

Henry Otway Trevor Lord Dacre,²⁵ 1853.

1. Azure two swords in saltire argent hilts or a border en-
grailed argent. BRAND, Lord Dacre.

²⁴ See MS., *Vis. of Sussex* (Additional Arms), in the Society's Library at Lewes.

²⁵ See *The Complete Peerage*, IV., 17.

2. Of six pieces azure and or, three stags' heads or. ROPER
3. Or on a fess gules three fleurs-de-lis or. LENNARD.
4. Azure three lions rampant or. FIENNES.
5. Gules three escallops argent. DACRE.
6. Quarterly. 1 & 4. Checky or and gules. GILLESLAND.
2 & 3. Azure semy de lis and fretty or.
MORVILL.

Impaling:

Argent a lion rampant sable in chief two hands gules.
CROSBIE, Lord Brandon.

SOUTH MALLING.

Nave.—Mural Marble.

William Brodie, 1827.

Argent a chevron gules between three mullets azure. BRODIE.

RINGMER.

Sanctuary.

Richard Wynne of Carnarvon, 1679, and wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Campion of Combwell.²⁶

Vert three eagles in fess or. WYNNE.

Impaling:

Argent on a chief gules an eagle or. CAMPION.

Five Ledger Stones.

- I. Elizabeth Whale (alias Whalley), second daughter of Sir Herbert Springett, 1660.
Per fess wavy argent and gules a fess wavy between three crescents all counterchanged. SPRINGETT.
- II. Sir Herbert Springett, Bart., 1661.
SPRINGETT, with the Badge of Ulster.
- III. The inscription is covered by the altar, but probably for Elizabeth, wife of Richard Wynne.
Quarterly of four.
 1. WYNNE.
 2. Gules 3 lions passant in pale argent armed azure.
GRIFFITH.
 3. Sable a chevron between 3 fleur-de-lis argent.
COLLWYN.
 4. Azure three boys heads couped at the shoulder having snakes coiled about their necks. VAUGHAN.
Impaling:
Quarterly of four.
 1. CAMPION.
 2. Azure fretty ermine on a canton or a fleur-de-lis gules. CAMPION of London.

²⁶ See monument in Goudhurst Church, Kent.

3. Or on a pale azure three escallops or. STONE.
 4. Or on a pile azure a griffin segreant argent. THORNE.
- IV. Lady Elizabeth Campion, wife of Sir William Campion, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Stone of London.
 Quarterly 1 & 4. CAMPION.
 2 & 3. CAMPION of London.
 Impaling:
 Quarterly 1 & 4. STONE. 2 & 3. THORNE.
- V. Richard Wynne.
 WYNNE impaling CAMPION.

North Chapel.—North Wall.—Mural Brasses.

Richard Mascall of Malling, 1631. He married Frances daughter of Sir George Paulett.

Three achievements.

Centre. Argent a lion rampant tail forked sable. MASCAL.

Dexter. Quarterly 1 & 4. Sable six fleurs-de-lis or a border engrailed argent. MASCAL.

 2 & 3. Argent a lion rampant tailforked sable. MASCAL.

 Impaling:

Quarterly 1 & 4. Sable three swords in pile points in base argent pomels and hilts or. PAULET.

 2 & 3. Gules on a chevron between ten crosslets or a crescent for difference. KYME.

Sinister. Argent a lion rampant tailforked sable. MASCAL.

 Impaling:

 PAULET.

North Chapel. East Window.

Dexter. See of CHICHESTER.

Sinister. See of CANTERBURY.

South Chapel.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Sir Harbert Whalley, 1689, son of John Whalley and his wife Elizabeth, and grandson of Sir Harbert Springett and his wife Barbary.

This monument was erected by Sir H. Whalley's wife Lucy.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Argent three whales' heads sable. WHALLEY.

2 & 3. SPRINGETT.

Impaling:

(Gules) a chevron engrailed between three talbots sejant (argent). ? HUNGATE.

South Side.—Mural Marble with Figure.

Harbert Springett, aged 66, 1620.

SPRINGETT.

Over Doorway.

Arms of K. George III. before 1801.

South Chapel.—West End.—Mural Marble.

Sir William Springett, son and heir of Herbert Springett. He married Mary, only daughter and heir of Sir John Preud and of Anne Fagge his wife, one of the co-heiresses of Edward Fagge of Ewell near Faversham, Kent.

SPRINGETT²⁷ impaling:

Quarterly 1 & 4. Azure three otters in pale or each holding in its mouth a fish argent. PRUDE.
2 & 3. Gules two bends vaire. FAGGE.

South Chapel.—South Window.

Dexter Light. Richard Careless Sanders, 1914.

Per chevron sable and argent three elephants' heads tusked or counterchanged. SANDERS.

Centre Light. Brig.-Gen. Arthur Richard Careless Sanders, 1918.

The Helmet Badge of the Royal Engineers, in which are incorporated the Royal Arms.

Sinister Light. Barbara Allen Springett Michie, 1919.

Arms. SPRINGETT.

North Aisle. Mural Marble.

Lieut.-Col. Abraham Du Vernet, Royal Artillery, 1806.

Azure a chevron or between in chief two mullets and in base a unicorn rampant argent. DU VERNET DE PLESSIS.²⁸

West End. Mural Marble.

Richard Shadwell, 1785, and wife Mary, 1777.

Per pale or and azure on a chevron engrailed between three annulets three escallops all counterchanged. SHADWELL.

Hatchments.

I. On a lozenge over the chancel arch.

SPRINGETT impaling PELHAM (quarterly).

II. On a lozenge. North side of chancel arch.

Argent on a fess gules between six martlets sable two martlets or. HAY.

III. On the south side. HAY.

Also recorded by the *Topographer*, IV., 297.

Jane Plumer, wife of Henry Plumer of Ringmer, sole daughter and heir of John Warde of Cuckfield, 1677.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Azure a cross patonce or. WARDE.

2 & 3. Per chevron flory counter flory argent and gules three martlets counterchanged. PLOMER.

²⁷ This has been wrongly repaired, and the 3rd and 4th quarterings of PRUDE have been inserted the wrong way round, making it appear as if Springett was impaling two coats parted per pale. For Prude, see St. Alphege, Canterbury.

²⁸ See Rietstap's *Armorial*.

S.A.C., LXVIII. & LXIX.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

S.A.C., LXVIII.

Page 213, *erase* line 15, and *insert*:—
2 & 3. Argent on a chief sable three griffins' heads
argent. LINLEY.

See "Erminois," p. 102, by the Rev. C. Moor, D.D.,
F.S.A.

Also see Foster's *Vis. of Yorkshire*, 546, and Graves'
Hist. of Cleveland, 173.

Pages 214, 215 and 216. For "COLFOX" read "LINLEY."

Pages 235, line 30, read "Gules three crescents or a canton ermine."
COOKE of Rustington.

S.A.C., LXIX.

Page 198, lines 25 and 26, *erase* "4" and "3"; and after
"Hardreshull" *add* 3 Wakehurst. 4 Ernley.

Page 204, to note 43, *add*:—

Mr. P. A. Bowyer has kindly supplied the following
extract from Add. MSS. 16940 (B.M.), Fol. 36b, William
Bowyer of Canserne (near E. Grinstead) in Com. Sussex
(Confirmation of Arms, 1558):

"Argent a cheveron fleurtey vert between three bugles
heades razed sables horned and manyd golde."

"On a wreath argent and sables an arme bendy golde
and gules ye hande charnell, holding a Wyver's hed
razed in his proper couller."

Note. "Bugles" is the medieval form of "Bufles"
or "Buffles," the French for "Buffaloes." See its early
use in the *Oxford English Dictionary*.

To Note 44, *add*:—

And see also *Vis. of Cumberland*, Harl. Soc., VII., 27,
and Foster's *Vis. of Yorkshire*.

AN AYNESCOMBE OF MAYFIELD WILL OF 1649.

BY ALFRED ANSCOMBE, F.R.Hist.S.

THE Aynescombes of Aylwins in Mayfield possessed that estate for two hundred and forty years, namely, from 1432 to 1672. It was then sold to John Fuller by the executors of Thomas Aynescombe, who died without issue in 1666; *v.* 'M.' B.-I., p. 2.¹ This was the fourth Thomas to own Aylwins² in unbroken succession between 1569 and 1666. I shall be referring to the different Thomas Aynescombes as—the first (1569–1606); the second (1606–1620); the third (1620–1649); and the fourth (1649–1666). I am also citing these Thomases, respectively, as—the 7th A. of A.¹; the 8th; the 9th; and the 10th.

Thomas the third (the 9th A. of A.) was born on July the 29th, 1606, and baptised on August the 10th: *M. Reg.*¹ He died early in 1649, and probate of his will was granted to his widow, Mary Aynescombe, on the 10th of May following. This Will "being written in five sheets," was signed and sealed "ye first day of January one thousand six hundred fourty & eight & in ye four & twentieth year of ye reign of our

¹ Abbreviations as follows:—

A. of A. *for* Aynescombe of Aylwins.

'M.' B.-I. *for* 'Mayfield. The Story of a Wealden Village.' By Miss Bell-Irving, 1903. This is a book for Mayfield folk to be proud of.

M. Reg. *for* Mayfield Parish Register (not yet edited).

M. & W. *for* Mayfeild & Wadehurst, as spelt in the Will.

m. l. & t. for message, lands and tenements.

² Aylwins is pronounced "Allwins." In the early eighties of the last century Aynscombe was locally pronounced "Awnscoom." Compare "Mawefeld," the old spelling of Mayfield.

Sovereign Lord King Charles." This was just four weeks before the execution of the King, and on the very day that the "Rump" Parliament voted to set up what they claimed would be a "high court of justice" to try his Majesty. The King had been imprisoned in Hurst Castle from November the 30th to December the 18th, when he was brought to St. James's. He was disgracefully taken thence to Windsor Castle on the 22nd. The indication of loyalty in Thomas Aynescombe's reference to his King cannot be supplemented by the fact that this Thomas Aynescombe's wife was a Goring. It was the Gorings of Danny who were Royalists and the most loyal Earl of Norwich belonged to that branch.³ Mary Aynescombe came of the Gorings of Burton who, like the Eversfields of Denne, and the Burrells of Cuckfield, and the Pelhams, were Parliamentarians.

Sir Somerset R. French, the present owner of Aylwins in Mayfield, possesses a copy of this Will, which he has kindly allowed me to transcribe. It may have been made before the death of Thomas the 4th, the 10th A. of A.¹ It covers 8 leaves, totalling 272 lines, and containing about 2720 words and abbreviations. There is another copy in Somerset House: Folio 74, 2-Fairfax-208. This is the marking on the back of the cover. Including the transcript of the *Probatum fuit* this copy covers nearly 4 pages and fills 192 lines. It has enabled me to discuss several orthographical variations in the names of persons and places in Sir Somerset French's copy.

The wording of the Will is indicative of the efforts of the testator to pre-conceive plans to fit in with every possible emergency. Though it is extremely interesting, this document cannot be reproduced in full: it is too lengthy. I am, however, about to give the full text of three or four paragraphs. It is possible that the meticulous verbosity of the Will is due to the Mayfield man Thomas Houghton, who

³ See *Sussex in the Great Civil War and the Interregnum* (1642-1660). By Charles Thomas-Stanford, M.A., F.S.A., 1910, p. 4.

was Principal of Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, and who had married Thomas Aynescombe's aunt Mary, a dtr. of Thomas the first, the 7th A. of A. She was baptised on April the 15th, 1604. She died without issue and was buried on November the 28th, 1624. Thomas Houghton, with John Houghton and John Rolfe,⁴ witnessed the signature of Thomas Aynescombe, and was also desired and appointed Overseer of the Will. This Thomas Houghton acquired possession of the Middle House in Mayfield (which was built in 1575), some time after the year 1614. His funeral monument in Mayfield Church is described in 'M.' B.-I.,¹ p. 81. He died on the 30th of July, 1669, aged 75.

E Registro Curiae Prerogativæ Cantuariensis Extractum.

