

SUSSEX
Archæological Collections

RELATING TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY

PUBLISHED BY

The Sussex Archæological Society



VOL. LXXV.

CAMBRIDGE:
W. HEFFER & SONS LTD.
1934

MADE AND PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN AT THE WORKS OF
W. HEFFER & SONS LTD.,
CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF OFFICERS	ix-xi
LOCAL HON. SECRETARIES	xii
CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES	xiii
AFFILIATED SOCIETIES	xiii
HONORARY MEMBERS	xiii
LIST OF MEMBERS WITH DATES OF ADMISSION IN SOCIETY..	xiv
REPORT FOR 1933	xxxvii
ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM DURING THE PAST YEAR ..	lviii
ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE PAST YEAR ..	lxiii
ADDITIONS TO THE DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS IN THE SOCIETY'S CUSTODY	lxviii
PORTSLADE MANOR HOUSE. BY <i>Arthur B. Packham,</i> <i>L.R.I.B.A.</i>	1
MONASTIC PAVING TILES. BY <i>Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede</i> <i>and The Hon. Matthew Ponsonby</i>	19
THE CHICHESTER ENTRENCHMENTS. BY <i>J. P. Williams-</i> <i>Freeman</i>	65
THE WALLS OF CHICHESTER. BY <i>Ian C. Hannah, M.A.,</i> <i>F.S.A.</i>	107
THE DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP IN SUSSEX IN THE EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY. BY <i>R. A. Pelham, M.A.</i>	130
A LATE BRONZE AGE FARM AND A NEOLITHIC PIT-DWELLING. BY <i>E. Cecil Curwen, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.S.A.</i> ..	137
COATS OF ARMS IN SUSSEX CHURCHES. BY <i>Fane Lambarde,</i> <i>F.S.A.</i>	171
THE LITTLE BROOKS OF OLD WINCHELSEA. BY <i>Gordon</i> <i>Ward, M.D., F.S.A.</i>	191
THE 1672 MAP OF SELSEY BILL. BY <i>Edward Heron-Allen,</i> <i>F.R.S.</i>	200
DESCRIPTION OF EARTHWORKS AT ISFIELD, SUSSEX. BY <i>D. H. Montgomerie, F.S.A.</i>	207
A PREHISTORIC SITE IN KINGLEY VALE, NEAR CHICHESTER. BY <i>E. Cecil Curwen, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.S.A.</i> ..	209
SUSSEX BARROWS. BY <i>L. V. Grinsell</i>	217
INDEX TO VOLUME LXXV	276

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
PORTSLADE MANOR-HOUSE—	
EAST WALL, FROM OUTSIDE	1
FIG. 1	2
FIG. 2	4
FIG. 3	6
FIG. 4	8
FIG. 5	10
FIG. 6	11
FIG. 7	12
FIG. 8	15
FIG. 9	16
FIG. 10	17
MONASTIC PAVING TILES—	
TILE STAMP FROM WINCHESTER	26
EXAMPLES OF KEYS ON THE BACK OF TILES	33
PLATE I, 1-3	49
PLATE II, 4-9	51
PLATE III, 10-16	52, 51
PLATE IV, 17-22	53
PLATE V, 23-28	57
PLATE VI, 29-37	58, 59
PLATE VII, 1-7	60, 65
THE CHICHESTER ENTRENCHMENTS—	
CHARACTERISTICS	65
THE DENSWORTH ENTRENCHMENTS	98
THE WALLS OF CHICHESTER—	
FIG. 1	108
PLATE I	109
FIG. 2	112
FIG. 3	116
FIG. 4	121
PLATE II	122
FIG. 5	124
PLATE III	125
THE DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP IN SUSSEX IN THE EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY—	
MAP	128
A LATE BRONZE AGE FARM AND A NEOLITHIC PIT-DWELLING—	
PLATE I	137
PLATE II	137
FIG. 1	138
FIG. 2	141
FIGS. 7-16	143
FIGS. 37, 38	144
FIG. 52	145

	PAGE
PLATE III	146
FIG. 3	147
FIG. 4	149
PLATE IV	152
FIG. 5	154
FIG. 29	155
FIG. 6	158
FIG. 41	159
FIGS. 17-20	160
FIGS. 21-28	162
FIGS. 30-36A	163
FIGS. 42-51	165
 THE LITTLE BROOKS OF OLD WINCHELSEA—	
MAP	190
 DESCRIPTION OF EARTHWORKS AT ISFIELD, SUSSEX—	
EARTHWORKS AT ISFIELD	206
 A PREHISTORIC SITE IN KINGLEY VALE, NEAR CHICHESTER—	
FIG. 1	210
FIG. 2	211
FIG. 3	212
FIG. 4	213
 SUSSEX BARROWS—	
FIG. 1	216
FIG. 2	282
FIG. 3	212
FIG. 4	225
FIG. 5	228

APRIL, 1934.

Sussex Archaeological Society.

President :

THE RIGHT HON. EARL BUXTON, G.C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents :

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, D.S.O., M.V.O.

THE COUNTESS BUXTON.

THE COUNTESS OF CHICHESTER.

VISCOUNT GAGE.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E.

VISCOUNTESS WOLSELEY.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF LEWES.

LORD LECONFIELD.

LORD RANKEILLOUR.

THE HON. CLIVE PEARSON.

SIR WM. CHANCE, BARONET.

COL. SIR GEO. L. COURTHOPE, BARONET, M.P., D.L.

SIR ARTHUR SMITH-WOODWARD, LL.D., F.R.S.

C. B. O. CLARKE, ESQ.

W. H. B. FLETCHER, ESQ.

LIEUT.-COL. ROLAND V. GWYNNE, D.L., D.S.O.

RUDYARD KIPLING, ESQ.

GERALD W. E. LODER, ESQ., D.L., F.S.A.

FRANK VERRALL, ESQ.

Past Presidents

- 1846-1860. HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, EARL MARSHAL.
- 1861-1886. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CHICHESTER.
Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum.
- 1887-1892. THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT HAMPDEN, G.C.B.
Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum.
- 1892-1908. THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF ABERGAVENNY,
Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum. [K.G.]
- 1908-1917. HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, EARL MARSHAL,
K.G., G.C.V.O.
Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum.
- 1917-1926. HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON,
K.G.
- 1926-1927. HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.
- 1927-1928. THE RIGHT HON. EARL WINTERTON, M.P.
- 1928-1929. THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF ABERGAVENNY.
- 1929-1930. SIR CHARLES THOMAS-STANFORD, BARONET,
LITT.D., F.S.A.
- 1930-1931. THE LADY LECONFIELD.
- 1931-1932. HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON,
D.S.O., M.V.O.
- 1932-1933. THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT GAGE.
- 1933-1934. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ATHLONE, K.G.

Council

ELECTED MEMBERS:

<i>Till 1935.</i>	<i>Till 1936.</i>	<i>Till 1937.</i>
C. H. S. ELLIS, Esq.	A. W. BECKETT, Esq.	W. H. BLABER, Esq.
The Rev. A. A. EVANS.	F.R.S.L.	The Rev. W. BUDGEN,
MISS M. S. HOLGATE,	ELIOT CURWEN, Esq.,	F.S.A.
F.S.A.	F.S.A.	WALTER H. GODFREY,
J. E. RAY, Esq.	J. H. EVERY, Esq.	Esq., F.S.A.
F.R. HIST. SOC.	A. HILL, Esq.	L. A. VIDLER, Esq.
BRIG.-GEN. E. G.	E. W. HULME, Esq.	I. D. MARGARY, Esq.,
GODFREY-FAUSSETT,	J. GODWIN KING, Esq.	F.S.A.
C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A.	D. MACLEOD, Esq.	S. D. SECRETAN, Esq.
The Rev. K. H.	J. S. NORTH, Esq.	SIR ARTHUR SMITH-
MACDERMOTT.		WOODWARD, LL.D.,
SIR PERCY WYNDHAM.		F.R.S.
DR. H. R. MOSSE.		W. L. WHITE, Esq.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Honorary General Secretary:

MISS MARION H. COOPER, *Barbican House, Lewes.*

Hon. Treasurer and Financial Secretary:

F. BENTHAM STEVENS, F.S.A., *Barbican House, Lewes.*

Hon. Editor of Collections:

L. F. SALZMAN, F.S.A., 1, *Lansdowne Place, London, W.C.1.*

Appointments made by the Council or its Committees:

Chairman: BRIG.-GEN. E. G. GODFREY-FAUSSETT, C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A.

Vice-Chairman: DR. ELIOT CURWEN, F.S.A.

Hon. Editor of Sussex Notes and Queries:

MISS MARY S. HOLGATE, F.S.A., *Mount Pleasant, Ardingly.*

Custodian of Ancient Documents: THE REV. W. BUDGEN, F.S.A.

Chairman of Finance Committee: J. GODWIN KING, Esq.

Chairman of Museum Committee: DR. ELIOT CURWEN, F.S.A.

Assistant Secretary: MISS C. M. LUCAS.

Finance Clerk and Collector: MAURICE G. SMITH, *Barbican House, Lewes,*
who is authorised to receive Subscriptions.

LOCAL HON. SECRETARIES.

Alfriston	Rev. T. J. BULLICK	<i>Selmeston Vicarage.</i>
Arundel	DR. G. W. EUSTACE	<i>Canonbernes, Cross Bush, Arundel.</i>
Bexhill	W. E. MEADS, ESQ. . . .	<i>Buckhurst Lodge, 30, Buckhurst Road, Bexhill.</i>
Brighton	J. S. NORTH, ESQ. . . .	<i>44, Market Street, Brighton.</i>
Buxted	S. TOOTH, ESQ.	<i>Clare Glen, Buxted.</i>
Chichester . . .	THE REV. A. A. EVANS . . .	<i>15, North Pallant, Chichester.</i>
Cuckfield	MISS MARION COOPER . . .	<i>Newbury Cottage, Cuckfield.</i>
Eastbourne {	. . . REV. W. BUDGEN, F.S.A.	<i>38, Milton Road, Eastbourne.</i>
	. . . COL. J. V. GRAY, F.S.A.	<i>The Dial House, Westham.</i>
East Grinstead .	I. D. MARGARY, ESQ., F.S.A.	<i>Yew Lodge, East Grinstead.</i>
Fernhurst	MISS TUDOR	<i>Fernhurst.</i>
Frant	W. S. DARLINGTON, ESQ. . .	<i>Haselhurst, Frant.</i>
Hailsham	G. G. GUY, ESQ.	<i>Kirby Croft, Hailsham.</i>
Hastings	J. E. RAY, ESQ., F.R.Hist.Soc.	<i>9, Stanley Road, Hastings.</i>
Horsham	S. E. WINBOLT, ESQ. . . .	<i>Aclea, Worthing Road, Horsham.</i>
Hove	DR. ELIOT CURWEN, F.S.A.	<i>1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.</i>
Horsted Keynes .	MRS. GARNETT JANION . . .	<i>Cheeleys, Horsted Keynes.</i>
Lewes	SIDNEY SPOKES, ESQ. . . .	<i>Castle Place, Lewes.</i>
Littlehampton . .	E. J. F. HEARNE, ESQ. . . .	<i>The Museum, Littlehampton.</i>
Midhurst	MRS. RANDALL	<i>West Moor, Tillington, Petworth.</i>
Newhaven	L. F. FIELD, ESQ.	<i>Villa St. Angelo, Fort Road, Newhaven.</i>
Rudgwick	SPENCER D. SECRETAN, ESQ.	<i>Swaynes, Rudgwick.</i>
Rye	L. A. VIDLER, ESQ.	<i>The Old Stone House, Rye.</i>
Seaford	REV. DUNDAS HARFORD . . .	<i>Sandpit Cottage, Seaford.</i>
Selsey	MISS WHITE	<i>Emlyn, Selsey.</i>
Southwick	E. F. SALMON, ESQ.	<i>4, Colebrook Road, Southwick.</i>
Steyning	F. DUKE, ESQ.	<i>Trullers, Steyning.</i>
Storrington . . .	W. H. BLABER, ESQ. . . .	<i>White Cottage, Amberley Road, Cootham, nr. Pulborough.</i>
Worthing	MISS MARIAN FROST.	<i>The Museum, Worthing.</i>

CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES.

- The Society of Antiquaries of London.
The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
La Société des Antiquaires du Nord, Copenhagen, Denmark.
The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland
The Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society.
The British Archæological Association.
The Birmingham Archæological Society.
The Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society.
The Buckingham Architectural and Archaeological Society.
The Cambrian Archæological Association.
The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
The Chester Archæological and Historic Society.
The Royal Institution of Cornwall.
The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society
The Derbyshire Archæological Society.
The Devon Exploration Society.
The Dorset Natural History and Archæological Society.
The East Riding Antiquarian Society.
The Essex Archæological Society.
The Exeter Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society
The Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society.
The Kent Archæological Society.
The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
The Lincolnshire Architectural and Archæological Society.
The London and Middlesex Archæological Society.
The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
The Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.
The Powys-land Club.
The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.
The Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society
The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society
The Surrey Archæological Society.
The Thoresby Society, Leeds.
The Thoroton Society, Nottingham.
The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
The Woolwich District Antiquarian Society.
The Worcestershire Archæological Society.
The Yorkshire Archæological Society.
The Royal Institute of British Architects.
The Society of Genealogists.
The Smithsonian Institute, U.S. America.
The British School at Rome.
The Academy of History and Antiquities, Stockholm, Sweden.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

- Bexhill Museum, c/o H. J. Sargent, The Museum, Bexhill-on-Sea.
Brighton and Hove Archæological Club, c/o R. A. V. Morris, 248, New Church Road, Hove.
Haverfield Society, Lancing College, Shoreham.
Littlehampton Natural Science and Archæology Society, The Museum, Littlehampton.
Worthing Archæological Society, c/o Miss Frost, The Museum, Worthing.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1925. Archæology Officer, Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.
1923. Davey, W. W., 33, Grange Road, Lewes.
1911. Emson, F. Everitt, 23, Western Road, Littlehampton.
1897. Johnston, Philip M., F.S.A., Sussex Lodge, Champion Hill, S.E.5.
1930. Mawer, A., Litt.D., University College, London.
1931. Morris, C. H., Eastgate Street, Lewes.
1931. Newington, F., School Hill, Lewes.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

(Revised to April, 1934).

PART I.—INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS.

* DENOTES A LIFE COMPOUNDER.

A DENOTES ASSOCIATE MEMBER (RULE 3 (3)).

T A MEMBER OF THE SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST.

NOTICES OF CHANGES OF RESIDENCE AND OF DECEASE OF MEMBERS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY, BARBICAN HOUSE, LEWES.

1920. TAbbey, W. H., Sedgwick Park, Horsham.
1930. Adams, Mrs. Stopford, 44, Knightsbridge Court, Sloane Street, s.w.1.
1928. Adams, J., 4, Chiswick Place, Eastbourne.
1920. Addison, Wm., 22, Dulwich Wood Park, s.e.19.
1920. Ade, John T., Balsocks, Horeham Road.
1928. Agate, J. W. C., The Gables, Horsham.
1930. Agnew, Sir Falguc, Bart., Estate Office, Shawlands, Lingfield, Surrey.
1926. Aitchison, G., *Brighton & Hove Herald*, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
1924. Aitkens, Mrs., Strouds, Horsted Keynes.
1918. Alberly, Wm., 18, London Road, Horsham.
1933. TAllen, G. E., Horns Hill, Catsfield, Battle.
1919. Allwork, F. C., 151, Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent.
1931. Amphlett, Miss R. A., 3, Union Place, Worthing.
1914. Anscombe, Alfred, F.R.HIST.S., 30, Albany Road, Stroud Green, n.4.
1926. Anson, Mrs. Walter, Clayton Wind Mills, Hassocks.
1933. Arbuthnot, Mrs. W. R., Old House, Plaw Hatch, nr. East Grinstead.
1931. *Archer, Lady, Woldringfold, Horsham.
1931. Arnold, E. C., 22, Grange Road, Eastbourne.
1906. Arnold, Miss M. H., The Hermitage, Emsworth, Hants.
1933. Ash, E. H., Lydstep, Connaught Road, Seaford.
1930. *Ashburnham, The Lady Catherine, Ashburnham Place.
1900. *Attree, C. J., High Street, Billingshurst.
1923. *Attree, Mrs. C. J., High Street, Billingshurst.
1928. Attwater, A. L., Preston, Milnwood Road, Horsham.
1930. Attwater, H. C., Denne View, Brighton Road, Horsham.
1915. Austen, Edmund, The Twitten, Brede.
1925. Austin, F. Britten, Guestling Hall, Guestling.
1903. Aylmer, Captain A. L., Elrington, Hove Park Road, Hove.

1904. Bacon-Phillips, Rev. J. P., 27, Cyprus Road, Burgess Hill.
1931. Bairstow, E. J., 2, Saffrons Road, Eastbourne.
1931. ABairstow, Mrs. E. J., 2, Saffrons Road, Eastbourne.
1932. Baldwin, Mrs., The White House, Withyham.
1924. Ballard, Lt.-Col. J. A., D.S.O.
1922. Ballard, Miss F. M., 11, Kingsland Road, Broadwater, Worthing.
1914. Barham, C. Loftus, Doleham, West Hill, Hitchin, Herts.

1929. Barham, H. A., 12, Buckingham Street, w.c.2.
 1934. Barnes, J. B., Cherrydene, Forest Drive, Kingswood, Surrey.
 1925. Bateman, Miss E., 126, Marine Parade, Brighton.
 1919. Bates, Hubert, Gatlands, Chatfield Road, Cuckfield.
 1926. *Bates, Mrs. R. G., St. Anne's House, Lewes.
 1931. ^TBates, Mrs., The Manor House, Maresfield.
 1930. Bateson, H., G.P.O. 1880 W., Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.
 1934. Batley, H., Tudor Lodge, 59, All Saints' Street, Hastings.
 1930. Baxendale, H. L., Chidmere, Chidham.
 1912. Beach, Henry William, Belmont, Hassocks.
 1930. *Beale, Miss M. S., Standen, East Grinstead.
 1930. ^ABeale, Miss H. M., Standen, East Grinstead.
 1925. Beamish, Rear-Admiral Tufton P. H., C.B., D.L., Chelworth, Chelwood Gate, Haywards Heath.
 1923. Beatson, Miss, Petersgrange, Meads, Eastbourne.
 1890. ^TBeckett, Arthur W., F.R.S.L., Anderida, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne.
 1926. ^ABeckett, Mrs. A. W., Anderida, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne.
 1890. Bedford, Edward J., 11, St. John's Terrace, Lewes.
 1913. Beeley, Dr. A., 4, de Warrenne Road, Lewes.
 1932. ^ABeeley, Mrs. A., 4, de Warrenne Road, Lewes.
 1929. Bell, the Right Rev. George K. A., D.D., Lord Bishop of Chichester, The Palace, Chichester.
 1931. Bellhouse, Miss C. M., Old Hope Anchor Hotel, Rye.
 1908. Belloc, Hilaire, Kings Land, Shipley, Horsham.
 1912. Belt, Anthony, F.L.S., 17a, Dane Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1880. Bennett, Rev. Prebendary F. G., 22, West Street, Chichester.
 1925. Bennett, Miss, The Hale, Chiddingfold.
 1919. Benson, Mrs. Vere, 53, St. Annes Crescent, Lewes.
 1924. Bevan, Miss E., Chapel Farm House, East Chiltington, Lewes.
 1924. Bevan, Mrs. L. P., Whitmore, Cuckfield.
 1895. Beves, Colonel Edward Leslie, Westfield, Palmeira Avenue, Hove.
 1927. Bevell, Miss Nora, The Orchard, Pulborough.
 1933. Bicknell, Mrs., Barcombe House, Barcombe, Lewes.
 1911. ^TBird, Sir W. B. M., Eartham, Chichester.
 1932. Birley, Oswald, Charleston Manor, Seaford, and 62, Wellington Road, N.W.8.
 1914. Blaauw, Henry T. G., Mariners, Chailey.
 1905. ^TBlaber, William H., F.L.S., White Cottage, Amberley Road, Cootham, nr. Pulborough.
 1921. ^A^TBlaber, Mrs., White Cottage, Amberley Road, Cootham, nr. Pulborough.
 1920. Black, Mrs. G., 60, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
 1921. Blackman, Henry, Heatherdene, 22, Laton Road, Hastings.
 1922. ^TBlackwell, R. G., Down Place, Harting.
 1930. ^ABlackwell, Mrs. R. G., Down Place, Harting.
 1929. Blake, Miss E. F., 26 Buckingham Place, Brighton.
 1907. Blaker, E. H., North Gate, Chichester.
 1927. ^TBlee, E. Lindsay, Southdale, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne.
 1914. Blencowe, R. C., The Hooke, Chailey.
 1931. Blois Johnson, Miss, Gatcombe, Seaford.
 1923. Boag, S. R., 2, Montague Square, London, w.1.
 1934. Boden, F. A., Cotswold, Haywards Heath.
 1895. ^TBoger, James Innes C., 77, Marine Parade, Brighton.
 1931. Bone, Rev. P., Singleton Rectory, Chichester.
 1913. Borlase, A. C., 64, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1920. Borradaile, Mrs. F., The Beeches, Barcombe.
 1920. Borradaile, Miss A. F., The Beeches, Barcombe.
 1928. Boswall, F., 20, Colbourne Road, Hove.
 1928. Bothamley, H. W. H., Croekers, Chailey, Lewes.
 1919. Botting, Captain E. L., R.E., c/o Miss A. L. Botting, The School House, Duncton, Petworth.

1927. ^TBoughey, Sir George, BART., Malling House, Lewes.
 1927. ^TBoughey, Lady, Malling House, Lewes.
 1924. Bourke, Miss Myrtle, Pekes, Hellingly.
 1930. Bowley, J., St. Tudno, 5, Mountney Road, Eastbourne.
 1899. Bowyer, P. A., 68, Richmond Road, Worthing.
 1923. ^TBoxall, Arthur, Quarry Farm, High Hurstwood, Uckfield.
 1923. ^ABoxall, Mrs. A., Quarry Farm, High Hurstwood, Uckfield.
 1929. ^TBraby, C., The Hermitage, High Hurstwood, Uckfield.
 1926. Bradford-Brown, Miss, Domons, Northiam.
 1925. ^TBrand, H. R., Glynde Combe, Lewes.
 1933. Brander, J. M., 10, St. James's Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1925. Brandt, Mrs. E., The Red House, Ninfeld, Battle.
 1929. Brangwin, Mrs. R. A., Overdale, High Salvington, Nr. Worthing.
 1926. Brangwyn, Frank, R.A., The Jointure, Ditchling, Hassocks.
 1922. Bray, John, 27, Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1928. ^{*}Bridger, P. B., 18, Dingwall Avenue, E. Croydon.
 1922. Bridgman, P. F., Eastgate Street, Lewes.
 1900. Briggs, H. Grisbrook, 47, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
 1933. Brinton, Selwyn, Stanbridge House, Southwick.
 1930. Bristowe, Sydney C., Craig, Balmaclellan, Kirkcudbrightshire.
 1925. Britten, Miss, Goldings, Cuckfield, Haywards Heath.
 1928. ^TBroadbridge, W., Oreham Common, Henfield.
 1928. Brodie, Captain E. D., Stakers, Southwater, Horsham.
 1932. Brooke, Lt.-Col. N. P., 29, Emperor's Gate, Gloucester Road, s.w.7.
 1896. Brown, Edward Harley, Old Park, Warninglid, Haywards Heath.
 1931. Brown, Miss L. E., The Pathway, Rectory Lane, Pulborough.
 1933. Brown, Mrs., Otterham House, Bognor.
 1930. Browne, Miss, Clifden, Horeham Road.
 1928. Browne, Mrs. Robert, Slowery, Kent.
 1912. Browning, Lt.-Col. A. Quintus, Morialta, 111, Dyke Road, Hove.
 1931. Brunskill, Miss, The Brant, Arundel Road, Salvington.
 1927. Bryant, E., 6, Park Road, Lewes.
 1928. ^ABryant, Mrs. E., 6, Park Road, Lewes.
 1929. Buck, Miss M., Stoneleigh, Seaford.
 1933. Buckley, Mrs., Little Bent, West Common, Lindfield.
 1897. Buckwell, G. W., 93, Priory Avenue, Hastings.
 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.
 1931. Bullick, Rev. T. J., Selmeston Vicarage, Berwick Station.
 1933. Bulstrode, Mrs., Fir Trees, Hassocks.
 1896. Burdon, Rev. Prebendary R. J., Parkhurst House, Haslemere.
 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, Mrs. I., Yewhurst, Barcombe, Lewes.
 1932. Burstow, G. P., 20, Buckingham Place, Brighton.
 1924. Burstow, W. J., 12, Richmond Place, Brighton.
 1923. Butcher, Mrs., Ecclesden Manor, Angmering.
 1927. ^TButler, J. M., 51, Grove Road, Broadwater, Worthing.
 1908. ^TButt, C. A., Leverington, Maltravers Drive, Littlehampton.
 1932. ^AButt, Mrs. C. A., Leverington, Maltravers Drive, Littlehampton.
 1924. Button, Martin, Rotherview, Rye.
 1909. ^TBuxton, The Rt. Hon. The Countess, Newtimber Place, Hassocks; and
 7, Eaton Place, s.w.1.
 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.
 1923. ^TCarley, G. C., 52, The Towers, West Worthing.
 1927. ^TCarling, William, Rose Lawn, Portland Road, E. Grinstead.
 1927. ^ACarling, Mrs. W., Rose Lawn, Portland Road, East Grinstead.
 1923. ^TCarlyon-Britton, Major Philip William Poole, D.L., F.S.A., Eversfield, Fishbourne, Chichester.
 1930. Carpenter, Miss, The Manor House, Bishopstone.
 1926. Carver, P. W., Courtlands, West Hoathly.
 1895. Cash, Joseph, 1, Westbourne Terrace, Hove.
 1933. Caulfield, Mrs. Hookland, Midhurst.
 1891. ^T*Cave, Charles J. P., F.S.A., Stoner Hill, Petersfield, Hants.
 1926. Challen, W. H., Iping, 69, Brambledown Road, Carshalton, Surrey.
 1926. Chambers, Admiral B. M., c.b., Argyll Mansions, Chelsea, s.w.3.
 1920. ^TChance, Sir Wm., BART., Legh Manor, Cuckfield.
 1934. Chandler, R., Little Thurlow, Oathall Road, Haywards Heath.
 1926. Chandler, T. H., Litlington, Alfriston.
 1908. Chapman, H. J., Castle Hill Estate Office, Rotherfield.
 1900. ^TCheal, H., Montford, Shoreham.
 1928. Cheney, H. J., Houghton Lea, Playden, Rye.
 1918. ^TChidwick, R. W., Kelmescott, 63, Northcourt Road, Worthing.
 1909. Child, Stanley, Caterways, Billingshurst, Horsham.
 1919. Chilton, T., Elmstead, St. John's Road, Bexhill.
 1931. Chinneck, Rev. S. T. E., Ovingdean Hall, Brighton.
 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.
 1925. ^TClarence, G. C., June Croft, Midhurst.
 1926. Clark, J. G. D., Liptraps, Sandhurst Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1911. ^TClarke, C. B. O., Wiston Park, Steyning.
 1923. ^TClarke, Miss, Wiston Park, Steyning.
 1930. Clarke, D. K., Bognor Vicarage.
 1929. Clarke, J. D., 81a, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.
 1929. Clarke, J. Stephenson, Broadhurst Manor, Horsted Keynes.
 1929. Clarke, R. S., D.L., Brook House, Ardingly.
 1896. Clarke, Ronald Stanley, F.R.G.S., Ship Hotel, Crediton, Devon.
 1895. *Clarke, Col. Stephenson R., c.b., Borde Hill, Hayward's Heath.
 1925. Clarkson, Capt. H. G., The Thatched Cottage, Wannock, Nr. Polegate.
 1925. ^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, F. S., Prawles, Ewhurst, Nr. Hawkhurst.
 1932. ^TCleaver, R. D. M., Beauregard, St. Leonards.
 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.
 1930. Coleridge, A. H. B., Leatherhead Vicarage, Surrey.
 1911. ^T*Collins, A. E., 40, Gunterstone Road, w.14.
 1934. Collins, S. W., Cotmaton, Lindfield.
 1934. ^ACollins, Mrs. S. W., Cotmaton, Lindfield.
 1924. Colmer, Miss Jean, Strouds, Horsted Keynes.
 1928. Colson, C. H., c.b.e., Harbour Bar, Old Fort Road, Shoreham-by-Sea.
 1925. Colvin, Hon. Mrs. Forrester, Shermanbury Grange, Henfield.
 1929. Comber, R. H. J., Iverley, Goldthorne Crescent, Pcnn, Wolverhampton.

1931. Comber, Rev. E. P., Tilstone Vicarage, Tarporely, Cheshire.
 1918. Connell, Rev. J. M., Westgate Manse, Nevill Road, Lewes.
 1933. Constable, Major Guy, Warningcamp House, Arundel.
 1921. ^TCook, C. F., F.R.S.A., 56, Church Road, Hove.
 1932. Cooper, Mrs. R., Danehurst, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.
 1925. Cooper, E. H., Stanbridge Grange, Staplefield.
 1909. ^TCooper, Miss M. H., Newbury Cottage, Cuckfield.
 1925. Corbett, C. H., Woodgate, Danehill.
 1932. Corbett, Lady, The Forest Farm, Chelwood, Gate.
 1910. ^TCorcoran, Miss J. R., Rotherfield Cottage, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 1920. ^TCory, Mrs. C., St. David's, Blatchington Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1910. Cotching, T., 17, London Road, Horsham.
 1923. Cotton, Rev. G. V., Jevington Rectory, Polegate.
 1931. ^ACotton, Mrs. G. V., 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, Lime Meadow Avenue, Sanderstead, Surrey.
 1933. Cowell, W. T., Conway House, Southwick.
 1926. Cowland, Mrs. W., Hildden, Horeham Road.
 1933. ^ACowland, Miss M. G., Hildden, Horeham Road.
 1923. Cox, Miss E. F., 7a, Belgrave Place, Brighton.
 1924. Cox, Rev. E. W., The Vicarage, Steyning.
 1930. Cox, H. J., 11, Fourth Avenue, Hove.
 1930. ^ACox, Mrs. H. J., 11, Fourth Avenue, Hove.
 1930. Crawford, Mrs., Berwyn, Sutton Park Road, Seaford.
 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, Rev. A. C., 2, Offham Road, Lewes.
 1925. Cross, D., Mount Denys, Ore.
 1926. ^ACross, Mrs. D., Mount Denys, Ore.
 1930. Cross-Buchanan, L., King's Cottage, Mare Hill, Pulborough.
 1928. Crow, D. A., 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, G, The Lawn, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1909. ^TCurwen, Eliot, F.S.A., 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
 1921. ^A^TCurwen, Mrs. Eliot, 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
 1916. ^TCurwen, Eliot Cecil, F.S.A., 34, Medina Villas, Hove.
 1925. ^ACurwen, Mrs. E. C., 34 Medina Villas, Hove.
 1931. Cust, Hon. Lady, Glebe House, Lewes.
 1933. Dale, A., 46, Sussex Square, Brighton.
 1930. Dallyn, W. R., Priors Grange, Hellingdy, and 1, Jones Street, Berkeley Square, W.I.
 1929. Dalton, Mr. Justice L. C., The Law Courts, Colombo.
 1930. Daniell, Gen. Sir John, K.C.M.G., The White House, Fernhurst.
 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.
 913. Davidson, Miss Blanche, Hickstead Place, Cuckfield.
 1934. ^TDavidson, H. W., 61-2, Chancery Lane, London, w.c.2.
 1933. Davidson-Garden, Mrs. M., Wychmour, Battle.
 1924. Davidson-Houston, Mrs., Little Glen, Butlers Dene, Woldingham
 Surrey.
 1934. Davies, Miss K. E., 77, Annandale Avenue, Bognor.
 1909. Davis, Miss Julia, 49, Wilbury Crescent, Hove.
 1933. Davis, Rev. E. B., Wartling Vicarage, Pevensey.
 1931. Daw, Mrs., The Vineyard, West Hoathly.
 1908. Dawtrey, John, Rothesay, 339, London Road, Reading, Berks.
 1909. Day, Alfred J., Fontwell, Nr. Arundel.
 1926. ^TDay, Mrs., Lavant House, Chichester.
 1925. Deane, Col. R. W., c.B.E., Old Land, Hassocks.
 1934. Dear, J. R., The Burne, 23, Southfields Road, Eastbourne.
 1934. ^ADear, Mrs. J. R., The Burne, 23, Southfields Road, Eastbourne.
 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.
 1931. Dormer, Miss E. M., Bristol House, Brighton College, Brighton.
 1912. Doughty, Rev. R., 27, Stockleigh 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., The Cottage, East Blatchington, Seaford
 1926. Drummond-Roberts, Mrs. J. H., 13, The Drive, Hove.
 1923. Du Cane, Louis, Fittleworth House, Pulborough.
 1933. Dudeney, Mrs. Henry, Castle Precincts House, Lewes.
 1903. ^TDuke, F., Trullers, Holland Road, Steyning.
 1915. Dunkin, Mrs., The Heath, Fairlight, Hastings.
 1908. ^TDuplock, E. G., 4, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1926. Durrant, G. T., 55, Framfield Road, Uckfield.
 1931. Duval, D., Folkington Rectory, Polegate.
 1924. Duval, Rev. S. P., D.D., o.B.E., Lyminster Vicarage, Littlehampton.
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. ^AEdwards, Mrs. A. R., Ivy Cottage, Selsey.
 1924. Eggar, T. Macdonald, Wickham Hill Lodge, Hurstpierpoint.
 1924. ^AEggar, Mrs. T. Macdonald, Wickham Hill Lodge, Hurstpierpoint.
 1918. Eldridge, D., Manor Farm, South Heighton.
 1930. Eliot-Lockhart, Mrs. G., Freshford Cottage Lane Road, Seaford.
 1912. ^TEllis, C. H. S., Sandrocks, Haywards Heath.
 1931. ^AEllis, Mrs. C. H. S., Sandrocks, Haywards Heath.
 1896. ^TEllis, Geoffrey, South Rise, 69, Dorset Road, Bexhill.
 1921. ^TEllis, W. J., Englefield, Etchingham.
 1923. Emary, H. H., 24, Burry Road, St. Leonards.

1924. ^TEnthoven, Ernest J., Great Ote Hall, Wivelsfield, Burgess Hill.
 1922. Esdaile, Arundell, Leams End, West Hoathly.
 1924. ^AEsdaile, Mrs. Arundell, Leams End, West Hoathly.
 1899. Eustace, G. W., Canonbernes, Cross Bush, Arundel.
 1927. Evans, Col. H. C., 60, Belsize Park, Hampstead, n.w.3.
 1930. ^AEvans, Miss L. G., Berwyn, Sutton Park Road, Seaford.
 1906. ^TEvans, Rev. A. A., 15, North Pallant, Chichester.
 1932. Eve, Miss C. M., Todd House, Cuckfield.
 1932. Evers, Rev. H. R., The Rectory, Guestling.
 1904. ^TEvery, John Henry, The Croft, Lewes.
 1927. Eves, Mrs. R. G., 149, Adelaide Road, n.w.3.
1923. Fair, Miss Blanche, 12, Powis Grove, Brighton.
 1921. ^TFayle, Edwin, Markstakes, South Common, Chailey.
 1929. Fenwick, W. H., 5 Hartfield Road, Eastbourne.
 1925. Fibbens, Mrs., Thistle Down, Findon.
 1932. Field, L. F., Villa St. Angelo, Fort Road, Newhaven.
 1925. ^TFife, Miss, Birchgrove, Haywards Heath.
 1927. Finch, A. R., 25, Charles Road, St. Leonards.
 1927. ^AFinch, Mrs. A. R., 25, Charles Road, St. Leonards.
 1895. Fisher, Canon F. Robert, Friars Gate, Chichester.
 1922. Fisher, W. Forbes, Tufton Place, Northiam.
 1932. Fitt, H. F., Osborne Road, Jarvis Brook.
 1926. Fleming, Lindsay, Aldwick Grange, Bognor.
 1916. ^TFletcher, J. S., F.R.HIST.S., Falklands, Harrow Road West, Dorking.
 1888. ^T*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., Trèvine, Dyke Road, Hove.
 1925. Fowler Tutt, Miss K. N., 28, St. Swithuns Terrace, Lewes.
 1933. ^AFoyster, Miss C. H., Roslyn, Rotherfield.
 1933. ^AFoyster, Miss E. A., Roslyn, Rotherfield.
 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.
 1932. Fraser-Piggott, Mrs. James, 9, Wilbury Gardens, Hove.
 1926. Frewen, Miss V., The Wilderness, Northiam.
 1924. ^TFrewer, Rev. Canon G. E., Rameslie, Brede.
 1920. Frost, Rev. E. I., The Rectory, Pulborough.
 1920. Fry, Mrs. Penrose, Little Douce Grove, Northiam.
 1931. Fryer-Smith, Miss C., 16, Maltravers Street, Arundel.
 1921. ^TFurlong, A. W., Holly Spring, Bracknell, Berks.
 1929. *Furso, Mrs. W., The Old House, West Hoathly.
 1916. Fynmore, A. H. W., 44, Arundel Road, Littlehampton.
1912. Gage, The Right Hon. Viscount, Firlé Place, Lewes
 1913. Gaisford, Miss, St. John's House, Chichester.
 1929. ^TGalloway, J., Holmsted Manor, Cuckfield.
 1929. de la Garde, L.
 1926. ^TGardner, Captain C. F., Summertree, Herstmonceux.
 1926. ^AGardner, Mrs. C. F., Summertree, Herstmonceux.
 1908. Gell-Woolley, C. W. R., Antye Farm, Burgess Hill.
 1923. Gentle, Sir William, Ormesby House, Norfolk.
 1918. Georges, F. E., Rosendale, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1925. Gibbs, Mrs., Wickenden, Sharpthorne, East Grinstead.
 1919. Gibbs, Mrs. Charles, 23, Upper Wimpole Street, w.1.

1928. ^TGildersleeve, Dean V. C., Old Postman's Cottage, Alciston.
 1933. Ginnett, Louis J., Chichester House, Ditchling.
 1928. Glegg, R. Ashleigh, 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.
 1933 ^AGlover, Mrs. H. J., South View, Westham, Pevensey.
 1932. Glover, Miss E. M. B., 59, Maltravers Street, Arundel.
 1928. Goddard, Scott, Lodge Hill, Ditchling.
 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.
 1932. ^AGodfrey, W. E., 203, High Street, Lewes.
 1923. ^TGodfrey-Faussett, Brig.-Gen. E. G., C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A., Annes, Hadlow
 Down, Uckfield.
 1930. ^AGodfrey-Faussett, Mrs. E. G., Annes, Hadlow Down, Uckfield.
 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., 6, Foxholes Road, Southbourne, Hants.
 1921. Goodyer, F. B., 5, West Ascent, St. Leonards.
 1920. Gordon, Robt. A., K.C., St. John's Mansions, St. John's Road,
 Eastbourne.
 1924. Goring, Mrs., Findon Park House, Findon.
 1931. Gorringe, Capt. G. T. J., Kingston New Barn, Shoreham-by-Sea.
 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.
 1907. ^T*Grantham, W. W., K.C., 6, Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C
 1918. ^T*Grantham, W. Ivor, Balneath Manor, Lewes.
 1931. ^TGraves, S. E., 117, North Street, Brighton.
 1933. ^AGraves, Mrs. S. E., 117, North Street, Brighton.
 1932. Gray, Col. J. V., F.S.A., Dial House, Westham, Pevensey.
 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, Chichester.
 1921. Gregor, Rev. A. G., Firlé Vicarage, Lewes.
 1932. Gregory, W. R., 58, Harrington Road, Brighton.
 1933. Gregson Ellis, Mrs., Saxonbury, Rotherfield.
 1933. ^AGregson Ellis, Miss R. M., Saxonbury, Rotherfield.
 1923. Gridley, A. R., Braystoke, The Broyle, Chichester.
 1927. Griffith, E. C., 9, Denmark Villas, Hove.
 1934. Griffith, Miss, 3, Evelyn Terrace, Brighton.
 1924. ^TGriffith, Miss, Wansfell, 52, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1928. Griffiths, Rev. E., All Saints' Rectory, Lewes.
 1903. ^TGriffiths, A., 12, Holland Road, Hove.
 1929. Grinsell, L. V., c/o Barclays Bank, 23 Euston Road, N.W.1.
 1923. Grinstead, Harold, O.B.E., 119, Copse Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.20.
 1933. Groome, R., Fairmount, Croft Road, Crowborough.
 1921. Gurney, Miss M. S., 32, Davigdor Road, Hove.
 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.
1900. Haines, C. R., 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.
 1930. Hallward, H., Moghurst, Frant.
 1912. *Halsted, Leslie C., Kingley Vale, Whyke Road, Chichester.
 1930. Hamilton, B., Ower House, Warndene Road, Brighton.
 1923. Hanbury, F. J., F.L.S., Brockhurst, East Grinstead.
 1932. Hannah, C. W., Philpots, West Hoathly.
 1908. Hannah, Ian C., F.S.A., Whim, Lamancha, Peeblesshire, and Fernroyd, Forest Row.
 1922. Harding, Major, Birling Manor, Eastdean, near Eastbourne.
 1922. ^AHarding, Mrs., Birling Manor, Eastdean, near Eastbourne.
 1926. Hardy, H. W., 83D, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, s.w.7.
 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.
 1922. Harmsworth, Sir Leicester, Bart., Manor House, Bexhill.
 1927. Harrington, Miss M., Cromwell Cottage, Roman Crescent, Southwick.
 1931. Harris, H. E., Oak Villa, Etchingham.
 1922. ^THarris, W. Cecil, Moatlands, East Grinstead, and 47, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.8.
 1924. ^AHarris, Mrs. W. C., Moatlands, East Grinstead, and 47, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, w.8.
 1921. Harris, H. A. Clifton, Chesterton, South Bank, Hasocks.
 1921. ^AHarris, Mrs. H. A. Clifton, Chesterton, South Bank, Hasocks.
 1929. Harrison, C. A. H., Swanborough Manor, Lewes.
 1908. ^THarrison, Fredk., F.S.A., 19, Chatsworth Road, Brighton.
 1933. Harrison, Miss S. M., Spyways, Hartfield.
 1889. Harrison, Walter, Shawmut, 5, Nizell's Avenue, Hove.
 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.
 1933. Harvey, Mrs. A. F. B., Woodhatch, Hartfield.
 1900. Hassell, R. E., Tanners Manor, Horeham Road.
 1925. Hastings, P., The Manor House, Earnley, Chichester.
 1908. ^THaviland, Miss M. E., Branksome House, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1897. Haviland, Francis P., Branksome House, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1923. Haviland, Miss, "St. David's," Bognor.
 1926. Haviland, Rev. E. A., Heene Rectory, Worthing.
 1928. Hawkins, Rev. G. G., The Vicarage, Wilmington.
 1925. Hawkshaw, Oliver, Hollycombe, Liphook, Hants.
 1932. Hawley, Lady, Sussex Rise, Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1932. ^THaynes, Rev. H. W., Sidesham Vicarage, Chichester.
 1927. Henderson, Miss E. A., Grey House, Rotherfield Avenue, Bexhill.
 1929. Henderson, M. R. K., St. Peters School, Seaford.
 1925. Henniker-Gotley, Rev. G., Wivelsfield Vicarage, Haywards Heath,
 1925. ^THenty, R. J., 25, Carlyle Square, S.W.3.
 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., Ridge, Steep, Petersfield.
 1932. Hickman, Mrs., Ludwells, Horsted Keynes.

