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1911. Emson, F. Everitt, 23, Western Road, Littlehampton.
1897. Johnston, Philip M., F.S.A., Sussex Lodge, Champion Hill, s.e.5.
1930. Mawer, A., Litt.D., University College, London.

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(Revised to June, 1930).

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1926. Annereau, J., Pyrenees, Seafeld Road, W. Southbourne, Hants.
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1928. Attwater, A. L., Preston, Milwood Road, Horsham.
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1921. Bacon-Phillips, Rev. J. P. R. T. B., Pitchers Park, Haywards Heath.
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1922. Ballard, Miss F. M., 11, Kingsland Road, Broadwater, Worthing.
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 1923. Beatson, Miss, Petersgrange, Meads, Eastbourne.
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 1913. Beeley, Dr. A., Windybank, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
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 1928. Bisdee, H. E., Brooklands, Southover, Lewes.
 1928. Bisdee, Mrs. H. E., Brooklands, Southover, Lewes.
 1909. Bishop, Claude E. S., Stanton Prior, Meads, Eastbourne.
 1914. Blaauw, Henry T. G., Mariners, Chailey.
 1905. ^TBlaber, William H., F.L.S., 34, Cromwell Road, Hove.
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 1929. Blake, Miss E. F., 26 Buckingham Place, Brighton.
 1907. Blaker, E. H., North Gate, Chichester.
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 1922. Blaker, Mrs. Cecil, Mantlemas, Turner's Hill.
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 1914. Blencowe, R. C., The Hooke, Chailey.
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 1923. Boag, S. R., 2, Montague Square, London, W.1.
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 1920. Borradaile, Miss A. F., The Beeches, Barcombe.
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 1919. ^TBothamley, H. H., Middleton, Hassocks.
 1928. Bothamley, H. W. H., Middleton, Hassocks.
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 1928. Botting, C. G., Binesfield, Bines Green, Partridge Green.
 1919. Botting, Captain E. L., R.E., 5 Dolphin Buildings, Pieta, Malta.
 1927. ^TBoughey, Sir George, Bart., Malling House, Lewes.
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 1924. Bourke, Miss Myrtle, Pokes, Hellingly.

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 1928. *Bridger, P. B., 18, Dingwall Avenue, E. Croydon.
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 1925. Britten, Miss, Goldings, Cuckfield, Haywards Heath.
 1928. ^TBroadbridge, W., Oreham Common, Henfield.
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 1896. Brown, Edward Harley, Old Park, Warninglid, Haywards Heath.
 1930. Browne, Miss, 7, Hurlingham Court, S.W.6.
 1928. Browne, Mrs. Robert, Slowery, Pembury, Kent.
 1912. Browning, Major A. Quintus, Morialta, 111, Dyke Road, Hove.
 1927. Bruford, A. W., Holly Grange, Upperton Road, Eastbourne.
 1927. Bryant, E., 9, Gundrada Road, Lewes.
 1928. Bryant, Mrs. E., 9, Gundrada Road, Lewes.
 1929. Buck, Miss M., Stoneleigh, Seaford.
 1917. Budd, E. J., Flagecourt, Mills Terrace, Kingsway, Hove.
 1907. ^TBudgen, Rev. W., F.S.A., Mountney, 38, Milton Road, Eastbourne.
 1926. Buley, E. J., 22, Connaught Road, Hove.
 1926. Buley, Mrs. E. J., 22, Connaught Road, Hove.
 1910. ^TBull, The Rt. Hon. Sir Wm., BART., Maltravers Herald Extraordinary,
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 1921. Burder, R. H. R., 7 Palmeira Mansions, Hove.
 1896. Burdon, Rev. Prebendary R. J., Parkhurst House, Haslemere, Surrey.
 1924. Burfield, Horace, 230, Ditchling Road, Brighton.
 1926. ^TBurgess, H., 52, Delancey Street, London, N.W.1.
 1922. ^TBurke, Major I. A., Firebrand House Winchelsea.
 1915. Burns, L. B., Landhurst Cottage, Hartfield.
 1929. Burns-Pye, E., Buckhurst Old Manor, Wadhurst.
 1924. Burra, Mrs., Springfield, Playden, Rye.
 1925. Burrows, Miss, 4 The Avenue, Lewes.
 1925. Burrows, Mrs. I., Yewhurst, Barcombe, Lewes.
 1924. Burstow, W. J., 12 Richmond Place, Brighton.
 1917. Burton, Maurice G. W., St. Leonards Lodge, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1925. Bushby, J., The Old Vicarage, Rye.
 1923. Butcher, Mrs., Ecclesden Manor, Angmering.
 1927. ^TButler, J. M., 51, Grove Road, Broadwater, Worthing.
 1908. ^TButt, C. A., Leverington, Maltravers Drive, Littlehampton.
 1902. ^TButt, G. W., Wilbury, Littlehampton.
 1924. Button, Martin, F.R.C.S., Rotherview, Rye.
 1909. ^TBuxton, The Rt. Hon. The Countess, Newtimber Place, Hassocks; and
 5, Buckingham Gate, S.W.
 1907. Buxton, Travers, 12, Cambridge Square, London, W. 2.
 1929. Campbell, G. J., Littlehampton.
 1921. Cameron, L., Sutton Park Road, Seaford.

1922. *Campion, W. Simon, Danny, Hassocks.
 1921. Cane, Henry, 9, Marlborough Place, Brighton.
 1926. Cann, His Honour Sir William Moore, Governor's House, Lewes.
 1928. Carden, Sir Herbert, 30, Old Steine, Brighton.
 1923. Carew, Mrs. John Chestor, Elmhurst, Steyning.
 1923. ^TCarley, G. C., 163, Brighton Road, Worthing.
 1927. Carling, William, M.B., B.C., Rose Lawn, Portland Road, E. Grinstead.
 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.
 1930. Carpenter, Miss, The Manor House, Bishopstone.
 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., 61 Queens Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1926. Challen, W. H., Iping, Brambledown Road, Carshalton, Surrey.
 1923. Chalmers, Mrs. C. Hugh, Cheeleys, Horsted Keynes.
 1926. Chambers, Admiral B. M., C.B., Argyll Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.3.
 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.
 1928. Cheney, H. J., Houghton Lea, Playden, Rye.
 1926. Chettle, G. H., Ditchling, Hassocks.
 1929. Chichester, The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop, The Palace, Chichester.
 1918. ^TChidwick, R. W., Kelmscott, 63, Northcourt Road, Worthing.
 1909. Child, Stanley, Caterways, Billingshurst, Horsham.
 1919. Chilton, T., Elmstead, St. John's Road, Bexhill.
 1903. Christie, G. R., Robindene, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1926. Christie, Captain John, Glyndebourne, Lewes.
 1922. Christie, Mrs. M. E., Gatlands, Ditchling.
 1924. Christy, William M., Watergate, Emsworth, Hants.
 1926. ^TChumley, A., 24, Pembroke Avenue, Hove.
 1924. Churchman, Miss L. J., 42, Hurst Road, Horsham.
 1925. Clarence, G. C., June Croft, Midhurst.
 1926. Clark, J. G. D., Steyne Road, Seaford.
 1911. ^TClarke, C. B. O., Wiston Park, Steyning.
 1929. Clarke, Miss E. F., Littlecroft, Hurstpierpoint.
 1929. Clarke, J. D., F.R.I.B.A., 25 Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne.
 1929. Clarke, J. Stephenson, Broadhurst Manor, Horsted Keynes.
 1929. Clarke, R. S., Brook House, Ardingly.
 1923. ^TClarke, Miss, Wiston Park, Steyning.
 1896. Clarke, Ronald Stanley, F.R.G.S., Ship Hotel, Crefiton, 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, Bexhill.
 1930. Coleridge, A. H. B., Leatherhead Vicarage, Surrey.

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. ^T*Comber, J., Ashenhurst, Albury Road, Guildford, Surrey.
 1929. Comber, R. H. J., Iverley, Goldthorne Crescent, Penn, Wolverhampton.
 1918. Connell, Rev. J. M., Westgate Manse, Nevill Road, Lewes.
 1921. ^TCook, C. F., F.R.S.A., 56, Church Road, Hove.
 1909. ^TCooper, Miss M. H., Newbury Cottage, Cuckfield.
 1925. Cooper, E. H., Stanbridge Grange, Staplefield.
 1925. Corbett, C. H., Woodgate, Danehill.
 1910. ^TCorcoran, Miss J. R., Rotherfield Cottage, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 1920. ^TCory, Mrs. 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. ^TCouchman, J. Edwin, F.S.A., Dene Place, Hurstpierpoint.
 1925. Courtauld, Major J. S., M.C., M.P., Burton Park.
 1928. ^TCourthope, Miss E. J., c/o Messrs. Williams Deacon Bank, 20 Birchinn Lane, E.C.2.
 1911. ^TCourthope, Col. Sir George, Bart., M.C., M.P., Whiligh.
 1922. ^TCowan, 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, Hillden, Horeham Road.
 1926. Cowland, Mrs. W., Hillden, Horeham Road.
 1923. Cox, Miss E. F., 7a, Belgrave Place, Brighton.
 1924. Cox, Rev. E. W., M.A., The Vicarage, Steyning.
 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., Sunnyridge, Steyning.
 1892. Cripps, F. S., Melhurst, 2, Oxford Road, Worthing.
 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., Red Ghyll, Newick.
 1925. Cross, D., Mount Denys, Ore.
 1926. Cross, Mrs. D., Mount Denys, Ore.
 1929. Crouch, C. H., Thornhill, Hermon Hill, Wansted, Essex.
 1928. Crow, D. A., M.B., 27, Brunswick Square, Hove.
 1924. Crump, T. G., Old Nurseries Cottage, Warbleton, & Oaks Farm, Shirley, Nr. Croydon, Surrey.
 1930. Cuddon, Father John, St. Phillips, Arundel.
 1929. Cullingford, C. H. D., Brighton College, Brighton.
 1905. Cumberlege, Mrs., Walsted Place, Lindfield.
 1929. Cunliffe, Mrs. Foster, Old Hall, Staplefield.
 1912. Currey, Admiral Bernard, The Old Farm House, Glynde, Lewes.
 1925. ^{*}Currey, Miss H. M. de Vahl, Old Farm House, Glynde.
 1918. ^TCurteis, Lieut.-Col. John, 6, The Lawn, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1906. ^{*}Curtis, James, F.S.A., V.P., R.S.L., Stanstead Hotel, Sutton, Surrey.
 1909. ^TCurwen, Eliot, M.A., M.B., B.CH., F.S.A., 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
 1921. ^TCurwen, Mrs. Eliot, 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
 1916. ^TCurwen, Eliot Cecil, M.A., M.B., B.CH., F.S.A., 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.
1930. Dallyn, W. R., Priors Grange, Hellingby, and 1, Jones Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.
1899. ^T*Darby, Miss C. C., 39, Tisbury Road, Hove.
1930. ^TDarlington, W. S., Haselhurst, Frant.
1913. ^T*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., Chaffields, Warnham.
1909. Davis, Miss Julia, Oakhanger, 65, Wilbury Crescent, Hove.
1903. Dawtrev, John, Rothesay, 339, London Road, Reading, Berks.
1909. Day, Alfred J., Fontwell, Nr. Arundel.
1926. Day, E. F., The Châlet, Coombe Hill, East Grinstead.
1926. Day, Mrs., Lavant House, Chichester.
1909. Deacon, J. L., F.S.S.C., F.R.HIST.S., 26, High Street, Rye.
1925. Deane, Col. R. W., C.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, Hellingby.
1913. Dendy, R. A., 15, Third Avenue, Hove.
1928. Denman, J. L., Oldways, Hurstpierpoint.
1926. ^TDenman, Major T. Hercy, Netley Court, Netley Abbey, Southampton.
1882. Denman, S., 27, Queens Road, Brighton.
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.
1923. Dill, Mrs. Gordon, 38, Denmark Villas, Hove.
1920. Dix, A. H.
1929. Dixon, Miss M., Hollist, Midhurst.
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., C.B., Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, s.w.1.
1927. ^TDowns, Mrs., Arun House, Climping.
1914. ^TDrew, H. W., F.R.C.S., The Cottage, East Blatchington, Seaford.
1926. Drummond-Roberts, Mrs. J. H., 13, The Drive, Hove.
1923. Du Cane, Louis, Fittleworth House, Pulborough.
1920. ^TDuckworth, Sir George, M.A., F.S.A., C.B., Dalingridge Place, Nr. East Grinstead.
1903. Duke, F., Trullers, Holland Road, Steyning.
1915. Dunkin, Mrs., The Heath, Fairlight, Hastings.
1924. Dunning, J., F.R.S.A., 34, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.
1908. ^TDuplock, E. G., 4, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
1926. Durrant, G. F., 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.
1930. Easton, Mrs., Hunters Hall, Tadworth, Surrey.
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.
 1918. Eldridge, D., Manor Farm, South Heighton.
 1924. Ellice, W. D., Ewhurst Manor, Shermanbury, Nr. Horsham.
 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.
 1929. Estcourt, H. G., 13, Cavendish Place, Eastbourne.
 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., 15 North Pallant, Chichester.
 1894. [†]Every, John Henry, The Croft, Lewes.
 1923. Every, Mrs. J. H., The Croft, Lewes.
 1927. Eves, Mrs. R. G., Marsham Farm, Fairlight.
1923. Fair, Miss Blanche, 12, Powis Grove, Brighton.
 1928. Farncombe, Miss M., Slaugham, Seaford.
 1913. Fawssett, Mrs., St. Annes' Crescent, Lewes.
 1921. [†]Fayle, Edwin, Markstakes, South Common, nr. Lewes.
 1930. Fell, Mrs., 14, Norton Road, Hove.
 1929. Fenwick, W. H., 5 Hartfield Road, Eastbourne.
 1925. Fibbens, Mrs., Thistle Down, Findon.
 1915. Fiennes, Major H., Well Side, The Grove, Rye.
 1925. Fife, Miss, Birchgrove, Haywards Heath.
 1927. Finch, A. R., 25 Charles Road, St. Leonards.
 1927. Finch, Mrs. A. R., 25, Charles Road, St. Leonards.
 1895. Fisher, Rev. Preb. F. Robert, Friars Gate, Chichester.
 1922. Fisher, W. Forbes, Tufton Place, Northiam.
 1926. Fleming, Lindsay, Aldwick Grange, Bognor.
 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.
 1929. Foot, Dr. T. J., Crawley Down.
 1929. Ford, G. L., White Hart Hotel, Littlehampton.
 1927. Forder, J. C., Alwyns, Upper Mulgrave Road, Cheam, Surrey.
 1930. Formby, E. L., Ashdown House, Forest Row.
 1930. Forster, Captain, S. E., R.N., 8, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton.
 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.
 1930. Fraser, Mrs. F., Sherrington Manor, Selmeston.
 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.
 1921. ^TFurlong, 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, Firlie Place, Lewes.
 1927. Gage, Hon. Yvonne, Firlie Place, Lewes.
 1913. Gaisford, Miss, St. John's House, Chichester.
 1929. ^TGalloway, J., Holmsted Manor, Cuckfield.
 1929. de la Garde, L., 15 London Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.6.
 1926. ^TGardner, Captain C. F., Summertree, Herstmonceux.
 1926. Gardner, Mrs. C. F., Summertree, Herstmonceux.
 1919. Garton, Rev. J. A., The Rectory, Waddington, Lincs.
 1929. Gaselee, Mrs. Stephen, 24, Ashdown Place, London, S.W.
 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. ^TGildersleeve, 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., Antioch House, Lewes.
 1928. Glegg, Mrs. R. Ashleigh, Antioch House, Lewes.
 1925. Gleichen, Major-Gen. Lord Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
 Court-in-Holmes, Forest Row.
 1923. ^TGlover, H. J., South View, Westham, Pevensey.
 1928. Goddard, Scott, Lodge Hill, Ditchling.
 1909. ^TGodden, A. G. E., 7, Higheroft Villas, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1923. ^TGodfrey-Faussett, Brig.-Gen. E. G., C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A., Annes, Hadlow
 Down, Nr. Uckfield.
 1918. ^TGodfrey, Walter H., F.S.A., 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, Warminglid.
 1885. *Godman, Col. Charles B., Woldringfold, Horsham.
 1908. Goldfinch, Miss Isabel, Cobbe Cottage, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1920. Goldsmith, Mrs. D., c/o Bank of London & South America, Ltd.,
 Rosario de 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. Gorringe, John Hugh, Aysgarth, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1907. Goschen, The Right Hon. the Viscount, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E., 25,
 Rutland Gate, s.w.; and Seacox Heath, Flimwell, Hawkhurst,
 Kent.
 1920. Gostling, Dr. W. A., 40 Crescent Road, Worthing.
 1926. Gowlland, G., 68, Northampton Road, Croydon.
 1922. Grant, Mrs. H., The White House, Cuilfail, Lewes.
 1929. Grant, J. M. Hay, Newlands, Seaford.

1907. T*Grantham, W. W., K.C., 6, Crown Office Row, Temple, E C
 1918. T*Grantham, W. Ivor, Balneath Manor, Lewes.
 1901. TGraves, A. F., 117, North Street, Brighton.
 1926. Gray, Miss E. H., 27, Wilbury Gardens, Hove.
 1916. Green, Brig.-Gen. E. W. B., D.S.O., Dowches, Kelvedon, Essex.
 1916. Green, Mrs., Dowches, Kelvedon, Essex.
 1919. Greenip, W. Mason, Greta Bank, 6, Farncombe Road, Worthing.
 1898. Greenwood, J. A., Funtington House, near Chichester.
 1921. Gregor, Rev. A. G., M.A., B.D., Firlie Vicarage, Lewes.
 1923. Gridley, A. R., Braystoke, The Broyle, Chichester.
 1886. TGriffith, A. F., 3, Evelyn Terrace, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1927. Griffith, E. C., 9, Denmark Villas, Hove.
 1912. Griffith, Herbert C., 7, Clifton Hill, Brighton.
 1924. TGriffith, Miss, Wansfell, 52, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1928. Griffiths, Rev. E., Glynde Vicarage, Lewes.
 1903. TGriffiths, A., 54, Lansdowne Place, Hove.
 1929. Grinsell, L. V., 20, Oriental Place, Brighton.
 1923. Grinstead, Harold, O.B.E., B.Sc., R.A.F., The Garth, Cranmore Lane, Aldershot.
 1905. Grinstead, W. H., 31, Lewes Road, Eastbourne.
 1921. Gurney, Miss M. S., 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.
1929. Haddan, Miss, 1, Montpelier Terrace, Brighton.
 1900. Haines, C. R., M.A., F.S.A., Meadowleigh, Petersfield, Hants.
 1913. Haire, Rev. A., Framfield Vicarage, Uckfield.
 1924. THales, Charles, Abbots Leigh, Haywards Heath.
 1913. THall, A. J., 33, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
 1929. THall, Miss H., Blue Gate, Lindfield.
 1923. Hall, Sophy, Lady, 6, Chichester Terrace, Brighton.
 1912. *Halsted, Leslie C., Cicestria, Market Avenue, Chichester.
 1930. Hallward, H., Moghurst, Frant.
 1923. Hanbury, F. J., F.L.S., Brockhurst, East Grinstead.
 1908. Hannah, Ian C., F.S.A., Whim, Lamanca, Peebleshire, and Fernroyd, Forest Row.
1879. *Hannah, Very Rev. John Julius, D.D., Philpotts, West Hoathly.
 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.
 1929. Hardy, H. R., Horsted Keynes.
 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, Haywards Heath.
 1927. Harmer, G. C., 47, South Street, Eastbourne.
 1930. THarmsworth, C. M., 4 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.
 1922. Harmsworth, Sir Leicester, BART., Manor House, Bexhill.
 1926. Harmsworth, Vivian G., 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.

1929. Harrison, C. A. H., Swanborough Manor, Lewes.
 1908. ^THarrison, Fredk., M.A., F.S.A., 18A, Highcroft Villas, Dyke Road Drive, Brighton.
 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. Harvey, Charles E., 1005 Eveleigh Street, 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.
 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.,
 1927. Henderson, Miss E. A., Grey House, Rotherfield Avenue, Bexhill.
 1929. Henderson, M. R. K., St. Peters School, Seaford.
 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.
 1929. Hill, A., Brigstock, Tongdean Avenue, Brighton.
 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., White Gates, Wallace Avenue, W. Worthing.
 1897. Hobbs, E. W., Warnham House, 22, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1926. Hocken, Col. C. A. F., Meadhome, St. John's Road, Eastbourne.
 1924. Hodges, W. J., 28, The Causeway, Horsham.
 1917. Hodgson, A. S., Westons Place, Warnham.
 1928. Hodgson, Mrs. Edward, Barnfield, Cowfold.
 1925. Hodgson, R. J., 1, St. Martin's Square, Chichester.
 1917. Hodson, L. J., The Mill House, Robertsbridge.
 1927. ^THoldsworth, 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. Hollebhone, K. G., Ryders Wells, Ringmer.
 1907. Hollist, Mrs. Anthony, Highbuilding, 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. ^THooper, W., LL.D., Loxwood, Ridgeway Road, Redhill, Surrey.
 1930. ^THope, Admiral Sir George, Common House, Plaistow, Billingshurst.
 1916. Hoper, J. D., Cudlow House, Rustington, nr. Littlehampton.
 1913. Horne, Mrs. Alderson, 15, Buckingham Gate, s.w.1.
 1895. ^T*Housom, 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.
 1929. Hudson, E., Plumpton Place, Lewes.
 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. ^THulburd, P., Nonnington, Graffham, Petworth.
 1924. Hulme, E. W., The Old House, East Street, Littlehampton.
 1928. Hunt, C. C., 125, Marine Parade, Brighton.
 1905. Hurst, Lt.-Col. A. R., Little Barrington, Burford, Oxfordshire.
 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, Bear Wood, 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, I, South Cliff Avenue, 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.
 1930. Jaffé, Mrs., Warrenwood, Chailey.
 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. Jeafferson, Dr. J. L., Blisworth, Northants.
 1924. Jefferson, Mrs., The High Beech, Hollington, and 12, Berkeley Square, w.
 1929. Jeffreys, Mrs. H. B., 30, Adelaide Crescent, Hove
 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, Lincolns Inn, London, w.c.2.
 1902. Johnston, L. P., F.R.N.S., The Cottage, Warningcamp, Arundel.
 1929. Johnstone, Dr. J., F.R.C.S., F.G.S., Tythe Barn, West Drive, Ferring-on-Sea.
 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, School Hill, 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.
 1929. Kennard, Miss E., 33, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 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 Chiltonington, 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. 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.
 1929. Lacoste, G. A. C., 19 Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne.
 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, S.W.1.
1912. Lanaway, Hugh, South Croft, New Upperton Road, Eastbourne.
 1926. Langridge, G. T., Bartons, Crowborough.
 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., LÈS SC., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.MET.SOC., F.Z.S., Villa Lavis, Beaulieu, Alpes Maritimes, France.
1927. Lawford, Mrs., Heronsdale Manor, Waldron.
 1921. ^TLawrence, Hon. Lady, 32, Rutland Gate, S.W.; and Deans Place, Alfriston.
1926. Lay, Mrs., Holt Regis, St. Helen's Park Road, Hastings.
 1920. Leach, Rev. E. F., Clymping Vicarage, Littlehampton.
 1920. Leconfield, The Rt. Hon. Baron, Petworth House, Petworth.
 1926. Leeney, O. H., F.R.S.A., Ivydene, Church Lane, Southwick.
 1928. Leese, Miss G., Windover, Alfriston.
 1928. Leese, Miss H., Windover, Alfriston.
 1924. Leney, C. W., Fir Tree Cottage, West Barnham.
 1926. Lester, Mrs., Keynes Place, Horsted Keynes.

1912. Letts, M. H. I., 27, West Heath Drive, Golders Green, n.w. 11.
 1897. Lewes, The Right Rev. the Bishop of, Baldwyns, East Grinstead.
 1923. Linnell, Miss E., Aldwick Manor, Bognor.
 1924. Lintott, Bernard, 11, The Carfax, Horsham.
 1929. Lintott, W., Elrington, Hove Park Road, Hove.
 1870. ^TLister, John J., Falkland House, Lewes.
 1922. Lister, Mrs., Falkland House, Lewes.
 1923. Lister, Miss D., 1, Wilbury Avenue, Hove.
 1930. Little, Rear-Admiral, The Old Rectory, Thakeham.
 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. *Lokey, 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., Birchs Farm, Isfield.
 1908. *Long, Miss C. B., Selmeston House, Berwick, Sussex.
 1929. Lorrimer, Miss, Glebelands Cottage, East Dean, Nr. Eastbourne.
 1925. ^TLovell, P. W., F.S.A., 84, Elm Park Road, Chelsea, s.w.3.
 1929. Lovell, R. G., St. Moritz, Upper Avenue, Eastbourne.
 1929. Lownes, Captain, The Street, Dallington.
 1909. Lucas, E. V., c/o Messrs. Methuen & Co., Ltd., 36, Essex Street, Strand, w.c.2.
 1907. Lucas, John Clay, 10, Milnwood Road, Horsham.
 1927. Luck, Miss, The Old Rectory, Etchingham.
 1899. ^TLuxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Higham House, Robertsbridge.
 1929. Lynch, Mrs. Hylton, Awbrook, Seaynes Hill.
1904. MacDermott, Rev. K. H., Buxted Rectory, Uckfield.
 1913. Macdonald, Rev. H. E. St. John, Keena House, Lower Park Road, Hastings.
 1927. McDonald, Miss A., 7, Granville Road, Eastbourne.
 1929. Macdonald, Miss D., Tortington School, Arundel.
 1929. McLean, Dr. C. F., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1929. McLean, Mrs. C. F., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1927. ^TMcLean, D., 46, Sillwood Road, Brighton.
 1925. Maclean, Rev. H. S., Woodmancote Rectory, Nr. Henfield.
 1919. ^TMacLeod, 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.
 1929. Macquoid, Mrs. Percy, Hoove Lea, Kingsway, Hove.
 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.
 1930. Marsh, Charles, Hermitage, Tower Hill, Horsham.
 1929. Marsh, S. J., Ardens, Nutley, Uckfield.
 1923. ^TMarshall, Miss Kate, Corner House, Steyning.
 1929. Marshall Mrs. Calder, Southdene, Goring Road, 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. ^TMartindale, 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., Sussex Club, Eastbourne.
 1926. Maynard, Lt.-Col. S. T., Woodwards, Burgess Hill.
 1924. Mead, Rev. A. R., Hopwoods, Swards End, Saffron Walden.
 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.
 1927. ^TMersey, The Right Hon. Lord, Bignor Park, Pulborough.
 1926. Mertens, Miss Agnes, Cheriton, Cuckfield.
 1902. ^TMessel, Lt.-Col. L. C. R., Nymans, Handcross.
 1927. Metcalf, Mrs., 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.
 1929. Milman, Miss J., Roseland, Hampden Park, Eastbourne.
 1926. Mitchell, Lt.-Col. A. J., 3, Clanricarde Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
 1913. Mitchell, E. A., Church Plat, Cuckfield.
 1926. Mitchell, Miss E. M., Church Plat, 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 Chiltington.
 1925. Morgan, Rev. F. S., Falmer Rectory, Lewes.
 1922. Morgan, W. L., The Neuk, Warren Park, Warlingham Village, Surrey.
 1913. Morgan, W. P., M.B., Sussex Cottage, Blatchington, Seaford.

1913. Morgan, Mrs., Sussex Cottage, Blatchington, Seaford.
 1919. Morgan-Jones, P., 14 Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1924. Morris, A. B., Malcolm Peth, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards.
 1897. Morris, Cecil H., Eastgate Street, Lewes.
 1929. Morris, F. G., 20, Manor Mansions, Belsize Grove, N.W.3.
 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.
 1930. Mosse, Mrs., Roffey House, Horsham.
 1899. Mullens, W. H., M.A., Beauport Park, Battle.
 1920. Mummery, S. P., The Crossways, Upper Warlingham, Surrey.
 1921. Muncey, Rev. E. Howard, Wellington College, Berks.
 1923. *Munnion, Henry E., Ardings, Ardingly.
 1928. ^TMunro, J. A. C., Barons Down, Lewes.
 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. ^T*Nettlefold, F. J., Chelwood Vachery, Chelwood Gate, Nutley.
 1921. ^TNewbery, Mrs., 16, Southover, 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.
 1930. Newton, Giles, Botches, Wivelsfield Green.
 1925. Nicholetts, Rev. J., The Vicar's Close, Chichester.
 1927. Nicholls, Miss A. J., 48, Shelley Road, 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.
 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), 6 Ventnor Villas, Hove.
 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, Kent.
 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. Palmer, R. Liddesdale, M.C., Northwood, Kings Drive, Willingdon.
1897. Pannett, A. R., Hvilestedet, 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.C.S., Fairseat, High Wickham, Hastings.
1925. Parris, C. J., Oaklands, Jarvis Brook.
1924. ^TParrish, Mrs. Alfred, Il Poderino, via Giuggiolo, Florence, Italy.
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.
1929. Payne, Miss A., 114, Heene 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.
1911. Penfold, Rev. E. W. D., Durrington Vicarage, Worthing.
1913. ^TPenfold, 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., Haddon, Perryfield Road, Crawley.
1927. Piggott, Stuart, Rams Hill, Petersfield, Hants.
1920. Pitcher, Scott, Haywards Heath.
1950. Pitcher, J. Scott, Haslemere, Haywards Heath.
1928. ^TPlaister, Miss D., Crouch House, Seaford.
1904. Plummer, H., Lyntonville, Haywards Heath.
1923. Pollard, W. A., St. Magnus, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
1911. ^TPollicutt, J. H. Walpole, Broadwater, Worthing.
1905. Ponsonby, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Shulbrede Priory, Lynchmere, near Haslemere, Surrey.
1930. Pontifex, Miss, 7 Hurlingham Court, s.w.6.
1897. Popley, W. Hulbert, 13, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
1929. Porter, Mrs. C., The Manor House, Bosham.

1928. ^TPorter, Mrs. H. A., 3, Crossway, Lewes.
 1909. Porter, Miss Martha E., Hillgay, Burgess Hill.
 1912. Povey, Edgar, Malling Street, Lewes.
 1886. *Powell, C. W., The Manor House, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 1924. ^TPowell, H. C., 79 High Street, Lewes.
 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. Powell-Edwards, Col. H. L., D.S.O., Plumpton.
 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. ^TPullein, 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.
 1898. Puttick, Rev. J., Gable End, 6, 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.
 1929. Reavell, G. J. T., The Clock House, Ewhurst.
 1929. Rechnitzer, E., Warminglid Grange.
 1929. Rees, A. J., Norfolk House, New Parade, Worthing.
 1907. Reeves, B. V., High Street, Lewes.
 1924. Rendle, Frank, Treverbyn, Rotherfield.
 1899. *Renton J. Hall, F.S.A., Rowfold Grange, Billingshurst.
 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.
 1929. ^TRidge, C. H., 57, Stanhope Gardens, S.W.7.
 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. ^TRoberts, Miss A. M., Harbery, 35, St. Peter's Road, St. Leonard's.
 1911. ^TRoberts, Miss M. E., Rostrevor, Vanzell Road, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1925. Roberts, Rev. A. J., Harting Vicarage, Petersfield.
 1913. Robins, Miss Elizabeth, 36, Albion Street, Hyde Park, W.1.
 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., c/o Mrs. Edwin Robson, Sutton House, Sutton, nr. Hull.
 1893. ^TRoemer, Major C. H. de, Lime Park, Herstmonceux.
 1929. Rogers, Miss F. N., 3, Crossway, Lewes.
 1929. Rogerson, A., Denton, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1928. Roper, Rev. J. S., Ana-oolwa, Heathfield Road, Seaford.
 1927. ^TRoss, A. Mackenzie, Golden Acre, Angmering-on-Sea.
 1882. Ross, Mrs., Tudor House, St. Helen's Road, Hastings.
 1925. Rothwell, J. H., C.B.E., Brockett House, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1916. Routh, Col. W. R., 55, Brunswick Place, Hove.
 1913. Row, Ernest F., 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.
 1908. Russell, Miss Louise, Ashlands, Burwash.
 1922. Russell, Ernest C., Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1926. Rutherford, Mrs., Sompting Abbots, Nr. Worthing.
 1925. Rydon, Mrs., Furzehill, Haywards Heath.
 1925. Ryle, H. G., Downside, Willingdon, Eastbourne.
 1926. Ryle, Mrs. H. G., Downside, Willingdon, Eastbourne.
1913. *St. Croix, Major, Clement de, Chiltington, Bavant Road, Preston, Brighton.
 1930. St. John, Mrs., 16, Fairmount Road, Bexhill.
 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. ^T*Salzman, L. F., F.S.A., 14, Brookside, Cambridge.
 1924. Samuelson, C. H. F., Woodlands, Midhurst.
 1919. Sandell, Weller W., Alresford, Shakespeare Road, Worthing.
 1929. Sandeman, Mrs., O.B.E., 14, Second Avenue, Hove.
 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, Sussex.
 1898. Sayers, E., Terringes, 77, Tarring Road, Worthing.
 1923. Scaramanga, Mrs. Ambrose, Oak Lawn, Crawley Down.
 1919. Scarlett, Mrs., Prestone House, Firle, Lewes.
 1929. Scarlett, Miss M. R., The Rocks, Uckfield.
 1928. Schove, A. P., Oak Lodge, West Wickham, Kent.
 1911. Schuster, Sir Felix, BART., Verdley Place, Fernhurst.
 1921. Schweder, P. E., Courtlands, Goring-by-Sea, Nr. Worthing.
 1925. Scott, A. D. Lindsay, Lealands House, Groombridge.
 1930. Scott, G. Forrester, Lywood House, Ardingly.
 1922. Scovell, Miss C. G. K., The Cottage, Firle, Lewes.
 1930. Scriven, Miss E. M., 5 Albion Street, Lewes.
 1930. Scriven, R. G., 5 Albion Street, Lewes.
 1920. Seale, Miss F. E., Forest Dell, Green Lane, Jarvis Brook, Tunbridge Wells.
1927. ^TSealy, G. Elliot, Ringmer Park, Lewes.
 1927. Sealy, Mrs. G. Elliot, Ringmer Park, Lewes.

1920. T*Secretan, Spencer D., Swaynes, Rudgwick.
 1917. Selmes, C. A., Kingfield, Rye.
 1927. T Selmes, Mrs. C. A., Kingfield, Rye.
 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.
 1919. T 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., 9, Fitz James Avenue, W.14.
 1921. Skeet, Major Francis, Syon House, Angmering.
 1928. T Skinner, Lt.-Col. R.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., Hambrook Hall, West Ashling, Chichester.
 1922. Slade, Miss Laetitia, "The Spread Eagle," Midhurst.
 1926. Slagg, J. P., Mount Joy, Battle.
 1926. Slagg, Mrs. J. P., Mount Joy, Battle.
 1927. Smart, H., 52, High Street, Littlehampton.
 1928. T Smith, Col. A., West Croft, Seaford.
 1913. T Smith, E. Manley, Bottingdean, Midhurst.
 1920. Smith, Major E. P., Hertford Lodge, 5, Langside Avenue, Roehampton Lane, s.w.15.
 1909. T Smith, Miss Harvey, Hill House, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1927. Smith, F. E. J., Ashdown House, Danehill, & 4, Gloucester Place, w.1.
 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. T 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, Holmcroft, Hurstpierpoint.
 1926. Somers-Clarke, Col. Cecil, Holmcroft, 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. T Spicer, C. E., Pine Ridge, Cross-in-Hand.
 1923. T 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.
 1926. Spurgeon, Professor C. F. E., D.Lit, Old Postman's Cottage, Alciston.
 1927. Stacey-Rowe, Miss N., 27 Southway, Lewes.
 1927. Staffurth, Miss F. E. A., Ryde House, Petworth.
 1903. T Standen, Gilbert, 6, York Street, St. James's Square, s.w.1.
 1923. Standen, Miss Ada M., Church Place, Pulborough.
 1923. Standen, Miss Violet J., Church Place, Pulborough.
 1928. *Standfield, F., F.R.S.A., 64, Regent's Park Road, n.w.1.
 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.
 1929. Stewart, Miss H. C., Roman Vane, Seaford.
 1929. Stewart-Jones, Mrs. T., Longdean, Seaford.
 1924. Stobart, Miss A., Clayton Manor, Hassocks.
 1924. Stobart, James D., Wyatts, Horsted Keynes.
 1924. Stobart, Mrs. James D., Wyatts, Horsted Keynes.
 1930. Stocker, Miss C., Northlands, Chichester.
 1919. Stokes, Charles, New Hall, Dymchurch, Kent.
 1926. Stone, Cyril H., Wawanesa, 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.
 1930. Strachan-Davidson, K., Barnards, Horsted, Keynes.
 1923. †Straker, E., Friars Mead, Pilgrims Way, Reigate.
 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 Vicarage, Lindfield, Haywards Heath.
 1926. Swayne, T. Gaton, North Down, Warwicks Bench, Guildford.
 1929. Swinderen, Madame de Marees Van, Netherlands Legation, 21 Portman Square, London.
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.
 1930. Tennant, Mrs. R. J., Shop Wyke Hall, Chichester.
 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, Mrs. George R. T., Rother Cottage, Midhurst.
 1927. Thornbery, J. Russell, Eckington, Seaford.
 1927. Thornbery, Mrs. J. Russell, Eckington, Seaford.
 1920. Thornton, Major R. L., D.L., C.B.E., High Cross, Framfield, Uckfield.
 1904. Thorogood, Miss H. M., Lytelstede, Mead Lane, Bognor.
 1916. Thorpe, Arthur D., Hill Crest, Amherst Gardens, Hastings.
 1930. Thwaites, Miss F. M. R., 197, Bexhill Road, St. Leonards.
 1930. Tidmarsh, Mrs., 16, Brunswick Terrace, Hove.
 1923. Tilley, Joseph, Headlands, 28, Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne.
 1921. Tingley, Ebenezer, Eckington, Ripe.

1921. Tingley, Mrs. E., Eekington, Ripe.
 1922. *Tittley, 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.
 1930. Topham, Rev. G. St. John, Twineham Rectory.
 1920. Torr, V. J. B., 12, Avonmore Road, w.14.
 1909. Torry, Rev. Claude, Streat Rectory, Hassocks.
 1929. Townend, E. W., Nigishe, Kingston Road, Jewes.
 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., Vicarage Corner, Alfriston, and 16, Bedford Row, w.c.1.
 1927. Trehearne, Mrs. F. W., Vicarage Corner, Alfriston.
 1909. †Trier, Erwin, Fair Lawn, West Horsley, Surrey.
 1924. Troup, F. G., Amiesmill, Horsham.
 1929. Tucker, Mrs. Arthur, 106, Marine Parade, Worthing.
 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, Ltd., Lewes.
 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.
 1929. Upton, Miss H. E., Westways, Petworth.
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. Verrall, Frank, Great Enton, Witley, Surrey.
 1926. Vidler, L. A., The Old Stone House, Rye.
 1923. Vinall, F. C., Amberstone, Hailsham.
 1929. Vince, Mrs. C., Meadowside, Patcham, 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,
 1926. Walker, J. P. S., 3, Selborne Road, Hove.
 1930. Wallis, Miss L. M., Sunnycroft, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 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.
 1925. Ward, C. R., Chesters, Roman Road, Southwick.
 1921. Warner, H. Wolcott, East Kentwyns, Henfield.
 1917. †Warre, Capt. A. T., F.S.A., 13, Salisbury Road, Hove.
 1918. Warren, A. G., 203, High Street, Lewes.

1921. *Warren, Lt.-Col. J. Raymond, M.C., The Hyde, Handcross.
 1929. Waters, Miss, Grove House, Seaford.
 1930. Waters, E. I., Glyndeboarne, Forest Row.
 1929. Waters, H., c/o H. & E. Waters, Highgate, Forest Row.
 1917. Waters, Rev. Canon R. A., D.C.L., The Rectory, Albourne, Hassocks.
 1924. Watson, Lt.-Col. L. A., The Warren, Bognor.
 1921. †Watters, G. B., M.D., Stafford Lodge, Haywards Heath.
 1929. Wauton, Mrs., Garth Place, Bexhill.
 1925. Webb, Bernard, 21, De la Warr Road, Bexhill.
 1926. Webb, M. L., Droveaway House, Lucastes Avenue, Haywards Heath.
 1929. Webber, Lt.-Col. O., Hampton Lodge, Hurstpierpoint.
 1930. Wedderburn, Mrs., 1, Montpelier Terrace, Brighton.
 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.
 1896. †West Sussex Gazette, Mitchell & Co. (Printers), Ltd., 53, High Street, Arundel.
 1924. Westaway, Miss, Bishop Otter College, Chichester.
 1926. Weston, Major C. F. R. N., M.C., Tucsnoad, Bethersden, Kent.
 1924. Wharton, Commander E. L., R.N., Cox's Mill, Dallington.
 1924. Wharton, Mrs. E. L., Cox's Mill, Dallington.
 1913. Wharton, Miss, Buckhurst Cottage, Withyham.
 1927. White, Miss F., 1A, Nevern Road, Earls Court, s.w.5.
 1928. White, Miss Florence E., The Haven, Jarvis Lane, Steyning.
 1929. White, Brig.-Gen. W. L., C.B., C.M.G., Arundel House, The Drive, Hove.
 1929. White, Mrs., Arundel House, The Drive, Hove.
 1927. Whitehead, Mrs. S. W., Eckington, Seaford.
 1929. Whittaker, C. J., 58, Ship Street, Brighton.
 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.
 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.
 1930. Williams, F. E., O.B.E., Ocklynge Manor House, Eastbourne.
 1920. Williams, Dr. R., F.S.A., 18, Gunnersbury Avenue, Ealing, W.5.
 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., 67, Barton Road, Cambridge.
 1921. Willson, A. B., White Cottage, The Droveaway, Hove.
 1910. Wilson, Rev. Canon C. W. G., The Vicarage, Cuckfield.
 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.
 1930. Wisdom, H. T., 14, Hineckley Road, London, s.e.15, and Exeter College, Oxford.
 1924. †*Wishart, E. E., 44, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1928. Witt, John, 22, Portman Square, w.1.

1916. ^TWolseley, The Rt. Hon. The Viscountess, Culpepers, Ardingly.
 1909. Wood, W. J., High Street, Seaford.
 1930. Woodard, C. R., Sutton Vicarage, Ely, Cambs.
 1930. Woodard, A. N. P., Sutton Vicarage, Ely, Cambs.
 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.
 1929. Wynn, Rev. A. N., Rudgwick Vicarage, Horsham.
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.

1929. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
 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.
1930. Hastings Public Library, Brassey Institute, Hastings.
1925. Horsham Museum Society, Hon. Sec., G. F. W. Hart, The Haven, Broadbridge Heath.
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 1929.

I. MEMBERSHIP.

The Council is glad to be able once again to report an increase in membership. The number of new members elected was 104, but on the other hand, deaths and resignations totalled 72. 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, 1929	1178	73	5	1256
1st January, 1930	1210	74	4	1288

The losses by death include the following:—Colonel F. W. T. Attree (late R.E.), F.S.A. (elected 1876), A. Hadrian Allcroft (1912), Alfred Blackman (1911), Stephen Box (1892), Lieut.-Colonel H. Colvill Bridger (1922), T. H. W. Buckley (1909), T. Buckman (1905), The Right Rev. Winfrid O. Burrows, Lord Bishop of Chichester (1923), Sir Berry Cusack-Smith, Bart., K.C.M.G. (1920), Miss Durnford (1901), Arthur Finn, F.S.A. (1905), Roger Fison (1920), G. C. Hawes (1900), Charles E. Keyser, F.S.A. (1896), The Rev. S. J. Norman (1896), The Hon. Arthur Pelham (1922), C. G. J. Port, F.S.A. (1911), The Right Rev. W. C. Streatfield, Bishop of Lewes (1901), J. F. Tattersall (1912), The Rev. H. E. Victor (1915).

Of these the best known as Sussex antiquaries were undoubtedly the first two named above. Mr. Hadrian Allcroft had, indeed, earned considerable fame in a wider sphere; but it was in Sussex, where he had lived for at least twenty years, that he had done most intensive work, and to Sussex that he most frequently returned for examples of his various theories. Few men had done more to popularise the study of pre-history, and few had devoted more time and energy to the solution of its difficult problems. Even if his ideas sometimes evoked controversy rather than acceptance, they were always interesting, and his bold and original conceptions did much to stimulate thought and research.

Colonel Attree chose an entirely different sphere, that of Sussex genealogy, to which he had devoted an immense amount of painstaking investigation. He probably knew as much, if not more, of Sussex families than any other member of the Society. It is satisfactory to know that his large store of note-books, the fruit of years of patient searching in registers and wills and other documents, has been presented by his widow to the Society, and

will be available for future students. Colonel Attree's "History of Wivelsfield" (S.A.S., Vols. XXXV and XXXVI) was a very useful contribution to the parochial history of Sussex. In addition to his other services, Colonel Attree was a member of the Council from 1887 to 1923; and at the date of his resignation was the senior member and Vice-Chairman.

The Bishop of Chichester (The Right Rev. W. O. Burrows) had been a Vice-President of the Society since 1923; and the Rev. H. E. Victor had been a member of the Castle and Museum Committee for many years.

2. COUNCIL AND OFFICERS.

In contrast to the numerous and important changes recorded in the Report for 1928, the period now under review has been marked by few alterations. The Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A., has resigned the post of Editor of *Sussex Notes and Queries*, and at the urgent request of the Council, Miss M. S. Holgate has agreed for a time to undertake the duties. Mr. H. Sands, F.S.A., did not seek re-election on the Council, and Mr. S. E. Winbolt was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Winbolt had previously served for a short time as a member of the Council, but had found it necessary to resign, as his attendance at the meetings interfered with his duties. Now that he has more leisure the Society welcomed the opportunity of re-electing him.

3. ANNUAL MEETING.

The 82nd Annual Meeting was held on March 20th, by the courtesy of the Mayor, in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall at Lewes. Brig.-Gen. Godfrey-Faussett, C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A., presided, and there was a large attendance of members. An important alteration was made in the rule relating to subscriptions. This was brought forward at the request of the Council, and provides that the annual subscription for all new members shall be £1. The hope was expressed that many of the old members would also increase their subscriptions. A subscription of £1 will in future include the quarterly issues of "Notes and Queries." It was also decided at the meeting that the financial administration of the properties of the Society should be placed in the hands of the Archæological Trust.

After an adjournment for luncheon, members and their friends met in the Lecture Room, where Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A., gave a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on the recent excavations at the Trundle, Goodwood, and at White Hawk Camp, Brighton, in which he had taken part.

4. SUMMER MEETING.

The Summer Meeting of the Society was held on July 22nd, in the Rape of Arundel, when over 250 members and their friends visited Wisborough Green, Kirdford, and Rudgwick. In the morning Mr. Philip M. Johnston, F.S.A., kindly gave the history, and pointed out the architectural features, of Wisborough Green and Kirdford Churches. From the latter building the party drove to Barkfold, where they were very kindly allowed to eat their luncheon in the beautiful grounds, by permission of Mrs. Barwell and her tenant, Captain O'Cock. At Drungewick Manor House, Mr. S. Boag, the owner, gave a history of the interesting building, and the members were then conducted in small parties over the house. Mr. S. D. Secretan mentioned some interesting facts in connection with Rudgwick Church and parish, while Mr. P. M. Johnston described the architectural features. Though rain fell in the morning, it cleared up before twelve o'clock, and did not really interfere with the day's enjoyment.

5. AUTUMN MEETING.

The Autumn Meeting took place in Brighton on November 15th, and was very well attended. The first part of the meeting was held in the Museum, where the President, Sir Charles Thomas-Stanford, gave a short history of several of the volumes in his collection of early Sussex books, with notes on their authors. Nearly ninety books were arranged for inspection, as were also the valuable MSS. and early books belonging to the Brighton Public Library. At the close of this most interesting talk the members and their friends went by the underground passage to the Pavilion, where they were entertained to tea by Sir Charles and Lady Thomas-Stanford. After tea Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., gave a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on "Some Recent Developments in Archæology."

6. LOCAL MEETING.

It was only possible to arrange one local meeting this year, which was held at Cuckfield in May. The members, whose numbers were limited to seventy, met at Cuckfield Park, where, unfortunately, owing to the approaching sale of the contents of the mansion, it was not possible to go inside. A short account of the house and its former inhabitants was given in the garden by Miss Cooper. The party then drove to Legh Manor, where Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., gave a history of the manor and of the sixteenth century house. Sir William and Lady Chance generously entertained the members to tea and permitted them to go all over the house and the beautiful

garden. Some of the party returned by Cuckfield and visited the Church, where, by the kind permission of the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Wilson, the ancient plate and other objects of interest were on view.

7. ANNUAL VOLUME.

Volume 70 of the Collections appeared in August and contained many articles of interest.

The Council, feeling sure that the Society would desire to mark its appreciation of his long and arduous services to the Society during the twenty years for which he has occupied the post of Honorary Editor, has elected Mr. Salzman as a Life Member without payment of the usual composition fee.

Mr. Salzman succeeded the Rev. W. Hudson as Editor in 1909, and has superintended the issue of 19 Volumes, and it will be the wish of all members that he may long continue to be responsible for this work, which could not be in safer hands.

8. SUSSEX NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Second Volume of eight parts was completed in November, and, to the great regret of the Council, Mr. Budgen found it necessary on the completion of the second volume to tender his resignation as Editor.

Mr. Budgen may be regarded as the Founder of Sussex Notes and Queries, and he has watched over its fortunes from the inception of the scheme throughout the sixteen parts for which he was responsible with unflinching zeal. The great success which has attended the enterprise is almost entirely due to his efforts.

The alteration in the financial arrangements whereby Sussex Notes and Queries will be issued to all members who subscribe £1 per annum is referred to elsewhere.

9. FINANCE.

The increase of the subscription for new members, which was decided upon at the Annual General Meeting in March, coupled with the voluntary increase in subscription by existing members, has had a favourable result on the Society's financial position, as will be seen from the information given below.

A further important change sanctioned by the Annual Meeting was the handing over to the Sussex Archæological Trust of the financial administration of Lewes Castle and Anne of Cleves House, Lewes. These properties remain under the general control of the Society in accordance with the terms of the trust deeds, and are still legally vested in the four individual trustees who were originally appointed, with whom the Sussex Archæological

Trust now acts as co-trustee. The effect of the alteration in the arrangements, however, was to place the financial control in the hands of the Sussex Archæological Trust, so that if in the future there should be any surplus income this could only be applied as set out in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Trust, and could not be used for the general purposes of the Society in so far as these differ from the objects of the Trust. As a corollary to this alteration the accounts of the Society for 1929 do not include the amounts received from, or the expenditure on, the Castle and Museum and Anne of Cleves House, but are limited to what may be termed the domestic or private side of the Society's work.

As a result of the increase in subscriptions, the revenue from this source increased from £653 15s. to £808. On the other hand, the cost of the Volume showed a slight decrease.

It should be explained that the cost of Sussex Notes and Queries is now to a large extent borne by the general subscription fund, and therefore the amounts received from this source are naturally less than in previous years.

It will be observed that the credit balance of £38 16s. 11d. was increased during the year to £119 7s. 8d., and, in addition, a further sum of £500 was advanced to the Sussex Archæological Trust for the work at Wilmington Priory. Of this £402 1s. 6d. represents the proceeds of sale of 5 per cent. War Stock, the balance representing surplus income.

In order to enable the anonymous loan of £1,000, which had been made for the work at Wilmington Priory, to be discharged, the Council also authorised the deposit of the deeds of Barbican House at the Bank as security for a loan, and now that revenue is being received in respect of Wilmington Priory, the Council hopes it will be possible to discharge this loan in a comparatively short time. While it is no doubt convenient to have a cash reserve it is in some ways more appropriate that the Society's accumulated funds should be represented by Ancient Monuments, especially when these produce income.

10. CASTLE AND MUSEUM.

The Council are glad to be able to report that the number of visitors to the Castle and Museum in 1929 was nearly 1,300 in excess of those who came in the previous year. The total was 13,587, which, however, is below the record figure reached in 1927. A pleasing feature is the number of parties of school children who come in the summer months, as it shows that they are being taught to take an intelligent interest in the history of their country. Mr.

and Mrs. Toomey have now settled down happily to their work and are taking a great interest in all that concerns the Castle and Museum.

The Council made a new departure during the year and have authorised the sale of picture post cards of the Castle. These have been made from photographs, specially taken for the purpose by Mr. E. J. Bedford, and the blocks are the property of the Society. The same course has been pursued at Anne of Cleves House and Wilmington Priory, and it is hoped that the sale of these cards may be a source of revenue to the funds.

The severe frost of last February seriously damaged the water cistern and pipes at Barbican House, and the Council took the opportunity to make such alterations in the method of water supply as would prevent any damage being done to the House and its contents in the future. To reduce the risk of damage by fire, the electric light wires have been encased in new steel tubing, and new fire extinguishers have been installed.

Several new cases have been placed in the Museum. This has enabled the iron work and pottery in Room 6 to be much better displayed, and has also permitted the exhibition of articles, which could not previously be shown for lack of space, in Room 7. The collection of paintings by James Lambert is now hung in Room 8 together with a portrait of the artist by himself. This room was formerly occupied by the caretaker. The skeleton of a crouched female found at the Trundle has been added to the exhibits in the Flint Room, where it may be seen in its original position upon a bed of chalk.

The Council has found it necessary to expend a considerable sum of money in maintaining the Castle mound at the back of the High Street. Falls of chalk and earth had taken place, and it was decided after consultation with an expert to reface a portion of the upper surface of the mound with blocks of chalk. The Council is advised that the responsibility for maintaining the retaining walls at the foot of the mound, which appears in many places to have been cut away, rests on the adjoining owners, and has drawn their attention to its view of the matter. The Council was also recommended to cut down the trees on the Castle mound, as it is thought that in stormy weather the pressure on the foliage and branches tends to loosen the roots and disturb the soil of the mound.

It is a matter for regret that as yet the Council has been unable to appoint a Curator for the Museum.

11. ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE, SOUTHOVER.

The number of visitors for the year was 2,414, being only 11 less than during the previous year.

The experiment of having postcards for sale has been particularly successful here, largely owing to the great interest shown in the matter by Mr. and Mrs. Haynes.

The Council feels that the great interest of the house and of the exhibits there would attract more visitors if their existence were better known.

12. WILMINGTON PRIORY.

The extensive works undertaken by the Society in connexion with the reconditioning and preservation of the ruins of Wilmington Priory were brought to a conclusion in April last; and on the 25th May the President of the Society and Lady Thomas-Stanford entertained the members of the Council and other members of the Society and their friends at a private view of the ruins. Since that date the ruins have been open to all members of the Society free of charge and to members of the public on payment of the admission fee of sixpence.

Altogether 2284 visitors have been admitted; and the receipts have been in excess of the expenditure.

The Council were fortunate in securing the services as custodians of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Ade of Wilmington. Mr. Ade is a member of a family which has been connected with Wilmington for several centuries, and he possesses exceptional qualifications in other ways for the post.

The Council believes that as these interesting ruins become better known they will be visited and appreciated by an increasing number of people. They present many features of architectural interest, and a visit to the Priory ruins, followed, if so desired, by a walk to the Long Man of Wilmington, forms a very attractive excursion.

13. SUSSEX DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS.

Considerable further additions have been made to the large collection of Sussex Deeds and Documents in the Society's Strong Room, and the Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A., has continued to devote most valuable time to the laborious task of calendaring the documents. He has been assisted in this most necessary work by Mrs. Merivale and Messrs. Furlong and Storey.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD AND SURVEY OF SUSSEX.

This Association was formed by arrangement with the Sussex Archæological Society in 1907. In 1903 the Society had appointed a Committee to arrange and carry out a photographic survey of the county on lines similar to those of Surrey and Warwickshire. This work continued for three years, and a number of prints, photographs, negatives and slides was collected.

In 1906 it was considered that the work could be carried out better by a separate Association in touch with the Society, and the collection was transferred to the Public Library, Brighton.

The great object of the Association is to give future generations some idea of the present state of affairs, by photographs of Domestic and other Architecture, Antiquities, Passing Events, Old Maps and other objects of interest in the county.

Members of the Society are invited to contribute to the Association and to inspect the collection for illustrating articles or works on the antiquities of the county.

There are more than four thousand photographs, negatives, and lantern slides.

Notes for Contributors.

Prints should preferably be by some permanent process such as platinotype or carbon, but bromide or silver prints are accepted if carefully prepared. Prints should not be mounted except upon the standard mounts, 12 in. by 10 in.

Annual Subscription, 2s. 6d; Life Membership, £2.

BEXHILL MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

During the months June–September a series of motor-coach excursions, mainly of an archæological character, took place. These excursions proved very successful, the total attendances exceeding 300. In June members participated in a whole day excursion to Hythe, the journey including a visit to the church at Brookland, which was described by Mr. W. Edward Meads. The Church of St. Leonard at Hythe was visited, under the guidance of the Vicar, the Rev. C. W. Chastell de Boinville. Similar whole-day excursions to Canterbury—visiting the Cathedral and St. Augustine's Abbey—and to Chichester, also took place. During July the churches at Beddingham, Tarring Neville, and Bishopstone were visited; in each case Mr. W. Edward Meads described the architectural features;

and in September the Rev. W. R. Bird was the leader of an excursion to Goudhurst. The syllabus included an evening visit to Pevensey Castle, when Mr. John E. Ray, F.R.Hist.S., conducted members round and explained the various points of interest. Two botanical excursions to localities on the South Downs also took place, and at the end of the session, at the kind invitation of Major W. H. Mullens, M.A., D.L., members were able to visit Beauport Park, Battle. Lectures dealing with natural history and archæology were given in the Town Hall during the winter months.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHEOLOGICAL CLUB.

We have to report that, during the year which ended on September 30th, 1929, the Club held ten meetings, including the Annual Supper, and eight excursions. Generally speaking, the attendance of members and their friends was excellent.

The membership at the end of the financial year was 281, including 10 Life Members and 4 Honorary Members, as against a total of 292 last year.

At the Annual Supper, which took place at the Old Ship Hotel on February 20th, no less than 69 members and friends were present. The function itself, and the lantern lecture by Mr. C. R. Peers, H.M. Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, which followed, were greatly appreciated.

Our plans for the excavation of White Hawk Camp, referred to in last year's report, were duly carried out under the supervision of Dr. E. Cecil Curwen and Mr. R. P. R. Williamson. Two labourers were employed for a little over seven weeks, the cost of the operations being £43 10s. 3d. The work was extremely successful, and a large quantity of pottery and implements of the Neolithic Age were brought to light, and were deposited in the Brighton Public Museum, while smaller grants of objects discovered were made to the Museums at Hove, Lewes, and Littlehampton. A fully illustrated report of the excavation is being published in the "Sussex Archæological Collections," and reprints of this are being ordered for distribution among our members and others interested.

We have received with great regret the resignation as Honorary Treasurer of Mr. J. S. North, who has held that office with distinction for the past eighteen years.

LITTLEHAMPTON NATURE AND ARCHEOLOGY CIRCLE.

Eight general meetings were held during the Spring and Autumn months.

Five excursions were made during the Summer, in addition to

which many members attended the Whitsuntide meeting of the Geological Association of Great Britain, held in the locality.

The Circle was able to publish this year, through the generosity of one of its members, the first number of its supplementary publications, a transcript entitled "The High Stream of Arundel," edited by Mr. Joseph Fowler, M.A., F.G.S.

The Circle closed the year with an active membership of 172.

WORTHING ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A successful series of 6 outings and 5 lectures have been held during the year under the Presidency of the Rev. G. D. C. Wheeler, M.A., F.Z.S., F.E.S. The membership is now 282, as against 263 of last year.

Two of our members, Messrs. Pull and Sainsbury, have been engaged in further investigations at Blackpatch, and the Society hopes to do some excavation work at Cissbury this spring.

One of our members has inspected the original Inclosure award of the common fields at Tarring which is in the possession of the Worthing Corporation, and, by permission of the Town Clerk, extracts and notes have been made, which will be printed in our next Annual Report.

The Society had the pleasure of entertaining the members of the Museums Association to tea when they held their Annual Conference in Worthing in July. The members of the Horsham Museum Society also visited the Museum, and were entertained to tea by this Society.

LIST OF ASSETS OF THE SOCIETY.

(in addition to properties vested in the Sussex Archæological Trust)

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

STOCK OF VOLUMES, estimated at £600.

The following sums expended on properties vested in the Sussex Archæological Trust are on the footing of loans from the Society's general funds:—

ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE £628 6s. 7d.

WILMINGTON PRIORY £500 (and guarantee of £1000).

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1929.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.								
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
To Balance from 1928	38	16	11	By Volume 70 (Cost of)	..	..	317	9	5
" Subscriptions—							" Subscriptions to Kindred Societies	..	..	7	5	0
4 at £1 1s. 0d. (Affiliated Societies)	4	4	0	" Purchases for Library	..	..	12	17	6
7 at £1 1s. 0d. (Members)	7	7	0	" Printing, Stationery, etc.	..	..	64	2	10
357 at £1 0s. 0d	357	0	0	" Salaries and National Health Insurance	..	..	118	6	7
54 at 15s.*	40	10	0	" Sinking Fund for Index to Volumes	..	..	16	9	0
21 (no Volume) at 10s.	10	10	0	" Postages	..	..	33	2	0
22 at 10s. 6d.	11	11	0	" Miscellaneous, Telephone Account, Rent of Strong Room, etc.	..	..	20	11	6
531 at 10s. (old rate)	265	10	0	" Honorary General Secretary's Travelling Expenses	..	..	8	12	1
47 (no Volume) at 5s. (old rate)	11	15	0	" Amount advanced to The Sussex Archæological Trust	..	..	500	0	0
				708	7	0	" Deficit on Meeting Account	..	..	2	3	
Life Compositions	..	£10	0 0				" <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> —					
Do. (increases of)	..	15	15 0				Printing (including Index to Vol. II)	119	14	1		
				25	15	0	Postages and Miscellaneous Expenses	8	17	8		
Entrance Fees	38	10	6	Finance Clerk, Balance due on 1928 Account	..	..	12	6	
Arrears	7	5	6				129	4	3
Subscriptions in advance	28	2	0	" Balance in hand	..	..	119	7	8
				808	0	0						
To Sale of Volumes									
" Sale of Publications									
" Dividend									
" Interest on Deposit									
" Sale of £400 5% War Stock	402	1	6						
" <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> —												
183 at 5s.	45	15	0						
35 at 6s.	10	10	0						
Advance	3	5	0						
Arrears	6	17	0						
Agents' copies	2	19	0						
Sundry Sales	3	17	11						
Advertisements	15	0							
				73	18	11						
				£1347	10	1				£1347	10	1

* These members had, prior to agreeing to increase their subscriptions, paid 5s. to *Sussex Notes and Queries*.

Audited and found correct,

4th Feb., 1930.

C. H. MORRIS,
F. NEWINGTON,

} *Hon. Auditors.*

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE ON PERMANENCY OF PRINTING PAPERS.

6TH JULY, 1929.

On the 12th December, 1928, the question of permanence of paper for use in printing and illustrating the Proceedings was considered again by the Council, and it was resolved that a Committee consisting of Mr A. Beckett, Mr. A. F. Griffith, Mr. N. Lloyd, and the Honorary Editor should be appointed to enquire into the matter.

They reported as follows, the Report having been submitted to and adopted by the Council at their meeting held on the 10th July, 1929.

In seeking a permanent paper, the requirements are:—

1. That it should not decay, i.e. it should not disintegrate, when kept in the ordinary conditions of a library; it being remembered that libraries are not always as dry and as well warmed and ventilated as they ought to be.

2. That it should bear considerable handling without breaking up or fraying out. This test should be a reasonable one. It would not be reasonable to expect a paper to stand continual handling by all sorts of readers, such as that to which a popular novel might be subjected, in a public library. Having regard to the nature of the subjects in a scientific or archaeological society's publications, to which only occasional reference is likely to be made, a little mechanical strength in the paper might be sacrificed to greater suitability for printing half-tone illustrations.

3. That it should not discolour to any great extent, even after many years. To seek absolute freedom from discoloration would be unreasonable—even rag papers discolour.

There are three classes of papers suitable for book printing:—

(a) *Machine Finished or Super-calendered papers*, the chief ingredients in which may be esparto grass or chemical

wood pulp, or partly the one and partly the other. Such papers would include only a very small proportion of mineral matter, introduced to produce a highly finished surface, where blocks as well as type were to be printed on it. For type printing alone practically no mineral matter would be necessary.

- (b) *Imitation Art paper*, which has the same ingredients as No. 1, but to which a large proportion of mineral matter is added—often one-third—which is incorporated with the fibre, fills the minute cavities, and enables a more glossy surface to be produced.
- (c) *Real Art and Chromo* papers, the bodies of which may be similar to No. 1, but which are coated afterwards with mineral substances to produce those highly finished surfaces, which are necessary to obtain the best results from half-tone blocks.

The Sub-Committee have been fortunate in securing opinions from persons approaching the subjects from different angles.

These reports are presented as Appendices, and are worthy of careful consideration.

Appendix No. 1 deals with chemical and mechanical tests by Mr. C. S. Harman, B.Sc., who is in constant touch with the paper trade, and is Lecturer in Paper Making and Testing at Battersea Polytechnic.

Appendix No. 2 is a Report by the Chemical and Technological Expert of a well-known paper mill.

Appendix No. 3 consists of replies to specific questions addressed to the management of another well-known paper making company.

Mr. Harman's Report is confined to tests of the paper used in Volume LXIX. of the *Sussex Archaeological Society's Transactions*. The Report should be studied in detail; the tests were thorough, and the paper has on the whole come out of them well.

Mr. Harman suggests that a paper such as is sought should contain no esparto, but be composed of "fully bleached sulphite wood pulp and a maximum of 20 per cent. of added mineral matter," but he recognises that this might not give such good results in printing half-tone blocks as the paper now used. It may be noted that he recommends *sulphite* wood pulp, while the chemist, in Appendix No. 2, prefers *sulphate* wood pulp.

Appendix No. 2 carries the consideration of the merits of esparto, of *sulphite* wood pulp and of *sulphate* wood pulp further than does Mr. Harman, but what stands out most prominently is the fact that treatment of materials during manufacture is even more important than the ingredients themselves which tends to the conclusion that the only safe course to pursue is to state the qualities required in a paper together with the purpose for which it is to be used and to order of one of the best and most reliable mills—merely to define ingredients and their proportions would by itself provide no safeguard. It is possible that such a mill might be able to offer a super-calendered paper upon which half-tone blocks could be printed as well as those in that volume of Transactions and yet would not require heavy mineral filling and would be as permanently homogeneous, strong and white as it is possible to make.

Only by using *Real Art* and *Chromo Papers* for half-tone blocks can finer and clearer illustrations be printed. The Chemist's Report shows that, if properly manufactured, they are as permanent as uncoated papers, but if subjected to damp, the sheets would adhere, and could not be separated without serious damage, which might even result in destruction of the illustrations. This risk is so serious that it would be well not to use these papers except where exceptionally good detail is required from the half-tone blocks. Where such papers are used, they might be in the form of separate sheets as plates inserted amongst the pages of text.

Appendix No. 3 is a short report in response to specific enquiries. The replies confirm Mr. Harman's Report in Appendix No. 1, and that of the Chemist in No. 2, but it should be noted that it suggests that the permanence of chemical wood pulp has still to be proved (mechanical wood pulp is condemned) whereas esparto grass papers already have stood the test of time.

We draw the following conclusions:—Durable paper which may be suitable for printing letterpress is seldom suitable for half-tone blocks, though it is quite suitable for line drawings. These, however, cannot generally be substituted for half-tone blocks, which are essential for most illustrations.

The choice then lies between two alternatives:—

(a) To use two kinds of paper in each volume, one for the letterpress and one for the blocks.

or (b) To use throughout a volume one paper having a surface suitable for printing from half-tone blocks, and only

slightly less permanent than a paper suited to type-printing only. Such a paper can be procured which reaches a higher standard than that used in that volume LXIX.

If alternative (a) is adopted, the plates must *either* be distributed amongst the letterpress, as near as may be to the descriptive letterpress of each, a course involving additional expense in connection with the binding ; *or* they can be bound in all together at the beginning or end of the volume, a course much to be deprecated.

Whichever alternative is adopted for any publication, a proper specification can be prepared to ensure a paper giving as good results as possible. Enquiry should be made of several of the best mills, with a view to ascertaining what is the best paper procurable for the purpose, even at slightly higher price than that now used—one penny per lb. increase in the cost of paper would be trifling on each volume, whilst the guarantee of greater permanence secured might be considerable.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

REPORT on Paper used for the Journal of THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Vol. LXIX.

<i>Description</i>	Imitation art paper (Book Printing).
<i>Substance</i>	122 grams per sq. metre i.e. 50lb. Double Crown, 480 sheets.
<i>Thickness</i>	·0045in. to ·005in.
<i>Fibre Furnish</i>	Esparto Grass 90%. Chemical Wood, 10%. Traces of rag and unbleached wood pulp.
<i>Ash</i>	Mean reading, 32·6%.
<i>Strength</i>	Mean reading 18·6lb to the sq. in. registered on Mullen Tester as a Bursting Strain.
<i>Sizing</i>	Hard engine-sized.
<i>Reaction</i>	Neutral i.e. neither acid nor alkaline to ordinary indicators.

FIBRE FURNISH.

The furnish is mainly esparto; the presence of chemical wood (10%) may be intentional addition, but on the other hand may be due to the use of "Broke" (waste from other papers fully or partially made), which would account for the traces of rag and unbleached wood.

Any trace, however slight, of unbleached wood must be looked upon as deleterious from a permanence point of view, contributing readily as that does to degradation of the paper.

Esparto as prepared in the paper mill for use in paper is not permanent in character from a chemical point of view, although its durability under favourable conditions of storage is often considered sufficient.

MINERAL MATTER.

This paper is in my opinion much too heavily loaded with mineral matter (Clay,—ash shows 32.6%).

The use of mineral matter is necessary in a paper of this class because of the special characteristics required, and particularly with regard to the use of half-tone blocks in printing. It must be borne in mind, however, that the use of any mineral matter is a definite dilution of the fibrous constituents, and therefore a factor militating against permanence. The mineral matter should thus be kept at the minimum compatible with attaining the required characteristics of the paper from a printing aspect. This could in my experience be done by imposing a maximum of from 20 to 25%—the lower the better, having regard to handling, durability and permanence.

STRENGTH.

This is distinctly low in comparison with most papers of this type and furnish. It is undoubtedly caused by excessive mineral matter; this always lowers the strength, interfering as it does with "felting" or knitting together of the fibres which alone determines strength in this class of paper. A well felted sheet of paper has air space reduced to a minimum, and thus reduces the possibility of access of air which in time will attack and break down the paper.

Strength is definitely a contributory factor towards durability, so that this deficiency is in my opinion of some importance.

The tear of the paper is approximately what might be expected having regard to composition.

AGEING AND FADING TESTS.

The paper was submitted to a temperature of 100°C. for 24 hours side by side with a paper made from fully bleached wood (more durable). Whilst slightly inferior to the all wood paper, the ageing test was fairly good in all the circumstances, strength before and after treatment being practically the same. This is a measure of the extent of degradation likely to occur in use or storage over a period.

The paper was submitted to the action of ultra-violet light for six hours (equivalent to 60 hours direct sunlight) side by side with the all-wood paper referred to above. Definite discoloration occurred, and to a greater extent than in the case of the wood paper. This is chiefly due to fibre, sizing, and the dye used in toning the paper. Some fading is inevitable in these papers, but I consider that paper should show less fading if it is to be used for record purposes.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

Whilst the paper is in all probability eminently suitable from a printing point of view, it cannot, in my opinion, be considered satisfactory as regards permanence, especially in the absolute sense.

The presence of esparto grass and the high mineral content have already been referred to. If in addition to reducing the mineral matter, a proportion of fully bleached sulphite wood pulp could be introduced into the furnish, say up to 50%, this should not be detrimental so far as cost is concerned, and if due attention is paid to preserving the texture and finish, this should materially improve the durability and permanence. A paper made in this way would belong more properly to the general category of book printings than conform to the characteristics of an imitation art as does this present paper.

As a counsel of perfection, I should suggest a paper made entirely from fully bleached sulphite wood pulp, hard engine-sized and with a maximum of 20% added mineral matter, but a paper made in this way would probably not behave satisfactorily with half-tone blocks. If such a durable paper could be used for letterpress, an imitation art paper could be employed for the plates, which would ensure the lasting qualities of the text at any rate.