In the name of God Amen: I Thomas Aynescombe of Mayfeild in ye County of Sussex, Esquire, being sicke in body, but of good & perfect sence & memorie praised be God, doe make my last will & testament in manner & forme following. Item I giue to ye poor people of Mayfeild aforesaid fieve pounds to be distributed among them according to their need. Item I giue to Katherine my oldest daughter seaven hundred pounds of lawfull money of England & to Elizabeth & Jane my daughters fieve hundred pounds apeece. . . . to either of them over & above ye money giuen to them by my uncle Arthur Anyscombe & my brother John Aynscombe deceased & I giue to the child of which my wife now is or hereafter shall be conceived of, fieve hundred pounds. . . . All which legacies I will shall be paid unto them at their severall ages of one and twenty yeares or dayes of marriage, after their ages of eighteen years, which of them shall first happen & if any of them shall happen to dye before her or their ages of one and twenty yeares & unmarried, then I will ye legacie or legacies of him or them soe dyeing shall be equally diuided amongst all my children then living my eldest sonne only excepted.

Item I giue Mary my beloved wife all my plate goods & household stuffe now being in my dwelling hous in Mayfeild aforesaid to & for her own use & benefitt, & I giue unto my said wife my lease & terme of my parsonage in Leominster in ye said county of Sussex all my right terme & demand therein towards the raising of money for my Childrens portions & performance of this my will & I will that my said wife shall renew ye said Lease, for one & twenty years soe soon after my death as conveniently may be. . . .

The will then proceeds to arrange for the transfer

⁴ This may be Relfe.

of the Lyminster lease and parsonage to the testator's eldest son Thomas either by sale to him or by gift should the money for raising his brothers' and sisters' portions not be needed. The wife of the testator is made executrix and the overseers desired and appointed are Henry Goring, Esq., her father, Henry Goring, Esq., the younger, her brother, and Henry Peckham and Thomas Houghton. Should the widow marry again she is either to grant and assign the Lyminster property and all other properties in her hands and power, "other than what I have given her to her own use" to the said overseers; or to procure him whom she intends to marry to put in sufficient security before the marriage. The overseers are to decide which seems best. Mary is also to have for life in increase of her "joynter" the tenements and lands with their "appertinances" in Mayfield and Buxted that Thomas (the third) bought of the executor and trustees of James Dicker deceased. After Mary's death the overseers are to sell this property and pay the proceeds into the children's portions-fund. Mary is also to have, for the further increase of her "joynter" a yearly rent of £20 "issuing" from the t. and l.¹ called Rendhurst⁵ in M. & W.,¹ occupied by Thomas Oxlie.

John Aynescombe, "my son," is to have the rent of t. and l. called Ravenhurst, amounting to £10 yearly, after his mother's death. Mary is also to receive the rents and profits of the m. t. and l. called Aleways & Priors in Mayfield aforesaid and of all her husband's other lands in the occupation of Thomas Fry, and also the unenclosed waste lands in M. & W. Also two cottages in M., in the occupation of John Olive and Jeremie Pattenden, until their son Thomas (the fourth) shall attain the age of 22 years. Also the property in the occupation of the said Thomas Fry is to go to Thomas and "his heyres for ever."

Item I giue & devise unto my said sonne Thomas from and after

⁵ Sir Somerset French's copy reads "Readhurst."

ye decease of my said wife my messuage wherein I now dwell,⁶ with all ye outhouses, barnes, courts, closes, gardens, Orchards & backfields thereunto belonging and therewith used now in mine owne occupation situate & being in ye west end of ye town of Mayfield aforesaid. . . . and all my other lands and tenements lying therein. Also the house and garden in the occupancy of John Turnis [or Turness] and the Orchard & piece of land adjoining called ye bowling alley in Mayfield aforesaid."

Thomas, after his mother's death, to have and to hold the m. t. and l. in M. now in the occupation of John Pockock. Should Thomas leave no heir male Henry is to have this property. Should Henry leave no issue Charles is to inherit it. Should he have no issue the Pockock t. and l. are to go to Thomas's "right heyres according to law."

Henry is to have the m. t. & l. called Rendhurst in M. & W., now in the occupation of Thomas Oxlie, when he is 22. Until then Mary is to have the rents and profits.

John is to have Rendhurst should Henry die without issue and he is to pay Charles £200 or allow Charles to have possession until that sum is paid over. Should Thomas die without heirs Rendhurst is to go to John, not to Henry.

Charles is to have the m. t. and l. in M. & W. in the occupation of John Latham, when he is 22. Mary is to have the rents and profits until then.

I will & appoint that my said wife shall keep & maintaine my children & shall allow them reasonable and sufficient maintenance & good education such as my overseers shall think fitt. Vitz. my daughters untill they shall receive ye legacies before herein giuen to them and my sonnes untill they shall haue & enjoy the lands before herein giuen to them & I desire that my sonnes may be bred scholars if they be fitt & inclinable thereunto, or otherwise my younger sonnes to be brought up & educated in some good vocations & callings fitt for them & I will that my sonne Thomas shall haue soe much money yearly allowed him for his maintenance from ye time of my death untill he attaine his age of two & twenty yeares as together with ye rentes and proffits of ye lands called Ellis Deanes Hutchins Croft & ye Middle Croft which by entail will come to him after my death shall be thought fitt by my executrix & overseers

⁶ It is curious that Aylwins should not be named.

when he shall be grown to more yeares and shall have occasion for more money I will his yearly allowance to be augmented.

The last paragraph of the Will gives 20 shillings apiece to Isaac Oliffe, John Rolfe and Elizabeth Meer, three of the testator's servants; 10 shillings apiece to all his other servants (unnamed and the number not stated); and 5 shillings apiece to Thomas Mepham and John Oliffe his workmen.

Thomas Aynescombe "published subscribed & sealed" his will in the presence of Thomas Houghton, John Houghton and John Rolfe.

Probate was granted on May the 10th, 1649, to Mary Aynscombe, widow.

SYNOPSIS OF THE WILL.

Persons and Properties.

- I. Testator: Thomas Aynescombe.
- II. Executrix: Mary Aynescombe, *née* Goring (also *V.a*).
- III. Overseers:
 - a* Henry Goring (father-in-law);
 - b* Henry Goring (brother-in-law) the younger;
 - c* Henry Peckham;
 - d* Thomas Houghton (also *IV.a*).
- IV. Witnesses of Testator's Signature:
 - a* Thomas Houghton (also *III.d*);
 - b* John Houghton;
 - c* John Rolfe (also *V.e2*).
- V. Legatees:
 - a* the Testator's wife Mary (also *II.*);
 - b* the Testator's sons:
 - 1 Thomas,
 - 2 Henry,
 - 3 John,
 - 4 Charles;
 - c* the Testator's daughters:
 - 1 Katherine, 700 pounds,
 - 2 Elizabeth, 500 pounds,
 - 3 Jane, 500 pounds,
 - 4 (unborn), 500 pounds;
 - d* the poor of Mayfield, 5 pounds;
 - e* the Testator's servants:
 - 1 Isaac Oliffe, 20 shillings,

- 2 John Rolfe, 20 shillings (also IV. c),
- 3 Elizabeth Meer, 20 shillings;
- f the Testator's workmen:
 - 1 Thomas Mephram, 5 shillings,
 - 2 John Oliffe, 5 shillings.

VI.a. The Testator's kinsmen:

- 1 Arthur Aynscombe (uncle);
- 2 John Aynscombe (brother, deceased).

VI.b. The Testator's relatives:

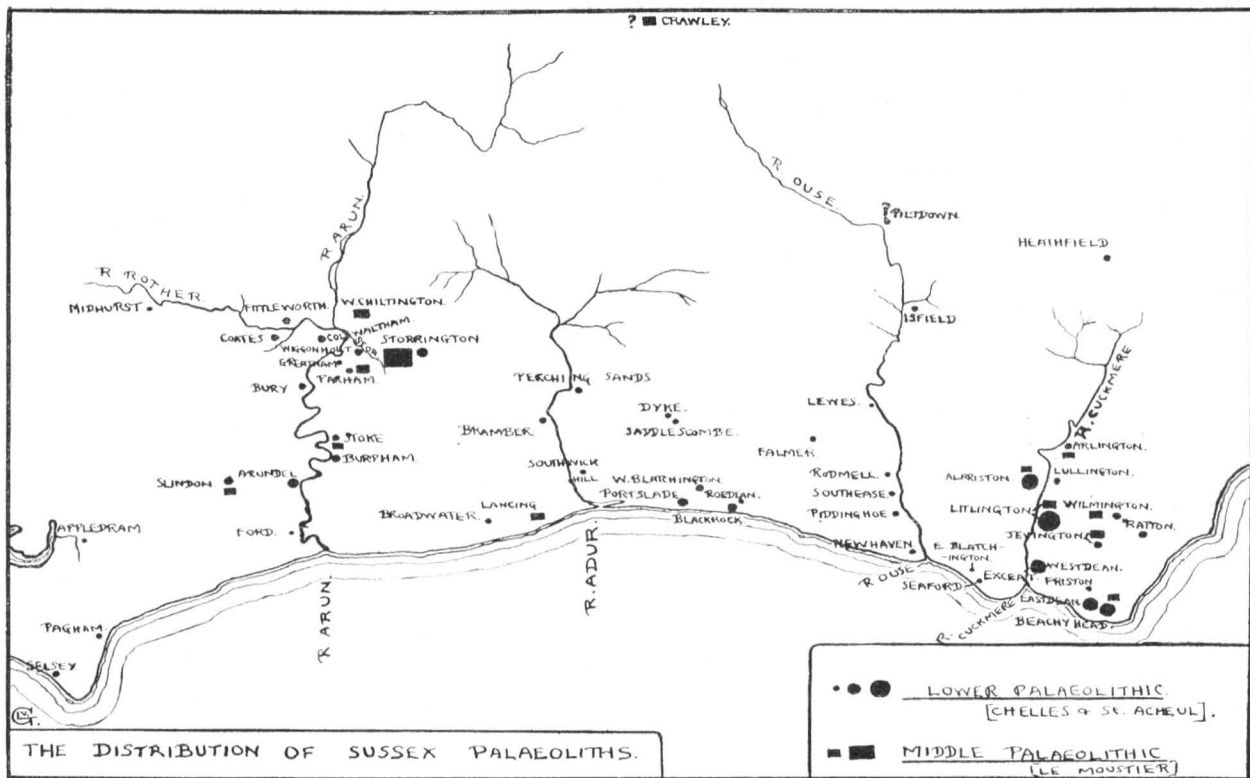
- 1 Gorings,
- 2 Eversfields,
- 3 Houghtons,
- 4 Peckhams,
- 5 Pelhams,
- 6 Porters.

VII. The Testators tenants:

- i. Thomas Frye, Nos. 2 and 10 below;
- ii. John Latham, m. t. and l. in M. & W.¹;
- iii. John Olive, a cottage;
- iv. Thomas Oxlie, No. 12, m. t. and l.;
- v. Jeremie Pattenden, a cottage;
- vi. John Pockock, m. t. & l. in M.;
- vii. Nicholas Pockock, m. t. & l. in M. & W.;
- viii. John Turnis, orchard and No. 3.

VIII. Places named, and *Properties*:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 [Aylwins], | 8 Mayfield, |
| 2 <i>Aleways</i> , | 9 Middle Croft, |
| 3 <i>ye Bowling Alley</i> , | 10 Priors, |
| 4 Bucksted, | 11 Ravenhurst, |
| 5 <i>Ellis Deanes</i> , | 12 Rendhurst or Readhurst, |
| 6 <i>Hutchins Croft</i> , | 13 Wadehurst, |
| 7 <i>Lyminster parsonage</i> , | 14 Unenclosed waste-land in
M. & W. |



THE LOWER & MIDDLE PALAEO-LITHIC PERIODS IN SUSSEX.

BY L. V. GRINSELL.

It may be stated at the outset that Sussex has so far yielded much fewer palaeolithic implements than most other parts of south-east England. Further research may bring to light more palaeoliths; but so far the evidence would seem to point to the conclusion that Sussex was more sparsely inhabited in palaeolithic times than other parts of south-east England and than the north-east of France. The number of lower and middle palaeolithic implements already found in Sussex may be roughly estimated at between 300 and 400; while for comparison it may be noted that in the adjoining county of Kent, Swanscombe alone has yielded tens of thousands of drift implements. The scarcity of palaeoliths in Sussex is the more remarkable as the Sussex coast is nearly opposite that part of the French coast in which drift implements are so abundant, at the type-station of St. Acheul and elsewhere.

SUSSEX IN THE DRIFT PERIOD.