1928. Higgins, R. H., Kent House, Meads, Eastbourne.
 1929. Hill, A., Nether Bowries, Ditchling.
 1930. Hill, H. F., The Old Poor House, Castle Banks, Lewes.
 1907. Hillman, Mrs. Aubrey, Saxonbury, Lewes.
 1925. ^THillman, H. J., The White Cottage, 30, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1905. Hills, Gordon P. G., Fireroft, Cookham Dean, Berks.
 1897. Hobbs, E. W., Warnhara House, 22, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1931. Hobson, F. G., D.S.O., 20, St. Giles, Oxford.
 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. E. T., Barnfield, Cowfold.
 1925. Hodgson, R. J., Millersmead, Bosham, Chichester.
 1927. ^THoldsworth, Mrs., Glynde Place, Lewes.
 1905. ^T*Holgate, Miss Mary S., F.S.A., Mount Pleasant, Ardingly.
 1926. Holland, M., M.C., Lullings, Balcombe.
 1907. Hollist, Mrs. Anthony, Highbuilding, Fernhurst.
 1926. Holman, Dr. T. E., 47, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1925. ^AHolmes-Hunt, Mrs. W., Little Frenches, Crawley Down.
 1925. Holmes-Hunt, W., Little Frenches, Crawley Down.
 1933. ^THoman, W. MacLean, Friars Road, Winchelsea.
 1931. Hooper, Miss, Bures, Southdown Road, Southwick, Brighton.
 1927. ^THooper, W., Loxwood, Ridgeway Road, Redhill, Surrey.
 1930. ^THope, Admiral Sir George, Common House, Plaistow, Billingshurst.
 1916. Hoper, J. D., Hill Farm House, Cowfold, Horsham.
 1932. Hopkins, Mrs. Gerard, Whitestones, West Hoathly.
 1933. ^AHopkins, G., Willowhayne School, Angmering-on-Sea.
 1933. Hopkins, Mrs., Willowhayne School, Angmering-on-Sea.
 1897. Hordern, the Right Rev. Hugh M., Bishop of Lewes, Old Farm, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1913. Horne, Mrs. Alderson, 15, Buckingham Gate, s.w.1.
 1925. Huddart, G. W. O., The Froyles, Lindfield, Haywards Heath.
 1929. Hudson, E., Plumpton Place, Lewes; and 15, Queen Anne's Gate, London.
 1929. Hughes, A. A., Robindene, Manor Road, Brighton.
 1926. Hughes, Miss M. E., Victoria Club, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.
 1932. Hughes, Mrs., Monksdown, Bishopstone, and 12, Addison Road, Kensington, w.14.
 1922. Hulbert, Cecil H. R., 14 North Road, Hertford.
 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.
 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., The Nunnery, Rusper, Horsham.
 1920. ^THurtley, Edwd., Crowborough Warren.
 1927. Hutchings, J., Downend, Claremont Road, Seaford.
 1899. *Huth, E., Avenue House, Bear Wood, Wokingham.
 1931. Hutt, E. W. Bridges, 10, Ethelred Road, Worthing.
 1914. Hyde, T. Ralph, Crescent Road, Worthing.
 1905. *Inderwick, W. A., Woodlands Crofton, Orpington, Kent.
 1928. Ingle, W. Brouncker, Saxes Plat, Rudgwick.
 1922. Inglis, T. Graham, I, South Cliff Avenue, Eastbourne.
 1927. Innes, A. N., Richmond Lodge, Lewes.
 1929. ^AInnes, Mrs., Richmond Lodge, Lewes.
 1932. Ionides, Basil, Buxted Park.
 1915. Isaacson, F. Wootton, Slindon House, Nr. Arundel.

1909. Jackson, Horace, 162, High Street, Lewes.
 1934. Jackson, W. S., Tackleway, Cliffe Hill, Lewes.
 1933. Jacobs, A. R., 8, Cadborough Hill, Rye.
 1923. Janion, Mrs. H. Garnett, Cheeleys, Horsted Keynes.
 1932. ^AJanion, Dr. H. Garnett, Cheeleys, Horsted Keynes.
 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.
 1934. ^TJenkinson, W. E. L., Tinkers, Lindfield.
 1934. ^AJenkinson, Mrs. W. E. L., Tinkers, Lindfield.
 1925. Jenner, L. W., Barclays Bank, Ltd., North Street, Brighton.
 1926. Jennings, Captain F. Nevill, m.c., 11, Wilbury Gardens, Hove.
 1930. Jessop, F. P., 13, North Street, Chichester.
 1923. Jobling, J. G. R., Waverley, Bigwood Avenue, Hove.
 1923. Johnson, Mrs. C. Villiers, 30, Buckingham Place, Brighton.
 1924. ^AJohnson, C. Villiers, 30, Buckingham Place, Brighton.
 1909. Johnston, G. D., 10, Old Square, Lincolns Inn, London, w.c.2.
 1902. Johnston, L. P., The Cottage, Warmingcamp, Arundel.
 1929. Johnstone, Dr. J., Tythe Barn, West Drive, Ferring-on-Sea.
 1928. Jones, J. A., 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.
 1933. Judges, Mrs., Howard Lodge, Hurstpierpoint.

 1929. Kaye-Smith, Miss A. D., 23, Charles Road, St. Leonards.
 1932. Keay, N., Elms Meade, Meads Road, Eastbourne.
 1905. ^TKeef, H. W., Hillbre Mount, Framfield.
 1927. Kelsey, A. R., Castle Hill, Rotherfield.
 1928. Kelsey, C. E., Somerleaze, Eastbourne Road, Seaford.
 1926. ^TKelway-Bamber, H., m.v.o., 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. ^AKenward, Mrs., 5, Priory Crescent, Lewes.
 1933. Kenyon, G. H., Kirdford, nr. Billingshurst.
 1909. Kibbler, Dudley, Ashcroft, Ringmer, Lewes.
 1909. Kibbler, Miss M. M., Ashcroft, Ringmer, Lewes.
 1932. Killick, W. H. M., Glynde, Lewes.
 1919. King, A. W. Waterlow, Brookside, Northchapel, Petworth.
 1899. ^TKing, J. Godwin, Stonelands, West Hoathly.
 1912. ^AKing, Mrs. Godwin, Stonelands, West Hoathly.
 1927. Kingston, C., Lea Hurst, Withdean, Brighton.
 1909. ^TKipling, Rudyard, Batemans, Burwash.
 1933. Kirby, Miss C. F. M., 4, Sutherland Avenue, Bexhill.
 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.
 1931. Knock, Miss W. A., Singleton Rectory, Chichester.
 1925. Knox, E. V., 34, Well Walk, Hampstead, n.w.3.

 1904. Lamb, Mrs. M., Borden Wood, Liphook, Hants.
 1922. ^ALamb, Miss W., Borden Wood, Liphook, Hants.

1925. Lambarde, Brig.-Gen. Fane, C.M.G., D.S.O., F.S.A., Burly Lodge, Sevenoaks, Kent.
1926. Lascelles, Mrs. H., Woolbeding, Midhurst.
1931. Latham, Miss L. C., Municipal Training College, 8, Eastern Terrace, Brighton.
1933. Latham, Sir Paul, Bart., M.P., Herstmonceux Castle.
1927. Latter, A. M., K.C., Nutbourne Place, Pulborough.
1921. de Lavis Trafford, M. A., M.V.O., O.B.E., Villa Lavis, Beaulieu, Alpes Maritimes, France.
1927. Lawford, Mrs., Heronsdale Manor, Waldron.
1921. ^TLawrence, Hon. Lady, 32, Rutland Gate, s.w.; and Deans Place, Alfriston.
1933. Lazenby, Miss E. A., 67, Milton Road, Eastbourne.
1920. Leach, Rev. E. F., Clymping Vicarage, Littlehampton.
1930. Leconfield, The Lady, Petworth House, Petworth.
1920. Leconfield, The Rt. Hon. Baron, Petworth House, Petworth.
1926. Leeney, O. H., F.R.S.A., Ivydene, Church Lane, Southwick.
1928. Leese, Miss G., Windover, Alfriston.
1924. Leney, C. W., Fir Tree Cottage, West Barnham, Bognor.
1912. Letts, M. H. I., 27, West Heath Drive, Golders Green, N.W.11.
1923. Linnell, Miss E., Aldwick Manor, Bognor.
1924. Lintott, Bernard, 11, The Carfax, Horsham.
1929. Lintott, W., Elrington, Hove Park Road, Hove.
1870. ^TLister, Major John J., D.L., 8, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
1922. ^ALister, Mrs., 8, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
1923. Lister, Miss D., 1, Wilbury Avenue, Hove.
1905. Livett, Rev. Canon G. M., Stoneleigh, Old Dover Road, Canterbury.
1926. Llywellyn-Jones, J., Birchanger, Balcombe Forest.
1925. Loader, Mrs., Aberfeldy, Southwick.
1932. Lock, C. R., Church Cottage, Rudgwick.
1932. ^ALock, Mrs. C. R., Church Cottage, Rudgwick.
1932. Locker, Rev. J. W. Newlands, Nyewood Lane, Bognor.
1928. ^{T*}Lockey, J., Lyndhurst, St. Helens Road, Hastings.
1933. Lockley, Miss K., Roedean School, Brighton.
1894. ^TLoder, Gerald W. E., D.L., 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.
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.H., c/o Messrs. Methuen & Co., Ltd., 36, Essex Street Strand, w.o.2.
1907. Lucas, John Clay, 10, Milwood Road, Horsham.
1927. Luck, Miss, The Old Rectory, Etchingham.
1899. ^TLuxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Higham House, Robertsbridge.
1929. Lynch, Mrs. Hylton, Melcombe, Hayward's Heath.
1933. Lynde, G. G., Tenchleys Park, Limpsfield Common, Surrey.
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., Warden Court, Cuckfield.
1934. Mackie, I. N. W., 25, Denmark Villas, Hove.
1927. ^TMcLean, D., 46, Sillwood Road, Brighton.
1919. ^TMacLeod, D., 7, Priory Crescent, Lewes.
1924. ^AMacLeod, Mrs. D., 7, Priory Crescent, Lewes.
1917. Macmillan, Maurice C., Birchgrove House, East Grinstead; and 52, Cadogan Place, s.w.

1919. ^T*Mackenzie, A. D., 22, Harrington Road, Brighton.
 1933. McWalter, W. F. C., 7, Albion Street, Lewes.
 1913. ^TMann, P. R., Bolebroke, Hartfield.
 1924. Manwaring, G. F., The Rest, Newick.
 1924. ^AManwaring, Mrs. G. F., The Rest, Newick.
 1927. Mais, S. P. B., Tansley, Shoreham.
 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.
 1926. Marcus, G. J., Hurstwood, Mayfield Road, Sutton, Surrey.
 1927. ^TMargary, I. D., F.S.A., Yew Lodge, East Grinstead.
 1932. ^AMargary, Mrs. I. D., Yew Lodge, 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.
 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, Haslemere.
 1930. Martin, Miss I. M., The Dene, Shottermill, Haslemere.
 1908. Mason, Reginald, Westlands, Chailey.
 1918. Matthews, H. J., 42, St. John's Road, Eastbourne.
 1928. Matthews-Hughes, S. J., 13, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1928. *Maufe, E., Shepherds Hill, Buxted.
 1925. Maxse, The Hon. Lady, Little Bognor, Fittleworth.
 1911. *Mayhew, K. G., 22, New Chesterfield Street, W.1.
 1926. Maynard, Lt.-Col. S. T., Woodwards, Burgess Hill.
 1924. Mead, Rev. A. R., Hopwoods, Swards End, Saffron Walden.
 1931. ^TMeade, E., Denewood, Mark Cross, Tunbridge Wells.
 1931. ^T^AMeade, Mrs. E., Denewood, Mark Cross, Tunbridge Wells.
 1922. ^TMeads, W. E., Buckhurst Lodge, 30, Buckhurst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 1922. ^AMeads, Mrs., Buckhurst Lodge, 30, Buckhurst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 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. L. C. R., Nymans, Handcross.
 1925. *Mettters, Mrs. T. L., Old Farm House, Glynde.
 1931. Meynell, Mrs., Laine End, Ditchling.
 1925. Michalinos, Z. G., Jevington Place, Nr. Polegate.
 1916. Michell, Edward, Holmbush, 30, Shakespeare Road, Worthing.
 1913. Michell, Guy, Park House, Hove Park Gardens, Hove.
 1911. Milbank-Smith, Mrs. B., Wreay Hall, Carlisle.
 1929. Milman, Miss J., Roseland, Hampden Park, Eastbourne.
 1930. Milton, Rev. A., The Priests House, Uckfield.
 1926. Mitchell, Lt.-Col. A. J., 3, Clanricarde Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
 1905. Mitchell, G. S., Broadbridge Place, Horsham.
 1932. Mitchell, Mrs., Tylers, Kippington, Sevenoaks.
 1923. Mitchell, W. E., Annandale, Cuckfield.
 1904. Montgomerie, D. H., F.S.A., 5, Alexandra Court, Queen's Gate, s.w.7.
 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, Mrs., Sussex Cottage, Blatchington, Seaford.
 1919. Morgan-Jones, P., 14, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1933. Morrice, G., Greystones, Broad Oak, Rye.

1924. Morris, A. B., Malcolm Peth, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards.
 1913. Morris, Harry, 2, Grange Road, Lewes.
 1897. Morris, H. C. L., 1, Marine Parade, Bognor.
 1923. ^TMorris, Ronald, 36, The Avenue, Lewes.
 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., 74, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells.
 1928. Mosse, Rev. C. H., St. Wilfrid's, Aldwick, Bognor.
 1916. Mosse, H. R., Roffey House, Horsham.
 1930. ^AMosse, Mrs., Roffey House, Horsham.
 1934. Moulton, Hon. Sylvia Fletcher, The Court House, Barcombe.
 1899. Mullens, W. H., Beauport Park, Battle.
 1921. Muncey, Rev. E. Howard, The Paddock House, Gloucester.
 1923. ^{*}Munnion, E. H., Ardings, Ardingly.
 1928. ^TMunro, J. A. C., Barons Down, Lewes.
 1932. Musgrave, Mrs. Herbert, Wych Warren, Forest Row.
1904. Nash, Rev. E. H., Eastergate Rectory, Chichester.
 1927. ^{T*}Nettlefold, F. J., Chelwood Vachery, Chelwood Gate, Nutley.
 1921. ^TNewbery, Mrs., The Spring Green Lady, Pulborough.
 1895. ^{T*}Newington, Mrs. C., Oakover, Ticehurst.
 1925. Nicholetts, Rev. J., The Vicar's Close, Chichester.
 1914. Nicholson, Mrs., Skippers Hill, Five Ashes.
 1904. ^TNicholson, W. E., F.L.S., St. Annes Crescent, Lewes.
 1913. ^{*}Nix, C. G. A., Tilgate Forest Lodge, Crawley.
 1934. Nixon, Guy, Red House, Rudgwick.
 1908. ^TNorth, J. S., 44, Market Street, Brighton.
 1927. North-Cox, W. N., 19, Kensington Court Place, w.8.
 1932. Nye, G. W., Stradella, Woodcote Avenue, Wallington, Surrey and
 Bukalaca, P.O. Bombo, Uganda.
1903. Ockenden, Maurice, Glen Lyn, Sanderstead Hill East, Sanderstead,
 Surrey.
 1920. Odell, Mrs., Mabbs Hill, Stonegate, Ticehurst.
 1903. ^{T*}Oke, A. W., F.S.A., F.G.S., F.L.S., 32, Denmark Villas, Hove.
 1931. Oliver, Dr. M. J., Callahope, Tongdean Avenue, Hove.
 1933. Owen, Mrs., The Horns, Hankham.
 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., Monks Barn, Petersfield, Hants.
 1926. ^TPage, Col. Stanley Hatch, c.m.g., Tancrey House, Vale Square,
 Ramsgate, Kent.
 1897. Pannett, A. R., Hvilstedet, Hayward's Heath.
 1928. Pannett, C., Holmbush, Southway, Nevill Road, Lewes.
 1928. Pannett, C. J.
 1933. Parker, Miss M., Tiga, de Warrenne Road, Lewes.
 1925. Parris, C. J., Oaklands, Jarvis Brook.
 1927. Parry, Sir Sydney, Hooke Hall, Uckfield.
 1933. Parsley, Miss M. A., 48, Carew Road, Eastbourne.
 1931. Parsons, Dr. H., 30, Finsbury Square, London.
 1924. Parsons, Miss L. M., Mousehole, Forest Row.

1924. Parsons, T. E., Standen Farm, Benenden, Kent.
 1927. Parsons, W. J., Great Braxted Hall, Witham, Essex.
 1896. Patching, John, 29, Grange Road, Lewes.
 1918. Patching, Mrs. F. W., West House, Shelley Road, Worthing.
 1924. Pearce, O. D., 3, Paul's Bakehouse Court, Godliman Street, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., and 63, Church Road, Richmond, Surrey.
 1928. ^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., The University, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
 1922. Pelham, The Hon. Mrs., 1, Langdale Road, Hove.
 1911. Penfold, Rev. E. W. D., Durrington Vicarage, Worthing.
 1913. ^TPenfold, Fred. B., 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.
 1922. Pepper, T. J. C., Highdown, Amberley, Arundel.
 1927. Pett, H. M., Diocesan Church House, 9, Brunswick Square, Hove.
 1933. Phelps, G. I. de B., 2, East Street, Lewes.
 1926. Phelps, Mrs. Murray N., Hodges, Five Ashes.
 1923. Philcox, Miss, Ashburnham, Patcham, Brighton.
 1933. Phillips, E., Haverford, Sea Road, Bexhill.
 1900. Pickard, T. W., Glynde, Lewes.
 1927. Piggott, Stuart, Rams Hill, Petersfield, Hants.
 1931. Pink, Mrs., Lavender Cottage, Seaford.
 1920. Pitcher, M. G. Scott, Haywards Heath.
 1930. Pitcher, J. Scott, Haslemere, Haywards Heath.
 1904. Plummer, H., Lyntonville, Haywards Heath.
 1923. Pollard, W. A., St. Magnus, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1911. ^TPollicutt, J. H. Walpole, Broadwater, Worthing.
 1932. ^TPollitt, Col. J., Patcham Grange, Brighton.
 1932. ^APollitt, Mrs. J., Patcham Grange, Brighton.
 1905. Ponsoby, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Shulbreds Priory, Lynchmere.
 1930. ^APontifex, Miss, Clifden, Horeham Road.
 1934. ^TPopley, W. D., 13, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
 1929. Porter, Mrs. C., The Manor House, Bosham.
 1928. ^T*Porter, Mrs. H. A., 19, Summerhill Lane, Haywards Heath.
 1909. Porter, Miss Martha E., Hilgay, Burgess Hill.
 1912. Povey, Edgar, Malling Street, Lewes.
 1886. *Powell, C. W., The Manor House, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 1931. Powell, E. Turner, East Cliff Cottage, Seaford.
 1924. ^TPowell, H. C., 79, High Street, Lewes.
 1890. Powell, Hubert John, Hill Lodge, Lewes.
 1921. ^TPowell, T. Baden, Newick.
 1932. Powell, Rev. Valentine P., St. Nicholas Vicarage, Brighton.
 1932. ^APowell, Mrs. Valentine P., St. Nicholas Vicarage, Brighton.
 1899. Powell, W. W. Richmond, Old Dover House, Canterbury.
 1923. ^TPowell-Edwards, Col. H. I., D.L., D.S.O., Plumpton.
 1923. ^TPoynder, Mrs., 92, High Street, East Grinstead.
 1924. ^APoynder, F. C., 92, High Street, East Grinstead.
 1932. Preston, Miss C. M., Coney Hill, Hayes, Kent.
 1925. Price-Davies, Miss, Birchgrove, Haywards Heath.
 1922. Price, L. L., 39, Preston Drove, Brighton.
 1930. Prideaux, Mrs. Arthur, 13, Talbot Square, w.2; and Shovells, Old Town, Hastings.
 1933. Priestman, Mrs. J. B., Cromwell Hall, East Grinstead.

1903. Pryce, H. Vaughan, c/o Barclays Bank, 40, 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.
 1922. Pym, F. W., Hasell Hall, Sandy, Beds.
1916. Radcliffe, Alan F., Riverdale, Godalming, Surrey.
 1882. Randall, Mrs. H. L., West Moor, Tillington, Petworth.
 1872. Raper, W. A., Battle.
 1924. Rasell, William D., 135, Bognor Road, Chichester.
 1927. ^TRavenscroft, Lt.-Col. H. V., The Abbey, Storrington.
 1902. ^TRay, J. E., F.R.HIST.SOC., 9, Stanley Road, Hastings.
 1931. Rayner, W. A., Smugglers Cottage, Crawley Down.
 1931. ^ARayner, Mrs. W. A., Smugglers Cottage, Crawley Down.
 1933. Reckitt, Lady, Little Green, Compton, Chichester.
 1907. Reeves, B. V., High Street, Lewes.
 1933. Reid, Miss M., Highlands Farm, Iden, Rye.
 1932. Reid, Miss Shirley, Mill Hall, Cuckfield.
 1924. Rendle, Frank, Treverbyn, Rotherfield.
 1922. Reynolds, W. G., 123, High Street, Lewes.
 1922. Ricardo, Miss M. E., Fraryhurst, Prinsted, Emsworth, Hants.
 1924. Richards, Ivor, Wakeham Wood, Terwick, Petersfield, Hants.
 1934. Richards, Mrs., 18, Rotton Road, Eastbourne.
 1934. ^ARichards, Miss E. F., 18, Rotton Road, Eastbourne.
 1926. Richardson, C. Winterton, Ivy House St. Mary's, New Romney Kent.
1932. Richardson, Mrs. Wigham, 4, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells.
 1932. Richardson, Dr. C. B., Salisbury Hotel, Brighton.
 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., 108, Highgate Hill, n.6.
 1922. Ridley, Geoffrey W., The Manor House, West Hoathly.
 1921. ^ARidley, Mrs. G. W., The Manor House, West Hoathly.
 1928. Riley, W. N., 4, Hove Park Gardens, Hove.
 1934. Robb, Major Elvey, 16, Bedford Row, London, w.c.1.; and Clayton Holt, Hassocks.
1926. ^TRoberts, Miss A. M., 47, Springfield Road, St. Leonards.
 1911. ^TRoberts, Miss M. E., Rostrevor, Vanzell Road, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1925. Roberts, Rev. A. J., Harting Vicarage, Petersfield, Hants.
 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.
 1933. Robson, E. L., Totease House, Buxted.
 1933. ^ARobson, Mrs. E. L., Totease House, Buxted.
 1930. Robson, Miss M. M., 28, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
 1931. Roemer, Mrs. C. H. de, Lime Park, Herstmonceux.
 1932. Roper, E. E., Gables, Hildenborough, Kent.
 1928. Roper, Rev. J. S., Ana-oolwa, Heathfield Road, Seaford.
 1927. ^TRoss, A. Mackenzie, Golden Acre, Angmering-on-Sea.
 1932. Rothery, W., 17, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton.
 1927. Rowe, Miss N. Stacy, 20, St. James's Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1927. Ruck, G., 4, York Mansions, Earls Court Road, s.w.5.
 1924. Rudkin, Rev. E. H., The Rectory, Ninfield, Battle.
 1924. ^ARudkin, Mrs. E. H., 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.

1932. Russell, E. S., Brook House, Rotten Row, Lewes.
 1932. ^ARussell, Mrs. E. S., Brook House, Rotten Row, Lewes.
 1933. Rust, Lieut.-Colonel W. T. C., D.S.O., Butlers Green, Cuckfield.
 1925. Rydon, Mrs. A. H., Lindfield.
 1925. Ryle, H. G., Downside, Willingdon, Eastbourne.
 1926. ^ARyle, Mrs. H. G., Downside, Willingdon, Eastbourne.
1933. Le Sage, Miss, Tortington School, Arundel.
 1913. *St. Croix, Major, Clement de, Chilmington, Bavant Road Brighton.
 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., 1, Lansdowne Place, W.C.1.
 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., 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., Little Holton, Burwash.
 1914. Sayer-Milward, Mrs., Fairlight Place, Sussex.
 1923. Scaramanga, Mrs. Ambrose, Oak Lawn, Crawley Down
 1919. Scarlett, Mrs., Prestone House, Firl, Lewes.
 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.
 1934. Scott Williams, Major A., D.S.O., Asni, Upper Carlisle Road, Eastbourne.
1934. ^AScott Williams, Mrs. A., Asni, Upper Carlisle Road, Eastbourne.
 1932. Scrimgeour, Mrs., Stedham Hall, Midhurst.
 1931. Seager, J. E., The Woodleighs, nr. Arundel.
 1920. Seale, Miss F. E., Forest Dell, Green Lane, Jarvis Brook.
 1927. Sealy, Mrs. G. Elliot, Ryngmer Park, Lewes.
 1920. ^T*Secretan, Spencer D., Swaynes, Rudgwick.
 1931. ^TSecretan, Mrs., Swaynes, Rudgwick.
 1930. Selby-Bigge, Sir Lewis Amherst, Bart., K.C.B., Kingston Manor, Lewes.
 1931. Sellens, F. M. J., Lenco Sutton, Co. Dublin, Ireland.
 1931. Sells, E. Perronet, 11, Grassington Road, Eastbourne.
 1931. ^ASells, Mrs. E. Perronet, 11, Grassington Road, Eastbourne.
 1917. Selmes, C. A., Kingfield, Rye.
 1927. ^TSelmes, Mrs. C. A., Kingfield, Rye.
 1925. Seymour, A., Studland, Victoria Drive, Bognor.
 1923. Shaft, Miss E. M., Highfield, Pulborough.
 1933. Sharp, R. J., Westfield, Chichester.
 1933. ^ASharp, Mrs. R. J., Westfield, Chichester.
 1921. Shenstone, Miss A., Sutton Hall, Lewes.
 1920. Shiffner, Sir H. B., Bart., Coombe Place, Lewes.
 1931. Shilcock, D. L. S., Kingsmead, Seaford.
 1926. Shore, Captain, B. C. G., Alureds, Northiam.
 1919. ^TSimpson, Mrs. Hume, 10, King Henry's Road, Lewes
 1925. Simpson, Miss M. A., 10, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1932. Sinclair, Miss, Norwood, Lavington, Petworth.
 1909. Sinnock, Miss F. S., Downford, Hailsham.
 1933. Sissons, Miss H. J., 3, Lascelles Mansions, Eastbourne.

1928. Sissons, Miss V. H., Crouchers, Rudgwick.
 1921. Skeet, Major Francis, F.S.A., Syon House, Angmering.
 1928. ^TSkinner, Lt.-Col. R.M., F.R.G.S., 3, Bohemia Road, St. Leonards.
 1931. Skipwith, Mrs. H. d'E., 69, The Drive, Hove.
 1922. Skyrme, Mrs. C. R., 2 Albany Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
 1904. Slade, E. F., Hambrook Hall, West Ashling, Chichester.
 1926. Slagg, Mrs. J. P., Mount Joy, Battle.
 1927. Smart, H., 52, High Street, Littlehampton.
 1928. ^TSmith, Col. A., West Croft, Seaford.
 1932. Smith, E. C., 32, Gorse Road, Blackburn, Lancs.
 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, Phrosso Road, Worthing.
 1907. ^TSnewin, Miss, Vernon, Homefield Road, Worthing.
 1925. Snowden, C. E., 1, Uplands Road, Eastbourne.
 1894. Somers-Clarke, Mrs. Cecil, Holmercroft, Hurstpierpoint.
 1926. ^ASomers-Clarke, Col. Cecil, Holmercroft, Hurstpierpoint.
 1926. *Somers-Clarke, E. H., 62, Lansdowne Street, Hove.
 1895. *Somerset, A. F., Castle Goring, Worthing.
 1930. Spalding, Mrs., Stoneleigh, East Grinstead.
 1912. Sperling, Miss D. E. A., Lealholm, Branksome Road, St. Leonards.
 1922. ^TSpicer, C. E., Pine Ridge, Cross-in-Hand.
 1923. ^TSpokes, P. S., 26, Charlbury Road, Oxford.
 1921. Spokes, Sidney, Castle Place, Lewes.
 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, 24, Cork Street, Bond Street, 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.
 1933. Stansfeld, R., Hailsham.
 1919. Stedman, T. Gurney, 6, Darracott Road, Pokesdown, Boscombe, Hants.
 1923. Stenhouse, J. A.
 1923. ^AStenhouse, Mrs.
 1924. Stenhouse, Mrs. J. R., Park Road, Lewes.
 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. ^A^TStevens, W., Newstead, Cuckfield.
 1929. Stewart, Miss H. C., Roman Vane, Seaford.
 1929. Stewart-Jones, Mrs. T., 15, Carlyle Square, S.W.3.
 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.
 1908. Stone, H. W., Tilsmore Lodge, Cross-in-Hand.
 1924. ^AStone, Mrs. H. W., Tilsmore Lodge, Cross-in-Hand.
 1923. Stoner, Patrick B., 18, Regency Square, Brighton.
 1927. ^T*Storey, H., 27, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne.
 1925. Story, Miss E. M., 20, Rochester Close, Hove.

1930. Strachan-Davidson, K., Hillside, Lindfield.
 1923. ^TStraker, E., Friars Mead, Pilgrims Way, Reigate.
 1931. Streatfeild, Miss, The Rocks, Uckfield.
 1933. Stretton, H. F., Adams Barn, Willingdon.
 1931. Strickland, F. W., The Old Parsonage, Rudgwick.
 1926. ^TStubbs, Charles, 58, Dyke Road, Brighton.
 1905. Sturtevant, Miss, Holmesdale, 45, Sedlescombe Road South, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 1932. Stutchbury, Mervyn S., Gayles, Friston, and 12, Queen Anne's Gate, s.w.1.
 1933. Summerhayes, Dr. J. O., Saxonholm, Newhaven.
 1920. Sutton, Major Thomas, Lewes House, Lewes.
 1886. ^TSutton, Thomas, Constitution Club, Northumberland Avenue, w.c.2.
 1930. Swann, Mrs., Holbrook, Cross-in-hand.
 1924. Swann, Rev. Sidney, The Vicarage, Lindfield, Haywards Heath.
 1926. Swayne, T. Gatton, North Down, Warwicks Bench, Guildford.
 1929. Swinderen, Madame de Marees Van, Netherlands Legation, 21 Portman Square, London.
 1925. Sykes-Maclean, Rev. H., Woodmancote Rectory, nr. Henfield.
- 1924 Tacey, Neville, 18, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
 1906. Talbot, Hugo, o.B.E., Little Ease, Patching, Nr. Worthing.
 1924. ^TTatchell, Sydney, 14, Langdale Road, Hove.
 1931. Tate, Mrs., Hilden, Rye.
 1926. Tayler, Miss H., Duff House, Arundel.
 1930. Taylor, Miss E. M., Claremont, Portland Road, East Grinstead.
 1930. Taylor, Mrs. Francis, 1, Palmeira Court, Hove.
 1892. ^TTaylor, H. H., 36, Brunswick Square, Hove.
 1932. Taylor, Rev. H. L., 15, Goldsmid Road, Hove.
 1933. Taylor, J. G., F.S.A., Furze Field, Headland Avenue, Seaford.
 1930. Tennant, Mrs. R. J., The Poplars, Boxgrove, Chichester.
 1931. Tennent, G. M. C., Tittenhanger Lodge, Seaford.
 1931. Terry, Miss J. I., The Mill House, Alfriston.
 1926. Tessier, Norman Y., 11, Eaton Road, Hove.
 1924. Thompson, Mrs. George R. T., Rother Cottage, Midhurst.
 1933. Thorburn, Miss M., Old Nether, Nutley.
 1927. Thornbery, 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., Upper Burrells, East Chiltington.
 1922. ^{*}Titley, R. K., Brighthurst, Horley, Surrey.
 1933. Todd, A. E., Orchard House, Wannock, Polegate.
 1926. Tollemache, L. F. C. E., 24, Selwyn Road, Eastbourne.
 1925. Tomkins, Newland, 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. Townsend, E. W., Nigishe, Kingston Road, Lewes.
 1927. ^TToye, D. B., o.B.E., LL.D., 32, Welbeck Avenue, Hove.
 1927. Tranchell, Major H. C., British Consulate, Pondicherry, South India.
 1933. Tredcroft, Miss, 4, Addiscombe Court, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1924. Trehearne, F. W., 16, Bedford Row, w.c.1., and 63, Windsor Road, Ealing, w.
 1927. ^ATrehearne, Mrs. F. W., 63, Windsor Road, Ealing, w.
 1909. ^TTrier, Erwin, Fair Lawn, West Horsley, Surrey.
 1924. Troup, F. G., Amiesmill, Horsham.
 1929. Tucker, Mrs. Arthur, Cremorne, Lansdowne Road, Worthing.
 1933. Tudor, Miss A. M., Fernhurst.

1924. Turner, Albert, Holme, Lewes.
 1925. ^TTurner, H. G., Isenhurst, Haywards Heath.
 1930. Turner, Dr. S. Duke, Westbury, Purley, Surrey.
1894. Ullathorne, William G., 3, Linden Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
 1909. Unsworth, G., M.C., 28, Essex Street, Strand, w.c.2.
 1929. Upton, Miss H. E., Westways, Petworth.
 1933. Uridge, Miss C. G., Arlington House, Blatchington, Seaford.
1927. Vaile, Mrs. J. S., West House, Seaford.
 1926. Verey, Rev. Lewis, Court Barn, Rottingdean.
 1922. Verral, Barnard, Walwers, All Saints, Lewes.
 1924. ^AVerral, Miss K. P., Walwers, All Saints, Lewes.
 1909. Verrall, Frank, Tillington, Petworth.
 1926. ^TVidler, 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., C.B., Coldharbour, Hurst Green; and 76, Iverna Court,
 w.8.
1933. Wade, Miss, Barham, Cuckfield.
 1933. Walker, Mrs., The Spinney, Withdean Road, Brighton.
 1927. Walker, Dr. J. L., Old Stone House, East Grinstead.
 1930. Wallis, Miss L. M., Sunnycroft, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1929. ^TWalpole, Miss G. E., Strawberry Hill, Ufford, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 1926. Walsh, Cecil, North Acres, Streat, Hassocks.
 1926. ^AWalsh, Mrs. Cecil, North Acres, Streat, Hassocks.
 1917. Walton, H. W., White Hart Hotel, Lewes.
 1932. Walton-Wilson, Miss, Moorside, Westfield, Battle.
 1932. Warburton, G. A., Mill House, Uckfield.
 1925. Ward, C. R., Chesters, Roman Road, Southwick.
 1932. Ward, Dr. Gordon, F.S.A., Oastfield House, Sevenoaks, Kent.
 1921. Warner, H. Wolcott, East Kentwyns, Henfield.
 1934. Warnes, A. R., 32, Theobalds Road, Holborn, London, w.c.1.
 1917. ^TWarre, Capt. A. T., F.S.A., 13, Salisbury Road, Hove
 1918. Warren, A. G., 203, High Street, Lewes.
 1921. ^{T*}Warren, Col. J. R., O.B.E., 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., Stafford Lodge, Haywards Heath.
 1929. Wauton, Mrs., Garth Place, Bexhill.
 1925. Webb, Bernard, Beaumont College, Old Windsor, Berks.
 1929. Webber, Lt.-Col. O., Hampton Lodge, Hurstpierpoint.
 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.
 1933. ^TWestlake, Rev. Canon, The Presbytery, 39, Richmond Road, Worthing.
 1926. Weston, Major C. F. R. N., M.C., Tucsnoad, Bethersden, Kent.
 1934. ^{*}Wharrie, Mrs., Warnham Lodge, Warnham, and 10, Eaton Avenue,
 Hampstead.

1924. Wharton, Commander E. L., R.N., Cox's Mill, Dallington.
 1913. Wharton, Dr. E. A., Buckhurst Cottage, Withyham.
 1933. Whistler, H., Caldbeck House, Battle.
 1928. White, Miss Florence E., 48, Harcourt Road, Uckfield.
 1932. White, W. L., Emlyn, Selsey.
 1930. White, Miss G. M., Emlyn, Selsey.
 1930. White, Mrs. Percival, 7, Albany Villas, Hove.
 1930. ^TWhite, T., Holmwood, Little Common, Bexhill.
 1930. ^TAWhite, Mrs. T., Holmwood, Little Common, Bexhill.
 1927. ^AWhitehead, Mrs. S. W., Eckington, Seaford.
 1929. Whittaker, C. J., 58, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1932. Why, J. F., 89a, Adelaide Road, Brockley, s.e.11.
 1909. Wight, E., 9, Regency Square, Brighton.
 1923. Wilberforce, Mrs. R. G., Bramlands, Henfield.
 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, Haywards Heath.
 1930. ^TWilliams, F. E., O.B.E., Wayside, Mill Road, Eastbourne.
 1931. Williams, F. R., 4, Brent Road, Selsdon, Surrey.
 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. ^TWilson, A. B., White Cottage, The Drove-way, Hove.
 1910. Wilson, Rev. Canon C. W. G., The Vicarage, Cuckfield.
 1914. Winbolt, S. E., Aclea, Worthing Road, Horsham.
 1934. Winch, M. B., Broomhall, Horsham.
 1917. Windle, Rev. T. H., The Vicarage, Peasmarsh.
 1920. Winterton, The Rt. Hon. Earl, M.P., Shillinglee Park.
 1901. Wisden, Major T. Faulconer M., White Cottage, North Common, Chailey.
 1931. Wisdom, Mrs., Hazelwood, Steyne Road, Seaford.
 1930. Wisdom, H. T., 39, Silverdale Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
 1924. ^TWishart, E. E., Marsh Farm, Binsted, Arundel.
 1928. Witt, John, 96, Heath Street, Hampstead, n.w.3.
 1916. ^TWolseley, The Rt. Hon. The Viscountess, Culpepers, Ardingly.
 1932. Wood, E. A., 20, Brittany Road, St. Leonards.
 1933. ^AWood, Mrs. E. A., 20, Brittany Road, St. Leonards.
 1932. Wood, F. H. L., Waverley Road, Bognor.
 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.
 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., 8, Somerhill Road, Hove.
 1931. ^TWoolnough, J. W., Westmead, Nevill Avenue, Hampden Park.
 1928. Worthington-Eyre, Mrs., Eyreville, Kiltormer, Co. Galway, Ireland.
 1922. Wright, Alec. C., Holmestrowe Lodge, East Grinstead.
 1925. *Wright, Miss Margaret, Watlands House, Seaynes Hill.
 1930. Wright, Miss M. L., 76, Lancaster-gate, London.
 1925. Wright, R. B., Michelham Priory, Nr. Hellingly.
 1927. Wright, R. D., St. John's House, Sherborne Road, Basingstoke, Hants.
 1897. ^TWyatt, Hugh R. Penfold, Cissbury, Worthing.

1901. *Wyatt, J. A. Penfold, Harsfold Manor, Billingshurst.
 1931. Wyndham, Sir Percy, Rogate Lodge, Petersfield.
 1932. ^AWyndham, Miss Eleanor, Rogate Lodge, Petersfield.
 1932. ^AWyndham, Miss Florence, Rogate Lodge, Petersfield.
1923. Yapp, W. J., Beech Hurst, Hayward's Heath
 1925. ^TYates, E., Elm Court, Marlborough Road, Hampton, Middlesex.
 1918. Yeo, A. W., Hodecombe, Beachy Head.
 1934. Yolland, Miss B., Heather View, Fairwarp, Uckfield.
 1924. Youard, The Very Rev. W. W., The Deanery, Battle.
 1904. ^TYoung, 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,
 Hove.
 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).
 1932. County School for Boys, Bexhill.
 1933. ^TCounty School, East Grinstead.
 1924. Cuckfield Free Library, Cuckfield.
1897. Eastbourne Central Public Library, Grove Road, Eastbourne.
 1927. East Sussex County Library, Lewes.
1920. Glasgow University Library (c/o Jackson, Wylie & Co., 73, West
 George Street, Glasgow, c.2).
 1863. Guildhall Library, The Librarian, London, E.C.2.
1911. Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. (per E. G. Allen
 & Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, w.c.2).
 1924. Haslemere Natural History Society, Hon. Sec., E. W. Swanton, A.L.S.,
 Educational Museum, Haslemere, Surrey.
 1930. Hastings Public Library, Brassey Institute, Hastings.
 1925. Horsham Museum Society, Hon. Sec., G. F. W. Hart, The Haven,
 Broadbridge Heath.
 1897. Hove Public Library, Church Road, Hove.

1910. John Rylands Library, Manchester.
1555. Lewes Fitzroy Memorial Free Library, Lewes.
1900. Lincoln's Inn Library, Lincoln's Inn, London, w.c.2.
1886. London Library, St. James's Square, s.w.1.
1928. Manchester Public Library, Manchester.
1916. "Men of Sussex" Association, c/o W. A. Greig, 1, Foxbourne Road, s.w.17.
1920. Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154, Baylston Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
1932. Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.
1929. Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.
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).
1932. Newberry 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. Friend, 1, York Road, Tunbridge Wells.
1897. Victoria and Albert Museum Library, South Kensington, s.w.7.
1927. West Sussex County Library, South Street, 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).

Report for 1933.

1. MEMBERSHIP.—For the fourth year in succession the number of members shows a slight decrease, the figures being as follows:—

	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Associate.</i>	<i>Life.</i>	<i>Honorary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1st January, 1933	1051	91	69	7	1218
1st January, 1934	1037	93	65	7	1202

The total number of members on 1st January, 1934, was exactly the same as on 1st January, 1927, and was still above, but only just above, 1200. During the year 1933 there were 90 deaths and resignations, and 74 new members were elected. In view of all the circumstances the Council does not regard this as unsatisfactory; and the decrease is smaller than in any of the previous years since 1930. At the same time it is desirable that members should do their best to make the Society known and to secure fresh members.

The Society, during the year 1933, lost many members notable by reason of length of membership and their services, in some cases to archæology, and in some cases in other spheres, including Lord Ashton of Hyde (elected 1905), J. W. Batterham, F.R.C.S. (1904), W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A. (1899), William Cowland (1907), Major Sir Philip A. S. Crawley (1925), Mrs. J. H. Every (1923), Philip S. Foster (1923), John Galsworthy (1930), A. G. E. Godden (1909), Arthur F. Griffith (1886), C. Lang Huggins (1896), Henry King (1907), Walter G. Klein (1922), C. C. Lacaita (1901), Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A. (1911), W. H. Martindale (1924), Lord Monk Bretton, C.B. (1906), Reginald H. Powell (1907), E. J. Guérard Piffard (1904), R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A. (1877), Alan H. Stenning (1876), Owen S. Tudor (1911), G. Ashley Tyacke (1903), E. Towry White, F.S.A. (1920), Edwin Young (1892).

Lord Monk Bretton and Mr. R. Garraway Rice were both Vice-Presidents of the Society. Mr. Rice having died very early in the year, full reference to his services as a Member of the Council since 1892, and in many other ways, was made in last year's Annual Report; and particulars of his benefactions to the Society will be found in a subsequent paragraph.

Many public duties prevented Lord Monk Bretton from taking a prominent part in the Society's affairs, but he always showed great interest in its work. It may be recalled that he presided at the luncheon on 10th May, 1922, when Mr. (as he then was) Charles Thomas-Stanford handed over the deeds of Lewes Castle; and many of those who attended the annual meeting on 23rd March, 1927, will remember the singularly well-chosen words with which, when speaking of Horsfield in the Westgate Chapel, he traced the link between archæology and patriotism.

The names of two prominent and most useful members of the Council are included in the above list: Messrs. Arthur F. Griffith and Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A.