I might mention here that it is within my knowledge that other learned societies have had similar suggestions made to them with respect to the use of all-wood papers for their Journals in view of the lasting qualities demanded, so that my suggestions as to the possibly unsatisfactory nature of esparto papers from a permanent standpoint, do not represent an isolated opinion.

C. S. HARMAN.

APPENDIX NO. 2.

Certain questions have been submitted, to which it is not reasonable to give direct answers, because there are contributory factors which require consideration.

A question relating to Super-calendered and Machine-calendered papers asks for information regarding esparto, pure. It is presumed that this refers to the use of esparto without admixture of any other fibre. It is quite possible that a paper may be made from fibre obtained from no other source than esparto, and yet not be pure, according to the degree of preliminary preparations. So far as the fibrous composition is concerned esparto, well cooked and well washed, will yield fibre which will last for generations, provided it is free from constituents either associated with the fibre or added during the process of manufacture into paper. The point is—if the fibre is pure it will last, but if it retains or has associated constituents, which can or may become decomposed, then it will suffer in consequence. The actual fibre (cellulose) is in itself quite stable, but it is liable to and very often does contain certain immature constituents of plant growth, such as starches and pectoses—these are stages in the development of the plant. It follows that if these are permitted to remain in association with the fibre, their presence will facilitate degradation. Purity, therefore, should be interpreted to mean freedom from morphological constituents of the plant.

In the case of wood pulp, experience has shown that certain pulps do not produce papers of the same lasting qualities as others. This is consistent with the method of preparation. Traces of decomposable constituents of the plant remain in association with the fibre.

It is generally admitted that paper made from rag has better keeping qualities than that from other raw materials. There is no particular virtue in fibre from rag. The cellulose is chemically the same from any source (the physical characters vary). The drastic treatment given to the raw materials used in the textile industry and the subsequent treatment of spun and woven fabrics ensure a degree of purity of cellulose scarcely or with difficulty obtainable with esparto or wood. The resultant purity of fibres derived from the rejecta of the textile industry is the true reason why so-called "rag" fibres are more lasting.

If the preliminary processes for the treatment of esparto or wood are conducted so that the associated constituents of the plant are fully eliminated, the resultant fibre may be said to be everlasting.

There are two distinct sub-divisions of chemical wood pulps, namely sulphite and soda (or sulphate). The former is a hard fibre, the latter is soft and more bulky. Sulphite pulp is more generally used than soda pulp. Owing to the presence of resinous substances in sulphite pulp, it may be expected that pulp prepared by this

process will not possess the same durability as pulp prepared by the soda process.

Ingredients to be avoided. These may be divided into three sections:—

- (1) Those to which reference has been made, present in the raw material fundamental to the growth of the plant and not entirely eliminated.
- (2) Chemicals used in preliminary stages in the preparation of fibre. In the case of esparto, caustic soda is used for digestion and bleach for removal of residual colour constituents of the raw material. In order to produce a pure cellulose, it is essential that all excesses and resultant products of the processes should be removed by abundant washing.
- (3) Materials which are added to the pulp for certain specific purposes and which are present in the finished paper. These include sizing, colouring and filling ingredients.

The first two of these three last-named materials may not be absolutely permanent in their functions. The subject of sizing is especially controversial. Resin is employed for the purpose. It is an oxidisable substance, and can change its character in the sheet, if present in a finely divided state, or forming a skin or varnish upon the fibres. If it is combined with alumina as a resinat of aluminium, it becomes stable.

With regard to colouring matters, if the paper maker is advised that the colour of the finished paper is desired to be permanent, he can employ pigments instead of dyes, and thus ensure fastness to light and other agencies.

Filling materials are of mineral origin, and if well washed do not affect the durability of a paper except as noted under imitation art.

IMITATION ART.

Papers of this grade consist of fibre and mineral filling in the approximate proportions of two-thirds fibre and one-third filling. If the fibre is pure, as referred to in preceding paragraphs, and the mineral matter (China clay) is well washed, there is no doubt regarding the durability of the paper. China clay occupies the spaces between the fibres, giving solidity to the sheet, but has the effect of preventing the fibres from becoming closely interlocked during the process of formation of the paper. The result is that heavily filled or loaded paper will lose strength, and will not possess that degree of resistance to folding which an unfilled paper would stand.

An imitation art paper is generally used for illustration purposes it is never considered to be a book paper. Its chief use is for magazines or catalogues for giving clarity to half-tone reproductions.

So far as the actual paper is concerned, it would last for a very long period, say, in a volume for reference, but if it is in constant use, as in a Public Library, it will not last, for the simple reason that owing to the reduced interlocking of fibres, excessive handling would "tire" the paper, in the same way as bending an iron wire will cause fracture.

REAL ART AND CHROMO PAPERS.

Coated papers have a surface of mineral matter held in position by an adhesive. The coating is applied to the paper in the form of an "emulsion," and uniformly spread by means of fine badger hair brushes. The coating does not affect the paper in any way, but the general properties of the whole are altered, according to the grade and quality of coating.

The mineral matter of the coating is permanent, but the adhesive being organic, may be subject to external influences. The substances used for adhesive purposes are "gelatine" (glue) casein or a starch derivative. Gelatine is sensitive to variations in humidity of the atmosphere. It is not used to the same extent as formerly. This property of gelatine may be modified by "hardening," but this is not done except in certain specific cases. The employment of a starch derivative has not been used very extensively.

Casein is the chief adhesive used; as it becomes insoluble after drying, it has good lasting quality.

An inferior body paper, though not affecting the permanency of the coating, would be liable to become degraded, and thus deprive the coating of a good support.

The remarks regarding imitation art papers for books are applicable to coated papers. Folding a coated paper will cause a break in the continuity of the surface film.

From a chemical standpoint, an art or chromo paper coated with casein will have lasting properties, but the mechanical handling would be effective in fracturing the coating.

China clay is very largely used for surfacing art papers, though it would scarcely be correct to say it is the principal surfacing material.

The lasting quality of China clay largely depends upon the method of preparation. When this is done well it can be "absolutely permanent."

The other mineral substances used for coating are "blanc fixe" and "satin white." These are prepared by precipitation. The former is sulphate of barium. It is the chief basis for coating chromo papers, and is also used in admixture for "arts" and "enamels."

"Satin white" is a complex compound consisting of sulphate of lime and alumina. It is used for the production of the high finish usually found in coated papers.

Different proportions of the coating minerals are used according to the requirements of the paper and finish desired. When a very high finish is required, satin white is used alone. An intermediate brushing process increases the "glanz" surface. Papers treated in this way are called "bright enamels."

If the mineral constituents of a coated paper are well prepared, they may be considered as absolutely permanent, and will not discolour.

The relative durability of coated papers are in the following order, if kept reasonably dry:—

Casein—Practically permanent.

Starch derivatives—Extremely good.

Gelatine—Not so good, as it is subject to even slight variations of humidity. If rendered insoluble or hardened it will be very good.

A mill under chemical and technological supervision can produce a paper which will possess definite lasting qualities.

APPENDIX NO. 3.

With reference to your letter of 6th inst., enclosing Questionnaire regarding the durability of different qualities of paper, I have made enquiries on the subject, and have carefully considered the question, and, so far as my information and experience go, I should be inclined to put papers in the following order for permanence:—

- 1st. Pure rag paper, made of good quality rags.
- 2nd. Machine finished esparto paper (chemically pure).
- 3rd. Super-calendered esparto paper (chemically pure) with the minimum of loading.
- 4th. Coated art paper with good esparto body, and coated with high-class coating materials.
- 5th. Imitation art, which is deficient in lasting qualities if much handled, owing to its high percentage of China clay.
- 6th. Antique wove or laid, which are deficient in lasting qualities if much handled, on account of shortness of fibre.

Paper made from high-class wood fibre, chemically prepared, may be quite good for lasting purposes, but as this fibre has only come into use for better-class papers in comparatively recent years, there can be no old books or documents to prove the lasting quality of wood fibres.

Mechanical wood pulp has a very low degree of permanence as it is wood merely ground, without the starches and resin being eliminated.

The coating of paper would not affect its permanency unless it came in contact with damp. An inferior body paper, containing a percentage of mechanical wood, would affect the permanency of the coating, and therefore the life of the paper. There is only a very small percentage of clay, if any, used in the coating of high-class art paper or chromo.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST.

MEMBERSHIP.

At the commencement of the year 1929 there were 182 members of the Sussex Archæological Trust, all of whom were members of the Sussex Archæological Society.

The Council during the year elected 4 new members, all of whom were members of the Sussex Archæological Society, and 9 members died or retired, so that the number of members of the Trust at the commencement of 1930 was 177.

GENERAL MEETING.

The fifth Annual Meeting was held after the business portion of the Annual Meeting of the Society on the 20th March, 1929, when the necessary formal business was transacted.

PROPERTIES.

No additional properties were conveyed to the Trust during the past year.

PROPERTIES OF THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The report of the Society contains full particulars in regard to the properties belonging to the Society, which are vested in the Trust as a Trustee.

Reference is also made in the Society's Report to the important change whereby the financial control of these properties is now vested in the Trust.

THE MARLIPINS, SHOREHAM.

The Hon. Secretary of the Local Committee reports that:— Two ordinary and one special Committee meetings were held during 1929. Sir Hildebrand Harmsworth, Bart., a generous donor to the Development Fund, passed away on April 19th, and the Vice-Presidency thus rendered vacant was offered to and accepted by Mr. C. M. Harmsworth, son of the late Baronet, who has shown practical interest in the work.

The Committee has provisionally offered a lease of the site of the two sheds at rear of the Marlipins main building to the Shoreham and District Athletic and Cycling Club for the erection of a club premises. Funds are now being raised for that purpose.

The sixth edition of *The History of the Marlipins* was issued on 10th October. Several cases for the purpose of displaying exhibits have been purchased during the past year.

The Endowment Fund now stands at £57.

The ancient building and the Museum established therein attract many visitors, especially during the summer months. Mr. W. H. Browning is untiring in his office as Hon. Curator.

6, 8 AND 10, PARSONAGE ROW, WEST TARRING.

The Local Committee, in presenting its second annual statement of accounts, is glad to be able to report that, although the number of visitors has somewhat fallen off, the total of 2,155 may be regarded as satisfactory. Thanks are due to the Chairman, Mr. C. H. Goodman, for continuing to take visitors over the cottages and explaining features of interest at the old Palace and at the Church. This personal guidance has been much appreciated.

Four meetings of the Committee have been held; they would gladly co-opt one or two additional members who show interest in the trust, but, unfortunately, they have no power to do so. Application is being made in the necessary quarters to obtain this power.

Owing to the application of the Southdown Bus Co. for some alteration to be made to the wooden gutter at No. 10, the Committee decided to remove it altogether, and the result has been a great improvement in the appearance of the house. Other necessary repairs have been duly attended to, including new kitchen grates at the dwelling houses.

In order to meet the needs of the numerous visitors in the summer time a helper was engaged for three months, for three afternoons a week, at a cost of £3 18s. 0d.

Two old chests have been added to the furniture of the central house, and several smaller articles have been given, adding to the interest of visitors.

It has been impossible this year to pay off any considerable part of the loan of £550 still owing to the Bank. This is much to be regretted, as the interest charges this year have amounted to £35 14s. 3d.

OLDLAND MILL, KEYMER.

This typical Sussex Post Mill has continued to be of considerable interest to people in the neighbourhood. Unfortunately, the revenue remains small, and owing to the severe gales in the autumn and winter it has been necessary to make further expenditure in repairs.

The main fabric of the Mill is considered secure, but if it is to be maintained it will be necessary to expend a considerable sum on painting and other work.

LIST OF PROPERTIES VESTED IN THE SUSSEX
ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST ON 1ST JANUARY, 1930.

1925.

1. Anne of Cleves House, Lewes (as Co-Trustee).
2. Wilmington Priory and The Long Man of Wilmington.
3. The Marlipins, New Shoreham.

1926.

4. Lewes Castle (as Co-Trustee).

1927.

5. Barbican House.
6. Oldland Mill, Keymer.
7. 6, 8 and 10, Parsonage Row, West Tarring.

The following Sussex properties are vested in the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty:—

- Alfriston Clergy House (1896).
 Bodiam Castle (1926).
 Cissbury Ring (1925).
 Marley Common, Farnhurst (1911).
 Selsfield Common, West Hoathly (1921).

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1929.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries				4	7	8	By Qualifying Donations				4	0	0
„ Stationery, etc.				3	16	9	„ Donations towards cost of Repairs at Wilmington Priory				19	3	0
„ Auditor's Fees (5 years)				6	6	0	„ Profit on Leigh Manor Meeting				4	5	6
LEWES CASTLE AND MUSEUM.													
To Repairs—							LEWES CASTLE AND MUSEUM.						
(a) Structural	47	9	7				By Sale of Tickets	382	14	11			
(b) Maintenance and Renewals at Museum	67	13	8				„ Rents received	9	5	0			
(c) New Cases and Shelving	46	3	4				„ Sale of Postcards	5	10	9			
				161	6	7	„ Anonymous Donation (for New Show Cases at Museum)	40	0	0			
„ Rates on Garden				2	10	5	„ Do. (for fitting Shelves at Museum)	6	3	4			
„ Insurance (Fire, Theft and Workmen's Compensation)	27	1	9				„ Do. (for Case for Roman Coins)	2	0	0	445	14	0
„ Wages, National Health Insurance and Commission	74	4	9										
„ Lighting, Heating, etc.	54	13	6										
„ House Requisites	8	15	0										
„ General Printing and Binding Publica- tions	46	4	6										
„ Printing Postcards	18	4	3										
				393	0	9							
Carried forward				407	11	2	Carried forward				473	2	6

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	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..				407	11	2
ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE.						
To Repairs	19	0	0			
„ Rates	6	4	1			
„ Insurance (Fire and Workmen's Compensation)	6	14	6			
„ Caretaker's Wages, Commission and National Health Insurance, etc. ..	31	5	4			
„ Lighting, Heating, etc.	18	7	11			
„ Household Requisites	1	4	2			
„ Printing of Postcards	18	4	3			
				101	0	3
WILMINGTON PRIORY.						
To Wages	26	18	0			
„ Insurance (Fire and Workmen's Compensation)	2	12	9			
„ Printing Tickets, etc.	2	1	0			
„ Miscellaneous Expenses	2	13	10			
„ Printing of Postcards	19	18	4			
				54	3	11
„ Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure	74	4	11			
				<u>£637</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..				473	2	6
ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE.						
By Rents received	30	8	0			
„ Sale of Tickets	54	11	10			
„ Miscellaneous Receipts from Sale of Pamphlets, etc.	4	12	6			
„ Sale of Postcards	9	9	8			
				99	2	0
WILMINGTON PRIORY.						
By Sale of Tickets	55	4	6			
„ Sale of Books on Wilmington Priory ..	6	14	0			
„ Sale of Postcards	2	17	3			
				64	15	9
				<u>£637</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST

BALANCE SHEET

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1929.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Capital Fund	510	4	2							
„ Excess of Income over Expenditure ..	74	4	11				By Cash at Bank			
<i>Less</i>				584	9	1	Castle and Museum Account ..		11	10
Deficit, Anne of Cleves House							Wilmington Priory—			
Account, as at 1st January, 1929	21	14	2				Renovations and Repairs ..	874	9	0
Ditto, Castle and Museum Account,							Add Expenditure this year ..	1064	11	4
as at 1st January, 1929 ..	41	2	11					1939	0	4
				62	17	1	„ The Long Man Repairs		13	4
„ Loans Anonymous	1000	0	0	521	12	0				
<i>Less</i> Repaid	1000	0	0							
„ Sussex Archæological Society ..				500	0	0				
„ Sundry Creditors Salaries				6	6	0				
„ Balance Overdraft at Bank secured on										
the Deeds of Barbican House ..	912	4	6							
„ Balance Overdraft at Bank on Anne										
of Cleves House Account	23	12	5							
				935	16	11				
				£1963	14	11				
								£1963	14	11

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ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM,

JUNE 1929 TO MAY 1930.

1. Mr. H. N. Rainbow, Basingstoke.
Pigmy flint implement from Wilmington.
2. Mr. J. Godwin King, Stonelands, West Hoathly.
Early English tapestry carpet.
3. Mrs. Sprott, Magavelda, Crowborough.
Two reaping hooks. Tinder box, flint and steel, sugar cutters.
4. Brighton and Hove Archaeological Club.
Pottery shards, flint saws, flint implements, carved bone point, roedeer antler from neolithic camp at Whitehawk, Brighton.
5. His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
Skeleton in crouched position, probably early iron age.
Early iron age vessels, neolithic shards, flints, etc.
6. Mrs. Hardy, Benedict House, Northiam.
Carving known as the Dolmen Goddess. Loan.
7. Mrs. Thompson Smith, 8, The Avenue, Colchester.
A key from Lewes Priory.
8. Dr. W. Hooper, Redhill.
Paleolithic hand axe from Midhurst Common.
9. Mr. H. J. Glaisher, 57, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.
Two 18th century Sussex tokens.
Three coins. Hadrian, found on Selsey beach, Edward the Confessor and Ethelred.
10. Mr. J. C. Lucas, 10, Milnwood Road, Horsham.
Two sets horse bells. Loan.
11. Mrs. Venus, 18, South Street, Lewes.
Guinea scales, shot flask, carved box, wick cutters, buckles.
12. Mrs. Cooke, Antioch House, Lewes.
Iron weight, steel.
13. Mr. F. D. Butler, Ormonde Park, Bolney.
Reliquary found at Ormonde Park.
14. East Sussex County Council.
Mediaeval pilgrim's flask.

15. Mr. G. Taylor, Broyle Side, Ringmer.
Perforated stone hammer.
16. Miss Ethel Gurney, 5 Neville Street, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
Bronze buckle, picked up at Bosham.
17. Mr. W. Wood, Hurstpierpoint.
Thames pick.
18. Mrs. H. G. Houseman, Stacellen, Heathfield.
Jug of Rye ware.
19. Mr. E. G. Duplock, 4, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
Whalebone umbrella.
20. Mrs. Potter, Westout, Lewes.
Water colour drawing by James Lambert.
21. Mrs. Meade, 103, Pembroke Crescent, Hove.
Tortoise shell spectacles, Georgian period.
22. Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
Replica of amber cup, found in the Hove Tumulus, 1857.
23. Mr. Harry A. Wright, 95, Ingersol Grove, Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
Framed photograph of grave of Alice Apsley, known in New England as Lady Fenwick, 1649.
24. Mr. E. Povey, Acton, Lewes.
Horn snuff box, 1714.
Quizzing glass.
Pair of old spectacles.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY,

JUNE 1929 TO MAY 1930.

1. Mr. W. E. Tower, 28, Nottingham Place, London, W.
"Plans of Legh Manor, Cuckfield and Old House, Luidfield."
2. Mrs. Haines, 14, Lascelles Terrace, Eastbourne.
"Lithographs of Antiquarian Objects."
3. Mr. H. M. S. Malden, Henley Lodge, Frant.
"Frant Church and Living." (Author's copy.)
4. Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A., 34, Medina Villas, Hove.
"Prehistoric Sussex." (Author's copy.)
"Neolithic Camps." Reprint from *Antiquity*. (Author's copy.)
5. Mr. F. Harrison, F.S.A., 18, Highcroft Villas, Brighton.
"De Montford's Squire." (Author's copy.)
"Pamphlets, Ditchling Parish Church, and Poynings Church."
6. Mr. E. G. Apedaile, 32, West Street, Horsham.
"Bye-ways." A series of 18 field path rambles round Horsham. Pamphlet.
7. Littlehampton Nature and Archaeology Circle.
"The High Stream of Arundel Rape," by J. Fowler.
8. Per Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A., Cambridge.
"The Life of Sir John de Wysham of Clifton-on-Teme, Worcester," by Rev. R. G. Griffiths, F.S.A.
9. Mr. W. D. Peckham, Rymans, Apuldram, Chichester.
Typed transcripts of Chichester Parish Registers, St. Martin's 1561-1813, St. Olave's, 1569-1812. St. Peter the Less, 1679-1812. Sidlesham Parish Register 1566-1650.
10. Dr. T. F. G. Dexter, Perranporth, Cornwall.
"Civilisation in Britain," 2,000 B.C. "The Sacred Stone." (Author's copies.)
11. Mr. F. D. Butler, Ormonde Park, Bolney.
"Ormonde Park, Bolney," story of the Mansion. Pamphlet.
12. Lt.-Col. J. R. Warren, The Hyde, Handcross.
"Slaugham," by Rev. W. A. Dengate.

13. Mr. A. J. Rees, Norfolk House, Worthing.
"Old Sussex and her Diarists." (Author's copy.)
14. Mr. F. Bentham Stevens, F.S.A., Cinder Rough, Chailey.
"Antiquity," Vol. II.
15. Mr. G. Audley, Liverpool.
"The Audley Pedigrees," Part I.
16. Rev. R. Doughty, 32, Kenilworth Road, St. Leonards.
Smith's "English Atlas," 2nd edition, 1808.
17. "Palaeography, Genealogy and Topography" 1930. Catalogue.
Purchase.
18. Rev. K. H. MacDermott, Buxted Rectory.
"Buxted the Beautiful." (Author's copy.)
19. Mr. S. E. Winbolt, Aclea, Horsham.
"Castle Hill, Tonbridge." Pamphlet.
20. Mr. F. Boswall, 54, Langdale Gardens, Hove.
"Ecclesiastical Courts." Return I, 1829.
Report, II. Report, III, 1832.
"British Museum Report," 1850. Appendix to Report.
21. Mr. C. T. A. Gaster, F.G.S., 70, Lyndhurst Road, Hove.
"Chalk Zones in the neighbourhood of Shoreham, Brighton,
and Newhaven, Sussex." (Author's copy.)
Pamphlet.
22. Walkers Quarterly, "Windmills in Sussex." Purchase.
23. Mr. E. A. Martin.
"The Pleistocene Cliff Formation of Brighton." (Author's
copy.) Pamphlet.
24. Mr. Sydney C. Bristowe, Craig, Balmaclellan, Kirkcudbright-
shire.
"Records of the Bristowe Family."
25. Mr. H. Sands, 16, Portland Court, W.1.
"England under the Norman Occupation," by James
Morgan. Reproduction by photostatic process.
26. Mr. G. C. Brooke, F.S.A., British Museum.
Find of Nobles at Horsted Keynes. Pamphlet.

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

1. Mr. H. J. Chapman, High Street, Lewes.
A translation of a Recovery of Michaelmas term of 12
Charles II of Bucksteep Manor.
2. Mrs. Close, Deep Springs, Westbourne.
Forty-four West Sussex deeds.
3. Mr. Robert Steele, 245, Kennington Road, S.E.11, per Bed-
fordshire Archaeological Society.
Seven Sussex deeds.
4. Mr. H. J. Glaisher, 57, Wigmore Street, W.1.
Five deeds relating to property known as Brasiers at
Pulborough.
5. Mr. J. Stephens, 63, The Grove, Palmers Green, N.13.
Lewes deed.
6. The Librarian, Guildhall Library, London, E.C.2.
Three Lindfield deeds.
7. County Record Committee, Bedford, per Mr. G. H. Fowler,
Chairman.
Two Binderton and Apuldram documents.
8. The Executors of the Rev. H. M. Ingram.
Thirty-nine additional deeds and documents.
9. The Executors of Mrs. Loxwood King.
Ten Loxwood and Wisborough Green deeds.
10. Mr. F. Bentham Stevens, F.S.A., Cinder Rough, Chailey.
Fifteen Brighton deeds.
11. Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A., 38, Milton Road, Eastbourne.
Sixty-six Sussex deeds.

1930

RULES

OF THE

Susser Archæological Society

(EMBODYING AMENDMENTS ADOPTED AT ANNUAL MEETING
ON 19TH MARCH, 1930.)

—
SUMMARY

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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

(To be inserted in Vol. LX XI. at p. lxxii.)

At the Annual Meeting on 12th March, 1932, Rule 3 was amended by adding to paragraph (a) the following words:—

" Provided that no entrance fee shall be payable in the case of

(i) Any member who at the time of election also becomes member of the Sussex Archæological Trust and pays the qualifying subscription of £1.

(ii) An Associate Member residing with and proposed by a Member who pays the increased subscription of £1 (or has paid a life Composition of £15).

(iii) Any other Member, if the Council in its discretion considers it to be in the interest of the Society to remit the fee."

... subscrip-

... me. Any Ordinary Member
... 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 archæological 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 January 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.

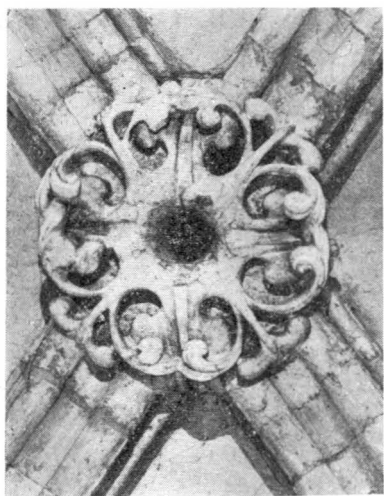
- (g) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, the Honorary Secretary or Secretaries and the Honorary Editor shall be *ex-officio* members of the Committees referred to in paragraphs (c) and (d).
- (h) The Council shall at its first meeting after the Annual Meeting in March appoint from amongst its members a General Purposes Committee not to exceed seven in number and without power to add to its number. This Committee shall have such powers and duties as the Council may delegate to it ; and shall report to the Council at each meeting of the Council.
- (i) Any reference in these rules to the Honorary Secretary shall, if two Honorary Secretaries are appointed, include either or/and both of them.
- (k) The Council may from time to time elect members of the Society as Vice-Presidents.

Topics to be Avoided.

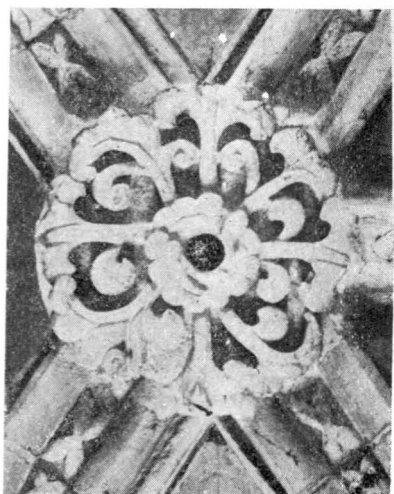
15. The Society shall avoid all topics of religious or political controversy.

Trustees.

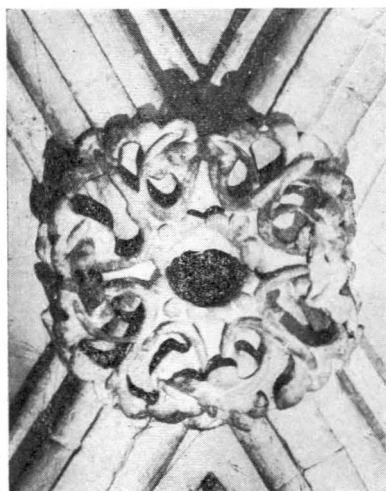
16. The real property of the Society shall be vested or treated as vested in the Sussex Archæological Trust and not more than four individual trustees, to be nominated from time to time as occasion may require by the Council. Provided that it shall not be necessary, unless the Council so decide, to fill up any vacancy occurring amongst the individual trustees.



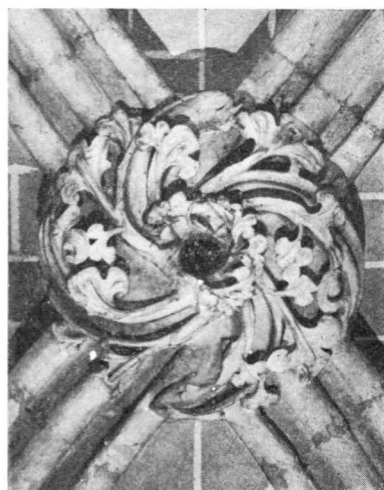
1. Retroquire.



2. South Transept.



3. Quire, North Aisle, 2nd Bay.



4. Nave, 3rd Bay

Sussex Archæological Society.

THE ROOF BOSSES IN CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

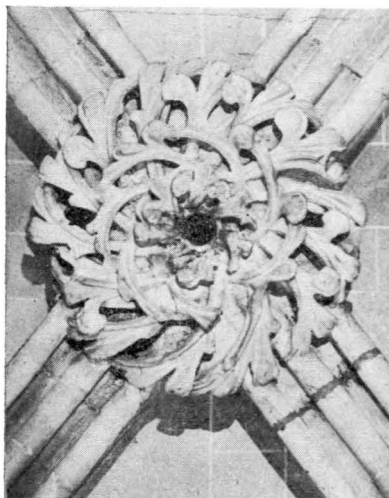
BY C. J. P. CAVE, F.S.A.

THE roof bosses in Chichester Cathedral are not particularly interesting in one way as they almost all represent foliage, but in another way they are of interest as they are very early examples of carved roof bosses.

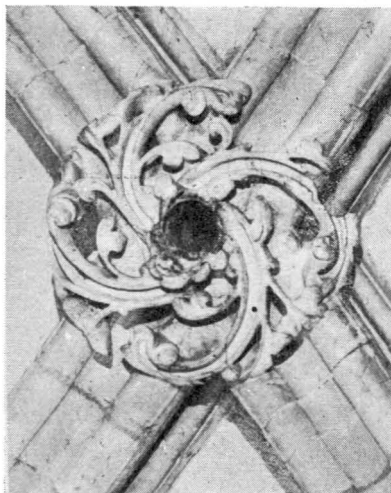
A very serious fire, the second in the history of the cathedral, occurred in 1186, and appears to have burnt the Norman roof and to have damaged the fabric, particularly the east end. It was after this fire that the retroquire was built as we see it to-day, and that the clerestory and the vaulting of nave, quire, and transepts were erected. The cathedral was re-dedicated in 1199, but it is probable that building went on for some time after this date. Most of the roof bosses therefore belong to this period; some probably rather before 1200, some rather later.

The majority of the bosses, that is nearly all those in the quire, quire aisles, nave, and nave aisles, bear the mark of belonging to one period; but they may be divided into two classes:

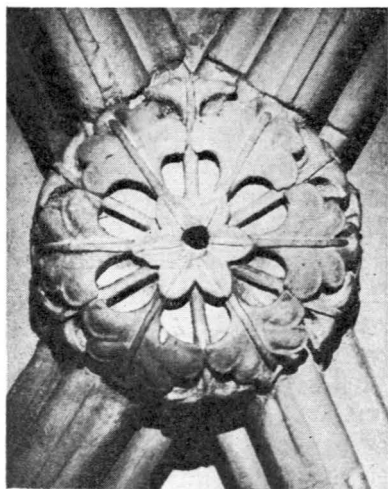
1. Conventional foliage, rather deeply cut; to this class belong all the bosses of the high vault (except the four nearest the crossing which are modern, and the second east of the crossing); also those in the first, second, and third bays of the north aisle of the quire, in the first and second bay of the south aisle of the



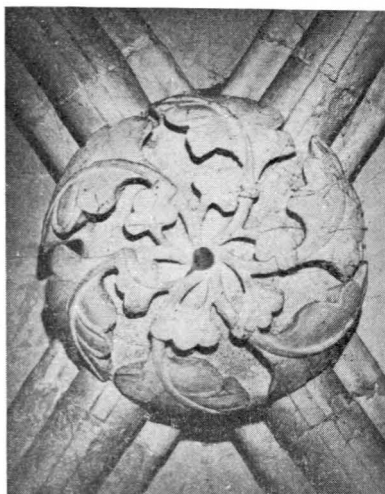
5. Nave, 7th Bay.



6. Quire.



7. Nave, South Aisle.



8. Nave, North Aisle, 2nd Bay.

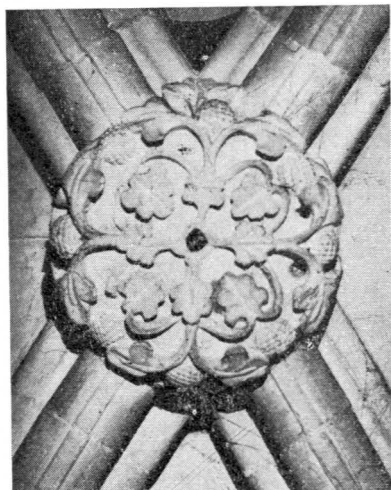
quire, those of the chapels at the east end of the quire aisles, and those in the library. All these bosses have large holes in their centres as part of the original design, doubtless to enable cords to be let down for hanging lamps. In Exeter Cathedral, where a hole does not form part of the design of the fourteenth century bosses, holes have been ruthlessly bored through a number of them.

The bosses of this first class in Chichester have either stiff and rather heavy, awkward foliage (retroquire and adjoining aisles, east end of library, south transept) (Figs. 1, 2, 3), or else rather lighter and more elegant foliage, often with a spiral trend (Figs. 4, 5, 6). In both cases the leaves are rather narrow and cut up, and are not readily differentiated from the stems which bear them.

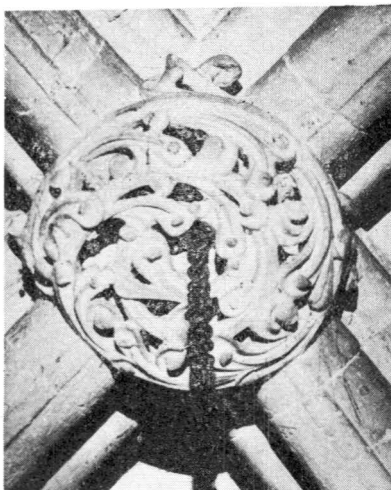
2. Much shallower carving, foliage still conventional but not quite so much so as in class 1. The leaves are usually much broader and not so much cut up, but most of the foliage is rather stiff and awkward; in most cases it seems as though the bosses had been carved over their surfaces instead of having been deeply undercut as in class 1. To class 2 belong the bosses in the fourth and fifth bays of the north aisle of the quire, in the third, fourth, and fifth bays of the south aisle of the quire, and those in the north and south aisles of the nave (Figs. 7, 8, 9). Those in the quire aisles have no central holes, those in the nave aisles have small holes, excepting the one at the east end of the north aisle where the vaulting was rebuilt after the fall of the spire. Three of the bosses in this class do not represent foliage but human faces; they are noticed below.

Belonging to the early series of bosses we may add the two most western bosses in the Lady Chapel and the one in the chapel of St. Pantaleon.

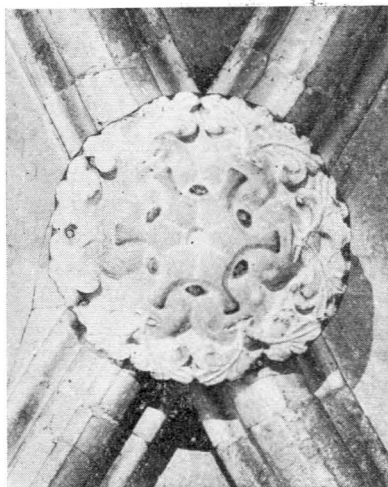
If one may hazard a guess, it is that the bosses of class 1 were made after the fire of 1186 and before the dedication of 1199, and those of class 2 after the dedication, in the early years of the thirteenth century.



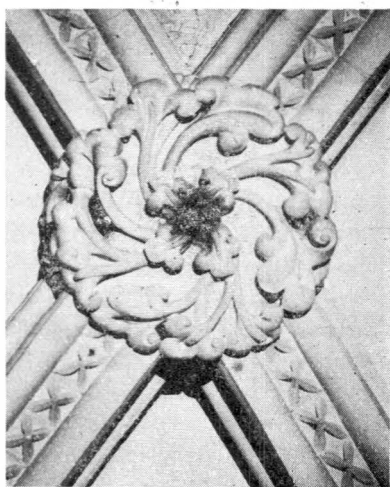
9. Nave, North Aisle, 3rd Bay.



10. Chapel of SS. Thomas & Edmund.



11. Quire, South Aisle, 3rd Bay.



12. South Transept.

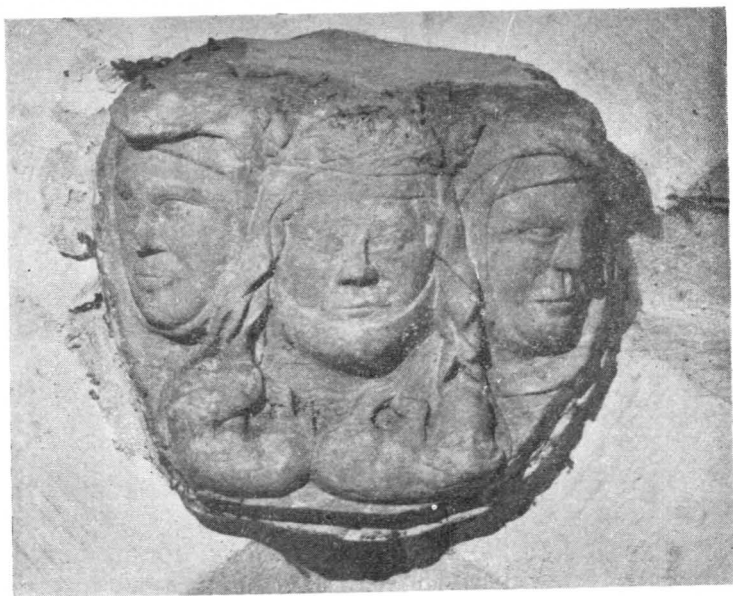
Some of the bosses at Canterbury in the work of the "English William," 1178-1184, are very like the lighter foliage bosses of class 1 at Chichester. In one or two cases the resemblance is so close that it seems reasonable to suppose that the workmen who carved the bosses at Canterbury came on to Chichester, just as the later carvers at Chichester probably went on to Boxgrove. The earlier bosses at Canterbury in the work of William of Sens are in a completely different style.

The four bosses in the chapels on the south of the south aisle of the nave have rather more elegant foliage; that in the most eastern of the north chapels is much lighter and still more elegant than any of the earlier bosses (Fig. 10). All these chapels were built in the period 1225-1275. The other north chapels belong to the end of the thirteenth century, but the bosses look earlier than those in the earlier south chapels; they are, however, very much decayed, but they almost give one the impression of having been made for earlier work.

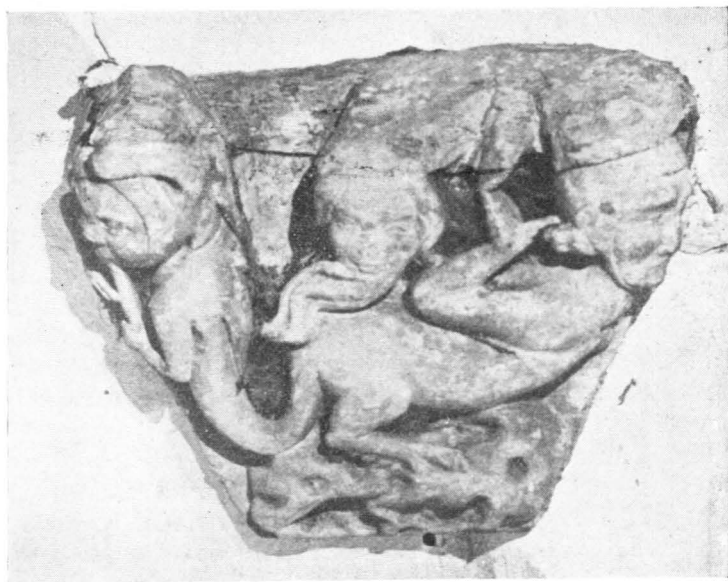
There are a few bosses that require individual mention. The boss in the third bay of the south aisle of the quire (Fig. 11) consists of six human faces whose wrinkled foreheads run together in the centre, and each face shares eyes with its next-door neighbour, so that though there are six faces there are no more than six eyes. Stems come out of the mouths and from the stems leaves proceed and run round the boss. In the quire of Boxgrove Priory there is a very similar boss of eight faces; it has less foliage than the Chichester example, and the faces are more boldly and better carved.

The similarity between the quire of Boxgrove and the retroquire of Chichester is reflected in all the bosses at Boxgrove; they obviously belong to class 2 of the early Chichester bosses. The date of the quire of Boxgrove and of the vaulting of the nave is the first quarter of the thirteenth century.

The boss of the fifth bay of the south aisle of the



13. Sacristy.



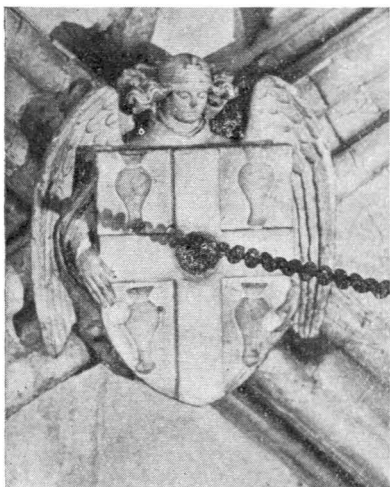
14. Sacristy.

quire has a rather similar design to the above, but, though the wrinkled foreheads of the faces run together in the centre, the faces themselves are separate, and each has two eyes. This vaulting and that on the corresponding bay in the opposite aisle were not destroyed at the fall of the spire, but were probably rebuilt afterwards, and the old bosses would probably be used again; that this boss is original I have little doubt; I have rather more doubt as to the one on the north side.

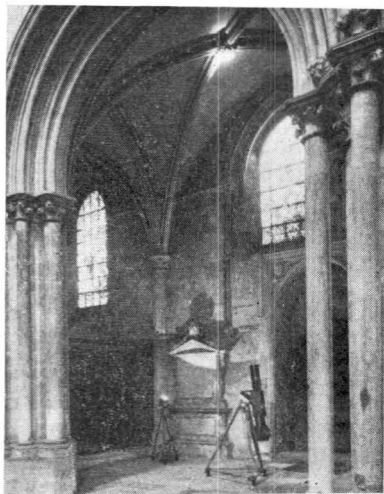
The two eastern bays of the nave aisles had their vaulting wrecked when the spire fell. Presumably if the bosses had been found unbroken they would have been reused in the new vaulting; the present boss in the south aisle is very similar to those of class 2, and has not the very modern look of the four bosses on the high vault round the crossing. The boss in the opposite aisle is very puzzling; it is quite different from the other bosses of the aisles. The design consists of four heads, two with the foreheads to the middle, two with the chins towards the middle; there is some conventional foliage, but not coming from the mouth, nor is there a hole in the centre of the boss. I am inclined to think that this is modern but I should not like to be sure.

It remains to mention two very remarkable bosses in the sacristy; they have an appearance of having been let into their present position after the vaulting had been completed, and they are indeed of a considerably later date than the vaulting; they are possibly late fourteenth century. The western one (Fig. 13) represents three female heads, not radiating from the centre, but all seen the right way up if looked at from the appropriate side; each head has a band across the forehead, part of a headdress; the central figure appears to have some ornamentation on this band; she also has a wimple over the chin, and a veil falls over her shoulders on each side; each end of the veil is held in the mouth of a small beast; the two are lying on their backs heads outward, with their hind legs on

the woman's neck. The eastern boss (Fig. 14) is a grotesque; a figure, with a human upper half, including arms, ends in the hind quarters of a beast with the talons of a bird; the tail ends in the upper part of another creature whose head is certainly human; above the hind quarters of the first creature, and possibly meant to be attached to it, is another human head with a long beard. On the ground are objects that may be meant for bones.



15. Quire.



16. Method of photographing Bosses.

PLATE V.

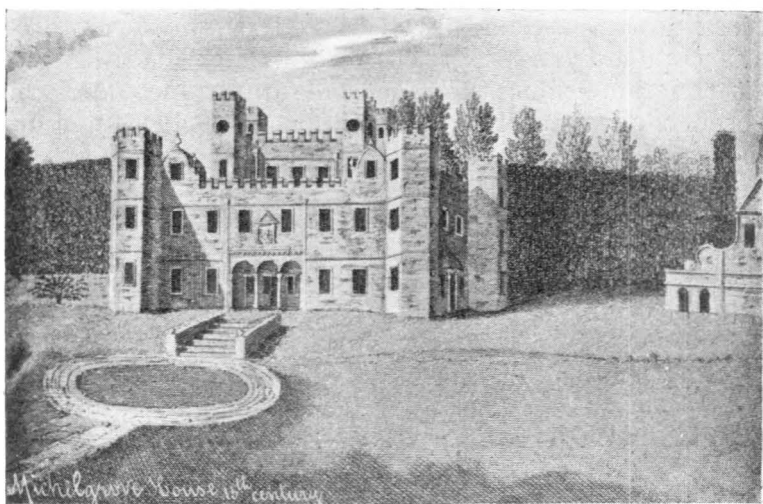
The bosses in the eastern part of the Lady Chapel date from the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century; they have no particular point to note; most of them have a design of very close set leaves, and all represent foliage.

In the quire the second boss east of the crossing (Fig. 15) is an angel bearing a shield with the arms of St. Richard of Chichester (gules) a cross between four covered cups (silver).¹ This boss probably dates from the end of the fifteenth century or later.

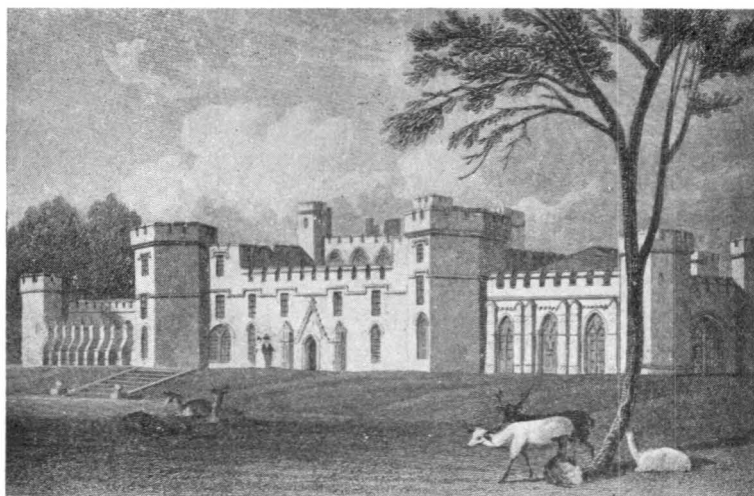
¹ His arms are sometimes given as ermine a pile gules.

The undoubtedly modern bosses (Fig. 12) round the crossing are extremely well carved; they are more or less copied from other bosses, but not slavishly so. At the same time their general appearance and the absence of weathering mark them as typically nineteenth century.

The photographs illustrating this paper were taken in the latter part of the year 1929, and in February, 1930. A long focus lens was used, and a portable electric spot light served to illuminate the bosses (Fig. 16).



MICHELGROVE AT THE END OF THE 18TH CENTURY.



MICHELGROVE IN 1829.

THE TOMPKINS DIARY.

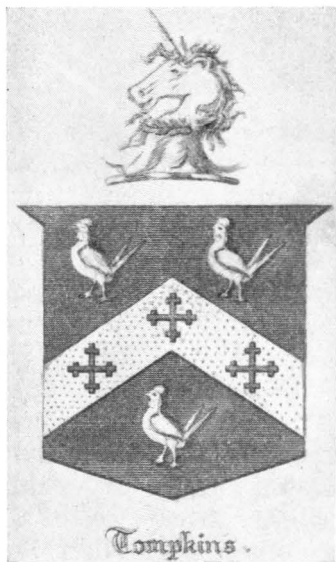
EDITED BY G. W. EUSTACE.

By permission of Mr. Newland Tompkins of Pulborough, Sussex, the owner of the diary and grandson of John Cole Tompkins the last of its compilers, it is possible to give the following extracts from a work which is unique in many ways. It is no ordinary diary, but a continuous record kept by three successive members of the same family: John Tompkins, senr., John Tompkins, junr. and John Cole Tompkins. The record runs from January 21, 1768 to August 11, 1814, and contains not only matters personal to those who wrote it, but much that is of both local and general value. The diary, a folio volume bound in vellum, is in excellent preservation with the exception of the last seventy-five pages which are missing. In editing it much has had to be omitted owing to considerations of space. Omissions have, however, been restricted to matters of secondary importance. Editorial comments have been reduced to a minimum. Special thanks are due to the Worthing Municipal Library for the illustrations of Michelgrove and for that of the Clock Tower, to Mr. Newland Tompkins for those of the diarists and to Mrs. John Tompkins of Angmering for that of Elizabeth Cole.

The Tompkins family, who for many generations have been resident in Sussex, came originally from Herefordshire. John Tompkins, senr. and his son, John, were in turn estate agents to the Shelleys of Michelgrove. John Cole Tompkins was concerned in the sale of the property to the Walkers in 1800. All three became Mayors of Arundel.

The Michelgrove estate extended from Shoreham

on the east to Poling on the west. It came to John Shelley (who died in 1526) by his marriage to Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Michelgrove who was of the Fauconer family of Kent who, in 1279, held



Michelgrove of William de Braose, Lord of Bramber, by Knight's service. In 1313, John le Fauconer assumed the name of Michelgrove (see Horsfield's *History of Sussex*, Vol. II., p. 201). John Shelley was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Wm. Shelley, one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas. (The Shelleys of Castle Goring, the ancestors of the poet, were descended from Edward, younger son of John Shelley). Judge Shelley is reputed to have built the mansion at Michelgrove and to have received a visit

there from Henry VIII (see MS. Harleian 6993, Art. 14). Judge Shelley's great grandson was created a Baronet in 1611. The diary covers the period of the ownership of the Michelgrove estate by the 4th, 5th and 6th Baronets. In 1800, Sir John Shelley (6th Baronet) sold the property to Richard Walker of Liverpool. His son, Richard Watt Walker disposed of it in 1828 to Bernard-Edward, 12th Duke of Norfolk, who demolished the house, cut down the trees of the heronry and abandoned the park and gardens to the ravages of time, an act of vandalism paralleled only by a somewhat similar destruction of Park House near Arundel by the same nobleman. To-day the neglected and mouldering remains of the Pigeon House alone survive to witness to the departed glories of Michelgrove in the days of the Shelleys.

The following memoranda appear on the fly-leaf:

"Be it remember'd That p. Lease dated 5 Febr'y. 1761 from Sir John Shelley Bart. of Applesham farm for to Richard Wyatt for 21 years commencing Mich: 1760 O.S.

5 Loads of dry wheat Straw yearly are to be delivered to Sir John Shelley in Applesham farm Gates.

A proviso in the said Lease that in case Rich: Wyatt shall not survive above nine years of said Lease his Execs. may on condition of 2 years notice to Sir John Shelley quit ye said farm & the lease determined when the first 13 years are compleat & furthermore in case Rich: Wyatt shall not survive longer than the first 13 years on the same notice as above given by his Executors they may quit the farm when 17 years of said Lease is elapsed.

John Tilly & George Hopkins p. Lease dated 28 Novr. 1761 of Poleing & Wood house Farm are obliged to deliver to Sir John Shelley yearly insde. Gaterooms 2 Loads of dry wheat Straw.

Eleanor Fuller & Thomas Fuller p. Lease dated 13 Octo. 1767 of Sullington Farm are to deliver to Sir John Shelley yearly insde. Gaterooms: 1 Load of dry wheat Straw.

James Cortis p. Lease dated 12 Octo: 1861. of old place farm is to deliver 1 Load of dry wheat Straw in the said Gaterooms for the use of Sir J. Shelley.

Charles Bushby p. Lease dated 6. March 1761 of Patching Farm is to deliver 2 Loads of dry wheat Straw in the said Gaterooms for ye use of Sir J. Shelley."

The diary begins:

"1768.

Janry. 21. Thursday John Tompkins bot. for Sir John Shelley Bart. of William Penfold Twenty quarters Oates for Michelgrove Stable for 14s. p. Quar. to be deld. at Michelgrove next Saturday senight.

John Tompkins on the behalf of Sir John Shelley sold to Messr. Goreham & Horne Six Quarters of Wheat for £12. p. Load to be deld. at Arundel Mills next Monday or Tuesday."



JOHN TOMPKINS,
born at Deptford Aug. 22, 1705,
died at Arundel Nov. 9, 1782.

The Arundel Mill, the subject of Constable's famous picture, stood south of the Mill Stream on the site

now occupied by the pumping station. In 1813, Robert Horne was killed by the water wheel of the mill. His name is recorded on a tombstone in the cemetery of The Society of Friends at Arundel.

- “25. Monday John Tompkins signed out to be felled for Sale in the Roughs at Fairplace farm 9 more small ash trees which with 11. small Ashes before cutt down in the Furze Ground in said Farm & one ash tree to be felled that is hanging over the Garden at Fairplace Farm all the above trees are this day sold to John Jay Wheeler at Angemering without the Topps for 7½d. p. foot to be paid to Sir John Shelley at the time of measureing & John Tompkins sign'd out to Wm. Penn in the near the highroad in Poling Manr. 22 small oake trees for the repair of Mrs. Holmes Cobby'hd premises for Fence posts Rails & pales.
- Feb. 18. Monday By the leave of John Tompkins Messrs. Lane and Ibbotson fetch'd one Load of Gravel from Clapham, and likewise did Wm. Drewett at Newplace farm.”

These gravel pits are still worked.

“John Tompkins & Wm. Newnham This day agreed with Dash to kill ratts by the Year at one Guinea each at Michelgrove house & offices & at Michelgrove farm.”

The term “each” referred, no doubt, to Tompkins and Newnham and not to the “ratts.”

- “Mar. 12. Saturday The writ was brought to the Mayor of Arundel for the Election of two Representatives to serve in Parliament the same was proclaimed in three places to be on Wednesday next at Eleven a Clock in the morning.

This evening the two Candidates Sir George Colebrooke & Laucan Macleane Esq. came to Arundel in Sir George's Coach they both began this evening to treat the Town jointly at an Empty house in the Church inhabited by late Mr. Ellis.”

From the inception of Parliament in 1295 until the Reform Act of 1832 the borough of Arundel returned two members. The “empty house” referred to was the sacristy of the Fitzalan Chapel, at that time in a deserted and ruinous condition. Sir George Colebrooke was grandson of Thomas Colebrooke of Arundel. Sir George's elder brother, James, was created a Baronet

in 1759, with remainder, in case of failure of male issue, to his brother, George. Sir George was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and author of some literary works. He represented Arundel in three successive parliaments and was chairman of the court of directors of the East India Company. His niece, Mary, daughter of Sir James, married Sir John Aubrey, Bart. of Dorton House, Bucks., whose property ultimately passed to the late Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart., of Ham Manor, Angmering, Sussex.

“16. Wednesday Sir George Colebrooke & Mr. Maclean was this day unanimously chosen the two Representatives of the Borough of Arundel & were returned by our Mayor Mr. Alwyn Groome duly elected.

Sir George Colebrooke having this morning an Express from London was obliged to leave the Town immediately after the Election.

17. Thursday Mr. Maclean in his own & in the name of Sir George Colebrooke invited the Mayor & Corporation & ye Clergy of the Town to dine with him at the Crown Inn.

18. Fryday Mr. Maclean left the Town.

April 9. Saturday John Tompkins took out pidgeon house 13 & sent 12 pidgeons to Jermyn Street by Carter the Carrier.”

Sir John Shelley's London residence was in Jermyn Street. The pigeon house still remains, although now much dilapidated. It stands on the summit of the hill south of Michelgrove. It has long been known by the name of the “Clock Tower.” It is square in shape and consists of three stories. Access is obtained through four doorways, one in each side of the lowest story. In the centre of the floor is the remains of a pediment which doubtless formed the base of support for a revolving ladder or other means of approach to the stories above. The interior of the second story contains brick cells for about 800 birds, the pigeon holes, six in number, placed three, two, and one, being on the east side. There is no record of the date of construction, but it was obviously built prior to 1768. It continued to function as a pigeon house certainly as late as 1796 (see diary entry for that year.

For importance of Dove-cots in connection with a manor house see *S.A.C.*, Vol. VI., p. 232.) It is possible that the third story was not erected until after the sale of the Michelgrove estate to Richard



THE CLOCK TOWER, MICHELGROVE.

Walker in 1800, and that this addition was made to accommodate the clock which is said to have been placed in it. According to local tradition the clock had four faces, one in each of the circular apertures, and, when the tower was dismantled in 1828, the clock was presented to Steyning by Bernard-Edward, Duke of Norfolk. Miss Marshall supplies the following information, "The Parish Council has a letter, dated

1829, in which the Duke of Norfolk (or his agent) writes that he believes the clock at Michelgrove has already been disposed of, but, in that case, he will provide another."

- "10. Sunday Mr. Cole of Westminster bridge made us a visit.
 11. Monday & sett out for Uppark this morning in his way to Portsmouth Southampton & Salisbury."
 "18. Monday fourteen Pidgeons were taken out the pidgeon house at Michelgrove all were packt. up with $\frac{1}{2}$ hund. Asparagus were sent p. Carter Carrier to Sir John Shelley in Jermyn street London.
 20. Wednesday my Wife went to Michelgrove & distilled from some wine that was old & prick'd & decayed in Michelgrove Cellars & some grounds of Beer & Mead 13 Bottles of Brandy & my Son drew off a hogshead of strong beer & run it into the Binns in the Wine Cellar.
 21. Thursday my wife & son return'd about noon to Arundel.
 25. Monday John Tompkins Junr. took out 7 Dozen of pidgeons from pidgeon house at Michelgrove & sent 3 Dozen to Jermyn street by Carter the Carrier & carried to Arundel by leave of Sir John Shelley 13 Do. & some 16 to the park & Dovor & left ye rest among the Serts. at Michelgrove."

The park extended south and west from Michelgrove House as far as the main Brighton Portsmouth road. A part of it is now known as "Angmering Park." A portion of the wood to the west of the park is still called "The Dover." This appellation being probably derived from the practice of liberating in it a certain number of pigeons (doves) from the pigeon house at Michelgrove.

- "28. Thursday Richard Tatmedge woodman to Sir John Shelley at Clapham woods died this day about 2 in the afternoon. Mr. Shelley [eldest son and heir of Sir John Shelley] came to Michelgrove this evening.
 June 3. Fryday Mr. Shelley arrived at Michelgrove from Bright-helmston to dinner after dinner Mr. Shelley return'd to Brighthelmston.
 4. Saturday Mr. Henry Shelley Mrs. Shelley & sisters tho expected this day from Bath at Dinner did not arrive till the evening & lodged there."

Henry Shelley was the last male heir of the Shelleys

of Lewes. He died unmarried in 1811, leaving his four sisters co-heirs.

"July 12. Tuesday Mr. Shelley accompanied by Mr. Brudnell & Lady & Sir James Peachy & Lady & Lady & Miss Legg return'd from Westdean & dined at Michelgrove & my Lord Willoughby De Brook met Mr. Shelley at Michelgrove & all after dinner left Michelgrove & sett out for Brighthelmston except Sir James Peachy & Lady who return'd back to Westdean.

28. Thursday Sir John Shelleys Team with three Carts p. leave & gift of Sir John Shelley carried from John Tompkins Stables at Arundel twenty Load of Soyle for manure & laid ye same on the pasture Lands at Offam red brookes."

As a member of the Arundel Corporation John Tompkins had his share in the perquisites of the "Burgesses Brooks" and was under an obligation to manure his portion of them.

"29. Fryday John Tompkins & son sett out for East of Sussex to settle the Tenants Rents & with John Dunk for Fanthornhurst farm.

Aug. 6. Saturday John Tompkins return'd from his journey in ye East.

13. Saturday My Lady Onslow & Mrs. Barret called at Michelgrove & saw ye Rooms."

Sir John Shelley's daughter, Henrietta, had married (26 June 1763) George, first Earl of Onslow.

"20. Saturday John Tompkins on the behalf of Sir John Shelley sold to William Walder a Score of Fatt Sheep from Michelgrove grounds for one & twenty shillings apeice the first ten to be taken away next Monday & to be paid for in a week or before ye 2nd. ten sheep are taken away which is to be by agreemt. the week after & the 2nd. ten Sheep are to be paid for at the same time.

N.B. the said first Ten Sheep sold as above was taken away from Michelgrove this day.

25. Thursday John Collins & Son brewed at Michelgrove 4 Quars. Malt at 4s. p. Bushell into 3 Hogsheads & $\frac{1}{2}$ Ale & 3 Hogsheads small beer. Eight lb. of Hopps of Sanders for Do.

Sept. 7. Wednesday N.B. the last Ten Sheep sold to Wm. Walder the 20 August last were not deld. from Michelgrove grounds till this day he promised to pay for them in va fortnight.

9. Fryday Note there was 26 Loads of Barley in the Straw carried off 5 Acres & $\frac{1}{2}$ north Saintfoin Field among which was sown Saintfoin seed which was destroyed by the largeness of the barley it being a very wet & dripping Summer. John Tompkins went to Gatton." [The Colebrooke estate in Surrey.]
28. "Wednesday Sir John Shelley lent his Team of Carthorses to Francis Sandham to assist getting in his harvest.
29. Thursday Sir John Shelleys Cart Team the same as yesterday & the Coach team was lent this day to Wm. Newnham to assist getting in his harvest.
30. Fryday Sir John Shelley about 8 in the morning left Michelgrove & sett out for London p. the way of Steyning.
- Octo. 12. Wednesday John Tompkins on the behalf of Sir John Shelley Bart. bot. of Robert Bushby of patching farm forty fattening Sheep for Sir John Shelley at 16s. p. Load & delivered this day in Michelgrove Grounds Robert Bushby vouched all these Sheep bot. of him this day sound & free from any degree of the Rott.
13. Thursday John Tompkins Junr. sett out for Longleat in Wilts to see his uncle Mr. Cole & has directions to go to Easton Bassett to make all necessary inquiry about ye Estate of W. Brockway the Last Life in an Estate there of about £30 a year."

John Tompkins Senr. had married Mr. Cole's sister, Elizabeth, in 1741.

- "21. Fryday John Tompkins for & on the behalf of Sir John Shelley sold to Tate of Findon seven ends of Oake fell'd last Spring now laying in Sullington Wood for 42 shillings p. Load of 50 foot round measure & also sold him one & twenty Oake trees from Sullington Wood now growing to be felled next winter for £3 p. Load of 50 ft. round measure for all those trees that shall measure 25 feet & upwards & to pay at the Rate of one shilling p. foot for all those trees as shall measure 24 ft. & under to measure to 6 ins. Girt to the Spire of the tree & to eight inches Girt to all Boughs & also sold him Eight Walnutt trees growing near the Woodhouse & Workhouse at Sullington farm for which he is to pay at the rate of 8d. p. foot.

Tate to fell all the trees at his own Expense & to have ye topps & lopps of all those trees as usual & to allow one inch only for the Rhind all the money for the said trees to be paid for at the time of measurement.

- Nov. 7. Monday This day the old Carthorse in the Coach Team formerly bot. of Tho. Lear was had up to the park for Dogs meat he being so worn out that he does not earn his meals.
14. Monday Richard Coote deld. 9 Quarters of malt at Michelgrove For two Brewings of Strong beer & Joseph Sanders deld. 14lb. of Canterbury hoppes for one brewing of Strong beer.
15. Tuesday John Collins brewed the first brewing of Strong beer & made only 3 Hogsheads.
17. Thursday Sir John Shelleys Team Richd. Smith carried five Quarters Barley from Michelgrove to Thomas Champion at Wick & brought from James Newmans Garden at Leominster 300 young Beech trees that were bedded there for the same price as the last & carried to the new large plantation above the pond in the park & same day carried from Michelgrove & left in the park 100 Beech trees left in the plantations at Michelgrove bot. of James Newman at Arundel.
- About 2 o'clock this morning The Duke of Newcastle died at his house in Lincolns Inn fields London. The Duchess was at Bath."

Sir John Shelley (4th Bart.) took, as his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Lord Pelham and sister of the first Duke of Newcastle.

- "22. Tuesday This Evening Mr. Wheeler the post master of Steyning died at his house in Steyning.
- Decm. 19. Monday the Bull was killed for the poor of Clapham & Patching to be distributed among them tomorrow.
20. Tuesday the Bull was distributed among 42 people of Clapham & Patching the Bull hide weighed 13 Nail & 7 lb. & the Tallow weighed 21 lb.
21. Wednesday It being St. Thomas day the Bull was distributed as above mentioned."

The distribution of charity among the poor on St. Thomas's day was an old custom. See *S.A.C.*, IX., 189; XIII., 231.

- "31. Saturday This day my Little Dutch pugg dog was lost. NB. this day tis said several dogs in Town were bitten by a Mad Dog.

1769.

- Janry. 23. Monday The new gutt laid down in the head of Patching pond to carry off the wast water was this day finished p. J. Tompkins.

28. Saturday John Tompkins order Phin. Penn to take out the cart Team the old horse named Duke being worn out with age & useless & not able to earn his meals in order to be killed for Mr. Shelleys Dogs. NB. there is but 2 carthorses left & 6 in the Coach Team.
31. Tuesday John Tompkins sign'd out in the Westland Ruffs Fairplace farm to Benjamin Chatfield for John Tilly & James Cortis Three Oake trees for a new Bridge & posts & Railes thereto in the marshes (being an ancient publick footway) over the Lower ditch between old place farm in Angmering & Poling farm & also sold.

Feb. 6. Monday Thomas Fuller presented my Son with a Hare."

Rabbits are not mentioned in the diary and a hare would seem to have been an uncommon animal.

"10. Fryday John Tompkins sign'd out to John Tatcher Junr. in Patching Grounds to be felled for wattles at Michelgrove for a fence to Mr. Shelleys hounds ten small ash Trees for wattles Stitts sufficient to make three Dozen & 4 oake trees for wattle heads & three Spire Elm trees for sundry Repairs to be had to Michelgrove. NB. one of the said Elm trees grows in the old hedge place which was Sir John Shelleys hedge in range with the Southgate (leading out the Gaterooms at Patching farm into Patching street) & the Barn where a stub fence is at present between the said Gaterooms and a Croft of Mr. Rycrofts Rector of Patching in tenure of said John Tatcher.

March 4. Saturday John Tompkins Bottled off the only remaining pipes of Strong beer in Michelgrove Cellar & took off & Corked 45 Dozen of beer 4 Dozen whereof is put into a hamper & will be sent p. Carter the Carrier to Sir John Shelley in Jermy street London.

15. Wednesday This day Duke of Sion deld. at Michelgrove ye 2nd. ten quarters of Oates bot. of him. . .

27. Monday John Tompkins put up in the Binns in Wine Cellar for Mr. Shelley 21 dozen Clarett Wine from London p. Carter the Carrier.

28. Tuesday This afternoon John Tompkins & his Wife waited on Mr. Shelley at Michelgrove in a postchaise about his affairs who arrived there from Lewis about noon.

April 23. Sunday John Tompkins riding horse was had from the park for his wife use who rode Monday to Michelgrove & staid there 5 days."

- “May 4. Thursday Mr. Onslow arrived at Rustington.
 9. Tuesday This day 38 fleeces were enter'd in the Custom house.
 12. Fryday John Tompkins for Mr. Shelley hired Edward Smith Baker at Michelgrove for £7 10s. a year being O.M. day.
 June 14. Sir John Shelleys Team . . . afterwards took up in the Westland Ruffs at Poling a Load of Cord wood for Michelgrove.”

“Cord wood,” i.e. wood cut into lengths. The term “a cord of wood” is now commonly used to signify a certain quantity of wood so cut.

- “July 18. Tuesday Phineas Penn carter with waggon carried from Michelgrove 5 Quarters oates & upon them a Load of hay to Mr. Shelleys house at Brighton.
 25. Tuesday John Tompkins agreed for Mr. Shelley with Hazelgrove for 20,000 good well burnt Bricks which he is to bring to Michelgrove.”

It is probable that these bricks were for the additions made to Michelgrove about this date.

- “27. Thursday The Rt. Honble. John Shelley was this day married to Miss Wilhelmina Newnham” [daughter of John Newnham of Maresfield Park, Sussex] “at the house of the Rev. Mr. Russell by him at Broadwater & both return'd to Michelgrove to dinner.
 31. Monday Sir John Shelley sent two Carts Six horses & 2 Men to mend ye highway in Clapham being warn'd out ye second time by John Martin the Surveyor.
 Aug. 30. Wednesday This day John Tompkins sold for Sir John Shelley Ten more fatt sheep to William Walder from Michelgrove Grounds for 22 shillings p. head.
 It was Tuesday. John Tompkins Junr. weighed up at Michelgrove forty Fleeces of Sheeps wool sold to Charles Bushby for p. Todd weighing Five Todd & one pound. NB. the 1/8 of the Tyth for said wool is to be paid (one moiety to the Rev. Mr. Bate & ye other to the Rev. Doct. Payne of Findon) which is 2 lb. of wool between them.
 Sept. 2. Friday Mr. Shelley & Mrs. Shelley accompanied by Sir Ferdinando Pool Mr. Whitworth & Mr. Tidy came to Michelgrove.
 18. Monday Sir John Shelley from London arrived at Michelgrove.

20. Wednesday Sir John Shelley sett out for Brighton to see Mr. Shelley who for the first time has th^e Gout in his foot.
21. Thursday Sir John Shelley this morning about 9 left Brighton & sett out for London.
- Octo. 3. Tuesday Sir John Shelleys Team Phineas Penn carter in Sir John Shelleys waggon loaded up from Steels yard at Arundel 100 fence Railes & laid down at the hill above the Denshire at Michelgrove."

"Denshire," i.e. Land that has been "swaled," that is to say, the whole of the upper surface burnt, a practice that apparently originated in Devonshire: see Cooper, *Dict. of Sussex Dialect*.

7. Saturday Sir John Shelleys Team Phineas Penn carter brought to the Corn Mills at Arundel one Load of new Wheat & half Load of old Wheat sold to Messrs. Goreham & last Monday at £9 p. Load & brought from Michelgrove with the privy of Sir John Shelley which John Tompkins is to pay for & carry to acct. & brought also from Michelgrove one Elm Slabb & Elm plank for the repairs at Offam Marshes & brought in two small Casks the mead made this year out of the Honeycooms & took up 70 Railes at Steels yard at Arundel & carried to Michelgrove for repairs.
11. Wednesday William Walder went aside this Evening."
- "Aside," a colloquialism for became bankrupt.
- "15. Sunday Mr. Shelley & Lady dined & lodged this Evening at Michelgrove & Mr. George Onslow met them there from Guildford.
16. Mr. Shelley & Lady returned to Brighton & Mr. Onslow to Guildford.
28. Saturday The Comet that appeared early in the morning about a month ago for some few weeks with a long Tail of 30 degrees in length having since gone round the Sun at this time appeared again with a shorter tail a little South of the West between 6 & 7 in the Evening about 14 degrees above the Horizon in the Southwest."

Possibly Encke's comet.

- "31. Tuesday John Tompkins bespoke by the Leave of the Earl of Newborough at the request of Mr. Shelley 15 thousand small beech trees to plant ye side hill west of the west field now part of Michelgrove in the field called the Denshire."

James Bartholemew Radcliffe, 3rd Earl of Newburgh, who married in 1749 Barbara, daughter and eventually sole heir of Anthony Kemp of Slindon, Sussex and in her right succeeded to the Slindon estates.

- “Nov. 2. Thursday John Martin & Thomas Amore each of their Teams this day brought one Chaldron of Coals from out Mr. Jonathan Wests vessel at Littlehampton for Mr. Shelley to Michelgrove.
9. Thursday John Tompkins for Sir John Shelley Bought a Bull of John Martin of Clapham farm to be killed for the poor as customary every St. Thomas’s day. Note he is to be put it into the flatting Ground in the park.
- Dec. 13. Wednesday John Tompkins Junr. bespoke 4000 more Beeches at My Ld. Newburghs.
16. Saturday Miss Katherine Shelley arrived from Bath to visit Mr. Shelley at Michelgrove.”

Mr. Shelley’s half-sister.

- “18. Monday Be it remember’d that 16500 Bricks have been fetch’d since the first of last Decemr. by the Michelgrove Waggon for Mr. Shelleys use at Michelgrove from Stephen Bakers lower Kiln beyond Clapham Common.
19. Tuesday Mr. Shelleys Cart fetched 4000 beech Trees to Michelgrove to be bedded in the Nursry Garden From My Lord Newburghs Woods note these make up 29000 had from thence this year. This day was begun to plough up the Chappel Croft at Michelgrove for a new Kitchen Garden.
- 1770.
- Jan. 1. Mr. & Mrs. Shelley & Miss Katherine Shelley left Michelgrove & sett out for Brighton & Lewes.
4. Thursday John Tompkins bot. of Hugh Penfold of Sions farm fifteen Quars. Oates for 14s. p. quar. for Sir John Shelley to be delivered to morrow at Michelgrove and also bought of William Olliver ten quarters at the same price & also bot. p. Francis Sandham Junr. of Peter Geer of Chancton twenty Quarts. of Oates for same price to be deld. at Michelgrove next Saturday se’night.”

Sions farm was probably that now known as “Lyons farm” in the parish of Sompting. (See *S.A.C.*, XXXIV., 143; X., 122.)

- “26. Friday recd. a L’r from Mr. Shelley that he had appointed Thomas Lear to do his business at Michelgrove.

- Feb. 1. Thursday Left at my Office at Michelgrove ere I delivered up ye Key to Thomas Lear 4 pair brass Hinges one Brass rim & one Iron rim Lock & a park Gate Lock & some Iron plate Window Bolts Brass & nobbs.
- April 9. Monday Settled with Mrs. Rose Farenden & deld. up her Note for Composition for Sheep sold for Sir John Shelley to William Walder at 5s. in the £ the debt being £32 the Composition is £8." [See diary entry for 11 Oct. 1769.]
- “18. Wednesday By Mr. Shelleys order John Tompkins wrote answer to Mr. R. Tutty Attorney at Chichester his Letter as follows.
19. Thursday Sir In answer to your favour I can write you that Sir John Shelley & Mr. Shelley are come to a resolution to dispose of their Kingsham farm & to the party who shall *first* bid them a sum to the value of it & equal to their expectations they for this reason have no thoughts of giving the preference to any one Tho. there are several who have declared to them that each are inclined to become purchasers of It. More I can't say only if you are desirous to see ye particulars of the Estate premises the tenant Mr. Randall will shew it you.
21. Monday Mr. Shelley was pleased to send (by his wagon who came to Arundel to fetch trees) to John Tompkins to his house one dozen pigeons & 3 of asparagus.
- Aug. 11. Saturday Sir John Shelley arrived at Michelgrove.
13. Monday Sir John Shelley called at my house at Arundel.
14. Tuesday John Tompkins sett out on his journey into the East of Sussex & went on Sir John Shelleys affairs.
27. Monday John Tompkins return'd by ye way of Burwash from Rye & thro. Uckfield & Cuckfield & so into the Turnpike about 5 miles distant from Steyning & from thence to Arundel.
- Sept. 13. Thursday Robert Bushby of Patching having drawn together into John Tatchers yard at Patching Three ordinary Walnut trees cutt down in ye Gardens of several Cottages in Patching John Tompkins gave directions this day to John Tatcher to saw out the same into one inch boards for the repair of the Stairs & Boarding to the Chamber floor of the house in Patching inhabited by Thos. Clements.
15. Saturday on request made to Mr. Shelley at Michelgrove (by John Tompkins) he was pleased to lend his son & to send by a Servant to Arundel his Grey rideing Gelding to use till his Sons horse be recover'd from a hurt by a

tread [overreach] on the late journey in one of his heels which was return'd to Michelgrove in 13 days.

28. Fryday Mr. Shelley & family left Michelgrove & went to reside at his house at Brighton & met the Duke of Richmond & other Gentlemen at the Star Inn at New Shoreham to consider about ye Turnpike from Brighton through New Shoreham & Arundel to Chichester & about a new Bridge proposed to be built over Shoreham River in order to apply to Paliamt. for an Act for that purpose.

Decm. 14. Friday Copy deld. to John Guile. Be it remember'd that this 14 Dec. 1770 John Tompkins in sight of the accot. brought him under the hand writing of Mr. Thos. Lear that John Guile the Decoyman had deld. at Michelgrove in the course of the year since my last settling his rent 12 Dozen & Eleven fowle I have therefore given a Receipt to said John Guile acknowledging his delivery of ten dozen of wilde fowle which is in full for his one years Rent due to Sir John Shelley for said Decoy & at Michmas 1770 & furthermore wrote in John Guiles Book Be it remember'd that John Tompkins agreeable to the foregoing gave a Receipt in the name of Sir John Shelley for one years Rent due from John Guile at Michmas. last & 2 Dozen & 11 overpaid."

Although no longer used as such, the decoy still exists. It lies a short distance from New Place in the parish of Angmering.

"21. Friday Thomas Tress & Thomas Larkin this day paid into the hands of Sir John Shelley in London £115 in pant. for wood sold them out Brickhurst Wood Bockley felled last winter as advised P. Letter from Sir John Shelley.

26. Wednesday Sir John Shelleys Tenants paid their Rents at Michelgrove as usual the next day after Christmas their Carters also dined as customary at Michelgrove on Accot. of the Tenants bringing the Coales Gratis from Littlehampton Arundel or Shoreham to Michelgrove.

1771.

Jan. 8. Tuesday John Tompkins accompanied by his son sign'd out in the Westlands Ruffs in Poling for Thomas Amore Tenant Two Small ash trees & Two Small Oake Trees for yeis plow beans & The .ews & Spokes for his plows & wainboote & also sett out to be felled to Benjamin Chatfield one Elm & one Oake tree that was usually lopped for boards to ye New Hovell at my horsecroft

at Cross bush & six very small oaks with dead topps to fence against the lands late in occupation of Harvey to keep out Sheep & hogs out of the Garden and likewise two Oak Pollards for Firewood being the Gift of Sir John Shelley.

23. Wednesday Sir John Shelley having wrote from London to John Tompkins to build on some Croft in Clapham street a Cottage under one Roof & one Stack of Chimneys for two Tenants for 2 Labouring men parishoners & their families. In consequence of the above Letter John Tompkins met Richard Parson in Clapham street when it was mutually agreed that the Croft south of Clapham street late Pages copp'd. now in the Tenure of Richard Parson containing about 3 Roods of Ground is the fittest place to erect ye same when it was agreed to abate Shillings a year to Richard Parsons on Sir John Shelley taking the same into his own hands for that purpose whereupon John Tompkins sign'd to John Tatcher the following Oake & Elm trees for said buildings growing part on ye Ground of Richard Parson & only one Elm in the grounds in the occupation of Robert Bushby

One Oake pollard.

2 Spire Do. supposed to contain 71 feet.

23 Spire Elm trees supposed to contain 535 feet.

19 Pollard Elm trees supposed to contain 164 feet.

- Feb. 20. John Tompkins sign'd out to John Tatcher in the Jews head Patching one Oake tree for purlins to the new Cottages intended to be built for 3 Tenements in Clapham Street.
23. Saturday Mrs. Shelley wife to the Rt. Honble. John Shelley was this day brought to bed of a son at half an Hour past nine in the Evening afterwards baptised by the name of George."

Burke omits to mention the birth of this son. He died in infancy. (See diary entry for September 4th, 1772.)

- "Mar. 9. Was married Miss Mary Colebrooke to Mr. John Aubrey and Miss Colebrooke was of Age the day following.
- April 6. Saturday the Revd. Julius Bate died at his house in Arundel about 4 this morning after an Apoplectick fit which took him last Monday.
- May 9. Thursday The writ was brought to Mr. Hills Mayor for the Election of one Representative in the room of

Lauchlin Machlan (Mr. James Stewart) the same was proclaimed in three parts to be on Monday next at Eleven o'clock in the Morning.

7. Tuesday Mr. Macleane one of the Members for the Borough of Arundel came to Town & began to treat all the Voters.
8. Wednesday the Parliament ended their Sessions for this year.
9. Thursday Mr. Macleane left Arundel & sett out for London.
10. Friday Mr. Shelley came this morning to Arundel & Canvassed the Town in favour of Mr. Mackreth who attended him his Friend & offer'd him as Candidate to succeed Mr. Macleane who the last day of the Sessions had vacated his Seat in the house of Commons by his accepting of the King the Stewardshp. or Bayliffship of the 3 Chiltern hundreds in Buckinghamshire.

Mr. Macleane return'd from London & afterwards sett out for Steyning in order to meet Sir George Colebrooke & Mr. John Stewart who was recommended by Mr. Macleane to the Town as Candidate to succeed him Between 8 & 9 a clock this evening Arrived in Town Sir George Colebrooke Mr. Macleane Mr. John Stewart accompanied by Capt. Nash & Major Macleane & treated the whole town with wine & punch While Mr. Shelley invited All the voters to drink Mr. Mackreths health at the Crown Inn Whereas Sir George Colebrooke & his Company had putt up at the George Inn.

Mr. John Stewart brought down with him from Mr. Ellis the Deputy Sheriff the writ to Mr. John Hills the Mayor for ye Election of a member to succeed Mr. Macleane who thereupon appointed the Election to be on the next Monday at ten in the morning.

11. Saturday Colonel Leeland arrived at Arundel being sent by the Duke of Richmond to offer himself Candidate at the Ensueing Election It is said he could obtain but one Vote that is Thomas Fowler Esq.
13. Monday Mr. Shelley finding that Mr. Macleane by his early application to the Town had obtain'd a promise of 120 votes out of 169 many of whom did not expect Mr. Shelley woud. offer a friend to them as Candidate at the Election therefore Mr. Shelley declared publicly that in order to restore peace to the Town he advised Thomas Mackreth Esq. his friend to decline the poll & left his friends to the number of about 30 in case of a poll to vote for whom they pleased & declared to all

that when any Vacancy for a Member shall happen in the Town he will not fail to recommend a friend of his as Candidate accordingly Mr. Shelley & Mr. Mackreth left the Town a little before the time of the Election.

When & after Mr. Carleton the Recorder in the hearing of the Court had read the Act of Parliament &c. Colonel Leeland having appeared with the other Candidate John Stewart Esq. declared that he declined the poll so after 3 proclamations if any other Candidate would offer & as none appear'd the Voters being assembled declared John Stewart Esq. their Member who was accordingly return'd by the Mayor on the Shambles as usual.

15. Wednesday John Tompkins gave orders to Bungard & William Olliver to lath & plaister two Chambers in the Dwelling house late in the occupation of Louis Videau now of Nath. Nash & to point the walls where needful & to Lath & plaister higher up in the Chamber of the Dwelling house in the Occupation of William Clevett under the Rafters to make the same safe from fire."

The practice of applying plaster to walls would appear to have originated as a safeguard against fire rather than for decorative purposes.

- "July 18. Thursday Mr. Maclean out Late Member for Arundel came to Town & treated ye whole Town with Wine & Punch at ye Crown Inn & ye next day canvassed The whole Town in the name of Sir George Colebrooke Bart. & himself for ye favour of their Votes at ye next General Election.

This day Mrs. Shelley the wife of the Rt. Honble. John Shelley Esq. completed her 23rd year of age.

- Aug. 20. Tuesday Francis Warden Esq. Steward of the Manr. of Poling held a Court Baron this day in & for ye said Manr. when Richard Amore (his late Mother Joan Being deceased) was admitted Tenant on paying his fine which he accordingly paid (to wit fourteen pounds & fourteen shillings) to those Copsyhd. premises late Browns & which he paid in Court.
- Sept. 1. Sunday John Tompkins & Son set out for London in post Chaise p. way of Petworth.
6. Friday Sir John Shelley" [4th Bart. of his family] "having taken to his bed 8 weeks about one o'clock this morning died he having his Senses to the last in the 81 year of his age.

7. Saturday the present Sir John Shelley Bart. ye son of the late Sir John Shelley deceased yesterday with his Lady arrived at his house in Jermyn Street about 4 afternoon & Mr. Onslow being present ye last Will & Testament was opened and at the desire of Sir John Shelley John Tompkins Junr. read the same.
12. Thursday the Corpse of the late Sir John Shelley was this morning carried from Jermyn street ye hearse being decked with Escutcheons & Streamers attended by 2 Mourning Coaches & Six horses & arrived in ye evening at Horesham where ye Corpse in a room hung in Mourning at the house of Wid. Cook at the Kings was shewn in State in the usual manner on such Occasions to all.
13. Friday the late Sir John Shelleys Corpse was brought from Horesham to Steyning where his tenants met ye Corpse about 11 a clock & about 20 people his tradesmen from Arundel & attended the Corpse on horseback which was interr'd within the Communion Table rails west of his two late Ladies deceased about 4 a clock afternoon."

The "two Ladies" were, Katherine, daughter of Alderman Sir Thomas Scawen, Knt. of London, and Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Lord Pelham.

- "26. Thursday John Tompkins seized at Knighton a Brindle Cow white tail the property of Wm. Peckham deceased in 4 May 1770 as a herriot due on his decease to Sir John Shelley Bart. Lord of the Manr. of Poling for a Freehold of said Manr. valued at £7. 7.
- Octob. 11. Friday the Rt. Honble Sir John Shelley Bart. invited his Friends in the Borough of Arundel to the sign of ye Crown & drank his health & returned in the Evening to Michelgrove (& canvassed the Town to ask for Votes)
12. Saturday Sir George Colebrooke Bart. his Lady & Miss Emma Colebrooke their neice accompanied by Mr. Maclean arrived in Arundel & drove up to the Castle where they lodged.
14. Monday Mr. Stewart the other of our present Members arrived from London & likewise drove up to the Castle & with Sir George Colebrooke & Mr. Maclean canvassed the Town to ask for Votes.
15. Tuesday by the invitation of my Lady Colebrooke all the inhabitants of the Town with their Wives & Daughters who chused to dance or play at Cards were present at the Ball in the Castle & were treated with Tea Coffee & Negus there were present Upwards of 50 Couple that

danced besides five Card tables filled the musick were 3 Violins 2 Hautboys & one fife.

16. Wednesday all the company sett out from the Castle & left the Town about noon.
- Nov. 7. The Earl of Tankerville was this day married at Gatton to Miss Emma Colebrooke the youngest daughter of the late Sir James Colebrooke Bart.
- Dec. 15. Sunday John Tompkins & his Son John Tompkins Junr waited on Sir John Shelley Bart. at Michelgrove & dined with Sir John & my Lady accompanied by Mr. Young Willes of Goreing When John Tompkins took opportunity to tell Sir John Shelley that it was reported at Arundel & said to be brought from Michelgrove first that Sir John Shelley had said that he would not dispense with John Tompkins & his Sons giving only one vote for him at the Ensueing General Election for a Member for Arundel but that he insisted on both of us giving him a Single Vote Unto which Sir John Shelley was pleased to reply that we were not to heed nor credit any such report for that he asured John Tompkins & his Son he does not expect John Tompkins & his Son to give him any other than one Vote for that he knew our obligations to the family of Sir George Colebrooke & Secondly John Tompkins further acquainted Sir John Shelley likewise of a report now very rife at Arundel & said to be propagated by one of his Servants to a person at Arundel that Sir John Shelley would not give any orders to or otherwise employ either John Tompkins or his Son as soon as the next general Election for Members at Arundel was over & past Unto which Sir John was pleased to reply mind not what any body says for as I told you at my fathers decease (meaning ye time of the opening his will when John Tompkins the younger at the request of Sir John Shelley read it audibly to all the Company then present) I will employ your son meaning John Tompkins Junr. in the same way & manner my father did employ you & that I will do as long as I live I now tell you I have no other thoughts as you have been so long in the Service of my father & furthermore Sir John Shelley asked John Tompkins what Venison his father usually gave him unto which John Tompkins reply'd half a Buck his father gave him every year (John Tompkins wou'd have said the truth if he had reply'd sometimes a Whole Dog & sometimes half a Doe) unto which Sir John Shelley was pleased to say to John Tompkins I will order you half a Doe & further said that John Tompkins might have liberty to

cutt down on his farms an old oake pollard or two as his father heretofore has lett him have till his decease.

18. Sir John Shelley Bart. in the Course of the year 1771 has purchased at Arundel of different persons as many Dwelling-houses as requires 109 Tenants to inhabit & cost him near £20000 mostly freehold & some few Copsy'hd."

Arundel was, at this period, a pocket borough returning two members. Sir John Shelley supported the Tories and the Duke of Norfolk the Whigs: hence this factional struggle for the representation of Arundel. Eventually a compromise was reached under which Sir John Shelley controlled the election of one member and the Duke of Norfolk the other. It is not clear what was the nature of the obligation of the Tompkins family to the Colebrookes; but, in 1772, Upper Barcham farm was sold to Sir John Shelley by the executors of John Colebrooke. (See Horsfield's *Hist. of Sussex*, Vol. II., p. 140.)

"1772.

- March 2. Monday John" [afterwards 6th. Bart.] "the second son of Sir John Shelley Bart. & Wilhelmina his wife was born this day in Jermyn street St. James London.
9. Monday John Tompkins Junr. sett out for London by the way of Steyning.
21. Saturday This evening Wilhelmina wife of the Rt. Honble. Sir John Shelley Bart. died at the house of Sir John Shelley in Jermyn street St. James's London.
23. Monday Mr. William Groom Mayor of Arundel" [called] "a House for the Corporation to meet this Evening at ye Crown Inn to recommend George West to be taken into the Corporation in the Room of Thomas Spurrier lately deceased but the Corporation objected to the shortness of ye notice did not proceed to do that business & especially as all the members of ye Corporation were not present Mr. Charles Bushby being necessarily absent in London attending to order ye late Lady Shelleys funerall.
29. Sunday The Corpse of the late Lady Shelley being yesterday brought from London to Horsham & was this day brought from thence to Steyning about Eleven o'clock attended by Mrs. Windsor the Housekeeper &

Mrs. Coward my Ladys woman Mr. Cook the Cook & Thomas Whittington my Ladys footman where Mr. Henry Shelley Doct. Kipping of Brighton & Capt. Henry Bishop and all Sir John Shelleys Tenants & a great number of his Tradesmen from Arundel joynd the Corpse & attended to Clapham Church where it was interr'd near the Communion Table within the Rails in ye Chancel about four o'clock. See *S.A.C.*, XXVI, 273.

- April 7. Tuesday George Woodall in the name of the Member of Parliament for Arundel chosen last year at a single Election on Mr. Macleane his having vacated his Seat made a present to all his friends of 7 guineas each.
18. Saturday Sir John Shelley Bart. return'd from London to Michelgrove this Evening.
20. Monday Mr. Onslow Mrs. Onslow & their two sons called this morning at my house in their way from Rustington to Guildford.
- June 20. Saturday Children at School at Widow Pages at Clapham Jacob Knowles, John Hills, — Clarks, E. Searles, Thos. Weakhams, Richd. Smiths.
- July 29. Mr. Onslow & Mrs. Onslow called at my house in their Coach & four & went to make a visit to Sir John Shelley at Michelgrove.
- Aug. 15. John Tompkins met a Carpr. named Greenfeld of Storrington (appointed by Francis Sandham) at the Lane leading from Arundel Road to the Decoy where some small Elms was felled in the Last Winter in the hedge on the right hand leading to the Decoy parcel of New place farm in the tenure of Willm. Drewett & signed out to Francis Sandham & markt on the Butts with a hammer JS four Small Elm trees for weather boarding & boarding to a Barnes Door at Lee farm Note that 8 very small Elm trees were left there & 2 more ends of Elm of 9 ft. & 5 ft. not yet applyed to any Use.
- Sept. 4. Friday This morning between the hours of 4 & 5 Master George Shelley the Eldest son of Sir John Shelley died at Michelgrove of a teeth fever.
- Octo. 15. Thursday Mrs. Shelley the Mother of Mr. Henry Shelley of Lewis & her daughters left Michelgrove & return'd to Lewis.
- 1773.
- Feb. 6. Saturday Mr. Alleyn Groom Collector of the Customs of the port of Arundel & one of the Corporation was suddenly taken ill with something like a fit of Apoplexy

about or before 9 yesterday evening in company with the Mayor & the rest of the Corporation & died about or before 5 this morning.

- March 26. Friday John Tompkins Junr. By the order of Sir John Shelley met Mr. William Gratwick the proprietor of the Tythes in Ham at Bargeham farm" [now Upper Bargeham] "& by the map ascertained & sett out in the field called the Chappelfield Mr. Gratwicks Glebe containing Two Acres three Roods & 20 perch.
- April 5. Monday . . . Note Mr. Gratwicke has now in hand fencing his Glebe In the Chappel Croft which had not been enclosed from the Chappelfield in the memory of any man living which said Croft was ascertained & the bounds marked out from Mr. Browns mapp made when the said premise was surveyed in 1723.
- May 14. Friday John Tompkins took Tho. Goble Bricklayr. with him from Arundel to Patching & gave him directions to underpinn the Stable part of the premises in occupation of George Green the same being not done as agreed at his entering on the Lease of those premises & afterwards gave directions to repair the Chimney hearth with Clay bricks at the Cottage in occupation of John Polland & about plaistering between the Rafters of that part of the Roof which Richard Tatcher is to take off & new frame & put up as soon as the Straw is ready from Robert Bushby . . . and John Tompkins at the same time gave orders to Robert Bushby to raise that part of the Gaterooms next to ye house & Garden inhabited by Thomas Clements with Small Chalk to prevent the Soyle of the Gates from overflowing Clements rooms in his house & Garden & to bate the Ground for the Soyle to go off into ye high street as it has done heretofore . . . and afterwards went to a little wood known by the name of Pensilvania late Chas. French near Clapham Common . . .
- June 9. Wenesday the Corpse of the late Dutchess of Norfolk ye Hearse attended by 3 Coaches & Six Mr. Henry Howard the younger attended Chief Mourners was brought from London to Arundel & interr'd in the Vault known by the name of the Dukes Vault in that called our Ladys Chancel" [Lady Chapel of the Fitzalan Chapel] "this evening when the Corpse was met near Berry & attended by about 200 persons on horseback & in 4 post Chaises to the Church.

Be it remember'd that on the 16. inst. if Edward Lord Duke of Norfolk lives to that day he will have completed his 88th year.

- July 2. Friday The pump in the well at Poling farm being entirely decay'd & rotten so that the Tenant could not get up any water By Sir John Shelleys order this day John Tompkins Junr. signed out one Elm tree growing in Poling farm in the house Croft for a new pump to Benjamin Chatfield pump maker.
- Sept. 21. Tuesday there being two vacancies in the Corporation of the Borough of Arundel by the death of Thomas Spurrier & Alleyn Groome This day those vacancies were supply'd by the Mayor Mr. Carleton & the Corporation unanimously chosen in the persons of Mr. Edward Carleton Jun. & Mr. Daniel West & each paid 30 Guineas which was accordingly divided as usual among the Mayor & the ten Elder Burgesses.
- Octo. 4. Monday Mr. Edward Carleton Senr. having as Mayor of the Borough given the Jury to John Tompkins Senr. in order to bring him into Election with Mr. Henry Penfold already brought into Election for Mayor in last year to meet at 6 o'clock this evening at the house of John Tompkins which were treated with wine & punch &ct. as usual Whose names are as follows—

*Corporation**Of the Borough*

Mr. Birch	Mr. Bull
Mr. James Holmes	Mr. Morley
Mr. Moore	Mr. Johnston
Mr. William Groome	Mr. James Mitchell
Mr. Henry Penfold	Mr. Ja. Mitchell younger
Mr. Tompkins	Mr. Constable Senr.
Mr. Bushby	Mr. White
Mr. John Shaft	Mr. Tompkins Junr.
Mr. Edwd. Penfold	Mr. John Parlet
Mr. Hills	Mr. Roberts
Mr. West (& Mr. Edward Carleton acted as Clerk of ye Court).	Mr. Martin Mr. John Holmes Mr. Elliot.

There were eaten & drank on this occasion by the said Compay. in the fore & back parlour made into punch & Rumboc" [rumbooze] "five pints Brandy Two quarts of Rum Two bottles red Port Wine & one Bottle of White Mountain Nine Bottles of Strong Beer used ten lemons & Sugar proportionate thereto Two Sixpenny loaves of Bread & 2 pounds of Chese & one pound of Butter & Tobacco & pipes 2/.

Be it remembered That Monday the 27 last September being (the next day after St. Cyprian) Arundel fair Mr. Edward Penfold this Evening treated the Town at the George Inn the house of George Blanch in Arundel

with 66 Gallons of Strong beer & . . . as usual he being in Election for Mayor And that Tuesday the 5th. of October the Law day for the Choice of a Mayor for the Borough of Arundel for the ensuing Year Mr. Henry Penfold in the morning previous to the Election by the Town treated the people at the George Inn with 15 lb. Chese 8 Sixpenny loaves & 24 Gallons of Strong beer.

Be it also remember'd that It having been customary for many years past for the Mayor of the Borough of Arundel for the time being the Tuesday after Mich'mas day previous to the Election of a new Mayor to treat the Jury & their wives & some of the principal people of the Town with a dinner & strong beer after Dinner at one or both the Inns bearing the Sign of the George & Crown & to pay for the same one shilling & six pence p. person & this year it was the intention of Mr. Edward Carleton Mayor to invite & treat with a Dinner at both those houses one hundred persons at each house they being the principal Inhabitants & their wives & some of their Sons & daughters & to give as have been customary of late years To every person Inhabitants of the Town who pay Scott & Lott to those who have Wives 2s. & to those who have not 1s. each their being such inhabitants at present to the Number of 198 But as George Blanch of the George & William Shepard of the Crown Inn wou'd not treat the Company this year as heretofore for 1s. 6d. p. head & wou'd not receive them under the price of 2s. p. head This being deemed by the Mayor exorbitant & more than ever was paid on such Occasions Mr. Carleton the present Mayor only treated the Jury and their wives at a private house of Mrs. Thorncomb & sent the money as usual to the remainder of ye Inhabitants who were not invited to the Dinner where Strong beer & punch were provided—

*For the men in the parlour
below.*

Three Boyled fowles
Loin of pork
Goose
Rice pudding
Couple of Ducks
Ham
Goose
Giblett pye
Couple of Ducks
Rice pudding
& 3 Roast fowles.

*And for the women in the
Chamber at Top.*

The same dinner only I
think there was added a
fresh Leg of pork boyled.

These with Bread beer punch &etc. the cost may be computed at £4 suppose the dressing the Dinner not consider'd.

Decm. 26. Sunday John Tompkins wrote to Mr. Francis Dear in the name of John Bagnall Esq. & enclosed to him a Certificate under the hand of John Holden Carpr. craving License of the Lord Bishop of Chichester to fell 3 elms & one Oake tree in Ferring farm grounds for the repair of Ferring Grines & had answer 30 Dec. granting such Licence . . .

1774.

March. 9. Wednesday after an almost incessant rain for many days the third Flood (which happen'd this winter) cover'd all the Marshes at Arundel & lasted above a Week. . . .

May 21. Saturday This day John Tompkins Signed out in Chantry Grounds Nine Oak trees to make a New Trough and Penstock to the Upper Mills likewise to make a New Wheel and Shaft to the Wheel.

June 16. Thursday His Grace Edward Duke of Norfolk this day compleated his 88th. year & enter'd in to his 89th year.

Sept. 19. Monday Mr. George Lewis Newnham & Mr. Brand the first by the recommendation of the Rt. Honble. Sir John Shelley Bart. & the latter by the recommendation of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk came this day to Arundel & after having canvassed the Town jointly with Sir Shelley gave a Dinner both at the George & the Crown Inn to all the Inhabitants of the Borough who are Voters & treated them most plentifully with Wine & punch &etc. The same day after these two above named Gentlemen had canvassed the Town as Candidates for Members of Parliament for this Borough Mr. John Stewart one of our Members in the late Parliament came to Arundel & declared he wou'd proceed to canvas the Town as a Candidate but did not & after two or three days left the Town.

And the Parliament being suddenly dissolved & a proclamation from the Kings Majesty being issued for ye calling a New Parliament Mr. Newnham Sunday ye 2nd. Oct. & came again to Arundel & was joined by Sir John Shelley on his way from Bath whereas Mr. Brand did not return to Arundel till . . .

Oct. 4. Tuesday . . . At the Choice of Mayor this day John Tompkins was chosen Mayor . . .

7. Friday this day Mr. Thomas Brand & Mr. George Lewis Newnham of New Timber were unanimously chosen the two Members of Parliament for the Borough of Arundel & return'd p. John Tompkins Mayor."

Prior to this election, an arrangement had been come to by Sir John Shelley and the Duke of Norfolk under which the representation of the borough of Arundel was divided between them. The Crown Inn had always been the recognised headquarters of the Shelley (Tory) party and the George that of the Norfolk (Whig) faction.

- "13. Thursday came on the Election at New Shoreham for two Members to be chosen for the Rape of Bramber Representatives in Parliament when the Right Honble. Sir John Shelley Bart. Charles Goring James Butler & John Aldridge Esqs. were candidates in casting up the polls the numbers were

for Sir John Shelley	290 or more correct	320
for Mr. Charles Goring	357 or	372
for Mr. James Butler	217 or	245
& for Mr. Aldridge	193 or	199

Whereupon the two former were declared by Roberts duly elected. The number of Freeholders who polled were 635."

Sir John Shelley was keeper of the records in the Tower and clerk of the pipe. He was also, for some time, treasurer of the household and a privy councillor.

- Nov. 15. Tuesday Mem'dum. John Tompkins being Mayor sett the assize of Bread wheat being sold at £14 p. load which with 30 shillings allowed ye Bakers at 7s. 9d.

1775.

- Feb. 15. Wednesday The R. Honble. Sir John Shelley Bart. was this day married his second wife Miss Woodcock Daughter of Edward Woodcock Esq. of Lincolns Inn at Stoke Newington Church.

26. Sunday Sir John Shelley & Lady Shelley return'd from Lime Grove to Michelgrove to dinner.

- Mar. 26. Sunday Sir John Shelley & his Lady sett out from Michelgrove to Lime Grove Putney.

- April 5. Wednesday his Grace the Duke of Norfolk from London arrived at Arundel Castle by the way of Steyning about 4 o'clock afternoon.

10. Monday on ye Invitation of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk last Saturday to attend him at Arundel Castle John Tompkins the Mayor accompanied by Mr. Carleton Mr. Birch Mr. Holmes Mr. Moore Mr. Groome Mr. Bushby Mr. Shaft (Mr. Edward Penfold being in London) Mr. Hill Mr. Carleton Junr. & Mr. West by appointment met about $\frac{1}{2}$ past afternoon at the house of the Mayors & proceeded to Arundel Castle in their Gowns & Mace before them as is customary & paid their respects to the Duke of Norfolk precisely at 6 o'clock who received them in the Large Lustre room within the long Gallery very cordially when the Mayor thanked his Grace for the leave to attend him & congratulated the Duke on his safe Arrival at Arundel & declared his wish that his Grace is well in health after his Journey the Duke received them standing & drank to them in 2 Glasses of Wine & in about 12 minutes ye Mayor & Corporation retired. Note Serjeant staid without in the Gallery with the mace during the Interview.
22. The Duke of Norfolk left Arundel this morning about 8 & sett out for Bath.
24. Monday Mr. Henry Penfold having declared this day to the Members of the Corporation at their appointed Meeting at the house of George Blanch bearing the sign of the George at Arundel called for that purpose by John Tompkins the Mayor his resolution to declare publickly to them his resignation of his being any longer one of the Members he having removed out of the Borough & resides at Steyning & accordingly certified the same to them under his hand writing Whereupon the said Mayor & Corporation then & there assembled proceeded to fill up the Corporation by electing a Member in his room & the Mayor nominated his son John Tompkins Jun. who having met with the approbation of all the Members of the Corporation then present (Mr. James Holmes being absent tho. sent for by the Mayor & Mr. Bushby and Mr. Hills were absent on necessary business) who immediately paid his fine demanded on his admission that is 30 Guineas to be divided in 12 equal portions share & share like between the Mayor & Corporation which was accordingly divided.
- Aug. 1. Tuesday Old Lead taken off the East end of the Nave of Arundel Church weighed to Wm. Overington plumber in order to recast it & relay that part with new Lead to be 7 lb. to the foot wt. 54 ton 1 qr. 26 lb.
- Oct. 17. Tuesday Mr. Edward Carleton Jun. the New Mayor having prepared an Address to the King respecting the

Rebellion of the North American Collonies ye same was signed by the Mayor & every of the Corporation with intent to have the same presented next Tuesday se'night by our Members who represent this Borough which on Wednesday se'night was presented to his Majesty at St. James Westminster."

This absurd and fulsome address is given in full in "Arundel: Borough and Castle" together with the pointed skit on it by Samuel Cobby.

"1776.

- Janry. 15. Monday Sir John Shelleys 2nd. Lady was this day brought to bed at Lime Grove Putney of a Daughter.
- Feb. 17. Saturday my Sister Cole at Longleat being taken suddenly ill Mr. Cole wrote by last post for my daughter to sett out this day for Longleat my Son accompanied her in a Shaise thither as far as Salisbury my son returned Tuesday next following.
25. Sunday Be it remembered that Mrs. Maria Cole wife of Mr. Simon Jude Cole of Longleat departed this Life after three weeks illness between ye hours of 1 & 2 afternoon her Corpse was interr'd the next Thursday following.
- Aug. 14. Wednesday be it remember'd that the Lead flatt over the South Isle in Arundel Church was began to be repair'd.
- Oct. 1. Tuesday This day the Election for a Mayor for ye Borough came on as usual being the next Tuesday after Mich'mas the late Mayor (for ye preceeding year Edward Carleton Jun.) gave the Jury to Mr. Daniel West to bring him into Election for Mayor with Mr. Charles Bushby who was already brought into Election the year before last & stood over to this present Mr. Daniel West by the advice of some in the Town who had not Wests interest trully at heart & were only pretended friends urged him to treat the Electors several Days successively after the last fair day at Arundel at a very great Expense to D. West to the day of Election at several publick houses with Strong beer &etc. in order to get chosen by the Town the same day he is brought into Election to the prejudice of Charles Bushby this put Charles Bushby on treating ye people of the Town again very expensively contrary to the late usage he having in the preceeding year already treated the Town ye day after ye fair with Strong beer at ye Crown Inn At the time & place of Election about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 afternoon a poll

being demanded in the name of Mr. Daniel West It was taken & on the Close of the poll there appeared for Mr. Charles Bushby & for Mr. Daniel West whereupon Mr. Charles Bushby was declared duly elected Mayor for the Ensueing Year.

- Nov. 16. Saturday Mr. Maclean accompanied by two other Gentlemen arrived at the Crown Inn in the Borough of Arundel & in the evening invited the Inhabitants of the Borough of Arundel to come thither to drink his health & left ye Town the next day.

Be it remember'd that Capt. William Holmes being out of his mind arrived at Arundel (last from London) from North America to his father's house.

- Dec. 24. Tuesday this Evening about a Clock Lady Shelley was brought to bed of a daughter at Michelgrove.

1777.

- June 16. Yesterday it was published in the St. James Chronicle that Sir John Shelley having resigned the high office of Treasurer to his Majties Household The Earl of Carlisle was promoted in his room to that Office.

- Aug. 9. Saturday John Sanders my Servt. having Served me a Menial Servt. being hired for a twelvemonth for Three pounds from 23 last April & proved a bad young man took away privately last night or early this morning all his Cloths by unbolting the Back door left my Service & got over the adjoining Garden wall Whereas I had advanced him on his first coming into my Service besides giving him A Coat waistcoat & breeches belonging to my Son and besides bought for him & paid for Shirts & washing Do. & stockings

£1 . 19 . 8½

. 5 . Rec'd. for Coat & waistcoat.

£1 . 14 . 8½

- Sept. 20. Saturday His Grace Edward Duke of Norfolk this day about 4 afternoon dyed at his house St. James' Square aged 91 years the 16 day of last June who was succeeded by his cousin Charles Howard of Greystock alias Darking born in Nov. 1709.

8. Monday This Evening Mr. Charles Bushby the Mayor call'd a house in order to take a person into the Corporation there being a Vacancy by the death of the late Daniel West When Richard Coote the younger was appointed as one of the Burgesses & paid in Court at the Sign of the George Inn this evening Sixty Guineas

- which was divided between the said Mayor & every one of ye Corporation to wit £5.5.0. each person.
25. Thursday John Tompkins hired Charles the son of Thomas Jeye late Servt. to J. Amore of Poling to be his menial Servt. he to have yearly Wages of Four pounds p. year. Note he is to come into my service the 12th Oct. next & is to be reckoned my yearly Servt. from Old Mit'mas 1777 to Old Mich'mas 1778.
- Oct. 2. Thursday the Corpse of the late Duke of Norfolk was this afternoon in a hearse attended by 2 Mourning Coaches brought from London by way of Petworth. Charles the Earl of Surrey & Mr. Henry Howard asisted as Mourners & was interr'd in his Vault in our Ladys Chappel.
- Dec. 5. Fryday John Tompkins Jun. sett out early for Longleat Charles my Servt. rode on my old horse the day before to Havant & arrived next day at Longleat at 5 in the Evening.
- 1778.
- May 7. Thursday Lady Shelley was brought to bed of a daughter at Brighton. Note this makes the 3rd. Daughter.
- June 25. This day ballotted for the Militia at the George Inn Wm. Rawlins Robt. Fowler Charles Spencer Wm. Pierven Thos. Broad which were discharged for serving paying to deputy Lieutenants £10 each (excepting Broad who did not joyn in the Subscription) Likewise three Voluntier were accepted and sworn at 8 Guineas each viz. James Riddle Isaac Clemtns John Pennycud NB. the next meeting will be the seventh day of July for swearing in the persons ballotted.
- Sept. 27. Sunday this Evening (as p. egreement with Mr. Peadle) The first Newspaper to wit the London Evening came to hand this Evening p. the post for the first time since for which Mr. Peadle is to be paid at the rate of 44s. p. the year to be paid quarterly the same was as p. agreement with Mrs. Pinnet & Mrs. Prattington next morning sent to their house to begin the first week of their having the papers to keep. Memdum The next week I am to have ye paper returned so as to have the paper alternatively with them for which they have agreed to pay one moiety of the above 44s. p. the year.
- Oct. 26. This day bottled 14 Gallons of Wine from Mr. Lahy's in 64 Bottles to pay at the rate of £44.2.6 the Pipe carriage included.
- 1779.
- June 16. Wednesday His Grace Charles Duke of Norfolk with his family for the first time arrived at Arundel Castle.

8. At a vestry held this day at the old School house . . . Mr. Ibbetson Mr. Bushby Mr. Robinson and Self were requested to go to Havant or Bourn and make the necessary enquiry for carrying on a Manufactory of Sacks.

Aug. 25. Monday put into Sir John Shelleys hands upon the Terrace Walk at Michelgrove next the Pond the two years Acct. up to 29 July 1779."

Although no vestige of the house now remains the terrace walk can still be recognised.

"1780.

July 31. Memdum.

	Return of Conformists	Nonconformists	Papists	Jan. 16.
Prov. Canterbury ..	2,123,362	93,151	11,878	
Prov. York	353,892	15,525	1,987	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	2,477,254	108,676	13,868	
	Conformists 23 to 1 Nonconformists			
	Conformists 179 to 1 Papist.			

1781.

July 25. This day my Father" [John Tompkins Senr.] "Mother & Sister went to live in the house late Miss Crowles.

1782.

Nov. 9. This Morning at 8 o'Clock my Dear Father departed this Life.

1783.

Sept. 16. This day Sir John Shelley" [5th Bart.] "died about 11 in the Mornng.

22. This day Sir John was buried.

29. This day Lady Shelley left Michelgrove and went to Brighton.

Oct. 9. Sent Lady Shelley p. Cart two Hares a pigg Turkey and fruit to Brighton.

Dec. 29. This day the Pidgeon house at Michelgrove was cocked when 10 Doz. and 6 were kill'd and 15 Doz. let fly.



JOHN TOMPKINS.

Born at Michelgrove, 25th Nov., 1745. Died at Arundel, 15th December, 1797.

1784.

- Aug. 16. Monday this day the Gates thro. Sir John Shelleys Grounds at Michelgrove between the Stables and Findon were locked up by John Tompkins and John Tompkins the Sunday before gave a key to John Smith (Servt. to Js. Reed Blacksmith and Post Master NB. John Smiths friends lived at Thakeham) Post Boy at Steyning and the Saturday before to Tupper Shepherd at Michelgrove that the said Gates might not be open'd to the publick but that the Gates might remain to be locked up for a time as they have many times before as long as it has been agreeable to the said John Tompkins's father in his life time.

Memdum. To Mrs. Green of Findon John Tompkins has likewise given a key to and to George Wyatt Farmer at Michelgrove that he might have the liberty of passing from one part of his farm to the other.

Memdum. the said Gates were kept locked up for about Ten days till the farmer began to carry his Wheat from the Long Furlong Grounds which was brot. to the Barn at Michelgrove.

1785.

- Mar. 15. Carried Bounces Skin to Butcher Parlett to be Tanned by the Tanner at Pulborough.

1786.

- Feb. 5. This day James Morley John Hills and John Weller raised a mount of Earth to fix the Boundary between Northdown and Sullington farms.

1788.

Memdum. That the 3rd. day of Novemb. 1788 John Tompkins gave orders to Wm. Terry Carpr. Wm. Terry the Younger and Edwd. Searle who began to putt up a new fence in the Lewes Croft to Lock up the Gates in Michelgrove Grounds next to Findon and not to suffer any person to pass without paying to one of them one penny each person for the liberty of passing thro. Michelgrove Grounds and that the 3rd. day of Novemb. a Servt. of Sir Henry Goreing's, and likewise Robt. Green of Clapham did each of them pay one penny to Wm. Terry for passing thro. Michelgrove Grounds and that on the 4th. of Novemb. Wm. Tates Youngest Son of Findon did likewise pay the same and that Sir Henry Goreing himself did likewise pay 1d. for passing & which is carried to the Accts. of the Guardians of Sir John Shelley.

1789.

Jan. 16. "Cocked the Pidgeon house at Michelgrove and distributed the pidgeons kill'd as follows" . . .

Total 12 Doz. & 1

Lett Fly 15 Doz.

My Grand-Mother Mrs. Elizabeth Tompkins wife of John Tompkins Died this year.

Johnathan Tompkins 1762.



ELIZABET I TOMPKINS (*née* Cole), aged 22.

Born at Morley in parish of St. Helens, Auckland
(Durham), 11th Dec., 1701.

April 4. The Town of Arundel about 104 persons addressed his Majesty on the restoration of his health which was sent to Richd. Beckford Esq. to be presented by him to the King Mr. Robinson took the Address with him to London to Mr. Beckford in Piccadilly.

- May 4. This day John Tompkins went to Northmarden farm thro. Sir Geo. Thomas's Park and in going thro. in the Morning observ'd a young lad putting on a Lock upon the Park Gate next the Rewell and when J.T. return'd found the Gate Locked and that a person named Finch unlocked the Gate and told J.T. upon asking him if he was appointed to attend to the Gate, when Finch made answer that his wife was appointed to do it.
- 1796.
- Jan. 4. This day the Pidgeon house was cocked and distributed as follows."
- "Kill'd 6 Doz. & 10.
1799. Lett fly 16 Dozen and two or three.
- Nov. 17. Returned by the Churchwardens of Arundel to the Justices by order of Lord Lientenant—

	Number of Farmers ..	1	
	Horses	160	
	Cows	67	
	Oxen		
	Young Cattle	21	
Memdum. the Duke of Norfolk refused to return a List.	Sheep	701	
	Deer		
	Piggs	273	
	Acres with Wheat in 1798	121	
	Barley	102	
	Oats	25	
	Beans		
	Pease	12	
	Rye Buck Wheat Vetches		
	Potatoes	4	
	Hemp and flax ..		
	Hay	522 Tons	
	Servants that can be mounted on Horseback to assist in driving		
	Stock	100	
	Servants on ffoot that can be furnished with pick axes and Shovels ..	100	
	Waggons	13	
	Carts	47	
Men above 70 yrs. ..	13		
Do. between 12 and 70..	557		
Women	690		
Children under 12 ..	589	1849	
Water Mills	1		
Wind Mills	1		
Bridges	1"		

This return was doubtless called for in view of the threatened invasion of England by Napoleon.

“Memorandum of John Cole Tompkins Born 16th. May 1782.

1797. Cowdray House Midhurst burnt Down 15th. Sept. when I was at School there supposed to be fire by some Carpenters leaving a fire in the Night at 11 o'clock.
15. Dec. this day my Father died at 5 in the Eveng.
1798. At Easter I went to Mr. Staker's at Ford & stayed one year.
1799. Uncle Champ died } buried at
Dec. 16. Aunt Nevill Died } Slindon.
1800. Sold Mr. Curtis at Easter 4 Runts at £43 each they cost each 13 Guineas paying each £29 7s. fatted on Hay an Turnips bought at Michmas 1799.
1801. Bought at Lancing my Grey Colt aged 2½ years for £24.
In Oct. Mr. Walker of Michelgrove died at Liverpool and was buried at Clapham 8 Days in Coming attended from Michelgrove by his Tenants they had Scarfts and Hatt bands Silk Gloves (aged 41 Years) stopt at Arundel one Night at ye Norfolk Arms and Michelgrove. A High Wind which Lifted the Wheels of the Coach at Arundel off the Ground in going over Arundel Bridge.
Wheat Sold for £42 p. load.
- Nov. 19. Friday Drank Tea at my Aunts. Won 6d.
Friday Saunders late Arundel bought the Back of the Gate with arms on it and Crany for 13/6.
Wednesday Mr. Staker of Ford sold 2 oxen for £120. 30 Stone of Fat in each. Wait 200 Nail each.
Sunday Had a Cold at Arundel and a Blister on my Breast the first I ever had.
Monday Laid a Bed all Day and my Blister Broke.
Tuesday Better the Players at Arundel.
Wednesday Do. Saw Speed the Plough.
1803. July 7. Dined at the Castle with his Grace the Duke of Norfolk on Venison.



JOHN COLE TOMPKINS.

8. The next day went to Hampton with him in a boat to Dinner at the Hotel about Building a Row of Houses West side of Lord Barklay's the Ground Rent at 3 farthings a Square Yard.
- May A Large fire at Tarring 9 Cottages and 3 Large Parsonage Barns Burnt Down 2 Waggon 20 Load of Straw.
16. I John Cole Tompkins attained my 21 Year.
1802. A New Bank at Arundel under the firm of John French Wm. Olliver and Sons.
- 1803.
- May 16. Began War again with the French.
Mr. Kinleside the Vicar of Poling finished the Parsonage House.
1804.
Miss Walker buried at Clapham.
- 1805.
- June 10. Mrs. Walker died aged 35 years. Buried at Clapham.
Mr. Wyatt at Court Wick built his New Stable.
Mr. W. Olliver bought the Tythes of Rusington for £8000.
Rev. Mr. Kinleside Beautified and Repaired the Angmering Parsonage.
Ensign Jno. Tompkins 3rd. Company of the Arundel Volunteer Corps.
- 1805.
- Aug. 24. Enter'd into the Bank at Arundel with Wm. Olliver Jno. Lane Abm. Olliver and Jno. Tompkins at the Corner House opposite the Swan.
- Oct. 29. A Grand Naval Victory won by Lord Nelson over the Fleets of France and Spain destroy'd and took 19 Sail off Trafalgar. Rd. J. Strachan took 4 Sail of French just afterwards.
1804.
Built the New barn at Poling with Sixteen Brick but-tresses.
- 1806.
- July 30. Had a very large party from Arundel to dine in the New Barn at Poling at 3 o'clock as under. . . ." (42 persons by name.)
"What we had for Dinner.
First Course.
Fresh Salmon 14 lb. wt.
Boild. Leg of Lamb.
Two Boild. Chicken.
Tongue.

White Soup.
 Ham.
 Two Boild. Chicken.
 Beef Alamode.
 Fried Soles, with Sauce and
 Gravies etc.

Second Course.

Hashd. Calves Head.
 Saddle of Mutton.
 Two Ducks.
 Veal Ollives.
 Pigeon Pie.
 Tongue.
 Turkey.
 Two Ducks.
 Roast Beef.

Third Course.

	Lemon Pudding.	
Butter.	Le Monge.	Butter.
	Syllabubs.	
Puffs.	Currant Tarts.	Puffs.
	Lobsters.	
	Cheese Cakes.	
Custard.	Tarts.	Custard.
Prawns.	Syllabubs.	Prawns.
Custards.	Tarts.	Custards.
Puffs.	Lobsters.	Puffs.
	Currant Tarts.	
Butter.	Le Monge.	Butter.
	Syllabubs.	
	Orange Pudding.	

Fruit Cost Five Pounds and more as under:—

	Mellon.	
Grapes.	Cakes.	Currants.
Apples.	Ollives.	Gooseberries.
	Cocoa Nutts.	
Raspberries.	Sugar.	Grapes.
Salt.	Pine.	Salt.
	Cream.	
	Cocoa Nutt.	
Grapes.	Ollives.	Raspberries.
Gooseberries.		Apples.
Currants.	Cakes.	Grapes.
	Mellon."	

It was customary on the completion of a new barn for the owner to give a dinner in it to his friends.

"1807.

- Oct. 5. At a Meeting at ye Crown by Ten of the Corporation, Jno. Tompkins Jos. Hinde & Thos. Shaft were admitted Members for which I Jno. Tompkins paid Sixty Guineas and the other new Members the Same Sum, also to the two Serjeants at Mace 2/6 each Serjeant, also the three New Members paid Jointly for the Supper at the Crown which cost us each 18/ and it is usual for any one that never has been on the Jury before, to pay a bottle of Wine to the Jury on the Mayor Chusing Day, and likewise any new Member of the Corporation the Same.

About Six Months past I was made a Lieutenant of Arundel Volunteer Corps.

This Year the New Theatre at Arundel adjoining My Mother's house was Erected. Likewise the Worthing Theatre.

At This Time Sold my friend Mr. Thos. Olliver a piece of ground at Rustington called the Old Orchard to build a Barn on to take up the Tythe for £35.

- Oct. 11. Sunday This day attended the Mayor to Church and received the Sacrement to qualify as a Member of the Corporation and paid Mr. Holmes 5/6 for the Certificate.

1808.

- Jan. 12. Went to Chichester at Quar. Sessions and took the Oaths as a Member of Corporation paid the Clerk 2/.

Paid Sellers the Taylor for my Corporation Gown about £6.6.

1807.

- Dec. 20. Sunday Went to Chichester with my Eldest Sister and Maria in our Road to Bath and Slept.

21. Monday Went to Portsmouth Southampton Salisbury and Warminster travell'd all Night arrived at Bath Ten O'Clock Tuesday morning. Went into Lodgings at Mr. Patrick's No. 9, South Parade.

23. Went to the Play and saw Timesatell & Mother Goose.

24. Went to a Concert at the Upper Rooms 100 Vocal & Instrumental Performers, about 1200 people.

25. Went to Abbey Church.

26. Went to the Lower Rooms.

28. Went to Bristol Clifton and Kings Weston saw Lord de Cliffords & Radcliff Church Bristol, St. Vincents Rocks Clifton.

1808.

- Jan. 5. Went to the Master of the Ceremonies Ball at the Upper Rooms about 2000 there.

6. Left Bath for Oxford with Rev. Mr. Baker of Stilland near Petworth and my Sister. Staid there two days. Went to Blenheim the Duke of Marlboroughs fine House worth going to see.
9. Went to London Staid one day. Went to Drury Lane & Covent Garden Theatres.
10. Went to Mr. Bakers at Stilland near Petworth.
11. Arrived at Arundel in a post Chaise and spent for us three whilst on our Journey about £60.
At Oxford went to ye Colleges & Chappels and Halls Libraries and picture Galleries & Museums, in fact saw everything worth seeing, a very fine place worth going to see.
25. Had of Mr. James Lahy a Quarter of a Pipe of Port Wine at £115 per Pipe which run 13 Dozn. and put it in a large old Chest.
- Feb. 12. A very Heavy Storm of Snow which stopt all the Coaches for the day. A great many sheep lost.
- Mar. 25. Attended at the Norfolk Arms and took the Oath as a Commisioner of the Sewer with about Twenty Gents.
Easter Sunday tooke the Sacrement at Arundel Church to qualify as a Commisioner.
- April 1. Fished the pond at Yarmouth" [now called Yarmer] "and took out 10 Pounds of Ells, no other fish but left 19 Tench & 2 Carp in the pond. The Crows eat 2 afterwards.
Rev. Mr. Groome went to live at Thakeham.
Rev. Mr. Kinleside 3rd. Child by his last Wife Christnd. Easter Monday.
- Aug. 26. An Election for Coroner commenced at Chichester in the Room of Mr. Johnson of Petworth deceased between Mr. Jno. Ellis of Petworth & Mr. Wardroper of Midhurst and finished the following day at 3 O'Clock when Mr. Wardroper gave up Mr. Ellis being 350 on the poll more than Mr. Wardroper.
- Oct. 17. This morning went to London to our Bankers in the Arundel Coach, got there at 6 O'Clock in the Evening came out again at 8 O'Clock the same Eveng. by the Chichester Mail through Epsom and Leatherhead, and arrived at Mr. Bakers at Stilland the Next Morng. at 3 O'Clock, in the Parish of North Chapel.
This Year Covent Garden Theatre was burnt down supposed by accident.

Nov. 9. This day my dear Friend Mr. Stephen Abraham Olliver died at Easton, Siddlesham, of a Violent Fever at 10 O'Clock at Night after a Months Illness. He would have been 26 Years Old next St. Stephen's day.

15. This day attended the Funeral of my dearest friend Stephen Olliver who was brought from Easton and buried at Littlehampton in the Church at 3 O'Clock, which was so much respected, that Eighteen Young Men of his acquaintance where he lived voluntarily attended his Corpse to Littlehampton from Easton.

1809.

Jan. 26. This day Mr. Jno. Olliver my late Friends Brother above mentioned gave me a Mourning Ring out of respect to poor Stephen. Cost £2.5.

This day a very high flood over the Causeway at Arundel, the Highest J.C.T. ever knew up to the Horses belly.

5. Went to London by the New Coach through Horsham for 10/6 inside arrived in London before 4 O'Clock in the afternoon went to Newnham & Co. returned by Mail that Eveng. at 8 O'Clock got to Petworth by 5 O'Clock next Morn. and walked on to Arundel arrived there to Breakfast by 8 O'Clock. (Set out from Arundel at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 O'Clock only gone Twenty Six Hours in all.)

Feb. This Month was the wettest Month known for 40 Years. 150,000 Acres of Land in the Fens under Water, most all the Coaches Stopt by it, Eton, Windsor, and Kingston Bridges washed down, and the greatest part of Kingston under water, a whole street at Bath wash'd down and many people killed also a very high wind many Buildings blown down a barn south of the Arundel Barracks blown down, and the damage in generall all over the Kingdom very great.

Last Year Mr. Thornton built the Theatre at Arundel adjoining my Mothers house, Cost £1300, on leasehold Ground for 60 Years." [Now No. 18, Maltravers Street.]

"Feb. 16. Drury Lane Theatre Burnt Down Cost Building £129,000 would now Cost nearly £300,000.

April The New Coach discontinued to run.

In 1800 Mr. Walker bought of Sir Jno. Shelley Bart. my Godfather the Mitchelgrove Estate for £110,000 Timber included.

The Monument of my Father in Arundel Church Cost £40 My Grandfathers in Do £16.

- May 8. This day attended as portreeve with Mr. Till as do. and one of the Sargents at Mace and inspected the weights and Measures and took away from the Publicans 20 Quart and Pint Mugs as Short Measure.
12. This day attended at Mr. Thos. Shafts the Mayors house to Settle the Corporation Rents and Expenses, when the 12 Members divided £5.5.3 each, had for supper Cold Fowl Tongue Ham Pigeon pye Tart which according to old usage should have been only Radishes & Bread & Cheese. At which Meeting I heard Mr. Shaft Senr. Mr. White & Mr. Jno. Holmes say that they remember'd a high foot road from the Old George back yard opposite the Castle and which came out nearly opposite the small door of the pond Gardens, but which the Duke of Norfolk stopt'd up by a writ of *ad quo dandum*, agreeing to keep the present foot path in the Mill Lane in good repair, and by promising which the Town allowed him to stop up the said foot path opposite the Castle. The same party also said they remember'd a publick foot path leading to Slindon & Mile House which the Duke Stopt up without leave, also he has taken to himself the Two houses of Saint Marys Gate belonging to the Town without any leave. The publick Horse road by the water Mill through the park to Houghton he has also stopt up, without leave but sometime past some of the Inhabitants of the Town cut the Gate down against the Mill Mr. Jno. Holmes was one of the party." [For the solid advantages which the town received in return for these and subsequent so-called "Ducal encroachments," see *Arundel: Borough and Castle*, p. 244, *et seq.*]
- Dec. 21. This day set out to Bath at 10 O'Clock in the Morng. by the Coach through Chichester Cosham Fareham Salisbury Southampton Rumsey and Warminster and at Bath the next Morng. at 8 O'Clock took lodgings at Mr. Oglethorps in Pierepont St. at £2.4. per Week for Board and lodging, accompanied by Jno. Halsted of Walberton, left Bath for Oxford 1st. Jany. 1810 by Mail stay'd at Oxford one day and went to Blenheim, left Oxford on the Next day for London stay'd in Town 2 days arrived at Arundel 8th. Jany. the next Tuesday went to Chichester to the Quarter Sessions to take the Oaths to qualify as Mayor when in Town went to the New Theatre Covent Garden.
- 1810.
- Jan. 16. Had my first Quarterly dinner at the Norfolk Arms at 5/6 p. head, 17 to dinner had for dinner, Round of Beef,

- Two Fowls, Mock Turtle, Turkey, Ham and Cod Fish, Second Course, Two Wild Ducks, 3 Teal, and a Haunch of Venison, Tarts. Cost me £12 10.
- 20 This day took out of the Chest the port Wine I had put in 25 Jany. 1808 and put in the same Chest another Quarter of a pipe from Mr. Jas. Lahy at £115.
10. Paid the Town Sergeants £7 between them in lieu of New Gowns.
- July 5. This day dined with the Corporation at the Castle about 14 more. The Duke told me he was 64 Years Old.
- Aug. 31. This day the Duke presented the Corporation dined at the Crown on the annuall Buck presented to them by the Duke of the party Mr. Wyatt of Courtwick the Sheriff on my right and General Whyte of Walberton on my left.
- Sept. 23. Died at Salisbury of a Typhus Fever Robt. Blake Junr. aged 23 whose Funeral at Leominster I attended and had a mourning Ring.
28. Mr. Lear bought his Land at Poling for £2800, 32 acres.
1811.
Feb. Mr. Jeremiah Lear gave £2770 for G. Amores land in Poling.
- Aug. 9. A Confirmation at Arundel. J.C.T. attended as Church Warden of Arundel. 772 Confirmed.
This year the Bells at Arundel Repaired cost £150.
General Houston gave £1325 for Admiral Montagues at Walberton 80 acres & House.
1812.
Sept. 18. This day attended the Consecration of the Chapel at Worthing, by the Bishop of Chichester a Large Congregation the Sermon by Mr. Woods. Text 19th. Luke 46 Mr. Davison the Curate read prayers, Mr. Penfold of Steying the Epistle Mr. the Gospel the Land it was built on Cost £624 the Building Ten Thousand Pounds. Text My house is the House of Prayer.
5. This day put a Quarter of a pipe of Port Wine under the Stairs cost £35.
1812.
Oct. 5. This day came on the General Election for Arundel, in opposition between the Town and Duke of Norfolk the Town supports in their hand Bills by Wm. Holmes Jno. Tompkins Wm. Olliver J. Chase G. Quennell the Candidates Lord Binning the Son of Earl Hadington of Tynningham Castle Near Edinburgh. Polled 112 Blue. General Wylder 182 Orange. Col. Howard of Park House 295 Green.

1814.

- Jan. 10. Monday Went to Muntham lunched with Mr. Walker excessive cold the Arundel River frozen over.
13. Thursday A Thanksgiving day for the late great Victory.
24. Monday Very cold many of the deer died in the Park they eat a great quantity of hay.
Thursday the Snow began to melt, the deepest in many parts of England ever known, in some places 12, 14, 20 ft. deep most of the Mails stopt and many people lost. 6 Ton of Hay eaten by the deer and horses a day at Arundel Castle.
- Feb. 4. This day went to Bath to bury my Aunt Mrs. R. Newland, arrived there the following Morning at 8 O'Clock by Mail.
8. Went to Clifton Mr. Rd. Mitford her Nephew attended the Funeral from No. 5 Seymour St. to the Abbey Church at 8 O'Clock in the Mornng.
A Chariott with the Clergyman A Herse and 4 Horses with plumes and Mutes., a Mourning Coach and 4 Horses, in which Mr. Jno. Mitford and Rd. Mitford and myself rode. Mourning Coach with 2 Female Servants, her own carriage behind, the Vault was made in the Centre of the South Ile, after the funeral went in a Chaise to see Longleat house the Marquis of Baths a place well worth seeing, from there to Hornisham called on Mr. T. Davis and saw Mrs. Miller from thence went to Warminster to dinner to that the Mail arrived at home the next afternoon, my Aunt died 2 Feb. aged 62 yrs. The Clergyman and Doctor Mr. G. Kitson had satin Hatbands and Scarfs.
17. Custom House of London burnt down.
- June 21. Went to Portsmouth to see the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia Marshal Blucher and the Prince Regent. Went from Hampton by water.



WHITEHAWK CAMP: STEEP OBLIQUE AIR-VIEW FROM THE EAST.
Showing encroachments by allotments.
(Reproduced by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.)

EXCAVATIONS IN WHITEHAWK NEOLITHIC CAMP, NEAR BRIGHTON.

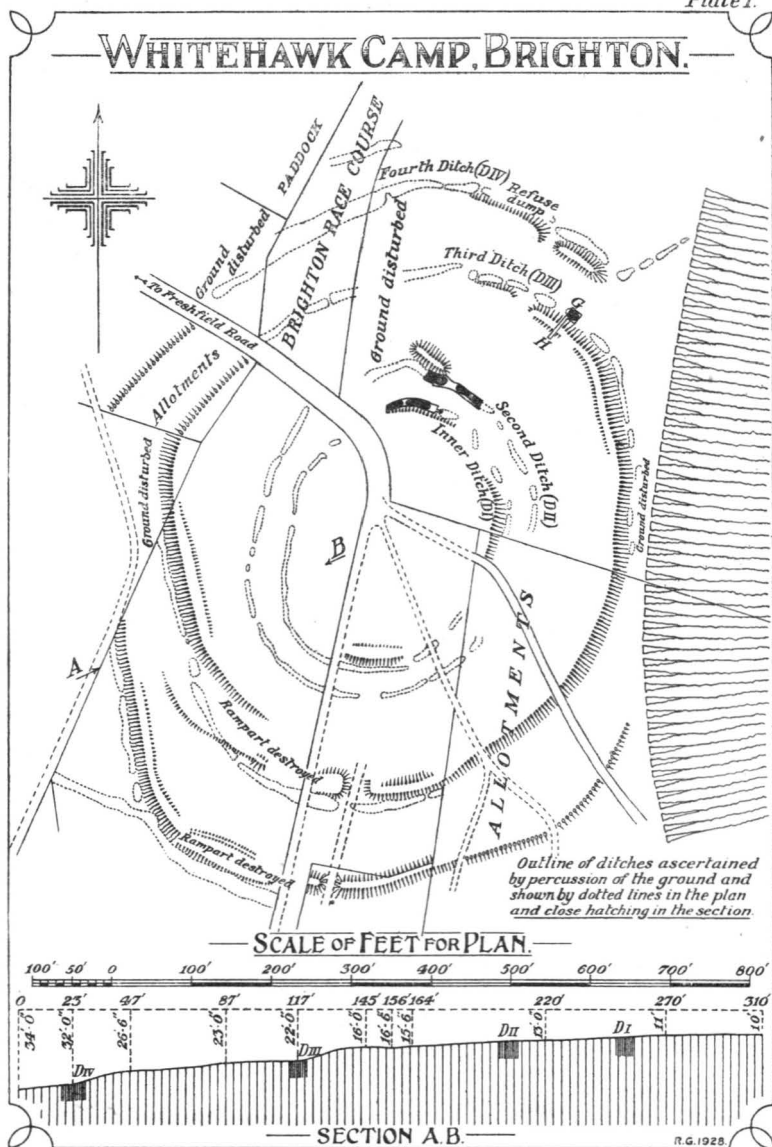
REPORT PREPARED ON BEHALF OF THE BRIGHTON AND
HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB BY

R. P. ROSS WILLIAMSON, B.A.

WHITEHAWK Camp is situated on the South Downs on the eastern edge of the town of Brighton, and just south of the Grand Stand on the Race Course. Some 10 acres in area, the site lies between the 300 feet and 400 feet contour lines on the back of a north and south ridge which slopes gently away to the sea-cliffs a mile to the south. The camp is not situated on the highest part of the hill, as one might expect in the case of a fortified site, but on the saddle between two slight eminences to the north and to the south. The ridge falls very steeply into Whitehawk Bottom on the east, and less steeply into Baker's Bottom on the west.

The earthworks of the camp consist of four rings of concentrically arranged ditches, with the bank in every case¹ thrown up on the inner side (Plate I.). These ditches are interrupted at very irregular intervals by causeways, which also vary considerably in their dimensions. The distance between the first, or inner, ditch and the second is approximately 30 ft., while that between the second and third, and the third and fourth ditches, varies between 70 and 100 ft. The fourth, and exterior, ditch is the largest of the series, and has the peculiarity of running off at a tangent at both its north-east and south-west quarters. Two explanations present themselves as to the meaning of

¹ The second ditch may be an exception; the only surviving bank is a short length on the *outer* side of the ditch on the northern part of its circuit.

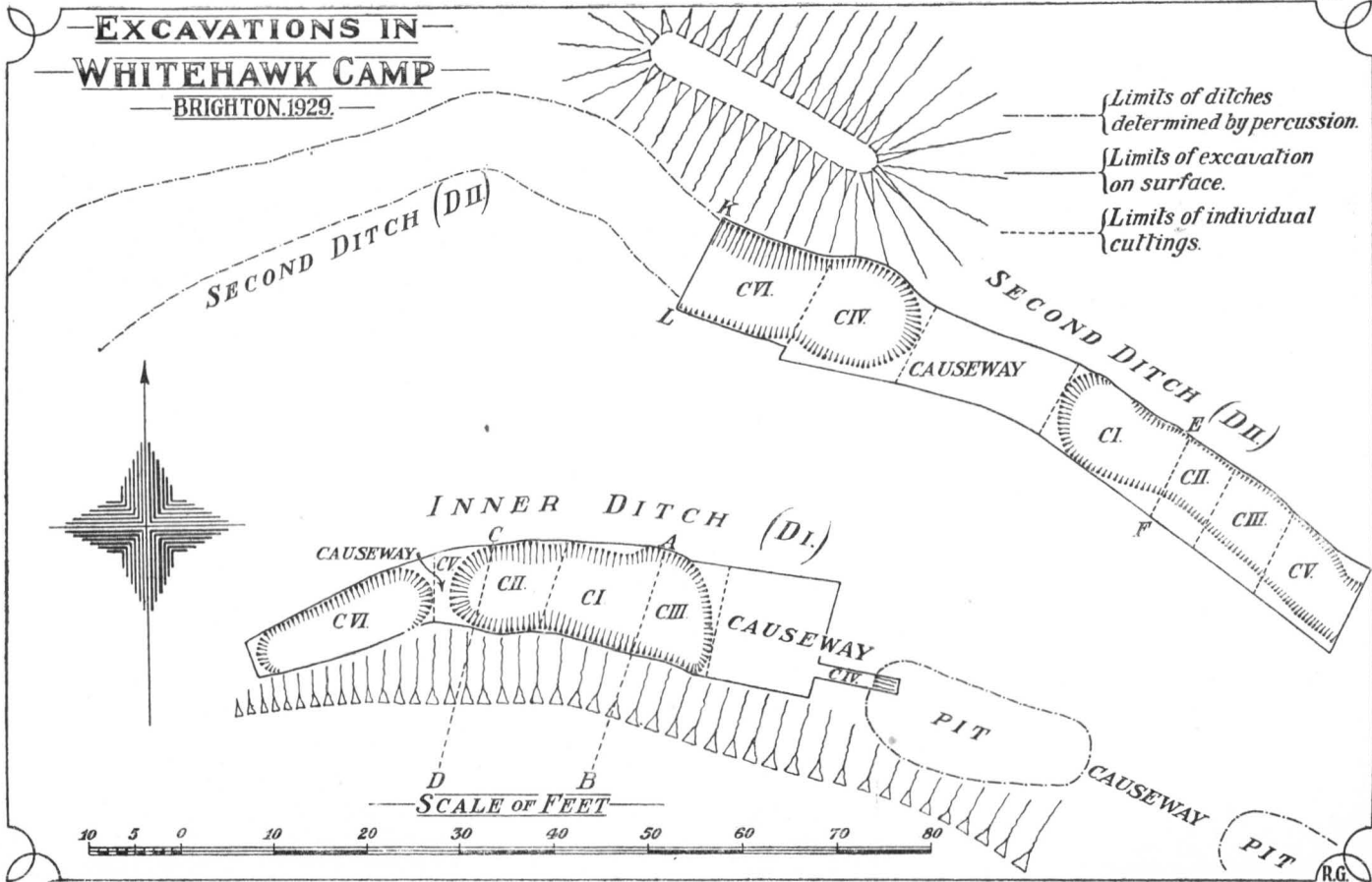


these radial ditches; either the fact that the breaks occur at the junctions of the ditch with the steep eastern and western escarpments of the hill, which would obviate the necessity of an artificial defence; or that they were designed with the intention of cutting off the dead triangular pieces of ground between the recurved outer ditch and the steep edges of the hill.

Much of the camp has been considerably damaged by the formation of allotment-gardens and of a "pulling-up" ground for the Race Course. Although Whitehawk Camp is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, a measure which draws attention to the desirability of a protection which it is itself unable to give, the site is in imminent danger of further desecration through yet more allotments or, what is worse still, by threatened building operations at an early date. With this in mind the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club decided to make an exploratory excavation of the ramparts both to determine the date of the camp and to impress upon the public the importance of its preservation from an archæological standpoint. After permission had kindly been granted by the owners of the land, the Brighton Corporation, and the tenants, the Race Course lessees, the first step towards this was the preparation of a plan of the site by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen (Plate I.). This was made in the same manner as Dr. Curwen's map of the Trundle, a similar site near Chichester;² the method adopted for charting the filled-up, and often obliterated ditches, was that of percussion with an 8 lb. rammer, and noting the difference of note yielded by disturbed and undisturbed soil. This method yields a fairly accurate plan, and where excavation was subsequently carried out, the outline of the ditches was confirmed in every case. In January, 1929, with the assistance of two excellent labourers, Mr. A. Reading and Mr. J. West, both of Brighton, I carried out excavations in the camp, which were afterwards continued jointly by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen and Dr. D. A. Crow. I am greatly

² *S.A.C.*, LXX., Pl. facing p. 34.

**EXCAVATIONS IN
WHITEHAWK CAMP
— BRIGHTON, 1929. —**



indebted also to Mr. J. G. D. Clark of Seaford for his valuable assistance.

Altogether six cuttings were made in the first or innermost ditch, six in the second, and one in the third (Plate II.).

In the first ditch two complete segments were opened, between three causeways. The western segment was 20 ft. in length with width varying from 5 to 8 ft., and an average depth of 4 ft.; the eastern segment was 28 ft. long, with width varying from 8 to 12 ft., and an average depth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The width of the causeways was in great contrast, one measuring 18 ft. across, while the other was barely 2 ft. at its narrowest part.

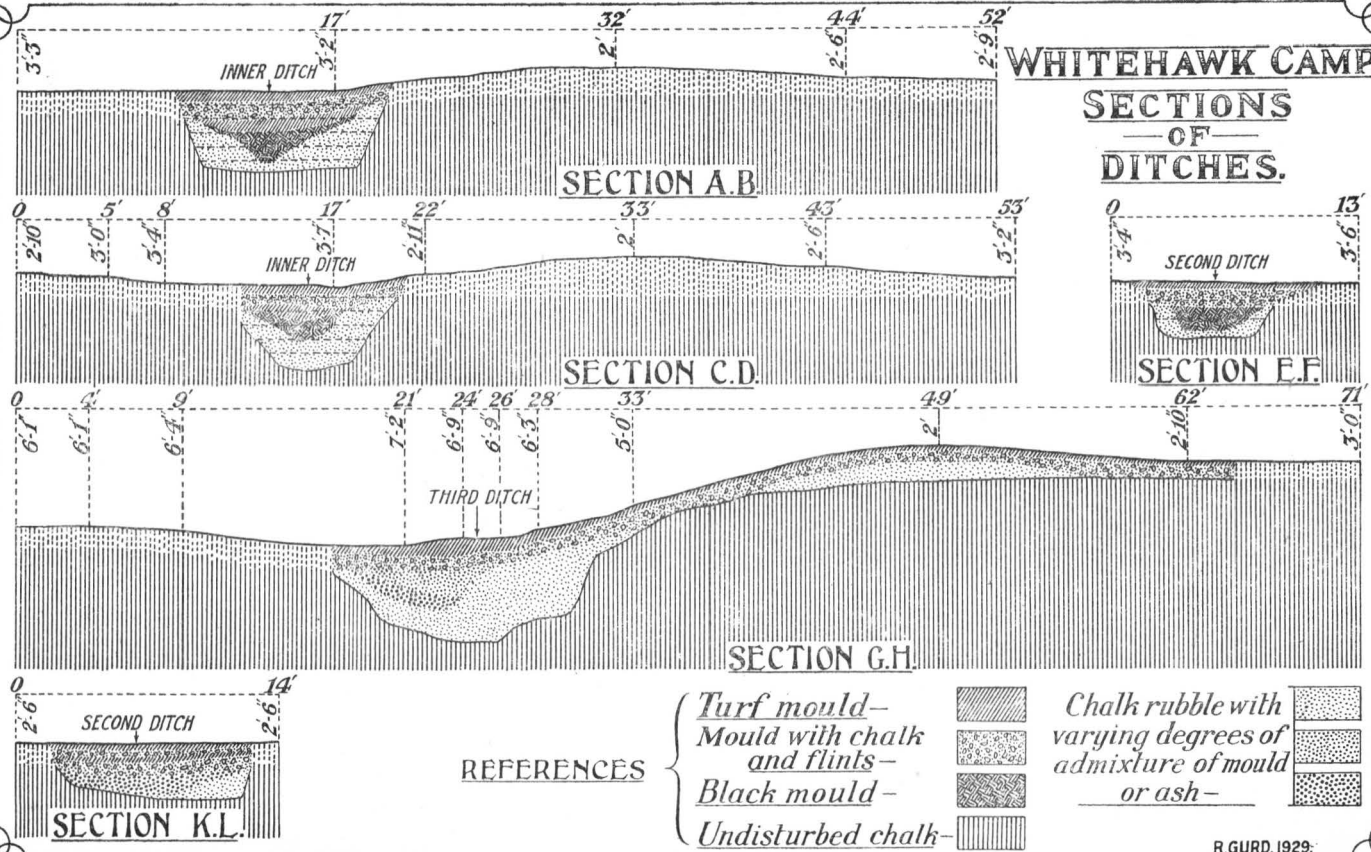
In the second ditch parts of two adjacent segments on either side of a causeway were cleared out. The western segment was excavated for a length of $27\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and was found to be roughly 11 ft. in width and 3 ft. in depth. On the other side of the causeway the eastern segment was followed for 37 ft.; here the width was from 8 to 9 ft., and the depth 3 ft. The intervening causeway itself was 16 ft. wide.

The single cutting that was made in the third ditch was 14 ft. square, and cleared out the greater part of a short segment, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, between two causeways.

Great roughness of plan and irregularity in cutting were the predominating features of all the ditches which were opened. There was no uniformity in the filling to suggest that the ditches had been artificially filled in again. On both sides the chalk rubble had silted in to a considerable extent, and above this was a central filling of black mould (Plate III.). It was in this black mould, which contains a considerable quantity of charcoal and vegetable debris (see report below), that practically all the finds occurred. Little else than a few roughly worked flints were found in the chalk. A layer of surface mould with flints covered all the ditches to a depth of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. There was no evidence of any stratification of the finds. Portions of the same or similar pots were found at all levels,

WHITEHAWK CAMP.

SECTIONS
— OF —
DITCHES.



only one period being represented. There was no trace of a subsequent occupation of the camp, and in this respect the site differed from the Trundle, where an Early Iron Age settlement is superimposed on the original neolithic level.

All references below to finds, etc., will indicate firstly the ditch, then the cutting, and lastly, the number of the spit in which any particular object was discovered. It was found most convenient to excavate in layers or spits of 9–10 inches. Thus "DI. CVI. 4," signifies Ditch I., Cutting VI., Spit 4.

THE POTTERY (Plates IV.–XI.).

Immense quantities of neolithic pottery in a very fragmentary condition were found in all three ditches. It is of the Windmill Hill type, and closely resembles the pottery from the neolithic levels of the Trundle and from Mr. Thurlow Leeds' site at Abingdon.

Representative pieces of all the types are here illustrated, and each piece is marked with the number by which it may be referred to in the text, a combination of code letters explaining the colour and texture of the ware, and the excavation number of the find. The code letters indicating the nature of the ware are explained thus:

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

Therefore a reference such as "*B(MC)GK*" would be interpreted thus:—"Red, interior black, fine flint grits, hard." Moreover, a reading "*C+D*" signifies that the colouring varies, being black in one part and brownish-grey in another.

The characteristics of the Whitehawk pottery are:

- (1) The absence of *flat bases* to the vessels.
- (2) The *horizontal handles or lugs*, sometimes vertically perforated for the admission of cord for

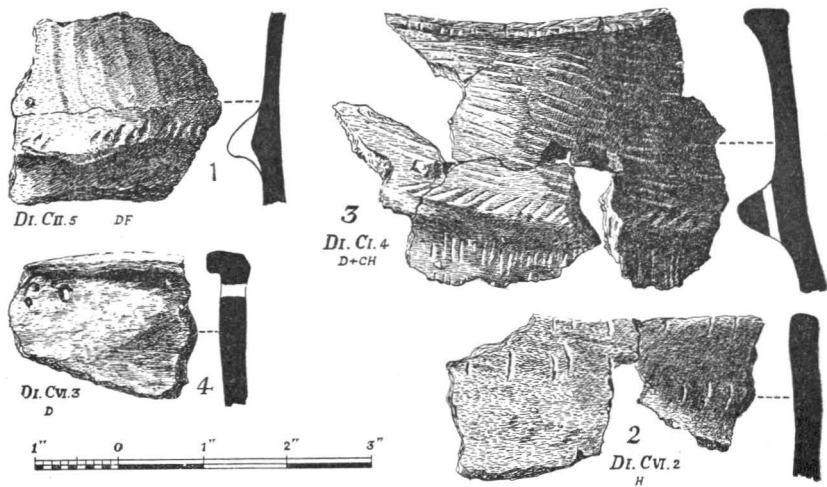


PLATE IV.

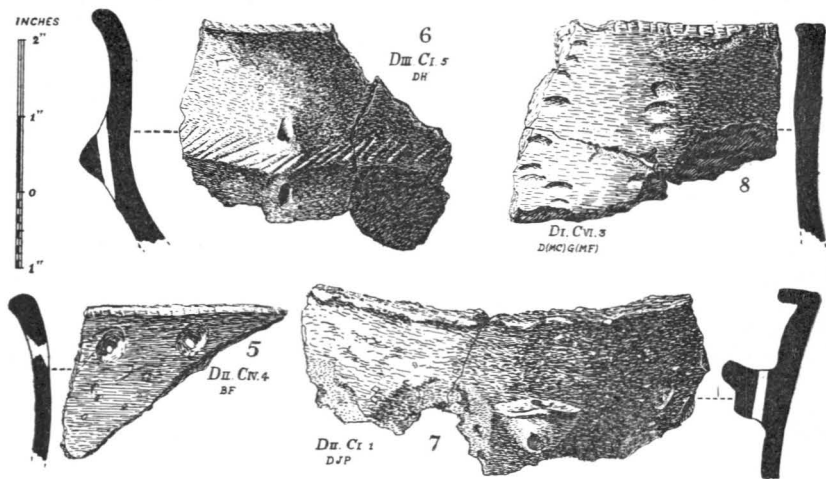


PLATE V.

suspension (cf. Figs. 6-7). These are similar to perforated lugs found on pottery from a lower or early neolithic deposit at Port Conty in Switzerland.³ These are of two varieties. The first (Fig. 6) consists of a local exaggeration of a low carinated shoulder surrounding the exterior of the vessel, and is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in length with a projection of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. There are no signs of depression in the surface of the pot either above or below the projections, the necessary extra material required for them apparently being provided for beforehand, rather than at the expense of the vessel itself. The second variety (Fig. 7) is

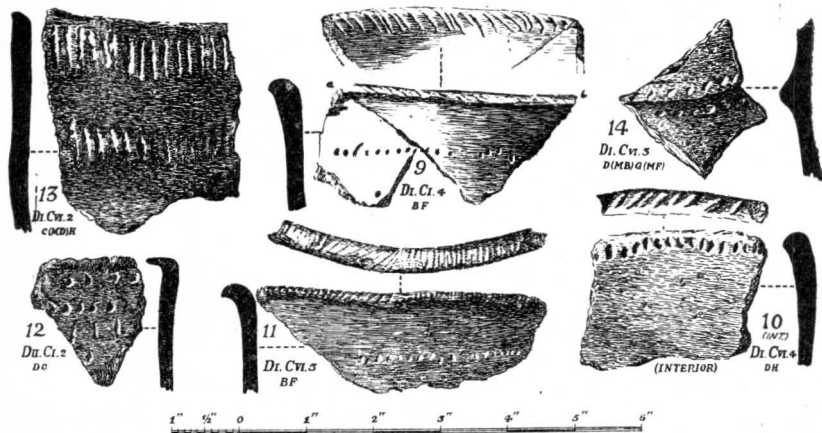


PLATE VI.

the isolated lug, usually $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and better made than the former class. These again are not pinched up from the surrounding clay, but in all cases have been neatly welded on to the pot. Out of 26 lugs, horizontally placed in every case, 8 were perforated, and one example was perforated in two places (Fig. 22).

(3) A great peculiarity of the Whitehawk pottery is the prevalence of the *carination* or *shoulder* whose

³ See "The Oldest Swiss Lake-Dwellings," by Paul Vouga, *Antiquity*, Vol. II., p. 407, Fig. 7b.

local exaggerations form the first variety of lug. In this respect there is a resemblance to the Abingdon pottery rather than to the pottery found at the Trundle by Dr. Cecil Curwen. This shoulder occurs at a distance of from 2 to 3 inches from the rim, and is occasionally decorated with oblique or transverse

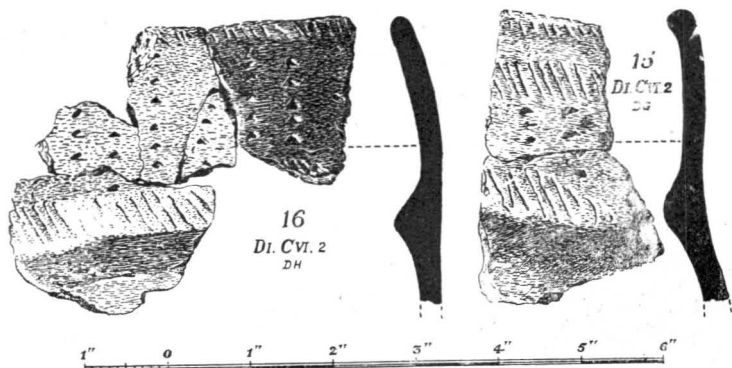


PLATE VII.

scratchings (Figs. 3, 6, 15, 16). A few shards were discovered where there was an internal furrow to correspond with the external ridge, but this was entirely the exception to the rule. (Figs. 55, 56).

(4) *Ornamentation.*—This varies considerably, and may be roughly classed under three heads:—Series of parallel incised lines; grooving or fluting; and stab-markings of various kinds.

Series of parallel incised lines.—On one vessel the entire surface of the surviving fragments was decorated with this ornament (Fig. 3). The rim had originally had an oblique pattern, but apparently this had been altered to a transverse one while the clay was still damp. From the rim to the shoulder the decoration is horizontal, on the shoulder itself it is oblique, while below, as far as the fragments go, it is vertical. These lines are fairly regular—about 12 to an inch, and appear to have been applied with some sort of an instrument, perhaps a comb. In other cases this form of ornament

was not so regular (Fig. 18), and each stroke appears to have been made separately. It usually occurred either on the neck or on the carination, and in a large proportion of cases the rims were decorated in this fashion.

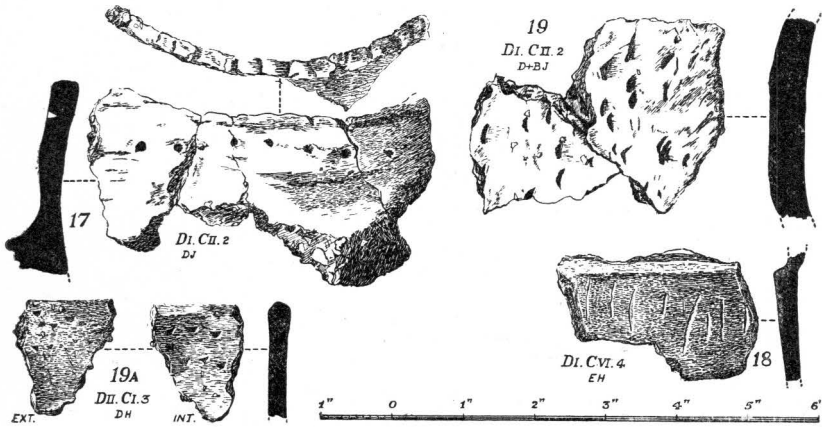


PLATE VIII.

Grooving or Fluting.—Similar to the first variety in position. Apparently made with an instrument of about 0·1 inch in breadth. There are usually six grooves to an inch (Fig. 13). In one case the carination was decorated with oblique marks formed by the pressure of a pointed tool applied horizontally to the surface (Fig. 1). This fluting ornamentation bears a resemblance to the round-bottomed Badarian rippled pottery of pre-dynastic date.⁴ No. 23 closely resembles a vessel from Easterton of Roseisle (Scotland).⁵

Punctuation or Incision.—(a) A single or double row of small circular punctuations occurring about 1 inch below the rim (Figs. 9, 11, 17). Six examples were found of larger single holes made after baking by boring from either side.⁶ Presumably these were to

⁴ See *The Badarian Civilisation and Pre-dynastic Remains near Badari*, by Guy Brunton and Gertrude Caton-Thompson, Plate I.

⁵ J. Graham Callander, *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, LXIII., p. 56, Fig. 37.

⁶ Cf. one example from the Trundle: *S.A.C.*, LXX., Plate ix., Fig. 16.

thread string through for suspension rather than for decoration (Fig. 5).

(b) Single large depressions about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. Sunk from the outside they form a boss on the interior (Fig. 51).

(c) Rows of small triangular notches about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long. These occur in rows of two to six on the neck of at least three vessels (Figs. 12, 15, 16). In two cases this variety occurs immediately *inside* the rim (Fig. 19A) Similar ornamentation is found in Grecian pottery of the early neolithic period,⁷ and also at Abingdon.

(d) Indentations made with the finger-nail. These are always irregular and occur only on the rougher, thicker pottery. Ornamentation of this kind is found on pottery of the First Stone Age in Greece,⁸ and on neolithic shards from Hedderwick, in Scotland (Figs. 2, 19).⁹

(e) Irregular depressions apparently caused by the point of the finger without the nail, or some similarly blunt object. Found in vertical lines below rims (Fig. 8), and on some of the lips. This form is also found in the Hedderwick pottery.¹⁰

There is a certain amount of variety in the *rims* of the vessels. They may be roughly divided under two heads: the rounded type, and the flat-topped type. The decoration on both types is usually composed of oblique or transverse incised lines (Figs. 9, 11). Crude finger-mark patterning is sometimes to be met with on the flat rims, both of the finger-nail and finger-tip varieties (Figs. 10, 17). This is never found on the rounded rims.

The *texture* of the pottery varies considerably, from smooth beautifully baked ware—not surpassed by anything that was produced in the La Tène period—to exceedingly coarse material containing large pieces of flint. It is significant that these large pieces of

⁷ See Tsountas, *Αἱ προϊστορικοὶ Ἀκροπόλεις Διμηγίου καὶ Σέσκλου* (*Athenian Archaeol. Soc.*, 1908), Plate XIII., No. 5.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Plate XIII., No. 3.

⁹ See *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, LXIII., p. 87, Fig. 52, No. 7.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 86, Fig. 51.

flint are only prevalent on the exterior of a vessel; however coarse the exterior may be, it is always comparatively smooth inside. The principal material mixed with the clay seems to be small particles of flint, and these have the appearance of being split off "pot-boilers" rather than nodules of flint. There are also some instances of the use of shell, a fragment of mussel-shell being clearly distinguishable in one shard. Perhaps the small number of calcined flints found in neolithic levels may be explained on the supposition that they were not used for cooking food, but were purposely calcined in order to split them easily for use as grit.

The Profiles (Plates IX.-XI.). Among the quantities of pottery that came to light, sufficient shards were not found belonging to any one vessel to make its restoration worth while. On the other hand, wherever a shard, or collection of contiguous shards, retains a portion of the rim and sufficient curvature in two planes to make possible a determination of the diameter and profile of the original vessel, these have been utilised to draw diagrammatic reconstructions, in the conventional manner.

It should be explained that in the case of the hand-made pots, which are sometimes grossly asymmetrical, exact estimations of curves are impossible, so that the resulting restorations must be regarded as more or less approximate, but they may be relied upon as giving a very good idea of the shape and size of the original vessels. In some cases the shards upon which reconstructions are based include a lug or handle; in such cases the lug is shown in section on the left side of the vessel, and in frontal elevation in the centre; the side elevation on the right is reserved for the representation of that part of the shoulder or side of the vessel where no lug exists. The omission of lugs in any drawing does not imply that that vessel did not possess them, but only that none were preserved among the shards upon which the reconstruction is based. The bottoms of the vessels are in each case

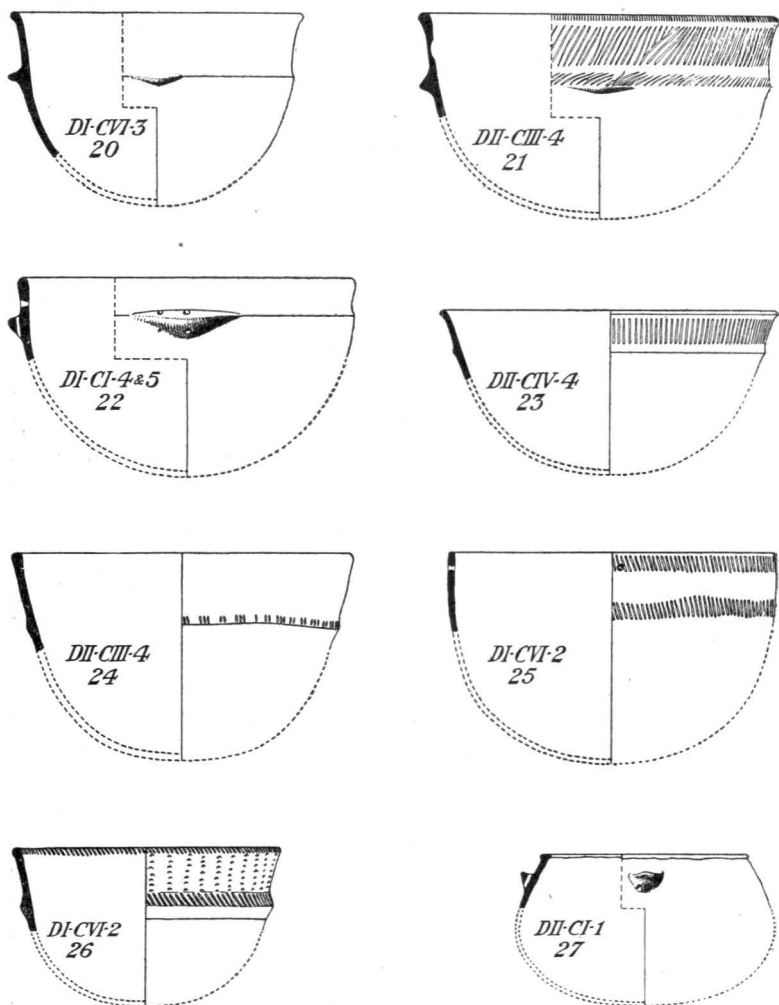


PLATE IX.

CONJECTURAL RESTORATIONS OF POTTERY.

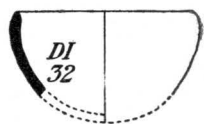
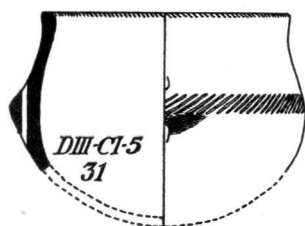
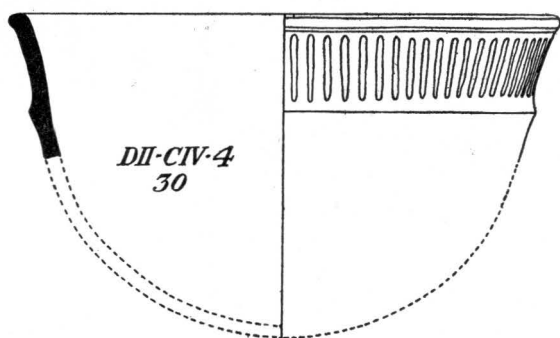
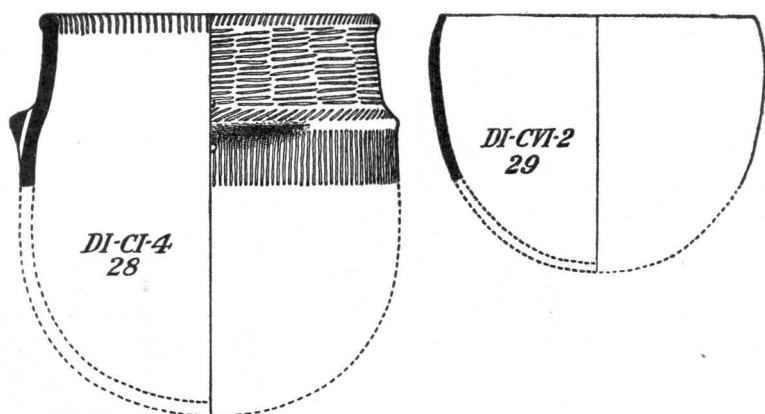


PLATE X.

CONJECTURAL RESTORATIONS OF POTTERY.

assumed to have been round, as no trace of flat bottoms has been found among all the quantities of shards unearthed.

It should be explained that in Plate XI., where profiles of rims, etc., are shown, the interior surface is

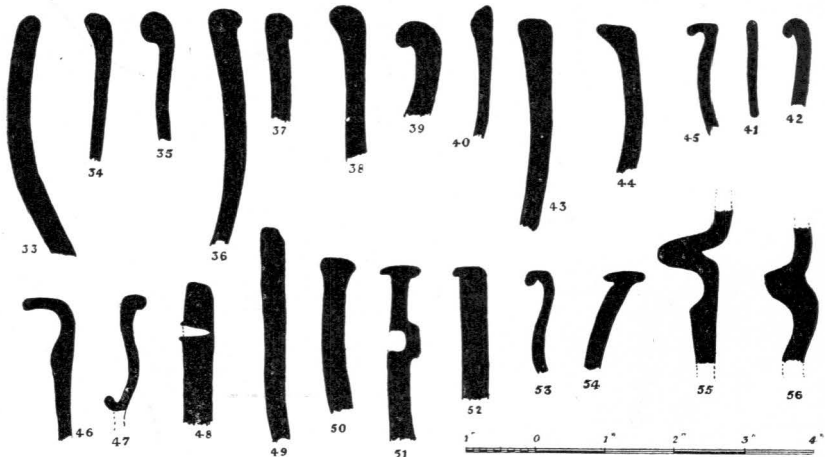


PLATE XI.
PROFILES OF RIMS, ETC.

to the right in every case, including Fig. 36, which may at first sight appear to have been drawn the reverse way round.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS (Plates XII.-XIV.).

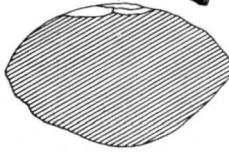
All the flints illustrated were submitted for examination to Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Museum. The following are his remarks upon some of them.

- Fig. 1. Part of thin-butted celt, pointed oval section. Long Barrow period.
- Fig. 8. Axe-head for hafting in club-head?
- Figs. 11-12. Leaf-shaped arrow-heads. Long Barrow period.
- Fig. 3. Suggests a tortoise core.
- Fig. 4. Waisted axe (?) for hafting.
- Fig. 5. Crescentic implement something like a Danish specimen but much rougher.

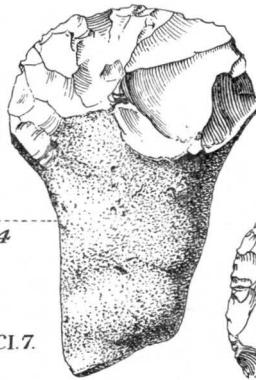


DII. CI. 3.

DI. CVI. 3.



DI. CVI. 3.

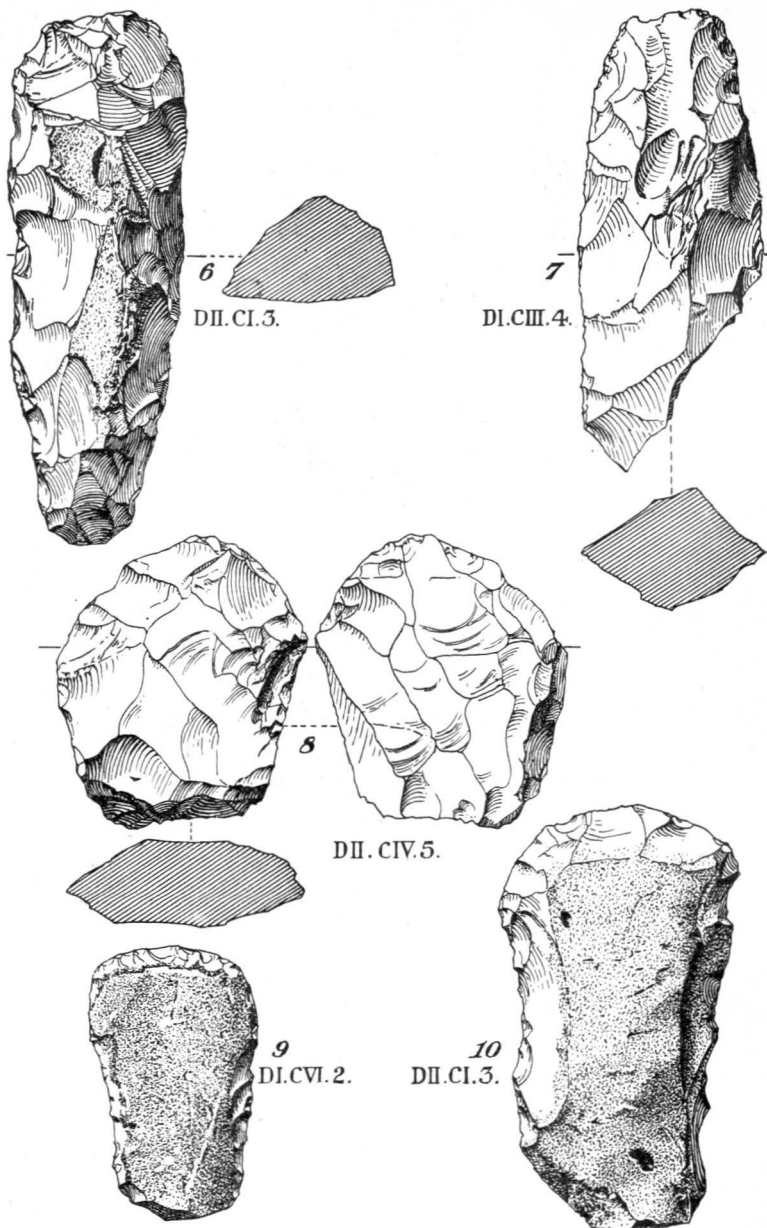


DII. CI. 3.

DI. CI. 7.



Revised 1923



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

Robert S. Gardner 1928

PLATE XIII.



11



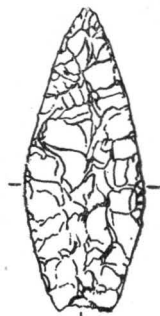
DII.CII.2.



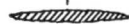
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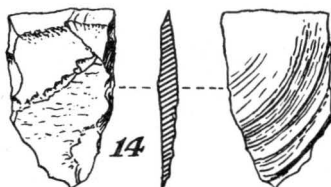
DII.CIV.2.



13

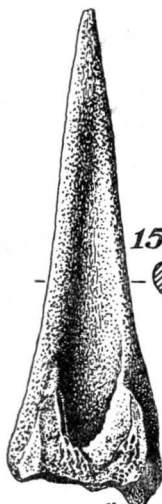


DII.CVI.3.



14

DI.CIII.3.



15



DII.CI.3.



16



DII.CIV.3.



17



DII.CIV.2.



18



DII.CII.3.



Robert Gurd 1929

The remaining figured specimens may thus be described:

- Fig. 2. Part of a polished celt rechipped.
 Fig. 6. Rough celt. Probably rejected in the making because spoilt by a bad blow in the flaking.
 Fig. 7. Part of a rough-out celt.
 Figs. 9-10. Two long scrapers, with some working along the sides.
 Fig. 13. Lozenge-shaped arrow-head (one point broken).
 Fig. 14. "Petit tranchet" type of arrow-head. "Petit tranchet" arrow-heads are rare in Sussex, this specimen being the eleventh found in the county.¹¹ This type is characteristic of the Campigny period, although it is met with throughout the neolithic period. A large number of implements of this sort have been found on the surface of Windmill Hill, Avebury (Wilts.).

There were a quantity of other implements, mostly of a rough character which makes their use difficult to surmise. These are entered in the tables under their excavation numbers. Altogether, there were 5 celts, or portions of celts; 11 convex scrapers; and 6 very rough hollow scrapers.

FLINT FLAKES.

Flakes were found in large quantities at all levels in every cutting. Among these 215 had artificially serrated edges, and of these again 80 were serrated on an approximately straight cutting edge, 90 on a concave edge, and 45 on a convex edge. On an average there were 27 serrations to an inch, and they were invariably worked from one side of the flake only. Besides these, two other classes of flakes may be distinguished, viz., (1) unworked flakes with slightly abraded edges that have evidently been used for cutting; and (2) flakes usually of a slightly larger size than the first two classes, sometimes with many secondary workings on both edges, and of a bolder, coarser nature. It is necessary to distinguish this last class from the others. While the uses to which the sawing and cutting tools were put is obvious this is

¹¹ S.A.C., LXIX., 80.

not so in the last case. Most of this class are very minutely worked on at least one edge, but the edge seen in section forms a much more obtuse angle than that of the serrated flakes, making the action of sawing

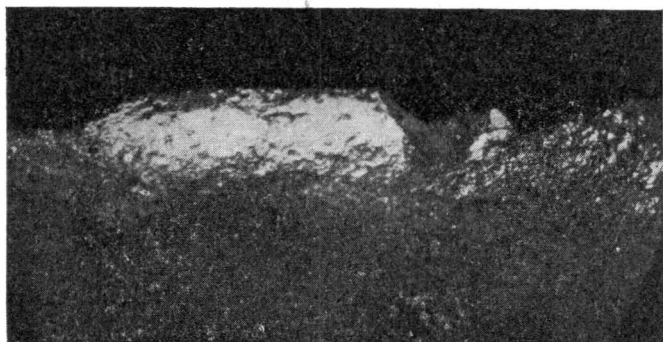
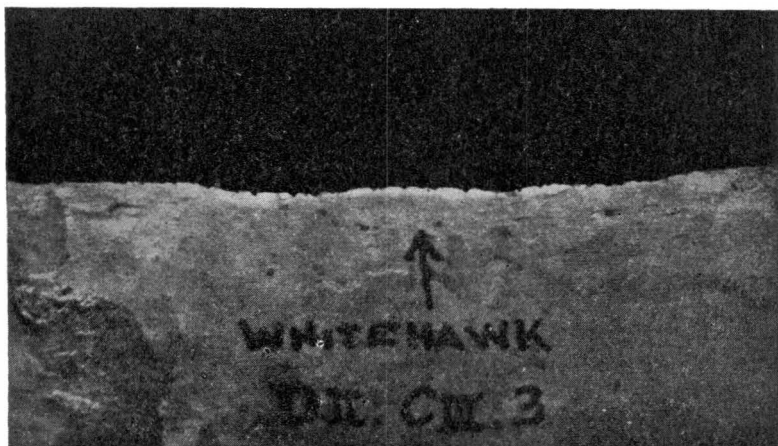


PLATE XV.

FLINT SAW PHOTOGRAPHED TO SHOW LUSTRE ON TEETH.

Scale: Above, $\times 3$; below, $\times 40$. Photos: C. H. Cobbold.

with them impossible. Their larger size and shape seem to indicate that they may have been used for scraping and other such purposes. Lustre, supposed to be due to friction on wood, is prevalent on a large

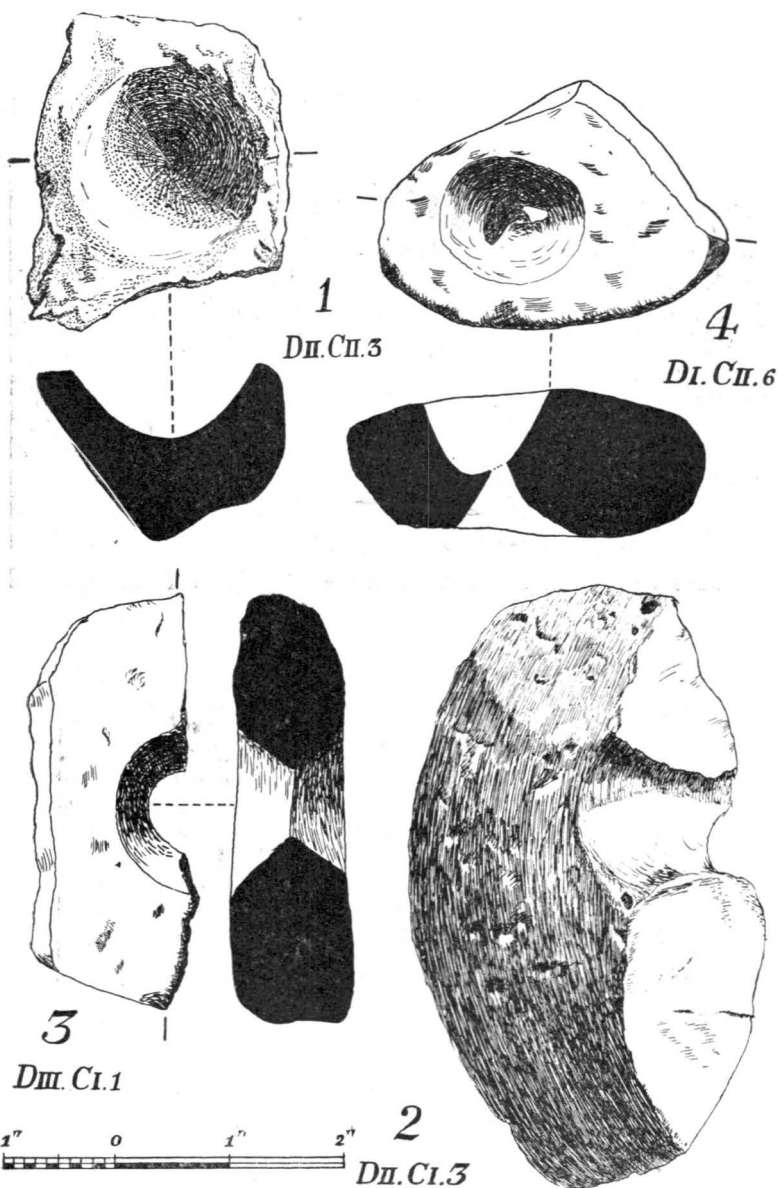


PLATE XVI.

proportion of the serrated flakes, and on one or two of the worked flakes.¹² As in the flakes from the Trundle the band of lustre was extremely narrow, affecting practically only the teeth. In some cases it is so slight that it can only be seen with a magnifying glass (Plate XV.). Out of a total of 236 flakes, 69 show lustre of the teeth to some degree, and 167 no lustre; that is to say, about 30 per cent. of the total show some lustre.

Patination.—Observations were made on the patination of some hundreds of flakes from various levels. Those most heavily patinated were from the first spit, which consisted of some nine inches of surface mould, and these showed a certain amount of brown staining. In the second spit (9–18 inches) this staining persisted to a certain extent, but tended to cease as the surface mould gave way to other filling. In the 3rd, 4th, and 5th spits, down to 27, 36 and 45 inches respectively, where the filling was predominately black mould containing a fair amount of burnt matter, there was no encrustation and the patination was moderate, leaving the flint light grey in patches. The flakes from a purely chalk filling were often thickly encrusted with lime, and the colouring of blue and dark grey was more pronounced than in those from any other medium, especially on the patches laid bare by the removal of encrustations of lime.

CARVED CHALK (Plate XVI.).

Several pieces of chalk were discovered bearing evidences of artificial treatment in various ways.

(1) Small roughly trimmed piece of chalk (Fig. 1), in which a nearly hemispherical cup, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the top and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in depth has been carved (DII. CII. 3).

(2) Small roughly trimmed piece similar to the above in size and shape with two incomplete perforations—one from either side, but not quite in opposition (DII. CII. 3).

(3) A piece (Fig. 4) very similar to (2), the perforation being complete, but the points of boring not quite opposite (DI. CII. 6).

¹² *S.A.C.*, LXX., 60–61. See also "Prehistoric Flint Sickles," *Antiquity*, June, 1930.

There were four fragments of well-smoothed lumps bearing perforations which might possibly have been used as loom-weights. Fig. 2 is typical.

(4) Fragment of smooth lump (Fig. 2) broken through the hole which has been bored from both sides (DII. CI. 3).

(5) Smaller fragment of the same nature, also broken through a well-worn, neatly drilled, "hour-glass" perforation (DII. CI. 3).

(6) Fragment of well-smoothed lump, possibly also a loom-weight (DII. CI. 3).

(7) Small roughly trimmed fragment (Fig. 3) fractured through well-bored "hour-glass" perforation (DIII. CI. 1).

(8) and (9) are small pieces of chalk roughly scored with irregular incised lines, as though by means of a flint (DIII. CI. 6).

(10) A large block weighing 32 lbs., which we restored with cement owing to one end being badly smashed. There is an "hour-glass" perforation in one corner and a single attempt at further perforations on either side. The surface is smooth, but roughly scored in some places, and there are no traces of rope marks through the hole to suggest that it might have been used as a weight or counterpoise, although it is difficult to see what other purpose it could have served.

GRAIN-RUBBERS.

Some 51 fragments of grain-rubbers were found, and a single piece was picked up on the surface in the south-west quarter of the outermost ditch. With the following exceptions all the specimens are of grey-weather stone:

- (1) Fragment of ferruginous tertiary sandstone (DI. CVI. 3).
- (2) Ditto (DI. CVI. 3).
- (3) Topstone of quern of same material (DII. CV. 1).
- (4) Ditto (DIII. CI. 4).
- (5) Fragment of quern of same material (DIII. CI. 5).
- (6) A much abraded flat green sandstone pebble (DI. CV.).

In addition to these there were two fragments of glauconitic stone from the lower greensand (DII. CVI. 1), a piece of wealden sandstone (DIII. CI. 5), and two portions of quartzite pebbles (DII. CI. 1).

HAMMER STONES.

Thirteen hammer stones were found, six of them coming from the same spit (DIII. CI. 3). They were all made out of the nodular flint of the district with the single exception of one that was made of a quartzite pebble (DII. CVI. 2). In every case the implement

was naturally, not artificially, rounded, and all were considerably abraded by much use.

CALCINED FLINTS.

Only 17 calcined flints were discovered throughout the entire excavations, and ten of these were found together in a small hearth in DIII. CI. 2. The remainder came from the following:

DI. CVI. 6	DII. CI. 3 (two)	DII. CIV. 2
DII. CIV. 4	DII. CVI. 1	DIII. CI. 3.

BONE IMPLEMENTS.

Four artificially pointed bone tools were found in DII. CIV. 2; DII. CIV. 3; DII. CI. 3; DII. CII. 3. They were evidently used in the ornamentation of the pottery and in the perforation of the lugs of vessels. They are figured in Plate XIV., Figs. 15-18.

GRAVEL.

Four pieces of imported gravel came from DI. CIII. 5, DI. CV. 2, and DI. CVI. 4.

HUMAN BONES.

Among the animal bones were found the following human remains:

- (1) Lower end of left humerus (DI. CII. 4).
- (2) Ditto (DIII. CI. 6).
- (3) Lower end of the left humerus of child (DIII. CI. 5).
- (4) Left ulna lacking lower end (DI. CVI. 3).
- (5) Middle portion of right ulna (DI. CI. 3).
- (6) Part of left pelvis with acetabulum (DII. CVI. 3).
- (7) Middle portion of child's left femur (DI. CVI. 3).
- (8) Middle portion of right tibia (DII. CVI. 3).
- (9) Portion of vertebra (DI. CI. 3).

ANIMAL BONES.

Large numbers of animal bones were discovered in all three ditches. Professor D. M. S. Watson, F.Z.S., of London University, kindly consented to examine them, and the following is from his report on them.

The animals found are, with the exception of man and a few fragments of deer antlers, exclusively domesticated oxen, pigs, goats and sheep.

The *Oxen* are rather variable in size, the few horn cores preserved agree exactly with those from the neolithic levels at Windmill Hill and the Trundle. Their bones are by far the most abundant. All the long bones, including the metapodials, which are not effectively marrow bones, have been broken across, the only method of dividing them open to a stone-using people.

Pig is commonly abundant, individuals of all ages being represented. Their bones are less clearly intentionally broken than those of oxen.

Goat.—Two horn-cores and a series of limb bones of exceptional length clearly represent a goat. There is no direct indication of sheep, but in the absence of skull material it is impossible to be certain whether limb bones are sheep or goat. These bones are much less abundant than those of pigs. This is also the case at Windmill Hill and the Trundle, and is a point of distinction from Early Iron Age settlements.

Red and Roe Deer are represented by antler fragments, but are both very scarce.

No trace of Dog was found, an unusual circumstance. Horse is absent, as at Windmill Hill and the Trundle.

CHARCOAL.

The charcoal was submitted to the Imperial Forestry Institute, where Mr. J. Cecil Maby, B.Sc., kindly consented to examine them. The following genera were identified by him. The English names are those of common European species, and the figures in the last column indicate the number of specimens examined.

<i>Aesculus sp.</i> (?) (horse chestnut)	4
<i>Alnus, sp.</i> or <i>Corylus sp.</i> (?) (alder or hazel)	22
<i>Betula sp.</i> (?) (birch)	1
<i>Buxus sp.</i> (?) (box)	3
<i>Crataegus sp.</i> or <i>Pyrus sp.</i> (hawthorn or apple, etc.) ..	7
<i>Corylus sp.</i> (hazel)	12
<i>Fraxinus sp.</i> (ash)	16
<i>Prunus sp.</i> (plum)	1
<i>Pyrus sp.</i> (??) (apple, pear, rowan, etc.)	33
<i>Quercus sp.</i> (oak)	24
<i>Rhamnus sp.</i> (??) (buckthorn)	1
<i>Tilia sp.</i> (?) (lime)	3
<i>Ulmus sp.</i> (elm)	2
<i>Viburnum sp.</i> or <i>Pyrus sp.</i> (guelder, etc., or Apple, etc.)..	2

The following is a table compiled from all the cuttings and showing the species occurring at different levels.

It will be noticed that there are no species occurring in the two top spits which do not also occur lower down, and that therefore the question of later intrusion does not arise.

SPIT 1.	SPIT 2.	SPIT 3.	SPIT 4.	SPIT 5.	SPIT 6.
Horse-chestnut ?	Alder (or hazel)	Alder (or hazel)	Horse-chestnut ?	Alder (or hazel)	Apple
Alder (or hazel)	Hazel	Hazel	Alder (or hazel)	Hazel	Oak
Hazel	Hawthorn (or apple)	Hawthorn (or apple)	Box ?	Ash ?	
Ash	Apple	Guelder (or apple)	Hawthorn (or apple)	Apple ?	
Apple	Oak	Apple	Apple	Plum ? ?	
Oak		Oak	Oak		
		Elm	Ash		
		Ash	Lime ?		
		Lime ?	Hazel		
		Buckthorn ??			
		Horse-chestnut ?			
		Birch ?			

SPECIMEN OF BLACK MOULD FROM DI. CIII. 5.

A specimen of the black mould filling from DI. CIII. 5 was submitted to Mr. J. Cecil Maby, who has examined it exhaustively, both chemically and microscopically, and the following are the conclusions contained in his report.

The specimen of soil consisted largely of *chalk*, intermixed with a little *powdered charcoal* (giving the dark grey colour), almost an equal quantity of *silica* (flint?) particles of various sizes, a very little *soluble humus* (thoroughly decomposed vegetable matter), and a number of minute, membranous, irregular-shaped particles of *unchanged vegetable tissue* (un-decomposed ligno-cellulose). The latter probably owed their preservation to embedding in the chalk.

As is common to almost every soil, a *trace of iron*, or iron compounds, was also detected.

Other substances may have been present in minute traces, though not as principle constituents.

THE MOLLUSCA.

The mollusca, both marine and non-marine, which occurred throughout the fillings of the ditches, have been submitted to Messrs. A. S. Kennard, A.L.S., and

B. B. Woodward, F.L.S., who have most kindly examined them and report as follows:

(a) *Non-Marine Mollusca.*

A large number of shells and many samples of soil were submitted to us for examination. Twenty-eight species were represented, but of these three occurred only on the top soil. The remainder may be considered to be contemporary with the occupation of the camp, whilst a few examples may be slightly older. The species are:

- Pomatias elegans* (Müll.), common
- Acme lineata* (Drap.), 1 example
- Carychium minimum* (Müll.), common
- Pupilla muscorum* (Linn.), 8 examples
- Acanthinula aculeata* (Müll.), 3 examples
- Vallonia pulchella* (Müll.), 2 examples
- Vallonia excentrica* (Sterki), 8 specimens
- Vallonia costata* (Müll.), common
- Cochlicopa lubrica* (Müll.), common
- Goniodiscus rotundatus* (Müll.), common
- Arion sp.*, common
- Helicella cellaria* (Müll.), common
- Helicella nitidula* (Drap.), common
- Helicella pura* (Alder), 4 examples
- Helicella radiatula* (Alder), 5 examples
- Vitrea crystallina* (Müll.), common
- Xerophila itala* (Linn.), 2 examples
- Trochulus hispidus* (Linn.), 8 examples
- Trochulus striolatus* (Pfr.), 4 examples
- Chilotrema lapicida* (Linn.), 1 example
- Arianta arbustorum* (Linn.), common
- Cepæa nemoralis* (Linn.), common
- Cepæa hortensis* (Linn.), common
- Clausilia rugosa* (Drap.), 6 examples
- Marpessa laminata* (Mont.), 4 examples.

It is clear that this faunule indicates much damper conditions than those now existing, and at least a scrub growth. The examples of *Cochlicopa lubrica* and *Trochulus hispidus* are not the stunted forms that occur in dry situations, but are well developed and identical with those now living in moist areas. As at Blackpatch and the Trundle the examples of *Arianta arbustorum* are very large, whilst the occurrence of *Acme lineata* is of the utmost significance. The evidence thus obtained from Whitehawk Camp is in strict agreement with the facts furnished by Blackpatch, Harrow Hill and the Trundle (Sussex), Windmill Hill (Avebury, Wilts.), Grimes Graves (Norfolk), Cuxton (Kent), and Blashenwell (Dorset). All these sites prove that much damper conditions prevailed during

neolithic times. It would be of great interest if we could date when this damp period ended, but the climate had approximated somewhat to the present conditions when Stonehenge was erected, but even in Roman times the water level in the chalk of Wiltshire was higher than it is to-day. The three species that occurred only in the top soil were:

- Limax maximus* (Linn.), 1 example
Cerneuella virgata (Da Cost.), 6 examples
Candidula gigaxii (Pfr.), 1 example.

The first-named is not likely to occur on downland, and may well be of neolithic age, but the other species are certainly recent immigrants.

(b) *Marine Mollusca.*

Many marine shells were found during the excavations, and we have tabulated their occurrences.

SPTS.

	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Littorina littorea</i> (Linn.) (Winkle)	×	×			
<i>Cardium edule</i> (Linn.) (Cockle)		×			
<i>Paphia decussata</i> (Linn.)		×	×	×	
<i>Mytilus edulis</i> (Linn.) (Mussel)	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Scrobicularia plana</i> (Da Cost.)			×		
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> (Linn.) (Oyster)	×	×			

All these species are edible.

It would thus appear that three species were probably used as food by the inhabitants of the camp:—*Paphia decussata*, *Mytilus edulis* and *Scrobicularia plana*. *Ostrea edulis* was represented by two valves, *Littorina littorea* by a fair number of examples, and *Cardium edule* by a few valves. Since these three species only occurred in the two upper spits they are probably later. Rooks are known to carry *Cardium* shells long distances, so that it is possible the presence of this species may be accounted for in this manner, but the other two species must have been carried by man. At the present day Mr. R. Winckworth informs us that *Mytilus edulis*, *Littorina littorea* and *Ostrea edulis* can be obtained at Black Rock, a distance of one mile, and the remainder at Aldrington, a distance of four miles, but conditions may have been different when the camp was made. Why the inhabitants did not apparently eat the Limpet (*Patella vulgata*, Linn.) is a puzzle, since it was common in the Early Bronze Age midden at Beltout as pointed out to us by Mr. H. S. Toms.

CONCLUSIONS.

The most outstanding feature about Whitehawk Camp is the similarity of plan to the other two examples of neolithic castrametation already explored in this country, viz. Windmill Hill, near Avebury, still being

excavated by Mr. Alexander Keiller, and the Trundle, near Chichester, examined by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen in 1928.¹³ All three camps have three or more concentrically arranged ditches frequently and irregularly interrupted by causeways of undisturbed chalk. In the case of Knap Hill Camp in Wiltshire, which was investigated by Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington in 1908-9,¹⁴ the similarity is not so marked, as there is only one line of defence, and the causeways are more regular in their dimensions.

The similarity of the plan to those of Windmill Hill and the Trundle is paralleled by a corresponding similarity in the finds discovered within them, and more especially is this the case with the pottery. With regard to this the following note has been supplied by Dr. Cecil Curwen:

The most striking characteristic of the Whitehawk vessels is the prevalence of round bottoms and lug-handles, and this is true of all the similar sites that have so far been excavated. The chief differences between the pottery found by Mr. Keiller at Windmill Hill,¹⁵ and that found by Mr. Thurlow Leeds at his site at Abingdon,¹⁶ are that for the most part at Windmill Hill the rims are plain, the lugs are unperforated, carinated shoulders are rare and flat bottoms absent; while at Abingdon there is a prevalence of rolled or everted rims, loop handles, both horizontal and vertical, and carinated shoulders, and there is evidence of occasional flat bottoms. The Whitehawk pottery seems to be intermediate between these extremes, possessing both plain and everted rims, lug-handles, some of which are vertically perforated, but not true loops, carinated shoulders in a large proportion of cases, but no trace of flat bottoms. Ornamentation also, though sparse in all types, increases in frequency as one passes from Windmill Hill to Abingdon. It looks, therefore, as if we may be able to distinguish a chronological progression in the following order:—(1) Windmill Hill (and the Trundle); (2) Whitehawk; (3) Abingdon—involving the gradual evolution of rims, loop-handles (*via* vertically perforated lugs), carinations, flat bottoms, and ornamentation. Mr. Keiller tells me that in his stratified deposits at Windmill Hill there is some evidence that pottery of the Abingdon type is slightly later than that of the true Windmill Hill type. If that is so, I would suggest that the former kind be distinguished as the "Abingdon type," and

¹³ *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXX., 33-85.

¹⁴ *Wilt. Arch. Mag.*, XXXVII., 52-65.

¹⁵ Report not yet published; details here referred to by Mr. Keiller's kind permission.

¹⁶ *Antiq. Journ.*, VII., 438-464; VIII., 461-477.

not spoken of as "Windmill Hill type" without qualification. Mr. Keiller also tells me that his stratification shows that both these varieties definitely precede the West Kennett, Mortlake or Peterborough class which was an early contemporary of the beaker. The pottery from Whitehawk seems to have its closest analogues in that of the "habitation-site culture" of Sweden and Norway, in regard both to shape and to style of decoration.¹⁷ Mr. Leeds suggests a south-western origin in Portugal and Brittany for the Windmill Hill class of pottery as a whole, so it may well be that our British pre-Peterborough pottery is the result of a fusion of two or more foreign influences, the sources of which include Portugal, Brittany, Norway and Sweden.

The purpose of the numerous causeways still remains a mystery, as they would appear to be only a source of weakness to a fortified position. Three of them were uncovered in the hope of discovering post-holes or other evidence of defence, but without success. Dr. Cecil Curwen has discussed the question of the purpose of these causeways in his report on the Trundle excavations referred to above.

To judge from the quantities of domestic pottery of one date found in the ditches the camp must have been inhabited by a large population for a comparatively short time. Hence the value of the study of the various types of flint implements found, which have all the appearance of being contemporary, and are probably to be dated by the celt and arrowheads of long barrow type. It is clear that the ditches served as the community refuse-dumps, a fact which argues that they were not much needed as a defence; indeed, the prevalence of organised flint-mining industries at that time points to the peacefulness of the period. We found no evidence that the ditches were actually dwelt in, but they were filled with quantities of broken pottery and animal bones and probably other domestic rubbish of a vegetable nature.

As regards date, if this type of pottery is definitely earlier than the beaker, as Mr. Keiller's results indicate, it can scarcely be much later than 2000 B.C. How much earlier it may be cannot well be determined on the facts at present available.

¹⁷ See Ebert's *Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte*, IX., plates 18-22, 27, 28, 40-1, 52.

RELIC TABLES.

Abbreviations. MC = Mould and chalk. CR = Chalk rubble. BM = Black mould. M = Mould.

FIRST DITCH: CUTTING I. (Dr. Cr.).

Spit.	Depth.	Soil.	Im- plements.	Pot boilers.	Serrated flakes.	Worked flakes.	Used flakes.	Quern fragments.	Hammer stones.	Cores.	ANIMAL BONES.	CHARCOAL.	REMARKS.
1.	0-9"	MC	2					2			Ox Pig Sheep Bird		
2.	9-18"	MC	2		2	4					Ox Sheep or goat	Apple Oak	1 Scraper.
3.	18-27"	BM	1		4	2		1			Ox Pig		Child's ulna. Portion of vertebra.
4.	27-36"	MC	2		6	4	1	3			Ox Pig		
5.	36-45"	CR			4	1					Ox Pig	Ash ? Plum ? Apple ?	
6.	45-54"	CR	3		2				1	1	Ox		1 Rough scraper.
7.	Spit only partial.	CR	5					1					Wedge or chopper with convex cutting edge.

FIRST DITCH: CUTTING II. (Dr. CII.).

1.	0-9"	MC			2	1											
2.	9-18"	BM			2	1								Ox Pig Sheep			
3.	18-27"	BM			2									Ox Pig Sheep			
4.	27-36"	BM			3			4						Ox Pig Sheep	Horse chestnut? Alder (or hazel) Box? Hawthorn (or apple) Ash Apple Oak Lime?	Human humerus.	
5.	36-45"	CR	1		1									Ox Sheep or goat		1 Scraper.	
6.	45-54" (ap- prox.)	CR	1		1					1				Ox Pig Red deer (tine)		Small piece of roughly-trimmed chalk, with incomplete per- forations.	

FIRST DITCH: CUTTING III. (Dr. CIII.).

Spft.	Depth.	Soil.	Im- ple- ments.	Pot boilers.	Serrated flakes.	Worked flakes.	Used flakes.	Quern fragments.	Hammer stones.	Cores.	ANIMAL BONES	CHARCOAL.	REMARKS.
1.	0-9"	MC					1	1			Ox (recent?)		
2.	9-18"	MC	1		3	1					Ox Pig		
3.	18-27"	BM	1		4		1				Ox Pig	Oak Elm Lime?	Petit tranchet arrowhead.
4.	27-36"	BM			4				1		Ox Pig Sheep or goat	Oak	
5.	36-45"	BM	2		3	2				2	Ox Pig Goat	Hazel Ash?	1 Piece of gravel.
6.	45-54" (ap. prox.)	CR									Ox (little)		

Dr. CIV. WAS A TRIAL TRENCH.

1.									1		Ox Pig		
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FIRST DITCH: CUTTING V. (DI. CV.).

1.	0-9"		1		4	3	4	1			Ox Sheep or goat (recent?)		3 Implements and 1 core (unclassified). Flake with faceted butt. Flat pebble of foreign material (unclassified). 1 Scraper (unclassified).
2.	9-18"				2	1		1			Pig		1 Piece of gravel.

FIRST DITCH: CUTTING VI. (DI. CVI.).

1.	0-10"		1		13	7	4	1			Ox Pig		Scraper with 2 hollows separated by spur.
2.	10-20"		5		53	21	10				Ox Pig Sheep or goat		2 Hollow scrapers. 1 Scraper. 1 Small long scraper.
3.	20-30"		7		33	41	34	8			Ox Pig Sheep or goat Red deer	Alder (or hazel) Hazel Hawthorn (or apple) Apple Oak Guelder (or apple)	Child's femur. Human ulna. Large smooth chalk block with perforations; weight 32 lbs. 1 Hollow scraper. 1 Polished and rechipped celt. 1 Rough scraper.
4.	30-40"		3		14	7	5			2	Ox Pig Sheep	Alder (or hazel) Apple Oak	2 Pieces of gravel. Fragment of rough-out celt. 1 Scraper.

SECOND DITCH: CUTTING II. (DII. CII.).

1.	0-9"	MC						1		2	Ox	Ash Oak?	
2.	9-18"	MC	3			1				1	Pig Ox Sheep		Leaf-shaped arrowhead.
3.	18-27"	BM			1						Ox Pig		Chalk cup. Bone point.
4.	27-36" (approx.)	CR			1								

SECOND DITCH: CUTTING III. (DII. CIII.).

1.	0-9"				3						Ox Deer (sp. roe- deer)		
2.	9-18"		1		1	1	1			1	Ox Pig Sheep	Alder (or hazel) Hawthorn (or apple)	
3.	18-27"		3		5	10					Ox Pig Sheep		3 Small hollow scrapers.
4.	27-36"		3								Ox Pig Sheep		

SECOND DITCH: CUTTING IV. (Dir. Crv.).

Spit.	Depth.	Soil.	Im- ple- ments.	Pot boilers.	Serrated flakes.	Worked flakes.	Used flakes.	Quern fragments.	Hammer stones.	Cores.	ANIMAL BONES.	CHARCOAL.	REMARKS.
1.	0-9"				1						Ox Pig	Horse-chestnut Alder (or hazel) Hazel Ash Apple Oak	
2.	9-18"		1		9	1				1	Ox Pig		Rough leaf-shaped arrowhead. 1 Bone point.
3.	18-27"				1			1			Ox Pig Sheep		1 Bone point.
4.	27-36"					1		1			Ox Pig Sheep or goat		Flake removed from edge of implement.
5.			1							1	Ox Pig		Irregular discoidal flint.

SECOND DITCH: CUTTING V. (DII. Cv.).

1.	0-9"						1					
2.	9-18"				2						Ox Pig. Red deer	
3.	18-27"		3		2				1		Ox Pig Sheep	Oak
4.	27-36"								1		Ox Pig Goat	Hazel Oak

SECOND DITCH: CUTTING VI. (DII. Cvl.).

1.	0-9"								1			Ox Pig	
2.	9-18"			1	1	3				1		Ox	1 Long scraper.
3.	18-27"		3	10	3					4	Ox Pig Sheep or goat	Horse-chestnut Alder (or hazel) Birch Hawthorn (or apple) Apple	Human pelvis (part of). Fine pointed oval arrowhead.
4.	27-36"		1		3					3	Ox Pig Sheep		

THIRD DITCH: CUTTING I. (DIII. Cr.).

Spit.	Depth.	Soil.	Im- plements.	Pot boilers.	Serrated flakes.	Worked flakes.	Used flakes.	Quern fragments.	Hammer stones.	Cores.	ANIMAL BONES.	CHARCOAL.	REMARKS.
1.	0-10"	MC						1	1				Small roughly-trimmed chalk fragment; well bored "hour-glass" perforation.
2.	10-20"	BM	1	10							Ox		A small hearth (?) in centre of ditch produced very black earth and 10 pot-boilers.
3.	20-30"	BM	1	1		2			6	1	Ox Pig Sheep	Ash	Seam of loose nodule flints in centre of section.
4.	30-40"	CR +M		1							Ox Pig Sheep		Large quantity of flints in centre of section.
5.	40-50"	CR +M						5			Ox Goat	Alder (or hazel)	Child's humerus. Flake removed from edge of implement; not caused by a sharpening blow.
6.	50-60"	CR +M	1					3			Ox Goat++	Apple Oak	Human humerus. Roughly worked flint having point or spur.
7.	60-78"	CR											Small piece of chalk scored as though with flint.

SUSSEX IN THE PIPE ROLLS UNDER HENRY II.¹

BY THE LATE J. H. ROUND, LL.D.

THE reason for my offering these notes for your consideration to-day is that I have made a special study of those somewhat forbidding documents known as the Pipe Rolls and, indeed, have for some years past contributed the introduction to the annual volume issued by the Pipe Roll Society.

To those who are unacquainted with them, it may be well to explain that the Pipe Rolls are our earliest national accounts—earlier than those possessed by any other European country. But as the revenue was raised locally and accounted for under counties, it is possible to extract from these records a great deal of valuable information on county and manorial history and on local genealogy, with some also bearing on social and economic subjects.

These records, which are, of course, preserved in the Public Record Office, have been printed in instalments. The financial year closed at Michaelmas, and the Roll for the first year of the reign, that is up to Michaelmas, 1155, no longer exists. But, although the fact is little known, some valuable extracts from it are preserved in the *Red Book of the Exchequer*. The rolls for the next three years were published by the old Record Commission early in the last century. Those for the following twenty-five years have been printed by our own Pipe Roll Society, the existence of

¹ This paper was written to be read at the annual meeting of the Society in 1912, but has not been printed.—ED.

which deserves to be better known. There are only five annual rolls now remaining to be printed in order to complete the reign.²

Brief as are the extracts for the first year, they at least tell us that the sheriff, the officer who always accounted for the revenue from the shire, was no other than the bishop of Chichester, from Christmas, 1154, to Michaelmas, 1155. As there is no other instance, I believe, on the rolls of Henry II., of a bishop acting as sheriff, one might almost suspect an error, were it not that the bishop again acted as sheriff five years later, when he held the office for two years (Mich. 1160–Mich. 1162). He is then explicitly styled “Hilary bishop of Chichester, sheriff of Sussex.”

There is one other point in these brief extracts to which I would invite your attention. The bishop accounts for £3 “de lestage de Hastings.” This figure recurs regularly every year in the rolls. Now why was the King receiving “lestage” from Hastings alone in Sussex. “Lestage” or “lastage” took its name from the due levied on every last, and may be roughly defined as port dues.³ There certainly were other Sussex ports at which dues were paid. Those of Arundel are mentioned in Domesday Book itself, and the “lestage” of Bosham, which was at this time an important port, occurs on later rolls.

This difficulty opens up a very wide question on which here I can only touch. It is raised again by the entries on these rolls of expenditure on Hastings Castle under Henry II. That question is the position of Hastings, at and after the Norman Conquest, with regard to the Crown. It is usually, I believe, taken for granted that Hastings and its castle were held throughout the period I am dealing with by the lords of the rape, the County of Eu. But the early history of Hastings is plunged in thick darkness. We know that it was a port, with seamen, even before the

² Since this was written the reign of Henry II. has been completed, and the rolls for several years of Richard I. have been printed.—ED.

³ Lastage was a form of export duty.—ED.

Conquest, and that it was in later days the only Cinque Port in Sussex and the first in rank of them all. Yet its strange omission in Domesday Book is one of the unsolved mysteries of that great record.⁴ The fief of Earl Roger is headed by Chichester and by Arundel, the fief of William de Warenne by Lewes, and that of the Count of Mortain by Pevensey. Why is the Count of Eu's fief not headed by Hastings? One clue, I think, we have. The abbot of Fécamp's tenants in Hastings were paying him, when the survey was made, three pounds three shillings a year. But he had by that time obtained from William the manor of Bury, worth £12 at the Conquest and £24 in Domesday in exchange from rents in Hastings taken from him by the King. Rents to so large an amount represent a considerable body of burgesses. What had become of them? It appears to me that the Crown may have retained unsuspected rights in this important port.

Turning now to the second Pipe Roll, that of 1156, we find it a complete record. And the first point to strike us is the very small annual ferm due from the county, namely, £40. This "ferm" or "farm" was the composition for the Crown rights in the county, and the reason why it was so small is seen at once in Domesday Book. Owing to the way in which the Conqueror portioned out the county, there were hardly any lands left, as in other counties, to the Crown. Bosham, in fact, was the only strictly Crown manor there entered as the King's, though Rotherfield had escheated from bishop Odo. Bosham, which was then valued at £40, is accounted for separately on this roll at £42. We must be careful to distinguish this royal manor of Bosham from the valuable chapelry of Bosham, as it was then termed, which had its own estates and was at that time held by the bishop of Lisieux. Out of the £40 annually due to the Crown the earl of Arundel was entitled to the famous "third

⁴ The blank space at the beginning of the Domesday survey of Sussex was probably intended to contain the account of Hastings.—Ed.

penny," as earl of the county, which was specially granted to him by Henry II.'s charter. The Knights Templars also received one marc in alms. I must not forget one small item which appears annually as revenue. This was ten shillings in respect of the forest of Ashurst, whatever that may have been.

The King's expenses, as recorded on the rolls, were mainly connected with war, if we include under that head all that work on castles for which the rolls are the chief authority. In Sussex each of the chief rapes had its own castle, and those of the rapes of Chichester, Arundel, Bramber, and Lewes were still in the hands of the lords of these rapes. In the two eastern rapes the *status* of their castles is doubtful. We know that Stephen's son William was forced to surrender Pevensey to the Crown in 1157, and it seems to me doubtful whether King Henry gave it up again when Richer de Laigle obtained possession of the rape. On the rolls of his seventh and eighth years we have large payments for "the knights of Pevensey," who were clearly the garrison of its castle, and small sums were expended on the castle in 1161, 1167, 1178, 1180, and 1183. In this last year it is expressly termed "the King's castle of Pevensey" (*Castello Regis de Penevesel*). The case of Hastings is more difficult. Mrs. Armitage states that Henry spent £235 on the castle between 1160 and 1181. This is very misleading. Except for a trifling sum in 1161, the joint expenditure is recorded on the rolls of 1171-1174. In these four years there was spent on the castle over £92, which, however, is not much. The castle was also garrisoned at the king's cost, over £73 being paid to knights and sergeants in 1173-4, the time of the great revolt against his power. A possible explanation of this is that the Count of Eu was a minor at his father's death in 1170, and appears to have been in ward to his grandfather, the earl of Arundel. After 1174 nothing more is spent on the castle till the rolls of 1182 and 1183 record the spending of more than £95, not, however, as it seems to me, on the former castle, but on what is

expressly termed the castle of *New Hastings* (*nove Hastings*). We have, clearly, something yet to learn on the history of this stronghold.

When the king garrisoned a castle, the provisions he supplied for the troops consisted of wheat and cheese and, normally, of pork and beans. From the standpoint of dietetic value the combination seems sound, and it illustrates, probably, the kind of food that the working classes consumed. In 1171, when the King made his Irish expedition, we find Sussex sending wheat, with handmills for grinding it, and weighs of cheese for "the army of Ireland," and also supplying eight ships for a fortnight. Each ship had a crew of twenty, of whom one was a steersman, paid twopence a day. The sailors had but a penny. The only place mentioned on the rolls as that from which ships came is Shoreham, whence three ships went in 1167 to escort the King's daughter to Germany for her marriage, while others crossed to the north of the Orne, four years later, to meet the King on his return. Bosham, however, we learn from the rolls, was then the Sussex port for crossing to Normandy, and we read of important persons there coming and going. Nevertheless, Hastings and Winchelsea already held a commanding position, for we find each of them assessed, in 1177, to an aid at 100 marcs, when Chichester and Bosham were only assessed at 20 marcs each.

Turning for a moment to agriculture, we note that when the Crown, in 1167, had to re-stock some Sussex manors in its hands, there were bought for two of them twenty-four oxen apiece, twenty for another, and eight for a fourth. These were the plough oxen, the prime necessity for a manor, of which in Domesday Book eight are reckoned to a team. In Sussex, we know, they are still to be seen, though their use is dying out. Horses and oxen cost three shillings each, sheep, numerous and probably small, fourpence each, pigs from sevenpence to a shilling. The only crops mentioned in Sussex are wheat, barley, oats, and peas.

The greater part of the country, no doubt, was still wasteland, and it is strange to find timber shipped from Lewes and from Shoreham to Southampton, not only for the great palace that the King was building at Winchester, but even for the distant nunnery that he was constructing at Amesbury. Here I may mention the payment in 1160 for repair of Lewes bridge.

The interest of the Pipe Roll is greatly increased when a forfeiture, or a vacancy in an abbey or a see, or the minority of an heir brings a fief, for a time, into the hands of the King. For this takes us behind the scenes. The King thenceforth stands in the lord's shoes, and we learn what the lord had been receiving, with other information as to his lands, which we had before no means of obtaining.

The death, for instance, of bishop Hilary in 1169 brought the revenue of the see of Chichester into the King's hands, and the Roll of 1170 proves that he died before Michaelmas in 1169, and almost certainly in August. The chief source of the bishop's revenue was the proceeds of his manors, which were accounted for during the vacancy by Henry the Archdeacon at between £202 and £203 a year. Among minor sources of income were the *consuetudo lignorum* at Chichester, that is, probably, a due on firewood brought into the city, which produced £2 5s. 0d., and the fair held at Chichester, which was worth from twenty to twenty-seven shillings a year to the see. In the first year there was also received twenty-six shillings from the sale of beer (*sicera*).⁵ There was then, we must remember, a close association between cathedrals and beer. At St. Paul's there were no fewer than a hundred brewings a year, and each canon was entitled weekly to thirty *bollæ* of beer. The poor minor canons, it is but fair to add, get but six or even three apiece. Professor Maitland has dwelt, in his *Domesday Book and Beyond*, on our forefather's enormous consumption of beer, but it may have been assisted, in

⁵ This is a slip. *Sicera* is really cider.—ED.

Sussex at least, by their consumption of herrings. It appears that the bishop received a due of a thousand herrings a year, which fetched four shillings. As they were doubtless sold by the long hundred, the price would work out at twenty-five a penny.

As in the case of other sees, the King received during the vacancies the surplus revenues of the Arch-deaconries (*qui non sunt ad firmam*), which amounted to about nineteen pounds a year.

But the bishop was a feudal lord as well as a chief pastor. His right of wardship was bringing in six pounds a year from "Erham," that is, Eartham, the land of Richard Fitz Ode, and the roll of 1173 shows us no fewer than nine of his feudal tenants paying "relief" on their succession, which "relief," of course, now came to the King.

These "reliefs" are very important, not only as proving the succession of heirs, but also in conjunction with the bishop's *carta* of five years before, as illustrating the tenures under the see and a peculiar arrangement on the fief, hitherto apparently unsuspected. The *carta* of which I speak was the return of knight's fees made by the bishop as by all other tenants-in-chief in 1166. Of all these returns only two survive, and one of these is the bishop's. It differs from the normal type in the peculiar feature that all the knight's fees but one were held by a group of tenants and that in the case of two fees there is mention of a portion of a hide being in excess or wanting. The explanation is found in the entries on this roll, which prove that there was a custom of the bishopric (*consuetudo Episcopatus*) by which a tenant paid relief not on a fraction of a knight's fee, but at the rate of a marc (thirteen shillings and fourpence) on every hide he held. This enables us to state in hides the holding of each tenant who then paid relief, and to trace back these holdings, it may be, to Domesday Book.

Sussex had another local custom in connexion with knight service. As the Rape of Pevensey had originally been held by the Count of Mortain, its knight's

fees were what are known as the little fees of Mortain, that is to say they enjoyed the privilege of paying only eight and fourpence when other fees had to contribute thirteen and fourpence to aids or scutage. This we learn from the Pipe Roll of 1168, which expressly asserts this of the fees of Richer de Laigle.

As against the above revenue from the see there were certain annual outgoing. The keeper of the bishop's palace had eighteen and fourpence and the keeper of his park at Selsey ten shillings. The glazier had thirteen and fourpence for attending to the cathedral windows (*pro custodia vitrearum ecclesie*), and the sick folk of Chichester had twelve shillings for their clothes.

It was a Sussex manor, Pagham, that led to the final breach between Becket and the King, owing to a suit that John the Marshal, who held the manor of the Primate, had brought against him. The temporalities of the see were forfeited, and the Rolls duly mention Pagham as held by John the Marshal. They also show us Hugh de Fokinton paying in 1171 the £5 relief due from a knight's fee on a fief in the King's hands. As the 1212 survey proves that he held Isfield of the Primate, we can here carry back the succession to that manor.

But by far the most important case of a fief in the King's hands is that of the great Honour of Arundel, with its subordinate Honour of Petworth, which, on the death of the first earl in 1176, passed for some reason to the King till the second earl bought back the castle and its Honour from Richard, who was raising money for his crusade in 1190. I have not time to deal in detail with the interesting and important accounts relating to Arundel and Petworth, but may mention that the former Honour was "farmed" from the Crown for £393 18s. 5d. a year, and the latter for £132 8s. 6d. Perhaps the most surprising item is the large sum spent by the King on building at Arundel castle, which he evidently intended to make a residence for himself. But he also built himself a residence at Stanstead for hawking on the Sussex

Downs. We have also a reference to the land taken for the building of Chichester castle, and for the making of East Dean park, together with mention of a chapel of St. Thomas in Petworth, which goes back, I reckon, to 1180. Lastly, I detect some signs of Jocelin the castellan, founder of the Percys, having established about Petworth men from his own land.



TRIMMERS POND, from N.E. (untouched).



TRIMMERS POND, from S.E. (untouched).

MEDIAEVAL TIMBER HOUSES AT WEST HOATHLY & FOREST ROW.

(Trimmers Pond and the "Square" at Forest Row,
Priest House at West Hoathly.)

BY IAN C. HANNAH, M.A., F.S.A.

BY no means the least interesting of the discoveries made during the excavations at Caistor St. Edmund (Venta Icenorum) in the summer of 1929, under the direction of Prof. Atkinson, was a fragment of timber construction, whose panels were filled with plaster showing some doubtful traces of wattle; an inner facing of finer plaster displaying remains of rough frescoping. The sill was laid on a rather poor foundation of gravel, and it is evident that the uprights were rather far apart, anyway about three feet. The general character of the work must have been very much the same as continued into the eighteenth century, and has recently been revived.

It is thus possible definitely to claim for our common timber and plaster buildings a tradition going back to Roman times. Despite the quite different construction of the ancient church at Greensted, this was presumably the nature of much of the "getimbering" of Saxon years.

Sussex, particularly in the Weald, is very rich in oak-framed buildings, and although the enormous majority doubtless do not antedate the accession of Elizabeth, far more than has ever been suspected till very recently have frameworks of mediaeval construction. Nearly all of them were erected for domestic purposes, though Itchingfield Church has a striking timber tower, and there are fairly numerous wooden steeples or turrets rising within masonry walls. Unlike

Lancashire and Cheshire, our county possesses no great mansions of wood, though at East Mascalls existed till recently a fair sized E-shaped country house of oak; part of it still remains. But most Sussex fabrics of oak were quite small houses, occupied by farmers or priests; in many cases they were mere cottages.

West Hoathly and Forest Row are fortunate in possessing three most interesting mediaeval houses, each of which may be assigned to the fifteenth century or perhaps the end of the fourteenth. Each consisted of an open hall with a floored space at one end, and each had the hall divided up and furnished with a huge brick chimney (built right up through the roof) early in the seventeenth century, or perhaps during the latter part of the sixteenth.

Decidedly the most interesting of the three was Trimmers Pond, and its removal in 1929 from its original site to the grounds of Chelwood Vachery (F. J. Nettlefold, Esq.) made possible a particularly thorough examination of its structure. It was built originally on very low land only a few yards from the Medway and liable to floods when (as still frequently happens) that river overflows its banks. It was on the outskirts of the main part of the village of Forest Row, which has grown up immediately south-west, the railway station being on the other side of the stream. The dampness of the site seems more than to counter-balance the advantage of shelter from the surrounding hills, a benefit, indeed, that would not have been forfeited by moving onto slightly higher ground.

Standing east and west the building consisted originally of a hall rather surprisingly short for its other dimensions, and at the east end what may perhaps be called a screen passage with chamber above open to the ridge of the roof. The only door opened into the passage on the north side. Just outside it was the well, about 3 ft. in diameter and only some 10 ft. deep. It was lined with stones laid in regular courses, apparently without mortar. Each course was about

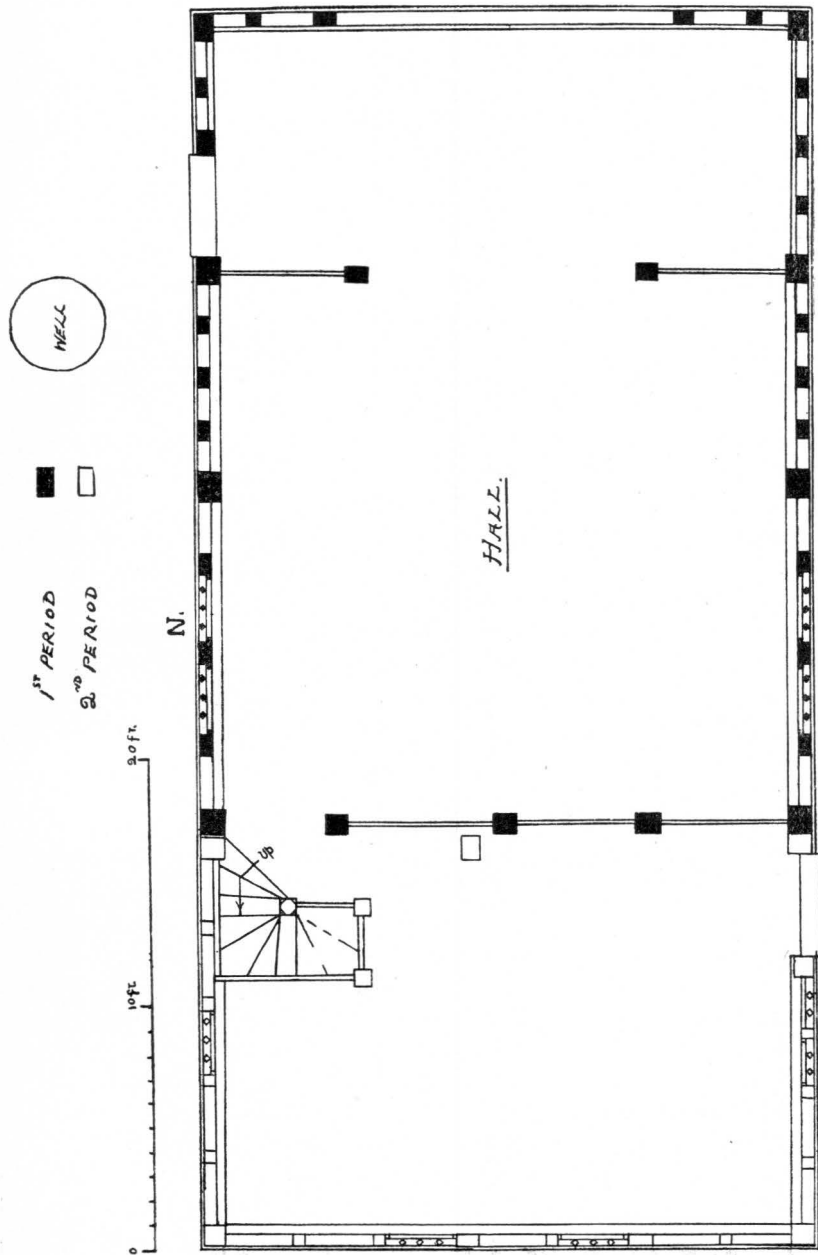


FIG. 1. Plan of Trimmers Pond by G. H. Ralph (adapted).

4 in. high; some of the stones were shaped to the necessary curve, but the general character of the masonry was rather rubble than ashlar. Before pumping operations in the neighbourhood were started the depth was quite sufficient to secure an ample supply of water.

The framework of the house was of massive oak beams, put together in the usual way with mortices and tenons secured by pegs which were not cut off, but permitted to project, in some cases several inches. On the north side the whole work remained very largely in its original condition. The hall had two very unequal bays, the west about 13 ft. long, and the east 8 ft. only, with a screen bay beyond. The sill was laid upon a low and rough foundation of stone, most of it in two courses; it had evidently been largely renewed. Into the sill were morticed massive posts, mostly about 1 ft. square, but the central one of the hall, supporting its great cambered tie-beam, about 1 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft. The wall plate rested upon the posts, of course morticed into them, while between it and the sill in the small hall bay and the screen bay was another horizontal beam above which in each bay were two panels divided by a vertical piece, each of them crossed by a massive curved brace. Below the horizontal beam the panels were repeated, each divided by a further upright, these puncheons being about 17 in. apart, but one division—in the screen bay—was occupied by the door, whose massive pointed arch was formed by pieces of oak roots, one of them morticed to the adjacent post, the other in one piece with a puncheon. This was in contrast with the Priest House at West Hoathly (p. 129). The long bay of the hall was divided between the sill and the plate by two horizontal beams and three uprights between each, the resulting panels being about 2 ft. wide. Two of these panels, both over and below the upper horizontal beam, were open as windows, each being divided by three square mullions, placed diagonally and morticed into the timbering above and below. There was no glass, but the iron hinge staple

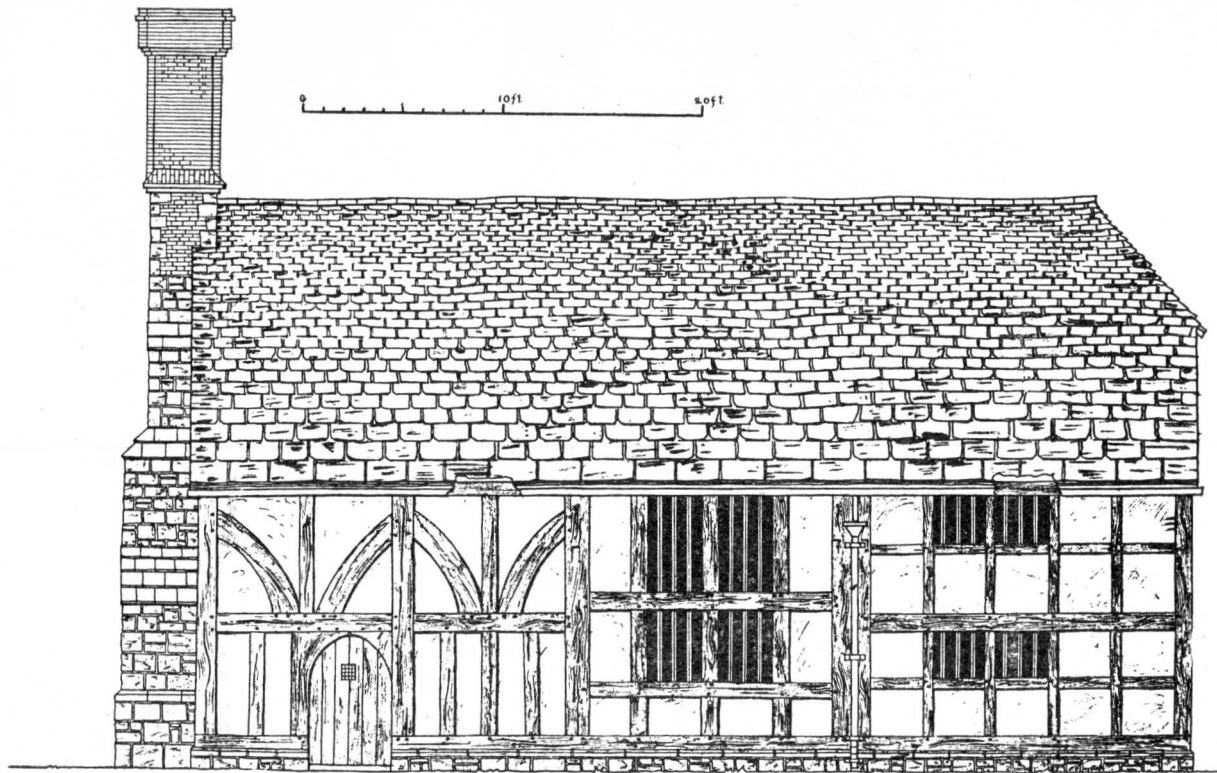


FIG. 2. North elevation (west as re-erected). The pipe conceals the junction between the two sections. The chimney is wholly new. (G. H. Ralph).

for an inner shutter in one place remained. The hall was thus fairly lighted by eight 4-light windows; there was no tracery or ornament of any kind.

All the framework was of course of sawn oak. To fill in the panels between were placed split rails in an upright position, and these were also fixed by being morticed into the horizontal beams. Onto them were nailed split laths, also oak, the nails being about an inch and a third long, the heads formed by flattening the ends on the anvil and sometimes (not invariably) turning over a portion of the flattened area, which was in line with the nail. Much larger nails or spikes were used when at the gable ends of the hall or above and below braces, the rails for the laths were nailed instead of being morticed, and in their case the heads were formed by flattening the end of the nail in a direction at right angles to its axis (like a mushroom on its stem); this was not a later form, for it was the usual shape of Roman nail, and is found in nearly all excavations of Roman sites. A very noteworthy fact is that nails were evidently plentiful at Trimmers Pond; they are used with a lavishness rather rare in mediaeval work, and in one place on the plate beneath the eaves a little collection of thirty-three unused spike nails was found. The laths were daubed very liberally with a loamy clay full of reeds and grass, over which was a finishing of fine white plaster, helped to adhere by means of scratches made with a six-pronged fork-like instrument, or else much simpler incisions. As a rule this method of covering was used on both sides. In a few panels, mostly of the western portion, wattled laths were employed, but these were unquestionably later repairs. In one place (east end of south wall, below the weather tiling) was a panel wattled with sticks. This appears to have been a late usage; in the museum of the Modern School at Bedford is a good sample from the White Horse Inn of that town, its date being about 1650.

The roof was a splendidly framed example. Across the hall was a great cambered tie-beam, 1 ft. 7 in.

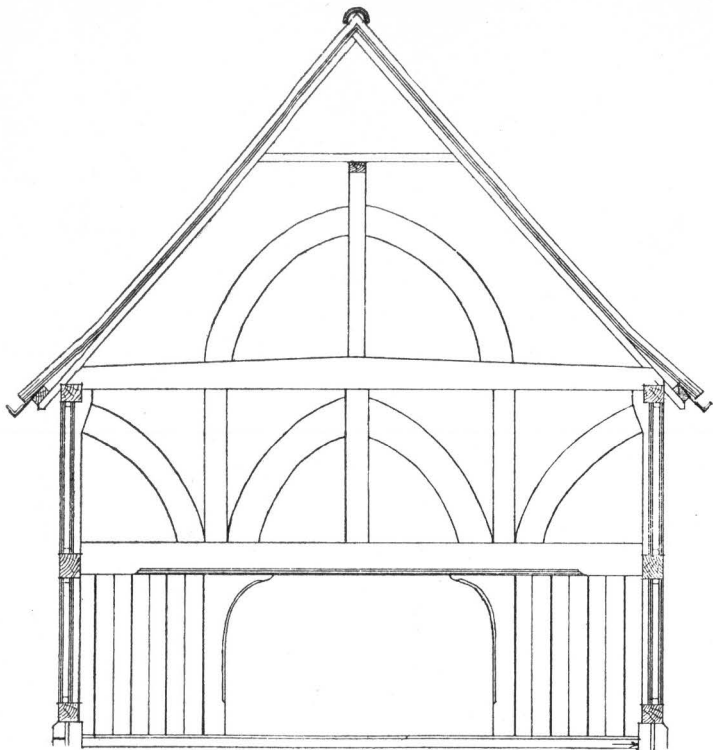


FIG. 3. Showing the screen speres and timbering above.

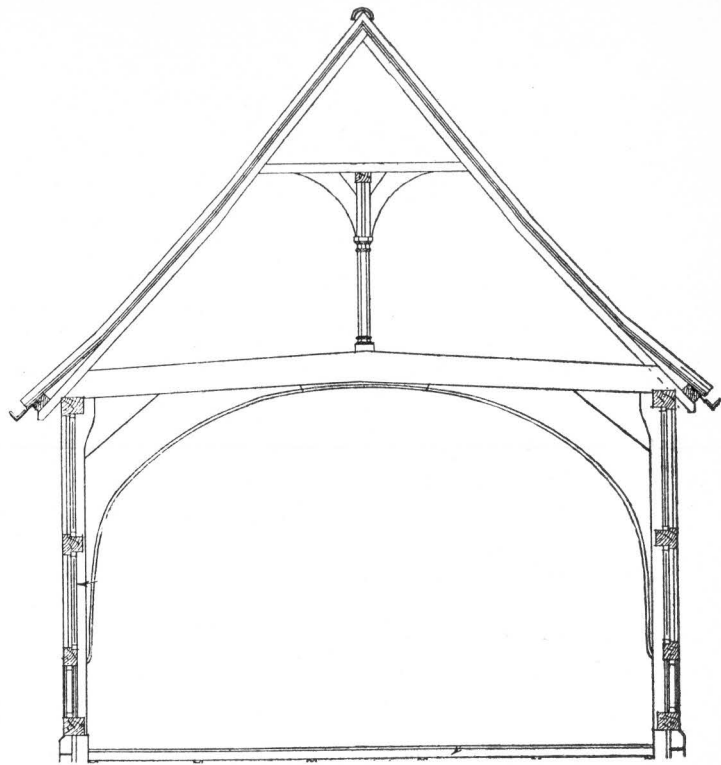
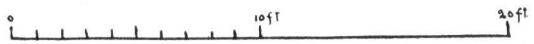


FIG. 4. Showing roof frame. (G. H. Ralph.)



thick, supported by large brackets morticed into it and the adjacent posts. It was dovetailed into the plates. The brackets were sawn from the same great

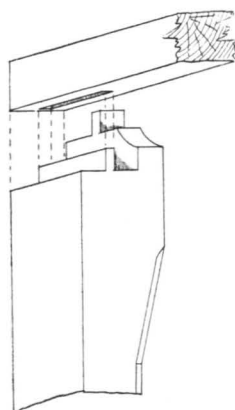


FIG. 5. Showing plate morticed into root stock. (G.H.R.)

tree, and both had in corresponding places large knot holes. This work in so small a building had a surprisingly massive effect.

The corner posts had root-stocks (or, as the carpenters call them, gun-stocks) at their tops, enabling the plates and the end tie-beams to be morticed into

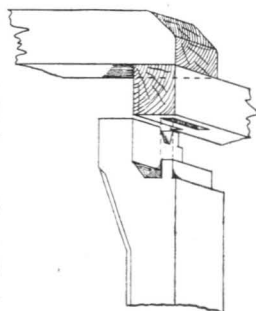


FIG. 6. Showing plate morticed into root stock and tie beam above. (G.H.R.)

them, each tenon followed the line of grain of its own horizontal timber.

The vertical timbers were all placed upside down that is in the reverse direction from that in which they grew.

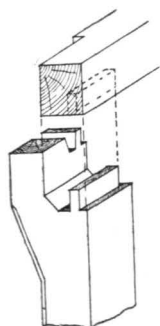


FIG. 7. Showing tenons for wall plate below, tie beam above. (G.H.R.)

Into the tie-beam was morticed a beautiful octagonal king-post, the base at the bottom square becoming octagonal; the abacus octagonal, both moulded; a band surrounded the shaft just above and below each respectively.

These had slightly concave sides, as if in survival of fluting, a form that is charac-

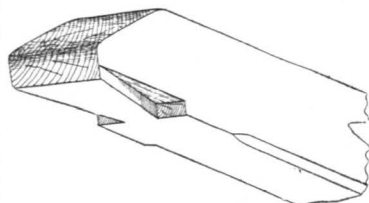


FIG. 8. Showing method of dovetailing tie beam into plate. (G.H.R.)

teristic of Kent, but it may be seen in Sussex at Alfriston Church and elsewhere. Above the king-post extended

four brackets supporting a purlin beneath the collars as well as the collars of the adjacent rafters. Each pair of rafters was halved and pegged together at the ridge as well as being tied by collars, but they merely rested upon the plate, being "snotched" to fit into it and project a few inches to form the eaves. This has been sufficient to keep them in place, except that the south rafter at the west end of the hall had jerked out of the socket provided in the plate and slipped about 2 in. out of place. There was no ridge piece and nothing connected the pairs of rafters except the laths nailed over them on which the roof slabs were laid. Each rafter was about 4 by 8 in., laid on its flat side, and each pair depended purely upon weight to maintain its position, being unpegged to any other timbering. The distance between them was about 1 ft. 3 in.; the western bay had seven of these spaces, the eastern only four. As the great tie-beam rested upon the plate the pair of rafters above, already morticed to the king-post bracket, were pegged into the tie-beam, not projecting for the eaves.

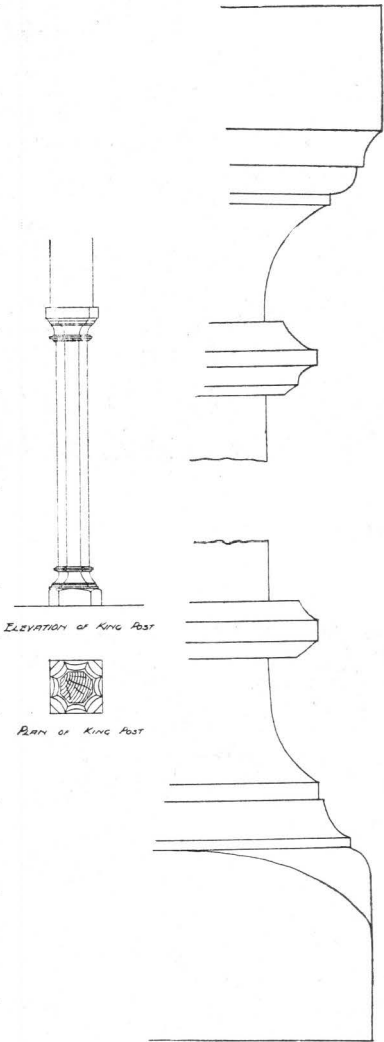
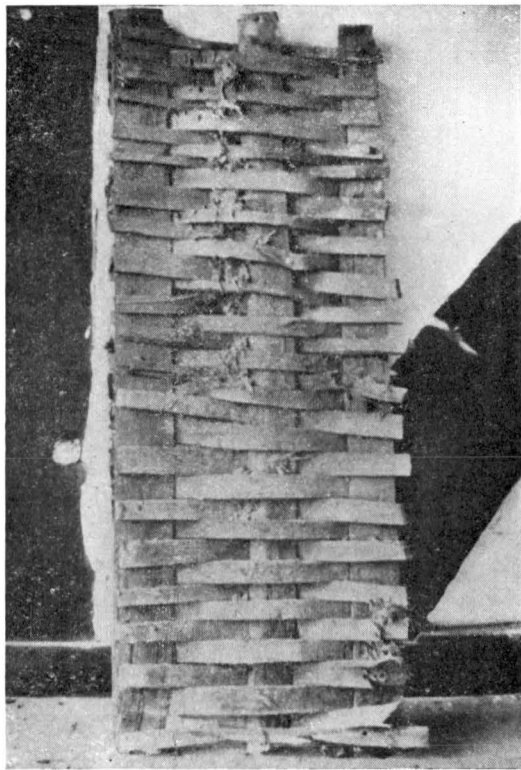


FIG. 9. Mouldings of cap and base of King-post. (G.H.R.)

All the timbers of the roof were very smoke begrimed,



Roof, looking E.
(The wall between the hall and the room over the
screen passage is removed: braces show its position.)

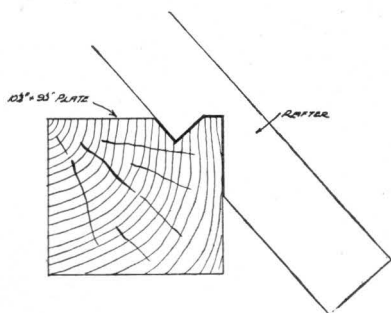


Sample of wattle and daub.
(Probably not part of the original construction.)

TRIMMERS POND.

and so also were the plastered gable ends, and in fact what was left of the walls of the hall. No opening of

any kind was evident at the top, and if it existed it must have been between two pairs of rafters. The smoke very clearly escaped profusely by the windows, blackening them very much, but there were no exits under the eaves. So smoky, indeed, was the whole hall that a line of iron hooks, presumably for bacon, extended along the



*SNEWING NOTCHING BY ROOF PLATE
TO TAKE FEET OF RAFTERS.*

FIG. 10. Rafter snatched into wall plate.

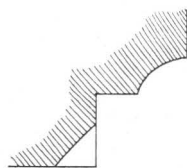
tie-beam at the eastern end.

The fire was clearly in the centre of the floor, and, as the building contained no chimney, cooking must have been done there, or in some outbuilding. No trace could be found of the central fireplace, nor, indeed, of any original flooring. Excavation in the centre of the hall revealed much broken brick and other debris from the building of the Jacobean chimney.¹

At the east end of the hall was an interesting structural "screen," whose top was an extremely massive beam morticed into the principals at either end, and nearly as stout as the tie-beam above it. At each end against the wall was a "door," its 6 in. post morticed into the beam, a bracket on the inner side in each



*MAULING ON BOTTOM OF BEAM
AT WEST END OF HALL.*



*MAULING ON BOTTOM OF BEAM AT EAST
END OF HALL (SCREEN PASSAGE)*

FIG. 11. (G.H.R.)

¹ I had always supposed that the smoky atmosphere of such halls without chimneys must have been intolerable from a modern point of view, but when the estate workmen at my Scottish place were employed to saw timber in an eighteenth century fabric, very like a mediaeval hall as to openings, they made a fire whose smoke escaped through the roof and sundry unglazed openings and rising to the higher levels at once left the air in the lower part quite pleasant and easy to breathe.

case gave something of the appearance of a very flat arch to the central space. This was left open, as is evident from the absence of grooving and the smoke-begrimed character of the beams beyond. The "doorways" were closed by boarding grooved into the beam above. This was a method of building usual in Lancashire and Cheshire; the projections on each side are there called "speres," and a good example of about the same date as Trimmers Pond may be seen in the splendid mansion of Smithills, Bolton-le-Moors.²

At the west end of the hall was a heavy roughly moulded beam, corresponding to that at the top of the "screen" at the other end. Into its under side were morticed uprights, and between them, grooved in, were vertical boards forming very wide panels. They were very neatly put together with triangular tongues fitting into grooves so as to leave the boards flush on the outside, each having a chamfered projection within. The work is most surprisingly accurate and neat, contrasting most favourably with much contemporary craftsmanship of far more importance in church screens or other furniture, where the most beautiful carved work is frequently put together with less care than are these plain boards.

Nearly at the north end kept under the moulded beam—not cutting into it like the seventeenth century work—was an inserted doorway, its lintel for about a foot forming part of the same piece of timber as one of the jambs. It was made when the western section was added.

The upper portion of the hall at either end, between the tie-beams and the "screen" beams, displayed four large panels extending across the building, each crossed by a massive brace. Above, in the gable, the

² Another parallel—as to the shrinking of the screen to a mere projection from each side wall, a spere, in fact—may be seen in John Thorpe's design for a timber house unnamed, which is reproduced in *The Growth of the English House*, by J. Alfred Gotch, 1909. Gotch calls it "a first step in the direction of using the hall as a vestibule and not as a room," which is more strikingly continued at Aston Hall, Birmingham, 1635, where the front door opens straight into the centre of the hall.

central upright was supported by a large curved piece on either side, its lower end immediately above a lower upright. At the east end where the removal of the chimney displayed the original arrangements practically intact, the panels were filled only with loam which was covered with lines to make the surface plaster adhere, but it had never been provided, and the face of the loam was thickly coated with soot. The gables had rather rough plastering, which completely covered the stays. At the east end the same framework was still more roughly plastered in what was the upper part of the original solar, open to the ridge of the roof.

The screen passage at the east end, open to the hall, had a flat ceiling with joists about $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide and 6 in. thick, morticed into the beam at the top of the screen and the corresponding timber in the eastern wall. These had the rather curious peculiarity of being bevelled only in their western halves with stops across the centre of the room. They were much blackened by smoke.

Occupying its traditional position, the only outside door entered this space at one end, in this instance on the north, and close to it—in the north-east corner—a trap opening (enlarged for a later stair) gave access to the chamber above. This was made by omitting the east end of a single joist and morticing a cross-piece between two others to hold its shortened end. A ladder must have been provided.

Presumably this, the only original apartment other than the hall itself, was the sleeping room of the owner, though its position is certainly unusual; at any rate in a larger building its space would be occupied by the gallery over the screen. It is, of course, at the wrong end for a solar.

At a later period—but still during the fifteenth century, or very shortly after—an addition of two bays was made at the upper or west end—the traditional position for the solar—carrying on the same lines, but framed separately and not properly connected with the

original work. As the foundations settled about 4 in. it had pulled away from the older portion, necessitating rough plastering of the crevices. The addition is less stoutly framed and the walls have comparatively large panels, varying a good deal, but averaging about 2 ft. 6 in. square.

In the west wall across two panels were as many thin curved braces of very Cheshire type, such as are rare in Sussex, though found at East Mascalls, Middle House, Mayfield, and elsewhere.

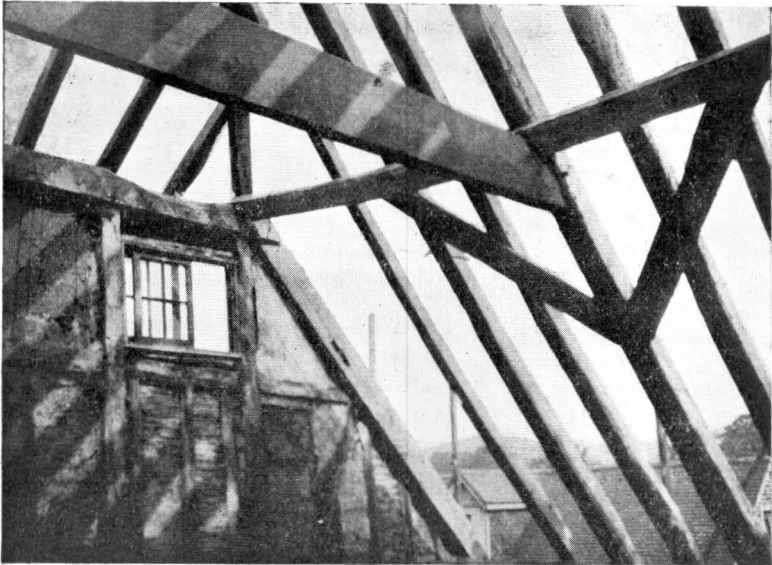
This portion had two storeys with another in the roof. In the north-east corner remained the original octagonal wooden newel only 7 in. diameter, round which the stair was carried, close to the door into the hall (p. 118). One original step remained, a solid block of oak, grooved so that the step above rested upon it for a width of about an inch. The newel had no mortice or notch, but each step had a thin tapering end which was nailed to one of its sides. The width of the steps was fairly ample, and this stair must have been a great improvement on the ladder at the other end.

The lower storey had two axial beams across its ceiling, the south was laid upon the moulded "screen" beam (the only place where the framing of the addition was in any way dependent on the older work), the north had a massive post of its own into which it was morticed, as also the only axial beam across the ceiling of the floor above. Beams at right angles to the axis were morticed into them in both upper compartments, the two southern below. Floor joists were morticed between the beams.

The roof was in no way fastened to that of the original portion, and as it had settled some inches the Horsham slabs on the exterior presented somewhat wavy lines.

The ordinary rafters were about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in. square, the principals $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7. There were two bays, each having five spaces between rafters. There was no ridge-piece, but collars connected the principals, and

immediately above them were purlins so inclined as to come flush with the underside of the rafters; wind-braces were morticed into the principals and (being fitted into them) were nailed to the purlins. Above the "collar" at the west end, which was part of the wall framing, the roof was hipped, the central rafter



TRIMMERS POND. Roof of solar (stripped). (I.C.H.)

of the hipping pegged to a little cross-piece, the other rafters nailed to the hip-beams. Two pairs of the ordinary rafters were re-used; they alone in this roof showed signs of smoke and were morticed for collars at a higher level than those which connected each pair of principals. Clearly they came from another hall. They alone extended beyond the plate to sustain the overhang of the eaves; the other rafters were simply fitted to the top of the plate and notched into it, the projection required being provided by separate pieces nailed on. The purlins at the east end hung in the air (after the removal of the slabs) being unfastened to the older roof. The roof was not very neatly framed and

required considerable furring. It was hardly stout enough to sustain the weight of Horsham slabs, and both purlins and rafters had sagged rather badly.

Just under the hiping were the mortices for the diagonally placed square mullions of two original unglazed windows, which presumably had internal shutters. These lighted the attic floor; each had three mullions. The other floors had similar lighting, only the holes for mullions remaining to indicate the positions of the windows.

The posts of both portions of the building are indented by very large and decidedly disfiguring stay notches, extending in some cases no less than 3 in. into the timber. It seems improbable that they were required merely to prop the fabric during building operations—though that seems at times to have been the purpose of such incisions. Far more likely they were made in order to shore up the structure and perhaps to raise it a little while the foundation was repaired.

The sill was evidently replaced after the mediaeval enlargement, for it was continuous between the two portions, and subsequent to a narrowing of the door, for it was accommodated to the reduced width; the original door interrupted the sill, the threshold being on the stone foundation. The renewed sill was only about 4 in. thick; clearly when it was inserted the bottoms of the posts were cut off and rather clumsy chiselled (not properly sawn) tenons were made. No pegs were employed. The sill was pushed up from below and then the stone foundation was rebuilt below it. It is by no means certain that for such a purpose the stay notches were sufficient; it seems most likely that some sort of supplementary needling was likewise employed. From the absence of any damp course the new sill, like the original one, had rotted to a very considerable extent. A fresh one had to be substituted in rebuilding.

(The Priest House at West Hoathly, being on a far drier site, has preserved its original sill.)

The timbers of Trimmers Pond have numerous assembly marks of the usual type, roughly incised Latin numerals. It does not appear, however, that there was any complete system. In very many cases where they would seem to be essential none can be found. One gains the impression that they were only supplied where the carpenters were a little concerned to remember how exactly their timbers must be put together. If they felt sure no mistakes could be made marks were not supplied merely from a desire for uniformity.

During the seventeenth century a perfectly enormous brick chimney was built up through the roof, completely blocking the smaller bay of the hall, but placed to one side (south) so that no further damage had to be done to the roof than the cutting of two rafters and the partial hacking away of the bracket that supported the purlin under the collars from the east wall of the hall. This chimney was poorly built, the walls above the fireplaces only one brick thick, the mortar inferior, the bricks decidedly brittle. They varied in size very much, but the average was about $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{2}{3} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. There were originally two huge flues, east and west of each other, the partition upright, the side walls bending in very rapidly from the gradual overlapping of the courses. There were numerous bacon hooks nearly up to the level of the eaves, there being ample space to approach them with ladders. The portion above the roof was a simple oblong with a small pilaster-like projection in the centre of each large side. The coping had been rebuilt and a third flue was squeezed in between the original chimney and the tie-beam. As is often the case in modern work a varying amount of mortar was plastered on to the inner surfaces of the walls; it was, of course, thickly covered with soot.

At the same time the hall was divided by floors so as to make two storeys with an attic. The lower portion of the larger bay of the hall formed a rather fine chamber, two large ceiling beams (about 10×8 in.) crossing at right angles, their edges chamfered with

stops at the ends. Between them were smaller joists also chamfered and stopped, about a foot apart with plaster between. They were dropped into mortices from above. The main beam across the hall was morticed into the post at the north end and had a sham mortice let into it on the south. The beam extending east and west had its stop nearly concealed by the original moulded beam in the west wall of the hall upon which it rested, evidently a case of bad measuring. It was morticed into the cross-beam at the other end. In the east wall was a very fine ingle nook under the new chimney, its entrance under a huge oak beam of eight and a half feet span. This was cambered, a bold chamfer cutting off its edge and extending down the stone jambs on either side. It has been used for the new chimney. These were greatly worn by being used to sharpen tools.

At a time which was certainly subsequent to the Jacobean division of the hall (this was evident from an inspection of the rather clumsy cementing round the chimney) the whole roof was recovered. It was perhaps during the eighteenth century. The old Horsham slabs were relaid with wooden pegs or nails, and, as older holes showed, many of them were laid at right angles to their original positions. They rested on split laths nailed on to the rafters. The workmen appear to have been provided both with cement and with loam full of reeds, the latter being used very lavishly both for plastering below, between the laths, and for bedding the slabs, the cement being employed to fix each individual slab and of course to stop any crevices that were exposed to the weather. At first sight it looked as if the loam were original, the cement used in later repairs, but on closer inspection it was evident that every slab had cement right under it to hinder its sliding down, and when this appeared to be provided for the loam was used to fill any further vacant space. The Horsham slabs³ would cover only about three-quarters of the roof, and so—at the east

³ Some few of these slabs were very unusually large, one over 3 ft. square.

end—tiles were used to make up the deficiency, tile cresting being used along the entire ridge. It was apparently at this time that the eastern gable being defective that end of the roof was hipped (right down to the wall plate) as involving less labour than rebuilding the gable. The work was very clumsily done, the rafters being simply nailed to each other and the central one of the hipping, being supported against the end of the purlin under the collars, was actually left loose at the ridge. Considerable sagging resulted.

It is of course in a sense to be regretted that the building could not be restored as it stood, but in any case the rotting of the sill would have necessitated very extensive reconstruction and the manner in which it has been re-erected at Chelwood Vachery reflects the very highest credit on the firm of H. E. Waters (Forest Row) by which the work was done.⁴ The new chimney is quite in keeping. The lower part is of Philpots stone, the portion above the roof is built of some of the Jacobean bricks.

A large fireplace, using the heaviest of the Jacobean angle-beams, has been built at one end (a position far commoner in Scotland than in the south), opening in fact into the old screen-passage. A side chimney was at first intended, but this would have badly interfered with the reconstruction of the original windows.

A hundred yards west of Trimmers Pond, on a site only slightly more elevated, but fairly exempt from flooding, and at the lower end of the old village street of Forest Row, there is another mediaeval timber house, now entirely concealed by the brick front of a butcher's shop, so that no one would suspect its antiquity from any possible point of view that is open to the general public. However, entrance to the back garden discloses the fact that the north wall is original and quite well preserved, a scramble into the loft reveals a mediaeval roof; seventeenth century timbering is evident

⁴ No professional architect was employed, but the present writer acted as adviser, visiting the works of demolition almost daily, of rebuilding at frequent intervals. Mr. Waters is one of our members and a keen antiquary.

at various places in the interior. But modern brickwork and internal plastering have well nigh obliterated any original character. The house has no other name than the Square, obviously from a small open space in front.

The building seems to belong to the fifteenth century and to have consisted of a hall of three bays with



THE SQUARE, FOREST ROW. North wall. (I.C.H.)

narrow floored space at the east end, probably similar to the "spere" plan at Trimmers Pond. The north wall has recently been very well restored by the Harman family, to whom the place belongs. On a low foundation is a very neatly constructed oak framing, the two central horizontal beams being on slightly different levels in different bays. These are connected with top and bottom plates by puncheons close together in the ordinary mediaeval way, the beams and the intervening panels being about the same width, 7 or 8 in., but varying considerably. Rather heavy braces in the upper floor each run through three puncheons. There are numerous assembly marks (the usual roughly

made Roman numerals upright as a rule), but no stay notches. The windows are quite modern, but traces of the original ones were found in the recent restoration. This work has far more of the ordinary mediaeval character than any portion of the outside framework of the other buildings considered, though it does not appear to be of earlier date. Indeed, it seems that the old idea that puncheons close together indicate a mediaeval date and vice versa is almost valueless. In

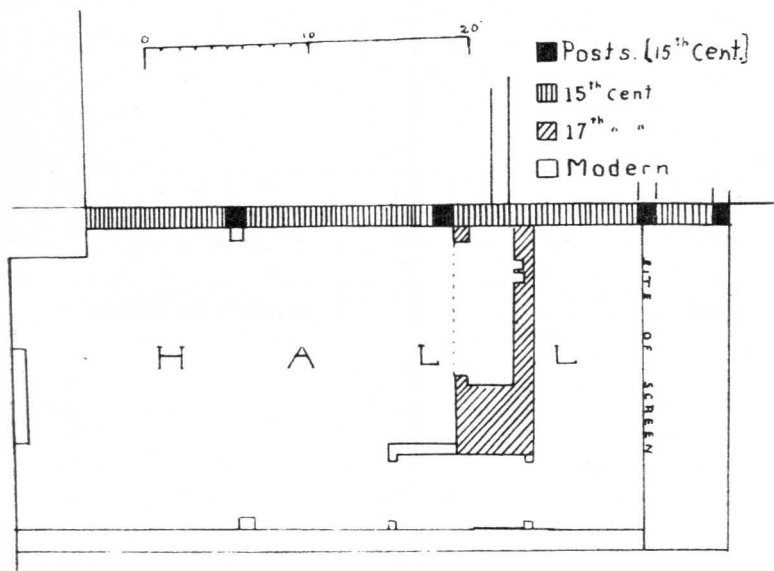


FIG. 12. Plan of Square at Forest Row. (I.C.H.)

undoubted mediaeval work at Trimmers Pond and the Priest House they are far apart, leaving wide panels. At the Cromwell House in East Grinstead, with upper storey projecting on carved corbels of unmistakably seventeenth century character, they are spaced approximately only their own width apart, and other late examples of the same arrangements are numerous.

The roof is rather thin; all the rafters are about 4 in. square, and each pair is tied by a collar with no ridge piece. They are much blackened by smoke, as also is the plaster partition which formed the upper part of the east wall of the hall.

During the seventeenth century the hall was divided by a floor, and in the east bay a large brick chimney was inserted close to the north wall. The ingle opens by a huge oak beam of 8 ft. span. In the back wall is a small niche with straight-sided arch. This has been well restored, but the interior of the house as a whole is hopelessly modernised.⁵ The room that contains the large fireplace now includes the lower portion of the two west bays of the old hall. Across the ceiling is a seventeenth century beam with numerous mortices, evidently for a partition.

These two houses seem to be the only mediaeval ones in the immediate vicinity. Timbered buildings of later times are very numerous, including Tablehurst farm, with its beautiful Jacobean porch.

The Priest House at West Hoathly is a most interesting example of mediaeval timber construction. It is a rougher and far less massive piece of carpentry than Trimmers Pond, though very much the same date and general character. When the present writer was taking the late Charles Eamer Kempe over the building he was confident it should be placed at the end of the fourteenth century, but the earlier half of the next seems at least equally probable. There is no suggestion of a moulding, or any other indication of date.

The fabric stands north and south on the very high ground of the forest ridge at the south end of the village street and on the west side; it is surrounded by a large garden. As originally planned it consisted of an open hall (three bays), with two chambers (two bays), the upper one unceiled, to the north of it, and a cellar under the latter. In the later sixteenth, or perhaps the early part of the seventeenth century, a brick chimney was erected in the middle of the hall, which was floored over to suit the changing taste, and the later work was so good (and incidentally cut up

⁵ Unfortunately I was only able to visit this building when the works were complete, original features concealed by modern partitions and plaster. Familiar since childhood with the exterior, I never had the slightest suspicion of the real age of the fabric. Sussex must contain many mediaeval buildings whose actual character is unknown.

the hall roof to such an extent) that this arrangement was wisely retained when the building was admirably restored in 1906 by our member, Mr. Godwin King. It now forms a museum, chiefly of local interest.

The structure stands, as might be expected, on dwarf walls of the local sandstone, rough ashlar work; under the two north bays these walls are continued downwards to form a cellar lit by a very small east window, whose stonework has mouldings of late

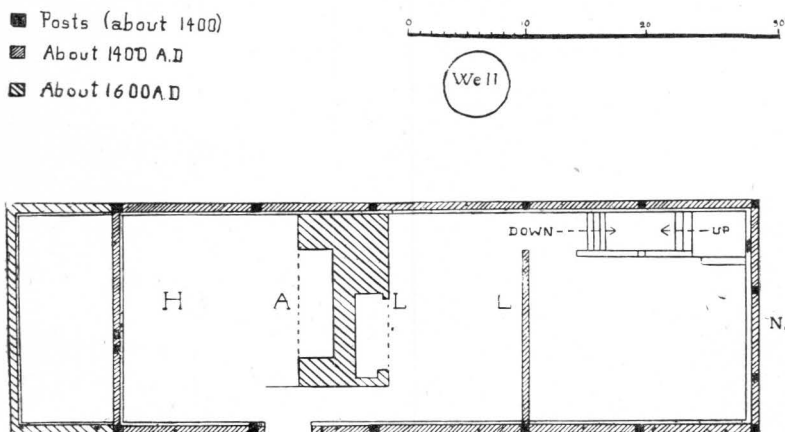


FIG. 13. Plan of Priest House, West Hoathly. (I.C.H.)

Elizabethan or Jacobean type. The ceiling joists are reused, as is the case with several of the timbers of the building.

The bays are irregular; the fabric is framed with the customary sill about a foot square (but varying), into which are morticed the posts between bays, whose other ends are similarly fastened to the plates. The posts are decidedly rather thin, only 6 to 8 in. square. In the centre of the south end are two posts only 6 in. apart. The puncheons are rather widely spaced, forming large panels, the intermediate horizontal beams are slightly varied in level for the different bays. The only apparent original door is formed by an arch of oak root-pieces on the east side, in the central bay of the hall. Its southern post stands against one of

the principal uprights of the building. It must have been necessary to lift the feet considerably when entering, seeing that the sill is not cut through. It is curious that the well—now filled up—was on the other side; it was about 45 ft. deep and had stone facing. The only original window is just under the wall plate at the south end of the west side of the hall; it is very low, and has three little mullions, diagonally set. The sill is in parts so massive that it forms a narrow internal

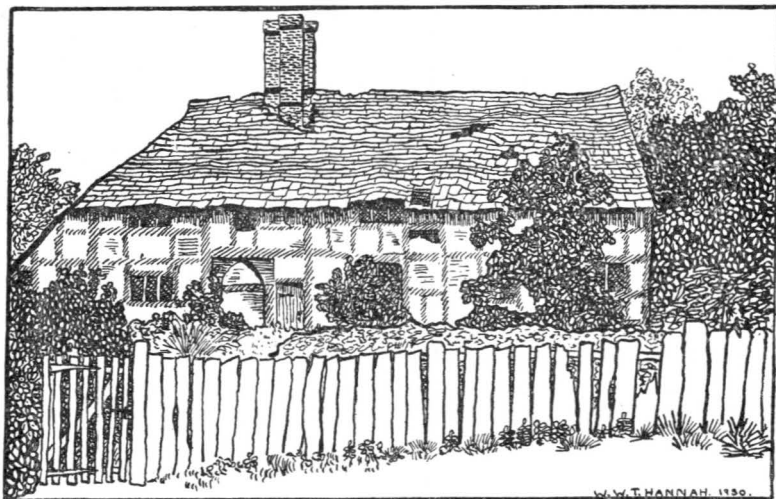


FIG. 14. Priest House before repairs. Drawn from a photograph.

bench. Some of the posts display rather shallow stay notches.

The hall was crossed by two cambered tie-beams, bracketed to the posts, the work far less massive and neat than at Trimmers Pond. The king-posts are square and perfectly plain, bracketed to the collar-purlin, stayed to the tie-beams, rough work. All the rafters are of approximately the same size, without ridge-piece; they have been supported by extra purlins, which appear to be additions. They have been a good deal altered, and now depend chiefly on iron clamps. Possibly, from the steepness of the roof, the original covering was thatch, and when the present very heavy

Horsham slabs were substituted additional support was found to be necessary. The whole hipping of the south end of the roof has every appearance of being original.

From the position of the door, which is unusual, it seems likely that this fabric had nothing in the nature of a screen, but little is really known as to how far a mere cottage hall followed the planning traditional in the hall of a mansion, where the kitchen adjoined the screen end, and rooms for the family the dais at the upper end.

The large solar, in two bays, has its floor only about 4 ft. below the eaves, and thus the tie-beam had, apparently, to be stepped over. It has been raised to give head room, possibly originally when the hall was floored over, but the present work is far more recent.

The filling is purely split wattling⁶ (part in the interior north wall of the hall most conveniently exposed under glass) and some of the daub is original. On the gable of the north wall of the hall was roughly scratched a Jerusalem cross, now carefully preserved in a frame.

During the repairs in 1906 a large quantity of charcoal and ashes were found under the middle of the hall floor (but no fireplace of any kind, suggesting that the floor was but earth and that the fire was lighted upon it), the timbers and original plaster show signs of smoke, but this was mostly removed during the time the fabric stood open to the weather, while the work was interrupted by rain.

At the upper (north) end of the hall a doorway on the west opened to the chamber beneath the solar. This has a large beam across its ceiling between the two bays and the joists fitted into it, run north and south.

Against the west wall are straight stairs with wooden treads down to the cellar and up to the solar; though very much renewed, these are possibly original, but they may very probably have been inserted when the

⁶ Mr. King tells me he believes the original fabric was destitute of nails.

hall was floored in place of an earlier newel. The stairway is lighted by a large Elizabethan or Jacobean window in the north wall. The solar has a much smaller one of three lights, the mullions with characteristic mouldings. The other windows throughout are of the same character, but almost entirely renewed.

The flooring over of the hall was admirably done. A very large brick chimney was built up through the roof of the middle bay. Both the lower chambers formed have large kitchen fireplaces with stone jambs, large oak beams, and the usual arrangements of an old Sussex ingle.

In the upper room on the east is a good fireplace; the flat arch of stone has common mouldings with rather elaborate stops near the bottom of the jambs.

The chimney has every appearance of being far more substantial in construction than was that of Trimmers Pond.

It was probably at the same time as the flooring over of the hall that an extra outbuilding was provided at the south end, its roof formed by continuing the hipping, its walls framed of oak timbers, with plastered panels exactly matching the older work.

The original purpose of this building is quite unknown. It has been suggested that it was a sort of estate office, maintained by Lewes Priory to look after its property in the parish; the modern name implies that it was the mediæval vicarage, but (apart from the fact that it does not adjoin the churchyard) it seems to have been leased with the other Lewes Priory property in the village for forty years by John, prior of St. Pancras, to John Browne, of Westthothelegh, in 1523. The indenture (in English) is preserved in the building. The building may not have been included in the lease, but in all probability it was.

In none of these houses apparently was there any garderobe provision, and it is impossible not to be struck by the contrast between their non-existent sanitary arrangements and the excellent ones that had for centuries been usual in monasteries. Not only

was the monk a pioneer in modern sanitation, but the amenities of life in the cloister early became incomparably superior to what was to be had in the dwelling of a prosperous yeoman or even the lord of a wealthy manor. This must have been an important element in the evolution of the religious houses into the pleasant clubs that Chaucer and others represent them. Long after a monastery had at least as many separate chambers for different purposes as a good-sized modern house, the ordinary dwelling of the prosperous laity had but a single room or two in addition to the hall. The monastery, in fact, followed a completely different domestic tradition from that of the castle or mansion of the laity, and although it was very superior it does not appear to have exercised any more than the slightest influence. Not only did the secular clergy in their private dwellings follow the traditional hall plan, but when the abbot desired a separate house for himself it invaded the conventual precincts.

These three buildings throw much light on the smaller domestic works of the later middle ages. Such housing must have been costly, especially the sawing up by hand of such quantities of oak. The framing up of such heavy timbers with so many mortices to adjust (main beams, rails for plastering, window mullions) must have presented difficulties of a really formidable kind. Trimmers Pond shows work quite equal to that of an ordinary Sussex church; the other two buildings are far less elaborately constructed.

But it is no wonder that such costly framework was thought worthy of preservation and adaptation to changing fashions through the centuries. It seems certain the cost must have been proportionately greater than for buildings of about equal importance at the present day.

COATS OF ARMS IN SUSSEX CHURCHES.

BY FANE LAMBARDE, F.S.A.

PART V.

EAST BLATCHINGTON.¹

Chancel.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

John King, 1853, and w. Mary, d. of Thomas Rogers of Kingston by Lewes, 1822. Also Mary, their eldest daughter, wife of Lieut. George Watson, R.N., 1836. And for Rev. Robert Nathaniel Dennis, 1892, Rector of this Parish and his wife Elizabeth, d. of John King. She died 1908, aged 94.
Argent three fleurs-de-lis . . . and on a chief . . . two chaplets (or roses) . . .

West End.—Mural Marble.

Henry Tracey Coxwell, aged 81, 1900.
Argent a bend wavy between six cocks gules. COXWELL.
Crest. A dragon's head argent between two dragon's wings gules.

LEWES (ALL SAINTS').

Nave.—Ledger Stone.

Rev. John Studley, 1726.
Argent on a fess vert three stags' heads or. STUDLEY.
Crest. A stag's head or pierced through the scalp with a green arrow feathered argent.

North Aisle.—Mural Marble.

Nathaniel Trayton, 1714, and w. Mary.
Argent on a bend gules a helmet or. TRAYTON.
Crest. A dapple grey horse.

South Aisle.—Mural Marble.

John Stansfield, 1626.
Vert three goats argent horned or. STANSFIELD.²
Crest. On a mount vert a vine tree with three bunches of grapes.

¹ This should have come in the last instalment, next to Seaford.

² *Genealogist*, XXVII., 48.

Mural Marble.

Charles Blunt, 2nd son of Sir John Blunt of Essex, 1747, and w. Mary, youngest dau. of Peter Short of Tenterden, Kent. 1765.

Barry nebuly or and sable. BLOUNT.

Impaling:

Azure a griffin between 3 rowels³ or. SHORT.

South Aisle.—Mural Marble.

Samuel Isted, 1745.

Gules a chevron vair between three talbots' heads or langued gules. ISTD.

Crest. A stag's head sable horned or and with a gold crown round its neck.

Mural Marble.

William Durrant, 1751, and w. Barbara, 1750. Samuel, their son, married Sarah, d. of William and Mary Constable of Burwash.

Per saltire or and ermine a cross paty⁴ gules. DURRANT.

Crest. Or a greyhound's head sable.

At the West end of the South Aisle, two impaled coats carved in marble, part of a monument to Robert Hazzard of Carshalton, d. 1624, who married Anne, d. of Philip Moys of Cannons, Bansted. (*Surrey Arch. Soc.*, XI.)

Barry wavy of eight argent and vert two lions combattant argent. HAZZARD.

Impaling:

Gules a lion rampant argent between three mullets or.

A drawing of this monument as it was in 1788 is among the Burrell manuscripts at the British Museum. The arms as above were displayed over, and on the dexter side of the monument. On the sinister side, and below, were the following.

HAZZARD impaling as above.⁵

Both impaling:

Ermine on a pale between 2 roses gules a calvary cross on three steps or. MOYS.

South Aisle.—Two Hatchments.

1. Quarterly 1 & 4. Argent on a chevron between 3 griffins' heads sable three cinquefoils argent. SPENCER.

2 & 3. Azure on a chevron argent three pheons gules in the dexter chief a sun or. JOHNSON.

³ Should be "stars."

⁴ Shown here as a crosslet. Both arms and crest are differenced with a mullet.

⁵ These appear to have been the Arms of his father. And this is another of the curious form of quartering arms, of which there are several examples in Sussex. See, *Sussex Notes and Queries*, iii, 58.

Impaling:

Azure on a chevron engrailed argent three bucks' heads gules a chief per fess sable spotted ermine and ermine. WOODROFFE.
Crest. A white cock, on his breast three drops of blood.

2. Three coats impaled.

Dexter. Quarterly 1 & 4. Per pale indented argent and sable.

2 & 3. Azure a fleur-de-lis or. WARNER.

Centre. Argent on a cross gules another lozengy vair. FREVILLE.

Sinister. Argent a squirrel gules cracking a nut or. ? HARTFORD.

Crest. A bunch of six feathers argent. WARNER.

On the Gallery at the West End.

Quarterly 1 & 4 England. 2 Scotland. 3 Ireland.

LEWES (ST. JOHN SUB CASTRO).

At the West End, a Picture, over which is

Or three bulls' heads sable. CROFTS.

Impaling:

Argent a lion rampant gules a border compony or and vert.

LE PLA.

Beneath it, the arms of K. George IV.

Chancel.—Mural Marble.

James Crofts, 1778.

CROFTS. A mullet gules for difference.

Mural Marble, Coloured.

Rev. Peter Guerin Crofts, 1784, and w. Sarah. CROFTS.

Impaling:

Per pale argent and sable a lion rampant or. BINGHAM.

LEWES (ST. MICHAEL'S).

Sanctuary.—Mural Brass.

Hugh Allardyce, 1882.

Argent a fess wavy gules between three boars' heads sable. ALLARDICE.

Crest. A wild man coupé at the waist brandishing a scimitar.

North Aisle.—Mural Brass.

Gideon Alexander Mantell, 1857.

Argent a cross engrailed between four martlets sable. MANTELL.

Crest. A stag's head gardant.

West End of North Aisle.

Brass (headless) of a knight.

Quarterly of four. 1 & 4. Checky. . . .

2 & 3. Paly of four. . . .

Mural Stone.

Charles Battayne, 17 . . .

Or a lion rampant sable. BETUNE.

South Aisle.—South Chapel.—Mural Brass.

Andrew Joseph Doyle, 1886.

Argent three bucks' heads gules a border compony or and azure.
DOYLE.

Crest. Out of a coronet a buck's head.

Mural Marble.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lardner, 1772.

Gules on a fess between three boars' heads argent a bar wavy
sable. LARDNER.

Crest. On a chapeau a bull.

At the West End.—Mural Brass.

Arthur Henry Browning, 1880.

Azure three bars wavy argent. BROWNING.⁶

Crest. On a cap of maintenance gules turned up ermine two
wings.

South Aisle.—Mural Marble.—Coloured.

George Goring, 1601, and w. Anne, d. of Edward Denny of
Waltham Abbey—5 sons and 4 daughters.

Quarterly of eight. 1. Argent a chevron between three
annulets gules. GORING.

2. Argent on a chief indented gules three mullets or. DYKE.

3. Or on a chief gules three silver roundels. CAMOYS.

4. Argent four lions passant in bend between two bendlets
sable. HAWTREY.

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.

LEWES (WESTGATE CHAPEL).

Hatchment.

Francis Scott 6th Baron Napier, d. 1804, md. 1st Henrietta,
d. of Charles Hope 1st Earl of Hopetoun, and 2nd Henrietta
Maria, d. of George Johnston of Dublin.

Quarterly of four. 1 & 4. Argent a saltire engrailed between
four roses gules. NAPIER.

2 & 3. Or on a bend azure a rowel between
two crescents or within a double
tressure flory counter flory azure.
SCOTT of Thirlstone.

⁶ Shown here as "Argent 3 bars wavy azure."

Impaling two coats:

Upper. Azure a chevron or between 3 bezants. HOPE.

Lower. Argent a saltire sable and on a chief gules three cushions or. JOHNSTON.

In the Vestibule, on a Hatchment.

George Goring.

Quarterly of eight, as in St. Michael's.

1. GORING. 2. DYKE. 3. CAMOYS. 4. HAWTREY. 5. RADMYLDE. 6. COVERT. 7. PELHAM. 8. DE COURCY.

LEWES (CLIFFE, ST. THOMAS A BECKET).

West End of South Aisle.

The arms of Q. Elizabeth—carved—and the arms of K. George I—painted.

West Window.—Tower.

Arms of the Archbishopric of Canterbury and Royal Arms (modern).

LEWES (WESTOUT, ST. ANNE'S).

Sanctuary.—Brass on Window Sill at East End.

Dr. Thomas Twyne, 1613.

Argent a fess embattled and in chief two stars sable. TWYNE.

Crest. An arm erect grasping in its hand two snakes entwined.

Chancel.—North Side.—Mural Marble.

Rowland Gwynne and his two brothers.

Sable three nags' heads argent. GWYNNE.

Crest. A bear and ragged staff.⁷

Chancel.—South Side.—Mural Brass.

Robert Heath, 1681.

Argent a cross engrailed between twelve billets gules. HEATH.

Nave.—North Wall.—Mural Marble, Coloured.

Shelley Memorial.

Quarterly of four. 1 & 4. Sable a fess engrailed between 3 whelk shells or. SHELLEY.

2. Per pale or and azure on a chief gules three leopards' heads or. CALDECOT.

3. HEATH.

Impaling:

Azure a chevron between three hanks of cotton argent. COTTON.

Mural Marble.

Second Shelley Memorial.

Quarterly of four. 1 & 4. SHELLEY. 2. CALDECOT. 4. HEATH.

Impaling:

Azure a sword in bend point downwards between a fleur-de-lis in chief and a branch of an oak tree acorned argent. GARNIER.

⁷ For Gwynne of London and Sussex, see Fairbairn, p. 221.

South Chapel.—South End of South Aisle.—Mural Marble.

Richard Rideout and his wife Elizabeth, widow of Richard Payne, 1732.

Quarterly of 4. 1 & 4. Azure a trefoil argent between 3 mullets or. RIDEOUT.

2 & 3. Checky argent and gules on a fess azure three escallops or. ROCHESTER.

Impaling:

Argent a chevron sable ermined argent between three fish-weels sable. WILLARD.

At the west end the arms of K. George IV.

In Vestry.—North Side Chancel.

John Rowe, 1639.

Quarterly 1 & 4. Argent a chevron sable between three lions' heads gules. ROWE.

2 & 3. Ermine a lion passant between three fleurs-de-lis gules. DREW.

Thomas Rowe,⁸ 1625 (an infant). ROWE.

SOUTHOVER.

South Aisle.—Mural Marble.

Louisa Maria, w. of William Baldock, d. of Samuel Durrant, 1879.

Quarterly sable ermined argent and ermine an eagle with two heads sable, on a chief engrailed azure three escallops or. BALDOCK.

Impaling:

Per saltire or and ermine a cross paty gules. DURRANT.

Mural Marble.

Samuel Durrant, 1821, and w. Eleanor, 1852. DURRANT.

Impaling:

Second Window from East End.—South Aisle.

In the left hand bottom corner.

Gules three garbs within a border engrailed or powdered with green roundels. KEMP.

Kemp being the designer and maker of the window, which commemorates Laura Verrall, 1883.

Built into the Tower, on the West side, a stone on which are carved the arms of WARREN—Checky or and azure.

IFORD.

North End.

Arms of K. George III.

Centre Window.—North Side.

Aubrey Hillman, 1906.

Dexter. Arms of Chichester Diocese.

Sinister. Checky or and azure. WARREN.

⁸ See *S.A.C.*, LXVIII., 284.

NEWHAVEN.

North Aisle.—East End.—Mural Marble.

John Tothill, 1860.

Azure on a bend cotised or a lion passant sable. TOTHILL.

RODMELL.

Chancel.—Ledger Stone.

John Montague, 1716.

Argent three fusils in fess gules between three black roundels, a martlet for difference. MONTAGUE of Boveney.

West End of Nave.

Arms of K. George III.

SOUTHEASE.

West End.

Royal arms K. George III after 1801.

TELSCOMBE.

North Chapel.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Rev. Thomas Higgins, 1787, and wife Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Hugh Colley, 1800.

Vert three cranes' heads argent. HIGGINS.

Impaling:

Sable three swans' heads argent beaked gules. COLLEY.

Over the South Entrance is a very curious "Royal" Arms, embossed in colour.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Quarterly of six, thus	1	2
	3	4
	5	6

1, 4 and 5 being England.

2 and 3 being France.

6 being Ireland.

2. SCOTLAND.

3. IRELAND, the centre of the harp being gules.

FALMER.

Chancel.—Window.—South Side.

Thomas Pelham, 1768, m. Harriet daughter and coheir of Francis, Earl of Godolphin.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Azure three pelicans argent. PELHAM.

2 & 3. Gules two straps paleways the buckles in chief argent.

PELHAM (augmentation).

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

- 1 & 4. Quarterly ermine and azure, a cross or. OSBORNE.
2. Gules a double-headed eagle between three fleurs-de-lis argent. GODOLPHIN.
3. Azure crusilly three cinquefoils argent. D'ARCY.

On Front of the Gallery, at West End.

Royal Arms, Queen Victoria.

STANMER.

Chancel.—South Wall.—Mural Marble.

Elizabeth Scrase, 1732, w. of William Scrase, and their son Henry, 1793. She was d. of Charles Harison and Catherine his wife of Lewes, and sister of Charles Harison of Sutton, Sussex.

Above on a lozenge.

Or on a fess sable three eagles or. HARISON.

Impaling:

Azure a dolphin argent, fins gules and tail or between three escallops or. SCRASE.

Below. SCRASE.

Chancel Floor.—Ledger Stone.

Edward Michelbourn, 1700, aged 63.

Or a cross between four eagles sable. MICHELBORNE.

Crest. A tiger.

Nave.—North Wall.—Mural Monument with three figures of Father, Mother and infant son (brought from Holy Trinity in the Minories).

Sir John Pelham, 1580, and his son Oliver, 1584.

Above. Quarterly of four.

- 1 & 4. Azure three pelicans argent. PELHAM.
2. Gules two straps pale ways the buckles in chief argent. PELHAM (augmentation).
3. Azure fretty or. DE COURCY.

Crest. A peacock.

Below. Quarterly of four.

- 1 & 4. PELHAM. 2. PELHAM (augmentation). 3. DE COURCY

Impaling:

Quarterly of thirteen.⁹

1. Argent on a chief gules two rowels or. ST. JOHN OF BLETSOE.
2. Argent a fess between six cinquefoils gules. UMPHRAVILLE.
3. Azure a bend argent cotised or between six martlets or. DE LA BERE.

⁹ See Segar's *Baronagium Genealogicum* (Edmundson), 372, and *Her. and Gen.*, II., 200.

4. Chequy or and azure a fess ermine. TURBEVILLE.
5. Argent on a lion rampant tail-forked purpure a cross patty or. STURY.
6. Gules on a fess between six martlets or a molet sable. BEAUCHAMP OF BLETSOE.
7. Argent a fess sable between three crescents gules. PATISHULL.
8. Ermine a lion rampant gules crowned or langued azure. BRAY.
9. Paly argent and azure on a bend gules three eagles or. GRANDISON.
10. Argent on a chevron between three demi-lions rampant gules three bezants. FISHER.
11. Azure a chevron between three leopards' heads or. FROWICK.
12. Azure three sturgeon fess ways in pale or over all fretty gules. STURGEON.
13. Argent on a bend gules three martlets or. DANVERS.

Gallery.

Royal arms of K. George III. after the union with Ireland.

OVINGDEAN.

Nave.—North Side.—Window (Modern).

Ermine on a fess gules three escallops or. INGRAM.

Impaling:

Gules three garbs and a border engrailed or charged with green roundles. KEMP.

South Side.—Window (Modern).

Dexter. KEMP.

Sinister. Azure the Mace of the City of London in fess between two lions passant or. EAMER.

North Wall.—Mural Monument.

Sir John Eamer Kt., 1823 (Lord Mayor 180–2) and w. Mary, 1842.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. EAMER.

2 & 3. Sable on a chief argent three eagles' heads sable. . . .

Impaling:

Or a griffin without wings sable, fire issuing from its mouth and ears, on a chief argent three quatrefoils vert. SAMLER.

Crest. Out of a crown mural a demi-leopard holding in its dexter paw the sword of St. Paul (as in the arms of the City of London).

Nave.—South Wall.

A circular carved escutcheon.

Nathaniel Kemp, 1843.

KEMP with a plain border.

Over South Entrance Door.—Mural Marble.

Martha, w. of Nathaniel Kemp, 1821.

KEMP with the border charged with green roundles.

Impaling:

Gules a chevron engrailed between three garbs or. HILL.

South Aisle.—Western Window (Modern).

KEMP.

ROTTINGDEAN.

Chancel.—Ledger Stone.

Rev. Thomas Pelling M.A., 1732, aged 59.

Azure three pelicans argent. PELHAM.⁹

Impaling:

Ermine a saltire gules. FITZGERALD.

Window.—South Side.

Sir Wentworth Dilke, 1918.

Gules a lion rampant per pale argent and or. DILKE.

Nave.—North Side.—Mural Marble.

Steyning Beard, 1909.

Ermine on a quarter sable a saltire or charged with five fleurs-de-lis gules. BEARD.

BARCOMBE.

Chancel.—South Side of Sanctuary.—Mural Marble.

John Raynes, aged 53, 1687.

Checky or and gules a canton ermine on a bend azure a griffin's head or between two birds argent. RAYNES.

South Aisle.—Large Mural Marble.¹⁰

Susannah, wife of Thomas Medley, only sister and heir of John Raynes, 1704—Erected by their youngest son Edward Medley, 1730.

Argent two bars gemelles and in chief three rowels sable. MEDLEY.

Impaling REYNES.

South Aisle.—Window, 1900.

William Wilson Grantham and wife Sybil De La Rue.

Ermine a griffin segreant gules holding an escucheon or charged with a crosslet sable, in chief two crosslets gules. GRANTHAM.

Impaling:

Or three bars gules each charged with three stars or, in chief an increscent and decrescent moon gules. DE LA RUE.

⁹ Apparently the arms of Pelham have been assumed. This is a very fine ledger stone.

¹⁰ See *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, 2nd Series, IV., 356.

Nave.—West End.—Ledger Stone.

Elizabeth Lucas, d. of John Lucas, 1769.

Argent a fess between six annulets gules. LUCAS.

Crest. Out of a crown or a demi-griffin with wings expanded gules.

Nave.—North Side.—Window.

Glass removed from Goltho Church, Lincolnshire, in 1889, by Sir William Grantham.

This was probably originally put up by Thomas son of Thomas Grantham, who died about 1657, and his wife Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Sir William Alford of Meux Abbey, Yorkshire.

Quarterly of eight.

1. Ermine a griffin segreant gules armed azure. GRANTHAM.
2. Gules a crescent enclosing a star or. TOWKE.
3. Azure a chief dancetty or. DUNHAM.
4. Argent a chevron between in chief two crescents and in base a crosslet fitchy azure. GAGE.
5. Sable a bend of five lozenges cotised argent. PUCKERING.
6. Gules six crosslets fitchy and a chief dancetty or.
ARDERNE.
7. Argent a bend between three roundles sable. KNOWLES.
8. Gules six pears and a chief or. ALFORD.

It should be 1, 2, 4, 3, 5, 8, 6 and 7—for Nos. 6 and 7 are brought in by No. 8.

See *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, 2nd Series, I., 204, and *Harl. Soc.*, Vol. LI., 421.

Round the outside of the Church are a number of tombstones let into the side of the Church.

On the North Side, a Mural Stone.

George Awcock, 1836, and w. Mary Stapley, 1819.

Sable a bend between two bugle horns . . . ?

Crest. A lion rampant.

Outside, at the West End of South Aisle.

George Earle, 1779.

. . . a leopard's head . . . ?

Crest. An escallop shell.

NOTE.—Sperling also records:

1. *Mural Monument.*

Robert Crayford, of Caius Coll., Cambridge, Rector, aged 63, 1683.

Or on a chevron sable three hawks' heads argent. CRAYFORD.

2. *Mural Monument.*

Elizabeth, d. of Andrew Meeres, Vicar of Pevensey, 4 Jan., 1692.

Gules a fess ermine between three water bougets argent.
MEERES.

3. *Mural Monument.*

Stephen West, Vicar, 1622.

Azure a bend wavy between two griffins' heads or. WEST.

HAMSEY.

Chancel.—South Wall.—Mural Marble.

Rev. John Wenham, Rector, 1773.

Paly argent and gules on a chief azure a lion passant argent crowned or. WENHAM.¹¹

East End.

Rev. John Shore, 1722.

Argent a chevron sable between three holly leaves vert. SHORE

Mural Marble.

Sir John Bridger Shiffner, aged 19, 1918.

Azure a bend sinister in chief two stars and in base the end and stock of an anchor or issuing from waves of the sea. SHIFFNER.

Nave.—East End.—Mural Marble.

Sir John Bridger, aged 83, 1816, and wife Rebecca, aged 79, 1803. She was coheiress of John Eliot of Croydon.

Argent a chevron engrailed sable between three crabs gules. and in pretence: BRIDGER.

Argent a fess gules between four cotises wavy sable. ELIOT. Royal Arms. King George III., before 1801.

Four Hatchments.—East End of Nave.

I. BRIDGER, and in pretence:

Argent on a chevron between three wolves' heads sable a wolf's head or. WHITE.

II. BRIDGER, and in pretence: ELIOT.

North Wall of Nave.

III. Quarterly of four.¹²

1 & 4. Argent on a chevron between three eagles' heads sable three cinquefoils argent. JACKSON.

And in pretence:

Quarterly of four.

1. BRIDGER. 2. WHITE.

3. Argent a ship sailing on the sea, on a chief per pale azure and gules the dexter half charged with a fleur-de-lis, the sinister with a leopard or.

4. ELIOT.

IV. As No. III., on a lozenge.

¹¹ See *S.A.C.*, XVII., 98.

¹² See *S.A.C.*, XVII., 91, 92.

CHAILEY.

Sanctuary.—North Side.—Mural Marble.

Francis Middleton of Hurstbarn, son of Arthur Middleton, aged 53, 1673, and wife Ann, 1665; and his son John, aged 84, 1750.

Argent a saltire engrailed sable in chief a cinquefoil gules. MIDDLETON of Barnard Castle.

Sanctuary.—South Side.

Thomas Myddleton, son and heir of William Myddleton of Vallence in Westram, Kent, aged 22, 11 June, 1616.

Quarterly of four.¹³

1. Quarterly gules and or in the first quarter a cross flory argent. MIDDLETON of Silksworth.
2. Vert three lions rampant argent. HEYTON.
3. Sable crusilly fitchy three covered cups argent. STRYVELIN.
4. Azure three chevrons argent. LEWKOR.

Chancel.—South Wall.—Mural Marble.

George Goring of Eades, aged 58, 1728, and wife Elizabeth, daughter of Gabriel Egles of Copwood, aged 63, 1737.

Argent a chevron between three annulets gules. GORING.

Impaling:

Sable six lions rampant argent. EGLES.

Chancel.—North Wall.

Mrs. Frances Day relict of Robert Day, only daughter of John Middleton and his wife Frances, and grand-daughter of Ellyott Moor of Moor House, Wevelsfield, last of the Middleton and Moor family, aged 64, 1769.

Per chevron or and azure three mullets counter changed. DAY. impaling MIDDLETON of Barnard Castle.

North Aisle.—North Side.—Mural Marble.

John Ingram, eldest son of Rev. James Ingram, Rector of Sedlescombe and Vicar of Westfield, 1803.

Ermine on a fess gules three escallops or. INGRAM.

South Side.—Mural Marble.

Richard Bouchier, Governor of Bombay, aged 79, 1770, and wife Jane, 1771.

Argent a cross engrailed gules between four water bougets sable. BOURCHIER.

Impaling:

Argent two bars gules a border engrailed sable. ? BENNETT.

DITCHLING.

Chancel.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Captain Francis William Wakeford Town Attree, 1915.

Per chevron or and vert in chief two oak trees in base a cinquefoil counterchanged. ATTREE.

¹³ See Foster's *Visitations of Durham*, p. 238.

Crest. An oak tree, with a snake entwined about its bole.

*North Transept.—North Wall.—Mural Marble Tomb.*¹⁴

Henry Poole, 1580. He married Margaret, daughter of George Nevill, Lord Bergavenny by his wife Mary, daughter of Edward Stafford (G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*, I. 33), widow of John Cheyney.

Three achievements.

Nos. 1 & 3. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Azure a lion rampant argent between eight fleurs-de-lis or. POOLE.

2 & 3. Argent a chevron sable between three stags' heads gules. BRUERTON.¹⁵

No. 2. Quarterly of eight.¹⁶

1. Gules on a saltire argent a red rose. NEVILL of Raby.

2. Or fretty gules on a canton per pale ermine and or a galley sable. NEVILL.

3. Gules on a fess between six crosslets or a crescent gules. BEAUCHAMP.

4. Barry of eight or and gules. FITZ ALAN of BEDALE, Earl of Arundel.

5. Gules a lion rampant or armed and langued azure. D'ALBINI, Earl of Arundel.

6. Checky or and azure. WARREN.

7. Quarterly argent a bend sable and gules a fret or. DE SPENCER.

8. Or three chevrons gules. CLARE.

PLUMPTON.

Sanctuary.—North Wall.

Rev. William Hampton, 1770, and w. Mary, 1793.

Gules a fess checky or and azure a border argent. HAMPTON.

STREAT.

North Chapel.—East Window.

Dexter. Sable a doe between three bells argent. DOBELL.

Sinister. Gyronny of four azure and gules in chief two and in base one saltire argent, in fess two mullets or. LANE.

East Wall.—Mural Marble.

Henry Thomas Lane, 1834, and w. Jane Rachel.

Quarterly of six.

1. LANE. 2. DOBELL.

3. Sable a cross engrailed between four crescents argent. BARNHAM.

¹⁴ See *Misc. G. and H.*, 5th Series, III., 208.

¹⁵ See Vivian's *Vis. of Devon*, 602.

¹⁶ See *Account of the Family of Nevill*, by Daniel Rowland, 1830.

4. Gules a chevron vairy or and azure between three leopards' heads or. MENNYS.
5. Gules three boars' heads and a border engrailed argent. STAPLEY.
6. Per fess wavy argent and gules a fess wavy between three crescents counter-changed. SPRINGET.

Impaling:

Gules a chevron between three lambs argent a chief checky or and azure. LAMBERT.

North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Thomas Lane, 1779, and w. Mary, d. of Walter Dobell, 1798, and Thomas Lane, their son, of Bradbourne Place, Sevenoaks, and his wife Mary. LANE and in pretence DOBELL.

West Window.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. LANE. 2 & 3. DOBELL.

Above, on a Hatchment, lozenge shaped, and finely executed, the ROYAL ARMS, before the Union with Scotland.

Quarterly. 1 & 4. FRANCE and ENGLAND quarterly.

2. SCOTLAND. 3. IRELAND.

Nave.—North Wall.—Mural Marble Monument.

William Dobell, 1752, and w. Mary, d. and h. of William Finch of Tenterden.

DOBELL impaling:

Argent a chevron between three griffins passant sable. FINCH.

Mural Marble.

Mary, w. of William Dobell, 1764.

DOBELL impaling FINCH.

South Aisle.—West Window.

Major-General Henry Terrick FitzHugh, R.A., 1911.

Azure three field guns on their carriages in pale or on a chief argent three cannon balls sable. THE ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

WESTMESTON.

Nave.—North Wall.—Mural Brass.

2nd Lieutenant Frederick Athelstan Fanshawe Baines, 1915.

Quarterly of four.

1. Sable two bones in cross and in the first and fourth quarters a cross patty argent. BAINES.
2. Argent a bend and on a chief sable three cushions argent. JOHNSON.
3. Argent from a fess sable a demi-lion issuant gules in base three mullets azure. OEILS.
4. Argent on a fess gules a cross patty between two crosslets fitchy or. CUTHBERT.

Mural Alabaster.

Charles Lane, 1906.

Dexter.

Gyronny of four azure and gules in chief two and in base one saltire argent, in fess two mullets or. LANE.

Sinister. Sable a doe between three bells argent. DOBELL.

CLAYTON.

Chancel.—South Wall.—Mural Marble.

Ann, d. of John Luxford of Ockley, 1729.

Or on a pile azure three boars' heads or. LUXFORD.

Crest. A boar's head argent holding in its mouth a spear or headed argent.

HURSTPIERPOINT.

Sanctuary.—North Side.—Mural Marble.

See Woolgar's MS., Appendix, 77—in the Society's Library at Lewes:—

"At Hurstpierpoint a monument for Christopher Swale, D.D., cousin to Sir Solomon Swale of Swale Hall in Swale Dale in ye County of York, Bart., and Tutor to Prince Henry, eldest son of King James. Rector of this parish nearly 40 years, whence he was ejected for his loyalty in 1644.

He married 1st Ursulain Waterhouse, d. of Thomas Waterhouse of Braythwell, Yorks.; 2nd Rosa Sackville, d. of John Sackville of Chiddingly, Sussex; 3rd Anne, eldest d. of Thomas Lord de la Warr. By whom he had three sons and three daughters, who all died without issue.

He himself died 7th Sept., 1645."

Quarterly of eight.

1 & 8. Argent a bend wavy azure. SWALE.¹⁷

2. Sable three stags' heads argent. SWALE.¹⁸

3. Sable a trellis, the batons interlaced, or a canton gules. NUNDIE.

4. Argent on a fess cotised between three rowels gules a greyhound or. STAVELEY.

5. Or a chief indented azure. RANDOLPH.

6. Argent a lion rampant azure between three crosslets gules. MONTFORD.

7. Azure on a bend cotised argent three escallops gules, on a chief or three martlets sable. PULLEINE.

Below, three shields.

1. SWALE impaling:

Or a pile engrailed sable. WATERHOUSE.

2. SWALE impaling:

Quarterly or and gules a bend vaire. SACKVILLE.

¹⁷ Swale of Stainley.

¹⁸ Swale of Hang West.

3. SWALE impaling:

Argent a fess dancetty sable. WEST.

Sanctuary.—South Side.—Mural Marble.

Rev. John Dodson, D.D. He married Frances, d. of Rev. John Dawson, who is buried at Lichfield.

Argent a fess wavy between three fleurs-de-lis gules. DODSON.
Impaling:

Azure on a bend engrailed argent three jackdaws. DAWSON.

Mural Marble.

Rev. Christopher Dodson, 1784, and w. Mary, d. of Thomas Marchant, 1747.

DODSON impaling:

Azure a chevron between three martlets argent. MARCHANT.¹⁹

Chancel Floor.—Ledger Stones.

1. No inscription—Arms. SWALE.

2. Philadelphia, eld. d. of Sir John Stapley, Bart., wife of Peter Courthope, 1676, aged 25.

Issue John, Barbara and Peter.

Argent a fess azure between three stars sable. COURTHOPE.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Gules three boars' heads and a border engrailed argent. STAPLEY.

2 & 3. Per fess wavy argent and gules a fess wavy between three crescents counter-changed. SPRINGETT.

3. Mary, d. of Nicholas Monke of Hurston, w. of Thomas Beard of Hurstpierpoint, 1688.

Issue Thomas and Barbara.

Ermine on a canton sable a saltire or charged with five fleur-de-lis gules. BEARD.

South Chapel.—East Window.—Three Shields.

1. Royal arms—K. George I.

2. Azure a lion rampant erminois holding in his paw an auger or borer over all on a chevron argent three escucheons azure the centre one charged with a rose argent. BORRER.

3. Gules three crowns or. See of ELY.

Impaling:

Or two swords in saltire and the letter D.

North Chapel.—East End.—Mural Marble.

Captain Arthur Nelson Hampton Weekes, 1918.

Ermine three battle axes sable. WEEKES.

North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Peter Courthope, 1657.

Md. 1st Elizabeth, d. of John Sharpey of Staplehurst, Kent.

Issue Henry, Alexander and Frances.

¹⁹ No record of this coat has been found.

2nd Jane, d. of Henry Smith of Peperharrow, and widow of Ninian Burrell.
Issue Elizabeth.

Above. COURTHOPE.

Dexter. COURTHOPE impaling:

Argent on a bend azure three spear heads argent. SHARPEY.

Sinister. COURTHOPE impaling:

Per pale or and azure a chevron between three leopards all counter-changed a crescent for difference. SMITH.²⁰

At the bottom.

COURTHOPE impaling two coats.

Dexter. SHARPEY.

Sinister. SMITH.

North Transept.—Mural Marble.

Henry Campion, 1761, aged 81, m. Barbery, d. and h. of Peter Courthope. Issue William, and Catherine, who m. George Courthope.

Argent on a chief gules an eagle or. CAMPION.

And in pretence COURTHOPE.

Mural Marble.

William Campion, 1778, and w. Elizabeth, d. of Edward Partheriche of Ely, 1768.

Quarterly of five.

1 & 5. CAMPION.

2. Azure fretty ermine on a canton or a fleur-de-lis gules.
CAMPION of London.

3 & 4. COURTHOPE.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Vairy argent and sable on a chief sable three roses
argent. PARTHERICHE.

2 & 3. Gules a chevron argent. . . .

South Transept.—East End.—Mural Marble.

John Borrer, 1793, and Ann, d. of John Hamlyn of Lindfield. She was afterwards w. of John Dennett.

BORRER and in pretence:

Argent a chevron between three spaniels sejant gules.
HAMLYN of Ireland.

South Wall.—Mural Marble.

William Borrer, 1797, and w. Barbara, 1795, daughter and co-heir of Edward Hardres.

BORRER and in pretence:

Gules a lion rampant ermine debruised by a chevron or.
HARDRES.

²⁰ See *Vis. of Surrey, Surrey Arch. Coll.*, XII., 218.

Mural Marble.

Elizabeth, w. of John Thorp, d. of Sir Anthony Culpeper of Bedgbury, Goudhurst, Kent.

Above, quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Argent three crescents azure. THORPE.

2 & 3. Argent three reindeers' heads sable. BOWETT.

Impaling:

Quarterly of eight.

1. Argent a bend engrailed gules. CULPEPER.

2. Argent a chevron sable between ten martlets gules. HARDRESHULL.

3. Or a cross engrailed gules in the first quarter a martlet vert. HACCHE.

4. Argent on a bend sable three martlets or. BEDGBURY.

5. Or a cross engrailed gules. HAUTE.

6. Per pale azure and gules a lion rampant with tail forked ermine. CAWNE.

7. Argent a chevron between three voided lozenges sable a border engrailed gules. MARTYN.²¹

8. Gules a fess engrailed between three swans' heads argent. ? MARTYN.

Below, four coats of arms, one above and below, and one on each side.

1. THORPE.

2. Azure three escallops or.

This should be "Gules three escallops argent" for DACRES. Elizabeth's grandmother was Mary, d. of William Lord Dacres.

3. CULPEPER.

4. BOWETT.

Mural Brass.

Rev. Carey Hampton Borrer, s. of Nathaniel Borrer, 1898.

Three impaled shields.

Dexter. Diocese of CHICHESTER.

Centre. BORRER.

Sinister. Gules three piles in point argent the centre one charged with a trefoil, on a chief or a roundle between two crosslets fitchy gules. ORR.²²

South Transept.—West Wall.—Mural Marble.

Nathaniel Borrer, 1863, and w. Mary Anne, 1854.

Quarterly of six.

²¹ Nos. 7 and 8 form the quartered coat of MARTYN of Long Melford, Suffolk. See *Vis. of London*, 1568, p. 6, issued by the London and Middlesex Archæological Society.

²² He married Elizabeth, d. of James Orr of Holywood House, co. Down.

1 & 6. BORRER.

2. Gules a lion rampant ermine debruised by a chevron or. HARDRES.

3. Azure crusilly six herrings or. HERINGAUD.

4. Vaire on a chief gules two mullets or. FITZBARNARD.

5. Gules three luces haurient argent a mullet for difference. LUCY.

Impaling:

Quarterly of six.

1 & 6. WEEKES.²³

2. Gules a fess checky argent and sable a border or. HAMPTON.²⁴

3. Argent a saltire coupé and voided gules. ? CURRIE.

4. Argent on a bend azure three roses argent. CAREY.

5. Azure a chevron argent between two mullets in chief or and in base a hand in armour holding a mace. MACE.

Mural Brass.

Henrietta, w. of George Octavius Pollard.

On a lozenge.

Argent a chevron sable between three escallops gules. POLLARD.

Impaling BORRER.

Mural Brass.

Emily, w. of Charles Hoskins Master of Oxted, 1892.

Azure a fess embattled between three griffins' heads or.

MASTER.

Impaling BORRER.

Mural Brass.

Charles Alexander Borrer, 1911.

He married 1st Dora, d. of Thomas Gee.

2nd Evelyn, d. of Thomas Jesson.

BORRER impaling two coats.

Upper. Gules a sword in bend argent. GEE.

Lower. Azure on a fess embattled on both sides between three cocks' heads argent two red roses. JESSON.

Mural Brass.

Elizabeth Catherine, w. of William Dawes Freshfield, 1891.

Azure a bend vaire between six escallops argent. FRESHFIELD.

Impaling BORRER.

Mural Brass.

Isabella Borrer, 1909.

On a lozenge. BORRER.

²³ Nathaniel Borrer married first Mary Anne, daughter of Richard Weekes of Hurstpierpoint by Charity his wife, d. and h. of Rev. William Hampton, Rector of Plumpton. See *Genealogist*, 1st Series, I., 222.

²⁴ See *Vis. of Surrey*, Harl. Soc., LX., 54. See also Foster's *Collectanea Genealogica*, I., 53, where the right to bear these quarterings is disputed. See also *Collect. Top. et Gen.*, VI., 294.

Mural Brass.

Helen Henrietta Borrer, 1899.
On a lozenge. BORRER.

Mural Brass.

Jane Clifford, w. of William Egerton Hubbard, 1892.
Vert a chevron between three eagles' heads argent, each gorged with a crown gules. HUBBARD.
Impaling BORRER.

Mural Brass.

Blanche Stewart, w. of Edward Broadwood, 1914.
Ermine two pales vairy argent and gules on a chief azure an annulet between two pine trees or. BROADWOOD.
Impaling BORRER.

Mural Brass.

Major Cary Hampton Borrer, 1918. BORRER.
Crest. A buck's head fretty argent holding in its mouth a borer.

Mural Brass.

Clifford Fortescue Borrer, 1884.
He married Christina Sophia, d. of Charles Freshfield. BORRER and in pretence FRESHFIELD.

South Aisle.—Mural Marble.

Elizabeth, w. of John Stone, d. of Jeremiah Johnson, 1723.
Argent a cross and in the first quarter a catherine wheel gules STONE.²⁵
Impaling:
Argent on a chevron azure three pheons or on a canton gules a crown or.

In the Centre Window.

Quarterly of four.
1 & 4. ENGLAND.
2 & 3. Barry of ten or and sable a crown of rue in bend vert. SAXE COBURG for the PRINCE CONSORT.

Small Window over the Chancel Arch.

Royal Arms. QUEEN VICTORIA.

Small Window at West End.

DIOCESE of CHICHESTER impaling:
Gules an armed leg couped at the thigh in pale between two broken spears argent headed or. GILBERT, Bishop of Chichester 1842.

²⁵ Sperling gives this as

Per pale argent and azure an eagle with two heads counter-changed. STONE.

Impaling:

Argent a pheon between three voided lozenges gules. JOHNSON.

*Clerestory Windows.**North Side, East to West.*

1. (i) GORING. (ii) COURTHOPE. (iii) CAMPION.
2. (i) STAPLEY (see Berry's Sussex 85). (ii) DODSON.
(iii) KEMP.
3. (i) Argent a chevron between three lozenges ermines.
SHAW.
(ii) Azure a bend embattled argent. WALLIS.
(iii) Sable a chevron between three leopards' heads argent.
LICHFORD.
4. (i) BOWETT. (ii) DACRE. (iii) Azure three lions rampant or. FIENNES.
5. (i) WARREN.
(ii) Azure a chief checky argent and gules. PIERPOINT.
(iii) Argent semy of cinquefoils gules a lion rampant sable.
PIERPOINT, EARL MANVERS.

South Side, East to West.

1. (i) HARDRES, with the badge of Ulster.
(ii) BORRER. (iii) WEEKES.
2. (i) Azure a griffin and chief or. EVELYN.
(ii) Azure three swords one in pale point upwards surmounted of the other two in saltire points downwards argent. NORTON.
(iii) Sable a fess cotised between three lions' heads argent crowned or. WOOD.
3. (i) SCRACE. (ii) BEARD.
(iii) Azure three boars' heads argent. FORD.
4. (i) Checky argent and sable a fess gules, the badge of Ulster. ACLAND.
(ii) FULLER.
(iii) Or between two bends azure two fleur-de-lis sable.
DOYLY.²⁶
5. (i) BURRELL. (ii) BOARD.
(iii) Argent on a fess between three dolphins sable a roundle argent between two fleur-de-lis or. SERGISON.

Over West Entrance.

Royal Arms. QUEEN VICTORIA.

Entrance Porch.—North Side.

Hatchment. Quarterly of six.

1. BORRER a mullet for difference.
2. Ermine two bars and a canton gules. BOYES.
3. HARDRES. 4. HERINGAUD. 5. FITZBARNARD. 6. LUCY.

On Dexter Side.

BORRER a mullet for difference.

²⁶ See Papworth, 850.

Impaling:

Quarterly of six.

- 1 & 6. WEEKES. 2. HAMPTON. 3. CAREY. 4. MACE.
5. CURRIE?

On Sinister Side.

BORRER a mullet for difference.

Impaling:

Argent three palmers' staves sable heads, rests and ends or and on a chief sable three escallops argent. PALMER.

Sperling also records the three following:—

I. Peter Campion of Danny, 1723.

1. CAMPION.

2. CAMPION impaling COURTHOPE.

3. Quarterly of eight.

1 & 8. CAMPION.

2. CAMPION of London.

3. Or on a pale azure three escallops argent. STONE.

4. Or on a pile azure a griffin segreant argent. THORNE.

5. COURTHOPE.

6. Gules three boars' heads and a border engrailed argent. STAPLEY.

7. SPRINGETT.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Vaire on a chief sable three roses.

2 & 3. Gules on a chevron argent three bars gemelles argent.

The latter two coats he erroneously attributes to GLYNN and THROCKMORTON; for they are evidently those of PARTHERICHE and ? See Monument in the North Transept. The Heraldry here applies to the marriage of William Campion and Elizabeth Partheriche (see *S.A.C.* X., 35). And it was Peter Courthope of Danny who died 1724, Danny passing to the Campions through a marriage to his daughter and heir, Barbara.

II. *Mural Marble.*

Thomas Beard and w. Katherine, d. of John Stone of Rusper, 1700.

BEARD impaling:

Per pale argent and azure an eagle with two heads counter-changed. STONE.

III. *Mural Marble.*

Rev. M. Shaw, 1761.

Argent a chevron between three lozenges ermines. SHAW.

Impaling:

Azure a chevron between three doves argent. DULSE of Surrey.²⁷

²⁷ Not verified.

TWINEHAM.

Nave.—South of Chancel Arch. Mural Marble.

Richard Stapley of Hickstead, 1762, and w. Martha, 1793.

Gules three boars' heads a border engrailed argent. STAPLEY.

South Wall.—Mural Marble.

Barbara Wood, 1803, w. of James Wood of Hickstead.

Sable a fess cotised between three lions' heads argent crowned or. WOOD.

Impaling STAPLEY.²⁸

South Window of Nave.

A small diamond pane of old glass.

Gules crusilly fitchy a lion rampant argent. LA WARR.

BRIGHTON (ST. NICHOLAS).

South Chapel.—East Window.

Or a lion rampant azure fretty argent and in chief two anchors azure. BOXALL.

South Chapel.—South Side.—Small Two-light Window.

Dexter. Rev. Henry Michell Wagner.

Sable a lion rampant or holding in its paws a broken wheel, a crescent for difference. WAGNER.²⁹

And in pretence:

Argent on a chevron engrailed azure between three martlets sable three crescents argent. WATSON.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Argent a heart gules crowned or on a chief azure three mullets argent. DOUGLAS.

2. Argent three piles gules the outside ones charged with a mullet or. DOUGLAS of Loch Leven.

3. Argent three pierced lozenges and on a chief sable three leopards argent. OGSTOUN.

All for DOUGLAS of Tilliquhally.

Crest. Out of a crown a demi-lion rampant holding a broken wheel or.

Sinister.

Rev. Henry Michell.

Quarterly of four.

1. & 4. Sable a chevron or between three escallops argent. MICHELL.

2 & 3. Azure a leopard's head erased or. MICHELL.

And in pretence:

Gules a chevron or between three fleur-de-lis, the two in chief or, the one in base argent. READ.

²⁸ The tinctures are reversed.

²⁹ See Rietstap VII., Plate CXXXVI., for WAGNER of Livonia quartering "Gules three roses argent."

North Aisle.—North Wall.

Francis Crosbie Fairfield, w. of Charles Fairfield, 1830.

On a lozenge.

Vert a chevron or between three stags. FAIRFIELD.³⁰

And in pretence:

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Argent a chevron sable between three lions' heads?

2 & 3. Argent floretty a lion passant. . . . ?

West End.—Mural Marble.

Danby Willoughby, 4th s. of George Simon Harcourt, 1841.

Gules two bars or. HARCOURT.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Argent on a fess sable between three lions rampant
gules three mullets argent. MATTHEW.

2 & 3. Azure an eagle or. MATTHEW.

South Aisle.—West End.

A long memorial to the Kipping family. The arms are obliterated, but are given by the Rev. J. H. Sperling (19th Sept., 1862) as:—

Lozenge azure and or on a chief or a leopard gules. KIPPING.³¹

Impaling:

Argent a chevron azure between three negroes' heads?

Nave.—South Side.—West End.

Rev. Henry Michell, 1789.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. MICHELL. 2 & 3. MICHELL.

And in pretence READ.

North Side.—Mural Brass.

Rev. Henry Michell Wagner, 1870. WAGNER.

Impaling two coats:

Upper. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. DOUGLAS. 2 & 3. OGSTOUN.

Lower. WATSON.

Nave.—West Wall.

Centre. Royal Arms. Queen Victoria.

Dexter. Checky azure and or.³² WARREN.

Sinister. SEE of CHICHESTER.

Tower.

James Stanley, 1810.

Argent on a bend azure three bucks' heads or. STANLEY.

Impaling:

Argent a lion rampant gules a border sable bezanty. CORNWALL.

³⁰ Not verified.³¹ According to Burke's *Armory*, this should be "Lozenge or and azure on a chief gules a leopard or."³² Should be "Checky or and azure."

On the wall, on a wooden tablet recording a Peal on Jubilee Day, 1887.
The Royal Arms. Queen Victoria.

Tower.—North Wall.

Philip Metcalfe, F.S.A., 1818.

Argent three calves sable. METCALFE.

Crest. A talbot sejant holding a shield.

According to the Rev. J. H. Sperling, the following were here in 1862:—

1. Elizabeth, widow of George Robinson of Bath, 1830.
Vert a chevron or between three stags. ROBINSON.³³
And in pretence:
Quarterly of four.
1 & 4. Argent a chevron sable between three lions' heads
gules. ROWE.
2 & 3. Ermine a lion passant between three fleur-de-lis
gules. DREW.
2. Charles Scrase, 1792.³⁴
Azure a dolphin argent fins, gills and tail or between three
escallops or. SCRASE.
And in pretence:
Ermine on a cross quarter pierced argent four mill-rinds sable.
TURNER.
3. Sir George Pownall, 1834, Provost Marshall General of the
Leeward Islands.
Argent a lion rampant sable on its breast a cross patty argent.
POWNALL.
Crest. A lion's paw grasping a key with chain pendant.

BRIGHTON (ST. PETER'S).

North Aisle.—Mural Stone.

Colonel Sir Charles Gervaise Boxall, K.C.B., 1914.

Or a lion rampant azure fretty argent between two anchors
in chief azure. BOXALL.

Nave.—West End.—Mural Marble.

Rev. Thomas Cooke, 1874, and w. Jane, d. of the Hon. C.
Finch, 1858.

. . . three lions rampant. . . .

Impaling:

Argent a chevron between three griffins sable. FINCH.

Mural Marble.

Joseph Allen, 1851.

Or three greyhounds sable. ALLEN.

³³ See *S.A.C.*, XXIV., 90.

³⁴ See *S.A.C.*, VIII., 14.

Mural Marble.

Elizabeth, w. of Rev. Richard Woodward (s. of the Bishop of Cloyne) and d. and coh. of John Bathoe of Bath, 1839.

Azure a pale engrailed between two eagles argent. WOODWARD.

And in pretence:

Or three bats sable. BATHOE?

HOVE (ALL SAINTS').

North Aisle.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Lieutenant Noel Roland Abbey, s. of William Henry Abbey and his wife Florence, 1918.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Gules on a fess between three lozenges in chief and in base a ship or a dove volant gules. ABBEY.

2 & 3. Or three pales gules a chief vair. BELCHER.

Mural Brass.

Capt. George Robinson Bridge Drummond, M.V.O., 1917.

Or three bars wavy gules. DRUMMOND.

Impaling:

Or on a chevron engrailed sable between three roundles sable each charged with a bird or, a fleur-de-lis between two conies argent. FLIGHT.

West End.

2nd Lieut. Frederick Athelstan Fanshaw Baines, 1915, son of Athelstan Arthur and Katherine Mary Baines.

Quarterly of four.

1. Sable two shank bones in cross and in the 1st and 4th quarters a cross patty argent. BAINES.

2. Argent a bend and on a chief sable three cushions argent. JOHNSON.

3. Argent issuing from a fess sable a demi-lion rampant gules in base three mullets of six points azure. OEILS.

4. Argent on a fess gules a cross patty between two crosslets fitchy or. CUTHBERT.

South Aisle.—South Wall.—Mural Brass.

Lieut. Alexander Stewart Cleeve, R.N.

Argent on a fess between three wolves' heads sable three mullets or. CLEEVE.

West End.—Mural Marble.

Marietta Ralli, wife of Stephen Ralli, 1922.

Azure a lion rampant ermine in chief a mullet between two crosses argent. RALLI.³⁵

³⁵ In Burke's *Vis. of Arms*, they are given as "Azure a lion rampant argent semy of lozenges azure in chief a crescent between two crosses coupé argent."

HOVE (ST. ANDREW).

Nave.—*North Side of Chancel Arch.*—*Mural Marble.*

Joseph Pecchio of Milan, 1835.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Or a fess gules in chief an eagle sable crowned or.
PECCHI³⁶ of MILAN.

2 & 3. Vert a fess gules on a border or three stars of eight points. PECCI of SIENNA.

North Aisle.—*North Wall.*

George Basevi, 1851, and w. Bathsheba, 1849.

Per pale sable and argent a two-headed eagle and in chief two crescents counter-changed. BASEVI.

Impaling:

Or in base two bars gules, on the upper a tree, on the dexter side of the escucheon, and on the sinister side a lion rampant sable. . . .

PRESTON.

Chancel.—*Mural Bronze.*

Eleanor Montagu MacDonald, 1903. She married first William Stanford of Preston, and secondly Capt. George Varnham MacDonald.

Two shields:—

1. Per pale or and sable on a chevron nebuly between three bugle horns three martlets all counter-changed. STANFORD.

2. Quarterly of four.

1. Argent a lion rampant gules.

2. Or an arm in armour holding a crosslet fitchy gules.

3. Or a lymphad, sails furled, sable.

4. Vert a salmon naiant argent. All for MACDONALD.

Mural Brass.

Vere Bennett-Stanford of Norton Bavant and Pyt House, Wilts., and of Preston, Sussex, 1894.

Quarterly. 1 & 4. STANFORD.

2 & 3. Quarterly of four.

i & iv. Gules three demi-lions rampant argent.
BENETT.

ii & iii. Azure three gauntlets and a border wavy or.
FANE.

And in pretence: STANFORD.

Chancel Windows.

North Side. Colonel Donald MacDonald, 1847, and his wife Emma, 1876. MACDONALD.

³⁶ See Rietstap's *Armorial*.

South Side.—East to West.

1. Two coats.
Dexter. STANFORD.
Sinister. Quarterly of four.
1 & 4. BENETT. 2 & 3. FANE.
2. William Stanford³⁷ of Preston Place, 1853.
Dexter. STANFORD.
Sinister. Quarterly per fess indented or and azure in the 2nd and 3rd quarters two castles or. MORRIS.
3. William Stanford,³⁷ 1841.
Dexter. STANFORD.
Sinister. Gules on a chevron argent between three garbs or three bees, a border ermine. TOURLE.

PATCHAM.

Chancel.—North Wall.—Mural Monument.

Richard Shelley, 1594, aged about 57.

Sable on a fess engrailed between three whelk shells or a crescent for difference. SHELLEY.

Mural Monument.

John Paine, 1874, and w. Sarah, 1865.

Gules on a fess or three stags' heads gules. PAINE.

Impaling:

. . . on a bend . . . three trefoils . . .?

South Wall.—Mural Marble.

John Paine, 1805, and w. Grace (widow of John Hoper), 1851, aged 93.

PAINE impaling . . .?

North Aisle.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart., 1859. He married Eliza Sophia Frances, d. of William Thomas Roe of Withdean Court, Sussex.

Argent a fess between three crescents gules. OGLE.

And in pretence:

Quarterly of four.

1. Argent three roe bucks in full course gules. ROE of Scotland.
2. Lozengy erminois and azure on a chevron gules three stars or. WRAXALL.
3. Argent a bittern gules. MATTHEW.
4. Azure two mullets or. VAN LUMPUTT.

Chancel Arch.—South Side.

William Dering Adair Roe, 1838, only son of William Thomas Roe and his wife Elizabeth.

³⁷ See *S.A.C.*, LVII., 211.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. ROE of Scotland. 2 & 3. WRAXALL.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. MATTHEW. 2 & 3. VAN LUMPUTT.

Nave.—South Wall.—Mural Marble.

William Thomas Roe, 1834, and wife Mary Elizabeth, d. of Daniel Byam Matthew of Felix Hall, Essex, and his wife Elizabeth, d. of Sir Edward Dering of Surrenden, Kent.

Above. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. ROE of Scotland. 2 & 3. WRAXALL.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. MATTHEW. 2 & 3. VAN LUMPUTT.

Dexter. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. ROE of Scotland. 2 & 3. WRAXALL.

Impaling:

Argent three lions rampant gules a chief azure. THOMAS.

Sinister. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. MATTHEW. 2 & 3. VAN LUMPUTT.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Argent a fess azure in chief three roundles gules.

2 & 3. Or a saltire sable. Both for DERING.

Mural Marble.

William Roe, 1826, and w. Susanna Margaret, d. of Sir William Thomas of Yapton Place, 1821.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. ROE of Scotland. 2 & 3. WRAXALL.

Impaling THOMAS.

Nave.—Ledger Brass.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. ROE of Scotland. 2 & 3. WRAXALL.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. MATTHEW. 2 & 3. VAN LUMPUTT.

WEST BLATCHINGTON.

Window.—South Wall.

Or an eagle with two heads sable.

KINGSTON BUCL.

Chancel.—North Window.

Geoffrey Borrer Tracy, 1913.

Or between two bendlets gules an escallop in the dexter chief point sable. TRACY.

North Aisle.—Mural Marble.

William Gorringe, 1846, and w. Jane, 1831.

Argent a chevron between three annulets gules. GORING.³⁸
Crest. A leopard rampant.

Mural Marble.

Thomas Norton, 1803, s. of John Bysse Norton and his wife Ann.

Azure three swords, one in pale point upwards and two in saltire points downwards argent. NORTON.

Mural Marble.

Thomas Norton, 1781, aged 90, and w. Ann, d. of William Bysse of Pycomb, 1769.

NORTON impaling:

Or a chevron between three roses gules. BYSSHE.

In the Window at West End of North Aisle (Ancient).

Argent three chevrons azure. LEWKNOB. See S.A.C., LXI., 58.

On the Bench ends of the two last pews of Nave.

LEWKNOB.

Nave.—Five Ledger Stones.

1. Susanna, w. of John Monke, only d. of William Blaker, 1690.

Gules a chevron between three lions' heads argent. MONKE.³⁹

Impaling:

Argent a chevron ermine between three black men's heads side face and couped at the shoulders, with hair or. BLAKER.

2. Edward Blaker, 1745, and w. Elizabeth, 1755. BLAKER.

3. William Blaker, 29 July, 1751, aged 59, and w. Ann, afterwards m. to Harry Bridges. BLAKER.

4. Nathaniel Blaker, 10 July, 1764, aged 65, and w. Katherine, 15 Nov., 1762, aged 67. BLAKER.

5. Edward Blaker, 1757, aged 31, son of Edward and Elizabeth Blaker. BLAKER.

For Blaker monuments, etc., see *Blaker of Sussex*, by Walter Charles Renshaw, 1904 (Society's Library, Lewes). There was an earlier issue of thirty copies only in 1894.

*Arms Carved on the Church Chest (XIX. Century).**At the top.*

1. Azure a chevron between three lions' heads or. WYNDHAM.⁴⁰

³⁸ These are the arms and crest of the family of Goring, with whom William Gorringe apparently claimed connection.

³⁹ These are the arms of MONKE of Devonshire, from which family the Monkes of Ashington, Sussex, sprang. These latter were granted in 1615 the following coat: "Argent on a chevron gules between three lions' heads or three bezants." See "Pedigree and Grant of Arms," *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, 2nd Series, I., 100.

⁴⁰ George Wyndham (created Lord Leconfield, 1859) was Patron of the Living. See Arnold's *Petworth*, 41.

2. Azure a chevron ermine between three escallops argent.
TOWNSEND.⁴¹

On the Front.

1. Barry vair and gules. BRAOSE (ancient).
2. Argent three chevrons azure. LEWKNOR.
3. Or three water bougets⁴² azure. DE BUCI.
4. NORTON.

PORTSLADE.

Chapel.—West End of North Aisle.

West Window.

Quarterly of six.⁴³

1. Argent three chevrons interlaced sable. BRACKENBURY.
2. Sable a chevron or between three swords erect argent hilted or. BALIOL.
3. Azure three bars argent. ILLESLEY.
4. Argent a lion rampant sable collared or. DENTON.
5. Argent a chevron between three crosslets sable. WYCLIFFE.
6. Argent on a chevron sable three bucks' heads argent. ELLERTON.

The above are repeated at each end of the Tomb in the middle of the Chapel.

And on the sides of the Tomb, on each side 4 shields.

North Side.—West to East.

1. BRACKENBURY. 2. ELLERTON. 3. WICKCLIFFE.
4. DENTON.

South Side.

1. BRACKENBURY. 2. ILLESLEY. 3. BALIOL. 4. BRACKENBURY.

Nave.—Ledger Stones.

1. Mary, w. of Thomas Cooke, 1717.
Gules three crescents argent a canton ermine. COOKE.
Impaling:
Vert three bucks argent attired or. ? TROLLOPE.
2. Thomas Cooke, 1742.
COOKE impaling. ? TROLLOPE.
3. Esther, w. of Robert Carpenter, and their children.
Per fess or and argent a leopard rampant gules. POWELL
of Newick, Sussex.
Impaling:

⁴¹ Rector of Kingston Buci, 1837-1870.

⁴² Otherwise called "Bôuces" from the Norman French "Bouse." See Woodward's *Treatise on Heraldry* and Parker's *Glossary*.

⁴³ *Vis. of Surrey*, Harl. Soc., XLIII., 188. *Surrey Arch. Soc.*, II., 240. *Her. and Gen.*, II., 289, 556. Foster's *Vis. of Durham*.

Paly argent and gules on a chevron azure three crosslets or.
CARPENTER.⁴⁴

4. Alongside the above, one with no inscription.
Vert two shin bones in saltire argent. NEWTON?

Churchyard.—West End of Church.

John Blaker of Lewes, 1851, and w. Sarah, 1832.

Argent a chevron ermine between three black men's heads side-face and coupéd at the shoulders with hair or. BLAKER.

There is here a brass, which was brought from the ruins of West Blachington, commemorating the Scralce, Scrase or Scras family. It may be connected with the curious monument on the south side of the Sanctuary of Hangleton Church, of a knight, his wife, and four sons and five daughters.

SOUTHWICK.

Chancel.—North Side.—Mural Brass.

John Hall of Portslade, 1840, and w. Sarah, 1842.

Dexter. Argent a chevron engrailed between three talbots' heads and on a chief azure three mullets or. HALL (Durham).

Sinister. Blank.

Sanctuary.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Nathaniel Hall, 1799, aged 84, son of Nathaniel Hall, and wife Elizabeth, 1819, aged 97. HALL.

Chancel.—South Wall.—Mural Marble.

Elizabeth, w. of Rev. John Gray, daughter of Edward Faulkner, 1745.

And their daughter Katherine, w. of Robert Hayman, of Topsham, Devon.

Argent three falcons gules. FAULKNER.⁴⁵

Nave.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Harry Bridger, 1766, and w. Katherine, 1744.

Argent a chevron engrailed sable between three crabs gules. BRIDGER.

Nave.—South Wall.

John Bridger Norton, s. of Rev. Robert Norton and his w. Elizabeth, 1795.

Azure three swords one in pale point upwards surmounted by the other two in saltire points downward argent. NORTON.

Impaling HALL.

⁴⁴ Apparently in error for CARPENTER impaling POWELL. On the Hatchment, at one time here, they were correctly so tricked. See Horsfield's *Sussex*, II., 164.

⁴⁵ The falcons are shown as "rising," and each standing on "a staff raguly fesswise argent" as in the Trehawke coat.

Mural Marble.

Rev. Robert Norton, 1756, and w. Elizabeth, d. of Harry Bridger, 1769.

NORTON impaling BRIDGER.

Nave.—West End.—Hatchment.

HALL impaling:

Or on a chief sable three escallops or. GRAHAM.

Tower.—Royal Arms.

George III. after the union with Ireland.

NEWTIMBER.

Chancel.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Rev. John Osborne, youngest s. of Thomas Osborne of this Parish, 1774, aged 63, and w. Jane, 1761.

Quarterly argent and azure in the 1st and 4th quarters an ermine spot on a cross or five annulets sable. OSBORNE.⁴⁶

Impaling:

Checky argent and sable on a bend gules three lions' heads or. CHURCHAR.

Sanctuary.—Two small windows on North and South side.

Gules a chevron ermine between three crosslets or. ? RICH.

North Chapel.—East End.

John Newnham, 1756, s. of Nathaniel and Sarah Newnham. Argent a cross sable over all a bend vert. NEWNHAM.

Impaling:

Argent three leopards sable. . . .⁴⁷

Nave.—South Wall.—Mural Marble.

2nd Lieut. Denis Sydney Buxton, 1917.

Argent a lion rampant between two mullets sable in chief a mullet for difference. BUXTON.

Painted on the responds of the Tower Arch.

Dexter. Royal Arms.

Sinister. The See of Chichester impaling the See of Canterbury.

Tower.—Mural Marble.

Thomas Osborne, 1710, and w. Anne, 1706.

OSBORNE impaling:

Paly argent and gules on a chief azure a leopard or. LANGFORD.

⁴⁶ These coats are incorrectly tricked as Argent on a cross or five annulets sable.

Impaling:

Checky argent and gules on a bend or three lions' heads gules.

⁴⁷ ? CALCRAFT or HUTCHINGS.

POYNINGS.

Chancel.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Sir William Keith Ball, Bart., 1874, and w. Louisa, 1914.

Three shields of arms—each being:—

Ermine a lion rampant sable between in chief two roundles gules and in base a hand grenade exploding. BALL.

Impaling:

Argent a greyhound courant sable between three choughs within a border engrailed gules charged with four crosses formy or and four bezants. WILLIAMS.

East Wall.—North Side of Altar.—Mural Marble.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Holland, 1857, aged 85, and w. Frances, d. of Thomas, Lord Erskine, 1859.

Azure floretty a lion rampant argent. HOLLAND.

Impaling:

Quarterly of six.

1. Azure three garbs or, in chief a mullet for difference. BUTE.
2. Or a fess checky azure and argent. STEWART.
3. Argent a pale sable. ERSKINE.
4. Gules an eagle looking towards the sun or which is placed toward the dexter chief point. CARDROSS.
5. Azure a bend between six crosslets fitchy or. MARR.
6. Argent three bars gemelles gules a lion rampant sable armed azure. FAIRFAX.

All for ERSKINE, Earl of Buchan.

South Side of Altar.

Rev. George Beard, 1786, aged 78.

Ermine on a quarter sable a saltire or charged with five fleur-de-lis gules. BEARD.

Outside, over the Porch.

Barry or and vert a bend gules. POYNINGS.

PYECOMBE.

Arms of King George I.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

The following church was accidentally omitted:—

UDIMORE.

Chancel.—Ledger Stone, with Brass Inscription and Shield.

John, s. and h. of William Burdett, 1605. He md. Margaret,
d. and h. of John Horrold.

Azure 2 bars or on the upper 3 martlets gules. BURDETT.

Nave.—Ledger (South Side of Chancel Arch).

(Above is a brass inscription for John Freebody, 1578.)

Brass Inscription with Shield.

John Freebody, 1715.

Gules a chevron argent between 3 hearts or. FREEBODY.

(Shown as per chev. 3 hearts.)

West End.

Royal Arms, G. III. R.

1. Eng. imp. Scot. 2. France. 3. Ireland. 4. Hanover.

Churchyard.—Table Tomb.

1. Thomas Freebody, 1656.

FREEBODY.

(Shown as a chev. over a fess—both being only lines.)

2. Jane, d. of Thomas Freebody, 1739.

FREEBODY.

(Shown correctly as a chev.)

S.A.C. LXVIII., LXIX. & LXX.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

S.A.C., LXVIII.

- Page 234, line 25. Mr. H. E. Firth Franks has kindly supplied a rubbing of this ledger (for full inscription see *S.A.C.*, XIII., 281).
Therefore read "William Barham, 1694, and w. Elizabeth, d. of William Stretten of Tenterden, 1695.
Argent three bears sable muzzled or. BARHAM.
Impaling:
Argent on a cross gules five bezants. STRETTON."

- Page 237, line 14. *For* "martlets" *read* "owls."
The arms are those of PRESCOTT.
line 19. *For* "DENNE" *read* "PRESCOTT."
line 20. *Erase* "COBB" *and put* "?"

S.A.C., LXIX.

- Page 198, line 23. *Erase and insert.*
Elizabeth, widow of Sir Edward Culpeper, d. of William Farnefold.
Note.—This and the following brass have now been removed into the Sanctuary.

S.A.C., LXX.

- Page 140, line 24. *Erase* "Fretty" *and insert* "Lozengy or and azure on a pale gules three stars or. ANTROBUS."
Page 147. To FOLKINGTON *add*:—
"Sanctuary floor. A modern brass to commemorate the infant son of Herbert Stapley, 1687.
Gules 3 boars' heads a border engrailed argent. STAPLEY."
Page 149, line 39. *To* "SYNGE" *add* footnote:—
"For the interesting change of name from Millington to Synge, see *Harl. Soc.* (Vis. of Shropshire), XXIX., 449, and *Notes and Queries*, 1st Series, VII., 558; XI., 240."
Page 156, line 21. The Brass of Abraham Dyke is not now to be found. It may be covered by the seats.
Page 160, line 33. *After* "Henry" *add* "Bouverie 1st Viscount Hampden, 23rd Lord Dacre."
line 38. *For* "son" *read* "brother."

SOME FURTHER ASPECTS OF SUSSEX TRADE DURING THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

BY R. A. PELHAM.

IN his introduction¹ to *Finance and Trade under Edward III.*, Professor Unwin states that "the contrast between the England of 1377 and that of 1327, whether in regard to its external relations, its constitutional development or its social and economic conditions, must have been scarcely less striking than the more familiar contrast between the beginning and the end of the Victorian era." Accepting this opinion regarding the country as a whole, it may be interesting to analyse the external relations of Sussex and see to what extent they illustrate the contrast to which Professor Unwin refers.

In a previous article² we have already seen that although the export of wood from the Weald continued in a fairly steady manner throughout the fourteenth century, there was, nevertheless, a greater variety in the types of wood products shipped during the last quarter of the century. This variety was seen to point to the development of manufacture.

The nature of the county's import and export trade has been studied for the first half of the century,³ so it remains for us to examine the trade returns after 1350 and make comparisons. That will be the aim of this article.

On account of its outstanding importance the wool trade must claim our attention first of all. Fortunately

¹ Page xiii.

² *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIX., pp. 170-182.

S.A.C., Vol. LXX., pp. 93-118.

WOOL FELTS

18,000
12,000
6,000



SACKS of WOOL

1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100

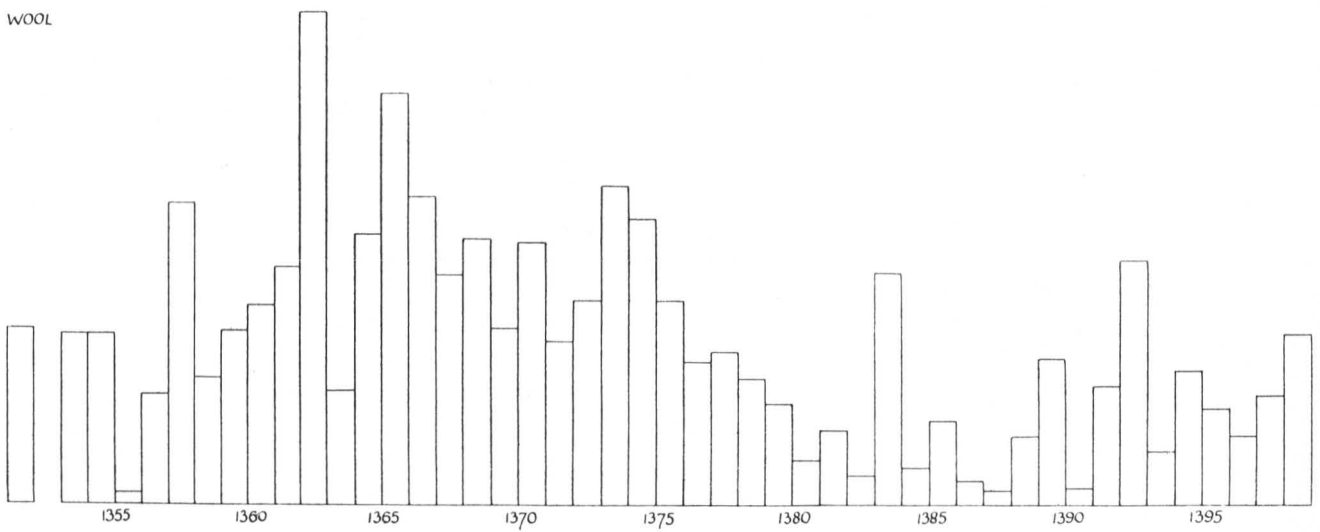


FIG. 1.—EXPORTATION OF WOOL AND WOOL FELLS FROM SUSSEX, 1350-1400.

the extant wool returns drawn up at the ports are more numerous for the second half of the century than for the earlier period, and give fuller details concerning the ships employed.

Figure 1,⁴ which shows the annual totals of wool and wool fells exported from the county, has been drawn up from the Enrolled Customs Accounts. No attempt has been made to differentiate between denizens and aliens in this diagram owing to the unsatisfactory nature of some of the returns, but if we cannot work out the respective contributions of each for the whole period we can at least make comparisons for certain years. It should be noted, however, that alien shipments of wool were relatively infrequent, none at all being entered in many of the yearly returns. In one or two years, however,⁵ the total export is credited to aliens, but one suspects this to be due to errors in copying from the port returns into the Enrolled Accounts. Discrepancies of a similar nature are by no means uncommon.

TABLE I.

Year.	DENIZEN.		ALIEN.	
	Wool.	Wool fells.	Wool.	Wool fells.
Mich. 1365—Mich. 1366 ..	784sk. 26½cl.	3280	117sk. 17cl.	2595
„ 1366— „ 1367 ..	675sk. 30½cl.	2582	—	1850
„ 1383— „ 1384 ..	423sk. 8cl.	1680	89sk. 26cl.	—
„ 1389— „ 1390 ..	232sk. 44cl.	1700	89sk. 4cl.	—
„ 1392— „ 1393 ..	534sk. 16cl.	1420	1sk. 48cl.	—
„ 1395— „ 1396 ..	205sk. 42cl.	—	3sk. 47cl.	—

⁴ In Fig. 1. the years are reckoned from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, except in the following cases:

4 Nov., 1351—5 Sept., 1352	Mich., 1379—22 July, 1380
12 Nov., 1353—Mich., 1354	22 July, 1380—Mich., 1381
30 Oct., 1361—Mich., 1362	Mich. —30 Nov., 1390
Mich., 1374—23 Nov., 1375	8 Dec., 1391—Mich., 1392
23 Nov., 1375—Mich., 1376	

In *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXX., p. 118, footnote 67 refers to Fig. 1 on p. 96.

⁵ E.g. 12 Nov. 1353—Mich. 1354: 374sk. 34cl. and 3548 wool fells.

4 „ 1354— „ 1355: 366sk. 14cl. „ 3622 „ „

These figures, however, appear also in the Enrolled Accounts of the New Custom which was levied on aliens only. (Enrolled Accounts, E.356/9.)

The above table shows clearly that even in years when aliens did participate in the trade their share was a small one. An analysis of the figures in Table I. gives the following approximate result:—

Denizens: 90 per cent. of total quantity exported.
 Aliens: 10 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „

Referring again to Figure 1, we notice that the annual totals fluctuate a good deal, as in the early period, but that the average annual total for the period after 1350 is greater than that for the first half of the century. Omitting the wool fells from the calculations, we find that the averages are approximately as follows:—

1300-1350: 300 sacks per annum.
 1350-1400: 350 sacks „ „

If we subdivide the period 1350-1400 we find an interesting contrast between the latter half of Edward III.'s reign and the reign of Richard II., thus:—

1350-1377: 490 sacks per annum.
 1377-1400: 210 sacks „ „

As in the case of the fluctuations during the first half of the century, one hesitates to give anything in the nature of an explanation because it is impossible to examine all the circumstances, political, economic, social and climatic for any particular year. We can, however, note a few factors which may have had an influence on the foreign trade of the period.

Outbreaks of plague occurred in 1349, 1361 and 1366, but the social and economic disorganisation which resulted from these visitations does not appear to have affected the Sussex totals very seriously. It must be remembered, however, that prior to 1353,⁶ and to some extent after that date, wool destined for any particular port for shipment could often be diverted towards another port if conditions at the former were unfavourable. In other words, it must not necessarily be assumed that all the wool exported

⁶ In this year the home staples were established.

from, say, Chichester, was grown in the immediate hinterland of that port.

But of even greater consequence than the outbreaks of plague was the conflict with France. French pirates took serious toll of English shipping, and the gathering of fleets for expeditions abroad restricted the number of vessels available for commerce. We may note that the decade following the Treaty of Bretigny (1360) was one of high annual totals (an average of nearly 620 sacks) despite the fact that it was a period of national exhaustion. The peace with France, although only nominal, doubtless removed to some extent the menace of piracy.

Towards the close of Edward III.'s reign we see a steady decline, and during Richard II.'s reign social disorganisation and renewed outbreaks of the war with France led to even smaller totals than those noted previously.

The correlation between annual totals of wool exported and the country's political relations with the continent during Richard II.'s reign is sufficiently striking to warrant our closer inspection.

In 1377 piracy was particularly rife in the Channel and the North Sea, Hastings and Rye being sacked by the French during that year. It is not surprising therefore to find that the wool exports from Sussex for that year were the lowest since 1363-4. In 1378 French pirates were still numerous, and to make conditions still worse, civil disturbances broke out in Flanders in 1379. During the following year piracy was again rife, and in 1382 the troubles in Flanders culminated towards the end of the year in the French overrunning the country. Next year we find English troops at war with the French in Flanders.

From 1377 to 1383 Figure 1 shows a steady decline in wool exports, but this was followed by a conspicuous, though temporary, rise. It is probably to be accounted for by a short truce between England and France which lasted from May, 1384, to May, 1385. Immediately the truce had expired hostilities broke

out afresh and continued until August, 1389. We thus find the rise noted between Mich. 1383 and Mich. 1384, followed by a short period of severe depression. In August, 1389, a three years' truce was signed with France, and, with its renewal in 1394, England was able to enjoy a few years of peace which are reflected in the increased exports during the latter years of Richard II.'s reign. The drop in 1390-1 is only apparent as it merely shows the amount exported for the two months Michaelmas—30th November, 1390.

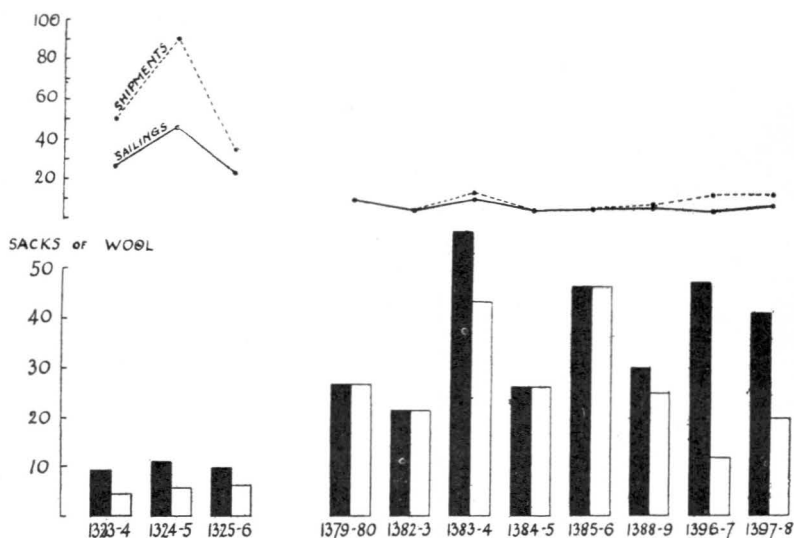


FIG. 2.—SUSSEX WOOL EXPORTS. (Black columns represent average amount carried in each vessel; white columns show average amount shipped by each merchant.)

It should be mentioned that piracy, when prevalent, appears to have had a much greater effect upon shipping during Richard's reign than during that of his predecessor, mainly, no doubt, because the command of the sea, which Edward III. had held between 1340 and 1360, was in the hands of the French during his grandson's reign.

Now let us examine the wool trade from another point of view. In Figure 2 the writer has made an

attempt to bring out the essential contrasts between the wool trade during the two periods of the century for which detailed information is available. Taking first of all the black and white columns, we notice that the amount of wool shipped in each vessel is considerably greater at the end of the century than during Edward II.'s reign.⁷ This may be due to a larger type of vessel employed. Then again, the quantity shipped by each merchant during the later period not only increases in actual amount, but in 4 out of the 8 years the equality in height of the two columns indicates that only one merchant exported in each vessel.

The upper half of the diagram supplements the lower half by showing that during the early period the small amount carried in each vessel necessitated a large number of voyages, and also that the number of shipments was correspondingly large. This means either that there were many more merchants engaged in the trade during each year of the early period than towards the end of the century or that each merchant was responsible for a large number of shipments. Table II., which gives the numbers of *different* merchants engaged in each year, shows that the former was the case.

TABLE II.

Year.	Merchants.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
		Wool.	Wool fells.
28 Oct. 1323–Mich. 1324 ..	46	237sk. 12cl.	8290
Mich. 1324–Mich. 1325 ..	57	517sk. 47cl.	6986
Mich. 1325–29 May, 1326 ..	30	226sk. 30cl.	6475
Mich. 1379–22 July, 1380 ..	8	211sk. 5cl.	3080
Mich. 1382–Mich. 1383 ..	3	64sk. 37cl.	860
Mich. 1383–Mich. 1384 ..	8	511sk. 23cl.	1680
Mich. 1384–Mich. 1385 ..	3	78sk. 2cl.	480
Mich. 1385–Mich. 1386 ..	4	183sk. 3cl.	—
Mich. 1388–Mich. 1389 ..	3	149sk. 0cl.	—
Mich. 1396–Mich. 1397 ..	5	140sk. 3½cl.	—
Mich. 1397–Mich. 1398 ..	4	244sk. 10cl.	—

⁷ The largest shipload for the early period was 43½ sacks, whereas in 1384 one boat carried 104 sacks, 19 cloves. Reckoning a sack of wool to weigh 384 lbs. this gives approximate weights of 8 tons and 18 tons respectively.

Sussex thus illustrates the general tendency for the wool trade to become organised in the hands of a small group of merchants during the latter part of the century.

If we turn now to Figure 3 we shall be able to examine yet another aspect of the wool trade. It will readily be seen that the vessels engaged during Richard II.'s reign were for the most part drawn from Sussex ports, but that alien vessels from the Low Countries were conspicuous. Unfortunately we cannot compare these conditions with those characterising the years 1323-6, owing to the different nature of the accounts for the earlier period.

It is interesting to see Smallhythe contributing three ships, if, as I take it, Smallhythe on the Rother is the one referred to in the returns.

Figure 3 also emphasises the relative unimportance of alien merchants in the wool trade, but the comparative importance of alien vessels. This means that English merchants were making considerable use of foreign ships during the period.

The rectangles show that the River Ouse was an important thoroughfare, for much of the wool was customed at Lewes. It must be remembered, however, that there was much confusion over the question of the wool staple.

This had been fixed in 1343 at Bruges, but in 1353 a number of English ports were selected as staples, Chichester being the Sussex representative. This led to a good deal of dissatisfaction among wool growers in the more easterly parts of the South Downs, with the result that in 1364-5 it was enacted that in order to obviate unnecessary expenses of carriage, wool growers could, if they desired, assemble their produce at Lewes. It was arranged that the Chichester Customers should attend at Lewes for the purpose of weighing this wool. Apparently this privilege was soon lost, for in 1402 the burgesses of Lewes petitioned for its renewal.⁸

⁸ *V.C.H. Sussex*, Vol. II., p. 188.

The wool returns throw a little light on this problem and the following table will give some idea of the

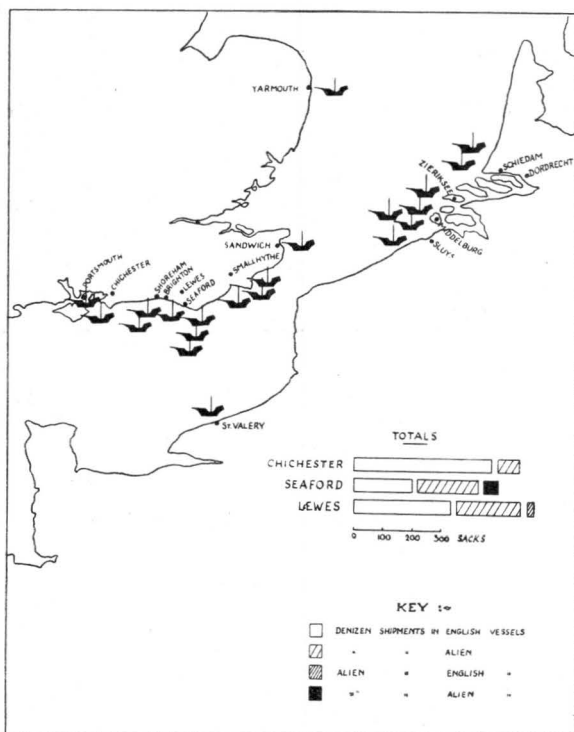


FIG. 3.—SUSSEX WOOL EXPORTS DURING RICHARD II.'s reign (for years given in second part of Fig. 2).

extent to which wool was shipped from Lewes in each year.

TABLE III. WOOL EXPORTS FROM LEWES.

Year.	Wool.	Wool fells.	Ships from
Mich. 1379–22 July, 1380	—	—	—
Mich. 1382–Mich. 1383 ..	—	—	—
Mich. 1383–Mich. 1384 ..	368sk. 51½cl.	960	Dordrecht, Smallhythe, Middelburg.
Mich. 1384–Mich. 1385 ..	30sk. 21cl.	—	—
Mich. 1385–Mich. 1386 ..	—	—	—
Mich. 1388–Mich. 1389 ..	39sk. 0cl.	—	Seaford.
Mich. 1396–Mich. 1397 ..	150sk. 3½cl.	—	St. Valéry, Middelburg, Zeeland.
Mich. 1397–Mich. 1398 ..	—	—	—

For the year 1396–7 the exports from Lewes represent the total exports from the county, so the slackening off which the petition of 1402 implies must have taken place after 1397.

With the growing of wool we naturally associate the manufacture of cloth, and this brings us to one of the most fundamental economic changes of the fourteenth century. While not ceasing to be an exporter of raw wool, England changed from being an importer of woollen cloth to being an exporter of that commodity, and this is revealed in the Sussex accounts to a marked degree.

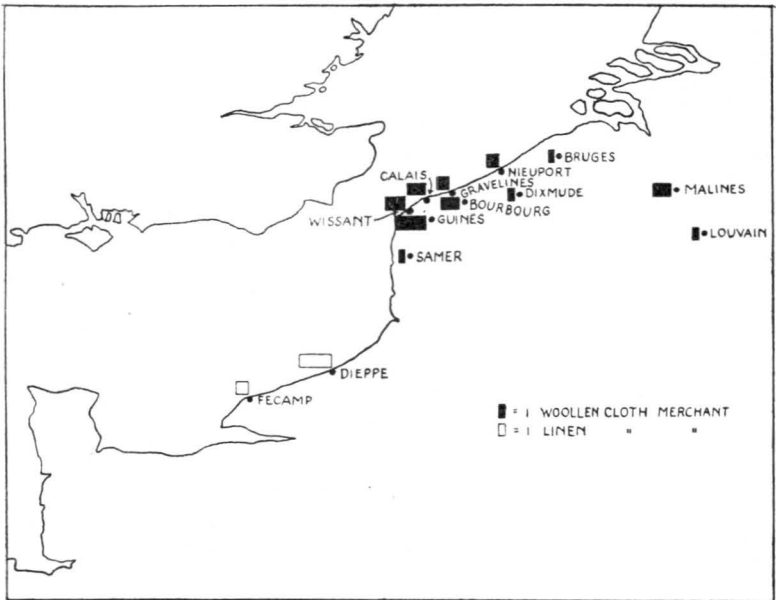


FIG. 4.—ALIEN MERCHANTS IMPORTING CLOTH INTO SUSSEX, 1323–9.

Figure 4 gives an impression of the character of the cloth trade during Edward II.'s reign, the importers of woollen cloth coming entirely from Flanders and what is now Northern France, whilst the linen importers came across from Normandy. Towards the end of the century, however, we notice that although linen is still essentially an article of import, woollen cloth is no longer imported.

TABLE IV. SHIPMENTS OF CLOTH.

Period.	CLOTH IMPORTED.		CLOTH EXPORTED.	
	Woollen.	Linen.	Woollen.	Linen.
1323-9	42	3	4	—
1395-9	—	9	9	2

It is interesting to notice that of the ships concerned in the importation of linen cloth during the period 1395-9 three came from Guernsey and one from Schiedam in Holland. Sussex appears thus to have been drawing her supplies from a wider area than in the early part of the century.

Wood deserves to rank next in importance, but as it has been dealt with previously in some detail we need only refer here to a few points of special interest.

Figure 5 should be compared with the map in a previous article showing the ports whence came merchants engaged in the wood trade during the year 1324-5.⁹ It will be agreed, I think, that although the ports in each case are situated along approximately the same stretch of coastline there is a tendency in the later period (1396-7) for ports further to the north-east to be included. This interest in Sussex displayed by Dutch merchants is not by any means confined to the wood trade.

In spite of any minor changes that we may detect, the exportation of wood remained a definitely seasonal occupation throughout the century, as Figure 6 clearly shows. It is true that the two curves do not coincide, and that the double maximum for the earlier period, appears as a single maximum in the last decade of the century, but all that need concern us particularly is the concentration of shipments during the summer months. It may be argued that in those days of small sailing vessels most of the trading, whatever the commodity, was carried out during the summer, when conditions were likely to be most favourable, but although this contention is to some extent valid for

⁹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXX., p. 112.



FIG. 5.—SHIPS EXPORTING WOOD FROM SUSSEX, 1396-7.

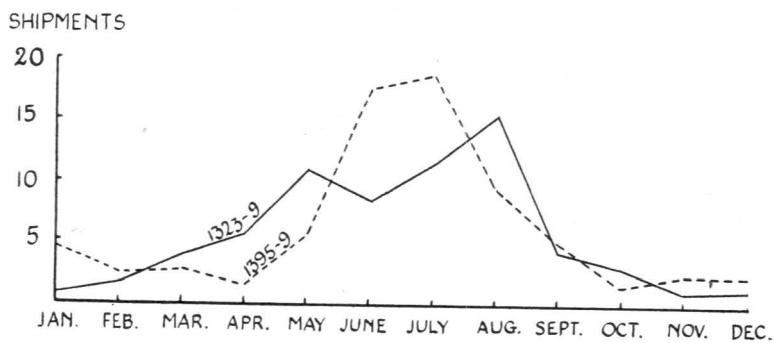


FIG. 6.—AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS OF WOOD FROM SUSSEX.

the early period, we infer from the considerable amount of winter traffic that mariners in the later years of the century were less deterred by adverse climatic conditions.

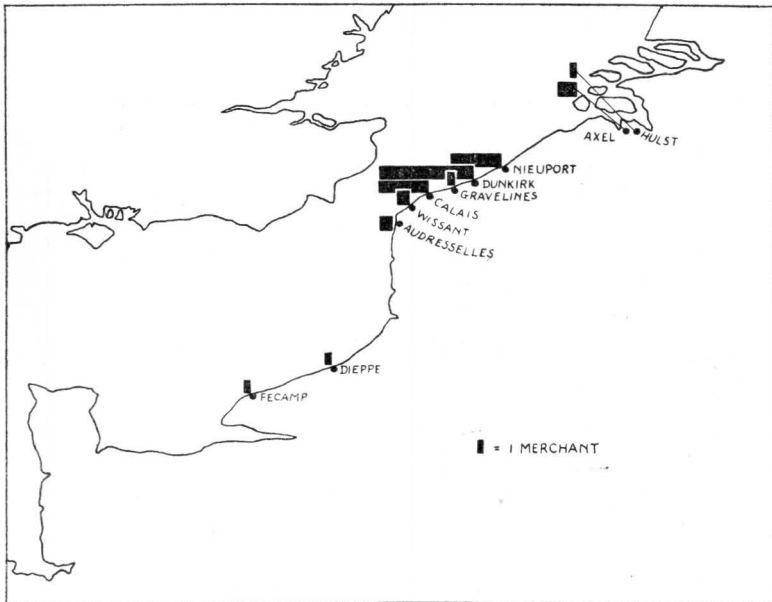


FIG. 7.—ALIEN MERCHANTS EXPORTING SALT FROM SUSSEX, 1323-9.

Such changes as took place in the salt trade illustrate the important physiographical changes that the Sussex coast underwent during the century. During the early decades of the century salt pans were numerous along the Sussex coast, and considerable quantities of salt were exported to the continent. We do not know to what extent English merchants were concerned in the exportation, but we do know (Figure 7) that Flemish merchants were frequent callers at East Sussex ports, and it would seem that the Sussex produce found its way into the manufacturing region of Flanders.

But as the years went by the salt pans grew fewer and fewer owing to the ravages of tempests, and the

productive capacity of the coastal region dropped very considerably. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the county became an importer of salt, largely from the Biscayan coast of France, where even to-day large quantities of the commodity are being won annually from the sea by the simple process of evaporation.

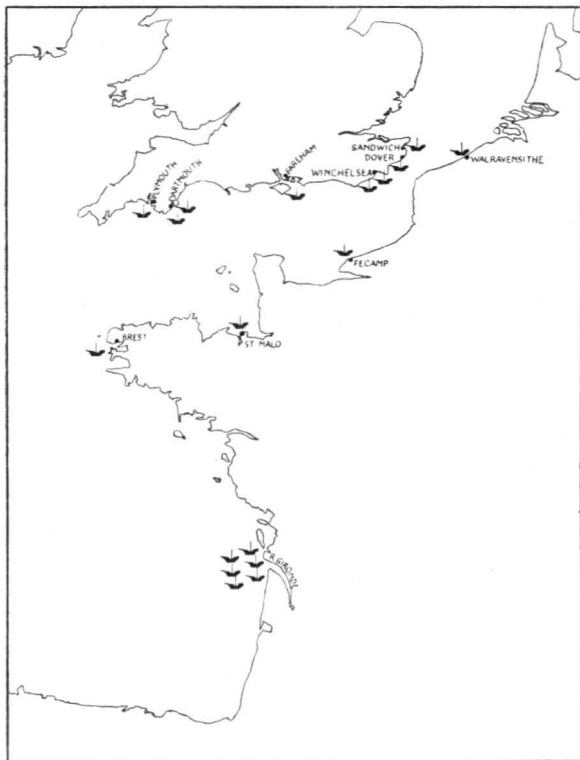


FIG. 8.—SHIPS IMPORTING SALT INTO SUSSEX, 1395-9.

In Figure 8 most of the ships are shown as coming from the River Gironde, but actually the most famous region of production was La Baie de Bourgneuf, a little further north, which gave its name to "bay salt."

The trade, as Figure 8 suggests, was not by any means a monopoly of foreign vessels, and indeed a

large fleet used to sail from England at the end of each summer to collect the season's produce. In so doing it was liable to piratical attacks by Spanish vessels and, for example, on August 10th, 1375, 39 English ships were taken or destroyed while in the process of loading.¹⁰

One cannot tell from the accounts to what extent, if at all, this annual fleet was responsible for the Sussex imports of salt, but at all events alien merchants as well as alien vessels played an important part, as can be seen from the following table:—

TABLE V. ANNUAL SHIPMENTS OF SALT.

Year.	DENIZEN SHIPMENTS.		ALIEN SHIPMENTS.	
	English boats.	Alien boats.	English boats.	Alien boats.
1395-6.. ..	6	1	1	1
1396-7.. ..	1	—	—	8
1397-8.. ..	3	—	—	4
1398-9.. ..	—	—	—	4

Table V. shows only those shipments for which the details are given in full in the returns, so the totals will not necessarily be the same as those given for salt in Tables XI. to XIV. Nevertheless the figures point to conditions somewhat different from those noted in the case of the wool trade (Figure 3). The salt importer relied to a much greater extent than did the shipper of wool upon vessels belonging to his own country.

Both the seasonal nature of the salt trade and also the marked change of Sussex from an exporting to an importing region are shown in Table VI.

Some idea of the cost of transport of salt can be gathered from the fact that a cargo of salt belonging to Gamelin atte Watere was brought from "la Bay" to Winchelsea in 1350 at 1s. 3d. per quarter. The vessel employed was "la Nicholas" of Romney.¹¹

¹⁰ *Blacke Booke of Admiralty*, Vol. I., p. 139 (note).

¹¹ *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 24 Edward III.

TABLE VI. MONTHLY SHIPMENTS OF SALT.

Month.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1323-9.	1395-9.	1323-9.	1395-9.
Jan.	—	—	1	—
Feb.	—	—	—	—
March	—	2	1	—
April	—	3	5	1
May	—	2	3	—
June	—	5	4	—
July	—	8	15	—
Aug.	—	7	17	2
Sept.	—	—	8	—
Oct.	—	—	2	—
Nov.	—	—	1	—
Dec.	—	4	1	—

Now let us turn to the trade in beverages. Ale (“cervisium”) was the commonest drink of medieval England, although cider appears to have been very popular in Sussex, especially in the western parts of the county. The production of cider was evidently more than enough to satisfy local demands for we find it figuring occasionally among the exports and priced at 6s. 8d.¹² per tun, which was about four times the price of beer.

I have not discovered it among the imports throughout the fourteenth century, although it has been noted among the East Sussex imports during Henry III.’s reign.¹³

If sufficient cider was produced to meet local requirements, the same was hardly true of ale, although the problem of ale is a little complicated by new factors which were not operating during the first half of the century. These new factors concern the introduction into England of beer flavoured with hops which came, as Figure 9 suggests, from Holland. There is a good deal of contemporary evidence,¹⁴ much of it rather amusing, to illustrate the opposition with which the

¹² This would be the wholesale price.

¹³ Salzman, *English Industries of the Middle Ages*, p. 300.

¹⁴ Salzman, *op. cit.*, chapter XII, *passim*.

new beverage was met, but nevertheless it appears soon to have become popular in Sussex.

The earliest definitely recorded imports of beer into Sussex that I have been able to find in the accounts¹⁵ are the following:—

TABLE VII.

Date.	Ship.	Master.	Beer.	Value.
April 27, 1393 ..	Marie of Calais	Michael Scot	4 barrels	8s. 0d.
July 22, 1393 ..	Pullerose	William Gyys	4 barrels	6s. 8d.
July 28, 1393 ..	Skenkewyn	Hugo Neveson	12 barrels	20s. 0d.

The Sussex accounts prior to 1392 do not distinguish between imports and exports, so that although beer



FIG. 9.—SHIPS IMPORTING WINE AND BEER INTO SUSSEX, 1395-9.

¹⁵ Customs Accounts, 33/25.

is occasionally mentioned, we cannot definitely assume that it was imported. Beer is not mentioned in the accounts for Mich. 1379–22 July, 1380,¹⁶ and Mich. 1382–Mich. 1383,¹⁷ but when it first appears (in the accounts for 21 May, 1383–Mich. 1384¹⁸) it is being carried in vessels belonging to Brighton and Kingston. This makes one suspect that it was exported, for, without exception, the other quantities imported during the latter part of the century were carried in vessels belonging to aliens. Even though we cannot be certain that the introduction of beer into Sussex dates back to 1383–4, the evidence for 1393 predates by seven years the earliest hitherto given.¹⁹

During the fourteenth century wine played a more important part in commerce than did either beer or cider. The total quantity imported during the four years 1395–9 was over 245,000 gallons,²⁰ which bespeaks a well-developed taste. Figure 9 gives an idea of the regions whence came the ships engaged in the trade and the importance of Guernsey is very marked, although English vessels played their part. Guernsey merchants counted as denizens, for the Channel Islands belonged to England at this period, but the employment of Guernsey boats does not necessarily imply that the wine came from the Island. The majority of it came from south-western France. Rhenish wine which found its way into the East Coast ports does not appear to have been imported into Sussex.

Rogers²¹ thought that most of the wine was imported in autumn and winter, and from some of the Butlerage Accounts this seems to have been the case, but from Table VIII. below it seems that the spring was the most popular season for shipment during the period for which we have the fullest details.

¹⁶ Customs Accounts 33/7.

¹⁷ Customs Accounts 33/12.

¹⁸ Customs Accounts 33/13.

¹⁹ Salzman, *op. cit.*, p. 295.

²⁰ A tun being reckoned at 252 gallons and a pipe at 126 gallons.

²¹ Rogers, *History of Agriculture and Prices in England*, Vol. I., p. 619.

TABLE VIII.

Month.	Total shipments, 1395-9.
January	3
February	0
March	5
April	15
May	7
June	5
July	6
August	0
September	0
October	4
November	2
December	6

The main feature of the Sussex wine trade seems to be that it attracted shipping from a wider area than did any other commodity with the possible exception of salt. In the *Butlerage Accounts* for the earlier part of the century²² many of the vessels came from Portugal and Spain as well as from England and Normandy, but the activities of the Guernsey merchants were confined to the last decade of the century.

Table IX. by giving the numbers of merchants engaged, illustrates the general character of the trade from another point of view. The outstanding position of English merchants is clear.

TABLE IX. WINE IMPORTERS, 1395-9.

DENIZEN MERCHANTS.			ALIEN MERCHANTS.		
English boats.	Guernsey boats.	Alien boats.	English boats.	Guernsey boats.	Alien boats.
46	14	4	—	8	1

The corn trade was not on a very large scale. We have already noted that earlier in the century Sussex was exporting corn to Gascony,²³ where the development of vineyards was seriously restricting the amount

²² E.g. *Exchequer, Q.R. Accounts*, bundle 78, No. 8.

²³ *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXX., p. 116.

of land available for corn growing.²⁴ During the years 1395-9 wheat is seen to be the chief type of grain in movement, and it is significant that it was mostly imported, although the fact that quantities were exported as well precludes any inference that there was a shortage within the county.

TABLE X. SHIPMENTS OF CORN, 1395-9.

Year.	IMPORTED.			EXPORTED.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
1395-6	8	—	1	3	1	14
1396-7	1	1	—	1	—	—
1397-8	3	2	—	4	2	—
1398-9	2	—	—	—	—	—

Table X. gives the yearly totals of shipments for the period 1395-9, and the values can be ascertained from the details in Tables XI. to XIV. Oats were exported on a large scale in 1395-6, and there is reason to believe that they were grown in considerable quantities in the Weald, wheat growing being confined mostly, perhaps, to the region of the Downs. This, at all events, seems the conclusion to be drawn from the Sheriff's Accounts.

Nevertheless, I suspect that practically all the oats grown in the Weald were consumed locally, and that the 14 shipments listed for 1395-6 appear in the Sussex returns because the accounts for that year cover the coast as far as Dover. This will include Romney. From another source²⁵ we know that very large quantities of oats were grown on Romney Marsh, and it is from the Marsh rather than from the Weald that the oats were most probably exported in that particular year.

²⁴ Unwin, *op. cit.*, p. 258.

²⁵ Exchequer, Q.R. Accounts, bundle 556, No. 3.

TABLE XI. SUSSEX TRADE, MICH. 1395-MICH. 1396.

DENIZENS.					
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
	<i>Foodstuffs.</i>			<i>Foodstuffs.</i>	
28 ²⁷	wine { 315 tuns 33 pipes	—	10	herrings	£44 15 0
8	salt	£77 1 11	8	oats { 438 qtrs. 12 seams	£30 16 6 £3 0 0
4	wheat	£54 3 0	3	wheat	£49 14 8
1 ²⁶	oats (3½ seams)	17 6.	2	cider (21 tuns)	£7 0 0
1	onions	2 6	2	butter (8 barrels)	£2 14 0
	<i>Other Goods.</i>		2	cheese (2¾ weys)	18 4
3	barrels, empty (24)	£1 2 0	1	barley (22 qtrs.)	£2 2 0
1	plaster	£1 0 0	1 ²⁸	lampreys (56)	14 0
1	cloth, linen (2 pieces)	15 0	1	beer (4 barrels)	8 4
1	oil (8 barrels)	12 0	1	beans (3 qtrs.)	8 0
1	grease (8 galls.)	3 4	1	oat flour (1 qtr.)	4 0
1 ²⁶	charcoal (6½ qtrs.)	2 9		<i>Forest Products.</i>	
			10	billets (106,000)	£6 3 0
			4	boards (4600 ft.)	£4 16 10
			2	timber	£8 10 4
			2	oak bark { 50 seams 8 qtrs.	£2 1 8 6 8
			2	spars (70)	£1 2 6
			1	joists (100) } beams (6) }	£6 0 0
			1 ²⁹	clapboards (52)	£1 6 8
			1	bark (8 qtrs.)	4 0
				<i>Other Goods.</i>	
			3	shoes (35 doz. pairs)	5 5 0
			2	cloths { 4 blanket 5 woollen	£4 0 0 £1 2 0
			1	skins, calf (48)	19 4
			1	tiles (2000)	6 8
			1	bowls	1 0
				Total	£195 0 6
				Total	£136 0 0

²⁶ I suspect that these were incorrectly entered as imports in the accounts.

²⁷ Eleven of these were in "Lethenard" of Winchelsea on 20th April. This vessel also imported salt.

²⁸ The high price of lampreys will be noted.

²⁹ Split oak used for making barrel staves.

ALIENS.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of ships.	Goods.	Value.	No. of ships.	Goods.	Value.
	<i>Foodstuffs.</i>			<i>Foodstuffs.</i>	
4	fish	£1 19 0	5	oats { 316 qtrs.	£30 5 6
3	wheat (43 qtrs. 7 bushels)	£5 15 0	2	12 seams	£3 0 0
3	peas (8 barrels 3 lasts)	19 6 £2 5 0	2	butter (6 barrels)	£2 17 4
3	onions & garlic	£4 5 10	2	beer (6 barrels)	£1 0 0
2	beer (14 barrels)	£1 18 0	1	lampreys (24 baskets)	£6 3 4
	beer (144 barrels)		1	fish (2 barrels)	£1 10 0
	mead (5 barrels)		1	salt (20 bushels)	6 8
1	herrings (28 barrels)	£39 13 4	68	<i>Forest Products.</i> billets (685,000)	£101 11 9½
	wax (100 lbs.)		28	oak bark—	
	shotboards (1600)			206 qtrs.	£7 15 10
1	figs (95 measures)	£13 15 0		190 seams	£7 3 2
1	lampreys (24 baskets)	£6 3 4	5	spars (119)	19 1
1	salt (110 qtrs.)	£4 0 0	2	timber	£1 18 4
	wheat (9 large baskets)		1	laths (1000)	5 0
1	raisins (2 small baskets)	£2 5 0		<i>Other Goods.</i>	
1	vinegar (2 barrels)	7 6	1	anchor	£1 0 0
1	nuts (18,000)	3 0	1	grease (2 barrels)	£1 10 0
	<i>Other Goods.</i>		1	cloth, linen (9 yds.)	2 3
4	grease (9 barrels)	£5 3 4			
4	barrels, empty	£1 4 6			
3	masts (12)	18 0			
2	madder (7 bales)	£7 1 3			
2	cloth, linen	16 0			
2	ewers	2 8			
1	iron	£6 0 0			
1 ³⁰	Caen stone (30 tuns)	£1 10 0			
1	wainscot (200 lengths)	£1 10 0			
1	oil (2 barrels)	£1 0 0			
1	pitch (18 barrels)	13 6			
1	boards (50)	10 0			
1	quernstones (½ last)	6 0			
1	soap, black (28 lbs.)	2 4			
1	table boards	2 0			
	Total	£110 9 1		Total	£167 8 3½

³⁰ Imported in a Dieppe ship.

TABLE XII. SUSSEX TRADE, MICH. 1396-MICH. 1397.

DENIZENS.					
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
	<i>Foodstuffs.</i>			<i>Foodstuffs.</i>	
9 ³¹	wine { 113 tuns	—	1	herrings, red	
	{ 60 pipes	—		(1 last)	£4 14 4
3	salt { 284 qtrs.	£8 19 4	1	herrings, white	
	{ 44 loads	£13 6 8		(1 last)	£4 3 4
2	salt fish (900)	£3 13 4		<i>Forest Products.</i>	
1	wheat (28 seams)	£4 13 4	1	billets (26,000)	£4 2 4
1	barley (36 seams)	£4 13 4	1	laths (1000)	3 4
1	mackerel (6000)	£2 0 0		<i>Other Goods.</i>	
1	fish (1½ lasts)	£1 15 0	2	cloth—	
1	spices	£1 0 0		woollen	
1	beer (6 barrels)	13 4		(12 yds.)	—
1	nuts (10,000)	3 4		blanket	
	<i>Other Goods.</i>			(24 yds.)	—
2	beaver (4 rolls)	£3 0 0	1	small goods	
1	cloth, linen			(unspecified)	£6 0 0
	(905 yds.)	£4 6 8			
1	iron, pieces of				
	(3000)	£3 17 6			
1	grease (4 barrels)	£2 13 4			
1	barrels, empty	£1 8 0			
1	chests (7)	£1 1 0			
1	canvas	18 0			
1	cork ³²	12 6			
1	“violis” (24)	6 0			
1	“chistonys” (60)	5 0			
1	bakestones (2500)	4 9			
1	lanterns (7)	2 4			
1	vinegar	1 8			
1	girdles (15)	—			
	Total	£59 14 5		Total	£19 3 4

³¹ Including 3 tuns “emp’ de quod’ femynis super mare.”

³² A purple dyestuff obtained from lichen.

ALIENS.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
	<i>Foodstuffs.</i>			<i>Foodstuffs.</i>	
9	salt	£20 17 0	3	fish	£6 4 4
4	onions & garlic	£5 5 4	2	beer (7 barrels)	13 4
2	wine (49 tuns)	—	1	wheat (35 tuns)	£13 2 6
1	beer (8 barrels)	13 4	1	salt (30 qtrs.)	£2 10 0
1	peas (2 barrels)	3 4	1	butter (2 barrels)	£1 6 9
	<i>Other Goods.</i>		1	garlic (6 bunches)	2
	onions (100 barrels)		39	billets (413,500)	£65 3 1
	garlic (12 bunches)		10	oak bark (140 seams)	£5 8 5
	butter (3 bar- rels)		1	joists (14)	6 8
	pavingstones	£8 0 0	1	spars (20)	5 0
	(7000)		1	wainscot (15 lengths)	1 8
	quernstones (16 pairs)		1	timber (6 pieces)	1 6
	stools (11 cloth, linen (100 yds.)		2	<i>Other Goods.</i>	
1	cloth, linen	£3 0 0		woollen (140 ells)	13 4
	(chests (7)			blanket (12 yds.)	13 4
1	boards (102)	£2 1 8		onions & garlic herrings, white (14 barrels)	
	stools (4 doz.)			peas, tar & oil (14 barrels)	
	masts, small (19)			wainscot (300 lengths)	£20 15 0
1	grindstones (12 pairs)	£1 19 4	1 ³³	glass jars	
1	small goods (unspecified)	£1 13 4		pavingstones (26,000)	
1	reels (3 barrels)	£1 6 8		madder (10 barrels)	
1	mast (1)	1 0		quernstones (2 lasts)	
	basting ropes (12)		1	bakestones (7000)	11 8
	Total	£46 1 0		Total	£118 17 9

³³ The nature of these commodities suggests rather that they were imported. They were carried in a vessel from Schiedam.

TABLE XIII. SUSSEX TRADE, MICH. 1397—MICH. 1398.

DENIZENS.					
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
	<i>Foodstuffs.</i>			<i>Foodstuffs.</i>	
9	wine { 239 tuns 1 pipe	—	1	barley (40 qtrs.)	£4 10 0
3	salt	£22 15 0	1	<i>Forest Products.</i>	
2	barley (35 tuns)	£15 2 0		billets (15,000)	£2 5 0
2	garlic (3300 ropes)	£7 13 4		<i>Other Goods.</i>	
1	onions & garlic	£4 8 0	3	cloth, woollen	
1	fish, salt	£1 10 0		(162 yds.)	£13 18 4
	<i>Other Goods.</i>		2	barrels, empty	
1 ³⁴	madder (46 bales)	£25 16 8		(11)	18 4
1	cloth, linen	£9 15 0	1	masts (16)	£2 13 4
	canvas thread		1	beaver (3 rolls)	£2 6 0
1	(800 lbs.)	£5 0 0	1	grease (2 barrels)	£1 6 0
	wheat (6 tuns)		1	chests (3)	13 0
	(chests 3)		1	pattens (30 pairs)	6 10
1	wainscot (300 lengths)	£3 3 4	1	compasses (24)	6 6
	garlic (11 barrels)		1	"skydefatis" (22)	6 6
1	hemp (600 lbs.)	£1 3 0	1	lamps (12)	6 0
1	earthenware	11 0	1	cups, wooden (80)	2 4
1	napery	10 0	1	peas (6 barrels)	2 0
			1	mirrors (12)	10
	Total	£96 17 4		Total	£30 1 0

³⁴ Imported by wool merchants.

ALIENS.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
	<i>Foodstuffs.</i>			<i>Foodstuffs.</i>	
6	wine { 84 tuns 1 pipe	—	3	wheat (77 qtrs.)	£13 4 9
4	salt	£11 3 4	2	grayling, salted	£1 8 0
4	onions & garlic	£10 13 4	2	garlic (35 b'ches)	4 10
2	beer (15 barrels)	£1 17 10	1	{ wheat (16 16 qtrs.) barley (6 qtrs.) }	£3 15 0
1	{ wheat (60 qtrs.) nuts (40,000) }	£8 5 0	1	carcasses—	
1	wheat	£3 0 0		4 oxen } 4 calves }	£3 6 8
1	nuts (4 pipes)	£1 1 8	1	beer (7 barrels)	11 8
	<i>Other Goods.</i>		1	mackerel, salted (1 barrel)	3 0
4 ³⁵	Caen stone (116 tuns)	£5 15 0	1	halibut, salted (3)	1 8
1	iron, pieces of (1500)	£2 5 0		<i>Forest Products.</i>	
1	{ dogs chests ropes barrels, empty }	£2 0 4	92	billets (1,034,800)	£158 12 9½
1	cloth, linen	£2 0 0	32	oak bark— 409 seams } 137 qtrs. }	£19 8 11½
1	{ towels bedding }	£1 0 0	10	spars (132)	£1 19 1
1	grease (1 barrel)	10 0	1	stakes (1000)	2 8
1	saws, iron (4)	8 0		<i>Other Goods.</i>	
1	cork	6 8	2	barrels, empty	£1 11 0
1	cards (8 pairs)	4 6	1	soap (1 barrel)	10 0
1	barrels, empty (8)	2 4	1	grease (1 barrel)	8 0
			1	cork	6 8
	Total	£50 13 0		Total	£206 11 3

³⁵ Carried in vessels from Dieppe, Touques and Trésport.

TABLE XIV. SUSSEX TRADE, MICH. 1398-MICH. 1399.

DENIZENS.					
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
13	<i>Foodstuffs.</i> wine { 106 tuns 38 pipes	—	1	<i>Foodstuffs.</i> salt (30 loads)	£11 0 0
1	wheat	£1 4 6	1	beer (9 barrels)	£1 0 0
1	salt	10 0	4	<i>Forest Products.</i> billets (40,000)	£6 12 2
1	<i>Other Goods.</i> iron, pieces of (10,000)	£12 0 0	1	oak bark (19 seams)	15 0
1	madder (22 bales)	£9 0 0	1	cock boards (150)	15 0
1	{ cloth, linen (4 pieces)	£6 0 0			
1	{ mackerel (20,000)				
1	canvas (60 yds.)	£1 0 0			
	Total	£29 14 6		Total	£20 2 2

ALIENS.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
4	<i>Foodstuffs.</i> beer (79 barrels)	£7 10 0	1	<i>Foodstuffs.</i> beer (3 barrels)	8 6
2	salt { 200 qtrs. 15 loads	£3 0 0	66	<i>Forest Products.</i> billets (735,500)	£117 16 11
2	herrings (6 barrels)	£2 0 0	15	oak bark (136 seams)	£4 16 4
1	mackerel, salt (2000)	£1 5 4	6	spars (119)	£1 5 9
1	wheat	13 4	2	timber (19 pieces) (oak bark	8 4
1	<i>Other Goods.</i> canvas, iron and salt	£6 6 0	1	{ (14 seams) salt (4 bushels)	£1 10 0
1	plaster	£1 10 0		<i>Other Goods.</i> barrels, empty	
1	teazles (24 bdles)	13 4	2	(23)	6 3
1	wainscot	6 8	1	skins, rabbit	10 0
1	()	1 8			
	Total	£26 6 4		Total	£127 2 1

Most of the remaining foodstuffs listed in the tables may be classified as fish, vegetables or dairy produce, but since the trade in these commodities does not exhibit any features differing markedly from those of the early part of the century there seems no reason to examine them in detail.

The remaining articles in the lists are either manufactured goods or raw materials. It would be interesting to know whether the anchor exported in 1395-6 was made of Sussex iron or whether, as seems more likely from the occurrence of iron among the imports, it was made from foreign material.

Mr. P. M. Johnston informs me that the shipments of Caen stone may have been intended for the Collegiate Church or Maison Dieu at Arundel, the cloisters in Chichester Cathedral or Amberley Castle, where work was being carried out at this period. Unfortunately we cannot tell into which port the stone was brought.

The occurrence of madder and teazles among the imports confirms what has been said previously regarding the development of cloth manufacture in Sussex.

Tables XV. to XX. have been drawn up to illustrate the activities of both denizen and alien merchants. The details have been extracted from returns for the years 1392-3 and 1395-9, and relate to a denizen wood exporter (Table XV.), a denizen who exported mainly shoes (Table XVI.), a denizen interested chiefly in agricultural and dairy produce (Table XVII.), an alien wood merchant (Table XVIII.), an alien who was mainly an exporter of foodstuffs (Table XIX.), and an alien who imported manufactured goods for the most part (Table XX.).

TABLE XV. WILLIAM HOGG (DENIZEN).

Date.	Ship.	Master.	Impt. or Expt.	Goods.	Value.
5 Oct. 1392	George of Calais	W. Hogg	expt.	billets (38,000)	£4 15 0
9 Aug. 1393	Cristofore of Calais	"	"	" (23,000)	£3 9 0
3 Sept. 1393	George of Calais	"	"	" (30,000)	£4 10 0
15 June 1396	Gabrielle of Calais	"	"	" (12,000) boards (400 feet) spars (20)	£1 15 0 10 10 2 6

TABLE XVI. WILLIAM ELMET (DENIZEN).

Date.	Ship.	Master.	Impt. or Expt.	Goods.	Value.
21 Oct. 1392	Seyntmarie- bot of Romney	W. Gyis	expt.	shoes (12 doz. pairs)	£1 10 0
27 Nov. 1392	"	"	"	" (6 doz. pairs) oat flour (4 bushels)	18 4 1 2
17 Mar. 1393	Pullerose	"	"	shoes (20 doz. pairs) "seretecam" (100 prs.)	£3 0 0 6 8
22 May 1393	Skenkwyn	W. Jonissone	"	shoes (7 doz. pairs) "seretecam" (100 prs.) cheeses (8)	£1 1 0 6 8 1 2
16 June 1393	Katerine	P. Wrecche	"	shoes (7 doz. pairs) cheeses (20)	£1 1 0 2 0
26 Aug. 1393	Maudeleyne	W. Gyis	"	shoes (6 doz. pairs) cheeses (8)	18 0 1 2
8 Jan. 1396	"	J. Watte	"	shoes (8 doz. pairs) herrings, red (4000) " white (1½ barrels) oat flour (1 qtr.)	£1 4 0 16 0 15 0 4 0
13 Mar. 1396	Cristofore	R. Knout	"	shoes (14 doz. pairs)	£2 2 0
14 May 1396	Seynt- mariebot	T. Elys	"	" (13 doz. pairs)	£1 19 0

TABLE XVII. WILLIAM GYIS (DENIZEN).

Date.	Ship.	Master.	Impt. or expt.	Goods.	Value.
21 Oct. 1392	Seynt- mariebot of Romney	W. Gyis	expt.	butter (21½ barrels) oats (20 qtrs.) skins, calf (36) cheese (2 weys) laths (900) oat flour (1 barrel)	£8 12 0 12 8 8 9 6 0 2 3 1 5
27 Nov. 1392	„	„	„	oats (50 qtrs.) butter (4 barrels) oat flour (1 qtr.) laths (800) cheeses (16)	£2 14 2 £1 10 0 3 4 2 0 2 0
3 Feb. 1393	Maribot	„	„	oats (54 qtrs.) cheeses (75) oat flour (1 qtr.)	£3 7 8 £1 0 0 2 0
17 Mar. 1393	Pullerose	„	„	oats (66 qtrs.) billets (3000) oat flour (4 bushels)	£4 2 6 10 0 2 0
1 July 1393	„	„	„	oats (49 qtrs.) billets (6000) butter (2 barrels) cloth, blanket (12yds.) cheeses, small (54) laths (2000) oak bark (7½ qtrs.) “ancerul” (28) oat flour (4 bushels)	£3 5 4 16 0 16 0 10 0 8 4 5 4 3 6 2 4 2 0
22 July 1393	„	„	impt.	beer (4 barrels)	6 8
26 Aug. 1393	Maudeleyne	„	expt.	cheese (5 weys) butter (3 barrels) billets (7000) laths (3000) oak bark (14 qtrs.)	£1 17 6 £1 14 0 £1 1 4 7 6 7 0
8 Jan. 1396	„	John Watte	„	billets (9000) herrings (3 barrels) oats (20 qtrs.) beans (3 qtrs.)	£1 10 0 £1 10 0 £1 6 8 8 0

TABLE XVIII. REGINALD LA MAYNES (ALIEN).

Date.	Ship.	Master.	Impt. or Expt.	Goods.	Value.
24 Aug. 1393	Seyntmarie	R. la Maynes	expt.	billets (9500)	£1 10 1
4 Mar. 1393	Feolyne of Ostend	"	"	billets (10,000) oak bark (50 qtrs.) }	£3 11 3
20 June 1396	"	"	"	timber, pieces of (120) billets (7000) oak bark (16 seams)	£1 6 8 £1 1 0 12 0
17 June 1397	"	"	"	billets (12,000) oak bark (20 seams) spars (20)	£1 18 0 15 0 5 0
3 Aug. 1397	Cristofore of Ostend	"	"	billets (10,000) oak bark (12 seams)	£1 11 8 9 0
11 Mar. 1398	Feolyne of Ostend	"	"	billets (10,000) oak bark (21 seams)	£1 10 0 £1 3 4
5 July 1398	"	"	"	billets (11,000) oak bark (9 seams)	£1 13 0 6 0
5 Mar. 1399	"	"	"	billets (12,000) oak bark (19 seams)	£2 2 0 15 0
19 Aug. 1399	"	"	"	billets (11,000)	£1 14 10

TABLE XIX. JACOB LUSTYK (ALIEN).

Date.	Ship.	Master.	Impt. or Expt.	Goods.	Value.
10 Mar. 1396	Seynt- maribot	W. Boteler	expt.	oats (28 qtrs.) beer (3 barrels)	£2 7 10 10 0
4 Apr. 1396			"	oats (106 qtrs.) beer (3 barrels)	£9 14 4 10 0
17 Apr. 1396	Goodwill of Middelburg	H. Johanson	impt.	madder (6 bales) iron beer (12 barrels) barrels, empty cloth, linen	£6 5 0 £6 0 0 £1 13 4 10 0 7 0
22 Apr. 1396	"	"	expt.	oats (180 qtrs.) butter (1 barrel)	£18 0 0 9 0
30 July 1396	"	"	"	oats (12 seams) butter (5 barrels) anchor (1) billets (4000)	£3 0 0 £2 8 4 £1 0 0 12 0

TABLE XX. HUGO NEVESON (ALIEN).

Date.	Ship.	Master.	Impt. or Expt.	Goods.	Value.
28 July 1393	Skenkwyn	H. Neveson	impt.	beer (12 barrels) chairs (12) stools (12) }	£1 0 0 4 0
11 Nov. 1396	"	"	"	masts, small (19) quernstones (12 pairs) }	£1 19 4
"	"	"	expt.	billets (19,000) butter (2 barrels) }	£4 3 4
26 July 1397	Clement	"	impt.	goods, unspecified	£1 13 4
20 Aug. 1397	"	"	"	chests (7) boards (102) stools (48) }	£2 1 8
3 Mar. 1398	"	"	"	chests (3) wainscot (300 lengths) garlic (11 barrels) }	£3 3 4

These six merchants have been chosen because they appear more frequently than other merchants during the period stated, but unfortunately they do not give a very good idea of the type of cargo exported in exchange for the goods imported. We have seen that the majority of the alien wood merchants came over in ballast, but the following list of return cargoes will amplify Tables XV. to XX.

TABLE XXI. RETURN CARGOES.

Ship's port.	Goods imported.	Goods exported.
Dieppe	Caen stone	linen cloth
Touques	Caen stone	billets
Guernsey	wine	spars
—	masts	billets
Blankenberghe	barrels	billets spars oak bark
Biervliet	ewers	oak bark billets
—	salmon, salted } halibut }	billets } oak bark }
Walravensithe	salt	billets
—	salt	wheat } barley } billets }
Fécamp	onions } garlic }	woollen cloth

Although practically all the accounts treat the whole coast as though it were one port, without distinguishing the various harbours along it, the subsidy account of 1371-2 gives us a glimpse of the trade conditions at Rye for that year. A separate return was made out for each port, but apparently the account for Rye is the only one which has survived for Sussex. It is interesting to summarise the shipments, although no distinction is made between imports and exports.

Of the vessels calling at Rye during the year, five came from Schiedam in Holland, two from Newport, and one from each of the following: London, Dordrecht, Flushing, Newhythe, Coxyde and Sluys. The vessel from Sluys carried a valuable cargo, as shown in Table XXII.a.

TABLE XXII*a*.

Goods.	Value.
woad (186 tuns)	£599 0 0
madder (84 bales)	£201 12 0
alum (176 bales)	£195 0 0
oil, Seville (15 tuns)	£90 0 0
grain (1 bale)	£12 0 0
soap, black (30 barrels)	£11 5 0
steel (1 barrel)	£6 0 0
wainscot (300 lengths)	£4 16 0
paper (6 reams) }	£3 4 0
hats, straw (14) }	
	£1122 17 0

The remaining shipments were as follows:—

TABLE XXII*b*.

No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
16	billets (232,000) ³⁶	£41 8 6
1	salt	£80 0 0
1	eels (1 barrel)	16 8
1	garlic (14 bunches)	8 0
1	cloth	6 8
1	nuts	6 8
		£123 6 6

A survey of this kind necessarily deals only with the external relations of Sussex, although it throws a good deal of light indirectly on the internal economy of the Downs and the Weald. A detailed analysis of all the Sheriff's Accounts and similar documents for the fourteenth century, however, would amplify considerably what one has already said concerning maritime trade, and we should then have practically a complete view of economic conditions in Sussex during the period which saw the beginning of the breakdown of the old manorial system. But that would be beyond the intended scope of the present article.

³⁶ One or two minor corrections have been made in the wood totals given in *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIX., pp. 170-182.

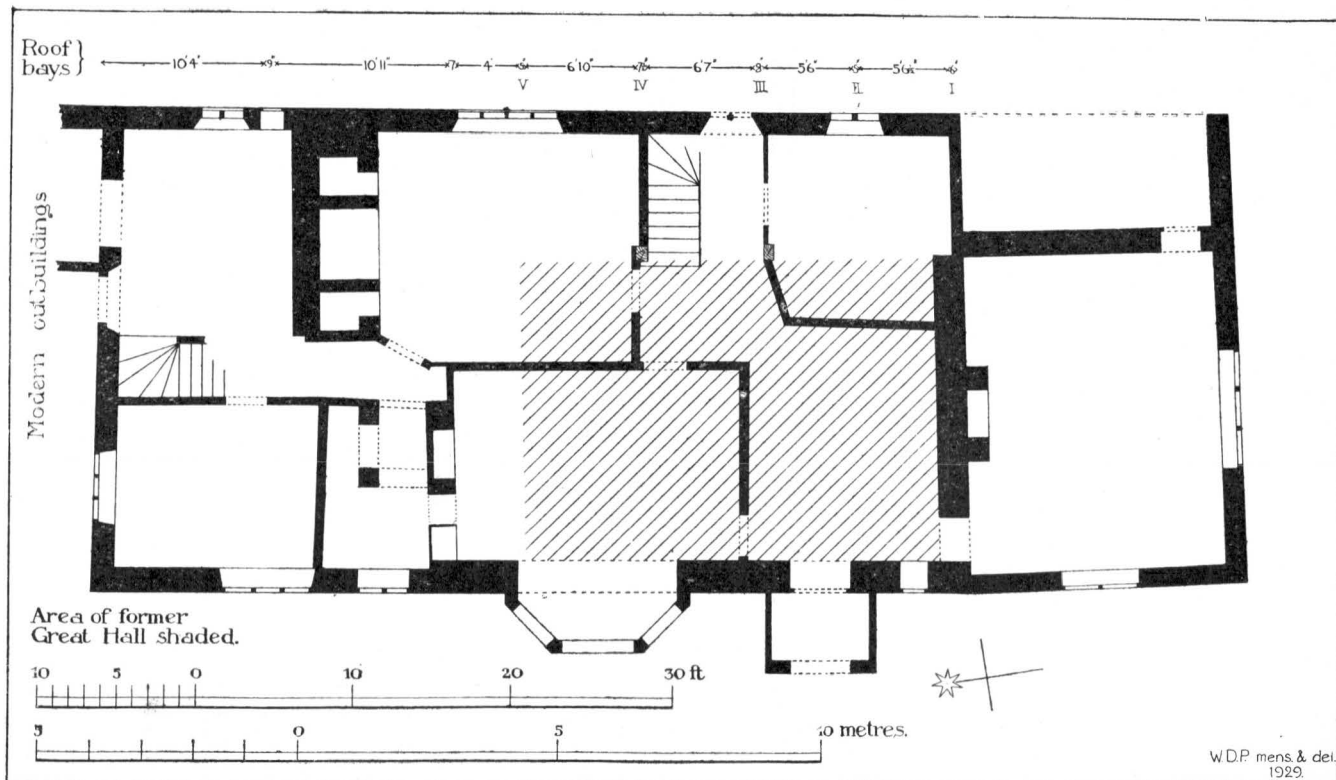
OLD PLACE, PULBOROUGH.

BY W. D. PECKHAM.

II. THE HOUSE.

THE problems which beset the student of medieval domestic architecture in its humbler forms are presented, in rather an extreme form, by the house at Old Place. In the case of the farmstead it is possible to reconstruct with fair certainty the design of the building as it left the craftsman's hands; no radical change has taken place because accommodation for corn and livestock differed little in the early nineteenth century from what it was in the fifteenth. With the house it is not so. Not only have an increasing standard of comfort and changed ideas of accommodation caused extensive alterations, but fashion has also been responsible for change. It is easier, too, to take liberties, in the way of shifting partitions and the like, with a timber-framed building than with a stone-built one, and the consequence in this case is that less than two walls of the Great Hall survive, even rebuilt, on the ground plan. (Actually the only work on the ground floor that can certainly be said to be medieval and *in situ* is the feet of two puncheons.) I have not met with a clearer example of the rule, which my researches have brought home to me, that in examining a house for possible evidence of medieval date the first thing to look at is the roof framing.

Perhaps the best way to begin describing the house is by mentally removing the later accretions in an



OLD PLACE, GROUND PLAN.

order approximately the reverse of historical. At the north end and next to the millpond stand various subsidiary buildings of one storey only. None of them appear to be of any antiquity, though some medieval timbers have been reused in their roofs.

The house proper is a rectangle measuring about 70 ft. from north to south by about 30 ft. from east to west. The southernmost part of this consists of a room, with a verandah to the east of it, which appears to be entirely modern. I was told locally that it was built about seventy years ago, and was an addition to the existing house, not a rebuilding of a former wing. If the Tithe map of 1841 is to be trusted to be accurate in what is, for it, an unimportant detail, this room was not in existence when it was made. I should judge that much of the brickwork which replaces the original timber framing of the west wall of the rest of the house was of about the same date.

At an earlier period the house was enlarged by a lean-to addition running the length of the east side, the line of the old roofing being continued to about 8 ft. from the ground.¹ And at a date, or dates, unknown there was a very drastic rearrangement of room partitions, both on the ground and on the first floor.

The roof of the rest of the house is medieval, about half being the ornamental open roof of the Great Hall, the other half being perfectly plain, but clearly contemporary.

To take the latter first, the roof truss consists of a tie beam and two principals, with a somewhat cambered collar. The bay dimensions are notable, a narrow bay of about 4 ft. comes next to the Hall, followed by two bays, each between 10 ft. and 11 ft. wide. Three considerations lead me to conclude that this roof covered the offices and not the solar.

I. The Middle Ages, sometimes at least, studied aspects, and one would expect the solar, from its name, to have had a south aspect.

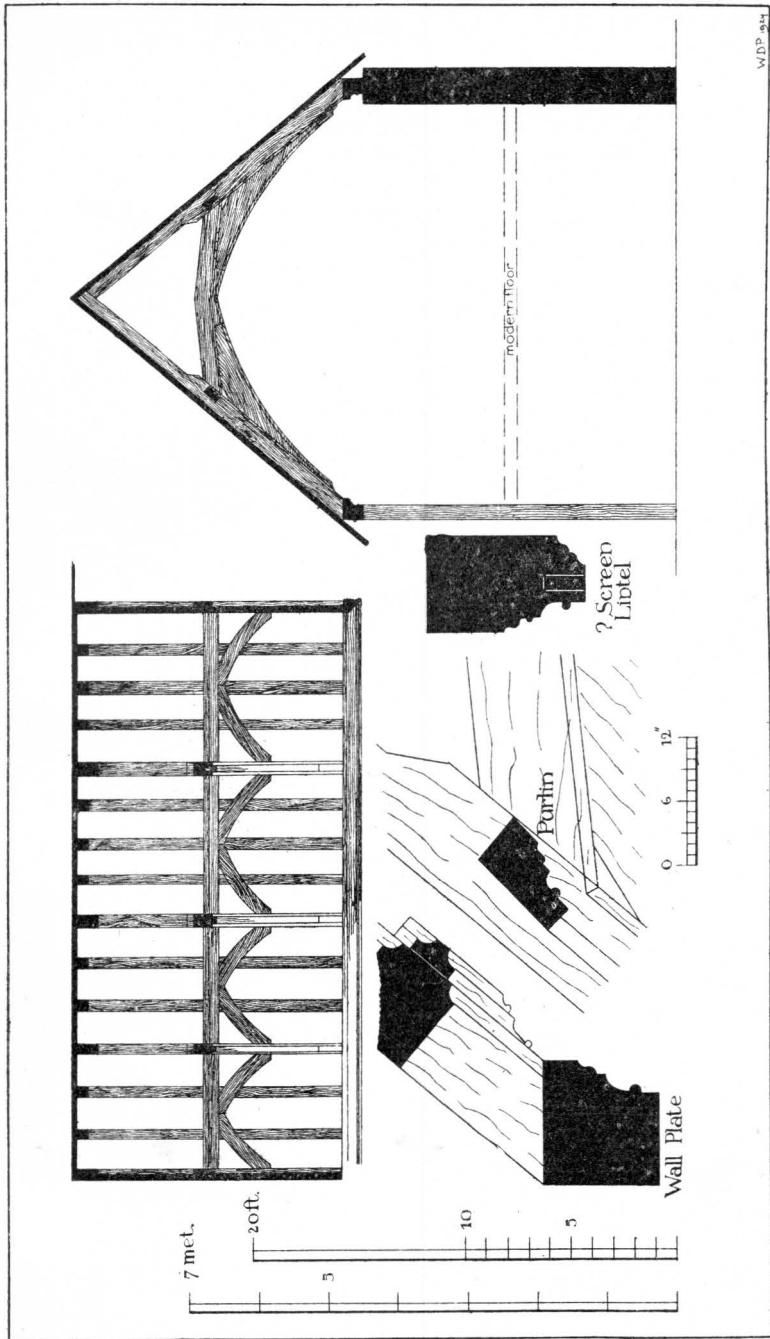
¹ Cf. the very similar disposition at Sutton (*S.A.C.*, LXV., 56), where the addition appears to be seventeenth century.

II. The axis of the Great Gateway of the farmstead buildings traverses the house at about the northern end of the Great Hall. Though there was not at the time the later passion for planning buildings on an axial line, it is at least possible that something of the sort was done here, and the Great Gateway alined with the front door, at the lower end of Hall.

III. The primitive water-supply was at the northern end of the house, whether the medieval house servants used the well in the outbuildings, now covered over, but said to be steined with stone, or whether they simply dipped their buckets in the millpond.

The narrow bay next to the Hall presents a problem. One can safely assume that the roof bays correspond with arrangements in the primitive ground plan. But it is improbable that about 15 ft. of length should be assigned to buttery and pantry (if there was a separate pantry in a house of this size) and only about 11 to kitchen, and even more improbable that 4 ft. should be assigned to buttery and 22 ft. to kitchen. I would conjecture that the northernmost bay was occupied by the kitchen, the next by the buttery, and, of course, the service passage between the kitchen and the Hall, and that the narrow bay was Hall Passage. In most Great Halls where the ancient arrangements are still traceable the passage is part of the Hall building, that is, the upper side of the passage with its two doorways into Hall is merely a screen, while the lower is structurally the end wall of Hall. But in one existing building, at least, the Hall of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, dated to the first quarter of the sixteenth century, the upper side of the passage is the end wall and the lower side is a partition, one storey high, between the passage and the buttery, over both of which is a good-sized room, reached from the next staircase. I can quote no other instance, but it should be remembered that it is exceptional to find the screen surviving in smaller houses, and details below the roof are generally uncertain.

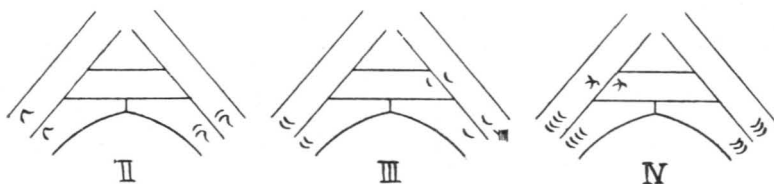
At ground floor ceiling level, and on what would be,



OLD PLACE, DETAILS OF GREAT HALL.

on this hypothesis, the lower side of Hall passage, there is now a moulded beam, not necessarily, of course, in its original position. From the general design of this, and particularly from the fact that the two sides are not alike, I conjecture that this may have been the lintel of the screen, and there are certainly signs that there was a partition below it. Now if a beam like this were shifted a few feet along the building no one would take the trouble to reverse the faces; but we should logically expect the plainer side of a moulded screen lintel to be in the Hall passage, and therefore, in this case, on the north side of the beam, where it actually is. The large scantling of the beam suggests that it was designed to carry more weight than that of a gallery floor.

My drawings will give a fair idea of the design of the Great Hall roof.² What it is impossible to show is what a good example we have of the constructional weakness of this type of roof.³ Each of the three



spanning trusses (III., IV., V.) has failed; in two cases a tenon of the arched brace has torn out, and iron straps have been put in, in the third the principal itself has split, probably along the line of a shake.

With the exception of one ϕ -shaped mark on a collar I have found no carpenter's marks on the end trusses (I. and V.). My diagram will give the arrangement of the marks on the other three. These are clearly the

² I would record, with more than usual emphasis, my usual disclaimer of complete accuracy. Besides small errors on the plan, the failure of roof timbers has made it almost impossible to represent the roof sections as they are.

³ Since I wrote my first paper, Mr. Hope-Nicholson has opened up the roof, which can now be seen from below.

assembly marks, and were cut with a 2 in. gouge. If their lines are straightened they yield the Roman numerals I., II., III., IV., V., VI., but number II. truss is not in its true numerical order. Besides these marks I have found others, of the usual rectilinear type, in the neighbourhood of numbered joints, and note one on my diagram. I think that the explanation is that the gouge marks were made by the master carpenter when he shaped the timbers for their present positions, and that the others are what might be called "timber-yard marks," made at an earlier stage in the conversion of the timber from the new-thrown tree to its present shape.

There are no traces of a louvre, and no signs whatever of wood-smoke on the roof timbers. Unless, therefore, there was no Hall fire at all, which is most unlikely, there must have been a fireplace. This has disappeared leaving no trace, and I am in doubt where it was. Perhaps the least unlikely place is the upper wall of Hall, though end fireplaces were not at all common in England. (Mr. Ian Hannah tells me that they are far commoner in Scotland; I suspect that, with the lower standard of life there, High Table company did not abandon Hall so early as it did in England, and that the end fireplace was the nearest they could get to the English "chamber with a chimney." But I should not have cared to sit at meat with my back close to a fire large enough to warm a medieval hall.) The same chimney breast would then have served for the solar fireplace; the present chimney-stack on the site is modern, but may replace a medieval one demolished, because the art of man could not cure it of smoking.

I suspect that the roof-ridge of the primitive solar ran east and west, making the house L- or T-shaped on plan. The solar is not likely to have covered less ground than the offices, and a building extending much farther south would have come inconveniently near the moat. It is reasonable to suppose that the Great Chamber had an open timber roof, and I have found in the outbuildings a reused timber which can

hardly have been anything but the collar of an ornamental roof, which may well have come from the solar. So far as I know, there is no other trace.⁴

In my previous paper I offered some surmises as to the date of the farmstead. Since writing I have seen Edington Church, Wilts., dated by documentary evidence to the middle of the fourteenth century. This has raised grave doubts in my mind whether it is possible to date any Perpendicular building, by internal evidence, nearer than to the two, or in more conservative districts three, centuries which followed the Black Death. And there is less evidence of date in the house than in the farmstead; nor have I come on any evidence tending to show which is the earlier of the two.

But a few considerations of external evidence may be of use. Old Place was clearly at one time the capital messuage of the Manor of Pulborough. The evidence for this is not only the description of the Manor House in 1501 as "le Mote,"⁵ but also the fact that the Court Baron of the Manor used to meet in Old Place before it removed to a public-house.⁶ Mr. Hope-Nicholson is at present working on the descent of the Manor, and informs me that, at a date certainly previous to the existing buildings, the Manor was held by the descendants of two coheiresses. One moiety came by marriage to Edmund Mille, who in 30 Henry VI. (1451/2) acquired the other moiety from Sir Henry Husee.⁷ A year later Mille was dead. His will, dated February 1, 1449-50, was proved

⁴ It is, however, well to remember that it is not quite safe to assume that there was a two-storied building at each end of every medieval hall. In this case I considered, but rejected, the theory that the Great Chamber was over the buttery (there were family rooms in a similar position at South Wingfield, besides the solar in the usual position). An eccentric building owner who insisted on placing his own quarters there would probably have been laughed at, and might have been suspected of a mind dangerously prone to heresy, but he would have certainly have been warmer than if he had followed conventional planning.

⁵ *S.R.S.*, XIV., 736.

⁶ I learned this locally. It would be well to put on record the place of meeting of all Courts Baron before the memory of them has quite perished.

⁷ *S.R.S.*, XXIII., 3109.

January 10, 1452(-3).⁸ It mentions his son William and his daughters Elizabeth and Ann, but there is no specific mention of his eldest son Richard. The Manor of Pulborough doubtless descended in ordinary course to the latter.⁹ Richard Mille, who is described on his on his monumental inscription at Pulborough as son and heir of Edmund Mille, died on April 16 or 18, 1476, leaving a son William, who was an idiot.¹⁰ The date of the death of the latter seems to be unknown, but he was still living in March, 1510-11, when the Crown presented to Pulborough Rectory in his right.¹¹

If, then, it is safe to assume that extensive rebuilding would not take place while the Manor was held in two moieties, we may suppose that 1451 is the earlier limit, and 1476 about the later, of the existing work, both in house and farmstead. (Had William Mille not been an idiot from his birth we might have supposed that he suffered from building mania, and have seen in the fact that he housed his stock better than his family symptoms of the oncoming of mental disease, but this hypothesis is excluded.) The rather bold section of the mouldings on the stonework of the farmstead may simply be due to the nature of the stone, which does not lend itself to delicate work.¹² Mouldings of much the same character occur in the Perpendicular work in Pulborough Church, the superior limit of which can be fixed with tolerable certainty by the will of Canon Thomas Harlyng, Rector, dated February 22, 1422-3,

⁸ Lambeth, Reg: Kempe, f. 306 v.

⁹ Before the Statute of Wills of 1540 the law did not contemplate the devise of real property by will. If Mille wished his eldest son to inherit the manor there was no reason why he should go through the process used to evade the law, feoffment to uses, etc., to bring about what would happen in due course without any action on his part.

¹⁰ *S.R.S.*, XIV., 735, 736. The inscription, which is not very legible, seems to give the date as April 10, 1477.

¹¹ Reg: Sherburne I. f. 5 v. I must confess that there are two points which seem to need explaining, why Sir Henry Husee conveyed the whole manor, and not half, in 1451/2, and why the jurors found Mille seized of half the manor, and not the whole, at his death in 1476.

¹² I am indebted for this suggestion to Professor E. S. Prior. I note his opinion that the farmstead was the buildings of a religious house, only to record my dissent from it.

proved June 1, 1423,¹³ which leaves £51 13s. 4d. *ad novam ecclesiam de Pulbergh construendam*; and of course the work there may not have been taken in hand till some years later.

Mr. Hope-Nicholson sees in the alteration from stonework to timber in the farmstead evidence of a change of design, and associates this with Edmund Mille's death; this would date the masonry of the farmstead to within about a year. But I think the absence of any stonework from the north wall of the farmstead fatal to this view. Had the original design included masonry walls throughout, the south wall would have been carried up simultaneously with the others.

I would add a word or two in correction and amplification of my account of the farmstead. Mr. Arthur Stratton, F.S.A., who examined the buildings with my paper in his hand, dissents from my identification of the easternmost bays of the farmstead, which he considers to have been lodgings. The identification turns, of course, on the question whether it was thought necessary to provide artificial heating in hind's quarters (they would presumably have had their meals in Hall). It has crossed my mind whether there may not have been a central hearth, even in a low-ceiled room such as these were.¹⁴ The black state of the beams in the easternmost bay struck me as evidence till I recollected the well-known effect on oak of the ammonia in stable muck.

Mr. Stratton also points out a serious blunder in my farmstead plan. Having established with great care the meridian line I drew my north point at the south end of it.

¹³ Lambeth, Reg: Chichele, f. 356 v.

¹⁴ In the Balkans I once slept in a house whose roof was hardly higher, and its smoke outlets certainly less efficient, which, nevertheless, had a central hearth.

Mr. Hope-Nicholson is of opinion, from various tentative explorations, that the moat never completely surrounded the farmstead. Obviously it was not designed as a defence against the attack of enemies, and it may be that it owes its existence to the fact that it was cheaper to dig a ditch than to build a wall where there was no other boundary to the homestead. But if moat and farmstead were contemporary we can hardly resist the inference that the present house was built on a new site. The older capital messuage of the Manor of Pulborough we may suppose to have occupied a rather cramped site in the middle of the village, and the earliest name of what is now known as Old Place may well have been New Place.

BADSHURST IN LINDFIELD.

BY MARY S. HOLGATE.

THE Charters which form the groundwork of these notes are a good illustration of the close connection which may exist between an obscure corner of land and persons whose names have been famous in English history. Many other documents remain to be dealt with by those who have a good knowledge of their own locality, and their labours would be well rewarded.

Badshurst lies at the east-north-east verge of the parish of Lindfield, in the Scaynes Hill district, near Blackhouse Common, otherwise Cares, and bordering on Fletching and Chailey. The last public record of the name Badshurst is contained in the Register of Church Marks among the parish documents of Lindfield, and is dated 1636.¹ Since that time the name has fallen out of use completely.

In the British Museum Catalogue of Add. MSS. for 1900-1905 there is a reference to Badardeshurst, Sussex, among the Aston MSS. There are two charters concerning it which are part of the Nuneaton group, and are numbered Add. Ch. 47972 and 3.

There is another place in Sussex with a somewhat similar name, now Bathurst, near Battle, but the witnesses to the first Charter make it clear that Badshurst in Lindfield is the place concerned, most of them being well-known men in the Rape of Lewes, which then included Lindfield.

The following is a translation of Add. Ch. 47972:—

“Know, present and to come that I, Ralph de Castello have given granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to God and the Church of S. Mary of Etton and to the nuns there serving God of the order of Fontevrault all my land of Badardeshurst which Edward and Ordmunus hold with their sons by paying

¹ S.A.C., XIX., 48.

therefrom seven shillings belonging to me except services to the lord king and to the chief lord which they pay as their own. This aforesaid land, indeed, I and my heirs will warrant against all men to the aforesaid Church and the nuns. These being witnesses, Ralph de Pleiz, Adam de Punnigges, Robert de Perepunt, Richard de la cumbe, Walter de Hechstude, Robert de Stantuna, John de Aldringtona, Richard de Perepunt, Ralph his brother, Roland de Laienevrai,² Humphery Clap, Roger brother of the Prior, Unegec servant of Stephen Wastepain, Walter Trehenoce, Simon de Ferstlinges, Laurence Oelsferri."

[*Part of seal, mounted figure on each side. Endorsed, Hec carta Radulfi de Castello, Badardeshurst. Later hand, Ecclesia de Etona, sans date; in pencil, Ric. 1, or John.*]

The second Charter, Add. Ch. 47973, is summarised thus:—

"Grant by E. Prioress of Eten and the convent there to Nicholas the clerk for his life for his services 7s. a year from land which Ralph de Castello gave them in pure and perpetual alms at Badardeshurste, Nicholas to render 1 lb. of pepper yearly to the Prioress and Convent. For this grant Nicholas shall bring yearly during his life at his own expense to Keneteb' or cause to be brought there by one of his men and there given to the reeve of the Convent or to the keeper of the said manor the rent of one mark which the Prioress and Convent have at Forham of the gift of William de Brehuse. When Nicholas dies the 7s. to revert to the Convent."

Witnesses: Ralph de Marthievas, Simon de Turevile, Saer de Stokes, Master Robert de Grendon, Jordan de Etheleberge, Abel son of Humphery, Roger son of Abel, Richard Mallori and Idel his brother, Henry de Lilleburne, Ric. son of Warin.

Portion of seal. Endorsed, Annuitate in Baternshurst; in later hand, t. John.

I have not yet been able to identify Ralph de Castello, the original grantor of Badshurst, but he must be a relative of Robert de Castello, the last of the Beaumont family to hold the ancient earldom of Leicester. Robert is also known as Fitz Pernell from his mother's name of Petronilla. He founded the convent of Eaton in Warwickshire, now known as Nuneaton, and died in 1204. The earldom was afterwards conferred on his cousin, Simon de Montfort, whose famous son was in command at the battle of Lewes in 1265. Robert Fitz Pernell married Lauretta,

² de la Jenevrai.

daughter of William de Braoze, of Sussex, whose name appears in the second charter as Brehuse.

Dealing with some of the Sussex witnesses of the first charter we find Ralph de Pleiz holding the neighbouring marsh and running water of Wapsbourne, which goes to the mill at Sheffield, in a Fine dated 1196-7.³ Robert, Richard and Humphery de Perepunt were closely connected with land on the south side of Badshurst (*see below*). Humphery Clap probably got his name from the Clap Mill in the parish of Fletching.⁴ The Prior is probably of Lewes.

The next available record of Badshurst is in a Fine of 1349-50⁵ as follows:—

“Wm. de Fifhide v. Thos. de Berkham s. of John de Berkham; manor of Berkham and 6s. rent in Flechying, Hertfeld and Badardeshurst; the rent with homage and services of John de Leukenore of Revefeld, John Pentecost and John Colman and their heirs, three-quarters of the manor and reversion of remaining quarter held in dower by John de Cressy and Alice his wife, to Thomas for life to hold by render of a rose at Midsummer, reversion to William and his heirs.”

The manor of Berkham is often confused with Barcombe, but it is quite distinct, and exists to this day chiefly in the parish of Fletching. The close connection of the Earls of Leicester with this portion of Sussex is proved in the Lay Subsidy of 1296 by Philip de Bergham being included in the Liberty of the Earl, Agatha de Sypfeld (Sheffield) coming next on the list, and John de Bergham being one of the jurors. Simon de Berkham is included in Lindfield Bardolf in the Subsidy for 1327.⁶

The Fine gives an early reference to the Pentecost-Pankhurst family, who were connected for many generations with the portion of Lindfield which surrounds Badshurst. In the list of Church Marks already referred to, Henry Panckhurst is returned as liable for three and a half feet of the Church fence on account of his holding of Badshurst. He

³ *S.R.S.*, II., No. 8.

⁴ *S.R.S.*, II., No. 110.

⁵ *Ibid.*, XXIII., No. 2090.

⁶ *Ibid.*, X., 33, 34, 180.

also held Bartleys, Attrees, now called Massetts, and "the land late Coleman's Butter Box," besides Chapel Land earlier known as Sothenbery. Doubtless the Coleman mentioned in the Fine is responsible for the name of the farm. Whether the addition of "Butter Box" is an old way of advertising the quality of the butter made there may be left undecided, but at least we may plead for the retention of the old name.

It will be noticed that Ralph de Castello does not hold Badshurst in chief. Who, then, was the overlord to whom the holders Edward and Ordmunus were answerable? The land has been held in recent times of the obscure manor of Hyde in Kingston by Lewes, and is recorded in the eighteenth century Court Book, now in the hands of Messrs. Hunt, Nicholson and Adams, of Lewes. But Badshurst is not mentioned in the survey of the manor in 1585, a copy of which appears in the later book. This may be accounted for by its being an outlier, but is more probably due to Badshurst not being part of the original manor. It is possible that it came into the hands of Thomas Michell, the lord of the manor in 1585, after the break up of the estates of Lewes Priory granted to Thomas Cromwell. But the history of Badshurst between the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries is a complete blank, and nothing has yet come to light as to the method by which Nuneaton parted with its claim upon it. In Saxon times the whole of Lindfield was given to the Canons of South Malling by Aldwulf, King of the South Saxons c. 765.⁷ The Charter of this gift mentions Henfield and Sothenbury, both of which adjoin Badshurst. Scaynes Hill Common was called Henfield Common up till quite recent times, and Sothenbury Chapel was represented as Chapel Lands up till the O.S. of 1878. The grant also included Molestan, now Moustone in Falmer. The little Saxon monastery of South Malling lost much of its land at the Norman Conquest, and in a late twelfth century deed⁸ we find Simon de Petraponte

⁷ Birch, *Cartæ Saxonice*, No. 197.

⁸ An. D., A 14, 133.

giving land to St. Pancras, Lewes, which had been taken from South Malling by the de Warennes. The deed mentions the land of Molestana and the Croft; "Elizabeth (Isabella) Countess and Rainald de Warenn warrant Simon and his heirs against the king and all men of all service and custom, and if Simon's heirs attempt to violate this gift the Earl of Warren, his lord will compel them to observe it. Simon also gives to St. Pancras the land of Hemfelt, otherwise called Sothenbera."

It is remarkable that three members of the Petraponte family should witness the Badshurst deed, while a fourth gives the adjoining land to St. Pancras unless there was some strong connection between the family and this portion of Lindfield. Another circumstance to be noted is that though no early reference is forthcoming as to the connection between Badshurst and the manor of Hyde in Kingston,⁹ Moustone is held of the same manor by the rent of a pair of gilt spurs or 6d. at the choice of the lord. It must be more than a coincidence that Simon de Petraponte's gift and the neighbouring land of Badshurst are both held of the same manor. The evidence is not conclusive, but points to the overlordship belonging either to the Warennes, the Petraponte family, or possibly to the Earls of Leicester.

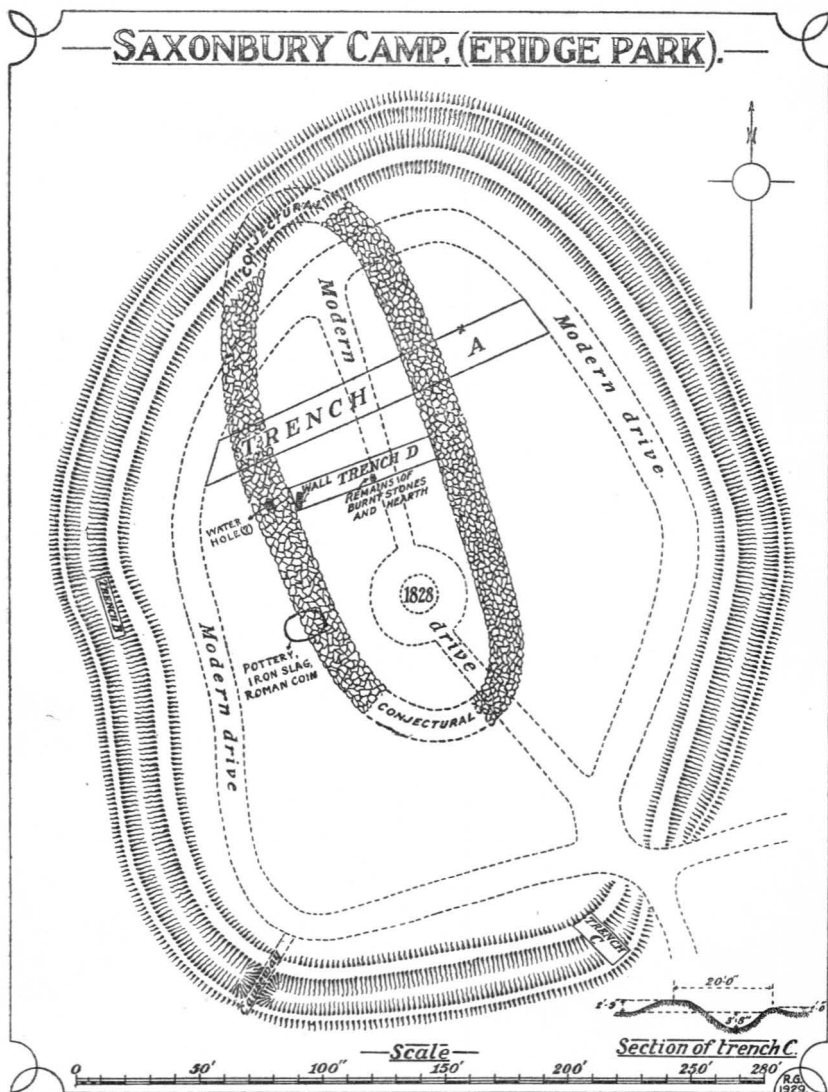
The disappearance of the name Badshurst is accounted for by the division of the land into three portions, of which Massetts is the chief. In a Rental of 1801 William Newton holds lands at Badshurst in Lindfield called Massetts, 60 acres, another portion at Badshurst containing 50 acres, and a third at Badshurst containing 16 acres. The lesser names have survived, but the original name for the whole has disappeared. Its importance in earlier times is emphasised in the Lindfield church books by an entry of the

⁹ It may be mentioned here that the connection between this manor and the surrounding one held by the Abbey of Hyde *als* Newminster at Winchester requires further investigation.

seats belonging to the heirs of Badshurst in 1603. These seats were near the entrance to the south chancel chapel, also called the Massetts Chancel. Among Sir William Burrell's notes in 1778 the following occurs regarding this chancel: "The name of Thos. Massett may be seen in raised letters in stone on the outside."¹⁰ The inscription has not survived.

¹⁰ Add. MS. 5698, f. 193.

SAXONBURY CAMP. (ERIDGE PARK).



I. PLAN OF THE CAMP.

EXCAVATIONS AT SAXONBURY CAMP.

BY S. E. WINBOLT.

I. INTRODUCTION.

THERE is no record of previous archæological excavation at Saxonbury. A tower was built nearly in the centre of the area in 1828 (see plan), and drives and lawns were laid out. About 1880 the lawns and the whole inner area except the drives were planted with rhododendrons, other big trees having been growing there for at least a century. When I prospected the site, the only thing to be seen inside the outer bank and fosse was a tower, and a level space overgrown with a perfect jungle of rhododendrons, some reaching a height of about 25 ft. So a query made by the Rev. Ed. Turner in *S.A.C.* (Vol. III., p. 176, note) was hard to understand: "Are the stones on Saxonbury Hill the remains of an ancient British fortress of this sort?" i.e. like the dry masonry walls of Worlebury. What stones he referred to in 1850 is possibly shown by the sequel.

Excavation on the site was suggested and arranged with Lord Abergavenny by our member Mr. H. M. S. Malden, of Frant, who acted as treasurer, and the work was done by two paid diggers and many voluntary helpers in four weeks of March and April, 1929.

For funds I have to thank many subscribers, more particularly the Tunbridge Wells Natural History and Philosophical Society, Sir Charles Marston, Mr. Darlington, and Mr. James Dunning; for work, several helpers, especially Messrs. I. D. Margary, of East Grinstead; A. D. Franklin, of Worcester; B. J. Shrewsbury, of Horsham; E. C. Frend, W. Bosanquet, and

Dr. E. C. M. Given, of Tunbridge Wells; for visits and opinions, the Marquess of Abergavenny, our Chairman of Council, Brig.-General E. G. Godfrey-Faussett, Dr. Eliot Curwen, Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, and Mr. Smithett, of Tunbridge Wells. I am obliged to Mr. Robert Gurd for the drawing of the plan.

Saxonbury Camp is close to the main Tunbridge Wells—Mayfield road, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Frant, on the west side, and on a hill 660 ft. high, which forms the eastern extremity of a ridge, and also of Eridge Park and the Ashdown Forest region. The name "Saxonbury" has no direct reference to the Saxons, though Socca, a Saxon, may have owned the ground as part of his estate. The evolution of the word is Sockburie 1597 and 1675, Socksbury 1724, Socksberry 1775, Sacksbury 1809, Soxenbury 1842. As no earlier forms are known, etymology is difficult, but the present name has probably been caused by antiquarian speculation: popular nomenclature loves the Saxon and the Dane. Saxons were settled in the neighbourhood in the eighth century, for Bertoald, Duke of the Saxons, owned land and built the original church of St. Denys at Rotherfield in 792. One Socca may have been his tenant.¹ According to *The Place-Names of Sussex*, the Sussex Weald was Saxonized quite two centuries earlier.

Geologically, the summit of the hill is a narrow outcrop of Ashdown sand, and stone is plentiful; the site, by reason of dry soil and long views, was an ideal one, except for water, the nearest spring being c. 400 yds. down the north-west slope. The dense growth of rhododendrons and trees made trenching very difficult and laborious, but the estate allowed me to cut alleys through wherever it was found necessary, and the weather was kind, though March is apt to be cold at 660 ft. First, then, the results of digging, and, second, inferences therefrom.

¹ The Editor suggests that the derivation may be from *Sceocca* = devil: thus, Devil's Fort. This fits in with the Saxon suspicion of ancient earth-works, and may help to account for the many modern names which attribute Dykes etc. to the Devil.



II. Wall towards south-west, and pottery dump among the trees.

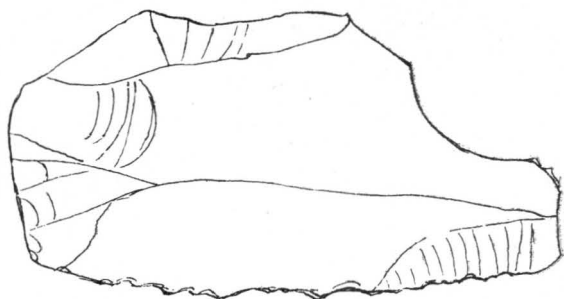


III. Looking across the Stone Wall from the East; deep filling to right front, which had pottery and flints; the West Wall rising above trench beyond.

II. EXCAVATION.

In digging trench A (see plan) we found the base of a big dry stone wall, about $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in width, which was ultimately dug out for the whole of its periphery except for a few yards at the south and north ends. (See illustrations I., II., and III.) It was found to enclose an inner area of long egg shape, its major axis being (from N.N.W. to S.S.E.) 230 ft., and minor axis 93 ft. (exterior measurements). It was barely covered by 4-6 in. of sandy soil. This wall, being of an unusual and somewhat mysterious character, must be described in some detail. Its periphery measures c. 510 ft. It was built on bed rock of compact Ashdown sandstone, on top of which was shovelled a layer of a few inches of yellow sand, which has become whiter from long saturation. The lowest course was composed of big sandstones bedded in this sand, averaging about 16 cubic inches, but many much bigger. On the east side, where the downward slope is most pronounced, they were skilfully laid at an angle of about 35 degrees leaning inward up hill, with smaller stones to wedge the interstices. Judging from the width of the base, in its original state the wall probably rose some 4-5 ft. higher. In the area enclosed it is fairly consistently only one spit down from the surface to rock level, though it is deeper, in places much deeper, between the stone wall and the outer banks. The stone wall was evidently built round a natural small level plateau of Ashdown rock, and at its short north arc it presumably underlies the outer vallum. Unfortunately it was not possible in the time left at my disposal to dig down through the vallum to prove the presence of the stone wall, but it is next door to certainty that it is there. (See Addendum.) The many stones found scattered on either side of the wall are the result of the levelling. An entrance was probably at the south end, where we failed to find stones for some yards (see plan), and it is not unlikely that there was another at the north end, as an ancient hollow way is traceable from it down to the Frant road.

The outer vallum, which also is an irregular ovoid and similarly oriented, measures (exterior) 370 ft. by 290 ft. Its entrance is at the south-east, where the gradual slope of the hill (1 in 10, between the 500 ft. and 600 ft. contours) gives easiest access. Here the right side slightly overlaps the left, and both are heightened at this point. No post-holes could be found, nor were they likely to remain in fluid sand and heaped stones. From trenches C (by the entrance) and B (in the west fosse) it was found that the height of the top of the vallum above the centre of the original rounded floor of the fosse was c. 6 ft. 5 in. The bank was piled 2 ft. 8 in. over the natural level of the soil, of which there was a depth of 8 in. on the rock. The top of the very slight bank outside was 4 ft. 8 in. above the fosse floor. From

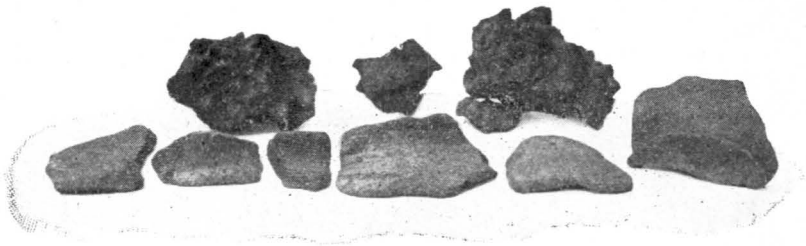


IV. FLINT SAW ; SAXONBURY. Scale 1/1.

top centre to top centre was 20 ft. Naturally it was a dry fosse. In trench B we found a few flint flakes and indications of fires—charcoal, wood ash, burnt stones, etc.—under 1 ft. 6 in. of silt, after the clearing away of leaves and leaf mould; and ascertained that the vallum was composed of big stones and earth. At the south-west bend of the fosse is a causeway, the only one so far as I could discover, across the ditch. This is not ancient; but a big beech tree was planted in a hole in it, and this makes it at least a century old.

The inner area, by means of trenches A and D, and the line of the wall, and the fosse by means of trench B,

produced many flint flakes—in a soil where, of course, every particle of flint is imported—some of which are obvious but indeterminate artifacts. (See illustration No. IV.) Numerous sherds of pottery of La Tène III. date, that is, the work of British (or Belgic) Celts between 150 B.C. and 43 A.D., and extending also well into the Roman epoch, were found south-west of the stone wall, near the tower, i.e. inside, on, and outside the wall, but especially the last, in a dump, where one Roman coin, badly oxidised, was found; this is assigned to Vespasian or Titus (A.D. 69–81). Along with the pottery and confined to the



V. BRITISH IRON SLAG AND LA TÈNE III. POTTERY.

inner area was found a fair amount (say, about 200 pieces) of British (Celtic) iron slag, which is—as Mr. Ernest Straker kindly advised me—distinguishable from slag of Roman, mediaeval or Tudor date. (See illustrations, Nos. II. and V.) This result is interesting, as the association with the pottery dates beyond doubt the iron slag, specimens of which I found also in the stream down in Colesgrove Wood (c. 1 m. south-east).

Trench D produced in the middle the remains of burnt stones and a hearth, charcoal and slag, and close up against the west wall on its inner side the well-laid footings of a wall which was prior to the big stone wall which was imposed on part of it. (See illustration No. VI.) This fragment is diagonal to the big stone wall. It consists of six stones laid with a straight face on the west side, with anchor stones against them on that side; on the other (east) side is another row

fitted in irregularly. This fragment is 5 ft. 7 in. long by 2 ft. wide, and is the foundation of a building which preceded the stone wall. In the middle of the stone wall opposite to this a pocket had been made c. 4 ft. square, into which a mass of clay 1 ft. thick had been

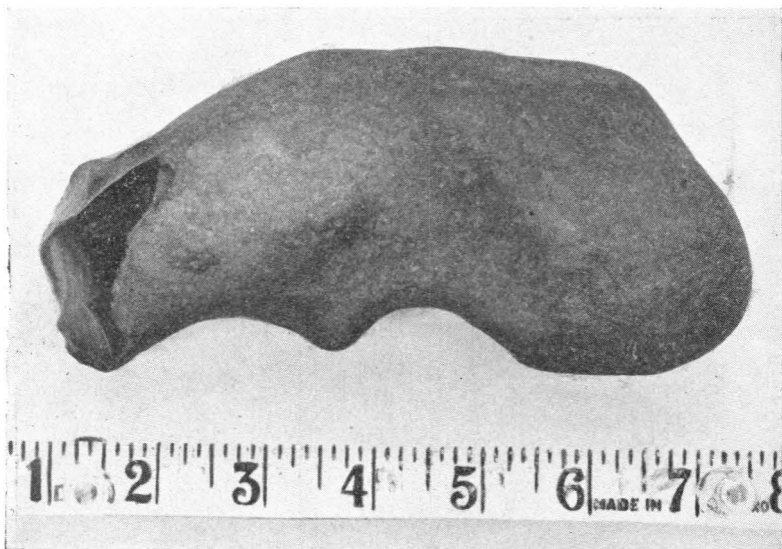


VI. Diagonal Wall foundations, part of which lay under the Stone Wall (West) and Trench D. with remains of hearth.

deposited; on this were pieces of charcoal and iron slag. The clay, of course, was imported. I am at a loss what to make of this. Was it a water-hole, with charcoal to purify the water? Or was the clay used for making pottery? If the La Tène miners made this use of the wall, it must have been destroyed to its base in or before their time.

In trench A, 12 ft. east of the east wall and 2 ft. down (x in plan) was found a curious and interesting hand-chopper of Medway-gravel flint (? Down flint). (See illustration No. VII.) It measures 6 in. by 3 in., is naturally fitted to the grip of the hand, and retains

its buff cortex all over, except at the cutting edge at the narrow end, made by striking off longitudinally seven flakes, so that four facets are presented on one side and three on the other. This specimen is not of pigmy implement type like the rest of the flint finds.



VII. NEOLITHIC HAND-CHOPPER; SAXONBURY.

Apart from ancient finds there were turned up near the stone wall on the east side a silver fighting-cock spur in excellent condition, and a leaden half-pint beer mug, probably representing Eridge sport of the early nineteenth century.

III. INTERPRETATION.

The interpretation of these finds is in one respect obvious. La Tène III. pottery, the British iron slag, and the one coin of the Early Empire, considered in conjunction with the presence of iron stone and British iron slag in the neighbouring gills, make it fairly certain that British iron miners used, if they did not build

Saxonbury Camp as their settlement. They may even have smelted iron on a small scale inside the camp; hence the slag, which would not have been carried up some 300–400 ft. from the gills where the main smelting was done, except for mixing with the clay for pottery.

Whether they built either or both of the valla it is more difficult to decide. Neither produced evidence of the date of its construction, so we must fall back on reasonable conjecture. The outer vallum at the north end is almost certainly built over the base of the inner, and, if so, is posterior to it. (See Addendum.) The outer vallum and fosse, resembling very many others in this country, would, in the present state of knowledge, be regarded as belonging to the Early Iron Age—that convenient pigeon-hole to which most hill-top bank-and-ditch camps are relegated. The builders of the outer vallum either (i) themselves built the inner stone wall before the outer bank, or (ii) found it and kept it entire, or (iii) found it already partly demolished, or (iv) demolished it to its foundation. In alternatives i, iii, iv they may have used the stones of the inner in constructing the outer bank. It is probable that the inner wall, just surrounding the outcrop of stone on the hill top, was superseded by the outer, but at what remove of time it is impossible to say; the natural tendency certainly would be to level an inner rampart when an outer one was erected. (See Addendum.) If the “water-hole” in the base of the west stone wall was used in antiquity, one of the alternatives iii and iv must be accepted. The camp was probably deserted soon after the Roman occupation began. On general historical grounds it is quite improbable that after 43 A.D. the Romans would have allowed the construction of the outer vallum and fosse.

My reading, therefore, of the various kinds of evidence is that the outer bank was constructed some time within the Early Iron Age period, say between B.C. 750 and A.D. 43 (probably after 150 B.C.), and that the stone bank preceded it, though whether it belongs to the Neolithic, Bronze, or Early Iron Age

there is not enough evidence to show. Personally I am inclined to assign it to the last. In any case it is difficult to find elsewhere an analogue to this stone wall, an ovoid within an ovoid. (See Addendum.) The miners certainly preferred the inner area for their quarters. That much of their debris was found on the top of the wall base may be due to levellings of the site at different periods. A century ago the tower was built, drives and lawns made, and later rhododendrons planted, but in connection with these operations there is no record of the state in which the wall was found. Was the base of the stone wall we uncovered visible in 1850? If so, we have uncovered what has been covered for less than 80 years, and the wall may not have been sealed for many centuries as one might have expected.

The flint finds—including one fine white-flint celt now at Lewes Museum, found about 50 years ago “on Saxonbury hill”—are not enough to prove that Saxonbury, either inner or outer, was a Neolithic camp. The Lewes celt and a greenstone celt found in 1927 about three-quarters of a mile away below Saxonbury in Eridge Park are the only items that can be claimed as definitely Neolithic, but even these have no proved connection with the camp. All our flints (possibly strike-a-lights used by the miners) might equally well belong to the Bronze or Early Iron Ages; all that can be claimed is that flint-using folk, perhaps only a flint worker, lived on Saxonbury hill. The general question as to the use made of the rough flints found in Early Iron Age and Roman sites still needs the answer which Pitt-Rivers was unable to give.

The greenstone celt is regarded by some of the chief experts as irrelevant, because, they state, it is of New Zealand origin.

THE POTTERY.

There was found no Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery. Incidentally, it would appear that there was no Bronze Age culture on Saxonbury, and the transition direct

from Neolithic to Early Iron Age is common. The numerous shards found are nearly all of La Tène III. type; one or two pieces suggest La Tène II. and a few the Roman period. This Celtic ware preceded the Roman occupation by a century and a half and survived well into Roman times. It is of two types—brittle gritted and soft soapy. In either case the texture is a strong contrast with the hard-baked, ringing quality of Roman pottery. The paste is mostly of a black and stringy clay, gritted with flint particles, pounded sandstone, or powdered iron slag. The black body of some pots seems to contain more powdered charcoal than clay; when panned with a knife it takes the shiny appearance of blacklead. This material is often coated with a red slip. The range of colours is drab, smoky black, brown-black and red (often black inside the vessel); a bituminous black surface easily takes a polish when rubbed with the finger. Many pieces have the familiar soft soapy exterior. It is hard to say whether the pots are wheel-made or hand-made, though I think the majority are the latter.² Again, some pieces look sun-baked, while others were probably baked in contact with the fuel, either in an open fire or under a cover of branches and clay. The most distinctive sherds were of a thin pink-buff all through, biscuit-like in texture. The following shapes of rims of La Tène III. vessels are represented: bead rim, rim slightly outcurved (in the majority of cases), thin rim outcurved nearly at right angles to the wall, plain rim incurving slightly at the top, bold conical rim (with groove below) of wall $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, rim slightly outcurved with flat surface ($\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide), inclined towards the inside, and rims, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, projecting either inside or out, with slight finger-made groove. Bases were mostly flat, but some had slight vertical foot-rings; one base had been burnt black on the inside (? a charcoal pot for warming). Of ornament there was very little. A red-brown

² At Holmbury Camp, Surrey (April, 1930), both kinds were found in La Tène III. pottery.

pot had a broad finger-made groove under an outcurved rim. There were parts of Celtic curves in slight single or double grooves; lightly-scored lines round the neck; two or three grooves below the rim; and irregular vertical rilling below the lip of a black pot. Scratched on a piece of brown pot was a graffito which I take to be ligatured F and R in Republican lettering; Roman letters were known to Britons in the first century B.C. Much of the pottery was fretted by exposure to sandy soil.

In close association with the pottery were found in many places in the inner area pieces of iron slag, the latter being definitely dated by the former. This slag is nearly always rusty in appearance, and in shape made up of horned protuberances, contrasting markedly with the generally smooth, glassy-surfaced lumps of Tudor slag. It retains much iron, but little silica, and is of comparatively high specific gravity. I proved by experiment that the slag was beyond doubt powdered to grit some of the pottery, and this, I believe, is a new discovery. Other materials used were the grey argillaceous Wadhurst clay containing hydrated silicates of alumina (obtainable 240 yards away south), vegetable charcoal refuse from the iron furnaces or camp fires, and pounded flint or Ashdown sandstone. Specimens of flints, pottery, and slag are at the Lewes Museum. For purposes of reference it would be very useful to have exhibited together in the Museum specimens, say 10 each, of British, Roman, Mediæval bloomery, Tudor bloomery, and Tudor blast-furnace slags.

IV. RELATED MATTERS.

Lastly, a few related points. That the Roman-British miners continued working iron in this neighbourhood till the third century is rendered probable by the fact that a piece of New Forest ware (200-300 A.D.) was recently picked up below Henley Lodge, Frant, about 1 mile from Saxonbury. The nearest Wealden Camp of a similar type, but on a bigger scale, is that of

Castle Hill (Pembury Road, Tonbridge) about 8 miles north, where inside an Iron Age Camp I found (August, 1929; see *Arch. Cant.* for 1930) both rough flints and British iron slag. Dry Hill (or Lingfield Mark) Camp, 11 miles north-west, is almost certainly another. Routes between these by dry ridges were probably: Saxonbury to Castle Hill, via Frant and Southborough; to Dry Hill, via Frant, Tunbridge Wells, Langton Green, Fordcombe and Mark Beech. The connection with the iron works on the Brede and a port, say at Rye or the ancient Rother mouth, was via Wadhurst and Sandhurst. In difficult country like this there must have been recognised trade trackways. Another nearby earthwork, which I have not investigated, is a so-called War Dyke, which starts c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Saxonbury and is directed towards it over Blackdon Hill for some*900 yards. Its date is unknown and its purpose unexplained.

ADDENDUM.

From March 31st to April 3rd, 1930, I was again at Saxonbury, with two diggers and voluntary help, to try to settle the point whether the outer vallum had been piled over the north end of the stone wall. Two cuts, 3 ft. wide, were made right through the vallum down to the original ground level. In the more westerly cut we found part of the wall stones in position. This grout measured 7 ft. each way, the trench being widened at this point to follow the stones, which represent the extreme north point of the loop. The more easterly trench found nothing, being outside the curve. The group of stones was under the south side of the vallum, 1 ft. 6 in. to 1 ft. beneath the top, here sloping south. The rest of the stones were, there is little doubt, protruding and removed from the surface when the rhododendrons were planted. At two points west and east of the two trenches the big stones were uncovered and found to be heading under the vallum. Our work definitely proved that the vallum at this

point was raised over the northern loop of the ovoid stone wall. Dr. Cecil Curwen kindly informed me in November, 1929, that on Wolstonbury Hill inside the ramparts (not later than La Tène I. in date) he discovered the remains of an elongated oval enclosure, apparently overlaid by the outer ramparts at one end, and apparently dating from the same period as the outer ramparts. Thus Saxonbury and Wolstonbury—the former possibly two or three centuries later than the other—together provide an interesting novelty. The length of the ovoid is in both cases roughly north-south.

In this later work at Saxonbury two finds only were made (apart from more La Tène III. pottery). One was a neat saw $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, of black-brown diaphanous flint, found on the top of the stone wall close to the vallum. The other was the remains of a fire made on the original level, over which the vallum had been piled. Charcoal, ashes, and burnt sandstone and sand extended for 8 ft. by 4 ft. The layer of burnt sand, $\frac{1}{5}$ in. thick, underlying the charcoal and ashes (about 3 in. deep) proves that the fire had been *in situ*; it was not burnt material thrown out from a fire made inside the wall.

WOLSTONBURY.

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

WOLSTONBURY Hill is a bold eminence, attaining a height of 677 ft., and projecting into the Weald from the main ridge of the Downs, from which it is separated by a neck of somewhat less elevation. It is situated six miles north-north-west of Brighton.¹ The summit is encircled by ancient defensive works which have the peculiar feature of having the ditch on the inner (i.e. upper) side of the bank. This arrangement seems little likely to increase the defensibility of the site, and is in fact quite unusual, though a parallel example may be cited in the case of Rybury, five miles north-east of Devizes in Wiltshire.

There is a small amount of tertiary clay-with-flints on the highest part of the hill, and this has led to much digging for flints in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These diggings have destroyed the ramparts in the northern and southern portions of their extent, and have disturbed a considerable part of the surface of the ground both inside and outside the camp. Among the casual references and surmises of the older antiquaries with regard to Wolstonbury there are one or two facts that are worth recording, though, as usual, they are disappointingly vague to our ways of thinking. Thus in 1765 Stephen Vine of Heathfield records that flints were then being dug on the hill, and that in the process there were discovered near the camp "several human skeletons with each a warlike weapon by their side, resembling a common hanger."² These suggest Saxon burials. In 1806 a rough plan of the camp was published³ in which no reference is

¹ 6 inch O.S., LII. N.E.

² *Gentleman's Magazine*, XXXV. (1765), p. 525.

³ *Ibid.*, LXVI. (1806), fac., p. 897.

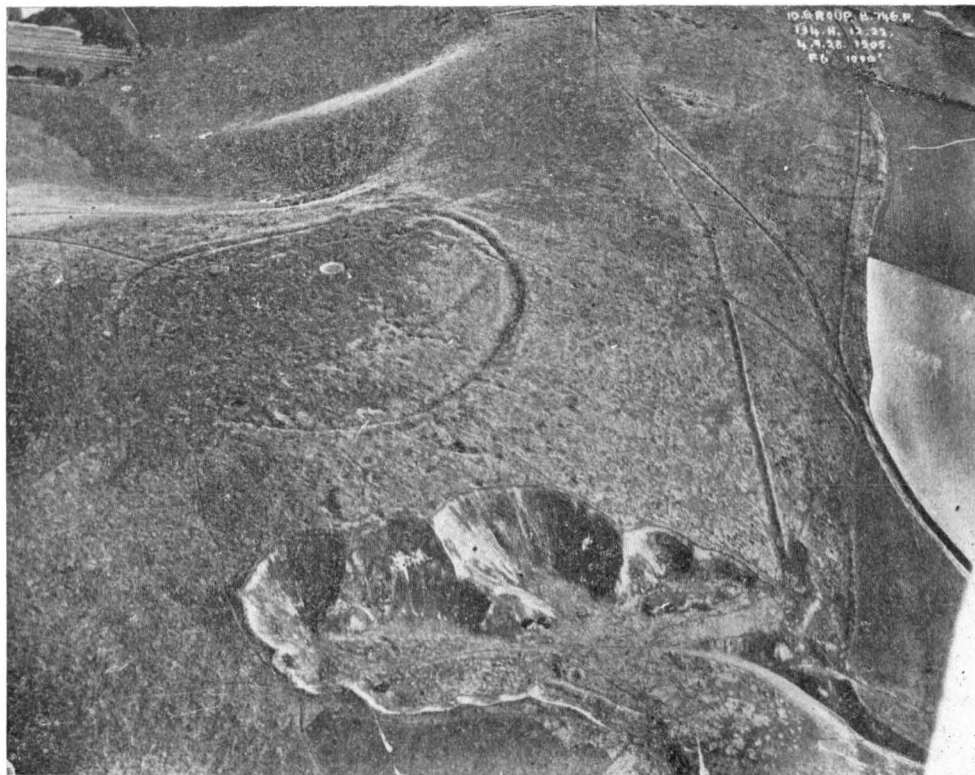


PLATE I.

OBLIQUE AIR-PHOTOGRAPH OF WOLSTONBURY FROM THE NORTH-WEST.
(Reproduced by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office).

made to the flint-diggings, while the whole course of the ramparts is shown, and the original entrance is marked on the south where the defences are now obliterated. A barrow is also shown in the north-west quadrant, where no traces of it can now be seen owing to the disturbance of the ground by flint-digging. The existing pond is marked, and the dimensions given ("13 yards, over") are the same as at the present day, though it is no more than a ragged hole in the ground which holds water by reason of the sticky tertiary clay in which it has been dug. There is, therefore, no clue to the age of this water-hole.

One may infer, then, that though flint-digging was in progress at least as early as 1765, most of the destruction of the ramparts has taken place since 1806. The next reference worth quoting belongs to 1862, when Mr. R. W. Blencowe writes that "here have been found celts of flint and bronze, Roman coins, knives, and the handles of swords, portions of armour, shattered shields and broken spurs."⁴ This assemblage, even if the account has been exaggerated by hearsay, can only have been recovered by extensive digging, but such digging is not referred to. Ten years later, indeed, all memory of the diggings had so far been forgotten that the pits with which the hill is pocked are described by Mr. Joseph Stevens as "evidently the remains of habitations,"⁵ and this diagnosis has been perpetuated on the large scale Ordnance maps to the present day.

Further light is, however, thrown on these diggings by Mr. J. E. Couchman, who tells me that he had it from the late Mr. Wm. Mitten, F.L.S., of Hurstpierpoint—a gentleman who was born in 1819—that previous to the Poor Law Reform of 1834 he well remembered the inmates of the Workhouse that was in Hurstpierpoint being employed in digging flints on Wolstonbury Hill, whither they were led by a beadle.

⁴ *S.A.C.*, XIV., p. 178.

⁵ *S.A.C.*, XXIV., p. 151.

WOLSTANBURY

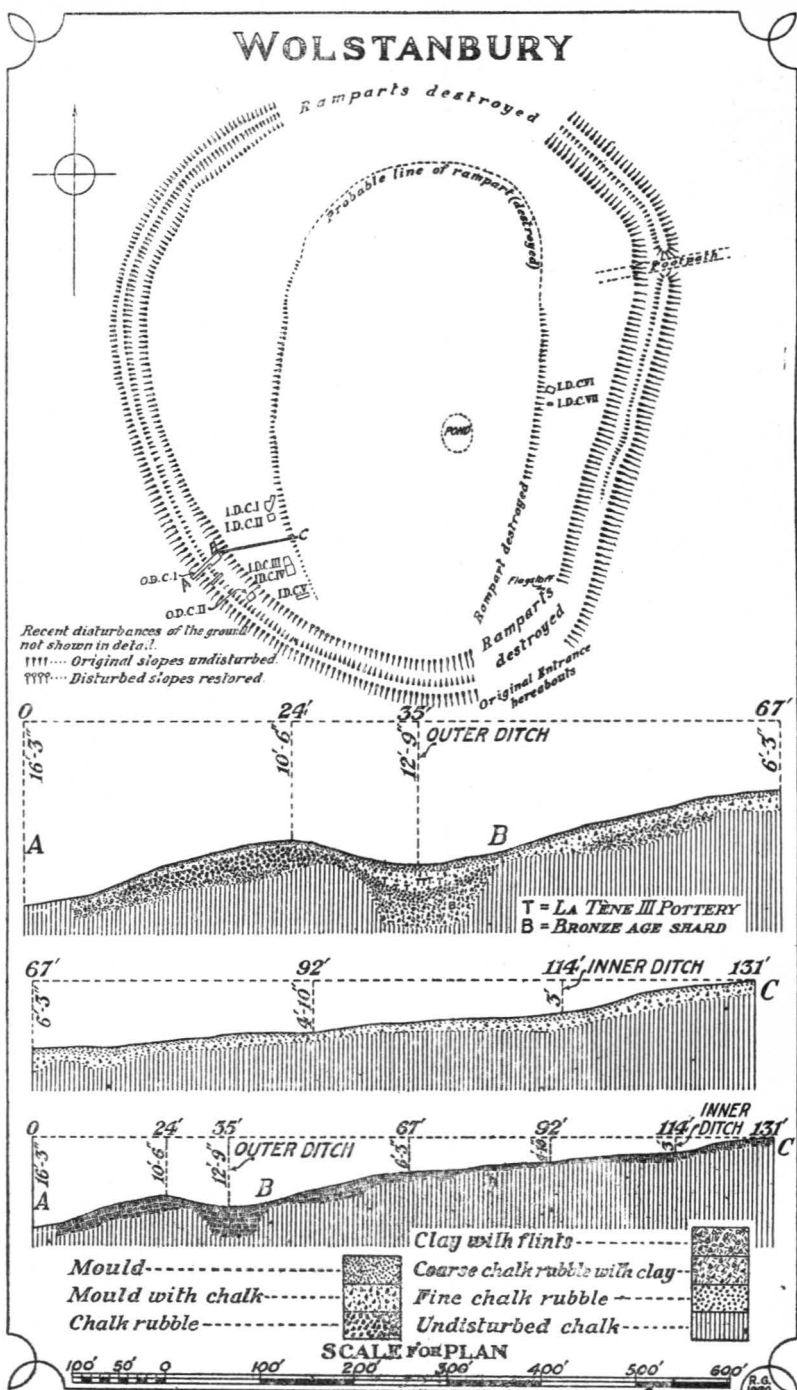


PLATE II.

The excavations referred to above bear no relation to the large chalk-quarries situated on the west face of the hill. These, together with the immense bastion formed by the dump of refuse material from the quarries are obviously relatively modern.

Plate I. shows an oblique air-photograph taken from the north-west in 1928. In it the chalk-quarries figure prominently in the foreground, and the whole circuit of the ramparts of the camp can be seen, interrupted in the northern part (left side) by the pock-like marks which are the flint-diggings. Near the centre of the camp the pond is clearly seen, but the most interesting feature, which does not appear to have been noticed before, is the existence of a faint "inner ring" of rampart enclosing an elongated oval area in the interior of the camp. The eastern and western sides of this inner entrenchment are clearly visible in the photograph; the northern end has been destroyed by the flint-diggings, while the southern end appears to have been overlaid by the outer ramparts. This is brought out rather more clearly by the survey which the writer has made (Plate II.).

In October, 1929, the writer was approached by Madame de Marees Van Swinderen (at that time residing at Danny Park) with a view to carrying out some excavations in the camp at her expense, in order, if possible, to determine its date. This was readily agreed to, and the co-operation of Mr. Couchman was obtained. Permission was also obtained by cable from the owner, Col. Sir W. R. Champion of Danny, to whom our thanks are due. Work was carried out with the help of three men from October 10th to 26th, and consisted in making seven cuttings into the inner ditch, two into the outer, and a long trial trench, A-B-C.

THE MAIN RAMPARTS.

Two cuttings were made into the ditch of the main or outer defences (OD: CI and OD: CII), the vertical section through the first cutting being shown on

Plate II. The scanty pottery found in the filling can only be judged by the nature of the paste as only one rim was included.

In the first cutting shards of La Tène II ware (to

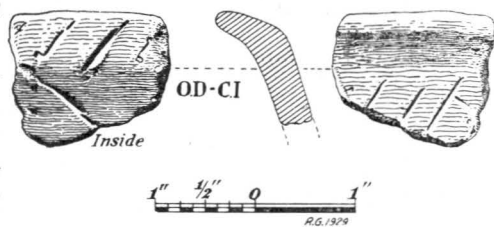


FIG. 1.

judge from its soapy feel) occurred at all levels above and including the layer of fine chalk silt which overlies the coarse or rapid silting. Well down in the latter, at

the point indicated in the section, a single shard from the rim of a bronze age food-vessel was found (see Fig. 1).⁶

In the second cutting, while La Tène II ware occurred in the upper spits, the shards from the fourth spit were all suggestive of La Tène I, a piece of rim with typical square everted lip being included. Nothing was found at a lower level in this cutting.

Further cuttings need to be made before conclusions can safely be drawn from these observations. Tentatively, however, we may conclude that the ditch was dug not later than the La Tène I period (B.C. 400–250), and that the site was occupied into La Tène II times (B.C. 250–100). The fragment of a middle bronze age food-vessel probably comes from some barrow which may have been disturbed by the La Tène I. diggers of the ditch; one single shard is not enough to support a theory of a middle bronze age origin for the camp, in face of the fact that no camp of that period has yet been identified in this country. The possibility should, however, be kept in mind, to be confirmed or refuted by further excavation in the future.

⁶ Mr. Christopher Hawkes, who has seen this shard, suggests the following comparisons: Abercrombie, *Bronze Age Pottery*, Vol. I., pl. xxxviii., No. 168 for shape; *ibid.*, pl. xxxvii., No. 146 for slashing.

An extension of the first cutting, three feet wide, was carried through the outer rampart, revealing the composition of the latter (see section, Plate II.). No pottery or other objects of interest were found.

THE INNER RING.

The ditch on the western side of the inner ring is clearly visible in the air-photograph as a darker band below and to the right of the pond, and running roughly parallel with the outer rampart on that side. Seven cuttings were made into this ditch, five on the west side and two on the east. In every case the ditch proved to be nothing more than a wide and shallow scoop well shown in the section given in Plate II. A few shards of pottery and animal bones were found in all these cuttings except No. V. As far as can be judged by texture and a few rim-fragments the shards found in cuttings I. to IV. (west side) may all be La Tène I., while in cuttings VI. and VII. the shards are referable both to La Tène I. and II., together with a few fragments from one Roman vessel. There are no shards that bear any of the known characteristics of neolithic ware.

It looks, therefore, as if this inner ring should also be assigned to the La Tène I. period, though previous experience (such as it is) might have suggested a neolithic date. It would thus appear to be contemporary with the outer ramparts, if the tentative views given above are correct, but this leads to the further difficulty that the southern end of the inner ring appears to be overlaid by the outer defences. Here we must leave the matter for the present, except to draw attention to the very similar features disclosed by Mr. Winbolt at Saxonbury, near Tunbridge Wells. There within a more or less circular camp is a very similar elongated oval enclosure surrounded by the footings of a wall of local stone without any accompanying ditch, while one end is impinged upon by the outer

ramparts; and yet the finds suggest that both enclosures are probably of the same date. The parallel is a striking one.

STONE HAMMER AND RUBBER.

A number of small flint flakes were found in the course of the excavations, but no worked flints. In

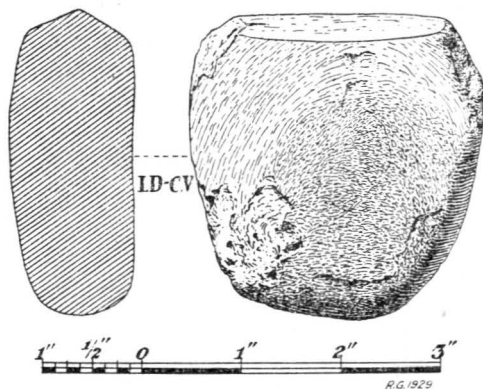


FIG. 2.

cutting V. of the inner ditch, however, a flat nodule of mica schist was found, having one end flattened and bruised by hammering, while the other has been bevelled from each face, probably by rubbing, the two flattened surfaces so produced meeting at an obtuse angle (see Fig. 2). Nodules of various kinds of rock similarly ground at one end to a double bezel edge have been found in the camp on St. David's Head, Pembrokeshire,⁷ and in a hut-circle on Legis Tor, Dartmoor.⁸

THE CHARCOAL.

A few specimens of charcoal found in the course of the excavation were submitted to Mr. J. Cecil Maby, B.Sc., who very kindly examined them and reports that the following species of trees are represented: *Aesculus sp.* (horse-chestnut), *Fraxinus sp.* (ash), *Pyrus sp.* (apples, pear, white-beam, etc.), *Quercus sp.* (oak), *Ulmus sp.* (elm), *Viburnum sp.* (mealy guelder-rose). These almost certainly date from the Early Iron Age, but it is not possible entirely to exclude later intrusions.

⁷ Rev. S. Baring Gould, R. Burnand and J. D. Enys, *Arch. Camb.*, XVI.

⁸ In the Municipal Museum, Plymouth.

THE ANIMAL BONES.

About ten or eleven pounds weight of animal bones were found in the various cuttings, and these were submitted to Professor D. M. S. Watson, F.Z.S., who has most kindly examined them and reports as follows:

- (1) *Ox*.—Small, but too fragmentary for accurate comparison.
- (2) *Sheep* or *Goat*.
- (3) *Red deer*.—Probably a minute fragment of antler.
- (4) *Pig*.
- (5) *Horse*.—Two sizes; one a small pony, the other larger, but not large.

(6) *Badger*.—The lower end of a humerus and upper end of an ulna, much battered, seem to agree pretty closely with *Meles*.

The only interesting point is the relatively common occurrence of horse. This is the case in most Iron Age settlements; the neolithic camps never seem to have it.

IRON SLAG.

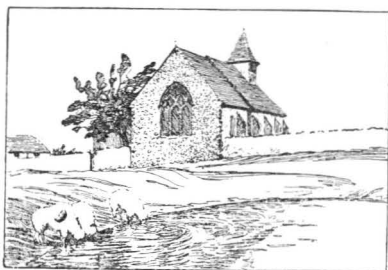
Several pieces of iron slag occurred in the silting of the outer ditch. These have been submitted to Mr. Ernest Straker, who has kindly examined them and reports as follows:

“ [The material from Wolstonbury] is clearly bloomery slag or forge slag from bloomery iron. If we exclude the possible use of pyrites the ore or the iron for the forge can have come either from the Weald clay about Twineham or the Hastings beds about Cuckfield, which are highly ferruginous. Wolstonbury is the nearest South Down camp to the latter. The specific gravity is rather low, i.e., 3.00. The larger piece looks to me as if it had been hammered; the others are more like forge cinder. It would seem to be rather more likely that the primary smelting would be done in the Weald where the fuel was plentiful, and the raw iron brought up the hill and made into tools or weapons up there, which would not involve the necessity of carrying so much fuel up.”

WEST BLATCHINGTON CHURCH.

BY IAN C. HANNAH, M.A., F.S.A.

THE village of West Blatchington stands on the southern slope of the Downs, overlooking the Channel



CHURCH N.E.

across the narrow eastern end of the maritime plain. It is in the hundred of Whalesbone, named from the stream (now arched over) that flows through the central valley of Brighton; its manor belonged to the de la Warrs, the church to Lewes Priory. Formerly one of

the most lonely and insignificant of downland settlements, it is now deprived of any suggestion of solitude and threatened with eventual absorption by the northward creep of Hove. Though its actual population (in the village) is still under a hundred, half Brighton and all Hove are in very easy sight. Paved streets are separated by no more than the width of a good sized field.

The church of S. Peter is typical of the Downs, a small fabric built almost entirely of flint rubble. It consists of a Norman nave, a chancel that seems to belong to the fourteenth century, and the foundations of a western tower that was destined apparently never to rise more than a foot above the soil. The greater part is modern, having been rebuilt in 1890,¹ after

¹ It is very unfortunate that nothing was written for these collections at that time, for the architect, Somers Clarke, and others who were responsible for the restoration have passed away, and much is now obscure that was, perhaps, in 1890 evident enough. This account is based on notes taken at the time by the present writer (then a child), a long article that appeared in the *Sussex Daily News* of June 30, 1891, the day after the church was reopened by Bishop Durnford—and, of course, an inspection of the actual fabric.

lying for many years in ruin, a henhouse having long made use of the massive walls.

Instead of being surrounded by the yard in the usual way the church has its east end flush with a farm road. This is certainly owing to the fact that encroachments have been made since the church was ruined. It is extremely unusual in Sussex (or elsewhere) for the church to be on the edge of its yard; at Preston, however, it is at the west end so that the tower stands in the manor house grounds.

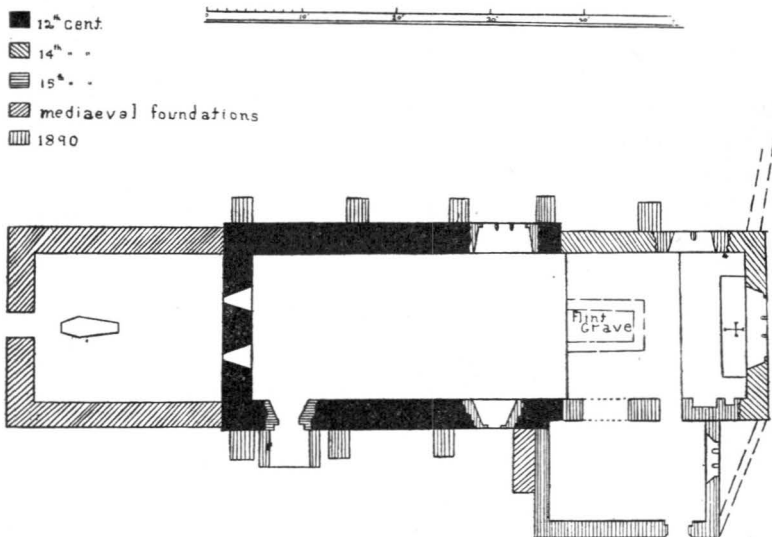
The Norman work has every appearance of being early; the walling is entirely of flint with ashlar quoins; in the west wall are two very narrow little windows, their round heads each formed of a single stone, originally, it appears, closed only by shutters on the outside, for which the rabbeting remains. They are widely splayed, but unfortunately the whole building at the time of restoration was coated within by white plaster concealing all original features.

Another Norman window in the south wall was destroyed in 1890, being too much decayed for preservation.

The Norman church had a rather elaborately moulded chancel arch of which some stones were found in a grave at the east end of the nave, and are now built into the west end of the north wall. Most display the roll mould with billeting; one had triangular members instead of the square billet. There is not enough to restore the arch with any confidence. Other later carved stones built in are not of much interest, but include a feature shaped like a bird.

The arch was apparently destroyed during the fourteenth century when a new chancel with internal length of about nineteen feet was provided. The walls are thinner than those of the nave, but inside they are continuous, the building merely becoming narrower on the exterior. A new east window of three lights was erected; this was restored with net tracery in 1890, using two original sill stones at the northern end. It is probable the Norman church had an apse—

though it may, like Stopham, Shipley and Pyecombe, in the same county, have been square ended. When in 1890 the whole interior was dug out no foundations appeared, but they would certainly have afforded to the fourteenth century builders a more convenient supply of flint than could be secured elsewhere. No new chancel arch was erected.



PLAN, BY I.C.H.

At some time in the middle ages—there are really no indications of date—foundations were laid for what may have been intended as a western tower. These are about four inches narrower both north and south than the nave, but the tower would have been very disproportionately large for the church as well as being awkwardly oblong in plan. In the middle of the west wall is an opening three feet wide which it was not apparently intended to close by a door as a very low mural plinth is carried round the jambs. At Bexhill there is another Sussex example of a tower with archway originally open to the elements. There is a much larger instance at Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.

The tower at Blatchington can hardly have been carried far, as there are no marks of its walling against the west wall of the nave, nor is any provision made for a doorway into the church. It appears to have been merely begun, and it may have been intended for almost any kind of extension to the church. Just within the opening on the grass is a perfectly plain mediaeval coffin slab, broken across.

Close to the west end of the south nave wall is inserted a late fifteenth century doorway, very plainly bevelled all round, the flat four-centered arch composed of two stones. At the east end of the nave are foundations of a wall running south for about $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; the west wall of the vestry is partly built upon it. Just east of the doorway were slight remains of another wall on which a new buttress is built. At intervals on the south of the nave are rough projections in the flint walling of slight character; their purpose is by no means clear. It seems certain that some extension on the south as on the west was actually begun.

The south wall of the nave is practically all original; the west wall is old to about half the height of the gable. Some three to five feet of the north and east walls is mediaeval; as there were no remains of any south wall to the chancel, the vestry and organ chamber was built against it. The new walling differs from the old in having small pieces of freestone built in at random. Strengthening buttresses have been erected both north and south. The new windows are of late Gothic form; Somers Clarke considered that mediaeval architecture went on improving to the end, and his own principal work, the chancel of Brighton parish church, is in the style of the early Tudors.

Horsfield (*History of Sussex*, I., 158) speaks of the church as consisting of north and south chancels with steeple containing five bells. In all probability there was a south chapel, the foundations of whose west wall remains, on whose site in part the vestry stands.

In the interior was discovered a flint-built grave just within the limits of the chancel, before the altar

step, but it is not in any way marked on the present pavement.

In it were found the stones of the chancel arch, and when these were removed there was disclosed the remains of a wooden coffin, with iron rings, which had been wrapped in canvas, then filled in all round with clay.² The skeleton was nearly complete, but no epitaph appeared.

Horsfield (*op. cit.*) says the church existed (intact) in 1724, but gives no reference. Miss Harriet Hodson, whose family occupied the manor house for some two hundred years, and who left money to rebuild the church, in a short paper reprinted in the *Sussex Daily News* for June 30, 1891, suggests that more likely the fabric went to ruin about the time of the reformation (which the Scrase family, who then lived in the manor house, refused to accept for several generations), and the rectory was consequently attached to the vicarage of Brighton, an arrangement which still persists. The yard contains not a single grave stone that was set up before the rebuilding of the church.

The manor (or farm) house is modern and uninteresting, but at its north-west corner still remains a very massive, broad, diagonal buttress of flint and stone, dating from the fourteenth century. Close by it was formerly a trefoil-headed window (seen by the present writer, referred to by M. A. Lower, *S.A.C.*, VIII., 5), but this has lately disappeared.

The garden wall on the west with sloping buttresses and probably some of the small cottages of the village are built of mediaeval materials, including a small amount of ashlar. The farm buildings include a windmill, erected about a century ago, but now no longer in use. It rises above barns, its battering timber tower (of "smock" form) surmounting a flint-built base, both octagonal. Only the hood revolved,

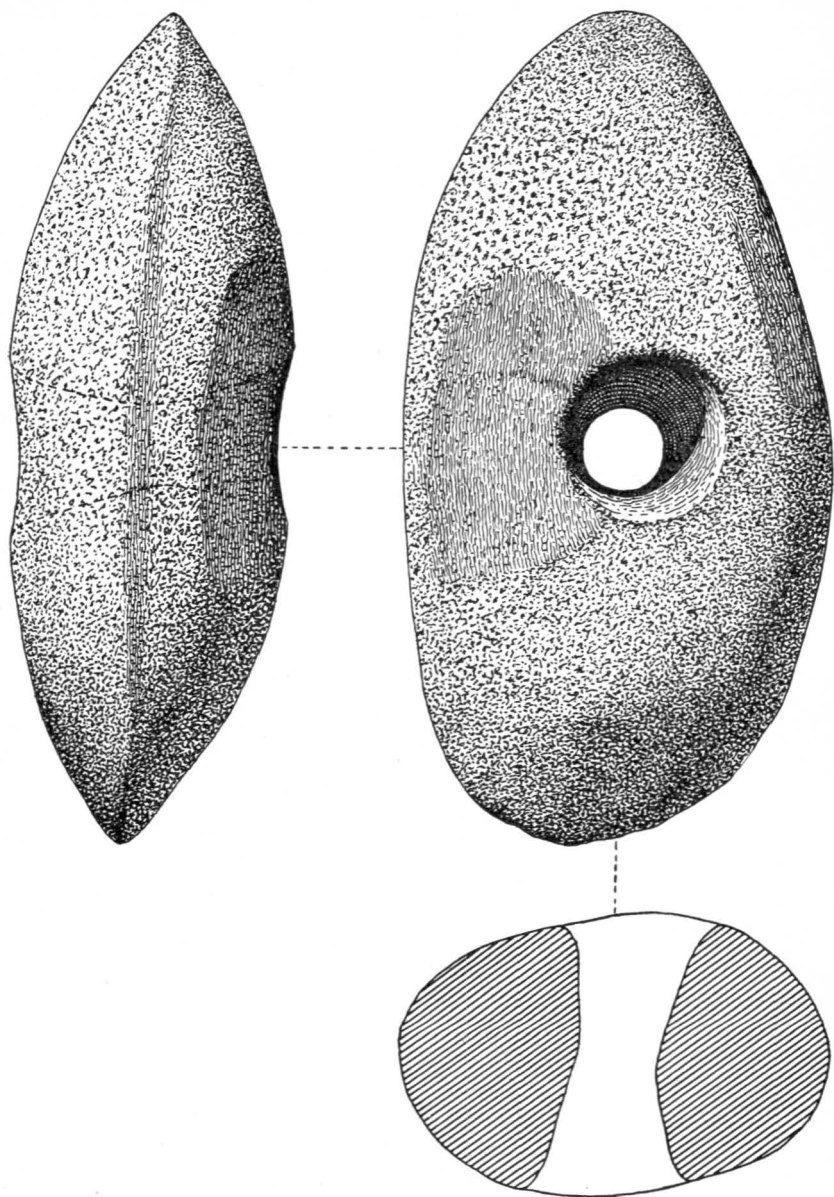
² The *Sussex Daily News* (June 30, 1891) says that the iron rings and some pieces of clay with the impress of the cloth were to be placed in the Brighton Museum, but Mr. Toms, the curator, assures me this was not done. Among other relics found I remember an old key, but there was nothing of great importance.

provided with a tail-wheel. Its form is unusual, but the ordinary detached windmills are decidedly more picturesque.³

Interior and exterior views of the church are given (M. A. Lower on the family of Scrase), *S.A.C.*, VIII., 4, 13. These show the walls virtually intact, including the south side of the chancel. Two pointed windows shown on the south side of the nave, and chancel, have entirely disappeared, but the woodcuts are rather vague, and not very accurate (one window was certainly Norman); neither they nor the letterpress throw any further light on the history of the fabric.

A brief and colourless reference to the ruins at Blatchington occurs in *S.A.C.*, XII., 119 (Rev. E. Turner on *Domus Anachoritæ, Aldrington*).

³ It is illustrated in *Sussex County Magazine*, October, 1929, p. 711.



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

Robert Purd 1930

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.

TWO STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM DEANS, PIDDINGHOE.

The mace-head figured here was found by Mr. N. G. Gwynne in the garden at the back of Deans, Piddinghoe. It is a water-worn pebble of volcanic rock ground to shape and finished by pecking. The pecking covers the whole of the two surfaces except for three small patches and a line along the straighter side, as shown in the illustration. The broader convex end has been partially ground on both surfaces subsequent to pecking, and the same is true, though to a less extent, of the more pointed end. Implements of volcanic rock are but seldom found in Sussex, and it is distinctly rare for them to be shaped or finished by pecking; indeed, though he believes others to exist, the only other the writer knows is that described and figured by Mr. Reginald Smith in *S.A.C.* LXVII., 217.

The perforation is slightly hour-glass in shape, and its central narrow part has been polished as by friction on a haft, or by rotary boring. It is comparable to the mace-heads described and figured in *S.A.C.* LXIX., pp. 83-89 and may be attributed to the early part of the Bronze Age—say round about 1700 B.C.

When cutting back a high lynchet immediately to the south of Deans for the purpose of planting shrubs, Mr. Gwynne found, deeply buried in it, a symmetrical water-worn piece of quartzite 6 inches long, with nearly parallel sides, naturally rounded at one end and broken off at the other. In section it is triangular with well rounded angles, the nearly flat surfaces measuring in width 60, 55 and 43 mm. respectively. These surfaces, and the rounded angles connecting them, show much polish as from friction, indicating that it had been used as an implement.

The lynchet in which it was found is of a type that suggests a medieval date, and here it may be stated that the building known as Deans goes back to about 1600 and contains features that suggest a still earlier period. Deep in the same lynchet, and not far from the implement, was found a medieval clay pipe. These facts, of course, do not certainly date the stone, but the implement itself

presents no features that suggest an earlier date. Whether it was used as a whetstone, or for rubbing down the seams in sail making, or for yet other purpose, cannot be determined with any assurance.

ELIOT CURWEN.

No. 2.

LYNCHET BURIALS NEAR LEWES.

In the course of quarrying for chalk, a large lynchet at Asheham (or Asham), near Rodmell, has recently been destroyed. The gratitude of the Society is due to the officials of the Asheham Co. Ltd., for drawing the Society's attention to the discovery of burials

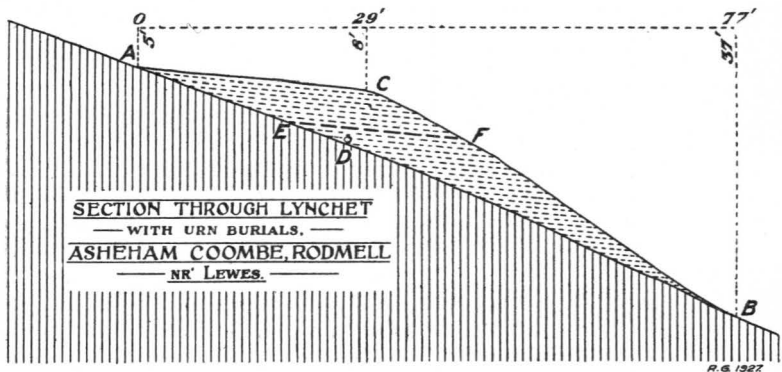


FIG. 1.

in this lynchet, for allowing a watch to be kept on the work from time to time, and not least for presenting the objects discovered to the Society's Museum at Lewes.

In the process of prospecting for chalk suitable for commercial purposes a wide trench had been dug across the lynchet in question, thus revealing its section, a scale-drawing of which is here reproduced (Fig. 1.). In this the line ADB represents the original hill-side prior to the commencement of the ploughing which formed the lynchet. The bank ACB is a positive lynchet, i.e. it is a mass of chalk detritus which has accumulated at the lower edge of a field as a result of ploughing. Its immense size will be realised from a study of the dimensions shown in the drawing: the difference in height between the crest (C) and the foot of the lynchet (B) is no less than 29 feet, measured vertically, while the crest (C) measures 8 feet above the undisturbed chalk perpendicularly below it. The total area of cross-section of the lynchet is about 300 square feet. These large dimensions are chiefly due to the steepness of the original hill-side which was a slope of 1 in $2\frac{3}{4}$ at this point—not at

all an uncommon gradient to find ploughed in ancient times. The rapidity of lynchet-formation is proportional to the steepness of the slope.

When the field was first laid out its lower edge must have been at B. When its cultivation was finally abandoned its lower edge was at C, so that in the course of lynchet-formation the superficial area of the field was considerably lessened, the width of the field having been reduced by no less than 48 feet, measured horizontally.

As the surface soil gradually travelled downhill from the upper parts of the field under the influence of cultivation, it would first accumulate in a little ridge at B. As this ridge increased in size



FIG. 2.

its upper surface would mount higher and higher up the slope, the steep outer face becoming grass-covered as it grew higher. In the drawing the broken hatched lines (parallel with AC) represent diagrammatically the successive surfaces of this part of the field as the lynchet grew.

Standing on the surface of the undisturbed chalk at D four cinerary urns were discovered, full of calcined bones, and attributable to the first half of the first century of our era. They were standing side by side in a row parallel with the lynchet, and were 7 feet below the present surface. It is evident that the soil of the lynchet in which they were buried must have been *in situ* at the time of the burial, but at the same time it is scarcely conceivable that such burials should have been planted as deep as seven feet. The conclusion, therefore, seems to be that the lynchet was then already in existence, but had not grown to its present height. If we take 2 or even 3 feet as the usual depth of ancient interments below the contemporary ground-surface, this would give us the line

EF as the most probable level of the surface of the lynchet in the first century. This would mean that the whole of the mass of soil, EFB, measuring about 185 square feet in cross-section, is the result of cultivation prior to the Roman period, while the remainder of the lynchet, ACFE, measuring about 115 square feet, has accumulated since the first century, either during the Roman period or subsequently.

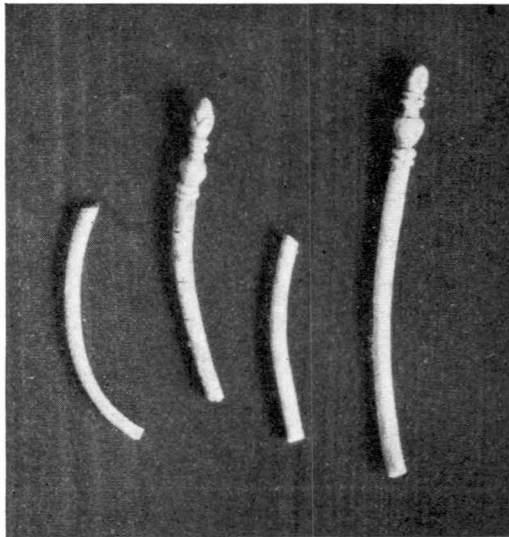


FIG. 3.

A good many shards of pottery were found by the workmen in the body of the lynchet, but unfortunately without keeping any record as to stratification. Most of these shards appear to be more or less contemporary with the urns, but a few pieces look as if they may be medieval ware.

All four of the urns were intact when discovered, but one was smashed by the workmen, though it has since been restored (No. 3, Fig. 2.). Three of them are shown in the Plate, from which the shape and dimensions can easily be read off; the fourth was similar but rather smaller. In Nos. 1 and 3 there is a faint incised criss-cross pattern above the shoulder. Among the bones in No. 1 were found the remains of at least two finely carved bone hairpins, cracked and warped by heat (Figs. 3 and 4.). In two of the urns a number of small iron nails were found among the bones.

Mr. C. A. Raleigh Radford has kindly drawn my attention to the following parallels to the urns:

- (1) Worthy Down, Hants., ditch 9 (Winchester Museum), a shard of a similar vessel, found among pottery dated 50 B.C. to 50 A.D.
- (2) Hengistbury Head, J 26 (see *Report*, pp. 9, 47).
- (3) An urn found in Brighton with burnt bones (Brighton Museum). Decoration of incised semi-circles on the shoulder.
- (4) Swarling, 13 and 15.

The two best urns were at first retained at the Works as curios by one of the officials of the Company, but some of the workmen objected to the presence of human remains, and were inclined to attribute thereto

any accident that might befall them. This is an unexpected sidelight on the character of the British navy, for such a sentiment is more characteristic of a Celtic country. Largely as a result of these objections the urns were very kindly presented to the museum at Lewes.

The occurrence of these burials in the edge of a contemporary ploughed-field raises an interesting question. Was this a usual method of disposal of the dead? Were they buried here simply because it was easier to dig in the loose soil of the lynchet than in the solid chalk—a labour-saving device still perpetuated by the rabbits? Or may there have been any superstitious belief in the possibility of fertilising the fields by human burials, if not by human sacrifice? Much is said of modern rites of this type by Sir James Fraser in the *Golden Bough*. As a matter of fact it is not unknown to find a small round barrow situated on top of a positive lynchet, and therefore of later date. Examples may be mentioned on the Round Hill (north of Hangleton),¹ and on Windover Hill.² Further information on this subject will be welcomed.

ELIOT CURWEN.

E. CECIL CURWEN.

¹ *Brighton and Hove Archaeologist*, III., pp. 35-7.

² *Antiquity*, I., plate ii. (facing p. 272).

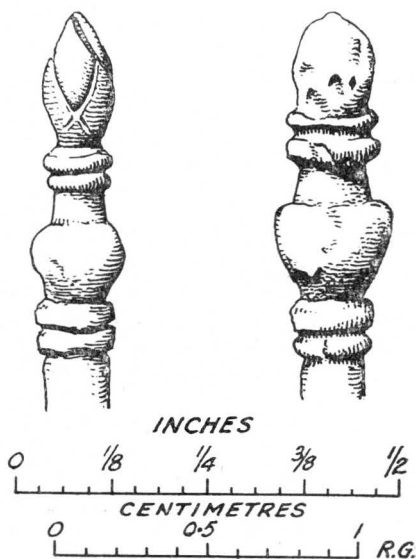


FIG. 4.

No. 3.

THUNDERSBARROW HILL.

During 1929 Mr. O. G. S. Crawford drew our attention to a rough hedge of gorse arranged in the shape of a horse-shoe round the summit of a slight eminence between Thundersbarrow Camp and the barn of the same name, and suggested that it might mark the site of a lost earthwork. The supposition was that the bushes might be rooted in a filled-in ditch, and that this might account for their curious arrangement. Percussion of the ground did not, however, lend confirmation to this suspicion, and a couple of trial-holes sunk during November, 1929, on the east side of the horse-shoe in the most likely spots proved the absence of any ditch.

At the same time the opportunity was taken to dig two trial trenches in Thundersbarrow Camp in order if possible to form some idea of its date, and to see whether at some future time excavation of the site might be profitable. Messrs. Gurd, Jacobs and Toms have published a plan of the Camp¹ in which they drew attention to the traces of a faint inner quadrilateral enclosure within the more obvious circular *encient*. One of our trial trenches was dug into the west side of this inner ditch, at a point 25 yds. north of the south-west corner. This revealed that the ditch, which is now with difficulty discernible on the surface, contained at that point 3 ft. 4 in. of silting; this was removed in four spits of 10 ins. each, and it was found that each spit contained a fair number of small shards of pottery, which from its texture, rim-profiles, etc., is all assignable to late Hallstatt-La Tène I. time (say, fifth and fourth centuries B.C.). Two shards from the top spit bear finger-tip indentations applied to the body of the vessel, a feature characteristic of late Hallstatt ware. A horn-core of *Bos longifrons* occurred in spit 3, and four small beach-pebbles were found at different levels, similar to those found so abundantly at the Caburn and the Trundle. This is sufficient to indicate the date of the inner enclosure.

The outer (circular) rampart of the Camp has no visible sign of any accompanying ditch except at a point on the north-west where a lynchet abuts on the Camp. Our second trial trench was dug in order to determine whether any such ditch does in fact exist on the west side, though percussion of the ground had proved negative. The situation of our cutting is due west of that which we made in the inner ditch, and near the point E in Messrs. Gurd & Jacobs' plan (*op. cit.*, p. 82). This revealed the complete absence of any ditch at this point, the undisturbed chalk being encountered a few inches below the turf. The problem thus created invites investigation on some future occasion. Nothing was found in this section.

Opportunity was further taken to investigate the natural processes of silting that have taken place in the military trenches that were

¹ *Brighton and Hove Archæologist*, II., pp. 81-6.

dug on the south side of this hill in 1915-16. The results have appeared in *Antiquity* (March, 1930), where a detailed account will be found, illustrated by a carefully measured section. Suffice it to say here that it was found that a trench that was originally dug to a depth of 5 ft. below the surface of the ground (i.e. excluding parapets), has now silted in to a depth of 3½ ft. in thirteen years.

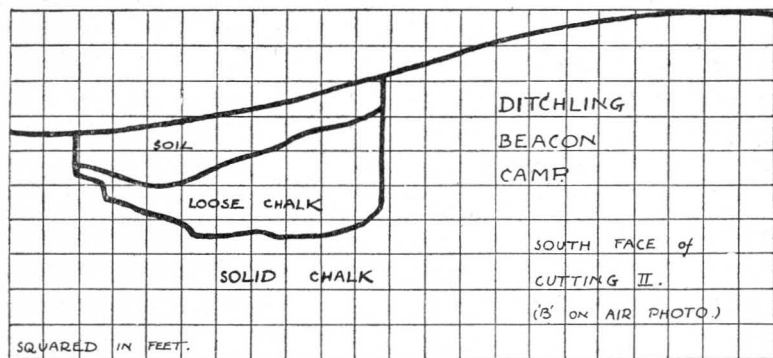
Our thanks are due to Mr. F. Bridger, the owner of the land, and to Captain Torr, the tenant, for kindly allowing us to carry out these investigations.

ELIOT CURWEN.
E. CECIL CURWEN.

No. 4.

EXCAVATIONS AT DITCHLING BEACON.

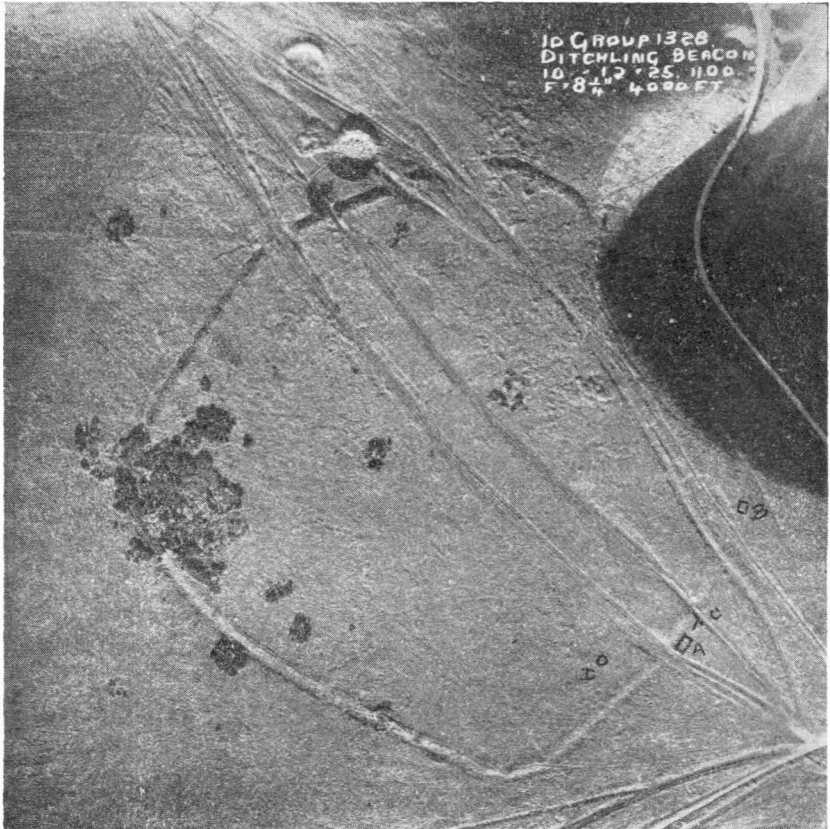
On behalf of the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club and by kind permission of the owners (The Brighton Corporation) and the tenant (Mr. Rae), excavations under the supervision of Mr. Reginald P. Ross-Williamson and myself, were commenced at the eastern end of Ditchling Beacon Camp on December 11th, 1929.



The digging proved almost sterile, but it is desirable that a record of the excavation should be made for the benefit of future workers.

By reference to the very excellent air photograph here reproduced by kind permission of the Air Ministry it will be observed that at the site marked "A", a pit 21 ft. by 9 ft. was dug in the ditch outside the rampart. The first spit yielded one shard of pottery of uncertain type, and a few very poor flint flakes; the second spit revealed six small pieces of pottery (of which five were coarse and one fine and soapy to the touch, suggesting la Tène III type); two animal teeth; a small piece of charcoal and a few very rough flakes. The third spit contained a very fine greywether hammer stone 3 in. by 2¼ in.

and 2 in. wide, smooth laterally and regularly indented elsewhere; four large beach pebbles; a few flakes and a further specimen of charcoal. At the level of 3 ft., solid chalk was encountered in the upper side of the cutting; on the lower side was clay mixed with



[Reproduced by courtesy of the Air Ministry.]

AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF DITCHLING BEACON CAMP.
Excavation at points marked A, B, C, and D.

large flint nodules and the digging of this proceeded for a further 3 ft. when it became clear that we were dealing with a "pipe" of so-called "clay-with-flints" which had never previously been disturbed by human agency and would, therefore, not justify the enormous labour involved in its excavation.

At the site marked "B", a further cutting was made, 10 ft. by 9 ft. In the first spit, four shards of pottery were found, two of which were almost certainly Roman. The second spit was sterile, the third contained a deer antler worn smooth at the tip and showing about fifteen cuts at the base, probably made by a flint implement. The filling of this cutting consisted of very loose chalk and measurements of the same face are here given. No clay was encountered.

A T-shaped trench was dug at "C" to determine whether there existed any evidence of "causeway." No trace of such causeway was found.

Within the earthwork, and notably towards the eastern end, are to be observed a number of circular depressions measuring 6 to 12 ft. across; it seemed possible that they might have been sites of dwellings; a trench 12 ft. long was cut across one of them (D in the air photo). There was no evidence of habitation; the trench was sunk 5 ft. through "clay-with-flints."

It is difficult to draw conclusions from findings so scanty; it is probable however that the camp is of a fairly late period, for it has no features in common with the Windmill Hill Type; but for greater precision, further investigation is necessary.

The air photograph records two parallel lines proceeding in a north-easterly direction, and approaching the western end of the earthwork tangentially.

These also seem worthy of further investigation.

D. A. CROW.

No. 5.

ROMAN COIN FOUND AT ROWHOOK.

At Rowhook, a quarter-mile north of Roman Gate on the Horsham-Guildford road, and in a garden east of, and immediately adjoining the course of Stane Street, a labourer found in September, 1929, a silver denarius of Nerva. Obv. Laureate head IMP. NERVA CAES AVG. PM.TR P II. Cos III. PP. Rev. AEQUITAS AVGVSTI: Equity standing l., holding Scales and Cornucopiæ. The date of this coin is 96-97 A.D.

It may well have been dropped here before 100 A.D. The site is at the top of the hill in Roman Woods, just south of the point when the Farley Heath Roman road forks north-west from Stave Street. Rowhook probably derives thus: O.E. ruh = rough, add hoc = hook, bend: i.e. rough land at the fork of the two Roman roads.

S. E. WINBOLT.

No. 6,

BUXSHALLS (S.A.C., LXX., p. 194).

The 'boegeselle' of the Charter is undoubtedly the origin of Buxshalls. Confusion with the adjoining Backshalls was inevitable, the shelf from which, as 'Baca's shelf' the Backshall family took its name, having been part of the Buxshall holding for many generations.

Since the publication of the Sussex volumes of the *English Place-Name Society*, further information has come to light which clears up the confusion between the manors, Buxshalls being held of Plumpton Boscage and Backshalls belonging to the Canons' Manor of South Malling. See *English Place-Names*, Vol. VII., V.

MARY S. HOLGATE.

No. 7.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SECRETARIES.

CHICHESTER.

Mr. W. D. PECKHAM reports:—

The work on the Market Cross, referred to in my last two reports, is now finished. Perhaps the highest tribute that can be paid to it is to say that the Cross does not look as though it had suffered "restoration."

In contrast to this careful work of preservation, I have to report the destruction of the tower of St. Bartholomew's Church, a structure of the early nineteenth century by no means lacking in beauty and interest. Even the usual excuse for such demolition—that the building was in a dangerous condition—was not advanced in this case; it was pulled down because it was thought cheaper to demolish than to repair.

In consequence of the vacancy of the See, the Bishop's palace has been in the workmen's hands. The existing kitchen, a modern building of no archaeological interest, has been demolished; the partition, rather felicitously described as "the rabbit hutch," which cut up the medieval kitchen, has also been removed, so that the medieval work can now be seen without obstruction. Through the courtesy of the present Bishop, I had access to the building during the alterations, and hope to publish later the conclusions I arrived at.

Liber K., otherwise Swayne's Book, of the Capitular MSS. has been repaired and rebound at the British Museum; and I understand that it is proposed shortly to have the White Act Book, the earliest volume of the Capitular Act Books, similarly treated.

I have calendared the Parish Registers of St. Martin, St. Olave, St. Peter the Less and St. Andrew, in all cases up to 1812. Copies of all either are already, or shortly will be, at Barbican House.

EASTBOURNE.

The Rev. W. BUDGEN reports:—

In the course of the excavation work for a new bungalow on one of the Eastbourne small holdings in the Northwick (or Green Street) district, on the lowest slopes of the Downs near the line of the Ancient Way (supposed Roman) from Jevington to Eastbourne, there was found in December last the grave of a young person, probably female. Associated with the burial there was a tub-shaped pottery vessel about 8 ins. high ornamented with broad lines, between which are two bands of fine combed horizontal lines broken at intervals by similar perpendicular lines.

The vessel has been dated by Mr. Hawkes of the Brit. Mus. as of the La Tène III period, probably about the beginning of the Christian Era. An interesting point in connection with the find is the fact that the body was inhumed instead of cremated according to the usual practice at this period.

The vessel will be placed in the Society's Museum.

EAST GRINSTEAD.

Mr. W. H. HILLS reports:—

The fine old Elizabethan mansion in the High Street, utterly destroyed by fire some time ago, has been rebuilt entirely on the old plan, so far as the exterior is concerned, by its owner, Mr. F. J. Hanbury, and it now shows very little evidence of ever having been destroyed, all the ancient characteristics being preserved in their entirety.

The town museum in the church tower is slowly being added to.

One of the pinnacles on the church tower was blown down during the gale of three weeks ago, and smashing through the church roof did enormous damage. Quite £1,000 will be required to put it right.

HASTINGS.

Mr. JOHN E. RAY reports:—

During the past year there has been very little of archæological interest in this district to record.

In September 1929 the ruins of the Parish Church of St. Mary, Bulverhythe were threatened with demolition, owing to the site having been acquired for building purposes. After unsuccessful representations were made to H.M. Office of Works with a view to getting the ruins scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Acts, the matter was brought to the notice of the Hastings Town Council, who, supported by a resolution sent from this Society, came to an arrangement with the owners by which the site will be taken over by the Council and the ruined walls of the church preserved.

Excavations in the nave of the church disclosed burials which, from being described as "crouched" led to the suggestion that the

site had been used for interment from prehistoric times, but there is apparently nothing to support this idea.

My attention has been drawn to several hitherto unrecorded bloomery sites in this neighbourhood which have yielded a very early type of slag, and in nearly every case flint flakes of the pigmy type have been found in conjunction. This has led me to tentatively advance the idea that these iron-working sites may go back even as far as neolithic times.

Knellstone, Udimore, a farmhouse representing several building periods from the fifteenth century onwards, has been in the builder's hands for sometime for alterations, and several interesting features have been brought to light, which the owner intends as far as possible to preserve.

The Hastings Old Town Improvement Scheme appears to have taken definite shape in a decision to make an entirely new road through the old Town which will involve the destruction of a lot of small property and considerably change the face of the old town. The scheme has not by any means unanimous support, a considerable body of opinion being in favour of relieving the Old Town of the through traffic with which it is now overburdened, by providing an alternative route, which would avoid touching the Old Town.

For some months past, considerable remains of the submerged wood at Bulverhythe have been exposed at the foot of the shingle bank and those who are interested in this feature would do well to study it before it is again covered up or destroyed by the sea. I have found many fragments of thirteenth century pottery in the upper layer of peaty mud, and am inclined to think that this wood may not have been overwhelmed till the great storm of 1287.

HORSHAM.

Mr. S. E. WINBOLT reports:—

Accommodation for a Horsham Museum at Horsham Park House has been conceded by the Horsham Town Council, and a big room is now being prepared for this purpose. Intermittently over a period of five months I have been digging on a new Roman site at Wiggonholt, near Pulborough, without, however, finding any wall foundations, which I believe to be concealed under two cottages called Lickfold and barns and a farmyard. Coins ranging from Titus to Constantine have been found, specimens of all the ordinary types of Roman-British pottery, and the usual Roman debris. Results were briefly reported in *The Times* of February 1, 1930, and a longer account will appear in *Sussex Notes & Queries*.

Alfoldean and Stane Street at Roman Gate, near Slinfold have produced two more coins: an As of Faustina II (161-175 A.D.) and a Denarius of Nerva (96-97 A.D.).

In January, 1930, with the help of Mr. Ernest Straker, I investigated the site of the Iron Works at Dedisham, near Slinfold. It

is practically certain that an ancient bloomery preceded the early seventeenth-century hammer. The remains extend for about 80 yards along a stream flowing into the Arun, and I found several worked flints on the spot. Celtic and Roman iron-working here is indicated, and this accounts for the ancient slag found in the bed of Stane Street at Roman Gate. Evidence seems to be accumulating of ancient Celtic bloomeries in which the only indications, apart from ancient iron slag and cinders, are flint implements: no pottery sherds are present.

LEWES.

Dr. SIDNEY SPOKES reports:—

Lewes House and School Hill House.—Owing to the death of the late Mr. E. P. Warren these two important houses of the Georgian period came into the market. They have now been bought by Mr. Thomas Sutton with the intention of preserving them. The two properties are island sites between Brooman's Lane, Church Lane, and Walmer's Lane, and represent enclaves of the Manors of Hurstpierpoint and Bishopstone, in Lewes.

No. 105, High Street, Lewes.—This house, of eighteenth century date, with a picturesque curved front, stands at the entrance of Rotten Row where it leaves the High Street. It has been bought by the Borough Council, in conjunction with the East Sussex County Council, with a view to demolition for the purpose of widening the road. There has been a local protest, and an alternative scheme has been put forward. In the vicinity, a site at the corner of Westgate Street, which it had been hoped might have been reserved for a more comprehensive and effective scheme, is to be built upon, and a considerable fragment of medieval wall is being demolished.

No. 151, High Street.—In removing a large chimney stack at the rear of these premises, the original chimney beams and two ovens were uncovered. In the masonry were a number of large stones which had probably come from Lewes Priory. Mr. Kenward has been good enough to present a stone of triple-shafted respond to the Society's Museum.

Kingston and Iford Parish Registers.—Mr. C. H. Ridge has had transcripts made of these registers by Miss Lucy Godfrey, and proposes to present copies for the Society's Library.

Lewes Town Books.—By the kind permission of the Corporation of Lewes, the transcription of the Town Books has been commenced by Miss Lucy Godfrey.

Ham Lane, Southover.—During the preparation of foundations for the Boys' Secondary School now being built by the East Sussex County Council, Mr. Montague S. Morgan was able to save a medieval "Pilgrim's Flask" which the authorities have deposited in the Society's Museum. In addition some 200 fragments of pottery of La Tène III. and Romano-British periods were collected from a

restricted area of a few feet. At another spot on the same site a Roman coin of Gallienus (A.D. 253-268) (3rd Brass), was also found during these excavations. These discoveries are of special interest having regard to the late Mr. Hadrian Allcroft's theory that Ham Lane represents the line of a Roman road.

RYE.

Mr. J. ADAMS reports:—

The Museum has continued to attract visitors and over 3000 have paid the small entrance fee since it was opened in July, 1928.

A collection of Kent and Sussex Hop Tallies has made a successful start and to this Mr. E. Austen, J.P., has presented one of the old plaster of Paris moulds, nearly all of which seem to have been destroyed.

The collection includes specimens of many types and values of eighteenth and nineteenth century dates, and further specimens will be welcomed.

One of the very rare seventeenth century Tutty half-penny tokens was found during the year by Mr. F. Wright and lent to the Museum, thus completing the set of five tokens which are all that are known to have been issued in Rye of that series.

A man-trap, two ox yokes, a pair of flails and two shepherds' crooks, have been given and a collection of neolithic flints found by him in Udimore, was lent by Mr. Luther Morris.

An anchor, about 200 years old, has been dug out 11 feet below the surface near the Rye Gas Works. It is suitable for a vessel of about 60 tons burden and in good condition, and will be placed in the Gun garden.

SHOREHAM.

Mr. E. F. SALMON reports:—

Mr. A. B. Packham has given his attention to the remains of the old Manor-house at Portslade, portions of which date from the Norman period. He hopes to have a paper on the same in a future volume of *S.A.C.*

The land which includes the site of the Romano-British Villa at Southwick has been sold recently. Whether this will afford more facility to the archaeologist to explore, time will prove.

At Kingston-Buci, Mr. Coster has opened out a well which he discovered about 30-40 yds. east of the Roman habitation site which was found in February, 1928. It has not yet been thoroughly explored, the wet weather has caused water to flow into the bottom for a depth of about 3 ft., the level of the water being about 22 ft. below the surface. Up till now there have been recovered several pieces of coarse pottery, nails, fragments of glass, horses' teeth, a copper wire bracelet, upper portion of a human skull, and a very good specimen of the skull with horns attached, of *Bos longifrons*; this has been cleaned, mounted and presented to the Hove Museum.

There is a group of seventeenth century cottages at Old Shoreham, all thatched and in one or two instances a partial use of Horsham stone has been made. I draw attention to these as one is already derelict, and from what is going on around them, in building, and making new roads they are apparently in some danger of being swept away altogether.

The new open roof to old Shoreham Church has been completed, and is a great improvement to the old plastered ceiling which disfigured it before; but one cannot but regret that it was absolutely necessary to disturb the old beam carved with a billett moulding, which had been *in situ* for near 800 years. Certainly it has been set up again in front of the new one which has taken its place, but its appearance has not been improved. The late Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., assured me it was the earliest piece of carved woodwork in the kingdom, with which he was acquainted.

WORTHING.

Miss MARIAN FROST reports:—

The Rector of Tarring has decided to publish a verbatim transcript of the old Churchwardens' Accounts (dating from 1514) of that parish in his Parish Magazine. The editorship will be in the hands of the Rev. W. J. Pressey, M.A., F.S.A., who is well known in Essex archæological circles. Copies can be seen in the Sussex Collection of the Worthing Public Library.

Various improvements have been made at the Tarring Cottages, and many hundreds of people have visited them.

Some 300 members of the Museums Association attended the Conference held in Worthing in July, and excursions were made to Cissbury, Bignor and the Tarring Cottages.

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