The area of territory which is now known as Sussex did not of course remain physically the same throughout the long drift period. It is impossible to give a plan of Sussex in the drift period without stating the part of the drift period to which the plan may be referred. Even then it is impossible to give a correct plan in view of the present state of our ignorance of these subjects. All that can be ventured with reasonable safety is that at a certain time during the interglacial phase in which Acheulean man lived in Sussex, the

land was depressed (or the sea elevated) to the level of the raised beaches along and near the Sussex coast. It must be noted, however, that these raised beaches are not all on the same level. This may be accounted for by differential movement of the land; but some geologists consider the raised beaches of different date. Be this as it may, the sea-level was evidently higher than now, and consequently the Sussex rivers were probably longer, larger and had more tributaries during a part, at least, of the drift period. In view of the fact that the raised beaches of west and east Sussex have both yielded Acheulean implements, it is unlikely that they can differ very widely in date.

The cliffs east of Brighton undoubtedly extended farther south, while those of north-east France also extended farther north, and at a point south-east of Beachy Head England was probably joined to the mainland in palaeolithic times.

The Acheulean period is usually assigned to the Riss-Wurm interglacial phase; but the Abbé Breuil suggested a year or two ago that the Mousterian period began at the close of the Mindel-Riss interglacial phase. This would imply that the Acheulean period existed earlier in the Mindel-Riss phase. From Sussex there comes much evidence in support of the Abbé Breuil's theory; for several St. Acheul implements have been found below the various deposits of Coombe-Rock, and these deposits are generally believed to be of glacial origin. They could hardly have been deposited by the last, or Würm, glaciation, which did not reach as far south as the Riss glaciation. Thus the most plausible theory, to the present writer, is that the Acheulean culture existed in Sussex during the Mindel-Riss interglacial phase, after which the Coombe-Rock was deposited by the Riss glaciation.

ANIMALS OF THE DRIFT PERIOD.

A very few of the Pleistocene animal remains found in Sussex indicate that it is *possible* that Sussex may have been inhabited during the warm climate of the

Chelles period. But the great majority of Sussex Pleistocene animal remains indicate a cold climate characteristic of the periods of St. Acheul and le Moustier. Bones of the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros, both characteristic of St. Acheul and le Moustier times, have been found at many places in Sussex, including the Blackrock elephant-bed or Coombe-Rock; Portslade (in association with Acheulean implements); Eastbourne and Newhaven. Bones of the elephant (*Elephas antiquus*) have been found at Eastbourne, Selsey and Piltdown. *Elephas antiquus* is characteristic of the Chelles period, but it survived into the St. Acheul period. The Piltdown bones of *Elephas antiquus* appear to have been associated with the Piltdown skull and two roughly chipped very early palaeolithic flints. It is probable that these flints may be Chellean or pre-Chellean.

MAN OF THE DRIFT PERIOD.

No complete and undoubted skulls of Chellean or Acheulean man have yet been found; but it is probable that he resembled Mousterian man in being long-headed (or dolicocephalic), short, with receding forehead and ape-like chin.

TOOLS OF THE DRIFT PERIOD.

The majority of Sussex palaeoliths have been found near rivers, or near the courses of ancient rivers which flow no longer; in the raised beach and Coombe-Rock areas, and a few have been found on the South Downs. The distribution of palaeoliths near rivers is capable of several explanations; but the most rational one seems to be that drift man naturally chose to live in proximity to water-supply. There was probably more chance of food-supply near rivers as well.

Palaeoliths have been found near Chichester at Appledram near the R. Lavant; at Midhurst, Coates and Fittleworth on the Western Rother; at Wiggonholt and Storrington on the R. Stor; at Pulborough, Greatham, Bury, Stoke, Burpham, Arundel and Ford on the

LOWER PALAEOOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS.

1.



ARUNDEL.

2.



BLACKROCK
[AFTER R. A. SMITH].

3.



SOUTHWICK HILL.

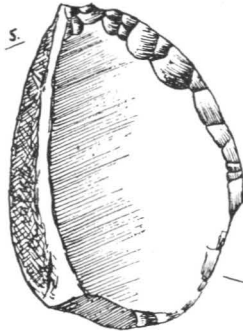
MIDDLE PALAEOOLITHIC TYPES.

4.



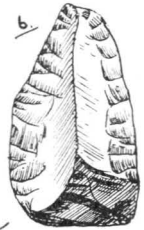
SADDLEScombe.

5.



STORRINGTON.

6.



7.



STORRINGTON.

8.

WEST
CHILTINGTON.



9.



TEACHEHAVEN.

SCALE.

INCHES:—
0. 1. 2.

R. Arun. Near the R. Adur they have been found at Perching Sands near Edburton, at Bramber, and on Southwick Hill (Fig. 3). Along the R. Ouse palaeoliths have been found at Piltdown (associated with the famous skull: probably pre-Chellean); Isfield, Rodmell, Southease, Piddinghoe and Newhaven; and in the Lewes Museum is an ovate implement with ochreous and white patina, labelled as from "Mountfield, near Lewes." Drift implements have been found at Arlington, Alfriston, Lullington, Litlington, Exceat, and Westdean on the R. Cuckmere. The Friston valley was once occupied by a tributary of the Cuckmere, and palaeoliths have been found along the valley at Friston and Eastdean. A fair number have also come from Beachy Head, a short distance south of which a continuation of the Cuckmere river probably flowed during the drift period.

In the raised beach and Coombe-Rock areas, drift implements have been noted from Selsey, Slindon, Arundel, Portslade, Black rock and Roedean. Several of the implements from these places have pale bluish chipping along the edges, which may be due to glacial action.

Most of the foregoing places have yielded only one or two palaeoliths; but Litlington, Beachy Head, Alfriston, Eastdean (near Beachy Head) and Slindon have each yielded six or more drift implements.

IMPLEMENTS OF CHELLES TYPE.

The least doubtful implements of Chelles type from Sussex are the two worked flakes stated to have been found in association with the Piltdown skull and bones of *Elephas antiquus*. As already noted, these may be of Chellean or pre-Chellean *period*. Roughly chipped pear-shaped hand-axes of Chellean type have been found at Arundel (Fig. 1), South Stoke, and two from Litlington. These may be, but are probably not, of Chellean period; they are all similar to Fig. 1, the original of which is in the collection of Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A.

IMPLEMENTS OF ST. ACHEUL TYPE.

Several pear-shaped implements of early St. Acheul type have been found in Sussex, notably at Arlington, Beachy Head, Saddlescombe, the Devil's Dyke, East Blatchington, Eastdean, Exceat, Falmer, Heathfield, Piddinghoe, and Portslade. The Portslade example, in the Brighton Museum, was found in a gravel pit from which Pleistocene animal remains have also come. In the Lewes Museum is an interesting pear-shaped implement from Wilmington Hill, patinated with a network of white lines on a blue surface.

Sussex has also yielded a few small well-chipped pointed ovate implements from Southwick Hill (Fig. 3), Southease and Beachy Head. A very beautiful little implement is that from Perching Sands near the Devil's Dyke, which is pear-shaped, well-chipped, of black flint and highly lustrous; this is now in the Brighton Museum. Some of these small well-chipped pointed ovates may belong to the late St Acheul period. A small example from Newhaven is almost triangular, and may be of Le Moustier period.

A very long pear-shaped implement was found at Ratton near Eastbourne; it is 9 in. long, and is probably the longest drift implement yet found in Sussex. But the heaviest drift implement from Sussex is almost certainly that from Litlington, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by 4 in. wide by 2 in. thick; both of these implements are in Lewes Museum. A remarkable pick-like implement was found at Selsey, below the Coombe-Rock and above the raised beach. This implement is interesting because it is of the "Thames Pick" type more usually found in neolithic surroundings.

The majority of Sussex implements of St. Acheul period are ovate, and implements of ovate type have been found at almost every Sussex palaeolithic site. Of particular interest are two implements in the British Museum—the Blackrock ovate (Fig. 2) and the specimen found at Slindon by Dr. Eliot Curwen. Both these specimens were found in the raised beach.

Several other ovates have been found in the neighbourhood of Brighton, including a white ovate from Hangleton Down, and specimens from Tongdean and West Blatchington. In addition to the ovate implement illustrated (Fig. 2), Blackrock has yielded other palaeoliths from the Coombe-Rock as well as the raised beach.

Ovates have also been found at a few sites not hitherto mentioned—at Seaford, Broadwater near Worthing, Parham near Pulborough, and Jevington, east of the R. Cuckmere.

Implements from Roedean and Coates Common have an irregularly twisted edge; some specimens from Litlington, Eastdean near Beachy Head, Arundel and Burpham have the reversed S(S) twist; and Rodmell, Lullington and Alfriston have yielded implements with the S twist not reversed. The twisted implements from Eastdean and Lullington are very fine well-chipped examples, in the collection of Mr. Garraway Rice, F.S.A.

Two excellent ovate implements of chopper type have been found at Isfield (in the Brighton Museum) and Litlington (in the collection of Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A.).

Of particular interest are a very few ovate implements of Levallois flake type, with a bulb of percussion on one face and the other face chipped. These have been found at Alfriston, Litlington, Coates and Wiggonholt (all in the Garraway Rice collection); and a specimen from Jevington is in Lewes Museum. The Jevington specimen has a faceted butt. It was believed at one time that these flake-ovates were characteristic of the period of Le Moustier; but they appear to have been found at some late St. Acheul sites as well.

In addition to the above St. Acheul implements, various flakes of palaeolithic date have also been found at several places in Sussex; but they are not important, and can yield little or no information.

About 40 per cent. of the Lower Palaeolithic implements of Sussex have an ochreous patination; most

of the others are white or bluish-white, and frequently have iron stains. A very few are of highly lustrous black flint, such as the very well-chipped pear-shaped implement already noted from Perching Sands.

Many of the white and bluish-white examples from Beachy Head, Eastdean and Litlington bear a close resemblance to the Cissbury type; but while some of the specimens from the three above-mentioned places may be neolithic, others having an ochreous patination are undoubtedly palaeolithic.

THE MIDDLE PALAEOLITHIC PERIOD: IMPLEMENTS OF LE MOUSTIER TYPE.

So far as the writer is aware, no effort has hitherto been made to prove that the period of Le Moustier is represented in Sussex. The following paragraphs do not exhaust the evidence bearing upon the question, but are merely based upon a few implements of Le Moustier type which the writer has noticed in one or two museums and private collections.

The ground may be prepared by pointing out that true and undoubted Mousterian sites have been found in all the counties adjoining Sussex—at Dunbridge in Hampshire, Northfleet and several other places in Kent, and in the British Museum there is a very fine Mousterian side-scraper or *racloir* from Shorth Heath near Farnham in Surrey, only a few miles north of the Sussex border. Is it likely, therefore, that Sussex itself should be totally devoid of Mousterian implements, which have been found in all the adjoining counties? There is, of course, no reason whatever why Sussex should *not* have been inhabited in Mousterian times.

Levallois flakes have already been noted in the St. Acheul section of this paper, and it was there stated that they may be Mousterian or late St. Acheul.

Struck and unstruck tortoise-cores have been found, *inter alia*, at Storrington, Peacehaven by the writer (Fig. 9), Litlington, Beachy Head, Alfriston, and Pig

Dean. The specimen illustrated is a struck tortoise-core, the same size (3 in. long) as the specimen from Beachy Head in Lewes Museum.

Dr. Eliot Curwen has in his collection a good example of the tea-cosy type of implement, from Slindon; and others have been found in Sussex.

Thick flakes with spurs have been found at Storrington, Litlington, Parham Downs, Jevington, and elsewhere.

Types of proto-celts have been found at Wilmington (in Lewes Museum), Lancing (Dr. Eliot Curwen's collection), and West Chiltington near Storrington.

Typical side-scrapers or racloirs have been found at Storrington (Figs. 5 and 6); Saddlescombe (Fig. 4), Arlington, and elsewhere; and a very good example of a Mousterian point, from Storrington, is in the Brighton Museum (Fig. 7).

The foregoing implements are all typical of the period of Le Moustier. It may be objected that because the implements are of Le Moustier *type*, it does not follow that they are of Le Moustier *date*. It must be admitted that neolithic man may possibly have made implements of Le Moustier type by accident occasionally; but is it likely, in the area of a few square miles around Storrington for instance, that neolithic man would have made a proto-celt implement, tortoise-cores, racloirs, a Mousterian "point," and several thick flakes with spurs, all typical of the Mousterian period? Is it likely that he would have made flakes with spurs, tortoise-cores, and a proto-celt implement all of Le Moustier type, in the area of a few square miles from Litlington to Wilmington? Is it likely or possible, furthermore, that neolithic man could have made these implements when some of them have characteristic palaeolithic ochreous patination? The type of proto-celt from West Chiltington, the "point" from Storrington, a struck tortoise-core from Litlington, and a thick flake with spur from Jevington, all have ochreous patination; and it is almost impossible to believe that they are other than genuine Mousterian

implements. About 20 per cent. of the implements of Le Moustier type known to the writer have ochreous patination.

There is, in fact, some good reason to believe that a Mousterian site exists in the Storrington area, which has yielded racloirs (Figs. 5 and 6), a "point" in the Brighton Museum (Fig. 7); a proto-celt implement from West Chiltington about four miles north of Storrington (Fig. 8), and other Mousterian implements. As worthy an authority as Mr. R. A. Smith, F.S.A., is of opinion that the West Chiltington tool is of the early Cave period (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, Feb. 5th, 1920, pp. 80-81, from which Fig. 8 is taken). Mr. Garraway Rice has informed the writer that his Storrington examples (including Figs. 5 and 6) were all found on Storrington Down.

Crawley has yielded a small four-sided implement, with rich ochreous patina, of doubtful period but undoubtedly palaeolithic; it resembles a racloir but is chipped on both faces.

My great thanks are due to Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., for showing me many Sussex palaeoliths in his collection; to Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., for information from his paper on drift implements from the Arun and Western Rother, and also for showing me his unrivalled collection of Sussex and other implements; and to Mr. H. S. Toms for giving me access to a valuable paper he read in 1916 on palaeoliths found near Brighton.

The writer will be glad to hear from those possessing drift implements from places in Sussex not mentioned in this article; and from "flint-hunters" finding Mousterian implements at Storrington.

NOTE.—The writer does not contend that *all* le Moustier types (or even all those figured) are of le Moustier date; but he does contend that those with ochreous patina and also those derived from the Coombe-Rock are of le Moustier period.

THE CANONS' MANOR OF SOUTH MALLING.

BY MARY S. HOLGATE.

THE confusion which has existed for centuries between the two manors of South Malling has led me to choose a title for this article which may have no documentary evidence to support it, but when the two estates were co-existent and representative of the life of the day, "the Archbishops' manor" and "the Canons' manor" must surely have been the distinction in common use between the two.

The two manors are alike in one respect—they are not true manors. They are both pre-Conquest estates held by the Church. They have no central hall with demesne and village community surrounding it. They were lands given to the College of St. Michael, and took their name from the place where the monks (afterwards canons) had settled. I believe it would be possible to prove that neither estate originally contained South Malling itself. They followed the usual development of manors after the Conquest, but the want of the central core of the manorial system is felt right through their history and is one of the causes which has led to the confusion between them.

The Archbishop's manor of South Malling was entirely within the Rape of Pevensey, and consisted of a collection of vills such as Framfield, Mayfield, Wadhurst, etc.,¹ which have long since reverted to complete independence of one another.

The Canons' manor is in the Rape of Lewes with two small exceptions, and has an unbroken history from the eighth century till the present day. If this

¹ *S.A.C.*, LXVIII., 269.

distinction had been borne in mind, much confusion might have been avoided.

The general history of the College will be found in an article by the Rev. Edward Turner in *S.A.C.*, V., whose account still holds good in all general particulars.

The charter which forms the basis of this article has been alluded to, but never published in connection with the College history.

The original has not survived, but a copy exists in Lambeth MS. 1212, f. 382, of thirteenth century date. Another copy is found in the Court Book of South Malling,² parts of which are of fourteenth century date. This MS. was given to the British Museum by the fourth Earl of Chichester, whose family has held the Canons' manor since 1722, and still retains it.

The charter has been published in *Cartularium Saxonicum*³ by Birch, from the Lambeth copy. He dates the original as c. 765.

Our Editor has kindly furnished me with the Latin translation for the purpose of this article, and I am indebted to Prof. Allen Mawer, Hon. Secretary of the English Place-Name Society, for much help in the translation of the O.E. portion. The latter is very corrupt and obscure, and evidently written down by someone who did not understand what he was writing. There is the story of the loss of documents by fire at South Malling, common to so many ancient places, and it is possible that the thirteenth century scribe was writing from dictation or from his own remembrance of a forgotten tongue. The result is that a considerable portion of the description of the bounds is unintelligible. Therefore those words which are too corrupt for interpretation and those places which have not yet been identified are printed in italics.

Grant of the vills of Stanmere, Lindfieldie and Burhlee.

(Latin) In the name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, may God be our aid whom we believe and know to be the rewarder of our actions.

Therefore I, King Aldwulf, at the request of my earl Hunlabe

² Add. MS. 33,182, f8d.

³ Vol. I., No. 197.

that I will deign to grant him a small estate wherein to build a minster, agreeing to his desires, do freely make over and devote the same estate to which he appears to refer, for the benefit of my soul for ever. And this estate is scattered (or in several parts). There are sixteen casata (hides) in the place which is called Stanmere, in Lindefeldia and in Burhlea. So may he have and enjoy it and afterwards may bequeath his rights in it to whomsoever he will. And if any of our successors alter this gift may he be cut off from the communion of saints for all eternity.

(Old English) And this land is surrounded by these bounds.

(1)* First from Mulestana to *andowi hlinc* thence to the *den* (or denu) and so due north to Petteleswige, so to *rith mark*, Ditchling and Stanmer and Westmeston and so due east to the white road, so due north to the *steton* (? settlement) of the people of Wivelsfield and so on east to the *boundary ditch* and thence east to Mulestan.

(2) These are the boundaries of the woodlands belonging to Wivelsfield. First to *Hampel's spring* and so east to *Frigedas* so to the long valley between the two Wivelsfields and west thence to Hennesfeld's stream.

(3) This is the east boundary to Stanmere *inn sinbl* so on to *Humaham* eastward to *semæennes* and long ridge *belandes mæbe* into Stanmere, thence eastward to *Fishhurst* and so north to Henfield to Wolfpit.

(4) These are the names of the pig-pastures which belong to Stanmere, *fishhurst*, *ashingwinch*, *heald's worth* walca's stede, Lendenfeld, *bri baca's-shelf* spring *bocgeselle* *Love child's cot* then *syndon ben than midway* and then northward ?? *Stalisfield* extends northward Chittingly *welling* and Stone and so on *dæon* barley land and so eastward on *unæsteat* and *hafocunga leahge*.

(Latin) I Aldwulf the King have in unfeigned assent with my own hand signed this grant for the building of a monastery, and the increase of those serving God and St. Michael there although (it had been) previously founded by the men of old time.

(Signatories)

Aldwulf	Hunfrith
Æthwald	Burchard
Osiar (<i>sic</i>)	Mærheard
Warmund	Eadbeorht
Wealhheard	Hedde
Mathelheard	Ceobba
Heahfrith	Offa rex Merciorum
Hæcga	Cynethrith
Lulling	Ecfriht
Ealda	

* These numbers are inserted for reference.

We know little of Aldwulf and less of Hunlabe. The former signs two other charters as Duke, and not King, of the South Saxons. Lulling seems to have left his name in Cuckfield and Balcombe.

It appears from the Statutes of the College that Aldwulf, and not Hunlabe, was looked upon as the first founder, but the last part of the Charter reads as if the monastery was already in existence when Aldwulf gave it "Lindfield and Stanmer and all that appertain to them."⁴

We will now turn to the bounds of this great estate which stretches across almost the whole width of Sussex.

(1) Moustone, in Falmer parish, represents the starting point. It is a stretch of Down-land which runs south-west from Four Lords' Burgh on Buckland Bank, about 550 ft. up and within half a mile of the Bormer Cemetery, described in *S.A.C.*, XVIII., 65, and the Romano-British Circus excavated recently by Dr. Eliot and Dr. Cecil Curwen.

Standing at the highest point of Moustone a marked lynchet is seen on the next southern rise, but it is possible that "andowi hinc" is further away. The den, or more probably "denu"—a valley, comes in between the hinc and Patchway, or Pattiswye, which are the modern forms of Pettelswige. This is close to the Upper Lodge on the west side of Stanmer Park and near to Puddingbag Wood. It is not marked on O.S. 6", but is recorded in the estate map at Stanmer.

There is no need to comment on Ditchling, Wivelsfield, Westmeston and Stanmer, although I believe this charter is the earliest existing reference to them. It should be remembered, however, that it is the bounds, and not the villages themselves, which are referred to. The sentence is very puzzling, as the points of the compass are contradictory. The "white road" may be the "Roman" road at the northern base of the Downs, or the track along the top, or it may be the road leading from Ashcombe towards Ditchling

⁴ *S.A.C.*, V., 129.

Beacon. Mr. Hadrian Allcroft has traced another Roman road over Plumpton Plain as far as the foot of the Downs at Middleton. "Steton" may be a mistake for "sæton," which would imply a detached settlement of the people of Wivelsfield. All that is certain is that we get back to the point where we started—Moustone.

(2) In this sentence the mention of the two Wivelsfields is interesting. It is possible that the second is now represented by Wivelsden in Chailey parish. At the same time it is worth recording that local people still divide Wivelsfield into two parts, the "City" and the Green. There are two streams in Wivelsfield, the Podmore flowing into the Adur, and the brook which joins the Ouse near Wapsbourne. It is probable that the latter, which circles round Scaynes Hill, is the one referred to as Hennesfields stream.

(3) This is another puzzling sentence. It may refer to the outlier of Balsdean, which belonged to South Malling from very early times, or it may concern Wootton in East Chiltington. An unauthenticated statement has been made that Wootton once belonged to the College of South Malling, but nothing can be identified in this sentence (unless "the long ridge" is the Downs) till we come to Heanfield—high open land, which is a truthful description of Henfield Common, of recent years called Scaynes Hill Common, in Lindfield. It is much to be desired that the Ordnance Survey will take steps to retain ancient names on the map in future. The lost chapel of Sothenbury adjoins Henfield Common, and its place was preserved as Chapel Lands as lately as O.S. 1878, but was altered in O.S. 1912 to Clearwater Farm.

Wolfpit is most probably the origin of Woolpack Farm in Sheffield Forest, intermediate links being found in the de la Wulfpete or de Wolputte family in the thirteenth century.⁵ This is the first exception to the manor being in the Rape of Lewes.

(4) The first three of the pig-pastures belonging to Stanmer have not been identified. Walstead and

⁵ *S.R.S.*, II., No. 210. *Ibid.*, X., p. 195.

Lindfield require no description. In Bacca's shelf we have the origin of Buxshalls—the road passing along a distinct shelf with a sharp drop to the spring on the west and a steep rise to the east. Lovechild's cot may correspond with the later Northcote in Ardingly adjoining Upper Lodge, held of the manor of South Malling by the owners of Wakehurst. After this the description becomes unintelligible, though the general meaning seems to refer to places in the middle and then northward again. We come next to Chittingly, the Stone of the dwellers by the stream, and Barley land.⁶ Chittingly Wood still remains on the map in West Hoathly, the Stone is Big upon Little, and Philpots kept its alias of Barleylands⁶ well into the nineteenth century. All these places can be traced through the centuries as belonging to the Canons' manor of South Malling.

It is remarkable that there is no mention of Burleigh in the bounds, but only in the title and body of the charter. It still exists as Burley Arches, a farm in Worth civil parish and the ecclesiastical parish of Turner's Hill. In early days it appears to have covered the whole district up to the boundary of the county, including Cuttingly Wood.⁷

The outlying portion at Newbridge Mill in Coleman's Hatch, Hartfield, is the second exception to the manor being entirely in the Rape of Lewes.

The portion which lay along the western boundary of Ardingly⁸ has not yet been identified with any of the lands given in the charter, nor has it been possible to place the small piece of the manor remaining in the parish of Chailey between Vixengrove Farm and Roe Heath. But perhaps enough has been said to show the great extent of the estate and to warrant the truthfulness of Aldwulf's description of the estate as "scattered." Starting from Moustone within sight

⁶ Add MS. 33,182 has 'bere leage.' I believe this to be more correct than B.C.S. No. 197, which has 'bore leago,' as the name of the farm has been Barley lands for generations.

⁷ See p. 190.

⁸ Add. MS. 33,182, f. 43.

of the sea a strip of land runs northward to the boundary of Sussex and Surrey⁹ and along the road which then, as now, penetrated the "impenetrable" weald there lie these "pastus porcorum" of Saxon times, the humble origin of many of our well-known places.

Our next source of information is the Domesday Survey. We find a full description of the Archbishop's manor of South Malling in the Rape of Pevensey, with the four hides which the Canons held of it duly noted. But when we come to their own manor we find a great change has come about. The Canons are said to hold the manor of Stanmer of the Archbishop. Three stormy centuries had passed since Aldwulf gave it to the monks of St. Michael, and during that time their constitution had been altered into a College of Canons. They may have thought it wise to put themselves under the protection of the Archbishop in view of the troublous times and in return for other advantages. At any rate this is the first step in the confusion between the two manors which later spread over the whole estate.

It may be mentioned here that this overlordship of the Archbishop accounts for Stanmer being a portion of the villata of Ringmer and so included in the Archbishop's Hundred of Loxfield.

There is no mention in Domesday of the outlying parts of the Canons' manor till we come to Berchellie, now Burleigh Arches, mentioned above. In 1086 it is returned as being held by William of the Count (of Mortain), though outside his Rape of Pevensey. Before the Conquest, Alfer held it of the Holy Trinity as of the manor of Odetone (Wootton in East Chiltington) as "the hundred court testifies."¹⁰ The mention of the hundred court is interesting, as the history of the Hundred of Burleigh Arches is mostly coincident with the history of the Canons' manor. The statement

⁹ The extreme limit is at the north-east boundary of Effingham Park.

¹⁰ *V.C.H., Sussex*, Vol. I., 418.

that Burleigh was held of Wootton is probably explained by the fact that the Count of Mortain had taken possession of part of Wootton. If the Canons of S. Malling ever held Wootton it must have been in the very early days of their history, as it was given to the Archbishop by Cœnulf of Mercia c. 800, and¹¹ Alphege gave it to Christ Church, Canterbury "for the clothing of the monks" in 1010.¹² The statement that the monastery of the Holy Trinity (Canterbury) held Burleigh T.R.E. is one of the many puzzles not yet solved. Perhaps the explanation is that as Burleigh was then connected with Wootton, it was easier to treat the two places as under one ownership than to distinguish between one held by the Archbp. as Archbishop and the other held by him as Prior of the Monastery. It is worth noticing that whatever power the Archbishop had over Stanmer and Burleigh it vanished entirely, and they have remained part of the Canons' manor till the present day, but Wootton has remained the property of the Prior and Convent of Canterbury throughout.¹³

A copy of a charter of Archbishop Hubert, dated 3 March, 1203, in the Court Book of South Malling,¹⁴ confirms the canons in all their properties "just as they have always been held," but there is no specific mention of their manor.

The only documentary evidences available which defines the position are the Inquisition of 40 Ed. III.,¹⁵ which speaks of the Dean and Canons' rights from time immemorial, but "infra feodum et dominium et libertatem Archiepiscopatus" and a mutilated entry in "Mr. Warden's Bible or Black Book," quoted by Burrell,¹⁶ which says that the Archbishop held the view of frank pledge and the Dean had all fines, assize of bread and services in the aforesaid hundred—the name of which is missing, but should, no doubt, be Burleigh or Lindfield Arches. The division of rights is evidence of the want of a true centre mentioned on

¹¹ Ch. Ch. Cant., Reg. A, 148.

¹² *Ibid.*, Reg. F., 312.

¹³ *S.A.C.*, LIII., 194.

¹⁴ f. 8d.

¹⁵ *S.A.C.*, XXI., 162.

¹⁶ Add. MS. 5706, f. 193.

p. 1. The fact that the Archbishop held the view of frank pledge is the origin of the addition of Arches, i.e. Archiepiscopi, to the names of Lindfield and Burleigh.

It is natural that confusion should arise when the Archbishop was over-lord of two manors of the same name, and the confusion was increased when, in addition to his episcopal rights over the peculiar of Lindfield and his patronal rights over the College, he made himself the fifth Canon of South Malling. The manor had been divided into four parts, the Dean, Treasurer, Chancellor and Precentor each having one, and it is possible that an additional reason for the term "Arches" arose from an endeavour to give the Archbishop a fifth portion in the Canons' manor.

Additional confusion arose between the Dean's portion of the Manor and the Deanery of South Malling. The latter was an ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all the Archbishop's manors in East Sussex, of which a full account will be found in *S.A.C.*, XXVI. The Dean held the Rectory of Lindfield and the chapel of Sothenbury, Dean's Mill, and other parts of the manor. One of the few references to him as Rector, apart from ecclesiastical documents, is found in the Hedgecourt manor records amongst the Gage MSS. It is dated 1 and 2 Ed. VI., and runs "To late Dean of College of South Malling for his part belonging to Rector of Lyndfeld for lands called Smythford 12d. To the same Dean for land called Codynglegh, 6s. 6d."

An endeavour has been made to clear up the many complications between the two manors by calling the Canons' manor, South Malling, Lindfield, and the Archbishop's manor, South Malling, Mayfield. The latter never came into common use, but the former survived with the addition of Decanus, Thesaurus, etc., to add to the clumsiness of the title.¹⁷ Although Lindfield became later the most populous place in the estate, the name has given a false idea of the extent of the manor, places outside the parish have been

¹⁷ An example will be found in *S.R.S.*, XX., p. 410.

forgotten, and as there were already two Lindfields, it has not prevented further confusion. The parish was divided in post-Conquest times between the Canons' manor and the Bardolfs', called respectively Lindfield Arches and Lindfield Bardolf, with a hide in the eastern portion belonging to the Abbey of Hyde (Winchester).¹⁸

Lindfield was in the Hundred of Street and Rape of Lewes up till the Dissolution of the monasteries, when the Canons' portion, Lindfield d'Arch or Arches was removed into the Archbishop's Hundred of Loxfield in Pevensy Rape, which already contained the Archbishop's manor of South Malling. In course of time Lindfield Bardolf was removed into Pevensy Rape also. The prime objects of Hundreds being the collection of taxes, the inconvenience of a parish being divided is obvious. In 1334 there was already such confusion between the two manors of South Malling, both under the Archbishop, that the men of Lindfield had to protest against being taxed in both Hundreds.¹⁹

Eventually the Canons' portion of Lindfield was removed from Loxfield and formed into a Hundred of its own with Burleigh, which was in Street in 1296 and in Buttinghill in 1327. Together they formed the Hundred of Burleigh Arches, which has remained in Pevensy Rape. In the seventeenth century we find those portions of Ardingly and West Hoathly which belonged to the Canons' manor being taxed in Pevensy Rape.²⁰

Yet another complication arises in Lindfield, when in 1316 we find the Prior of Canterbury holding land there as well as the Archbishop.²¹ I have not been able to trace any Lindfield possessions of the Convent amongst their records at present, and should be inclined to look to the Domesday record of Burleigh

¹⁸ The division of the parish accounts for the two Lindfield's which appear in *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. See *S.A.C.*, XXI., pp. 169, 170.

¹⁹ *S.A.C.*, L., 171-2.

²⁰ *Lay Subsidy*, 258, 16. Ardingly Par. Reg.

²¹ *Feudal Aids*, V., 136.

for an explanation, were it not that there is a field called Trinity mead in Lindfield near Black Hill which may arise from the ancient designation of Canterbury.

Another entry in the same taxation of Lindfield refers to St. Pancras, Lewes. It is not to be expected that the small Saxon foundation of St. Michael, South Malling, would pass through the Norman Conquest scatheless, and in addition to what happened at Burleigh we find that some, at least, of the tithes of Moustone had been given to St. Pancras in 1086. One can imagine the feelings of the little community at South Malling towards the upstart Norman priory, whose rising towers must almost have been visible to them across the hill of Lewes, especially when their own property was taken from them and used as an endowment for the newcomers.

A further instance is found in An. Deeds A. 14,133, c. 1200, whereby Simon de Petraponte records his gift to St. Pancras of the "land of Molestan and the land of hemfelt which is otherwise called Sotheneberam." It is true that Molestan may not be the portion which belonged to the Canons, but Henfield, where then stood the chapel of Sothenbery, was their very own and within the parish of Lindfield. This gift caused a smouldering resentment which broke out into a hot dispute, the Canons naturally refusing to pay a half mark yearly to St. Pancras for their own property. The case was eventually taken up to the Pope himself—an action which proves the seriousness of the contention. A record occupying three folios in the Lewes Chartulary,²² dated 1230-65, gives an account of the proceedings and the result, which was adverse to South Malling. It would be interesting to see the Canons' version of the trial. After this dispute the Prior of Lewes appears in the list of taxpayers in Lindfield.

But the crowning confusion is reached in later times when portions of Lindfield were held of the manor of Framfield; in other words, the Archbishop's manor was holding within the Canons' manor, both being

²² Cott. MS., Vesp. F. XV., 310-12.

called South Malling. Is it, therefore, surprising that Dugdale confuses the two and the *V.C.H.* follows in his wake!²³

An account of the extent of the Canons' manor at the time of the Dissolution will be found in *S.A.C.*, XXI., 169. It also contains the grant to the Dean and Canons of the right to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs in their town of Lindfield in 1344, and the inquisition held in 1367 already referred to on p. 190. This last, among many other things confirms the College in its possession of Stanmere, and another in 1397 deals with the Archbishop's manor and his three hundreds. An interesting reference in the 1397 inquisition is one to the river Ouse by its old name of Medwye or Midwyn, between Isfield and Wybornstake. The bridge over the Ouse at Lindfield was called Midwyn bridge till well on in the nineteenth century. It may be necessary to point out that Lyngfield, on p. 169, stands for Lindfield and Iffeld for Isfield.

After the Dissolution, Walstead and Stanmer tended to become separate manors, but were reunited to South Malling later. Balneath was partly at least formed out of the superior manor and Wakehurst was an offshoot from Walstead; these have never reverted to South Malling. The division had its origin in the four parts of South Malling, Dean's, Chancellor's, Treasurer's, and Cantor's.

The Canons' manor has always been a scattered one and intermixed with outlying portions of the pre-Conquest manors of Street, Plumpton Boscage and Ditchling. A manorial conundrum which yet remains to be solved exists in the case of Buxshalls, which appears at one time to have been held of the Canons' manor and of Plumpton Boscage simultaneously.

The merest outline of the history of the Canons' manor of South Malling is all that it has been possible to give here. But perhaps enough has been said to show the interest which attaches to an organisation

²³ *V.C.H.*, II., 117-18.

which has endured through twelve centuries of English history without losing its identity.

In addition to the sources of information given above I have had access to the manor map and later Court books through the courtesy of their custodians, Messrs. Blaker & Son. There are Court Rolls at Lambeth dating from the fourteenth century and many references to the College in the Archbishops' Registers. These also contain repetitions of the information contained in the Tanner MSS. 338, etc., at the Bodleian.

The descent of the manor after the Dissolution will be found in *S.A.C.*, IX., 328-30.

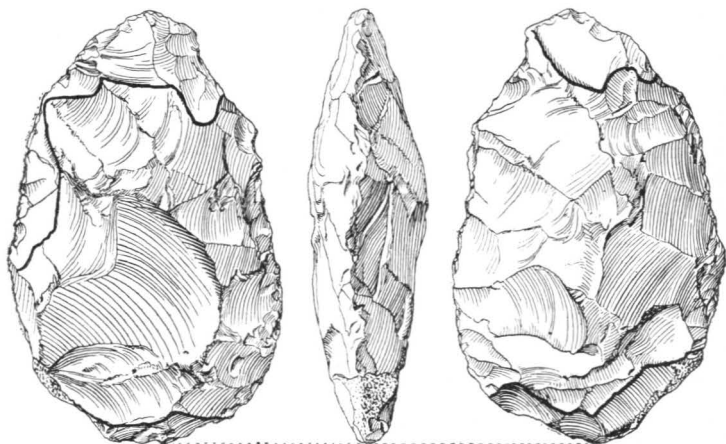
NOTES AND QUERIES.

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.

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

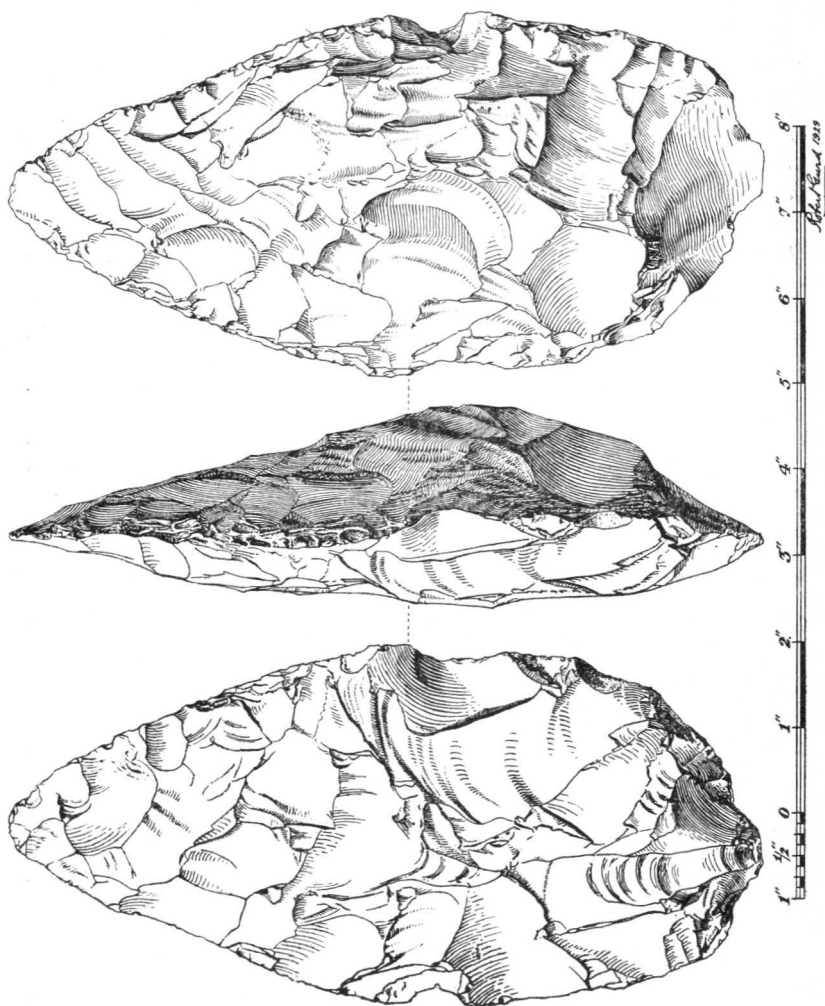
irregular and not curved. To judge by its condition, the implement came from gravel, not from brick-earth; and it seems to have been brought with gravel for building from the Bay estate at Aldwick (Barrack Lane). It is stated that below the soil clay was found on the site—presumably the London clay, 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.

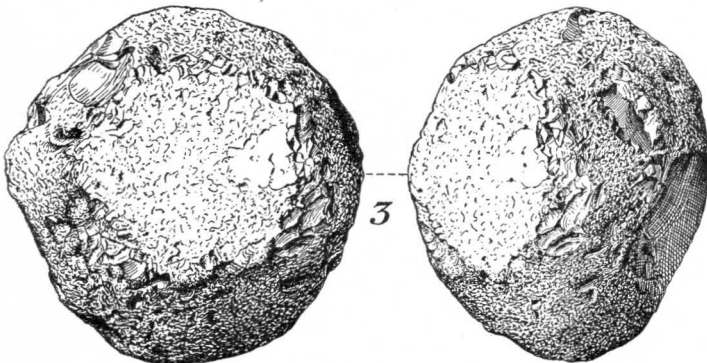
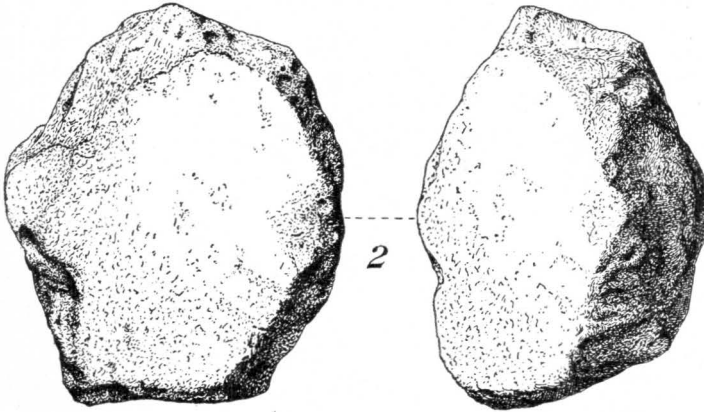
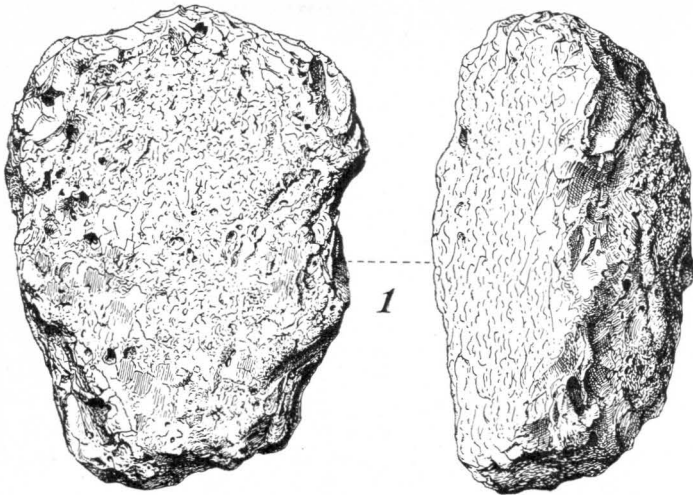
If this is the true order of events in Slindon Bottom, the implements, as helping to date the Coombe rock, may be some help towards solving the larger question of the succession of events in the Glacial and Inter-glacial Periods, with its attendant problem of the oscillation of levels in Pleistocene 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.

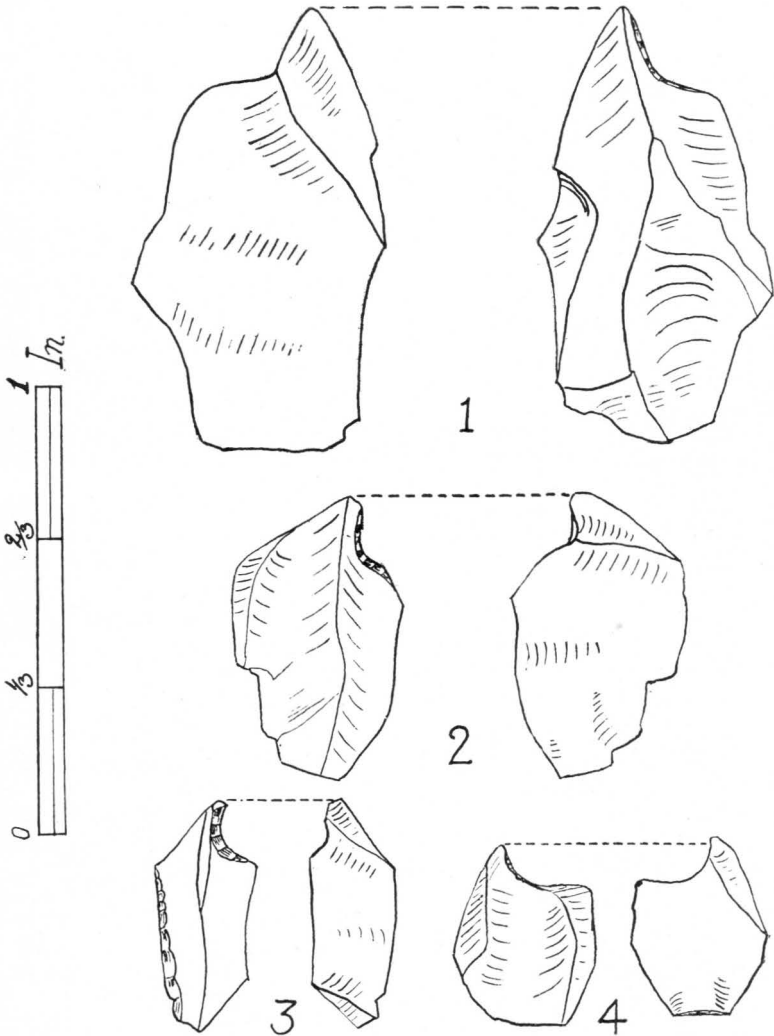
Rubbers of quartzite such as Fig. 2—or at least fragments—are comparatively common on our downs, but flint specimens appear to be somewhat rarer and less known. So far the writer, for one, has not come across any further examples in museums or elsewhere, though doubtless they exist. Flint certainly seems 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.¹ 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.

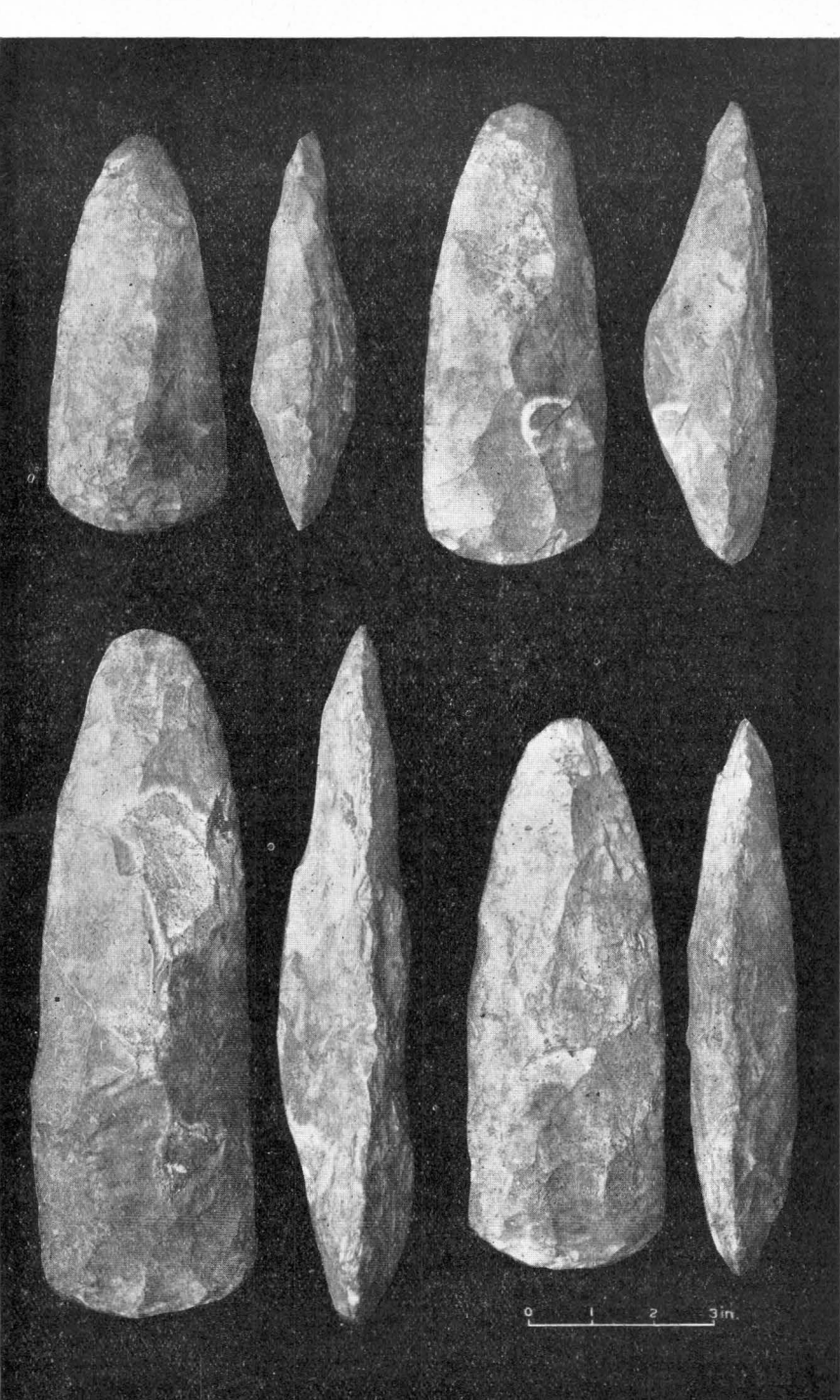
No. 5.

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

¹ 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 1823,¹ 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

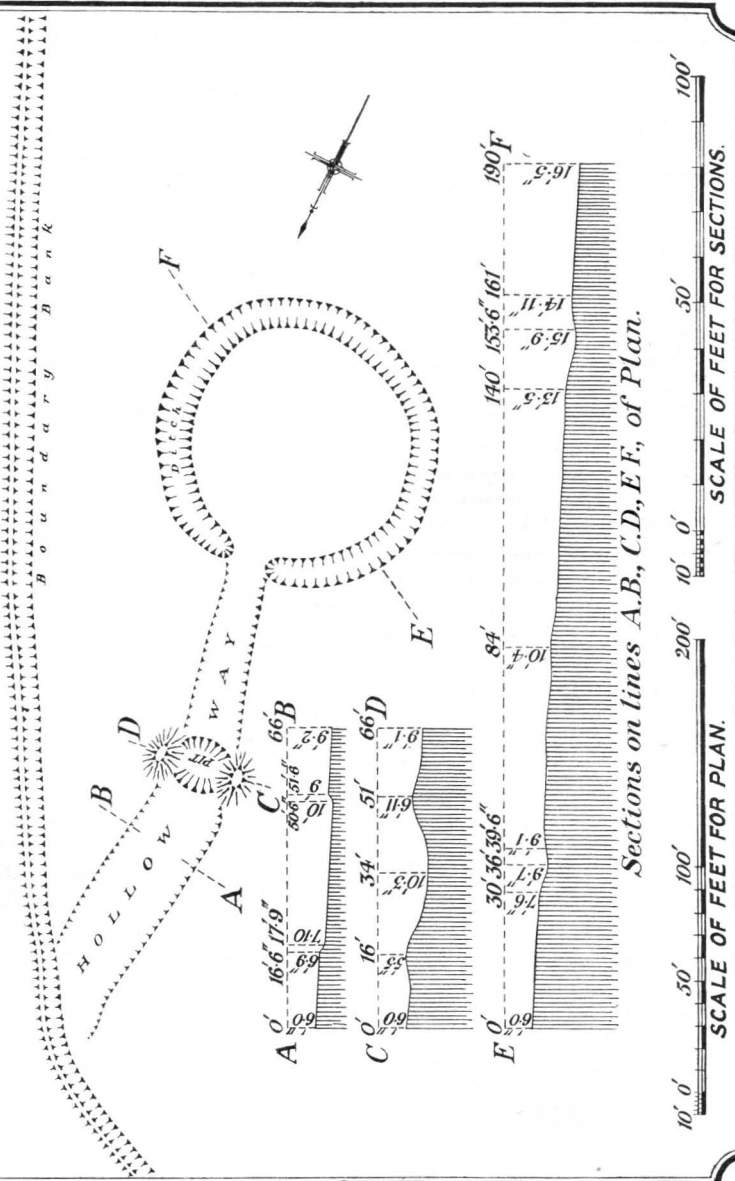
(South-east of Ditchling Beacon, Westmeston parish).

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.

¹ 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



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.

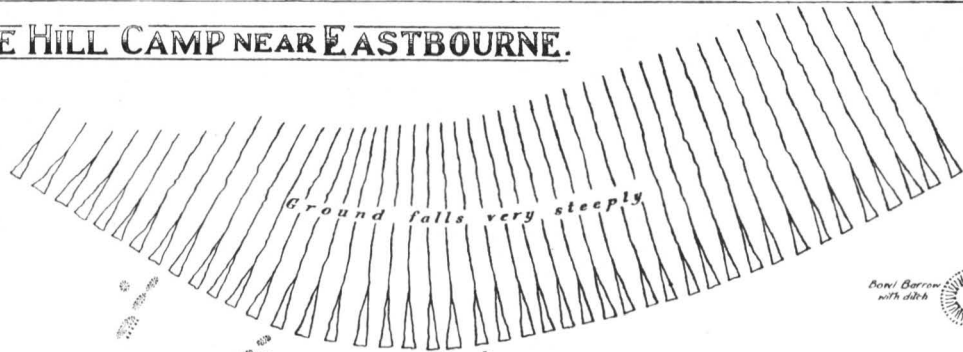
The plan undoubtedly represents earthworks of different periods. The hollow way and the circular ditch give one the impression of greatest age, and also the suggestion that both are co-eval.

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.

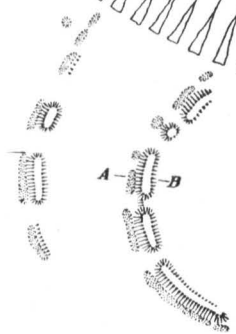
It has been suggested that the circle and hollow way may be some ancient ceremonial site. But the problem of period and purpose awaits solution by careful excavation. The most interesting parallel to the broken circular ditch, of which the writer has personal knowledge, is that of Barrow 24, Handley 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

COMBE HILL CAMP NEAR EASTBOURNE.

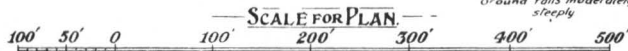


Bowl Barrow with ditch

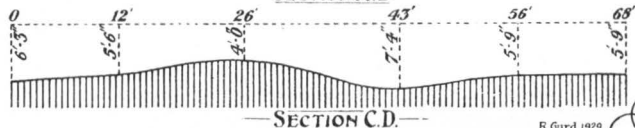
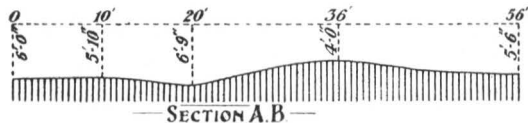


Disc Barrow

Ditches determined by percussion of the ground



Ground falls moderately steeply



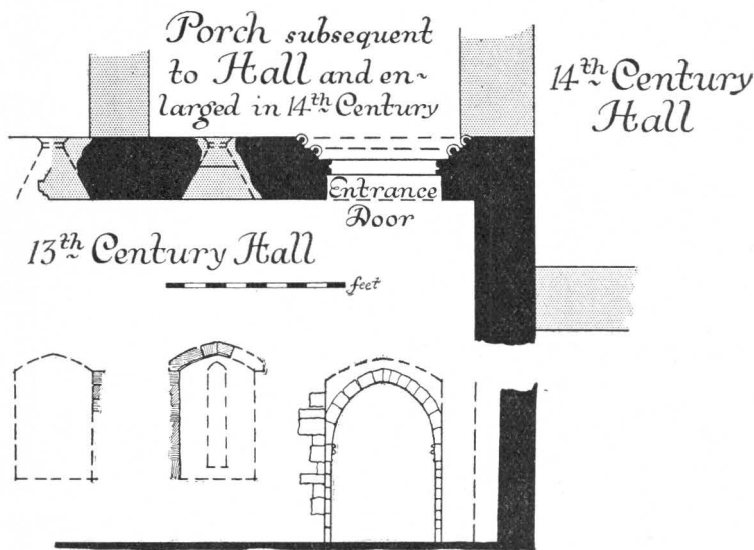
to the east of the Camp lies a small disc-barrow in the centre of which percussion located a small pit about 18 in. in diameter—presumably the primary interment.

E. CECIL CURWEN.

No. 8.

WILMINGTON PRIORY.

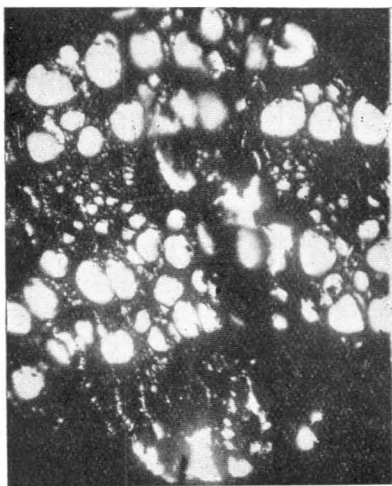
During the completion of the repairs to the Priory this winter one discovery of some importance has been made, which adds to our knowledge of the old hall, the *magna vetus aula*, described in *S.A.C.*, Volume LXIX. It was noticed that several stones, some 7 ft. east of the Hall door, on the north face 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.

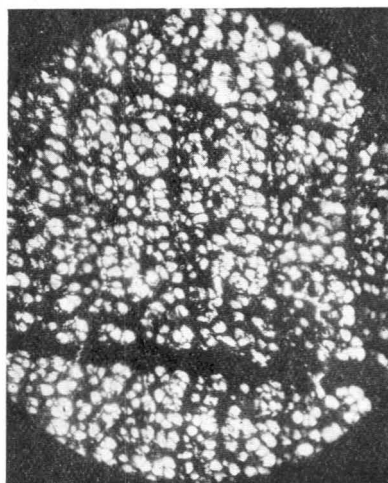
These windows prove that the porch was not contemporary with the first building of the Hall, but it is probable that they were closed to allow of a thirteenth century porch, which was afterwards enlarged in the fourteenth century. The western



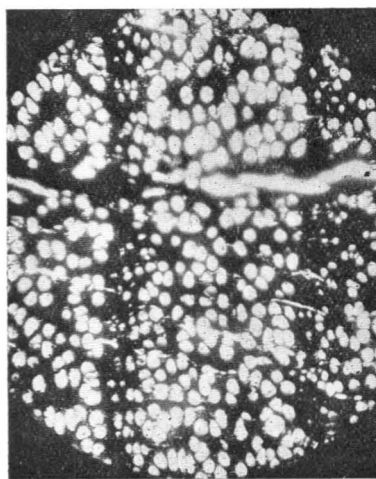
QUERCUS (Oak).



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.
-
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.

No. 11.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SECRETARIES.

BOGNOR.

Mr. W. PAGE reports:—

While digging for a cesspool in the garden of the grocer's shop of Mr. Parsons, at Shripney, two miles north of Bognor, some bones and potsherds were found in a layer of humus 7 ft. from the surface. The soil here is a stiff clay. The bones seem to be those of an ox which has apparently been cooked. I submitted the potsherds to Mr. Reginald Smith, V.P.S.P., of the British Museum, who kindly reports upon them as follows: "The red potsherd looks like a bit of amphora, Roman date, and the buff fragment with swag pattern ought to be La Tène II., about 100 B.C. (compare some from Park Brow in your county, *Archæologia*, LXXVI., 21-22). The curve of the cordon suggests a lid, not a pot. The large coarse piece is probably just B.C., and the other two are about 50 A.D. (Romano-British). One would like to see more from this site." I am indebted to Dr. H. C. L. Morris, of Bognor, for letting me see these objects, which he is depositing at the Lewes Museum.

CHICHESTER.

Mr. W. D. PECKHAM reports:—

During the past year the Market Cross has been under treatment with stone preservatives; the work now appears to be nearly finished.

The Chichester District Probate Registry was closed last December. However much this may be regretted from an antiquarian standpoint, it must be admitted that in a matter of this kind archæology must yield to modern administrative convenience. But, what is more open to criticism both on archæological and on administrative grounds, the records of the Registry were removed, not to Lewes, but to Winchester. The result of this is that a great mass of records, testamentary and ecclesiastical, concerning not only West Sussex, but to a certain extent East Sussex as well, has been removed from the county. I understand that certain Members of Parliament made representations to the Probate authorities on the subject, but have not learned that these have produced any effect.

EASTBOURNE.

The Rev. W. BUDGEN reports:—

The Eastbourne Corporation are to be commended for their acquisition of some 4,000 acres of Downland in order to preserve its amenities, but, unfortunately, they have also bought a number of interesting houses in the High Street, Old Eastbourne, including a fine flint-faced seventeenth-century building and older houses,

among which is the one where J. Hamilton Mortimer, the artist, lived, for destruction in connection with road widening.

The Old Gildredge Manor House in the Goffs is being modernised by the Davies-Gilbert Trustees, and advantage has been taken of the opportunity to make photographic records of some of the ancient features.

Mr. J. D. Clarke (architect) has acquired and restored an ancient house with overhanging upper story in Borough.

At Pevensey Castle, the Office of Works, while continuing their work of preserving the Roman walls, are also removing a large amount of soil from the medieval castle, the object being to restore the original ground level and to remove the debris covering the stonework of the Keep. Two of the towers of the outer walls have been fully excavated revealing the Caen stone ashlar in perfect condition below the level previously excavated. Fragments of medieval pottery have occurred fairly frequently, and a spur or two and other articles have been found. Catapult balls of various sizes have been found in great numbers.

EAST GRINSTEAD.

Mr. W. H. HILLS reports:—

The outstanding event of the past year in East Grinstead was the complete destruction by fire of Cromwell House, a fine half-timbered specimen of Elizabethan architecture in the High Street. It was entirely gutted, and is now being rebuilt by Mr. F. J. Hanbury, the owner, as near to the old style as modern building regulations will allow. The interior walls were only lath, plaster and panelling; they will now be of brick. The exterior appearance will not be changed.

The local museum in the church tower continues to grow in interest and variety.

HASTINGS.

Mr. J. E. RAY reports:—

During the year a medieval house in All Saints' Street, Hastings, has suffered "restoration." I did not have an opportunity of inspecting it till much irreparable mischief had been done by hacking away original "combed" plaster to expose the timbering. The house dates from the fifteenth century and there is a good moulded and embattled beam which ran across what was formerly a short open hall, but the original house had been divided into three cottages and only two-thirds of it are in the present ownership.

I regret to say that the small medieval yeoman's hall house at Udimore known as "Jordans" has been demolished, the materials having been sold and dispersed.

Work at Brede Church has comprised the erection of a large gallery at the west end of this short nave, entirely blocking the

fine fifteenth-century tower arch and covering up a transitional respond of great interest. A large vestry has been added on the north side of the chancel, hiding the east window of the north aisle (Horne Chantry).

It should be recorded that the Hastings Corporation Museum was moved in October last from the Brassey Institute to John's Place, a house acquired for that purpose, and gains much by the change and new arrangement. A room has been set apart for Hastings antiquities.

As your Local Secretary, my advice has been sought in several matters, amongst which I may mention:—

(1) To report as to any antiquities on the site of the new Reservoir the Hastings Corporation are constructing on the site of the ancient Furnace Pond at Brede.

(2) To assist in the revision of the Ordnance Survey sheets of this locality. This has resulted in many features of archaeological interest being noted.

(3) To advise as to calendaring and preserving old deeds.

(4) To assist the English Place Name Society with the names in Hastings Rape. I have gone through all the slips and made a considerable number of corrections and additions.

HORSHAM.

Mr. S. E. WINBOLT reports:—

That in the spring of 1928 he dug out six yards of Stane Street at Roman Gate, 20 yards south of the Horsham-Guildford road. The width is about 20 ft., and the road is composed of a double layer of thin slats of hard sandstone laid on top of a foot of iron slag broken small and bedded on yellow clay. The slag is from either a Roman or British iron furnace in the neighbourhood. For some 60 yards the road here makes a peculiar eastward curve, about an eighth of a circle, which seemed improbable, but is now proved correct, the reason being the avoidance of an inlet from the Arun marsh from the west. Further, in the heavy clay, 4 in. above the Roman surface, no fewer than seven eighteenth-century draught-horse shoes were found within a space of 20 yards. This stretch of road was not disused till about 1810, when the Duke of Norfolk made the modern road a few yards to the west. A more detailed account appeared in *The Times* of April 3, 1928.

In October, 1928, he excavated a big circular mound on a hill near Rudgwick, a few yards on the Surrey side of the county boundary, but its obvious purpose was to overlook the Sussex country to the south. It was marked on the Ordnance Survey map (25 ins.) of 1895 as a "tumulus," but this it certainly was not. The mound is an exact circle, measuring round the middle of the fosse 278 ft., with a diameter of 89 ft. The only finds were three pieces of green-glaze Norman pottery of early type, some pieces of red floor tiles, and a great deal of charcoal to a depth

of over 4 ft. The site may be accepted as that of an early Norman wooden castle, finally burnt down. If any student of early Norman manorial records is able to identify this castle site, Mr. Winbolt would be grateful for information. The charcoal was identified by the Oxford Forest Products Laboratory (Mr. J. Cecil Maby) as from beech oak, and willow, and probably poplar. (See *Times*, 13th October, 1928.)

The wood used at the Roman iron furnaces at Ridge Hill, East Grinstead, was identified by the same authority as ash, oak, birch, hazel and plum.

In digging down into his garden, about 150 yards south of the Arun at Horsham, Mr. Winbolt came upon evidence of the former existence of a stream feeding the Arun from the south. At 4 ft. 8 in. down under 1 ft. of top soil, 3 ft. of yellow clay, and 8 in. of broken iron sandstone (locally called "shravey") is a deep stratum of slimy grey clay in which are embedded large quantities of the remains of hazel and alder trees which once grew beside the stream. The wood, of course, is rotted and compressed, but there is no doubt of its identity. The contours of the ground make the ancient course of this stream fairly certain, but it is for geologists to determine how many thousands of years have been required to form the present overlying strata.

With some reason it has been surmised that Pulborough Church and churchyard are on a Roman site, but hitherto, so far as the writer is aware, there has been no proof. In February, 1929, in the sexton's rubbish corner of the churchyard, among lumps of stone and other oddments of digging, was found a large number of fragments of heavy Roman flanged roof tiles, which may fairly be taken as evidence of a substantial Roman building in the churchyard.

HORSTED KEYNES.

Early in January this year a gardener employed by Mr. John Stephenson Clarke at Broadhurst Manor, Horsted Keynes, was digging a piece of uncultivated land near the house when he turned up some gold coins. Further search revealed an earthenware jar in a somewhat fragmentary condition in which were more coins. The total number found being sixty-four. An inquest was held and the find was adjudged by the coroner to be "Treasure Trove," and as such to be the property of the Crown. The coins, all gold nobles, are in excellent condition, and range from the reign of Edward III. to that of Henry VI. They may be roughly classified as follows:—

Edward III., 3 nobles of two different dyes.

Henry IV., 4 nobles.

Henry IV.-V., 1 noble.

Henry V., 16 nobles of four different dyes.

Henry VI., 40 nobles of four different dyes.

Some of the nobles were minted at Calais.

LEWES.

Mr. SIDNEY SPOKES reports:—

Lewes has sustained a serious loss by the death of Mr. E. P. Warren, the well-known collector of classical antiquities. Mr. Warren was strongly in favour of preserving the old buildings of Lewes, and purchased, among others, Lewes House, School Hill House, and Shelleys, in order to ensure their preservation.

There have been several changes of ownership involving important Lewes buildings, the chief being the acquisition by the East Sussex County Council of Pelham House, which was built by George Goring in 1579, and contains a room with richly carved oak panelling (see *Sx. N. & Q.*, I., p. 22; II., p. 21) which was put into excellent order by its late owner, Mr. W. Banks. The purchase of this house follows upon the acquisition of Castlegate House and garden (part of the precincts of Lewes Castle), and, together with the previous purchase of Newcastle House, brings under the Council's control a considerable amount of property of archaeological interest. The Sussex Archaeological Society has, both officially and unofficially (through its members), sought to persuade the Council (*a*) to keep the garden in the Castle precincts as an open space, (*b*) to preserve Newcastle House intact, and (*c*) to protect the old features of Pelham House. It is to be hoped that the County Council will respond to the representations made to it and realise its responsibilities.

The proprietor of the *Sussex Daily News* has bought No. 174, High Street, which is part of a sixteenth-century three-gabled house adjoining No. 173 (described in *S.A.C.*, LXVIII., pp. 67 *et seq.*). The building is oak-framed and contains some interesting linen-fold panelling and staircase balusters of flat pilaster type. All the old features are being carefully preserved.

An interesting seventeenth-century painting on plaster, over a fireplace in Antioch House (104, High Street) was uncovered during alterations a year or two back. The scene represents a fortified building on the seashore, and includes a sailing ship at anchor and men with fowling pieces. The painting has been carefully preserved and protected with glass. The house which pertains to the Manor of Plumpton is of various dates, the early part being of the sixteenth century, and later portions being dated 1671 (rain-water head) and 1763 (panel).

During the repair of the old Church at Hamsey several interesting discoveries have been made. Vertical cracks in the nave walls about 6 ft. from the west end have disclosed the quoins of the twelfth-century Church which was lengthened in the fourteenth century when the tower was built. A stoup has been discovered in the porch, the piscina of the south nave altar in the south wall, and a large aumbrey on the east face of the south jamb of the chancel arch. Traces of seventeenth-century texts and the Stuart royal arms have been found painted on the walls. Some

fragments of fourteenth-century glass were also recovered from the blocked lower part of the east window.

The removal of the external cement from the south wall of the house at Cliffe Corner (north-east) showed it to have been built of stones from the Priory, and three of these were seen to be carved with the volute-like ornament which adorned the arches of the Priory Church. The wall has now been covered again with cement after Mr. Frank Newington had secured a photograph.

The placing of a large new gas main under Lewes Bridge enabled Mr. P. F. Bridgman to decipher an inscription on the south side of the keystone of the arch. As it does not appear to have been recorded, it is here set out:—

PEVENSEY
 RAPES
 N. DUBOIS. SUVR^R
 A. MORRIS
 MASON
 1727.

During the excavation in front of the Free Library for the gas main the skeleton of a male of middle age, 5 ft. 9 in. in height, was discovered lying in an east-west position. It probably represents an interment in the Cemetery of the Grey Friars, whose house was established on this site in the thirteenth century, and the last to be suppressed in 1538. Several other skeletons were found close by in Friars' Walk many years ago, according to the recollection of Alderman Every. The bones now exposed were much broken by the workmen, but the left femur (thigh-bone), the right tibia (leg-bone) were intact. The pelvis, breast-bone, and all the bones of the spine except one were in good condition. The skull was much broken. Other human remains were found about 30 yards away under the crossing into the Railway Goods Yard; they had apparently been disturbed previously.

WORTHING.

Miss MARIAN FROST reports:—

The local Committee of Management of the Tarring Cottages has had a successful year, and some hundreds of visitors have inspected the cottages during the year. The Committee are endeavouring to make a show-place of the centre cottage by placing in it Sussex by-gones, and will be very grateful to have loans or gifts of things suitable for this object.

A very valuable discovery was made last year of a collection of 13 bronze axes, found during excavations for gravel in a pit at a depth of 3 ft. These were found within a mile of the Worthing Museum, and have been presented to the Museum by the generosity of Mr. Harry Piper on whose ground they were found.

The Annual Conference of the Museums Association will be held in Worthing the week commencing July 1st, 1929.

SUSSEX BOOKS

Vol. XXXV. of the Sussex Record Society contains the Marriage Licences issued for the Archdeaconry of Chichester from 1775 to 1800, continuing the Calendar printed in Vol. XXXII., and contains an index to both volumes, covering the period 1730-1800.

In *Prehistoric Sussex* (The Homeland Association, 10s. 6d.), Dr. Cecil Curwen has produced a book of first-rate importance for the study of the historic development of the county. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, in his "Foreword," is quite justified in saying that "It is a book for everybody, since it is written in plain, straightforward English." Dr. Curwen is happily free from the bias and dogmatism with which so many pre-historic enthusiasts are afflicted, and he has certainly proved that, in his own words, "Earthworks provide a large part of the raw material for a most fascinating study of human nature." The book deals with earthworks of all periods down to the Roman, with occasional reference to the medieval—camps, settlements, cultivations, flint-mines, roads, and so forth; it is profusely illustrated with plans, drawings and photographs, many of the latter taken from the air; altogether a very important addition to the bibliography of Sussex.

The Nature and Archæology Circle of Littlehampton have issued, as their first "extra publication," *The High Stream of Arundel*, edited by J. Fowler. This is the compilation of the water-bailiff of the Arun, about 1636, containing a detailed description of the course of the Arun and its branches, an account of the fish found in the river, and an important section on the duties of the water-bailiff, including the marking of swans. The book, which is of much interest to the local historian, has been edited by Mr. Fowler from two eighteenth century copies and a portion of the original MS.; and copious footnotes, many of which, of a genealogical nature, have been contributed by Mr. John Comber, add greatly to the value of the work. A pleasant map and a full index complete the volume, which is an admirable start to the publishing activities of the Circle.

Miss Catharine Pullein's *Rotherfield*, the most important contribution to Sussex parochial and manorial history that has appeared recently, was fully reviewed in *Sussex Notes and Queries* for November, 1928, where will also be found a notice of Viscountess Wolseley's *Sussex in the Past*.

The *Guide to the Worthing Museum* may be particularly noticed for its numerous illustrations of Bronze Age weapons.

The Sussex volume of the Place-Name Society will be issued in the near future, and should prove of much interest to members of our Society.

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