Mr. Griffith became Local Honorary Secretary for Brighton as long ago as 1898, and under the old rules was as such an *ex officio* member of the Council. In 1907 he was elected as an ordinary member of the Council, but was not re-elected in 1908 when the Council was reconstituted. However, in the following year he was elected in succession to Mr. H. Michell Whitley, and continued to serve until his death on 30th December, 1933. He had then been a member of the Council for a longer period than any other member, though his membership was not continuous. He had done much useful work in many directions, especially in arranging various sections of the Museum. In particular he classified the valuable finds in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Winton Street, Alfriston, and contributed articles on them to Volume LVI and LVII. He was also deeply interested in Natural History and devoted a large amount of time and money and energy to the Booth Bird Museum in Brighton.

Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A., joined the Council in 1920, and also represented the Trust on the Committee which administers Bodiam Castle for the National Trust. He was well known throughout England as an authority on brickwork and domestic architecture. He had published several important works on these and kindred subjects including *English Brickwork*, and *The History of the English House* (1931). Nor was his activity confined to writing. He purchased Great Dixter, Northiam, and restored it to something of its former grandeur, adding to it a Yeoman's House from Benenden. On two occasions he welcomed the Society to his most interesting and attractive home, and members who were

fortunate enough to be present on those occasions will not forget his kindness and hospitality or the delightful setting in which he lived.

2. OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.—At the Annual Meeting, the Earl of Athlone, K.G., was elected to succeed Viscount Gage as President, and the other officers were re-elected. The retiring members of the Council were also re-elected, and Dr. H. R. Mosse was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A.

3. ANNUAL MEETING.—The 86th Annual Meeting of the Society was held in the Town Hall, Lewes, by kind permission of the Mayor. The Chairman of the Council, Brig.-General E. G. Godfrey-Faussett, C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A., presided, and there were about eighty members present. It is a matter for regret that so few members apparently take an interest in this, the annual business meeting, at which they have the opportunity of hearing about the financial state of the Society, and of making their wishes known as to the conduct of its affairs.

The Chairman referred to the great loss the Society had sustained by the deaths of Lady Thomas-Stanford and Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., and in commenting on the Balance Sheet, Mr. F. B. Stevens, F.S.A., took the opportunity to explain that the Society would in all probability not benefit under the terms of Lady Thomas-Stanford's will for very many years. An animated discussion took place as to the advisability of issuing the annual volume with cut edges, and it was finally carried that the pages should be "opened by hand."

In the afternoon, Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A., gave a lantern lecture on the recently discovered Roman road from Edenbridge to Lewes, and Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., gave an account of the history of Pelham House, Lewes. Mr. C. H. S. Ellis (Chairman of the County Council) expressed his pleasure at being able to invite the members to view Pelham House, now the property of the County Council. The members then went to Pelham House, where they were shown over the building.

4. SUMMER MEETING.—The annual summer meeting was held on 20th June, at Shoreham and Steyning. About 250 members and their friends took part in it. Meeting at St. Mary's Church,

New Shoreham, the Rev. J. Glossop welcomed the party, after which Mr. Henry Cheale gave an admirably clear account of the wonderful old church, a famous example of late twelfth-century transitional work. The Marlipins, now vested in the Sussex Archæological Trust and used as a Museum, was open for inspection before the party went on to Old Shoreham Church. Here again Mr. Cheale was the lecturer. After an interval for luncheon, the party reassembled in Steyning Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. E. W. Cox, spoke on the history of the town and church. Small parties were then formed to visit the Grammar School and other old houses in the town. After tea, by the kindness of Mr. C. B. O. Clarke, Wiston House was visited. Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., gave an account of the house, after which some of the rooms and the adjoining little church with its interesting tombs were thrown open for inspection. The visitors also enjoyed the beautiful garden and the views of the Downs.

5. AUTUMN MEETING.—The autumn meeting was held on 25th October, at Preston, Brighton, in order that members might have the opportunity of visiting the Thomas-Stanford Museum recently opened in the Manor House. Small parties were formed to go over the house under the leadership of Mr. H. D. Roberts and Mr. F. B. Stevens, and later they were collected in the church, where Mr. Stevens spoke on the Stanford family, and drew attention to the family monuments now entrusted to the care of the Sussex Archæological Trust. After tea in the Parish Hall, Mr. Harold Peake, F.S.A., gave a very interesting lecture on Prehistoric Trackways.

6. LOCAL MEETINGS.—As in previous years a local meeting was arranged in each of the five rapes, excluding the Rape of Bramber, in which the summer meeting took place. These meetings are more particularly meant for the members in the district in which they are held. They have proved so popular that the Council has considered it advisable to limit the numbers to 100, so that the meetings can be held at some of the smaller churches and houses in the county, which otherwise would have to remain unseen by the members, owing to lack of accommodation. The meetings were held at Rye, Hardham, West Dean, Barcombe and Trotton. At Rye, the site of the medieval pottery kilns, recently discovered and excavated by Mr. L. A. Vidler, were

described by him, and the Museum containing the "finds" was also visited. At Hardham and Trotton the old churches with their remarkable wall paintings were described by Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A. Hardham Priory and Camp were also inspected, and Chithurst Church and Abbey. At West Dean the Church and Parsonage House were seen, and attention was drawn to the Stanford memorials now in the care of the Sussex Archæological Trust. On the same day Charlston Manor and Litlington Church were visited, Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., pointing out the architectural details. Previous to seeing the Roman road, under the guidance of Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A., at Barcombe, Mr. Godfrey described the old Church at Hamsey.

7. CASTLE AND MUSEUM. The number of visitors to the Castle and Museum is again lower than in 1932. As an experiment, combined tickets to Anne of Cleves House and the Castle and Museum have been issued for 1s. This is less than tickets obtained separately, and has been appreciated by visitors, as is shown by the fact that 900 were sold.

The outstanding feature of the year has been the Garraway Rice Bequest to the Museum and Library, by which a large number of articles and books have come into the possession of the Society. These include a case of more than 1000 flint implements, specimens of Sussex ironwork, furniture, old samplers, children's books, medieval pottery, and a variety of other objects of great interest. These are at present housed in Barbican House, but it is hoped shortly to have a special exhibition of them in Anne of Cleves House, after which probably the greater part will remain there, as there is not sufficient room to display them properly at Barbican House. An excellent Guide to the Castle, written by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., has been published this year, which can be obtained for the sum of 6d. A Guide to the Museum is in preparation and will probably appear in 1934.

The Council has again given much anxious consideration to the question of the Barbican, and after receiving reports from Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A. and Mr. Sydney Tatchell, decided to put in hand the first and most urgent portion of the work recommended by them both, and in particular the construction of a concrete roof. Work has been commenced and is proceeding satisfactorily. The expenditure will be heavy and an increase on

the amount borrowed from the Bank on the security of Barbican House will be necessary unless donations are forthcoming.

8. ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE.—The number of visitors here shows an increase, being 2675 compared with 2050 last year, which is decidedly encouraging. The former tenants of the west wing having vacated their rooms, the Council authorised the removal of the partitions on the upper floor, the opening up of several blocked windows, and the removal of the ceiling. The beautiful timberwork of the roof can now be seen, and the whole forms a large well-lighted gallery suitable for the holding of special exhibitions. The lower gallery has had the floor repaired and has been otherwise put in order. At some future date when funds permit, it is hoped to open a door and place a staircase in the original position so that the two parts of the house may be connected as they were in the past.

9. WILMINGTON PRIORY.—There is also an increase in the number of visitors to Wilmington Priory, the total for 1933 being 2521 compared with 2335 in the preceding year. The paths have been regravelled and the buildings are in a satisfactory condition. A cheap 2d. Guide to the Priory has been provided for those visitors who prefer something smaller than the excellent one sold at 6d. containing the Articles on Wilmington Priory by the Rev. W. Budgen and Mr. W. H. Godfrey, reprinted from *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIX.

10. PUBLICATIONS.—During the year Vol. LXXIV of the Society's Collections appeared, and as usual contains many articles of much interest. The Council is considering the desirability of initiating certain changes in regard to the printing and format of the annual volume, but these, if and so far as they are adopted, will not affect Vol. LXXV which will appear fairly early in 1934, and will complete the third series of twenty-five volumes published by the Society. The much-needed Index to Vols. LI to LXXV will then be proceeded with.

As a sign of the great interest taken in Sussex history and of the vitality of the Society, it may be mentioned that the Honorary Editor has no difficulty in obtaining more than sufficient contributions for each annual volume—that for 1934 being practically complete before the end of 1933.

Miss M. S. Holgate has continued her valuable work as Editor of *Sussex Notes and Queries*, and during 1933 the fourth volume was completed. This periodical is now an indispensable part of the Society's activity.

11. DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS.—The growth of the Society's Collection has continued during the year, the additions from various sources numbering about 1400. Besides miscellaneous Sussex Deeds, a large number relating to Harting have been received, and included in a considerable contribution from the British Records Association are a good number of Hailsham documents.

Attention is drawn to the work of the British Records Association, which is making a special effort to obtain Deeds from Solicitors for distribution to the County Repositories. The Association is warmly commended to members for their support, the subscription for individual members being 5s. yearly. Both the Sussex Archæological Society and the Sussex Record Society are Institutional members.

12. FINANCE.—The year commenced with a deficit on the Society's General Fund of £3 19s. 4d. Except for a slight reduction in the income as compared with 1932, and an increase in the cost of the annual volume, the figures showed no great variation from those of the previous year, when income exceeded normal expenditure by £170. In 1933 the surplus was about £140, which is represented in the accounts by the conversion of the deficit of £3 19s. 4d. into a credit balance of £34 6s. 8d., and the advance to the Sussex Archæological Trust of £100, which went to reduce the loan from the Bank on the deeds of Barbican House. The Society's General Fund also met the interest on the loan. It may be pointed out that the amounts derived from meetings were practically equivalent to the loan interest.

13. GUIDES TO SUSSEX CHURCHES.—For some time the Council has had under consideration a scheme in connection with the issue of authoritative Guides to the old churches in the county. The Bishop of Chichester gave his warm approval and has authorised the printing of the Arms of the Diocese on the covers. Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., has undertaken the Editorship. The first three Guides have been issued this year, those to Cuckfield, Wartling, and Eastbourne Churches. The Guides are uniform in size and

type, and will consist of four or eight pages. In addition to an account of the church, they will contain a dated plan of the building, and lists of the Incumbents and of the Memorials. They can be sold by the parochial authorities at a profit if the charge is 6d. for the eight-page guide, and 4d. for the four-page. Illustrations are inserted if desired. The Incumbent or Parochial Church Council are responsible for all the arrangements with the printer. It is hoped that in time, all the churches in the Diocese will have these Guides so that visitors will look out for them as being authoritative and correct. Possibly many of our members may like to collect them and have them bound up together.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

BEXHILL MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

Several excursions to places of archaeological interest were held during the summer of 1933. In June, the remains of the recently discovered medieval pottery kilns near the site of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rye, were visited under the guidance of Mr. Leopold A. Vidler. On the same occasion Mr. H. J. Cheney conducted a party of members to a neolithic site at Playden. In July, under the leadership of Mr. W. E. Meads, visits were paid to the churches at Hartfield and Withyham. Mr. John E. Ray, F.R.Hist.S., conducted tours by motor-coach of the lower part of the Cuckmere Valley, organised to supplement those of the previous year which were initiated to study the geological, topographical and archaeological features associated with the upper portion of the Cuckmere River.

In August the Association, at the kind invitation of Alderman J. H. Every, visited his private museum of bygonies at the Phoenix Ironworks, Lewes. An excursion to Down House, Downe, near Farnborough, the home of Charles Darwin for forty years, concluded the summer activities of the Association.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB.

During the year, which ended on 30th September, 1933, the Club pursued its normal activities steadily but uneventfully. In the course of the year 53 new members were admitted, a net gain of 28, which compares favourably with the decrease of 4 recorded in 1931-32.

In the winter session eight general meetings with lectures were held which were very much appreciated by those who heard them.

At the annual supper, the guest and speaker of the evening was Brig.-General E. G. Godfrey-Faussett, C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A., who gave a deeply interesting address on "Sussex Place-Names and their Implications."

Uniformly fine weather and admirable organisation by our excursion secretary, Mr. H. J. Cox, combined to make the eight excursions, which were undertaken in the spring and summer of 1933, a most instructive and enjoyable series.

As the result of very careful deliberation we have decided to arrange for the winter of 1933-34 a number of courses of illustrated lectures by recognised experts in various departments of archæology, in order that our members may obtain a bird's-eye view of the whole archæological field. It is our hope that the experiment will be successful enough to justify its being continued in future years.

The Club's Library included at the end of the year 1050 books and 511 pamphlets.

THE HAVERFIELD SOCIETY, LANCING COLLEGE.

Last July the Society lost many of its oldest leading members, but undeterred by the blow it commenced the new school year with renewed vigour.

A concentrated effort was made to set in order the Museum, and for that end members decided to specialize in various branches.

Generous gifts of money and specimens have been sent, notably from Dr. A. Cobbett and W. S. Melsome, and some cases are being constructed.

There have been several lectures by members, and the Society is making expeditions to each of the local Museums.

NATURAL SCIENCE AND ARCHÆOLOGY SOCIETY, LITTLEHAMPTON.

Eight general meetings were held during the year. Lectures and addresses were delivered at these meetings, illustrated by lantern and epidiastope. Many visitors were introduced by members. Five excursions were held, one of these by invitation of the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club.

Excavations on the site in Arundel Park were continued from the previous year, interesting material being added to the finds already in the Littlehampton Museum. Colonel Barber has completed a survey of a large area in the Park, and prepared a plan showing the old trackways, lynchets, barrows, etc.

The Reports of Proceedings of the Society for 1931-32 were published. Through the generosity of Mr. E. Wyndham Hulme the Society was enabled to issue its Extra Publication No. 2—*Reminiscences of Littlehampton*—which includes a transcript of the Parish Registers.

Arrangements are being made to organize a Regional Survey of the district. In co-operation with the Museum, photographs of

old houses in the town and neighbourhood have been taken and will be added to the collection already acquired.

The Society has continued its support and assistance to the Museum. Many gifts and loans have been made by or through the members.

The membership at the end of 1933 was 219.

WORTHING ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Worthing Archæological Society has had a very successful year. During the summer of 1933 a very satisfactory piece of excavation work was carried out under the supervision of Dr. E. Cecil Curwen on New Barn Down, Clapham, which resulted in the location of a practically complete farmstead site of the late Bronze Age. A number of barrows were also found in different parts of the hill, as well as a very well-preserved Neolithic pit dwelling.

Five excursions were held during the summer months. These and the usual winter meetings have all been well attended.

The present membership is 322.

REPORTS OF LOCAL TRUSTS ON WHICH THE SOCIETY OR TRUST IS REPRESENTED.

It is thought desirable that some reference should be made in the Society's annual report to the work of certain local committees on which the Society is represented both for the information of members and in order to strengthen the link between the Society and the committees in question. As in some cases no previous details of these Trusts have been published in previous Reports a short statement of their work is included.

MIDHURST TOWN TRUST.

The Trustees manage the Town Hall and Market Place at Midhurst. The Magistrates hold their Court in the upper part of the Town Hall. The fire engine is kept in the lower part, where are old cells once used for prisoners. The ancient stocks are kept at the Town Hall.

There is also a handsome silver-gilt mace, 1736, given for the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Midhurst before the independent Parliamentary representation of that borough was abolished, and there are two ancient constables' long staves, also formerly used for borough ceremonials. The mace and staves are brought out on public occasions, such as the Armistice Service outside or in the church.

The Trustees are also custodians of the Midhurst War Memorial, opposite the west end of the church, close by which is the ancient bull ring.

The Society's representative on the Trust is Sir Stephen G. Sale, K.C.I.E.

No particular event occurred during 1933.

PEVENSEY TOWN TRUST.

The Trust is the successor of the ancient Corporation of Pevensay and the body of Trustees consists of representatives of the parishes of Pevensay and Westham, with one Trustee appointed by the Sussex Archæological Society (the Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A.). The property of the Trust of special archæological interest comprises the miniature Court House in Pevensay Street and the regalia and

archives of the Corporation, which are kept in Pevensey Church. The Market belongs to the Trust and is the main source of revenue. The ownership of all the wayside waste in Pevensey was also vested in the Trust, but this has recently been conveyed to the County Council. Some few years ago the regalia and archives were insured at the instigation of the Society's representative. The Court House has recently been re-decorated and much improved internally.

BODIAM CASTLE.

The late Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd, F.S.A., had, since the formation of the local Committee, acted as representative of the Sussex Archæological Trust. Owing to his death in December last, no formal report is available.

PRESTON MANOR.

The deed of gift by Sir Charles Thomas-Stanford provided that two members of the Committee should be appointed by the Sussex Archæological Trust. The first representatives appointed were Dr. Eliot Curwen and Mr. F. Bentham Stevens. The Manor House was formally opened as a Museum on 14th October, 1933.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST.

1. MEMBERSHIP.—The number of members of the Trust on 1st January, 1933, was 209. During the year 6 members died or ceased to be members of the Sussex Archæological Society. On the other hand 8 new members were elected so that the membership on 1st January, 1934, was 211.

It may be pointed out that by an alteration in the rules of the Society no entrance fee is payable by a new member if on joining the Society he or she makes the single payment of £1 which qualifies for membership of the Trust.

2. GENERAL MEETING.—The statutory Annual Meeting of the Trust was as usual held immediately after the business portion of the annual meeting of the Society on Wednesday, 22nd March, 1933.

3. PROPERTIES.—No additions have been made during the past year to the properties vested in the Trust.

4. ANTIQUITIES ADMINISTERED BY THE TRUST:—

(a) *Lewes Castle and Anne of Cleves House.*—The financial administration of these antiquities has been carried out by the Trust on behalf of the Society. The Castle and Museum Account again shows a falling off in the receipts from visitors, and a heavy excess of expenditure over income. The continued shrinkage in the receipts has caused the Council much anxiety, but it is satisfactory to be able to record that there are now some signs of an improvement.

The Anne of Cleves House Account also shows an excess of expenditure over income, but this was due in the main to abnormal expenses. On the other hand the termination of the tenancy of the west wing will mean that the income derived from rents will show a permanent diminution.

(b) *Wilmington Priory.*—For the second year in succession the account shows a balance on the right side, and it is hoped that this will continue and gradually increase.

(c) *Southwick Roman Villa Site*.—During the year this has been fenced and is now permanently enclosed. Further excavations have been carried out by Mr. C. R. Ward and others which have yielded interesting results. The task of preserving the walls and laying out the site is now being dealt with, and it is hoped that in the course of time the site may become a source of revenue. Funds are still needed both for excavation work and for laying out the ground.

5. ANTIQUITIES ADMINISTERED BY LOCAL COMMITTEES:—

(a) *The Marlipins, Shoreham-by-Sea*.—The building and Museum continue to attract visitors, especially during the summer months when it is open on Sundays as well as week-days. The voluntary contributions placed in collecting boxes showed a slight increase over those of the previous year. The Committee expended the sum of £8 17s. 8d. on repairs to the building. Over 700 copies of the eighth edition of *The History of the Marlipins* were sold during the year. The Committee has decided to purchase another £25 Government Stock, making a holding of £100.

(b) *Parsonage Row, West Tarring*.—The number of visitors was 1766 as against 1809 in the previous year. The Committee is considering various suggestions for making the cottages better known. The cottages are being kept in a fair state of repair and a further sum of £20 was paid off the loan which was reduced to £460.

An article on the cottages by Mr. Ian C. Hannah, F.S.A., appeared in Vol. LXXIV of the Sussex Archæological Society's Collections.

Mr. A. F. Griffith, who had for some years past represented the Trust on the Local Committee, died during the year.

6. THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST.—The Council had before it reports which showed that the condition of the Stanford Memorials at West Dean and Preston was satisfactory. During the year memorials to Sir Charles and Lady Thomas-Stanford were erected in Preston Church, and also in the Churchyard. A full description of all the memorials was published in Vol. LXXIV of the Society's Collections.

The first annual transfer was made from the surplus income of the Fund to the Castle Repairs Account. In future years the amount so transferred will, it is anticipated, be larger.

LIST OF PROPERTIES HELD BY THE SUSSEX
ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST ON 1ST JANUARY, 1934.

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.*

1932.

8. Roman Villa Site, Southwick.

NOTE.—In the case of properties, the names of which are printed in *italics*, the Trust acts only as legal trustee, and Local Committees are responsible for management and finance.

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).
- Crowlink (1932).

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

LIABILITIES AND CREDIT BALANCES.			ASSETS AND DEBIT BALANCES.							
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Qualifying Subscriptions of Members of the Sussex Archæological Society to 31st December, 1932 ..	263	17	0							
<i>Add</i> Subscriptions received during 1933.. .. .	8	0	0							
	271	17	0							
Endowment Fund and Specific Donations to 31st December, 1933		432	9	0						
THE BARBICAN (LEWES CASTLE) REPAIR FUND.										
Donations received during 1932	28	6	4							
<i>Add</i> Donations received during 1933	11	10	0							
" Proceeds Special Appeal Fund	92	1	9							
	131	18	1	836	4	1				
THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND (CAPITAL ACCOUNT).										
Amount of legacy paid on the death of Lady Thomas-Stanford				1000	0	0				
THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND (INCOME ACCOUNT).										
Balance as at 31st December, 1932		11	5							
<i>Add</i> Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1933		2	11	1						
		3	2	6						
							1908	18	3	
							80	13	3	
							1989	11	6	
THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)										
Amount advanced on mortgage of premises at Henfield								1000	0	0
INCOME ACCOUNTS.										
<i>Lewes Castle and Museum.</i>										
Deficit as at 31st December, 1932		68	8	7						
<i>Add</i> Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1933		78	12	7						
		147	1	2						
<i>Anne of Cleves House.</i>										
Deficit as at 31st December, 1932		15	10	9						
<i>Add</i> Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1933		11	8	10						
		26	19	7						

LOANS.

(a) Barclays Bank, Ltd., secured by guarantee of, and deposit of the Deeds of Barbican House, Lewes, by, the Sussex Archaeological Society	600 0 0		
(b) Sussex Archaeological Society			
Balance as at 31st December, 1932	843 0 10		
Add further advances in 1933	126 12 10		
	<hr/>	969 13 8	
Sundry Creditor		1569 13 8	
Overdraft at Bank		3 3 0	
		<hr/>	
		103 13 6	
		<hr/>	
		£3515 16 9	

INCOME ACCOUNTS—continued.

<i>Wilmington Priory.</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1932		162 0 3	
Add Interest paid on Loan from Bank		26 12 10	
		<hr/>	
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1933 (Income Account)		188 13 1	
		5 7 6	
		<hr/>	
		183 5 7	
<i>The Long Man.</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1932		2 4 0	
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1933		14 4	
		<hr/>	
		1 9 8	
<i>Southwick Roman Villa.</i>			
Expenditure 1932	2 13 9		
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1933	58 18 0		
	<hr/>		
	61 11 9		
Less Donations received in 1932	49 5 0		
	<hr/>		
		12 6 9	
<i>General Income and Expenditure Account.</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1932		134 17 3	
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1933		20 5 3	
		<hr/>	
		155 2 6	
		<hr/>	
		£3515 16 9	

GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.											INCOME.						
								£	s.	d.							
To Salaries								6	14	7	By amount carried to Balance Sheet				20	5	3
" Miscellaneous payments								1	7	2							
" Bank Charges								12	3	6							
								<hr/>									
								£20	5	3					£20	5	3
								<hr/>							<hr/>		

WILMINGTON PRIORY, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Repairs, Renewals, etc.	11	12	7
" Insurance (Fire and Workmen's Compensation)	1	19	1
" Wages, National Health and Unemployment Insurance	43	2	0
" Printing Tickets of Admission	1	4	0
" Printing Pamphlets	4	10	6
" Balance carried to Balance Sheet	5	7	6
	<hr/>		
	£67	15	8

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
By Sale of Tickets of Admission	60	14	4
" Sale of Books on Wilmington Priory	2	8	0
" Sale of Post-cards	4	1	0
" Sale of Pamphlets			12 4
	<hr/>		
	£67	15	8

THE LONG MAN, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Balance carried to Balance Sheet	14	4	
	<hr/>		
	£0	14	4

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
By Sale of Post-cards			14 4
	<hr/>		
	£0	14	4

THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To renovation of Brass Plate in Preston Church	1	10	0
" Amount transferred to Lewes Castle, Income and Expenditure Account towards the upkeep of the Castle	10	0	0
" Miscellaneous Expenses		5	0
" Balance carried to Balance Sheet	2	11	1
	<hr/>		
	£14	6	1

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Mortgage Interest	16	13	6			
<i>Less</i> Tax (to be recovered)	4	3	4			
	<hr/>					
" Interest on Deposit				12	10	2
	<hr/>					
				£14	6	1

THE SOUTHWICK ROMAN VILLA, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1933.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Cost of fencing	153	14	0
" Insurance on fencing		5	0
" Miscellaneous expenses		12	0
" Cost of Printing Pamphlets	6	15	0
	<hr/>		
	£161	6	0

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
By Sale of Pamphlets			8 0
" Donations	102	0	0
" Balance being Excess of Expenditure over Income carried to Balance Sheet			58 18 0
	<hr/>		
	£161	6	0

D

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

JUNE 1933 TO APRIL 1934

- Mr. G. Oram, Burgess Hill. (Loan.)
Massive bronze finger ring (perhaps from Hassocks sandpit).
Bronze socketed celt from Burgess Hill.
- Mr. E. Fayle.
Carved stone from East Chiltington.
- Mr. S. E. Winbolt.
Denarius of Hadrian from Hassocks sandpit.
- Mr. E. Payne, Southwick.
Handle of mediæval vessel from Henfield sandpit.
- Mr. C. M. Capon, per Mr. S. E. Winbolt.
Small Romano-British vessel with incised cross, late third or
early fourth century from Hassocks.
- Mr. S. D. Secretan.
Old-fashioned hand-made bolt and nut and 2 tools for sharpen-
ing grindstones in mill, from Wanford Mill, Rudgwick.
- Rev. K. H. MacDermott.
A "bear" of iron found in garden adjoining Station Road,
Buxted.
Clay tobacco pipes, eighteenth century.
- Col. J. V. Gray, F.S.A. (Permanent Loan.)
Bronze Age stone mace-head from Bedford Well Waterworks,
Eastbourne.
- Mrs. Morris, Billingshurst.
Brocade dress, date about 1710, formerly belonging to the late
Misses Caffin, of Old Malling.
- Mr. T. de I. Honeywood, Horsham.
Twelve Bristol flint glass wine bottles from site of No. 8, West
Street, Brighton, stamped "H.R."
- Mr. J. H. Every.
Two seats for Castle grounds.
- Dr. W. Hooper.
Seventy-seven flints of the Mesolithic culture from various sites
in Sussex.

- Dr. J. G. D. Clark, F.S.A., and Mr. W. J. Parsons.
Two hundred and twenty-seven flints of the Mesolithic culture, with Peterborough pottery, from dwelling pits at sandpit, Selmeston.
- Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., Mr. W. J. Parsons, and Mr. H. A. Davis.
Collection of Microliths and other flint implements of the Mesolithic culture from sandpit, Selmeston.
- Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A.
Mediæval pottery shards from Castle Hill, Hartfield. Flint implements from Jevington, etc. Rope and seeds from Roman well, Pevensey Castle.
- Mr. J. D. Hoper.
Two Type A bronze Age beakers found in Brighton in 1830. Early Iron Age urn, La Tene III.
- Mr. E. Howard Smith, Lewes.
Double-ended satirical polycephalic pipe-stopper found in Lewes, probably seventeenth century; rare type.
- Mr. Strachan Davidson.
Curved Mesolithic flint, "battered back," of unusual size, from Broadhurst, Horsted Keynes.
- The late Mr. A. F. Griffith.
Mediæval vessel found 1876, built into the wall of Ford Church, possibly twelfth or thirteenth century.
- BEQUEST OF THE LATE MR. R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A.
Modern oak dining table, reproduction of seventeenth-century table bequeathed to Board of Education.
Gateleg table.
Oak cradle, 1754.
Brass metal-work from covers of Registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1567.
Brass nut-crackers, late seventeenth or early eighteenth century.
Poke dial or journey ring, said to have been found near Petworth; seventeenth or eighteenth century.
Armillary dial, seventeenth or eighteenth century.
Brass Sundial, marked *Nox Venit*, 1747.
Brass candle lantern.
Two miniature brasses.
Two brass flour castors.
Brass trivett.
Three brass candlesticks.
Mould for making pewter spoons, with spoon.
A number of pewter objects.
Collection of antiquities (pottery shards, etc.) from Hardham.
Pottery shard from Steyning.

- Plaster from Home Street Farm, Pulborough, prehistoric site (framed).
- Collection of antiquities (pottery shards, ironwork, etc.) found near the foundation of a Roman building at Holme Street Farm, Pulborough.
- Collection of antiquities found at Old Place Farm, Pulborough.
- Collection of antiquities found at Flaxham Park.
- Spit from Arundel Castle.
- Fire Dogs from Partridge Green.
- Stand for dishes, etc., in front of fire.
- Four toasters.
- Crane (ornamental).
- Copper frying-pan with short handle.
- Grease boat.
- Adjustable hanging candlestick.
- Gun-metal mortar ornamented with stag's heads.
- Pipe kiln for holding long clay churchwarden's pipes.
- Fire back (Blacksmiths' Arms, 1650).
- Fire back (1650, Tudor Rose).
- Fire back (King Charles I).
- Key of Pulborough Church, Sussex, probably *circa* 1423.
- Twenty keys (two brass).
- Three early keys.
- Fetter-lock padlock with screw fastening, probably eighteenth century.
- Handcuffs from old prison at Petworth, eighteenth century.
- Three latch handles and five steel hinges.
- Ox shoes from East Sussex, eighteenth or nineteenth century.
- Part of horseshoe found ? Bignor Park, 1900, ? Roman.
- Adjustable horseshoe.
- Rowell of spur, English, probably fifteenth century, Amberley Down, Sussex.
- Bullet moulds and shot boxes, early nineteenth century.
- Early eighteenth century candlestick with lip to hang on bin in wine cellar.
- Stirrup dug up at Watersfield in 1923.
- Lazy tongs with pipe stopper.
- Extending lazy tongs.
- Seven pairs of snuffers.
- Seven small horse-bells, three marked W.R., rest plain; and other bells.
- Six steel forks of various types.
- Shepherd's crook from shepherd near Seaford (no handle).
- Three lead window lights from Chichester (1) and Petworth (2).
- Grater mounted on wood for hanging on wall.
- Iron chain for hanging in chimney with hooks for pots.
- Cannon-ball ploughed up near The Dyke, Brighton.

Twelve corkscrews.

Set of twelve china drawing-room bowls.

Mould of chalk found at Pulborough in 1908, and ? tradesman's bale marks made from same.

Pewter castor oil spoon, 1800 to 1850.

Bronze spoon from Chichester.

Metal pendant from Chichester.

Roman key.

Bronze Age piece of cast bronze found on surface of soil at Littlington.

Brass rivet and 6 dumps of lead for fixing rivets, from the monumental brass of Sir William Goring, 1555, Burton Church.

? Leech box.

Straw plait roller and bundle of straw, nineteenth century.

Carved panels from sounding-board at Thakeham Church.

Bat and trap.

Boot-jack.

Five gingerbread moulds and 2 butter pats.

Constable's staff; "W.R.," Pulborough.

Two harvester's flasks.

Staffordshire Clogg Almanack.

Pair of pattens.

Old wooden platter from Hardham, eighteenth or nineteenth century.

Pitch pipe used in Pulborough Church, eighteenth century.

Chairman's hammer.

Large hour glass.

Tea caddy with sugar basin.

Three leather-covered boxes used as work-cases when travelling by coach.

Wattle and daub from a cottage formerly in Lower Street, Pulborough. *Circa* 1600.

Baking dish, 14 in. by 18 in., Staffordshire combed ware, early nineteenth century.

Pottery jug bought at Pulborough in 1901.

Pottery jug of brown and yellow glaze, 15 in. high.

Two-handed cider jug. Brown glaze top part, lower part unglazed.

Bellarmino jug, about 17 in. high.

Elizabethan water pot, 12 in. high.

Two Roman vessels from Pulborough, third or fourth century.

Carved oak box with initials E.I., 7½ in. by 4½ in.

Seal of Queen Victoria in tin box.

Case of four surgeons' scalpels in snake skin case, 1795-1810.

Guinea scales in metal case with weights.

Guinea scales in wooden box.

- Upper and lower stone of quern, and upper stone of beehive quern, found at the Romano-British cemetery and Roman Camp, Hardham, 1911.
- Half of upper stone of Romano-British quern, found Pulborough, 1913.
- Tile from Romano-British walls at Holme Street Farm, Pulborough, 1910.
- Roman tile found Holme Street Farm, Pulborough, showing impress of dog's paw.
- Piece of Roman tile from New Place Farm, Pulborough, 1912.
- Painter's maul stone for grinding paint; in use at Pulborough in first half of nineteenth century, perhaps earlier.
- Maul stone for grinding drugs. First half of nineteenth century, perhaps earlier; used by the late Dr. Peter Martin of Pulborough.
- Cannon ball 5 in. in diameter dredged out of the River Arun at Greatham.
- Twelve mounted mediæval tiles from Pulborough Church and Tortington Priory.

Pictures—

- An engraved portrait of Thomas Partington, Esq., some time Chairman, East Sussex Quarter Sessions.
- Mezzotint portrait of Ashurst Turner Gilbert, D.D., Bishop of Chichester.
- Large photograph of Chichester Cross taken about 1860.
- Portrait of Sir William Burrell, Bart., LL.D., F.S.A.
- Testimonial of George Hill (1839), 9, North Chapel, Petworth.
- Oil painting on canvas (cut down and reframed) of the Royal Arms of England, temp. George II., which was formerly in Horsham Church, Sussex.

Seven samplers.

Collection of flint implements.

Collection of By-gones.

Collection of children's toys.

Collection of Sussex tokens, regal copper coins and various other coins in cabinet.

Thirteen cases for exhibits.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

JUNE 1933 TO APRIL 1934

- Mr. R. Morris.
"Troja," by Dr. Henry Schliemann, 1884.
- Mr. E. Fayle.
Drawings made in 1885 of Old Shoreham Church, New Shoreham Church, Poyning's Church, and Preston Church.
"First Publishers of the Truth," 1907.
"Journal of County Kildare Archaeological Society," Vol. XI., Part 4.
"History of the Painters' Stainers' Company."
"The Worshipful Company of Turners."
"History of the Worshipful Company of Plumbers."
"History of the Glass-sellers' Company."
"The Worshipful Company of Stationers."
"The Vintners' Company."
"History of the Worshipful Company of Glaziers."
Four extra volumes of "Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland," and Index, Vols. 41 to 60.
"Court Book of the Liberty of St. Sepulchre," 1586-1590.
"Advertisements of Ireland."
"Carved Ornament from Irish Monuments."
- Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A.
"Guide to Lewes," 1933.
- Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A.
"Guide to Mediæval Antiquities," British Museum, 1924.
Bedfordshire Historical Record Society. Survey of Ancient Buildings, Vol. 2, "By-gone Water Supplies," by J. Steele Elliott.
- Mr. A. Worsfeld, Lewes.
Plans of Peacock's Grammar School and The Court Hall, Rye.
- Rev. A. A. Evans.
"On Foot in Sussex." (Author's copy.)
- Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A.
"Edenbridge-Lewes Roman Road." A pictorial record.
"History of Lingfield," ed. by A. B. Hayward and S. Hazell.
- Per Miss Cooper.
"Ornithological Rambles in Sussex," by A. E. Knox.

- Mr. F. R. Williams.
Photographs of Sussex Churches: Chithurst (3), Ditchling (2), Eastbourne (2), Hooe (2), Laughton (2), St. Anne's, Lewes (1), Piddinghoe (4), Seaford (1), Selmeston (3), Old Shoreham (6), Southease (3), Westmeston (2), Worth (11).
- Mr. E. W. Hulme.
"Sussex Monasteries," from Dugdale's "Monasticon."
Case for holding drawings, etc.
- Mr. S. E. Winbolt.
"Wealden Glass," The Surrey-Sussex Industry, A.D. 1226-1615. (Author's copy.)
- Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A., and Mr. S. E. Winbolt.
"Dry Hill Camp, Lingfield." (Author's copy.) (Pamphlet.)
- Dr. W. Hooper.
"Pigmy Flint Industries of Surrey." (Author's copy.) (Pamphlet.)
- Mr. H. W. Stiles, Lewes.
Newspaper cutting, illustration of Water-wheel Hammer.
- Mr. L. S. Davey, Lewes.
"The Church of St. John-sub-Castro, Lewes."
- Mr. E. J. Bedford.
Two photographs of the Habington Chest.
- Dr. R. W. A. Salmond, Harley Street, W.1.
"Poynings." (Pamphlet.)
- Mr. W. MacLean Homan.
Plan of Winchelsea, 1292.
- Miss Tudor.
"Fernhurst." The story of a Sussex village. (Author's copy.)
- Mr. E. J. Waters, Maidstone.
Cutting from "Illustrated London News," 1852. Sussex Archaeological Society Meeting at Battle Abbey.
- Mrs. Janion.
"The Old Straight Track," A. Watkins.
"Earthworks of England," A. Hadrian Allcroft.
"Ruins of the Palace of the Emperor Diocletian at Spalatro in Dalmatia," by R. Adams, F.S.A., 1764.
- Victoria and Albert Museum.
Sixteen rubbings of Sussex brasses.
- Mr. W. H. Challen.
"Extracts from Bishop's Transcripts of Lynchmere, Sutton, Fernhurst, and Barlavington."

Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A.

"Plans of Sussex Churches," by F. T. Dollman. Worth (4), 1855; Etchingam (10), 1854; Old Shoreham Screen, 1852; Poynings Screen, 1852; Broadwater Stalls (2), 1852.

Mr. A. Beckett.

"Sussex County Magazine," Vol. 7.

Miss Scovell, Hove.

Copy of Saxton's Map of Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Middlesex, 1573.

Rev. E. Terry, Hove.

One hundred and eleven watercolour drawings of Sussex fonts and sixty-one of Sussex churches by de Paris.

Twenty-three water colour drawings by Fred Miller. (Loan.)

Society of Genealogists.

"Index to Personal Names, Upper Waltham, Sussex."

BEQUEST OF THE LATE MR. R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A.

"Grose's Antiquities," Sussex portion.

"Baronetcy of Stapley of Patcham." W. H. F. Harwood.

"Post Office Directory of Sussex." 1878.

"Christian Monuments of England and Wales." Rev. C. Boutell.

"Chichester Cross." T. H. Clark.

"Register of Electors, Borough of Brighton," 1859, and 1863-4.

"Brighton & Hove Gas Co.: Act of Incorporation."

"Chichester Register of Electors," 1847 and 1848.

Maps of Sussex, 1795, 1806.

"Guide to Hastings and St. Leonards." T. Ross, 8th and 12th Ed., 1854 and 1861.

"Hastings Guide." By an Inhabitant, 4th Ed., 1815.

"Town of Hastings." W. Harwood, 1829.

"Diplock's Hastings Guide," 7th Ed.

"Handbook for Hastings and St. Leonards." Miss Howard, 3rd Ed., 1864.

"Hastings, Past and Present." Miss Howard, 1855.

"Geology of Hastings." W. H. Fitton, 1833.

Picture of Hastings, 1826.

"Inscriptions of Churchyard of All Saints, Hastings." A. R. Bax.

"Hastings and St. Leonards Guide." G. G. Gray, 1st and 2nd Ed., 1885, 1888.

"Hastings Guide." P. M. Powell, 2nd Ed., 1825.

"History of Brighton." J. A. Eridge, 1862.

"Views of Brighton." Sicklemore, 1824.

"Brighton Ambulator." C. Wright, 1818.

"Brighton Guide. Three routes London to Brighton," 1815.

- "History of Brighton." J. Bruce, 3rd Ed., 1834.
 "Stranger in Brighton and Directory." J. Baxter, 1822 and 1824.
 "Strangers Guide in Brighton." W. Saunders, 1845 and 1846.
 "Brightelmston and its Neighbourhood." E. W. Brayley, 1824.
 "Brightelmston, Sussex." E. W. Brayley, 1824.
 "Brighton as it is." E. Wallis, New Ed. and Royal Ed., 1830 and 1836.
 "Brighton and Lewes Guide." J. V. Button, 1805.
 "Royal Brighton Guide." J. Whittemore, 1826.
 "Diary of an Excursion to Littlehampton and Brighton," Vol. I, 1778.
 "A Description of Brightelmston and its Vicinity," 1793.
 "Stone Ages in N. Britain and Ireland." Rev. F. Smith, 1919.
 "The Howard Papers." H. K. S. Causton, 1862.
 "Poll Books, Chichester," 1826, 1820.
 "Poll Books, East Sussex," 1832.
 "Population of Sussex," 1801.
 "Guide to Watering Places," 1825.
 "Catalogue of Guildhall Museum," 1908.
 "White Family of Horsham." R. Garraway Rice, 1888.
 "Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey." W. Johnson and W. Wright, 1906.
 "English Regal Copper Coins," 1671-1860. E. Bramah.
 "Primeval Man. The Stone Age in Western Europe." A. Hingston Quiggin, 1912.
 "Pedigree and Memoranda relating to the Pellatt Family." Maherley Phillips.
 Picture of Surrey and Sussex.
 "Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, Sussex," Vol. 3, 1808.
 "Sussex Industries."
 "Memoirs of Denzil, Lord Holles," 1641-1648.
 Plan of Surrey and Sussex Roads, 1850.
 "Wivelsfield." Captain F. W. T. Attree.
 "The Castle of Herstmonceux and its Lords." Rev. E. Venables, 1851.
 "Herstmonceux Castle and Church." C. S. Harrington, 1876.
 "The Drummer. A Legend of Herstmonceux Castle." C. Dawson, 1895.
 "A Day at Arundel." G. Hillier, 2nd Ed., 1851.
 "Lyminster Parish and Church." E. Carlton Holmes, 1906.
 "Calendar of Charters and Documents, Abbey of Robertsbridge," 1873.
 "Parochial History of Hamsey." R. Chapman, 1865.
 "Account of Remains of Roman Villa, Bignor." S. Lysons, 1815.
 "Chronicles of Pevensey." M. A. Lower, 3rd Ed., 1873.

- "A Practical Discourse upon Prayer." E. Pelling, D.D., 1694,
 2nd Ed.
 "Records of an old Parish Church, St. Helen's Ore, The."
 Rev. D. A. Doudney.
 "Records and Reminiscences of Goodwood and the Dukes of
 Richmond." J. Kent, 1896.
 "Anthems used at Chichester Cathedral." Arranged by T.
 Bennett, 1823.
 "Stranger in Worthing." E. Wallis, 1826.
 "Picture of Worthing." J. Evans, 1st and 2nd Ed., 1805 and
 1814.
 "Wm. Holland, Ald. of Chichester and The Steyning Grammar
 School." W. Powell Breach.
 "Extracts from Election Accounts." Bramber and Shoreham,
 1826.
 "Visitors' Guide to Eastbourne." J. Davis.
 "Guide to Eastbourne and neighbourhood." W. Heywood,
 1885.
 "Homely Herbert's Eastbourne Guide and Directory," 1862.
 "Eastbourne," 1787.
 "Account of Church and Parish of Broadwater," 1831.
 "Battle Abbey, Church and Town." M. E. C. Walcott, 2 Eds.,
 1866.
 "Miscellaneous Exercises in the Course of his Ministries."
 L. Thomas, D.D., 1668.
 "Sketch of Worthing as it was and now is," 1817.
 "Bognor, The Visitors' Guide," 1856.
 "The Bognor Guide and Adjoining Parishes," 1838.
 "Ancient Rye," 2nd Ed., and "Rye Cricket Week Catalogue."
 Rev. A. T. Saville, 1891.
 "Description of Eastbourne and its Environs," 1819.
 "History and Antiquities of Petworth." Rev. F. H. Arnold,
 1864.
 "Church Bells of Sussex and Jubilee Article." Amherst D.
 Tysson, 1915.
 "The Succession of Dukes and Earls of this Kingdom," 1638.
 "Worthing Guide." J. Bolwell, 2nd Ed., 1702, C. 1817.
 "Poll Book, etc., Shoreham and Bramber," 1841.
 "Flints." An Illustrated Manual for beginners, 1926. (British
 Museum.)
 "Fossil Remains of Man." 2nd and 3rd Editions, 1918 and
 1924. (British Museum.)
 "From Stone to Steel," 2nd Ed., Horniman Museum, 1923.
 "Hastings," 2 Maps and Newspaper Cuttings, 1875 and 1883.
 Inventory of Furniture, etc., of Mr. J. Combs, Selham, 1801, MS.

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

JUNE, 1933 TO MAY, 1934.

1. The British Records Association.
Three hundred and fifty-eight deeds and documents relating to Hailsham, Mayfield, Ticehurst, Dallington, Bodiam, Bolney, Beckley, etc., the manor of Rowley in Worth, and Court Rolls of the manors of Filsham, Morle and Cortesle, 1453-1460, and Warlington, Mafeys, Hellingly, etc., 1454. Also plan of Kenwards in Lindfield, 1715, and O.S. Map, Newhaven.
2. Messrs. Thorowgood, Tabor and Hardcastle.
Forty-two deeds, etc. relating to Bucksteep Mill in Warbleton.
3. Littlehampton Museum.
Photograph and transcript of Lease by Syon Abbey of the manor-place of Littlehampton, etc., Jan., 1537-8, and photograph of map of Littlehampton, c. 1790.
4. N. Lucas-Shadwell.
Two note-books and 40 documents concerning the manor of Camois Court in Barcombe.
5. The Executors of the late Mr. W. A. Hounsom.
Thirteen documents relating to copyhold property at White-man's Green, Cuckfield.
6. Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A.
Eleven deeds relating to lands in Pevensey, Hailsham, Ticehurst, Angmering, etc.
7. The Hon. Curator.
One hundred and fifty deeds, various.
8. Mr. Henry Towner.
Copy of an exemplification of depositions of witnesses at Pevensey concerning the tithes of Otham in Hailsham, 1589.
9. Mr. Ernest Straker.
MS. calendar of one hundred and seventeen Sussex deeds and documents at Knole.

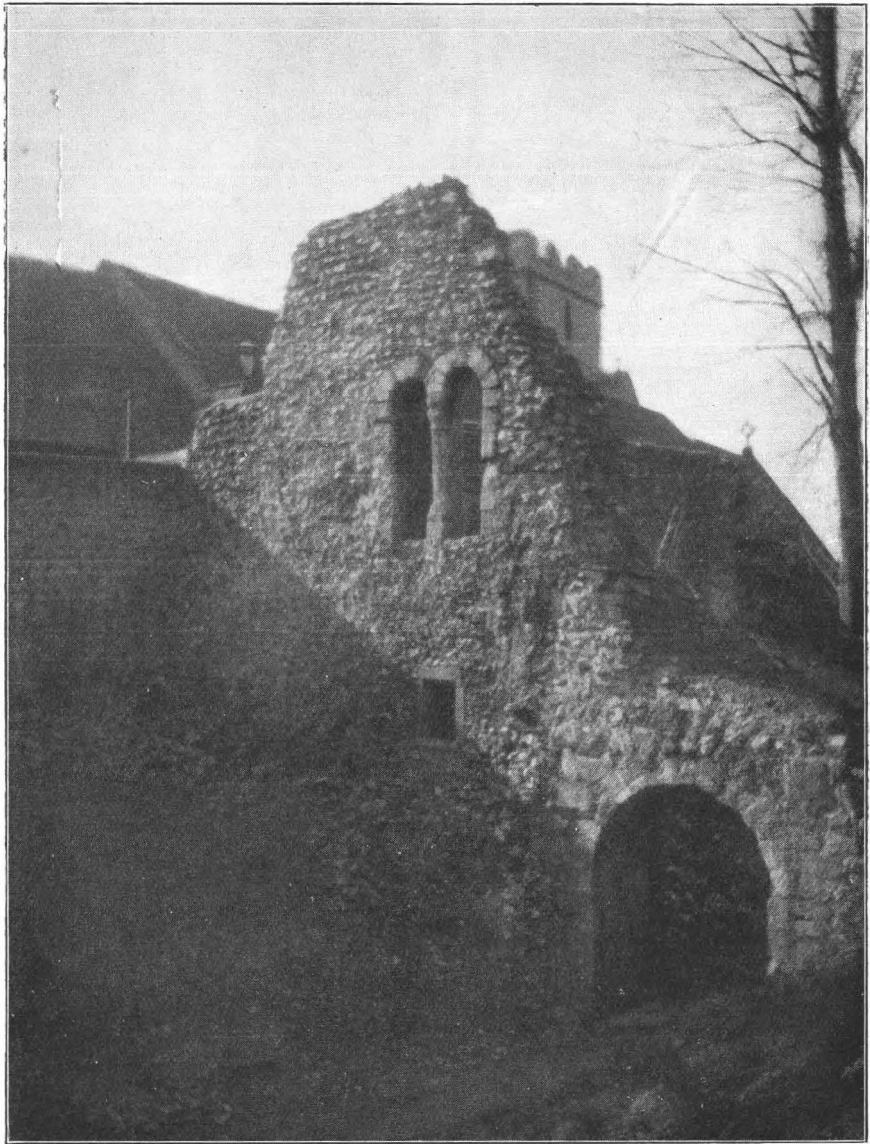


Photo by Dr. F. H. Alfrey.
PORTSLADE MANOR-HOUSE: East wall, from outside.

Sussex Archæological Society.

PORTSLADE MANOR-HOUSE.

BY ARTHUR B. PACKHAM, L.R.I.B.A.

THE ruins described in the following notes have already been dealt with, to some extent, by Hussey,¹ by Lower,² and by Mr. P. M. Johnston. The notes of the last form part of his article on Domestic Architecture in the *Victoria County History of Sussex*, and they are accompanied by a drawing of the south window.

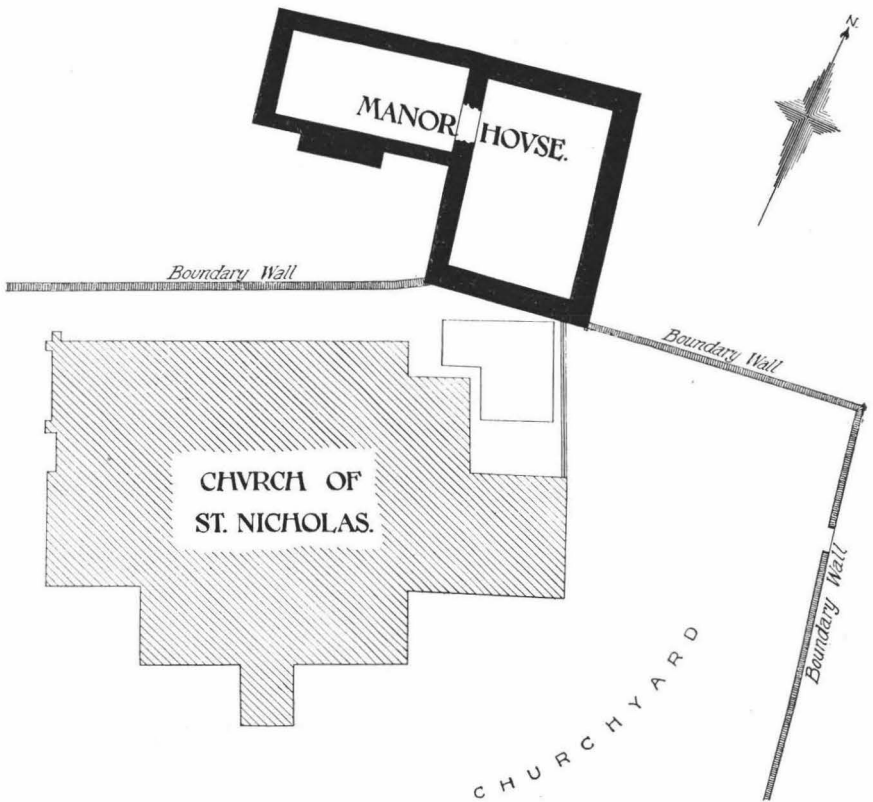
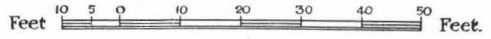
The building lies to the north of the old parish church of St. Nicholas—one of its walls indeed forms part of the churchyard boundary. Hussey suggests that there was at one time a definite connection between it and the church: “below the surface still exist foundations of two walls, running from the old mansion to the north-west and north-east angles of the chancel of the church.”

A study of the block plan (Fig. 1) will show that the east and west walls of the east part of the house, if continued southwards, would certainly have joined the original chancel approximately at the points mentioned. The present writer cannot say whether Hussey's statement was based on examination, or merely on hearsay. With the view, however, of testing it, a trial hole was dug at the only place now possible for this purpose—viz., just in front of the south-east angle of the ruins. At this corner a block of stone projects from the manor-house wall, having the look of being a bonding-stone for a continuation of the wall southwards. (There is another stone, slightly

¹ *Notes on the Churches of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.* Hussey.

² *History of Sussex.* M. A. Lower.

THE MANOR HOVSE, PORTSLADE.



BLOCK PLAN SHOWING
POSITION OF MANOR HOVSE
IN RELATION TO THE CHVRCH.

ABP

FIG. 1.

recessed, immediately below the first.) The examination proved fruitless, for though a depth of about 4 ft. below the surface was reached, no signs of foundations were discovered.

There is said to have been a former lord of the manor who was able to use a now-vanished doorway leading straight into the chancel from the manor-house side. This is not improbable, and the arrangement may have been rendered more private by two side walls, forming a small enclosed yard or passage between the two buildings. Walls for such a purpose would need but shallow foundations, and these may have disappeared, with the walls themselves, during the various alterations which have been made on the north side of the chancel. The only wall now connecting the buildings is a low modern one carrying an iron railing erected to keep the north side of the church private for the vestry, etc.

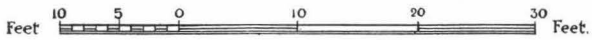
Occupants of the later manor-house could pass from their grounds into the churchyard by a doorway still existing in the east wall of the latter.

Apart from the projecting and recessed stones alluded to above, there is now nothing to suggest any direct communication from manor-house to church. There are no signs of a door in that wall of the ruins which lies alongside of the churchyard, and such windows as exist have what are palpably their outer faces on the churchyard side.

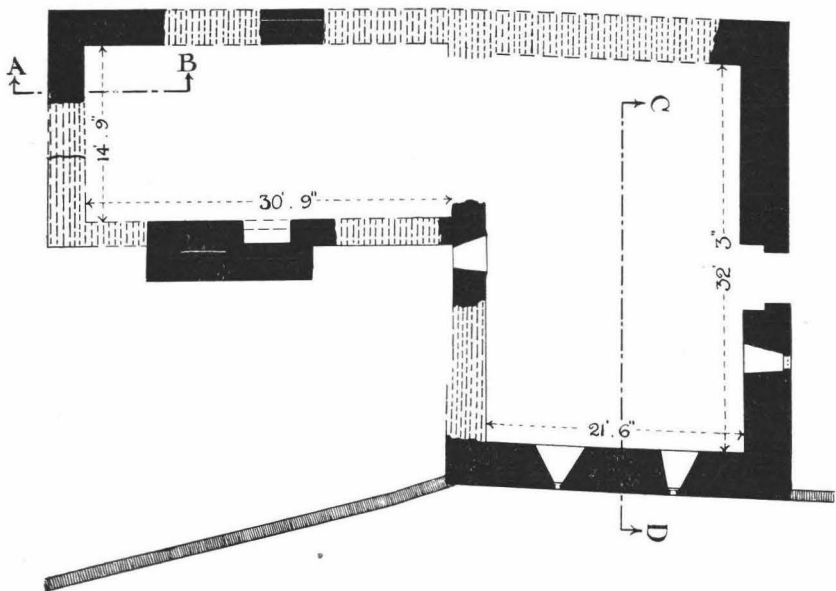
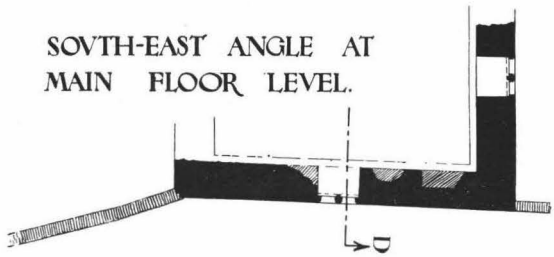
It seems evident that the manor-house was never a large one. Many of the offices which formed a necessary part of such an establishment in the Middle Ages, were probably built of timber, and have long since perished. It is reasonable to conclude from its substantial character and the fact of its survival, that what can now be seen, formed part of the nucleus of the original house, and included the hall—its most important apartment. The remains are in a very ruinous state, but comprise some extremely thick walls. The general shape on plan is that of the letter L. The portion which has its longest axis north and south

THE MANOR HOUSE, PORTSLADE.

Feet 10 5 0 10 20 30 Feet.




SOUTH-EAST ANGLE AT
MAIN FLOOR LEVEL.



PLAN AT BASEMENT LEVEL.

ABP

FIG. 2.

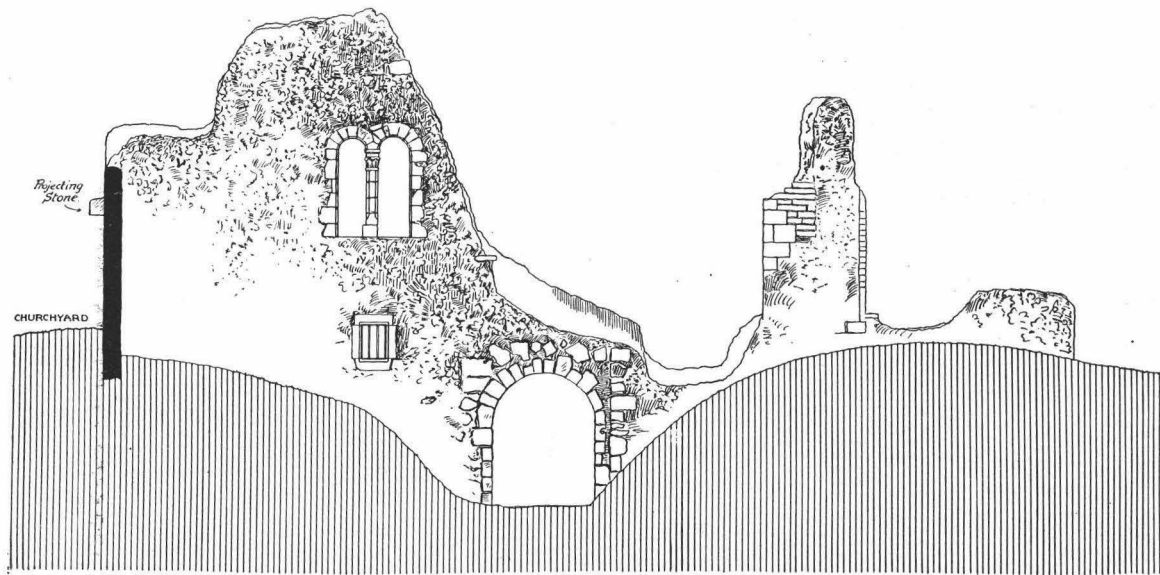
measures some 32 ft. 3 ins. in length, by 21 ft. 6 ins. in width, inside of the basement walls, which are 3 ft. 9 ins. thick. The other portion projects westward from the northern half of the first, where it prolongs the east to west dimension to 30 ft. 9 ins., and itself measures 14 ft. 9 ins. from north to south. The walls of this western projection are 3 ft. thick on the north and west sides; and from 2 ft. to 2 ft. 3 ins. only, on the south side. One portion of the north wall, however, seems to be made up of two distinct thicknesses built close together, the outer one being about 11 ins. only in thickness; deducting this from the total, the remainder would be about the same thickness as the south wall. At the north-west angle of the ruins, the walls which remain have somewhat the appearance of having formed part of a tower; there was, at any rate, an upper storey over the ground storey, at this part.

The work generally is of flint rubble, with stone dressings, partly of Caen, and partly of Quarr Abbey stone from Binstead in the Isle of Wight. Some of the flintwork is large and regularly coursed, this being the case mainly on the lower part of the exterior of the wall facing the churchyard. It is a little singular that the east and west exterior angles of this wall show no stonework, except the two stones at the east angle which have already been referred to.

Speaking generally, most of the work is rather rough and coarse, and lacking in careful finish, though exceptions to this may be noted in the west external angles of the portion mentioned above as possibly a tower. Here the quoins are of stone, and closely resemble those of the thirteenth century portions of the adjacent church, though some of the stones show rough axed tooling of apparently Norman date. These may have been re-used from earlier work, or may be evidence of a lingering of earlier methods. The ruins have been, to some extent, repaired and pointed up within the last three or four years, and though this has been rather roughly executed, it has probably done something to arrest further deterioration.

THE MANOR HOUSE, PORTSLADE.

Inches $\frac{12}{0}$ 5 10 20 Feet



EAST ELEVATION.

ABP

FIG. 3.

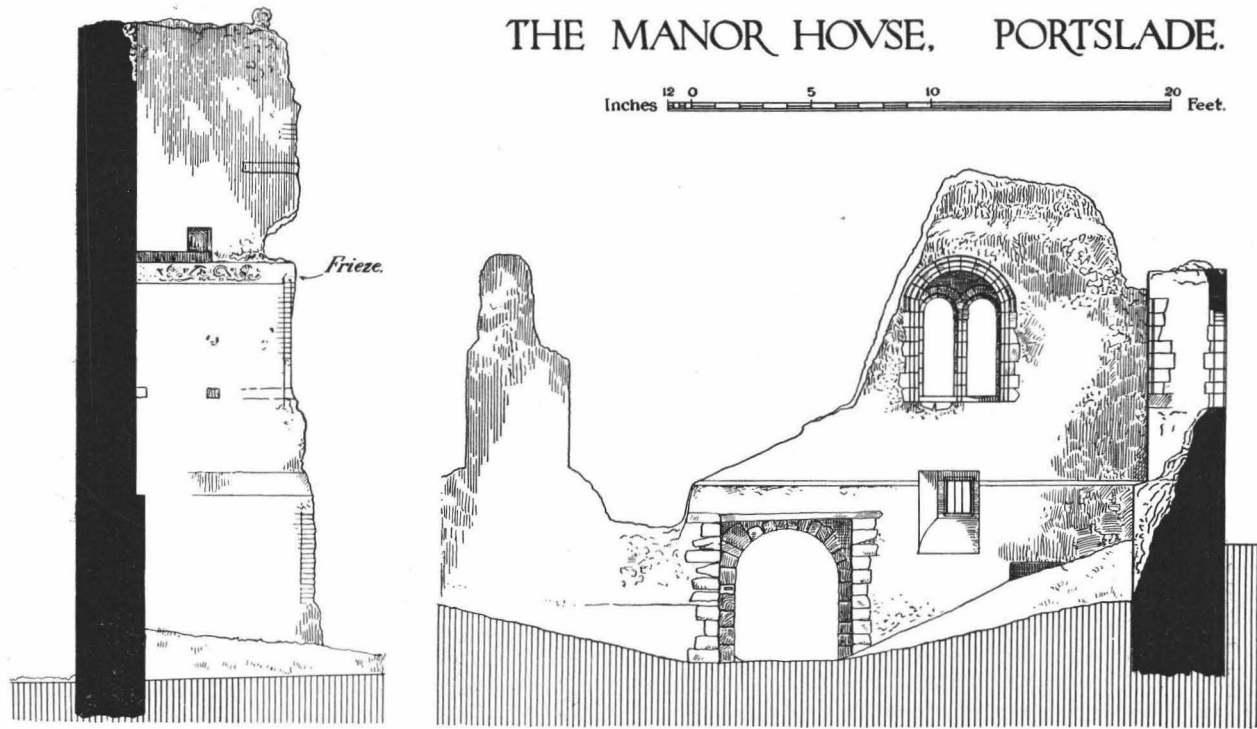
I am disposed to think that portion of the building which has its longest axis north and south, to be the earlier (viz., late twelfth century), and that perhaps for a time it stood alone. One reason for this opinion is the fact that its walls are thicker than those of the remaining portion. This, by itself, might be simply because three of them act as retaining walls to the surrounding higher ground to a greater or less extent; but there are indications that on the fourth side also—the west—where the ground falls away, the wall was of the same thickness, or nearly so. Again, of course, a thicker wall would be natural for the most important part of the house. A more distinct indication, however, that the west wing may be later work, is provided not only by the appearance of the west angle quoins already referred to, but by the fact that the west wing lies at a slight angle to the east portion. Had the north walls of the two portions been built at the same time, it may be supposed that the builder would have been capable of getting them in a straight line from end to end, whereas there is a distinct alteration in the alignment at the point of junction.

Probably the north to south limb of the building dates from the last quarter of the twelfth century, and consisted originally of a basement or undercroft, used as a store, with a hall above—a very usual arrangement in early houses. The hall would have had its gables at the north and south ends. In its present state the south wall terminates just above the two-light window remaining on that side, while the east wall rises into what looks like the remains of a gable shape above the similar east window; I think, however, that this is mere accident, due to the irregular and capricious results of the partial destruction of the wall. It is unlikely that the ridge of the roof ran the shorter way of the building, and there is nothing improbable in the supposition that the wall-plates carrying the rafter-feet, may have been a considerable distance above the window-heads.

Allowing for the longer axis of the hall having been

THE MANOR HOUSE, PORTSLADE.

Inches $\frac{12}{0}$ 5 10 20 Feet.



A.B.

SECTIONAL ELEVATIONS

C.D.

A.B.P

FIG. 4.

north and south, the entrance would perhaps have been at the north-east angle of it, and direct into it from the ground-level outside. There are indications of a doorway of much more modern date at the place in question, and, apart from the well-known tendency to persistent identity of position for certain features of any building, over long periods, it still seems to be the natural position for the doorway of a structure such as we are considering. The floor of the hall would have been about level with the outside ground at that part. Southwards from it the ground slopes, and presently drops sharply down, to accommodate a road or path which now approaches the building from the east, and which falls with an even gradient as it comes west till it reaches the level of the basement floor (see section on Fig. 3). At present this path continues on, through the ruins. I believe that this approach and point of entry to the building are very much later than the date of the original erection of the house.

So far, then, we may imagine a structure by no means large as compared with others of its class, and consisting originally of a simple parallelogram, with two storeys only—a basement below and a hall above, the latter with its roof-ridge running north and south to gables at each extremity, and with its door at the north-east corner on a level with the ground outside. The basement storey would be practically hidden at this corner, but would gradually emerge into sight as the ground sloped away in all directions along the walls, till its whole height would be clear along the west side and towards the north-west angle. In addition to the main doorway, the features of the ground floor would be the double-light windows—probably one in the north gable as well as the one remaining in the south wall; and others in the east and west side walls, in addition to the one now to be seen on the east. There would be loop-lights to light the basement, where the ground-level outside was low enough to allow of them.

We may now examine the remains in more detailed fashion, and will commence with the basement north-

east angle, and move round clockwise—afterwards dealing with what remains of the ground-floor storey over, in the same way.

For the first portion of wall there is nothing calling for comment. The first definite feature which we come to, is the large doorway entering the basement from the road or path outside, and which has been already referred to. Its jambs are formed of extremely roughly shaped stones (Figs. 3 and 4, and Plate I) and it is spanned by a semi-circular stone arch outside, and a flat wooden lintel inside. The whole is of indeterminate date. There is an iron staple remaining, and this evidently had something to do with the door, but it is not of the usual mediæval door-hook kind. The arch contains in its soffit a stone moulded with a Norman chevron, and built in at random—possibly a fragment from another portion of the building or a

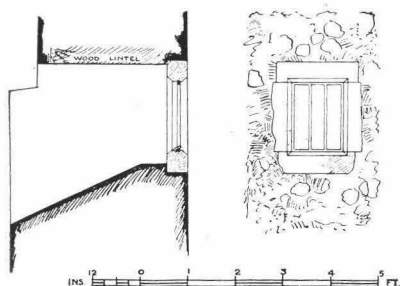


FIG. 5.

To the south of the basement doorway is a small window (Fig. 5). The timber lintel on the inside of this window is so high up in the basement wall as to make the top of the opening come above what must have been the underside of the floor over the basement. This suggests that when the window was formed, the ground level outside was much higher than it is at the same point to-day, when there seems no reason why the whole opening should not have been 6 ins. lower. I think the window may be of sixteenth century date. The outer stones are slightly chamfered, and the

still earlier one, or from the adjacent church where a small piece of an early chancel arcade seems to be of similar date. I incline to the opinion that this doorway is not older than the early seventeenth century, at which date the approach path may have been formed also.

opening contains an iron grid which may be original. The position of this window is one of the indications that the path and the adjacent doorway are comparatively late arrangements.

Near the south side of this window, there shows, on the inside of the basement wall, above the ground which has accumulated to a rising bank at this part, the top of a recess which has somewhat the appearance of the end of a fireplace opening (it would be about 3 ft. above what must have been the floor-level of the basement). There seems, however, no appearance of any flue which could have led from it.

Turning westwards now, along the south wall, there are two narrow loop-hole lights to the basement, which are evidently of the date of the original building. Their internal splays are wide, and in one case at very different angles, as a glance at the plan will show. On the churchyard side, these loops appear to be partly buried at the bottom, the ground being probably higher there now than it was originally (Fig. 6 shows the west loop).

The west wall of the basement has practically disappeared except for its lowest portion. Part of it remains, however, near where the south wall of the west wing diverges from it. This portion has been altered, apparently in Tudor times, and there is a window-opening with brick jambs, and with a pointed brick arch on the outside face of the wall; the inside is splayed out to a wider opening and covered with what is practically a rounded brick arch, the inner face of the wall being again in brickwork. This opening (which now has a small shrine placed in it) seems to form part of some alterations made in Tudor

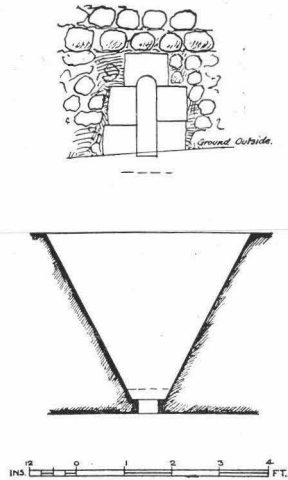


FIG. 6.

times to add to the utility of the basement, and the most noticeable feature of which is a fireplace of the period, on the south wall of the west wing. It is of small bricks, and

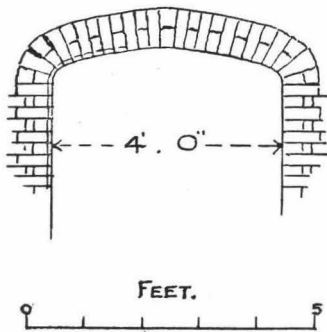


FIG. 7.

has a flat four-centred arch with chamfered or rounded arrises to the bricks (Fig. 7).

Just to the west of this fireplace, there would appear to have been a doorway, but the fact that there is no rebate in the stonework against which a door could shut, but merely a plain face of stone right through the wall-thickness, induces doubts as to the opening

being of early date. One would rather imagine that it is late, and that a wooden frame was provided for the door, and fixed against the plain flat face of the jamb. Hussey speaks of the walls having been overthrown "apparently by violence." At this part of the ruins we have some of the evidence of this. A large mass of what was evidently the south-west angle of the building, lies here tilted over to such an extent that what was its upper end is now considerably below its originally lower part. Its stone quoin is practically intact in spite of this hurling over, and testifies to the excellence of the work. It was apparently the south-west angle of what I have referred to above as possibly having been a tower, a considerable portion of its north-west fellow being still standing. It looks like Early English work.

At present the path through the ruins from the east makes its exit through the centre of what remains of the west wall of this possible tower, but there is no certain evidence of any doorway originally in this position.

Following the return wall on the north, in an easterly direction, we come to what seems to be a window-jamb in the basement wall; it is of brickwork, and

probably eighteenth century. After this there is a gap, and then we reach another piece of wall still standing. This is the fragment already referred to as appearing to be of two distinct thicknesses, as though strengthened after being first built. Then comes some more walling, from above which part of the upper storey has been hurled over, and can be seen in a completely inverted position close by.

The ground inside and outside of the ruins, along the eastern portion of the north boundary line, has become more or less one continuous slope upwards from the inside; but probably the outside was originally somewhat higher than the inside—the latter has become piled up above the original floor-level. The whole of the ruin is very much encumbered by trees and undergrowth, and the ground has become raised to various irregular levels with earth and *débris*. It is possible that a thorough clear-out might yield further information, but it would be a somewhat heavy undertaking, and might, after all, prove barren of important results.

We have now traced out all the features which remain, of the basement storey, and may turn our attention to the storey above (the ground-floor storey).

Commencing as before at the north-east corner, we find indications of a doorway. As before suggested, it is probable that the original doorway was here, but the scanty remains of the opening now visible, are much more modern, and include part of a brick jamb. The pier on the south side of this, of which a part is still standing, is formed of flint, stone, and bricks, and its south side looks like the jamb of a window. All this work is, I think, comparatively modern, and the walling is much thinner here than at the obviously ancient part to the south—there being an offset of nearly 2 ft. on top of the basement wall at this part, which leaves the ground floor wall only 1 ft. 9 ins. in thickness.

There follows next a considerable gap most of the

walling being missing over the large basement doorway. South of the gap comes the most interesting feature of the ruins, in the shape of a large piece of walling, apparently part of the original building, and containing the more complete of the two hall windows. Not only does this piece of walling appear to be part of the original building, but so also does the return wall along the south side. The offset provided on the basement wall for the support of the ground storey joists, is here, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. to 6 ins. only.

The general shape of the piece of east walling can be seen in Figs. 3, 4, and Plate I, and 4a, and it is the portion already referred to, as having somewhat the appearance of a gable. The window (Fig. 8) probably dates from about 1280, and consists of two lights externally, without any containing arch showing in the outside masonry, while the rere-arch is a single one of slightly stilted segmental shape. The two external openings are separated by a mullion which—like the side jambs and the two arches—is rebated for shutters inside, but is stop-chamfered externally, and provided with a carved capital. The carving shows indications of having been of a typical design—fluted or scalloped below, and having a suggestion of volutes at the upper corners. The stones of the window-openings show holes for the bars of the grids which filled them. The rere-arch is moulded, and a part of the moulding is continued down each of the jambs forming mainly an angle roll (Fig. 8).

Turning westward now along the south wall, we find, close to the south-east corner, two rough recesses. These are now so far from having any definite shape that one cannot say exactly what purpose they may have served. They may possibly indicate where comparatively modern windows (built up externally since) once existed, but there are no external signs of such building-up. The writer has seen an old view which appears to have been taken looking across the church yard from the south-east towards the manor-house. In this view, the portion which seems to

represent the said manor-house is drawn in so modern-looking a way, and looks so entirely unlike anything now to be seen there, as to raise doubts as to the reliability of the draughtsman's work. There is no sign whatever of the Transition Norman window described below. The windows depicted may represent something which really existed at one time,

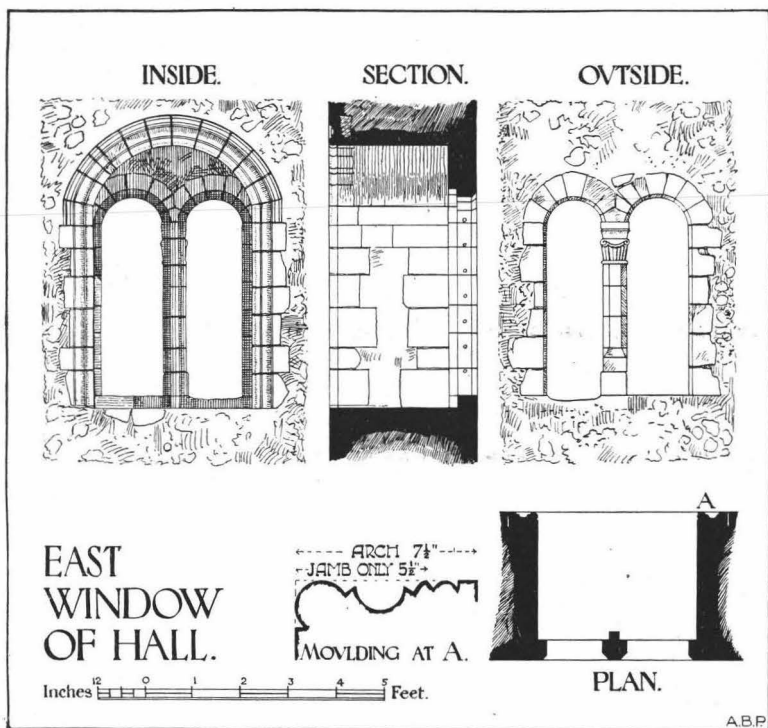


FIG. 8.

and which corresponded to the positions of the recesses just referred to—or there may have been a small modern addition (since removed) east of the manor-house.

Succeeding to the recesses, come the remains—much mutilated as regards the inside portions—of another two-light window, which, speaking generally, resembles

the one facing east, already described, and is apparently of the same date (Fig. 9). The dividing mullion here, however, is not formed outside as a column or baluster with a capital as in the east window, but—like the jambs and arches—merely of plain stones very slightly chamfered outside, and rebated inside for shutters.

SOUTH ELEVATION.

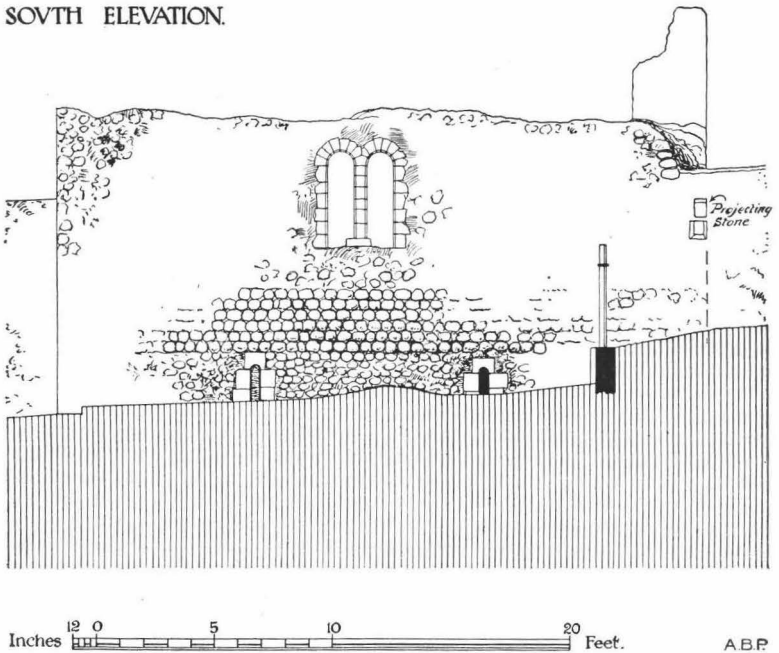


FIG. 9.

A portion only, of the inside jamb which carried the east side of the rere-arch, now remains with its moulding, but both jambs and arch evidently matched those of the east window. The stonework of the jambs and mullion of the two outer lights, shows evidence of repair and patching, but the main part one may take to be original. The bottom of the window has undergone some disturbance, and the west jamb has been repaired with a stone obviously unsuited for it, probably obtained from *débris* in the ruins. Here, as in the

case of the east window, the two outer lights have no single arch outside to enclose them. Some of the stonework of the window is stained in a way which suggests that it has been burnt—but the colour may be due to causes other than fire.

Continuing clockwise round the ground floor, no walling now remains on the west side, save a small fragment above the Tudor light in basement already described. Over the next piece of basement wall (running west) there is part of the ground storey wall still left. It includes part of a fireplace situated mainly above the one in basement, and apparently is of the same period. Follows then, another gap round to the north-west angle. Here, some walling, not of the ground storey only, but also of part

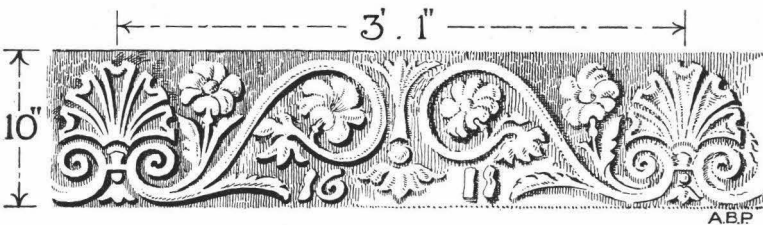


FIG. 10.

of another storey above it, still remains. The ground storey portion has on it, just below what was evidently its ceiling level, a fragment of an ornamental plaster frieze, with some honeysuckle modelling, and the date 1611 (Fig. 10). There are indications of a window jamb of brickwork at the east end of this fragment of wall, and this window would have lighted the room which had the frieze.

This concludes our perambulation of the ruins.

The destruction of the building is understood to have taken place in modern (nineteenth century) times. Just previously, it is said to have served the purpose of an almshouse for a while (after the erection of the modern manor-house, presumably). The reason for its destruction is not clear, though there is a vague

story of family disputes. It must have been heavy work, but seems to have been undertaken with vigour and determination. One supposes that the means employed must have resembled those used at Lewes Priory by the Italian "house-breaker" sent there by Thomas Cromwell—viz. undermining—temporary wood strutting—and then setting fire to the struts.

The old manor-house was superseded by the existing one to the east of it, and the whole is now the property of St. Mary's Convent.

My best thanks for being allowed to make my survey of the ruins, and for much kindness and hospitality, are due both to the present Sister Superior and her immediate predecessor. I am also in a very special degree indebted to Dr. F. H. Allfrey of The Romans, Southwick, through whose good offices permission to make the survey was first obtained, and who, in addition, not only assisted me with it, but took the photograph which helps to illustrate this paper. Thanks for assistance are also due to our fellow-member Mr. O. H. Leeney.

I may perhaps add a personal note—that a pleasant feature of the work was the quietude in which it was possible to take my measurements—a quiet broken only by the occasional sound of the sweet singing of the sisters in the adjacent building.

MONASTIC PAVING TILES

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TILES DISCOVERED AT
SHULBREDE PRIORY, LYNCHMERE.

BY LORD PONSONBY OF SHULBREDE AND
THE HON. MATTHEW PONSONBY.

THE study of mediæval monastic paving tiles is one to which little attention has been paid. Except for the two books, *Examples of Decorative Tiles* by J. G. Nichols (1845) and *Specimens of Tile Pavement* by Henry Shaw (1858), most of the literature on the subject is contained in papers in archæological societies' collections or in general books on architecture. Emile Amé's beautiful work (1859) on mediæval tiles in France has no equivalent in this country. Owing to the number of discoveries of these tiles during the last fifty years it would be manifestly impossible to cover the whole ground even in England. The inspection of churches, museums, and private collections where tiles exist and the examination of pavements unearthed from time to time in the ruins of monastic houses would involve a lifetime of research work. Were it merely a question of cataloguing patterns, although some thousands would have to be noted, that would by no means cover the whole ground. The device on the tile may in some cases tell us much, but there is also the question of its date, where it came from, and where it was made.

The object of the present paper is to restrict the field to a close and detailed examination of a very small corner of the subject. By this means it may be possible to arrive at some conclusions, or, at any rate, hazard some conjectures with regard to the method adopted by the inmates of religious houses not only of

manufacture but of distribution, and to trace the intercourse between Abbeys and Priories in the purchase and supply of paving tiles.

The history of the monasteries has been derived from records of Episcopal visitations and the Chapters of the various orders, from records of litigation, and from the Suppression papers. Intercourse between houses of the same order may be found in the interchange of monks and canons. The carriers of bede rolls also travelled far afield from one conventual house to another. We can now supplement the evidence of parchment and the written word by proof furnished by little squares of burnt clay. Not only in their patterns, but in their material and in the way they are fashioned, they bear the signatures of their monastic makers if only we can read the marks. Thus it becomes possible to trace a network of intercourse between monkish craftsmen, or craftsmen employed by the monks, not limited within the confines of each order and regulated by methods which may take some time yet to unravel.

Although this paper is strictly confined to the discoveries in one small priory the extensive ramifications of the subject have been astonishing. The research has been prolonged, but we can hardly claim it to be exhaustive. Apart from the actual unearthing of tiles in the grounds of Shulbrede Priory itself, a large number of other religious houses, churches, and museums have been visited.

On the whole little regard has been paid to paving tiles. They have been broken up and thrown away, they have been left to be worn down by the passer-by. But it is only fair to say that there are a number of churches where care has been taken to preserve tiles intact. Tiles have been found in many monastic ruins, but there are some where either no work of excavation has been undertaken, and therefore no tiles have been unearthed or all the tiles have been removed. Tiles may be found unexpectedly in churches which are far removed from the site of any religious

house, while churches within a short distance of an abbey or priory are entirely devoid of tiles. In a monastic ruin the absence of tiles is no necessary indication that pavements did not originally exist. It is merely a matter of chance. In some cases such as Warblington Church and Buriton Church (Hants.), large quantities of tiles were probably removed at the Dissolution from neighbouring abbeys for the pavement of the church. The decorated floor tiles in the churches of Sutcombe and Bradworthy in Devonshire might be difficult to account for until Frithelstoke, a few miles away, is visited, where identical specimens may be found in the church adjoining the ruins of the priory where they were undoubtedly manufactured.

Of Dallaway's suggestion that tiles were presented by the monasteries to churches which were under their patronage there is little evidence, although it is not impossible. There is some indication that the King's favourites to whom the dissolved monasteries were granted took paving tiles for their houses. But the ruined monastic churches were at the mercy of all who wanted building material; and it would seem that tiles were hawked about after the Dissolution and used here and there for church pavements quite indiscriminately. A few rare cases may be found where special tiles were supplied for a chapel or chantry. The best instance of this is the church of Ewelme (Oxfordshire), where specimens, still in good preservation, of two heraldic tiles connected with the Chaucer family, whose tombs are in the church, are arranged on the steps of the altar in the south aisle.

The presence or discovery of tiles in any particular place other than a monastery gives little help to the question of their original provenance or to the method of supply and distribution at the time of their manufacture. It is only the tiles themselves which can tell us anything of their story.

Religious houses may be classified into three groups as regards tiles used for their pavements: (1) Those which made their own tiles and used no others; (2) those

which made some of their tiles but imported tiles as well; (3) those which, owing to the absence of any clay, or for other reasons, made no tiles, and therefore imported all they used.

THE BEAUTY OF MEDIÆVAL TILES.

While there is undoubted archaeological interest in the close examination of mediæval paving tiles, it happens at the same time that they have a very special beauty all their own. In the few cases where original pavements have been revealed this can be noticed, and even where rescued tiles have been laid carefully together. It is not merely a question of the mellowing influence of the passage of time. Each tile shows in itself the hand of the craftsman. The lines are not correctly accurate, but faulty and uneven. In the same way the ignorance of the tilewrights with regard to the choice and treatment of their clay as well as of the insertion of slip for the patterns and the burning and glazing of the tiles produces faults and shades of green and blue, purple and black (owing to the presence in the clay of oxide of iron). Thus, without plan or intention a variety and warmth of colour were given to the paved floors. These faults in manufacture caused what Dr. Frank Renaud called "the rugosities and peculiarities through which their artistic excellence is so much enhanced."¹

While mediæval paving tiles are certainly an improvement on the Roman mosaic pavement, they are still more superior to the hard mechanical modern tile with its geometrically accurate lines and faultless material. It is the difference between the imperfect work of a man and the perfect work of a soulless machine. The only interest in modern tiles is that they sometimes postulate the former existence of mediæval tiles from which their patterns have been copied (as in the Lady Chapel of Chichester Cathedral).

There are, however, sufficient pavements still in

¹ Four volumes of *Tile Drawings* by F. Renaud. Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

existence to give us some idea as to how the tiles were laid. Illuminations in manuscripts of the interior of churches also give some indication of pavement designs. Often in the earlier pavements, tiles, some of which formed complete designs in fours, nines or sixteens, were framed into panels by quarries of plain glazed tiles in narrow strips or by marble. Later the field was not divided up but filled in by rows of tiles of uniform pattern or by a diaper pattern repeated. But the work was often not carried out very symmetrically.

ORIGIN OF THE INDUSTRY.

The proficiency of the Romans in the domestic arts accounts no doubt for the early manufacture in this country of burnt clay in the shape of tiles, bricks, pipes, etc. Traces of tiles of Saxon origin show a certain development in the production of floor tiles. The existence in northern France of a number of monastic tile pavements led to the conjecture that decorated floor tiles were of Norman origin, and at one time they were referred to as "Norman tiles." Owing to the close relations between British and Norman religious houses it may well be that the art was introduced from Normandy, but there is no proof that tiles were imported. The designs on French tiles shown in the many illustrations in Emile Amé's book exhibit great similarity to the English varieties.

It would appear that floor tile manufacture was almost exclusively a monastic industry. It flourished from the twelfth to the middle sixteenth century. In every case which has come to our notice of the discovery of decorated floor tiles or kilns, it has been in the neighbourhood of some religious house. Few instances of the manufacture of floor tiles occur between the middle of the sixteenth century and the early nineteenth century. The tiles were used principally for the paving of the chancel, chapels and transepts of the church. In the nave stone flags were more commonly used, because any decorated design would be quickly worn down by processions and occasionally broken up

for burials. The Chapter house, the Frater, and the Hospitium would also be paved with tiles. And there are a few instances of paved cloisters as at Shaftesbury, Byland and Meaux. In the larger houses there were more extensive and more elaborate pavements covering a large space, circular or in long rectangular stretches. There are also several instances, specially in the North of England, of plain tiles cut in different shapes to form a mosaic floor, notably at Meaux and Byland.

In the course of time repairs were necessary and new pavements laid for extensions of the buildings. In cases where clay was handy tiles could be made on the spot, and this, despite the discovery of so few kilns, was undoubtedly a very common practice. Where there was no clay, tiles of course had to be imported from elsewhere.

Dossal or wall tiles must have been very rare, although they were often used for the rise of steps. Tiles specially made to represent figures and episodes (such as the remarkable set discovered at Tring, now in the British Museum),² were probably fixed into walls, although some are also found in pavements. But there is no record of any dossal tiles having been found *in situ*, although some of the famous Malvern tiles were no doubt originally used as wall decoration.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES TO TILES.

The most notable mention of monastic tiles is a reprimand addressed to the Abbot of Beaubec in Normandy in 1210.

Let the Abbot of Beaubec, who has for a long time allowed his monks to construct for persons who do not belong to the order pavements which exhibit levity and curiosity, be in slight penance for three days, the last of them on bread and water. And let the monk be recalled before the feast of All Saints, and never again lent excepting to persons of our order, with whom let him not presume to construct pavements which do not extend the dignity of the order.³

² British Museum. *A Guide to the English Pottery and Porcelain* (1923), pp. 18, 19.

³ *Thesaurus Anecdotorum*, E. Martene and V. Durand (1717), Vol. IV., p. 1308.

In 1237-38 it was ordered that the King's little chapel at Westminster should be paved with painted tile (*tegula picta*).⁴ In 1278 "a quarter and a half of yellow tiles" were bought for Westminster for 7d. In 1357, 185,000 tiles were bought from Richard Gregory for Westminster Chapel at 6s. 8d. the hundred. In 1368, "paventyll" for Windsor cost 4s. the thousand.⁵ Paving tiles were supplied to royal and other large houses and references occur to the importation of special tiles from abroad. In the dissolution letter written by Richard Layton from Shulbrede Priory he complains that the Bishop of Chichester had already taken away the pavement of the Frater.

Considering, however, what an extensive industry tile-making must have been, it is surprising there are not more documentary references to it. It would almost seem as if the designation of "tiler" should have been included among the offices which were held in the monastic fraternities. But even when there was a kiln it was not permanently working, as it was only required periodically. Nevertheless, the evidence goes to show that kilns must have been fairly common, although nowhere is there any documentary reference to them. Kilns for the burning of paving tiles have been discovered in the following places: Nottingham (1816-1821), Malvern (1833), Droitwich (1837), Great Saredon (1844), Dale (1862), Repton (1866), London, Farrington Street (1869), Burton Lazare (1913), Chertsey (1922), Bawsey (1928), Rye (combined with a pottery kiln) (1930), Little Brickhill (Bucks.) (1930).⁶

METHODS OF MANUFACTURE.

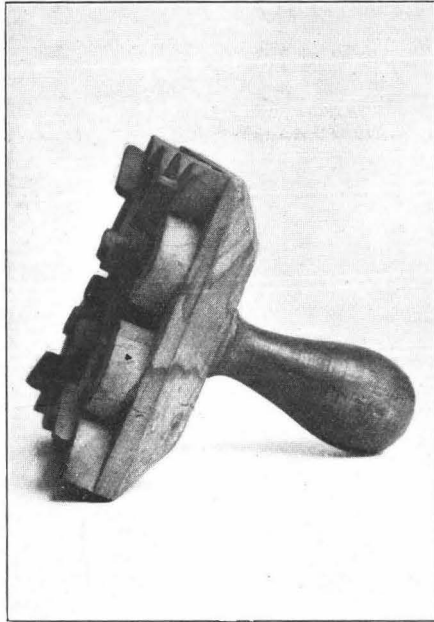
The clay was rolled upon sand into a sheet usually about an inch thick. Tiles have been found in which a good deal of sand is mixed in. But generally tightly-compressed clay was the material used. In some tiles

⁴ *Rot. Claus.* 22 Hen. III.

⁵ *English Industries of the Middle Ages*, L. F. Salzman, F.S.A.

⁶ There is a reference to a pottery and tile kiln at Hastings, *S.A.C.*, Vol. XI., p. 229.

of rougher make where the clay has not been sufficiently rolled there are holes and fissures which make the tile weak and brittle. The clay was then pressed into square moulds of the required size, the sides of which were sometimes sloped to form the bevelled edge. Tiles vary in size from 4 inches to 8 inches square; 4 to 4½ inches are the most common. The soft clay was allowed to dry before the stamp or die, made of



Tile-stamp from Winchester.

wood, resembling a wooden butter print, with the design carved on it, was pressed down on it by means of a wooden handle. One of these stamps was found at Winchester, which is illustrated by kind permission of the Curators of the Winchester Museum. From frequent use the stamps occasionally cracked, sometimes part of the detail of the design broke off, and sometimes, either owing to a knot in the wood or to the dry clay not having been scraped out of the mould,

irregularities or faults were produced on the finished tile. The carver of the stamp, when engaged on an heraldic design, often made the mistake of carving an exact copy of his drawing, forgetting that when stamped the pattern would be the other way round. Armorial bearings are consequently often reversed. The best instance of the reversed tile is the alphabet (Repton kiln), where the carver, careful to get each letter the right way round, forgot to reverse the alphabet as a whole, so that it reads on the tile from right to left.

On some tiles diagonal or parallel cuts were made half way through the tile, so that a portion of the tile might easily be broken off to fill up corners. These cuts were sometimes made across both diagonals, dividing the tile into four triangular sections, or across the tile, dividing it into smaller squares or parallelograms. The cuts can easily be mistaken for a design.

In the majority of cases the design was carved in relief on the stamp with the ground cut away, producing the yellow pattern on the red background. In a few cases the design was cut into the stamp and the ground left, producing the red pattern on a yellow background. This latter would seem to be an easier method used by less experienced tilewrights. There are a few instances of the drawing of figures on the tile with a sharp point. These are rare and valuable instances of the art of the period.

Tiles with the pattern in relief, glazed and finished, with no filling in the depressions, are not uncommon. But the theory that they are of earlier manufacture than the more common type is difficult to substantiate. It seems more probable that there may have been difficulty in obtaining the finer white pipeclay for the slip.

The slip was composed of white china- or pipe-clay, and care had to be taken that its composition was of a kind that would allow uniformity of result under firing. Instances can be found in which the white slip has shrunk and become detached from the outline of the pattern. The soft slip was run into the rather

drier clay of the impressed tile, and then scraped over with some sharp edge like a piece of slate.

Another way of using the slip (of which we have found several specimens) is very accurately described by Mr. John Ward,⁷ whose note may be quoted :

In some specimens a mere film of colouring matter takes the place of a definite inlay, so thin that it fails to appreciably level up the hollows, which in these cases are made very shallow. These tiles had two advantages over the inlaid kind—the pattern colour being slightly depressed would allow of its glaze being longer preserved, and the depressions themselves would add strength and richness to the design . . . some worn specimens of these tiles disclose that this film was brushed over the surface. Apply this process to the above tiles: brush a thin white slip over the face of the dried quarry; the watery part is immediately sucked into the body, leaving a film on the surface; then pass over the face a straight scraper—this removes all the film except what lies in the hollows. Such tiles cannot strictly be called inlaid. I cannot think of a better term than *enamelled*, for the film looks like enamel, but technically it is very different from a true one. Sometimes the film is apparently purposely left over the whole surface, when the tile may be regarded as an embossed one in low relief.

The slip was sometimes brushed over the surface of plain tiles, and many are found with brush marks visible. Another method (referred to by Mr. Beaulah in his paper on Meaux Abbey tiles) was the covering of the tile with a coating about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch thick of white clay put on in a plastic state, on which the design was impressed and then glazed.

On the tile, now ready for burning, the metallic glaze was placed. This gave a richer tone to the colouring, deepening the red and turning the white clay into a mellow yellow. The glazing process is thus described by Mr. Grosvenor Bartelot⁸ :

The final process was to dip the tiles in a yellow tinted metallic glaze, in which the lead and perhaps a little decomposed brass acted on the iron and the salt in the clay, and fire them once more, and they were then ready for use.

It is also maintained, however, that firing and glazing were all done at one fire in one operation. The different clays used in different places responded to the

⁷ *Derbyshire Archæological Society*, Vol. XIV.

⁸ *Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club*, Vol. XXX.

process of manufacture with varying results. The presence of oxide of iron in the clay gave at times a greenish hue to the body of the tile. This, while not intentional, by no means detracted from the general beauty of the pavement, which became, so to speak, shot here and there with a kind of green iridescence. A special glaze (not slip) was used for making green tiles.⁹ These are for the most part plain, although a few with patterns have been found.

Judging by the descriptions of the monastic kilns which have been unearthed it would seem that different methods were used for stacking the tiles in the kiln. Sometimes the flames reached the tiles from the fire in arches below them. The tiles seem also to have been stacked in recesses on a level with the fire, or in an adjoining chamber of the kiln, where the flames reached them by means of the strong draught in the tunnel.

“Wasters” include broken tiles, over-burnt tiles, tiles stuck together or insufficiently burnt. The discovery of these, or of the roof tiles used in the construction of the arches of the kiln, postulates the existence of a kiln in the vicinity.

The different methods of manufacturing ornamental paving tiles may therefore be summarised as follows:

Depressed design filled with slip—this is the most common.

Depressed background filled with slip, leaving design in red.

Depressed design without slip but glazed.

Very deeply depressed design, producing high embossed relief not requiring slip. (A good example discovered at Butley Priory, Suffolk.)

Very shallow depressed design on tiles covered with slip.

Design of figures incised with a fine point on a slipped tile.

TILE DESIGNS AND THEIR DATE.

The decoration on floor tiles may be roughly classified as follows:

(1) *Heraldic.*

These have naturally received the most attention.

⁹ Described by Emile Amé (*Les Carrelages Emaillés du Moyen Age*) as follows: “C’est un vernis composé de protoxyde trituré de cuivre rouge ou bien de battiture de cuivre jaune mêlé avec l’alquifoux; on l’appliquait sur les engobes ou les terres blanches afin d’obtenir un ton plus éclatant.”

The coats of arms of patrons and benefactors of religious houses have been found frequently on the pavement of the monastic church. In many cases armorial tiles have been found bearing the coats of men in no way connected with the district. The beauty of the design, quite apart from its significance, was often sufficient for a widespread demand to be created.

(2) *Pictorial Designs.*

These occur comparatively rarely either singly or in groups, depicting historical portraits, rural sports or mythological subjects. The Chertsey pavement is the classic example, and unique, and there are mural tiles of this character and also incised tiles.

(3) *Beasts.*

There are many samples of animals, fish and mythological beasts, most of all perhaps of birds. Some of them have symbolic significance. Birds may refer to the comprehensiveness of the Church ("the birds lodge in the branches thereof," Matthew x. 16).

(4) *Emblems.*

Religious monograms occur, and the *fleur-de-lis* and such like devices are perhaps the most common of all. The *fleur-de-lis*, although it may in some cases have heraldic significance as part of the royal arms, was more likely favoured as the emblem of the Virgin, and tiles in Lady Chapels often bear this design. The vine ("I am the true vine," John xv. 1) also has a religious significance, and occurs in an infinite number of varieties.

(5) *Floriated.*

Oak leaves and other sorts of leaves and branches occur in many varieties.

(6) *Geometrical.*

Interlaced circles, chequers, chevrons, trellises, gyronny, etc., are combined in many varieties, of which there are modern adaptations; also the vesica, a pointed oval, which is a simplified version of the figure of a fish, an early symbol of Christ.

(7) *Letters.*

Separate tiles of letters to form inscriptions have been found. They may be regarded as the fore-runners of moveable type.

On the dates of tiles it is impossible to dogmatise. That many were made in the thirteenth century for the first pavements of monastic churches there can be no doubt. Here and there an heraldic design may help to give an approximate date for the manufacture of a tile. But a stamp engraved at one date might well be used for tiles manufactured at a much later date. Simplicity of design cannot always be taken to denote an earlier date. We find the elaborate Halesowen tiles dated about 1250, and in our own collection a tile which is a late and simplified form of an earlier and more elaborate pattern. The fact that there must have been considerable activity in tile-making after the monastic church had been erected leads to the conclusion that the majority of tile designs date from the mid-thirteenth to the early fourteenth century, and were produced within a few years of one another; others at a later date were used for repairs and new construction. There are instances of tiles produced at different dates between the early thirteenth century and mid-sixteenth century in which similar designs persist through the whole period. The earlier tiles are for the most part from 4 to 6 inches in size. The larger tiles can be attributed to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

THE BACKS OF TILES.

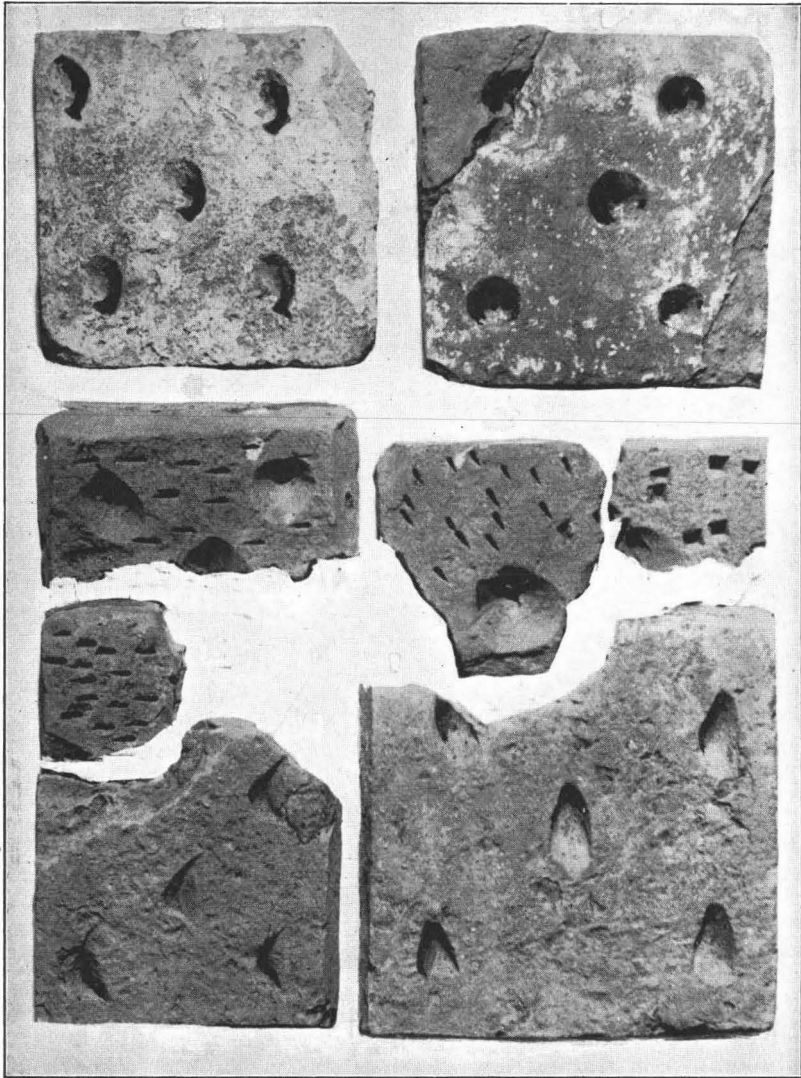
The examination of the back of a tile may tell us much of its history, even if the front be worn away. The small attention paid to this part of the subject is, of course, due to the fact that in many cases the tile is fixed and its back cannot be examined. In the two fullest papers on mediæval tiles, Greenfield's in the *Hampshire Field Club's* proceedings, and J. Ward's in the *Derbyshire Archæological Society's* volumes, no mention whatever is made of the backs of the tiles.

We have been fortunate in being able to inspect the back of every fragment found at Shulbrede.

Judging by a considerable number of the tiles we have also been able to handle in museum stores and private collections, beyond the bevelled edge of the tile there were in the great majority of cases no distinguishing marks whatever. When marks do occur on the back of tiles something can be learned as to their manufacture, and by this means tiles can be classified in groups, and even in some cases their provenance ascertained. Why these marks occur in some tiles (mostly of Southern origin) and not in others is not clear.

Some tiles, both decorated and plain, have one, four or five (a tile at Wimborne Minster shows nine) circular indents, depressions, or what we may conveniently refer to as keys. In some instances the depressions are broad and shallow, in other cases narrow and deep. In a good many tiles of Shulbrede make, the keys have been made roughly with a finger or thumb (another instance of this occurs in tiles at St. Germans Priory, Cornwall). In the other cases the round keys are carefully made with some tool like a knife or a flat pointed bit of wood. In one instance, a tile discovered at Newark Priory (Surrey), the depression takes the form of a deeply grooved quatrefoil. Tiles of identical design are found with differently marked keys. This shows that the stamp was used at different periods of manufacture.

The idea that these depressions were made in order to help in fixing tiles to walls may be dismissed, because all the tiles we have handled were undoubtedly used for pavement. Another theory (quoted by Otto B. Petor in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 5th Series, Vol. XIII) is that they were made at the back "to prevent the clay from bending." This is plausible, as the warping of the clay, of which instances may be found in "wasters," was always a danger. But we have found a badly warped tile with five keys. In modern tile-making a different texture of clay is placed in a layer at the back of the tile to prevent warping. Why



Examples of Keys on the back of Tiles.

should this device be used in certain parts of the country and not in others?

Yet another theory is that these holes helped in

drying the clay before burning. Drying was important, because the presence of moisture produced cracks and scaling. But we are not inclined to accept this as the only explanation, as we have found a number of tiles covered at the back with small holes, sometimes made with the point of a knife three quarter way through the tile, sometimes with a pointed or a very narrow blunt instrument, such as a packing needle. These small holes were undoubtedly made to help in drying the clay.¹⁰ But they generally occur in conjunction with keys. Mr. Grosvenor Bartelot's¹¹ idea that the "five rudely scooped finger grips doubtless during their manufacture served to protect the hands of the maker from the poisonous action of the lead used in the glaze" may be at once dismissed, not only because no five fingers could hold a tile by these holes, but also because he had obviously not come across tiles with one key or nine keys.

On the whole we are inclined to think that, while it may have helped in the drying process, it was merely an expedient adopted by certain tilewrights to steady the tile in the mortar or sand of the flooring, the small space between bevelled edges being insufficient to fix the tile if the composition of the floor was loose and sandy. In some cases there is no bevel at all; the edge of the tile is square. At any rate, the presence of these marks in the tiles discovered at Shulbrede has been of great assistance in arriving at some rough classification.

THE SHULBREDE PRIORY KILN.

The remains of a kiln were discovered in 1928, about a hundred and fifty yards north of the west end of the site of the church in a meadow beyond the monastic enclosure which was encircled by a moat. It was about 8 feet square, the remains of one brick arch, 1 foot 6 inches from the south-east corner, 2 feet high,

¹⁰ To facilitate the equal drying of the tile, deep scorings or hollows were sometimes made on the reverse, and by this means when laid in cement the pavement was more firmly held together. (Parker's *Glossary of Terms in Architecture*.)

¹¹ *Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club*, Vol. XXX.

and about 2 feet across. The stool of another arch 2 feet further north. The presence of bricks piled together, the remains of brick arches, and the vitrified wall made out of cut stones taken from the Priory seemed to show that in more or less recent years this may have been used as a brick kiln. The burnt clay floor by itself would have been insufficient evidence of this being the site of a tile kiln. But in a dip of the ground close by, and scattered over a large area round about, a very large quantity of tiles were discovered some two or three feet down, a considerable number being plain and others patterned and inlaid. Most of the tiles, whether decorated or plain, had five keys made with the finger. There were several broken whole tiles, some under-burnt, some very dark and brittle from over-burning. The great majority of fragments were of a plain 8-inch tile, smooth, red and unglazed, with five finger keys. Some fragments were painted with slip and some glazed. Close by a quantity of roof tiles were found "run together," and covered with a vitreous glaze. It seemed as if the kiln, all but its floor, had been dismantled and thrown into the low ground when the brick kiln was constructed. Some small fragments of tile, however, still remained in or very near the kiln, some even having been used in the construction of the brick arching.

Bricks were sometimes used in the construction of tile kilns. The presence of the 5-inch tile fragments in the arches seemed to indicate that after these tiles had been made the kiln fell into disuse and was reconstructed for the manufacture of the 8-inch group at a later date. There is a tradition, based on the memory of fathers of men still living, of a brick kiln having existed at Shulbrede. A pile of bricks stacked lengthwise and crosswise, with a space of about half-an-inch between them, certainly had the appearance of bricks stacked for burning. Moreover the stone used for the surrounding wall was largely composed of cut and shaped stones taken from the ruins of the priory. However, the discovery in the lower ground of a large

quantity of broken tiles and "wasters" and vitrified roof tile, unquestionably shows that originally this was the site of the monastic tile kiln.

THE DISCOVERY OF TILES AT SHULBREDE.

Shulbrede Priory was an Augustinian house founded about 1200. The buildings we are informed (in 1358) "by the industry and magnificence of its founder were originally sumptuously arranged." It fell after the dissolution into the hands of yeoman farmers, and remained a farmhouse until the beginning of the twentieth century. The only remains standing to-day consist of the south-west corner of the hospitium, or Prior's lodging, with its undercroft and part of the outer walls of the refectory.

Chips and fragments of tiles were constantly discovered in the grounds after the building became a private house in 1902. The hospitium floor was tiled, but was much worn, and had frequently been repaired with unslipped tiles of inferior quality or bricks. A certain number of patterned tiles remain on this floor. In a more careful investigation of the site of the church a large number of fragments were found in the chancel, the south transept and in the Lady chapel. On the site of a small rectangular building which stood near the moat more tile fragments were found. Finally, in the ground west of the church, which may have been used for a building in post-dissolution days, or was the site of the dump where material from the Priory was taken away, a very large variety of patterns were found scattered, and, curiously enough, several "wasters," fragments of over-burnt tile. In all some forty varieties of patterns and a large quantity of different plain tiles were collected. Some tiles discovered during the nineteenth century were sent to the Museum at Lewes, but, by kind permission of the Sussex Archæological Society, they have been returned to the Priory. Some again were kept in a neighbouring farmhouse, Lower Lodge farm, which for some years was combined with the Priory as a single farm. These too are now in the collection.

About the time of the dissolution it is probable that tiles were removed, perhaps by the Bishop of Chichester, whom Richard Layton in his suppression letter accuses of certain depredations some years earlier, including the removal of the pavement of the frater. The Lady chapel of Chichester Cathedral was paved with mediæval tiles, of which only eight (close up against the east wall) now remain, the rest having been copied during the nineteenth century. Many of the patterns are identical with those found at Shulbrede. During nearly four hundred years since the dissolution the ground round the Priory has no doubt had various buildings and outhouses erected on it, or been cultivated or planted. Now and again a tile or two may have been discovered, but fragments of broken tiles would not have excited any curiosity. Except for the tiles laid in the Hospitium (divided in the sixteenth century into two rooms and a passage), very few whole tiles have been found. The fragments, varying from a large number of some patterns and perhaps only a small chip of other patterns, have, however, been sufficient when compared with tiles in the neighbourhood for the complete design to be reconstructed. The radius of the vicinity in which identical tiles have been found covers roughly four counties from London to the south coast, and from Winchester in the West to Dover in the East; Sussex, Surrey, Kent, and Hampshire. That fragments of specimens of all tiles used at Shulbrede have been collected is most improbable. In neither of the parish churches in the immediate neighbourhood, St. Peter's, Lynchmere, which was under the patronage of the Priory, and St. Margaret's, Fernhurst, only two miles away, have any mediæval floor tiles been discovered.

PLACES WHERE TILES EXIST IDENTICAL WITH THOSE
FOUND AT SHULBREDE.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

Durford Abbey (Premonstratensian), Sussex: (1) At the farm, paving a summerhouse. (2) At Mr. Minty's house, Petersfield. (3) At Lewes Museum.

- Titchfield Abbey* (Premonstratensian), Hants.: In Abbey ruins (discovered in a state of good preservation) under the grass in the twentieth century.
- Selborne Priory* (Augustinian), Hants.: (1) Dug up at the farm on site of ruins. (2) In the village church. (3) In Alton Museum.
- Waverley Abbey* (Cistercian), Surrey: (1) In the hall of the private house. (2) In Guildford Museum.
- Lewes Priory* (Cluniac), Sussex: (1) In the Sussex Archæological Society's Museum, Lewes. (2) In the British Museum.
- Langdon Abbey* (Premonstratensian), Kent: In the Victoria and Albert Museum.
- Netley Abbey* (Cistercian), Hants.: (1) In the Abbey ruins. (2) In Southampton Museum.
- Romsey Abbey* (Benedictine), Hants.: In the church.
- Merton Priory* (Augustinian), Surrey: A few excavated, some placed in South Wimbledon Church (similar, not necessarily identical).
- St. Bartholomew's Priory* (Augustinian), London: In the cloister (similar design).
- Tunbridge Priory* (Augustinian), Kent: In the Victoria and Albert Museum.
- Wilmington Priory* (Alien Priory), Sussex: In Lewes Museum.

CATHEDRALS.

Chichester, the Lady Chapel.

Winchester, practically the whole of the retro-choir of the Cathedral is paved with tiles, many of them badly damaged.

CHURCHES.

St. Cross, Winchester, the whole church pavement.

Poynings, Sussex, round a tomb in the south transept and on the chancel step.

Buriton, Hants., under the choir stalls.

West Harting, Sussex, in the vestry cupboard.

Warblington, Hants., originally all paved, those now in chancel collected from all parts of the church and laid in their present position in 1800.

Kingsclere, Hants., a collection placed on the south wall of the south aisle.

The Buriton, Warblington and South Harting tiles all come from Durford. The existence formerly of a tile pavement at Kingsclere Church may be accounted for by its proximity to Sandford Priory (Berks.), an Augustinian house which was abandoned in 1480.¹²

Identical tiles have also been found in a large number of museums and in the Duke of Rutland's unique collection of mediæval tiles at Belvoir Castle, to which access has kindly been given. In the Cowdray Museum, only six miles from Shulbrede, there is a considerable collection of tiles which, by the courtesy of the late Lord Cowdray, we have been able to handle and examine very closely. The tiles were mostly used for paving the private chapel (built about 1520 and embellished between 1539 and 1542); a few were found at the foot of a turret staircase. After the fire (1793) they lay neglected till the beginning of this century, when they were collected and placed in a museum.

In addition to Battle Abbey, the following religious houses fell at the dissolution to the owners of Cowdray, at that time Sir William Fitzwilliam, and subsequently his half-brother, Sir Anthony Browne; Shulbrede Priory, Easeborne Priory, Durford Abbey, Chertsey Abbey, and Waverley Abbey. If tiles were wanted for the mansion there would be no great difficulty in procuring them. The possibility of some tiles having come from Shulbrede, where identical fragments have been found, must be entertained; more especially as Shulbrede remained actually within the Cowdray estate. Others no doubt came from Titchfield, where the dissolved Abbey became connected with Cowdray. Wriothesley, who erected a Tudor mansion out of the ruins, employed the architect who built Cowdray, and he married Sir Anthony Browne's daughter. While, therefore, the presence of monastic paving tiles at

¹² A few tiles at Kingsclere were collected by a vicar in the nineteenth century from Malmesbury Abbey.

Cowdray can easily be accounted for, the exact provenance of any particular tile cannot be confidently assigned.

The Alton Museum has a good set of tiles from Selborne Priory, and in the Society's Museum at Lewes tiles from Durford, Wilmington, or Tortington, as well as local tiles, have been collected. In over a dozen museums some tiles identical with those illustrated in this paper have been found. But it frequently happens that the tickets in museums become on rearrangement separated from the tile to which they belong, with the result that many have been found to be wrongly described or not described at all. The only safe way is for tiles to be ticketed or stamped on their backs.

THE SHULBREDE TILES.

We cannot claim that the designs of the tiles discovered at Shulbrede Priory are in themselves of any special interest. We have no heraldic puzzles, indeed, only two or three tiles with heraldic devices at all, and these not connected with benefactors of the Priory. But the question of tile designs of which many beautiful and interesting specimens have been found elsewhere, stands rather outside the range of the particular problem on which we are engaged. A Chertsey or a Malvern, each with its rich store of magnificent tiles, help us little if at all in the question of tile intercourse in the monasteries of England, which, it must be remembered, reached in number close on two thousand. More can be gathered from a small and obscure house which appears to have both made tiles of its own and been provided with tiles from elsewhere. Before examining the tiles seriatim an approximate classification of the groups into which most of them fall may be made as follows:

Shulbrede Group. (1) Considered to be late fifteenth century; 7 to 8 inches, that is to say, unusually large. (2) Another series, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, mostly red pattern on white slip background, are an earlier product of the kiln.

The Five-Keyed Group. $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, that is to say, rather larger than the great majority of tiles, probably late thirteenth century and used for the first tile pavement of the church. The great majority of the tile fragments discovered belong to this group. The keys are clean round holes made with a bit of wood or a knife.

The following is an analysis confined only to their recurrence (so far as they have been discovered) in religious houses: Shulbrede Priory has 12, of which one, No. 28, does not occur elsewhere. Durford Abbey has 11 of the 12 at Shulbrede, and about 20 more varieties. Titchfield Abbey has 8 of the 12 at Shulbrede, but many of its tiles belong to another group, of which Shulbrede has none. Selborne Priory has 9 of those at Shulbrede, Netley Abbey has 3, Romsey Abbey has 1, Lewes Priory has 2, and Winchester Cathedral has 4.

The Lewes Group. These are 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and not keyed. Although several at the British Museum are marked as coming from Lewes, few, if any, exist in the Lewes Museum as coming from Lewes Priory. One or two have recently been found at Wilmington Priory, and as far afield as Langdon Abbey, Dover. But the largest collection of them is to be found in Poynings Church (about twelve miles from Lewes). This church was rebuilt in 1368, and the tiles are the remains of an original pavement which existed in the old church and may have been provided by Lewes Priory.

A Group of Unknown Origin. About 4 inches, not keyed. In some cases the clay from which these tiles are made seems to be of a different texture from the clay in the other groups. Some of these tiles may be of London origin.

The Waverley Group. $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, four keys. Quite a distinct group, undoubtedly made at Waverley.

Picture Tiles. A few fragments have been found of patterns roughly drawn with a sharp point, on a slipped tile; one represents a horse's head, others

floral designs. These were probably used for wall decoration, not pavement.

CONCLUSIONS WITH REGARD TO THE INTERCOURSE
BETWEEN RELIGIOUS HOUSES IN THE MATTER OF
TILE DISTRIBUTION.

Having made a general survey with regard to mediæval tile manufacture, and a detailed examination of tiles discovered in one locality, we now propose to consider what inferences can be deduced from these premises. Before coming to our own locality, something may be said of one or two known instances of tile distribution.

Between 1853 and 1861 the famous Chertsey pavement was unearthed and, owing to its special magnificence, attracted a considerable amount of attention. There is no need to enter here into any description of the remarkable designs, nor to enlarge on how the fragments came to be distributed in various museums, private collections and churches.¹³ It was estimated that they dated¹⁴ from the later part of the thirteenth century, and Mr. Lethaby suggests that the pavement was a royal gift. In 1922 the kiln was discovered at Chertsey, showing that the tiles were manufactured on the spot. In 1870 fragments of a precisely similar set of tiles were discovered at Halesowen Abbey, near Birmingham, "apparently made with local clay but with the same moulds as those at Chertsey." An inscription was found declaring the pavement to be the work of Abbot Nicholas of Halesowen, who is known to have died in 1298. No kiln has yet been discovered, and tiles of a different make have also been found in the Abbey ruins.

There is no known connection between Chertsey Abbey (Benedictine) and Halesowen (Premonstratensian). They are very far distant from one another,

¹³ Specimens exist in the British Museum, the Guildford Museum, the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, Little Kimble Church, Bucks., St. Ann's Hill, Chertsey, the Library of Winchester Cathedral, the Duke of Rutland's collection, and Mr. Lethaby says also at Great Bedwin, Gloucester, Tintern, Rochester, and Westminster.

¹⁴ Walpole Society.

and the recurrence of such elaborate and easily distinguished tiles is so far a mystery. It may be safely said that the actual tiles were not transported from one place to the other. The tilewright must have taken his moulds and set up a kiln in the other establishment. As the pavement is the most remarkable in the country it is curious that the artist's fame should not have spread more widely, or, at any rate, in the immediate neighbourhood of one or other of the two Abbeys. Although at Hayles Abbey (Cistercian) a few of the border and foliage patterns have been found (perhaps imported from Halesowen in the neighbouring county), a fragment at Waverley,¹⁵ and a tile at Newark (Augustinian),¹⁶ the Chertsey-Halesowen tiles have not been found as a monastic pavement elsewhere. This is a very special, exceptional and confined instance of recurrence.

Tiles "identical in every respect" and claimed to be products of the kiln discovered at Great Malvern have been found in the adjoining counties as far south as Devonshire, west as St. David's, and north as Newton Solney.

Tiles found in the Nottingham kilns have also been found at Dale, where there was another kiln, and extend in this range to York, Hull, Aldgate in Rutland, and Coventry.

With regard to tiles mentioned in this paper, the extent of the five-keyed group has been shown. There was also a four-keyed Hampshire group, possibly emanating from Winchester or Beaulieu, which reached Selborne but not Durdurford, Titchfield nor Shulbrede.

In the manufacture of tiles there was first of all the designer. He was not necessarily the man who carved the mould, a highly skilled form of work. Then there was the man who was responsible for the delicate processes of stamping, glazing and burning, and others again who were engaged in digging clay, rolling and

¹⁵ *Waverley Abbey*, by Harold Brakespear.

¹⁶ "Newark Priory," by Captain C. M. H. Pearce, F.S.A. (*Surrey Archaeological Collections*, Vol. XL., 1932).

preparing it, grinding and preparing the slip, and carrying the heavy stacks of tiles from the kiln. And the man who laid the tiles (*cubator*) was probably a different person, although acting no doubt under the superintendence of the designer. Some of these may have been "religious persons," specially in the smaller houses, but it is impossible that they all were. In cases where a great number of tiles were manufactured and became popular in the neighbourhood the whole industry must have been run on commercial lines by workmen, who operated under the patronage of a particular religious house and probably formed themselves into guilds, as did other classes of workmen at that time. In this way nunneries (such as Shaftesbury, for instance) were supplied with the necessary quantities.

The community at Shulbrede was never a large one. There were five canons on the foundation, the Prior, the seneschal, novices and pupils, hinds and servants. Judging by the character of their work and the restricted output of tiles, a very few members of the community need have been employed in tile-making. At any rate, the discovery of the kiln has explained the undoubted origin of eight inlaid tile patterns out of the whole collection, some of which were simple original designs, others crude copies of tiles they already possessed. These tiles were not of sufficiently good quality for sale to other houses, and were no doubt made for economy's sake to repair worn patches or pave new premises. There is no evidence to suggest that the kiln already existed in which the tiles for the original pavement were manufactured by a band of tilewrights who came over from Durford or Titchfield.

Research with regard to the place of manufacture of the main group of thirteenth century five-key tiles brought us to the conclusion that the kiln must have been established either at Durford Abbey (Sussex), or Titchfield Abbey (Hants.), both Premonstratensian houses, where the greater number of specimens of these tiles have been found. At Durford there are no

remains whatever of monastic buildings; no excavations have been made and, with the exception of a few tiles in a private house in Petersfield and in the Society's Museum at Lewes, only broken fragments have been occasionally found on the spot. These, however, have sufficed to show that Durford had a large number of designs of this class of tile. Titchfield has considerable remains of monastic buildings and a number of very fine specimens of complete tiles of the cloister pavement. Neither the number nor the state of preservation of tiles, however, can give any certain indication of the place of their origin.

One tile of this group (the double castle, No. 18) turned out to be a puzzle from which certain inferences could be drawn. This tile has found its way to London (Victoria and Albert Museum) and other museums in the country, marked always as "from Winchester." There is only a fragment of it in Winchester Cathedral pavement, but several specimens in the Winchester Museum. Winchester undoubtedly had a kiln, but very few of this group exist in Winchester Cathedral and St. Cross. But on closer examination we found that this tile, where it is found in the Winchester district, has been made with a badly damaged stamp, and when, by the permission of the curator of the Winchester Museum, the back of the tile was examined it was found that the five keys were quite differently cut (see page 33), and sometimes there were no keys. This looked at first as if the damaged stamp had been lent and used by a tilewright elsewhere. At Titchfield, however, we found that the tile exists in its perfect condition (as at Durford, Shulbrede and Selborne), and also in its damaged condition with the different keys. This pointed to a later product of the kiln, when the old stamp was used by different workmen at perhaps a much later date. Another tile of the group, the vine (No. 23) was treated in the same way.

At Titchfield remains of some sort of structure for burning was found close up to the west wall of the south transept of the church, but there was nothing discovered in the way of "wasters" or roofing, which

could unquestionably point to this being a tile kiln. In any case it was far too close to the church. Kilns were constructed sufficiently far off to prevent the fumes from the fire being blown over the precincts of the monastery. While the balance of evidence seems to point to Titchfield, a strong argument in favour of Durford is contained in Mr. W. H. Blaauw's paper in *S.A.C.*, Vol. VIII. As tiles were discovered bearing the arms of benefactors of Durford Abbey, he not unreasonably concluded that they and all the other tiles were manufactured at Durford. Even this, however, is not quite conclusive, and the location of the kiln (or, perhaps, two kilns) must remain therefore an open question for the present.

For the transport of tiles from one place to another there is documentary evidence, not only in the Westminster Abbey accounts, but in the case of Maxstoke Priory, where in 27 Henry VI. (1449), 20s. was paid for tiles for paving the floor of the infirmary, whilst the carriage of the same came to 2s. 2d.

But the lending of the stamp and the conjecture with regard to a band of travelling tilewrights must also be considered. Mr. John Ward can be quoted on this point because he is the only authority who has to any extent entered into this particular question.

How are we to explain the wide diffusion of some of these tiles, and their presence in different kilns? Were the stamps passed from tilery to tilery? Or were casts of them distributed? Or did companies of tilewrights, carrying about with them their stamps and other tools, temporarily settle at the nearest convenient points to where their services were required? The latter, I think, is the most likely solution. The manufacture must have involved considerable skill and experience, and it is difficult to understand how a small religious house, like that of Dale or Repton, could have required a staff of such artisans. The demand for tiles would be too intermittent—only at such times as alterations or additions were made to the house, or when a chantry was founded at a neighbouring church. The kiln we can understand. It was there for use when tiles were required and the tilewrights came to make them; besides, the convent might now and again let it for a small sum. This theory explains why so few of the armorial bearings have any connection with the district where they occur.¹⁷

In the course of their peregrinations the tilewrights

¹⁷ *Derbyshire Archæological Society*, Vol. XIV.

may have come across patterns which pleased them and copied or adapted them. But the transport of tiles would appear to be an easier and more probable method of distribution. Moreover, we must remember that the monastery would naturally desire to export its tiles for profit. As a business proposition, therefore, direct export rather than the travelling abroad of the tilewright and his company would in all probability be the more common practice, although the case of Chertsey and Halesowen cannot have been unique. From the quotation on page 7 it is clear that the Abbot of Beaubec allowed his monks to construct pavements for other people. This may have been a general custom.

The fact of a religious house drawing its supply of tiles from four or five sources (as in the case of Shulbrede) can be explained. When a monastic kiln was working and tiles were being turned out in large quantities, the fact was noised abroad, and those in need of tiles at that particular time applied for them. The output of the Shulbrede kiln was too small for anything but domestic consumption, and indeed seems to have been used late in their history, probably only for repairs.

We conclude, therefore, that the various methods adopted for manufacture and distribution, differing in each locality, were as follows :

The original pavements were imported from a more ancient house where a kiln was operating, or where tiles were stored for sale.

Repairs and additions were imported from kilns which were known to be operating at the time the tiles were required.

A kiln was constructed on the spot for repairs and additions as required. This kiln could be used by travelling tilewrights or by employees of the monastery in question, using stamps lent to them or carving stamps of their own.

The adaptation or copying of certain patterns denotes sometimes wide distribution and possible intercourse between designers in different districts.

DRAWINGS.

We have made no attempt to reproduce exactly the faulty yet highly artistic outlines of the original designs. But we have endeavoured to avoid precise geometrical accuracy and generally by tracing to present the designs as correctly as possible, showing the mistakes, except where they are only due to the overflow of slip on a particular tile.

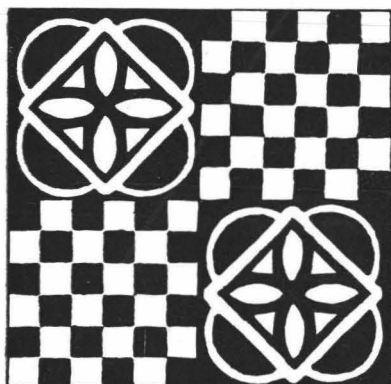
PLATE I.

These three tiles, from 7 to 8 inches square, were manufactured in the Shulbrede kiln, where many fragments of them were discovered. They have five keys made by a finger. They were used for the domestic buildings. The slip is very shallow and many impressed specimens of Nos. 1 and 3 without any slip have been found. They are considered to be of late fifteenth century date, and show rough unskilled workmanship. They have not been found elsewhere.

- No. 1. A six-petalled flower within a spotted circle, is a very simple design so far as the curves are concerned. The designer, instead of repeating the floriated design between the petals, has made each one different, evidently knowing nothing of tracing and transferring patterns. A damaged specimen of unusual size ($8\frac{3}{4}$ inches square, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches thick) with identical design has found its way to the Guildford Museum.
- No. 2. Chequers and quatrefoils framed in opposite corners. Many fragments found near the kiln and one or two on hospitium floor.
- No. 3. The vine under a canopy, a very rough copy of No. 23, fragments with slip found in the kiln, and without slip on the hospitium floor.



1



2



3

PLATE II.

- No. 4. This tile when set in groups makes circles enclosing four-petalled flowers, leaving in between the sacred monogram Y.H.S. It is 7 inches square and not keyed. Several specimens occur grouped together in the hospitium. Fragments have been found outside the site of the church, but not in the kiln. A similar tile has not been found elsewhere.
- No. 5. Large and small *fleurs-de-lis* with decorated quarter circle. Red pattern on white slipped ground ($5\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Four tiles would complete the pattern, but it is so roughly designed that the result would be very unsymmetrical. A complete tile found on the site of the warming-room and fragments in the crossing of the church. It was made in the Shulbrede kiln.
- No. 6. A trellis containing *fleurs-de-lis* with trefoils in the side compartments ($5\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Fragments found inside and outside the church, red pattern on white. Shulbrede copy of No. 13.
- No. 7. Intersecting circles with flowered centre ($5\frac{1}{2}$ inches). A simplified and smaller Shulbrede copy of No. 19.
- No. 8. Plain chequers ($5\frac{1}{2}$ inches), a very common design which occurs elsewhere in many varieties. Shulbrede make. Fragments found inside and outside the church. One with five keys scooped out with some blunt tool.
- No. 9. *Fleur-de-lis* set diagonally with chequered border ($5\frac{1}{2}$ inches) red pattern on white. A gracefully designed Shulbrede copy of No. 17. Four grouped together would complete the design.



4



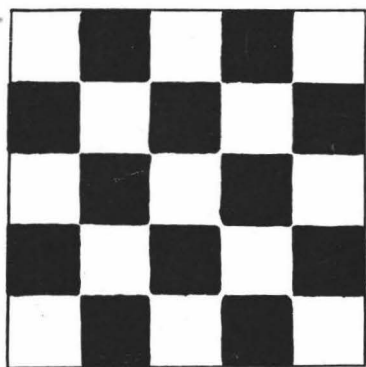
5



6



7



8



9

PLATE III.

- No. 10. A complicated scroll and half a six-petalled flower in green on a white ground ($4\frac{3}{4}$ inches). This makes a continuous flowing pattern by setting the tiles next to one another, and yet again when alternately reversed. Several fragments found on the site of the church. It has not been traced elsewhere. The texture of the clay suggests that it is of London origin.
- No. 11. Four *fleurs-de-lis* springing from central cross ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches). There is an identical tile in the Guildford Museum (provenance not marked), the British Museum store, and several in the Duke of Rutland's collection (as from Reading Abbey, Oxford and London). Several varieties of this tile occur in Hampshire.
- No. 12. Three cups on a shield (the arms of the Butlers), ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inches). This tile is of entirely different workmanship from any of the others. There is no known connection of any Butler with Shulbrede Priory. The tile was presented with other Shulbrede tiles by Mr. W. C. Alexander in 1892 to the Society's museum at Lewes. A similar design is illustrated by Shaw in his description of the tiles at Jervaulx Abbey.
- No. 13. Four *fleurs-de-lis* in a trellis with half quatrefoils in the side compartments ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches). It has not been traced elsewhere.
- No. 14. Border tile pattern in white on green or red ground ($4\frac{3}{4}$ inches). An exactly similar design on a 4-inch tile occurs at Poynings Church, and in the British Museum (as from Lewes Priory), the Victoria and Albert Museum (as from Langdon Abbey, Dover), the Lewes Museum (as from Wilmington Priory), at St. Mary's Abbey, York, and is illustrated in W. D. Cooper's history of Winchelsea. But in this larger size it has not been traced elsewhere.



15

- No. 16. Fragment of scroll border tile (3 by 6 inches), made double in a 6 by 6 inch tile, and half cut through, with five keys. Fragments found at Durford Abbey.

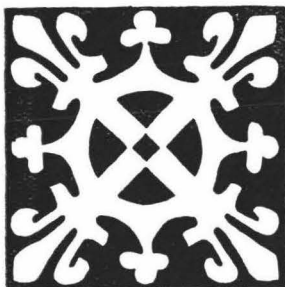


16

- No. 15. An eight-petalled flower surrounded by a scroll ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches), probably of London origin. It occurs elsewhere in a confusing number of varieties. The specimens in the Guildhall Museum come from the site of the Priory of the Holy Trinity. In the British Museum (as from Lewes Priory) and from Leadenhall Street. Also occurs at Muchelney Abbey (Somerset).



10



11



12



13



14

PLATE IV.

These six tiles all belong to the five-keyed group, dating from the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century. They are approximately 6 inches square, and are all white slipped pattern on a red ground.

- No. 17. *Fleur-de-lis* set diagonally with chequered border. Four needed to complete the design. Identical specimens occur at Durford Abbey, Titchfield Abbey, Selborne Priory, Warblington Church, South Harting Church, Chichester Cathedral (with modern copies), Southampton and Cowdray Museums (provenance not stated).
- No. 18. Two castellated towers. The castle which occurs in several varieties elsewhere may have originated in a heraldic representation of the arms of Castille. It occurs with five keys similar to the other tiles of this group, also with five keys made with a different tool, or with no keys. The stamp is always the same in all the tiles, but many were manufactured after the stamp had been badly damaged (most noticeably the castellated top of the right-hand tower broken off). It occurs in its perfect form at Shulbrede Priory, Durford Abbey and Selborne Priory (Alton Museum), and for the most part with the distinct blemishes in the following places:—Winchester Cathedral, Museum and St. Cross, British Museum (as from Winchester), Norwich Museum (as from Winchester), Netley Abbey, Titchfield Abbey (with different keys), Warblington Church, South Harting Church, Barton Stacey Church, Kingsclere Church, Southampton Museum (provenance not stated), and Victoria and Albert Museum store (as from Tunbridge).
- No. 19. Intersecting circles with flowered centre, making a continuous pattern when joined together. Many varieties of this tile occur elsewhere. Identical specimens have been found at Durford Abbey, Selborne Priory, Titchfield Abbey, Romsey Abbey, Lewes Priory, Netley Abbey, Winchester Cathedral, St. Cross, Chichester Cathedral (modern copies), Warblington Church, Kingsclere Church. One specimen in the possession of Mr. L. Jowitt (as from Winchester) has five finger keys.
- No. 20. Circle enclosing arcs, spotted and intersected by diagonals. Found also at Durford Abbey, Selborne Priory, Lewes Museum, and Cowdray Museum (provenance not stated).
- No. 21. Grouped quatrefoils and chequers in a trellis. Found also at Durford Abbey, Titchfield Abbey, Lewes Priory, Warblington Church, Cowdray Museum (provenance not stated).
- No. 22. A variety of No. 21. Found at Durford Abbey, Titchfield Abbey, Selborne Priory, Warblington Church, Buriton Church, Cowdray Museum (provenance not stated).



17



18



19



20



21



22

PLATE V.

These six tiles are also of the five-keyed group.

- No. 23. Vine set diagonally under a canopy, forming a complete pattern in four tiles. Found also at Durford Abbey, Titchfield Abbey, Selborne Priory (Alton Museum), Netley Abbey, Lewes Priory, Winchester Cathedral, St. Cross, Barton Stacey Church, Warblington Church, Southampton and Cowdray Museums (provenance not stated). (Mr. Greenfield (*circa* 1893) also found it at Popham and Wootton St. Lawrence, Hants.)
- No. 24. A more elaborate variety of No. 23. There is a fragment of it in the Lewes Museum as from Durford Abbey, and several good specimens at Titchfield Abbey.
- No. 25. Three *fleurs-de-lis* on a shield supported by two birds, possibly the arms of France. Found also at Durford Abbey, Titchfield Abbey, Selborne Priory, Warblington Church, Chichester Cathedral (with modern copies), Wilmington Priory (modern copies), and Cowdray Museum (provenance not stated).
- No. 26. A double-headed eagle on a lozenge surrounded by birds. Found also at Durford Abbey (Lewes Museum), Selborne Priory (in parish church), and illustrated in Vol. II. of 1877 edition of Gilbert White's *Selborne*.
- No. 27. The arms of Richard, King of the Romans, son of King John. Several tiles elsewhere were struck to commemorate Richard. He was a liberal benefactor of Beaulieu Abbey, where his first wife, Isabel, was buried. This tile, however, does not occur there. The Beaulieu tiles are of quite different manufacture. The lion rampant faces sinister which is incorrect, a case of reversal (see p. 27). Found also at Durford Abbey, Titchfield Abbey, Selborne Priory, Winchester, Warblington Church, South Harting Church, and Cowdray Museum (provenance not stated).
- No. 28. This tile is the most curious puzzle in the collection. It is evidently a copy of No. 27. The lion rampant is reversed, and therefore inadvertently made correct. The lump on the beak of one of the heads of the eagle occurs in each fragment found. The loops are not made with the same radius, and each of the corners is differently designed. Although five-keyed and precisely similar in texture to the others, it has not been traced elsewhere than at Shulbrede Priory, where fragments of several of the tiles have been found.



23



24



25



26



27



28

PLATE VI.



29

30

The first three tiles on these pages are $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and have four keys. There are specimens in Waverley House, Cowdray Museum, and Yateley Church. The slip is deeper than in the tiles of other groups. They were probably made at Waverley Abbey.

Nos. 29 & 30. A flowered band with six-pointed star and cinquefoil forming when repeated a broad border. Six complete tiles were preserved in a farmhouse with other tiles from Shulbrede.

No. 31. A vesica containing a trefoil and a cinquefoil intersected by a diagonal. No doubt part of a larger pattern.

No. 32. The next five appear to be all of similar workmanship, and may be termed the Lewes group, not keyed. A scroll of carnations enclosed in a circular band (4 inches), four tiles completing the pattern. Also in Poynings Church, British Museum (as from Lewes Priory), in Lewes Museum, and illustrated in W. D. Cooper's *History of Winchelsea* as found there.

No. 33. Four floriated crosses in quatrefoil frames (4 inches). Found also in Poynings Church, Victoria and Albert Museum (as from Langdon Abbey), and one with variations (as from Quay Gates, Portsmouth).

No. 34. Flower encircled by spotted band, four completing the pattern (4 inches). Found also at Wilmington Priory.

No. 35. *Fleurs-de-lis* and six-petaled flower alternating in a trellis ($4\frac{1}{4}$ inches). Not found elsewhere.

No. 36. Intersecting vesicas (4 inches). Fragments found at Shulbrede, but not discovered elsewhere.

(See page 60 for No. 37.)



31



32



33



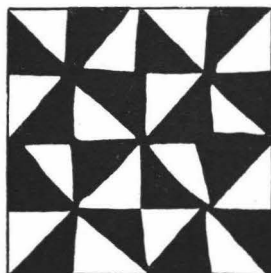
34



35



36



37

Continued from page 58.

- No. 37. Gyronny ($4\frac{1}{8}$ inches) is a common pattern which occurs frequently in a larger tile, certainly of London origin. In this size, but improbably all from the identical stamp, it has been found also at Poynings Church, Titsey Church (near Tanridge Priory), St. Bartholomew's the Great, Merton Abbey, the London Museum, Sheffield Museum, Kingston Museum, the Muniment room (Westminster Abbey), and the Duke of Rutland's collection (as from Aldgate).

PLATE VII.

These illustrations show the vine tile copied or adapted by tilewrights at different times and in different places, the general design of the canopy always being preserved. (1) Chertsey Abbey *circa* 1260. (2) Halesowen Abbey before 1298. (3) and (4) both at Durford and Titchfield Abbeys. (5) Shulbrede Priory (fifteenth century). (6) St. Stephen's College, Westminster, and a version of it at Reigate (the head of the devil maliciously inserted). (7) British Museum (from Stone, Bucks).





1



2



3



4



5



6

BOOKS AND PAPERS ON MONASTIC PAVING TILES.

- J. G. Nichols. *Examples of Decorative Tiles*, 1845.
 Henry Shaw. *Specimens of Tile Pavements*, 1858.
 Emile Amé. *Les carrelages émaillés du moyen âge et de la Renaissance*, 1859.
 E. L. Cutts. *Church Furniture and Decoration*, 1854.
 W. J. Furnivall. *Leadless Decorative Tiles*.
 L. F. Salzman, F.S.A. *Mediæval English Industries*.
 British Museum. *A Guide to the English Pottery and Porcelain*, ed. 1923.
 Parker. *Glossary of Architecture*, Vol. III.
 Cox. *English Church Furniture*.
 Owen Jones. *Grammar of Ornament*, 1856.
 A. W. Clapham. *Lesnes Abbey* (in the Parish of Erith, Kent), 1915.
 W. D. Cooper. *The History of Winchelsea*, 1850.
 W. A. Church. *Patterns of Inlaid Tiles from Churches in the Diocese of Oxford*, 1844.
 W. St. Clair Baddeley. *A Cotswold Shrine* (Hailes Abbey), 1908.
 J. T. Godfrey. *History of the Parish and Priory of Lenton* (Notts.), 1884.
 G. K. Beulah. *Paving Tiles from Meaux Abbey*, Hull Museum Publications No. 161, 1929.
 M. Shurlock. *Tiles from Chertsey Abbey*.
Sussex Archæological Society's Collections, Vol. III. (Sussex tiles), Vol. VIII. (Durford Abbey, Robertsbridge Abbey), Vol. XI. (Hastings), Vol. XV. (Boxgrove), Vol. XLIII. (Lewes Priory), Vol. LXXIII. (Rye).
Hampshire Field Club. Paper by B. W. Greenfield, 1893.
Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, Vol. IX., Vol. XIX. Papers by Dr. Renaud.
Derbyshire Archæological Society, Vol. XIV. Paper by John Ward, 1892.
Archæologia Cantiana, Vol. XLII. (Canterbury).
Essex Archæological Society, Vol. XIII. (N.S.) (Little Dunmow).
Surrey Archæological Society. Art. by W. Pocock, 1885; Waverley Abbey, by H. Brakespear, 1905; Newark Priory, by Captain C. Pearce, 1932.
Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, Vol. XXX. Paper by the Rev. R. Grosvenor Bartelot.
Wiltshire Archæological Magazine, Vol. XXXV., p. 541. (Stanley Abbey), Vol. XXXVIII. (Malmesbury Abbey), Vol. LXXXI., June, 1894 (Heytesbury House Tiles).
Records of Buckinghamshire, Vol. IX., 1907 (Hitcham Church).
East Riding Antiquarian Society, Vol. XXVII. (Hull Museum), 1931.
Chester Archæological Journal, Vol. I., 1857. Tiles found in Chester.
London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Vol. III. (Faringdon Street kiln).

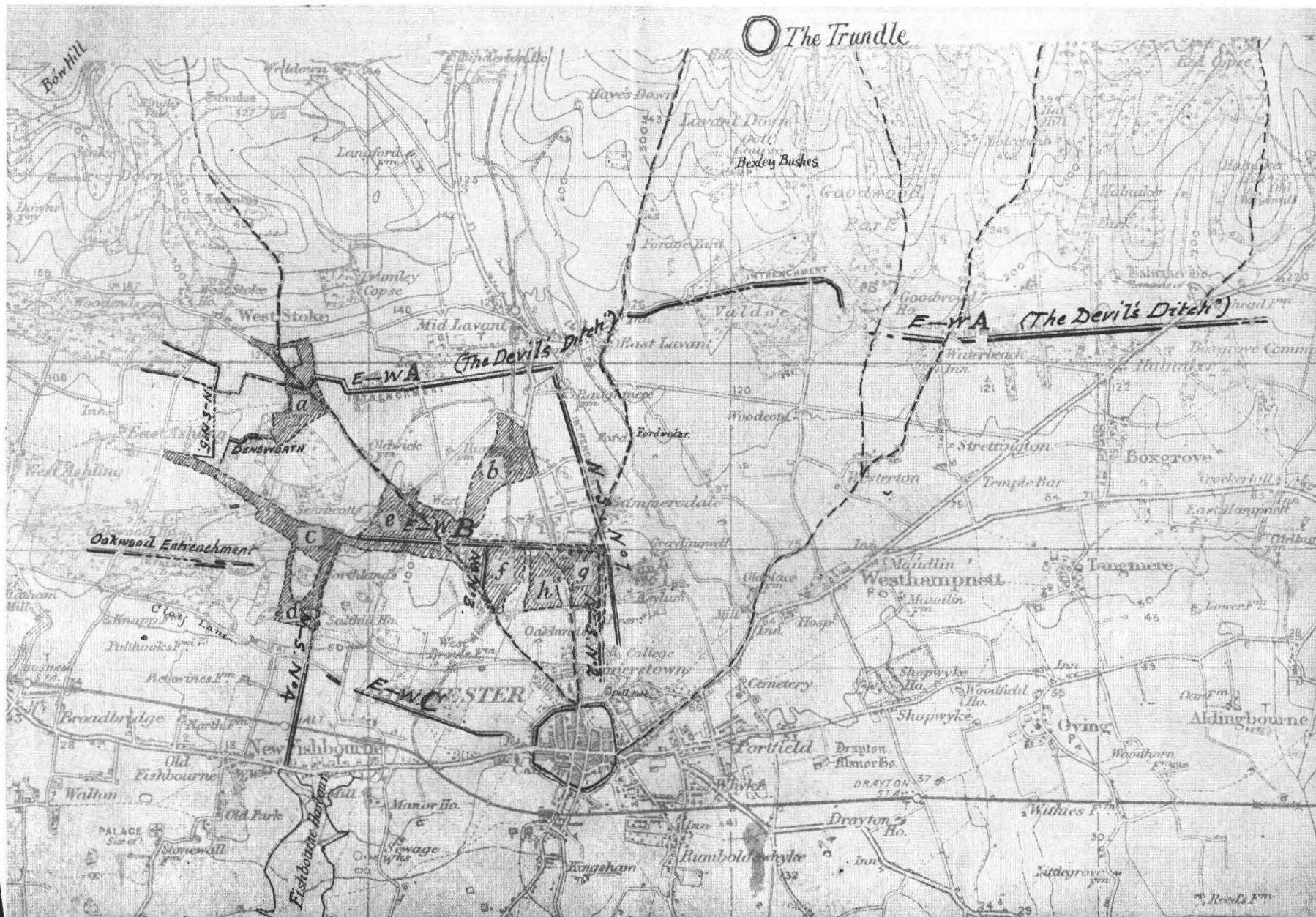
- Exeter Archæological Society*, Vol. III. (Exeter Cathedral).
- Birmingham and Midland Institute, Transactions*, 1871-2 (Halesowen), 1874-77 (Maxstoke).
- Powysland Club*, Vol. XXV. (Strata Marcella).
- University of Illinois (Studies in Language and Literature)*, Vol. II., R. S. Loomis (Chertsey).
- Archæologia Aeliana*, 4 series, Vol. VI. (Newminster).
- Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society*, Vol. XXXV. (Cleeve).
- Woolwich Antiquarian Society*, Vol. XV., 1910 (Lesnes Abbey).
- Worcestershire Architectural and Archæological Society*, Vol. XXIX.
- British Archæological Association Journal*, Vols. II., IV., VII., VIII. (St. Andrew's Church, Chinnor, Oxfordshire), (Thurgarton Priory, Nottinghamshire), Vol. XXIX. (Halesowen), Vol. XXX. (Worksop), Vol. XXXI. (Keynsham Abbey), 1926 (Kingston-on-Thames).
- The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Bristol*, 1851 (Tiles in Somersetshire).
- The Archæological Journal*, Vol. II. (Ulvercroft, Leics.), Vol. III. (Woodperry, Oxon., also Harecomb, Devon), Vol. V. (Oxford Cathedral), Vol. LXIII. (Beaulieu Abbey), Vol. LXIX. (Westminster Abbey), Vol. LIX., Dec. 1902 (Little Marlow).
- Society of Antiquaries, Proceedings*, 1923 (Chertsey).
- British Archæological Society (Worcester)*, edited by Alfred John Dunkin, 1851.
- Burlington Fine Arts Club. Catalogue of Early English Earthenware*, 1913; *Catalogue of British Heraldic Art*, 1916.
- Archæologia*, XIV. (Ely), XXIX. (Westminster Chapter House), XXXIX. (Ludlow, Austin Friars), XL. (Stanley Abbey), XLIV. (Malmesbury Abbey, Melton Mowbray), LXXXVI. (Merton Priory).
- Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (Westminster Abbey)*, 1924.
- Clifton Antiquarian Club Proceedings*, Vol. V. (Bristol).
- Antiquities of the Borough of Leeds*, 1853 (Kirkstall).
- Archæologia Cambrensis*, 5th Series, Vol. IX. (Strata Marcella, Hanmer), Vol. XIII. (Launceston Priory), 6th series, Vol. III. (St. Davids).
- Thoresby Society*, Vol. XXX. (Bolton Abbey).
- Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire*, Vol. XXXVI. (Nottingham and District), Vol. XII. (Beauvale Priory).
- Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Vol. LXIII. (North Berwick and Scottish Tiles).
- Archæological Collections of Ayrshire and Galloway*, Vol. X. (Glenluce Abbey).
- Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, Vol. IV. (5th Series), 1893. Paper by W. Frazer. T. Oldham (Ancient Irish Pavement Tiles).

- Anastatic Drawing Society* (Christchurch, Hants.), 1857.
Walpole Society (Westminster Abbey).
Gentleman's Magazine, 1833 (Malvern), 1861 (on tiles).
Building News, Nov. 1875 (Fountains), Jan. 1876 (Cleeve).
The Builder, Art. by W. Burgess, 1858.
Notes and Queries, 8th Series, Vol. II. (Cardiff).
The Architectural Review (the Vine), August, 1929.
The Reliquary (quarterly Journal), Vol. III. (Tiles found at Derby),
 Vol. VIII., Jan. 1868 (Kiln at Repton).
The Ancestor (Tewkesbury), April, 1904.
The Connoisseur, Nov. 1931 (Malvern and Gloucester).
The Burlington Magazine, Vol. XLIII. (Tring), XLII., No. 238,
 Jan. 1923.
Historical Account of Lalley Abbey in Craven, 1853.
History of a Tile Kiln at Repton. Pears Bemrose, London, 1868.
Bazaar, Sept. 23rd, 30th, Oct. 7th, 14th, 1911. G. Clinch, Articles
 on Tiles.
History of Carew, by W. G. Spurrell, 1921.
Nottingham Pottery, by Alfred Parker, 1933.
Exhibition of English Mediæval Art (Victoria and Albert Museum),
 1930.
Associated Architectural Society, 1879.
History of Neath Abbey (1902), Walter de Gray Birch.
St. Mary's Abbey, Beaulieu, R. J. Withers.
Netley Abbey, Lloyd Haberly (Seven Acres Press, 1933).
Beeleigh Abbey (Essex), 1922, A. W. Clapham. (Printers: R. E.
 Thomas & Co.)
Castle Acre Priory (Norfolk), 1843, by the Rev. J. H. Bloom.
 " " " *Norfolk Archæological Society*, Vol. II.,
 Part 2, 1899.

DRAWINGS.

- Four Volumes of Tile Drawings (Library of the Society of Antiquaries), by Dr. Renaud.
 Patterns of Encaustic Tiles found at St. Denys Priory, Southampton, 1857. (Free Library, Southampton.)
 Drawings of Tiles found at Kingsclere (in the Church Vestry).
 Drawings of Tiles of Original Pavement of the Temple Church, London (in the possession of the Master).
 Drawings of Tiles kept at Salisbury Museum.
English Mediæval Tiles (F. W. Phillips), Vol. VII., p. 45.
Early Pavement Tiles in Ireland (W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I.).
Remains of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. (Printers: Foster & Co., Dublin, 1887.)

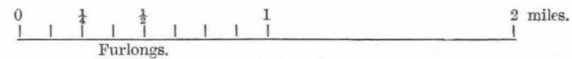
THE CHICHESTER ENTRENCHMENTS.



CHARACTERISTICS.

ENTRENCHMENTS—Certain Recognisable on the ground or from Descriptions Surmised ANCIENT TRACKS

BOYLES AND COMMONS (1778) a Stoke Common; b Lavant Common; c Saltbox Common; d Fishbourne Common; e The Old Broyle;
f The Old Broyle Coppice; g The New Broyle; h The New Broyle Coppice.





THE CHICHESTER ENTRENCHMENTS.

BY J. P. WILLIAMS-FREEMAN.

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

APPROACHING Chichester along Stane Street just before coming to the village of Halnaker the road is crossed by the "Devil's Ditch," the most northerly or "outer line" of the remarkable linear earthworks which appear to have been constructed at some time for the defence of the city. These entrenchments to which in Britain in layout and alignment, only the Lexden Entrenchments defending Colchester bear the slightest resemblance, consist of three parallel East and West lines, two covering the city some distance to the north of it and the third proceeding from its western wall, with five North and South lines connected with them. It will make description easier if we call these E.-W. entrenchments A., B., and C., and N.-S. entrenchments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, numbering the latter from east to west.

E.-W. A. is the most northerly: it is often called the "outer line" in the old descriptions and is popularly known as the Devil's Ditch. It is about two miles north of the city and is six miles in length. It reaches about an equal distance to the east and west of the city, covering its main approaches from the South Downs, viz., the line taken by the Roman Stane Street and the Halnaker, Goodwood and Lavant Down Spurs (the last named crowned by the Trundle), all east of the Lavant; and on the west of that stream, the important West Stoke approach from Bow Hill. Its line is along the edge of the level stratum of valley gravel and it keeps just to the south of where the chalk rises up from beneath it.

E.-W. B., the "inner line" of the old descriptions, is about half way between the Devil's Ditch and the city, and excluding the Oakwood entrenchment is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

Its eastern end begins a mile north of the north-east corner of the city walls and it runs west covering the head of Fishbourne Harbour as well as the city itself. It lies also entirely on the gravel.

E.-W. C., not marked on the Ordnance maps, can only be traced running west, a little less than a mile from the western walls of the city. It lies in heavy wet clay in the flat meadows and is chiefly marked by its ditch.

All these entrenchments (except C.) consist of a high bank and deep ditch, and all three face north.

The north and south entrenchments are at right angles to them, which tempted the old describers to speak of the system as if it were a collection of rectangular camps. "Without prejudice" as to this conception it will be best to describe them separately, numbering from east to west.

The three first have portions remaining of their original dimensions, the others can be established from the old descriptions and from definite remains upon the ground.

N.-S. No. 1 is said to have started from the East Gate, and runs for two miles to join the Devils Ditch a little to the west of its centre. It can be traced nearly the whole way running a little west of due north, its northern third keeping its original size. It faces east.

N.-S. No. 2 started from the north-east corner of the city walls, and runs for nearly a mile due north, not more than a furlong west of No. 1, to the eastern end of the E.-W. entrenchment B. It is perfect now only in one short stretch, but its course is quite certain from the old descriptions and maps. It also faces east.

N.-S. No. 3 starts back from E.-W. B. 1100 yards west of the last, runs south for over a quarter of a mile and then disappears, being quite perfect at its northern

end. If its line were continued south it would pass the city walls a third of a mile to the west and reach a bend in the Lavant. There is, however, no record or trace of its course. It faces west.

N.-S. No. 4 is described as running from E.-W. B. to the head of Fishbourne harbour. No certain trace of it remains, but the present dead straight road to that point, now called Salt Hill Road, which carries a pre-conquest parish boundary and has some indications of a bank at its lower end, to my mind without a doubt represents its line—the entrenchment facing west.

N.-S. No. 5 is described as running south from E.-W. A. “west of Densworth House.” The half mile as far as Densworth can still be traced, though in a mutilated and reduced condition. South of Densworth House the description is vague, and I have found no trace on the ground or on the maps.

This westernmost of the N.-S. entrenchments does not bound the west end of the whole system, as there are portions of the Devil’s Ditch, and a detached E.-W. entrenchment in Oakwood Park which may be an extension of E.-W. B., reaching quite half a mile further west.

The north-west corner of the system was evidently of special importance. The west end of the Devil’s Ditch is doubled, and there are right-angled turns in it enclosing hollow squares. There are the remains of the westernmost north and south line, and half a mile behind the Devil’s Dyke are other short lines of E.-W. banks in the copse and gardens round Densworth House where Roman stone cysts and urns have been found. It looks as if the important approach to the city from Stoke Down had needed special defences.

One of the old descriptions speaks of broken traces of other lines in both directions nearer the city, but of these apparently nothing now remains.

The banks and ditches, where they have been interfered with, are not easy to trace out. Underwood and bracken grow thick on this gravelly soil and can only be properly searched in winter, and gravel banks are

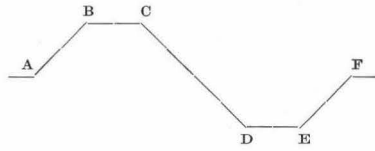
easily removed, and, once levelled by the plough, mix easily with the soil and, unlike chalk, leave no abiding trace. Moreover, all the commons have been enclosed and brought into park-land or cultivation since the date of the descriptions, so that a good deal has disappeared, and the localities mentioned are not always easy to identify.

On the other hand we fortunately have three partial, but helpful descriptions (see pp. 101-5), one by the Reverend Alexander Hay, in 1804, one by "S" in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1816, and one by the Reverend Henry Smith in *The Sussex Archæological Collections* for 1858. There are also two old maps, the first by Yeakell and Gardiner, a beautiful 2 ins. to the mile survey of 1778, which, though it does not show the entrenchments as such, enables one to identify many of them and most of the places mentioned; and the other a rare map of about the same date on the 6 in. scale engraved by Glot, of which, however, I have only seen two sheets. This does mark some of the entrenchments and is valuable, both for what it confirms, and for what it omits. These descriptions I have given in full further on, together with my own attempts to work out the entrenchments in detail. These, "though not complete," as Mr. Hay says, may, like his, be of some help to others to make them more so.

These banks have a uniformity in size and structure which is very striking. In the whole 14 miles upon the gravel, where their subsequent use as boundaries to woods and hedge banks has not led to their mutilation, the bank always rises four to five feet above the level, the ditch is eight or ten foot wide, the C.D. vertical hardly varies a foot on either side of nine feet (and even this variation would be less if the leaf mould of ages were cleaned away), or the overall horizontal measurement five feet more or less than sixty. A slight rise outside the ditch or change in the herbage often suggests that, as in the digging of most ditches, a little of the up cast was thrown outwards, but there is no sign of a true bank upon the counter scarp.

A typical section measured in Halmaker Park gives the following figures.

	<i>Hor.</i>	<i>Vert.</i>
AB	12	4
BC	5	—
CD	21	9
DE	12	—
EF	12	5½



This uniformity of the entrenchments is no doubt largely due to the level character of the country, as well as to the nature of the soil in which they are constructed—a clayey gravel which binds to a hard consolidated mass and keeps its shape well. It will stand at a very steep angle, as witness the narrow banks at Densworth. There the sides slope at two in one, and the banks are 4 or 5 ft. high, doubtless the core of full-sized ramparts which have been cut or ploughed away on both sides.

In some places there is such a number of flints in the banks that one wonders if they were specially collected, but there is nothing to suggest any kind of building—the stones are thrown up without order, mixed with the finer gravelly clay which occurs with them.

Though there is naturally no evidence of it on the surface, and no finds of timber construction in the bank after the Gallic fashion have ever been reported, the presumption is that in such a wooded country extra defences of wood such as breast work fences on the bank or the more formidable abbattis upon the counter scarp would not have been neglected.

The two entrenchments on the low lying clay—E.-W. C. and N.-S. No. 4—are very different. Clay banks even under grass, and to an extraordinary degree under cultivation, flatten out and spread out of all recognition under the rain wash of ages, and in a thousand years or so may completely disappear. Were it not for the record of the old descriptions I doubt if these two entrenchments would have been recognised at the present day.

A still more striking characteristic is their absolute straightness—not merely straight as a rule, but

straight as a ruler. Only in one place—between The Cottage in Goodwood Park and the Valdoe Wood—do any of these entrenchments curve with the lie of the ground, and even here I am not at all sure that the bank was not laid out in short straight sections: further west where the same entrenchment—the Devil's Ditch—between Lavant lodge and the edge of the Lavant valley appears to curve, this is markedly the case. The detached fragment at Densworth, where for some unknown reason the line is not taken straight from point to point, is in three short straight zig-zags.

This is most un-British behaviour in a linear earthwork, such earthworks as Bokerly Dyke all follow the curve of the ground, and even on the flat seem, like Nature, to abhor a straight line. Even short ones, like the cross ridge dykes on the Downs where they have hardly space to wander, are not rigidly direct like these entrenchments. Such straightness and uniformity must surely point to the Chichester Earthworks having been made at one period—not necessarily perhaps at one time—by a well-organised people who could plan, and enforce the proper carrying out of a definite well-thought-out system.

Let us now consider the position they had to defend. Chichester lies on the low flat end of the high ground which comes down from the West Stoke spur. None of it is above the 50 ft. contour, and there is not more than 6 ft. fall from its North Gate to its South.

The city has the Lavant stream on the east side and curving round the south; formerly either naturally or by art it flowed north also, for half the length of the western walls, before turning west to fall into the tidal inlet near New Fishbourne. This estuary, a mile to the west, is the nearest connexion of the city with the sea. On the west side there is also a small brook running into the Lavant through low meadows which must in early times have been marsh. The soil of the promontory is gravel and that of the flat meadows "marsh clay." All would in a state of nature be more or less thick forest and the flat meadows very wet. On this slight

elevation is placed the "Roman" city, but the lay out of the walls is not rectangular like that of Winchester, though it well might have been as far as the lie of the ground is concerned, but irregularly polygonal and roughly pentagonal like that of Silchester.

Its vulnerable side was the north and west; its port on the near side of the Fishbourne inlet must have been vital to it, and must have been an admirable harbour in the days of small ships of shallow draught. There is considerable evidence of Roman occupation between the western walls and the head of the inlet—at least three Roman finds are recorded.

Looking at the walled city and its port as one entity to be defended together, the entrenchments become much more easy to understand. The whole area within the entrenchments must have been more or less wooded: not an acre of chalk down is included—the defences are those of a people who were at home in forest country, and were based on the sea; settlers who had to protect themselves and their clearances from the Downland natives and their roving cattle. Attacks from the Downland must needs come along the old British ridgeways: either from the north-east along the ridge on the south of the Singleton valley—significantly called the Harroway near Goodwood racecourse—and thence south down the Halnaker, Goodwood and Lavant Down ridges to cross the river at east Lavant or Fordwater; or from the north-west by the West Stoke spur.

Against these, Chichester was defended on the north by a belt of forest stretching east and west for miles, in its natural state impenetrable except along narrow paths allowing of no rush tactics, and on its east, south, and much of its west side by marsh and low lying ground along the Lavant valley. Two miles west of its harbour was another stream and marshy barrier running south from the woods by West Ashling to the inlet of the sea at Bosham.

Against all the approaches from the Downs the defenders threw up the six-mile-long Devil's Dyke

within the line of the woods—strong evidence surely that they had already been largely cleared and were to be defended rather than relied upon for defence.

That this outer line has undefended ends resting only on wood suggests that the country beyond them was not cleared—perhaps not occupied—the Devil's Dyke may have been the extent of the frontier. The eastern flank of the land to the north of the city was defended naturally by the Lavant Valley and artificially by N.-S. entrenchment No. 1, running up to join the Devil's Ditch at Lavant. Whether there was a corresponding western entrenchment running south "about" Ashling wood and "west of Densworth House," as Mr. Hay states, I much doubt. There is nothing now to be found south of Densworth, and no suggestive line on the old maps, and it is not quite clear that the remains of N.-S. entrenchment No. 5 north of Densworth faced the right way. His description is unfortunately vague and his points not easy to identify: if it existed and went down to the flats it would complete an outer quadrangle—if it did not, this flank must have been left open, and depended only upon the impenetrability of the ground.

The second line of the entrenchments does make a complete frame. On the east is N.-S. entrenchment No. 2 (close behind N.-S. No. 1, but not parallel to it), on the north is E.-W. B., and on the west N.-S. No. 4 running down to the estuary as described by "S" though its northern half is now missing. They form three sides of a square defending the city, its port, and over a square mile of land.

The southernmost E.-W. entrenchment, C, is also, I think, quite clear. With the city walls and N.-S. No. 4, it formed a last three-sided rectangle enclosing the city, with its harbour and such occupation as lay between them.

The main approaches from the north are thus strongly protected. The crossing at Lavant came up against the N.-E. corner of the outer line, and that at Fordwater against N.-S. No. 1, while both lines of

approach had to negotiate the north-east corner of the second line before they could reach the north gate of the city.

The approach from Stoke Down had to pierce the Devil's Ditch near the curious three-sided bastion, according to Glot's map, through a gap now existing in the N.-W. corner, and west of this the line is complicated and doubled in a way which, without being able to see how, we may presume must have added to its strength.

Three furlongs in the rear of this part of the line, and connected with it by N.-S. No. 5, is the Densworth complex of fragments, to which again some importance must be attached, though they are quite unintelligible to me.

There is one more important linear earthwork to be noticed. About half a mile south of Densworth is the detached piece of E.-W. entrenchment in Oakwood park, threequarters of a mile long, with its curious gap in the middle guarded by a short parallel traverse behind it like an internal Roman *titulus*. I have not included this entrenchment as a part of E.-W. No. 2, as Mr. Smith, whose description alone mentions it, apparently does. But, he, like me, confesses that no connexion can be traced across the intervening 1000 yards, and there is no hint of such a bridge upon Yeakell and Gardiner's map. Whether connected or not, the need for this long stretch westward for more than a mile beyond the level of Fishbourne Harbour is hard to explain.

This concludes a review of all the entrenchments mentioned in any of the old descriptions, or that I can find upon the ground—explicable or inexplicable. Two of Mr. Hay's, as I have said, I can find no trace of and am inclined to doubt; the continuation of E.-W. B. from the north-east corner of Salt Box Common to Densworth House, and the entrenchment south from the latter point.

There are other difficulties that I have not touched upon. Where did N.-S. No. 3 end? Did it turn in

to the city wall and with it make another inner quadrilateral? Or did one of Mr. Hay's "broken traces" join it to N.-S. No. 2, and so really complete a "Camp on the Broyle"? What is the bank at the south of Little Tomlin's Copse? Is it an internal *titulus*? What is the fragment of bank and ditch by the Church path north of Oakwood Park?

A further point is the difficulty of making the Densworth group and the detached length of the Oakwood Earthwork fit in with any general view of the layout of the Entrenchments.

Another point of great importance is whether the Entrenchments were contemporary, or even all made by the same people. Looking at the plan, certain points strike one as rather suggesting that they were not made at the same time, but rather in successive steps to meet changing conditions. First there is the great length of the Devil's Ditch with its irregular bulge outwards about the middle and its long stretch east of the Lavant beyond the territory directly facing the city. Next there is the existence of the two easternmost north and south lines so close together and not parallel to each other, the outer running the whole way from the Devil's Ditch, and if its line were continued southward to the Lavant, missing the walled city altogether, and the other definitely springing from the corner of the walls to join E.-W. No. 2 within 70 yards of the first, and apparently quite independent of it. It is true that Mr. Hay says that N.-S. No. 1 strikes out from No. 2 at "Watery Line," and "S" says that it proceeded from the east gate, but there is no confirmation on the ground of either statement, and if there were it would not make their contemporaneity any more obvious. To such questions I can give no answer, but they may be soluble in the light of further knowledge.

The last question to discuss is the one that everyone always puts first, that of the Why? and the When? and the Who? It can only be answered, if at all, when all the available evidence has been summed up

and properly valued generally, archæologically and historically.

The general points which seem to me to be justified by examination of the facts are (1) That the entrenchments all facing north, placed at the edge of the chalk, and especially elaborate where the important roads from the chalk hills come down, point to the enemy being the Down man. (2) That their straightness and uniformity show that they were deliberately planned, erected under skilled and effective supervision, while their uniformity would suggest that they were made by one people and at one period. (3) That the woods must have been cleared at least where the banks and ditches were thrown up, and nearly certainly in the country behind them which they were designed to protect; and that this all shows that they were made by a people that did not shun woods, but had learned to clear and cultivate them and protect them against the enemy and their cattle. (4) That they were made by a people based on the sea, an organised military people, more probably invaders than peaceful penetrators.

Mr. Hay, who like all his generation, put them down to the Romans, thought that the line-behind-line arrangement was to enable the defenders to fall back if hard pressed; I should suggest as equally likely that they were made by an advancing people at different stages, the first to protect their own town and harbour, the next to protect their early clearings, and the Devil's Ditch at the foot of the Downs as the frontier when they had occupied the whole lowlands.

Direct archæological evidence to determine the "When" is unfortunately nil.

No finds have been reported in the entrenchments themselves that might give us *proof* as to date, and even the original profile of the ditch is unknown. Before long we may hope for such direct evidence, but at present we must be content with general archæological considerations and inferences.

The character of the banks and ditches is enough to make it certain that they were not earlier than

the Iron Age, say about the sixth and seventh century B.C.

Extensive clearing of woods is not believed to have taken place in this country earlier than the first century B.C.

Archæological evidence shows that an early Iron Age, presumably Celtic, people had occupied the South Downs from the earliest part of that period; they brought with them Halstatt-La Tène I Culture, and unlike most of the south of England, had been little affected by later Celtic intrusions and civilisations. They were occupying the Downs from the beginning of the Iron Age, and were a pastoral and agricultural people with villages and settlements, with quite advanced developments for their cattle ranches and a field system for their arable lands. Their fortified capital in this neighbourhood was the Trundle, and they were in occupation of it as late as the first century B.C.

An archæological point which must not be omitted is that there does exist in England one set of entrenchments which must be studied with them. The Lexden earthworks, west of Colchester, bear some resemblance to those of Chichester, and are of about the same profile where they are best preserved. They run north and south one behind the other between the Colne and its branch, the Roman river, cutting off the tongue of land between them (about six miles across) on which the city stands. They are not, however, simple "cross-necks," for two of them are prolonged beyond the stream on which they rest, and the other two do not appear to reach them.¹ One cannot but be struck with the coincidence of two native British capitals, both taken over by the Romans, being defended on their vulnerable side by parallel lines of long linear earthworks. And these Lexden earthworks have just been proved to be Belgic.

Quite recently two earthenware vessels with cremated bones were unearthed just outside entrenchment

¹ *Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. IV, 1919, p. 146, and *Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, Essex*, p. 72 *et seq.*

N.-S. No. 1, at Graylingwell. The one pot which was not smashed beyond recognition is of Belgic origin, and the date is suggested to be just before the Roman occupation, say A.D. 40-50.

There is evidence in the Selsey neighbourhood of an important trading community during the couple of centuries before the advent of the Romans. Numerous gold British coins have been found dating from B.C. 150 to A.D. 50 some of them bearing the name of Commius the Attrebate of Silchester and his sons, who flourished from B.C. 50 to the Roman conquest,² and this is evidence of Belgic influence, if not rule, in the coastal districts. A pedestal urn has recently been found at Selsey, but there is very little archæological evidence of Belgic civilisation in the rest of West Sussex, and practically none in East Sussex.

Finds of various ages which have been made in and around Chichester are of less importance. The Roman finds in the city itself are numerous; but, as is the case with the British or Saxon objects, they only serve to confirm our knowledge, that it was occupied by these peoples, and perhaps to measure the intensity of such occupation and give some indication of the dates at which the city was most flourishing under their respective régimes. Finds outside the city walls, but within or near the lines of entrenchments, would be of more importance if they were such as would help us to picture the condition of the districts in the immediate neighbourhood of the city. Roman tiles and an urn burial are marked on the O.S. map in New Fishbourne within 300 yds. of each other, and "S" mentions a tessellated pavement half a mile east of the harbour. These establish what might be expected, that there were Roman settlements between the city and its port.

At Densworth very elaborate Roman burials were discovered just inside the larger entrenchments, pointing to the importance of this locality, and confirming the evidence of the earthworks.

² Cecil Curwen, *Prehistoric Sussex*, p. 105.

Lastly, as to the historical evidence, the "Who?"

First there is "Noviomagus," a Celtic word meaning "New Plain." It is first mentioned by Ptolemy the Geographer in the second century A.D., who quotes an earlier geographer that it was 59 miles south of London, and it has naturally been identified with Chichester.

A theory has been suggested that the Trundle folk deserted their Hill Fort and occupied Noviomagus in the plain as civilisation advanced and the clearing of the woods set in. If this were the fact, the entrenchments must be earlier than the migration, or considerably later, when a new danger from the hills had arisen, but it need not detain us as it is only a suggestion and has no historic justification.

The Romans found a tribe called the Regni at Chichester, who became their allies under Cogidubnus, who was granted new territories and called himself *Rex et Legatus Augusti in Britannia*. Nothing is known of the Regni. It has been assumed that they were a Belgic tribe and that they had occupied and ruled over all West Sussex at least; but they may have been quite a small tribe who had arrived earlier and occupied the lowlands only, with Chichester as their chief town, and they may have remained quite separate from the South Down folk.

When we come to the Claudian Conquest of A.D. 43 we are on rather more certain ground. We know that Vespasian came along the coast with his ships, that he conquered the Isle of Wight, subdued two nations on the mainland, and took more than twenty towns, most of which were doubtless hill forts. We do not know that the Regni were one of the nations or that Chichester was one of the towns, but from the fact of the city's position near the head of one of a group of harbours eminently well suited for the ships of the day, from the military impossibility of leaving it unsubdued in his rear, and from the fact that it became the chief Roman city and the seat of government for this part of Britain, we may, I think, infer with certainty that

Vespasian took it, and, with very great probability, that he used it as his base for the conquest of the Isle of Wight and the Hampshire coast, as well as of the Southdowns, with the great Ridgeway leading into the Belgic uplands of Hants, Berks and Wilts.

The next invasion was that of the Saxons. They landed somewhere on the Selsey coast in 477 and took Chichester, from that point getting on to the Downs and driving the Britains eastward to Pevensey, where they finally annihilated them. They took 13 years to do it.

There are thus three periods at which we may have had the conditions of a people based on the sea and either advancing against the Down folk or defending themselves against them.

(1) A tribe from the continent, whether Belgic or not, and, if Belgic, not earlier than the first century B.C.

(2) The Romans in 43 A.D.

(3) The Saxons in 477 A.D.

It is tempting to imagine that a tribe from Gaul, exhausted by Cæsar's wars, but unwilling to accept the Roman yoke, landed and founded Chichester, gradually cleared and occupied the lowlands, entrenching themselves in the methodical manner learnt from their experience of Roman warfare. "But," say the objectors, "where do you find in Gaul or anywhere else any evidence in history or on the ground of either Romans or natives having made long straight entrenchments resembling the Chichester earthworks?" The objection has never seemed to me insuperable—now the answer is plain—at Lexden.

Next, as to Vespasian—assume that he did make Chichester his base for the conquest of the South-West, which probably took him two or three years—what more likely than that he should have made or adapted these Roman-looking entrenchments, or some of them, to protect his base from the hill folk till he had time to deal with them? The objection again is: where is the evidence that the Romans made long linear earthworks in Vespasian's time? It is true that they made straight-sided rectangular camps,

but these entrenchments are not camps, they are far too big; their Hadrian's Wall (A.D. 122) and their "*Limes*" from the Danube to the Rhine are later: long entrenchments are not found before Domitian's reign. The answer seems to be—linear earthworks had to be invented by someone, and Vespasian (the father of Domitian) was a soldier quite capable of being the first to adopt them—moreover, these earthworks turn out to be not simple linear earthworks, but unexpectedly suggestive of quadrilateral castrametation.

And the Saxons? A few years ago such regular straight earthworks would have been scouted as impossible to be Saxon work. Timber work and a few simple enclosures were all that was assigned to them. Now, however, that the huge straight Devil's Dyke and the Fleam Dyke across the East Anglian corridor have been shown to be their work, and Offa's Dyke has been thoroughly investigated and shown to be carefully laid out in straight sections, the possibility of the Chichester earthworks being Saxon must at least be considered. The difficulty of accepting them as early Saxon seems to me to be insuperable. It must have taken a large number of men to make them and to watch them. Ella's numbers must have been small when they first landed, and it must have been in the early years of his invasion that they would have been required.

It is however possible that they may have been made two centuries later, when we know the Saxons were makers of large linear earthworks, possibly during the unsuccessful defence of Sussex against Caedwalla of Wessex in 686.

The evidence may not be sufficient to convict, and the verdict had better be an open one "against some person or persons unknown," but I must confess to a strong suspicion against both Regni and Romans.

Possibly Cogidubnus may have been involved in the mystery both before and after the Conquest.

Fortunately the inquest can be re-opened when further evidence has been obtained.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF PRESENT-DAY REMAINS.

- (a) E.-W. Entrenchment A.
- (b) E.-W. Entrenchment B.
- (c) The Oakwood Park E.-W. Entrenchment.
- (d) E.-W. Entrenchment C.
- (e) N.-S. Entrenchment No. 1.
- (f) N.-S. Entrenchment No. 2.
- (g) N.-S. Entrenchment No. 3.
- (h) N.-S. Entrenchment No. 4.
- (i) The Densworth Entrenchments and N.-S. No. 5.

E.-W. ENTRENCHMENT A.

East-West Entrenchment A, the "Devil's Ditch," is 6 miles in length. It first appears about 60 or 70 yards east of Ounces Barn as a wide, spread fold in the ground, with an indication of the ditch to the north. Eartham Thicket lies in the bottom a quarter of a mile to the east, and though it is natural to suppose that the end of the entrenchment rested on this, no trace of it can now be found.

From Ounces Barn westward, as far as the wood of Boxgrove Common, it is an abrupt steep-sided bank about 6 ft. high, but with no trace of a ditch. On the brow of the slope, at the edge of the wood, it first takes on its usual proportions and appearance, a gravelly stoney bank rising $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above the ground, and about 6 ft. wide on the top with a ditch, 9 ft. vertical below the crest of the bank and about 8 ft. wide, to the north, the overall horizontal width being 60 ft. From this point to Stane Street it crosses a bottom occupied by a large pond or flint digging, and is continued to within 20 to 30 yds. of the road as a smooth rounded bank, its ditch being occupied by a cart track.

As to which was constructed first, the entrenchment or the Roman Road, probably nothing but excavation under the road itself would determine. For 20 or 30 yds. on the east of the road, which was probably occupied by the wide mediæval waste, the entrenchment is missing.

Its existence here could be easily determined, but whether it was made before the actual Roman Causeway would not be so easy to prove. One would have to find that causeway, which may be narrow, and may be right under the modern metalling; and having struck it by clearing out the ditch it might or might not be easy in this gravel soil to distinguish between infilling and undisturbed gravel. Still the point is of such archaeological interest that it might be undertaken even if it involved a little tunnelling under the modern highway.

Beyond Stane Street it begins, reduced but clear, right from the hedge, and along the south of Halnaker Park the entrenchment is at its finest, bordered by perhaps the finest Spanish chestnuts in England, one of which has a girth of 24 ft. at 6 ft. from the ground. A measurement here shows a C.D. vertical of 9 ft. and an O.H. of 70.

From Halnaker Park to Waterbeach the entrenchment is perfect and uninterrupted, except for a 100 yds. to the west of Redvins Copse, which is worth examining to observe how completely it disappears when ploughed out in arable land.

At Waterbeach it changes direction a few degrees north of due west and runs on by the side of the road to the end of the garden, beyond which it has been completely removed in Goodwood Park, with the exception of one small heap of the bank about 250 yds. further on. The line across to the wooded gully in the park is marked by the parish boundary, but beyond this to The Cottage there is nothing to guide us unless it be two mounds with oak trees on them, just east of the causeway carrying the road from Valdoe Lodge. It may have struck the south-east corner of the garden, where there is a tempting piece of green bank, or the south-west corner where there is a short fragment of a bank about 2 ft. high and 32 ft. overall, which runs for 25 yds. west into the park. What is certain is that the entrenchment begins again on the west of the out-buildings of The Cottage and runs due north along the

brow of the slope. Here for the only time in its 6 mile length it appears to forsake a rigidly straight course, and is content to follow the course of nature like a true British bank, curving round the lip of the gully before running straight west into the Valdoe wood a quarter of a mile north of its original line. Even here it may be doubtful if its bank was not originally in straight sections, for it is much ploughed away in the grass field, and though the ditch appears to curve with the ground, the appearance may be deceptive, just as it is further west in the lane by Lavant. The entrenchment here is not as well marked as usual owing to the degradation of the bank. Measurements give a C.D. vertical of only about 5 ft., though its O.H. of 53 to 65 ft. is evidence of its original size.

Across the road into the Valdoe, where the dip in the railings shows its crossing, it remains about the same size but in the middle of the wood it is again at its old figure—a C.D. vertical of $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and an O.H. of 54 ft. Its course is marked on the O.S. as perfectly straight with a slight change of alignment and direction in the wood, and it is marked as absent for nearly a quarter of a mile in the west. I am told, however, that the ditch is present throughout about 3 or 4 ft. deep, and that there are small portions of the bank to the south of it to be seen, but that it has evidently been removed for the flints, doubtless to make the road through the wood, some years ago. At the western end of the wood, where it has been cleared by Lavant Lodge, the course of the entrenchment is just traceable as a stony bank and ditch south of a cedar tree.

Two other earthworks are marked on the 6 in. O.S. in the Valdoe, one running south-west along the parish boundary and one along the south-west side of the wood. They are both quite small, the former is a ditch only 3 ft. deep and 20 ins. across, and the latter is even slighter, a bank with a ditch to the north-east with a C.D. vertical of about 2 ft. and an O.H. of about 16 ft. They do not appear to have any connection with the main entrenchment.

In front of Lavant Lodge the Devil's Ditch was cleared away in 1779,³ but just west of this it runs due west again for 200 yds., then south-west for 150, and then due west again to reach the edge of the Lavant Valley, where it ceases. It is a noteworthy point that it does not follow the curve of the road as it appears to do, but is in short straight sections of full size, its C.D. vertical is in one place 10 ft. Across the Lavant valley it is absent, nor is it to be traced going straight on west over the high ground by the church. It appears on the west of the valley at the north peak of Rawmere Copse, where it is joined, but for the gap of Pook Lane, by the N.-S. Entrenchment No. 1 at right angles. It is thence continued practically due west up the valley across the Midhurst road and railway, and in front of Lavant House. If "S's" description of it implies that the Devil's Ditch joined an entrenchment running west from Rawmere Copse in Lavant Park it is, I think, wrong. There is no trace of two east and west entrenchments here, and I take that from Rawmere Copse corner to be the one and only. From the Lavant to west of Lavant Park the bank is quite high C.D. vertical 6 to 8 ft. An entrenchment marked on the 6 in. O.S. in front of Lavant House is only a very shallow depression of less than a foot, and is probably only an old approach to the house; it seems to have nothing to do with the system.

West of Lavant Park the entrenchment goes bending very slightly to the north of due west through Little Tomlins Copse, at the south-east part of which there is a detached piece of bank about 70 yds. long. This is a broad rounded bank 6 ft. high and 60 ft. broad with no apparent ditch. The wood is impenetrably thick, and I could make nothing of it. It is about 70 yds. south of the main entrenchment.

Sixty or 70 yds. west of Little Tomlins the entrenchment turns nearly due north for 153 yds., then west again for 230, then south again for 170, and then pursues its course again a little more north of due west,

³ *Life and Letters of Lady Sarah Lennox*, vol. I, p. 298.

enclosing a sort of hollow square, but with somewhat obtuse angles. At the north-east corner of this square Mr. Smith describes a mound, but it is only raised a couple of feet above the rest of the bank, and seems to me no more than is often found at such corners where the bank receives a double share of the upthrow from the ditch. There is nothing in the lie of the land to account for this sort of square bastion, but there is a gap 33 ft. wide at the north-west corner, whether original or not there is nothing to show, through which the Stoke road used to pass according to Yeakell and Gardiner's map.

Across the Stoke road which now pierces the entrenchment just west of the "bastion" the entrenchment, which all along here is of full dimensions (C.D. vertical 9 and even 11 ft. and O.H. about 60), goes west till it crosses Chapel Lane, beyond which it begins to show variations and vagaries. Chapel Lane formed the western boundary of Stoke Common, and it is noticeable with all these entrenchments that it is upon the former commons and "Broiles" that they are least wasted.

West of Chapel Lane the bank has been levelled, but the ditch is plainly visible, and can be traced as far as the oak at the corner of the field 650 yds. from the lane, and perhaps by the faintest fold in the field for 30 or 40 yds. beyond, pointing across to the hedge at the opposite corner, but this is very doubtful.

From the corner by the oak the 6 in. map shows the parish boundary between West Stoke and Funtington making a right-angled turn south, then west, then north again, and then continuing west along the proper line of the Devil's Ditch, thus enclosing a hollow square with sides about 300 yds. This must mean that in Saxon times these sides were well-marked bounds, the western side is so still, but the east and south sides are now ordinary hedges, and the only sign I can detect of a possibly ploughed out entrenchment is that the field enclosed by the east and south hedges is at a distinctly higher level—at least a foot—a point

not to be ignored in these dead flat fields—and the eye of faith can perhaps discern the faintest trace of an inside bank about 12 ft. wide on the west of the eastern hedge.

The western hedge is undoubtedly the remains of an entrenchment. The bank is 6 ft. high, spread and mutilated, 12 ft. wide in places, and covered with scrub at the south end—at the northern end diminishing to 4 and 3. On the western side there is a fall in the field towards the bank which I think certainly indicates the position of the ploughed out ditch.

From the north-west corner of the hollow square the bank is for the first half a hedge bank, but $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, in the western half it rises to 4 and then to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high; and though the remains of the ditch are slight, all along the southern side there are slight signs in the field of the spread bank about 30 ft. wide. A secondary parish or property boundary ditch on the top of the bank confuses its profile. Across Lye lane, along the north of Lye Wood, the bank is well marked from 6 ft. to 8 ft. high, though the ditch is for the most part wanting. It is pierced by a holloway about 150 yds., from where, at the corner of West Stoke Park, the Devil's Ditch ends. Its line is continued by a straight ride through the woods for a mile, and "S" states that "it pursues a westerly direction . . . in a straight line to Stanstead and Rowlands (Romans) Castle." I have never heard of any further entrenchments in this direction and must leave these further 6 miles to another enthusiast.

There is, however, another entrenchment about 200 yds. south of the end of the Devil's Ditch which runs west from the south-west corner of the hollow square for about 800 yds., and in size is much the same as this part of the main line. It begins as a slight but distinct fold in the grass field and runs west for a couple of hundred yards to the corner of the hedge-row opposite. In this hedge it is a bank 6 ft. to 7 ft. high above the remains of its ploughed out ditch to the north. Across the lane the bank runs along the south side of Lye wood, somewhat rounded and weathered

and cut into in places, but quite straight and distinct, with a ditch to the north. It has a C.D. vertical of as much as 8 ft. towards its western end and an O.H. of 50 ft. to 55 ft. It ends about flush with the entrenchment on the north.

There is nothing obvious to account for the ends of these ditches. The wood is not more thick than elsewhere, and one can only suggest that they may have reached the western limit of a clearing.

E.-W. ENTRENCHMENT B.

This entrenchment, Hay says, started "at the farther end of the New Broile," by turning at an angle of about 100 degrees from his "inner" north and south line; he traces it West "past Densworth House." "S" starts it "from the north-west angle of the Broile Camp," and says it ran west for more than a mile. Smith starts it "from the line from Chichester to Lavant" and takes it behind the Barracks "just to the north."

Yeakell and Gardiner's 1778 map gives the boundaries of the New Broile with a right-angled north-east corner, and the 6 in. Survey of Glot marks the north and south entrenchments.

From these data there is no doubt that it ran along by the present north wall of the Barracks. Whether it started from the corner of the Broile at the north end of N.-S. No. 2, or from N.-S. No. 1, further east, is not so certain; Hay implies the former, and "S" states that the eastern-most N.-S. line from Chichester passed within 40 yds. of the Roman Camp on the Broile and gives no indication of the gap being made good, nor is any such connexion shown on either of the two old maps.

On the other hand there is Mr. Smith's statement, and the Ordnance Survey MS. Map of 1813 does seem to show an entrenchment across the gap, though it is a little doubtful as the map is in bad condition. There is now no sign of an entrenchment across the arable land, but then there is no trace of the corner of the camp, which must have been in the same field.

The first trace of the entrenchment now (1931) is in the gardens immediately to the west of the Midhurst road, just north of Brandy Hole Lane; then where that lane gives a slight bend the bank appears on the south of it, and from there on across the railway it is quite clear and continuous, running almost exactly due west. Two hundred and fifty yards from the railway, where there is a large gravel pit between it and the road, it gives off entrenchment N.-S. No. 2, which runs south at right angles. The banks are continuous, and there is no gap at the junction.

The profile of the entrenchment is very uniform in strength and appearance during the whole of its course to Butterfly Cottage, and has been very little interfered with. It is exactly like the Devil's Ditch. The bank rises 5 ft. above the level, its crest is 9 ft. to 10 ft. vertical above the bottom of the ditch, and the overall horizontal measurement of the entrance is 60 to 65 ft. The soil is a light clayey gravel and keeps its form well. The cross roads by Butterfly Cottage are at the spot where the south-west corner of the Old Broile and the north-east corner of Saltbox Common merged. From this corner we are in difficulties; Hay says of the entrenchment, "it crosses part of Saltbox Common, passes Densworth house a little beyond which it is terminated by the returning outer line." This suggests that it followed more or less the road to Ashling, though he may have meant that it continued as the Oakwood entrenchments, which of course do pass far west of Densworth house, though half a mile to the south. "S" says, "forming an acute angle on Densworth Common" (which is marked on no maps, but may mean Saltbox common), "it proceeds south to the head of Fishbourn Harbour." Mr. Smith says, "it meets the road leading to Ashling, a short distance to the entrance to Sennicoats. Here it must have crossed the high road, but the remains at this place are not to be traced. At a short distance it may be found in Oakwood, with a deep ditch and high bank, and forms the third line of defence." As he takes the Densworth

entrenchments (in Densworth copse) as his second line it is clear that he found nothing between the Broyle Corner (at Butterfly Cottage) and Densworth.

I can find nothing along the Ashling road except a 5 ft. bank west of Chapel Lane, which, however, has its ditch to the south, and which with a slight fragment in line with it in Sennicoats I take to be the remains of the bounds of the old waste. It must be remembered, however, that the Ashling Road has been properly made since 1804, with much digging of gravel, and the entrenchments may have been destroyed.

There is no trace of the "returning inner line" of Hay, south of Densworth, and there is, as Smith says, no trace connecting E.-W. No. 2 with the Oakwood entrenchments. I will therefore terminate my E.-W. No. 2 at Butterfly Corner and treat The Oakwood Entrenchments as a different entity.

THE OAKWOOD PARK ENTRENCHMENT.

A thousand yards to the west of Butterfly Cottage, and 300 yds. to the south of it, begins the Oakwood Entrenchment. Starting from the east side of Little Cotwood plantation, it can be traced dead straight, nearly east and west (though not quite parallel with E.-W. No. 2), for three-quarters of a mile, with but a few short gaps, where I am told it has recently been cut away.

It has one remarkable feature: rather more than a furlong from its eastern end the main entrenchment is wanting for more than 300 yds., and its place is taken by a smaller entrenchment of the same profile, 30 yds. to the south of it and slightly overlapping. The wood and scrub is very thick, but the main entrenchment seems to have the usual C.D. vertical of about 9 ft., and OH of 50 to 60 ft., while that of the short length is only about 5 ft., and it appears slighter altogether. Its bank is wanting in one part. Both entrenchments have their ditch to the north so that the short piece behind the main line is like an internal *titulus* guarding a Roman entrance.

The east end of the Oakwood entrenchment ends "in the air." As one follows it westward through the more clayey soil and rather thick wood it is a stoney bank, rather wasted (C.D. vertical 5 or 6 ft., but O.H. 53). It ends in Mouthey's plantation as a wide bank about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the level of the end of the Devil's Ditch, and about a mile to the south of it. Another 700 yds. would have brought it down to the wet valley leading down to the Bosham inlet, but it apparently ended before reaching this natural termination. As before stated, no trace of any north and south entrenchment connecting it with the Devil's Ditch has been discovered.

E.-W. ENTRENCHMENT C.

The only allusions to this entrenchment in the old descriptions are that of Mr. Hay, who speaks of a line "which goes on eastward in the direction of the Roman Bank (a bank and deep ditch so-called in the meadows a little way north-west of Mr. Newman's Nursery) (part of the line), till it terminates at the north-west corner of the city walls," and that of Mr. Henry Smith who says "a fourth [line] may be traced still further to the south near the line of the south coast railway." The western part of Mr. Hay's line, which he is very vague about, I have been quite unable to find, but the "Roman Bank" and Ditch, which is evidently Mr. Smith's fourth line, is I think, quite clear, and it is shown in the old 6 in. Survey with its still existing square mound.

Starting from the old flint wall at the north-west corner of the Westgate Brewery Buildings a bank with a ditch to the north goes due west across the grass field. The ditch here is only 3 ft. below the bank, but the latter is wide rounded and much spread (all the soil here being soft clay) so that the O.H. is about 100 ft. and betokens a large entrenchment. At the west side of the field there is a slight change of direction, and the line runs some degrees north of due west dead straight for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the corner of Clay Lane, and for quite half of that distance the bank can be recognised as a

slight hard causeway 20 ft. wide and about 2 ft. above the level of the fields, faint but distinct, with at first little or no ditch, along the hedge on the north. Half way across the second field the ditch becomes the marked feature, having received a large drainage ditch from the north.

The ditch is about 6 ft. deep with nearly perpendicular sides and 10 ft. wide from lip to lip, even increasing to 20 ft. in some places. The ground is dead flat, wet clay and has to be drained by deep ditches, but this ditch is by far the biggest, and is transverse to such fall as there is; I think there can be little doubt that it is ancient and, with the raised causeway to the south, part of a defensive entrenchment.

In the north-east corner of the field east of the Midhurst railway there is south of the causeway a raised rectangular flat platform 45 yds. by 40 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high which is, as already said, marked in the 6 in. Survey of 150 years ago.

In addition to the scrub which covers the sides of the ditch this part of the entrenchment has a narrow belt of trees north of the ditch, and along this, showing in the field to the north, there is a very faint bank or rise of the ground which may be noted, though it is quite likely to be nothing more than a heap of soil from cleaning out the ditch.

About 280 yds. west of the railway the path crosses to the north of the ditch and soon bears slightly to the left, but the line of the entrenchment goes straight on, marked by a slight fold in the ground, and can be traced across the first field and for a short distance across the next to within a 100 yds. of the corner of Clay Lane.

Clay Lane runs nearly north-west from this corner, and the entrenchment must have again made a slight change in direction, for along the south of the lane in a belt of scrub the ditch goes on for 140 yds., 20 ft. wide, but only 3 ft. deep, and there is in one or two places a slight rise to the south of it.

From the end of the belt to the Salt Hill Road, a

distance of 250 yds., there is now no trace, nor could I find the slightest signs of any entrenchment further west.

There is a possibility that the line under discussion may be a Roman road, the ditch made for drainage purposes ancient or modern, and the supposed line not for a defensive entrenchment at all.

In favour of this hypothesis it may be urged that the line of it is continued along Clay Lane, which is undoubtedly an ancient road, that it is hard and definite just where the low lying soft ground required a made up road; and that though the present Havant road has always been assumed to be the western road, and issues from the west gate, it has never been proved to be Roman, and this one may have turned up to the North gate.

On the other hand, Clay Lane only keeps its straight direction for two or three miles to avoid the low land and leads to no Roman place of importance, there is no obvious need for the Romans to Romanise a British Track, and a ditch on one side only is not their regular construction. Moreover, if they or anybody else wanted to construct an inner defense for the port of Chichester, this bank and ditch with N.-S. No. 4 going down to the head of Fishbourne Harbour would admirably fulfil the purpose.

OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH ENTRENCHMENTS.

N.-S. ENTRENCHMENT No. 1.

The eastern-most is by far the longest of the north and south entrenchments guarding Chichester. It reaches from the north-east of the city for over a mile and a half to join the Devil's Ditch at Lavant, and its line is well marked nearly all the way.

Its actual starting-point from the city walls is uncertain. Mr. Hay says that it "strikes out or separates from the inner line" (my N.-S. No. 2), which starts from the north-east corner of the city walls,

“at the Watery Line above the Pest House, goes eastwards a little way,” and then turns North. “S” says that it “proceeded from the East Gate of Chichester in a northerly direction.” The point cannot be determined for there are no traces south or west of the field whose south-west corner joins the north-west corner of the grounds of the Otter Memorial College. This is about 100 yards east of what I take to be Hay’s “Watery Line,” viz. the spring marked by an old pump, and old watercourse which was the ancient water supply of the north-east part of Chichester.

Along the western side of this field a fold in the ground a few yards from the hedge comes from the north-east corner of the buildings. Following it northwards it becomes in the next field a well-marked bank with its ditch to the east, with a C.D. vertical of 6 ft. and an O.H. of 58 ft. Thence it is quite plain across the grounds of the Mental Hospital, where its bank is much spread and it has an O.H. of 80 ft. and C.D. vertical of 4 ft. Across the field to the Municipal boundary it is ploughed down to a ditch two feet deep, and it is here that it passes the position of the north-east corner of the Roman Camp at a distance of not more than 70 yds. (“S” says 40 yds.), and where we seek in vain for the traces of the angle of the camp and of any connecting ditch. Across Summersdale the line of the entrenchment lies along the east side of the drive, and has been destroyed by the gravel pits, but its course here and all the way from the Otter Memorial College is clear and unbroken on Glot’s old 6 in. Survey.

For the next quarter of a mile, where the entrenchment runs along a belt of wood and the path is along the ditch, both the bank and ditch are in perfection, and are of standard proportions; the bank 4 ft. high, the C.D. vertical 9 ft. and the O.H. 60 ft. At the end of the belt the path goes to the left and the line of the entrenchments is seen quite clearly going on across the field. It passes across the site of Raughmere Farm and the farm buildings, and beyond the gravel pit the bank is clear along the edge of Raughmere Copse, where the

path is 7 ft. below the level of the wood and 3 ft. above that of the meadows. It drops into Pook's Lane, and immediately on the other side is the end of the Devil's Ditch going at right angles to the West.

N.-S. ENTRENCHMENT NO. 2.

This entrenchment is only mentioned in Mr. Hay's description. He says it "begins at the north-east corner of the city walls opposite the Mount in the Friary, goes over the place now called Dell Hole in a straight line to the further corner of the New Broyle, where at an angle of about 100 it turns west." It is clearly shown on Glot's old 6 in. Survey, and its line can be recognised on Yeakell and Gardiners' map.

At the present, time looking over the wall at the north-east corner of the city in the Priory ground, a trace of the beginning of the bank, raised 5 or 6 ft. above the ground to the east, can be seen for 10 or 15 yards at the end of a cottage garden. Within the grounds of Oaklands, 270 yds. from the fence of the Dell Hole, the line can be picked up running for 200 yds. a little west of north to an oak tree at the south-west corner of the garden of Oaklands House. This length is only a very faint bank about 6 inches high and one foot above the remains of a ditch on the east. Inside the garden fence, however, the bank and ditch are quite large for 100 yds, though as they have been converted into an ornamental garden with a water ditch the measurements must not be taken as exactly original. They conform remarkably nevertheless with the standard in other undisturbed sections of these earthworks. The bank rises about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above the level, the C.D. vertical is 9 ft. and the O.H. is 66. There is a slight change of direction here, for outside the grounds of Oaklands the line runs due north, on the east of College lane from a point opposite the corner of the house. The drop down to the road is 6 ft. or 8 ft., but this is not the original bank; it is really the limit of extensive gravel digging which took place on both sides of the road for road making about 1840, the whole of the bank and ditch having been dug away.

Nevertheless, nothing can be more certain than the line of this entrenchment reaching as far as to the corner of the New Broyle on a level with the Barrack wall.

N.-S. ENTRENCHMENT No. 3.

This entrenchment is not mentioned in any of the old descriptions, though Glot's old 6 in. survey shows it distinctly, but not beyond its present position.

It is situated 250 yds. west of the Midhurst railway. The entrenchment runs almost due south at right angles from E.-W. No. 2, 1100 yds. from N.-S. No. 2, and can be traced dead straight for about a quarter of a mile. The banks are continuous and there is no original entrance through the corner; the wide gap in the east-west entrenchment west of it looks modern.

It faces west and has the same strong profile as the other entrenchments. A hundred yards from its origin the bank stands 4 ft. above the level, the C.D. vertical is 10 ft. and the O.H. 62 ft. It keeps the same size for 250 yds. along the east side of the East Broyle Copse, but beyond this along the hedge it gradually peters out and disappears when it reaches the Old Broyle road, though there are confused road banks across the road between it and White House Farm.

Its total length to this point is 450 yds. In East Broyle Copse just outside this entrenchment are the "Roman" or Smugglers' "Caves," which have given the name to Brandy Hole Lane. They are shafts in the ground which look about 20 ft. deep and resemble the "bell" marl-pits of chalk country, but no chalk is visible, several have fallen in and formed "dells." The soil is light clay with very numerous flints. The bank marked "Ancient Earthwork" on the 6 in. O.S. running down the narrow field on the west of the old Broyle Road north of Whitehouse Farm is, I think, an old road running down to the gravel pit, and perhaps the mediæval boundary between the enclosed land and the Old Broyle. The ditch is to the east and the C.D. vertical only $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

One can only speculate as to the further course south of this entrenchment. A straight line along its course would pass about 600 yds. west of the city walls. There is absolutely no trace of anything south of Whitehouse Farm except a farm road which is exactly in line, and allowing for the diversion at the railway bridge would bring it to West Broyle Farm in Salt Hill Lane. Just west of the farm buildings on the other side of the lane a straight farm road goes on bearing a little west of its line and strikes the corner of a large drainage ditch which again bearing a little west, goes straight to end at entrenchment E.-W. No. 3. But there is absolutely no trace of the entrenchment anywhere. Another tempting line is that of the Municipal Boundary west of the city, but here again I could see no trace across the fields. A line east from West Broyle Farm along Salt Hill Lane would form the southern side of a square, but there is no suggestion of an entrenchment on the ground.

N.-S. ENTRENCHMENT NO. 4.

The line of this entrenchment is indicated by "S" who, speaking of the entrenchment running west from the north-west corner of the Broil Camp, says "forming an acute angle on Densworth Common it proceeds south to the head of the Fishbourne Harbour." It is not shown on any of the maps, and Densworth Common cannot be identified; but if by this he meant Salt Box Common, the description will fit if we take the line to be that of the road marked on all the old maps and now called Salt Hill Road.

This runs from the old Saltbox Common exactly to the head of the harbour; south of the common it is dead straight, and that it was an important line, at least as early as pre-conquest days, is shown by its being taken as the boundary when New Fishbourne was cut off from the Parish of Bosham.

Following this line from the corner of Butterfly Cottage, where the E.-W. Entrenchment No. 2 ends, the road runs south-south-west quite straight for a quarter of a mile, it then changes direction to south by

west, and runs for exactly a mile dead straight to the head of the estuary.

The old eastern boundary of Saltbox Common is along the side of the belt of trees about 15 yds. to the east of the first part of this road and is bounded by a bank with a ditch to the west; but this, though it has a C.D. vertical of 4 ft. and an O.H. of 37 ft. in places, may be only a mediæval boundary such as is often found fencing off a common from the enclosed ground. It is below the point where Clay Lane crosses Salt Hill Road that the indications of an old entrenchment, though much slighter, seem to me more convincing.

The road right down to the harbour lies in a slight hollow of 4 or 5 ft.

Over the hedge to the west the ground rises naturally and evenly to the level of the clay plateau, but on the east side there is a line in the field some 30 ft. or so away from the hedge where there is a steeper drop of some 2 ft., like a shallow lynchet. This is more or less well marked all the way—opposite Slated Barn it is two feet—below the level crossing it is a drop of 5 ft. in 15 ft.

This is slight evidence, it is true, but knowing how completely banks disappear under cultivation in a clay soil, taken with other points—the straightness, the direction to the head of the harbour and the parish boundary—it seems to me enough to establish the claim of Salt Hill Road to be the line of "S's" north and south entrenchment. Below the level crossing the ground on the east of the road seems to have been excavated and is very suggestive of some sort of slipway for boats.

THE DENSWORTH BANKS AND DITCHES AND N.-S. ENTRENCHMENT No. 5.

In Densworth Coppice and the grounds of Densworth House there are the remains of some entrenchments which may have formed part of the larger system, or have been accessory to it, or may have been independent earthworks and not even contemporary. Mr. Hay

makes his "inner line" (my E.-W. No. 2) go to Densworth House and join a returning outer line to the west of it. "S" makes E.-W. No. 2 turn south on "Densworth Common," which I cannot identify with certainty, but probably refers to the extension of Saltbox Common westwards towards Densworth. There was, at his date, no other locality to name it by. Mr. Smith, in his paper on the Roman Burials found at Densworth, gives a sketch plan of the largest of the entrenchments, and considers them to be the remains of the second of four east and west lines defending Chichester, between my E.-W. Nos. 1 and 2.

I give a plan of such banks as I can now make out strengthened and added to the 6 in. O.S.

The main large east and west entrenchment consists of three straight sections which zigzag across from a steep stoney gully west of the keeper's cottage ("Well House") in Chapel Lane to the edge of the shallower bottom in which stands Densworth House. Both bottoms would no doubt have been wet ground with thicker wood in ancient time, but seeing that the whole country must have been in much the same varying condition it is difficult to see what special importance attached to this particular bit of the plateau. The problem might be soluble if we could be sure of the original extent of the entrenchments, but it was probably dependent on local conditions of clearance and cultivation.

Each of the three straight sections is about 130 yds. long set at angles of about 135 degrees. They are fairly uniform and about the usual strength with a C.D. vertical of about 8 ft. and an O.H. of 60. The ditch though ploughed down in the fields is quite distinct everywhere and faces north. The eastern section is in the copse, the two others in a belt of wood. The eastern end of the entrenchment starts from the bottom of the stoney gully. It is not to be found across it, and a somewhat tempting bank and ditch which starts from its end and runs north, has probably nothing to do with it. The latter is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high

and 20 ft. wide overall, and marks the parish boundary and the old limit of the West Stoke Common; moreover, its ditch is to the east.

The western section ends abruptly at the garden of Densworth House, and it is quite impossible to say whether it ever crossed it.

From where it ends, a belt of thin wood with a path runs south along the side of the grounds, and is very suggestive of being the line of an old bank. There is a bank rising 2 ft. from the green farm road on the east and a drop of 3 ft. to the path, with another of 2 ft. to the garden on the west. It is distinctly shown in the old eighteenth century 6 in. (Glott) map, and is marked like a definite bank. Close to the east side of Densworth House there is a wide trench about 6 ft. deep, now a sunk garden, and just across the high road in the corner of the garden of Ryfields Farm another short deep depression. These may well mark the remains of a ditch, the intervening portion being cut away by the gravel pit.

On the west of Densworth House in the garden there is an extremely uniform steep-sided (2 in 1) gravel bank, hard and consolidated, which starts close to the house and runs west for nearly 300 yds. Where it has been purposely preserved in the garden it is 4 ft. high on the south side and $5\frac{1}{2}$ on the north, where there is a faint trace of a ditch. The bank is 4 ft. wide on the top, along which runs a path. It becomes less well preserved as it goes west, and its last trace is a mound on which grows an oak tree in the garden of Densworth Cottage.

N.-S. ENTRENCHMENT NO. 5.

On the west side of Densworth House, from the last described east and west bank, runs the bank I have named N.-S. Entrenchment No. 5. Tracing it north it begins as an exactly similar bank to the former, but has evidently not been so carefully preserved. It stands 5 ft. to 6 ft. high in the gardens, but loses height when it gets into the field, nevertheless it remains distinctly bigger than an ordinary hedge bank,

seldom less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, with steep sides, and it is very hard and consolidated. In all its southern part it has an O.H. of 14 ft. At one point, 200 yds. from the gardens, there is a walnut tree growing on an irregular mound $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high and 10 ft. wide. In another 170 yds. it strikes the south-west corner of the hollow square in the Devil's Ditch and is continuous with its western side, which, as we have seen, has in places a bank 6 ft. high with a ditch to the west. Its total length from Densworth House to the Devil's Ditch is about 830 yds. Though the middle part might easily be taken to be a hedge bank, there is, I think, no doubt that it is the remains of the old entrenchment, "the return of the outer line" referred to by Hay. There is little indication of which way it faced, but on the whole such traces of a ditch as there are seem to be on its western side, though a farm track on the east has rather lowered the ground on that side.

There is no trace that I can find of any other N.-S. entrenchment further west, nor of any continuation of N.-S. No. 5 further south. The only other fragment I could find in this neighbourhood is about a hundred yards of a bank and ditch which certainly looks like the remains of an ancient entrenchment, by the side of Church Path in the grounds of Oakwood Park just between it and the deep Marldell. This has a C.D. vertical of 5 ft. and an O.H. of 38 ft., but both bank and ditch have been encroached upon; it faces north.

OLD DESCRIPTIONS AND MAPS.

The available descriptions of the Chichester entrenchments that I have been able to discover are:—

- (1) In Haylen's *History of Chichester*, 1804 by the Rev. Alexdr. Hay, p. 539 to 542.
- (2) In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for May, 1816, Part II, p. 19 "S."
- (3) In the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, Vol. IX, p. 166, *et seq.* 18, by Rev. Henry Smith, M.A., 1858.
- (4) In the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, Vol. III, p. 144-177, in a paper by Rev. Ed. Turner, April, 1849.

There are also two old maps:—

- (1) Yeakell and Gardiner, 1778, 2 ins. to the mile.
- (2) Two sheets of 6 in. survey engraved by Glot, from internal evidence dating between 1763 and 1780.

For reference to these I am indebted to Mr. O. G. S. Crawford and Mr. Peckham of Appledram. They are invaluable for the identification of the localities in the descriptions, and are useful both for the entrenchments they show and for what they omit.

From Haylen's *History of Chichester*, by the Rev. Alexander Hay, 1804, pp. 539-542.

“On the *Broile* near the city are the vestiges of a camp about 3 miles in length and one in breadth. It is surrounded by a strong rampire inward and a single graff outward (Vespasian resided some considerable time among the Belgian Britons, and therefore it is attributed to him). The inner line begins at the north-east corner of the city walls opposite to the Mount in the Friary mentioned before, goes over the place now called *Dell Hole* in a straight line to the further part of the *New Broyle* where in an angle of about 100 degrees it turns west, crosses the London road in the same direction, passes by the *New Broyle Coppice*, skirts the *Old Broyle Coppice*, crosses the *Old Broyle* and part of *Salibox Common*, passes *Densworth House* a little beyond which it is terminated by the returning outer line.

The outer line strikes out or separates from the inner line at the *Watery Line* above the *Pest House*, goes eastward a little way, turns to the north, crossing *Mr. Miller's fields* and the road from the *New Broyle* to *Grayling-well House*, goes on in a pretty straight line to *Summersdale*, where it forms a small curve, then goes along *Rawmere Lane* over the spot where *Rawmere House* now stands, skirts the small copse there at the north-east corner of which it crosses the London Road about a mile from the inner line; and crossing over the paddock belonging to *Miss Poole* crosses the *Lavant Road* a little way south of her house, over the fields to *Lord Bathurst's park* which it passes not far from the house over *Stoke Common* goes on westwards, almost skirts *Little Tomlins* on the south of it beyond which it turns a little way northward, then goes on westward as far as *Ashling Wood* about which place was the boundary of its western direction, turns southwards and joining the inner line to the west of *Densworth House* in the same (southward) direction passes through the lands belonging to *Mr. Blagden of Chichester*, goes on through part of *Clay lane Common*⁴ and somewhere in the more cultivated fields

⁴ The road from Butterfly Cottage to the crossing of Clay Lane is called “The further Clays Lane Public Road” in the 1837 Enclosure Map. So probably the piece of Common West of this called Fishbourne Common in Yeakell & Gardiner's map is meant.

formed an angle or turning goes on eastward in the direction of the *Roman bank* (a bank and deep ditch so called in the meadows a little way north-west of Mr. Newman's Nursery) (part of the line) till it terminates at the north-west corner of the city wall, after being carried on for a space of nine or ten miles, and encompassing a space of 7 or 8 square miles. This sketch though not complete that I could trace of this famous Roman camp. It is proper to observe that within the inner line, *i.e.* between it and the city we discover lines joining to it and running south and north a considerable way and in some places broken traces of others in an east and west direction at a moderate distance from the said inner line. From which it would appear that they (the Romans had inner camps formed as places of refuge to retreat to in case they should be driven from the great camp outwards.) If this was the case these masters of the world did not at that time look upon the conquest of this island to be complete but judged it necessary to guard against a reverse of fortune and the dangers that might arise from the exertions of a warlike people, who were but half subdued. That such lines did exist is evident from inspection, but by whom they were made does not clearly appear."

From the *Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1816. Part II, p. 19.

"The Devil's Ditch, pursued the same direction, and nearly in a line, and might have been a boundary against the Belgae against the original inhabitants when they invaded these coasts from Gaul. It is to be remarked the ditches of all these banks are upon the north side. The Devil's Ditch is to be traced a mile east of Halnaker, through Halnaker Park, by Waterbeach, through Goodwood and Fawley Wood, in a straight direction to Lavant, where it fell into the lines proceeding to Chichester, which proceeding from the east gate of Chichester in a northerly direction to within 40 yds. of the Roman Camp on the Broil, by Summers dale to Ruemere, where it forms an acute angle and proceeds west through Lavant Park, where it was joined by the Devil's Ditch: from Lavant Park it proceeded in a very high ridge to Stoke Common, where it forms an acute angle and proceeds in a south direction for a short distance; where, forming another acute angle, it pursues a westerly direction through Stoke Park and woods in a straight line to Stanstead and Rowlands or Roman's Castle.

From the north-west angle of the Broil Camp a high ridge, with a ditch on the north side, runs west for more than a mile; when, forming an acute angle on *Densworth Common*,⁵ it proceeds south to the head of Fishbourne Harbour, half a mile to the west of the spot where the Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in the year 1805. The whole country, for many miles, appears to have been

⁵ The 1837 Enclosure Map shows Saltbox Common reaching in a peak to Chapel Lane and a waste 50 yards wide by Densworth to Densworth Cottage.

defended by entrenchment, in all probability the work of the Belgic Britons, and partly of the Romans, who might take advantage of the works of their predecessors; and such might have been the origin (at least the hint) of that much larger work, the Picts Wall.

From the North Gate of the city of Chichester another high bank proceeds in north-west direction, passing near the grounds called *the Campus* (which until these few years was used as a play ground by the scholars of the Grammar School in Chichester). A few years past in digging through this bank it was discovered to be an aqueduct the water having been conveyed by earthen pipes, neatly fitted into each other.

Yours etc., 'S.'

From "An account of certain Roman Sepulchral remains lately discovered at Densworth in the Parish of Funtingdon, Sussex."

By the Reverend Henry Smith, M.A.—*Sussex Archl. Collections*. Vol. X, p. 168. 1858."

P. 169. (The easternmost N.-S. entrenchment). . . "probably divided, one part going eastward in the direction of the Valdoe Copse and thence across Goodwood Park towards Bignor; the other turning to the west outside Rawmere copse . . . proceeds in a nearly direct line for about a mile." He then describes the hollow square jutting out to the north (west of little Tomlins) giving a plan and section and, says the entrenchment, "turns again to the west and proceeds further for nearly a mile where it is lost or untraced in Ashling Wood."

P. 171. ". . . the number of inner works that extend between the outer line and the city appear to strengthen the argument for the military nature of the work. These may be traced well over the late common called the Broil and at the point where they have particularly come under my notice they are found extending line behind line over an extensive district. Thus the first line extends between Stoke and Lavant. The second quarter of a mile to the south is the work at Densworth, which will afterwards be noticed. The third about the same distance to the south leaves the line from Chichester to Lavant behind the barracks; passing just to the north it is found to be at the side of the lane, running from the barracks to Stoke Road crosses the Broil till it meets the road leading to Ashling, a short distance to the entrance to Sennicots. Here it must have crossed the high road; but the remains at this place are not to be traced.

At a short distance to the west it may be found at Oakwood, where with deep ditch and high bank it forms the third line of defence. And a fourth may be traced still further to the south near the line of the South Coast Railway. Here are to be found vallum and fosse line behind line, marks of a strongly armed occupation of the country.

“The second of these lines is to be found on the lands of Densworth. The present remains are formed in three portions, each extending north-west and south-east for 135 yds. There are little remains of a ditch, though part of the bank being in Densworth Coppice the plough has not done its work in defacing the hollow had it existed. The vallum is about 6 ft. high in its most elevated part.”

Mr. Smith then proceeds to give a description of the discoveries, with a plan and section of the entrenchment at Densworth, and a plan of that at Oak wood.

From *Sussex Archaeological Collections*. Vol. III, p. 174–177.

The Military earthworks on the South Downs, by the Reverend Edward Turner. April, 1849.

“The earthworks on the Broil near Chichester, which are constructed as an additional outer fortification to the city on the north side at that time the most accessible and therefore most open to attack. The form is that of two sides of the square, each side being a mile in length.”

NOTE ON IDENTIFICATION OF PLACES.

Broile. “A common forest term for a park or wood stocked with deer or other beasts of the chase, and as a rule enclosed by a wall or hedge v. DuCange s.v. *Brolium*.”—*The Place Names of Sussex English Place Name Society*, Vol. VI, Part I, p. 71.

There were two Broyles:—The East or New Broyle on part of which the Barracks now stand, and the West or Old Broyle now the grounds of West Broyle House. Each had its coppice.

Broil Camp. A rectangular camp about 200 yds. by 150, lying east and west is marked on Glot’s map on the East Broyle where the Barracks now stand. It is also shown on Budgen’s map (1728) about the position of the Drill-ground of the present Barracks.

Commons. Those marked on Yeakell and Gardiner’s map are shown by a dotted line and hatching.

Clay Lane Common. The Enclosure Award Map for the parish of Funtington (Record Office 1837, close roll 208) marks the road running northward from the crossing of Clay Lane to the modern Butterfly Cottage “The further Clay Lane Public Road.” Yeakell and Gardiner’s map marks a nearly detached piece of Saltbox Common, adjoining this road on the west, “Fishbourne Common,” and this (which is not named on the Enclosure Map) may be the piece called by Hay Clay Lane Common.

Densworth Common. The Enclosure Map also shows Saltbox Common extending in a peak up to Chapel Lane and going on as a

waste beside the Ashling road 50 yds. wide as far as Densworth Cottage. This Westward extension may well be the part called by "S" Densworth Common.

Stoke Common. This lies west of Little Tomlins, not east, as Mr. Hay implies. The common east of the coppice is Lavant.

Fawley Wood. In "S" description is obviously the Valdoe.

Mr. Newman's Nursery (in the meadows west of the city walls) (1804) is said to have been just north of the buildings marked Westfield in the 6 in. O.S.

The position of the following I am unable to identify:—

- (a) Lands belonging to Mr. Blagdon of Chichester (1804) (somewhere south of Densworth House).
- (b) "The grounds called the Campus which until these last few year was used as a playground by the scholars of the Grammar School in Chichester" (1817). These are said to lie north-west (?north-east) of the north gate.

THE WALLS OF CHICHESTER

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

WITH the object of throwing light on the long-discussed problem of the date and the origin of the Chichester walls, excavations were undertaken by the present writer in the summers of 1932 and 1933. Trenches were cut through the earth bank against the walls in the palace garden and in the priory park. Others were made against the palace bastion (6 on plan), the residentiary bastion (5) and certain portions of the defences.

The site of the original settlement on the maritime plain was clearly chosen because an island enclosed by the branching river Lavant offered some measure of protection. The only recorded pre-Roman discovery previously made was a Bronze Age food vessel, marking an ancient burial beside the stream.¹

The walls form an irregular figure which is not very far from a circle in its general direction, but it is composed of ten or eleven sides,² extremely unequal in length, but each of them practically straight, except for a long and very gentle curve north of the east gate. A masonry wall, wholly of flint, ten to twelve feet high, faces the open country; it is backed by an earth slope so that from the interior of the city the defences now have the appearance of grass-grown banks, except where (north and east) to make space for roads the slope has been cut back and supported by an inner wall, in places arched so as not to interfere with the roots of large elms. By the Romans the earthwork was faced with a concrete covering, more than a foot thick (p. 117).

¹ *Antiquaries Journal*, XII., 171 (April, 1932).

² Against eight or nine at Silchester.

As might be expected from the ancient connection between the two places,³ the walls of Chichester and of Silchester are similar in their general direction and character. Those of the ruined town are by far the more massive, and at Chichester there is no trace of the usual bonding courses, which at Silchester are largely rough rubble of different kinds of stone, in some places laid slantingly in the flint rubble, each block resting upon the one next it at an angle of about 45° with the ground.



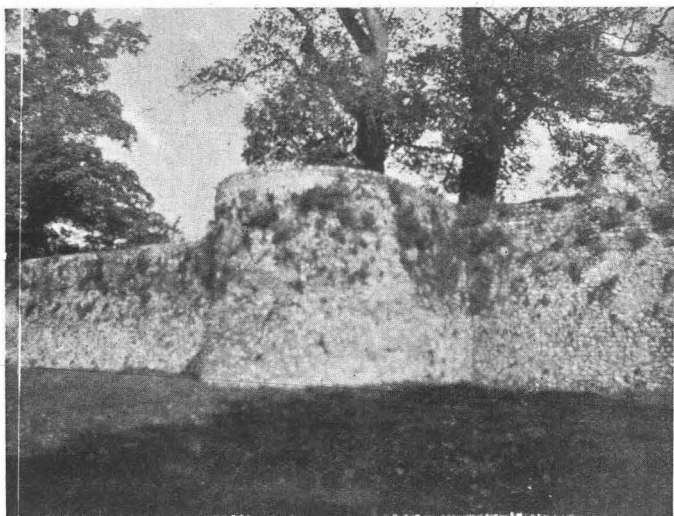
FIG. 1. PLAN OF THE CITY.

The bastions are numbered, and the 1932 and 1933 trenches indicated. At D. was the projecting mediæval deanery.

In several places at Chichester there are traces, very indistinct as a rule, of the fosse, which clearly was separated from the foot of the walls by a berm (at Silchester entirely absent). Although in places the river Lavant is exceedingly close, there seems to be no evidence that it used to flood the moat. But it is more

³ *S.A.C.*, LXX., 76 (1929).

PLATE I.



(A). PALACE BASTION (untouched): 6 on plan.



(B). RESIDENTIARY BASTION (untouched): 5 on plan.

than probable that its present position is largely modern ; its open channel on the south has an artificial look, and on the north it is covered over entirely.

Long centuries of cultivation have so raised the site of Silchester that from the interior the slopes of earth against the ruined and overgrown walls are by no means particularly impressive ; at Chichester the present streets are only about a foot to eighteen inches above the level of the Roman city. This was presumably lower in the earliest days, but there has never been a systematic excavation within the walls.

Within the north-east corner, not touching the Roman banks, near the Franciscan Church, is a detached earthwork now generally believed to be Roger de Montgomery's motte, but Gordon Hills writes : "There is no doubt this mount was a citadel of even older than Roman times, as it seems, from the way in which the walls of Roman foundation are carried outwards, to form a more acute angle than at the other changes in their course, with the special object of including within their circuit the citadel itself."⁴ This is extremely ingenious, and certainly seems to derive some support from an inspection of the plan, but the hypothesis is undoubtedly wrong. The isolated nature of the motte is curious in any event. It may be compared with the "Dane John" (donjon) at Canterbury.

The four main streets of Chichester, called after the cardinal points, meeting in the centre of the city at the cross, obviously date from the Roman town plan, but they have become very irregular, presumably from haphazard mediæval rebuilding ; North Street and South Street are no longer in line. Hypocausts, ovens and mosaic floors have been uncovered in different sections, but the famous temple of Neptune and Minerva, built by authority of the local King Cogidumnus in the reign of Claudius, is the only Roman building that can be located, and even for it the only evidence is the place where its famous dedication tablet

⁴ *Journal of British Archæological Association*, XLII., 135.

was found. This, of course, may have been moved, though it does not seem specially probable.

The actual wall is rather poor, being built on no better foundation than about nine inches of rammed clay and flints, upon which was spread a layer of mortar about two inches thick, hardly, if at all, below the Roman level of the ground. The masonry is of flint; the inner surface, exposed in the 1933 trench, is of coursed rubble and perfectly vertical; the outer one is possibly mediæval in a few places, but the great bulk is only about a hundred years old, and it batters very irregularly, making it difficult to estimate the exact thickness of the Roman wall. This, however, was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the bottom and some nine inches or so less at the top. Several small trenches against the outside of the wall revealed the Roman foundation layer of mortar hardly more than a foot below the present level of the ground. The lower section at least of the original outer facing was coursed flint, not very neatly finished.

In some places, and notably for a stretch opposite the deanery, brickwork has been used as quoins for the refacing of the wall. The excavations carried out on a very small scale in 1886 by Gordon M. Hills proved that the slight projection shown in the plan between bastion 5 and the old deanery (indicated by D), which is greatly exaggerated in his own plan,⁵ is of purely modern date. It was probably merely built out better to resist the pressure of the roots of large elms growing in the bank behind the wall.

The difficulty of excavating in a still inhabited city is obviously far greater than on the site of ruins, and the fact that the Chichester walls are everywhere intact, and that for one reason or another digging can only be allowed at certain points, make their elucidation far more complicated than in the case of many other Roman defences. In the few places, chiefly south and always by the sites of the four gates, where the walls

⁵ *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, XLII., 126 (1886). Though full of slips, this article on the walls is of much interest and value.

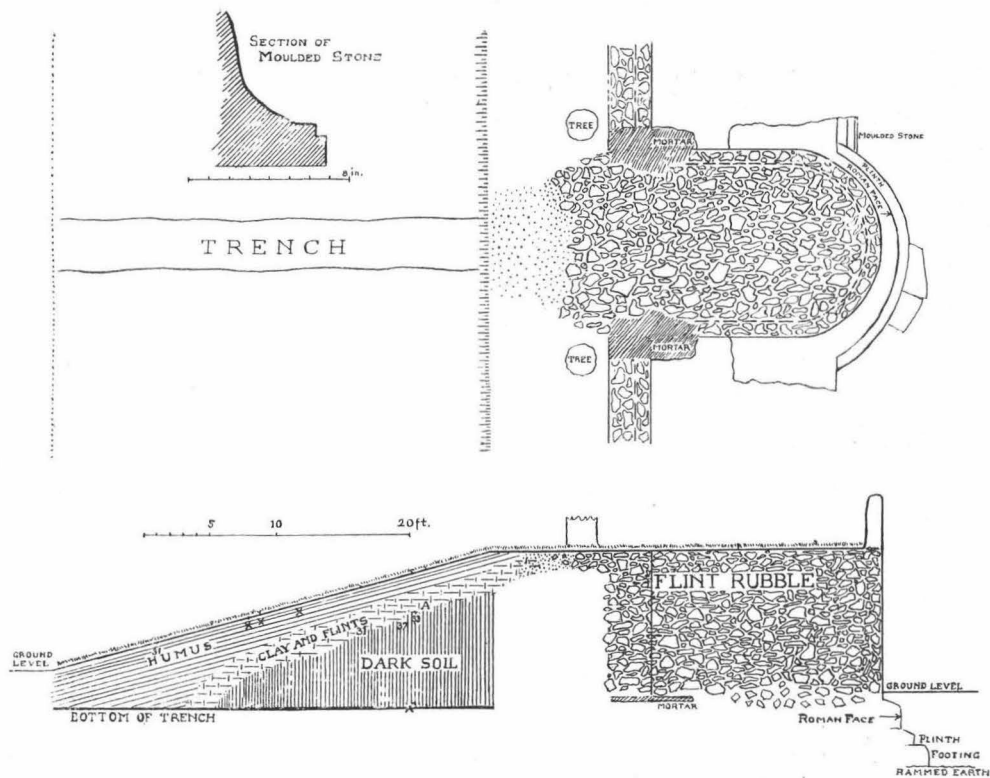


FIG 2. PLAN AND SECTION OF PALACE BASTION (No. 6).

X indicates Early Iron Age sherds. A, a fragment of an amphora. The numbers refer to the forms of Samian pottery found.

are removed, buildings have taken their place. Nowhere does the wall exist in a ruinous condition. The gates have disappeared except for slight remains of the west one, which are clearly much later than Roman days.

THE PALACE GARDEN TRENCH.

The trench cut through the bank by the palace bastion (No. 6) in 1932 brought to light a few fragments of the coarse, hand-made pottery, soapy but gritty, which at the Trundle was found to be characteristic of the earliest period there of the Early Iron Age (Hallstatt—La Tène I.).⁶ While one of these was down at the very bottom on the original level of the soil, the rest were close to the surface. They were clearly contained in the earth used to form the ramp, including that used for different tips.

The presence of these Early Iron Age sherds seemed to give interesting support to the old conjecture that the earth bank might be pre-Roman, a view that has found widespread countenance. But as subsequent excavation has disclosed nothing else that must be earlier than 43 AD., it seems likely that at Chichester there was merely one of those small Early Iron Age settlements which are found in different portions of the plain, particularly in the vicinity of Selsey.⁷ After going over the whole evidence, Dr. E. Cecil Curwen wrote to the present author (14th October, 1933): "I hardly think the few sherds of Early Iron Age pottery from the palace garden are enough to indicate much of a settlement. Rather wider evidence is needed to disprove a picnic or other temporary sojourn!"

This (1932) trench was dug against the palace bastion (No. 6), but the matted roots of two large sycamores prevented its being carried right up to the masonry, which was found near the top to dribble out into the earth bank by a quantity of loose mortar,

⁶ See *S.A.C.*, LXX., 78 *seq.*

⁷For this and local Belgic influence, see "Prehistoric Remains from Selsey Bill," by Miss G. M. White, *Antiquaries Journal*, XIV., 40 (January, 1934).

obvious remains of the concrete casing. The bank turned out to be composed of three very clearly marked tips, but they had been much disturbed by tree roots and by deep digging (chiefly planting and grubbing shrubs). The lowest was composed of the natural dark clayey soil, and it was divided by a very indistinct line from the undisturbed original surface. Pottery sherds were very few and mostly of the coarse slate-coloured and greyish-black or yellow character that appear on all Romano-British sites. At the junction with the next tip were three small Samian fragments, forms 31, 33 and 37. The material for this tip seems to have been locally secured, perhaps from the fosse; it was not sufficient to build up the bank.

The next tip gave the impression of being composed of rubbish brought from elsewhere, and while consisting of stiff clay, it clearly contained remains of ruined buildings. There were great quantities of flint, many with mortar adhering, fragments of plaster, pink and white, that had covered rough rubble walls, roofing and other tiles, pieces of window glass, translucent but not very transparent, iron nails and part of a large amphora.

The pottery from both these tips was identical, nothing later than the second century A.D., the most important not already mentioned being the bottom of a coarse vase of much the same character as the Samian form 33, belonging to that period.

The humus was surprisingly deep, especially at the bottom, and contained objects of all periods, particularly mediæval, but sherds of that era had worked down much lower.

The bones were kindly identified by Dr. Charles H. O'Donoghue, of Edinburgh University. Belonging to the Roman period were part of the tibia of a dog, portions of four bones of oxen and three of horses, part of the radius of a sheep and part of the femur of a very large goose. Oyster shells were as usual numerous, and other shell fish represented were the whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) and snail (*Helix nemoralis*).

A portion of the radius of a swan was in the humus and almost certainly mediæval, a fact not without interest in connection with Chaucer's monk.

("A fat swan loved he best of any roost.")

THE PRIORY PARK TRENCH.

The trench cut through the bank in the priory park on the other side of the city in 1933 was far more satisfactory from the absence of roots, the much better weather and the longer time available. About three to four feet broad, the excavation was carried up to the inner surface of the wall and to a uniform depth of just over a foot below the level of the original surface. The bank here is nearly fifty feet wide, measured horizontally from the inner surface of the wall, and under the lower edge is a trench which was clearly open in quite recent times. It could not be entirely excavated on account of a lawn above, and the contents of the inner half that was dug out were uninteresting.

As in other portions of the wall the Roman bank extended for about thirty feet. The part beyond was marked by a layer of loose mortar near the bottom, which contained a quite modern sherd, though, as might be expected, the soil above yielded a few Roman objects, notably a little pair of iron tweezers, probably for pulling out hairs (T.).

There can be no doubt that the wall and the bank are contemporary. Relatively thin and with such poor foundations—or rather with none at all—the masonry could hardly stand without the supporting earthwork, and perhaps certain projections on the outer side (p. 120). A careful study of the section disclosed seemed to leave no doubt that the earth was shot in over the rising wall from outside, where the different tips remained surprisingly distinct, and an effort has been made to represent them (Fig. 3), the general character of each being fairly distinctive. Some of the tips must have been far more spread out had they been dropped from the top of the wall. The inner face was however brought to a regular if rather rough surface.

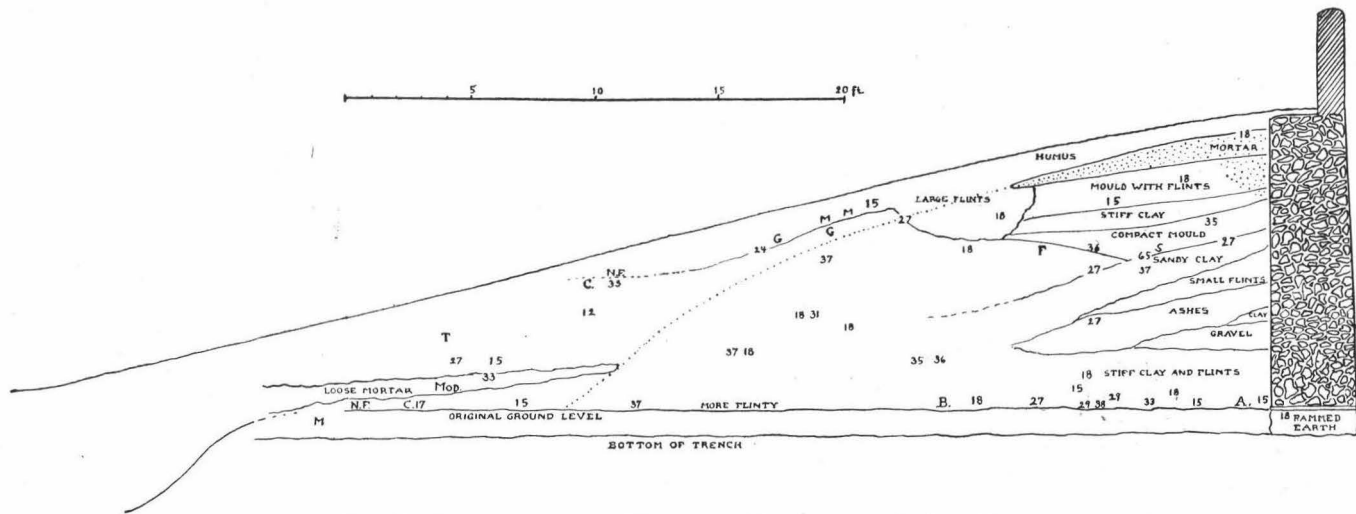


FIG. 3. SECTION THROUGH WALL AND BANK IN THE PRIORY PARK.

B. a fragment of Belgic pottery. The numbers refer to the forms of Samian pottery. A. large amphora fragment. C. Castor ware. N.F. New Forest ware. G. glass, almost certainly Roman. T. Roman tweezers. F. tiny fish. S. iron fragment, perhaps part of a strigil. M. mediæval sherds. C.17. a 17th cent. sherd. Mod. a 19th cent. sherd. The dotted area shows remains of cement covering. The parapet, shaded, is modern.

The top layer was mortar, which against the wall was quite hard, but gradually petered out to something hardly distinguishable from the soil. It was clearly the remains of a thick concrete facing that protected the earth bank. At the same time that one body of workmen were tipping these deposits over the rising wall-top, another was bringing larger loads of earth from within the city to form the great mass of the bank, and in this part no different tips were distinguishable. Indeed, a very indefinite line (dotted on the section) separated this earth from the more modern additions, till near the bottom the layer of loose mortar was reached. This marked the limits of a modern filling in.

On the original surface of the ground, so that it was probably lying there when the bank was piled up over it, was found a piece of a "girth-beaker," decorated with mouldings and striations and constricted round the middle, a variety of Belgic ware—that is the first typical provincial-Roman fabric of the province of Belgic Gaul, including the Rhine area.⁸ As is regular this beaker was in *terra rubra* or red Belgic, with a lustrous chocolate slip, which is largely worn off. The fragment shows a bit of a widish flat moulding, crossed by pairs of vertical comb-striations. It is far more refined in character than the Belgic ware at Selsey, which is black and rather rough.

The date falls in the period 1–50 A.D. Perhaps a closer estimate may be possible when the intensive study of the pottery at Colchester, the chief British centre of this ware, is more advanced. In any case the vessel must have been imported before or pretty soon after the invasion of Aulus Plautius (43 A.D.). The place of origin was very possibly Trier, where this form is common and apparently of local manufacture. The presence of this sherd is important as the type seems to be confined to the Belgic districts of Britain, and the relation of Chichester with the Belgæ is one

⁸ For these details, as for others in this article, I am indebted to Mr. Christopher Hawkes, F.S.A.

of our most important Romano-British problems. Another Sussex example from Arundel park, now in the British Museum, is illustrated in *S.A.C.*, LXIV. (1923), as an early British pot.

That the different tips are of the same date is evidenced by the character of the pottery distributed through them. More than 430 sherds and other objects were indexed, and of these over 50 were Samian. The distribution of the most representative of these is indicated by the numbers of their forms, and it will be seen that they are divided quite impartially among the different tips. One of them (form 18) was found in the rammed earth under the wall. Close by it was a piece of a large amphora (A). (The handle of another was recently dug up in fairly close proximity, but far nearer the surface, by one of the park gardeners.)

The only inscribed fragment (found close to the bottom and some five feet out from the wall) was the base of a Samian form 33 vase, stamped PATRI, for Patricius, a potter of La Graufesenque, South Gaul, in Nero-Domitian times. A sherd of form 37 (eighteen feet from the wall, a little over two feet down) was identified⁹ from its ornament in circles as the work of Joenalis (Juvenal), a potter of Trajan-Hadrian date. Some other fragments had stamped ornament, but of quite well-known types. A very tiny object of bronze in the form of a fish is marked on the section as F. A fragment of iron which looks like part of a strigil is indicated by S.

As there is nothing later than the second century in the original bank, and as this agrees with the results of the 1932 excavation, the wall may with some confidence be dated during that period.

It hardly seems likely that this wall, erected while the empire was at the height of its power, far from any frontier, was intended seriously for military purposes. Presumably, the possession of defences added to the prestige of the town. It was probably desirable to

⁹ By Mr. Waddington.

control access to the place; possibly goods brought in were subject to some sort of *octroi*. If the present experience of China be a guide, defences were of value against marauding bandits and prowling beasts.

Outside the limits of the original bank were found bits of folded beakers of New Forest ware which may be dated roughly in the third century (N.F.). Quite near the surface was found a little bit of a dark colour-coated beaker of Castor type (C.), rough cast with tiny specks, which Mr. Hawkes thinks may well be as early as the second century. Fragments of mortars with gritty little stones baked into the pottery for the purpose of grating vegetables or other food were common, as well as numerous nails. Pieces of fused and drawn Roman glass may indicate no more than that vessels of that material had been exposed to a fire, but they look as though possibly they came from a local factory. It is noteworthy that iron slag was recovered from the middle of the Roman bank.

Well outside this were found several sherds of imitation Samian ware and other fourth-century pottery, but nothing that throws any light on the end of the Roman city. The pit shown in the section, where the mortar covering is lost, is certainly quite recent, caused by the grubbing of a tree, but it contained, among large flints, a broken piece of worked stone very like an early loom-weight, though unpierced and retaining morsels of pink mortar. The absence of coins is not surprising since it is obvious that only rubbish would be deliberately thrown into earth used merely as packing.

Oyster shells were as usual very plentiful indeed. Snails (*Helix nemoralis* and *Helix aspera*) were common. Bones were very numerous, but not of great interest. Twenty-eight bones or teeth of oxen were distributed impartially through the whole bank. The same may be said of fifteen sheep bones. The only pig bone was definitely in the Roman portion. The tooth of a horse was quite near the bottom, but two bones of the same species were above the Roman section. A human lower

jaw was only a foot below the surface, and probably indicates that in the not very remote past the area of the park, formerly the Greyfriars churchyard, was graded and some of the earth spread over the wall bank. The bones were again identified by Dr. O'Donoghue, of Edinburgh University.

THE BASTIONS.

The apsidal bastions are now six in number: (1) is in the garden of 84, Orchard Street, (2) is close to the south-east corner of St. John's Church, (3) is in the grounds of St. John's House, (4) in those of Cawley Priory, (5) of the residentiary, (6) of the palace.

PALACE BASTION.

Excavations round the base of the last disclosed the fact that the bed of mortar upon rammed earth on which the defences are built projects unbroken for rather over three feet from the outer edge of the city wall on both sides of the bastion, proving that some sort of tower, about four feet wider than the bastion, originally existed at this point, and this is confirmed by the fact that the flint rubble of the turret projects beyond the inner surface of the wall into the bank, gradually petering out into loose mortar, then into earth (see Fig. 2). This was ascertained to be the case at the top; unfortunately the roots of the sycamore trees prevented the whole being dug out and satisfactorily examined. The projecting mortar beds ended roughly with no trace of any facing stones or other indication of what was built upon them.

Beyond the mortar on both sides the foundations of the bastion for about two feet are perfectly loose flints, any one of which can be easily removed by the hand, as though a rough drain had existed beneath it, though it is not easy to see what purpose anything of the kind could possibly have served. The mortar bed can be traced no further, and this, as well as the fact that the original facing of the bastion was completely different from that of the wall, seems to indicate that the turrets

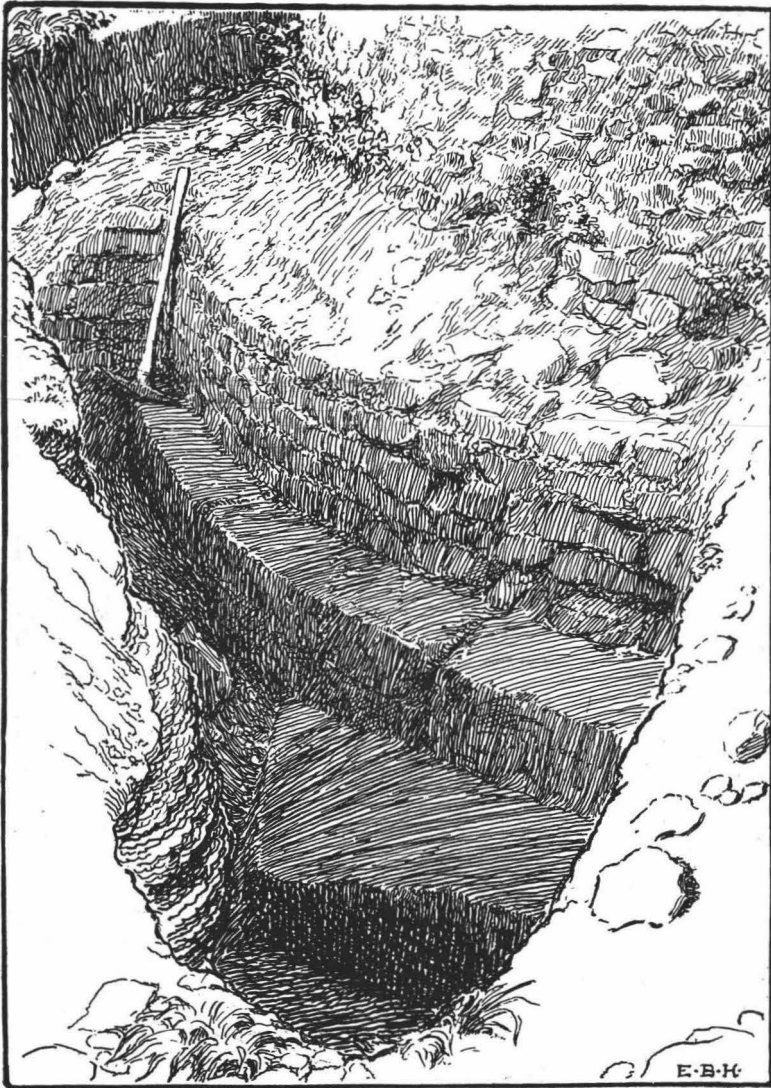


FIG. 4. WEST SIDE OF No. 6 BASTION.

At the bottom are large footing stones resting on rammed earth. Above is the plinth and five courses of Roman ashlar. At the top the present flint facing. The pick is in the angle between the apse and the short rectangular face of the S.-W. corner of the bastion.

in their present form are additions, presumably, from their resemblance to those of Portchester and Pevensey, of the period of the Saxon Shore. That they are of the Roman period seems clear, (1) from the character of their facing stones; (2) from their being composed of Roman materials such as worked ashlar; (3) from the nature of the concrete block found on the east side of No. 5; (4) from the Roman remains found in excavating their foundations.

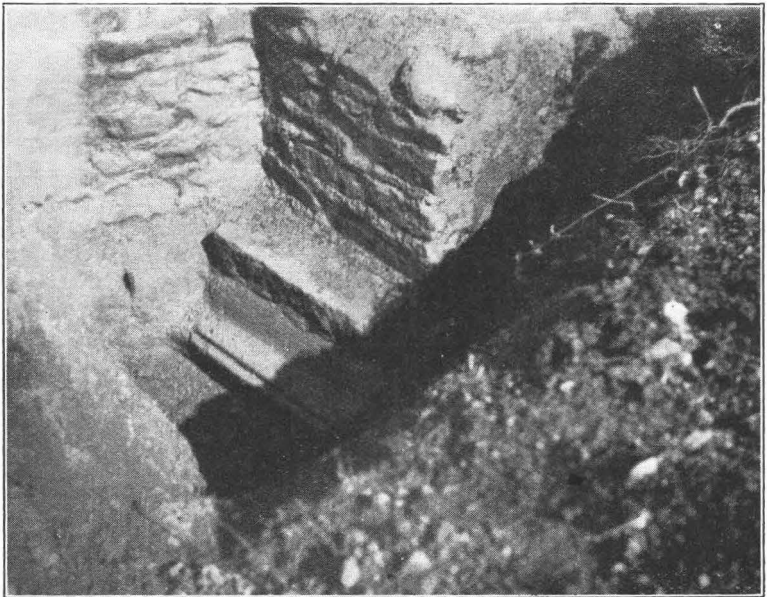


PLATE II. PALACE BASTION (East side).

The excavation of the "apse" of the bastion disclosed the existence of large and far projecting foundation stones upon rammed earth and flints, their upper surfaces about 4 feet below the present ground level. These footings were worked stones, quite clearly re-used, one in the south-east corner is moulded, and seems to have formed part of a fine cornice. (This use of carved stones for building bastions has been noted on other sites, notably London.) Upon them rests a

low plinth whose top slopes very gently, and on this there still remain some five courses of very neat wide-jointed ashlar about two feet outside the present flint surface of the bastion on the west, but only one on the east.

The "apse" is narrower than the original bastion so that its flat south wall projects a little both east and west. The former junction may be seen in plate II, above the moulded stone, the latter in Fig. 4, just beyond the pick. The appearance from the south must have slightly resembled that of the east end of a church whose apse is narrower than the chancel, but the corners of the square part present angles slightly acute as though the sides had sloped a little unevenly towards the wall, the bastion becoming a little wider at its outer than its inner end. It is difficult to reconstruct the original appearance because (while the Roman masonry at the south end is intact below the present level of the ground) its stones right down to the bottom of the foundations have been robbed on both sides, leaving no more than a confused mass of loose mortar and flints. Examination of what remains of the corners suggests the possibility that the ashlar facing was confined to the south end.

This, with its bold apse, was an impressive piece of building, and there seems to be some ground for the conjecture that the square part was the approximate width of the berm and that the apse rose from the edge of the fosse, but to speak confidently on this point would require much more extensive excavation than has so far been found possible.

THE RESIDENTIARY BASTION.

The residentiary bastion (No. 5) being excavated disclosed quite a different arrangement, the work of two, or just possibly three, separate Roman periods coming to light. Belonging to the first was a sloping plinth with a projection of six inches beyond the surface of wide jointed, small stone ashlar, the plinth being

much steeper and more neatly constructed than that of the palace bastion (plate 6).

Though no signs of subsidence or disturbance could be detected, extensive though rather clumsy added foundations obviously belonged to a later period. A supporting square platform of large rough stones was

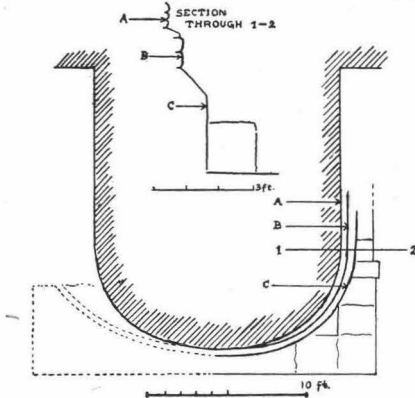


FIG. 5. PLAN OF RESIDIARY BASTION.

A. second Roman face. B. first Roman face. C. plinth. The dotted part is from Gordon Hills plan.

set against the plinth; this was about two feet in depth, and underneath was rammed clay full of flints some ten inches thick, undisturbed soil below.

Just at the commencement of the curve of the apse on the east side rough masonry of stone and concrete blocks was built up against the plinth and above it so as completely to cover it up as appears in plate III.

One concrete mass

showed signs of slight crushing, the end touching the bastion depressed and the other elevated.

Probably belonging to this second period—though quite possibly subsequent—was disclosed a later Roman surface, coinciding with the earlier one at the centre of the apse, but about six inches behind it at the commencement of the curve on the east. This closely corresponds with the existing surface of the bastion above ground, which in places (as plate 6 shows) slightly oversails it.

The eastern section of Gordon Hills' (1886) excavation was re-opened and extended a little toward the north. It seems difficult to understand how he missed the different Roman periods, and imagined that the square projection was the foundation of the whole bastion. His drawing (opposite p. 119 *op. cit.*) is very diagrammatic and seems rather unwarrantably to

simplify the actual remains that exist. The extent of his digging was extremely obvious, not only from a difference in the colour of the earth he moved, but also from the presence of much Victorian pottery, chiefly in the shape of broken wine bottles and flower pots.



PLATE III. RESIDENTIARY BASTION (East side).

He mentions the discovery of a small copper coin of Gallienus which was placed in the old Chichester museum, and adds: "Many fragments of Roman tile, roofing and paving, and Roman bonding brick were dug out, but no ceramic or ornamental ware," but he overlooked a Samian fragment (form 30) which was discovered in the earth he moved.

In speaking of the difference in the surfaces of the Roman and present bastions, he says: "It was curious to notice, on the western part, how its exposure to the

salt sea-breezes of the south-west . . . had destroyed the face to a much greater depth than on the east side.” The same thing has already been noticed in connexion with the palace bastion, but to the present writer it seems likely that human robbers had more to do with the disappearance of the facing stones than the sea winds.

In their present form, above the ground, the six surviving bastions are all much alike, but this evidently was not originally the case. That all are composed of solid flint masonry, set in excellent white mortar, seems evident from the fact that No. 3 has been partially hollowed out on its north side to form a garden house, thus exposing much of the core, and No. 1 has been separated from the wall by hacking away the part that joined it, thus leaving a mass of flint rubble standing detached in a rather broken condition. Besides the flints a piece of pink mortar and a worked ashlar stone are incorporated in the core, a fact that strengthens the indication given by the excavation of No. 6 that the bastions were later additions to the wall, constructed probably in haste with materials from other buildings.

Mediæval finds included a good many sherds of pottery, some of it with green or red glaze, a cross bow bolt-head of iron belonging to the fifteenth century, a moulded piece of ridge tile, and small pieces of paving tiles with a fine green glaze. Nearly all were on the palace site.

Amid the earth moved by Gordon Hills in excavating the residentiary bastion was found the twelfth century moulded base of a mural shaft, formed of Sussex marble, which apparently refuses to fit into any existing work at the cathedral.

All objects found that seem worthy of preservation have been taken to the new museum. It is much to be hoped that they will not share the fate of the coin of Gallienus which Gordon Hills placed in the old museum but cannot now be traced.¹⁰ The dispersion of such

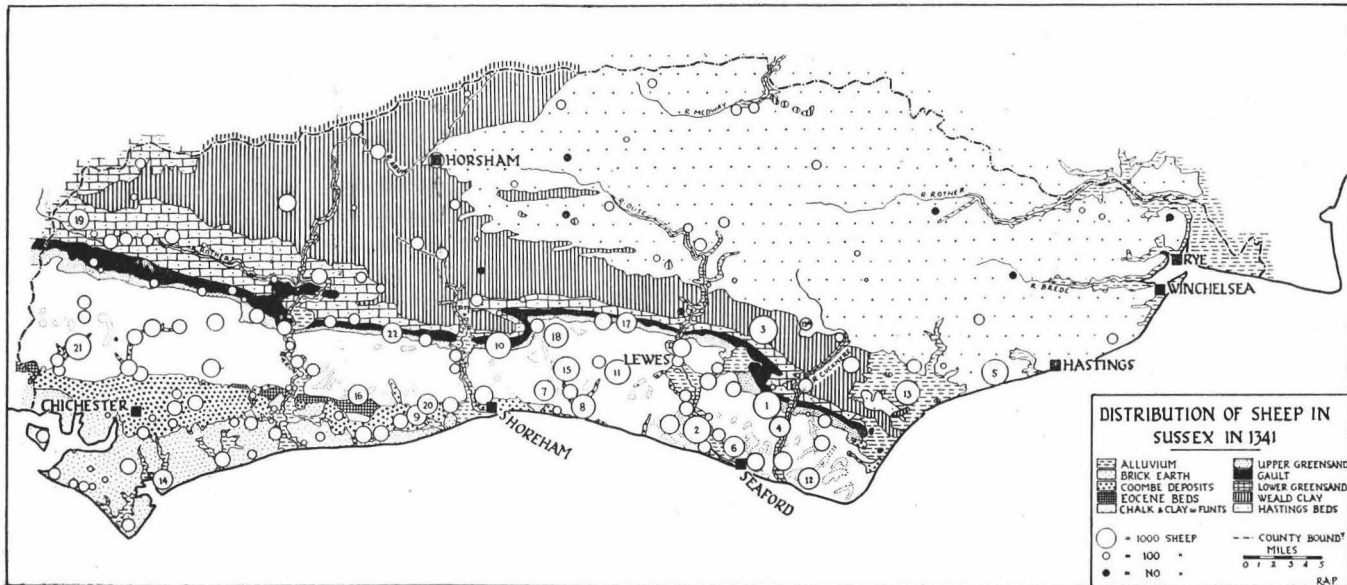
¹⁰ Miss Marian Frost assures me it is not among the things that she so properly salvaged for the Worthing Museum!

part of this collection as had not got lost when its home was devoted to the income tax reflects very little credit on Chichester. The great interest shown by the schools in the present excavation promises better things in years to be.

Most cordial thanks are due to Miss G. M. White, Mr. Carlyon-Britton, Mr. James Stuart (Preston), my sons James and Walton and many school children of Chichester (among whom Winifred Keyes deserves special mention) for valuable help in digging; to my wife for washing and marking the finds and for making the drawings and plans; to Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, Mr. Christopher Hawkes, Dr. O'Donoghue and Mr. Quintin Waddington for most indispensable help in identifying the material. The last mentioned, Dr. Cecil Curwen and Mr. White (Selsey), kindly visited the excavations and made useful suggestions. Dr. Wheeler and Dr. Cecil Curwen have read the proofs most good-naturedly, and all their suggestions have been adopted, but they cannot, of course, be held responsible for any blunders.

SUMMARY.

Early Iron Age fragments found indicate only a small local settlement; a piece of a beaker found right at the bottom is one of the very few traces of the Belgæ so far discovered in Sussex; the wall and bank were built during the second century; there were evidently earlier projections, but the apsidal bastions seem to date from different times in the "Saxon Shore" period.



THE DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP IN SUSSEX IN THE EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

BY R. A. PELHAM, M.A.

WE learn from contemporary customs accounts that the Sussex wool clip in Edward I.'s reign was shipped mainly from Shoreham and Seaford, ports which served as outlets for the eastern half of the South Downs.¹ The question that naturally arises, and that this article will try to answer, is whether this region had any special advantages in regard either to the production or shipment of wool during the half century that preceded the Black Death. It is true that in the Middle Ages these two ports stood at the mouths of rivers whose lower courses were navigable; further west, Arundel and Chichester were less favourably situated, goods for shipment from the latter, for example, having to be taken to Dell Quay, nearly three miles away. But the relative importance of Shoreham and Seaford cannot be entirely explained along these lines. The prosperity of a port is largely determined by the character of its hinterland, and it is this that we must consider in some detail.

Our main source of information is the *Inquisitiones Nonarum* of 1340-41.² These give one ninth of the value of corn, fleeces and lambs in 270 Sussex parishes, sometimes, unfortunately, as a lump sum, while in many cases a combined value is given for fleeces and lambs. For about 180 parishes, however, we have the estimated values of fleeces given separately, and from these can be calculated approximately the numbers of sheep per parish. In other cases the totals arrived at can only be very rough. Although I have previously

¹ S.A.C., LXXIV., pp. 131-9.

² *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, 1807 (Record Commission).

pointed out that values included in the returns for some parishes are probably unreliable,³ the general distribution of sheep shown on the accompanying map is no doubt reasonably correct. At all events it accords with information culled from other sources.

The total number of mature sheep (lambs have been omitted from the calculations) in Sussex in 1341 was roughly 110,000, made up as follows:—

(a) Parishes in which fleeces were assessed separately	85,000
(b) Parishes in which combined values were given for fleeces and lambs	20,000 ⁴
(c) Parishes in which combined values were given for corn, fleeces, and lambs	5,000 ⁵
Total	110,000

It is interesting to compare this total with the export figures of the period: the average annual amount of wool shipped abroad from Sussex during the first half of the century was about 300 sacks and 9000 wool-fells,⁶ representing, on the basis of 300 fleeces to the sack, the produce of nearly 100,000 sheep. This suggests very strongly that Sussex sheep were reared primarily for their wool and not for food. Miss A. M. