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 1930. Browne, Miss, Clifden, Horeham Road.
 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.
 1931. Brunskill, Miss, The Brant, Arundel Road, Salvington.
 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., Flagcourt, 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. ^ABuley, Mrs. E. J., 22, Connaught Road, Hove.
 1929. Bulmer, Miss A. K., 28, Pembroke Avenue, Hove.
 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.
 1929. Burns-Pye, E., Buckhurst Old Manor, Wadhurst.
 1925. Burrows, Miss, 4 The Avenue, Lewes.
 1925. Burrows, Mrs. I., Yewhurst, Barcombe, Lewes.
 1924. Burstow, W. J., 12 Richmond Place, Brighton.
 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.
 1921. Cameron, L., Sutton Park Road, Seaford.
 1929. Campbell, G. J., Littlehampton.
 1922. ^{*}Campion, W. Simon, Danny, Hassocks.
 1921. Cane, Henry, 9, Marlborough Place, Brighton.
 1926. Cann, His Honour Sir William Moore, Governor's House, Lewes.

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. ^ACarling, 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.,
 1904. Catt, Miss J. W., Sunte, 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, 69, 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.
 1920. ^TChance, Sir Wm., B.A.R.T., 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, I. G., Houghton Lea, Playden, Rye.
 1929. Chichester, The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of, 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.
 1925. Christy, William M., Watergate, Chichester.
 1930. Chudleigh, Miss L. J., Tudor Croft, Baslow Road, Meads, Eastbourne.
 1926. ^TChumley, A., 24, Pembroke Avenue, Hove.
 1924. Churchman, Miss L. J., 42, Hurst Road, Horsham.
 1922. Cippico, Countess, Grey Friars, Storrington.
 1925. Clarence, G. C., June Croft, Midhurst.
 1926. Clark, J. G. D., B.A., F.R.A.I., Liptraps, Sandhurst Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1911. ^TClarke, C. B. O., Wiston Park, Steyning.
 1930. Clarke, D. K., Bognor Vicarage.
 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, Crediton, Devon.
 1895. *Clarke, Col. Stephenson R., C.B., Bode Hill, Hayward's Heath.
 1925. Clarkson, Capt. H. G., The Thatched Cottage, Wannock, Nr. Polegate.
 1925. ^AClarkson, 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., Seafield School, Bexhill.
 1930. Coleridge, A. H. B., Leatherhead Vicarage, Surrey.
 1928. Colgate, Miss C. M., Piddinghoe, Nr. 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.
 1929. Comber, R. H. J., Iverley, Goldthorne Crescent, Penn, Wolverhampton.
 1931. Comber, Rev. S. P., Tilstone Vicarage, Tarporley, Cheshire.
 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.
 1931. Cotton, Mrs. G. V., Jevington Rectory, Polegate.
 1923. Cotton, Rev. G. V., B.A., Jevington Rectory, Polegate.
 1925. Courtauld, Major J. S., M.C., M.P., Burton Park.
 1928. ^TCourthope, Miss E. J., c/o Messrs. Williams Deacon Bank, 20 Birchin Lane, E.C.2.
 1911. ^TCourthope, Col. Sir George, Bart., M.C., M.P., Whiligh.
 1922. ^TCowan, G. Ormonde, 2, New Cottages, East Street, Turners Hill.
 1922. Cowan, S. W. P., Roslyn, Heathfield.
 1924. ^ACowan, Mrs. S. W. P., Roslyn, Heathfield.
 1907. Cowland, William, Hildden, Horeham Road.
 1926. ^ACowland, Mrs. W., Hildden, Horeham Road.
 1923. Cox, Miss E. F., 7a, Belgrave Place, Brighton.
 1924. Cox, Rev. E. W., M.A., The Vicarage, Steyning.
 1930. Cox, H. J., 16, Braemore Road, Hove.
 1930. ^ACox, Mrs. H. J., 16, Braemore Road, Hove.
 1930. Crawford, Mrs., Berwyn, Sutton Park Road, Seaford.
 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. ^ACripps, Mrs. L. J. R., Cleveland House, Worthing.
 1924. Cripps, W. T., 29, Lauriston Road, Preston, Brighton.
 1922. Crookshank, A. C., Gabriels, Saint Hill, East Grinstead.
 1925. Cross, D., Mount Denys, Ore.
 1926. ^ACross, Mrs. D., Mount Denys, Ore.
 1930. Cross-Buchanan, L., King's Cottage, Mare Hill, Pulborough.
 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.
 1931. Cunliffe, Hon. Lady, C.B.E., River, Tillington, Petworth.
 1929. Cunliffe, Mrs. Foster, Old Hall, Staplefield.
 1912. Currey, Admiral Bernard, The Old Farm House, Glynde, Lewes.
 1918. ^TCurteis, Lieut.-Col. John, 6, The Lawn, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1909. ^TCurwen, Eliot, M.A., M.B., B.CH., F.S.A., 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
 1921. ^A^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. ^ACurwen, Mrs. E. C., 34 Medina Villas, Hove.
 1931. Cust, Hon. Lady, Glebe House, Lewes.

1930. Dallyn, W. R., Priors Grange, Hellingdy, and 1, Jones Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.
1929. Dalton, Mr. Justice L. C., The Law Courts, Colombo.
1930. Daniell, Gen. Sir John, K.C.M.G., The White House, Fernhurst, Haslemere.
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.
1913. Davidson, Miss Blanche, Hickstead Place, Cuckfield.
1924. Davidson-Houston, Mrs., Little Glen, Butlers Dene, Woldingham, Surrey.
1925. Davis, Rev. C. Corben, M.A., Shermanbury Rectory, Henfield.
1928. Davis, F. G., Chaffields, Warnham.
1909. Davis, Miss Julia, 49, Wilbury Crescent, Hove.
1931. Daw, Mrs., The Vineyard, West Hoathly.
1908. Dawtrey, 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.
1931. D'Elboux, R. H., 59, Dorset Road, Bexhill.
1920. *Demetriadi, Lady, The Gote, Streat.
1920. *Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E., The Gote, Streat.
1926. De Mierre, A., Globe Place, Hellingly.
1913. Dendy, R. A., 15, Third Avenue, Hove.
1928. Denman, J. L., Oldways, Hurstpierpoint.
1926. ^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., Sunny Dene, Grand Avenue, Worthing.
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., 12, 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, F.S.A., C.B., Dalingridge Place, West Hoathly.
1903. Duke, F., Trullers, Holland Road, Steyning.
1915. Dunkin, Mrs., The Heath, Fairlight, Hastings.
1930. Dunstan, Dr. W. R., M.B., B.Sc., 1, de Warrenne Road, Lewes.
1930. ^ADunstan, Mrs. I, de Warrenne Road, Lewes.
1908. ^TDuplock, E. G., 4, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
1926. Durrant, G. T., 55, Framfield Road, Uckfield.
1928. Duthie, W. S., Greylands, Ifield.
1931. Duval, D., Folkington Rectory, Polegate.
1924. ^TDuval, 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.
 1930. Eliot-Lockhart, Mrs. G., Freshford Cottage, Dane Road, Seaford.
 1924. Ellice, W. D., Ewhurst Manor, Shermanbury, Nr. Horsham.
 1912. [†]Ellis, C. H. S., Sandrocks, Hayward's Heath.
 1931. [^]Ellis, Mrs. C. H. S., Sandrocks, Haywards Heath.
 1896. [†]Ellis, Geoffrey, South Rise, 69, Dorset Road, Bexhill.
 1921. [†]Ellis, W. J., Englefield, Eteingham.
 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.
 1930. Evans, Miss L. G., Berwyn, Sutton Park Road, Seaford.
 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.
 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.
 1930. Field-Collier, Miss I. M., 4, Sussex Court, Marina, Bexhill.
 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.
 1929. Ford, G. L., White Hart Hotel, Littlehampton.
 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.,
 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.
 1931. Franks, H. E. F., Gardenside, Rye.
 1930. Fraser, Mrs. F., Sherrington Manor, Selmeston.
 1911. Freeman, G. M., K.C., Grey Friars, Winchelsea.
 1864. *Freshfield, Edwin, F.S.A., Old Mint House, Upper Gatton, Reigate.
 1926. Frewen, Miss V., The Wilderness, Northiam.
 1924. [†]Frewer, Rev. Canon G. E., Ramslie, Brede.

1920. Frost, Rev. E. I., The Rectory, Pulborough.
 1920. Fry, Mrs. Penrose, 3, Hereford Square, s.w.7.
 1931. Fryer-Smith, Miss C., 16, Maltravers Street, Arundel.
 1921. ^TFurlong, A. W., Clonevin, Denton Road, Eastbourne.
 1929. ^{*}Furse, Mrs. W., The Old House, West Hoathly.
 1916. Fynmore, A. H. W., 44, Arundel Road, Littlehampton.
1904. Gadsdon, H. B., Whitelands, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1912. Gage, The Right Hon. Viscount, Firle Place, Lewes.
 1927. Gage, Hon. Yvonne, Firle Place, Lewes.
 1913. Gaisford, Miss, St. John's House, Chichester.
 1929. ^TGalloway, J., Holmsted Manor, Cuckfield.
 1930. Galsworthy, J., Bury House, Bury, Nr. Pulborough.
 1929. de la Garde, L., 15 London Road, St. John's Wood, n.w.6.
 1926. ^TGardner, Captain C. F., Summertree, Herstmonceux.
 1926. ^AGardner, Mrs. C. F., Summertree, Herstmonceux.
 1919. Garton, Rev. J. A., The Rectory, Waddington, Lincs.
 1929. Gaselee, Mrs. Stephen, 24, Ashburn 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. ^TGildersleeve, Dean V. C., Old Postman's Cottage, Alciston.
 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. ^AGlegg, 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.
 1930. ^AGodfrey-Faussett, Mrs. E. G., Annes, Hadlow Down, Nr. Uckfield.
 1918. ^TGodfrey, Walter H., F.S.A., 203, High Street, Lewes.
 1923. ^AGodfrey, Mrs. W. H., 203, High Street, Lewes.
 1923. ^AGodfrey, Miss G. H., 203, High Street, Lewes.
 1923. ^AGodfrey, Miss M. L., 203, High Street, Lewes.
 1903. ^{T*}Godman, C. R. Bayly, Bull's Wood, Warninglid.
 1885. ^{*}Godman, Col. Charles B., Woldringfold, Horsham.
 1908. Goldfinch, Miss Isabel, Cobbe Cottage, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1920. Goldsmith, Mrs. D., c/o Bank of London & South America, Ltd.,
 Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.
 1928. Goodliffe, F. A., Lamley Lodge, Warnham Road, Horsham.
 1911. ^TGoodman, C. H., Tremont, 115, Heene Road, Worthing.
 1921. Goodyer, F. B., 5, Western Ascent, St. Leonards.
 1920. Gordon, Robt. A., M.A., LL.M., K.C., 1, Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C.4.
 1924. Goring, Mrs., Findon Park House, Findon.
 1916. Gorringe, John Hugh, Winterbourne Lodge, 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.
 1926. Gowlland, G., 68, Northampton Road, Croydon.
 1922. Grant, Mrs. H., The White House, Cuilfail, Lewes.
 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.
 1931. ^AGraves, S. E., 36, Wilbury Villas, Hove.
 1926. Gray, Miss E. H., 27, Wilbury Gardens, Hove.
 1916. Green, Brig.-Gen. E. W. B., D.S.O., Dowches, Kelvedon, Essex.
 1916. ^AGreen, Mrs., Dowches, Kelvedon, Essex.
 1919. Greenip, W. Mason, Greta Bank, 6, Farncombe Road, Worthing.
 1898. Greenwood, J. A., Funtington House, near Chichester.
 1921. Gregor, Rev. A. G., M.A., B.D., Firl Vicarage, Lewes.
 1923. Gridley, A. R., Braystoke, The Broyle, Chichester.
 1886. ^TGriffith, A. F., 3, Evelyn Terrace, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1927. Griffith, E. C., 9, Denmark Villas, Hove.
 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. Grinstead, L. V., c/o Barclays Bank, 23 Euston Road, N.W.1.
 1923. Grinstead, Harold, O.B.E., B.Sc., R.A.F., The Garth, Cranmore Lane, Aldershot.
 1905. Grinsted, 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.
 1930. Gwynne, N. G., Deans, Piddinghoe, Newhaven.
 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., D.D., 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.
 1930. Hamilton, B., Ower House, Warndene Road, Brighton.
 1923. Hanbury, F. J., F.L.S., Brockhurst, East Grinstead.
 1908. Hannah, Ian C., F.S.A., Whim, Lamancha, Peeblesshire, and Philpots, West Hatherly.
 1922. Harding, Major, Birling Manor, Eastdean, near Eastbourne.
 1922. ^AHarding, Mrs., Birling Manor, Eastdean, near Eastbourne.
 1929. Hardy, H. R., Keysford, 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. ^AHarford, 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.
 1927. Harrington, Miss M., Cromwell Cottage, Roman Crescent, Southwick.
 1928. Harris, Miss F. E., 41, Queen's Place, Shoreham.
 1924. ^AHarris, 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. ^AHarris, Mrs. H. A. Clifton, 32, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
 1929. Harrison, C. A. H., Swanborough Manor, Lewes.
 1908. ^THarrison, Fredk., F.S.A., 18A, Higheroft 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. ^THarvey, Charles E., P.O. Box 1,000, 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.
 1897. ^AHaviland, 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., Heene Rectory, Worthing.
 1928. Hawkins, Rev. G. G., The Vicarage, Wilmington.
 1925. Hawkshaw, Oliver, Hollycombe, Liphook, Hants.
 1923. Hayward, Miss Frances, Muntham Farm, Barnes Green, Horsham.
 1914. Helme, Mrs. T., Stars, Worthing.
 1927. Henderson, Miss E. A., Grey House, Rotherfield Avenue, Bexhill.
 1929. Henderson, M. R. K., St. Peters School, Seaford.
 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., Nether Bowries, Ditchling.
 1925. Hill, G. W., Three Beeches, Tylers Green, Haywards Heath.
 1930. Hill, H. F., The Old Poor House, Castle Banks, Lewes.
 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, West Avenue, W. Worthing.
 1897. Hobbs, E. W., Warnham House, 22, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1926. Hocken, Col. C. A. F., Meadhorne, St. John's Road, Eastbourne.
 1924. Hodges, W. J., 28, The Causeway, Horsham.
 1917. Hodgson, A. S., Westons Place, Warnham.
 1928. Hodgson, Mrs. Edward, Barnfield, Cowfold.
 1925. Hodgson, R. J., 1, St. Martin's Square, Chichester.
 1927. ^THoldsworth, Mrs., Glynde Place, Lewes.
1905. ^{T*}Holgate, Miss Mary S., Mount Pleasant, Ardingly.
 1926. Holland, Major F., 18, Eaton Gardens, Hove.
 1926. Holland, M., M.C., Lullings, Balcombe.
 1907. Hollist, Mrs. Anthony, Highbuilding, Fernhurst, Haslemere, Surrey.
 1926. Holman, Dr. T. E., The Avenue, Lewes.
 1895. Holman, George, The Rowans, Prince Edwards Road, Lewes.
 1925. ^AHolmes-Hunt, Mrs. W., Little Frenches, Crawley Down.
 1925. Holmes-Hunt, W., Little Frenches, Crawley Down.
 1929. Homer-Saunders, T., 47, Carlisle Road, Hove.
 1931. Hooper, Miss, Bures, Southdown Road, Southwick, Brighton.
 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*Hounsom, W. A., 41, New Church Road, Hove.
 1920. Housman, Rev. A. V., Srompting Vicarage, Worthing.
 1925. Huddart, G. W. O., Seekhams, Lindfield, Haywards Heath.
 1911. Huddart, Mrs., Merrifields, Haywards Heath.
 1929. Hudson, E., Plumpton Place, Lewes; and 15, Queen Anne's Gate, London.
 1896. Huggins, Charles Lang, 3, Grassington Road, Eastbourne.
 1929. Hughes, A. A., Robindene, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1926. Hughes, Miss M. E., 55, The Avenue, Lewes.
 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.
 1930. Humble-Crofts, Miss W., Crossways, Waldron.
 1931. Hunt, J. W. A., Southview, Framfield.
 1905. Hurst, Lt.-Col. A. R., Little Barrington, Burford, Oxfordshire.
 1895. Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., 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, 1, South Cliff Avenue, Eastbourne.
 1927. Innes, A. N., Richmond Lodge, Lewes.
 1929. ^AInnes, 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, 162, High Street, Lewes.
 1928. Jackson, J. A. H., Bokel, Darley Road, Eastbourne.
 1930. Jaffé, Mrs., Warrenwood, Chailey.
 1909. James, H. A., Herstmonceux Place, Herstmonceux.
 1895. Jay, Rev. W. P., St. Anne's Vicarage, Eastbourne.
 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.
 1930. Jessop, F. P., 13, North Street, Chichester.
 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. ^AJohnson, 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, Warmingcamp, Arundel.
 1929. Johnstone, Dr. J., F.R.C.S., F.G.S., Tythe Barn, West Drive, Ferring-on-Sea.
1928. Jones, J. A., C.I.E., The Croft, Southover, Lewes.
 1928. ^AJones, Mrs. J. A., The Croft, Southover, Lewes.
 1926. Jones, Miss Mabel, Clayton Wind Mills, Hassocks.

1931. Jordan, H. W., 23, Arlington Road, Eastbourne.
 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. [†]Kelway-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.
 1930. Kennard, Miss V. A., Abelands, Merston, Chichester.
 1928. Kensett, J. S., The Chequers, Slaugham, Haywards Heath.
 1930. Kensington, Lt.-Col. G. B., Voakes, Pulborough.
 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 Chiltington, Storrington.
 1907. King, Henry, St. Leonards Collegiate School, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1899. [†]King, J. Godwin, Stonelands, West Hoathly.
 1912. [^]King, Mrs. Godwin, Stonelands, West Hoathly.
 1927. Kingston, C., Lea Hurst, Withdean, Brighton.
 1909. [†]Kipling, Rudyard, Batemans, Burwash.
 1922. Klein, Walter Gibb, F.S.A., 7, Eldon Road., n.w. 3.
 1924. Kleinwort, Lady, Bolnore, Haywards Heath.
 1930. Knight, Mrs. G., King's Cottage, Mare Hill, Pulborough.
 1928. Knight, Mrs. Montagu, Chawton Dower House, Alton, Hants.
 1925. Knox, E. V., 34, Well Walk, Hampstead, n.w.3.
1901. Lacaita, C. C., Selham House, Selham, near Petworth.
 1904. Lamb, Mrs. M., Borden Wood, Liphook, Hants.
 1922. Lamb, Miss W., Borden Wood, Liphook, Hants.
 1925. Lambarde, Brig.-Gen. Fane, C.M.G., D.S.O., F.S.A., Burly Lodge, Sevenoaks, Kent.
 1912. Lanaway, Hugh, 5, Manor Place, The Causeway, Horsham.
 1926. Lascelles, Mrs. H., Woolbeding, Midhurst.
 1931. Latham, Miss L. C., Municipal Training College, 8, Eastern Terrace, Brighton.
 1927. Latter, A. M., K.C., Nutbourne Place, Pulborough.
 1920. [†]Lavender, W. J., Bosham, Chichester.
 1921. de Lavis Trafford, M. A., M.V.O., O.B.E., B.LITT., B.PH., L'ÈS SC., M.D., F.R.MET.SOC., F.Z.S., Villa Lavis, Beaulieu, Alpes Maritimes, France.
 1927. Lawford, Mrs., Heronsdale Manor, Waldron.
 1921. [†]Lawrence, 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.
 1930. Leonfield, The Lady, Petworth House, Petworth.
 1920. Leonfield, 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.
 1924. Leeny, C. W., Fir Tree Cottage, West Barnham, Bognor.
 1930. Léon, Miss Y. M., 4, Sussex Court, Marina, Bexhill.
 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, Old Farm, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1923. Linnell, Miss E., Aldwick Manor, Bognor.
 1924. Lintott, Bernard, 11, The Carfax, Horsham.

1929. Lintott, W., Elrington, Hove Park Road, Hove.
 1870. ^TLister, Major John J., Falkland House, Lewes.
 1922. ^ALister, Mrs., Falkland House, Lewes.
 1923. Lister, Miss D., 1, Wilbury Avenue, Hove.
 1930. Little, Rear-Admiral, Martins, Thakeham.
 1905. Livett, Rev. Canon G. M., Stoneleigh, Old Dover Road, Canterbury.
 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. ^{T*}Lockey, J., Lyndhurst, St. Helens Road, Hastings.
 1894. ^TLoder, Gerald W. E., F.S.A., Wakehurst Place, Ardingly.
 1922. Loesch, F. Ogden, Barklye, Heathfield.
 1920. Loftus, Lieut.-Col. St. John, Court House, Nutley, Uckfield.
 1924. Lomas, J. E. H., Southover Grange, Lewes.
 1924. Lomas, J. E. W., Birchs Farm, Isfield.
 1908. ^{*}Long, Miss C. B., Selmeston House, Berwick, Sussex.
 1925. ^TLovell, P. W., F.S.A., 84, Elm Park Road, Chelsea, s.w.3.
 1929. Lovell, R. G., St. Moritz, Upper Avenue, Eastbourne.
 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, Scaynes Hill.
1904. MacDermott, Rev. K. H., Buxted Rectory, Uckfield.
 1913. Macdonald, Rev. H. E. St. John, Keena House, Lower Park Road, Hastings.
1929. MacDonald, Miss D., Tortington School, Arundel.
 1929. McLean, Dr. C. F., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1929. ^AMcLean, Mrs. C. F., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1927. ^TMcLean, D., 46, Sillwood Road, Brighton.
 1919. ^TMacLeod, D., 7, Priory Crescent, Lewes.
 1924. ^AMacLeod, Mrs. D., 7, Priory Crescent, Lewes.
 1928. Macleod, J. Gordon, Crouchers, Rudgwick.
 1928. ^AMacleod, Mrs. J. Gordon, Crouchers, Rudgwick.
 1917. Macmillan, Maurice C., Birchgrove House, East Grinstead; and 52, Cadogan Place, s.w.
1919. ^{T*}Mackenzie, A. D., 22, Harrington Road, Brighton.
 1929. Macquoid, Mrs. Percy, Hoove Lea, Kingsway, Hove.
 1924. Manwaring, G. F., The Rest, Newick.
 1924. ^AManwaring, 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. ^AMargetson, 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, 70, Victoria Street, s.w.1.
 1912. Martin, Albert, Park View Hotel, Preston, Brighton.
 1930. Martin, Miss E. B., The Dene, Shottermill, Nr. Haslemere.
 1930. Martin, Miss I. M., The Dene, Shottermill, Nr. Haslemere.
 1924. ^AMartindale, Mrs. W. H., 22, Chatsworth Road, Brondesbury, n.w.2.
 1924. ^TMartindale, W. H., PH.D., 22, Chatsworth Road, Brondesbury, n.w.2.
 1908. Marx, E. M., 1, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.
 1908. Mason, Reginald, Westlands, Chailey.
 1930. Mathias, Mrs., Bury Manor, Nr. Pulborough.
 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., Sussex Club, Eastbourne.
 1926. Maynard, Lt.-Col. S. T., Woodwards, Burgess Hill.
 1924. Mead, Rev. A. R., Hopwoods, Swards End, Saffron Walden.
 1931. Meade, E., Denewood, Mark Cross, Nr. Tunbridge Wells.
 1931. ^AMeade, Mrs. E., Denewood, Mark Cross, Nr. Tunbridge Wells.
 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.
 1928. ^AMerivale, Mrs. A., Littleover, Derby.
 1927. ^TMersey, The Right Hon. Viscount, C.M.G., C.B.E., Bignor Park, Pulborough.
 1926. Mertens, Miss Agnes, Cheriton, Cuckfield.
 1902. ^TMessel, Lt.-Col. E. C. R., Nymans, Handcross.
 1925. *Mettters, Mrs. T. L., Old Farm House, Glynde.
 1931. Meynell, Mrs., 99, Gunterstone Road, w.14.
 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. ^A^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.
 1930. Milton, Rev. G., The Priests House, Uckfield.
 1926. Mitchell, Lt.-Col. A. J., 3, Clanricarde Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
 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.
 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. ^AMoore, Lady, Southover Old Rectory, Lewes.
 1921. *Morgan, J. J., Nyetimber, West Chilmington.
 1922. Morgan, W. L., The Neuk, Warren Park, Warlingham Village, Surrey.
 1913. Morgan, W. P., M.B., Sussex Cottage, Blatchington, Seaford.
 1913. ^AMorgan, Mrs., Sussex Cottage, Blatchington, Seaford.
 1919. Morgan-Jones, P., 14 Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1924. Morris, A. B., Malcolm Peth, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards.
 1929. Morris, F. G., 20, Manor Mansions, Belsize Road, 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.
 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. ^AMosse, Mrs., Roffey House, Horsham.
 1899. Mullens, W. H., M.A., Beauport Park, Battle.
 1921. Muncey, Rev. E. Howard, Wellington College, Berks.
 1923. ^{*}Munnion, E. H., 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.
 1895. ^{T*}Newington, Mrs. C., Oakover, Ticehurst.
 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. Nicholson, 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.
 1931. ^{*}Nowers, Mrs., Common House, Rye.
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.
 1931. Oliver, Dr. M. J., 54, Brunswick Place, 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.
 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.
 1927. ^TPalmer, 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.
 1881. ^{*}Parkin, Thomas, M.A., F.R.C.S., Fairseat, High Wickham, Hastings.
 1925. Parris, C. J., Oaklands, Jarvis Brook.
 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. ^APearce, 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.
 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.
 1900. Pickard, T. W., Glynde, Lewes.
 1904. Piffard, E. J. G., Haddon, Perryfield Road, Crawley.
 1927. Piggott, Stuart, Rams Hill, Petersfield, Hants.
 1931. Pink, Mrs., Lavender Cottage, Seaford.
 1920. Pitcher, Scott, Haywards Heath.
 1930. Pitcher, J. Scott, Haslemere, Haywards Heath.
 1928. ^TPlaister, Miss D., 31, Kensington Palace Mansions, W.8.
 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. ^APontifex, Miss, Clifden, Horeham Road.
 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., Hilgay, 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. ^TPowell-Edwards, Col. H. I., D.S.O., Plumpton.
 1930. Poynder, Miss R., Cotswold, Portland Road, East Grinstead.
 1923.^A ^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, Haywards Heath.
 1922. Price, L. L., M.A., 39, Preston Drive, Brighton.

1930. Prideaux, Mrs. Arthur, 13, Talbot Square, w.2; and Spring Cottage, Lindfield.
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. ^APulman, 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.
1930. Rawson, Lady, Courtney House, Hove.
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., Warringlid Grange.
1929. Rees, A. J., Norfolk House, New Parade, Worthing.
1907. Reeves, B. V., High Street, Lewes.
1931. Reeves, Miss, The Vineyard, West Hoathly.
1924. Rendle, Frank, Treverbyn, Rotherfield.
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.
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. ^ARidley, 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., 47, Springfield Road, St. Leonard's.
1911. ^TRoberts, Miss M. E., Rostrevor, Vanzell Road, Easebourne, Midhurst.
1925. Roberts, Rev. A. J., Harting Vicarage, Petersfield, Hants.
1930. Roberts, Captain R., Cophall Farm, Fairwarp, Uckfield.
1930. ^ARoberts, Mrs. R., Cophall Farm, Fairwarp, Uckfield.
1913. Robins, Miss Elizabeth, 6, Palace Gate, w.8.
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. ^ARobinson, Mrs. W. W. K., The Chalet, Lindfield.
1930. Robson, Miss M. M., 28, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
1893. ^TRoemer, Major C. H. de, Lime Park, Herstmonceux.
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., 32, Headland Park Road, Paignton, S. Devon.
1913. Row, Ernest F., Woodlands Farm, Chigwell Row, Essex.
1927. Rowe, Miss N. Stacy, Ivydene, Church Lane, Southwick.
1924. ^ARowe, Mrs. R. Prebble, Horselunges Manor, Hellingly.

1924. Rowe, R. Prebble, Horselunges Manor, Hellingly.
 1929. ^TRowley, 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. ^ARudkin, 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. ^ARyle, Mrs. H. G., Downside, Willingdon, Eastbourne.
1913. ^{*}St. Croix, Major, Clément de, Chiltoningon, 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.
 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. ^TSaunders, 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.
 1931. Scatliff, Dr. H. E., 46, Marine Parade, Brighton.
 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., 6, Grosvenor Place, s.w.1.
 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.
 1927. ^TSealy, G. Elliot, Ryngmer Park, Lewes.
 1927. ^ASealy, Mrs. G. Elliot, Ryngmer Park, Lewes.
 1931. ^ASecretan, Mrs., Swaynes, Rudgwick.
 1920. ^T*Secretan, Spencer D., Swaynes, Rudgwick.
 1930. Selby-Bigge, Sir Lewis Amherst, Bt., K.C.B., Kingston Manor, Lewes.
 1931. Sells, E. Perronet, 11, Grassington Road, Eastbourne.
 1931. ^ASells, Mrs. E. Perronet, 11, Grassington Road, Eastbourne.
 1917. Selmes, C. A., Kingfield, Rye.
 1927. ^A^TSelmes, 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.
 1921. Shenstone, Miss A., Sutton Hall, Lewes.
 1928. Shibley, A. R., Pound Hill, Worth.

1920. Shiffner, Sir H. B., BART., Coombe Place, Lewes.
 1931. Shilcock, D. L. S., Kingsmead, Seaford.
 1926. Shore, Captain, B. C. G., Alureds, Northiam.
 1928. *Simmonds, Rev. M. J., The Church House, Godalming, Surrey.
 1919. ^TSimpson, 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., Crouchers, Rudgwick.
 1921. Skeet, Major Francis, Syon House, Angmering.
 1928. ^TSkinner, 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 Lactitia, "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. ^TSmith, Col. A., West Croft, Seaford.
 1913. ^TSmith, E. Manley, Bottingdean, Midhurst.
 1920. Smith, Major E. P., Hertford Lodge, 5, Langside Avenue, Roehampton Lane, s.w.15.
 1909. ^TSmith, 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.
 1931. Snewin, E. A., Briarsley, Phroso Road, Worthing.
 1907. ^TSnewin, Miss, Vernon, Homefield Road, Worthing.
 1925. Snowden, C. E., 1, Uplands Road, Eastbourne.
 1923. Soddy, G. R., Craneland, 10, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1894. ^ASomers-Clarke, Mrs. Cecil, Holmeroft, Hurstpierpoint.
 1926. Somers-Clarke, Col. Cecil, Holmeroft, Hurstpierpoint.
 1926. *Somers-Clarke, E. H., 62, Lansdowne Street, Hove.
 1895. *Somerset, A. F., Castle Goring, Worthing.
 1930. Spalding, Mrs., Stoneleigh, East Grinstead.
 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. ^TSpicer, C. E., Pine Ridge, Cross-in-Hand.
 1923. ^TSpokes, P. S., M.A., Oxon., 26, Charlbury Road, Oxford.
 1921. Spokes, Sidney, M.R.C.S., Castle Place, Lewes.
 1926. Sproston, W. M., Southley, Sunte Avenue, Haywards Heath.
 1926. Spurgeon, Professor C. F. E., D.LIT., Old Postman's Cottage, Alciston.
 1927. Staffurth, Miss F. E. A., Ryde House, Petworth.
 1903. ^TStanden, Gilbert, 36, Conduit Street, s.w.1.
 1923. ^AStanden, Miss Ada M., Church Place, Pulborough.
 1923. ^AStanden, 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.
 1923. Stenhouse, J. A., 9, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, w.2.
 1923. ^AStenhouse, Mrs., 9, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, w.2.
 1924. Stenhouse, Mrs. J. R., Park Road, Lewes.
 1876. ^r*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. ^TStevens, F. Bentham, F.S.A., Cinder Rough, Chailey.
 1909. ^AStevens, Mrs. F. Bentham, Cinder Rough, Chailey.
 1923. Stevens, Mrs. W., Newstead, Cuckfield.

1926. ^TStevens, W., Newstead, Cuckfield.
 1929. ^AStewart, Miss H. C., Roman Vane, Seaford.
 1929. ^AStewart-Jones, Mrs. T., Longdean, Seaford.
 1924. Stobart, Miss A., Clayton Manor, Hassocks.
 1924. Stobart, James D., Wyatts, Horsted Keynes.
 1924. ^AStobart, 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. ^AStone, Mrs. H. W., New Pond, Cross-in-Hand.
 1923. Stoner, Patrick B., 18, Regency Square, Brighton.
 1927. ^T*Storey, H., 27, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne.
 1925. Story, Miss E. M., 19, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1930. Strachan-Davidson, K., Barnards, Horsted Keynes.
 1923. ^TStraker, E., Friars Mead, Pilgrims Way, Reigate.
 1867. Streatfeild, R. J., The Rocks, Uckfield.
 1927. Strudwick, L. J. H., Wickham Lodge, Whyke Road, Chichester.
 1926. ^TStubbs, Charles, 58, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1905. Sturtevant, Miss, Holmesdale, 45, Sedlescombe Road South, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1920. Sutton, Major Thomas, R.F.A., The Other House, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1886. ^TSutton, Thomas, Lewes House, Lewes.
 1924. Swann, Rev. Sidney, The Vicarage, Lindfield, Haywards Heath.
 1926. Swayne, T. Gaton, North Down, Warwicks Bench, Guildford.
 1930. Sweet, F. A., Flansham Manor, Flansham, Nr. Bognor.
 1929. Swinderen, Madame de Marees Van, Netherlands Legation, 21 Portman Square, London.
 1925. Sykes-Maclean, Rev. H., Woodmancote Rectory, Nr. Henfield.
 1930. Synott, Rev. E. F., The Rectory, Rusper, Horsham.
1924. Tacey, Neville Stanley, 18, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
 1906. Talbot, Hugo, O.B.E., Little Ease, Patching, Nr. Worthing.
 1931. Tallant, Miss K., Dodsley Lane, Midhurst.
 1924. ^TTatchell, Sydney, 14, Langdale Road, Hove.
 1930. Taylor, Miss E. M., Claremont, Portland Road, East Grinstead.
 1930. Taylor, Mrs. Francis, 1, Palmeira Court, Hove.
 1926. Taylor, Miss H., Duff Cottage, Angmering-on-Sea.
 1892. ^TTaylor, H. H., F.R.C.S., 36, Brunswick Square, Hove.
 1930. Tennant, Mrs. R. J., Hill Close, Buckfastleigh, Devon.
 1931. Tennent, G. M. C., Tittenhanger Lodge, Seaford.
 1926. Tessier, Norman Y., 11, Eaton Road, Hove.
 1904. ^T*Thomas-Stanford, Sir Charles, Bart., M.A., F.S.A., Preston Manor, Brighton.
 1920. ^A^TThomas-Stanford, Lady, Preston Manor, Brighton.
 1924. Thompson, Mrs. George R. T., Rother Cottage, Midhurst.
 1927. Thornbery, J. Russell, Eckington, Seaford.
 1927. ^AThornbery, Mrs. J. Russell, Eckington, Seaford.
 1920. Thornton, Major R. L., D.L., C.B.E., High Cross, Framfield, Uckfield.
 1916. Thorpe, Arthur D., Hill Crest, Amherst Gardens, Hastings.
 1930. Tidmarsh, Mrs., 16, Brunswick Terrace, Hove.
 1923. Tilley, Joseph, Headlands, 28, Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne.
 1921. Tingley, Ebenezer, Eckington, Ripe.
 1921. ^ATingley, Mrs. E., Eckington, Ripe.
 1922. *Titely, 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, Park Road, Lewes.
 1920. Torr, V. J. B., 12, Avonmore Road, w.14.
 1909. Torry, Rev. Claude, Streat Rectory, Hassocks.
 1929. Townend, E. W., Nigishe, Kingston Road, Lewes.
 1907. Tower, Walter E., 28, Nottingham Place, London, w.
 1927. ^TToye, 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.l.
 1927. ^ATrehearne, Mrs. F. W., Vicarage Corner, Alfriston.
 1909. ^TTrier, 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. ^TTurner, H. G., Isenhurst, Haywards Heath.
 1930. Turner, Dr. S. Duke, Westbury, Purley, Surrey.
 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.
 1926. Verey, Rev. Lewis, M.A., Court Barn, Rottingdean.
 1922. Verral, Barnard, Walwers, All Saints, Lewes.
 1924. Verral, Miss K. P., Walwers, All Saints, Lewes.
 1909. Verral, Frank, Great Enton, Witley, Surrey.
 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.
 1931. Vivian, S. P., Coldharbour, Hurst Green.
 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.
 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. ^TWalpole, 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. ^TWarre, Capt. A. T., F.S.A., 13, Salisbury Road, Hove.
 1918. Warren, A. G., 203, High Street, Lewes.
 1921. ^{T*}Warren, Lt.-Col. J. Raymond, M.C., The Hyde, Handcross.
 1930. Waterlow, D., 2, West View Mansions, Grand Parade, Eastbourne.
 1930. Waters, E. I., Glyndeboarne, Forest Row.
 1929. Waters, H., c/o H. & E. Waters, Highgate, Forest Row.
 1930. Waters, H. E., 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. ^TWatters, G. B., M.D., Stafford Lodge, Haywards Heath.

1929. Wauton, Mrs., Garth Place, Bexhill.
 1925. Webb, Bernard, 21, De la Warr Road, Bexhill.
 1929. Webber, Lt.-Col. O., Hampton Lodge, Hurstpierpoint.
 1930. ^AWedderburn, Mrs. Webster, Old Land Mill House, Hassocks.
 1923. Wedgwood, Mrs., Mill Lane House, Slindon, Arundel.
 1925. Weekes, Miss A. E., Norton House, Hurstpierpoint.
 1886. Weekes, Mrs., Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint.
 1926. Wells, Dr. A. E., 1, Bradford Road, Lewes.
 1926. Wenham, W. J., 5, Gray's Inn Square, London, w.c.1.
 1924. Westaway, Miss, Bishop Otter College, Chichester.
 1930. Westlake, Mrs., 7, The Esplanade, Seaford.
 1926. Weston, Major C. F. R. N., M.C., Tucsnoad, Bethersden, Kent.
 1924. Wharton, Commander E. L., R.N., Cox's Mill, Dallington.
 1913. Wharton, Miss, Buckhurst Cottage, Withyham.
 1928. White, Miss Florence E., 48, Harcourt Road, Uckfield.
 1930. White, Miss G. M., Emlyn, Selsey.
 1930. White, Mrs. Percival, 7, Albany Villas, Hove.
 1930. White, T., Holmwood, Little Common, Bexhill.
 1930. White, Mrs. T., Holmwood, Little Common, Bexhill.
 1927. Whitehead, Mrs. S. W., Eckington, Seaford.
 1929. Whittaker, C. J., 58, Ship Street, Brighton.
 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.
 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. ^AWillett, Mrs., Willow Cottage, Ditchling.
 1880. *Willett, Rev. F., Fir Tree End, Hayward's Heath.
 1930. ^TWilliams, 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. ^TWillson, A. B., White Cottage, The Droveaway, Hove.
 1910. Wilson, Rev. Canon C. W. G., The Vicarage, Cuckfield.
 1930. Wiltshire, A. J., Lynwood, Ashdown Road, Forest Row.
 1914. Winbolt, S. E., Aclea, Worthing Road, Horsham.
 1925. Wind, C. R., 10, Church Road, Ashford, Kent.
 1917. Windle, Rev. T. H., 20, Albert Road, Bexhill.
 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.
 1931. Wisdom, Mrs., Hazelwood, Steyne Road, Seaford.
 1930. Wisdom, H. T., 14, Hinckley Road, London, s.e.15, and Exeter College, Oxford.
 1924. ^{T*}Wishart, E. E., Marsh Farm, Binsted, Arundel.
 1928. Witt, John, 32, Portman Square, w.1.
 1916. ^TWolseley, The Rt. Hon. The Viscountess, Culpepers, Ardingly.
 1931. Wolters, L. F. I., Toddington, Lancing.
 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, 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., Higher Bartinney, St. Just-in-Penwith, Cornwall.
 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.
 1925. *Wright, Miss Margaret, Watlands House, Scaynes Hill.
 1930. Wright, Miss M. I., Clarendon, Portland Road, East Grinstead.
 1925. Wright, R. B., Michelham Priory, Nr. Hellingly
 1927. Wright, R. D., St. Albans, Duxhurst, Reigate, Surrey.
 1897. †*Wyatt, Hugh R. Penfold, 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. †Yates, E., Elm Court, Marlborough Road, Hampton, Middlesex.
 1918. Yeo, A. W., Hodcombe, Beachy Head.
 1924. Youard, The Very Rev. W. W., The Deanery, Battle.
 1892. Young, Edwin, Westfield, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1904. †Young, E. F., School Hill, Lewes.
 1926. Young, Rev. F. C. Ashburnham, Downham, Courtlands Avenue, Hampton, Middlesex.

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.
 1930. Hamilton College Library, Clinton, New York, U.S.A.
 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, c/o W. A. Greig, 1, Foxbourne Road,
 s.w.17.
 1926. National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
 1903. New York Public Library, c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, Ltd., New
 Ruskin House, 28, Little Russell Street, w.c.1.
 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. Frend, 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.
 1896. ^TWest Sussex Gazette, Mitchell & Co. (Printers), Ltd., 53, High Street,
 Arundel.
 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).

RULES

The Rules of the Society will be found in Vol. LXXI., pp. lxxi to lxxviii.

An amendment made at the Annual Meeting for 1930 is issued herewith.

Report for 1930.

1. MEMBERSHIP.

The losses by death and resignation have been exceptionally heavy, the total number being 130.

Amongst those who died the following had been members for a long period:—J. Adams (1906), E. Blinkhorn (1905), Sir Francis H. Champneys, Bart. (1903), J. Comber (1900), James Curtis, F.S.A. (1906), A. Daniel-Tyssen (1863), Sir A. Conan Doyle (1908), Thomas Eggar (1881), the Rev. P. W. Eyre, D.D. (1913), Mrs. F. Fawssett (1913), the Rev. A. Fuller (1870), the Rt. Hon. Lord Newlands (1910), E. B. Poland (1892), H. S. Potter (1912), J. Hall Renton, F.S.A. (1899), E. A. Webb, F.S.A. (1924), C. L. Whiteman (1901), Fredk. Wilkin (1903), and Thomas Wilkinson (1885).

Special mention may be made of Mr. J. Adams, who acted as Local Hon. Secretary at Rye from 1909 until his death; of Mr. J. Comber, who devoted many years of his life to research in the genealogies of Sussex families and was arranging for the results to be published; to Mr. A. Daniel-Tyssen, who was at the date of his death the senior member of the Society, having been elected as long ago as 1863, and having in the same year contributed to Vol. XVI, a valuable article on Sussex Church Bells, and to Mr. J. Hall Renton, F.S.A., who was a member of the Council from 1920-26.

As against this heavy list of losses, 105 new members were elected during the year, which is an increase of one over the figure for the previous year, and well up to the average for recent years.

The net result of these changes is that the membership, for the first time since 1920, shows a slight decrease, the details being as follows:—

| | <i>Ordinary.</i> | <i>Life.</i> | <i>Honorary.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1st January, 1930 | 1210 | 74 | 4 | 1288 |
| 1st January, 1931 | 1187 | 71 | 5 | 1263 |

2. COUNCIL AND OFFICERS.

The eight retiring members of the Council were re-elected at the Annual Meeting, and no change occurred during the year either in membership of the Council or amongst the officers.* It may be

* NOTE.—After these lines were in print the Society suffered a heavy loss in the death of Mr. J. E. Couchman, F.S.A., the Vice-Chairman of the Council, to whose many and varied services to Sussex Archaeology reference will be made later.

mentioned here, however, that Miss M. S. Holgate very kindly undertook the responsibility of editing "Sussex Notes and Queries," in succession to the Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A. The Council and the Society as a whole is much indebted to her for the time and care she has devoted to the work. During the year, Mrs. Merivale, of Lewes, undertook to assist Mr. Patching as librarian, but unfortunately she has now relinquished the work owing to her removal from Sussex.

3. ANNUAL MEETING.

The 83rd Annual Meeting was held on 19th March, in the Town Hall, Lewes, placed at the disposal of the Society by the kindness of the Mayor. There was a good attendance of members. In presenting the Report and Balance Sheet for 1929, the Chairman (Brig.-Gen. E. G. Godfrey-Faussett, C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A.) pointed out the necessity of raising funds for the Archæological Trust, and asked more members to join this. The most important proceeding at the business meeting was the alteration of Rule 14, to allow of a General Purposes Committee being appointed. In the afternoon, Mr. S. E. Winbolt gave an account of the recent excavations at Saxonbury; and Mr. I. C. Hannah, F.S.A., described the small mediæval house and suggested that a list of those still existing in Sussex should be made by the Society.

4. SUMMER MEETING.

The Summer Meeting took place on 10th September, at Rye and Winchelsea. After assembling at Rye Church, which was described by the Vicar and Mr. I. C. Hannah, F.S.A., the Society was formally welcomed at the Town Hall by the Mayor. The members then divided into small parties under conductors and were shown the various old buildings in the town. After luncheon, the party drove to Winchelsea and visited the church which was described by the Rector and Mr. Hannah. Through the kindness of Mr. G. M. Freeman, K.C., the members were allowed to inspect the ruins of the Grey Friars situated in his garden; and he also provided tea for some of the visitors.

5. PETWORTH MEETING.

Two hundred members of the Society had the great privilege of being invited to Petworth by our President for this year, Lady Leconfield, on 18th October. She had arranged a lantern lecture on "Ur of the Chaldees," by Mr. C. Leonard Woolley; and afterwards entertained the members to tea at Petworth House, where

every opportunity was given to enable the visitors to see the wonderful collection of pictures. This was considered quite one of the most enjoyable meetings the Society has ever held.

6. AUTUMN MEETING.

The Autumn Meeting was held at Eastbourne, on 4th November, when Mr. W. Klein, F.S.A., gave a lantern lecture on Richborough. The Mayor of Eastbourne, Lieut.-Colonel R. Gwynne, D.L., D.S.O., kindly entertained the members and their friends to tea in the Town Hall, and afterwards Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., gave a very interesting account, illustrated by lantern slides, of Mediæval Hospitals.

7. LOCAL MEETING.

In August, a Local Meeting was held in the neighbourhood of Fernhurst, which was attended by about 50 members and friends. Fernhurst Church was ably described by Miss Alice Tudor. Lynchmere Priory was next visited and Lord Ponsonby most kindly conducted the party over the house and gave some account of it. After visiting Lynchmere Church, Mrs. Hollist generously provided tea for the members in her garden. This meeting was due to the suggestion of the Local Secretary for Midhurst and the Hon. Secretaries would be very glad if other Local Secretaries would make suggestions for similar meetings.

8. LECTURES.

At the last Annual Meeting a scheme for the giving of lectures in aid of the funds of the Society, was put forward. Lectures have been given at Horsham, East Grinstead, Hurstpierpoint, Fernhurst, Seaford and Lewes, which have resulted in over £56 being collected, while many new members have been secured. If this is the result of six lectures, how much more could be accomplished if one was given in each of the parishes (over 400) in Sussex. If every member, who reads this, would see what he or she could do to help raise some money for the Society, the necessary sum to clear off the debt to the bank, incurred for the preservation of Wilmington Priory, and the money needed for the Barbican, and to form an endowment fund for the future, would soon be raised.

9. ANNUAL VOLUME.

Volume LXXI of our Collections was published in the autumn, and it is up to the usual high standard of excellence in the matter of letterpress and illustrations, which we now expect.

10. CASTLE AND MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Castle and Museum (11,231) unfortunately shows a falling off this year, which may be traced to the general depression from which the country is suffering. Mrs. Blinkhorn, of Broadwater House, Worthing, has most kindly sent a donation to the Society in memory of her husband, who was for many years a member. The Council has decided that it should be used for some specific purpose in the library, such as the purchase of a new case or bookshelf to which Mr. Blinkhorn's name could be attached. At the last meeting of the Council in 1930, it was decided to put central heating into the Museum and Library, and by the time this Report is in the hands of the members the work will have been completed. Through the kindness of Dr. Curwen, a post card of the skeleton found at the Trundle and now in the Museum, is on sale.

11. ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE.

The number of visitors to Anne of Cleves House was 1930.

It is a matter of great regret that Mr. Haynes, the custodian, has been confined to his bed for many months. Mrs. Haynes has, however, ably carried on the work.

12. GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

This Committee, which was authorised at the Annual Meeting last year, has proved a most valuable one. It meets every month and visits in turn the different properties of the Society, so as to be able to see what work or repairs are needful. It reports regularly to the Council as to what is required and has power to deal with any emergency which may arise, thus relieving the secretaries of a great deal of undesired responsibility.

13. MUSEUM AND LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

This Committee, formerly the Castle and Museum Committee, in consequence of the appointment of the General Purposes Committee, now restricts its work entirely to the Museum and Library. Though the members have divided the work amongst themselves, there is urgent need of a Curator and it is hoped before long that someone may be found who can attend at the Museum at least one day in the week.

14. FINANCE.

The increase in the subscription for new members and the voluntary increase made by many existing members was referred

to in the report for the year 1929, and its effect is still further shown in the accounts for the year 1930. The position now is that approximately half the members are paying at the increased rate, and the income from subscriptions has increased from £653 15s. 0d. in 1928 to £977 5s. 6d. in 1930. On the other hand, as the increased subscriptions include Sussex Notes and Queries, the specific income from this source naturally shows a decrease. An analysis of the figures, however, makes it clear that the expenditure on Sussex Notes and Queries does not exceed the receipts when a proper proportion of the increased subscriptions has been added.

At the beginning of the year there was a balance in hand on the General Account of £119 7s. 8d., and at the end of the year the balance carried forward was £9 14s. 0d.

In the meantime, however, the purchase money of a piece of ground adjoining Lewes Castle, amounting to £200, had been provided, and a further sum of £200 had been advanced as a loan without interest to the Sussex Archæological Trust, bringing the total amount thus advanced to £700. Moreover, the cost of the Volume for 1930 (Volume 71) exceeded by about £50 the cost of the volume for the previous year.

The experience now gained since the subscription was increased shows that while, prior to the increase in subscription, and apart from the receipts from properties, there was little, if any, surplus income, the Society can now, after discharging the cost of the Annual Volume and Sussex Notes and Queries, rely upon a substantial surplus. The Council proposes to use part of the surplus each year to reduce the liability on the properties, but it also hopes to be able to utilise a substantial portion of the surplus in improving the facilities for members at Barbican House, and ultimately in the encouragement of research in various directions.

As a first instalment of the improvements at Barbican House, the Council decided in December, 1930, to instal central heating at a cost of approximately £180; and subsequently, as funds permit, to carry out extensive improvements in the library, and to convert a portion of the yard at the rear into a lapidary museum.

15. DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS.

Considerable additions have been made during the year to the number of Sussex Deeds in the custody of the Society, by gifts and loans from its members and others. It is satisfactory to know that both London and Country Solicitors are realising the desirability of placing their unclaimed Deeds in the county depositories. Besides some such deposits received direct, a large consignment of Deeds and miscellaneous documents has come to the Society through the

British Record Society, at whose invitation delegates from our Society attended a Conference on the subject in November last.

16. PROTECTION OF ANTIQUITIES.

From time to time appeals are made to the Council—and with increasing frequency, and often at short notice—to take steps to protect, or to assist in protecting, some feature of historic interest or natural beauty from spoliation or disfigurement. It is of course essential that each case should be considered on its merits, and it would be impossible to lay down in advance any binding rule. But in the light of the experience which has now been gained, the Council thinks it may be well to point out that the Society is primarily concerned with archæological matters, and, therefore, should, as a matter of general policy, only initiate action where some antiquity or some historic site is definitely threatened. At the same time instances frequently occur where what may be termed amenities are in jeopardy, and the surroundings of antiquities may be involved. In such cases the Council considers that the Society should give all possible support to such action as may be taken by other bodies primarily concerned.

Recent examples of this kind, to which reference may be made, are the disfigurement of the Downs, near Worthing, by advertisement; the movement for the protection of Highdown Hill, Ferring; and the proposal to cut a main road through the Old Town at Hastings. In the first case, the Council was prepared to support the protests made by numerous bodies, but learned with much satisfaction that the West Sussex County Council had intervened, and that the advertisement was to be removed. In the second case, steps were taken to secure the scheduling of Highdown Hill as an Ancient Monument; and a representative of the Society attended the auction sale to ensure that adequate publicity was given to that point. The third matter is still under consideration, and the Council, after receiving a report from a special sub-committee, has addressed representations to the Hastings Corporation.

17. ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

The following additions were made during 1930 to the Sussex antiquities scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913:—

30. Rye Town Hall.

31. Cornish Cross, Manor House, Eastbourne.

65. Highdown Hill Camp.

In addition, 33 cases have for sometime past been before the Ancient Monuments Board, and it is anticipated that most of these will be included in the Board's next list.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

BEXHILL MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

Several excursions by motor coaches to places of archæological interest were held during the summer of 1930. Bodium Castle was visited under the guidance of Mr. John E. Ray, F.R.Hist.S., and Mr. W. Edward Meads described the churches at Worth, West Hoathly, Clayton, Brightling, and Mountfield. An excursion to Tenterden included a visit to the Church of St. Mildred, where the party was conducted round by the Rev. M. L. Man, M.A.

The syllabus of popular lectures, on subjects relating to the natural sciences and archæology, given in the Town Hall during the winter months, included a lecture by Mr. John E. Ray on "Old Bexhill."

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB.

During the year ended 30th September, 1930, eight general meetings with lectures were held, and seven excursions. Attendances were good, and the interest shown in the Club's work by its members was active and continuous. At the Annual Supper, a most popular function, at which there were 80 members and friends present, Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., delivered an illuminating address on "Archæology and Some Problems of Modern Life," a very full résumé of which has been printed in the Annual Report.

The excavation of Ditchling Beacon Camp, referred to in our last report, was duly carried out. Unhappily the operations were seriously hampered by the incessant heavy rainfall; and the ground opened up proved to be comparatively sterile as regards the remains of human occupation.

The Club suffered a most serious loss at the end of 1929 through the much regretted death of Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft, M.A. As a memorial to Mr. Allcroft, the Club has undertaken the publication of his latest work, "Waters of Arun," particulars of which have been circulated to members of the Sussex Archæological Society.

HAVERFIELD ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Haverfield Archæological Society was founded at Lancing College in May, 1930, and was at an early date affiliated to the Sussex Archæological Society. The Society has during the year been carrying out excavations on a Romano-British site at Lancing Ring, which was previously excavated, though unsatisfactorily, in 1828. The work has necessarily been slow, and no discoveries of any great importance have been made, though sufficient fragments of pottery have been unearthed to prove fairly conclusively that the

building was in existence before the Roman occupation. The excavations are being continued this year.

On June 11th, the Society made an expedition to Chichester, and was shown round the Cathedral and St. Mary's Hospital by the Provost of Lancing, Bishop Southwell. Some lectures have also been given.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE AND ARCHÆOLOGY SOCIETY, LITTLEHAMPTON
Formerly the "Nature and Archæology Circle, Littlehampton,"
the name has been changed as above.

Eight general meetings were held during the year, and six excursions were made during the spring and summer months. In addition, many members took part in a special excursion to the Trundle on the invitation of Dr. Cecil E. Curwen.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., has consented to become the first Patron of the Society.

The connection of the Society with the Littlehampton Museum has grown and strengthened, with gratifying results.

During the spring months, excavations were carried out on "The Great War Dyke," in the northern Rewell Wood and Arundel Park. A description of the work will appear in the forthcoming issue of the Society's Proceedings.

The Society closed the year with a membership of 205 as against 172 for last year.

WORTHING ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

During the spring of 1930, extensive excavation work was carried out at Cissbury under the able and enthusiastic direction of Dr. E. Cecil Curwen and Mr. Ross Williamson. The Society held a meeting on Cissbury in April, 1930, while the work was still in progress, to which the members of the Sussex Archæological Society, the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club, and the Littlehampton Natural History and Archæology Circle were invited. There was a large attendance, despite most unfavourable weather conditions, and Dr. Curwen's account of the work, and the opportunity of seeing the excavations, were much appreciated. A more detailed account in the form of a lantern lecture entitled "The Date of Cissbury Camp," was given by Dr. Curwen to the members in November, and a reprint of the account, which appeared in "The Antiquaries Journal," Vol. XI, No. 1, has been circulated to the members. The sum of over £100 has been spent on this work, which is regarded as one of the most important pieces of work yet undertaken by the Society.

The year generally has been very successful, and the membership is now over 300.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1930.

| RECEIPTS. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | PAYMENTS. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|----------|-------------|--|---------|-------------|
| To Balance from 1929 | | 119 7 8 | By Volume 71 (Cost of) | | 387 14 8 |
| " Subscriptions— | | | " Subscriptions to Kindred Societies .. | | 8 15 6 |
| 5 at £1 1s. 0d. (Affiliated Societies) .. | 5 5 0 | | " Library Payments | | 26 2 5 |
| 17 at £1 1s. 0d. (Members) | 17 17 0 | | " Printing, Stationery, etc. | | 71 3 5 |
| 504 at £1 0s. 0d. | 504 0 0 | | " Salaries and National Health Insurance | | 123 8 4 |
| 519 at 10s. (old rate) | 259 10 0 | | " Sinking Fund for Index to Volumes | | |
| 6 at 10s. 6d. | 3 3 0 | | 51 to 75 | | 16 9 0 |
| 2 at 15s. | 1 10 0 | | " Postages | | 40 2 9 |
| 32 at 10s. (no Volume) | 16 0 0 | | " Miscellaneous, Telephone Account, etc. | 14 4 3 | |
| 39 at 5s. (no Volume, old rate) | 9 15 0 | | " Rent of Strong Room | 10 0 0 | |
| 3 Life Compositions | 45 0 0 | | " Heating ditto | 1 17 7 | |
| 2 ditto (increases of) | 10 0 0 | | | | 26 1 10 |
| Entrance Fees | 49 0 0 | | " Purchase of Land adjoining Lewes | | |
| Arrears | 35 15 6 | | Castle and Interest | | 200 12 3 |
| Subscriptions in advance | 20 10 0 | | " Amount advanced to the Sussex | | |
| | | 977 5 6 | Archæological Trust | | 200 0 0 |
| " Sale of Volumes | | 10 9 9 | " Purchase of Office Furniture | | 7 14 0 |
| " Miscellaneous | | 5 0 | " Subscription Refunded | | 10 0 |
| " Interest on Deposit | | 3 0 2 | " Hon. General Secretary's Expenses .. | | 11 2 11 |
| " Donation in memory of the late Mr. E. | | | " <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> — | | |
| Blinkhorn | | 21 0 0 | Printing | 118 3 7 | |
| " Balance on Meetings Account | | 8 7 6 | Postages and Miscellaneous Expenses | 16 17 5 | |
| " Receipts from Lectures | | 57 1 1 | Finance Clerk, Commission, 1929 .. | 3 13 11 | |
| " <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> — | | | Ditto, on Account, 1930 | 3 10 0 | |
| 129 subscribers at 5s. | 32 5 0 | | | | 142 4 11 |
| 26 at 6s. | 7 16 0 | | " Balance in hand | | 9 14 0 |
| Advance | 15 0 | | | | |
| Arrears | 2 16 0 | | | | |
| Agents and other copies | 10 18 3 | | | | |
| Sundry Sales | 8 15 1 | | | | |
| Advertisements | 11 14 0 | | | | |
| | | 74 19 4 | | | |
| | | £1,271 16 0 | | | £1,271 16 0 |

Audited and found correct,

A. F. GRAVES, F.L.A.A.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST.

MEMBERSHIP.

Shortly after the annual general meeting of the Society and the Trust on 19th March, 1930, the Chairman of the Council issued a special appeal to members of the Society to join the Sussex Archæological Trust. Largely as a result of this, the number of members of the Trust increased during the year from 177 to 209. The actual figures were as follows:—

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|-----|
| 1st January, 1930 | .. | .. | 177 |
| Elected during the year | . | .. | 38 |
| | | | 215 |
| Deaths and resignations | .. | | 6 |
| | | | 209 |

GENERAL MEETING.

The Sixth Annual Meeting was held on 19th March, 1930, at the Town Hall, Lewes, when the necessary formal business was transacted.

PROPERTIES.

The only additional property conveyed to the Trust during the year was a piece of garden ground on the north-west side of Lewes Castle, bounded on the north-west by part of the ancient wall at a point where the walls of the town and the Castle coincided. This is now vested in the Trust as part of the Castle property, and is held on the same trusts as are applicable to the Castle itself. It forms a valuable addition to the Castle, and ensures the preservation of the amenities of the Castle on that side.

From the accounts of income and expenditure which are appended, it will be seen that in the case of Lewes Castle and the Museum there was a small surplus; and that the deficit on Anne of Cleves House was less than £1. The receipts at Wilmington Priory were distinctly encouraging, and, apart from the interest on the

Bank loan, the deficit on the year's working was due to the fact that the expense of improving the grounds was charged to income rather than capital. But for this there would have been a small surplus.

The financial administration of these properties has continued in the hands of the Trust in accordance with the arrangement sanctioned by the Society at its annual general meeting in 1929.

As a certain amount of misapprehension appears to exist on this point it seems desirable to emphasise here that, while the primary object of the Trust is to further certain of the Society's objects, and in particular to act as the legal custodian of property formerly vested in individual trustees, its activities are not limited to this purpose, and in addition to acting as trustee of those properties it acts in a similar capacity in regard to certain other properties which have never been under the direct control of the Society, and are referred to in the following paragraphs of this report. In the latter cases the financial administration and the general control of the properties remains in the hands of local committees, subject to the particular trusts laid down in the conveyances of the properties. These, in each case, provide that there should be no material alteration of the properties without the consent of the Trust. In respect of these properties entirely separate accounts are kept for all purposes by each local committee, and for this reason the finances of these particular properties are not included in the accounts of the Trust which are limited to the properties under the direct control of the Trust.

THE MARLIPINS, SHOREHAM.

The Honorary Secretary of the local committee reports as follows:—A memorial Exhibition of Oils and Water Colours by the late Brooking Harrison, of Shoreham, was held in the lower chamber of the Marlipins from 4th July to 30th August, 1930. This proved a considerable source of attraction to the Museum. Several pictures were bought for the Museum. Some show features which have been swept away, notably the old Norfolk Bridge, which was built in 1832. Our thanks have been accorded to Mrs. Harrison for her kind gift of pictures of two windmills—one of which stood on Mill Hill, Shoreham, and was destroyed by fire many years ago.

Over 10,000 people visited the building in 1930.

The sixth edition (2500) of *The History of the Marlipins* is nearly exhausted. A seventh edition will be published in March.

The accounts of the local committee show a balance in hand on income account of £8 0s. 8d. The local committee also hold

£50 War Loan, £16 18s. 2d. on deposit account, and £4 16s. 4d. to the credit of the Endowment Fund.

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

In presenting their third Annual Report to the Trust, the Committee are pleased to be able to record a very fair attendance of visitors. During the year these were 2030, only 125 less than last year.

It is also gratifying to report that the loan from the Bank has been reduced by £31 17s. 0d. This has been possible partly by the lower rate of interest now charged, by a donation of £3 3s. 0d., and by a Fencing Display at the Old Palace which produced £7 7s. 6d. It was owing to the zeal and kindness of Professor Russell that the last item was obtained. The amount of the loan now stands at £515.

Three meetings of the Committee have been held during the year, and on the authority of the Trust, two new local members have been co-opted.

Owing to one of the tenants leaving, the house (No. 10) became vacant, and was offered to a widow residing in Tarring. She and her sister are now acting as caretakers. Additional help will be required during the summer months.

The Committee would welcome any suitable objects of furniture or appliances likely to interest visitors.

OLD-LAND MILL, KEYMER.

In the course of the year, nearly £60 was spent in making good and re-painting the outer fabric of the Mill, and other minor repairs. This amount was raised partly by subscription, and the balance has been guaranteed by two members of the Committee. It is now hoped that the Mill will withstand the effects of the weather and natural decay for a considerable period.

It may be pointed out that this is one of the few ancient Sussex Windmills which is preserved practically in the same condition as when it was working.

LIST OF PROPERTIES HELD BY THE SUSSEX
ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST ON 1ST JANUARY, 1930.

1925.

1. Anne of Cleves House, Lewes (as Co-Trustee). Additional ground, 1928.
2. Wilmington Priory and The Long Man of Wilmington.
3. The Marlipins, New Shoreham.

1926.

4. Lewes Castle (as Co-Trustee). Additional ground, 1930.

1927.

5. Barbican House, Lewes.
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.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1930

| LIABILITIES AND CREDIT BALANCES. | | | | ASSETS AND DEBIT BALANCES. | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|----|----------------------------|----|----|---|------|----|----|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Qualifying Subscriptions of Members of the Sussex Archæological Society to 31st December, 1929 | 205 | 1 | 0 | | | | Expenditure on the Preservation and Equipment of Properties under the Control of the Trust. | | | | | |
| Add Subscriptions received during 1930 | 37 | 6 | 0 | 242 | 7 | 0 | (a) <i>Anne of Cleves House, Lewes.</i> | | | | | |
| Endowment Fund and Specific Donations to 31st December, 1929 | 411 | 11 | 0 | | | | (Expenditure prior to Incorporation of the Trust, £628 6s. 7d.) | | | | | |
| Add Donations received during 1930 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 426 | 14 | 0 | (b) <i>Wilmington Priory.</i> | | | | | |
| | | | | 669 | 1 | 0 | Expenditure to 31st December, 1929 | 1939 | 0 | 4 | | |
| | | | | | | | Less Adjustment between Capital and Income .. | 30 | 2 | 1 | | |
| LOANS. | | | | | | | | 1908 | 18 | 3 | | |
| (a) Barclay's Bank, Limited .. | | | | 800 | 0 | 0 | (c) <i>The Long Man.</i> | | | | | |
| Secured by Guarantee, and Deposit of the Deeds of Barbican House, Lewes, by the Sussex Archæological Society. | | | | | | | Expenditure to 31st December, 1929 | 13 | 4 | 3 | | |
| | | | | | | | Add Adjustment between Capital and Income .. | 5 | 14 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | | Expenditure during 1930 .. | 31 | 14 | 6 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 50 | 12 | 10 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 1959 | 11 | 1 | | |

| LOANS— <i>continued</i> | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| (b) Sussex Archaeological Society as at 31st December, 1929 | 500 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Add Further Advance in 1930 | 200 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | <hr/> | | | 700 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Sundry Creditor | | | | 1500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| LEWES CASTLE AND MUSEUM | | | | 3 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| INCOME ACCOUNT. | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance at 31st December, 1929 | 11 | 10 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1930 .. | 8 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | |
| | | | | <hr/> | | | 19 | 14 | 9 |
| | | | | <hr/> | | | £2191 | 18 | 9 |

| INCOME ACCOUNTS. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|-------|----|----|-------|----|-----|------------|
| <i>Anne of Cleves House.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Deficit as at 31st December, 1929 .. | 23 | 12 | 5 | | | | |
| Add Excess of Expenditure over In- come for 1930 | 17 | 6 | | | | | |
| | <hr/> | | | 24 | 9 | 11 | |
| <i>Wilmington Priory.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Deficit as at 31st December, 1929 .. | 25 | 6 | 6 | | | | |
| Add Excess of Expenditure over In- come for 1930 | 17 | 13 | 2 | | | | |
| Interest Paid on Loan from Bank | 48 | 9 | 10 | | | | |
| | <hr/> | | | 91 | 9 | 6 | |
| <i>The Long Man.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Expenditure to the 31st December, 1930 | | | | | | 2 2 | |
| <i>General Income and Expenditure.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Deficit as at 31st December, 1929 .. | 81 | 17 | 3 | | | | |
| Add Excess of Expenditure over In- come for 1930 | 21 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| | <hr/> | | | 103 | 5 | 8 | |
| Cash at Bank | | | | 13 | 0 | 5 | |
| | | | | <hr/> | | | £2191 18 9 |

GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| To Salaries | 5 | 0 | 8 |
| " Auditor's Fee | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| " Printing Appeal, Stationery, etc... | 13 | 4 | 9 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | £21 | 8 | 5 |

| INCOME. | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| By Balance carried to Balance Sheet.. | 21 | 8 | 5 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | £21 | 8 | 5 |

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST.

LEWES CASTLE AND MUSEUM, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1930.

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | INCOME. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|----|----|----|------|----|----|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|------|-----|----|---|
| To Repairs— | | | | | | | By Sale of Tickets of Admission | | | | | | | |
| (a) Structural | 66 | 9 | 0 | | | | " Rents received | 18 | 0 | 0 | | 317 | 11 | 9 |
| (b) Maintenance and Renewals .. | 78 | 5 | 5 | | | | <i>Less</i> Commission | | 9 | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | 144 | 14 | 5 | | | | | 17 | 10 | 9 | |
| " Rates on Gardens | | | | 12 | 1 | 2 | " Sale of Books on Lewes Castle .. | 2 | 0 | 4 | | | | |
| " Insurance (Fire, Theft and Workmen's Compensation) | | | | 16 | 3 | 11 | " Sale of Postcards | 3 | 7 | 5 | | | | |
| " Wages, Commission and National Health Insurance | | | | 80 | 14 | 9 | | | | | 5 | 7 | 9 | |
| " Lighting, Heating, etc. | | | | 64 | 7 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| " House Requisites | | | | 8 | 7 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| " Printing Tickets of Admission .. | | | | 2 | 8 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| " Purchases for Museum | | | | 2 | 19 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| " Sundry Expenses | | | | | 9 | 11 | | | | | | | | |
| " Balance, being excess Income over Expenditure carried down | | | | 8 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | £340 | 10 | 3 | | | | | £340 | 10 | 3 | |
| | | | | £340 | 10 | 3 | | | | | £340 | 10 | 3 | |

ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1930.

| EXPENDITURE. | | INCOME. | |
|--|----------|--|---------------|
| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| To Repairs | 13 5 10 | By Rents received | 30 8 0 |
| " Rates | 6 14 4 | <i>Less</i> Commission | 1 10 4 |
| " Insurance (Fire, Theft and Workmen's Compensation) | 6 13 6 | | <hr/> 28 17 8 |
| " Caretaker's Wages and National Health Insurance | 29 9 4 | " Sale of Tickets of Admission | 44 13 2 |
| " Lighting, Heating, etc. | 23 14 3 | " Miscellaneous Receipts from Sale of Pamphlets, etc. | 3 0 2 |
| " Household Requisites | 10 5 | " Sale of Post Cards | 3 6 8 |
| " Sundry Expenses | 7 6 | | <hr/> 6 6 10 |
| | | " Balance, being excess Expenditure over Income carried down | 17 6 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | £80 15 2 | | £80 15 2 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |

WILMINGTON PRIORY, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1930.

| EXPENDITURE. | | INCOME. | |
|--|----------|---|----------|
| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| To Repairs and Renewals, etc. | 43 14 10 | By Sale of Tickets of Admission | 59 5 4 |
| " Insurance (Fire and Workmen's Compensation) .. | 1 19 6 | " Sale of Books on Wilmington Priory | 4 19 6 |
| " Wages | 40 0 9 | " Sale of Post Cards | 4 17 1 |
| " Printing Tickets of Admission | 1 0 0 | " Balance, being Excess Expenditure over Income | 17 13 2 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | £86 15 1 | | £86 15 1 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM,

JUNE 1930 TO MAY 1931.

1. Miss F. Whiteman, 165, High Street, Lewes.
Two old butter hands.
2. Rev. K. H. MacDermott, Buxted Rectory.
Tile found in the moat at Stonewall, Bosham.
3. Lt.-Col. J. R. Warren, The Hyde, Handcross.
Flint arrow head from Peas Pottage.
4. The Rt. Hon. Baron Ashton of Hyde, Vine Hall.
Roman coin, Domitian A.D. 85, found in Roman slag heap
at Footlands Farm.
5. Mr. A. C. Waghorn, Police Barracks, Lewes.
Fourteenth century annular brooch found near Lewes.
6. Mr. H. J. Glaisher, 57, Wigmore Street, London.
Collection of Sussex pottery (8 pieces).
Three coins, Edward the Elder, Edward the Confessor and
Aethelred II.
Cow bell, horse bell seventeenth century, clay pipe, wig
curler, 3 flint implements.
7. Dr. T. E. Holman, Cross-in-Hand.
Fragments of glass bottles found in Sussex.
Flint implements, reaping hook.
Cupping and bleeding outfit, and leather case for medicines
carried on horseback, formerly belonging to Dr. Henry
Holman, of East Hoathly, born 1790.
8. Dr. W. R. Dunstan, de Warrenne Road, Lewes.
Five prints of Lewes.
9. Mr. L. A. Keen, Constabulary House, Lewes.
Salisbury $\frac{1}{2}$ d. token found on Plumpton Plain in 1925.
10. Mrs. E. Bryant, 9, Gundrada Road, Lewes.
Water-colour drawing, "Old Place, Pulborough."
11. Mr. H. J. Chapman, 17, High Street, Lewes.
Photo sketch of "Walshes" in Rotherfield, by Keith and
Young, in 1894.

12. Mr. Ince, Friar's Walk, Lewes.
Eight leaden tradesmen's marks found in Lewes.
13. Mr. W. Chilcott, 33, Tenterden Road, Addiscombe, Surrey.
Seventeenth century Uckfield token.
14. Mr. H. G. Briggs, 47, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
Framed photograph of Willingdon Church.
15. Victoria and Albert Museum.
Plaster cast of Capital from Lewes Priory. (Exchange.)
16. Lewes Borough Bonfire Society.
Tar-barrel sledge.
17. Mr. S. P. Secretan, Swaynes, Rudgwick.
Cane sieve (used for elderberry wine).
18. Dr. S. Spokes, Castle Place, Lewes.
Two "Pin" keys found near Lewes in 1931.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY,

JUNE 1931 TO MAY 1931.

1. Mr. W. D. Peckham, Rymans, Apuldram.
Typed transcripts of Register of St. Andrew, Chichester,
1563-1812, and Rumboldswyke, 1670-1812.
Extract from Vol. II. of the Act Books of the Dean and
Chapter relating to Sub-Deanery Register.
2. Mr. J. Patching, 29, Grange Road, Lewes.
"Southward Ho!" Vols. I. and II.
3. Mr. S. E. Winbolt, Aclea, Horsham.
"New Roman Site at Wiggonholt."
"Excavations at Saxonbury Camp."
"Excavations at Holmbury Camp, Surrey, 1930."
(Author's copies.) Pamphlets.
"Roman Villa at Bignor," by S. E. Winbolt, M.A., and
George Herbert, M.A., 1930. Pamphlet.
4. Mr. Arthur Beckett, Anderida, Eastbourne.
"Sussex County Magazine," Vols. III. and IV.
5. Mrs. Maitland Dougall, Byne, Storrington, Pulborough.
Note on find of 4 pigs of lead, Roman Road, Wiggonholt,
1824.
6. The Exhibition Secretary, Victoria and Albert Museum.
"Catalogue and Book of Illustrations of Exhibition of
English Mediaeval Art, 1930."
7. The Rt. Hon. Viscountess Wolseley, Culpepers, Ardingly.
"Some Sussex By-ways." (Author's copy.)
8. Miss Holgate, Mount Pleasant, Ardingly.
"The Ancient Bridges of the South of England," by E.
Jervoise.
"A Tour through England and Wales by Daniel Defoe,"
in 2 vols. Everymans Library.
9. Dr. T. E. Holman, Cross-in-hand.
"Turner MSS."
"Reminiscences of Nathaniel Payne Blaker."
10. Miss C. Pullein, The Manor House, Rotherfield.
"Roman (and other) Triple Vases," by Walter J. Kaye,
B.A., F.S.A., F.S.A. (Scot.).
11. Sir Charles Thomas-Standord, Bart., F.S.A., Preston Manor,
Brighton.
"Burkes Peerage, 1916."
"The Welsh in Sussex History." (Author's copy.)

12. Mr. F. Bentham Stevens, F.S.A., Cinder Rough, Chailey.
"Antiquity," Vols. III and IV.
13. Lt.-Col. C. E. Bartley-Denniss, D.S.O., R.A. Mess, Brighton.
"Index to Penfolds MS., Sussex Pedigrees," compiled by
Lt.-Col. C. E. Bartley-Denniss.
14. Miss Lucy Godfrey, 203, High Street, Lewes.
Transcript of a Collection of Documents relating to
properties in Framfield in the possession of Mr. F.
Newington.
15. Mrs. Huddart, Merrifields, Haywards Heath.
"Folk-Lore," Vols. XXVI. and XXIX. to XXXIX.
16. Mr. W. H. Challen, 69, Brambledown Road, Carshalton, Surrey.
Typed Transcript of Register, Warblington-cum-Emsworth
Marriages 1644-1930, relating to Sussex.
17. Mr. J. Godwin King, Stonelands, West Hoathly.
"Thumb-nail Sketches of Old English Buildings," by
M. H. Pocock.
18. Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A., 34, Medina Villas, Hove.
"The Date of Cissbury Camp," by E. Cecil Curwen and
R. P. Ross Williamson. Pamphlet.
19. Miss Cooper, Newbury Cottage, Cuckfield.
Chichester Diocesan Directory, 1930.
20. Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Lawson, K.C.B.
"Memoir of Major Richard Henry Williams Lane, R.E."
Pamphlet.
21. Mr. E. D. Priestly Evans, London.
"The Moridunum of Devonshire."
"The Severn and other Wye Rivers."
"The Meaning of Minster in Place Names." (Author's
copies.) Pamphlets.
22. The Misses Allcroft, 18, Albany Villas, Hove.
"Waters of Arun," by A. Hadrian Allcroft.
23. Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A., Brookside, Cambridge.
"English Trade in the Middle Ages." (Author's copy.)
24. Sussex Record Society.
List of Parish Registers extracts, together with a List of
Wills Abstracts, collected by the late Mr. John
Comber. (Loan.)
25. "Sussex Genealogies," compiled by John Comber. Vol. I,
Horsham Centre. Purchase.
26. "English Windmills," Vol. I., by M. J. Batten. Purchase.

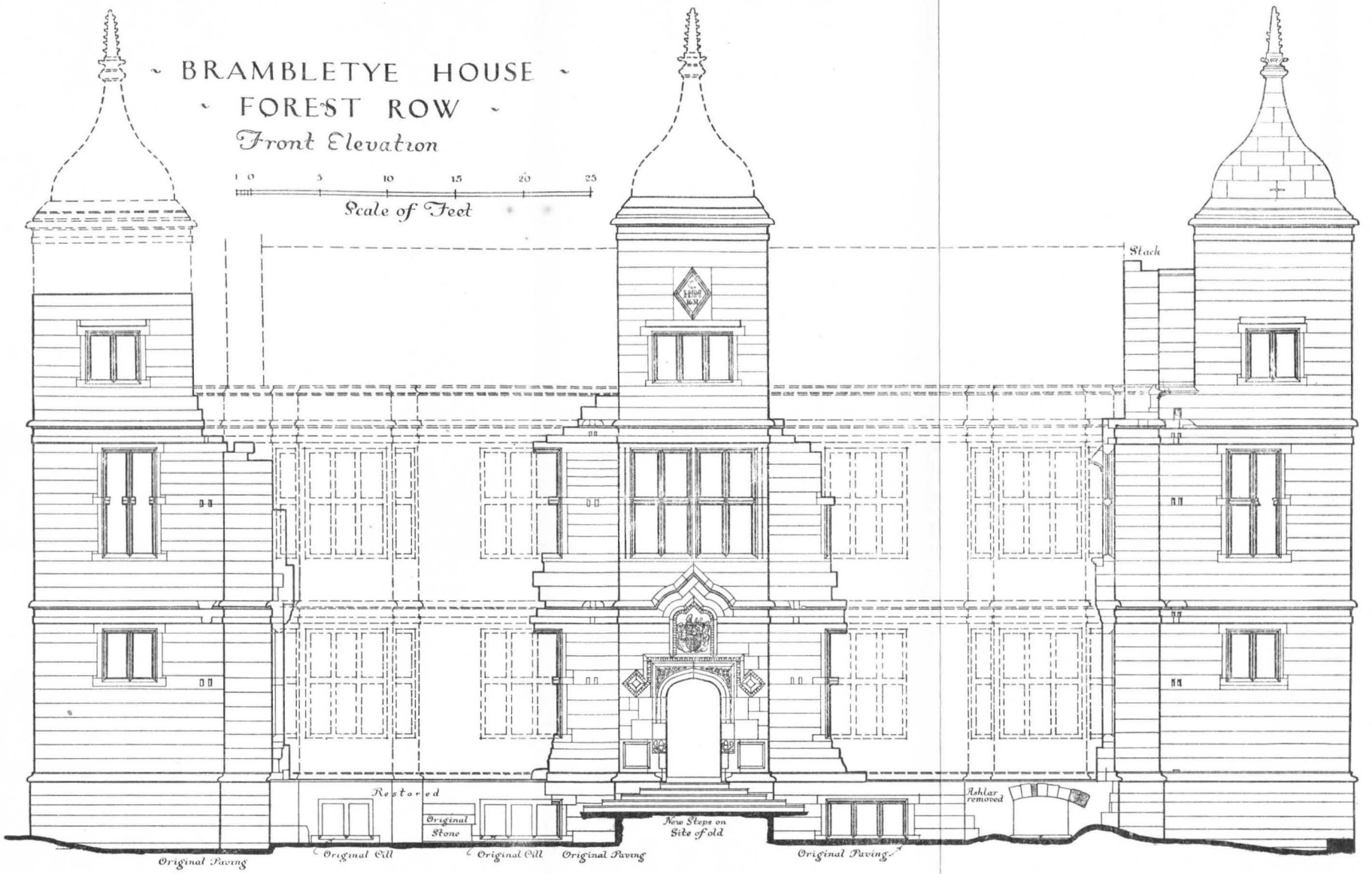
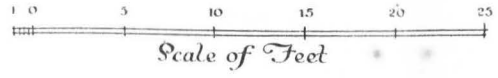
ADDITIONS TO THE DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS IN THE SOCIETY'S CUSTODY,

JUNE 1930 TO MAY 1931.

1. The Rt. Hon. Baron Ashton of Hyde, Vinehall.
The Court Book of the Manor of Ferne.
2. Miss Cooper, Newbury Cottage, Cuckfield.
Twenty-three Sussex deeds. (Loan.)
3. Mr. F. Standfield, 64, Regent's Park Road, N.W.1.
Eleven Deeds and Rolls.
4. Mrs. Hare, per Mr. D. McLeod, 7, Priory Crescent, Lewes.
Sixteen Heathfield deeds and documents.
5. Mr. F. G. Langham, C.M.G., Palace Chambers, Hastings, per
Public Record Office.
Two Court Books of the Manor of Filsham.
6. Mr. B. V. Reeves, High Street, Lewes.
Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, regulating
and improving the Vill and parish of the Cliffe,
Lewes, 9th May, 1828.
7. Messrs. Thorold Brodie and Bonham Carter, 7, Cowley Street,
S.W.1.
Twenty-three Rye deeds.
8. Mr. F. Bentham Stevens, F.S.A., Cinder Rough, Chailey.
Ten Sussex Deeds, Walberton, Binsted and Yapton and
others.
9. Mr. S. E. Winbolt, Aclea, Horsham.
Two Sussex documents.
10. Mr. R. Morris, Eastgate Street, Lewes.
217 East Sussex deeds.
11. Mr. W. R. Dallyn, 1, Jones Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.
One Portslade deed.
12. British Record Society.
Collection of East Sussex deeds and documents.
13. Mr. J. Godwin King, Stonelands, West Hoathly.
Six Ardingly deeds and two others.

14. Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A., 38, Milton Road, Eastbourne.
219 Deeds and documents, Framfield, Herstmonceux and Alfriston.
15. Hailsham Parochial Church Council.
Hailsham Parish Chest and contents.
16. Mr. S. P. Vivian, Coldharbour, Hurst Green (per Mr. J. W. Lister, Hove Public Library).
One Winchelsea deed.

BRAMBLETYE HOUSE
 FOREST ROW
 Front Elevation



North Elevation, measured and drawn by E. F. Harvey.

Sussex Archæological Society.

BRAMBLETYE.

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

SOME apology, or explanation at least, is needed for a second paper on the ruins of Brambletye, so soon after the contribution of Mr. Hannah and Mr. Peckham to our Collections.¹ That contribution was made when the buildings were still so obscured by ivy as to appear more a prodigy of nature than the remains of human handiwork, and valuable as the observations made in these difficult conditions undoubtedly were, they could not be complete. When therefore Capt. Olaf Hambro told me that he would like to make some contribution to the work undertaken by the Society in preserving the county's antiquities, and asked me to superintend the repair of the Brambletye ruins, I was glad to have the opportunity of completing my predecessors' survey, with a view to publishing the results without delay. Nor will it be necessary to traverse again the ground already covered, since the drawings will largely speak for themselves, and what I have to write is, in the main, supplementary to Messrs. Hannah and Peckham's paper.

Brambletye (D.B. Brambertie), in the parish of East Grinstead, is one of several manors in East Sussex which at the time of the Domesday survey were held by Ralph, and at the beginning of the thirteenth

¹ *S.A.C.*, LXIX., p. 103.

century are found in the hands of the family of Montague, descendants of Alvred Pincerna,² another Domesday tenant. In 1257 Isabel de Montague became the sole representative of the family, and at her death in 1285 she was holding a large number of manors, including Brambletye and other of the D.B. manors of Ralph.³

The devolution of these manors through the de Aldhams and the St. Clere family is that given in regard to one of them, namely, Excete, in Vol. LVIII. (pp. 143-145) of our Collections. On the partition of the estates between the three daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas St. Clere, who died in 1435, Brambletye fell to Elizabeth, who married (1) William Lovell and (2) Richard Lewkenor, and died *circa* 1492.⁴ Richard Lewkenor was M.P. for East Grinstead in 1473 and 1478, and after the death of his wife Elizabeth, he seems to have married Dame Katherine Grey, daughter of Lord Scales and widow of Sir Thomas Grey.⁵

Elizabeth Lewkenor's possessions, including Brambletye, devolved (subject to her husband's life-interest) upon her son by her first marriage, Henry Lovell, who married Constance Hussey; he is described in the Visitation pedigree⁶ as of Lorting (? Harting) and Brambletye. Constance died, 16 Henry VIII, having, according to the pedigree, re-married with Sir Roger Lewkenor. Henry Lovell's co-heiresses were his two daughters (*a*) Elizabeth, who married, (1) Sir Edward Bray, from whom she was divorced, and (2) Sir Anthony Windsor, son of Lord Windsor, and (*b*) Agnes, who married John Empson. Brambletye was thus held in two moieties.

The Empson moiety was granted in 1523 to feoffees,⁷ and there seems no later record of this until the whole manor appears in the hands of the Sackvilles.

² *S.A.C.*, LVIII., p. 171.

³ *Ibid.*, LVII., p. 179.

⁴ Maresfield Court Rolls.

⁵ *S.A.C.*, XX., p. 149.

⁶ Harl. 1562, f. 95. (*Harleian Soc.*, Vol. LIII., p. 121).

⁷ *Feet of Fines*, S.R.S., XIX., p. 59.

The Windsor moiety passed by purchase to Edmund Forde (c. 1547), Thomas Gaynesford (1548–9), John Michelborne, and then to John Shery, who left it by will to James Pycas.⁸ In 1601 the entire manor passed from Drew "Pickayes" to Robert Sackville. Three fines record transactions relative to the manor in which the Sackvilles were involved. In 1613 Edward Sackville quitclaims to Lord William Howard, in 1617 Richard Earl of Dorset and Sir Edward Sackville quitclaim to Dr. Leonard Poe, and in 1619 they, together with Dr. Poe, grant the manor to Sir Henry Compton,⁹ the builder of the house, the remains of which are hereinafter described.

Mr. J. C. Stenning¹⁰ credits the Lewkenors with the building of the moated house, the site of which was abandoned when Compton erected his new mansion in 1631, but it is impossible to hazard a date for the earlier house until this interesting site is excavated. Save for the crumbling remains of a sixteenth century gatehouse, and the fragments of its bridge across the moat, nothing is now visible, but it is evident that the foundations of a large mansion, built in quadrangular form, with the outer walls touching the water, are still in position beneath the undergrowth, and it should not be difficult to recover the plan in its entirety. Compton no doubt used the material of the superstructure in his new building (although there is little direct evidence of this), but the lower courses of the walls appear to have been left *in situ*.

Sir Henry was a son of the first Baron Compton, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir John Spencer of Althorp, and was thus half-brother to the first Earl of Northampton. His mother had been married to William Stanley Lord Monteaagle, before she became the wife of Lord Compton, and after the latter's death she married, in 1592, Robert Sackville second Earl of

⁸ *Idem*, XIX., p. 60, and *Sussex Inquisitions*, S.R.S., XIV., p. 243 (No. 1106).

⁹ *Feet of Fines*, *op. cit.*, Dr. Poe was physician to Elizabeth, James I and Charles I. His granddaughter, Anne Poe, married Sir Thomas Jenner of Mayfield. See *S.A.C.*, XXIV., p. 35.

¹⁰ *S.A.C.*, XX., p. 136.

Dorset. It was a daughter of this Earl, Cicely,¹¹ who became Sir Henry Compton's first wife, and by her he had two sons and three daughters, the youngest of whom, Margaret, married Colonel Thomas Sackville of Seddlescombe. Sir Henry's second wife was Mary, daughter of Sir George Browne (second son of Viscount Montague) and widow of Thomas Paston of Norfolk. Of this marriage there were four sons and two daughters—Henry (bap. 1625), Mary (bap. 1626), John (bap. 1630), Peter (d. 1628), George, and Frances, the names of the first three being entered in the Church register of East Grinstead.¹² Henry the eldest was killed in a duel in 1652, the result of a quarrel with his friend Lord Chandos of Sudeley, the castle of which his ancestor Sir William Compton had been made constable by Henry VIII.

The lozenge high up in the tower over the porch at Brambletye House bears the initials of Sir Henry Compton and Mary his wife and the date 1631. The achievement of arms over the door, though somewhat defaced, is recognisable, and shows Compton impaling Browne.¹³ The arms are:—*Sable* a leopard *or* between three helmets *argent* for COMPTON, impaling *Sable* 3 lions passant in bend between two double bendlets *argent* for BROWNE. The mantling issues from two helms with the following crests:—A demi-dragon rased *gules*, about his body a crown *or* (COMPTON) and a stag *gules* horned, and with a crown round its neck and chain *or* (BROWNE).

It would be exceedingly interesting to know something of the genesis of this remarkable house that Sir Henry Compton built, and to learn whether its character was due to his own tastes or to the masons he employed. We know, for instance, in the case of Sir John Bodley's work at Oxford that its traditional Gothic dress was due to the Yorkshire craftsmen to whom he entrusted

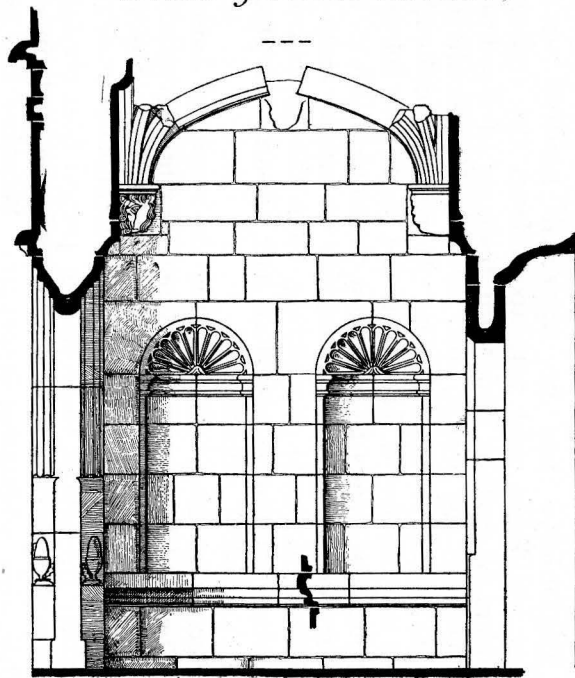
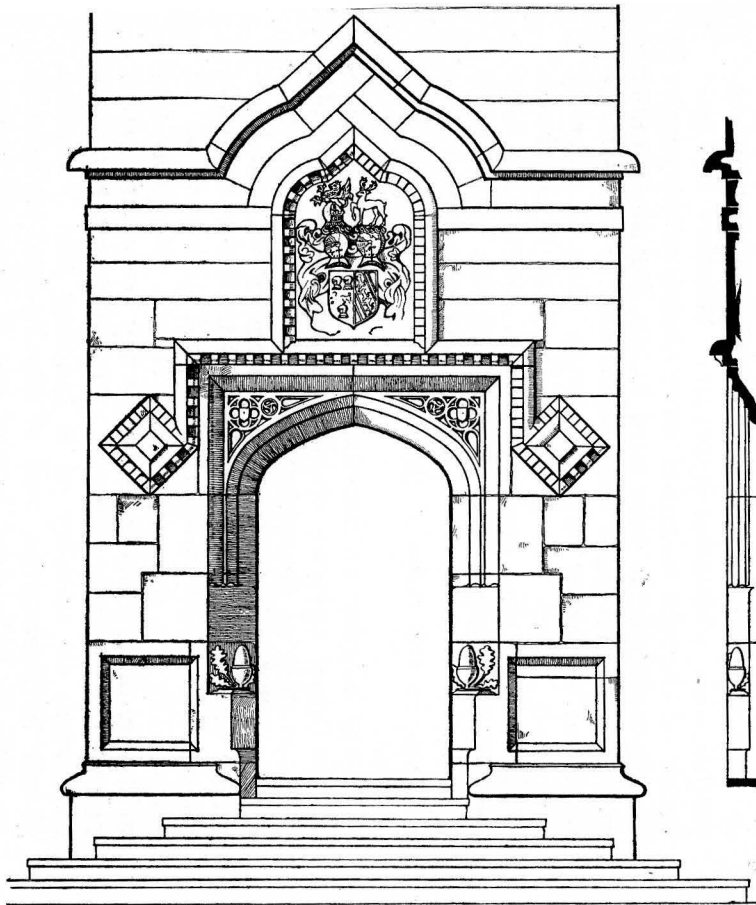
¹¹ For this and the following information regarding Sir Henry Compton, see *Addenda to the printed Visitations of Sussex*, by A. W. Hughes Clarke, p. 24.

¹² *Sussex Record Society*, Vol. XXIV.

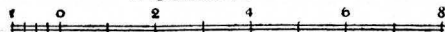
¹³ Given in error as Spencer in *S.A.C.*, LXIX, p. 104.

~ BRAMBLETYE ~
~ FOREST ROW ~

Detail of North Entrance



Section



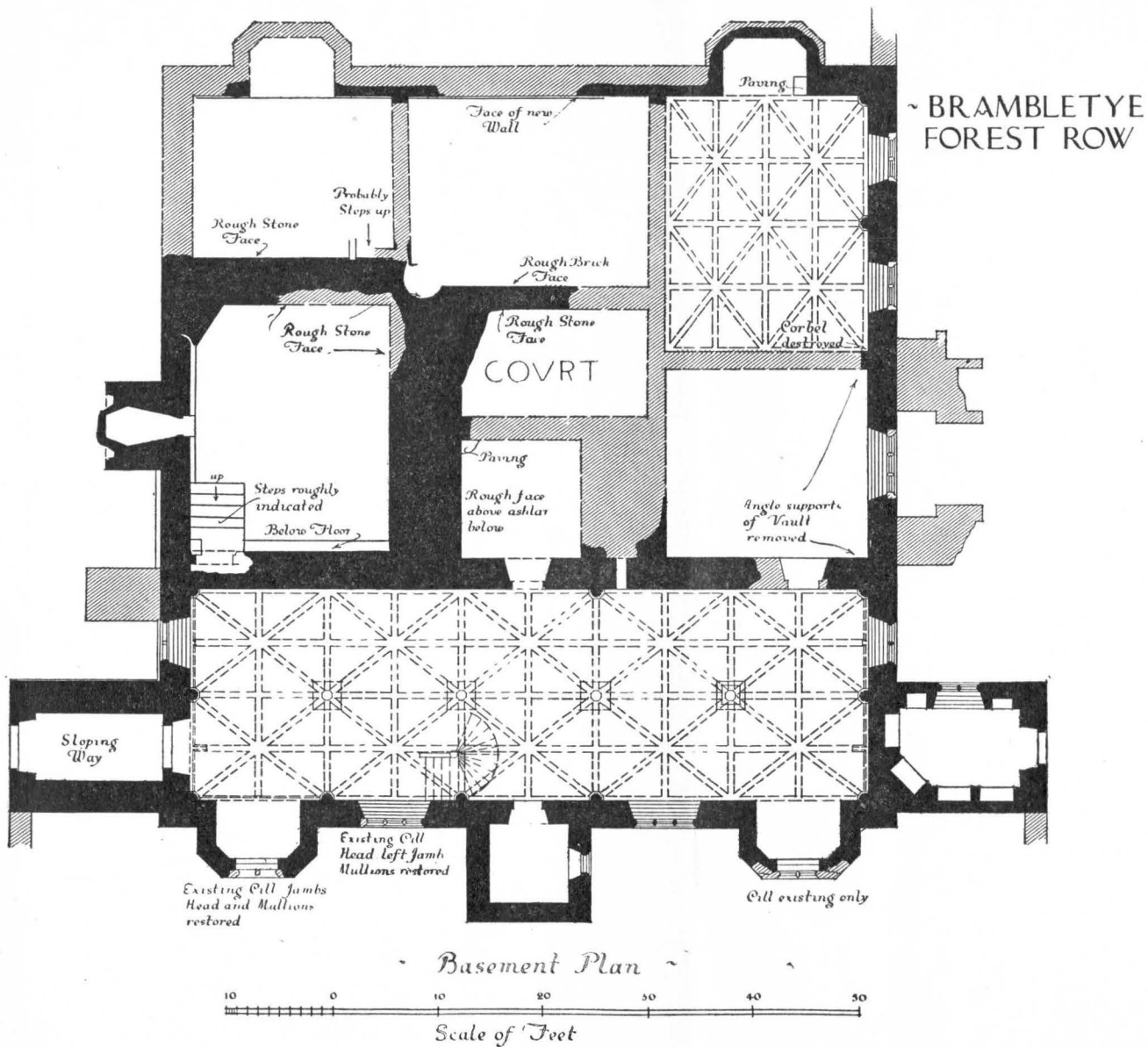
Scale of Feet

Measured and drawn by E. F. Harvey.

it. Brambletye has no apparent kindred among Sussex buildings, and yet, apart from the conscious gothicism of certain important features of its design, it is true to its period, and even in its peculiarities there is no risk of misdating it. It would be difficult to detect any medieval flavour in the deliberate selection of unclassical forms to furnish a classical building, and the very eclecticism shown carries us further from the traditional methods of building, than the normal contemporary manor house that had already adopted a wholly classical scheme.

There is no doubt that during the reigns of James I and Charles I there were many people who regretted the entire abolition of the Gothic apparel from the new fashion of building, and either underestimated the degree in which the whole taste of the period had changed, or thought that medieval forms were not incompatible with a classical structure. Whether this confusion of thought occurred more among employers or among craftsmen it were hard to say, but the number of buildings that show what seems now to us a strange reversion to earlier forms, is larger than is generally supposed. Even the great protagonist of academic classicism in this country, Inigo Jones, has been credited with not a few buildings of this type, but it is doubtful whether such ascriptions are correct save perhaps in the case of the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn, London.

It will be remembered that the Chapel at Lincoln's Inn is raised upon an elaborately vaulted undercroft, and certainly at Brambletye the most striking feature of the building is the complete range of vaulted basements on which the house is raised. Since the chief reason for abandoning the moated site was in all probability its dampness, Sir Henry Compton was evidently determined to ensure a dry house and spared no expense to attain that end. He must have had some experience or memory of a building like Wingfield Manor in Derbyshire, and of the vaulted undercroft beneath its hall which is now one of its chief glories,



PLAN OF UNDERCROFT, etc. (south point is top of drawing). Measured and drawn by E. F. Harvey.

and having chosen the model from an earlier age he toyed with the style to which it properly belonged. So in this curious way the stock argument that Gothic architecture sprang from a problem in vaulting finds a wayward illustration even in the seventeenth century.

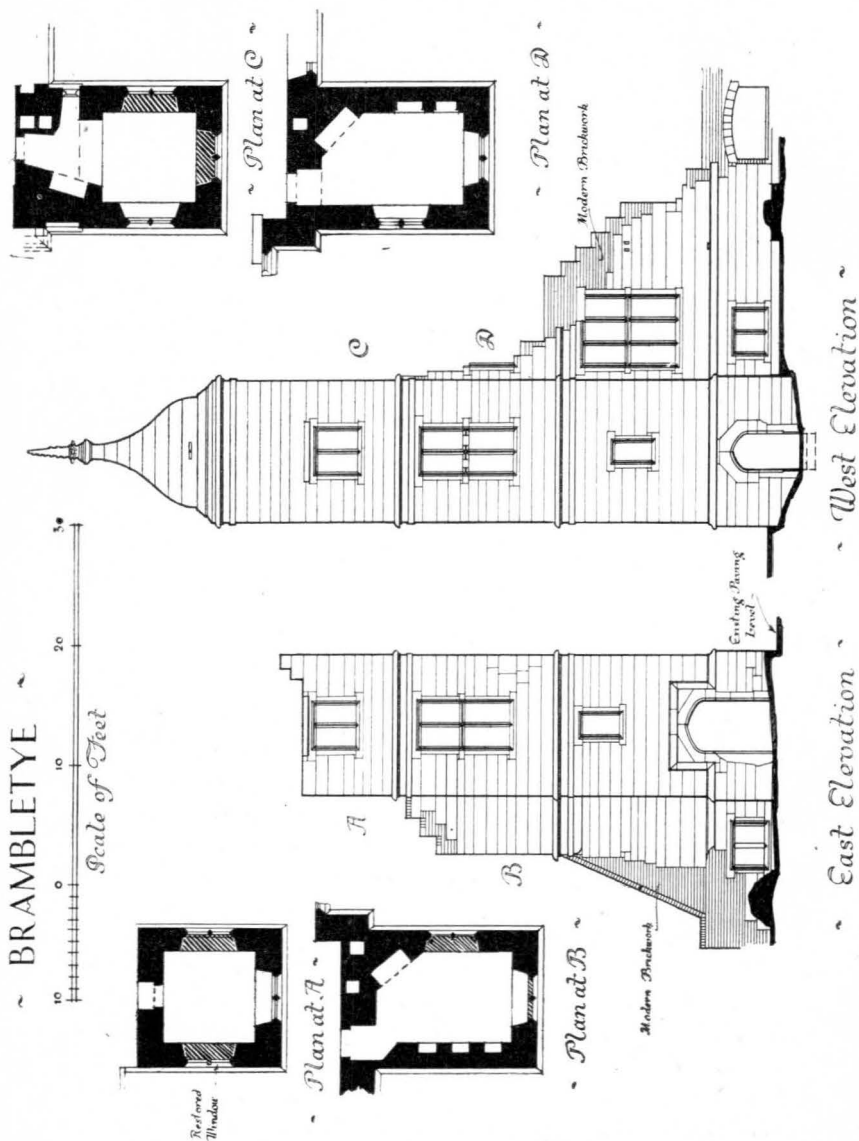
The plan of Brambletye marks the tendency of the time to build a four-square house; without counting the projecting towers and windows it measures 72 by 69 feet. But it shows no trace of the Italian planning that Sir John Danvers had adopted in his house at Chelsea in 1622, and that Inigo Jones employed at Greenwich as early as 1618. It is in fact a quadrangular house, in which the centre court is compressed to the smallest dimensions. It has a parallel in an unidentified plan in the Thorpe Collection,¹⁴ where a projecting compartment, possibly a tower, encroaches on the Court in the same manner as at Brambletye. The court was little more than an air-well and a method of facilitating the problem of roofing.

The main block, containing the Hall, faces north, with a point or two of east, thus conforming with the popular belief that a north-eastern aspect was the most conducive to health. The central porch was in line with the screens passage, the hall lying to the right (west) on entering, and the offices to the left. Flanking the main block, at its eastern and western extremities, stand the two towers, which cover the northern half of each end wall. Projecting towers, generally for staircases, were favourite features in the plans of houses from 1550 to 1650, but at Brambletye they are placed unusually, their obvious purpose being to lengthen the front and increase its effect. They are oblong in plan, for most of their height, but emerge from the main roof as square turrets,¹⁵ being reduced to match the one carried up over the porch.

It seems probable that the main staircase was contained in the tower that projects into the inner

¹⁴ Soane Museum. Illustr. by J. A. Gotch. *Early Renaissance Architecture in England*, pp. 236, 7.

¹⁵ Cf. elevation of house for "Sir Wm. Haseridge." *Idem*, Plate LXXXVII.



court. The position is perhaps unusual, but obviously convenient for access to the wings, and it would be an anticipation of the arrangement which came into vogue later in the century. This tower is flanked by a mass of masonry on each side, which no doubt carried, in both cases, a chimney stack, to the west for the hall fireplace, and to the east for one in the wing. There is

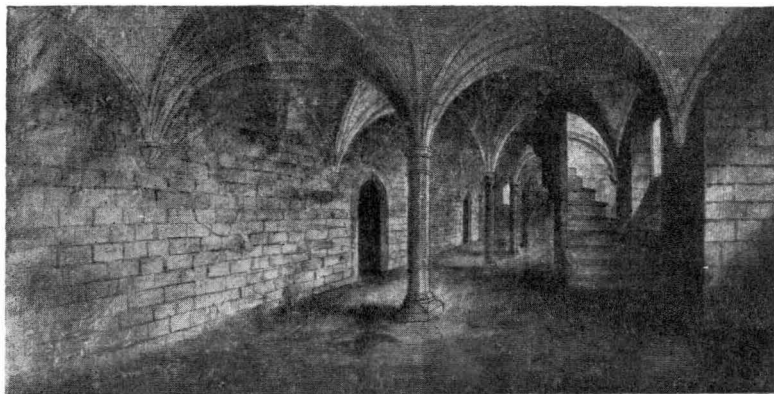


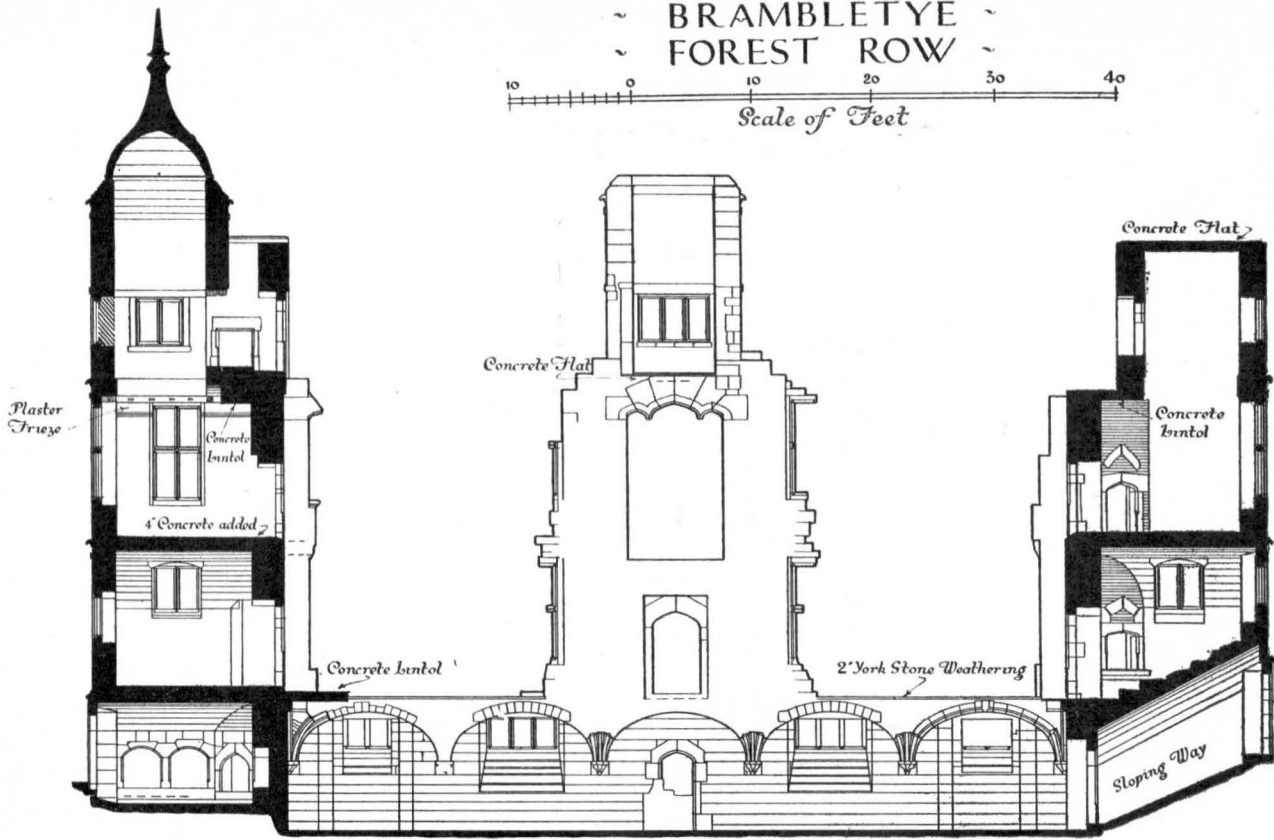
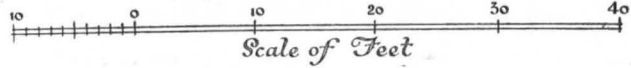
FIG. 1. BRAMBLETYE: UNDERCROFT, LOOKING WEST.

From the Lambert Collection of Drawings, Barbican House.

no indication of a stair here in the basement, and this would not be needed as communication between basement and ground floor was afforded by the stone stair shown in Lambert's view of the undercroft (Fig. 1). The internal dimensions at the lower level are 11 feet 6 inches each way, but the space probably increased at the ground floor, since the stairs, if of stone, no doubt rested partly on the walls.

The principal living rooms, after the hall, occupied the west wing and looked out upon the walled garden. There are the foundations of a curious stone building, which was evidently erected subsequently against the west wall of this wing. It was carried over the top of the window, which lit the undercroft, by means of an elliptical vault, the outline of which can be traced on

~ BRAMBLETYE ~
 ~ FOREST ROW ~



~ Section A-A ~

NORTHERN RANGE FROM THE SOUTH Measured and drawn by E. F. HENNEY

the wall. It seems to have been furnished with buttresses or pilasters, and may have been an alcove or small garden house, but was more probably a double flight of steps for access from the gallery on the first floor to the garden.

The large northern room in the east wing was almost certainly the kitchen. Its floor stands about midway between the ground floor rooms and the basement. It was approached from the service rooms east of the hall by a flight of stone steps (shown on the plan) and a door, of which one stone of the eastern jamb remains. The floor is solid, there being no vault beneath, and the thickness of its western wall suggests large fireplaces and ovens. There may have also been a fireplace in its south-east angle which is canted. From its east wall is a solidly-built projecting chamber with a coffin-shaped interior which has a stone floor sloping sharply towards the outside of the building. It is doubtless the remains of a garde-robe for the upper floors, and had also some use connected with the kitchen.

The foundations of the south wall of this wing, when opened up, showed the reveals of the opening to the bay window, which corresponds to one that is better preserved at the south end of the west wing. Sufficient indications of the cross walls, shown hatched on the plan, were found to make their direction certain, but nothing substantial remained, and although there were signs of steps and a possible vice outside the south-west angle of the kitchen, there can be no certainty as to the means of communication at this point.

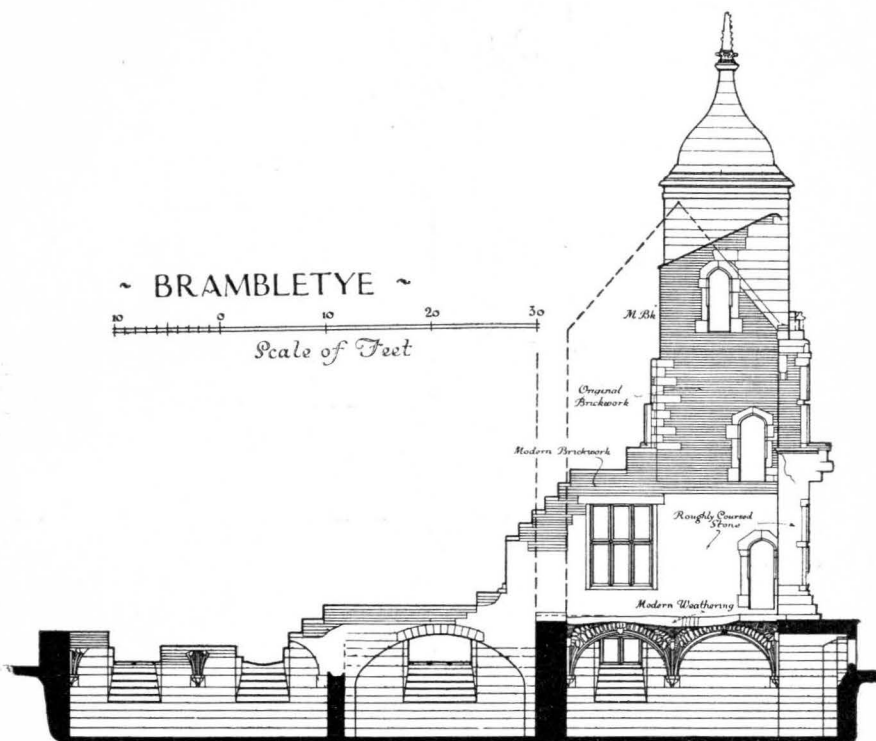
The remains of the vaults are shown clearly on the drawings. The undercroft of the main northern building formed an uninterrupted hall, divided into two aisles of five bays by octagonal columns. The vault has fallen, but we are fortunate in having an excellent drawing of it, when it was intact, among the Lambert collection at Barbican House (Fig. 1). The drawing is taken from the east end, and shows the two doorways in the south wall, one into the south tower

in the court, and the further one into the undercroft of the west wing. Beyond this can be seen the window in the end wall. One of the capitals of the columns, with moulded abacus and a ring of recessed plates ornamenting it, is preserved, and two of the springers that were set immediately above the capitals. These are kept, with a number of other fragments, in the lowest room of the western tower.

The most interesting feature in Lambert's drawing, however, is the stone staircase which has all the appearance of being part of the original building, and is unique in character. It will be seen that the first column supporting the vault, in the foreground, is on a level with the reveal of the bay window on the right of the spectator. At a point opposite the further reveal of the next window, occurs the lowest step of a flight of stairs that appears to turn in a semi-circle, and in rising, pierces the vault, leaving the diagonal rib of the third bay standing out against its wall. This stair would arrive approximately in the position shown on the ground floor plan, behind the partition bounding the screens passage and in this way would communicate with the offices east of the hall.

This main undercroft is approached externally by the sloping way in the east tower (shown in Section A-A). It had, as we have seen, a door into the basement of the courtyard tower, from whence the court could be reached, and another door into the west wing. The latter gives on to a square compartment which was roofed either by an elliptical barrell or possibly a quadripartite vault. Its outline can be clearly traced on the west wall (see Section B-B), and its angles were evidently supported by piers or shafts built against the walls and not bonded in. These have disappeared. The room further south was vaulted in a precisely similar manner to the main north vault, in two aisles of two bays each, but since the bay window is here at the end, instead of the side, it would apparently have been necessary to have some support in the centre of the bay. The nature of this cannot

now be determined. Nor is it possible to discover how the remaining rooms were covered, since nothing but foundations remain, and the south wall is buried beneath the modern farm buildings. All the work in

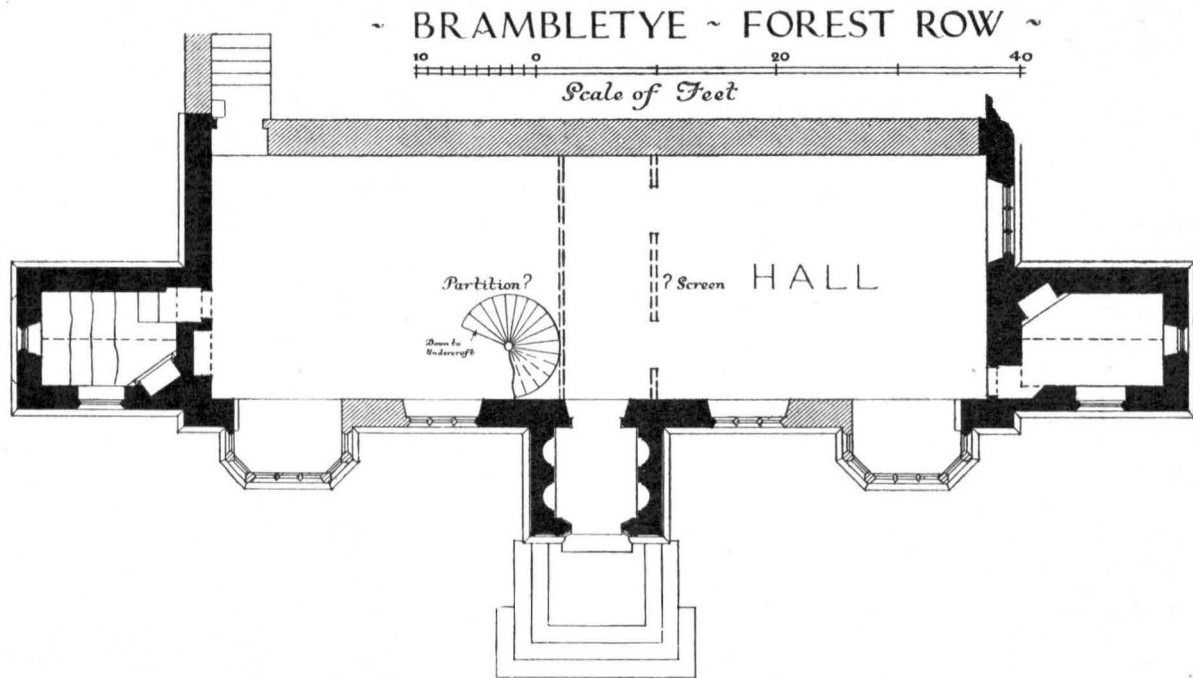


~ Section B-B ~

WEST WING, FROM THE EAST. Drawn by E. F. Harvey.

the basement of the house is exceedingly well built, and the deep stepped splays from the cills of the windows are admirably designed to afford the maximum of light.

There are no certain indications to tell us whether the hall rose the height of two storeys or was confined to the ground floor, nor has the screen, or the partition behind the screens-passage left any recognisable mark



~ Ground Floor Plan ~

PLAN, measured and drawn by E. F. Harvey.

on the wall, to determine the exact position of either. If the hall had been two storeys in height it would of course have been necessary to have had a gallery at the west end and along the south wall, beside that over the screen, to communicate with the rooms in the west tower. Such a gallery would have seriously interfered with the bay windows, and it seems more probable that the hall was a ground floor room only as in the almost contemporary building of Swakeleys, near Uxbridge, which is dated 1638. If this were so the pitch of the rooms on the first floor was probably a foot or two higher than those below, another indication of the approaching change in fashion, in which all the architectural emphasis was to be placed on the former—the “*piano nobile*.” The most striking feature that has survived in the design of the first floor is the curious triple arched opening to the room over the porch, which formed an open recess from the upper room. The same form was apparently employed for the rear arches to the bay-windows. Although in shape it was a group of three pointed arches, the side ones being smaller than the central one—it was structurally one arch formed of six large stones. There was thus no keystone, but the pressure of the side walls of the tower made each section into an efficient corbel, and the arch would safely stand alone without intermediate supports. Whether the divisions of the arches were marked by pendants, or small shafts, is uncertain, but in either case it is an interesting example of a seventeenth century Gothic motive.

The angle towers themselves are worthy of study, and plans and sections of both are given on all floors. The basement room of the west tower, with its arched recesses and western door, is detailed in Section A-A, where the vault of this room and that above can be seen. The compartment on the first floor, which communicated with the room over the Hall, retains a considerable part of an ornamental plaster frieze, of normal design (see Fig. 2), with a simple moulding below. The clever manipulation of the upper part of

the tower can be followed by reference to the elevations and two sections. The problem was to convert the lower oblong plan into a square. A small ante-chamber was formed on the second floor, between the main roof gable and the tower, with a fireplace served by the chimneystack that was skilfully used to mask the awkward lacuna between the two. The rake of the

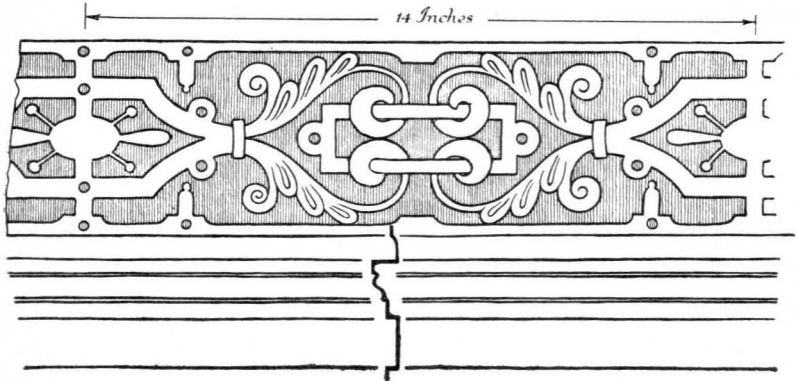


FIG. 2. PLASTER FRIEZE IN ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR OF WEST TOWER.

main roof is clearly shown passing just over the entrance to the tower room, against the wall of the stack. Between the chimney and the tower a slightly recessed screen wall was raised high enough to allow a gutter to slope southwards, and advantage has been taken of this, in the recent repair, to weather the broken base of the stack. The work here was in a dangerous condition, for the tower had been occupied for some years (right up to the time of repair) by a squatter who had kept fires going in spite of the absence of the upper part of the chimney. The wall was rebuilt, and the raking line indicates the present limit of the base of the chimney-stack and the original slope of the gutter against the tower. A reference to the front elevation will show that the recessed panel next the tower is responsible for preserving the only relic of the moulded parapet that surrounded the house.

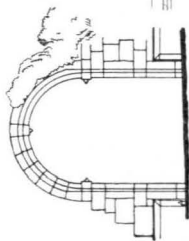
The cupola-shaped roof to the tower is very simply

and charmingly formed by coping the walls with large weathered stones recessed one above the other and building the little dome of horizontal courses shaped within and without. The whole is finished appropriately with a moulded final supporting an obelisk ornamented to resemble a crocketed spirelet.

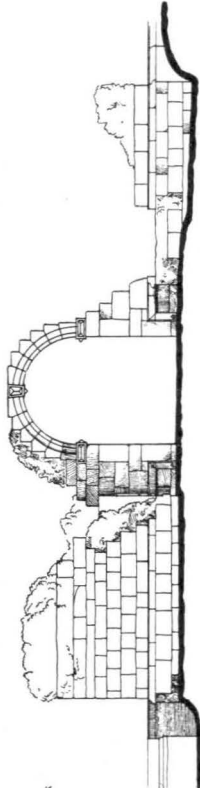
The eastern tower is less complete, and was in a very precarious condition. It is chiefly remarkable for the curious chamber which has been formed with difficulty over the vaulted sloping way. The floor of the room is a succession of stone steps, leaving a diminutive level area next the fireplace. The part which remains of the east wall of the wing adjoining the tower is corbelled out three courses below the first floor string course, perhaps for an upper fireplace, and this had contributed so much to its instability that the wall had to be heavily buttressed as shown on the east elevation.

In the front elevation the missing windows, etc., have been shown in broken lines, the only features not indicated being the upper part of the chimney stacks next the towers. The arrangement of the steps to the porch was fortunately recoverable, and part of the sunk paving in front of the basement windows was found *in situ*. The doorway of the porch, now that it has been stripped of its ivy, gives the measure of the Gothic elements in the design. It is a very skilful assimilation of motives seldom seen together. The arch itself with its open shoulders has a look of freedom, which is helped by its broad chamfers and hollows. The square panels each side and giant acorn-stops are true to the sixteenth century. The semi-Gothic hood-moulding, with its classic dentils, is quite effectively distributed over the door and round the beautifully executed achievement of arms, and the main string-course is shaped over the composition in a manner worthy of the connoisseur of the Gothic taste, whether of the time of Charles I or George III. The filling of the spandrels of the arch with tracery is a neat piece of conscious archaism.

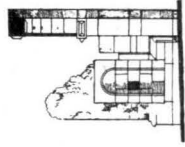
~ BRAMBLETYE HOVSE ~ FOREST ROW ~ Gatehouse ~



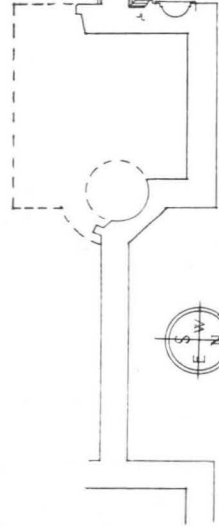
South Elevation



North Elevation



Section A-A



Plan



Measured and drawn by E. F. Harvey.

These Gothic trimmings seem even more isolated when we look at the north elevation as a whole. It is true of course that the mullioned window is a genuine survival of an earlier manner of building, but this had become a convention. The significant part of the design is its absolute symmetry, and the division of the facade into storeys by a gothicised version of the classical entablature which by this time had become general in the more important houses of the country. That these strongly marked horizontal lines were given a special sectional contour here is less significant than are their presence and purpose.

The plan of the gatehouse is included to put on record the skilful way in which the two little rooms (once domed like the house-towers) and the recesses in the garden wall, have been used for effect. The moulded plinth which stopped each side of the archway, was returned on either side, and carried over the semi-circular niches as a frame, to be brought back to its original level on the wall. This boundary wall was met by two side walls from the extreme angles of the house (excluding the towers), and formed an entrance court. It was also carried westwards to enclose a great garden, the depth of which extended from the road to the south-west corner of the house. Captain Hambro has fenced in the court, with the purpose of laying a lawn in front of the house, and giving to this rescued ruin of a remarkable building a fitting setting.

A word of recognition is due to the skill and care exercised by the contractors, Messrs. Norman and Burt, in what proved a most difficult and even dangerous task. Much of the masonry was only held from falling by the ivy, and, in spite of this, every bit of evidence in the building was preserved. The whole of the measurements and drawings have been made by Mr. E. F. Harvey.

THE RAPES OF SUSSEX.

BY L. F. SALZMAN.

IN a recent paper in the *English Historical Review* (July, 1930) on "The Domesday Hidation of Sussex and the Rapes," Mr. Jolliffe reaches two main conclusions, namely, that an 80-hide unit played a considerable part in the pre-Conquest assessment of Sussex, and that the Rapes were of pre-Conquest date. With the first of these propositions I am inclined to agree; I had, indeed, as Mr. Jolliffe points out, already advanced it tentatively, on rather insufficient grounds. From the second proposition I entirely dissent.

To ascertain the pre-Conquest hidation of Sussex exactly is probably impossible. If twelve experts were set the task, I believe that "not one of them would be unanimous." The enumeration of the fiscal hides for the period T.R.E. is most confusing. There are a few demonstrable errors in the figures; some instances in which error seems probable; in the Rape of Hastings there appears to be an 8-virgate hide in use; in some manors there "were" x hides, but they "were assessed at" y hides; and there are manors which, although duly hidated, "never paid geld." Finally, there are many manors (of which we shall have more to say later) whose original assessment included portions lying physically in other Rapes; these portions had, by 1086, been separated from the parent estates, and their T.R.E. assessments are given under their own Rapes, often without a hint of their former connection. As Mr. Jolliffe points out, it is necessary to eliminate these from the totals of the Rapes to which they have

been attached, in order to obtain the true T.R.E. figures. It must be borne in mind that to the compilers of Domesday Book the T.R.E. assessment was of little more than academic interest; their real business was with the assessment "now," in 1086, and in this we may expect greater accuracy. Allowing for all these sources of confusion, we find a certain support for the 80-hide unit. The Archbishop's hundredal manor of South Malling was assessed at 80 hides; so was the manor of Harting in West Sussex; the Hundred of Preston contained 80 hides, that of Swanborough $80\frac{1}{2}$, and the two adjacent Hundreds of "Falemere" (47) and "Welesmere" ($33\frac{1}{4}$) yield a total of $80\frac{1}{4}$. Rodmell manor had 79 hides, and Steyning 81, but to these must apparently be added $18\frac{3}{4}$ hides (which "never paid geld" and yet "were assessed" at that figure), bringing the total to $99\frac{3}{4}$, suggesting a correct total of 100 hides. For multiples of the unit we have, among the Hundreds, "Bradford" at $123\frac{1}{4}$ (roughly $80 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$); "Risberg" at 158 (nearly 80×2); and two groups: "Hamesford" (171), "Eseburne" ($19\frac{1}{4}$) and "Redrebruge" ($50\frac{1}{4}$) = $240\frac{1}{2}$; and "Ghidentroi" ($105\frac{1}{2}$) with "Silletone" ($135\frac{1}{2}$) = 241.

When we come to fractions of the unit, we find manors of 8 and 4 hides, but also others of 5 and 10. Mr. Jolliffe says: "In Sussex, as in Kent, the number 80 . . . is a constituent factor of the hidation and manors of 5 and 10 hides are less than half as numerous as those of 4 and 8." This unfortunately introduces a certain confusion; for the original assessment was by villas and not by manors and a reconstitution of the villas will be found to reduce considerably the odds against the 5-hide unit. For instance, to the 8-hide manor at Ovingdean must be added another 2 hides there, making 10; Firlie contains manors of 8 and 4 hides, but the vill contained another 3 hides, making 15. I have not attempted any exact calculation, but on the whole I am inclined to think that the figures for the reconstituted villas would support either a 5-hide

or an 8-hide theory with equal impartiality. Anyhow, 5 is also a factor of 80; but it is in the larger assessment groups that the figure 80 does seem to be significant.

We may now consider the position of the manors which T.R.E. had attached to them estates which were in 1086, in another Rape. Mr. Jolliffe says: "The manor had reached a great extension in the years before the Conquest. Royal manors like Bosham, and ecclesiastical manors like Steyning, held the soke over many sub-manors and berewicks." The wording of this statement is unfortunate, as Bosham was not a royal manor at the end of the Confessor's reign and Steyning was only an ecclesiastical manor during a few years of that reign. Moreover, in the Domesday Survey of Sussex the word "berewick" only occurs once; nor does there appear to be any evidence that the outliers were regarded as sub-manors; and no manors had "very many" outliers. He continues: "The unity of these great manors is ignored by the hidation. Whatever their economic and jurisdictional affinities, they must geld in the rape in which they lie, and according to their quota. If we cannot be sure that the rape antedates the hundred, it is at least clear that it is older than the particular framework of feudalism which prevailed in the reign of the Confessor." I simply cannot follow these arguments. So far from the unity of the manors being ignored by the T.R.E. hidation, it is invariably insisted upon. The formula which occurs time after time is that which we find, for instance, at Goring: "Then it was assessed for 4 hides; now for $2\frac{1}{2}$, because 1 hide and a half is in the rape of William de Braose." In other words, the chief manor had been responsible for the geld of all the lands administered from its hall; but since 1066, and before 1086, the outlying portions which lay in other rapes had been made responsible for their own share of the geld and the parent manor had been proportionately relieved. This seems to me clear beyond the possibility of dispute, and, assuming that

the rapes were not only jurisdictional, but also financial units, it forms a very strong argument for their post-Conquest origin.

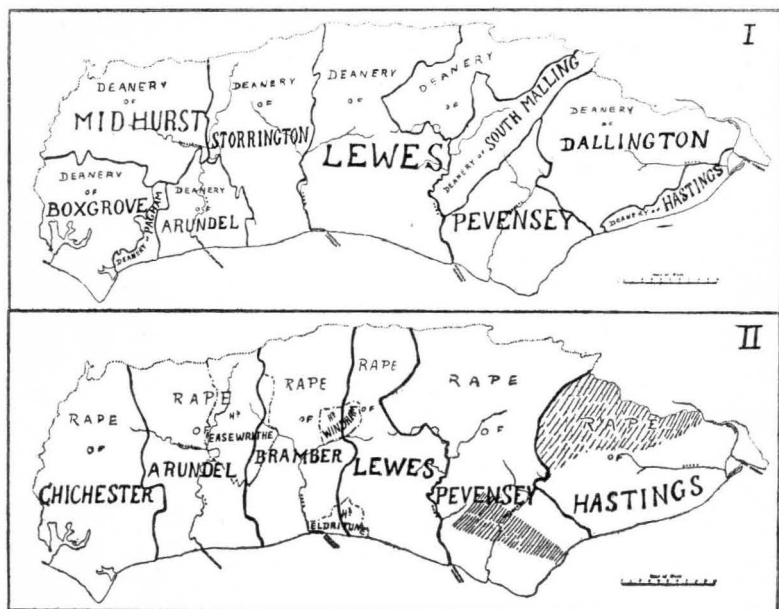
Before leaving the subject of manorial outliers, I may call attention to the remarkable group of these that is to be found in the Rape of Hastings. In the northern half of that rape (shaded in my map, Fig. 2) are the three Hundreds of Hawksborough, Shoyswell and Henhurst. Each of these in 1086 contained one manor, or, in Henhurst, two manors, distinguished by name, and about twenty estates which are only identified as being "in" one or other of a group of manors lying in the Rape of Pevensey. This Pevensey group lies almost entirely within a rough triangle (similarly shaded on my map) formed by drawing lines from Eastbourne to Laughton, to Firlle,¹ and to East Dean. A glance at the Anglo-Saxon map in *V.C.H. Sussex*, Vol. I., shows that this triangle covers precisely the district where early Saxon remains have been most plentifully found. Presumably it was a district which was early settled and developed "manorially," using the term without prejudice. On the contrary, the northern portion of Sussex lying behind Hastings was pretty certainly uncleared backwoods. It seems to me quite probable that, at some uncertain date, claims in the Hastings backwoods were allotted to such of the lords of the Pevensey triangle as would take them up and that this forest district was deliberately colonised. The lands so granted out were assessed for geld at a low figure, very few of these estates being rated at more than half a hide, and that figure was included in the rating of the parent manor, as we find that after the Conquest the assessments of those parent manors are reduced by amounts corresponding to the hidage of their outliers now in the Rape of Hastings. If I were asked to suggest a date for this alleged colonisation I should say, not long after 1011, in which year the Danes, according to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, ravaged "Sussex and Kent and Hastings," and I would venture the suggestion that

it was due to the influence of Godwin, as the colonising manors were in 1066 mostly either royal demesne or the property of members of the house of Godwin. This is a mere hypothesis, based on circumstantial evidence, which many will, no doubt, consider insufficient, but it seems to me worth putting forward.

Turning now to the question of the date of the rapes, I propose to show that, so far from the six rapes being of Saxon origin, one of them, the Rape of Bramber, was a comparatively late formation. Mr. Jolliffe says: ". . . the hundreds conflict with the boundaries of the rapes and are crossed by them." This is only true of the Rape of Bramber, of which the western boundary cuts through the Hundred of Easewrithe and the eastern through the Hundreds of Windham and "Eldritune" or Fishersgate. He continues: "If the rape and not the hundred is the ultimate geld unit, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that it is also the older and more solid institution of the two." Personally, I find it extremely easy to avoid this conclusion, as I cannot conceive that when once the rapes had been established any authority would, or could, set up hundreds with a divided allegiance. On the other hand, the rape might trample on the existing hundreds; the greater can ignore the less, but not the less the greater.

The key to the whole puzzle lies in the ecclesiastical divisions of the county. As hon. editor, I published in the *Sussex Archæological Collections* (Vol. LV.) in 1912, an article on "The Ancient Deaneries of the Diocese of Chichester," by the Rev. W. Hudson, in which he commented on the discrepancies between the boundaries of the deaneries and of the rapes; but neither of us perceived their significance. The deaneries are shown in my map (Fig. 1). In the western Archdeaconry of Chichester are the Deaneries of Boxgrove, Midhurst, Storrington, Arundel and the Archbishop's peculiar of Pagham,—the urban Deanery of the City of Chichester I have omitted. In the eastern Archdeaconry of Lewes are Lewes, Pevensy,

Dallington and Hastings, and the Archbishop's peculiar of South Malling. The Deaneries of Dallington and Hastings correspond with the Rape of Hastings; those of Pevensey and South Malling with the Rape of Pevensey—except that the Rape includes the Hundred



of East Grinstead, which is in the Deanery of Lewes. Now, as early as 1906 I had suggested (*V.C.H. Norfolk*, II., 18 note) that this hundred had originally belonged to the Rape of Lewes and that it had been taken from William de Warenne and put into the Count of Mortain's rape, and that for this and other sacrifices Warenne had been compensated by the grant of all those manors in Norfolk which are described in Domesday Book as "of the exchange of Lewes" or "of the castellany of Lewes." I did not, however, realise that, as I now maintain, the greater part of this compensation was due for the loss of a large strip of land on the west of his Rape of Lewes, and that this rape, as he received it had extended to the Adur and been co-extensive with

the Deanery of Lewes. This strip, with an arbitrary boundary running through the Hundreds of Windham and Fishersgate, but sweeping round the Bishop of Chichester's Hundred of Henfield, formed the eastern half of William de Braose's rape. Its western half must have been taken from Earl Roger's rape (possibly not yet divided into Chichester and Arundel), which had corresponded with the Archdeaconry of Chichester, and no doubt the Earl secured his compensation.

It is some confirmation of this theory that, not only are the boundaries of Bramber Rape arbitrary, but while Chichester, Arundel, Lewes, Pevensey and Hastings were ancient and established boroughs, of Bramber we are simply told, under the manor of Washington: "In one of these hides is situated the castle of Brembre." William de Braose, also, was not a man of the same outstanding importance as Earl Roger, William de Warenne, and the Counts of Mortain and Eu; the creation of a rape for his benefit seems like an afterthought, due possibly to the rising importance of the port of Shoreham and his new castle of Bramber. The 1086 assessment of the manors in this rape is noticeable for sweeping reductions; and altogether the rape seems of a different character from its neighbours.

Having come to the conclusion that Earl Roger originally held West Sussex and that the other three lords held East Sussex between them, it occurred to me to see how the Deaneries worked out in hidage:

| <i>Archdeaconry of Chichester :</i> | | <i>Archdeaconry of Lewes :</i> | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Boxgrove | .. 550 | Lewes | c. 800 |
| Midhurst | .. 265 | Pevensey | .. 570 |
| Arundel | .. 250 | Dallington | } .. 160 |
| Storrington | .. 510 | Hastings | |
| Pagham | .. 60 | South Malling | .. 80 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | 1635 | | 1610 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |

Allowing for the difficulty, already explained, of obtaining accurate figures, and for the fact that I took

each deanery at the nearest round figure, the result is distinctly interesting. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that East and West Sussex were each assessed at the same number of hides; and that number looks like being 1600, or, in other words, twenty 80-hide units. It may be argued that there is no evidence that the Deaneries were constituted before 1086; and that even if they were, there is no evidence that their boundaries corresponded with those of the Deaneries in the thirteenth century, on which the map is based. This must be admitted, but it is not an essential defect. Although I have spoken of the assessment of the Deaneries, it is really the assessment of the two Archdeaconries that matters. The two Archdeaconries, of Chichester and Lewes, correspond to the division of the county into East and West Sussex, a division which has been, and still is, a definite factor in its history, and is paralleled by the similar division of the adjacent kingdom—county of Kent. The internal subdivisions of the Archdeaconries does not affect the total assessments, with their suggestion of original equality; but when we find that the boundaries of the Deaneries ignore those of the Rapes in certain particulars, it seems probable that they perpetuate an earlier state of affairs. It would not matter to the Lord of a Rape what deaneries were in his jurisdiction; but it would be a convenience to a rural dean, when desiring to invoke the strong hand of the secular law, to avoid as far as possible the complication of rival bailiffs and sheriffs (and until the thirteenth century, each Rape seems to have had its own Sheriff). We should therefore expect the deaneries to follow the boundaries of existing Rapes, unless there were any strong reason to the contrary.

Another group of figures which can be made to suggest an approximate equality of assessment between East and West Sussex is to be found in the "Burghal Hidage." This "gives a survey of a large part of England divided into districts each of which is attached to some place contained in it, for the most part

well-known towns.”¹ It probably dates from the early years of the tenth century, but has only survived in late and very corrupt copies. The survey begins with Sussex:

| | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|------|------------|
| “Heorepeburan” | .. | .. | 324 | hides. |
| Hastings | .. | .. | 500 | (or 1500?) |
| Lewes | .. | .. | 1300 | |
| Burpham | .. | .. | 726 | |
| Chichester | .. | .. | 1500 | |

The first of these names, “Heorepeburan,” is unidentified, but one suspects that it corresponds to the backwoods hinterland of Hastings. Taking the first three, we obtain a total of 2124 hides for East, as compared with 2226 hides for West Sussex. The transference of an eightieth part of the total assessment from West to East would produce exact equality. But the whole subject of the Burghal Hidage is too obscure for its statistics to form a firm foundation for any theory. The most one can say is that it suggests the possibility that East and West Sussex had been equally assessed at a very early date.

There is the further possibility that these two divisions, depending respectively on Chichester (or Arundel?) and Lewes, were known in Saxon times as “rapes” and that the Saxon term was retained when the original divisions were split up by the Conqueror; but for this suggestion I cannot pretend that there is even circumstantial evidence, except that we find this apparently Saxon word applied to these divisions, which I maintain are unquestionably of Norman origin. It would explain the statement, in the pre-Conquest customs of the borough of Lewes that a toll of four pence had to be paid by whoever bought a slave “in whatever place he may buy him within the rape.” Lewes appears to have been, for practical purposes, the capital of East Sussex in Saxon times, and from its position must have been the market centre for the district east of the Ouse as well as west, and it is therefore inherently probable that such a toll, or due,

¹ Chadwick, *Studies on A.-S. Institutions*, 204.

would have been paid throughout the whole district, rather than from what was in later times the Rape of Lewes.

My conclusions may be summarised as follows. That the county was from a very early date divided into East and West Sussex; that these divisions, possibly known as rapes, were equally assessed for geld on a basis of 80-hide units, which were subsequently obscured by the apparently erratic creation of hundreds and the splitting of vills into manorialised estates; that in the first half of the eleventh century the hinterland of Hastings was colonised; that the Conqueror gave West Sussex to Earl Roger and divided East Sussex into three Rapes; that on the reorganisation of the diocese at the time of the removal of the see from Selsey to Chichester, c. 1075, the Deaneries were formed with due regard to the boundaries of the rapes; and that between that date and 1086 an additional rape had been formed, with Bramber as its centre, and a slight adjustment made between the Rapes of Lewes and Pevensey. That this is an accurate outline of the early history of Sussex I am not prepared to maintain dogmatically, but I consider that it is a reasonable interpretation of the evidence, and that it is sufficiently interesting to be put forward for confirmation or confutation in the light of any other evidence that may be available.

SUSSEX IN THE BRONZE AGE.

BY L. V. GRINSELL.

INTRODUCTION.

IT has been said by Lord Abercromby that during the Bronze Age "nearly all the material civilisation and metallic wealth of Great Britain are confined to the territory lying south of the Thames" (*Bronze Age Pottery*, Vol. II., p. 36). It is not surprising, therefore, that Sussex alone has yielded a considerable number of bronze implements, nearly five hundred of which are at present in various museums and private collections, chiefly, it is gratifying to know, in the county.

These implements, and other articles of Bronze Age, will be described in due course, but before doing so it is well to review briefly the geography and climate of Bronze Age Sussex, in the light of the prevailing theories and with the help of the small amount of evidence at present available.

The Chalk Cliffs from Brighton to Beachy Head certainly extended a short distance further south than they do now, but probably not more than a mile or two.

The Submerged Forests, which exist along the coast in various areas between the Isle of Wight and Hastings, are at present of unknown date. Clement Reid, in his interesting book *Submerged Forests*, suggested that they were submerged before the beginning of the Bronze Age, and his suggestion was based partly upon his view that nothing of Bronze Age had ever been found in them. The stone axe-hammer found in the Southampton Dock submerged forest was at that time (about 1912) regarded by many authorities as

Neolithic, but the type was subsequently shown to date from the early Bronze Age by R. A. Smith in his paper on Axe-hammers in Volume LXXV of the *Archæologia*. Another find of Bronze Age implements in a submerged forest was made by Mr. A. Vidler in the Pevensey area, near Martello Tower No. 51. It is not certain exactly what he did find, but a rather vague account is given in Volume XXXVIII. of the *S.A.C.*, where it is stated that he found five bronze implements, at least one of which appears to have been flanged. This flanged example is doubtless the palstave from Pevensey in Lewes Museum, which was presented by Mr. A. Vidler. A socketed celt with a patina which suggests that it may have come from peat, was also found by Mr. Vidler at Cooden, near Bexhill, and was given by him to Eastbourne Museum, where it still remains. It seems very possible that this implement was found associated with the palstave; and since the "Martello Tower No. 51" hoard of bronze implements was found in a clay hole in the submerged forest, it is evident that the forest could not have been submerged at the time the implements were placed there.

The late A. H. Allcroft showed, in his *Waters of Arun*, that the level of the River Arun has risen since Roman times (or the land here has been depressed since that period). From this fact it appears that submergence has been taking place at this part of the coast within historic times, and the same applies to what was formerly "The Park," but is now a stretch of sea still called "The Park," near Selsey. Innumerable writers have drawn attention to the encroachments of the sea between Selsey and Brighton within the last few centuries.

It is, therefore, fairly clear that some at least of the areas of submerged forest between Selsey and Hastings were dry land in the Bronze Age.

The Weald.—It has sometimes been stated or implied that the "impenetrable forest of the Weald" was totally devoid of population in prehistoric times,

whereas in fact this was not the case. The distribution maps here given show several Wealden localities where bronze implements have been found, and a considerable number of barbed and tanged arrowheads have been found in the sandy areas which yield "pigmy" near Horsham, Tilgate and St. Leonards forest. The probability that some of the Wealden settlements were permanent is suggested by the prevalence of tumuli on the sandhills between the Hartings and Petworth, and tumuli also exist in certain other Wealden areas in both Surrey and Sussex. Stukeley, writing in 1723, said that "the heaths between Farnham and Godalmin are full of barrows," and this remark holds good to-day. Bronze Age barrows have been opened on Reigate Heath, and also on Sullington Warren.

The Weald of the Bronze Age, therefore, was not so impenetrable as some would have us believe.

The South Downs and Coastal Littoral were, however, the chief centre of the population, of which the Wealden settlements were merely the outliers. Some well-known writers, including R. Hhippsley Cox, have pictured the English hills as the main centres of Bronze Age population, having their centre of gravity in the Stonehenge-Avebury area, from which a number of hilltop tracks radiated in many directions, and one of these tracks is said to be that which goes eastwards from Stonehenge along the ridge of the Downs via Salisbury, Winchester, Butser Hill, Bignor, Chanctonbury and Firle Beacon to Beachy Head. This theory, though very probably correct, cannot be proved to be true because the antiquity of a track is very difficult to prove. Even if one part of a track were proved to date from the Bronze Age, it would not be safe to assume that the rest of the track belonged to that period, because the track from Harting to Beachy Head, for example, is composed of a number of separate lengths, and it would be necessary to prove a Bronze Age or earlier origin for each of them.

The ridgeway from South Harting to Beachy Head,

which is over fifty miles in length, certainly appears by reason of its perfect smoothness to be of immemorial antiquity, and all along its course, at intervals of never more than a few hundred yards, are an enormous number of tumuli, which when placed along a trackway certainly suggest some antiquity for the track. Along the fifty miles of ridgeway are about four hundred tumuli, making an average of about one in every 250 yards; the little careful excavation that has been done suggests that most of these ridgeway tumuli are probably Bronze Age, a few may be Saxon, and a very few may be Neolithic.

That there were means of communication in the Bronze Age between widely-separated regions no competent student would ever dispute. The tin and copper for making most of the bronze implements must both have been brought into Sussex from elsewhere; and a few of the bronze implements (notably the square-socketed celts of Brittany type) were imported. What may be called the "Cup" culture appears to have existed in the early Bronze Age throughout southern England from Cornwall to Sussex; and the cups, though generally similar in type, were made in different regions of gold, shale or amber. Communication between the North and South Downs is suggested by the distribution of the "Sussex Loop," of middle Bronze Age, examples of which have been found near Brighton, on the South Downs at Pyecombe, in the Weald at Handcross, and (probably) on the North Downs somewhere near Reigate. Communication between the Stonehenge area and the downs of West Sussex is suggested by the presence of a group of bell-barrows between Bow Hill and Up Waltham, which are identical with the bell-barrows so frequent in the Stonehenge area.

Means of communication in the Bronze Age must have been chiefly

- (1) by Sea,
- (2) by River,
- (3) by the Downs ridgeway.

The tendency for hoards of bronze implements to be found along the coast suggested to Mr. O. G. S. Crawford that the implements may have been imported by sea. But, on the other hand, the Bronze Age coastal dwellers may have been obliged to bury their hoards of bronze implements for safe custody if the coast were liable to invasions; and if the downland areas were comparatively peaceful there would have been no necessity to bury implements on the Downs for safe custody. It seems most likely, however, that all three means of communication were utilised in the Bronze Age, and the ridgeway along the downs may well have been the easiest, safest and most frequently used. Along the ridgeway the traveller would be guarded by the spirits of his ancestors buried in the barrows with which the track was studded. Occasionally he may have "added a stone" or a handful of earth to some of the cairns or barrows, partly as a mark of respect to his ancestors, and partly in the hope that his act would have a favourable influence on his journey, and this custom of adding a stone to a cairn is not extinct even now.¹

Rainfall and Water-Supply.—It has long been orthodox to assume that the rainfall on the Downs in prehistoric times was heavier than now, and also that the chief sources of water-supply were the springs which are thought to have existed at much higher levels on the Downs than now. There is, at any rate, some evidence to show that both these views may be correct. Thus Neolithic and Bronze Age sites in Sussex have yielded the remains of moisture-loving molluscs, and of trees such as the willow.

Animals and Plants.—The Downs were the home of sheep, red-deer and numbers of oxen, and there are still (or were till very recently) a few stragglers of the latter to be seen near Exceat. The wooded areas appear chiefly to have consisted of beech, ash, willow and gorse.

¹ I am told this custom is still practised in Scotland, and instances have been published from India and other countries.

PART I.—THE EARLY BRONZE AGE.

A. THE BEAKER FOLK.

The makers of the very early types of beaker seem to have lived in the southern part of the Mediterranean area, and to have spread from there into Central Europe, their pottery developing in the meantime. The English types of beaker are more highly developed than those of Central Europe, and it may be safely assumed that the beaker-folk migrated from Central Europe through the Rhine district to England, where they appear to have landed, about 1800 B.C., mainly on the east coast. It is a debated point whether the Sussex beaker-folk landed on the south coast or whether they were descendants of the beaker-folk who landed on the east coast. Most of the Sussex beakers are of Abercromby's type B; and, according to Childe, "Beakers of Class B stand nearest to the Continental varieties." It has been suggested that the beaker-folk of Sussex may have worked their way up the Thames and across the North Downs and Weald to the South Downs. Perhaps it is more probable that they landed on the South Coast.

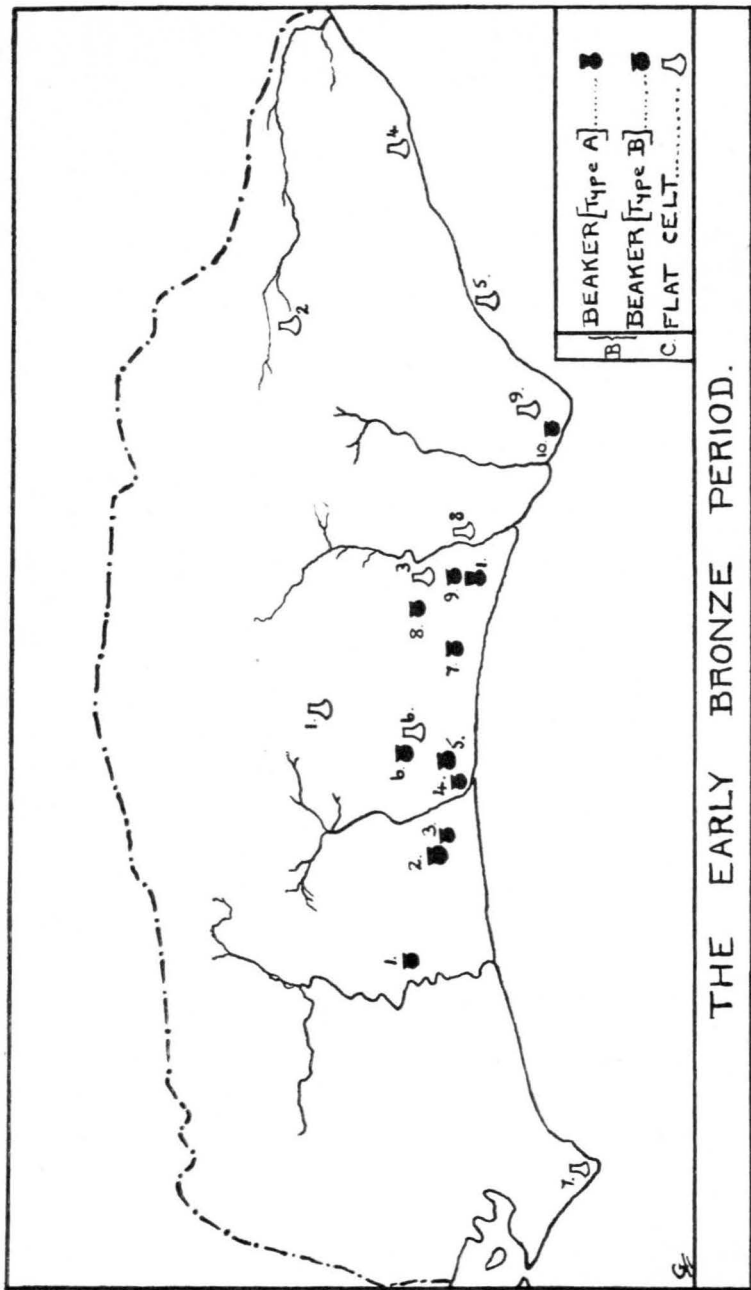
Most of the beaker-folk appear to have been round-headed or brachycephalic, with a cephalic index of 80-82, and an average height of about 5 ft. 9 in. It is important to note, however, that every single beaker man was not brachycephalic; there were some dolichocephalic people among them. As Childe has said, "Archæological and anthropological data agree in deriving the beaker-folk of Britain from a *hybrid*² group that came immediately from the Rhineland."

In some cases the Neolithic people appear to have retreated northwards and westwards on the arrival of the beaker-folk, who—according to Abercromby—must have presented the appearance of great ferocity.

The round-bottomed Neolithic vessel evolved into the food-vessel which is almost confined to the North of

² Italics mine.

MAP I



England, scarcely any undoubted examples having been found in the Southern Counties, and none—so far as I am aware—in Sussex. (See, however, *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIII., p. 8, and Vol. LXXI., p. 242; also Abercromby's *B. A. Pottery* for a doubtful example from the Black Burgh.).

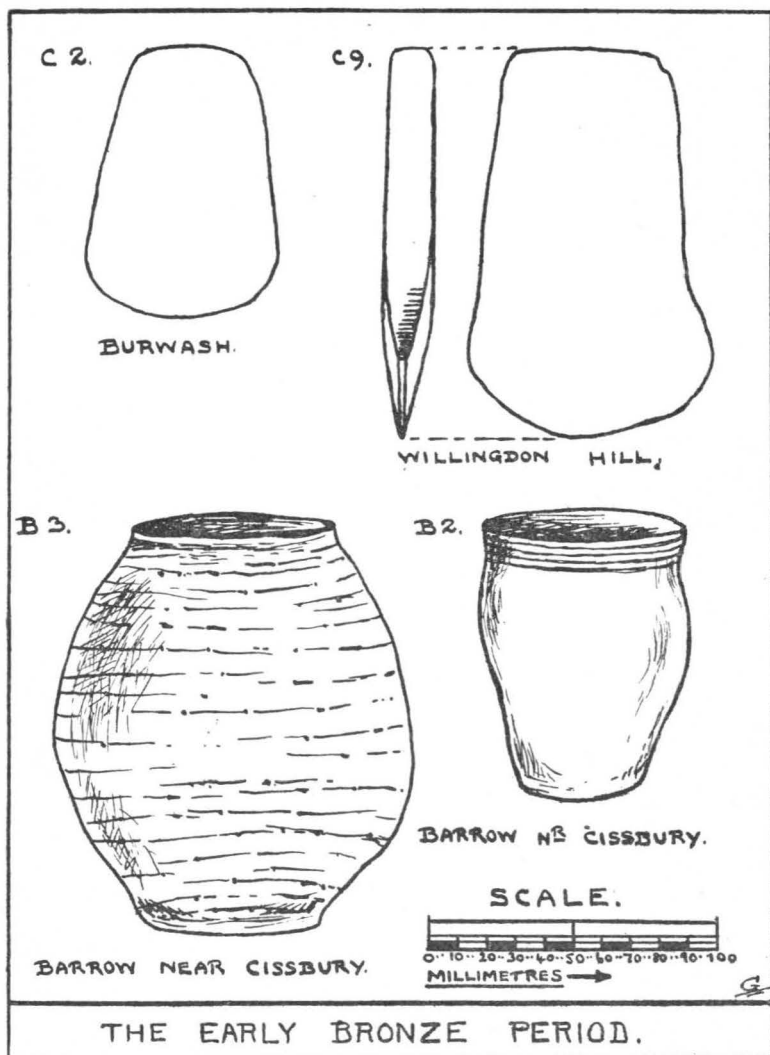
But in other instances the Neolithic and Bronze Age folk mingled, and this was the case with some at least of the Sussex folk. Thus in a flint-mine shaft at Cissbury was found a skeleton of a woman, which—according to Rolleston—suggested a first cross between two races; and Mr. J. H. Pull found a skull in a grave near Blackpatch which Sir A. Keith regards as a first cross between the Long and Round Barrow races. (See *Sussex County Herald*, 5th December, 1930. J. H. Pull's article.)

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford showed, in his paper on Early Bronze Age settlements, that scarcely a single beaker or beaker-skull has ever been found in Ireland, although flat celts (supposed to be contemporary with beakers) are very common in that country. The conclusion from these facts is that the beaker-folk never inhabited Ireland and did not introduce the flat celts; these appear to have been introduced about the same time by another race. [For a different opinion, however, see V. G. Childe, *The Bronze Age*, October, 1930, p. 154.]

B. SUSSEX BEAKERS.

(a) *Type A* beakers have the lower half more or less globular, and the upper half straight and either parallel or diverging towards the top, so that the beaker of this type is in shape like a thistle. There is a well-marked division between the upper and lower parts of beakers of this type.

1. *Telscombe*.—The only recorded Sussex example of Type A was found in a barrow at Telscombe, when the barrow was being destroyed in May, 1909, during the construction of a reservoir. The type of the barrow does not appear to be known for certain, though it was doubtless of the usual "bowl" variety. The upper half of the beaker is cylindrical and the lower half globose, and the whole is richly ornamented with a twisted cord. The beaker is now in private hands, but a photograph is in Brighton Museum. With the vessel was a contracted skeleton.



(b) *Type B* beakers are more or less globular with a gently curved rim, and there is no hard and fast distinction between the upper and lower parts. The upper part is also much smaller than in *type A*. But there are many variants of *type B*.

1. *Burpham*.—In the material of the bowl-barrow known as “the Burgh,” a fragment of beaker was found by Dr. E. C. Curwen. The type of the beaker is uncertain as the fragment is too small for a reconstruction, but it was probably type B. This fragment is illustrated in Volume LXIII., of the *S.A.C.*

2. *Cissbury* (Mantell Collection).—In the British Museum is an almost unornamented beaker said to have been found near Cissbury. It was found on the spot wrongly marked “Roman Remains found here” on the 6 in. ordnance map (6 in. O.S. 64 N.W.), and it was certainly from a barrow, as a barrow is situated on this spot, although it is not marked on the O.S. map [Plate I., B2]. Literature *S.A.C.*, LXVIII., p. 277.

3. *Cissbury* (Greenwell Gift).—This example has an ornament of horizontal and nearly parallel lines made with a cogged wheel or notched stick. This beaker is known to have been found in a barrow [Plate I., B3]. It is in the British Museum.

No barrows are marked anywhere near Cissbury on the 6 in. O.S. maps, but an examination of the area reveals the existence of one bowl-barrow on Vineyard Hill, one on Fox Down, and two on the hill east of Mill Cottages—all within a mile of Cissbury Camp.

4. *Shoreham*.—On Slonk Hill, north of Shoreham, was found a beaker with a contracted skeleton. This beaker, which is in Brighton Museum, is ornamented with a series of horizontal rows of notches made with a pointed stick.

5. *Kingston-by-Sea*.—Another beaker found quite near Slonk Hill is in the collection of Dr. Eliot Curwen. [See p. 189.]

6. *Beggar's Haven, near Devil's Dyke*.—In the British Museum is a beaker about 5 in. high, having a zonal ornament composed of five rows, each one consisting of a series of oblique lines placed between parallels. The vessel is curved outwards slightly towards the rim. It is illustrated in Abercromby's *Bronze Age Pottery* (Fig. 38), and a sketch of it is given in the present writer's “Sussex in the Bronze Age” in *Sussex County Magazine* for November, 1930.

With the beaker was a contracted (? female) skeleton with a necklace of bronze and lignite beads around the neck thereof. All were found in a *barrow*, and are labelled accordingly at the British Museum.

7. *Falmer*.—About 300 yards south of Old Boat Corner, in a detached part of the parish of Falmer, was found a very interesting interment consisting of a beaker, a male contracted skeleton, and a tanged and barbed arrowhead with diverging barbs. Placed in front of the mouth of the skeleton “was a heap of snail shells, among which *helix nemoralis* and *cyclostoma elegans* preponderated.” The beaker, which was found at the feet of the skeleton, is richly ornamented. Diagrammatic sketches of the beaker and arrowhead are given in *Archæol.*, Vol. LXXVI., p. 93.

8. *Plumpton*.—In one of the earthworks comprising the so-called British village near Plumpton Plain a fragment of beaker was found by Mr. H. S. Toms.

9. *Heathy Brow*.—The western of the two barrows marked on 6 in. O.S. 67 S.W., on Heathy Brow, yielded a beaker and a contracted skeleton. The beaker, which was placed near the skull of the skeleton, is entirely unornamented. It may be important to note that the barrow had no ditch. I am much indebted to Dr. Eliot Curwen for permitting me to publish these details from an unpublished MS. of the late Mr. A. H. Alleroft.

10. *Beltout*.—A beaker fragment was found by Mr. H. S. Toms in the Beltout valley-entrenchment. The smallness of the fragment makes it uncertain whether the beaker was of type A or B.

11. *Wolstonbury*.—The fragment of pottery found in the 1929 excavations, and now in Lewes Museum, may possibly be a beaker-fragment.

C.—METAL IMPLEMENTS OF EARLY BRONZE AGE.

(a) *A Copper Age?*

It has long been discussed whether there was ever a Copper Age in Britain, between the Neolithic and Bronze Ages, and there does not seem to be much prospect of the problem being settled for a very long time.

In his brilliant paper on Early Bronze Age Settlements, Mr. O. G. S. Crawford said that "the probability that all such primitive forms as awls, flat daggers and beads are of pure copper, increases with every fresh analysis." On the other hand, Mr. H. J. E. Peake wrote, in the latest edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, that "it seems, on the evidence available at the moment, that bronze was the first metal to reach these shores."

Prof. William Gowland showed fairly conclusively many years ago that the great majority of flanged celts are of bronze, and composed roughly of 90 per cent. copper and 10 per cent. tin.

The case is different, however, with the flat celts, some of which are of pure copper, while others are of bronze. I am greatly obliged to Prof. C. H. Desch, F.R.S., who kindly consented to analyse some flat celts from Sussex.

Results of Prof. C. H. Desch's Analyses.

| FLAT CELTS. | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Pevensey (?) | St. John's Common | South Heighton. | Saddles- combe |
| Copper .. | 89.15% | 88.00% | 99.80% | 86.58% |
| Tin .. | 10.59% | 11.23% | 0.19% | 11.58% |
| Lead .. | — | Trace. | — | — |
| Iron .. | Trace | 0.117% | Trace | Trace |
| Nickel .. | 0.10% | 0.08% | Trace | — |

The figures do not add up to 100, as there was a little oxidation.

From the above figures it is noted that the South Heighton celt was almost of pure copper.

In the British Museum is a flat celt labelled as of copper from Burwash; a copper celt from Ore is in Hastings Museum; and in the collection of Rev. F. G. Walker at Upton Level is a flat celt found near Eastbourne which appears to be of copper, though it has not been analysed. I am much indebted to Rev. F. G. Walker for lending me this implement for examination, and in Plate I. (c. 9) is an illustration of this primitive type of flat axe. My thanks are also due to Mr. H. D. Roberts, M.B.E., Director of the Brighton Museum, and to the Council of the Sussex Archæological Society, for loan of implements for analysis.

(b) FLAT CELTS.

1. *Burgess Hill* (St. John's Common).—Lower part of celt, expanding at cutting-edge. Now in Lewes Museum. Literature: *Geog. Jour.*, Sept., 1912.

2. *Burwash*.—Small celt with straight sides. Labelled as of copper. Now in British Museum (See Plate I., c. 2).

3. *Lewes*.—Flat celt, found 1870. In collection of Mrs. H. Knowles, 49, Shakespeare Road, Hanwell.

4. *Ore, near Hastings*.—Straight-sided celt, of copper, according to the British Assoc. Catalogue of Bronze Implements. In Hastings Museum (Butterfield Collection).

5. (?) *Pevensey*.—Flat celt (said to be one of five implements found near Martello Tower 51). In Lewes Museum. Literature: *Geog. Jour.*, Sept., 1912.

6. *Saddlescombe*.—Flat celt, expanding towards the cutting-edge. In Brighton Museum. Literature: *Geog. Jour.*, Sept., 1912, where the provenance is inaccurately stated as Sedlescombe.

7. *Selsey*.—Flat celt, expanding towards cutting-edge. In Worthing Museum. Literature: (1) *Geog. Jour.*, Sept. 1912. (2) *The Guide to Worthing Museum*, where the implement is figured.

8. *South Heighton*.—Celt of copper. In Brighton Museum.

9. *Willington Hill* (near Beachy Brow, Eastbourne).—Flat celt, found 1917, near a tumulus, by Rev. F. G. Walker, the present owner. [Plate I., c. 9].

D. FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

(a) *Arrowheads*.—An early Bronze Age date is highly probable for many barbed and tanged arrowheads, which do not appear to have been found on Neolithic sites. An arrowhead of this type has been already noted in association with the beaker-interment at Falmer (Ditchling Road). This arrowhead is illustrated in R. A. Smith's paper in Volume LXXVI. of the *Archæologia*. This instance, with a number of similar ones from other counties, proves that the barbed and tanged arrowhead was in use during the early Bronze Age; but the tool probably continued to be made and used until the end of the Bronze Age, and possibly later. Thus one of these arrowheads was found near the interment of a skeleton associated with iron objects on East Cliff, Hastings (*S.A.C.*, Vols. XIII. and XIX.). It is, however, doubtful whether the arrowhead was not in the soil before the post-Bronze Age interment was placed there.

It is not the object of this section of the paper to mention every locality where barbed and tanged arrowheads have been found: the finds are far too numerous for that to be possible. Mr. J. G. D. Clark has kindly informed me that he has found examples near Litlington, High-and-Over, and East Blatchington—all between Seaford and Alfriston. The writer also has details of barbed and tanged arrowheads from

Brighton (Dyke Road), Chichester, Crawley, the Dyke, Eastbourne, Edburton, Falmer, Horsham, Kingley Vale, Mileoak near Southwick, Piddinghoe (Hodder Farm), Saddlescombe, Steyning and Tilgate Forest.

(b) *Discoidal Polished Flint Knives*.—In his interesting paper on these knives in Volume VI., Part I, of the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia*, Mr. J. G. D. Clark has given some evidence to suggest that they belong to the Beaker period, and there is no doubt at all that *some* of them are of that period. Their apparent absence in the Cotswolds suggests very strongly that they are not connected with the Long Barrow folk who have left their remains scattered so prolifically in that area. Mr. Clark gives a list of sixteen specimens found in Sussex, nearly all on the Downs, and mostly between Alfriston and Eastbourne. Mr. Gurney Wilson has kindly shown me specimens of similar knives found by him near Horsham. The localities mentioned by Mr. Clark are Alfriston, Beachy Head, Cookroost Hill, Dyke Station (near), Eastbourne, Henfield Common, High Salvington, Litlington, Pig Dean, Storrington, Westdean (near Eastbourne) and Willingdon Mill.

(c) *Flint Daggers*.—Mr. R. A. Smith, in his article in Volume XXXII., 2nd series, *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, showed that the flint dagger dates from the early Bronze Age, to which most or all of them may perhaps be referred.

Horsham.—The Horsham example—apparently the only one recorded from Sussex—has been fully described and illustrated by Dr. Eliot Curwen in Volume LXIX. of the *S.A.C.*

(d) *Celts Expanding towards the Cutting-Edge*.—Sir John Evans noted this extremely interesting implement in his *Ancient Stone Implements*. The implement appears to be a copy in flint of an early type of metal tool—the flat celt expanding towards the cutting-edge, and having slightly concave sides.

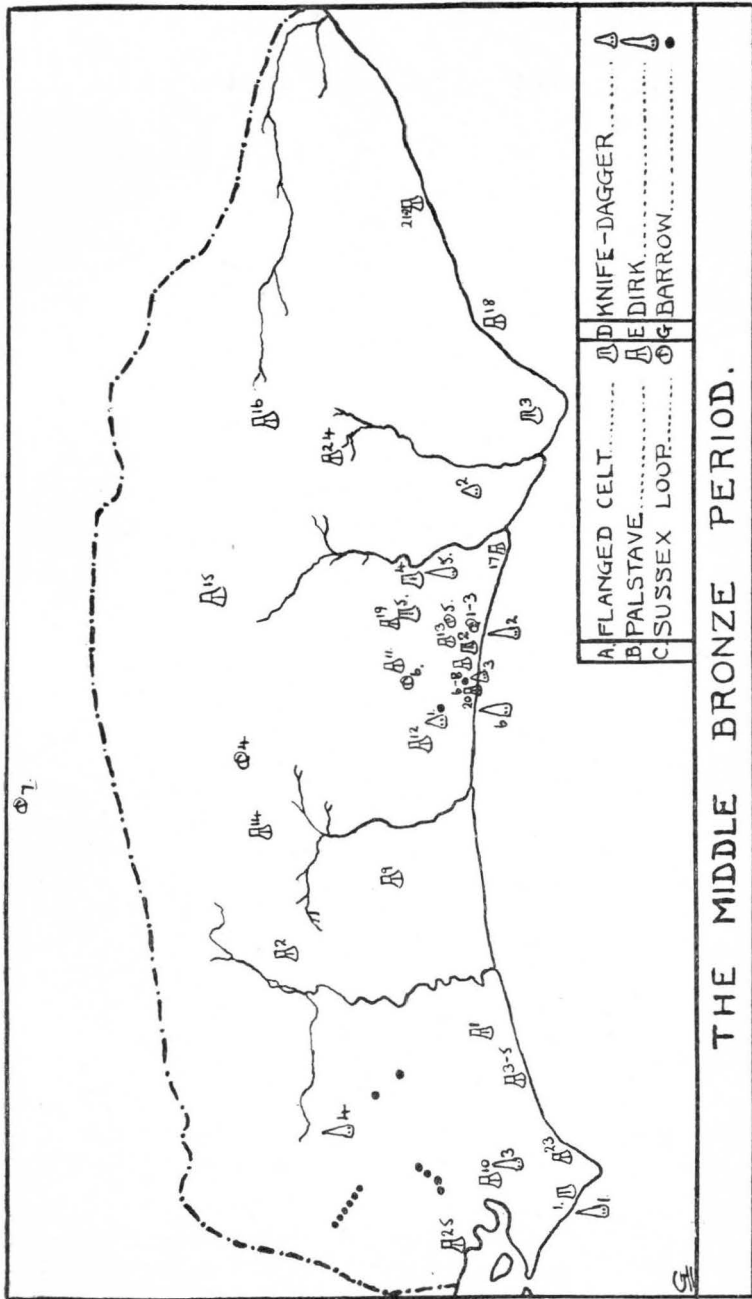
Near Eastbourne a remarkably fine example of this very rare implement has been found. It was given by Mr. C. H. Howard to the British Museum in 1929.

The above would seem to be the only flint implements for which an early Bronze Age date can be demonstrated, but a large number of the polished and unpolished celts, arrowheads, fabricators and strike-a-lights and other tools are also doubtless of early, middle and late Bronze Age. Most, if not all, of the beakers, flat celts and stone tools mentioned above may be dated between 1800 B.C. and 1500 B.C.

PART II.—FROM EARLY TO MIDDLE BRONZE AGE.

It is not yet known when the beaker and flat celt ceased to be made and used; but articles dating from the earliest Bronze Age may have been made for funeral purposes for some time after they had ceased to be used in everyday life. A cairn on Broad Down, near Honiton, Devon, appears to have yielded a primary interment of a cinerary urn and burnt human bones, and a secondary interment with a beaker, and one or two other instances are known which would seem to suggest that in a very few cases the beaker survived for some little time after the period in which it flourished. Beakers have been found associated with metal knife-daggers in barrows; and knife-daggers, though they date from an early part of the Bronze Age, appear to have had a long duration for funeral purposes, though perhaps not for domestic use. Thus Colt Hoare mentions several knife-daggers (which he calls lance-heads or spearheads) which were found in cinerary urns by him in barrows in Wiltshire; but, unfortunately, he does not illustrate them. But although cinerary urns are generally considered to have flourished from the middle until the end of the Bronze Age, it is not known when the earliest cinerary urns were made.

Most students refer perforated stone implements such as axe-hammers and maceheads to the early Bronze Age, but both Abercromby and R. A. Smith have pointed out that these implements were still in use in the late Bronze Age.



THE MIDDLE BRONZE PERIOD.

A. FLANGED CELTS would seem to date from about 1500 B.C., but they extended into the Middle Bronze Age and even later.

1. *Bracklesham Bay*.—Now in Alnwick Castle Museum.
2. *Brighton*.—In Hertfordshire County Museum [Plate II., A2].
3. *Jevington*.—In Lewes Museum.
4. *Lewes*.—Flanged celt ornamented with chevron pattern. Present ownership unknown. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. III., p. ix; Vol. VIII, pp. 284 ff. *Archæologia*, Vol. LXI.
5. *Plumpton Plain*.—Said to be from a tumulus. Analysis by Prof. W. Gowland revealed 86.79 per cent. copper, 11.34 per cent. tin, 0.78 per cent. arsenic, and traces of nickel, antimony, silver, lead and iron. In British Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. II, Fig. 10. Evans, *Bronze*, p. 52.

6. *Brighton*.—Flanged and ornamented celt found near Brighton in 1901. At one time owned by A. W. Newport of Cheltenham. Now in Cheltenham Municipal Museum. I am indebted to Mr. D. W. Herdman, Curator of that Museum, for permitting me to illustrate this example.



B. PALSTAVES.—The palstaves described in this section, which expand towards the cutting edge, date from an early period—possibly 1300–1200 B.C., but they appear to have survived into the late Bronze Age, and have been found in hoards containing early socketed celts.

1. *Barnham*.—Hoard of eight palstaves found 1864. One example is in Lewes Museum, and is an early type with feint stopridge, no loop, and expanding towards the cutting-edge. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVII, (pp. 254–5).
2. *Billingshurst*.—Hoard of five palstaves, with no loops. Patinated bluish-green. Now in British Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, XXVII.; Evans, *Bronze Implements*, p. 81. See also Society of Antiquaries' catalogue of Bronze Age Exhibition of 1873.

3. *Bognor*.—Hoard of six palstaves. Two of them apparently in British Museum, the other four in Blackmore Museum, Salisbury. Literature: Evans, *Bronze Implements*, p. 80.

4. *Bognor*.—Hoard of about 80 palstaves and about 10 lumps of copper. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXVI. In collection of Mrs. Guernonprez, of Bognor.

5. *Bognor*.—Palstave, which appears to have been found within a few yards of the Guernonprez hoard—if indeed it did not form part of that hoard. In the collection of Mr. E. Heron-Allen, F.R.S., to whom I am indebted for details.

6. *Brighton*.—Two palstaves.—(i) with remains of loop. Midrib. (ii) Similar to (i) but larger, and with no loop.

Both in Herts. County Museum, St. Albans.

7. *Brighton* (Downs, east of).—Eight palstaves, with no loops, being part of a hoard, including three "Sussex Loops," two rings, one coiled ring, one rapier- or dagger-blade, and one dagger-handle, which apparently did not belong to the blade. In collection of C. T. Trechmann. Literature: *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 1916.

8. *Brighton* (near).—Palstave, with no loop; expanding towards cutting-edge. Present ownership unknown. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. II., Fig. 11.

9. *Chanctonbury* (? Windmill Hill).—Looped palstave, with tripod design. I am indebted to Mr. E. J. F. Hearne, of Littlehampton Museum, for informing me of this implement. Present ownership unknown.

10. *Chichester* (*Fishbourne*, near).—Palstave, with midrib. No loop. Present ownership unknown. Literature: *Cat. of Sotheby's Sales*, 12.xi.28. [See Plate II., B 10].

11. *Clayton*.—Palstave, with no loop. Feint mid-rib. In Lewes Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. VIII., Evans *Bronze*, p. 80.

12. *Devil's Dyke* (near).—Palstave, expanding at cutting-edge. No loop. Feint mid-rib. Said to have been found in a tumulus. In Lewes Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. VIII.; *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXI.

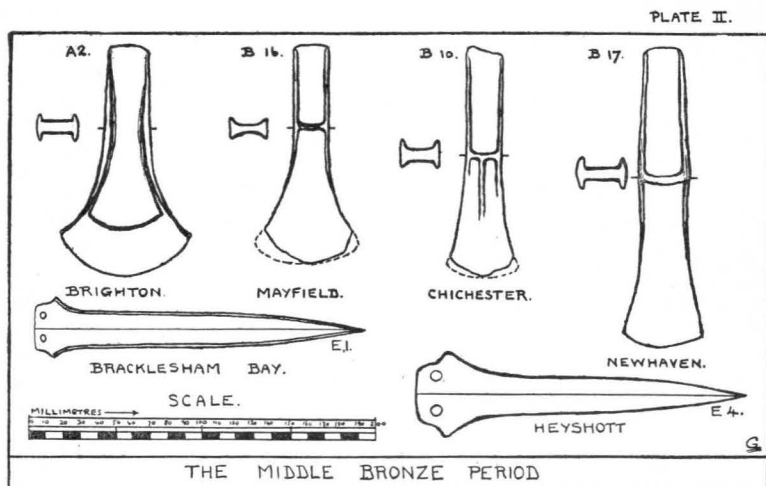
13. *Hollingbury*.—Palstave, with no loop, found associated with a torc, four "Sussex Loops," and three spiral rings. According to Dr. G. Mantell, they were found "beneath a low mound of earth within the ancient encampment near Stanmer, called Hollingbury Hill." The palstave and torc were broken—possibly intentionally. The objects comprising this hoard are now in British Museum. Literature: Mantell's *Descriptive Catalogue* of the Mantellian Museum, Brighton; *Arch. Jour.*, Vol. V., *Brit. Mus. Bronze Age Guide*, p. 53; *S.A.C.*, Vols. I., II., and LXI.

14. *Horsham* (near).—Six fragments of celts—probably palstaves—found one mile from Lower Beeding Church, near Horsham. Present ownership unknown. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. XVII.

15. *Horsted Keynes*.—Palstave, formerly in S. G. Fenton's collection. Present ownership unknown.

16. *Mayfield*.—Palstave, expanding towards cutting-edge. No loop. Present ownership unknown. Literature: *Sotheby's Catalogue*, 40-3. [Plate II., B16.]

17. *Newhaven (Lodge Farm)*.—Palstave, with no loop. At one time owned by a Mr. Maycock, of 15, Spencer Road, Putney. [Plate II., B17].



18. *Pevensay*.—Palstave (? one of five).—Well-developed stopridge. No loop. In Lewes Museum, to which it was given by the finder—A. Vidler.

19. *Plumpton*.—Looped palstave, with forked design below stopridge. In Lewes Museum.

20. *Portslade* (Scabes Castle Estate).—Palstave, found with part of a dirk. Splendidly preserved. In Brighton Museum.

21. *St. Leonards*.—Palstave with no loop. In Hastings Museum. Literature: *V.C.H., Sussex*, where it is illustrated.

22. *St. Leonards (Marina)*.—Three palstaves. In Hastings Museum (Dawson Collection).

23. *Selsey* (Pagham Harbour).—Upper part of palstave. I am indebted to Mr. E. Heron Allen, F.R.S., for this detail.

24. *Waldron* (Little London Farm).—Hoard of five palstaves, looped, the loops being imperfect on account of faulty casting. Forked design below stopridge. "They are evidently the products of the same mould, as they agree in every particular." In Lewes Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. IX.

25. *Westbourne*.—Palstave. Literature: *Sotheby's Catalogue*, 12.xi.28.

C. "SUSSEX LOOPS" were fully described in Vol. LXI. of the *S.A.C.* by the late Mr. J. E. Couchman, F.S.A.

The examples so far noted are:—

1. *Brighton* (Downs, east of).—Three loops, being part of a hoard. [See under PALSTAVES, No. 7.] In collection of C. T. Trechmann. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXI.; *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 1916.

2. *Brighton* (Lewes Road, near).—Two loops, a long pin with diamond ornament, and a large pin with hooked end. A pin similar to the latter is in the Devizes Museum. Said to have been found "with the dusty remnants of a skeleton" in 1832, in a barrow known as the "Hanley Cross Tumulus," between Brighton and Lewes. [Can anyone let me know the exact site of this tumulus?] In Alnwick Castle Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vols. II and LXI.

3. *Brighton* (Bonchurch Road).—Two loops. In British Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXI.; *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, Vol. XVIII.

4. *Handcross*.—Three loops, said to have been found with a bronze ring in a moss. These loops are quadrangular in section, and have serrated edges. One in Newcastle-on-Tyne Museum; one in Great Chesters Museum, and one in the British Museum.

Literature: *Proc. Soc. Antiq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne*, 1917; Evans, *Bronze Implements*; *Brit. Mus. Bronze Age Guide*, p. 53; *S.A.C.*, Vols. XLIX. and LXI.

5. *Hollingbury Hill*.—Four loops, now in British Museum. Part of a hoard. (See under PALSTAVES, No. 13, for details and literature).

6. *Pyecombe*.—Two loops. In Lewes Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vols. VIII. and LXI.

7. *Surrey* (? Reigate or Redhill district). Two loops. Literature: *Surrey A.C.*, Vol. I., p. viii. Now in the British Museum.

From the above list it is observed that the total number of loops so far recorded is 18. It is also noticed that the loops have never been found singly, but always in groups of 2, 3 or 4. The fact that the type is restricted to the South Downs, Weald and North Downs (probably) suggests that there must have been communication between the North and South Downs in the middle Bronze Age, to which period the loops belong. It is also interesting to note that the loops

from Lewes Road and Hollingbury both appear to have been found in tumuli. Another curious fact is that in both the East Brighton and the Hollingbury hoard, one of the palstaves was broken across the middle, and there is reason to believe that the break is very ancient in each case. The shape and size of the loops render it unlikely that they were armlets.

D. KNIFE-DAGGERS.

1. *Black Burgh Tumulus*, near the Devil's Dyke. Early type, with two rivets. Associated with a crouched burial. (See under TUMULI). In Pitt-Rivers Museum, Farnham, Dorset.

2. *Firle*.—Small knife-dagger, with portion of a rivet-hole. May have originally had three rivets. Said to have been found four feet below surface. In British Museum.

3. *Hove Tumulus*.—Early form, with two rivets. Found in association with whetstone or amulet and amber cup. (See under TUMULI.) Now in Brighton Museum.

E. DAGGERS AND DIRKS.

1. *Bracklesham Bay*.—Dagger, associated with FLANGED CELT, No. 1. [Plate II., E1.] Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. II. In Alnwick Castle Museum.

2. *Brighton* (Downs, east of).—Dagger or rapier, found with hoard of Sussex loops, palstaves, etc. (See under PALSTAVES, No. 7; SUSSEX LOOPS, No. 1.) In the collection of C. T. Trechmann.

3. *Chichester* (Westgate).—Dagger. [N.B. This may possibly be of middle or late Bronze Age.] Literature: *Sotheby's Catalogue*, 12.xi.28.

4. *Heyshott*.—Ogival dagger, with two rivet-holes. One rivet preserved. [Plate II., E4]. In Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

5. *Lewes*.—Bronze dagger with handle. In British Museum.

6. *Portslade* (Scabes Castle Estate).—Part of a dirk, found with PALSTAVE No. 20. In Brighton Museum.

F. STONE IMPLEMENTS.

1. *Bognor*. Part of a mace-head of igneous rock. In British Museum.

2. *Bramber*.—Drilled pebble with hour-glass perforation. In Brighton Museum.

3. *Eastdean*.—Perforated implement of felsite. In Lewes Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIX., p. 84.

4. *Filching* (near Eastbourne).—Perforated implement of igneous rock. In Eastbourne Museum.

5. *Horsham*.—Perforated hammer. Literature: Clinch, *V.C.H. Sussex*; Evans, *Stone Implements*, p. 229.

6. *Hove Tumulus*.—Perforated axe-hammer. In Brighton Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. IX.; Curwen, *The Hove Tumulus*.

7. *Hove* (Goldstone Bottom).—Perforated implement. In collection of Dr. E. Curwen. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIX.

8. *Hurstpierpoint* (Newhouse Farm).—Perforated implement of igneous rock. Perforation between "hour-glass" and cylindrical. In collection of Dr. E. Curwen. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIX., p. 84.

9. *Jevington*.—Part of a (? hammerstone) with hollow depressions for the fingers. In Lewes Museum.

10. *Lewes*.—Perforated hammer. Literature: Evans, *Stone Implements*, p. 205.

11. *Littlehampton* (?).—Ultimate provenance unknown; found in a wall in Church Street, Littlehampton. A very fine and large specimen of perforated (? mace-head) of a pink igneous rock. I am greatly indebted to Mr. E. J. F. Hearne, of Littlehampton Museum, for supplying me with details of this implement. In Littlehampton Museum.

12. *Pallingham Quay*.—Perforated hammer. Literature: Evans, *Stone Implements*, p. 204.

13. *Peacehaven*.—Perforated implement of quartzite. In Brighton Museum.

14. *Seaford*.—Perforated implement. In British Museum.

15. *Selsey*.—Portion of perforated implement; found near Bracklesham Bay. Literature: *Sussex County Magazine*, Dec., 1929, where it is described (I think in error) as Neolithic.

16. *Wolstonbury*.—Mace-head with straight perforation [? Celtic].

In Lewes Museum.

Pestles.—

1. *Hove* (Fishersgate).—Dolerite pestle. In Dr. Curwen's collection. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIX., p. 89.

2. *Pulborough*.—Pestle. In Worthing Museum. Literature: Evans, *Stone Implements*, Fig. 173.

Whetstones or Amulets.

1. *Bow Hill Tumulus*.—Whetstone, in British Museum.

2. *Hove Tumulus*.—Whetstone, in Brighton Museum.

G. TUMULI.

1. *The Hove Tumulus* and its relics have been so well and fully described by Dr. Eliot Curwen as to render a detailed description unnecessary here. It

must suffice to say that the barrow was large, and 15-20 ft. high, and that it yielded an interment associated with a knife-dagger, a whetstone or amulet, a perforated axe-hammer and the famous Amber Cup. It is not certain whether the interment was by inhumation or cremation. A similar cup was found in a barrow at Clandown, Dorset, and in this instance also a knife-dagger was associated. Cups of (?) shale have been found in barrows in Devon (near Honiton) and Dorset, and a gold cup was found in a cairn near Rillaton, Cornwall. All the cups of this type so far noted from England have been found in the southern counties, and they all appear to belong to the Bronze Age, and mostly to an early part of that period.

2. *The Blade Burgh*, near the Devil's Dyke, appears to have been about 100 ft. in diameter, and it was opened in 1872 by General Pitt-Rivers, who found "a bronze knife-dagger, a bronze pin, an earthen cup . . . and a necklace of shale disc-beads," as well as a contracted skeleton. This tumulus, which is situated on a golf-course, has recently been converted into a bunker.

3. *The Sussex Bell-Barrows* have been described by the writer in *Sussex Notes and Queries* for August, 1930. They are confined in Sussex to the Downs west of the River Arun, and the examples known are six on Monkton Down near Treyford, two on Bow Hill, a twin bell-barrow on the south-west spur of Bow Hill, near Walderon Down, a single example on Graffham Downs, and another single example on Waltham Down. These bell-barrows consist of circular mounds surrounded by a "berm," which is surrounded by a ditch. Some of the Wiltshire bell-barrows have a low bank outside the ditch as well, but the writer has not noticed this feature in the Sussex bell-barrows.

The Date of Bell-Barrows.—The barrows of this type are included in the "Early to Middle Bronze Age" section of this paper because orthodox writers refer them to the early Bronze Age, and some of them

certainly do belong to that period, though whether they all do is another matter.

It has been stated that since the bell-barrows so far opened have contained interments by cremation in 75 per cent. of the instances and by inhumation in 25 per cent., the bell-barrows must belong to a period (i.e. the early Bronze Age) when inhumation was dying out and cremation coming into general use. But, in the opinion of the writer, this conclusion does not follow—for it is known by all those versed in barrow-literature that cremation and inhumation were often contemporary, and most if not all of the leading barrow-excavators have found cremations and inhumations lying side-by-side in the same barrow. In the Bronze Age there never was a period of interment exclusively by cremation.

At the same time, if the metal knife-dagger belongs exclusively to the Early Bronze Age, some bell-barrows undoubtedly do date back to that period. Thus some bell-barrows near Winterbourne-Stoke, Wilts., yielded knife-daggers. A bell-barrow among the Woodyates group yielded skeletons with beakers (Hoare, Vol. I., pp. 238–40).

Instances have been recorded where tumuli of the bell form have yielded urns containing burnt bones, which are generally (though not always) believed to date from the Middle to the end of the Bronze Age. Thus in Wiltshire a bell-barrow among the Ashton valley group yielded an inverted urn with burnt bones and a perforated stone (? axe-hammer). It has already been stated, on the authority of Abercromby, that these perforated axe-hammers existed as late as about 900–800 B.C. [For other instances of the primary interments in bell-barrows apparently consisting of burnt bones in cinerary urns, see Colt Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*, Vol. I., pp. 128, 167–170, and 243.]

One of the Winterbourne-Stoke bell-barrows contained some chips of Stonehenge "bluestone"—proving that the barrow was constructed *after* the blocks of bluestone had been transported to the plains of

Stonehenge for the building of that famous monument. Stonehenge itself, however, appears to be undateable, some authorities regarding it as very late Neolithic, others placing it about 1650 B.C., and others (including Mrs. Cunnington) placing it about 1000 B.C. Mrs. Cunnington, in her book *Woodhenge* certainly gives a very large amount of evidence in support of her dating, but perhaps it is well, for the time being, to continue regarding the date of Stonehenge as an unsolved riddle.

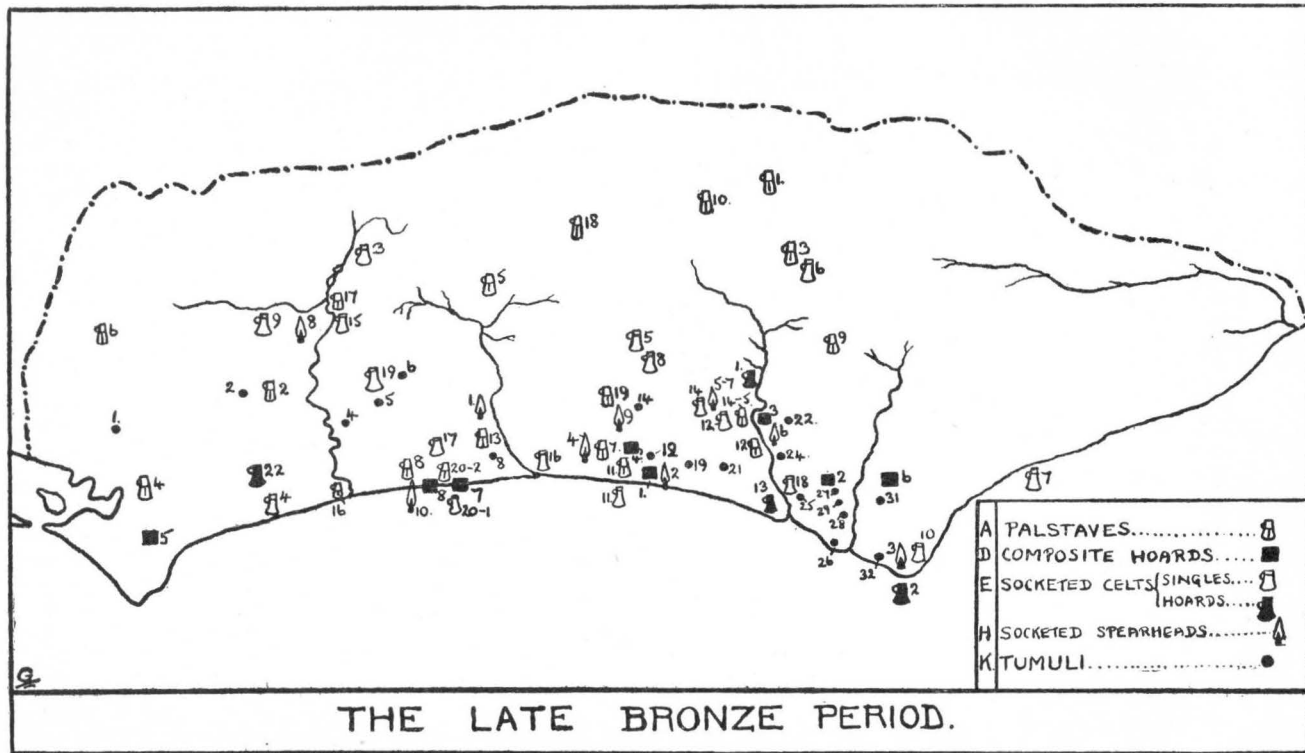
From the above notes, however, it is seen that one bell-barrow yielded beakers, several others have contained knife-daggers, and a few have contained urns inverted over burnt bones—and all these instances appear to have been primary interments, and another bell-barrow yielded pieces of Stonehenge blue-stone, suggesting that the barrow is later than Stonehenge.

The most rational conclusion appears to be that bell-barrows are not all the same date, but they appear to have flourished in the early Bronze Age, though they extended into the later Bronze Age.

PART III. FROM MIDDLE TO LATE BRONZE AGE.

A. PALSTAVES of Mid. and Late types.

1. *Ashdown Forest*.—Looped palstave. In Brighton Museum.
2. *Bignor* (Westburton Hill).—Palstave, of a very narrow type. Ornamented with forked design below stopridge. No loop. In British Museum. Literature: *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd Series, Vol. IV., p. 442; Evans, *Bronze Implements*, p. 84. [See Plate III., A 2.]
3. *Buxted*.—Palstave, with loop. In Lewes Museum. Literature: MacDermott, *Buxted the Beautiful* (1930). Clinch, *V.C.H. Sussex*.
4. *Chichester*.—Palstave, with central rib. Present ownership unknown. Literature: Evans, *Bronze Implements*, p. 81; *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd Series, Vol. V., p. 38.
5. *Cowfold*.—Palstave, found in association with a spiral ring of about six folds. Present ownership unknown. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. II., p. 268.
6. *Elsted*.—Four looped palstaves, found on Beacon Hill (site marked on 6 in. O.S. 34 N.W.). One example in Mr. Garraway Rice's



collection, and another in the collection of Rev. C. Roberts, of South Harting. Literature: *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd Series, Vol. XXIII., p. 376.

7. *Hangleton Down* (near the Devil's Dyke).—Two palstaves, at least one of which was looped. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. VIII., pp. 268–9; Evans, *Bronze Implements*, pp. 87 and 322; Clinch, *V.C.H., Sussex*.

8. *Highdown*.—Palstaves, said to have been found here by Mr. Henty, but the writer has been unable to get any further details. Literature: *Fifth Annual Report of Worthing Archæological Society*, p. 8.

9. *East Hoathly*.—Palstave, with no loop. In Lewes Museum.

10. *Horsted Keynes*.—Looped palstave. In Brighton Museum.

11. *Hove* (St. Patrick's Road).—Palstave, with no loop. Found in 1901. In Brighton Museum. Literature: Clinch, *V.C.H., Sussex*.

12. *Iford* (Sutton Farm).—Palstave, of uncertain type. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXIX., p. 134; Evans, *Bronze Implements*, p. 81; Clinch, *V.C.H. Sussex*. Present ownership not traced.

13. *Lancing* (Steep Down).—Looped palstave. In Brighton Museum. Literature: Clinch, *V.C.H., Sussex*.

14. *Lewes*.—Palstaves, with no loop. In British Museum.

15. *Lewes* (The Wallands).—Looped palstave(s). One in Lewes Museum. According to Clinch (*V.C.H. Sussex*), three palstaves were found originally.

16. *Littlehampton*.—Said to have been dredged from the mouth of the River Arun. Unusual type of palstave, with a low raised stopridge. The flanges are raised and infolded so as to approach the winged variety of celt. I am indebted to Dr. Eliot Curwen for details of this implement, which is in possession of Dr. C. Harris, of Vernon Terrace, Hove.

17. *Pulborough* (Stane Street).—Looped palstave. In British Museum. Literature: *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd Series, Vol. IV., p. 442.

18. *Slaugham*.—Palstave with no loop. In Brighton Museum.

19. *Wolstonbury*.—Palstave, with no loop. In Lewes Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXI.

20. *Worthing* (East).—Looped palstave. In Worthing Museum.

21. *Worthing*.—Looped palstave. In Lewes Museum.

22. *Worthing*.—Looped palstave, slightly expanding towards the cutting-edge. In the Museum at Birmingham University.

B. FLANGED CELTS of late type.

1. *Shoreham* (Buckingham Bottom).—In Brighton Museum.

2. *Sidlesham*.—Flanged celt (part of hoard). In Brighton Museum.

C. WINGED CELTS.

1. *Beachy Head*.—Three winged and looped celts, being part of a hoard (see under SOCKETED CELTS, No. 2). In British Museum. Literature: *Antiquity*, June, 1930 (Estyn Evans' article on "The Sword-Bearers"). One of them in British Museum. [See Plate III., C1].

2. *Bexhill* (Galley Hill).—Looped and winged celt (upper part of). In Lewes Museum.

3. *Brighton* (?).—Winged celt, with trace of loop. In Brighton Museum.

4. *Sidlesham*.—Winged celt (part of hoard). In Brighton Museum.

5. *Worthing*.—Winged celt, in 1877 hoard. In Worthing Museum.

D.—HOARDS CONTAINING BOTH PALSTAVES AND SOCKETED CELTS.

1. *Brighton* (? near).—Three palstaves, part of a (?) socketed celt, and three lumps of copper. In Brighton Museum.

2. *Firle*.—Hoard of "a number of implements" found in 1791, "near the Windmill," and "not far from the supposed line of military way." Included palstave, socketed celt, socketed spear-head and other implements. Most or all of the implements were melted down. [Plate III., D2]. Literature: Dallaway, *Rape of Chichester*; Horsfield's *Lewes*, Vol. I., pp. 45-6; Woolgar's MSS. on Lewes, in Barbican House.

3. *Lewes*.—Seven socketed celts, five looped palstaves and thirteen lumps of copper, comprising a founder's hoard. In the British Museum. [See Plate III., D3].

4. *Portslade* (Whitelot Bottom).—One looped palstave, one looped and socketed celt, portion of a large socketed spearhead, two rings, and other articles which may be of later date (i.e., pins of the "Swan's neck" variety, etc.). N.B.—These articles may not all have been associated. In Brighton Museum.

5. *Sidlesham*.—Five palstaves, three socketed celts, one flanged and one winged celt (See FLANGED CELTS, No. 3, and WINGED CELTS, No. 4). In Brighton Museum.

6. *Wilmington*.—Seventeen looped and socketed celts, 13 looped palstaves, two fragments of (? leaf-shaped swords), and one mould for socketed celts. All, or nearly all, of the objects from this founder's hoard are in Lewes Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIV.; *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd Series, Vol. V., p. 423.

7. *Worthing* (1877) *Hoard* consisted of about 29 palstaves, 12 socketed celts, one winged celt and fragments of copper cake, all found in an urn. The objects comprising this founder's hoard

A2.



BIGNOR.

D3.



LEWES.



C 1



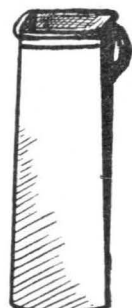
BEACHY HEAD.

D2.



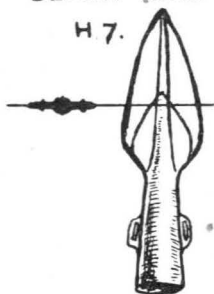
FIRLE

F2.



BRIGHTON.

H7.



LEWES.

H2

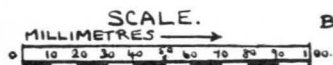


BRIGHTON.

H5.



LEWES.



THE LATE BRONZE PERIOD.

16

are distributed in the British, Worthing, and Pitt-Rivers (Oxford) Museums, and Ashmolean Museum.

8. *Worthing* (1928) *Hoard*.—Eleven palstaves and two socketed celts. It is possible that this hoard may originally have been slightly larger. I am greatly indebted to Miss Marian Frost, F.L.A., for permitting me to sketch these implements for record in the Society of Antiquaries' *Catalogue of Metal Implements of the Bronze Age*. In Worthing Museum. Literature: Miss Frost's article in the *Sixth Annual Report of the Worthing Archaeological Club*.

E. SOCKETED CELTS and associated implements.

1. *Barcombe Mills*.—A hoard of about 15 well-patinated socketed and looped celts was found some ten years ago while fruit trees were being planted about a third of a mile due west of Barcombe Mills Station. The site is in the eastern angle made by the Barcombe—East Grinstead railway line with the road between Barcombe Cross and Barcombe. The River Ouse is a few hundred yards away. The implements were sold sometime ago, but their present ownership is not known. The details known about this find are rather vague, and it is hoped that their present owner will place on record a more accurate and detailed description of this important hoard.

For the above details the writer is greatly indebted to Mr. F. Paul Matthewman, were it not for whose efforts the hoard would probably never have been noted at all.

2. *Beachy Head*.—In 1806, a number of implements were found on the beach below Beachy Head; the articles, which may or may not all be contemporary, included 4 gold bracelets, 3 winged and looped celts, 2 socketed celts, part of a sword and 3 lumps of copper. The four gold bracelets, part of a sword and a winged celt are in the British Museum, and the upper part of a looped and socketed celt from this hoard is in Eastbourne Museum. Literature: *Archæologia*, Vol. XVI.; *Horæ Ferales*, p. 9; *Brit. Mus. Bronze Age Guide*, p. 43 and Plate IV; Evans, *Bronze Implements*, p. 94; *Antiquity* for 1930 (Estyn Evans on "The Sword Bearers").

3. *Billingshurst*.—Socketed Celt. Lent by J. R. Blagden in 1873 to the Society of Antiquaries' Bronze Age Exhibition.

4. *Bognor*.—Socketed celt, with wing-design. The socket tends to be rather squarish in section. In Herts. County Museum, St. Albans.

5. *Burgess Hill*.—Looped and socketed celt, found some 25 years ago near Broadhill, more than a mile south of Burgess Hill station. I am greatly indebted to Mr. A. Hunt, of Burgess Hill, for showing me this implement. In possession of Mr. A. Hunt. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIX., p. 232, where it is described as a palstave by an oversight.

6. *Buxted*.—Looped and socketed celt, without wing-design. In Lewes Museum. Literature: Clinch, *V.C.H., Sussex*; K. H. MacDermott, *Buxted the Beautiful*.

7. *Cooden*, near Bexhill.—Socketed and looped celt, with very prominent casting-joints. (Found [in submerged forest?] by Mr. A. Vidler. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVIII.) In Eastbourne Museum.

8. *Ditchling Common*.—Socketed celt, without wing-design. Damaged at butt-end. May possibly have been looped originally. With it were found several masses of copper, "one of which, weighing 5 or 6 pounds, bears distinctly the form of the crucible" (Horsfield's *History of Sussex*, Vol. I, Pp. 237-8). Formerly in the Weekes Collection. Now in Lewes Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. VIII.

9. *Duncton*, near Petworth.—Looped and socketed celt. Literature: *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* [2nd Series, Vol. IV., p. 442].

10. *Eastbourne*.—Two socketed and looped celts, one of which is rather elaborately ornamented. In a private collection. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXI., p. 144.

11. *Hove* (New Church Road, near Aldrington House).—Looped and socketed celt and piece of metal cake. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLI., p. 239.

12. *Lewes*.—Socketed celt. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. III., p. ix; *S.A.C.*, Vol. VIII., Pp. 286 ff.

13. *Newhaven* (Castle Hill).—Important hoard, consisting of two socketed gouges, a socketed and looped celt, a tanged chisel, sword-blade, parts of a socketed knife, and a bradawl. In Lewes Museum.

14. *Plumpton Plain*.—Socketed and looped celt, with wing-design. Said to have been found in a barrow. In British Museum (Mantell Collection). Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. II., Fig. 8.

15. *Pulborough*.—Looped and socketed celt, with no wing design. Ornamented with three short vertical lines. In Brighton Museum. Literature: Evans, *Bronze Implements*, p. 119; *S.A.C.*, Vol. IX., pp. 117-8.

16. *Shoreham* (Mossy Bottom).—Socketed celt, looped, but without wing-design. The socket is squarish in section, and the casting-joints are very clear. This implement approaches the Gaulish type. In Brighton Museum.

17. *Sompting* (West of).—Socketed and looped celt, with wing-design. In collection of Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., to whom I am indebted for showing me the implement.

18. *South Heighton*.—Part of (?) socketed celt. In Brighton Museum.

19. *Storrington*.—Lower part of socketed celt. In collection of R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A.

20. *Worthing*.—Socketed and looped celt. In Worthing Museum.
21. *Worthing* (near).—Socketed celt. In Brighton Museum.
22. *Yapton* ("in a copse near").—Eight socketed celts, at least six of which have loops; the others are damaged. Three of them have the wing-design. Six rings and some copper cake were associated. In British Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, XVIII., pp. 195-6.

F. SOCKETED CELTS of Gaulish Type.

1. *Alfriston*.—Celt with straight sides, diverging slightly towards cutting-edge. The socket is square in section. In Ashmolean Museum. Literature: Evans, *Bronze Implements*, p. 114, Fig. 120.
2. *Brighton* ("near the church"—i.e., of St. Nicholas).—Socketed and looped celt, with straight sides. Socket square in section. Present ownership not known. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. II., Evans, p. 115. [See Plate III., F2].
3. *Hollingbury Hill*, near Brighton.—Celt with square socket and straight sides. Once in Martin Tupper's collection. Now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. II., Evans, p. 115.
4. (?) *Sussex* (exact provenance not known).—Celt with square socket and straight sides. At one time in the Fenton Collection. Now in the collection of Messrs. B. and W. Kent, of Beckwithshaw, Harrogate.

G. SOCKETED CELT of Irish Type.

A short looped celt, expanding towards the cutting-edge. Said to have been found in a barrow on the South Downs. In Brighton Museum.

H. SOCKETED SPEARHEADS.

1. *Bramber* (near Castle).—Casts of this implement are in the Brighton and Lewes Museums.
2. *Brighton*.—Looped and socketed spearhead. In British Museum. [Plate III., H2.]
3. *Eastbourne* (Meads, near).—Socketed spearhead. In Eastbourne Museum. Literature: Evans, p. 316; *Guide to Eastbourne Museum*.
4. *Hangleton Downs*, near Devil's Dyke.—Socketed spearhead. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. VIII., Evans, pp. 87 and 322; Clinch, *V.C.H.*, *Sussex*.
5. *Lewes* (Barrow near).—Socketed spearhead, with rivet-holes. In British Museum. Literature: *Horæ Ferales*, Plate VI., Fig. 28; *S.A.C.*, Vol. II., Fig. 9. [See Plate III., H5].

6. *Lewes Brooks*.—Socketed spearhead with rivet-holes. In Lewes Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. VIII., pp. 284 ff.

7. *Lewes*.—Socketed spearhead. In Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, Cambridge. [Plate III., H7].

8. *Petworth* (Sutton End, near).—Socketed spearhead with perforated blade. In the collection of R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A. Literature: *Archæologia*, Vol. LXIX., p. 15 (with illustration).

9. *Pyecombe*.—Diminutive socketed spearhead. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. VIII., Evans, p. 318.

10. *Worthing*.—Socketed spearhead [? Part of the 1877 hoard]. In Worthing Museum.

I. SWORDS.

1. *Battle*.—Very fine bronze sword, 29½ in. long, with 11 rivet-holes, and 5 rivets still preserved. In British Museum. Literature: *Brit. Mus. Bronze Age Guide*, Plate II., Evans, p. 280; Clinch, *V.C.H., Sussex*.

2. *Beachy Head*.—Part of sword in 1806 hoard. In British Museum.

3. *Newhaven*.—Part of a sword in the important hoard from Castle Hill. (See under SOCKETED CELTS and associated finds, No. 13.)

4. *Wilmington*.—Parts of a leaf-shaped sword, being part of the celebrated hoard (see under Section D, No. 6.) In Lewes Museum.

J. MISCELLANEOUS IMPLEMENTS.

1. *Alfriston*.—Very fine example of socketed gouge. In British Museum.

2. *Battle*.—Trumpet, with "two joints and a perforated mouth-piece." N.B.—This may be late Celtic. Literature: Evans, *Bronze Implements*, p. 363; Grose, *Ancient Armour*, Plate XIII.; Gough's *Camden*, Vol. IV., p. 231.

3. *Clayton*.—Bronze brooch. According to the late J. E. Couchman, F.S.A., it may be dated about 800 B.C. In Lewes Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXI.

4. *St. Leonards* (Marina).—Socketed bronze mount (? for standard). A similar example, with part of wooden shaft remaining, was found in Tower Street, London. In Brassey Institute Museum, Hastings. Literature: Clinch, *V.C.H., Sussex*.

5. *Eastbourne* (Mill Gap, near).—Bronze chisel, said to have been found in peat. N.B.—This may be post Bronze Age. In Eastbourne Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII., where the implement is described in error as a flat celt.

6. *Firle*.—Chisel. In Lewes Museum.

7. *Highdown*.—Socketed knife, chisel, gold penannular ring and stone mace-head. N.B.—These may be of slightly later date. Literature: *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd Series, Vol. XVIII., pp. 387–8; Clinch, *V.C.H., Sussex*. The gold ring is in Worthing Museum.

8. *Mountfield*, near Battle.—Important hoard of gold objects, which are of late Bronze Age, or perhaps early Iron Age. Nearly all the objects were melted down before being described, but two fragments are in the British Museum, and one fragment is said to be in the Duke of Norfolk's collection. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vols. XV. and XVI.; *Brit. Mus. Bronze Age Guide*; Clinch, *V.C.H., Sussex*; *Archæologia*, Vol. XXXIX., p. 507; *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, Vol. II., p. 247; *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 18th January, 1912; *Sussex County Magazine*, November, 1930.

9. *Slinfold*.—Gold ring, which may or may not be Bronze Age. In collection of Lt.-Col. E. J. St. John, of Slinfold.

10. *St. Anne's, Lewes*.—Bronze ring. Said to be of Bronze Age, though perhaps there is room for difference of opinion. In Lewes Museum.

Dug-out Canoes, believed to date from the Bronze Age, have been found at Burpham and Stoke, and are described in Vol. LXIII. of the *S.A.C.* They have also been noted from Heene, near Worthing, and from Bexhill.

K. POTTERY AND TUMULI OF MIDDLE AND LATE BRONZE AGE.

1. *Bow Hill*.—Some tumuli south of the well-known "Kings' Graves" were opened in 1859 by Rev. H. Smith, who found in two of them inverted "overhanging-rim" urns in cists cut in the chalk. These urns are now in the Worthing Museum. The site is marked "Urns found here" on the 6 in. Ordnance Map. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII.

2. *Glatting Down*.—Rev. James Douglas, author of *Nenia Britannica*, opened the two barrows in the bend of the covered-way which is crossed by the Stane Street. They contained "the fragments of friable urns of the higher order of British sepulture with cineritious remains"—[probably Bronze Age cinerary urns with burnt bones.—L.V.G.] Literature: *Provincial Magazine*, 1818, No. 1. In the ditch of the covered-way were found the fragments of a cinerary urn. (See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LIX.)

3. *Hardham*.—Urns of Bronze Age type are said to have been found in the Hardham cemetery, but whether they belong to the Bronze Age or whether they are survivals of Bronze Age cultures into Roman times is another matter.

4. *Burpham*.—In one barrow near Burpham, which appears to have been constructed on land strewn with oyster-shells, an urn of Bronze Age type was found. This urn may possibly be a survival of

a Bronze Age type into later times. A Bronze Age date is possible for one or two other barrows in the Burpham area, and in Littlehampton Museum is a coarse urn, possibly of Bronze Age, from a barrow near Peppering. I am indebted to Mr. E. J. F. Hearne for this detail. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIII.

5. *Storrington Downs*.—About 1826, a barrow consisting chiefly of flints was opened and an inverted urn was found over burnt bones. A bronze pin was associated. The urn is of overhanging rim type, and ornamented with “herring-bone” pattern. These relics are now in Alnwick Castle Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. I; *Catalogue of Alnwick Museum*.

6. *Sullington Warren*.—The dome-shaped eminences on the sand-hills comprising this area are in reality the remains of barrows which were opened in 1809 and yielded cinerary urns and burnt bones. At least one of the urns was of overhanging-rim type, and ornamented with “herring-bone” pattern. Bronze implements (type uncertain) have been found at Sandgate hard by. Literature: Cartwright and Dallaway, *Rape of Bramber*, p. 128.

7. *Broadwater*.—Coarse urn, dating from the end of the Bronze Age, in Worthing Museum. It is of a cylindrical type.

8. *Lancing*.—Unornamented “overhanging-rim” urn in the British Museum. Four small cups of “incense” type from Lancing are also in the British Museum. One of these is of the bi-conical “slashed” variety.

In the Ashmolean Museum is a small vessel, of overhanging-rim type, with thick walls, the rim of which is decorated with three rows of punctures. This is said to have been found at Lancing. I am indebted to Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds for this information.

9. *Steyning*.—The urn and burnt bones from a tumulus near Steyning, described in Cartwright’s *Rape of Bramber*, p. 170, may or may not be Bronze Age.

10. *Beeding Hill*.—It is possible, but by no means certain, that the urn and burnt bones found in the centre of a barrow here may be Bronze Age. (See Horsfield, *History of Lewes*, Vol. I., p. 44.)

11. *Brighton* (Church Hill).—There is not the slightest doubt that until about a century ago a monument of high antiquity existed near St. Nicholas Church, Brighton. The records are, however, rather vague, and it is difficult to be certain as to what kind of monument it was. Mark Antony Lower, however, thought it was a Druidical temple (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXIX., pp. 199-200); but it may possibly have been a barrow [containing a stone cist.]

Sicklemore (*History of Brighton*, 1824) says that: “On the hill, called the Church Hill, there are several stones of large dimensions composed of siliceous boulders imbedded in a very hard iron grit, placed on the apin, or near some barrows. . . .”

Mantell (*Geology of S. E. England*) says that: “beneath a boulder

of breccia near Brighton Church, an urn of high antiquity, containing human bones and ashes, was discovered by Rev. James Douglas."

The Brighton Herald, 1824 (quoted in *Brighton Herald*, 12th April, 1924, "Hundred Years Ago" column) states that "a labourer employed in excavating near the barrow on the Church downs for stones, dug up the remains of a human skeleton, which he carefully buried. He also came in contact with a large amphora and a patera." [For the above reference I am indebted to a note by Mr. Clarkson Wallis on the 6 in. O.S. maps at Barbican House.] According to Horsfield's *Sussex*, Vol. I., p. 106, the large barrow on Church Hill was known as "Bunker's mound"; and Bunker's Hill is at the present day the name of a yard or passage somewhere between the Clock Tower and St. Nicholas Church.

12. *Brighton*.—An incense-cup found at Brighton is in the British Museum.

13. *Kemp Town*.—"Overhanging-rim" urn, in British Museum (Mantell Collection.)

14. *Clayton Windmills*.—A large barrow, about six feet high, was opened in 1805-6, and in it was found (in 1805) a slashed bi-conical incense-cup with a pendant of faïence inside it. These are now in Lewes Museum. Very near this spot, but whether in the barrow or not, is uncertain—eight beautiful chipped flint celts were found arranged in a row (1806). Four of these are in the Lewes Museum. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vols. VIII. and LXX.; Horsfield's *Lewes*.

15. *Hassocks* (Stonepound Pit).—Cinerary urns, some of "bucket" type, which may be post-Bronze Age. One example in Lewes Museum.

16. *Lewes* (Cuckoo Bottom).—Two small "overhanging-rim" urns, now in Lewes Museum.

17. *Lewes* (south of Mount Harry).—"Overhang-rim" urn, ornamented with alternate vertical and horizontal lines, "and at some distance below the shoulder a row of horse-shoe markings runs round the urn." This urn was from a barrow. Literature: *Archæol. Journal*, Vol. XI., pp. 64-5.

18. *Lewes* (Winterbourne).—Two urns, the smaller one containing burnt bones. The larger one is of "overhanging-rim" type and the smaller one approaches that form. In Lewes Museum.

19. *Wick*, east of Brighton.—Cinerary urn, "overhanging-rim" type, inverted over burnt bones. The urn is in private hands, but a photograph is in Brighton Museum. Literature: *Annual Report of the Brighton & Hove Archæological Club*, 3rd April, 1907.

20. *Rottingdean* (near).—"The ill-burnt ashes of an interment found (1923) in a mound in Rottingdean were surrounded by the broken fragments of the neck of a large urn arranged in a circle."—Allcroft, *Circle and the Cross*, Vol. I., p. 34, Note (i). I have been unable to get further details of this find.

21. *Telscombe Tye*.—[The beaker from this barrow was described in PART I, B. (a) No. 1.] A large "overhanging-rim" urn with burnt bones from this barrow is in Brighton Museum, where is also a photograph of a smaller "overhanging-rim" urn from the same barrow.

22. *Mount Caburn* (near Oxteddle Bottom).—A barrow here contained a skeleton of a man lying full-length, on either side of which was a large cinerary urn, approaching the "overhanging-rim" type, and ornamented with a twisted-cord. Inside one of them were a blue faïence pendant, "a bronze ring, an umbo of jet with a circular groove round the margin, beads of amber," and some of those "pulley" or "multiple" beads which have given rise to so much dogmatism, controversy and rash speculation.

23. *Mount Caburn* (North of).—Urns and incense-cups from barrows north of Mount Caburn are in the British Museum.

24. *Beddingham* (near Itford).—One large urn and five smaller ones found about 1877. The largest, which was found inverted over burnt bones, is in Lewes Museum. The site was probably that of a ploughed barrow. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXIX.

25. *South Heighton* (near Stump Bottom).—"Overhanging-rim" urn found inverted over burnt bones in a cist cut in the chalk. Now in Brighton Museum.

26. *Seaford Head*.—The barrow inside the camp was opened by Pitt-Rivers, and it yielded flint celts broken apparently intentionally, saws, a scraper and a barbed and tanged arrowhead. N.B.—This barrow might possibly be of Early Bronze Age.

27. *Firle Beacon*.—A very large barrow on Firle Beacon (possibly the one on the summit thereof) was opened in February, 1820, by Dr. Gideon Mantell and others. Near the head of a skeleton were found a bronze pin and an incense-cup. The latter is in the British Museum. Two urns with burnt bones also appear to have come from this barrow. Literature: Horsfield's *Lewes*; Mantell's unpublished Journal.

28. *Alfriston* (Burnt House, near).—In 1889, six cinerary urns were found in a round barrow near Burnt House, south of Alfriston. All were arranged in a straight line, inverted and placed in cists in the chalk. They were covered with large quantities of flints. It is possible that they were of late Bronze Age. Literature: *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII.

29. *Alfriston* (Race-course).—A barrow on Alfriston Downs, near the old race-course, was opened many years ago by Mr. C. Ade, and it yielded three cinerary urns of Bronze Age type, which appear to be the same as those which passed from the Mantell Collection into the British Museum in 1853. The barrow which yielded these urns is said to be the one that was subsequently opened by Rev. Henry Smith, who found several interments in the remaining portion of the mound (see *S.A.C.*, XXII.). Two skulls from this barrow—one brachycephalic and one dolichocephalic—are in Lewes Museum. The urns are described in *S.A.C.*, Vol. II.

30. *Alfriston* (? Front Hill).—In 1763, a barrow which was opened on Front Hill (?) yielded, under a pyramid of flints, an urn full of burnt bones and ashes, placed in a cist in the chalk. “In 1765, on opening another tumulus at the same place, three urns of different sizes were discovered, having their mouths placed downwards. They were filled with burnt bones and ashes.” Literature: Stephen Vine’s interesting and important articles in the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, 1763 and 1767.

31. *Windover Hill*.—In a barrow on this hill Dr. G. Mantell found “a fine horseshoe-shaped scraper, in company with broken urns and ashes.” Literature: Evans, *Stone Implements*.

32. *Birling Gap*.—In a barrow on the edge of the cliff and inside the Belle Tout larger entrenchment, was found an urn, imbedded in red loam and inverted. Burnt bones were found inside and immediately outside the urn. Literature: *Archæologia*, Vol. XVII., p. 338; *Trans. of Eastbourne N.H. Soc.*, May 1893. The urn is now in Eastbourne Museum. Another barrow inside the entrenchment also appears to have yielded a Bronze Age urn. The barrow first described has now fallen off the cliff.

This attempt to take stock of what is at present known regarding Bronze Age Sussex is necessarily incomplete, and considerations of space have made it impossible to describe the earthworks such as covered-ways, valley-entrenchments (such as that at Belle Tout), and habitation-sites such as those at Park Brow, Plumpton Plain, Blackpatch, and elsewhere. But since the latter have been only recently recorded fully it is scarcely necessary to refer to them here.

NOTE ON THE ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS.

The illustrations to this paper are partly from specimens in museums and private collections outside Sussex and partly from specimens of which drawings have been preserved, though the implements themselves cannot at present be traced. While most of the Sussex bronzes are still in the county, it is deplorable that so many are in collections outside the county.

Throughout this paper the same numbering has been followed for recording the implements, marking their provenance on the maps, and illustrating them. For example, the dagger from Bracklesham Bay is described in the Text in Part II, Section E, No. 1, is illustrated on Plate II, No. E 1, and is marked on Map II, as E 1.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Many acknowledgments are made in the text. Here it is necessary to state that I have received great assistance regarding the details of bronze implements from the British Association Catalogue of Metal Objects of the Bronze Age, and I have to thank Mr. H. J. E. Peake and Mr. H. S. Kingsford for enabling me to examine that store of information. A few details of Bronze Age barrows, opened near Lewes by Dr. Gideon Mantell, have been obtained from Mantell's unpublished Journal, and my great thanks are due to Mr. J. C. Andersen, of the Turnbull Library, Wellington, N.Z., for hunting up and sending me the relevant extracts. I have also to thank the Curator of Herts. County Museum for permission to illustrate the flanged celt from Brighton (Plate II, A2); and the British Museum authorities for permission to illustrate implements from Sussex in that Museum.

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3. R. S. Newall, "Shale Cups of Early Bronze Age" (*Wilts. Archaeological Magazine*, Vol. XLIV.).
4. R. A. Smith, "Axe-Hammers" (*Archæologia*, Vol. LXXV.).

MID TO LATE BRONZE AGE:—

1. Estyn Evans, "The Sword Bearers" (*Antiquity*, 1930).
2. W. Parker Brewis, "Bronze Swords" (*Archæologia*, vol. LXXIII.).

GENERAL:—

1. Evans, *Bronze Implements of Great Britain*.
2. Childe, *The Bronze Age* (1930).
3. Peake, *The Bronze Age and the Celtic World*.

THE MOATED HOMESTEAD, CHURCH, & CASTLE OF BODIAM.

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FEW English castles have been more thoroughly studied or more extensively written about than Bodiam. George T. Clark, in the Preface to his work on *Medieval Military Architecture*, claimed that his paper on Caerphilly Castle, drawn up in 1834, was "the first attempt to treat, in a scientific and accurate manner, the plans and details of a great medieval fortress"¹; yet already in 1831 William Cotton had published his *Graphic and Historical Sketch of Bodiam Castle in Sussex*, in which he included an exceedingly good and careful description of the building, with a competent ground plan. From that time onwards a long line of expert investigators, alike on the historical and on the constructional side, have devoted their attention to Bodiam; and the series of treatises on the subject culminates in the sumptuous volume² dedicated by the late Marquis Curzon to the beautiful Sussex castle which he bought, repaired, and at his death left to the nation—surely not the least among the many services rendered to his country in so remarkably wide a range of capacities.

Perhaps it may be thought that in the case of a building which has been the subject of so much research little is left to be gathered up by a new worker. In the course of his general description of the ruins, Lord Curzon, with classic beauty of diction, has in fact

¹ *Medieval Military Architecture in England*, 1884, Vol. I., p. vii.

² *Bodiam Castle, Sussex: A Historical and Descriptive Survey by the Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., Owner of the Castle*, 1926.

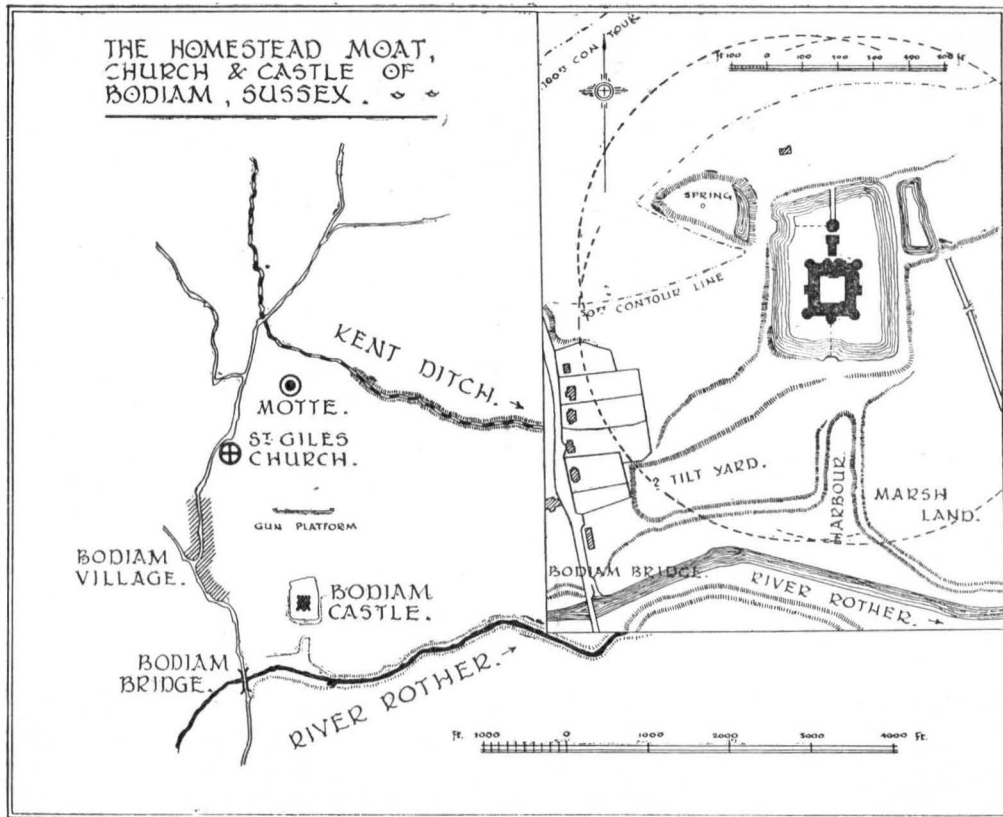


FIG. 1. BODIAM: MAP OF MANORIAL SITES, AND PLAN OF CASTLE.

[J. F. Wyners, del.]

assembled pretty nearly everything of importance in previous accounts; besides contributing very notably to the elucidation of various problems by his own intensive study, and, in particular, by the excavation which he conducted in the bed of the moat and at various places within the castle area. But Lord Curzon died before any part of his book had been set up in type, and the result inevitably has been that, as published, it contains a few mistakes and omissions which no doubt would have been remedied had the proofs passed the author's vigilant eye. Moreover, there remain a number of points of interest with regard to the fabric that appear to have escaped the notice of all previous observers. It is accordingly in the belief that I can still contribute some fresh material to the study of this famous fortress that I have ventured to follow as a gleaner even in so well-harvested a field.³ Also, neither Bodiam Church nor the home-
stead moat beside it, have hitherto been satisfactorily described; nor have all three structures—moat, church and castle—been considered organically together from the viewpoint of the parochial development which they illustrate.

The picturesque hamlet of Bodiam (see Map, Fig. 1) is situated on the southern slopes of a triangular tongue of elevated land between the Rother on the south and its tributary, the Kent Ditch, on the north—the latter stream forming, as its name implies, the county boundary. Very conspicuously sited, as is usual in this part of England, the church occupies the highest portion of the area; close below it, on the north, and immediately beside the Kent Ditch, is the home-
stead moat which—in all probability—marks the *halla* of Osbert de Bodeham, noted in the Domesday survey. The village quaintly straggles down the sunny slope between the church and Bodiam Bridge across the Rother; while the castle lies a little lower down the

³ A certain amount of the matter which follows has already been published in a notice of Lord Curzon's book, which I contributed to *The Edinburgh Review*, for April, 1926; for permission to reproduce it I am indebted to the courtesy of the Editor, Dr. Harold Cox.

river, being situated about 350 yards north-east of the bridge and about 230 yards distant from the nearest part of the present channel of the river, above which it stands about 30 feet. Bodiam Bridge, as we see it, is a comparatively modern structure, but a predecessor is mentioned so far back as 1313, and in 1414 required repairs.⁴ Since early mediæval times it appears that there have been important changes in the bed of the river hereabouts⁵; and it is known that in the twelfth century its channel was navigable for vessels of commerce as far as Bodiam.⁶

From the foregoing description it will be seen that we have here at Bodiam a very complete vignette of English manorial development. The place-name is thought to preserve the memory of the *ham* of one Bodi or Bode, who would thus probably have been the first Saxon settler; but where this putative personage may have had his residence there exists no evidence to show. The homestead moat is, of course, a typically Norman construction, and its close association with the parish church is also characteristic of post-Conquest manorial arrangements. So far, all is ruled by local needs and local convenience. But in the later fourteenth century the intrusion of an urgent problem of national defence led in 1386 to the abandonment of the early homestead, and to the building of a strong military castle on a site selected so as to command the waterway of the Rother, up which, during the weak reign of Richard II., French naval raids were feared. Local and national interests have here divergently played their part after a fashion to

⁴ M. A. Lower, "Bodiam and its Lords," in *Sussex Archæological Collections*, Vol. IX. (1857), p. 296. The present bridge has a stone on the east side bearing a much weathered inscription, which appears to read as follows: "Built by the County of Sussex. B. Touch, Superintendent." The last word is doubtful. The style of lettering suggests an early nineteenth century date. The Rev. Theodore Johnson, *History of Bodiam*, IVth edition, p. 52, gives the date 1841 as on the inscription, but I have been unable to decipher this. According to E. Jervoise, *The Ancient Bridges of the South of England*, p. 47, the bridge was built in 1796.

⁵ For these changes see authorities cited by H. Sands, "Bodiam Castle," in *Sussex Archæological Collections*, Vol. XLVI. (1903), p. 118, note 2.

⁶ Lower, *op. cit.*, pp. 276-7.

which I can offer a close parallel from Scotland in the Aberdeenshire parish of Kildrummy. Here the original parochial nucleus was formed by a *motte* and associated church, dating no doubt from the Norman penetration of the old Celtic Province of Mar in the twelfth century. Between the church and the castle grew up a village community, which in the fourteenth century appears as a fully organised borough of barony. A new departure was taken with the advent of Bishop Gilbert de Moravia as the royal lieutenant in the reign of Alexander II. (1214-49), and the energetic measures then set in hand for incorporating into the realm of Scotland the territories beyond the River Spey. The lines of communication through Mar into the scene of operations now became of prime importance, and had to be securely held; and so at Kildrummy a great stone castle was erected, no longer to serve local administrative ends, but as an instrument of larger national policies, on a more suitable site about a mile to the west of the early manorial centre.⁷ The parallel between this history and that of Bodiam is singularly close and striking.

The homestead moat may at this stage conveniently be described. Of a more or less oval form, the enclosure measures about 165 yards in circumference at the edge of the ditch, and is level with the surrounding country—so that we have to deal properly not with a *motte* or any such mounded structure, but merely with what in all probability was a palisaded area enclosed by a ditch, and containing the wooden hall of the de Bodehams. The ditch measures from 9 to 16 feet in breadth, and normally the stagnant water stands at a height of about 3 or 4 feet below the enclosure *terreplein*; on the north the latter is lower, and does not rise more than 2 feet above the usual level of the water. On the south-west side the ditch is interrupted by a causeway, about 15 feet broad, leading out towards

⁷ See my papers on "A New Survey of Kildrummy Castle," in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Vol. LXII. (1927-28), pp. 36-42; and on "The Early Castles of Mar," *ibid.*, Vol. LXIII. (1928-29), pp. 108-9.

the church. I take this access to be modern—dating, it may be supposed, from the time when the area was planted. On the west side the ditch shows an irregular outward expansion, presumably secondary, measuring about 7 yards deep and 13 yards broad. There is an outflow from the ditch about the middle of its east front; but it was certainly never fed by the Kent Ditch, as Sands asserts.⁸ The earthwork is at present enclosed by a large hop garden; the scarp of the ditch is closely planted with pollard willows, and the same trees, mixed with sparse oak, grow on the counter-scarp. No traces of any building are visible within the area. Lower gives the area of the ditch as 3 roods 18 perches, and that of the enclosure as 23 perches.⁹

We proceed now briefly to consider the parish church. It is dedicated to St. Giles, and first occurs, early in the twelfth century, among the endowments of Hastings College, as the Chapel of Bodiam, dependent on the Church of Ewhurst.¹⁰ It is mentioned in Pope Nicholas IV.'s survey of 1291¹¹; and there is notice of a chaplain of Bodiam early in the same century.¹² It is still a very beautiful and interesting, though, alas! greatly altered, little building of the fourteenth century—probably, in its earlier portions at least, somewhat older than the castle. As it now stands, the church, which is correctly oriented, consists (see Plan, Fig. 2) of a nave of two bays, north and south aisles with a north porch, a chancel with a north aisle, and a tower at the west end. The north aisle of the chancel, containing the sacristy and organ, is wholly modern, dating from the incumbency of the Rev. Theodore Johnstone, 1894–1924¹³; it blocks the east window of the north nave aisle, and its east wall butts against the north-east buttress of the choir. The nave aisles also are modern, externally, at all events, though evidently they are reconstructions on the old lines, and internally the

⁸ Sands, *op. cit.*, p. 115. ⁹ Lower, *op. cit.*, p. 302. ¹⁰ *V.C.H. Sussex*, ii., 113.

¹¹ A. Hussey, *Notes on the Churches in the Counties of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey*, 1852, p. 201.

¹² Lower, *op. cit.*, p. 279. ¹³ See his *History of Bodiam*, 4th edition, p. 51.

north one still shows some ancient features. The porch is a modern addition. The church has a renewed cedar roof of good design covered with the beautiful dark red tiles in use in this district. The

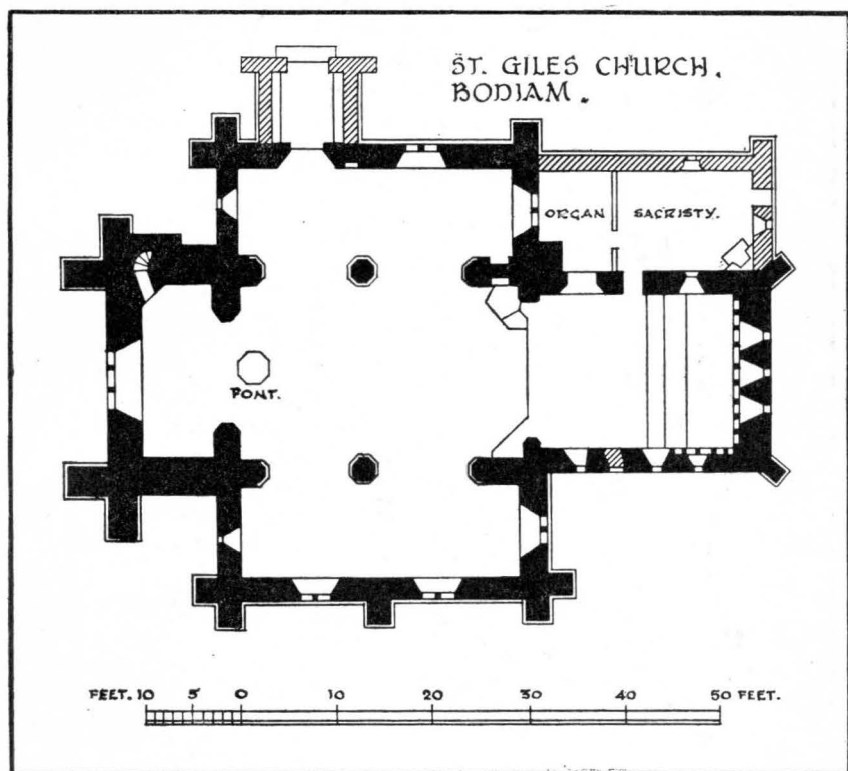


FIG. 2. BODIAM CHURCH: GROUND PLAN.

[W. D. Simpson, mens.; J. F. Wyness, del.]

roof (see View, Fig. 3) is continuous over nave and aisles, the nave being high pitched and the aisles of gentler pitch and very low. Chancel and chancel aisle are also roofed continuously, and the pitch of the aisle roof is gentler than that of the chancel. The very drastic "restoration" which has brought the church into its present state was carried out in 1851 by Mr. Augustus Eliot Fuller, the then lord of the

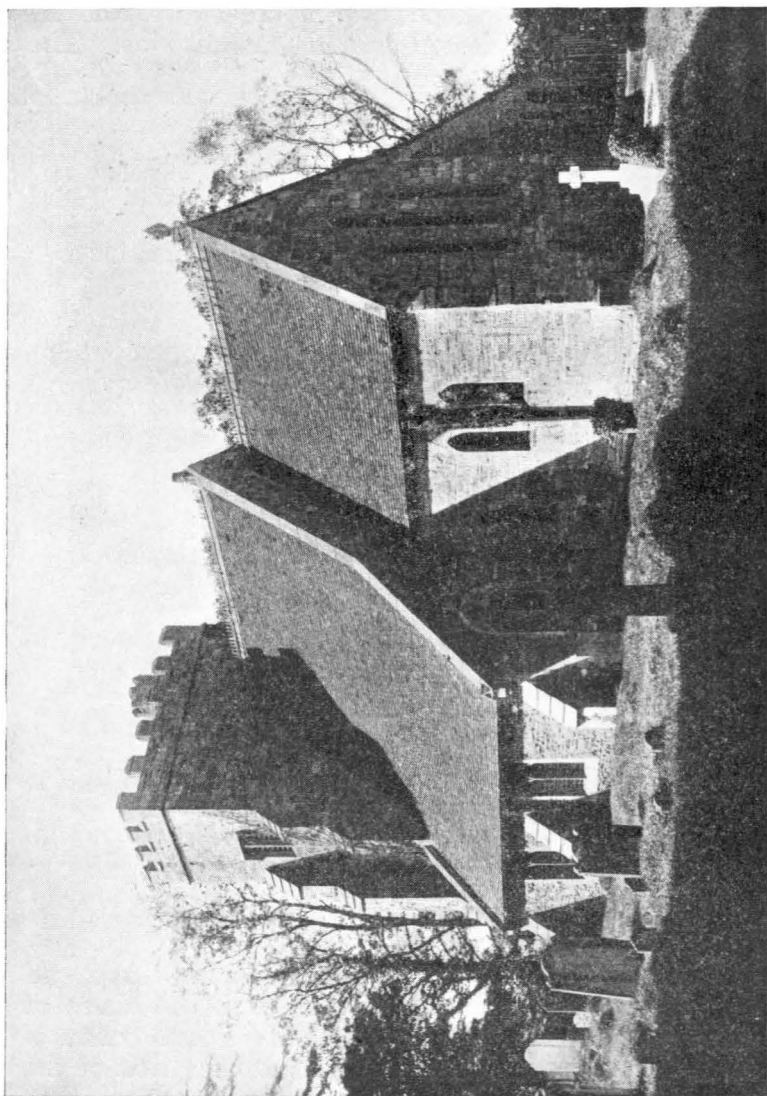


FIG. 3. BODIAM CHURCH.

Photo by E. J. Elphick.

manor. Its original aspect is shown in Hussey's excellent plate, from which it appears that the present set out of the roof more or less follows the old one, and that the modern choir aisle had an ancient predecessor. There are also two exceedingly interesting and very

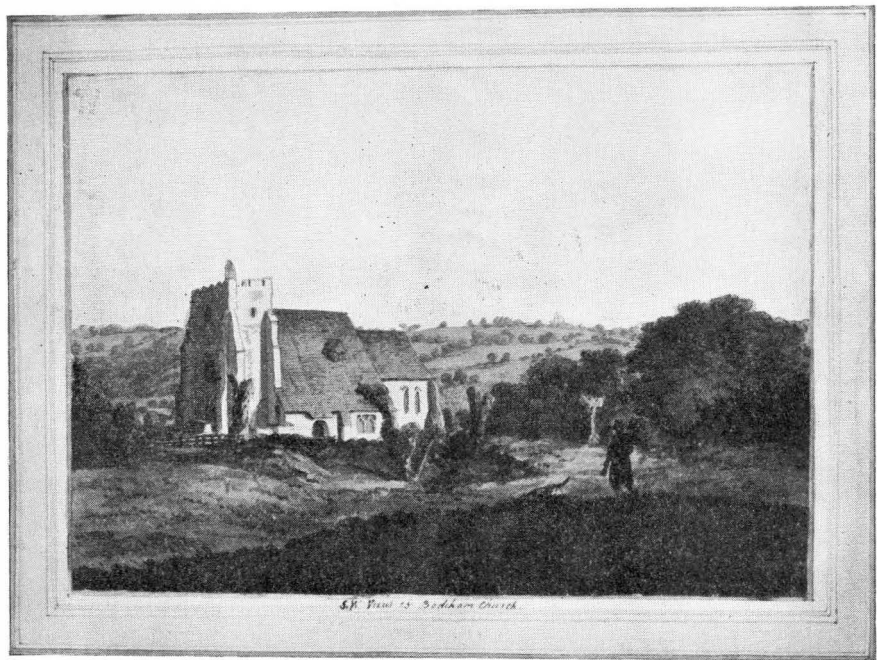


FIG. 4. BODIAM CHURCH. Drawn by S. H. Grimm in 1784.

beautiful drawings of the church (Figs. 4 and 5), one made by S. H. Grimm in 1784, and the other by James Lambert in 1788, in the Burrell MSS., now preserved in the British Museum.¹⁴

Externally, the chancel measures about 22 feet 6 inches by 21 feet, excluding the buttresses. The total projection of the aisles, the east walls of which are flush and of one build with those of the nave, is

¹⁴ Add. MSS. 5670, fo. 5, and 5676, fo. 2.

about 13 feet; their length, being also that of the nave, is about 34 feet. The tower, placed rather remarkably with its length at right angles to the nave, measures about 12 feet by 25 feet 3 inches, excluding the buttresses.



FIG. 5. BODIAM CHURCH. Drawn by James Lambert in 1788.

The east end of the chancel has two good Decorated buttresses set diagonally against the quoins, with high bases and two weathered offsets. As often in small rural churches, these buttresses do not differ very greatly in profile from those in use during the Early English period; but their diagonal setting and the hollow plinth are characteristic of the fourteenth

century.¹⁵ The three eastern lancet windows are modern; Hussey's drawing shows a good three-light Perpendicular window in their place. In the south wall (see Fig. 3) are three practically unaltered lancet windows, with a plain outer 3-inch chamfer, the daylight measurements being 5 feet 6 inches in height and 1 foot 4 inches in breadth. The eastmost of these windows is raised so as to clear the sedilia; the western is lowest of all, and is *perhaps* a low-side window. In themselves these windows might date from the thirteenth century, and they have been claimed as Early English work.¹⁶ But such plain openings are not uncommon in lesser churches during the succeeding period—the simple lancet windows in the towers of the castle afford a parallel—and the fourteenth century date of the chancel seems clearly enough indicated by the diagonal buttresses with their hollow plinths and by the character of its masonry, to which I shall afterwards allude; also the detail of the piscina and sedilia inside is distinctly of a Decorated character. Between the westmost and the central of these windows is a blocked priest's door, with an elliptic arch, a 2 inch chamfer continuous on arch and jambs, and its sole at a height of about 1 foot 6 inches above the present ground level. This door measures 5 feet 4 inches high and 2 feet 2 inches broad. No plinth appears on the walls of the chancel, which where not repaired are seen to be built of Wadhurst stone in cubical ashlar usually of very large blocks. This masonry strongly resembles that found in the curtains and towers of the castle—a circumstance that seems to me to be another clear indication pointing to a date in the fourteenth century for the chancel. The modern aisles, etc., are all built of small-work, very

¹⁵ William Wetherden, the Vicar whose brass remains in the church, in his will, dated 8th February, 1513, left 20s. "to the mending of the Boteraces," *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. XXXVIII. (1895), p. 196.

¹⁶ Hussey, *op. cit.*, p. 201; Lower, *op. cit.*, p. 285; P. M. Johnston in *Victoria County History of Sussex*, Vol. II., p. 371, and in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. XLI. (1898), p. 189; F. Harrison, in *Notes on Sussex Churches*, p. 66. It is with all due diffidence that I feel myself obliged for the reasons stated, to differ in opinion from these authorities.

clearly defined from the ancient masonry. The head of the west window in the south aisle—a trifoliated lancet with a casement moulding within a rebated outer splay—is old; the corresponding window at the east end, although wholly modern (except perhaps for some of the south jamb stones) occupies the place of an ancient predecessor, shown as blocked in Hussey's drawing. Beside it in the drawing is a buttress applied to the east wall of the nave just where it meets the chancel. The engraving also shows three buttresses on the south aisle, the middle one larger than the others. A doorway is shown in the western part of the south wall; it is drawn as pointed, continuously moulded on arch and jambs, and enclosed in a drip-stone terminating on corbel caps. This doorway was evidently of Decorated character. In the eastern part of the aisle a three-light Perpendicular window is depicted by Hussey. The British Museum drawings are in full agreement with all these particulars.

The tower has heavy buttresses of good Decorated pattern, similar to those of the chancel. There are six in all, one at either side closing in the end walls of the nave, and the other four placed in pairs at right angles to each other so as to encase the two free corners of the tower. They have low bases, and weather back in three plain stages. Most, if not all, of the tabling seems to be renewed. The tower has no plinth, and is finished above with a flat roof inside a battlemented parapet. Merlons and embrasures are of equal size; both finish with a gabled and projected coping. At the north-west corner a square stair turret, projecting only slightly from the tower, and pierced with unaltered plain long loops, heavily chamfered, rises into a modern octagonal head with a coned roof inside an imitation battlement similar to that on the tower. In Hussey's plate and in the British Museum drawings is shown a pyramidal finial, crowned with a vane, at the south-west corner of the tower; this finial has now been removed. All the windows in the tower seem to have been re-fashioned.

A splice in the walling marks the position of a former west door, shown by Lambert and Grimm as a high pointed arch apparently of two orders. The masonry of the tower is similar to, but rather less massive than, that in the chancel.

The west end wall of the north aisle is ancient and of masonry corresponding in kind with that of the tower; but the window has been renewed, and the quoin and skew are also rebuilt.

Internally the church was drastically dealt with by the "restorers." The walls have mostly been plastered over, and all exposed stone work apparently has been re-cut, so that it is a matter of conjecture how far the present mouldings, etc., may be held to represent the original. To the aisles the nave opens by octagonal piers and arches, all of good Decorated design; the bases are stilted, the caps bold and characteristic, with the scroll-moulding much in evidence, and the arches consist of plain, slightly hollow chamfers in two orders. The tower arch is lofty and acute, the chancel arch more of a drop-centred form. The mouldings are identical with those of the nave arcades.

The tower is of three storeys, the two upper being reached by a narrow and steep newel stair in the north-west turret. This stair with its high risers and massive newel strongly recalls those which serve the various towers in the castle. The door at the stair-head, opening into the belfry, has a drop arch, and on arch and jamb displays a 4-inch chamfer, finished below with the tall broach stop so regularly found at the castle. The five very tuneful bells were hung in 1761; in 1854 they were recast, and two were again recast in recent years.

East of the porch in the north aisle is a stoup recess having a delicately profiled hollow-chamfer moulding brought out to the square beneath a chamfered drop-arch, and terminated below by a broach stop. In the east end wall of this aisle is a fine late Decorated window, now masked by the choir aisle. It is of two trefoiled lights, with a cinquefoil above.

The sedilia consist of two seats, stepped. They have pointed arches, wrought with a double hollow chamfer, and over them a good Decorated hood moulding of ogee section ending in a simple twist of a type not uncommon in plainer work of this style. The piscina has a plain pointed and chamfered arch, stopped below; the bowl is shallow and quatrefoiled, with central drain. In the north wall of the choir opposite is a plain lancet window, now blocked by the sacristy. Externally this window has a double chamfer.

Built into the west wall of the tower are four small brasses:—(1) The mutilated but extremely spirited figure of a knight in armour, about the end of the fourteenth century, bearing on his surcoat the arms of de Bodeham, *or*, a fess dancettée *sable* bezantée; (2) an escutcheon charged with the same arms; (3) the shroud-brass of a vicar; (4) an inscription commemorating the vicar William Wetherden, who died 26th February, 1513, and may perhaps be portrayed on the shroud-brass; and (5) a plate inviting prayers for the souls of Thomas Grove and Christian his wife.¹⁷

The internal dimensions of the church are: Length of nave, 30 feet; breadth, 18 feet 3 inches; length of aisles, 28 feet 6 inches; breadth, 9 feet 1 inch; length of chancel, 21 feet; breadth, 15 feet 8 inches; tower, 17 feet 9 inches by 7 feet 2 inches.

As to dates: the upper part of the tower appears to be of about the same period as the castle, or perhaps just a little later—its parapet at all events seems to be of a rather more advanced type than those of the castle, the merlons and embrasures not being of unequal size as in the latter, and both being coped, whereas at the castle the coping is omitted in the embrasures; at the church, however, the external bead moulding found on the castle copings is omitted. All these features are of distinctly early Perpendicular type. The lower part of the tower and the chancel are, I think, the oldest parts now identifiable in the church; they may date from perhaps *circa* 1350. The

¹⁷ For these brasses see Lower, *op. cit.*, pp. 281, 285-6.

same date may be assigned to the nave in so far as its interior features as now evident may be held to have preserved or to reproduce their ancient character. In connection with the evidences of date deducible from the fabric itself it becomes significant to note that in a will of 1382 money is left "towards the building of the church of Bodiam."¹⁸

From the de Bodehams the manor of Bodiam passed to the family of Wardeux; and, somewhere in the latter half of the fourteenth century—prior at all events to 1377¹⁹—Elizabeth, heiress of the last Wardeux lord, brought the property to her husband, the famous knight Sir Edward Dalyngrigge, the builder of the Castle. The will above referred to is that of a member of the Wardeux family, William de Wardedieu, Archdeacon of Chichester. As the family at the date of this will, 1382, no longer possessed Bodiam, this circumstance shows that they continued to have a special interest in the church; a fact which, compared with the evidence of style, suggests that the church may have been begun by the last of the Wardieux, and completed by Sir Edward Dalyngrigge. It is to be noted that William de Wardedieu had been vicar of Bodiam in 1370.²⁰

Sir Edward Dalyngrigge, sprung from a good old fighting Sussex stock seated at Dalling Ridge, near East Grinstead, had served with distinction in the French wars under that silent and heavy handed soldier of fortune, Sir Robert Knollys, whose "mitres," in the grim jest of his men, marked his cruel path of devastation over the fair fields of Normandy and Brittany.²¹ Returning home in the reign of Richard II. Sir Edward settled down at Bodiam, taking an active part in local and national affairs; and on 20th October, 1386, he received a licence to "strengthen with a wall of stone and lime, and crenellate and construct and make into a castle his manor-house of Bodyham, near

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 285. ¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 289.

²⁰ Hennessy, *Chichester Clergy Lists*, p. 34.

²¹ The gables of burned houses, standing forth against the skyline, were compared to mitres.

the sea, in the county of Sussex, for defence of the adjacent country and resistance to our enemies." The motive prompting the grant, so clearly revealed in this language, is illustrated by the fact that nine years previously—owing to the paralytic condition of the English navy in the decadent closing days of Edward III.—a French fleet, under the great Admiral Jean de Vienne, whose exploits adorn the brilliant page of Froissart, had sacked the port of Rye. It is also illustrated by the circumstance that, on 24th March previous to the grant of the licence to crenellate, the name of Sir Edward Dalyngrigge is entered first upon the roll of a commission appointed under royal letters patent to fortify that port.²² Clearly the warlike knight was specially interested in the then urgent problem of coastal defence.

The time was one of great anxiety and discontent in England. John of Gaunt, popularly regarded as the one "strong man" in the realm, had sailed away in July to Portugal on a wild-goose chase of his own. The young and unstable King Richard was in the hands of two ill-disposed, ambitious, and unscrupulous ministers, the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Arundel. All summer the French had been busy with vast preparations for a descent upon England; ships were gathering at Sluys and in the Breton harbours; and Charles VI. himself, the Oriflame displayed before him, was on the march—so rumour ran—with all the chivalry of France to embark on his Armada. In London alarm was great. The shire levies of the Midlands were massed around the capital; those of Kent and Sussex watched the Channel shore; and a fleet of sorts, hastily scraped together, rode uneasily at anchor at Sandwich and Dover. It is against such a background of national apprehension that we must sketch the erection of Bodiam Castle.

Clearly from the terms of the licence a twofold object, personal and national, was envisaged. On the one side, the lord of the manor desired leave to furnish

²² *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, Richard II., 1385-89, p. 123.

himself with a home more suited to the increased means which he had amassed (one may fairly presume) in the Continental wars. On the other hand, the King and his advisers had to prepare for the defence of a coast threatened with invasion, and to provide for the security of its *hinterland*. Herein doubtless lies the explanation of the fact that though the licence, as we have it, proposes the fortification of the existing manor house, in the event a different site was chosen and a new castle erected. An example of what resulted when a licence to crenellate was applied to an older manor house (as had been intended at Bodiam) may be seen at the episcopal castle of Amberley, also in Sussex, where Bishop William Rede, having obtained a licence in 1377, enclosed the scattered manorial buildings with a curtain wall and gatehouse.²³

Also in the special circumstances, as detailed above, we may find the reason why the stronghold so erected was the last great purely military castle to be reared in England. At a time when everywhere else the castle was giving place to the semi-fortified manor house, Bodiam ranks with Shirburn and Bolton and Nunney as one of a group of castles built by veterans of the third Edward's wars, and in their robustly martial character reflecting something of the spirit of the contemporary *châteaux* in France that their founders knew so well. Mr. Harold Sands observed a certain likeness between Bodiam and the Château de Villandraut, near Bordeaux, which he thought Sir Edward Dalyngrigge may have admired while attending the court of the Black Prince there. But there seems no reason to stress this resemblance, for Bodiam fully represents the logical outcome of the development which the English castle had been undergoing on its own account ever since the time of Edward I.—a development marked successively by the omission of the keep, increased prominence given to the gatehouse, and a tendency towards simplification, i.e. to concentrating

²³ See W. D. Peckham on "The Architectural History of Amberley Castle," in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. LXII. (1922), p. 30.

the defence in a single well-manned *enceinte*, in place of multiplied concentric wards which were apt to become an entanglement to the defenders even more than the besiegers. The exceptional character of Bodiam is apparent rather than real, being due to the fact that elsewhere in England castles of any sort were almost ceasing to be built, owing to the supremacy of the royal power, the growing internal peace of the country, and the rising standard in domestic comfort. Villandraut is a building nearly a century older than Bodiam,²⁴ for French military architecture had attained a corresponding stage in development at an earlier period. It has not the double gatehouse, in front and rear, which is so characteristic of the English Edwardian castle, and is well seen at Bodiam. Sir Edward Dalyngrigge's castle is quite English in all its features, and there seems no reason to adopt Lord Curzon's view that "the general plan of a moated castle, consisting in the inside of a single court or quadrangle, and defended by a broad and deep wet fosse, was borrowed from the Continent, and in the main from France."²⁵

To the specialist the interest of Bodiam consists in the fact that it is a castle substantially of one date, and that a known one. Built upon ground where the engineer was free to design his works unhampered by topographical difficulties, it represents, as I contend, no exotic plan imported from abroad, but in logical perfection the ideal English castle of the fourteenth century. Not even Beaumaris is more severely symmetrical in all its arrangements. The plan (Fig. 1) is simplicity itself. A rectangular area is enclosed by lofty and massive curtain walls, having stout drum towers at the four angles, a square tower on each of the two sides, and imposing machicolated gatehouses in front and rear. Over the walls, which average 6 feet

²⁴ The date of Villandraut is given as 1306-7 by Camille Enlart, *Manuel d'Archéologie Française*, Vol. II., p. 539. Viollet le Duc, *Dictionnaire Raisoné de l'Architecture Française*, Vol. III., p. 140, placed the castle *circa* 1250; he is followed by Sands and Curzon.

²⁵ *Bodiam Castle*, p. 54.

6 inches thick, the building measures about 150 feet by 135 feet; the drum towers are 29 feet in diameter, and rise to a height of over 60 feet above the water. On the main gatehouse are seen the heraldic achievements of de Bodeham, Wardeux, and Dalyngrigge, while over the postern the founder placed, in graceful compliment, the shield of his old chief, Sir Robert Knollys. Around the court inside were compactly arranged the domestic buildings—hall and kitchen on the south side, state rooms and a fine chapel on the east, servants' quarters and offices to the west and north. All these rooms are well appointed, and illustrate in every particular the improved standards of the age. At the top of the south-west tower is a dovecot, and in its base a cistern or well.

The approaches to the castle, in front and rear, are of very high interest. Opposite the main gate in the north side an octagonal stone-cased islet is formed in the middle of the lake, and from this the gatehouse was reached over bridges and through a barbican tower on a smaller island. The octagon itself is now approached by an earthen causeway in line with the gatehouse; but a built semi-octagonal pier on the west side had long given rise to the suspicion that the original access to the octagon was by a bridge at right angles from this point. Lord Curzon's excavations have settled this important question. The causeway on the north is secondary, and the timbers of the ancient bridge, between the octagon and the pier to the west, were discovered lying in the mud when the moat was drained.²⁶ The south gate, or postern, communicated with the land by a similar bridge carried directly over the moat, resting on a stone underbuilding and terminated in a built pier. The water defences and approaches, whose exact character Lord Curzon has

²⁶ Lord Curzon speaks (p. 89) of these timbers as "lying in the mud at the bottom of the moat, as they had fallen perhaps centuries ago"; and again (p. 90), remarks that "in spite of the fall and of their prolonged immersion, they had moved very little from their original and respective positions." But it does not seem apparent where the "fall" comes in; the timbers shown in his plans and photograph are quite evidently the foundations of the bridge, still *in situ*.

thus established, are exceeded in interest, among castles in England and Wales, only by those at Caerphilly, and are surpassed in preservation by none. The objection, put forward by Clark,²⁷ and echoed by Lord Curzon, that the whole elaborate system of defences could be nullified "in a few hours" by cutting through the retaining bank of the moat, need not be taken seriously. Clark himself admitted that "the mud, until dry, would be even a better protector than the water"; but, quite apart from any such consideration, to cut through the bank would scarcely be an easy job, or one of a few hours, under the full command of parapets and towers lined by the finest archery in Europe.²⁸

Opposite the castle, and well within arrow range, a harbour, large enough for the vessels of those times, was excavated in the bank of the Rother. As the river now flows at a lower level than in the fourteenth century, the harbour had thus become dry; and Lord Curzon, desiring to see it filled again with water, could accomplish this only by throwing a mound across its outlet to the river—an unfortunate alteration, which obscures its real character. It would have been better to leave it alone; but this is the only material point on which any criticism can be directed against the work which Lord Curzon carried out in and around the castle. To the west of the harbour is a broad flat space, defined on the north by a natural bank, and on the south screened from the river by an artificial mound, the area thus enclosed being over 500 feet in length, and varying between 300 and 150 feet in breadth. Lord Curzon conceived this to have been a tiltyard, and as such accordingly it is now indicated by a signpost. But the level of this so-called tiltyard is below that of the harbour; even to-day its surface is three-quarters a quagmire, and its condition must have been much worse in the fourteenth century; so that it is

²⁷ *Op. cit.*, Vol. I., p. 241.

²⁸ The archery range (220 yards) as drawn out by Harold Sands, is shown on Fig. 1.

difficult to imagine how it could have made at all a suitable jousting ground for knights clad in the heavy panoply of that time.

Lord Curzon wonders how many years the castle may have taken to complete. But the uniform character of its plan, and the entire similarity alike of masonry and of architectural detail in all parts of the structure, suggest very strongly that the whole is the result of one pre-ordained, straightforward, and rapid effort of building. Château Gaillard, the masterpiece of Richard I., and a much greater work than Bodiam, was erected in a single year; and at Bodiam, as at Château Gaillard, there was an urgent political and strategic motive to finish the castle with the utmost speed. Lord Curzon thought that certain of the cusped windows in the domestic buildings betray a later date, but it should be noted that cusping is found quite commonly in the windows of the gatehouse towers and curtains; and the windows to which he specially draws attention, at the south-west corner of the court, are exactly matched by a window which overlooks the chapel from a room above the sacristy, as well as by two others—of which one is now partly destroyed—midway in the west wing. There is equally little justification, in my view, for the opinion of Clark that the chimney stalks are perhaps of late date; the cavetto under their cornices is identical with that found beneath the cornices of the towers and turrets. Definitely secondary work, it is true, is found in the rear-building prolonging the main entrance passage; but even here it must be noted that the vaulting in this addition is identical with that of the main trance—a circumstance which suggests that the addition was made during the process of erection. Such a prolongation of the trance is not infrequently found about this period in England, for example, at Portchester; and it is worth remarking that similar lengthening of entrances, from whatever reason, took place in a number of the bigger Scottish castles during the fifteenth century. The small open platform, or *tête du*

pont, external to the postern gate, is also secondary, its walls butting up without bond against the tower. Also to be included in secondary work is the blocking of a door which had led through the cross wall containing the "drying chimney" at its east end. Both in the main gate and in the postern tower the vaulting bosses of the passage are pierced with round holes that older writers took to be apertures through which quicklime and boiling pitch or lead might be cast upon assailants. Clark and other authors have doubted whether such materials were ever in use for defensive purposes, and suggested that these apertures at Bodiam were for thrusting down pikes or posts to check a rush; purposes to which they are manifestly unsuited—as shown, for example, by the fact that the bosses of the wall ribs are pierced with semi-circular holes, useless for any such plan. Lord Curzon²⁹ adheres to the older view, and instances a remarkable passage from *Don Quixote*, in which "cauldrons of resin, pitch and burning oil" are mentioned as apparatus of defence. It may also be noted that in the Norse account of the siege of Rothesay Castle in 1230–1, it is stated that "the Norwegians attacked the castle, but the Scots defended it, and they poured out boiling pitch." Another version reads: "The Scots defended themselves well, and poured down upon them boiling pitch and lead."³⁰ It is thus clear that the old-fashioned explanation of the use of such apertures cannot be lightly dismissed, in the words of Sands, as a "puerile idea."³¹

There is an interesting difference in detail between the vaulting of the main trance and that of the postern, in that the latter, though otherwise identical in pattern, rests not upon corbels but upon caps and shafts; the shafts are not strictly defined, but unite with the adjoining walls by bold reversed curves in a rather remarkable fashion. The bases are stilted and semi-

²⁹ *Op. cit.*, 127–8.

³⁰ See A. O. Anderson, *Early Sources of Scottish History*, Vol. II., p. 476.

³¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 117.

hexagonal, of early Perpendicular type, and the caps are similar in design. The vaulting here is plastered over.

One of the most singular features in Bodiam Castle is the arrangements for access to the rampart walks. These arrangements do not seem hitherto to have been correctly described by any writer. The walk between the gatehouse and the north-west tower is reached by steps down from each tower, the steps in both cases being masked by a high merlon. In the gatehouse the steps are contained within the door-jamb; in the north-west tower they are all external. The other section of the north curtain, east of the gatehouse, is reached only from the north-east tower, and by steps down within the door. To the south, this tower opens upon the northern section of the east curtain walk by one external step down; and from this curtain the east mid-tower opens by one step up. The southern section of the east curtain can be reached only from the south-east tower, which opens northward upon it by steps down within the door. The eastern section of the south curtain walk is reached from the postern tower by two steps down; the western section is reached on the level from the south-west tower. The southern section of the west curtain is reached on the level from the south-west tower; the northern section in a similar manner from the west mid-tower. It will be observed from these particulars that there is no through-going access all round the *enceinte* on the wall-walks. All the doors of access to the wall-walks are square-headed except those from the north-east tower southward and from the south-west tower eastward, which are pointed, and that from the north-east tower westward, which is pointed and depressed. The two doors of access to the west section of the north curtain are checked for a wooden door opening outward, being the only ones so provided.

Sands imagined that the four drum-towers were capped with high conical roofs. Lord Curzon greatly doubts this, without committing himself definitely to

an opposite view. But it may be stated positively that the roofs were flat, from the absence of any raggle or water-table on the stair turrets, which take up the whole breadth of the wall head, and upon which any such roofs must necessarily have impinged. The raggles show that the roofs over the gatehouse were of very low pitch, easily clambered over and not seen above the embrasures. That machicolated parapets are applied to the gatehouses only, and not to the angle towers, is a characteristically English mannerism; in France at this period all the towers would have had superb machicolated crowns, like those of Pierrefonds; in Scotland also, as shown by such examples as Bothwell, Caerlaverock and Craigmillar, the French fashion tended to be followed. Details such as this must be borne in mind by those who are unduly disposed to seek a French *provenance* for Bodiam. On the front of the gatehouse towers these machicolations measure from 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet 6 inches by 1 foot; the lateral ones measure 2 feet 6 inches by 11½ inches. On the postern tower the machicolations are about 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot.

Among the interior buildings of the castle, that which presents most features of architectural interest is the chapel. It is placed on the first floor, and overrides the curtain wall, which in the crypt is carried through below so as to form a solid altar platform. An exactly similar arrangement is found at the Scottish castle of Kildrummy, of which mention has already been made; but at Kildrummy the chapel (see Fig. 6) is set obliquely to the curtain wall, in order to secure correct orientation; whereas at Bodiam, which is aligned to the compass, no such distortion was necessary. The triple lancet window of the chapel is rather plainer and of more Decorated type than other important openings in the castle; but the window already mentioned, which opens at a high level in its south chancel wall, from above the sacristy, has been of two trefoiled lights within a square frame up to which the mullion is carried in typically early Perpendicular fashion. A

clear structural joint marks the place where the south nave-wall of the chapel butts against the sacristy, which with the room above it (including the ornate window mentioned) is of one build with the east end; the south nave wall is therefore later in order of construction. A similar but much more irregular joint

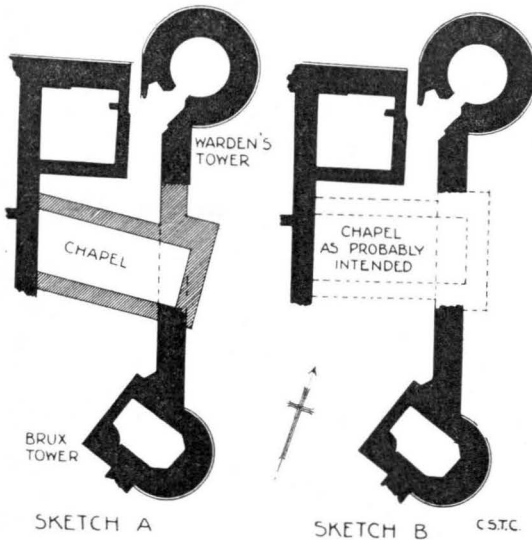


FIG. 6.

PLAN OF THE CHAPEL AT KILDRUMMY CASTLE.

(By courtesy of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.)

occurs at its west end. Lord Curzon follows Clark in a curious error by describing the sacristy as vaulted and groined, which it is not, and in crediting it with having two aumbries instead of only one; this is a plain rectangular locker, gible-checked. In the chapel proper the only ecclesiological detail now remaining is the piscina in the customary position. The projecting bowl, which was enriched, has been cloured away, exposing the central drain. The arched niche is obtusely pointed, daintily moulded in two casements or wide hollow chamfers, with a small quirk between them; these mouldings die out on a wide

stop-chamfer finishing below in a straight arris. The height of the niche is 1 foot 6½ inches; breadth, 1 foot; depth, 6½ inches. This piscina is a delicate and altogether a distinguished little piece of work.

In the angle between the wall and the corbel which carries the projecting hood of the south fireplace in the kitchen, as also in corresponding position at the north fireplace, there is placed a large corbel, which Clark describes as having been put there to buttress the thrust of the arch. But it is difficult to understand why any such special counter-stress should have been thought necessary, for the bearing corbel is very massive and seems fully capable of standing the strain. It appears to me much more likely that this angle corbel, which has a flat top, is a sconce for a light. Corbels for this purpose are found in similar situations, beside a fireplace, in the Scottish castles of Yester and Tulliallan; Mr. Salzman draws my attention to an English example at Michelham Priory.³² It may here be mentioned that the ordinary domestic fire places of the castle conform pretty much to a standard type; they have four-centred arches, and are moulded on voussoirs and jambs with a gible check set within a hollow chamfered edge. The large fireplace on the first floor midway in the east wall has joggled voussoirs, and over it is a straight hood with a kind of imitation miniature corbel-table ornament, very dainty. The fireplace below this has a flattish quarter-round, sunk in a hollow, instead of the usual edge-moulding as described above; this fireplace also has joggled voussoirs.

In regard to the moulded detail generally throughout the castle, it may be said that this is plain, as befits a military structure, but vigorous, and pervaded always by a fine sense of style. Angles are everywhere chamfered, and where possible a preference is revealed for a heavy or broad chamfer—reaching as much as 7 inches at the main gate openings, but at the smaller reveals a 4-inch chamfer is usual. Hollow

³² *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. LXVII. (1927), p. 19.

chamfers are not infrequent. A noteworthy detail, recurring regularly in all departments of the castle, and on the barbican, is the use of a tall broach stop at the lower termination of the chamfers; it is so universal as to be accounted a distinctive feature of the building. The mouldings of the two main doors opening into the domestic apartments from the courtyard are both unusual; the south door has a double ogee moulding, set back within a hollow chamfered order; the west door is still more singular, having a double chamfer—on the outer order of 4 inches, and on the inner order of $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches—with a broach stop rising to a point in the channel or quirk between the chamfers. In the buttery hatches the jamb moulding is of rather a thirteenth century character, consisting of a semi-circular hollow sunk in a broad chamfer; the stilted bases on the other hand are of a good Perpendicular design. All round the base of the buildings in the court runs a plain, heavy splayed plinth of 6 inches projection, stopped at the doors. Considerable remains of plaster exist on many of the walls, particularly in the north-west corner. The external masonry of the towers and curtains is ashlar in yellow Wadhurst stone, weathering into a comely grey; the joints are wide, and the blocks tend to be of unusually large size, a common dimension being 1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 10 inches—a cubit either way. Oyster shells are not infrequently employed as pinnings.

One or two problems connected with the water-way approaches may now be considered. Lord Curzon, as we saw, proved by excavation that the original approach to the octagon, as Cotton and Sands had maintained in opposition to Clark, lay at right angles from the half-pier at the west bank. The earthen causeway to the north is thus shown to be an after-thought, and Lord Curzon dismisses it as modern.³³ But the matter does not seem to me to be quite as simple as this. The causeway was certainly in existence by 1737, as Buck's engraving shows; and it

³³ *Op. cit.*, pp. 55, 89.

may well be very much older. Its head, towards the octagon, is revetted in masonry which Clark describes as modern, but to me it has all the appearance of medieval work—although of course we cannot exclude the possibility of old stones having been re-used. In this connection it is worth noting that the splayed bases of the various orders which make up the jambs of the main gate have all been more or less cloured away; evidently the whole architectural base of the portal has been sacrificed to secure entry room for carts. May not this alteration have ranged in time with the construction of the direct access by a solid earthen causeway from the north? In any case, it seems to me that such an important reconstruction of the approach to the castle is *a priori* much more likely to have taken place during the period of its occupation than in the eighteenth century, when it was a deserted ruin, frequented only by an old gardener who had built for himself a hovel against the postern tower.³⁴ A third alternative, that the causeway was made to facilitate the carting away of the materials of the inner buildings when these were dismantled, is improbable; had the dismantling been a piecemeal process for the sake of the stone and lime, such a view might be possible; but we shall see that the demolition was evidently a penal one, and, rather than go to the enormous labour of constructing such a causeway, the destroyers would surely have called in gunpowder to their more speedy aid. Besides, why then would a gap, evidently intended to be bridged, have been left between the causeway and the octagon? The existence of this obviously defensive feature seems to me clearly to prove the ancient date of the causeway.

Another question which may be asked is: why was the south bridge built on stone foundations while the main bridge rested merely on timber trestles? Was the south bridge reconstructed on more solid foundations at the time that the main bridge was abandoned and the causeway from the north bank built in its

³⁴ Curzon, *op. cit.*, p. 81.

stead? Or was it that the south bridge had to bear heavier loads coming up from the harbour? The precise resemblance on plan between its stone underbuilding and the timber trestles of the north bridge—presupposing in each case a more or less identical superstructure—certainly suggests that the two bridges were contemporary in date.

The uniformly perished state of the buildings within the courtyard is clearly the result of deliberate demolition, not of piecemeal spoliation, still less of natural decay. It has been suggested that the castle was dismantled in 1483, when it was captured on behalf of Richard III.; but the relics found in the course of Lord Curzon's excavations prove a continuous occupation throughout the sixteenth and into the seventeenth century; a number of wine-bottles of seventeenth century type, for instance, were found in the cellarage below the buttery. Lord Curzon, therefore, holds the probable view that the castle, in common with other strong places in Sussex, was "slighted" by the Parliament during the Civil War—although he clearly demonstrates that the common story, ascribing its destruction to Sir William Waller in 1643, is erroneous. That siege artillery was actually laid against the castle during this period is suggested by the presence, some 267 yards to the north of it,³⁵ and overlooking it from the brow of the sloping ground, of a worn earth-work known of old as the Gun Garden or Gun Battery Field. I make it out to consist of a terrace fronting and parallel to the castle, about 220 yards in length, and returned some 25 yards on either flank so as to merge into the rise of the ground. Facing the castle its terrace seems to be covered by a slight ditch, above which it rises 6 or 8 feet. This work has all the appearance of a gun platform of the seventeenth century; it is certainly too far away from the castle for any ordnance that might conceivably have been employed in the siege, if siege there was, of 1483. It is, however, equally clear that the castle, even if guns were trained

³⁵ Reckoned from the counterscarp of the moat opposite the gatehouse.

against it during the Civil War, must have fallen without a bombardment, as its outer walls—on the menaced front equally as elsewhere—are unscathed by cannon shot.

One thing at all events is beyond dispute, that deliberate destruction followed the “intaking” of Bodiam. A point about which a final word of comment may be made concerns the way in which this destruction was managed. Had the aim been to obliterate the military value of the castle, its outer walls and towers would have been blown up—as was done on so extensive a scale elsewhere, notably at Corfe. The fact that the *enceinte* was left unmolested, while the inner buildings were saved, suggests that the motive was rather to punish the Royalist owner, Lord Thanet, by making his home uninhabitable. A penal not a military demolition is distinctly indicated. It may therefore be confidently asserted that the damage was wrought by order of Parliament upon a hostile house, and that the idea put forward as a possible alternative by Lord Curzon, that the demolition may have been a precautionary one, carried out by the owner himself, or with his consent, i.e. either by Lord Thanet or by his Parliamentary successor, Sir Nathaniel Powell—must be left out of account. Such a precautionary measure would have been purely military in its purpose. The case of Banbury Castle, cited by Lord Curzon—a Parliamentary house which Parliament itself ordered to be destroyed in 1641—very exactly illustrates my point; for here the fortifications were ordered to be demolished, while the residential part was to be spared, whereas at Bodiam just the reverse has taken place. The other instance of precautionary demolition, quoted by Lord Curzon, that of Bolsover Castle, is equally inapplicable; for the treatment applied to Bodiam, so far from being an “exact counterpart” is again completely opposite. “The house itself, as it relates to private habitation,” which at Bolsover was to be “as little prejudiced as may be,” at Bodiam has been almost completely

cleared away; whereas the "outworks abroad," "turrets and walls that are of strength," instead of being demolished, as was ordered at Bolsover, remain intact at Bodiam.³⁶

In concluding this paper, which is already too long, I may be allowed to offer one or two observations about the present state of the building. Lord Curzon in his book has paid a just tribute to the work of conservation—"energetic, cautious, well executed, and necessary," "reconstructive and prophylactic rather than constructive"³⁷—accomplished by his predecessor, Lord Ashcombe. To Lord Curzon's own far more extensive operations the same verdict may fitly and fully be applied. While ensuring the structural stability and soundness of the fabric, he has wisely eschewed a needlessly drastic technique, and has not made the aesthetic mistake of stripping every vestige of greenery from the grey old walls. After all, the artistic appeal of our ancient monuments is as valuable an aspect of them, and one quite as worthy to be conserved, as their purely archaeological or structural interest. Unfortunately Lord Curzon died before his full programme of work at Bodiam was accomplished. It is earnestly to be hoped that the National Trust, to whom he bequeathed the custody of the building, will be able to complete the conservative measures that must still be accounted necessary. They have already made a good beginning in placing a flat concrete roof on the west mid-tower—a preventive measure which might with advantage be applied to all the towers of the castle.

I have to record my very grateful thanks to the Rev. P. R. Mitchell, O.B.E., M.A., Rector of Bodiam, who courteously gave me facilities to survey the church, and has supplied me with information on various matters; and to Mr. J. Past, custodian of the castle, for much willing assistance.

³⁶ Curzon, *op. cit.*, pp. 75-6.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 82, 84.

EXCAVATIONS IN THE TRUNDLE.

SECOND SEASON, 1930.

By E. CECIL CURWEN, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.S.A.

THROUGH the kindness of H. G. the Duke of Richmond, and of his tenant, Mr. Alexander Jack of Singleton Manor Farm, a continuance was made possible of the excavations that were begun in the Trundle, Goodwood, in 1928.

The writer was assisted by the following friends who were encamped on the spot: Mr. J. G. D. Clark, B.A., of Peterhouse, Cambridge; Mr. J. Ellis, of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; Mr. R. H. Felton, M.A., of King's School, Canterbury; Mr. C. W. Phillips, M.A., of Selwyn College, Cambridge; Mr. G. H. O. Piggott, of Churcher's College, Petersfield; and Mr. Stuart Piggott (Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments for Wales). Valuable help was also rendered by the following visitors: Mr. J. B. Calkin, M.A., of Wychwood School, Bournemouth; Mr. R. Carlyon-Britton, of Fishbourne; Captain Cundy-Cooper, of Petersfield; Dr. F. G. Hobson, of Oxford; and Dr. J. A. Ryle, of London. The greater part of the work was done by the voluntary labours of these helpers. In addition, however, some paid labour was made possible by generous contributions from Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., Dr. J. Johnstone, F.G.S., Mr. C. W. Phillips, M.A., Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., and

Miss Westaway, Principal of Bishop Otter College, Chichester. To all these helpers we wish to record our gratitude, since without them the work could not have been carried out. We were again fortunate in obtaining the assistance of H. A. Gordon, of Lewes, who has worked for us on previous occasions, and whose enthusiasm, care, and general usefulness were invaluable. Work was carried on from 5th August to 5th September.

In the report that follows it must be assumed that the reader is already familiar with the results of the first season's work in 1928,¹ and with the general topography of the site. It will be sufficient here to recall that there was evidence that the hill was occupied at two periods, viz., (1) in the neolithic period, and (2) in the Early Iron Age, from late Hallstatt to the end of La Tène II. (say 500–50 B.C.). The fresh evidence obtained this year does not call for any modification of these findings.

The work done this year consisted in: (1) making four cuttings into the inner and second neolithic ditches; (2) opening four Early Iron Age pits; and (3) opening up the east gate in the Iron Age ramparts.

In the Relic Tables and elsewhere the following abbreviations for the names of periods are serviceable:—

| | |
|------------|---|
| Neo. | for Neolithic, |
| HT1 | for Hallstatt-La Tène I.; |
| T1, T2, T3 | for La Tène I., II. and III. respectively, |
| T1-2 | for the transitional period between La Tène I. and II. and so forth. Such a sign as "HT1 and (T2)" stands for "mostly HT1, with one or two shards of T2." |

An attempt has also been made to give some idea of the amount of pottery, bones, charcoal, etc., by using the plus sign, thus:—

| | |
|-----|------------------------------|
| + | for "moderate quantity." |
| ++ | for "considerable quantity," |
| +++ | for "great quantity." |

¹ *S.A.C.*, LXX., pp. 32–85.

The following abbreviations indicate the nature of the filling in each spit:—

| | |
|------|---------------------------|
| MC | = mould and chalk, |
| FCM | = fine chalky mould. |
| CR | = chalk rubble, |
| MBC | = mould and burnt chalk, |
| CCR | = coarse chalk rubble. |
| FDCR | = fine dark chalk rubble. |

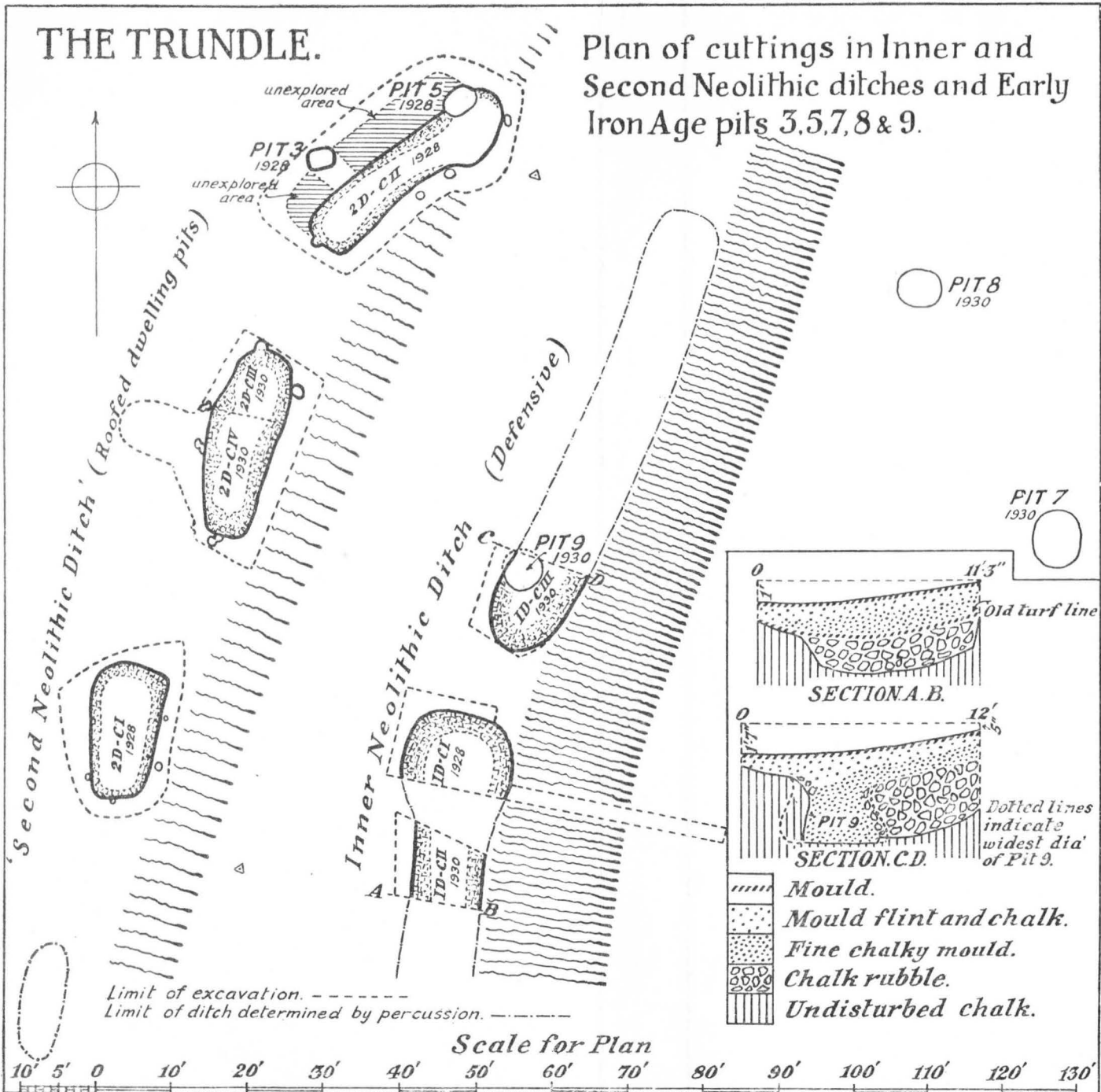
After the definite results previously obtained it was no longer considered necessary this year to collect mollusca or to plot the distribution of *Porosphaera globularis*, iron pyrites, or the little pieces of burnt natural iron misnamed "slag" in the former report.

INNER DITCH: CUTTING II. (I.D.—C.II.).

This cutting was opened immediately to the south of the first cutting made in 1928, being separated from it by only a narrow strip of untouched soil (Plate I.). It disclosed a further stretch of the Inner Ditch without abutting on a causeway. A section of the filling was thus exposed at each end of the cutting, which averaged 15 ft. in length by 12 ft. in breadth, and 4 ft. in depth. As had been anticipated, the filling was found to consist of the same three layers as were discovered in Cutting I. in 1928, viz. (a) mould and chalk beneath the turf; then (b) fine chalky mould; and finally (c) clean chalk rubble. Between the last two layers were definite traces of an old turf line. This year, instead of digging by 9-inch spits, irrespective of the nature of the filling, as was done in 1928, layers *a* and *b* were removed separately, their contents being recorded in the Relic Tables under the heading of Spits *a* and *b*. Layer *c*, being much deeper, was removed in three spits, recorded as Spits *c* 1, *c* 2, and *c* 3. The results confirmed our former findings, viz., that layer *c* accumulated during or soon after the neolithic occupation; the old turf line marks the surface throughout the Bronze Age; layer *b* is the result of rapid levelling early in the Iron Age; while layer *a* represents the occupation level throughout the Iron Age.

THE TRUNDLE.

Plan of cuttings in Inner and Second Neolithic ditches and Early Iron Age pits 3, 5, 7, 8 & 9.



The finds in this cutting were neither numerous nor remarkable.

RELIC TABLE.

| Spit. | Max. depth. | Soil. | Pottery. | Bones. | Pot-boilers. | Beach-pebbles. | Quern fragments. | Charcoal. | Flakes. | Serrated flakes. | Other finds. |
|-------|-------------|-------|-------------------|--------|--------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|---------|------------------|---|
| a | 0-12" | MC | ++ HT1 & T2 | ++ | 300 | 6 | 29 | + | 28 | — | 1 Rough core. Handle of medieval vessel (green glaze). 1 Oyster. |
| b | 12-27" | FCM | + HT1 | + | — | — | — | — | 187 | — | 4 Flakes abraided by use. 12 Cores and chopper. 1 Borer (Plate XII. 26). 1 Bone awl (Plate XIV. 41). 1 Perforated bone (Plate XIV. 43). |
| c 1 | 27-34" | CR | 6 shards Neo. | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 52 | — | |
| c 2 | 34-41" | CR | 4 shards Neo. | v. few | 1 | — | — | — | 92 | — | 1 Trimmed flake. 1 Worked flint. |
| c 3 | 41-48" | CR | + Neo. | ++ | 2 | — | — | — | 132 | 1 | 4 Cores. 2 Scrapers. 1 Plane. |

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

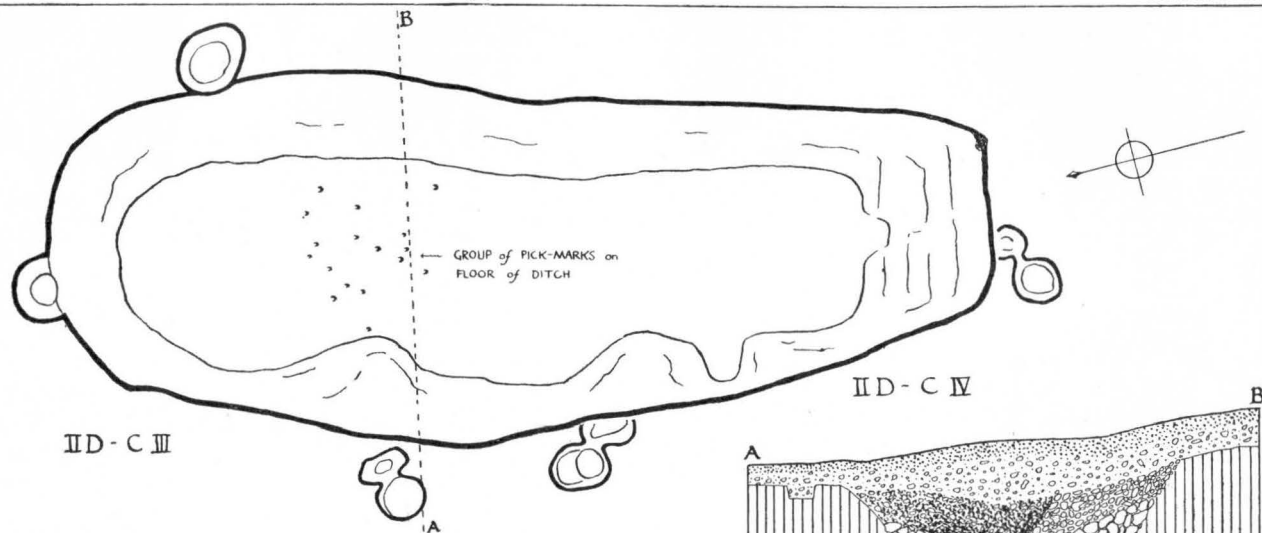
This cutting was made on the north side of the same causeway as was exposed by Cutting I. in 1928 (Plate I.). It averaged 13 ft. in length by 12 ft. in breadth, and 4½ ft. in depth. In the north-west corner an intrusive Iron Age pit (Pit 9) was found; this will be described separately in its due order. Except where this pit had disturbed them, the layers of the filling corresponded with those in the other two cuttings in the Inner Ditch, and they were excavated in the same way as in Cutting II. The filling of Pit 9 was left until the rest of the cutting was finished (Plate III. B).

The chief objects of interest found here consist in the carved chalk objects found at the bottom of the

neolithic level—a chalk cup, a perforated block, and a semicircular block with radiating lines scratched with a flint (see below, and Plate IV.). These were found among a collection of chalk blocks, one of which was very large, near the centre of the bottom of the ditch (Plate III. B), and associated with them was a relatively considerable amount of charcoal, though the chalk itself had not been burnt. Fragments of two finely chipped arrowheads of neolithic type were also found in layer *c* of this cutting (see below, and Plate XII., 22 and 23).

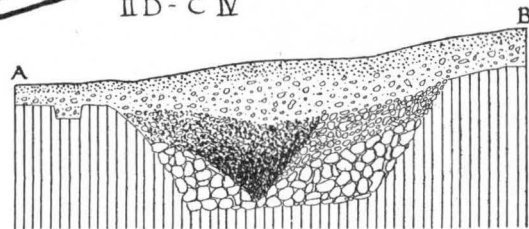
RELIC TABLE.

| Spit. | Max. Depth. | Soil. | Pottery. | Bones. | Pot-boilers. | Beach-pebbles. | Quern fragments. | Charcoal. | Flakes. | Serrated flakes. | Other finds. |
|------------|-------------|-------|-------------------|--------|--------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|---------|------------------|---|
| <i>a</i> | 0-10" | MC | ++ HT1 & T2 | ++ | 200 | 118 | 24 | — | 337 | — | 2 Scrapers. 18 Cores. 1 Sawn bone. Part of (?) haft of iron adze (Plate XIII., 32). |
| <i>b</i> | 10-21" | FCM | — | + | — | — | 1 | — | 64 | — | 1 Scraper. 1 Frag. chalk loom-weight. |
| <i>c</i> 1 | 21-32" | CR | + Neo. | v. few | — | — | — | + | 267 | 7 | 4 Cores. 1 Trimmed flake. 1 Flake with notch at butt. 1 Frag. arrowhead (Plate XII., 23). |
| <i>c</i> 2 | 32-43" | CR | + Neo. | + | 8 | — | — | + | 215 | 7 | 8 Cores. 1 Rough scraper. 1 Notched flake. 1 Frag. arrowhead (Plate XII., 22). |
| <i>c</i> 3 | 43-56" | CR | v. little Neo. | v. few | — | — | — | ++ | 23 | 1 | 1 Core. 1 Chalk cup (Fig. 37). 1 Semicircular carved chalk object (Plate IV.). 1 Large perforated block of chalk (Plate IV.). See Plate III. B. |



Plan and Section of the Third and Fourth Cuttings in the Second Neolithic Ditch, showing a segment of ditch between causeways and adjacent post-holes

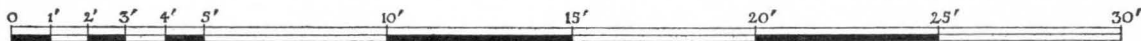
~~~~~ TOP  
 ~~~~~ BOTTOM } OF DITCH or POST-HOLE



REFERENCES

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | MOULD | | COARSE CHALK RUBBLE |
| | FINE CHALKY MOULD | | DIRTY FINE CHALK RUBBLE |
| | FINE CHALK RUBBLE | | UNDISTURBED CHALK |

SECTION A-B



SECOND DITCH: CUTTINGS III. AND IV. (2D.-C.III. AND IV.)—(Plates II. and III. A.).

These two cuttings together cleared out a whole segment of the Second Ditch between two causeways—an elongated pit, 25 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, situated between Cuttings I. and II. which were opened in 1928, and separated from them by causeways of undisturbed chalk (Plate I.). The method of clearing this pit in two cuttings, instead of one, enabled a vertical section of the filling to be exposed. This is shown on Plate II., and is somewhat different from the filling of the Inner Ditch. Below the turf is fine chalky mould, corresponding to layer *b* in the inner ditch, layer *a* not being represented here. Below this, the layer of chalk rubble corresponding to layer *c* is not homogeneous, as in the Inner Ditch, but consists of three parts—(1) primary coarse silting, which was sterile, on either side of the centre line of the ditch; (2) fine silting above this on the east side of the ditch; and (3) a central filling of fine dirty chalk rubble, triangular in section, occupying the V-shaped space above the primary silting. In the bottom of this V was an accumulation of chalk blocks all along the ditch, associated with hearths, pottery, bones and worked flints. A similar triangular central filling was a constant feature of the ditches at Whitehawk neolithic Camp, Brighton.²

On the flat floor of the ditch, mainly within the area of Cutting III., are a group of seventeen pick-holes, resembling those found in the flint-mines,³ some of them being 3 or 4 inches in depth. This part of the floor has a slightly convex surface, being formed by a large, smooth slab of chalk, and it seems as if the original diggers had endeavoured unsuccessfully to break it up for removal.

The most interesting feature in these two cuttings was the discovery of five shallow post-holes arranged round the upper edge of the pit. Three of the holes

² *S.A.C.*, LXXI., pp. 61-2. ³ *S.A.C.*, LXV., pp. 76, 79; LXVII., p. 113.



PLATE III.

Above: SECOND DITCH, CUTTINGS III AND IV, showing post-holes round edge, and pick-holes in floor.

Below: INNER DITCH, CUTTING III, showing carved chalk object *in situ* (see Plate IV.). Intrusive Pit 9 to the right.

are double, and the depth of all of them varies from 5 to 12 inches, with diameter from 12 to 18 inches. A serrated flint flake found in the northernmost hole was the only find made in them. The question therefore arises as to whether they are contemporary with the neolithic ditch, or whether they belong to the Iron Age period of occupation of the site. As things are, their arrangement round the lip of the pit, together with the existence of hearths at the bottom, has led to the suggestion that these elongated pits may have been pit-dwellings, roofed with timber or other substances. The holes are not deep enough to have supported a stockade, nor would their arrangement be suitable for such a purpose. The plan seems to have been to have one post at each end, and two on each side, of the pit, and where a hole seems to be lacking, it may be supposed that it was sunk into the soft surface soil only, and did not reach the solid chalk.

It was felt that if this pit (2D.-C. III./IV.) was a dwelling with contemporary post-holes, then the adjacent similar pits opened in 1928 (2D.-C.I. and 2D.-C.II.) should also prove to be of a like nature, and should exhibit similar post-holes round their margins. When we dug these pits in 1928 the margins were not cleared back far enough to discover any holes that may have existed. Accordingly we reopened the edges of these pits at the beginning of October, 1930, immediately after the completion of the filling-in of the season's work, and were rewarded by the discovery of four holes round the southern half of the lip of 2D.-C.I.,⁴ and at least four holes round the south-east part of the margin of 2D.-C.II. (Plate I.). The north-western part of the edge of this latter pit was not fully explored owing to lack of time, the trench that was first dug being too far to the north-west. Enough, however, was done to demonstrate that similar post-holes do exist round the margins of all three pits, thereby indicating in all

⁴ The length of this pit is 18 ft., and not 25 ft., as erroneously stated in the first report (LXX., p. 39).

probability that the pits were dwellings, and the holes are contemporary with them, and probably formed part of some scheme for roofing them with long ridge-roofs.

Mr. Stuart Piggott has drawn my attention to somewhat analogous pit-dwellings discovered by Mortimer in the Yorkshire Wolds, particularly one under the barrow known as Kemp Howe, near Driffield.⁵ This pit, which was 25 ft. long by 5 ft. wide and 6 ft. deep, contained a row of six charred posts down the centre, apparently the remains of pillars designed to support a roof. In the filling of this pit, besides great quantities of charcoal, Mortimer found fragments of red pottery belonging to three or more vessels, the type of which resembles the neolithic vessels he found at Hanging Grimston.⁶

Dr. J. F. S. Stone, of Ford, near Salisbury, tells me that in conjunction with a flint-mining site he has discovered in that district he has found sites of dwellings referable to the beaker period, and very possibly contemporary with the mines. One of these sites consists of an elongated pit-dwelling, and at my suggestion he searched the margins for small post-holes, and was successful in finding several quite comparable with those at the Trundle.

Neolithic dwellings surrounded by post-holes and containing one or more pits within their area are not uncommon on the Continent, especially in Germany. They vary from circular wigwams to rectangular log-huts, and some are above ground while others are more or less sunken. One or two examples afford close parallels to those under consideration at the Trundle. At the Frauenberg, near Marburg, an oval pit-dwelling was discovered, measuring 9 ft. by 6½ ft., and closely surrounded by eight very small post-holes, averaging 6 to 8 inches in diameter, and 6 to 12 inches in depth below the surface of the undisturbed

⁵ Mortimer, *Forty Years Researches*, pp. 336-7. Cf. also pp. 102-5, 328 and 329.

⁶ *Journ. Roy. Anthr. Inst.*, XI., p. 474.

soil. These post-holes were not sunk vertically, but were inclined inwards towards the pit, indicating that they held poles forming a conical structure resembling the frame of a wigwam, the height of which, calculated from the angle of inclination of the holes, is estimated at about 11 feet. At the same place were traces of a much larger dwelling which must have had a ridge-roof supported by pillars.⁷ At Stutzheim in Alsace a long pit-dwelling was discovered, more closely resembling those at the Trundle. It measured 30 feet in length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 ft. in breadth, and 4 ft. in depth, and had seven sloping entrances. Along one side was a row of seven post-holes, and it is suggested that these may have supported a vertical wall while a lean-to roof sheltered the pit-dwelling.⁸ More recently, Mr. Crawford tells me, an entire neolithic village has been discovered near Cologne. The hut-sites, which are innumerable, consist of the same association of pits and post-holes, the plans being in different cases circular, oval, rectangular or irregular.⁹ The same association between pits and post-holes is often found in neolithic villages in Italy.¹⁰

If, then, one may regard the so-called Second Ditch at the Trundle as a "terrace" of pit-dwellings, and not as a defence at all, the problem of its inconsequent spiral plan is at any rate partly solved. There are some very definite particulars in which it differs from the Inner Ditch.

- (1) The Inner Ditch is accompanied by a much more definite rampart.
- (2) The sections of the Inner Ditch between causeways are for the most part much longer.
- (3) The nature of the filling of the Inner Ditch differs from that of the Second Ditch, as has been pointed out.

⁷ Ebert, *Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte*, V., p. 178, and Plates 43, 44.

⁸ *Ibid.*, V., p. 180, and Plate 46, a-c.

⁹ *Germania*, Jahr XV., Hft. i. (Jan. 1931), pp. 49, 50, and Plate VI.

¹⁰ T. E. Peet, *The Stone and Bronze Ages in Italy*, pp. 89, 90.

- (4) Though the margins of the cuttings in the Inner Ditch have been exposed on the west side, no post-holes have yet been found on them.
- (5) Less definite evidence of habitation is found in the Inner Ditch.

It seems, therefore, that the Inner Ditch was purely defensive, surrounding the innermost area of the Camp, which might have been reserved for cattle; while the dwellings forming the so-called Second Ditch were themselves defended by the Outer Ditch of which only a loop survives outside the Iron Age ramparts on the north side of the hill.¹¹

The dwelling-pit theory introduces another point of interest. It has been suggested that the sepulchral barrow was but an earth-built imitation or exaggeration of the dwelling of the living, and that the mounded up round barrow of the Bronze Age, for instance, may have had the conical or domed roof of a hut-circle as its model.¹² On this theory, then, the neolithic long barrow should have been modelled on the ridge-roof of an elongated dwelling, such as those under discussion. Actual hut-sites of the neolithic period have so far proved elusive in this country.

PIT 7.

This large Iron Age pit is situated just within the inner neolithic ring (Plate I). Its dimensions are as follows:

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------|---------------|----|-------------|
| Shape | | Oval. | Breadth (top) | .. | 6 ft. 6 in. |
| Orientation | | N-S | ,, (middle) | .. | 4 ft. 6 in. |
| Length (top) | | 7 ft. 6 in. | ,, (bottom) | .. | 4 ft. 8 in. |
| ,, (middle) | | 6 ft. | Depth (max.) | .. | 7 ft. 8 in. |
| ,, (bottom) | | 6 ft. 6 in. | ,, (min.) | .. | 6 ft. 6 in. |

The walls are vertical or slightly undercut, except in the upper part, and have been carefully and accurately dressed with a metal adze having a slightly convex cutting edge, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide. The marks of this tool are visible on all sides.

¹¹ See plan facing p. 35 of the first report (Vol. LXX.).

¹² Allcroft, *The Circle and the Cross*, I., p. 58, and references there given.

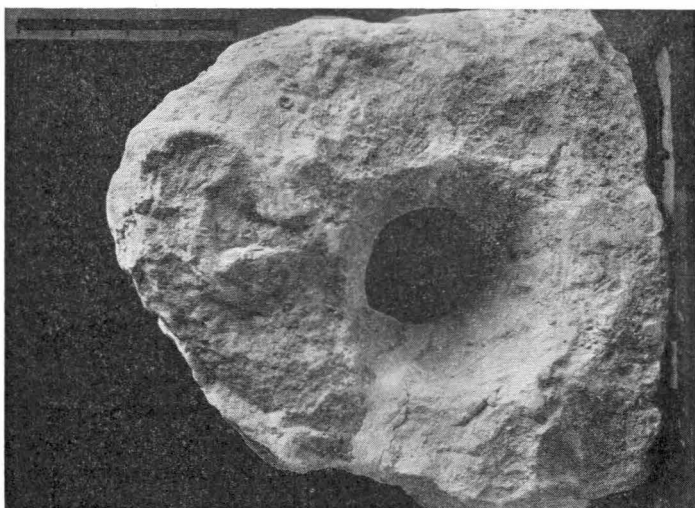
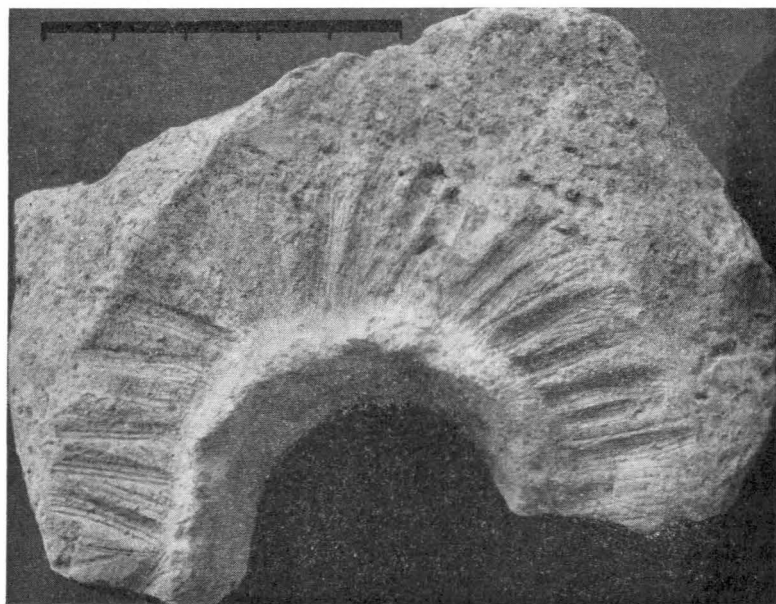


PLATE IV.

NEOLITHIC CARVED CHALK OBJECT FROM I.D.—C.III.

(Scales in inches.)

RELIC TABLE. CUTTING III.

| Spit. | Depth. | Soil. | Pottery. | Bones. | Pot-boilers. | Beach pebbles. | Quern fragments. | Charcoal. | Flakes. | Serrated flakes. | Other finds. |
|----------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|---------|------------------|--|
| 1 | 0-9" | FCM | + HT1 & T2 | + | 211 | 41 | 11 | — | 41 | — | 2 Cores. 2 Flakes, abraided by use. 1 Small bent iron rod. Iron slag. |
| 2 | 9-18" | FCM | + HT1 & (T2) | + | 10 | 5 | — | — | | — | |
| 3 | 18-27" | CR | V. few Neo. | Few | — | — | — | + | 58 | 2 | 2 Trimmed flakes. 7 Rough cores. 1 Roe-deer's antler. |
| 4 | 27-36" | CR | Few Neo. | + | — | — | — | ++ | 168 | 2 | 3 Trimmed flakes. 12 Cores. 2 Scrapers (Plate XII., 24, 25). |
| 5 | 36-48" | CR | Few Neo. | Few | — | — | 1 | — | 95 | 3 | 6 Cores. 1 Hammer (Plate XII., 20). 1 Trimmed flake. 1 Perforated chalk object (Fig. 38). |
| 4 & 5 | | Hearth | | | | | | | 26 | | 2 Cores. |

RELIC TABLE. CUTTING IV.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|---|--|
| 1 | 0-9" | FCM | + HT1 & T2. | + | 344 | 47 | 20 | + | 70 | — | 1 "Tea-cosy" core. 3 Scrapers. Iron slag. 1 Curved iron tool? 1 Small piece of amorphous bronze. |
| 2 | 9-18" | FCM | V. few HT1 | Few | — | — | — | — | 16 | — | 1 Trimmed flake. |
| 3 | 18-27" | CR | V. few Neo. | Few | — | — | — | + | 87 | 3 | 2 Cores. 1 Scraper (Fig. 27). 1 Trimmed flake. |
| 4 | 27-48" | CR | V. few Neo. | Few | 1 | — | — | ++ | 63 | — | 3 Cores. Hearths and clutter of chalk blocks in centre of ditch contained all the finds. Lateral rubble was sterile. 1 Perforated and carved chalk object (Plate XIII., 36). |

RELIC TABLE.

| Spit. | Mean depth. | Soil. | Pottery. | Bones. | Pot-boilers. | Beach-pebbles. | Quern fragments. | Charcoal. | Flakes. | Other finds. |
|-------|-------------|-------|----------------------|--------|--------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|---------|---|
| 1 | 0-12" | MC | + HT1 | + | 88 | 35 | 24 | — | 52 | 5 Pieces modern tile. 1 Piece modern brick. 4 Pieces flat stone. 15 Pieces iron pyrites. 1 Spindle-whorl. 3 Square iron plates with central perforation (Plate XIII., 31). |
| 2 | 12-18" | MBC | + HT1 & (T1-2) | + | 44 | 28 | 4 | + | 11 | 1 Square iron plate (similar to those in Spit 1). 2 Oysters at 16 inches. |
| 3 | 18-24" | MBC | ++ HT1 & T2 | ++ | 38 | 13 | — | + | 5 | |
| 4 | 24-33" | MBC | + HT1 & T2 | + | 36 | 24 | — | + | 4 | Daub (little). |
| 5 | 33-39" | MBC | V. few T2 | V.few | 26 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 Piece chalk with mark of boring. Daub (little). |
| 6 | 39-45" | MBC | + T2 | V.few | 18 | 3 | — | ++ | — | Daub (v. little). |
| 7 | 45-56" | MBC | V. few T2 | V.few | 4 | 1 | — | + | — | |
| 8 | 56-62" | CCR | V. few HT1 | V.few | 1 | 1 | — | + | — | |
| 9 | 62-68" | CCR | V. few HT1 | V.few | 5 | 3 | — | + | — | |
| 10 | 68-76" | FDCR | V. few HT1 | V.few | 3 | 24 | — | + | 1 | |
| 11 | 76-82" | FDCR | Few HT1 & (T2) | V.few | 16 | 23 | — | + | 2 | |
| 12 | 82-88" | FDCR | Few HT1 & (T2) | V.few | 15 | 30 | — | + | — | 2 Chalk loom-weights (one broken). Small piece of soft clay. |

The filling of this pit was removed in twelve spits varying in depth from 6 to 12 inches each, the details of which will be found in the appended table. It will

be seen from this that there is a definite relationship between the nature of the filling and the stratification of the pottery, the latter presenting a curious alternation of zones of HT1 and T2. At first sight it would look as if the pit had been dug in HT1 times, had continued to be used through T2 times, and had finally been filled in with soil containing HT1 shards. Such a simple scheme is, however, upset by the occurrence of three perfectly definite T2 shards in the lowest spits. Our work was conducted with great care, and it does not seem likely that these shards can have been accidentally misplaced. All the HT1 shards were small, and included no two pieces which could be fitted together. The T2 shards from the middle zone, on the other hand, were larger, and the greater part of a cylindrical vessel was found scattered through the soil between Spits 3 and 7. This distinction provides a useful test for the contemporary pottery of an occupation level as against that which is accidentally contained in disturbed soil. On this basis Pit 7 would have been dug in T2 times, a certain amount of soil containing pre-existing HT1 pottery, as well as three shards of contemporary T2 pottery, finding its way into the bottom of the pit before actual occupation began. This latter extended upwards from Spit 7 to Spit 3, after which the pit was filled up with soil again containing pre-existing HT1 pottery. One curious feature is that the great majority of the animal bones occurred in these uppermost spits, while almost all the broken fragments of querns and flint flakes came from the top two spits. The "pot-boilers" (294) and beach-pebbles (185), on the other hand were fairly evenly distributed throughout. One clay sling bullet was found, but its depth was unfortunately not noted.

PIT 8.

This pit is situated a few feet to the north-west of Pit 7 (Plate I.), and is similar to it in shape, though rather smaller. Its dimensions are as follows:

| | | | | |
|-------------|----|-------|---------------|--------|
| Shape | .. | Oval. | Breadth (top) | 5 ft. |
| Orientation | | E-W. | „ (bottom) | 4½ ft. |

Length (top) 6 ft. Mean depth 5½ ft.
 ,, (bottom) 5½ ft. Filling mould and chalk.

The filling, which was removed in eight spits of 6 to 10 inches each, was homogeneous throughout, and no tool marks were certainly distinguishable on the walls. In this pit, as in Pit 7, the same curious alternating zones are seen in the stratification of the pottery, beginning with HT1, at the bottom, passing up through T2, and returning to HT1 in the upper levels. Spits 5 to 7 represent the T2 occupation levels, and yielded many shards which fitted together to make restorable vessels. None of the HT1 pottery was like this, but consisted entirely of small unconnected shards.

RELIC TABLE.

| Spit. | Mean depth. | Soil. | Pottery. | Bones. | Pot-boilers. | Beach pebbles. | Quern fragments. | Charcoal | Flakes. | Other finds. |
|-------|-------------|-------|-------------------------|--------|--------------|----------------|------------------|----------|---------|--|
| 1 | 0-10" | MC | + HT1 | — | 8 | 11 | 2 | — | 12 | 1 Iron sickle (Plate XIII, 28). |
| 2 | 10-16" | MC | + HT1 & (T2) | V.few | 10 | 8 | — | — | 2 | |
| 3 | 16-23" | MC | Few HT1 | Few | 7 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | |
| 4 | 23-29" | MC | V. few HT1 & (T2) | V.few | 6 | — | — | + | 3 | 1 Shard ornamented with finger-tip on raised band (Plate XI., 8). Flakes patinated blue. |
| 5 | 29-38" | MC | + HT1 & T2 | V.few | 24 | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | Flakes patinated bluish. |
| 6 | 38-55" | MC | ++ T2 & (HT1) | Few | 5 | 3 | — | + | 5 | Patination of flakes: 2 blue and 3 white. |
| 7 | 55-61" | MC | + HT1 & T2 | + | — | — | — | + | 3 | 3 Loom-weights (2 broken). 1 Chalk counter? 2 Spindle-whorls (1 chalk and 1 clay). 1 Piece daub. 1 Fragment iron. Burnt iron pyrites. |
| 8 | 61-66" | MC | + HT1 | V.few | 2 | 5 | 1 | — | 3 | |

PIT 9.

This pit was accidentally discovered while working on Cutting III. of the inner neolithic ditch, as already described (Plate I.). It was bell-shaped, and its diggers had sunk it through the chalk rubble filling the neolithic ditch, undercutting the solid chalk face of the ditch on the west side. The fact that the rubble filling elsewhere had not collapsed in spite of having been considerably undercut suggests that the pit did not long remain empty, but was soon filled with the fine chalky mould which we found forming a continuous zone with layer *b* of the filling of I.D.-C.III. The dimensions were as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|-------------|
| Shape | .. | .. | .. | .. | Circular. |
| Diameter (top) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 ft. |
| „ (bottom) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5½ ft. |
| Depth | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 ft. 8 in. |

At a depth of 3 ft. below the present surface a circular floor of small chalk blocks extended across the filling up to within a few inches of the wall on each side. Round the edge of this floor a rough circular wall of chalk blocks seemed to have been built to the height of about a foot, some of the interstices having been daubed with clay (Plate III. B).

The contents of the pit included a considerable quantity of pottery which was exclusively T2 in character, some shards being quite large. Animal bones were frequent, but the charcoal was relatively extremely abundant, being mainly derived from twigs. Along with this 6¼ lbs. of iron slag were found scattered through the filling, both above and below the chalk floor, and also twelve small pieces of worked metallic iron, mostly of nondescript shape, but including one ring. There were 115 pot-boilers, as well as many fragments, in all parts of the pit. The beach-pebbles, 19 in all, were confined to the top few inches below the turf. There was also one chalk loom-weight, and a fragment of another. Tool-marks on the west wall indicate that a broad-bladed metal adze had been

used by a left-handed man. The bottom of the pit was but 3 or 4 inches below that of the neolithic ditch upon which it intruded.

PIT 10.

The position of this pit, which is not shown on the general plan in the first report, and is out of the area of the plan accompanying the present report, can be found from the following data. On the north-west side of the Camp the main ramparts are breached by a foot-path which proceeds down from the chapel-site on the top of the hill towards Singleton in a north-west direction. The point at which this narrow path crosses the rampart-walk at this breach is easily identifiable and provides a permanent fixed point for surveys. Pit 10 lies 145 feet south-east of this point, which was called A on the original survey, the magnetic bearing (September, 1930) from A to Pit 10 being $159\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

The dimensions of the pit are as follows:

Shape between oval and rectangular.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------|
| Orientation .. | N.W.—S.E. | Breadth (top) .. | $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. |
| Length (top) .. | 7 ft. | „ (bottom) .. | $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. |
| „ (bottom) | 6 ft. | Depth | 5 ft. 8 in. |

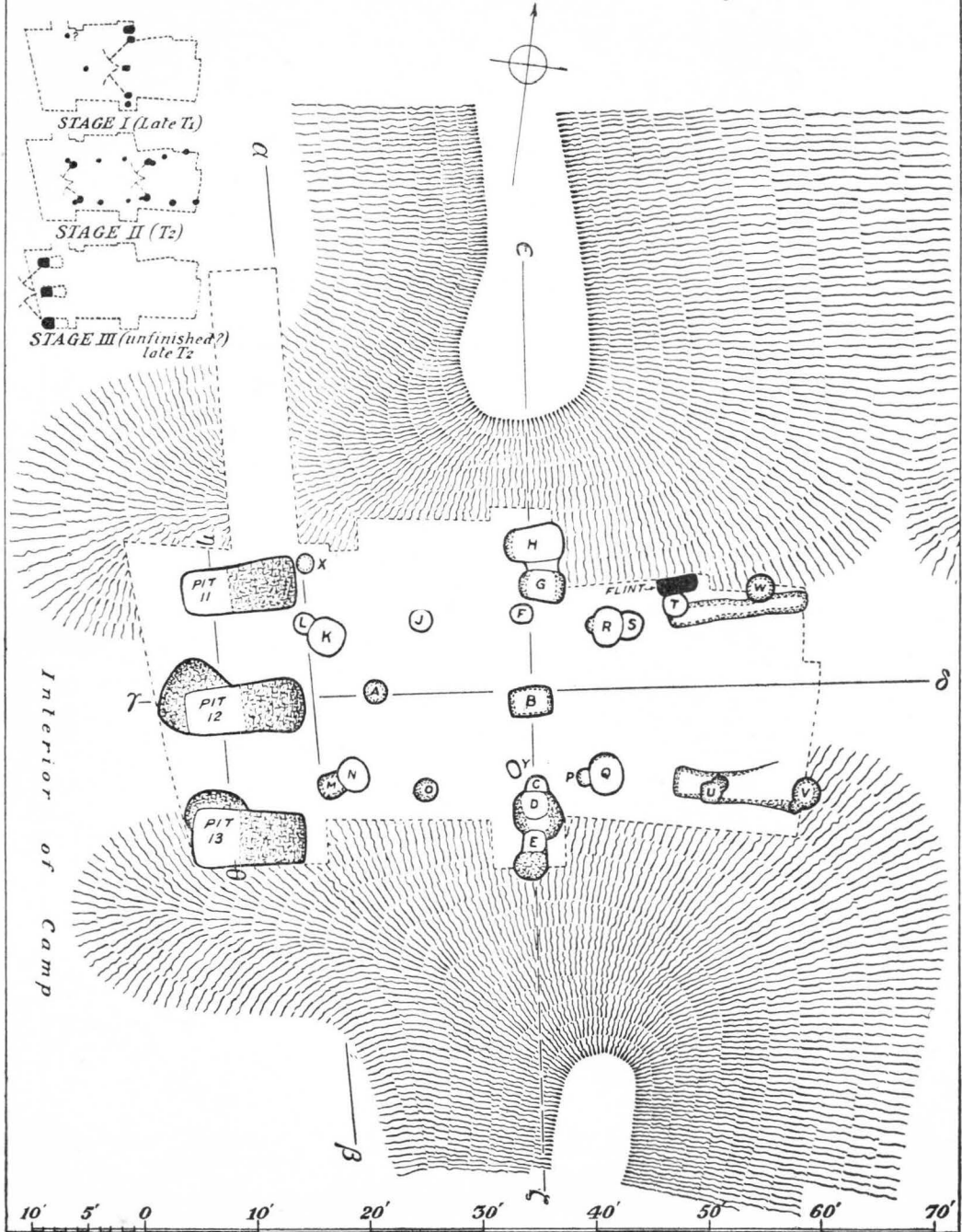
A step, 10 inches high, separates the N.W. from the S.E. half of the bottom, the latter being the higher. The filling was homogeneous and consisted of sticky, red-brown chalk rubble. Tool-marks on the walls consisted of oblique grooves which might have been made with the tine of an antler or with the lateral edge of an adze-blade striking the wall sideways. The tool was wielded in the right hand.

Pottery, including some large T2 pieces, was present in average quantity. Animal bones were above the average in amount. Charcoal was scarce, and the pot-boilers numbered only 14, and the beach-pebbles 18.

THE EAST GATE (Plates V.—IX.).

It will be recalled that in 1928 a large pit—Pit 2—was accidentally discovered right in the centre of the

THE TRUNDLE. Plan of East Gate showing Post holes.



entry of the West Gate in the Iron Age ramparts.¹² It was also noted that percussion of the ground had revealed the existence of a pit similarly placed in the East Gate. In view of the recent excavation of the entrance of St. Catherine's Hill Camp,¹³ near Winchester, it was decided, not merely to examine this pit in our East Gate, but to clear as large an area of the entrance as time would permit, so as to discover, if possible, traces of the arrangement of the original defences.

Before excavation, the gateway appeared to consist simply of a causeway across the ditch, with a corresponding gap in the main rampart, the ends of which were recurved so as to flank an entrance passage about 80 ft. long and apparently about 10 ft. wide. The ends of the outer rampart had been similarly recurved to flank the causeway across the ditch.

Section α - β .—Work was begun by driving a transverse trench, 6 ft. wide, in a north-south direction across the recurved ends of the main rampart (Plate V.). This revealed a remarkably clear old turf line under the northern limb, ending abruptly at a point 16 feet short of the north end of our trench (Plate VI.), while from this point northwards evidence of occupation was found in the shape of pottery (HT1 and T2), animal bones, pot-boilers, etc., which were absent from the interior of the bank itself. It is clear that the turf in this habitation site had been definitely removed, and that the point at which the old turf-line ceases marks the original northern limit of the recurved rampart. This latter, which now stands only 2 feet in height above the old turf line, is composed of very coarse chalk rubble, containing biggish blocks of chalk. It originally stood higher, no doubt, but has spread both to north and south.

The Three Large Pits.—The southern end of our trench was carried into, but not through, the southern

¹² *S.A.C.*, LXX., pp. 42-4.

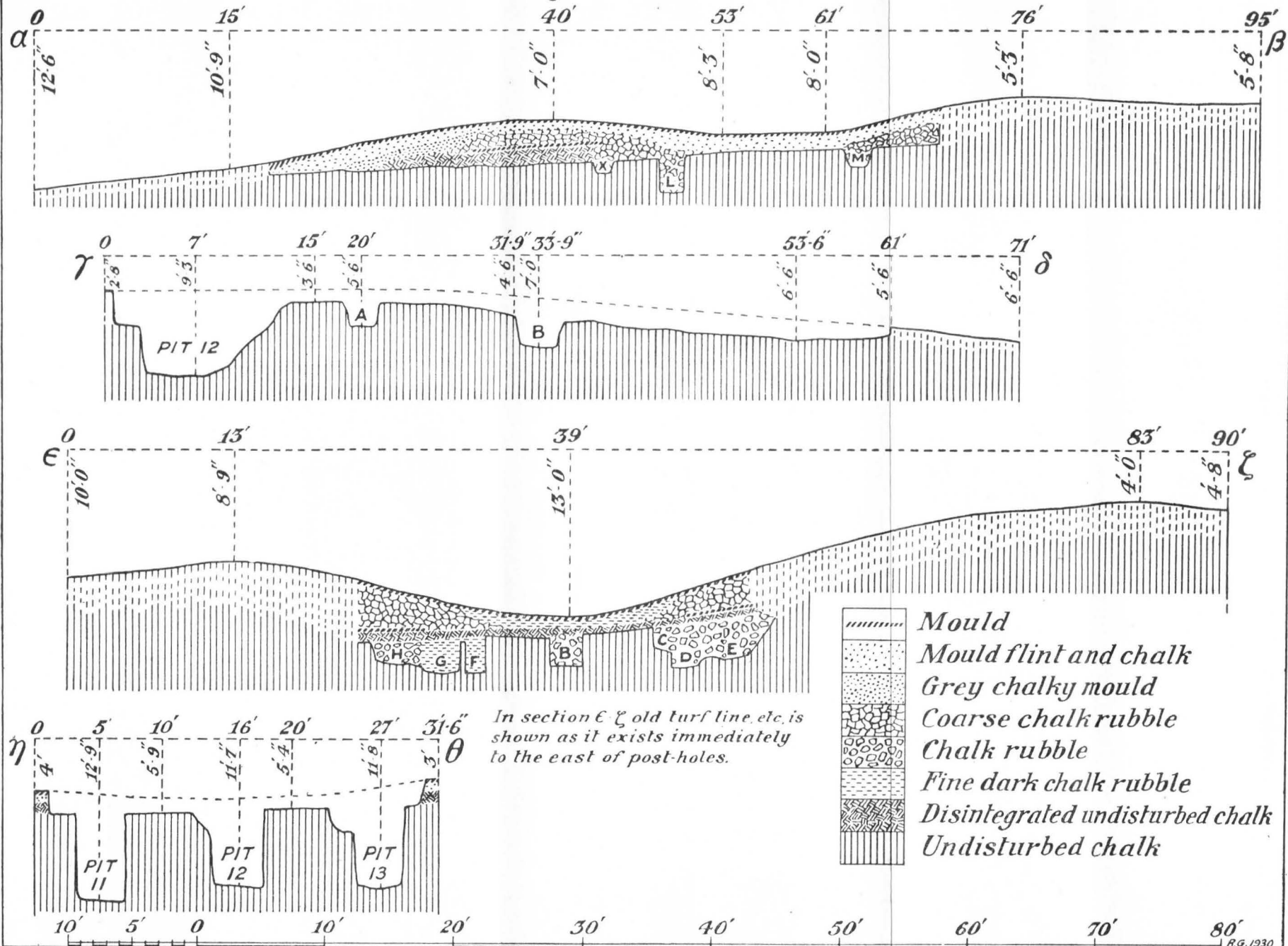
¹³ C. F. C. Hawkes, J. N. L. Myres and C. G. Stevens, *Saint Catherine's Hill, Winchester* (Proc. Hants. Field Club, Vol. XI.), pp. 29-66.

recurved rampart. In the roadway between them, and under the inner slopes of the two recurved ramparts our trench disclosed three ramps, which were found to descend into three large pits, numbered 11, 12 and 13 respectively (Plate IX.). It was Pit 12 which had been discovered by percussion in 1928. The other two had been missed because they lay under the inner slopes of the two recurved ramparts. All three pits are more or less alike in size, shape, and orientation, being placed at equal distances across the line of the entrance, and each pit having its long axis parallel with that line. The exact dimensions may be seen on the appended tables, but broadly speaking the pits are 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart, 7 to 8 ft. deep, 4 ft. square, with long sloping ramps on the east side extending the top-length of each pit to 10 feet. It now becomes clear that the pit found last season in the West Gate is a strictly analogous one, and that it is probably also one of three. Its dimensions are:—8 feet deep, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. square *plus* what passes for a ramp on the west side extending the top-length to 12 feet.

The ramps are roughly the same width as the pits themselves, and extend to the bottoms of them. The filling consisted principally of clean chalk rubble. In Pit 12, in which the nature of the filling was most closely observed, it was found that the ramp was packed with coarse chalk rubble, while the pit itself was filled with rather finer and darker chalk, the upper parts containing many large chalk blocks, heavy flint nodules (some of them trimmed square, as at the West Gate), and even several large fragments of beehive rotary querns. This chalk filling was interrupted by two layers of mould, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches thick, which extended right across the pit.

At a depth of 5 ft. in Pit 12 a tiny shard of pottery was found, too small to identify its type. But at the bottom of Pit 13 two shards from different T2 vessels were found, ornamented with shallow grooves, both horizontal and wavy, and with at least one row of shallow dots (Plate XI., 6, 7). A shard of very similar

THE TRUNDLE. Sections through East Gate.



type was found at a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in the pit at the West Gate in 1928.¹⁴ The type is late in the series represented on the hill, and is referred by Mr. Hawkes to the latter part of La Tène II.

It is certain that these three pits were filled up as soon as they were dug, because the walls show not a trace of weathering, and they can scarcely have been roofed over in such a position. Any theory as to their purpose must take this fully into account. The marks of metal adzes were visible on their walls, different adzes having been used in each pit. That used in Pit 11 had a blade $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide, while a portion of the south wall of Pit 13 was covered with the marks of an adze-blade, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches wide (Plate IX.B). The actual iron blade of such an adze was subsequently found near Pit 11 (Plate XIII., 33), and almost exactly fits these marks. This series of adze-marks was too good to bury, so we have had it cut from the wall in one piece for its better preservation.

Pits 12 and 13 have evidently been sunk through two pre-existing pits, wide, shallow, round, and bowl-shaped, each having a diameter of 6 ft., and a depth of 2 ft. The surviving portions of these two pits are seen on the plan (Plate V.).

The purpose of these three large pits has caused the members of our party much heart-searching. We have been loath to admit the theory that they were post-holes for a double gate, because they seem so incredibly large for such a purpose. We have carefully considered every other theory put forward, but all have been wrecked on the single fact that the pits never remained open for any length of time. From the nature of the filling, and from the absence of marks of scraping on the chalk, it is perfectly clear that posts of any size never stood in these holes, though we are forced to the conclusion that they must have been dug for this purpose. The very existence of ramps at all seems to demand posts, and, after all, these pits

¹⁴ *S.A.C.*, LXX., p. 55, Plate XII., No. 141. Cf. also Nos. 139 and 140.

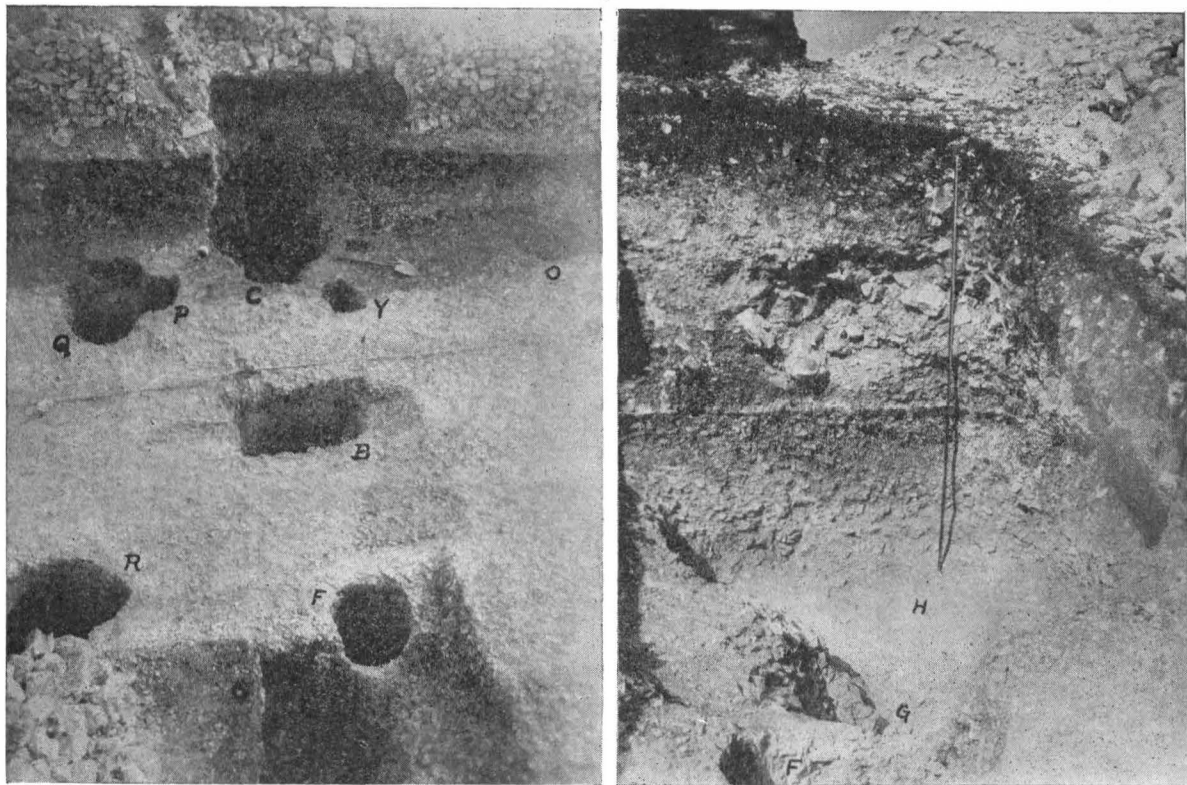


PLATE VII.

Left: POST-HOLES AT THE EAST GATE (looking South).

Right: OLD TURF-LINE UNDER THE RAMPART BEHIND HOLE H (East Gate.)

compare very well in size with the C holes at Woodhenge.¹⁵

The Outer double Gate and other Holes.—A trial trench was next driven eastwards from Pit 12, down the centre of the entrance roadway (Section $\gamma-\delta$, Plates V. and VI.). This disclosed two post-holes of normal dimensions, A and B (see plan and tables), and it was argued that post-holes in the centre of the roadway probably betokened double gates. Accordingly another section ($\epsilon-\zeta$) was cut across the entrance opposite hole B, and this revealed three more holes on each side, C, D, and E, to the south, and F, G and H to the north, a complex which includes at least one double gate (Plate VII.). Widening of the excavation opposite hole A did not disclose any comparable traces of a double gate, but, instead of that, holes J, K, L and X appeared on the north, and M, N, O and Y on the south. Finally the trench was widened at its east end, disclosing eight more holes (P to W), and also two shallow flanking ditches connecting (1) holes T and W on the north, and (2) holes U and V on the south. These ditches, which are only a few inches deep, may have served for purposes of drainage. Time did not serve for a continuation of the work further eastwards.

The old turf line was very clearly visible along both sides of the excavation, and it was found to terminate abruptly along what must have been the position of the side-walls of the entrance passage. This gives a maximum width for the latter of 18 ft. opposite holes T and U, and about 22 ft. opposite holes J and O. It was quite evident where the old turf line had been cut through by the makers of holes E and H, for these holes stood in recesses behind the general line of the side-walls. Behind hole H there was a very distinct layer of puddled and trodden chalk immediately overlying the old turf line, nearly 2 inches thick (Plate VIII.). It looks as if the weather was wet when the construction of this part of the rampart was first

¹⁵ M. E. Cunnington, *Woodhenge* (Devizes, 1929), pp. 88, 89.



PLATE VIII.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXCAVATIONS AT THE EAST GATE, SHOWING POST-HOLES. (Looking East.)

taken in hand, the workers trampling wet chalk all over the grass at this spot.

Behind hole T a very remarkable nodule of flint was found, evidently forming part of the side-wall of the entrance. It measured 3 ft. 8 ins. in length, 1 ft. 8 ins. in breadth, and 1 ft. in depth, and its weight is calculated to be between 7 and 8 cwt. It lay upon 9 inches of chalk rubble which in turn lay on the edge of the old turf line, the latter ceasing at a point 7 inches behind the outer face of the flint. This stone projected about 3 inches over the lip of hole T, and thus probably was in contact with the revetment post that stood in that hole. When filling in the excavations we raised this stone a few inches so as to be permanently visible above the surface. In its present position it also lies about a foot further south than it lay originally.

No indisputable evidence was obtained that the side-walls were ever built up as definite walls in the strict sense, but it is probable that such was the case, and that such walls have prolapsed into the entrance passage, for in clearing the latter enormous numbers of flint nodules were met with, sufficient to build dry revetment walls for all our dumps (Plate VII.).¹⁶ Many of these nodules have been squared, exactly as were those discovered in the West Gate in 1928. There was a complete absence of any kind of clay throughout the gateway, and no trace of destruction by fire.

The Interpretation of the Post-Holes.—A glance at the plan makes it perfectly clear that this collection of holes cannot all have held posts at the same time, or there would have been no available roadway left. A little consideration suggests that there have been at least three successive arrangements of the defences of the gateway.

(1) The complex A-B-D-E-G-H clearly represents a double gateway comparable to that found at St. Catherine's Hill, and, like it, situated more or less in the line of the summit of the ramparts adjacent to

¹⁶ After the filling-in of the excavation, from 4 to 6 tons of superfluous flints were removed by the farmer.

the gateway.¹⁷ Hole A, moreover, appears to correspond to hole 17 at St. Catherine's Hill, the function of the latter being considered by its excavators to have been to hold a post against which the two main gates, swung on the centre-post in hole 16, would be fastened when standing wide open.¹⁸ We do not feel, however, that our hole A can have served a similar function. In the first place hole B, in which the centre-post of the gate stood, is scarcely deep enough to have been able to sustain the enormous lateral thrust on the post when both gates—presumably massive timber structures—stood wide open. The weight of both gates would then be on the same side of the post, and would tend to cause it to heel over towards the west. Again, hole A lies 11 ft. from hole B, so that any gate hung on a post in hole B and reaching to hole A when open, would reach to holes E and H when closed. It is possible that this arrangement may have been tried and found unwieldy, and that the gates were subsequently narrowed by hanging them on posts in holes D and G so as to be fastened on post B when closed. This would allow a fairway of about 7 ft. through each gate. But it is doubtful if hole A ever held a post at all, for in its filling were found two large shards of late T1 pottery, comprising between them a considerable portion of the rim and side of a vessel (Plate X., 3).¹⁹ Such large shards cannot have been disturbed without being broken, and therefore must be contemporary with the hole; moreover they must inevitably have been crushed to fragments if any large post had been bedded into the hole with rammed chalk around it.

It seems, therefore, that the purpose of hole A still eludes us, though it certainly appears to be connected in some way with the double gate complex, for its position in the centre of the entrance passage implies

¹⁷ The St. Catherine's Hill gate is set obliquely in the entrance, and is in line only with the summit of the rampart to the north (*op. cit.*, Fig. 5).

¹⁸ *Op cit.*, p. 60.

¹⁹ One of these was broken by us during extraction, but has been restored.

the existence of a double roadway. If so, then the double gate is dated to late La Tène I by the pottery in hole A. A small fragment of late T1 pottery was also found near the bottom of hole D. This corresponds very well with the date of the similar double gateway at St. Catherine's Hill. On the whole it seems probable that the two gates were hung on posts in holes D and G, and that subsidiary posts were set up in holes E and H to help to bear the weight.²⁰ There do not appear to have been any revetment posts flanking the entrance-passage at the time when the double gate was in use, unless hole X was one such. Time did not serve to search for a hole on the south side corresponding to X, as the site was occupied by one of our immense dumps, which it would have been necessary first to remove. There was no trace of any recessed guard-houses such as occurred at St. Catherine's Hill.

(2) We next see a complete rearrangement of the defences, with the abandonment of the double gate and double roadway in favour of two single gates placed so as to form a barbican, with a single roadway flanked by revetment posts at fairly regular intervals. Holes K and N held the posts of the inner gate, while Q and R held those of the outer, and holes J, F, T and W held revetment posts on the north side, and holes O, C, U and V served a similar purpose on the south. Each of the four gate-posts has a curious annex (L, M, P and S), at first thought to be earlier variants of the gate-post holes themselves. Holes L and M might, from their position, be revetment post-holes in series with the other revetment posts, but holes P and S will not fit into such a category, nor could they have corresponded with one another as earlier gate-post holes, for they are on opposite sides of holes Q and R. It seems that P and S must have been in

²⁰ A somewhat similar arrangement of double posts obtained at St. Catherine's Hill during period C, the gate being hung on two posts in Pit V. See *St. Catherine's Hill*, p. 29 (Fig. 5), p. 32 (Fig. 6, Section 8), and p. 59 (Fig. 7).

some way subsidiary to Q and R, possibly intended to hold buttress posts.

The minimum width of the available roadway is 9 ft. for each gate and 13 ft. between corresponding pairs of revetment posts, widening still more outside the outer gate. It seems unlikely that one massive gate, 9 ft. wide, should have been hung on one post (e.g., K) and fastened on the other (e.g., N), for then K would have taken all the weight, and N none, and both holes are more or less equal in size. It is more likely that they were constructed on the folding door principle without any central post, just like the gates of medieval castles.

Flat flakes of charcoal, derived from good-sized baulks of oak (according to Mr. Maby's report, *q.v.*), were found in holes F, G, K, L, N, O and Q. The arrangement in hole F was specially instructive, for the peripheral 3 inches of the filling consisted of chalk rubble, while the central portion consisted of finer and darker soil, round the circumference of which were numbers of flat flakes of oak-charcoal. The inference seems to be that the oak post which stood here had been "case-hardened" by being charred before being set up, in order to delay the inevitable decay of the wood, and that it had eventually decayed *in situ*. This is an indication that this complex of posts is later than that of the double gates, for post F could not have been standing while the double gates were in use.

The narrowing of the entrance passage involved in the substitution of a single for a double roadway may have been dictated by a collapse of the dry flint revetment wall that is assumed to have formed part of the scheme of the original double gate.²¹ A desire, too, to avoid a repetition of such a collapse may have led to the erection of the timber revetment associated with the new single gates. The nature of such a timber revetment was well seen at St. Catherine's Hill, where

²¹ The collapse of the northern revetment at St. Catherine's Hill led to a new one being constructed some 3 ft. further south (*op. cit.*, pp. 44-5).

charred portions of it were found intact, and were found to consist of palings attached to bars, which in turn were fastened to the supporting posts.

The purpose of hole Y is not very clear, but it seems most probable that it held the end of a lean-to baulk, designed to support the post in hole C. That the latter should need such a support seems inevitable when one considers that hole C impinges on the pre-existing hole D, so that the base of post C would meet with no firm resistance if levered southwards towards D by the northwards pressure of the rampart soil on its upper end. Post C must therefore have sagged forward for lack of support at its base, and such a buttress as hole Y could well have held, must have been very necessary.

This scheme of two single gateways arranged in the form of a barbican has no counterpart at St. Catherine's Hill, though the change from a double to a single roadway was there effected by the simple expedient of blocking up one half of the double gate, apparently under threat of invasion or attack.²²

(3) At some period not long before the final abandonment of the site, the three large pits (Pits 11, 12 and 13) were dug, apparently, as we have seen, as holes to support three immense posts on which to hang a pair of mighty double gates. The date is indicated by the late T2 pottery already described as having been found at the bottom of Pit 13. This new scheme would have involved a return to a double roadway, slightly narrower than the first, having a minimum available width of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet for each passage between the gate-posts. This would comfortably admit a Roman chariot, of which the wheel-gauge was 4 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. at Pompeii, and therefore may be expected to have sufficed for a British chariot, if any such existed at that period. No wheel-ruts were, however, found at the Trundle.

There has not been found any trace of any other structure at the eastern entrance contemporary with

²² *Op. cit.*, p. 61.

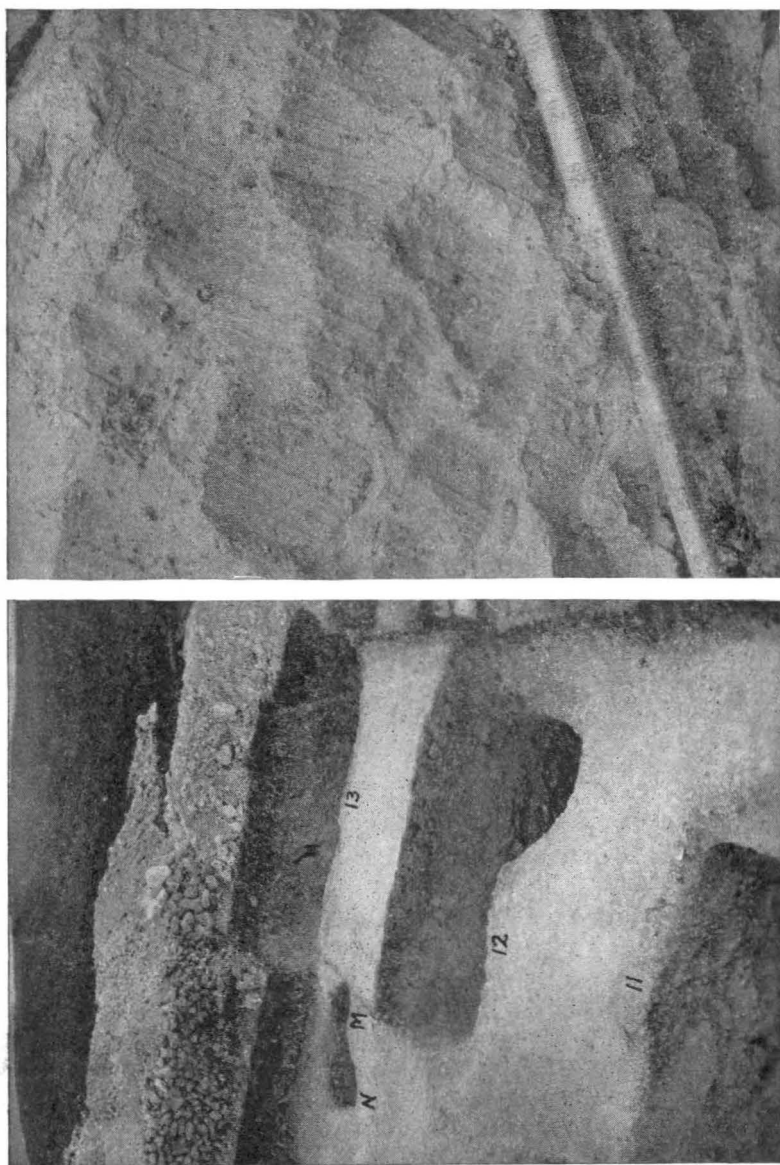


PLATE IX.

Left: PITS 11, 12 AND 13 AT THE EAST GATE.
Right: ADZE MARKS ON WALL OF PIT 13.

this great gate. The single gate standing in holes K and N would obviously have to be cleared away before the new double gates could be used. If the revetment posts were allowed to remain, the new double road-way must have quickly narrowed into a single one opposite hole F, the post of which, as we have seen, appears to have decayed in situ. But we have already seen reason to doubt whether posts were ever set up in these three large pits. On the whole it looks as if they represent a grandiose scheme of fortification which was begun shortly before the abandonment of the city, and never completed. At St. Catherine's Hill, which was destroyed about a century earlier, no such magnificent arrangement was found, and one is almost tempted to wonder whether the Trundle was not ruled by a megalomaniac chief who tried by ostentation to mask the waning prosperity of his city at a time when it was beginning to be eclipsed by the new Belgic capital of Noviomagus (Chichester). The size of these three post-holes is out of all proportion to the architectural necessities of the case, and they certainly do not suggest hasty preparations for defence in face of an invasion.

POST-HOLES AT THE EAST GATE.

Measurements in inches unless otherwise indicated.

O.T.L. = Old turf line. S.C. = Solid chalk.

| Hole. | Length | | Breadth | | Depth below | | Shape. | Tool-marks. | Contents and remarks. |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| | Top. | Btm. | Top. | Btm. | O.T.L. | S.C. | | | |
| Pit 11 | 10 ft. | 4 ft. | 4 ft. | 4 ft. | 8 ft. | 6½ ft. | Rect. with ramp on east | Adze—2½ in. | |
| Pit 12 | 10 ft. | 5 ft. | 4 ft. | 4 ft. | 7 ft. | 5½ ft. | Rect. with ramp on east. | Adze. | Shard at 5 ft. |
| Pit 13 | 10 ft. | 3½ ft. | 4 ft. | 4 ft. | 7½ ft. | 6 ft. | Rect. with ramp on east | Adze—1½ in. | T2 pottery at bottom (Figs. 6, 7). |

POST-HOLES AT THE EAST GATE—*continued.*

| Hole. | Length. | | Breadth. | | Depth below | | Shape. | Tool-marks. | Contents and remarks. |
|-------|---------|------|----------|------|-------------|------|--------------------------|--|--|
| | Top. | Btm. | Top. | Btm. | O.T.L. | S.O. | | | |
| A | 24 | 18 | 24 | 18 | 36 | 25 | Circ. | Adze?—vertical strokes | 2 Large shards of T1 pottery (Fig. 3). |
| B | 47 | 32 | 30 | 27 | 48 | 32 | Rect. | Tine?—vertical strokes | |
| C | 23 | 23 | — | — | 38 | 22 | Semi-circ. | — | |
| D | 54 | 41 | — | 26 | 56 | 42 | Irreg. | Large tine or adze?—oblique right-handed strokes. | T1-2 Shard, near bottom |
| E | — | 24 | 26 | 23 | 51 | 39 | Rect. with ramp on south | — | T1 shard at top of ramp |
| F | 24 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 44 | 35 | Oval | Tine?—vertical strokes | Oak post (case-hardened). Smaller ash stick. |
| G | 51 | 33 | — | 36 | 42 | 33 | Rect. | Adze—1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Oblique right-handed strokes. | Oak post (case-hardened). Frags. of ash, pyrus and willow (or poplar). |
| H | 63 | 58 | — | 36 | 32 | 24 | Rect. | Adze?—vertical | |
| J | 25 | 24 | 25 | 22 | 48 | 34 | Circ. | Tine—vertical | |
| K | 40 | 35 | — | 34 | 60 | — | Circ. | Adze—some left-handed oblique strokes | HT1 shard. Oak post (case-hardened). Frags. of ash, holly, willow (or poplar). |
| L | 26 | 23 | — | — | 50 | — | Circ. | Tine—vertical strokes. | Oak post (case-hardened). Frags. of willow (or poplar). |
| M | 28 | 23 | 23 | 20 | 34 | 20 | Oval | — | |
| N | 38 | 36 | 31 | 28 | 52 | 38 | Oval | Adze? | Perforated boar's tusk (Fig. 39). Oak post (case-hardened). |
| O | 26 | 17 | 26 | 17 | 39 | 24 | Circ. | Adze?—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. | Oak-post (case-hardened). |
| P | 18 | 14 | 18 | 14 | 41 | 25 | Circ. | Tine—vertical | |

POST-HOLES AT THE EAST GATE—*continued.*

| Hole. | Length. | | Breadth. | | Depth below | | Shape. | Tool-marks. | Contents and remarks. |
|-------|---------|------|----------|------|-------------|------|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| | Top. | Btm. | Top. | Btm. | O.T.L. | S.C. | | | |
| Q | 44 | 43 | 32 | 31 | 66 | 48 | Oval | Well-trimmed with broad adze (2 in.?) vertical tine (?) marks below | Oak post (?) Frag. ash. |
| R | 43 | 45 | — | 28 | 54 | 40 | Oval | Adze—1 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. | T1 (?) shard at 21 inches |
| S | 28 | 27 | — | — | 24 | 12 | Semicirc. | — | |
| T | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 42 | — | Circ. | Tine—vertical | |
| U | 20 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 39 | 29 | Square with ramp on N.E. | — | |
| V | 28 | 21 | 28 | 21 | 45 | — | Circ. with ramp on S.W. | Adze? | |
| W | 31 | 26 | 30 | 24 | 42 | — | Circ. | Tine—vertical. | |
| X | 20 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 30 | — | Circ. | Adze | |
| Y | 24 | 21 | 13 | 9 | 32 | 17 | Rect. | — | |

THE IRON AGE RAMPARTS.

In the process of clearing the East Gate a few shards of pottery were found in the body of the rampart where we cut it back on either side of the gate. Nothing was found here later than T1, and as we have already seen reason to attribute the first double gate to late T1, it would seem almost certain that the ramparts of the Camp are to be assigned to the same period, viz. about 300–250 B.C. This would be fully in accordance with results obtained at St. Catherine's Hill²³ and at Cissbury²⁴ where a late T1 date was assigned to the ramparts in each case. It is thus becoming increasingly clear that the type of Camp of which St. Catherine's Hill, the Trundle,

²³ *St. Catherine's Hill*, p. 21.

²⁴ *Antiq. Journal*, Jan. 1931 (Vol. XI.), pp. 22, 32.

and Cissbury are examples should be regarded as characteristic of that particular phase of the Early Iron Age. As in the case of St. Catherine's Hill the Hallstatt period of occupation preceded the construction of the ramparts, and the same is true of Hollingbury, where excavations (not yet published) were carried out in April, 1931.

In the collapsed south revetment of the gateway some more shards of pottery were obtained, and these point to a slightly later date, showing an early tendency to T2 form and surface, but no fully developed T2 ware was found here.

THE POTTERY (Plates X. and XI.).

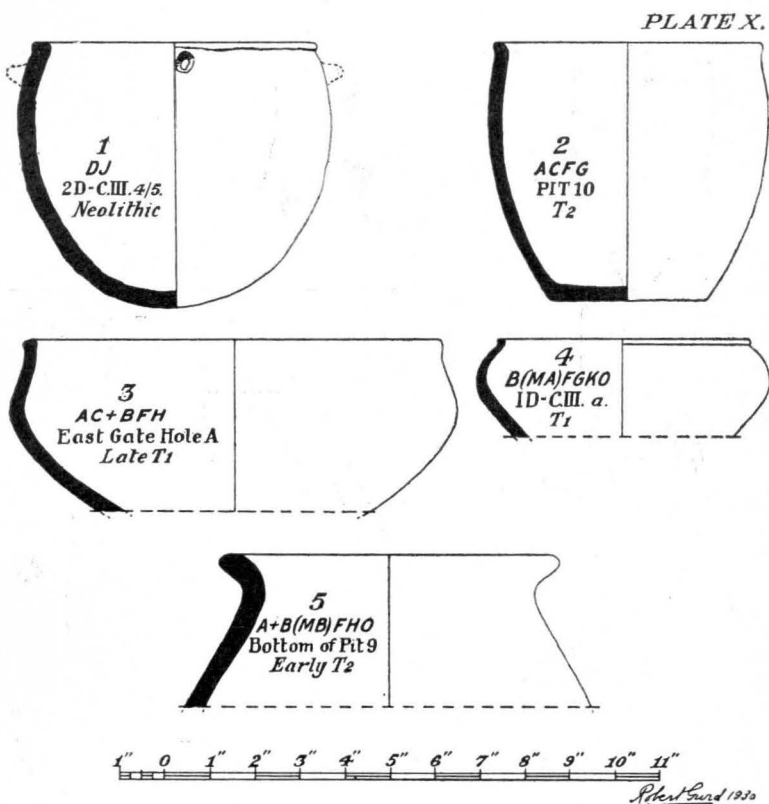
(a) *Neolithic*.—The yield of neolithic pottery this year was poor and totals scarcely 8 lb. in weight, as against 70 or 80 lb. weight found at Whitehawk Camp in 1929. Except that very little ornamentation occurred this year the general character of the ware was the same. Rims were plain round, or flattened, with or without inward or outward bulges (as in Plate X. of the 1928 report, Figs. 22–65). No oblique or transverse striations occurred on the rims this year. There was no trace of any flat-bottomed vessels. Carinations were the exception, as before, thus contrasting markedly with the Whitehawk pottery. One carinated fragment bears oblique striations (I.D.–C.III.c.1). A thick and coarse rim fragment (very similar to Figs. 9 and 10, Plate IX. in 1928 report), found in 2D.–C.III.5, has a row of three perforations clearly made when the clay was wet by means of one of the characteristic split bone awls (Figs. 163, 164, Plate XIV. in 1928 report), for the perforation is kidney-shaped, corresponding to the cross-section of the awl (Plate XI., 10). Only one of these perforations is complete; the other two occur at the broken ends of the shard.

Three lug-handles were found; one is small and nearly circular, while the other two are horizontal ledges, having one surface concave (Plate XI., 11; cf. Fig. 65, Plate X. in 1928 report). This was probably the upper surface, as in the case of the Pangbourne bowl.²⁵ No perforated lugs have yet been found.

The most interesting pieces form part of the side of a carinated vessel ornamented with rows of stab-markings, some of which are arranged in curved lines. A separate fragment including part of the rim probably belongs to the same vessel (Plate XI., 12–14). Hitherto, so far as we can discover, anything approaching curvilinear decoration in neolithic pottery is confined to the Peterborough

²⁵ *Proc. Preh. Soc. E. Anglia*, VI., p. 30.

type which is not represented at the Trundle. Mr. Stuart Piggott has given me the following examples of such decoration of pottery of Peterborough type: Peterborough (*Archæologia*, LXII); Ford Castle, Alnwick (in Brit. Mus., unpublished); Asthall, Oxon. (*Antiq. Journ.*, II., pp. 235-6); and Wandsworth (*Archæologia*, LXIX., pp. 10-11). Among Scottish neolithic pottery Mr. Callander



figures a sharply carinated vessel from Beacharra with semicircular concentric lines above the carination,²⁶ but the relation of this to southern English neolithic pottery is not yet clear. A very close parallel to our piece was found in the upper neolithic level at Fort Harrouard in Normandy.²⁷

²⁶ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, LXIII., p. 51, Fig. 25.

²⁷ Abbé Philippe, *Cinq Années de fouilles au Fort Harrouard, 1921-25* (Soc. Normande d'Etudes préhistoriques, Extra vol. for 1927), plate XXIV., No. 5 (Reference supplied by Mr. G. C. Dunning.)

(b) *Hallstatt-La Tène I.* (500–250 B.C.).—Most of the same types occurred as are illustrated in Plate XI. of the 1928 report. The only fresh types of any consequence are as follows:

Fig. 8.—A coarse, gritty fragment with finger-print ornament on a raised band, from Pit 8, Spit 4. This, Mr. Hawkes tells me, should be of Hallstatt date and is hardly later than the 5th century B.C. (see *St. Catherine's Hill*, pp. 104–6).

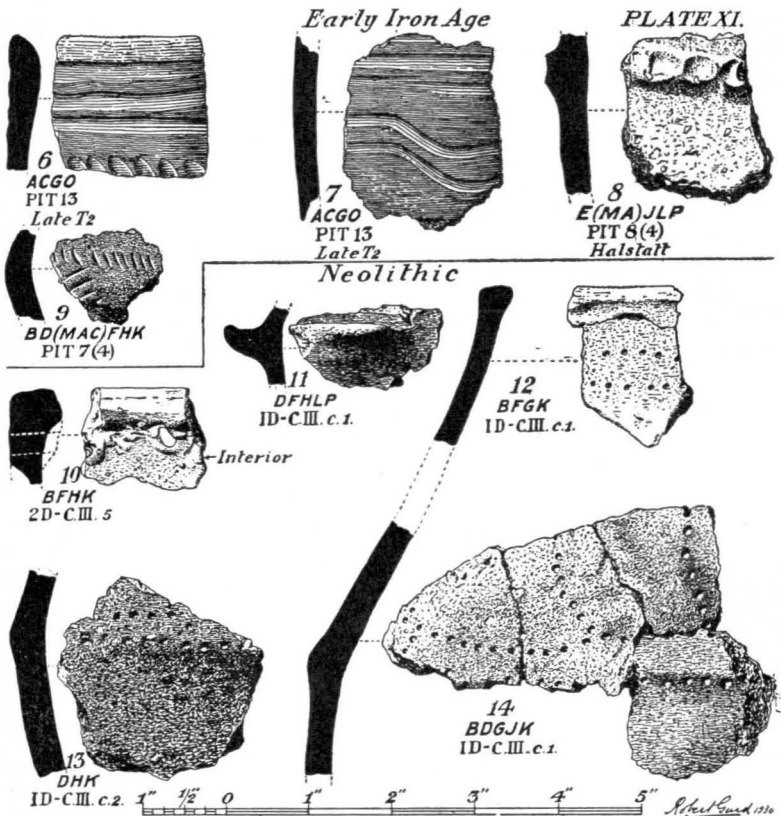


Fig. 4.—Part of the rim of a neat vessel of thin, hard ware and smooth reddish brown exterior, from I.D.-C.III. *a*. It has a bead rim. Mr. Hawkes suggests comparison with some Hallstatt forms from Scarborough (*Arch.*, LXXVII, p. 190, Figs. 36, 48–50), but thinks that this should be classed as quite early T1.

Fig. 3.—Part of a large bowl from Hole A at the East Gate. The rounded shoulder appears to be derived from the Hallstatt carination. Mr. Hawkes says: "A late Hallstatt example from

Stanmore, near Winchester, has the shoulder appreciably rounded (*Proc. Hants. Field Club*, X., Pt. i., Plate II., 19), and resembles a vessel from St. Catherine's Hill (*S.C.H.*, Fig. 12, Mis. 12; see p. 110). In the piece under discussion, however, the process has gone further, and the rounding of the shoulder is quite baggy; this must indicate a later date." He further points out that the paste and finish almost resemble early T2 ware, and therefore feels that it must be classed as late T1. It is chiefly on this vessel that the dating of the East Gate depends.

(c) *La Tène II.* (250–50 B.C.)—This type again was plentiful and covers the remaining period of occupation down to the evacuation of the site about the middle of the first century B.C. The forms resemble those illustrated in Plate XII. of the 1928 report, by far the commonest shape being the cylindrical saucepan-shaped vessel, such as those illustrated in Plate XIII., Figs. 155, 156 of that report. Three such vessels from Pits 7 and 8, not illustrated here, have been restored. The following pieces require special notice:

Fig. 5.—Part of rim of large jar with smooth, dull reddish surface, and markedly everted lip; from bottom of Pit 9, which contained only T2 pottery. Mr. Hawkes says: "In profile this looks like Fig. 142 (Plate XII. of the 1928 report) which is ornamented with shallow dots and is evidently T2. Its paste suggests the same dating, though without the best T2 polish. Cf. *St. Cath. Hill*, Fig. 13, A.R. 12 (pp. 114, 115) with T1 analogies from Swallowcliffe Down (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, XLIII., Pl. iv., 4 and 6). On the whole I should think this piece is early T2."

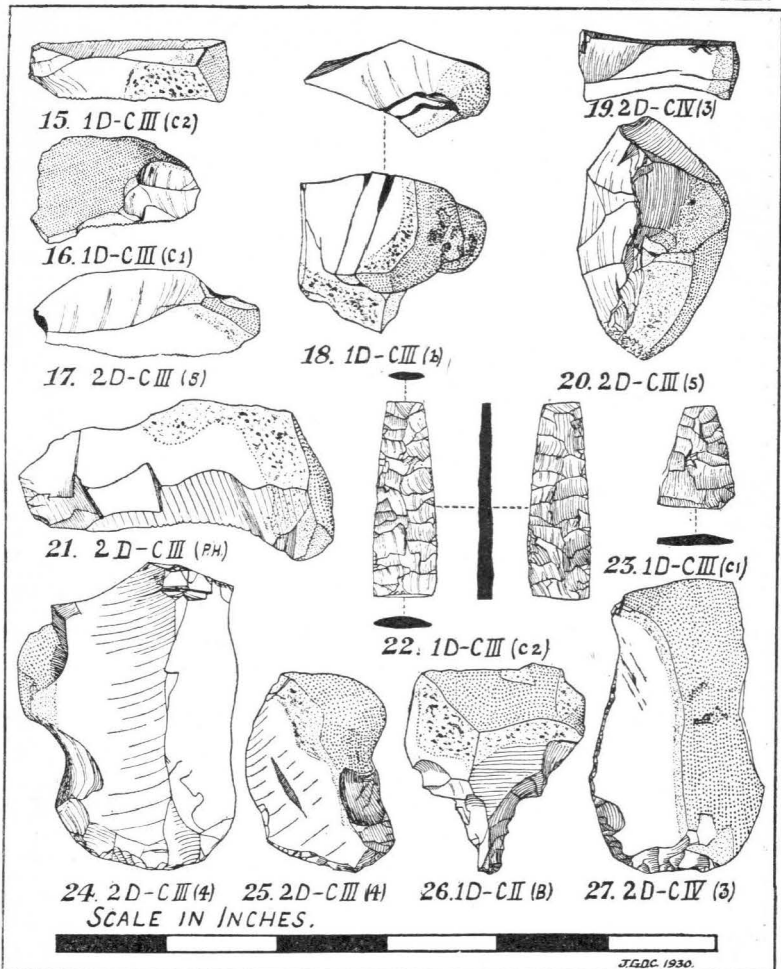
Figs. 6 and 7.—Two T2 fragments from the bottom of Pit 13, specially important in connection with the dating of the East Gate. Mr. Hawkes says: "The black soapy surface ("Tarmac"), the shallow tooled ornament, and the mouth profile with internal swelling, are unmistakable (T2). Nos. 139 and 140 (Plate XII. of the 1928 report) come quite near them, especially No. 140. The decoration, though not of the most elaborate T2 type, is such as might have been produced at any time in the latter half of T2, i.e., roughly from 150–50 B.C."

In the illustrations of the pottery (Plates X. and XI.) code letters are once more used to indicate the colour and nature of the paste. The key to the code will be found in the first report, Vol. LXX., p. 49.

THE FLINTS (Plate XII.).

Our helper, Mr. J. G. D. Clark, B.A., kindly made himself responsible for the collection and study of all the flints found. He reports as follows:—

"From the four sections of neolithic ditch opened up in 1930 some 2197 flints were recorded: of this number 2052 consisted of



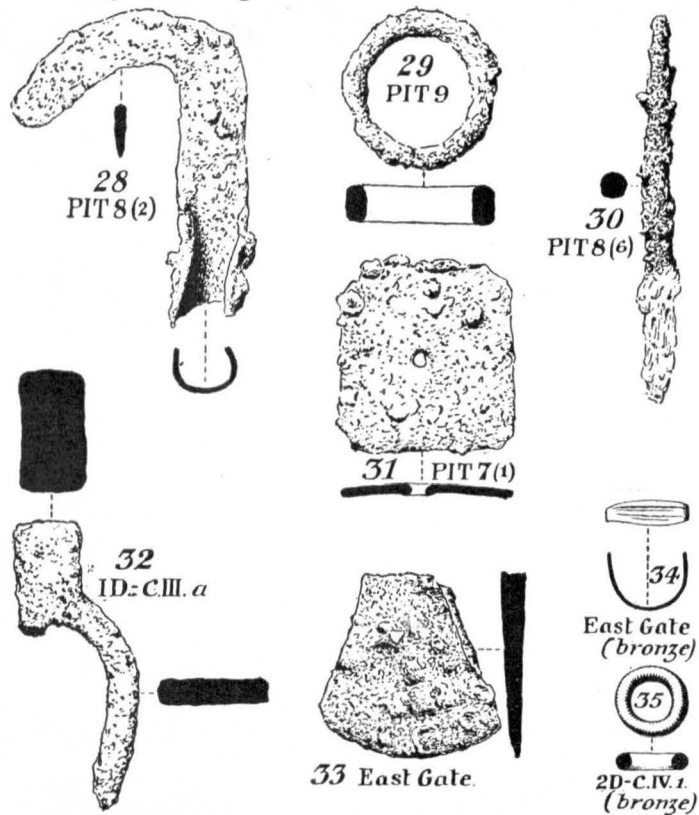
waste flakes, 86 of cores and only 59 of implements showing secondary work. Among these the commonest were *serrated flakes* of which 28 were found. Five of these are illustrated (Figs. 15-17, 19, 21). As pointed out by Dr. Cecil Curwen in *Antiquity*, IV., p. 184, these implements were probably saws, and not the teeth of composite sickles. Such specimens as Fig. 21 are very clearly complete and self-sufficient implements. Again, the occurrence of flakes such as Fig. 15, serrated on both edges, argues against the view that they were ever hafted. The characteristic

lustre is found to occur on the flat face of the serrated edges of 13 examples, a proportion of 46.4 per cent. The next commonest were the *scrapers*, of which a dozen were found. Of these the greater number were poor in workmanship, Fig. 24 alone shewing any degree of finish. A single pointed implement was found which is best described as a pseudo-awl, all the secondary flaking having been directed from the bulbar face (Fig. 26). A few trimmed flakes, and two with notches, were also found. The best pieces of flint work from the Camp are the two fragmentary *leaf-arrowheads* (Figs. 22 and 23). Of these the former must when whole have been a remarkable object, owing to its excessively elongated form. The association thus noted between serrated flakes and leaf-arrowheads is typical for neolithic concentric interrupted-ditch camps in this country. It occurred elsewhere in this county at Whitehawk Camp, Brighton. Among the *cores*, one example with chopper-like edge has been utilised as a hammer-stone (Fig. 20) as can be seen from the abrasions at one of its extremities. In the Iron Age levels some gross cores were found to have been shaped to form rough "spurs."

"While the greater number of flints were derived from the neolithic strata of the cuttings, a few came from layer *b* and as many as 503 from the Iron Age stratum. Of this number 357 came from a single cutting (I.D.-C.III.). This apparent anomaly may probably be explained by the fact that in this particular cutting an Iron Age pit had been sunk through the neolithic layer, thus causing wholesale disturbance of the strata and their archaeological contents. Yet this does not account for the fact that in all the cuttings opened considerable numbers of flakes and cores were found in apparently undisturbed Iron Age deposits. In one case three flakes found close together in an Iron Age stratum were found to fit together (Fig. 18). Were it not for the fact that these were found in the disturbed cutting they would provide strong evidence for Iron Age flint-working. Even under these circumstances, however, it seems legitimate to doubt whether three flakes would retain such close proximity one to another throughout such a great disturbance, and whether in fact the hypothesis that they were struck in the Iron Age is not the more reasonable of the two. The fact that lightly patinated flakes were found in Iron Age store pits also argues in favour of the latter view. Again the technique displayed on the flints from the undisturbed Iron Age strata is markedly more wasteful than the more ancient work.

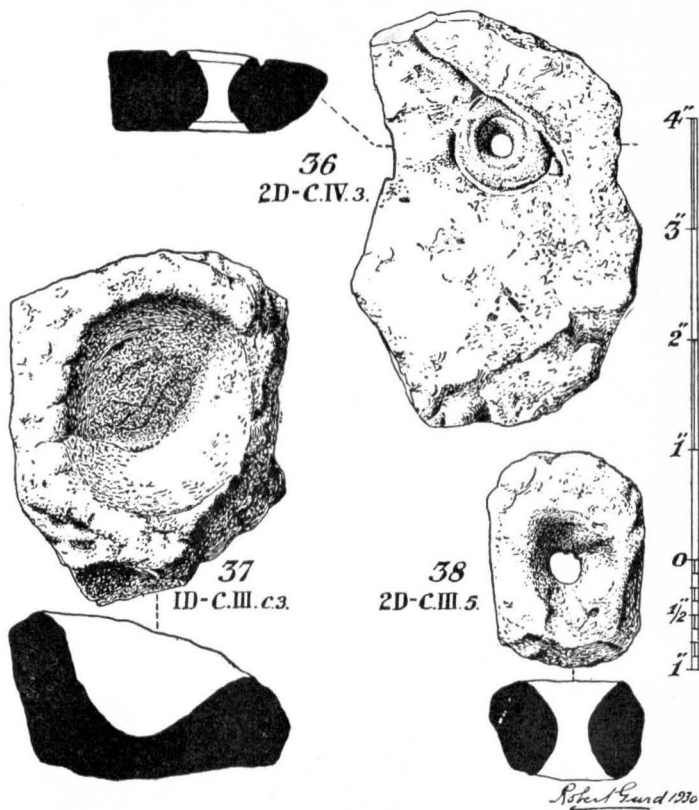
"The material from which the flakes were struck seems to have been abundant judging from the prodigality with which it was used. It is notable for the thickness of its cortex and was probably mined nearby. All the flints from the cuttings were heavily patinated, those from the upper layers being if anything more so than those from the lower layers, some of which shew a faint blue-grey mottling when wet."

Early Iron Age



Neolithic

PLATE XIII.



It may be added that the scrapers, which all appear to be neolithic in date, are mostly of the "long" variety, the breadth averaging 69·2 per cent. of the length. It is suggested that later scrapers tend to a shorter and broader form.

IRON OBJECTS (Plate XIII.).

Besides a quantity of small nondescript fragments the following objects of iron should be recorded.

Fig. 31.—One of four square iron plates found in the top two spits of Pit 7. All are more or less alike in size and shape, as well as in having their corners taken off obliquely, and in having a small central perforation. In one case the perforation is blocked by the remains of a rivet. Purpose unknown.

Fig. 32.—Probably part of the head of an adze- or axe-hammer (I.D.-C.III. *a*).

Fig. 33.—Blade of a small adze, from the East Gate, found near the north end of Section α - β . The type corresponds to the adze-marks commonly found on the walls of the pits, and this particular specimen almost exactly fits the marks on the south wall of Pit 13 (Plate IX. *B*).

Fig. 28. Small iron sickle (Pit 8, Spit 2), closely resembling in size and shape one from the Caburn (*Arch.*, XLVI., Plate xxiv., No. 10).

Fig. 29. Iron ring (Pit 9).

Fig. 30. Iron awl with traces of wooden handle adhering to one end for a distance of 1·15 inches (Pit 8, Spit 6).

BONE OBJECTS (Plate XIV.).

The following bone objects are all referable to the Iron Age:

Fig. 42.—Bone toggle (?) from Pit 9.

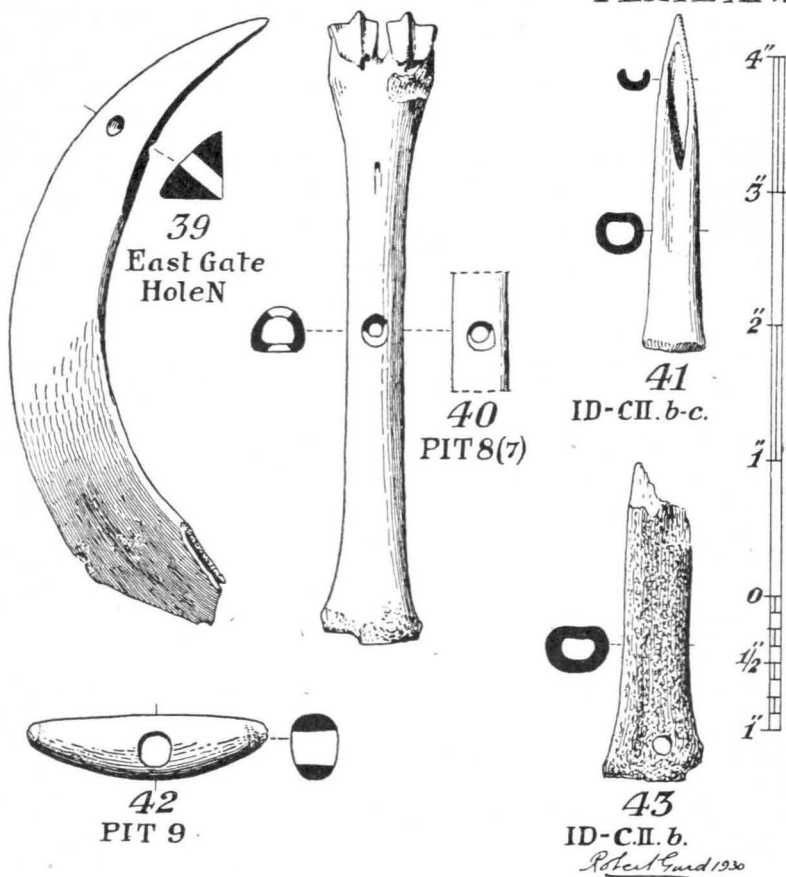
Fig. 41.—Bone awl, found in I.D.-C.II., between layers *b* and *c*, but typologically to be classed as Iron Age rather than neolithic, the latter being made from split bones. It bears traces of polish, especially near the butt.

Fig. 40.—Sheep's metacarpal perforated through the middle of the shaft by a small hole which is carefully countersunk on both faces. With it were found two other sheep's metacarpals, unworked, each of the three being from a different animal (Pit 8, Spit 7).

Fig. 43.—Part of the shaft of a bone perforated through the proximal end by a small hole (I.D.-C.II. *b*).

Fig. 39.—Boar's tusk perforated $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the point by a hole $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. From Hole N at the East Gate.

PLATE XIV.



SPINDLE-WHORLS AND LOOM-WEIGHTS.

Three spindle-whorls were found, as follows:

No. 1.—Of chalk, cylindrical, not ornamented. Diameter, 1·6 inches; height, 0·8 to 0·9 inch; perforation, cylindrical, 0·25 inch diameter. From Pit 7, Spit 1.

No. 2.—Of red burnt clay, globular (slightly flattened at poles), not ornamented. Diameter, 1·1 to 1·2 inches; height, 0·9 inch; perforation, tapering from 0·18 to 0·1 inch diameter. From Pit 8, Spit 7.

No. 3.—Of chalk, barrel-shaped, not ornamented. Diameter, 0·7 inch; height, 0·6 inch; perforation, hour-glass, 0·2 inch in diameter at each pole, narrowing to 0·12 inch in centre. From Pit 8, Spit 7.

In addition to these an attempt had been made to make a spindle-whorl out of a porous globule of flint (*Porosphaera globularis?*), diameter 1·2 inches. A hole tapering from 0·3 inch to nothing had been bored with a sharp instrument to a depth of 0·4 inch on one face of the flint, which is white, soft and porous. The attempt was given up probably because deeper boring was impracticable. From Pit 10.

Three complete chalk loom-weights were found, and fragments of four others. They correspond in type to those found at the Caburn (*S.A.C.*, LXVIII., pp. 22, 23), and those found at the Trundle previously (LXX., p. 63). The provenance of this year's specimens is as follows: Pit 7, Spit 12 (two specimens); Pit 8, Spit 7 (three); and Pit 9 (two). In each pit was one complete specimen with one or two broken ones.

CHALK OBJECTS (Plate XIII.).

(a) *Neolithic.*—

Fig. 38.—Small perforated piece of chalk resembling an asymmetrical spindle-whorl, but of unknown purpose. Neolithic, from 2D.-C.III.5.

Fig. 37. Chalk cup very closely resembling a specimen from Whitehawk Camp (*S.A.C.*, LXXI., p. 79 and Plate XVI., Fig. 1). Neolithic, from I.D.-C.III. c. 3. Cf. two similar cups found at the Trundle in 1928 (LXX., pp. 61-3 and Figs. 176, 177).

Plate IV., B. Block of chalk, 10 by 9½ inches, by 4 inches thick, with central hour-glass perforation, 4 inches in diameter on each face, narrowing to 2¼ inches in the middle. Purpose unknown; very likely a weight, but no mark of thongs. Neolithic, from I.D.-C.III. c. 3 (found broken in two halves; see Plate III., B).

Plate IV., A. Found 3 feet away from the preceding (Plate III., B). Block of chalk, 10½ by 7 inches, by 2 to 3½ inches thick, possibly being half of a larger block. On one edge it has a semi-circular notch, 3½ inches across, and 3 inches deep, possibly being half of a circular perforation. On one face of the block the edge of this notch has been worked up to a ridge by means of a tool, and from this ridge at least twenty incised marks radiate outwards for a distance of nearly 2 inches. These marks have quite evidently been cut with the edge of a worked flint, each consisting of four or five small parallel grooves such as would result from the use of such a tool. Neolithic, from I.D.-C.III. c. 3. Purpose unknown, unless it was a weight. The possibility of its having been a cult-object has been suggested, but this theory must be viewed

cautiously in the absence of concrete evidence to support it. There is no possibility of its being a recent forgery; chalk is very easy to carve, but it requires considerable skill to give it an antique finish. For the radiating lines Mr. Stuart Piggott suggests a carving in the dolmen of Ile Longue as a parallel.²⁸

Fig. 36.—Flat piece of chalk, perforated near one end by a small hole which is surrounded by sharply incised lines on one face. On the opposite face two short straight incised lines are found. Neolithic, from 2D.—C.IV.3. Purpose unknown.

(b) *Early Iron Age*.—Besides the spindle-whorls and loom-weights already described, there was one piece of chalk with what appears to be an incipient perforation, comparable to two specimens found in 1928 (LXX., p. 63). Possibly the socket of a bow-drill. La Tène II., from Pit 7, Spit 5. Cf. *All Cannings Cross*, Plate XXIV., Nos. 3 and 4.

Under this heading should also come the numerous blocks of chalk bearing the marks of adzes, indicating the use of tools resembling the one described above (Fig. 33). These occurred most freely at the East Gate.

QUERNS.

Small fragments of querns were common in the surface soil covering the neolithic ditches, but were less common in the Iron Age pits. These fragments are, however, all referable to the Iron Age occupation, and with the exception of a single fragment from 2D.—C.III.5, no neolithic saddlequerns or grain-rubbers were found this year.

At the East Gate, near Pits 11 and 12, many larger fragments of querns were found, one being a small saddlequern, but most belonged to the beehive rotary variety which first appeared in this country during T2 and was superseded by the flat rotary quern during the Roman period. The greater part of one conical lower stone was found, having a central socket for the spindle which supported the upper stone. Some charred remains of the spindle were found *in situ*, and proved to have been made of oak. Large portions of four different upper stones were also found, none of which fits the lower stone. Each upper stone has a central perforation tapering from below upwards and apparently intended to be occupied by the spindle. A square-cut groove on either side of this opening served for the introduction of the corn, and there is no visible means of adjusting the height of the upper stone for grinding coarse or fine meal.

In two of our upper stone fragments the groove for the handle is preserved. This is square-cut, and runs radially from the central

²⁸ Péquart and Le Rouzic, *Corpus des Signes gravées des Monuments mégalithiques du Morbihan*, 1927, Plates 65 and 66.

perforation across the top of the stone. In one case it slopes slightly downwards and outwards, and in the other case downwards and inwards.

The grinding surface of the lower stone slopes downwards and outwards at an angle varying from 14° on one side to 30° on the other, this being due to the fact that the flat base of the stone has not been cut level.

The stones show blackening by fire, by which means they have been broken.

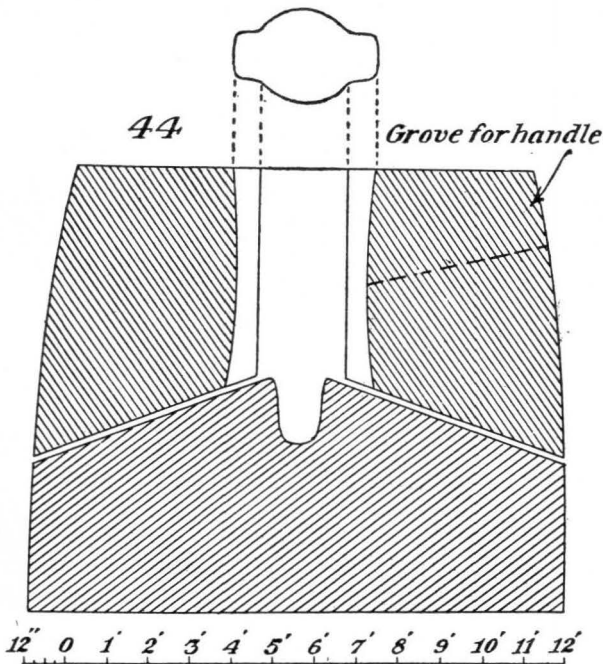


Fig. 44 shows the general shape and dimensions of this type of quern, the drawing being a composite one, based on the average measurements of the fragments at our disposal. The diameter is from 12 to 14 inches, and the height of each stone is about 6 inches, making a total height of about 12 inches. The material in each case is from the Hythe beds of the Lower Greensand, which outcrops in the Weald.

Fragments of similar querns were found by Dr. R. C. C. Clay at his settlement at Fifield Bavant, Wilts. (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, XLII., p. 478). The subsequent development of this type of quern was to become thinner and flatter, but still slightly conical, as in the Romano-British village at Rotherley, Dorset (Pitt Rivers,

Excavations, II., p. 180 and Plate CXX., Nos. 1, 3). Finally it became thin and quite flat, as commonly found on Roman sites. The central socket for the spindle in the lower stone also developed into a complete perforation, so that the spindle came to rest, not on the lower stone, but on a movable object below it, thus providing means of adjusting the height of the upper stone for grinding coarse or fine meal. For the means of such adjustment used in the Scottish Hebrides in recent times, see A. Mitchell, *The Past in the Present*, pp. 34-7.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Fig. 35.—Bronze ring, from 2D.—C.IV.1.

Fig. 34.—Part of bronze finger-ring from north revetment of the East Gate, near hole T.

In addition to these a small shapeless lump of bronze, probably from a founder's stock, was found in 2D.—C.IV.1.

On the surface in the entrance of the East Gate was found a shard from the base of a grey Roman vessel—the only piece of Roman pottery so far found on the hill—and also a small piece of iridescent seventeenth century glass.

A roe-deer's antler was found in 2D.—C.III.3 (neolithic).

A clay sling bullet, exactly resembling one from the Caburn (*S.A.C.*, LXVIII., p. 20, and Plate VI., Fig. 46) was found in Pit 7—level uncertain. Length 1.75 inches, breadth 1.1 inches.

A fragment of a bracelet of Kimmeridge shale was found in Pit 9. The length of the fragment is 1.8 inches, but the curvature indicates that the diameters of the bracelet must have been: internal, 2.6 inches; external, 4.2 inches.

Three oyster shells were found: one in I.D.—C.III.a, and two in Pit 7, Spit 2. Not beach-worn. For the significance of these see *S.A.C.*, LXX., p. 65. and, with reference to recent excavations at Cissbury, *Antiquaries' Journal*, XI. (Jan., 1931), p. 31.

Part of a human lower jaw was found in the excavation at the East Gate.

IRON SLAG.

Specimens of iron slag found in Pit 9 and in 2D.—C.III./IV.1 have been examined by Mr. Ernest Straker who kindly reports as follows:—

“The slag from the Trundle is of the same character as that from Wolstonbury, Firls Beacon and several other South Down sites. The bloomery process, as practised in the Weald, consisted in piling the ore, with alternate layers of charcoal, in conical heaps, covered with clay. On ignition, a strong blast from bellows worked by hand or foot was continued till the iron in a plastic, but not liquid, state sank to the bottom. The greater part of the silica and other

impurities floated above and was drawn off, but a good deal remained mixed with the lump of iron called a bloom.

"It was perhaps more convenient or safer to carry this impure iron up to the Camp, and finish it there by hammering out the included slag as part of the further process of fashioning tools or weapons.

"In similar slag found at Camp Hill, Ashdown Forest, by Mr. I. D. Margary, Mr. Maby has detected oak charcoal, which places its artificial origin beyond doubt."

THE CHARCOALS.

The charcoals, which were unusually plentiful this year, have been examined by Mr. J. Cecil Maby, B.Sc., F.R.A.S., who has identified the species. For the sake of completeness the species identified in 1928 are repeated here in the left-hand column, while only the additional species identified in 1930 are quoted in the right-hand column.

(a) From Neolithic levels—

| Species identified in 1928. | | Additional species identified in 1930. | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | <i>Betula sp.</i> Birch | <i>Quercus sp.</i> Common oak | |
| (?) | <i>Carpinus sp.</i> Hornbeam | <i>Ulex sp.</i> Gorse | |
| | <i>Corylus sp.</i> Hazel | | |
| (?) | <i>Crataegus sp.</i> Hawthorn | | |
| | <i>Fraxinus sp.</i> Ash | | |
| | <i>Populus sp.</i> Poplar | | |
| | <i>Pyrus sp.</i> Apple, etc. | | |
| | <i>Salix sp.</i> Willow | | |
| (??) | <i>Tilia sp.</i> Lime. | | |

(b) From Early Iron Age levels—

| Species identified in 1928. | | Additional species identified in 1930. | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| (?) | <i>Carpinus sp.</i> Hornbeam | <i>Aesculus sp.</i> Horse-chestnut | |
| | <i>Corylus sp.</i> Hazel | <i>Betulus sp.</i> Birch | |
| (?) | <i>Crataegus sp.</i> Hawthorn | <i>Ilex sp.</i> Holly | |
| | <i>Fraxinus sp.</i> Ash | <i>Prunus sp.</i> Plum, cherry, etc. | |
| | <i>Populus sp.</i> Poplar | | |
| | <i>Pyrus sp.</i> Apple | | |
| | <i>Quercus sp.</i> Common oak | | |
| | <i>Rhamnus sp.</i> Buckthorn | | |
| | <i>Salix sp.</i> Willow | | |
| (??) | <i>Sambucus sp.</i> Elder | | |
| (??) | <i>Tilia sp.</i> Lime | | |
| | <i>Ulex sp.</i> Gorse | | |
| (?) | <i>Ulmus sp.</i> Elm | | |

N.B.—The occurrence of Elm among the Iron Age specimens, which was doubtful in 1928, was confirmed in 1930.

The charcoals found in the post-holes at the East Gate, and identified by Mr. Maby, are listed in the Relic Tables.

THE ANIMAL BONES.

As in 1928, Prof. D. M. S. Watson, F.Z.S., has very kindly examined the animal bones found, and he reports as follows:

“The following species were represented:—

Neolithic—

Ox

Pig

Sheep

Two skulls of bank voles.

Early Iron Age—

Small horse

Small cattle

Horned sheep

Pig

Dog, one robust lower canine.

Cat, lower end of a humerus, not materially larger than that of a moderate sized domestic cat.

The Neolithic bones are on the whole very fragmentary. *Ox* is the most abundant, and although it is impossible to determine the breed there is no reason to doubt that it is that which occurred in the equivalent deposits at Windmill Hill. *Pig* is relatively very abundant and is represented by animals of all ages from sucking pig to old adults. *Sheep* is much rarer, a large proportion of the remains being those of young animals. There is no trace of *horse*.

The Iron Age animals are characterised by the presence of *horse* even amongst the very small bulk of bones submitted to me. The *cattle* are very small, no doubt of the short-horned or hornless breed, found commonly in Iron Age deposits in Wiltshire, such as All Cannings Cross and the Glastonbury Lake Village, and in the Roman Amphitheatre at Caerleon. It is the most abundant animal. All the *sheep* skull fragments which give information on the point are horned, but their number is so small that this does not necessarily imply that horns were present in both sexes. The animal had slender legs, much less elongated than those of the common Neolithic sheep or goat, or than the early sheep from Skara Brae in Orkney. *Pig* is markedly less abundant than sheep, a reversal of the order which occurred in Neolithic times. The *dog* canine, although it gives little to go on, seems to have come from a larger animal than the only type of dog found in the Neolithic

deposits of Windmill Hill. The *cat* humerus would be very small for wild cat. It does not seem to differ in the state of preservation from other Iron Age bones. But I think it is perhaps improbable that domesticated cat lived in England before Roman times, and the evidence of this single bone, although it cannot be neglected, affords no sure grounds for any conclusion."

CONCLUSIONS.

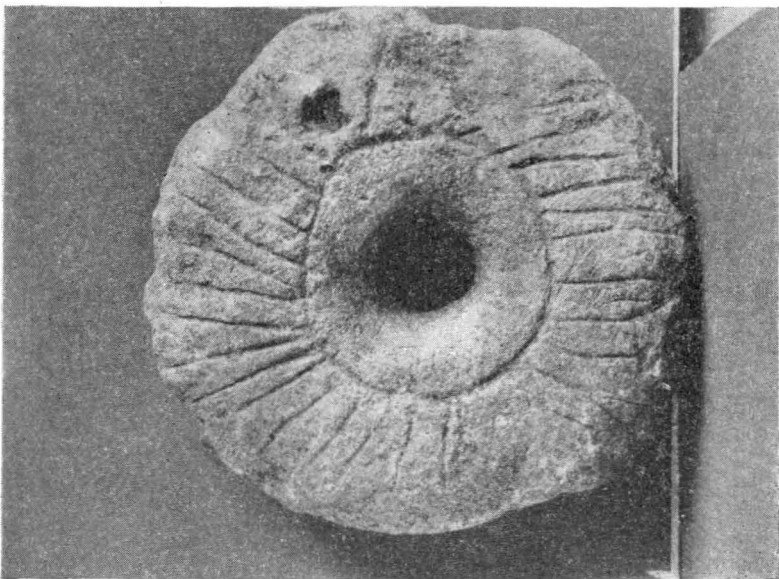
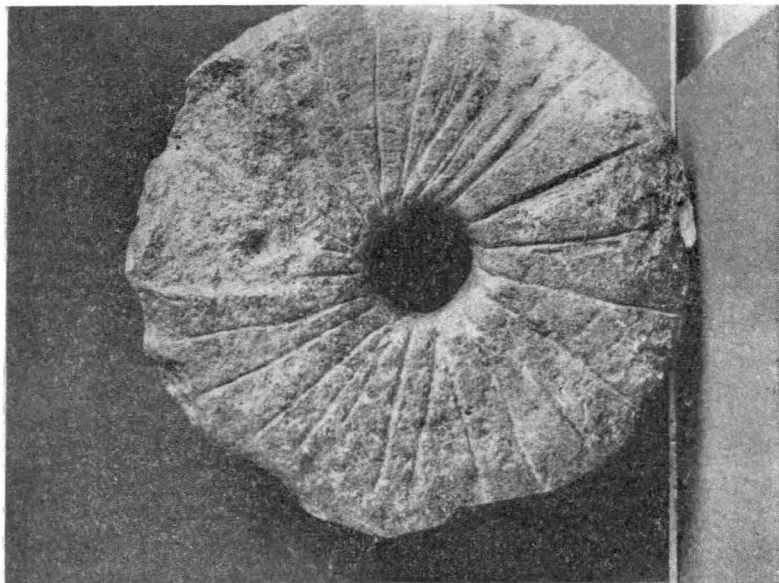
By way of conclusion it is not necessary to do more than emphasise the most important features of the season's work. These are:—

- (1) The confirmation of the dating of the site.
- (2) The discovery that the so-called second Neolithic ditch appears to have been in reality a row of roofed neolithic dwelling-pits.
- (3) The disclosure of the successive defensive arrangements at the East Gate of the Iron Age city.

Through the kindness of H.G. the Duke of Richmond the objects found have been placed in the Society's Museum at Barbican House, Lewes, along with those found during the first season's work.

ERRATA IN THE FIRST REPORT (Vol. LXX., p. 61):—

- line 28—*for* "No. 176" *read* "No. 178."
 line 31—*for* "No. 177" *read* "No. 179."
 line 38—*for* "No. 178" *read* "No. 176."
 line 40—*for* "No. 179" *read* "No. 177."



CHALK DISC FROM THE CABURN.

THE CABURN: ITS DATE, AND A FRESH FIND.

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

IN July, 1929, while a party of boys from the Bedewell Central School was being conducted over the Caburn by our member, Mr. H. J. Glover, one of the boys, Frank Colstick, found an object of carved chalk, which is illustrated here. He picked it up on the surface on the highest part of the hill, and Mr. Glover tells me that he thinks it was from somewhere in the neighbourhood of Pit 20, which is in the area explored by Pitt Rivers in 1877-8.

The object consists of a disc of chalk, 5 inches in diameter, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, with a central perforation 0.8 inch in diameter, and neither hour-glass nor cylindrical in form, but something between the two, with a rounded splay on both faces of the stone. The sides of the perforation have been worn smooth, but there are no cord-grooves. On one face a concentric circle has been incised round the hole, and from it a considerable number of incised lines radiate towards the circumference of the stone. On the other face radiating incised lines run from the lip of the perforation to the circumference of the disc, without any concentric lines. The whole is mould-stained, indicating that it has been lying for a prolonged period in surface-mould, and subjected to its slightly corrosive action. There is no reasonable possibility of its being a forgery.

With regard to its purpose it has been suggested that it was a weight of some sort. This seems most

probable, but examination of the walls of the perforation suggests that if the object was a weight it was not suspended on a cord, but mounted on a wooden shaft, and if so, it might equally well have been a ceremonial mace-head. Loom-weights are seldom, if ever, ornamented in any way, and the same applies to other recognised weights, except spindle-whorls which are sometimes ornamented in this fashion. In fact this stone has all the appearance of a much enlarged spindle-whorl.

The writer's attention has been drawn to certain parallels, none of which is so large or well-preserved as the present example.

(1) From HT1 village at All Cannings Cross, Wilts.; fragment, diam. nearly 3 in., with radiating and concentric incised lines on both faces. M. E. Cunnington, *All Cannings Cross*, p. 132 and Plate 23, 1.

(2) From All Cannings Cross; complete, diam. 5 in., unornamented. Central perforation about 0.35 in. diam. *Op. cit.*, p. 131 and Plate 22, 4.

(3) From Romano-British village at Rotherley, Dorset; complete, diam. about 3 in., with 8 radiating incised lines. Perforation 0.35 in. diam. Pitt Rivers, *Excavations*, II., p. 178 and Plate cxix., 2.

(4) From Casterley Camp, Wilts.; diam. 3½ in., unornamented. *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, XXVIII., p. 99 and Plate III., 21.

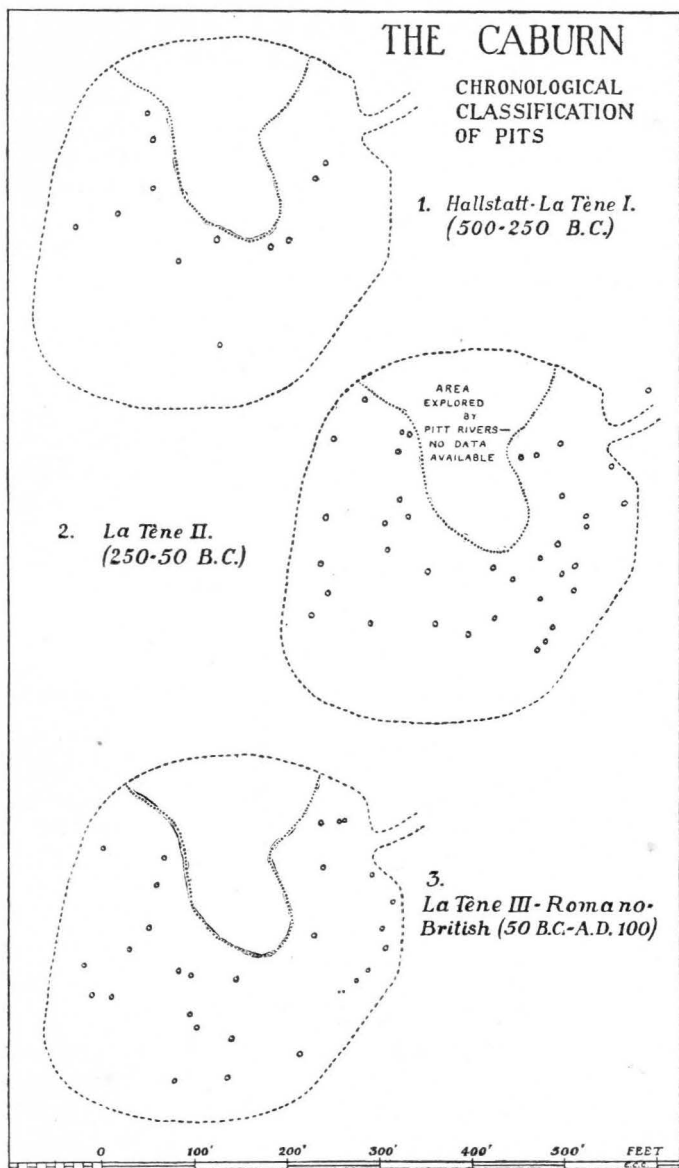
(5) From Lidbury Camp, Wilts.; diam. 2½ in., unornamented. *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, XL., p. 35 and Plate X., 1.

I am indebted to Mrs. Cunnington for some of the above references, and she also (*loc. cit.*) refers to Wilke, *Südwesteuropäische Megalithkultur*, 1912, p. 48, and to Munro, *Terramara Settlements in Europe*, p. 370, and Plate xlvii., 16.

THE DATING OF THE PITS.

Since our excavations were carried out in 1925-26,¹ the knowledge of Early Iron Age pottery has considerably increased, and its differential dating into Hallstatt, La Tène I., II., and III. types has become more nearly possible. In view of this the writer has

¹ *S.A.C.*, LXVIII., pp. 1-56.



reviewed the pottery shards which are stored in the show-cases, drawers and cellars at Barbican House, Lewes, in order, if possible, to arrive at a more accurate dating of the occupation, not only of the Caburn as a whole, but of individual pits also.

The results show that the occupation lasted from about the fifth century B.C. continuously to, at any rate, the beginning of the Roman period—say, 100 A.D.—or even possibly a little later, though the scarcity of actual Roman objects is against a later date.

I have also attempted a very tentative analysis of the dates of individual pits, the results of which may probably within broad limits be taken as a guide to the density of population of the site in different phases of the Early Iron Age. For this purpose three plans have been prepared to show the distribution of pits in (1) Hallstatt and La Tène I. times, 500–250 B.C.; (2) La Tène II., 250–50 B.C.; and (3) La Tène III. and Romano-British times, 50 B.C. to 100 A.D. In each case the necessary data are wanting in the area explored by Pitt Rivers. Other pits for which data are lacking are also omitted.

While making due allowance for errors and pitfalls, the results do show very strikingly that the period of densest occupation was La Tène II., and that this was only slightly diminished in the subsequent century or two. While only 12 pits may reasonably be attributed to the Hallstatt-La Tène I. phase, the La Tène II. may claim 38, and the La Tène III. and Romano-British 28.

If the proportion of La Tène II. pits was the same in the area explored by Pitt Rivers, we may assume a total of about 55 pits of this period in the whole city. And if each pit represents a hut which has perished, then in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the area of the city the average space available for each hut would be some 300 sq. yds., including streets, yards and other enclosures, if any. This is not by any means dense crowding, though it is likely that a good deal of space had to be allowed for the cattle of refugees on the occasion of threatened

raids. Besides this, it is not to be assumed that within the 200 years allotted to the La Tène II. phase all the pits are contemporary.

With regard to the pairs of twin-pits some light is thrown by this tentative classification. In at any rate two cases one pit succeeded the other, presumably as a deposit for rubbish, Pits 54 and 92, which belong to La Tène II., being succeeded by Pits 54A and 92A, respectively, in La Tène III. On the other hand, Pits 43 and 43A both appear to belong to the latest phase of the occupation.

The dating of the pottery illustrated in the report on the excavation (*S.A.C.*, LXVIII., pp. 1-56) may be taken to be as follows (abbreviations for the names of periods are the same as in the Trundle report in the present volume):

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Plate IX. (p. 32), | Fig. 61 . . . | Hallstatt. |
| | Figs. 68, 71(?) . . . | T1. |
| | Figs. 63, 67 . . . | T2. |
| | Figs. 59, 66 . . . | T2-3. |
| | Figs. 60, 69 . . . | T3. |
| | Figs. 62, 64, 65 . . . | ? |
| Plate X. (p. 33), | Figs. 72, 73 . . . | Hallstatt. |
| | Fig. 74 . . . | ? |
| Plate XI. (p. 35), | all Figs. . . . | Late T2. |
| Plate XII. (p. 36), | Figs. 82-94, 96, 99, 100 | T2. |
| | Figs. 95, 98 . . . | T3(?) |
| | Fig. 97 . . . | Rom. Brit.(?) |
| Plate XIII (p. 37), | all Figs. . . . | Hallstatt. |
| Plate XIV. (p. 38), | Fig. 113 . . . | T3-Rom.Brit. |
| | Figs. 114-125 . . . | Hallstatt. |
| Plate XVI. (p. 40), | all Figs. . . . | T2. |

I am indebted to Mr. Christopher Hawkes, B.A., of the British Museum, for help in dating the above.

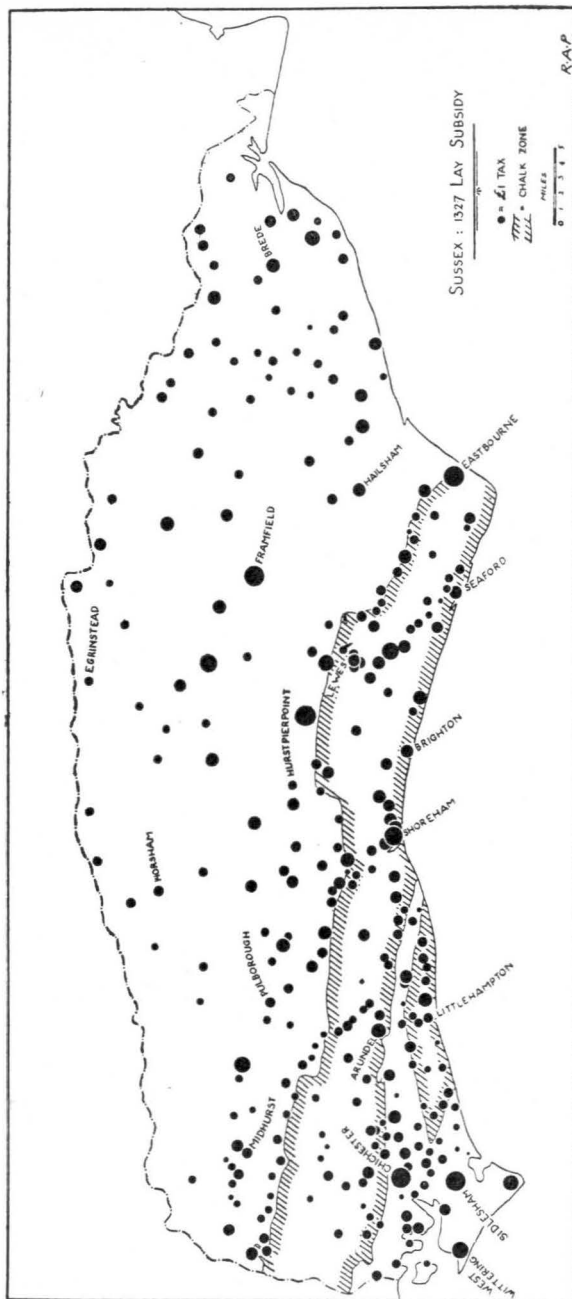


FIG. 1.

STUDIES IN THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF MEDIEVAL SUSSEX.

BY R. A. PELHAM.

(1) GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS UNDERLYING THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN SUSSEX IN 1327.

SOME years ago, the Rev. W. Hudson made an analysis of the Sussex subsidy of 1334, which he spoke of as the last of the subsidies for which an individual assessment was made.¹ He summarised his conclusions by saying: "It is plain that in 1334 the wealth of the county was derived from its maritime agricultural districts, to which we might no doubt add its seaports, if the taxation of the principal ports had been here included." The 1327 subsidy² seems to be an even more comprehensive one than the one he chose, and I have thought it may be of some value to examine it more fully so as to test the value of his conclusions and to supplement them as far as possible. To this end, I have drawn up Figure 1, which shows the actual amount of tax paid by each settlement, and in Figure 2 I have worked out the average amount paid per taxpayer in each settlement. This second map therefore gives a more accurate clue as to the prosperity of individuals, although it must be admitted that a high average for a small settlement may be due to one wealthy person.

¹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. L.

² Printed in Vol. X. of Sussex Record Society, 1910.

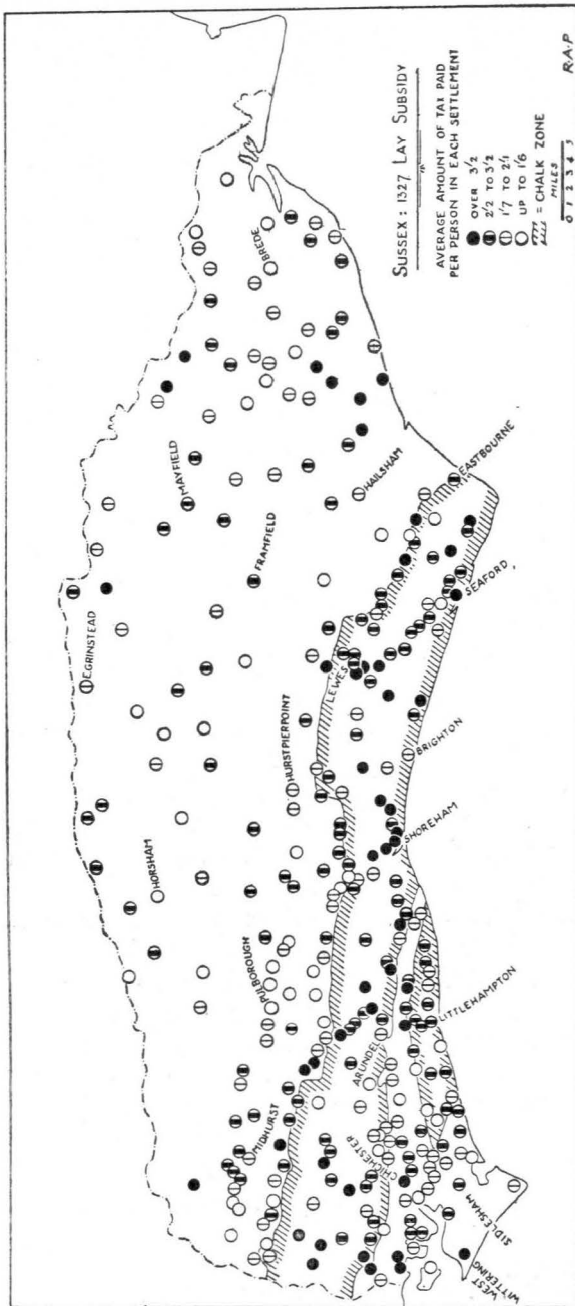


Fig. 2.

In the returns, two and occasionally three, settlements are linked together, and a joint total given. Such settlements have been omitted from Figure 1, but in Figure 2 the average for the group is shown, the symbol being placed at the first mentioned settlement in each group. As the settlements thus grouped were usually very close together, this method will not affect the general distribution.

The 1327 subsidy was a tax comprising one-twentieth of the value of goods, persons with goods worth less than ten shillings being exempt. The men of the Cinque Ports were also exempt.

The amounts plotted in Figure 1 do not reveal any very marked features, except perhaps the concentration in the ports and the Ouse valley, although there are one or two rather important settlements in the Weald. The settlements in the latter region are not so thickly clustered as are those situated along the spring line of the chalk. Pagham has the smallest total, 6s. 9d., and Chichester the largest, £10 10s. 2d.

Now if we turn to Figure 2 we see immediately that the most prosperous settlements were those associated with the chalk zone, and also the ports. It is impossible for any one person to give a reasoned account of the state of affairs in all the settlements shown on the map, but I think that one is justified, on general grounds, in drawing attention to broad features, and leaving individual settlements to be studied by folk with detailed local knowledge. But before offering an interpretation of Figure 2 I should like to refer for a moment to Figure 3, for in that map we have important clues as to the origin of the majority of the wealth shown in the two previous maps.

It is naturally risky to draw very definite conclusions from the state of affairs in any one particular year as to the agricultural economy of Sussex during the period with which we are dealing, both in view of climatic fluctuations from year to year and also, in the case of settlements near the coast, on account of

invasion either by the sea or by the French. The Nonae Returns of 1341³ do, in fact, give one or other of these two types of invasion as responsible for the non-cultivation of land in certain settlements. Nevertheless, the main facts are sufficiently plain, and are not affected, I feel, by local factors of this kind.

I should add that the Nonae Returns of 1341 state one-ninth of the value of the corn, wool and lambs in each settlement in that year. To arrive at the relative proportions of corn growing to sheep raising, I have taken the amount paid for corn on the one hand, and the combined amounts paid for wool and lambs on the other, and expressed the two totals in terms of degrees. This gives at a glance the part played by each industry, but it gives no idea of the actual amount paid in each settlement.

Unfortunately the Nonae Returns of 1341 do not deal with exactly the same settlements as does the 1327 subsidy, but the difference is not sufficiently great to affect our main conclusions.

One rather surprising fact that emerges from Figure 3 is the overwhelming predominance of corn growing even among settlements in the chalk zone, which is usually regarded as primarily a sheep-raising region. Corn growing, however, must be divided into two types, viz. wheat in the chalk zone, and oats in the Weald, a distinction for which there is ample evidence. Figure 4, which shows the distribution of settlements which supplied wheat and oats for an expedition overseas in 1346,⁴ gives perhaps the most striking example of this difference between the two regions.

The apparent anomaly of large scale wheat production in the chalk zone is explained partly by the existence of clay-with-flints which overlies the chalk in certain districts which are therefore cultivable, and partly by the fact that the majority of the parishes which contain stretches of downland also include a

³ *Nonarum Inquisitiones*, Record Commission, 1807.

⁴ Exchequer, K.R. Accounts, Bundle 588, No. 22.

strip of the Lower Chalk formation, which has a clay content, and is cultivable, together with a narrow belt of Upper Greensand which is highly fertile.

On the whole, the centrally placed settlements in the chalk have a larger proportion of wool than have the peripheral settlements.

In the extreme west of the county, and just north of the chalk zone is a group of settlements including Rogate, Chithurst, Iping, Trotton and Terwick, wherein the proportion of sheep is relatively high. This is due not so much to the high value of the wool produced as to the low value of the corn, as shown in Table I. These settlements are all situated on a wide extension of the relatively infertile Lower Greensand formation between the chalk and the Wealden clay.

A few details of the actual values of corn and wool in the Nonae Returns will help to emphasise the conclusion that although wool growing was an important factor it took second place to corn growing as far as the actual producers were concerned, the wealth derived from the wool accruing rather to the wool merchants than to the growers, as we shall see later.

Now let us turn to Table I. where we may examine these inferences a little more closely, and then see to what extent the two taxation accounts appear to show similar responses to the same environmental influences.

I have divided the settlements associated with the chalk zone into three sections, A, B and C. Section A includes villages situated on the Downs, whereas sections B and C consist of villages which, being grouped along or near to the spring line of the chalk, have a peripheral distribution. The main points relating to these three sections may be summarised as follows:—

(See Table I, p. 162)

Section A—Proportion of wool and lambs to corn relatively high (average 13·5 per cent.), and average amount paid by each taxpayer in 1327 (4s. approximately), also higher than in sections B and C.

TABLE I.

| Geological formation. | Settlement. | Nonae returns, 1341. | | | | Lay Subsidy, 1327. | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | Corn. (1) | Wool and lamb. (2) | Percentage of total. | | No. of taxpayers. (5) | Average amt. paid by each taxpayer. (6) | Persons paying less than 7d. (7) | |
| | | | | Corn. (3) | Wool and lamb. (4) | | | | |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | % | % | s. d. | | | |
| Chalk* | A | Stoughton .. | 9 13 4 | 1 19 8 | 83 | 17 | 13 | 2 10 | 1 |
| | | Findon .. | 12 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 86 | 14 | 26 | 2 8 | 2 |
| | B | Portslade .. | 11 6 8 | 1 0 0 | 92 | 8 | 10 | 5 9 | — |
| | | West Dean .. | 8 9 6 | 1 10 6 | 85 | 15 | 17 | 4 7 | 2 |
| | | Treyford .. | 2 7 0 | 3 6 | 93 | 7 | 10 | 2 10 | — |
| | | Bep-ton .. | 2 13 4 | 6 8 | 89 | 11 | 15 | 1 10 | — |
| | | Cocking .. | 7 0 0 | 6 8 | 95 | 5 | 14 | 2 9 | — |
| | | Bignor .. | 4 2 0 | 18 0 | 82 | 18 | 6 | 3 4 | — |
| | | Nyetimber .. | 7 0 0 | 13 4 | 91 | 9 | 12 | 2 4 | — |
| | | Iford .. | 6 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 86 | 14 | 5 | 1 9 | 2 |
| C | Glynde .. | 11 10 0 | 10 0 | 96 | 4 | 20 | 2 8 | — | |
| | Berwick .. | 5 1 0 | 13 4 | 88 | 12 | 27 | 3 9 | — | |
| Lower Greensand | Iping .. | 15 0 | 11 4 | 57 | 43 | 12 | 1 11 | — | |
| | Chithurst .. | 16 0 | 4 0 | 80 | 20 | 9 | 1 2 | 4 | |
| Weald Clay | Trotton .. | 2 13 8 | 13 6 | 80 | 20 | 17 | 1 1 | 6 | |
| | Billinghurst .. | 5 3 2 | 3 6 | 97 | 3 | 41 | 11 | 17 | |
| | Slinfold .. | 6 0 0 | 13 4 | 90 | 10 | 8 | 2 3 | — | |
| Hastings Beds | East Grinstead .. | 29 9 8 | 4 4 | 99 | 1 | 21 | 1 9 | 3 | |
| | Balcombe .. | 4 13 4 | Nil. | 100 | — | 17 | 1 11 | 1 | |
| | Maresfield .. | 7 0 0 | 6 8 | 95 | 5 | 41 | 1 11 | 6 | |
| London Clay and Reading Beds | Brede .. | 6 19 5½ | 2 3½ | 98 | 2 | 75 | 1 3 | 18 | |
| | Sidlesham .. | 15 13 4 | 1 0 0 | 94 | 6 | 87 | 2 4 | 12 | |
| | Oving .. | 13 18 0 | 1 2 0 | 93 | 7 | 18 | 2 7 | 3 | |
| | Aldingbourne .. | 8 13 4 | 13 4 | 93 | 7 | 42 | 1 10 | 12 | |

* Although all these parishes contain considerable areas of chalk, the actual village is in some cases on the Upper Greensand.

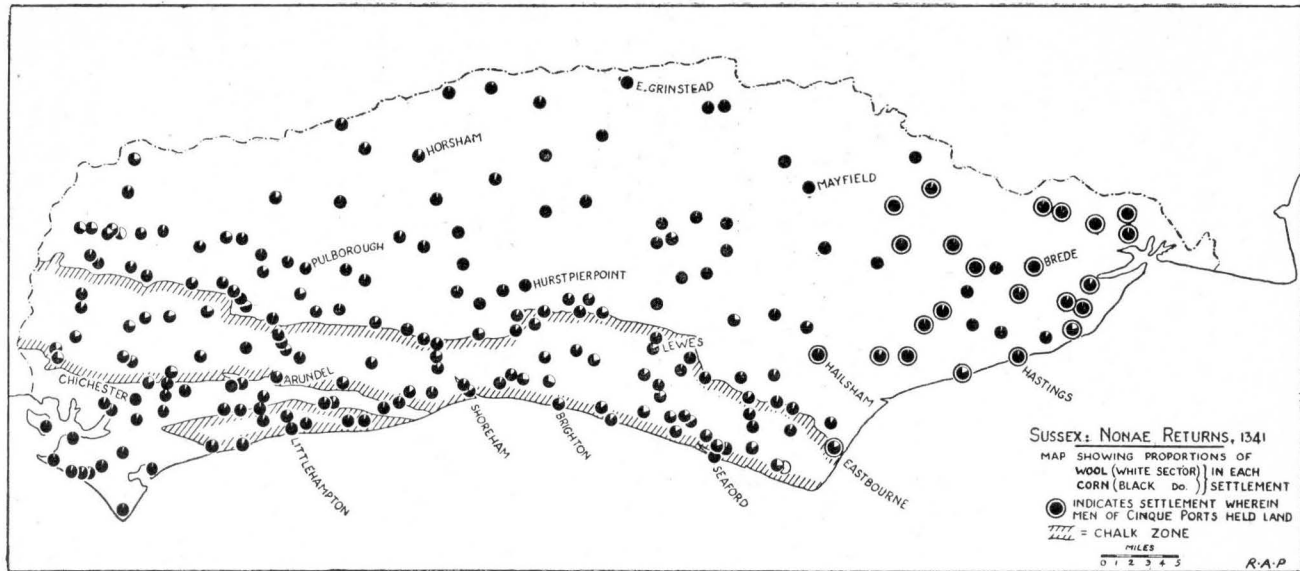


FIG. 3.

Section B—Low amounts for wool and lambs, owing possibly to wooded nature of downland in these parishes (average 8 per cent.). Average payment by each taxpayer in 1327, 2s. 6d. (approximately).

Section C—This represents largest group of settlements in Sussex, and its intermediate position, from the point of view of wealth, between sections A and B is reflected in its average for column 4 (11·5 per cent.) and for column 6 (2s. 9d. approximately).

Very few taxpayers in the chalk zone paid less than 7d., and the total number of taxpayers in each settlement was not high. For a few settlements the Nonae Returns give the actual number of fleeces and lambs, and the basis of computation for the tax in those cases seems to have been as follows:

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------|----------|------------------|
| Value of fleece | 1s. 6d. | Tax paid | 2d. ⁵ |
| „ lamb | 2s. 3d. | „ | 3d. |

One might think that from this information, the actual numbers of sheep and lambs in the other settlements could be calculated, but I strongly suspect that in a number of cases the values given for corn, wool and lambs were worked out on a roughly proportional basis rather than from individual assessments. That is why I have not attempted to map the actual values for the Nonae Returns as I have done for the 1327 subsidy in Figure 1.

The settlements on the Lower Greensand were poor in corn, and the average for column 6 (1s. 5d.) is much lower than in the chalk zone. Column 7 shows a significant rise in the number of poor taxpayers.

There were so few settlements situated entirely on the Weald Clay that it is not easy to find a sufficient number for analysis. We are here in a thickly forested region which when cleared, has a good soil for wheat growing.

Settlements on the Hastings Beds differed a good

⁵ These valuations are incredible. Thorold Rogers in his *Hist. of Agriculture and Prices* (Vol. I., 390), gives the highest price for a fleece in 1341 as 8d., and (*ibid.*, 353) the average for a lamb, 6½d. Lambs do not touch a shilling for twenty years on either side of this date.—EDITOR.

deal, as we should expect, from the varied nature of the outcropping strata which make up this geological series. Some of the settlements in this section were apparently larger and the figures in columns 5 and 7 are high. The average for column 6 (1s. 8½d.) suggests greater prosperity than on the Lower Greensand.

In the Weald we have a further factor, the iron industry, concerning which at this period we know too little to be certain of its affects on the distribution of wealth. Apart from a small group of prosperous settlements to the east of Hailsham, the region was on the whole, as Figure 2 suggests, one of poverty.

The last section in Table I. reveals high production both in corn and wool in the lowland between the chalk zone and the sea, but columns 5 and 7 suggest reasons for the relatively low average in column 6 (2s. 3d.). A number of large circles are shown in the area in Figure 1, but there was also a correspondingly large number of taxpayers, so the average wealth was comparatively small.

It remains for us now to add a word regarding the sea ports, although Table II. is really self-explanatory. The high average amount paid by all the taxpayers in each port bears out the second point in Rev. W. Hudson's generalisation, and the prosperous nature of the wool merchants is evidenced by the figures in the last column.⁶

TABLE II.

| Port. | Taxpayers. | Average amount paid. | Wool merchants. | Average amount paid. |
|---------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | s. d. | | s. d. |
| Chichester .. | 42 | 5 0 | 8 | 7 6 |
| Shoreham .. | 40 | 4 7 | 7 | 7 6 |
| Seaford | 21 | 3 8 | 3 | 4 8 |
| Arundel | 49 | 2 0 | 3 | 4 4 |

⁶ The customs accounts dealing with the exportation of wool from Sussex between September, 1324, and May, 1326, have fortunately been preserved (Customs Accounts 135/5, 135/6, 135/7 and 135/8), and by comparing them carefully with the 1327 Subsidy I have been able to identify a number of wool merchants in the latter. It is these to whom reference is made, both here and in Figure 4.

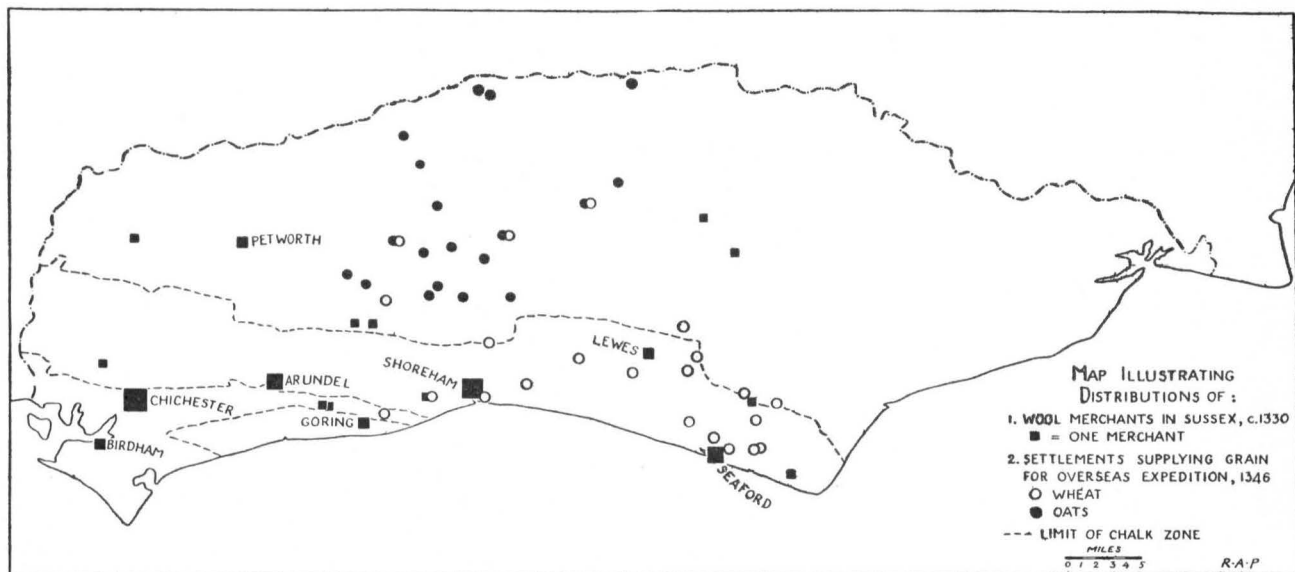


FIG. 4.

We thus reach the conclusion that Rev. Hudson's summary is substantially correct, but that an analysis along geographical lines reveals certain local factors which help us to understand better the influence of environmental conditions upon the prosperity of the county prior to the economic upheaval occasioned by the Black Death.

(2) THE TRANSPORTATION OF PRODUCE IN SUSSEX DURING THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY, AS REVEALED BY THE SHERIFFS' ACCOUNTS.

Most people think of medieval transport in Sussex in terms of pack horses floundering in muddy lanes, and indeed it is that aspect which has always been emphasised, usually in connection with the iron industry. We are coming, however, to appreciate the importance of vehicular traffic, and even though the roads in the Weald may have been impassable, or at all events very difficult to negotiate, during certain times of the year, they did not by any means prevent the employment of carts and waggons for the transport of bulky and heavy goods.

In the chalk zone, conditions were considerably better, and so the problem there needs little comment.

The fourteenth century was a century of warfare, and numerous expeditions were made into Scotland or overseas during that period. The provisioning of such expeditions was entrusted in large measure to the sheriffs of the counties, and the accounts which they kept are valuable for the light which they throw upon the internal economy of the country.

Sussex, with its characteristic distribution of Downland and Weald makes an interesting region for study from the point of view of medieval communications. The Sheriff of the county was continually faced with the problem of getting his produce collected in one spot, for there was, and still is, no natural inland centre within reasonable distance of all parts of the county. The difficulty was overcome, as Figure 5

shows, by having goods from various settlements conveyed to the nearest port, the final collecting being done by boat.

The map, which tries to summarise some of these movements, brings out a few points of special interest, and our attention is drawn first of all to the outstanding importance of Shoreham and the Adur gap, and secondly to the widespread use of wheeled traffic, sometimes for considerable distances. Shoreham no doubt suffered commercially when Normandy ceased to be a province of England, but there can be no doubt that its medial position in the chalk zone enabled it to maintain an important trade throughout the Middle Ages.

The geographical situation of Chichester is interesting, for although not in direct communication with the open sea, it lies almost equidistant from a number of small ports which are. Belloc⁷ has made interesting analyses of the sites of Winchester and Canterbury, and his remarks on the latter city can, with a substitution of names, be applied to Chichester in rather a striking way. Each was a Roman settlement, each became an ecclesiastical centre, and each served as a focus behind a number of small ports. Belloc ascribes the early importance of Canterbury to the fact that it could be approached with equal ease from Sandwich, Dover or Hythe and that vessels could therefore put in at any one of these ports according to the state of wind or tide. Similarly we may regard Bosham, Fishbourne, Appledram, Birdham, West Wittering, Sidlesham and Pagham as possible landing places en route for Chichester, the rounding of Selsea Bill in stormy weather being analogous to the passage around the North Foreland. Both Thanet and Selsey were formerly islands.

Now let us examine some of the movements in detail, taking first the collecting of produce required by Edward II. at Newcastle in 1319. The Archbishop of Canterbury "lent" the king the following:

⁷ Hilaire Belloc : *The Old Road*.

TABLE I.⁸

| Quantity. | Commodity. | Manor. | Where sent. | No. of carts. | Cost of carriage. |
|-------------|------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 30 quarters | Wheat | Lavant | Chichester | } 6 for 5 days | £1 5 0 |
| 80 " | " | Tangmere | " | | |
| 70 " | " | Bersted | " | | |
| 90 " | " | Shripney | " | | |
| 30 " | " | Aldwick | " | | |
| 300 qtrs. | | | . | | |

At Chichester the wheat was milled and the flour put into 43 tuns and 2 pipes. These were conveyed at a cost of 16s. 1d. to Sidlesham, where 18 tuns and 2 pipes were loaded into 2 boats which had been brought from Shoreham. The carriage to Shoreham cost 19s. The remaining 25 tuns were taken to Shoreham in a vessel belonging to William Bernard of that port at a cost of 25s., but only 5s. was actually paid because 7 tuns, containing 49 quarters of flour, were lost during the voyage.

These three vessels transferred their flour into the "Seintemariemessenger" of Shoreham, a large vessel with 45 men aboard,⁹ William Vivian of Shoreham being the master.

The following goods from the Archbishop's manors in the Rape of Chichester were collected at West Wittering, whence they were taken in a ship belonging to William Bateman of Dunwich and loaded into William Vivian's vessel at Shoreham (Table II.). The carriage from West Wittering cost 20s.

TABLE II.

| Quantity. | Commodity. | Manor. | Where sent. | Distance. | Cost of carriage. |
|---------------|------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 80 quarters | Wheat | Nyetimber | West Wittering | 1 league | s. d. |
| 15 " | Beans | | | | 3 11½ |
| 10 " | Wheat | Sindon | " | 5 leagues | 10 |
| 5 " | Peas | Tangmere | " | " | 7½ |
| 110 quarters. | | | | | 5 5 |

⁸ Abstracted from Exchequer K.R. Accounts, Bundle 588, No. 7.

⁹ "... pro se et sustentacione quadraginta et quinque homi' exist' in ead' navi ducent p'dea' xxxvi dol' ..."

From the Archbishop's manors in the Rapes of Bramber and Pevensey the produce listed in Table III. was transported in carts to Shoreham and finally loaded into the "Seintemariemessenger."

TABLE III.

| Quantity. | Commodity. | Manor. | Where sent. | Distance. | Cost of carriage. |
|--------------|------------|----------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 80 quarters | wheat | Tarring | Shoreham | 5 leagues | £ s. d. 7 6 |
| 100 " | " | Mayfield | Lewes | 14 " | 4 0 0 |
| 200 " | oats | Lewes to | Shoreham | 10 " | 1 15 0 |
| 100 " | wheat | | | | |
| 100 " | oats | Stoneham | " | 12 " | 16 0 |
| 80 " | wheat | | | | |
| 460 quarters | | | | | £6 18 6 |

It will be noticed from Table III. that the average cost of transporting the 100 quarters of wheat and 200 quarters of oats from Mayfield to Lewes (Weald section of route) was 5s. 8½d. per league, whereas the journey through the Downland region from Lewes to Shoreham only averaged 3s. 6d. per league.

The carriage of these 36 tuns, 2 pipes of flour, containing 256 quarters, 4 bushels of flour, together with 350 quarters of wheat, 20 quarters of beans and peas, and 200 quarters of oats, from Shoreham to Newcastle cost £27.

Now let us consider the provisioning of an expedition to France in 1346. The contribution of Sussex consisted mainly of forest products and may be summarised as follows:¹⁰

TABLE IV.

| Nature of consignment. | Where prepared. | Destination. | Distance. | Waggons employed. | Cost of carriage. |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 41 pontoons | Cuckfield | Shoreham | 17 leagues | 41 | £4 2 0 |
| 500 hurdles | Pulborough | " | 12 " | 62 | 3 2 0 |
| 500 " | Cuckfield | " | 17 " | 62 | 4 13 0 |
| 264 " | Thakeham | " | — | 33 | 1 7 6 |

¹⁰ Exchequer K.R. Accounts, Bundle 588, No. 17.

These hurdles were required for the shipment of horses, and were conveyed to Portsmouth in 6 vessels as shown in Figure 5.

Shortly after this, fresh demands were made upon the resources of the Weald, as shown in Table V.¹¹

TABLE V.

| Nature of consignment. | Where prepared. | Destination. | Distance. | Waggons employed. | Cost of carriage. |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 20 pontoons | Penhurst | Winchelsea | 10 leagues | 20 | £1 10 0 |
| 782 hurdles | Udimere | " | 4 " | 78 | 1 19 0 |
| 50 " | " | " | 4 " | 6 | 3 0 |
| (large) | | | | | |
| 150 sheaves of arrows. | Horsham | London | 26 " | (5 horses) | 5 0 |
| 20 scaling ladders. | Thakeham | Shoreham | 10 " | 20 | 1 10 0 |
| 100 hurdles | " | " | 10 " | 10 | 10 0 |

With the exception of the sheaves of arrows, which do not appear on the map, the consignments in Tables IV. and V. are given first of all in the accounts in terms of trees from which the hurdles, etc., were made. Consequently they all appear under the symbol for timber on the map. The accounts merely state that the goods were sent round to Portsmouth, no details being given.

A point of some interest is that the 20 scaling ladders each 25 ft. long, for which 33 trees were felled, together with the hurdles made at Thakeham, were specifically intended for the assault on Calais: "pro villa de Caley's insultand' et expugnant'."

The consignments of wheat (103 quarters) and oats (109 quarters) which are plotted on Figure 4 are contained in this account, but no information is given as to their destination or mode of transport.

In 1349 we find quantities of cider bought in various parts of the county and conveyed to Shoreham "pro municione ville de Caley's" (Table VI.). After being stored from 1st February to 1st April, it was taken across to Calais at a cost of £5 15s. 11d.¹²

¹¹ *Ibid.*, No. 22.¹² *Ibid.*, No. 24.

TABLE VI.

| Quantity. | Where bought. | Where taken. | Distance. | Carts. | Total cost of carriage. | Average cost per car per league. |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|-----------|--------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | s. d. | d. |
| 20 tuns | La Feld | Shoreham | 5 leagues | 20 | 16 8 | 2 |
| 6 " | Erringham | " | 2 " | 6 | 3 0 | 3 |
| 5 " | Steyning | " | 5 " | 5 | 4 2 | 2 |
| 4 " | Durrington | " | 5 " | 4 | 3 4 | 2 |
| 3 " | Sutton | " | 10 " | 3 | 5 0 | 2 |
| 3 " | Lancing | " | 3 " | 3 | 1 6 | 2 |
| 2 " | Wiston | " | 6 " | 2 | 1 8 | 1½ |
| 2 " | Preston | " | 8 " | 2 | 2 0 | 1½ |
| 1 " | Ford | " | 13 " | 1 | 2 0 | 1½ |
| 1 " | Worthing | " | 5 " | 1 | 10 | 2 |
| 1 " | Goring | " | 6 " | 1 | 10 | 1½ |
| 1 " | Hardham | " | 10 " | 1 | 1 8 | 2 |
| 1 pipe | Clayton | " | 5 " | 1 | 6 | 1½ |

From the above figures we can see that there was not by any means a uniform scale of charges for transport, and it is a little surprising to find that for the shortest and in many ways the simplest, journey, viz. from Erringham to Shoreham, the highest rate was charged.

The provisioning of Dover Castle kept the sheriffs of the south-eastern counties busy throughout the Middle Ages. In Figure 5 I have diagrammatised examples of the transport of timber and pork and I propose to discuss the latter first, for it illustrates very clearly the amount of organisation necessary for the movement of produce on a large scale.

Table VII. gives a summary of the movements of meat collected in 1326.¹³

TABLE VII.

| Consignment. | From— | To— | Distance. | Carts. | Horses. | Ships. | Cost of carriage. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | s. d. |
| 20 hogs | Manhood Hundred | Chichester | 4 leagues | 1 | 3 | — | 6 |
| 38 hogs 1 flitch 4 oxen | } Chichester | Arundel | 10 " | 3 | 9 | — | 3 6 |

¹³ Exchequer K.R. Accounts, Bundle 588, No. 11.

TABLE VII--*continued.*

| Consignment. | From— | To— | Distance. | Carts. | Hor- ses. | Ships. | Cost of carriage. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------|--------|--------------|--------|----------------------|
| 68 hogs 8 oxen 2 fitches | Arundel | Shoreham | 20 leagues | — | — | 1 | 3 0 |
| 9 hogs 1 flitch | | | | | | | |
| 21 hogs 7 oxen | Lewes | " | 4 " | — | 14 | — | 1 2 |
| 35 hogs 4 oxen | | | | | | | |
| 3 hogs 1 flitch | Robertsb'ge Ticehurst | " | 18 " | — | 3 | — | 1 3 |
| 7 hogs 1 flitch | | | | | | | |
| 3 hogs | Hellingly Eckington | " | 8 " | — | 7 | — | 1 2 |
| 21 hogs | | | | | | | |
| 11 hogs | | | | | | | |

Thus we see that carts, pack-horses, and water transport were all employed in the carrying out of this particular set of orders.

It is significant that pack-horses were used in lieu of carts in the rather difficult country north-east of Seaford.

The boat from Arundel appears to have called at Shoreham and Seaford to pick up the consignments which had been collected there, and then took the lot to Dover at a cost of £1.

Finally let us examine the shipments of timber to Dover :

TABLE VIII.

| Consignment. | From— | To— | Distance. | Waggons. | Cost of carriage. |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 785 hurdles | Udimere | la Damme | 2 leagues | 98 | £1 12 10 |
| 215 " | Brede and Beckley | " | 3 " | 26½ | 13 3 |
| 105 " | La Damme | Dover | — | by boat | £1 5 0 |
| 175 oaks | Crowhurst | Bulverhythe | 4 " | 248 | 3 12 4 |

Apparently some difficulty was experienced in traversing the short distance between Crowhurst and Bulverhythe, for the account states that hurdles and

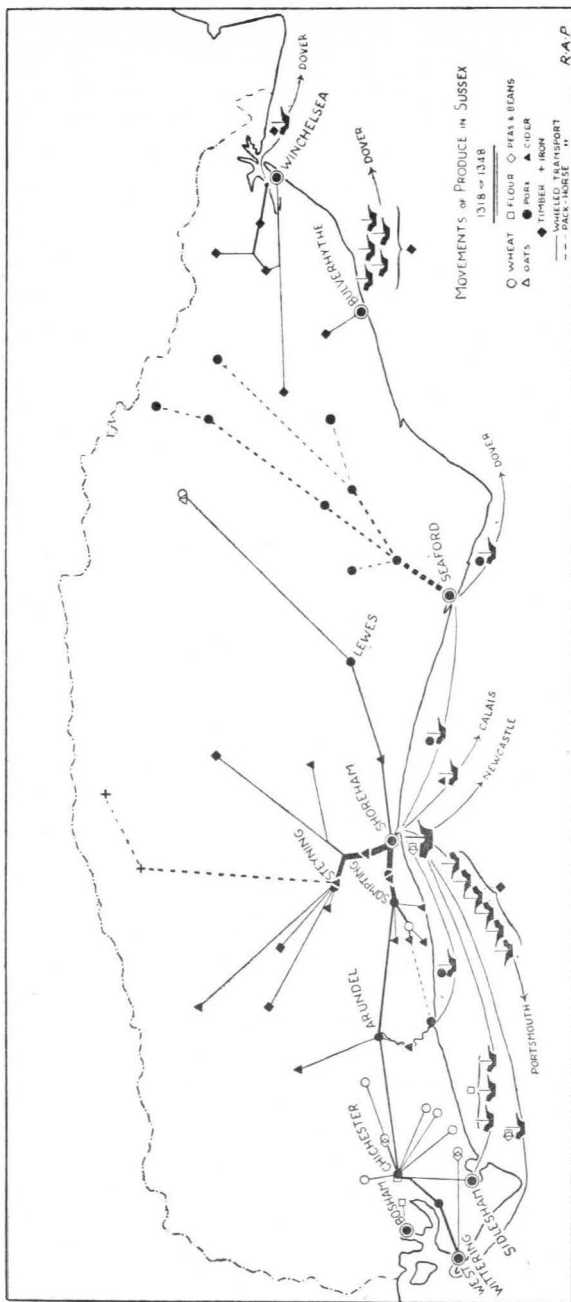


FIG. 5.

fagots of heath had to be made to bridge over the ditches between the two places at a cost of 1s. 6d.

The conveyance of the timber from Bulverhythe to Dover is worth examining in detail, for I have traced the boats employed on the work through the contemporary customs accounts. Let us first of all tabulate the vessels employed:

TABLE IX.

| Master. | Cargo. | Cost of carriage. |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Thomas Cook of Dover | 66 pieces | £4 13 4 |
| John Salkyn | 69 " | 3 13 4 |
| William Hurtyrn | 20 " (large) } | 8 6 8 |
| " | 87 " | |
| William of Romney | 30 " | 4 4 0 |

One's first impression is that the shipmasters were well paid for their work, but the chief point of note is that here we have a clear example of ships belonging to a Cinque Port, in this case Dover, requisitioned for a special purpose. There seems little doubt that demands made by the King upon the shipping of the Cinque Ports must have interfered at times very considerably with the normal trade of those ports. All four of the shipmasters in Table IX. were, in fact, busily engaged in shipping wool during the reign of Edward II. John Salkyn's boat was used to carry a cardinal across to France in 1294.¹⁴

We may sum up by saying that coast-wise traffic played a prominent, and in fact essential, part in the local trade of Sussex, and that vehicular traffic was used on an extensive scale to link up the inland settlements with the ports.

(3) THE DISTRIBUTION OF CAEN STONE IN SUSSEX.

Attention has frequently been drawn to the extensive use of foreign building stone in Sussex during the medieval period of church construction, but its distribution within the county does not appear to

¹⁴ Pipe Roll 23, Edward I.

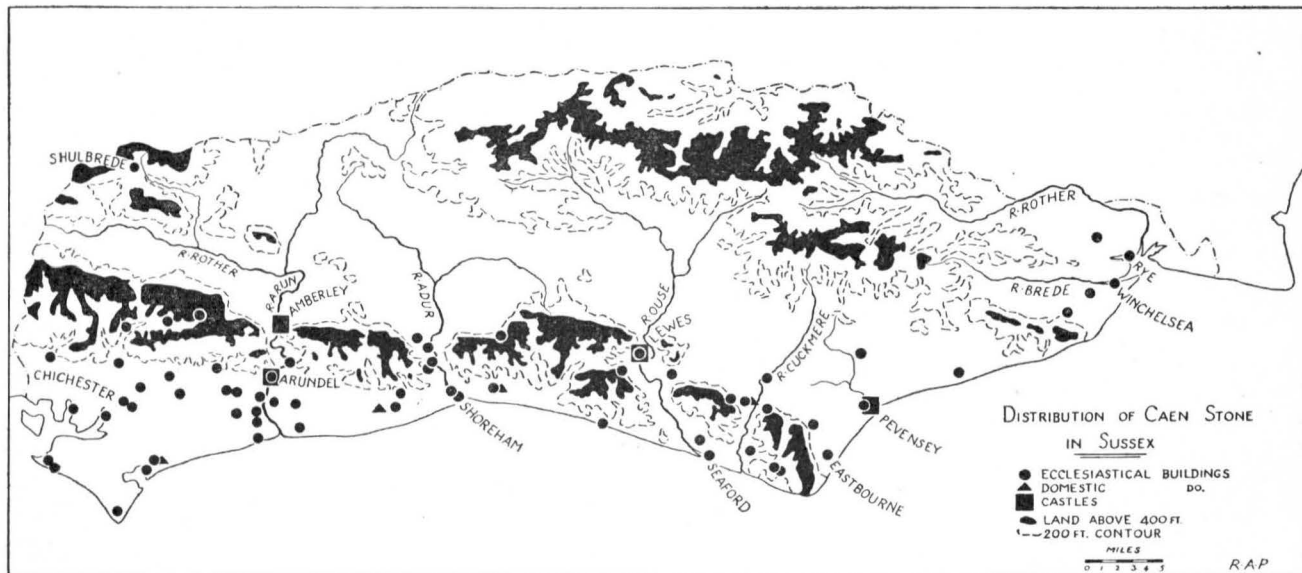


FIG. 6.

have been studied in detail. In the Victoria County History for Sussex and in several articles in the Society's COLLECTIONS, Mr. P. M. Johnston has pointed out a number of churches in which Caen stone, a fine grained oolitic limestone from Normandy, was employed. I have gathered together these examples, and also references made by other writers to the use of this stone, and their distribution is shown in Figure 6.

The writer would be very grateful if members of the Society could inform him of the presence of Caen stone in buildings other than those marked on the map, so that a more comprehensive map may be drawn up later, for it would be interesting to know exactly how far this particular aspect of Norman influence penetrated into the county.

Since the use of Caen stone was not confined to churches, I have also mapped as far as possible the castles and manor houses in which it is to be seen to-day, but one must emphasise that the list is by no means exhaustive, and the map must only be regarded as tentative. Nevertheless, it does show some rather marked features which throw light on one or two problems.

When we consider the natural disadvantages which stone, as an article of commerce, must have possessed in the Middle Ages and the fact that it had to be brought across the Channel in boats, it is not surprising to find that it became localised along the coast and up the river valleys. The marked concentration along the lower courses of the Arun, Adur, Ouse and Cuckmere illustrates this point very clearly.

On the other hand, with one exception, Caen stone appears not to have been carried beyond the chalk zone, although the middle courses at least of the rivers must have been navigable at this period. The explanation may be that we have insufficient information concerning the churches of the Weald, but it is perhaps even more likely that this particular stone is absent because of the relative poverty of the region,

which compelled a reliance upon cheap, inferior local material for all purposes.

The one exception, Shulbrede Priory, is the more remarkable because Caen stone was lavishly used in its construction. We must note, however, that despite its remoteness, the priory was situated close to a tributary of the Rother, along which the stone was no doubt brought, and so we may set aside any suspicion of transport difficulties for the Weald in general, provided that the destination of the stone lay within a short distance of a navigable stream. This strengthens our former conclusion that the poverty of the Weald was the main factor involved.

Caen stone was being imported into Sussex before the Norman Conquest, since it is found in Saxon churches at Bosham, Ford and Sompting, but it was during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries that the largest quantities were brought over, if we are to accept purely archaeological evidence. Detailed historical evidence for the trade is not available until the fourteenth century, when the customs returns give us the first systematic accounts of cross-channel traffic, but when we analyse the available returns we find that the importation was sporadic and on a small scale. The declared value was usually 1s. per tun, and a cargo consisted in most cases of about 30 tuns. The use of barrels as containers suggests, as we should expect, that the stone was hewn into comparatively small blocks before shipment.

(4) THE EARLIEST CARTOGRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF AN IMPORTANT SUSSEX HIGHWAY.

That the South Downs have been a relatively open region facilitating intercourse between east and west in Sussex from early times there can be no doubt. Concerning the Roman period, we have evidence, some of which may not, however, be very strong, which



FIG. 7. THE BODLEIAN MAP OF ENGLAND. (S.E. corner).

makes it appear that there was at least one road following this line.

The discovery of what is claimed to have been a Roman bridge at Bramber many years ago led the Rev. Edward Turner to put forward a strong plea for a Roman "via" running along the foot of the Downs between Bignor, where it left the Stane Street, and Pevensey, and extending beyond to the Kentish ports.¹⁵ In support of this he quotes Douglas as saying: "Another branch (of the Stane Street) to the sea coasts of Sussex and Kent took its course under the Downs, through Steyning to Pevensey, the Anderida Portus of Richard, which completes the numerals XLV. of the itinerary; and hence proceeding along the coast to ad Lemanium on the Rother, to Lemanium, Limne, where the mural station is now extant, continuing to Dubris, Dover; Rhutupis Colonia, Richborough; Regulbio, Reculver. . . ." This route would avoid the chalk spurs and the wide river estuaries on the one hand, and the forested Weald on the other, and would thus be the most feasible one to follow. It could be compared with the old road along the North Downs and the Icknield Way, as W. D. Peckham has pointed out.¹⁶

The Rev. Turner gives other archæological evidence in support of this alignment, and recently Mr. Salzman has mentioned the possibility of a Romanised road "running from the neighbourhood of Lewes by Wick Street, on the northern edge of Firle Park, eastwards; turning north-east, to avoid the Cuckmere, by Wick Street on the Upper Dicker road; east again through Horsebridge to Gardner Street, Boreham Street, Standard Hill (with possibly a branch leading off by Lower Street and Broadstreet Green to Pevensey), and so, in the neighbourhood of Battle joining the road by which Harold marched his forces to the fatal field of Hastings."¹⁷ Then again we have evidence that the road past Michelham "was then (late fourteenth century) the principal thoroughfare between

¹⁵ *S.A.C.*, Vol. II.

¹⁶ *S.N.Q.*, Vol. I., p. 45.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 34.

Lewes and the towns of Hailsham, Pevensey, Battel (*sic*) and Hastings.”¹⁸

With regard to the westerly section of this route, uncertainty as to the crossing point of the Arun prevents our being definite as to the alignment here.

In drawing up Figure 5 upon information abstracted from the Sheriffs' Accounts, I was faced with the difficulty as to which route was taken by the various waggons carrying produce to Shoreham, especially from the west. Steyning seemed to me to be the most likely focus for produce from the Weald, and Bramber bridge the obvious crossing of the Adur for such traffic. On the other hand, produce from settlements along the coastal plain between the Arun and the Adur, must have crossed the Adur in the vicinity of Shoreham, for the actual distances given in the accounts do not justify one in assuming that this traffic was deflected north to Bramber. The leuca¹⁹ is a notoriously unreliable unit of measurement, and we may assume that the number of “leagues” was not always accurately stated in the accounts, but nevertheless it seems to me that there was a well-established route along the coast, the Adur being negotiated at Shoreham by means of the ferry which we know to have been in operation during the Middle Ages.²⁰

Although we are not justified in assuming that because a road was in considerable use during the Middle Ages it was therefore of Roman origin, it is interesting to note the discovery of a Roman villa at Angmering and the strong suspicion of a Roman road leading past it to the mouth of the Adur.²¹

Let us now turn to the cartographical evidence which, one hopes, may not create more problems than it tries to solve.

The rather remarkable map of Britain in the Bodleian

¹⁸ *S.A.C.*, Vol. VI., p. 138.

¹⁹ This is usually taken to mean a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, although it varied, being sometimes 2 miles or even more.

²⁰ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XI., p. 113, mentions profits of Adur ferry at Shoreham as part of endowment of Pynham Priory.

²¹ *S.N.Q.*, Vol. I., p. 164.

known as the Gough Map cannot be dated precisely, nor is its author known. Palæographical examination and the actual spelling of place names suggest that it was drawn up during the fourteenth century, and possibly as early as circa 1340, although a number of the place names have been inked over at a later date. The south-eastern section of that map is reproduced in Figure 7, and I should like to draw attention to the line running along the south coast from Chichester to Canterbury. The Gough Map is covered by a network of what appear to be roads, many of which radiate from London,⁸ and Roman numerals apparently referring to mileages between settlements are scattered along these roads. The map is orientated with the east to the top, which is a common feature of medieval maps, Jerusalem being situated towards the east.

The line referred to begins at Hampton (Southampton) in the west and passes through Haventr' (Havant), Cicestr', Arundell, Brymbr', Lewis, Wynchelsee and Rye to Cantuar'. The two illegible settlements between Lewes and Winchelsea I believe to be Hailsham and Battle. All these places will be recognised immediately as important points along the main route, which is thought to have been originally Roman. Shoreham is definitely left to the south of the line, and so is Pevensey, to which, as Mr. Salzman suggests, a branch road may have led. Appoldr' (Appledore) also lies just to the south of the line.

The distances along the road present an interesting group of problems for the solution of which I can merely offer suggestions, and these are only to be regarded as tentative.

In Table I. I have shown the distances in leagues as given on the map, together with the crowflight distances in miles, and in the third column is added the mileage if we assume that Roman roads were utilised as far as possible between two towns. Now if Arundel were 10 leagues from Chichester it is obvious

²² The Dover-London section of Watling Street is, strangely enough, omitted.

TABLE I.

| | Leagues. | Crowflight distance in miles. | Conjectured route in miles. |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Chichester—Arundel | 10 | 9½ | ²³ 13½; 16 ²⁴ |
| Arundel—Bramber | 10 | 10½ | ²⁵ 13½; 15 ²⁶ |
| Bramber—Lewes | 10 | 14 | 17 |
| Lewes—Battle | 18 | 21 | 24½ |
| Battle—Winchelsea | 7 | 9½ | 11½ |
| Winchelsea—Rye | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Rye—Canterbury | 17 | 13½ | 17½ |

that the present main road which is only just over 10 miles long could not be the one indicated on the map, for one is assuming that a league was at least 1½ miles. On the other hand, if the route from Chichester lay along the Stane Street nearly as far as Bignor Hill and then branched off to the right past what is now Whiteways Lodge, the mileage would be about 13½ miles, and if the route descended Bignor Hill and passed through West Burton, Bury and Houghton, it would be 16 miles, which is an even more reasonable equivalent of 10 leagues.²⁷

In the case of the stretch from Arundel to Bramber two alternative routes, one via Houghton and along the foot of the Downs, the other across the Downs, via Burpham, give 15 miles and 13½ miles respectively as the distance.

Between Bramber and Lewes the distance was probably a little more than 10 leagues, for the shortest route along the foot of the Downs is about 17 miles.

The next stage presents little difficulty, the road past Michelham Priory, referred to above, giving a distance of 24 miles which compares favourably with 18 leagues.

If one keeps to the high ground between Battle and Winchelsea, the distance is about 11½ miles, which is

²³ Via Whiteways Lodge.

²⁴ Via Bury and Houghton.

²⁵ Via Burpham.

²⁶ Via Houghton.

²⁷ It will be noticed that 10 leagues is given as the length of the journey when pork was carried from Chichester to Arundel, and Fig. 5 should therefore be modified slightly to indicate a route along Stane Street as outlined. It is interesting to get contemporary evidence of this kind to throw light on the problem.

a little high for seven leagues, but the real difficulty occurs in the next stretch. I believe that the VII leagues of the last section and the VIII of the one between Rye and Winchelsea have been added later, for the V in these two cases is of a later form than the others. Mr. Salzman, who has examined a photographic copy and also the original map, suggests that the settlement which I have identified as Hailsham reads "bor . . ." and may be Boreham Street, that the XVII refers to the stage Lewes to Boreham Street, and that the VII may have been misplaced, belonging really to the stage Boreham Street—Battle, leaving VIII for the stretch between Battle and Rye. He further suggests that the distances may be roughly in miles rather than leagues.

I wish to acknowledge his kindness in offering suggestions both on this point and also on others in the foregoing pages.

The last section, even if one went via Lympne, and Stane Street, could only have been about 24 miles long, so there appear to be a couple of discrepancies here, which do not, however, affect our main conclusion.

If we are justified at all in arguing back from medieval roads to Roman roads, then I think we have evidence to support the contention that the latter were more numerous in Sussex than even the second edition of the Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain would lead us to suppose.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS FROM KINGSTON BUCI.

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

WITH A COMMENTARY ON THE POTTERY

BY CHRISTOPHER HAWKES, B.A.

FOR many years past flints have been dug in the parish of Kingston Buci in an area south of the Old Shoreham Road, and west of Stoney Lane. When digging in the north-eastern part of this area the men came across many "black holes," as they called them. These were small flat-bottomed pits sunk through the eighteen inches of mould and broken flint that lay under the turf, and into the deposit of chalk-rubble that contained the broken and unbroken flint the workmen were seeking. The soil in these pits was blacker than the mould elsewhere by reason of its containing soot and fragments of charcoal; fragments of pottery and other objects were found in some quantity, and in fact there was abundant evidence of occupation in prehistoric times, when such pits were normally dug for dwelling, storage, cookery, or the disposal of rubbish.

No archæological oversight over the area was exercised, but from time to time the workmen would put on one side anything they thought might be of interest, and part with it to anyone with an enquiring mind. Among the early visitors were our members, Messrs. E. J. G. Piffard, J. E. Kemp and the late Mr. Russell Davies. Having had our attention drawn to this site in 1908, my son and I began to pay visits at irregular intervals, and collected from the men what

we could, but only twice, in 1911 and again in 1915, were we fortunate enough to find vertical sections of typical "black holes."

The pit we saw in 1911 in the south-eastern part of the area lay under sixteen inches of mould and broken flint. It was five feet in diameter where it entered the chalk rubble, and its sides sloped down 15 inches to a flat horizontal floor, 4 feet 3 inches in width, and paved with large flints. Overlying the floor were 4 inches of darkish soil containing shards of pottery and calcined flints; above this a layer of shells 3 inches thick, calcined flints and charcoal, and above that again 8 inches of flinty soil with shards and broken bones.

The second pit was on the north side of the flint digging. It underlay 2 feet 3 inches of mould and broken flint, the upper part of which was plough-soil. It penetrated the chalk rubble for 15 inches only, was 6 feet in diameter at the top and its sides sloped down to a level floor 4 feet wide. Its filling was of mould and flint, not unlike the soil overlying the pit except that it was generally much darker in colour and contained fragments of vegetable charcoal, shards of coarse pottery of clay with fragments of calcined flint, disintegrated animal bones, burnt flint and pot boilers, and also a few lumps of unused clay. These various objects were found intermingled at all depths below the level of the top of the chalk, except that rather more charcoal occurred on and near the bottom. No bones or pottery were found above the level of the top of the chalk, but several calcined flints, or pot boilers, occurred in the top two feet of mould and broken flint, both above the pit and to the sides of it. At the time of examination we concluded that the pit had been used for cooking purposes in its earlier days, and had been filled up before the area had been abandoned as a habitation site.

The area that has yielded evidence of occupation is limited to the northern and south-eastern portions of the flint digging area. It does not extend north of

the Old Shoreham Road, nor to the western parts where the industry is still carried on. Very unfortunately no systematic watch was kept on the digging during the fruitful years, and now little more can be done than put on record the objects of various periods which one and another have collected from different parts of the field.

However, their distribution attests an important fact concerning the successive occupations of the site. Broadly speaking, objects belonging to the Bronze Age, and to the Early Iron Age, from the Hallstatt to the Middle La Tène period, were found wholly in the northern part, reaching to about 100 yards south of the Old Shoreham Road, while late La Tène and Romano-British material was found exclusively in the south-eastern area. As it is known¹ that the foundations of a Roman building and a Roman well are situated only a few hundred feet away to the south-west, where Romano-British pottery is constantly turning up, it is plain that the site falls into two distinct halves: a northern occupation-area, which was inhabited first, and a southern one, lower down the gentle slope towards the sea, which superseded the former at the beginning of the late La Tène period, and continued in occupation throughout Roman times.

As will be seen from the study of the pottery, the migration from one area to the other requires a date in the first century B.C. which coincides with the conjectured appearance of Belgic immigrants in this part of the country, and this date, if the earlier Bronze Age material be excepted, divides the history of the site into two nearly equal halves.

Accordingly, this history will here be traced in the form of a commentary on the pottery now to be examined, which constituted the bulk of the evidence available from the site; the other objects found will then be noticed, and in the conclusions which follow the history will be briefly summarised and its degree of significance as far as possible appreciated.

¹ C. R. Ward, *Sussex Notes and Queries*, I., 185.

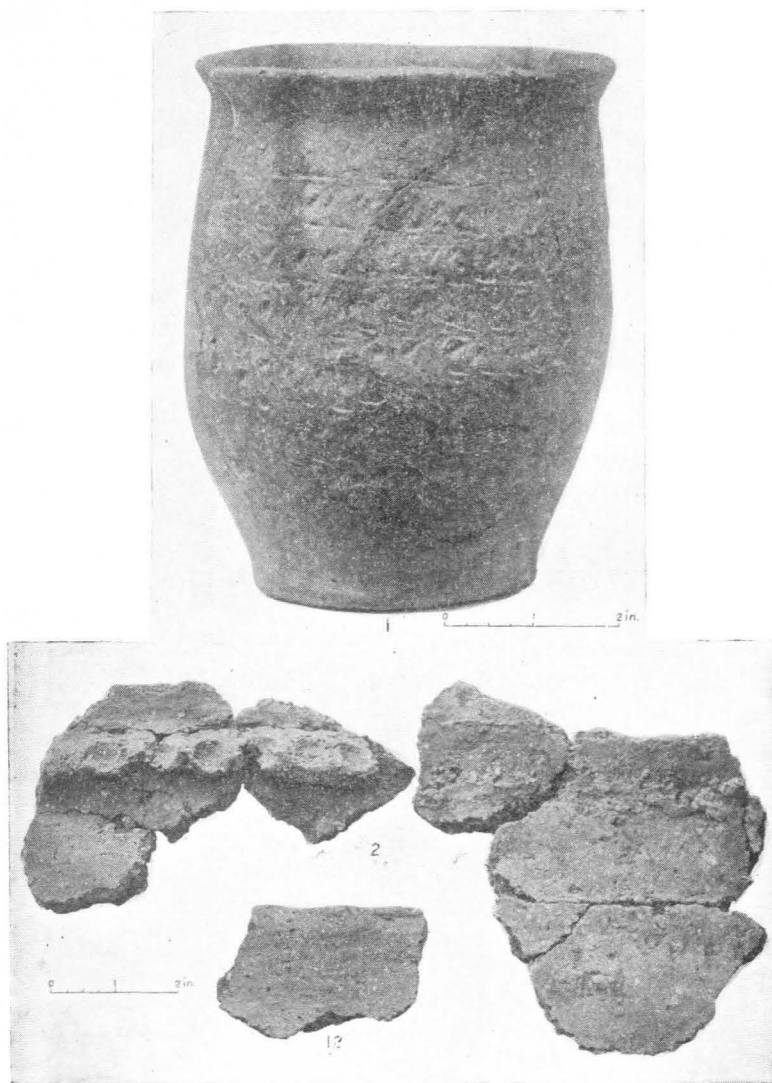


PLATE I. POTTERY, KINGSTON BUCL.

FIG. 1. CLASS A. BEAKER, restored (p. 189).

FIG. 2. CLASS B. LATE BRONZE AGE BUCKET-URN, fragments (p. 191).

FIG. 12. CLASS C. PLAIN RIM OF HALLSTATT-LA TÈNE I. POT (p. 195).

THE POTTERY.

CLASS A. BEAKER POTTERY.

This is the earliest pottery found on the site.

FIG. 1 (PLATE I). Beaker, restored from fragments found nearly in the middle of the area, 100 yards west of Stoney Lane; of ovoid form, with thin walls and everted lip. The paste, tempered with sand or small fragments of flint, is baked to a reddish colour. The body seems to have been rubbed smooth, and is covered with alternate rows of horizontal and oblique finger-nail impressions. Dimensions: Height, 158 mm.; diameter at rim, 120 mm., at widest part of body, 132 mm., at base 83 mm. The beaker was submitted in 1914 to the Hon. John (later Lord) Abercromby, who wrote: "(It) is of the same type as in *Bronze Age Pottery*, Vol. I., Fig. 82 (from Brandon, Suffolk), and Fig. 85 from Clacton, Essex.² It differs from Fig. 38, from the Devil's Dyke, Brighton, in that the latter shows alternate plain and ornamental bands, a mark, I believe, of earlier date. It is quite certain now that vessels of this class were made for domestic purposes, and just the other day one of the same type was found in an inhabited site on the Morayshire coast."

It is of particular interest to note that there is in the Brighton Museum a beaker very similar in paste and size,³ and like it ornamented all over in horizontal rows, but differing from it in that the ornamentation is of triangular stab-marks instead of finger-nail impressions; this was found in 1916 at the feet of a crouched skeleton in a grave 1000 feet north-east of Buckingham Barn, and a mile north-west of the site of the Kingston flint-diggings.

As Abercromby's letter implies, our beaker is a late one and may be dated about 1700 B.C. Thus there is no evidence that the beaker-people settled at this place till they had been in the country for several centuries, and their characteristic vessel had assumed this degenerate ovoid form. Indeed, as will be seen below (p. 211), there are two stone axes from the site which on the received typology should be of Neolithic date,

² Abercromby, *Bronze Age Pottery*, Vol. I., Pl. IX., and p. 26.

³ The measurements, comparable to those of our beaker given above, are (in the same order) 150, 118, 130, 62 mm.

and some occupation in the 3rd millennium B.C. is thus a possibility; however, they could in fact quite probably be contemporary with the beaker, and it may thus be reasonable to consider this and the axes together as the earliest group from the site, though the length of the occupation round about 1700 B.C. cannot of course be estimated.

Note on the Middle Bronze Age.

Domestic pottery of the ensuing period, corresponding to the overhanging-rim cinerary urn, has yet to be recognised in this country, and it is thus difficult not to mark these centuries as a hiatus in the history of the site. However, of the material here classed as "Late Bronze Age" (Class B), the bucket-urn with applied band is the only type with an upper limit of date; it cannot be dated before the eighth century B.C. at the earliest. But here the distinctive feature is the form and decoration, not the ware, which is extremely coarse. Now shards of equally coarse or even coarser ware are also present which have not got the distinctive Late Bronze Age form or decoration, and thus it is well to allow, in the present state of our knowledge, for the possibility that some of these shards may be due to a Middle Bronze Age occupation, prior to the earliest possible date for the appearance of the Late Bronze Age bucket-urn. This may be so, especially as neither the flint-work found, nor the saddle-querns, nor the cylindrical loom-weights (the analogous weights from the Swanwick pit quoted below were credited with a date perhaps as early as 1000 B.C., anyhow) can be assigned to the Late Bronze Age without allowing for a *possible* earlier date (see pp. 209, 210).

It is, however, well to remember also that the dearth of Bronze Age occupation-sites earlier than the latest period has been explained by the suggestion of nomadic habits among the people of that era.⁴

⁴ R. E. M. Wheeler, *Roman and Native in Wales* (*Cymmrodorian Society Transactions*, 1920-21), p. 72.

CLASS B. LATE BRONZE AGE POTTERY.

Perhaps as early as the eighth century B.C., the long cultural isolation of the Middle Bronze Age was broken by the appearance of immigrants whose bronze-work and finger-printed pottery can be traced to Central Europe. These people, arriving no doubt in a number of groups, have been claimed as the earliest Celts to reach Britain, and whatever their exact racial relationship to their successors of the Early Iron Age, they may be considered the first of that series of immigrant waves which went to make up the population of Britain as the Romans found it.

The pottery is thick, coarse, gritty and friable; of the three outstanding forms, globular, barrel and bucket, the last alone is here present.

FIG. 2 (PLATE I). Bucket-urn, fragments of. Clearly originally cylindrical, the applied band of clay decorated with large finger-prints no doubt ran about a third of the way down the vessel. Ware crude and brownish, unevenly baked. Compare the Park Brow urns, *Arch.*, LXXVI., pp. 15-16, Figs. 1 and 3.

Of the numerous featureless fragments of similar ware (see above, *Note on the Middle Bronze Age*), two classes of base may be noted, one a flat, roughly round base-slab, to which the sides of the pot have clearly been stuck, the other where base and side were made in one.

CLASS C. HALLSTATT AND EARLY LA TÈNE POTTERY.

Further towards the middle of the first millennium B.C., movements of peoples on the Continent increased, and the pressure of the Germans advancing from the north-east began to tell on the Celts, primarily on the lower Rhine. Perhaps in the seventh, certainly in the sixth century B.C. the big Celtic migrations began, which ultimately covered most of Europe. Bands of immigrants and refugees from all the Continental seaboard from the Rhine westwards landed in south and east Britain, bringing the Early Iron Age culture of the Continent in the "Late Hallstatt" stage; they were predominantly of Celtic race, but some German

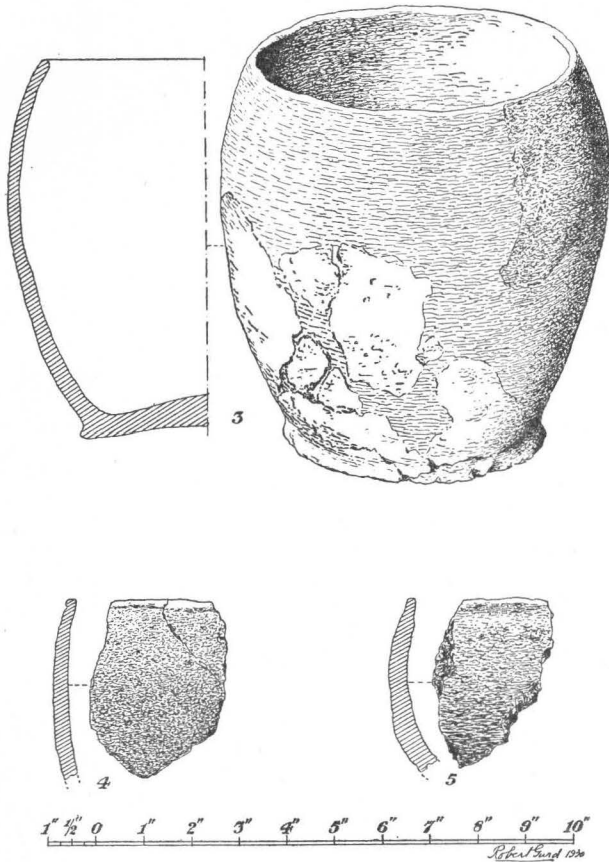
elements from the region of admixture on the lower Rhine may be suspected.

The line between these people and their apparently related predecessors of the Late Bronze Age bucket-urn culture is in many regions hard to draw, and overlapping and fusion are to be expected, but in Sussex the distinction was sharply marked at Park Brow, and as regards pottery the Hallstatt ware may be distinguished as thinner, harder, smoother, more evenly baked, and less coarse and gritty than the Late Bronze Age ware. However, much very crude work was still produced, and a better criterion is that of form, for the high angular shoulders, or else the double-curve profiles, of Hallstatt vessels are characteristic; there are also various types of bowl absent in the earlier period.

The immigration of these people ceased in the early fifth century B.C., and the further Celtic penetrations of the north and west of Britain did not affect the south-east, where the people under discussion were clearly established firmly enough to keep later comers away. Thus from the passing of the Bronze Age, if not from before, continuity lasts at least till late in the Iron Age in this part of the country, and this seems to be a well-marked feature in Sussex. Brooches and pins of La Tène type came into use, but in the pottery there is not very much change beyond some modification of the older angular profiles and an improvement in the clay and the smoothness of its surface; it is often called "*Hallstatt-La Tène I. ware.*"

It is here to be divided into two groups, rough and smoothed.

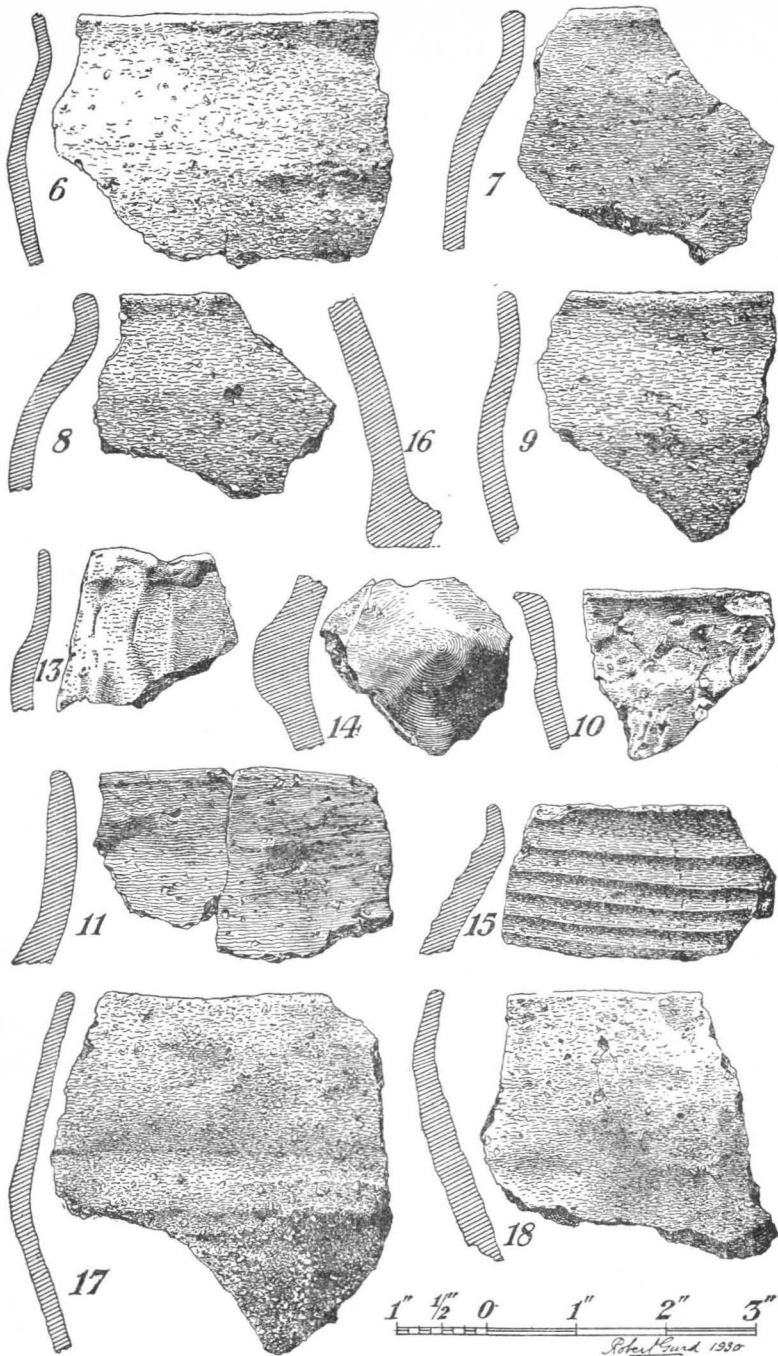
(i) *Rough.*—This quality of ware, though in general thinner, better baked, and often less gritty than typical Late Bronze Age pottery, is yet in the absence of significant shape frequently indistinguishable from it. Before giving the typically Hallstatt forms, therefore, some plain pieces must be mentioned which may well be of the earlier date.



POTTERY, KINGSTON BUCI.

FIGS. 3-5. CLASS C, OR POSSIBLY CLASS B, ROUGH.

FIG. 3. Plain bulging pot (restored from fragments by Mr. E. J. G. Piffard), of coarse clay with burnt flint grit, roughly washed with a sort of slip. Lord Abercromby, who examined it, pointed out its resemblance to Late Bronze Age pots from the Deverel barrow (*Bronze Age Pottery*, II., Fig. 409d), from Rimbury (Fig. 425g), from Sulham near Reading (Fig. 455e), and from Standlake, Oxon. (Fig. 473); that is to say, to plain vessels of the bucket-urn class. However, the overlap of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age has already been emphasised, and a vessel from Wisley, Surrey (*Ant. Journ.*, IV., Pl. XVIIIc), might equally well be quoted, which is certainly of the latter date.



POTTERY, KINGSTON BUCI. FIGS. 6-18. CLASS C, ROUGH.

FIGS. 4, 5. Pieces of similar plain coarse pots. The lower half of another similar pot, found in one of the pits in this area, was put together by the late Mr. Russell Davies, and is now in the Brighton Museum.

The following, however, are of characteristically Hallstatt profile:

FIG. 6. Thin hard buff clay.

FIGS. 7, 8, 9. Similar ware, brownish.

FIG. 10. Similar ware, with a marked internal bevel to the rim. All five have the typical neck-and-shoulder curve of the period, as, for instance, in the Scarborough pottery (*Arch.*, LXXVII., pp. 189-90, Figs. 30, 35, 37, etc.).

FIG. 11. Similar piece with longer everted neck, as at Scarborough (*ibid.*, Figs. 25, 26).

FIG. 12 (PLATE I). This piece is photographed to show the quality of ware—compare Scarborough (*ibid.*, Pl. XXI.).

FIG. 13. Similar fragment with row of finger-nail marks in the concavity of the neck. Finger-printing, often typical of this period, is here otherwise absent; placed in this position (and not on the rim or shoulder) it seems to be an early feature (*St. Catharine's Hill*, p. 105).

FIG. 14. Fragment with a knob (*All Cannings Cross*, Pl. 34, 14).

FIG. 15. Fragment perhaps of a large bowl of the shape of *All Cannings Cross*, Pl. 34, 12, with furrowed ornament as on the typical bowls (*ibid.*, Pl. 28, 1).

FIG. 16. Piece of base of regular tall pot of the period (*All Cannings Cross*, Pl. 30, 1).

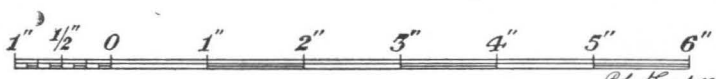
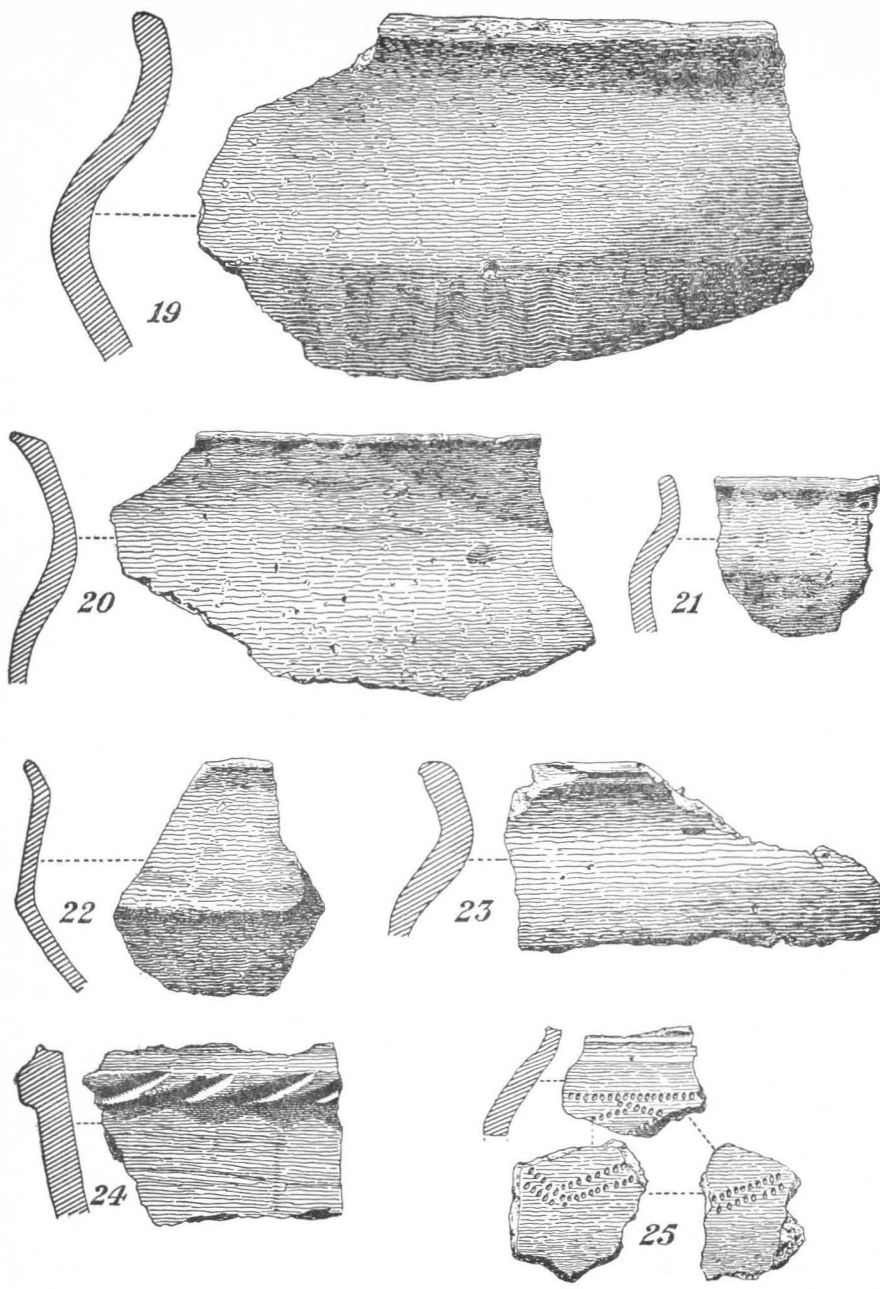
FIGS. 17, 18. Fragments of bowls of hard biscuity clay, full of grit, with incurved rims. There is a good example of this type in the British Museum from Southern Hill, Reading (*Ant. Journ.*, IV., No. 2, Pl. XXVI., 2); the influence of the contemporary Germanic "Harpstedt" style may be suspected; see *St. Catharine's Hill*, p. 153.

(ii) *Smoothed*.—The same forms are to be seen here.

FIG. 19. Broad-shouldered pot, dark grey clay (*All Cannings Cross*, Pl. 42, 2).

FIG. 20. Pot with everted neck with internal bevel (cf. Nos. 10 and 11 above).

FIGS. 21, 22. Small shouldered bowls, as at Scarborough (*Arch.*, LXXVII., p. 190, Figs. 49, 50).



Robert Ford 1920

POTTERY, KINGSTON BUCI. FIGS. 19-25. CLASS C, SMOOTHED.

FIG. 23. Large round-shouldered pot, perhaps La Tène I. rather than Hallstatt in date, cf. Park Brow (*Arch.*, LXXVI., p. 19, Figs. 9, 10).

FIG. 24. Fragment of very hard black ware with raised band slashed to form a cable-pattern. This is properly an early feature, and usually appears on rough pottery, as at Scarborough (*Arch.*, LXXVII., Pl. XXI., 8, 10); the quality of the ware here, however, suggests its survival to a later date. Compare a vessel thus decorated from Hauxton Mill, for which Dr. Fox suggests a late La Tène date (*Archæology of the Cambridge Region*, Pl. XVI., No. 9; cf. p. 95).

FIG. 25. Three fragments with smooth almost soapy surface, with wheel-marked pattern. These are clearly to be classed with the Hengistbury Class F (*Hengistbury Head Report*, p. 42 ff.), dated by Mr. Bushe-Fox to the second and early first century B.C.—that is to the latter part of the La Tène II. period in this part of Britain.

There are also 2 fragments of a biconical vessel apparently resembling *St. Catharine's Hill*, Fig. 14, R3, dated as Early La Tène II.

It is clear that the culture called Hallstatt-La Tène I. lasted with certain modifications only till that of La Tène III. appeared in this part of the country, and though the "saucepan-shaped" type of pot, characteristic of La Tène II., e.g. at the Caburn, Park Brow, Findon Park, and the Trundle, has not been found at this site, there is no reason, considering the pottery that we have, for doubting the continuity of the occupation, especially in the absence of systematic digging. In addition to the La Tène II. fragments just mentioned, the character of the pottery of the next period—Class D (La Tène III.)—must be considered, for it embodies a strong Middle La Tène tradition which points to continuous occupation. The pencilled decoration, especially in festoon-patterns, which we shall meet under Class D, is first known to appear in the La Tène II. period, but this and other developments in technique were clearly due to no influx of new blood, and the Middle La Tène culture is simply one of improvement and modification of Hallstatt-La Tène I. tradition towards the end of the third century B.C. and during the second. Indeed,

the forms of plain coarse vessels are often found persisting with little if any change.

Class C may thus be taken to stretch from the sixth to the first century B.C.

CLASS D. LATE LA TÈNE POTTERY.

La Tène III. culture was first brought to Britain in the earlier half of the first century B.C. by people of Belgic stock who occupied Kent and the south-eastern counties north of the Thames. They remained in close touch with their previous home in northern Gaul, and made their characteristic pottery on the wheel, in particular the distinctive "pedestal-urns." South of the Thames, they kept to the east of the Sussex Weald and Romney Marsh. It was not till after Caesar's expeditions of 55-54 B.C. that Continental penetration took place further west. In the years round about and after 50 B.C. many northern or Belgic Gauls seem to have abandoned their homes rather than submit to the *pax Romana* that followed on Caesar's campaigns of conquest, and landed in Britain chiefly at the Hampshire harbours to spread over the hinterland. Their pottery is mostly wheel-made, but includes scarcely any true "pedestal-urns," and it is usually called from its most constant feature "bead-rim" pottery.

Now the Sussex Downs lie between these two main areas of successive Belgic penetration, and neither "pedestal" nor "bead-rim" pottery is there much in evidence. Instead, the use of the potter's wheel and an approximation to normal La Tène III. forms seem to have been adopted by the same people who had been indigenous since late Hallstatt times. But while many features of continuity can thus be traced between the late and the middle and early La Tène cultures of the Sussex Downs, it is clear that changes took place in the first century B.C., which suggest the arrival of a certain number of Belgic migrants, as indeed geography would lead one to expect.

A second rampart was added to the fortress of the

Caburn, associated with La Tène III. pottery⁵; further west the early and middle La Tène village at Findon Park was abandoned,⁶ like the Hallstatt-La Tène one near by at Park Brow,⁷ for habitations lower down the slopes where the descendants of its people lived on through Roman times. And at our own site we have a similar movement, the desertion of the habitations at its northern end, which alone we have been concerned with up to now, for new ones some way to the south-east (see above, p. 187); this movement coincides with the appearance of La Tène III. wheel-made pottery.

Further, towards the western end of the county, the great hill-fort of The Trundle ceases abruptly to be inhabited at the end of the middle La Tène period. The inference, that Belgic newcomers of La Tène III. culture superseded it by a new city on the plain, namely Noviomagus or Chichester, is supported by every probability.⁸ A preference for valley-habitation is a Teutonic trait, and we know the Belgae were largely of German blood. The name Noviomagus means "new (city on the) plain," and for many years after the Roman Conquest Chichester was the capital of a highly Romanised native prince, Tiberius Claudius Cogidubnus,⁹ who ruled as a subject of Rome, and it may be presumed to have been the previously established seat of himself or his dynasty.

At Cissbury, also, the abandonment of the regular occupation seems to have come with the La Tène III. period.¹⁰ While the native wares of La Tène I. and II. were fully in evidence here, La Tène III. pottery was very much less plentiful, and none of it was genuine Belgic. It seems that the century 50 B.C.—

⁵ Pitt-Rivers' "superior" kind of ware: *Archæologia*, XLVI., Pl. II., pp. 452-3. Cf. Curwen, *Prehistoric Sussex*, pp. 45-6.

⁶ *Antiquaries Journal*, VIII., pp. 453, 457.

⁷ *Archæologia*, LXXVI., pp. 6-7.

⁸ *S.A.C.*, LXX., pp. 76-7; *Prehistoric Sussex*, p. 63; cf. *St. Catharine's Hill*, 172-5.

⁹ Tacitus, *Agricola*, xiv.; *C.I.L.*, VII., 11 (the "Goodwood" inscription).

¹⁰ See *The Antiquaries Journal*, XI., No. 1 (1931), pp. 32, 35.

50 A.D., within which this pottery (like the corresponding class here at Kingston Buci) must fall, saw the desertion of Cissbury as a fortified place of habitation, and the turning over of its interior to the plough, under which it continued till late in the Roman period. So here too the work of the Belgae is suggested.

All these sites except the Caburn lie in the western half of Sussex, which could be most readily influenced from Chichester; to the east, we have Hollingbury, which recent excavations indicate to have been abandoned well before this period, since none of the pottery is even as late as La Tène II., and for the rest only the Caburn. This fortress, which was almost as far as it could be from the presumed seat of Belgic government, was now not superseded but actually re-fortified.¹¹

It would seem that the Belgae who entered Sussex in the first century B.C. established themselves as a ruling stock who were powerful enough to set up a new capital and to supersede the two chief hill-forts west of the Adur. At the same time small changes of site are noticeable at some village settlements, the tendency being to move downhill. However, the eastern end of the downland remained unaffected, and we may guess independent. In any case, the newcomers cannot have been numerous enough to have much effect on the racial strain of the bulk of the existing Celtic population. The older native styles of potting were partly adapted to the new technique of the potter's wheel, but there was no wholesale adoption of exotic Belgic types, as in Kent and the Home Counties or in the Wessex country; the wheel was by no means universal, and the potters' tradition remains that of La Tène II., even where, as in one case at the Caburn,¹² there was some imitation of the Belgic bead-rim. As

¹¹ See, as well as the report in *S.A.C.*, LXVIII., the summing up in *St. Catharine's Hill*, pp. 68-9, and 82, of Pitt-Rivers' results in *Archæologia*, XLVI., pp. 452 ff.

¹² *S.A.C.*, LXVIII., Pl. XII., No. 99 (cf. p. 34); this specimen bears ornament in middle La Tène (i.e. native, not Belgic) style, and must be the product of a native potter under Belgic influence.

for funeral rites, we know that the Belgae cremated, but the only definitely La Tène III. burial in the county, accompanied by an urn made certainly under Belgic influence, is an extended inhumation, showing the persistence of this rite from earlier La Tène times.¹³

Thus while there was evidently Belgic influence in Sussex, and in the western part of it apparently Belgic conquest, the persistence of the native Celtic stock, and of the native character of its culture, is all the more historically important.

On our site the effect of these events on the people was racially probably nil, and culturally not strong enough to prevent their continued resemblance to the non-Belgic rather than the Belgic regions of contemporary Britain.¹⁴

Here their pottery may still have some grit in the body of the clay, but has a smooth soapy surface; most of it is wheel-made, and there is sometimes ornament in shallow pencilled dots and lines. The colour is usually grey of various shades, sometimes brownish, sometimes nearly black.

FIG. 26. Rim with internal bevel and thickened neck, developed from the La Tène II. type as at Park Brow (*Arch.*, LXXVI., p. 21, Fig. 15), and Findon Park (*Ant. Journ.*, VIII., p. 455, Figs. 6, 7).

FIG. 27. Rim resembling Caburn No. 139 (*S.A.C.*, LXVIII., p. 39), but with shoulder rather more humped.

FIG. 28. Broad-shouldered squat vessel resembling a larger example from Park Brow (*Arch.*, LXXVI., p. 25, Fig. 29).

FIG. 29. Curved neck, with shallow broad groove below it, of large vessel like the Park Brow urn (*Arch.* LXXVI., p. 23, Fig. 19).

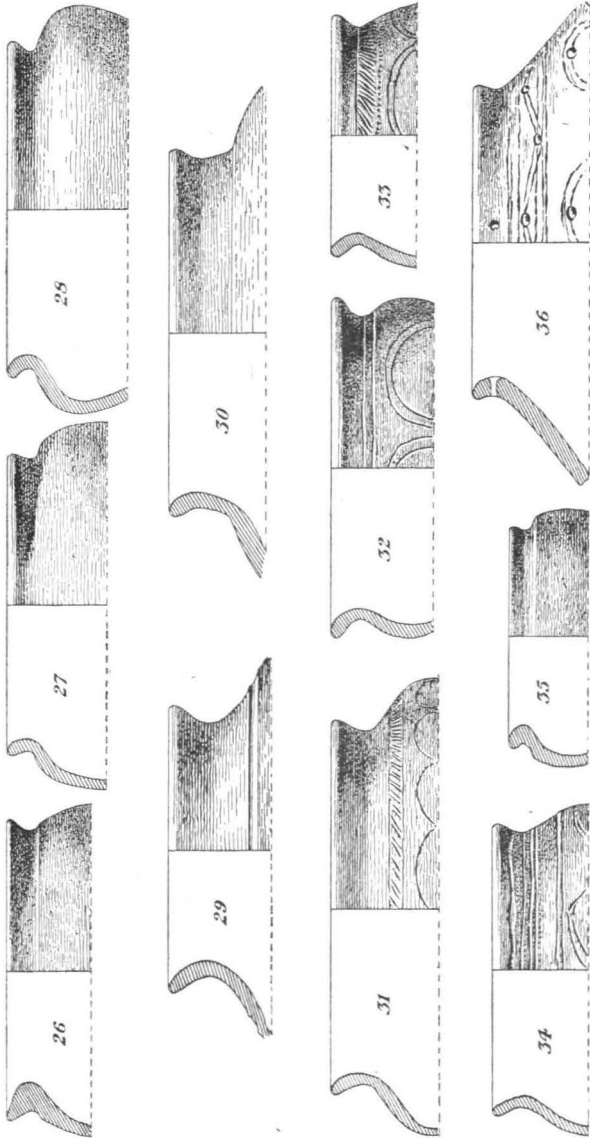
FIG. 30. Similar neck and shoulder, with angular junction marked by a slight groove.

FIG. 31. Vessel of curved profile with pencilled ornament (band of diagonal lines above festoons).

FIG. 32. Rather squatter vessel with pencilled festoon-ornament.

¹³ *Antiq. Journal*, XI. (Jan. 1931), pp. 71-3; *S.A.C.*, LXXI., p. 263.

¹⁴ Cf. the similarity noted between the Caburn and Glastonbury material: *S.A.C.*, LXVIII., p. 43.



1 1/2" 0 1" 2" 3" 4" 5" 6" 7" 8" 9" 10" 11"
Spitzer, England 1930

POTTERY, KINGSTON BUCI. FIGS. 26-36. CLASS D.

FIG. 33. Vessel, reconstructed from four pieces, with short curved neck, and pencilled ornament of diagonal lines, dots, and festoons.

FIG. 34. Vessel of slighter contour decorated with rather broader pencilled lines and festoons.

For this pencilled ornament, an undisturbed tradition from La Tène II., see Park Brow, *Arch.*, LXXVI., pp. 21-4, Figs. 13A, 14-16, 18-20, 24; Findon Park, *Ant. Journ.*, VIII., pp. 454-5, Figs. 5-6; Caburn, *S.A.C.*, LXVIII., Plates XI.-XII. The sequence, like that at Park Brow from Hallstatt to La Tène III., shows the continuity of the native tradition in form.

FIG. 35. Small sharp-shouldered jar with "bead-rim" in the Belgic style; very hard-baked.

FIG. 36. Part of very large vessel of hard, rather gritty ware, fairly smooth surface, light grey to brown; the neck straight, and with a hole pierced after baking perhaps for suspension; decoration of horizontal and diagonal lines and festoons, made with a toothed wheel, and of impressed rings made with a circular punch. Cf. the Hengistbury Class E pottery (*Report*, Pl. XX., 6); but no very exact parallel to this piece, which must be late La Tène III., seems forthcoming.

The Sussex tribe of Britons was known to the Romans as the Regni; how long before the Conquest this name was in use is unknown, but we have now seen every reason to believe that the stock of people which it denoted had remained for over five hundred years unaltered, save by an immigration of Belgic Gauls in the first century B.C. which, whether or no politically important,¹⁵ must have been numerically quite weak. We now have to see how the material of our site illustrates the effect on these people of the Roman Conquest.

CLASS E. ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY.

It is notable that in the Roman campaigns of conquest that began in A.D. 43 the national resistance was pre-eminently a Belgic resistance. It was the Belgic tribes of the south-east who bore the brunt of the

¹⁵ Evans, relying on coin-evidence, believed that between Caesar's expeditions and the Roman Conquest the Regni were first under the overlordship of the notorious Commius the Atrebate, and then under the direct rule of his son Tincommius (*Coins of the Ancient Britons*, pp. 155, 158, 171; Supplement, p. 521). The chief city of the Atrebatian dynasty was Silchester (Calleva).

first year's fighting, under the two sons of the Catuvelaunian King Cunobeline, who seems to have ruled them all, and who had died a few years before. They were beaten, and next we find the left wing of the Roman army, the second legion under Vespasian, working south-west towards the Isle of Wight, and having hard fighting to do against two tribes who clearly represent the second great Belgic area, in Hampshire, Berkshire, and beyond. Further, when the great stand against Ostorius Scapula is made in Wales, it is organised by the refugee Belgic prince Caratacus, the younger of Cunobeline's sons; whereas in the north where events moved differently, there was for some time a pro-Roman party among the Brigantes, headed by their Queen Cartimandua, who had no love for Cunobeline's house. It was not till Vespasian appointed governors who showed that Rome really meant business, that resistance in the north stiffened as Caratacus had made it stiffen in Wales.

Meanwhile our tribe, the Regni, by what must have been a peaceful treaty, were constituted a vassal kingdom under Cogidubnus, as already mentioned, and this contrast with events elsewhere may be taken as showing how weak was the Belgic element among them. For the only other tribe known so to be treated was the Iceni (of Norfolk and Suffolk), and the Iceni were a non-Belgic, and probably an anti-Belgic tribe.¹⁶ Indeed, the Icenian worm turned twice; but it is significant that the first occasion, in 47, was when the Roman arms were for the first time carried beyond the Belgic area, and the fortification of the Fosse Way frontier threatened to cut them off from their non-Belgic fellows in the northern Midlands; while the second, in 61, was precipitated by the acts of oppression which followed the death of their King Prasutagus. The Regni, on the other hand, never took up arms; they had no non-Belgic neighbours, nor had they a Boudicca; instead, they had the long-lived and strongly pro-Roman Cogidubnus, and were probably

¹⁶ Fox, *Archæology of the Cambridge Region*, pp. 117-118.

anyhow more tractable to Romanisation as living nearer the Continent.

We can readily trace the effect upon them of the material culture of the Empire, even in so humble a settlement as this; the pottery assumes the fine hard quality typical of the period down to Hadrian, and the old "soapy" feel of the La Tène wares disappears. The transition indeed is gradual, and Romanisation is unmistakable only from the Flavian period (beginning A.D. 70) onwards; we may recall that it was much stimulated by Agricola (Governor, 77-84 or 78-85). Anyhow, before the end of the first century it had had a full measure of effect. At our site there seems to have been expansion, for evidently the orchard and gardens to the south-west and south of the area hitherto under review conceal, as has been said,¹⁷ the remains of Roman buildings, perhaps of a regular Villa, perhaps of small farmers' cottages, as at Park Brow. The La Tène III. site was, however, not abandoned, and whatever the agrarian status of the people the settlement, now in this way enlarged, continued in peace, and no doubt in prosperity, at least into the third century A.D., and probably only finally sank into decay in the troubled years after the middle of the fourth or even later.

The pottery of the Roman period all belongs to well recognised types, and abundant illustration is accordingly not necessary.

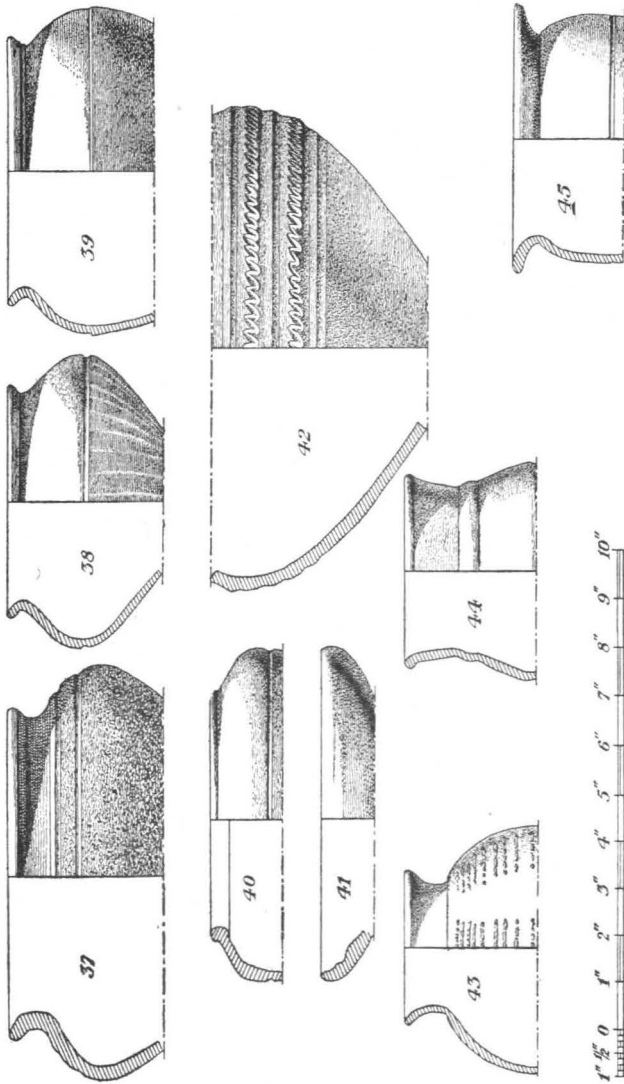
FIG. 37. Shouldered jar still in the La Tène III. manner with fairly "soapy" surface, but hard clay. Perhaps about A.D. 50. For the form at Park Brow, see *Arch.*, LXXVI., p. 25, Fig. 29.

FIG. 38. Hard grey jar with vertical burnished lines, as at Park Brow (*ibid.*, p. 24, Fig. 26). Middle or later first century.

FIG. 39. Short-lipped hard grey jar; compare May, *Silchester Pottery*, Pl. LXXVIII., 2, which should be rather earlier than this piece.

The strength of La Tène tradition under the early Empire is well shown by comparing these three with

¹⁷ See p. 189 above with reference.



POTTERY, KINGSTON BUCI. FIGS. 37-45. CLASS E.

examples of Class D. Early Romano-British ware of this type abounds, and the foregoing shapes are much commoner than the next here given, which is of Belgic character.

FIG. 40. Part of "bead-rim" jar of hard grey ware, perhaps of Flavian date. Compare No. 35 above.

FIG. 41. Part of dark grey dish, with mica-dusted surface, imitating the Terra Sigillata form 15/17, of Belgic character, and first century date (cf. May, *Silchester Pottery*, Pl. LXXIV., 186).

FIG. 42. Part of large bulging vessel, with bands of incised wavy-line ornament. A first or early second century type of jar, with a La Tène ancestry; compare the Park Brow vessel, *Arch. LXXVI.*, p. 25, Fig. 32, though the ornament is more usual on tall coarse store-jars of the type plentiful down to the Flavian period at Alchester, Oxon.; *Antiquaries' Journal*, VII., p. 177, Fig. 8, 6, and IX., p. 124, Pl. X., and p. 125, Figs. 4-19.

The above may be taken to represent the large amount of first century pottery, and to illustrate the transition from purely native to Romanised technique. The second century is represented by a fair quantity of fragments of the normal types; the two here selected for illustration deserve notice.

FIG. 43. Fine light grey jar with curved neck, decorated in barbotine (*Wroxeter Report*, 1913, Pl. XV., 11, with pp. 49-50). Early second century (reign of Trajan).

FIG. 44. Jar of lightish grey clay with tall cordoned neck. Apparently after the middle of the second century; similar jars in the British Museum from the cemetery at Ospringe, Kent, were associated with Terra Sigillata of "Pudding-Pan Rock" types, i.e. of the middle Antonine period. Compare similar cordon on a "poppy-head beaker," dated Antonine, in *Richborough 1st Report*, Pl. XXV., 54 (cf. p. 98).

The third and fourth centuries are not so well represented, but are certainly attested by various fragments, of which the following is the best.

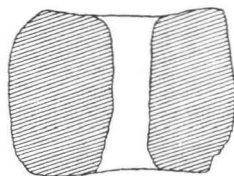
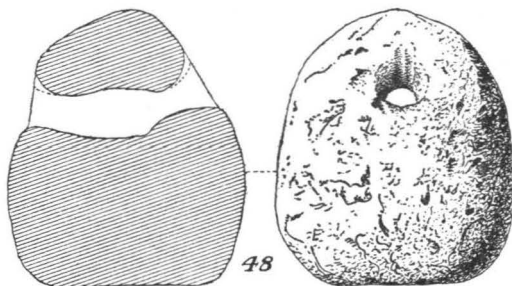
FIG. 45. Part of jar of lightish grey clay with everted rim typical of the late third and fourth centuries; e.g. at York (*Journ. Roman Studies*, XVIII., Pt. 1, p. 97, Fig. 25, Nos. 21-2).

There are a few fragments of late Castor Ware, but the rosette-stamped ware of the latest period at Richborough is absent. We are justified in carrying the

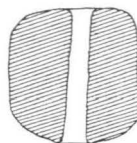
occupation down to the middle of the fourth century, but to take it still later is rather a matter of conjecture.

At any rate, we have in the pottery material to demonstrate the continuous occupation of this little site for at least a thousand years.

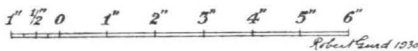
The description follows of the other objects found. Where any approach to dating is possible, the classification of the pottery is used as a guide.



46



47



KINGSTON BUCI. FIGS. 46-8. CLAY LOOM-WEIGHTS.

CLAY OBJECTS.

1. Three cylindrical loom-weights of burnt clay with large central perforations, and fragments of others. One was found by Mr. J. E. Kemp, and is now in the Brighton Museum; and two (Fig. 46, 47) were found by Mr. E. J. G. Piffard, one of which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high

and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and weighing 2 lbs. 6 oz., and the other $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and weighing $13\frac{1}{2}$ oz. These all came from the northern part of the area. This type of loom-weight is attributable to the Bronze Age, and is here no doubt to be associated with the Class B pottery. There are two in the Brighton Museum, found a few years ago at Saddlescombe, and several in the Lewes Museum from a rubbish pit at Kitcheners Furlong near Eastbourne. Another example was found at the Bronze Age settlement at Park Brow,¹⁸ and a number of the same type were obtained from a Bronze Age pit at Swanwick, Hants.¹⁹ They are made of clay and are often but indifferently baked, and vary considerably in size and weight.

2. A large ovoid weight of burnt clay with flattened base and circular in horizontal section (Fig. 48), stands 6 inches high, is $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and weighs 4 lb. 5 oz. The large horizontal perforation is nearer the narrower end, and its upper lip on each surface has been grooved by a wide cord. The clay has been irregularly baked, being a brownish grey for the most part but red on one side. This also came from the north, and goes with the Class B pottery.

3. A small biconvex whorl of fine clay (Fig. 49) containing fragments of flint; it is one inch in diameter, with cylindrical perforation. Like the above it was found in a black pit in the northern area, but is probably of the Early Iron Age, and to be grouped with the Class C pottery.

4. Pieces of grey daub, and in a pit towards the north end some lumps of unused clay.

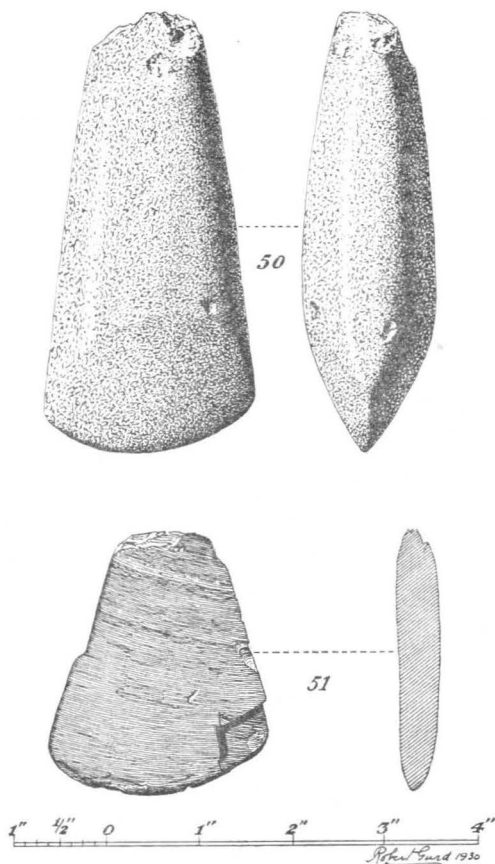
STONE OBJECTS.

1. A thick polished axe (Fig. 50), of diorite, or similar igneous rock, the surface of which is beginning to decay. It was found by Mr. Piffard at the northern

¹⁸ *Archæologia*, LXXVI., p. 4.

¹⁹ *Antiquaries' Journal*, VIII., pp. 331-334.

end of the site, and is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide at the cutting end, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness just behind the bevel. The butt is narrow and thick, and has been broken or abraded, and the section oval with



KINGSTON BUCI.

FIGS. 50-1. POLISHED STONE AXES.

an appreciable flattening by grinding along one side. According to the orthodox view the shape of the butt suggests that it is earlier than the period of the Dolmens, i.e. well back in the third millenium B.C. (*B.M. Stone Age Guide*, p. 101), but the Scandinavian

evidence on which this is mainly based need not be pressed too closely on British material, and anyhow the lateral flattening is usually considered a later feature; in fact, as has been suggested,²⁰ this axe and also No. 2 might quite possibly be contemporary with the beaker (Class A) pottery.

2. A thin axe of slate (Fig. 51) with parallel surfaces $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, and with a wide cutting edge and thin narrow butt; one side is rounded, and the other is flat and oblique. Found by Mr. Piffard in the northern end; see note on No. 1.

3. Part of a very large and thick saddle quern of Wealden sandstone which is unusual in that it had been hollowed on both surfaces. On one edge are several straight and deep cuts as if made with a metal instrument. This type of corn grinder first appears in the Neolithic period, and was still in use in the Early Iron Age, during which it was superseded by the rotary quern. The exact provenance was not noted, but the quern must belong to the period of the Class C pottery.

4. Several fragments of both top and bottom stones of rotary querns from pits in the southern area, associated with Class D and E pottery.

5. Part of a large quartzite pebble, 6 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$, one surface of which has been ground quite flat; date uncertain.

6. Very many flat quartzite pebbles from the beach, oval and round; many of these are abraded at one or both ends by use as hammers. In one specimen the two surfaces are polished, while the sides and ends remain dull, as if the stone had been used as a burnisher, but the majority show no signs of use.

7. Several rounded flints, varying in size from a lawn-tennis to a cricket ball, covered all over with bruises and incipient cones of percussion. These are generally spoken of as hammer stones, but Mr. A. D. Passmore has brought forward evidence to show²¹

²⁰ See p. 189 above.

²¹ *Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, III., 444-7. See also Mrs. Cunningham, *All Cannings Cross*, pp. 24-26.

that such rounded and bruised flints result from the method employed in making saddle querns. He quotes travellers among primitive peoples in Africa who have witnessed women dressing saddle querns into shape by the simple process of bouncing flints on to their surfaces, the stone being thus gradually worn into the desired shape and the flint becoming rounded and covered with incipient cones of percussion, like the stones found in the Kingston flint diggings and elsewhere. They should thus be contemporary with No. 3 above.

8. A great number of calcined, and many burnt, flints in the "black holes."

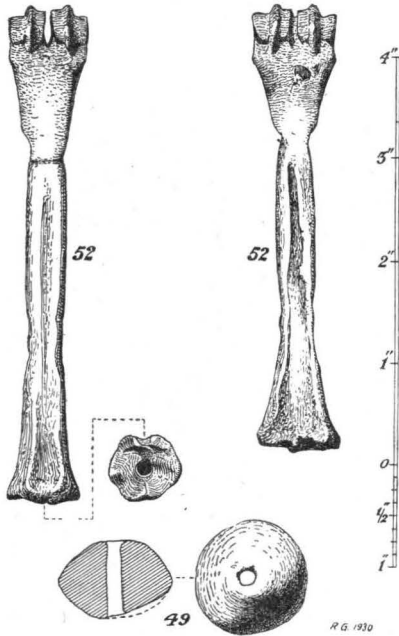
9. Several fragments of Sussex Marble which must have been brought from the Weald.

BONE OBJECTS.

Besides many broken limb bones of ox and sheep, the shafts of which had been broken longitudinally presumably for their marrow, the following are of interest:

1. Metatarsal bones of the sheep, of which several were found in pits in the southern part of the area, and therefore presumably belong to the La Tène III. period, if not later. In two cases (Fig. 52) the shafts were highly polished in their extreme length, and grooved transversely, the grooves being as polished as the rest of the bone. These wide grooves are marked on the lateral aspects of the bones, and but slightly, or not at all, on the dorsal and ventral surfaces; in each case they are double towards the proximal and single towards the distal end of the bone. One of these polished bones has a well drilled hole, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in diameter, bored through the proximal articular surface into the medullary canal, and the other a transverse hole in the ventral surface near the distal end which, however, does not pierce right through the bone. A third specimen shows a slight amount of polishing but no hole.

Similar polished metatarsal and metacarpal bones have been found in some quantities in the Lake Villages of Glastonbury²² and Meare, and may be seen in the Museums at Glastonbury and Taunton. There is a specimen also in the Devizes Museum from All



KINGSTON BUCI.

FIG. 49. CLAY WHORL (p. 209).

FIG. 52. METATARSAL BONES OF SHEEP,
GROOVED AND POLISHED (p. 212).[‡]

Cannings Cross.²³ General Pitt-Rivers refers to perforated metatarsal bones of sheep as having been found by him in the Romano-British villages of Woodcuts and Rotherley,²⁴ but none of his specimens appear to have been either polished or grooved.

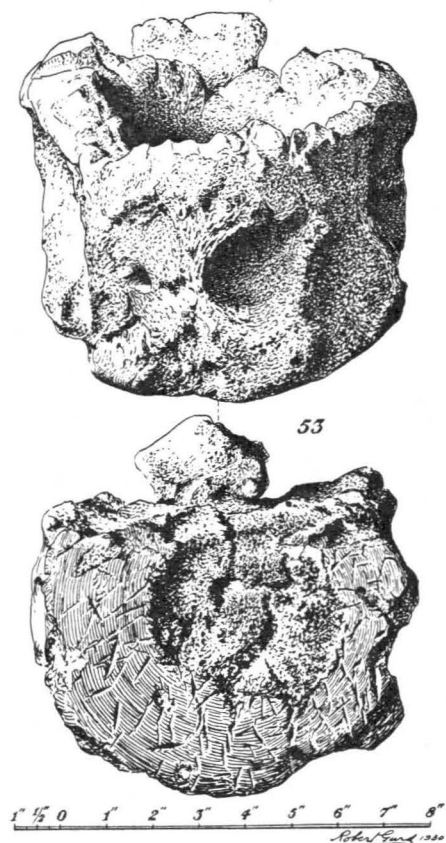
The use to which these bones were put, and the reason, or the method, of their polishing, is perhaps not

²² *Glastonbury Lake-Village*, Vol. II., pp. 421-7.

²³ *All Cannings Cross*, p. 82 ff.

²⁴ *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, I., 175; II., 172, 3.

finally settled. General Pitt Rivers' suggestion that such a bone was probably used as a bobbin within a shuttle is very likely correct, as he records having found one so in use in a crofter's house in the Island



KINGSTON BUCI.

FIG. 53. CHOPPING-BLOCK MADE FROM
VERTEBRA OF WHALE.

of Lewis, Hebrides.²⁵ This suggestion, however, will not account for the grooving and the flat rubbed-down ventral surfaces with angular edges, even if such a use might account for the polishing.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, II., 173.

2. The distal end of the metatarsal bone of a sheep which has been shaved down to a point, the medullary canal having been opened up.²⁶ The point is missing from recent fracture.

3. Part of a vertebra of a whale (Fig. 53) came from a "black hole" in the northern part. It stands 6 inches high and is 9 inches in diameter. One of its flat articular surfaces has been hollowed out to the depth of 3 inches, and the narrow rim of bone remaining has been scored by many cuts. The hard face of bone has been removed from $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the centre of the other articular surface, and the cancellous tissue cut, or weathered, down perceptibly. The wider rim of this latter surface is covered with criss-cross cuts about an inch long and varying in width and depth, and with so little order or arrangement that it seems clear that the bone has served as a chopping-block, most probably in the Early Iron Age. The spine and transverse processes have been cut off. Mr. Piffard, who discovered this interesting object, tells us that when found there was a piece of burnt flint fixed in the bone. We know of no other example from any site of a large vertebra hollowed into a cavity, but are reminded of a heavy section of the neck of a whale's scapula deeply hollowed at one end, which we removed from an Esquimaux grave at Black Head, near Hopedale, on the Labrador.

METAL OBJECTS.

Three pieces of metal only were found.

1. A flat strip of copper, or bronze, about 2 feet long and placed vertically, was met with in one of the "black holes" in the north. The men stated that it crumbled to pieces when they tried to pick it up, so no portion of it was saved. It may have been a length of sheet bronze for repairing caldrons or other vessels, such as might be in use in the Late Bronze Age or later.

²⁶ On such implements see *All Cannings Cross, loc. cit.*

2. A narrow strip of bronze $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{16}$ inch wide and doubled upon itself like a pair of tweezers. This was found in a pit in the southern area, and was already in seven pieces when handed to us. It is possibly Romano-British.

3. Also from the southern area came a burnt and undecipherable brass Roman coin.

SHELLS.

We have no note of shells from the northern part of the area, that is from the pits from which came Class B and C pottery. The pits in the southern area, however, contained a number of sea mussel and other shells, and in 1912 Mr. Kemp found, at the then extreme south of the flint diggings, a refuse hole two feet below the surface in which were quantities of the edible cockle (*Cardium edule*), oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and the cross-cut carpet shell (*Tapes decussatus*). Mr. Toms has produced reasons for thinking that the presence of these shells is not uncommon in deposits of Romano-British times,²⁷ but they have also occurred on a number of Early Iron Age sites.²⁸

CHARCOAL.

Mr. J. Cecil Maby reports that the only charcoal that has been recovered are two well-preserved pieces of Hazel Wood (*Corylus avellana*), that were probably stems about 15 years old, though from different trees.

CONCLUSIONS.

Though the presence of Neolithic man is a possibility, the Kingston Buci site was first definitely occupied by the beaker-people about 1700 B.C.; its occupation during the Middle Bronze Age cannot be proved, but the immigrants of the Late Bronze Age certainly settled here, perhaps in the eighth, more probably in the seventh century B.C., and inhabited

²⁷ *S.A.C.*, LXVII., 76-83.

²⁸ E.g. Caburn (*S.A.C.*, LXVIII., 28, 49); The Trundle (*ibid.*, LXX., 65-6); *All Cannings Cross* (Pl. 26, 13); *St. Catharine's Hill* (p. 136).

pit-dwellings at the northern end of the site. They were followed by a people, apparently quite closely related, in the sixth century, who brought in elements of the Hallstatt culture of the Continent, and thus established the Early Iron Age. Whether they evicted or fused with the previous comers, they continued to occupy the same site, and remained apparently undisturbed till a date in the first century B.C., when the so-called La Tène II. phase of their culture was superseded by that of La Tène III. This appeared under the influence of Belgic invaders from Gaul, and at this date the settlement was shifted from the northern to the south-eastern quarter of the area; however, as the racial effect of the newcomers was here no doubt trifling or none at all, their cultural effect was not overwhelming. In fact, in the La Tène III. culture of the site the earlier native tradition is clearly marked, and in spite of their supposed admixture of Belgic blood the Sussex tribe of the Regni generally do not fall into line either culturally or politically with their more completely Belgic neighbours; this is clearly due to the continuity of their culture and habitation, which goes right back to the passing of the Bronze Age. This site, in common with others, shows how readily they became Romanised after the Conquest under the rule of Cogidubnus, and the settlement expanded and no doubt flourished till the fourth century, if not till the establishment of the South Saxons in this part of Sussex during the fifth century.

COATS OF ARMS IN SUSSEX CHURCHES.

BY FANE LAMBARDE, F.S.A.

PART VI.

WIVELSFIELD.¹

Under the Tower.

John Richbell, 1697, and w. Abigail, d. of Thomas More of Morehouse, 1715.

Argent five lozenges in fess purpure on a chief gules a greyhound or. RICHBELL.

Impaling:

Azure a bend between two bucks' heads or. MORE.

N.B.—See Berry's *Sussex*, 328.

“Richard Mascall, buried in Wivelsfield, with his Arms.”

These are not there now. The arms of MASCALL are “Sable six fleurs-de-lis or a border engrailed argent.”

ALBOURNE.

Chancel.—Ledger Stone.

Rev. Benjamin Hoffman, 1711, and w. Anne, d. of Rev. Robert Blithman, Rector of Eversleigh, Hants.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Gules on a chevron between three roses or slipped and leaved vert three roundels gules. HOFFMAN.²

2 & 3. Or on a bend sable three horseshoes argent.

Impaling:

Vert on a fess between three bears salient argent three fleurs-de-lis vert. BLITHMAN.

¹ Wivelsfield should have come in the last instalment, with the other Churches in the Hundred of Street.

² See also HENFIELD. According to *La Belgique Heraldique* (Poplimont) *Hoffmann* bore D'azure au chevron d'argent chargé de trois fleurs de grenadier de gueules feuillées et tigées de sinople et accompagné de trois étoiles à cinq rais d'or.

HENFIELD.

East Window.

Angels holding two shields.

1. Argent a double headed eagle gules. . . .
2. Or a lion rampant and a double tressure flory counter flory sable. . . .

North Chapel. Mural Marble.

Henry Bishop, 19 March 1691, aged 86.

Argent on a bend cotised gules three bezants a crescent gules for difference. BISHOP.

In the same Chapel.

The arms of the See of Chichester, for Bishop Andrewes and St. Richard, Bishop.

The See of York for St. Wilfrid.

The See of Canterbury for St. Augustine.

Nave.—North Side.—West End.—Mural Marble.

Philip Cheale, 1754, and w. Ann, 1722.

Gules three eagles or crowned and armed argent. CHEALE.

Mural Marble.

John Cheale, s. of Philip and Sarah Cheale, 1727.

He married Mary, d. and co-heir of John Gratwick of Shermanbury.

CHEALE and in pretence GRATWICK.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Or a chevron enrailed gules between three black roundles. GRATWICK.

2 & 3. Or a fess dancetty gules between three stars sable. COMBER.

Mural Marble.

William Faulconer, 1829.

Sable three falcons argent beaked and legged or. FALCONER.

South Side.—Mural Marble.

Ann, w. of Robert Hoffman, 1762, d. of Philip Cheale.

Quarterly of four.

1. Gules on a chevron between three roses or slipped and leaved vert three roundles gules. HOFFMAN.³

2. Or on a bend sable three horse shoes argent.

3. Vert on a fess between three bears salient argent three fleurs-de-lis vert. BLITHMAN.

4. CHEALE.

³ See Albourne.

WOODMANCOTE.

North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Sarah Ann Dennett, w. of John Dennett of Woodmancote Place, eldest daughter of James Wood of Hicksted, 1794.

The arms are obliterated, but see Cartwright's *Bramber*, 286. They should probably be:

Argent a demi-lion rampant gules. DENNETT.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four:

1 & 4. Sable a fess cotised between three lions' heads argent crowned or. WOOD.

2 & 3. Gules three boars' heads argent. ?

West End. Mural Marble.

Rev. John Rideout, 1838.

He married 1st Ann, d. of Henry Wood of Chestham, Sussex, 1808. 2nd Frances, d. of Sir Harry Goring of Highden, relict of Rev. John Dring, Vicar of Heathfield.

Azure a trefoil argent between three mullets or. RIDEOUT.

Impaling two coats.

Dexter. WOOD.

Sinister. GORING.

COWFOLD.

Chancel.—Sanctuary.—Mural Marble.

Rev. Richard Constable, 1839.

Quarterly gules and vair a bend or. CONSTABLE.

Impaling:

Or on a pile azure three boars' heads or. LUXFORD.

Nave.—Mural Marble.

John Pringle, 1815.

Azure on a chevron argent three escallops azure. PRINGLE.

Tower.

Royal Arms. Queen Victoria.

South Aisle.—Mural Marble.

John Gratwick, 1720.

Quarterly:

1 & 4. Or a chevron engrailed between three black roundles. GRATWICK.⁴

2 & 3. Or a fess dancetty gules between three stars sable. COMBER.

Mural Marble.

John Madgwick, 1727, and w. Ann, d. of Thomas Ives.

Paly of eight azure and argent a lion passant azure.⁵

⁴ See *S.A.C.* LX., 51.

⁵ These arms are not recorded. Robson gives the arms of Madgwick as '... on a pale engrailed ... between two mullets vert three annulets. ...'

Impaling:

Argent a chevron between three Moors' heads sable. IVES.

Mural Marble.

William Boxall, 1863, and w. Lucy Ann sole surviving child of William Pierce, descended from the Gratwicks, 1836.

Or a lion rampant azure fretty argent. BOXALL.

And in pretence, Quarterly of four.

1 & 4.

2 & 3. Or three blue roundles each charged with a fret or.
GRATWICK.

Mural Brass.

Captain Caryl Lermite Boxall, 2nd Hants. Regt., 1915.

BOXALL.

Mural Brass.

Algernon George Edwin, son of Baron Boxall, 1901.

Or a lion rampant azure fretty argent in dexter and sinister chief an anchor azure. BOXALL.

SHERMANBURY.

Nave. North Wall.—Mural Marble.

John Challen, 1794, aged 57, and w. Cassandra Lintot, 1829, daughter of Henry Farncombe,⁶ and heiress of the Shermanbury estate.

Sable a chevron engrailed between three cherubs' heads or.
CHALLEN.

And in pretence:

Vert on a chevron engrailed between 3 cinquefoils or three griffins' heads sable. FARNCOMBE.

Crest. A demi-horse salient.

Royal Arms (as used after Union with Scotland) Queen Anne, 1710.

West Window.—Ancient Glass.

The Tudor Royal Arms, within the Garter.

1 & 4. FRANCE.

2 & 3. ENGLAND.

EDBURTON.

North Chapel.—Mural Marble.

William Hippisley, buried 7th November, 1657, aged 51.

He married Katherine d. of Sir John Pellatt of Bolney. They had issue, John and Mary, who died unmarried, and Katherine who married Bruin Clench, and was great-grandmother of William Cowper, the Poet. (*S.A.C.*, XXXVIII., 121.)

⁶ *S.A.C.*, XXII., 161. Henry Lintott took the name of Farncombe. For the Lintott Arms, see *S.A.C.*, VIII., 275.

Sable three rowels between two bendlets or. HIPPISLEY.

NOTE.—The marble inscription plate is broken, and the date gone. This has been supplied by the ledger stone on the floor at the North East Corner of the Chapel, and also by the Parish Registers, printed 1884.

UPPER BEEDING.

Sanctuary.—South Wall.

Rev. Thomas Newlin, 1743, and w. Susanna, 1732, d. of Martin Powell of Oxford and his wife Sarah.

Argent on a chevron, the upper part terminating in a cross formy gules, three bezants.

NEWLAND.

Impaling:

Per pale azure and gules three lions rampant argent. POWELL.⁷

SHIPLEY.

Chancel.—S. Wall.

Large Marble Monument. Two recumbent figures, and three daughters and a son who died an infant.

Sir Thomas Caryll of Bentons, s. and h. to Sir Edward Caryll of Harting. He m^d Margaret d. of Sir John Tufton.

Above: Argent three bars and in chief three martlets sable a crescent for difference. CARYLL.

Crest: a buck at rest and looking backwards.

Chancel window.

Caroline Burrell, 1888.

On a lozenge,

Vert three escucheons argent each charged with a border engrailed or. BURRELL.

South Window.

Dorothy, Lady Burrell, 1891.

On a lozenge; BURRELL, impaling:

argent a lion rampant vert. JONES (Shropshire).

Tower. Window. North side.

Walter, s. of Sir Walter Wyndham Burrell, 1883.

BURRELL.

Window.—South Side.

Sir Walter Wyndham Burrell, 1886.

BURRELL impaling JONES.

Top of North Window.

Gules a lion between four covered cups argent. ? ST. RICHARD.

Gules a Triple Crown over two Keys in Saltire the one or, the other argent. ? the SEE of YORK.

⁷ So borne by Sir John Powell, Judge of the King's Bench, temp. Willm. III. See Burke's *Armory*.

Richard de la Wich (St. Richard) Bishop of Chichester, 1245 to 1253 bore "Gules a cross between four covered cups argent." The See of York, after 1515, bore "Gules two Keys in saltire argent in chief a royal crown or."

North Aisle.—Mural Stone.

Thomas Michell, s. of John Michell of Durrance, and Mary Dummer his wife, 1748.

Sable a chevron or between three escallops argent. MICHELL. According to Cartwright's *Bramber*, p. 304, this monument used to be on the North side of the Chancel, and when there this coat of MICHELL impaled:

Azure three fleurs-de-lis and on a chief or a demi-lion rampant azure. DUMMER.

Nave.—South Wall.—Window.

Etheldreda Mary, Lady Burrell, 1922.

BURRELL with the badge of Ulster; and on a lozenge, BURRELL impaling:

Azure on a fess between two escallops or three bucks' heads. LODER.

WEST GRINSTEAD.

Chancel.—North Wall.

Rev. John Woodward, 1807, and w. Elizabeth, d. of William White of Horsham.

Barry argent and sable a canton gules. WOODWARD.⁸

Impaling:

Per fess azure and or a pale counterchanged on the azure three white roundels each charged with two bars wavy vert on the or three lions' heads gules. WHITE.⁹

Mural Marble.

Rev. John Woodward, 1730, and w. Elizabeth, d. of Leonard Gale of Crawley, 1735.

WOODWARD impaling:

Azure on a fess between three saltires argent three lions' heads azure langued gules. GALE.

Chancel.—South Wall.

Rev. Thomas Woodward, 1757, and w. Katherine, d. of William Pellatt. WOODWARD, impaling:

Argent two bars sable on the first a bezant. PELLATT.

South Chapel.—Mural Marble.

Walter Burrell, 1831.

Vert three escucheons argent each charged with a border engrailed or; and with the badge of Ulster in chief. BURRELL.

⁸ Of Middlesex and Staffordshire.

⁹ These were the arms of Sir John White, Lord Mayor, 1563.

Mural Marble.

Richard Caryll, 1701, and w. Frances d. of Sir Henry Bedingfield, 1704.

Argent three bars and in chief three martlets sable. CARYLL.
Impaling:

Ermine an eagle gules. BEDINGFIELD.

South Chapel.—Table Tomb with Brasses.

Sir Hugh Halsham, 1442, and w. Joyce, d. of Sir John Culpeper, 1421.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Argent a chevron engrailed between three leopards' heads gules. HALSHAM.

2 & 3. Paly or and sable. STRABOLGI, E. of ATHOL.

Between the two figures.

Quarterly.

1 & 4. HALSHAM.

2 & 3. STRABOLGI.

Impaling:

Argent a bend engrailed gules. CULPEPER.

A smaller Table Tomb, with brasses.

Philippa Halsham, w. of John Halsham, d. and co-h. of David de Strabolgi, E. of Athol, 1395.

Quarterly.

1 & 4. HALSHAM.

2 & 3. . . . a lion rampant. . . . a fess. . . .¹⁰

Impaling:

STRABOLGI.

Tower.—Mural Marble.

Sir Merrick Burrell, s. of Peter Burrell, and his w. Isabella, d. of John Merrick, 1699, aged 88.

BURRELL, the badge of Ulster.

North Aisle.—Mural Marble.

Sir William Burrell and w. Amy, d. of Hugh Raymond.

Argent three bars sable. RAYMOND.

BURRELL and in pretence.

Large Mural Marble, with figures.

William Powlett, 1746, and w. Elizabeth d. of John Ward of Champions in W. Grinstead, 1753.

Sable three swords, points meeting in base, argent. POWLETT.

Impaling:

Azure a cross paty or. WARD.

South Aisle.

Hatchment, POWLETT, impaling WARD.

Nave.

Royal arms of King George IV.

¹⁰ For DE MUNTHAM according to Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*, p. 315. As quartered by Merlott, they bore "Sable a lion ramp. argent over all a fess or."

PARTRIDGE GREEN.

Chancel. Mural Brass.

Lieut. Robert James Brownlow Frank, 1916.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Vert on a saltire engrailed argent five fleurs-de-lis vert. FRANK.

2 & 3. Azure on a fess or between six bezants three roundles gules. BENT.

Crest. A lion rampant with two tails.

SULLINGTON.

North Chapel.—Mural Marble.

Elizabeth w. of George John Gibson, d. of Carew Elers, 1844.

Gules three keys lying fess-ways in pale or and in chief a portcullis or. GIBSON.

Impaling:

Gyronny of twelve argent and gules in the centre an inescutcheon or. ELSERS.

Mural Marble.

Eliza, w. of George Gibson, d. of Robert Pardoe of Bewdley, Worcestershire, 1848.

GIBSON impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Argent a chevron between three crosslets fitchy sable. PARDOE.

2 & 3. Argent a chevron between three cinquefoils gules. ACTON.

Nave.—Window.—South Wall.

Arms of Queen Victoria, 1901.

THAKEHAM.

Chancel.—North Side.

Table Tomb. Four Coats of Arms, the upper two of which are missing, the lower two are both

Barry argent and gules a canton ermine. APSLEY.

Sanctuary. South Side.—Table Tomb.

John Apsley, 14 May, 1587, and 1st wife Jane, d. of John Michell of Ties. They had issue. He married secondly, Mary d. of Edward Lewknor, of Kingston Buci, and had further issue.

Above. APSLEY impaling two coats, one over the other.

Upper. Sable a chevron or between three escallops argent. MICHELL.

Lower. Azure three chevrons argent. LEWKOR.

Below. On North side of Tomb, 2 shields.

Both APSLEY, impaling LEWKOR.

At West end of Tomb. APSLEY impaling LEWKOR.

Chancel.—South Side.—

Table tomb with a Knight; and at each corner a coat of arms. William Apsley, first husband of Jane, d. of William Ashburnham. She married secondly Richard Covert.

1. APSLEY.

2. APSLEY, impaling:

Gules a fess between six molets argent. ASHBURNHAM.

3. APSLEY.

4. APSLEY, impaling ASHBURNHAM.

In the altar piscina a loose escucheon. This was for James Butler, s. of James Butler of Amberley Castle, and Grace his wife, d. of Richard Caldicott, niece of Edward Apsley, d. 4th July, 1696 aet. 45.

Azure three covered cups or. BUTLER.

Impaling:

Per pale or and azure on a chief gules three leopards' heads or. CALDICOTT.

Sanctuary.—North side.—Mural Marble.

Edward Apsley, o.s.p. 1654, only s. of Sir Edward Apsley, and his w. Elizabeth, d. of Edmond Elmes of Lilford, Northants. Quarterly of six.

1. APSLEY.

2. Quarterly ermine and azure in the 2nd & 3rd a leopard's head or. POWER.

3. Or a pheon azure. SIDNEY.

4. Argent a chevron between three butterflies argent. PAPILLON.

5. Argent four fusils in fess sable. KNOTSFORD.

6. Vert a chevron between three wolves' heads argent. FLOYD.

South Side.—Mural Marble.

Rev. John Milner, 1745, and w. Esther, 1725.

Sable a chevron between three snaffle bits or. MILNER.

Impaling:

Quarterly per fess indented azure and argent in the first quarter a leopard or. CROFT.

North Transept.—North end.

Stone tomb, with three achievements.

William Apsley, m^d Elizabeth, d. and h. of John Lloyd.

Dexter. APSLEY.

Centre. APSLEY, impaling:

Quarterly of four.¹¹

1. FLOYD.

2. Per fess sable and argent a lion rampant counterchanged. LLOYD.

¹¹ See *Vis. of Kent* 1663. Harl. Soc., LIII., 59.

3. Argent a chevron gules between three pheons sable.
CADOGAN.

4. Sable three horses' heads argent. LLOYD.
Sinister. Quarterly of four.

1. FLOYD. 2. LLOYD. 3. CADOGAN. 4. LLOYD.

South Transept.—Mural Marble.

John Mellersh, 1713, and w. Dorothy, d. of John Cheale, 1714.
Azure two swans in pale argent between two flaunches ermine.
MELLERSH.

Impaling:

Gules three eagles or crowned and armed argent. CHEALE.

Ledger Stone.

Rev. Henry Bankes, D.D., Rector 40 years, d. 1680, aged 70.
Sable a cross or between four fleurs-de-lis argent. BANKES.

WARMINGHURST.

Sanctuary.—North Wall.—Mural Brass.

Edward Shelley, 1554, and w. Jane, d. and h. of Paul Iden of
Penshurst, Kent, 1553.

Figures of a man and seven sons, and his wife and four
daughters.

Above the man, Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Sable a fess engrailed between three whelk shells or.
SHELLEY.

2 & 3. Quarterly or and azure a falcon rising argent.
MICHELGROVE.

Above the woman. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. SHELLEY.

2 & 3. MICHELGROVE.

Impaling:

Azure a chevron between three helmets or. IDEN.

Nave.—North Wall.

John Riches, 1718.

Argent three annulets azure.—RICHES.

Painted (1845) over Chancel Arch.

Royal Arms of the latter part of Queen Anne's reign.

Four Hatchments.—Nave.—North Side.

1. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Azure three covered cups or. BUTLER.

2 & 3. Per pale or and azure on a chief gules three leopards
heads or. CALDICOTT.¹²

Impaling:

Sable a helmet between three pheons argent. DOLBEN.

¹² Shown here incorrectly as "Per pale ermine and azure on a chief gules 3 acorns."

2. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. BUTLER.

2 & 3. CALDICOTT.

Impaling:

Or a griffin segreant sable. MORGAN.

3. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. BUTLER.

2 & 3. CALDICOTT.

Impaling:

Sable on a chevron between three cranes argent three escallops sable. BROWNE of Steyning.

South Side.

4. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. BUTLER.

2 & 3. CALDICOTT.

Impaling:

DOLBEN.

The Rev. J. H. Sperling, in 1864, records that there was also a Mural monument to Elizabeth, d. of Sir Thomas Caesar Kt. of Bennington, Herts., who married 1st Sir Richard Bennett of Babraham, Cambs.; 2nd James Butler of Warminghurst. She d. 1st July, 1727, aet. 48. James Butler, d. 17th May, 1741, aet. 61.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. BUTLER.

2 & 3. CALDICOTT.

Impaling:

Gules three roses and on a chief argent three roses gules.
CAESAR.

ST. BOTOLPH'S.

Nave.—Ledger Stone.

Captain William Scras, 1683, and w. Frances 1681.

Azure a dolphin argent finned or between three escallops or.
SCRASE.¹³

Crest. On the stump of a tree entwined by a serpent a falcon rising, beaked, membered and billed or.

Royal Arms of King Charles II.

BRAMBER.

Chancel.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Rev. Thomas Green, D.D., 1830, and w. Ann, 1789.

Azure three bucks argent. GREEN.

¹³ In the Chancel is a ledger stone, without arms, Mary Scras, relict of Captain Edward Goring, only daughter of Henry Lintott of Bolney, wife of William, son of the late Captain William Scras. 27th July, 1691. Aged 25.

West End.

Royal Arms, Queen Victoria.

They are marked above as A. R., and apparently the arms of Queen Anne have been painted over by those of Queen Victoria.

COOMBES.

Chancel.—Ledger Stone.

John Manning, 1707, aged 36, and w. Joanna, 1700.

Gules a cross flory between four roses or. MANNING.¹⁴

Crest out of a coronet or an eagle's head sable between two ostrich feathers argent.

STEYNING.

Chancel.—South Wall.

William Michael, 1752, aged 75.

Sable a chevron or between three escallops argent. MICHELL.

Mural Marble.

Elizabeth w. of Rev. Jonas Michael only d. and h. of John Edwards of Woodhay and his wife Ann. 1613. MICHELL.

Impaling:

Ermine a lion rampant sable armed and langued or. EDWARDS.

Nave.—Ledger Stone.

John Ingram, 1729, and w. Mary.

Ermine on a fess gules three escallops or. INGRAM.

West End.

Royal Arms of Queen Anne before the union with Scotland (1706).

1 & 4. France and England Quarterly.

2. Scotland.

3. Ireland.

WASHINGTON.

Nave.—West End.—Mural Marble.

Sir Harry Goring, 1824.

Or a chevron between three annulets gules, the Badge of Ulster.—GORING.

Tower.—Mural Marble, with figures.

John Byne, 21st July, 1600, and w. Elizabeth d. of John Bowyer of Camberwell. 5 sons and 2 daughters.

Above. Argent on two bars gules six martlets or. BYNE.

Below. Over the figures, three achievements.

Dexter. BYNE impaling:

Paly of ten or and gules. THREELE.

¹⁴ According to the Grant, see *Arch. Cant. VI.*, it should be a "cross patty between four trefoils."

Centre. BYNE, impaling:

Argent a bend engrailed gules. CULPEPER.

Sinister. Or a bend vair cotised sable. BOWYER.

Impaling:

Argent on a fess between three annulets gules a mullet between two covered cups or. DRAPER.

WISTON.

Chancel.—East Window.

Two shields (ancient).

Dexter. Azure crusilly a lion rampant or. BRAOSE.

Impaling:

Checky or and azure a fess gules. CLIFFORD.

Above it "Pp. Dame ANNEYS DE BR."

Sinister. BRAOSE as above.

Impaling:

Gules a bend between six crosslets fitchy argent. HOWARD.

Above it "Pp. DAME JOH'NE DE BR."

North Chapel.—North Side.—Mural Stone Monument.

Charles Goring of Wiston, 1849. His daughter Mary, 1849. And his mother Mary, widow of Charles Goring and daughter of Rev. John Ballard. Charles Goring married Juliana, youngest d. of Sir William Dixie, Bart.

Dexter. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Argent a chevron between three annulets gules. GORING.

2 & 3. Gules two bends vair. FAGGE.

Impaling:

Sable a griffin segreant ermine. BALLARD.

Centre. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. GORING. 2 & 3. FAGGE.

Impaling:

Azure a lion rampant and a chief or. DIXIE.

Sinister. On a lozenge (for Mary Goring).

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. GORING. 2 & 3. FAGGE.

Mural Monument with figure of a child.

Five escucheons with traces of Argent a cross sable. Shirley, in *Stemmata Shirleiana*, p. 257 gives this as "Argent on a cross gules five molets or." This is the coat of BODENHAM. Shirley says that it is apparently for a wife of Sir Anthony Shirley, second son of Sir Thomas, who died 1612.

In this Chapel are the fragments of the broken up Tomb of Sir Thomas Shirley, 1612, and Anne, his w., d. of Sir Thomas Kempe. See *Stemmata Shirleiana*, 256.

They record the marriages of their six daughters.

1. Or in the dexter chief an escallop sable between two bends gules. TRACY.

Impaling:

Paly or and azure a canton ermine. SHIRLEY.

Sir John Tracy married Anne Shirley.

2. Argent a fess dancetty sable. WEST.

Impaling SHIRLEY.

Thomas West, 7th Lord La Warr, married Cecilia Shirley.

3. Argent a fess gules between six falcons sable belled and armed or, the fess charged with a crescent for difference. ONSLOW.¹⁵

Impaling SHIRLEY.

Sir Edward Onslow married Isabell Shirley.

4. Bendy argent and azure a canton ermine. SHURLEY.

Impaling SHIRLEY.

Sir John Shurley of Isfield married Jane Shirley.

5. Argent on a cross flory engrailed sable between four blue pigeons membered gules with rings about their necks argent an escallop argent. BROCAS using PECKSALL.¹⁶

Impaling SHIRLEY.

Sir Pecksall Brocas married Elizabeth Shirley.

6. Quarterly per fess indented or and gules in the first quarter a leopard gules. CROFT.

Impaling SHIRLEY.

Sir John Croftes married Mary Shirley.

There is also a fragment of another, which is really part of No. 1, and so came next to SHURLEY impaling SHIRLEY.

South Wall.—Monument with Figures.

Sir Richard Shirley, 1540, and his two wives.

1. Ann, d. of John Shelley of Michelgrove.

2. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Richard Guildford, K.G.

Dexter. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Sable a fess engrailed between three whelk shells or. SHELLEY.

2 & 3. Quarterly azure and or a falcon argent. MICHEL-GROVE.

Centre. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. SHIRLEY.

2 & 3. Azure crusilly a lion rampant or crowned argent. BRAOSE.

Sinister. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Or a saltire between four martlets sable. GUILDFORD.

2 & 3. Argent a chief sable over all a bend engrailed gules. HALDEN.

¹⁵ See *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, XXVII., 87.

¹⁶ See *Vis. of Hants.*, Harl. Soc., LXIV., 23.

South Wall.—Window.

Rev. John Trower, 1878, Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, and afterwards of Gibraltar, and w. Elizabeth, d. of Charles Goring, 1876.

Argent on a mountain in base vert an oaktree, at the stem thereof a salmon on its back with a signet ring or in its mouth, on the top of the tree a robin, and in the sinister fess point an ancient handbell, hanging from the tree. See of GLASGOW. Impaled with:

Argent St. NINIAN standing full-faced and clothed in a purple pontifical robe, on his head a mitre, and in his dexter hand a crosier or. See of GALLOWAY. And

Argent in base rising out of the Sea a rock, thereon a leopard or supporting a passion cross gules, on a chief engrailed gules a crosier in bend dexter and a key in bend sinister or surmounted by a Maltese cross argent edged with gold. See of GIBRALTAR.

Below. Quarterly argent and sable three leopards (two in chief and one in base) counterchanged. TROWER.¹⁷

Floor.—Ledger Stone.—Brass.

John de Brewys, 1472.

Of six original shields, two entire and two partially remain. All were:

Azure crusilly a lion rampant crowned or. BRAOSE.

Ledger Stones.

1. Mrs. Margaret Morley, d. of Robert Morley of Glynde, 1695. On a lozenge.

Sable three leopards' heads or jessant-de-lis argent. MORLEY.

2. Mrs. Susanna Morley, d. of Robert Morley, 1679.

On a lozenge. MORLEY.

3. John Fagge, eld. s. of Sir John Fagge,¹⁸ 1672.

FAGGE.

4. Sir Robert Fagge, Bart., married, Sarah, d. of William Ward of York, 1740.

FAGGE, with the badge of Ulster.

Impaling:

Azure a cross formy argent. WARD.

South Aisle.—Mural Marble.

Charles Goring, 1829.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. GORING. 2 & 3. FAGGE.

Over entrance. Royal Arms, King George III, 1795.

¹⁷ According to Fox Davies' *Armorial Families* (1910) there should be "over all a spear in bend."

¹⁸ Sir John Fagge, d. 17th June, 1700/1. He m^d 1st Mary, d. of Robert Morley of Glynde, 1687, and 2nd Anne, d. of Philip Weston of Newberry, 1694.

West Window. (This glass is inside out, and is read from the outside of the Church.)

Dexter (standing outside).

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. SHIRLEY. 2 & 3. BRAOSE.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four:

1 & 4. Ermine a fess gules. ISLEY.

2 & 3. Ermine a bend gules. FREMINGHAM.

William Shirley, s. and h. of Sir Richard Shirley, m. Mary, d. of Thomas Isley of Kent.

Sinister. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. SHIRLEY. 2 & 3. BRAOSE.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four:

1 & 4. GUILDFORD. 2 & 3. HALDEN.

Sir Richard Shirley, m., as his 2nd wife, Elizabeth, d. of Sir Richard Guildford, K.G.

BROADWATER.

Chancel.—North Side.

Large Altar Tomb. Above the initials T.E. and T.L.

Thomas Lord La Warr, 1526.

Dexter. Above. Azure three leopards' heads inverted jessant-de-lis or. CANTELUPE.

Below. Gules (crusilly fitchy) a lion rampant argent. LA WARR.

Note.—The crosslets are not shown.

Sinister. Above. LA WARR without the crosslets.

Below. CANTELUPE.

In the centre of the Monument, at the back. Within the garter. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. LA WARR. 2 & 3. CANTELUPE.

On the front, four shields.

1. LA WARR, without the crosslets.

2. One of the leopard heads from the CANTELUPE shield.

3. As 1.

4. As 2.

Chancel.—South Side.—Mural Marble.

Rev. Peter Wood, 1853, and w. Eleanor, 1862.

Argent a fess gules cotised azure between three lions rampant sable. WOOD.¹⁹

Impaling:

Azure on a chevron argent between three fleurs-de-lis argent three stars gules. SHEPHEARD.

¹⁹ Wood of Essex bore "lions' heads" and not "lions rampant" Wood of Lewes bore "Sable a fess cotised between three lions' heads argent crowned or."

Mural Marble.

John Theophilus Daubuz, 1831.

Ermine a chevron gules between three acorns slipped and pendant or. DAUBUZ.

Crest. A griffin's head and wings.

Mural Marble.

Lieut. William Hargood, 1858.

Per pale gules and azure two bars or in chief two anchors. HARGOOD.

Crest. A peacock standing on a tower.

North Transept.—Mural Marble.

John Alford.²⁰

Gules six pears and a chief or. ALFORD.

South Transept.—Tomb.

Thomas, Lord La Warr, 1554.

Above four Shields.

1. MORTIMER.

2. LA WARR and CANTELUPE quarterly, La Warr being without the crosslets.

3. Quarterly: i. WEST. ii. LAWARR and CANTELUPE quarterly. iii. MORTIMER. iv. GRESLEY, the bends not enhanced, and showing one too many.

4. Quarterly of four: i. BONVILLE. ii. ST. JOHN. iii. POYNINGS. iv. FERRERS.

For the above see BOXGROVE.

South Transept.—West Side.—Mural Marble.

Newton Barton, 1808.

Gules a chevron between three boars' heads or. BURTON.

Vestry.—East Side of South Transept.

Cast-iron Royal Arms of King George III, after the union with Ireland.

Slate Mural Monument.

John Alford of Offington, 5th January, 1648, aged 59, and w. Frances, 23rd October, 1659, aet. 63. They had issue Jane, afterwards Lady Eversfield, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Charles Bickerstaffe.

Above. Ermine on a bend sable three molets or. EVERSFIELD. Impaling ALFORD.

This was for the daughter, Jane. Beside it, on a lozenge, for Elizabeth, ALFORD.

Beneath ALFORD, impaling Argent on a bend cotised gules three bezants. BYSSHOPP.

²⁰ On the chancel floor is a brass to Anne w. of Sir Edward Alford, 1692.

CLAPHAM.

Chancel.—West Wall.—Stone Tomb.

Sir William Shelley and his w. Alice, d. and h. of Sir Henry Belknap, and seven sons and seven daughters.

Above, three shields.

1. Quarterly of four.

1. Azure three eagles between two bendlets argent. BELKNAP.

2. Or two bends gules. SUDELEY.

3. Bendy of ten or and azure. MOUNTFORD.

4. Gules a fess compony sable and argent between six crosses patty fitchy argent. BOTELEK.

2. (Centre) Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Sable a fess engrailed between three whelk shells, or. SHELLEY.

2 & 3. Quarterly or and azure a falcon argent. MICHEL-GROVE.

Impaling:

Quarterly of four.

1. BELKNAP. 2. SUDELEY. 3. MOUNTFORD. 4. BOTELEK.

3. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. SHELLEY. 2 & 3. MICHEL-GROVE.

Mural Marble.

Richard Walker, 1801, and w. Alethia, 1805.

Argent a chevron between three crescents sable. WALKER (Yorks.).

Impaling:

... a dolphin

South Wall.—Mural Brass.

John Shelley, 1592 and w. Eleanor, d. of Sir Thomas Lovell of Harlyng, Norfolk.

Ermine a chevron between three escallops sable. SHELLEY.²¹

Impaling:

Argent a chevron azure between three squirrels gules cracking nuts or. LOVELL.²²

Mural Brass, with figures.

John Shelley, 1550, and w. Mary, d. of Sir William FitzWilliam, Kt.

Above. Dexter. SHELLEY.

Centre. SHELLEY impaling Lozengy argent and gules. FITZWILLIAM.

Sinister. On a lozenge. FITZWILLIAM.

Below, a row of five shields.

1. Thomas Guilford = Mary Shelley.

Or a saltire between four martlets sable. GUILDFORD.

Impaling SHELLEY.

²¹ So differenced from his elder brother William.

²² *Vis. of Norfolk*, Harl. Soc., XXXII., 191.

2. Thomas Norton of Northwood = Eleanor Shelley.
Ermine a cross engrailed gules. NORTHWOOD (adopted by Norton). Impaling SHELLEY.
3. George Cotton = Mary Shelley.
Azure a chevron between three hanks of cotton argent. COTTON. Impaling SHELLEY.
4. John Hungerford²³ = Bridget Shelley.
Quarterly of four.
1 & 4. Per pale indented gules and vert a chevron or HEYTESBURY.
2 & 3. Sable 2 bars argent in chief three roundels argent. HUNGERFORD.
Impaling SHELLEY.
5. Edward Gage = Margaret Shelley.
Gyronny of four argent and azure a saltire gules, a crescent for difference. GAGE. Impaling SHELLEY.

Ledger Stone.—Brass.

John Shelley and w. Elizabeth, d. of John Michelgrove, 1526.
On the man's surcoat. SHELLEY.
On the woman's surcoat. SHELLEY impaling MICHELGROVE.
Above the figures. Dexter SHELLEY. Sinister MICHELGROVE.
Below. Dexter SHELLEY, impaling MICHELGROVE.
Sinister. MICHELGROVE. Impaling
Azure a pheon or. SIDNEY.

DURRINGTON.

West Window.—War Memorial (1914–18).

Dexter. See of CANTERBURY.
Sinister. See of CHICHESTER.

FINDON.

South Transept.—Mural Marble.

William Richardson, 1801, and w. Mary Margesson, 1828.
Quarterly of four.

1. Sable on a chief argent three lions' heads sable.
RICHARDSON.
2. Argent a chevron engrailed sable between three popinjays vert membered gules. PEEBLES.
3. Azure a star issuing from a crescent argent. MINSHULL.
4. ARGENT on a pile azure three lynxes heads argent.
JOHNSON.
Impaling:
Sable a leopard argent a chief invected or. MARGESSON.
Crest. Out of a mural crown or an arm in armour brandishing a falchion argent pommel and hilt or.

²³ Called Anthony by Le Neve in his *Knights*, Harl. Soc., VIII., 33 and *Vis. of Gloucestershire*, Harl. Soc., 89.

These arms are entirely obliterated. They may be seen on Findon Place alongside the Church.

South Transept.—South Window.

John Edwardes Lyall, 1845. Advocate General of Bengal. Gules fretty or, a lable for difference. LYLE.

Impaling:

Or a chevron engrailed vairy argent and sable between three rowels sable. ? STOCKTON.

Also George Lyall, father of the above.

LYLE, and in pretence:

Ermine a leopard rampant azure on a canton gules a double-headed eagle or. EDWARDS.

The window was erected by Julia, widow of John E. Lyall. LYLE impaling ? STOCKTON as above.

South Nave.—Mural Marble.

John Lyall, 1805.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Azure a bend between six crosslets fitchy or. LYALL.

2 & 3. LYLE.

Crest, a Cock.

NORTH LANCING.

Chancel.

On each side of the Chancel Arch are two monuments.

Both have the same arms:

1. John Young of Goring, 1721.

2. Frances Young, w. of John Young.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Argent on a bend sable three griffins' heads or. YOUNG (Yorks.).

2. Argent three roses gules. YOUNG (Salop).

3. Argent two chevrons gules and nine martlets sable. JENNET.

Impaling:

Azure a griffin segreant or supporting an oak branch vert acorned or. REDE.

South Aisle.—East End.—Mural Marble.

Elizabeth w. of Thomas Nash and d. of Rev. I. Trollope and his wife Catherine Annesley. Azure on a chevron between three ravens' heads argent a roundle between four crosslets sable

Impaling NASH.

Vert three bucks or. TROLLOPE.

Mural Marble.

Rev. Thomas Nash, 1834, and w. Dorinda Estella Maria, d. of William Brander of Morden Hall, Surrey.

NASH impaling:

Gules a burning bush between two roses argent in fess, in chief two lions rampant and in base another argent. BRANDER.

Over South Entrance Door.

Royal Arms, King George I.

NEW SHOREHAM.

North Transept.—East Wall.—Mural Marble.

James Hooper, 1832.

Or on a fess between three boars azure three annulets or. HOOPER.

Mural Marble.

Rev. Thomas Poole Hooper, 1837. HOOPER.

Mural Marble.

Rev. Robert Poole Hooper. 1918.

1. HOOPER, a fleur-de-lis for difference.

2. HOOPER, impaling:

Argent two bars sable. BRERETON.

North Transept.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Margaret Brewse Hooper, w. of George Henry Hooper, 1838, aged 47.

HOOPER impaling:

Argent semy of crosslets sable three lions rampant gules. BELLHOUSE.

Mural Marble.

George Henry Hooper, 1863, aged 83.

HOOPER, a fleur-de-lis for difference.

Impaling:

BELLHOUSE.

Nave.—Ledger Stone.—Brass.

Walter West of Woodmancote, 18th July, 1648, aged 23.

He was first husband of Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Shirley of Preston.

Quarterly of four:

1. Azure a bend wavy between two griffins' heads or. WEST.

2. Argent a fess wavy between three stars gules. EVERARD.

3. Per pale or and vert two chevrons between three cinque foils counterchanged. WICKENS.

4. Quarterly.

1 & 4. Argent three bugle horns sable garnished or.

BELLINGHAM.

2 & 3. Argent three bends and on a canton gules a lion passant argent. BURNSHEAD.

Impaling:

Paly or and azure a canton ermine. SHIRLEY.

OLD SHOREHAM (ST. NICHOLAS).

Chancel Arch. North Side. Mural Marble.

Frank Bridger, 1840.

Argent a chevron engrailed sable between three crabs gules.
BRIDGER.

Crest. On a coronet or a crab gules.

South Wall.—Mural Brass.

Henry Head, etc., 1905.

Sable a chevron ermine between three unicorns' heads argent
a mullet for difference. HEDE.

Mural Marble.

Harry Bridger, etc., 1832.

BRIDGER, impaling:

Argent an oak tree growing on a green mound surmounted by
a fess charged with a cinquefoil between two stars argent.
WATSON.

Mural Brass.

Captain Richard Poole, 17th September, 1652, aged 94. and
Thomas his only son, 15th November, 1652, aged 60. Azure
a lion rampant argent between eight fleurs-de-lis or. POOLE.

Crest. A mermaid holding a crown.

Motto. Tuta meus deus.

Nave.—North Wall.

Colvill Bridger, 1797, and w. Mary, d. of Sir Charles Matthew
Goring, Bart., 1813.

BRIDGER, impaling:

Argent a chevron between three annulets gules. GORING.

South Wall.

William Monk of Buckingham, 1714, and w. Hannah, d. of
Stephen Stringer of Goudhurst, Kent.

Argent on a chevron between three lions' heads gules three
bezants. MONKE.

Impaling:

Per chevron or and sable in chief two eagles sable in base a
fleur-de-lis or. STRINGER.

Nave.—West end.—Mural Marble.

William Blaker of Buckingham, 1703, aged 72. This monument
was erected by William Monke of Buckingham, his grandson
by Susanna, his only daughter. It also commemorates
Edward Blaker, of Bucks., 1678, and his w. Dorothy, d. of
Henry Goreing of Heydowne, Sussex.

Argent a chevron ermine between three black men's heads
side face and coupé at the shoulders with hair or. BLAKER.

WEST TARRING.

Tower.—Mural Marble.

Henry Stiles, 1693, and w. Frances (aged 94), 1749. Their son Henry, 1721, and d. Elizabeth, wife of William Mitford, 1739. Erected by Frances Whitbread, d. of Henry and Frances Stiles.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Sable a fess or fretty sable between three fleurs-de-lis or. STILES.

2 & 3. . . . a chevron . . . between three trefoils . . . for . . .

Crest, A wolf's head.

SOMPTING.

Chancel.—North Wall.—Stone Table Tomb.²⁴

In centre of upper part

Azure three cross keys in saltire or on a chief gules three dolphins argent.

Company of SALTFISHMONGERS.

Impaling:

. . . ? two bars . . . in chief a lion passant. . . for

Below on the south side of the monument three shields. Dexter.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. . . . three stags . . . for

2 & 3. . . . ? two bars . . . in chief a leopard. . . for

Centre. Quarterly gules and azure in the 1st and 4th, a leopards head in the 2nd and 3rd a covered cup and in chief two buckles or. Company of GOLDSMITHS.

Sinister. The SALTFISHMONGERS coat as above, but without the three cross keys.

South Wall.—Mural Marble.

Edward Barker (of Hertfordshire), 1835 and w. Anna Maria, 1825.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Per chevron or and sable a lion rampant counterchanged. BARKER.

2. Or a chief sable three lances erect counterchanged. BURLEY.

3. Argent an eagle sable a border gules bezanty. KILLIGREW.

Impaling

Argent a stag's antler in bend between two stars sable a fleur-de-lys or

North Transept.—Mural Brass.

Henry Peter Crofts, s. of Peter Guerin Crofts, 1890. Or three bull's heads sable. CROFTS.

Crest, A talbot sejant ermine.

²⁴ See *S.A.C.*, XIX., 180, XLI., 20.

Mural Marble.

Jacob Crofts, 1823. CROFTS.

Mural Marble.

Sarah Crofts.

On a lozenge shaped shield. CROFTS.

Mural Marble.

John Crofts, 1776, and w. Ann d. of Rev. Daniel Le Pla.

CROFTS, impaling:

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

LE PLA. (Isle of Ely, Cambs.)

Mural Marble.

Captain John Strudwick Crofts, 1849.

CROFTS.

Tower.—Mural Marble.

Terry Sturgeon, 1716.

Azure three sturgeons in pale or, over all a net gules. STURGEON.

Crest, a sturgeon or fretty gules.

PATCHING.

North Transept.—Mural Marble.

Daniel Dulany (erected by Rebecca Tasker Dulany).

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Azure a cross lozengy or on a chief gules a leopard or spotted sable holding in his dexter paw a fleur-de-lis or.

DELAUNE.

2 & 3. Sable a fess between three lions rampant or. PALMER.

Crest. The lion of St. Mark.

Three Hatchments (now gone).

1. DELAUNE and PALMER quarterly.

2. Argent on a chevron azure between three bugle horns sable stringed gules three roses or. RODWAY.

Impaling:

Ermine on a bend engrailed cotised vert three bezants BISHOP and in pretence.

Quarterly 1 & 4 DELAUNE. 2 & 3 PALMER.

3. RODWAY and in pretence DELAUNE and PALMER quarterly.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

VOL. LXIX.

Page 192, line 17. Erase, and read "Argent on a chief embattled gules three white roundles. LEIGH of North Court, I. of Wight."

Page 202. line 25. *For* "Sable" *read* "Vert."
 line 26. *For* "SECRETAN" *read* "WOODHOUSE."
 line 28. *For* "Argent" *read* "or."
 line 28. *Read* "for SECRETAN."

Page 213. Horsham.

Doctor H. R. Mosse records that :—

In the Belfry are preserved the following Hatchments.

1. Sable fess engrailed between three whelk shells or.

SHELLEY.

Impaling:

Azure a lion rampant or holding in its paw a sword erect argent hilt and pommel or between two flanches or each charged with an anchor sable. PILFOLD.

This commemorates the parents of the Poet, namely Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart., 1844, aged 91, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Pilfold, 1846, aged 83.

2. Quarterly. 1 & 4. Argent on a mount vert a cock.

TREDCROFT.

2. Azure a dolphin argent between three escallops or.

SCRASE.

3. Sable a chevron argent between three escallops

or. MICHEL.

Impaling:

Azure a lion rampant argent. CREWE.

For Henry Tredcroft, 1844, and wife Mary, daughter of Robert Hawgood Crewe, widow of James Eversfield.

VOL. LXXI.

Page 148, line 1. *Read* "Purpure a chevron vairy or and gules between three leopards' heads or." FARNDEN.

Page 149, line 2. *Read* "Henry Charles Lane, 6 July 1906."

MEDIAEVAL HOUSES IN SOUTHWATER.

(STAKERS AND NYE'S OLD FARM.)

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

ON rather flat wealden country in the southern portion of the parish of Horsham, where the stiff clay soil nourished splendid specimens of Sussex oak, these very interesting yeomen's houses were framed during the latter years of the Middle Ages. Stakers has been most carefully restored to form a charming country house; Nye's farm, a short mile off, is divided into small cottages.

On the site of the former, about 3 feet below the surface, Neolithic worked flints have been found, but the discovery has not been followed up.

Stakers is a relatively early example of a timber hall-house, its date probably not much later than the year 1400 A.D. It consisted of a nearly square hall standing east and west with a screen passage and room above on the east, and some extension towards the west as well. The well is a few feet south of the screen passage, exactly in the normal position.

The hall is of two bays, the western having seven inter-rafter spaces and the east but five, the screen passage formed another bay beyond. It is very clear that the puncheons are far apart, but no original panels survive as the north side is plastered over, and the south has been built up with a thin stone wall, slabs covering even the posts. The central tie beam is a very fine cambered example, no less than $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, boldly moulded beneath. It rests upon solid



STAKERS, N.W.



STAKERS, SOUTH.

brackets which on the west are enriched with sunk panels each forming a sort of trefoil leaf ornament, not very accurately measured, the central angles most irregularly disposed. There can be little doubt that this work was carried out in emulation of the early fifteenth century roof of Horsham church, where the brackets are pierced and, as might be expected, of much less amateur character. On the east sides they are left perfectly plain, the obvious reason being that it was desired they should look well from the dais where the family sat, their appearance from the servants' (or screen) end being a matter of no importance.

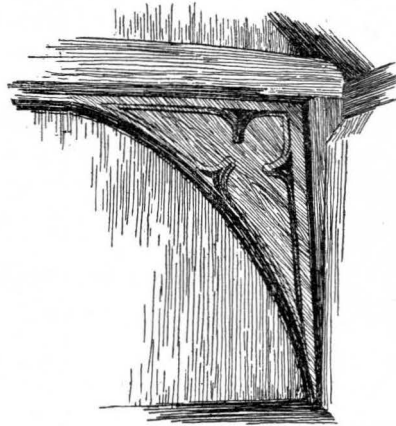


FIG. 1.
WEST SIDE OF SOUTH BRACKET.

At each end of the hall is a central upright with braces both above and below a sharply cambered tie, which is naturally less massive than the one in the centre. The panels between are filled with very clayey plaster on wattling of split oak and hazel, used indiscriminately together.

Each rafter is halved and pegged to its fellow at the ridge; each pair is tied by a collar, and under the line of collars is a purlin, resting on a thickish but quite plain central octagonal king-post, and steadied by brackets from the end uprights and also from the king-post, which throws out other brackets at right angles to support the adjacent pair of rafters. There is as usual no ridge piece.¹

¹ This form of framing is extremely common in late mediaeval roofs both for halls and churches, particularly in Sussex. Good examples of the latter are to be seen at West Hoathly and Winchelsea. Sometimes the collar purlin is omitted, or has been removed. While almost essential to stiffen timber-framed fabrics it was less necessary if the gable walls were of substantial stone work.

The Horsham slabs by which the roof is covered are pegged to slats over the rafters; they are possibly as originally set—the roof has certainly not been re-done for centuries—the collars at the west end have broken under the weight, as at Shulbrede priory (west cloister building) a moulded tie-beam of the fourteenth century has split. The form of framing is by no means entirely satisfactory. There is red tile crestring. The roof has a very special picturesqueness and charm, but it is not very easy to keep it watertight. Mortar is used in moderation to keep the slabs in place.

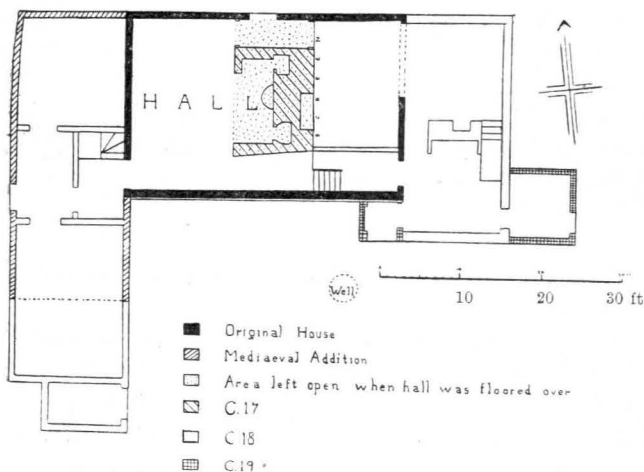


FIG. 2. PLAN (I. C. H.).

At the east end, above the chamber over the screen-passage, the roof was hipped for the entire extent of five inter-rafter spaces. This is clear from the cutting off of the projecting collar-purlin and indications at the ridge. Later, but still apparently during the mediaeval period, the gable was extended, the newly inserted rafters numbered I., II., III., IIII., for assembling purposes. The work is interfered with by a rather nondescript eighteenth century extension.

That the building also extended beyond the hall towards the west is quite certain from the projection

of the collar-purlin, and also because the plastered wattle panelling on the western side, which is well preserved, was certainly not meant to be external, proved by the fact that the tie beam projects in a way that would have exposed its upper surface most unnecessarily to the weather. During the fifteenth century, however, a sort of transept, projecting to the south but not north, was added to provide additional accommodation.

The screen-beam is well moulded, and from the mortices on its under side it is certain that there was some sort of solid screen or wall, not speres as at Trimmers Pond.² On the east side the screen-beam is deeply grooved apparently for the floor of the chamber over the passage, though the present floor is in a slightly different position. There are clear remains of the mortices for the diagonal mullions of the east window of the room.

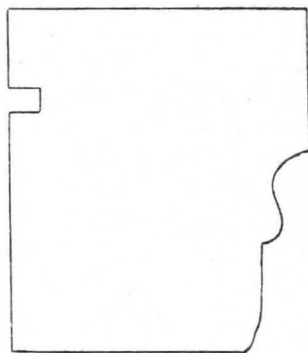


FIG. 3.
SECTION OF SCREEN-BEAM,
LOOKING SOUTH.

The western transept is clearly a mediaeval addition, and in its northern gable is a most charming little low window of five lights with the usual diagonally set mullions.³ The upper room in the southern projection

² The screen-beam of the Flushing Inn at Rye has the clearest evidences of speres (deep mortice and groove). The ceiling of the screen passage has plainly bevelled beams, that of the flooring over of the hall has beams with bold Tudor mouldings, c. 1550. In the great majority of cases the character of the screen is in doubt, but I am inclined to think the spere arrangement was not unusual in Sussex, though Mr. Ray tells me he knows of no other examples than Trimmers Pond and the Flushing Inn.

³ It is of course by no means easy to date these timber buildings as the general method of framing continued with little modification from at any rate the thirteenth century to the eighteenth. But a very useful indication may be found in the fact that mediaeval windows have plain diagonal square mullions (except in the very rare cases that the forms more usual in stone were employed, of which there is a well-known example at No. 74 High Street, Lewes), and renaissance ones, mullions with Elizabethan mouldings. The precise date at which the change came about would be difficult to fix,

has a very good cambered tie-beam with brackets. The roof of this transept has been botched up in a most extraordinary way, that of the hall (which rises a little higher) being brought out to display a very little gable along a few feet of its ridge. The west wall is the only part of the house that displays the original timber and plaster construction, and it is a thrilling example of the extent to which oak framing may settle and slip without serious prejudice to its stability. One of the rafters has been jerked out from its snatching, but it seems merely to add to the general appearance of extremely picturesque confusion. The posts retain stay-notches, some of them very low down.

Instead of gutters along the eaves there were roughly-built stone drains along the bottoms of the walls to catch the drip from the roof. This was a common Roman arrangement, and it is found late in the eighteenth century at Whim Square, Peeblesshire.

The dividing up of the hall (which was nearly always undertaken about the end of the mediaeval period to suit changing tastes) is here quite unusually interesting.⁴ While the larger western bay was floored across with very wide (up to 15 inches) and fine oak boards, the east bay (with a piece on the south cut off as space for a stair, apparently both to the new upper room and the old chamber over the screen passage) was left open that it might serve as a place where an unprotected fire could still be made. This is proved by the fact that its walls, still largely intact

and must have varied very much according to local or other circumstances. In out-of-the-way places perhaps the simpler mediaeval arrangement went on far into Elizabeth's reign, but certain examples would be hard to find. The best example I know of this simple mediaeval timber window construction is at the building now used as the grammar school at Stratford-on-Avon.

⁴ Evidence is constantly accumulating that a timber framework was far too valuable to be discarded unless it was absolutely unavoidable. At Marshall's Manor, Maresfield, the house was rebuilt in ashlar stone in a style far superior to that of the late mediaeval hall during the early seventeenth century. The roof had to be raised about 3 feet and in fact entirely renewed. Even so, however, the fifteenth century frame was preserved; the tie-beam and one of its brackets are still to be found; the east wall of the hall (which stood north and south) was left alone being at the back and out of sight. The best rooms in this case are beyond the mediaeval portion, in an extension towards the north.

and easy of inspection from the roof (incorporating *inter alia* the octagonal king-post), are very much smoke-begrimed down to the bottom, and the roof above is very much more blacked than that of the rest of the hall. Apparently there was no louvre, but the smoke escaped through interstices in the roof. From the fact that this arrangement evidently continued for a very considerable time before a brick chimney was inserted in the space—it would seem early in the seventeenth century—and the character of the floor boards already mentioned, the division of the hall appears to have been made during the first part of the sixteenth century,⁵ a relatively early period for such a reconstruction to be made.

The chimney eventually built within this space is of the usual enormous rather clumsy kind. The north wall is parallel with the axis of the house, but the south one is not. It provides a large ingle-nook⁶ for the lower room of the west bay, which has a relatively large recess in the north-east corner, presumably for keeping salt from damp, with an oven further south.

⁵ At Upper Lodge, Ardingly (Mrs. Musgrave), a timber-framed building which appears to be Elizabethan, and was floored across when first built in its present form, there is a very narrow bay of only two inter-rafter spaces which very clearly was left open from bottom to roof that a fire might be lighted in it. Its roof is very heavily smoke begrimed—the rest of the structure not at all. Later on, presumably in the seventeenth century, a new chimney was built west of this bay which was then floored across. The fabric incorporates older materials including a mediaeval beam with diagonal mortices for window mullions and a groove for an inner sliding shutter, but this has been pared down almost to the edge of the mullions, and is certainly not in its original position. The existing house never had an open hall.

It is possible that this curious way of leaving a bay open to the roof but building no chimney was influenced by some such mediaeval arrangement as Mr. Walter Godfrey (*Sussex Notes and Queries*, III., 92, Aug. 1930) describes at Chithurst. "A curious feature in the roof is the presence of two trusses, forming a narrow bay, which have been plastered as far as the tie-beams, and bear on their inner faces a thick coating of soot. It would appear that these trusses formed a funnel or canopy to trap the smoke and convey it to the louvre, serving in fact the same purpose as the canopy or hood common to early wall fireplaces. The later chimney has been built in this bay."

⁶ The fire back is of some interest as if it be local it certainly rather illustrates the decline of Sussex iron work. It is inscribed "I M 1813," but the letters and figures (besides being very inartistic) are in reverse. It will be recollected that three years before the last furnace in Sussex had been put out at Ashburnham. Plenty of fire backs with later dates may be found—inferior in every respect and presumably made elsewhere than in this county.

Between them is a projecting round masonry hood above the fire. The large angle is ceiled between beams. (In Scotland salt niches may frequently be found still used for their original purpose.) The walls of the chimney batter rapidly in the usual form; it is carried up through the roof timbers very clumsily indeed. The portion above the ridge is quite unusually high, a single square brick shaft, rebuilt in the eighteenth century.

Upon what survives of the original east wall of the building and the adjacent partition wall is an interesting stencil pattern which rather resembles an early Victorian wall-paper, but appears to belong to the latter part of the eighteenth century. It extends over both plastering and beams and consists of conventional leaves, triangles and dots, covering relatively little of the white ground, in three colours, dull brick red, slate blue-grey and mauve, the last apparently a combination of the other two.

During the eighteenth century an addition was made on the east, with roof at right angles to that of the hall, and the west transept was lengthened southwards by a single story extension with large oven beyond it. The west side is of timbering; the rest of rubble, stone, and to secure uniformity the south wall of the old hall was given a refacing which is surprisingly thin.

The internal arrangements of the house have been considerably modified, but there are still several oak board doors with long iron hinges, which are of sixteenth or early seventeenth century date. The eighteenth century additions are not interesting, except perhaps for a number of doors with frames nailed onto boards in order to simulate panelling.

Two interesting references in wills⁷ do not appear to throw much light on the architectural history of the house. In 1614 William Walder refers to the "best cubheare which is now in the hall." Apparently this shows that the word hall was still employed after the great open chamber was divided up, but as we so use

⁷ At the Winchester Probate Registry.

the word to this day the fact is not specially remarkable. It is incredible that the mediaeval hall was still intact in 1614. In 1634 Anne Walder refers to the "great wyne chest in the loft wherein i now lye." It seems hopeless to try to identify the chamber.

Nye's Farm (Southwater Street) is a less interesting mediaeval house of very much the same kind. The work is rough, not to say, rather poor, and the date may be guessed at anything between about 1450—it hardly seems earlier—and 1520 or so. There was a hall with solar to the north, each framed in two bays, the south hall bay about 10 feet 9 inches, the north 2 feet longer, and each solar bay 6 feet eight inches. The width of the whole is 19 feet 10 inches. The framing is of the usual kind and very simple. The posts have root stocks with simply stopped bevellings; the plates are morticed in for about half their thickness, the tie-beams are morticed above them. The free tie-beam is cambered with rather long open brackets, each steadied by a cross piece⁸ to the adjacent post. The king-post with its brackets and collar purlin are very rough, the rafters are pegged together at the ridge and the spaces between them at the eaves are left open. The roof and walls of the hall are well smoked. At the north end the brackets are exposed outside to give a little variety to the wide panels. Apparently at all the corners there were similar exposed brackets in the long walls also. The wall plates project some nine inches at the north end. In the upper corner of the west wall at the south end (within the space enclosed by a bracket) is a charming

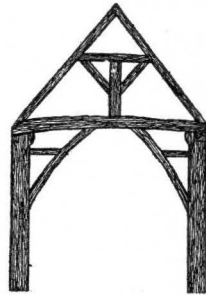


FIG. 4.
SECTION OF NYE'S
FARM.

⁸ At the recently restored hall of Chatfolds (Ryelands) in the parish of Warnham the corresponding pieces are vertical, connecting the brackets to the tie-beam, the framing being otherwise practically identical.

little original window about one foot high with the usual diagonal mullions.

There is no trace of any screen or other internal arrangements except that the solar bays seem to retain their original floor. The whole is now divided into rather small rooms.

During the early part of the seventeenth century a great clumsy chimney was built up through the roof of the northern, or larger, bay of the hall; its mortar is to a great extent mud, and the timbers are badly hacked about in order to get it through the roof. At the same time the whole was floored over and in the east wall of the upper room is a perfect and remarkable 4-light window, the mullions having characteristic mouldings, four rectangular fillets projecting from what is not very far from a circle in section, of the general character that is much more frequent in stone. A remarkable fact is that this opening was never glazed, but evidently closed by a shutter in the earlier way.

It was probably later in the seventeenth century that an addition was made to the south, continuing the line but not framed in, and as it has pulled away about 9 inches at the top it has required a good deal of clumsy plastering. The new part is very plainly and roughly put together, although of heavy timbering.

It is remarkable that after halls had completely gone out of fashion the general plan of small houses continued to be a simple rectangle with a single roof, presenting almost exactly the same general appearance from the exterior so that in the condition in which almost all appear to-day it is impossible to determine the date without a rather close examination, which, if the building is well weather-tiled without and plastered up within, may quite well be destitute of definite results. Despite the numerous recent discoveries it is probable that far more mediaeval frameworks remain than is at all generally suspected.

I have to offer my most cordial thanks to our member, Captain E. D. Brodie, the owner of Stakers, an enthusiastic antiquary, as well as his wife, for most sympathetic and valuable help in writing the above article.

WESTALL'S BOOK OF PANNINGRIDGE.

BY ERNEST STRAKER.

THE Historical Manuscripts Commission published in their 77th Report a description of manuscripts of Lord de Lisle and Dudley preserved at Penshurst. Among these are a good many summaries of the accounts of the ironworks at Robertsbridge and Panningridge, but the editor, Mr. C. L. Kingsford, F.B.A., mentions that several, including the subject of the present paper,¹ have been lost. Some extracts from it appear in Thorpe's catalogue of the Battle Abbey Charters, 1835. It is, however, still in existence in the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California, U.S.A., and by the courtesy of Dr. Farrand, Director of research there, I have been able to secure a photostat copy.

The blast furnace had only been introduced into this country about the year 1500, and this is the earliest detailed account extant. It contains the complete expenditure for the calendar year 1546, the last year of the reign of Henry VIII.

After the surrender of Robertsbridge Abbey in 1538, the lands were granted to Sir William Sidney and Agnes his wife in April, 1539, and by a corrected grant, in July, 1541.² The monks had taken no advantage of their potential mineral wealth, but Sir William immediately set about establishing ironworks. Sir John Horrocke, priest, vicar of Salehurst, as agent for the Sidneys, erected a forge and a furnace at Robertsbridge in 1541, and in the following year "edyfyed a fornace at Panningridge, made yn the

¹ P. xxix.

² *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.*, Vol. XIV., i., 906, and Vol. XVI., 1056 (77).

xxxiiij yere of King Harry the VIII." In all probability the reason for building it on leased land, some seven miles away, was to reserve the woods near Robertsbridge for the supply of the forge. Panningridge was near Ashburnham, in the immediate vicinity of a large extent of woodland. By 1546 the furnace was well established, Henry Westall, being "clerk of the ironworks to Sir William Sydney, at his manor of Robertsbridge," probably made up this book as a fair copy of rougher memoranda; it is very neatly written with the operations classified. A few errors, apparently due to mis-copying, confirm this supposition.

The book consists of 39 pages, 12½ in. by 8 in., five of which are blank, and has for its title:

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| Westalles booke of Pannyngridge p a ^o R.R. H.VIII. | } | 38 ^o |
|---|---|-----------------|

and commences with 150 entries for woodcutting in this form:

Woodcutters. Pd to John Price for xl cordes of wood .. x^s
each page being totalled, with a grand total at end.

This work was done in the early months of the year up to April, and resumed in December. No less than 53 names are given, some of these men appear in other capacities later, but the majority seem to have been casual workers. They were paid at the uniform rate of 3d. per cord, except for "old nuts" charged at 4d.

The colliers were only two in number, and worked throughout the year.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| Collears xxv die Februarii | pd to Duggyn in full cōtentatiō and payment for the colyng of xxxix lodes of coles at xxij ^d the lode iii ^l xi ^s vi ^d whereof he recevid in cordes of wood iiii ^{xx} xiiij the whiche do amounte unto in mones xxiiij ^s vi ^d and so pd unto hym in readye mones | } | xlviij ^s |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|

This shows the ingenious method of checking the woodcutters' charges. The rates are uniform.

Except for one item, the whole of the carrying of coles was done by one man, the rates per load being from Panningridge 4d., Olyvers Wood 4½d. and Asilden 6d.

These names still exist, Haselden being the more distant.

The next pages show the miners:

| | | |
|---------------|--|----------------------------|
| Myners | pd unto Adryan in full cōtentiō | } liiij ^s id di |
| xvi die M'tii | and payment for the diggyng of | |
| | iiij ^{xx} v lodes of moyne at vii ^d di | |
| | the loode | |

Of the seven miners employed, four we know to be Frenchmen, and the other three, including "Black Johns," have foreign-sounding names.

The carrying of mine to the furnace was done by one man at 1¼d. to 1½d. per load, fifteen bushels to the load.

We now come to the work at the furnace, by two men paid by the founday, i.e. period of six days, at the rate of 8s. for the founder and 6s. for the filler.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| ffoundre and the filler | Pd unto Warnett the ffoundre for iiij ffoundes and ij dayes ended the same daye | } xxxiiijs viij ^d |
| xx o Januarii | | |
| | Pd unto the filler for the same iiij ffoundes and ij dayes ended ut sup ^a | } xxvj ^s |
| | | |

The total of the foundays is 52 and half a day. This is a very exceptional number, although slightly less than in 1545 and 1547. Perhaps in these years the furnace was worked on Sundays and holy days, and the supply of water was good. The usual number of foundays for a Sussex furnace was from 30 to 40 per annum only.

There follow here several items for repair of the furnace:

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| New charge or Repaçons. | Pd to Charles for the making of a harthe and the newe dressing of his belowes for his blowing ending the v.th of Februarii | } iiij ^s |
| | Pd to the filler for the breking up of the same harthe | |
| | | } xii ^d |

It is interesting to note that this "Charles" was a Buxted man—there is another entry in the "fforen chargis" later on:

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Pd unto a man for his labor in goyng to Boksted to speke unto Charles my m ^r foundre | } iiiij ^d |
|--|----------------------|

Evidently the skill of the Buxted founders at that time was well recognised.

The carrying of the sows to Robertsbridge was done by seven contractors at 1s. 4d. per load of two sows, and was a costly item.

The Abbot of Robertsbridge, no doubt foreseeing coming events, had, not long before the Dissolution, granted many leases to various tenants, who probably paid fines to secure them.

One of these, Laurence Derby, was among the sow carriers, and from another, William Spicer, "certeyn oke" was bought to the value of £4 13s. 4d. He was the tenant of Rounden Wood, paying a rent of four loads of lime, showing that the outcrop of Purbeck limestone there was utilised at that period.

The sows had to pass over private land at some points.

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Paymente for the libtye of divers mennys grounde for the carrying of my M ^r sowes | Imprimis pd unto Thomas Hawkyns for the libtye of his grounde for the carrying of my M ^r sowes | } ix ^s iiiij ^d |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|

The rents and tithes were as follows, paid half-yearly:

| | | |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| ferme and annuyte | Pd unto Mr Chaunceler for the di yeres ferme of his woode at Pannyngrige | } x ^{li} |
| | Pd unto the p ^{son} of Penhurst for the di yeres ferme of the phurnes ponde there due ut sup ^a | } x ^s |
| | Pd more unto hym for the di yeres tythe of the phurnes there due ut sup ^a | } ii ^s vj ^d |

There are a number of items under the heading of "Reparations," repairs, wey butter and grease, making

is to mention for your information that I have
written to Mr. [unclear] who was a student of the
University of [unclear] to inquire for a copy of the
[unclear] of the [unclear] and [unclear]
for [unclear] to the [unclear] of [unclear]

Sir [unclear]

Sir [unclear]

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------|----|----|----|-------------|----|----|
| 1 Mine | 1253 loads at 1¼d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| carrier. | to 1½d. | 6 | 17 | 4¼ | | | |
| | (15 bushels by the load) | | | | | | |
| | <i>Total ore</i> | | | | 55 | 13 | 3¼ |
| 2 Furnace- | 52½ foundays at 14/- | 36 | 9 | 2 | | | |
| men. | | | | | | | |
| Furnace | | 1 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| repair | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Total at furnace</i> | | | | 37 | 18 | 6 |
| 7 Sow | 287 loads at 1/4d. | | | | | | |
| carriers. | =574 sows | | | | 19 | 2 | 8 |
| | Rent, tithe and wayleaves | | | | 21 | 19 | 0 |
| | Spicer, for oak | | | | 4 | 13 | 4 |
| | Making colehouse | | | | 9 | 8 | 5½ |
| | Repairs and sundries | | | | 2 | 17 | 11 |
| | | | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | | | £297 | 1 | 6¼ |
| | | | | | <hr/> <hr/> | | |

This total agrees with the summary at Penshurst.

At the end of the book are two pages, crossed through, showing sales of produce, sold in many cases to the workmen. Apples and pears bulk largely. The monks had evidently discovered the suitability of the soil for fruit growing, and left behind them well-stocked orchards. The Abbey lands to-day are a sea of apple trees.

The sales of "lent whet," i.e. spring-sown corn, show a curious discrimination against the Frenchmen; they are charged 3s. per bushel, while the Englishmen only pay 1s. 1d. or 1s. 2d. Thorold Rogers gives the market price at Cambridge for that year as 1s. 0½d. For "monge corn," i.e. mixed corn, and "ot malt," however, no difference was made. We can trace several of the men named in the accounts as being Frenchmen, and others with foreign-looking names may have been of French origin, but English-born subjects.

It is well known that French workmen were brought over to start the Sussex ironworks, and this district had its full share before these particular works were established. In the Muster Rolls of 1539, Netherfield Hundred, which consisted of the parishes of Brightling,

Mountfield, Netherfield and Penhurst (in which latter Panningridge is situated) returned only 82 men capable of bearing arms,³ and probably in excuse for the paucity of the number added the unusual note, "there be 49 Frenchmen inhabiting in the boroughs and towns aforesaid." Five of the Panningridge men were among those granted letters of denisation⁴ in 1544, when war with France was imminent, viz.:

Robert Dows or Douce, born at Hounwell in the county of Beauface, came in 1515, his wife also French. (Woodcutter and miner.)

Adrian Hatto, from Normandy, came in 1527. (Woodcutter and finer at Robertsbridge.)

John Margo or Margoyte, from Normandy, came in 1528. (Woodcutter, searcher for mine and miner.)

John Philpot, France. (Woodcutter and miner.)

John Reve, France. (Sow carrier.)

And at Robertsbridge:

Gefferey Totayn, Normandy, with an English wife, came 1536. (Collier.)

Germanus Mitell. (Cole carrier.)

Westall seems to have advanced the denisation fees in 1544, as part were repaid to him.

³ *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.*, XIV., i., p. 298.

⁴ *Hugenot Society Publications*, Vol. VIII.

THE MANOR OF PULBOROUGH.

BY HEDLEY HOPE-NICHOLSON.

THE publication in *S.A.C.*, LXXI., of Mr. W. D. Peckham's second article on Old Place, Pulborough, makes it desirable to deduce the history of the manor. In doing so, it will be seen that the Mille family did not own Old Place, and that Dallaway's statement (*History of Sussex*, Vol. II., Part I, 1832) that Old Place belonged to the Apsleys will be found untenable. This statement has misled all later writers, and T. W. Horsfield's merging of New Place into Old Place (*History and Antiquities of the County of Sussex*, 1835, II., 164) led further astray the authoress (Julia Alexander Hankey) of the *History of the Apsley and Bathurst Families*.

Owing to the division of the manor into moieties consequent on its inheritance by co-heiresses it will be necessary to include part of the history of New Place. The earliest recorded mention of the manor is in Domesday, but for our present purpose we may begin with Alard le Fleming, who held two knights' fees in "Pulberwe" in 1244 (*Cal. of Close Rolls*). In 1252 the following grants were made to him:

April 11. Windsor. Grant to Alard le Flemeng inasmuch as the houses and buildings which he had in the manor of Pulberg were lately burned by accident, that he may rebuild in his own territory, within his park of Pulberge, as he thinks best, with crenellating or fortifying. [*Cancelled.*] *Because otherwise below.*

April 7. Windsor. Grant to Alard le Fleming and his heirs, as his houses in his manor of Puleberg were lately burned by accident that they may rebuild in his park of Puleberg, where his ancestors used to inhabit, as he thinks best, without crenellating. By J. Maunsell. (*Cal. of Patent Rolls.*)

He had died by 1263-4, seised of "Pulberwe" manor and advowson and the manors of Saperton and

Risington in Gloucestershire, and the advowson of Rudgwick (*Cal. of Inquisitions post mortem*). He and his wife Emma Mansel left two daughters, co-heiresses, Florence, who married Walter de Insula (de l'Isle, Lisle, Lyle), and Joan, who married Henry Lord Hussey. In the history of the two moieties the word "manor" must, I think, be taken as signifying "moiety of the manor" where the circumstances demand it.

OLD PLACE¹ (*Le Manor Place*).

WALTER DE INSULA² and FLORENCE his wife in 1279/80 claimed to have a grant of free warren in their manor of Pulbergh and a fair for three days at Newbridge at the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (*Placita de quo warranto*, 7 Edw. I.). Walter de Insula held one knight's fee in Pulberwe in 1304/5 (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*).

The moiety continued in the Lisle family during the fourteenth century.

In 1446/7 ROBERT LYSLE, Esquire, granted the manor of Pulbergh to Sir Thomas Lewkenore, kt., Thomas Hoo and John Michelgrove esquires and his heir (*Rot. pat. et claus.*, 25 Henry VI., quoted in the Burrell MS., B.Mus., add. MSS., 5688, f. 149). In 1468 a pardon of outlawry was granted to JOHN LYLE of Pulbarowe, esquire, for not appearing to answer Isabel Assheby, widow and Richard Everley, citizen and mercer of London, touching a debt of 11*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* (*Cal. Patent Rolls*.)

In 1500/1 JOHN ONLEY, John Ernley, John Caryl and Roger Leukenore of Tangmore (*sic*) were plaintiffs and JOHN LYSLE gentleman and MARGERY his wife were deforciantes for a messuage, a mill, two gardens, 200 acres of land, 22 acres of meadow, 16 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood, 16 acres of moor in Pulborough.³ (*Feet of Fines*, S.R.S., XXIII., 3348.)

JOHN ONLEY *alias* COTON in his will dated 12 March, 1510 (P.C.C. 1 Fetiplace) directed his body to be buried "in my chapell w^{ch}in the church of Pulbergh bitwene ij pillorys of the quereside

¹ The earliest use of the names "Old Place" and "New Place" that I have found occurs in Bridgen's Map, 1724.

² I have not been able to trace his relationship to the Lisles of Gatecombe, Isle of Wight; but it is significant that Matilda de Gatecumb (*alias* de Estur; *alias* de Insula, see *V.C.H. Hampshire*, V., 246), together with the Abbot of Fécamp and Elena la Zuche, claimed to hold assize of bread and ale in the hundred of Eswryth, in which Pulborough is situated (*Hundred Rolls*, 3rd Edward I.). A Robert de Insula was plaintiff in a suit for land at Wiggonholt, in 1212-3. (*Feet of Fines*, S.R.S., II.)

³ Sir William Burrell gives the total acreage of Old Place and Hill Farm as 243 acres.

and there to have A tombe of Marbull of A yerde in height." He also directed that his widow should dwell in the manor of Pulbergh. His eldest son, THOMAS ONLEY, by his will dated 20 June, 1559 (P.C.C. 47 Chayney) strictly entailed his "manor of Pulborough, capital messuage and manor place⁴ of Pulborough." He married as his second wife Mary Dawtrey, widow of Nicholas Apsley and mother of the John Apsley whose arms are carved on the gateway, dated 1569, at New Place.

His son Owen Onley married Dorothy Bartlott of Stopham, who married as her second husband Richard Stokes. The moiety⁵ of the manor continued in the Onley family until 1664/5, when Thomas Gittins was plaintiff and Edward Onley, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife and Thomas Onley, gentleman, were deforciantes for the manor of Pulborough (*Sussex Manors in the Feet of Fines*, S.R.S., XX.) Thereafter it passed through the Mose, Colebrooke and Bagnall families (see S.R.S. XX., and B.Mus. Add. MS. 5688) to Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., whose "Pulborough Court Book No. I, 25 March, 1773," so labelled, contains accounts of courts held from 1598 to 1867.

NEW PLACE (*Le Mote, Motehous*).

John Maunsell, Provost of Beverley, and MATTHEW HOESE [HUSSEY] ratified covenants made between them touching a marriage between HENRY, son and heir of the said Matthew, and JOAN, daughter of Alard le Fleming, niece of the said John, 9 Jan. 1253 (*Cal. of Patent Rolls*). HENRY HUSEE held one knight's fee in Pulberwe in 1304/5 (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*).

The moiety (though often described as "the manor") continued in the Hussey family during the fourteenth century.

In 1451/2 Sir HENRY HUSEE kt. sold the manor of Pulberwe and advowson of the church of the said manor to EDMUND MILLE⁶ (*Feet of Fines*, S.R.S., XXIII.). His son RICHARD MILL died 18 April, 1476, seized of the moiety of the manor of Pulborough, a capital messuage and certain lands and tenements called "le Mote," "Motelond," "Peions," "Emeryes," and "Nuttys," in Pulborough (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*). Richard's son William, godson of William Earl of Arundel, was an idiot, and the estate passed to Richard's sister ANNE, the wife of WILLIAM APSLEY. Their descendants remained

⁴ The Apsley house in Thakeham was called "le Manor Place" in 1477-8 (*Feet of Fines*, S.R.S., XXIII.).

⁵ The author of *The High Stream of Arundel* (circa 1637) writes of "Lodghill in Pulberough Park" as being "at this day the Inheritance of John Apsley of Pulbergh and William Onley Esqrs." (1929 edition, pp. 21, 22).

⁶ The brasses of Edmund and Matilda Mille, and of their son Richard are still in Pulborough church.

in possession of the manor and advowson of "Pulborowe" and of "le Mote" during the sixteenth century (*Sussex Inquisitions*, S.R.S., XIV.).

WILLIAM APSLEY of Pulborough, esquire, who died s.p.l., by his will dated 14th May, 1622, left all his manors and lands in Sussex and Essex or elsewhere to his uncle Sir Allen Apsley, kt., "Leiftenant of His Majesty's Tower of London."

After this date, the devolution of the moiety is rather confused; it seems to have been vested in the Shelley family by the year 1732 (Dallaway).

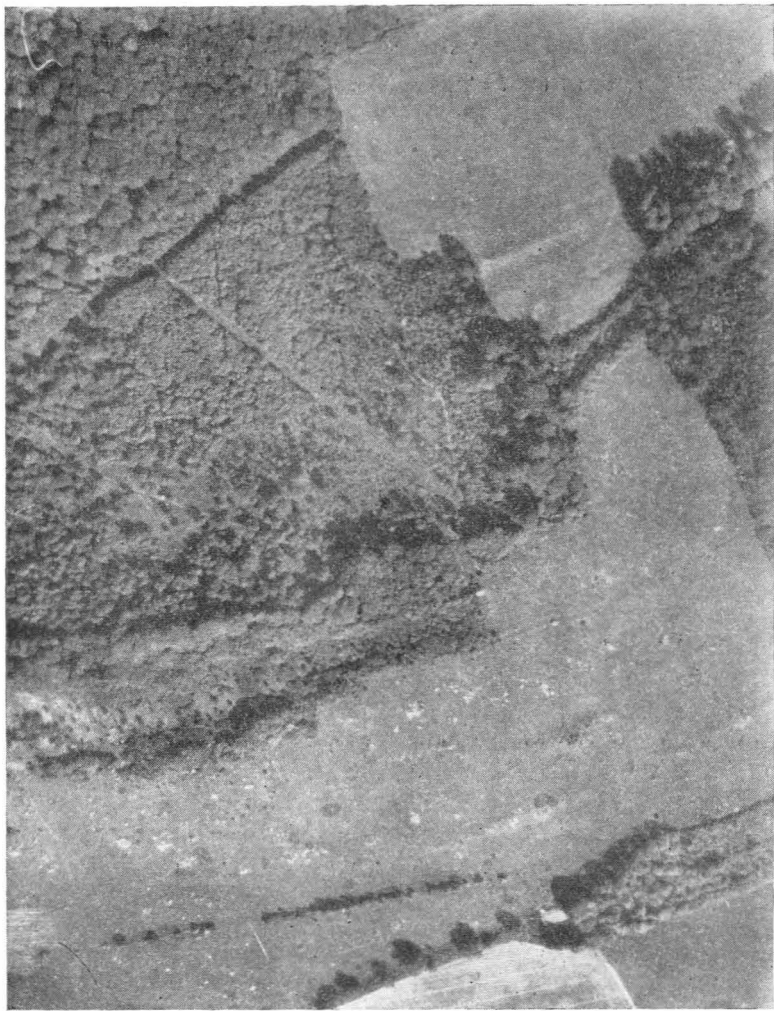
The identity of New Place with "le Mote" is borne out by the Tithe Apportionment Map of 1839, which shows "Great Pidgeons," "Little Pidgeons," "Hill Land," and "Walnut Tree Field" as adjoining New Place, and further south, in close connection with the square dry moat still visible, "Moat," "Moat Platt," "Moat Field," "Moat Mead," and "Moat Lane," and still further south, "Pot Common." Now in the Court Book mentioned above, in the account of the court held by Richard Stokes and his wife Dorothy (widow of Owen Onley) on the 17th February, 1598, George Apsley, gentleman, is named a free tenant of the manor in respect of "Motehouse, pygions, hilland, le coñon erga le oulde Mote," etc.

Can it be that the remains of the old moat indicate the site of Alard le Fleming's original dwelling which was burnt, and that Old Place (which answers to the description "in his park of Puleberg") represents the new house he obtained leave to build in 1252? It will be seen that any argument as to the date of the farm buildings at Old Place, based on the Mille family owning it, falls to the ground. It should be noted that in Mr. Peckham's second article in *S.A.C.*, LXXI., p. 214, line 10, "north" should read "south."

A LATE CELTIC SETTLEMENT ON NORE HILL, EARTHAM.

BY S. E. WINBOLT.

NORE HILL, Eartham, Sussex, proves to be the site of an extensive Late Celtic and Roman farming settlement. How it can have kept its secret so long is hard to imagine. The explanation is probably that it is remote from ordinary roads. Its west flank is hardly visible at all from the nearest road, that between Halnaker and Up Waltham, and unless you take to paths and the line of Stane Street over the north end of Long Down and through Eartham Wood towards Gumber Farm, you are not likely to have a fair view of the hill. It was on one of my frequent walks along Stane Street, four or five years ago, that the light revealed two or three banks on the hill, and I registered a determination to investigate them on the earliest opportunity. This did not come till September, 1930, when, having been supplied (at my suggestion), by the kindness of Mr. I. D. Margary, with a set of air photographs of the hill, I went to check the comparatively few but corroborative indications which came out in the photographs. These were easily identified, but I was surprised to find much more than was hinted at by the photographs. Walking up and down and to and fro for four hours on a sunny afternoon, I found banks and lynchets and ways here, there and everywhere. I paced out most of them, plotted them in on a rough plan of the hill made from the Eartham-Duncton road, and found in mole casts and rabbit scratchings quite enough sherds of Iron Age pottery, and pieces of iron slag of the same character as I had

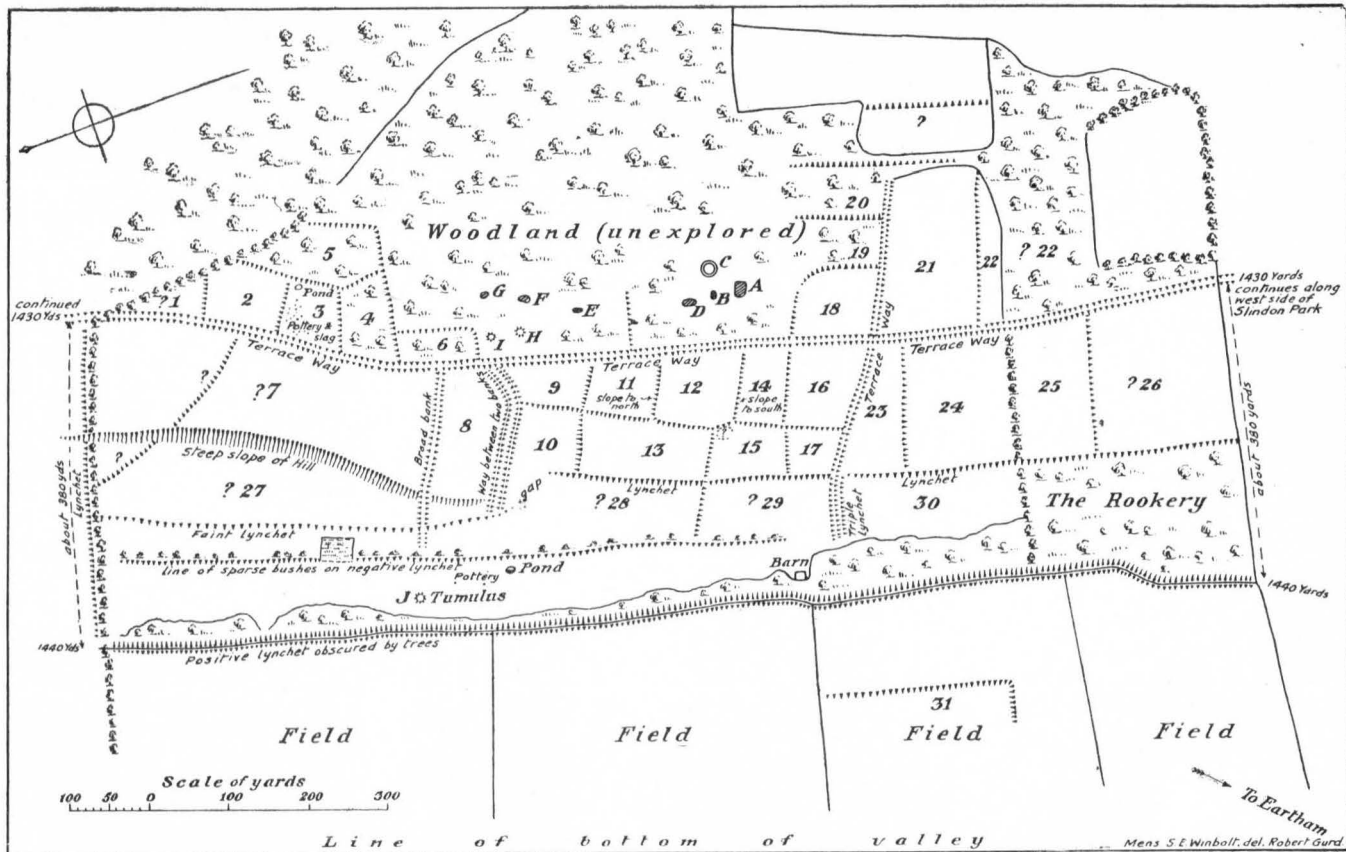


By permission of Mr. I. D. Margary.

AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF SOUTH END OF NORE HILL.

found at Saxonbury Camp to be sure of the general date of this elaborate lay-out of the hillside. These results I next checked with the aid of the air photographs, which, besides adding a few banks I had not noticed, gave me a more correct idea of the curves and general conformation of the hillside. I then traced out a plan of the hill from the photographs, and, armed with this and assisted by Mr. C. F. Gregory (of Brighton Grammar School), I spent a long day of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours measuring the enclosures and searching for and finding more pottery and iron slag. Next I brought to bear on the problem the 25 in. O.S. map (Sussex W. Sheet, XLIX., 10), with a view to plotting in on them the ancient earthworks. And last (no doubt it should have been first), I consulted the landowner, Sir William Bird, of Eartham, a member of the Sussex Archaeological Society, as to publication of an account of my discovery. To this and to future excavation he cordially agreed. The volumes of the *S.A.C.* have not a single mention of Nore Hill; Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, perhaps the most prominent exponent of Celtic hill settlements and of photography as an aid to their detection, disclaimed any knowledge of it; and Dr. Cecil Curwen, author of *Prehistoric Sussex*, was of the same mind as Mr. Crawford. Dr. Eliot Curwen, however, tells me he was aware of these earthworks.

Nore Hill, a southern outlier of the South Downs, is close to (north-east of) Eartham, and its western base is about half-a-mile south-east of Stane Street at its nearest point. With an Early Iron Age settlement on the Trundle to the west, Celtic fields (as described by Dr. Eliot and Dr. Cecil Curwen in *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXI., pp. 23 *sq.*) on Rewell Hill to the east, on Kithurst Hill, and at Findon Park, still farther east (*Antiquaries Journal*, October, 1928), and with numerous other signs of Celtic occupation on the South Downs, it is not at all surprising that Nore Hill should have been tilled by Celts (probably Brythonic, not Belgic) in pre-Roman and Roman times. A chalk soil might not perhaps seem favourable to agriculture,



CELTIC FIELDS etc on WEST SIDE of NORE HILL, EARTHAM, SUSSEX

but a trowel was enough to prove that somehow or other they seem to have left a depth of 7 or 8 inches—and in places more—of black workable mould, before the turf grew over it after they had migrated elsewhere. The hilltop (about 470 ft.) is a place of wide and beautiful prospect. The long views are southwards over the flats to the sea, near Bognor and south-west to Chichester and the Isle of Wight beyond; the western view is closed by Halnaker Hill, with its disused windmill, a well-known land and sea mark, a little to the north of which the Neolithic and Iron Age Trundle stands out like a mountain; while to the north the Stane Street valley opens up as far as Gumber Farm. These southward-looking open spurs of the Downs were naturally attractive to the Celtic peasants.

The meaning of "Nore" suggested by the editors of *Place-Names of Sussex*, is: Ore, Ofer = bank, with affixed N, and this seems better than any other etymology proposed, for it fits many of the numerous Nores and Nowers. Like Nore Hill, Eartham, the Nore near Cranleigh and the Nower near Dorking (recently presented to the town of Dorking), are separate hills standing slightly away or projecting from a range. (A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1843, seeks with faint success to connect the word with the Latin *noverca*.) Our Nore Hill was so-called at least as early as 1740 (Overton's Map of Sussex).

The Plan to a large extent explains itself, but some brief description will be helpful. Along the length of its west side, the hill is divided horizontally by two long lines, a terrace way at or near the top, and a long lynchet, now mostly obscured by trees, near the bottom of the slope. From the bottom of the valley, shown in the bottom frame of the Plan, the four modern fields slope up very gently to the long lynchet. From below these shows up, in the grass, part of a (? Celtic) field boundary (31). The length of the lower lynchet is roughly about 1440 yds., and of the top terrace way about 1430 yds.; and they are separated by a space of about 380 yds. at either end, and of about 310 yds. at

the narrowest. The terrace, or double-lynchet way, is a good specimen of its class. It is about 10 ft. wide, and in parts worn hollow by use, with a short sharp slope above it (eastward) and a similar slope below it (westward). At the northern end it is somewhat spoilt, being silted up by soil from above; but it is well seen where south of enclosure 8 a way between two banks runs into it at right angles through a gap in the trees, which have for a good distance encroached on it and overrun it, and incidentally preserved it. Above 16, 23 and 24, where it begins to descend the south side of the hill, it is quite clear. It continues, I think, inside the trees above 25 and 26, and straight ahead inside a hedgerow along the west side of Slindon Park, whence, in all likelihood, it made for the coast at Bognor, between Eastergate and Westergate (hence perhaps the names), more or less on the line of the present Bognor road. At its northern end the terrace way seems to continue across a broad col (where German prisoners were encamped in the war) to a point on Stane Street where two cross tracks intersect, at the beginning (south-west end) of the open land of Gumber Farm. While walking along it one is reminded forcibly of stretches of the prehistoric way along the North Downs which later became the Pilgrims' Way. In section it is exactly what is shown in the diagram on Plate V. (opp. p. 28), in *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXI., representing the way descending Rewell Hill towards Fairmile Bottom. It is similar to, but narrower than similarly constructed Roman ways on the South and Wiltshire Downs.

Above (east of) the north end of the terrace way there are at least five field enclosures, 4, 5 and 6 being among trees. I am not sure of the opposite banks of No. 1, but Nos. 2-6 are quite clear. No. 3 is specially interesting because there is plenty of Late Celtic pottery to be found in the rabbit scratchings—characteristic rough red or grey material gritted with pounded flint. In ten minutes I collected 15 fragments of this, and 4 of pottery which is Roman in

character, as well as pieces of Celtic iron slag resembling slag from other Celtic sites. In the corner is a pond, 45 yards in circumference as measured along the top of the bank, which is higher on the lower side. I see no reason why it should not be ancient, i.e. coeval with the banks, especially as pottery sherds are in evidence near it. There is at least one roundish depression in this field which should be dug. It will be noticed that all the lynchets of these fields slope either west or north, and this arrangement continues south until we reach those between 12 and 15 and 12 and 14, after which the inclines are west or south. It is possible that Nos. 7 and 27 were enclosures, separated longitudinally by the steep slope of the hill in this part. A slight lynchet runs below 27, and farther south seems to continue after a gap as that above 28-30. The straight line of sparse bushes west of (below) the faint lynchet and continuing to 29 seems to be the remains of an ancient hedge (planted on a negative lynchet), which later probably separated the disused fields above from those below it. Is this the survival of a Saxon boundary? Close to (west of) Eartham (or Ertham) is the supposed site of ancient Saxon earthworks (*S.A.C.*, XVIII., 187). There is a somewhat worn-down but perfectly obvious circular burial mound (J) between the two lowest lynchets, measuring 54 yards round the (?) ditchless base. From the line of bushes up to the middle of field 6 runs a broad bank (not a lynchet) in length about 240 yards, while on the other side of field 8 is a way between two banks, not quite so long. Field 10 does not appear to be completely bounded on the west or lower side. The south boundary of field 11 is the last northward-sloping lynchet; No. 12 is at the top longitudinally, its south lynchet sloping south, like that between 13 and 15. Fields 28 and 29 have as west (or lower) boundary the bush line on a lynchet; field 28 appears to have no north boundary. Fields 29, 17, 16, 18, 19, 20 are situated north of a terrace way up the hill; 19 and 20 being in woodland. I have

not yet made out their north boundaries. The nature of this terrace way is best seen between 18 and 21—a narrowish level way in the middle of the slope of a bank. Between 29 and 30 is a triple lynchet, the top big, the lower two slight. The lynchet above 30 is a bold one, and this, like many others on the hill, suggests a long period of farming; centuries were probably needed to produce so pronounced a result. No. 22, above the long terrace way, has on the north a faint lynchet; its original has been disregarded since 21 and 22 became one field. Probably the south part of 22 is to be found in the woodland. On the south side of 22, 24 and 30 is a long hedgerow dividing the hillside at its south end. Between 24 and 25, at least, it obscures a southward-sloping lynchet, and probably a hollow way on the top of it. To the east of 21 is a big westward-sloping lynchet, revealed in the air photograph, the relation of which to other lynchets has not yet been explored.

Last, on the top of the hill in the woodland east of the long terrace way, Sir William Bird (the owner) pointed out to me some features which he had long thought wanted explanation. I spent a long afternoon in investigating these. They seem to represent six dwellings and a large and two small burial mounds. Beginning at the south end: A is the remains of a peculiarly-shaped dwelling with thick dry wall of flint, now demolished nearly to ground level; its circuit measures 30 yards. Some 20 yards north of this is B, an oval depression with remains of a similar flint wall, 20 yards in circuit. About 14 yards east of B is a big circular burial mound (C), consisting of outer bank, fosse inside the bank, and a level central area, the top of which is below the top of the bank. It measures 30 yards round the fosse, and the overall diameter is about 20 yards. The bank and fosse are interrupted by the causeway entrance on the east side. Beeches now grow round it, but it still commands a fine view of the sea. About 20 yards farther north is a long oval dwelling (D) of the same type as the others, with

north-south axis of 14 yards. A southward-sloping lynchet (now faint) intervenes, and then we reach E, a smaller oval walled depression near a big beech, 19 yards in circuit. Dwellings F and G are well marked. In shape they are irregular circles, F measuring 32 yards, and G 28 yards, in circumference. Near them appear to be two more tumuli, H and I. The dwellings represent the habitation nucleus of a settlement, of date unknown at present. The three tumuli on the top of the hill were probably made after the dwellings were disused.

Thus the plan shows at least two dozen enclosures definitely bounded by ancient banks. Their number and comparative regularity combine to make Nore Hill remarkable among known Celtic hill settlements, and suggest Roman ownership with Celtic farm labour. The fields are mostly small, on the average rough squares of about 100 yards. The main communication north-south was the top terrace way, while up the slope the ways south of 8, of 16 and 17, and of 22, 24 and 30, were the main lateral ways. The boundaries are all negative lynchets with the exception of those north and south of No. 8, and the long positive lynchet near the bottom of the hill, representing the general western or lower limit of Celtic ploughing; No. 31 is exceptional.

There is, of course, much work to be done on Nore Hill in excavating the dwellings and burial mounds, in searching for further enclosures in the woods, and in digging trenches in some of the enclosures for relics of occupation, especially store and rubbish pits, to date the limits of occupation. At present sherds have been found mainly at the north-east end, above the terrace way, but I have found pottery and iron slag here and there widely over the area, right down to the lowest lynchet. There are also suggestive indications in the air photographs which demand spade work, notably a small square lying athwart the line of bushes south-west of 27, and a nearly circular figure in the corner between 12, 13 and 15, where the

soil is very spongy—possibly the remains of a pond. Water, of course, could be had only from ponds. It seems likely that iron was smelted, probably in a small way, on the hill; suitable iron ore seems to have been obtained from the lower greensand in the neighbourhood of Fittleworth and Petworth. Such implements as knives and crowbars would be forged on the spot.

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.

REPORTS OF HON. LOCAL SECRETARIES.

CHICHESTER.

The Rev. A. A. EVANS reports:—

A trench being dug last summer in the West Pallant close by All Saints church, a large stone, one of several, was encountered and was cut through. The portion unearthed was richly tooled, with acanthus leaves and a bit of Greek fret.

At some excavations in the Chichester cattle market last winter a considerable amount of Roman tile, some of it flanged, was found, also broken pottery of the same period, bits of Samian and pseudo-Samian, Upchurch ware, and other types. It was so abundant as to suggest that this piece of ground, which is close to the city wall and by the East gate, may have been a dumping ground for cast-away articles at that early period.

A little way beyond the East gate on what was portion of the Roman road, lies the "Litten," an ancient burial ground. Nearly always when this soil is disturbed, articles of interest are found. This spring corporation workmen have brought to me three cinerary urns with calcined bones, a white jar or jug of handsome design, which the authorities of the London Museum, to whom I took it for inspection, assign to about A.D. 150; an oil pourer of red ware of the same date; two keys of the thirteenth or fourteenth century and a fourteenth century counter.

Objects of interest are constantly being found in Chichester, and it would be a gain to a knowledge of the early history of the city if the Corporation could be induced to receive and store what is being found as a nucleus for a future museum.

One regrets to see features which give picturesqueness and charm to the city gradually disappearing. A large and expensive County Hall is to be built on one of the widest and fairest of its open spaces, that is the gardens and lawn behind the what is called "Wren's"

house. In the West Pallant an Elizabethan, or earlier, building consisting of heavy timbered panels filled with brick, part of the "White Horse," one of the oldest of the city's hostelries, has been removed to make way for a garage.

CUCKFIELD.

Miss M. COOPER reports:—

Under the direction of Mr. P. M. Johnston, the roof of Lindfield church has been repaired. Many of the beams supporting the Horsham stone roof have had to be renewed. The plaster roofing of the chancel, aisles, and transepts has been removed and the beams exposed. In the north transept has been found a curious pigeon-ladder leading from the cross beam into the roof, presumably for the use of the owner of the pigeons, of which there were many traces found, especially over the south transept. An aumbry has been opened at the west end of the south aisle, and half-a-dozen clay lump rush-light holders were inside. A primitive rush kneeler or hassock, made from an oblong piece of bog turf, was found on the top of the south transept wall. A small narrow doorway has been revealed in the north wall of the north chancel aisle.

HORSHAM.

Mr. S. E. WINBOLT writes:—

In my report in Vol. LXXI. I alluded to the site of the iron works at Dedisham. Last summer, with the help of a party of Christ's Hospital boys on several afternoons, I dug through a big area of iron slag by the stream flowing into the Arun. It was $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft. thick, but there were no signs of bloomery hearths below, and my conclusion is that it was simply a dump of slag carted there for use on the heavy plough land. It was a common practice in the neighbourhood to dress heavy clay fields with glass or iron slag. On a field near Slifehurst, north of Kirdford, were recently found a good specimen of Roman steelyard weight, 24 oz.—probably an iron or lead core faced with copper—and fragments of Roman pottery. Horsham has formed a branch of the Regional Survey Association, and is doing good work in connection with an area of about 10-12 miles square. Personally I have spent several months of the autumn of 1930 and the winter of 1931 in investigating mediaeval glasshouses in the Surrey-Sussex border district. Results are being published in the *Sussex County Magazine*. The Society of Sussex Wealdsmen, with headquarters at Horsham, continues to do valuable work in co-operative walking over the countryside, keeping an eye on public rights of way and commons. They make a point of using old bridle roads and early trackways. Since the foundation of the Society in 1926, they have traversed 1932 miles on footpaths and bridle roads of Sussex and the adjoining parts of Surrey.

I regret to have to report the death of Mrs. E. C. Henderson, of Sedgwick Park, on the 23rd January. She was a keen member of the Society, and a few years ago had the site of Sedgwick Castle excavated and the surroundings cleared. One of her last acts was to make valuable presentations to the Horsham Museum.

EASTBOURNE.

The Rev. W. BUDGEN reports:—

In the summer of last year in the laying out of an estate road on the western slope of Horsey Bank, near the Eastbourne Electric Light Works, a pit containing sherds of Roman and Roman-British pottery was excavated and produced a good quantity of fragments. In view of building operations in the future, at the suggestion of Lieut.-Col. Gray, F.S.A., some tentative digging was done on the site of Hydney. Fragments of mediæval pottery were found in many parts of the site, but the only evidence of building was the floor of what was probably a barn, with two carved thirteenth century arch stones, alien to the site, which were used as a sill.

HASTINGS.

Mr. J. E. RAY reports:—

During the past year the preservation of the ruins of St. Mary, Bulverhythe, has still engaged my attention. By an arrangement between the Hastings Corporation and the owners of the estate, it was understood that these ruins would be preserved. I regret to say, however, that only the eastern part of the church has been preserved and a road has been cut through the western portion, the foundations of which together with the foundations of the tower have been destroyed.

In the course of the demolition of a herring deeze a mortar or receptacle, lipped at the top edge, of sandstone was discovered embedded in the ground and has been removed to the Hastings Museum; it may have been used in connection with the salting or drying fish.

Recently in the course of redecoration of a first floor room at the Church House Guestling belonging to Sir Anchtel Ashburnham-Clement, Bart., a tempora painting in black and white has been discovered over the fireplace, probably dating from the latter part of the sixteenth century, and this will be preserved. Watch has been kept in connection with various excavations in the district, but nothing of archaeological interest has been discovered. One or two further sites have been noted on which worked flakes have been found.

Owing to the recent fire at Battle Abbey, certain restoration work has become necessary to the ancient buildings, and this has

been entrusted by the Trustees of the Abbey Estates to Sir H. Brakespear, who recently sent a letter to *The Times* describing the damage done, which has fortunately resulted in very little of a time prior to the dissolution of the Monastery being damaged.

LEWES.

Mr. SIDNEY SPOKES reports:—

Alterations in the old buildings of Lewes have resulted in some discoveries of interest and also in some regrettable demolitions.

Two late eighteenth century houses in Friars' Walk (Friars' House and Friars' Cottage) have been destroyed to make way for the new premises of the Lewes Press. Friars' Cottage had a picturesque timber front, with rusticated wooden quoins at the angles, of which examples are now becoming scarce. Friars' House possessed a charmingly-designed staircase and some good carved chimney-pieces. The latter were secured by Mr. Percy Bridgman, and the most elaborate of these has found a home at "Waterton," Angmering. Record drawings of the staircase by Mr. E. F. Harvey are in the possession of Mr. W. H. Godfrey, who with Mr. E. J. Bedford obtained photographs of the buildings before demolition.

No. 83, High Street has been remodelled and formed into shops. Mr. Bridgman has preserved the stone entrance doorway, and plans and details have been made by Mr. Harvey.

A large portion of another house has just been removed at No. 176, on the north side of High Street. It was a timber-framed structure apparently of the sixteenth century, and some photographic records have been made. Adjoining it to the west is the interesting three-gabled house with overhanging storeys now divided into Nos. 174 and 175. The preservation of No. 174 was referred to in our report for 1929 (*S.A.C.*, LXX., p. 221), and now Mr. A. Wycherley has exposed the massive oak storey-posts and tie-beams in the top floor of No. 175. At the same time an interesting stone fireplace with moulded jambs and four-centred head has been uncovered. The spandrels are carved, and the stonework is in good condition. The whole house is one of the most interesting buildings in the High Street, and No. 175 retains a considerable quantity of oak panelling in the ground floor. The back (until the demolition at No. 176) formed a very picturesque court enclosed by the ancient wings of Nos. 174 and 176.

In arranging for central heating at Barbican House, a stone fireplace of exceptional interest was found intact behind the panelling in the small room to the right of the entrance. It is of the four-centred type with moulded jambs and arch. The spandrels are beautifully carved with leaf ornament and enclose scrolls bearing the initials I M H and the date 1579. The interior showed evidence of three successive fireplaces, and these remains have not been disturbed.

A find of more than usual importance involving the recovery of carved stones formerly belonging to Lewes Priory came to light recently. The Society is indebted to Mr. Arthur Woodward of Plumpton for information that architectural fragments had been discovered in the foundations of a barn at Ashurst Farm near the racecourse. Mr. Godfrey, who inspected them on behalf of the Society, was invited at the same time by Mr. Edward Hudson to see another collection of similar stones at Plumpton Place. Subsequently the stones from Ashurst Farm were presented to Barbican Museum by the executors of the late Mr. William Hodgkinson, and Mr. Hudson has allowed the Society to have his collection on permanent loan. Most of the stones are very beautiful examples of Cluniac carving of the twelfth century.

An interesting front, hung with feather-shaped slates and adorned with three pilasters at Nos. 16 and 17, High Street, Cliffe, has been reconstructed in its lower part and the old shop front has been replaced by a modern one.

The transcription of important records has been continued by Miss Lucy Godfrey, who has completed the two first Registers of All Saints' Church and the first volume of the Town-Books, 1554-1708.

The barrow on Cliffe Hill, which had been previously opened, has been re-excavated, and search made for possible "secondary" burials. On the north-east side the broken fragments of a cinerary urn, six inches high, were collected, and close by were bones and teeth of a child aged five years. Near the south-west circumference another urn, more than a foot in height, but much crushed, was found a few inches beneath the chalk; and about two yards away a mass of charcoal and chalk contained cremated bones and teeth of an adult. Both urns are of the Bronze Age. Nearer the centre, bones and teeth of another adult and of another child, aged eight years, were found. A small cinerary urn with the burnt bones of a child, now in the British Museum, was discovered in 1826 at Cliffe Hill (probably by Dr. Gideon Mantell), and must have come from the same barrow, as it is the only one shown there on the Ordnance Map.

RYE.

Mr. R. A. VIDLER reports:—

The Playden Neolithic site on Mockbeggar Farm, which Mr. H. J. Cheney, one of our members, commenced to excavate last year, has yielded most interesting results. One dwelling out of what appears to be a village has been uncovered, and many flint implements, much broken pottery, charred wood, etc., have been, by the kindness of Mr. H. J. Monkhouse, the owner of the field, deposited, on loan, in the Rye Museum. The discovery of iron ore has added greatly to the speculations as to its period.

While alterations were being made to an outbuilding at the back of the thirteenth century house in Church Square, Rye, now considered to have belonged to the "Friars of the Sack," the foundations of an apparent prolongation of the eastern wall to the south were uncovered for some 10 feet. They were 2 feet in width and about 18 inches below the surface, and commenced about 24 feet from where the present wall ends. Photographs were taken and careful measurements made before the trench was filled in.

The visit of the Sussex Archaeological Society was welcomed warmly by the townspeople, and it is hoped it will result in new members and greater interest in the work of the Society.

In October a paper was read by Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., before the British Numismatic Society on the existence of a mint at Rye, in the reign of King Stephen. This has since been printed in "Sussex Notes and Queries," Vol. III., No. 6.

The Museum continues to receive further exhibits of local and general interest, but, though visited by over 2000 people last year, is unfortunately unable to pay its way without appealing for public support.

SHOREHAM.

Mr. E. F. SALMON reports:—

A fine *denarius* of Antoninus Pius has recently been found here. It has at last proved possible to excavate the Roman villa at Southwick, which has proved to be of exceptional size. This work was carried out under Mr. Winbolt's supervision, and a full report will, it is hoped, appear in the next volume of *S.A.C.*

BOOKS RELATING TO SUSSEX.

THE thirty-sixth volume of the Sussex Record Society (for 1930), *Sussex Chantry Records*, edited by J. E. Ray, makes a valuable addition to the Society's publications. The delay in its appearance will be forgiven by all who realise the immense amount of work which Mr. Ray has put into its compilation. His labours are justified by the production of a volume which throws a great deal of light on a side of county history which has not been fully treated in the past, and many of the documents quoted have considerable human interest, as well as purely historical importance. It is to be hoped that it will attract fresh members to join the Record Society, which requires, and deserves, greater support than it has yet received.

Mr. Ernest Straker's *Wealden Iron* (G. Bell & Sons, 15s.) deals comprehensively with the important subject of the iron industry in Sussex, and the adjacent districts of Kent and Sussex, from pre-Roman days, down to its disappearance in the early years of the nineteenth century. Some 200 pages are devoted to a lucid and interesting general account of the industry, and 250 to details of individual centres of iron-working, grouped according to the streams by which the several areas are drained. The book is fully illustrated with maps and photographs and well indexed.

The late Mr. John Comber devoted many years to the compilation of the pedigrees of Sussex families. The first volume of his *Sussex Genealogies—Horsham Centre* was passing through the press when he died; the work was carried on by Sir William Bull, with the assistance of Mr. L. F. Salzman, but was not actually issued until after the death of Sir William. Whether the remaining nine projected volumes will ever appear will depend upon the support given to this first volume. This contains pedigrees of most families of any note in the neighbourhood of Horsham in very full detail, the evidence for every statement being usually given, though occasionally it would seem that Berry's *Genealogies* (1830) are treated as more authoritative than is entirely safe.

The Waters of Arun, by the late Hadrian Allcroft, will not advance its author's reputation. The book is chiefly concerned with an attempt to prove certain alterations in the depth and course of the Arun in historic times and mainly depends upon the alleged existence of a Roman ford at North Stoke. Mr. Allcroft's

treatment of Domesday does not inspire confidence, and he appears to accept the wild statements of Prichard at their face value, but, like all his work, it contains much that is interesting and suggestive.

In *The Monumental Effigies of Sussex (1250 to 1650)*, Dr. H. R. Mosse has produced a useful little guide to the brasses and other monuments to be found in Sussex churches, describing them and usually giving any available details as to the persons commemorated. One or two of the translations of Latin inscriptions should be revised before the next edition, and John Mapilton (p. 31) can hardly have been Chancellor to Margaret of Anjou if he died in 1432. Diagrams and a glossary make the descriptions of armour and costume intelligible to the layman.

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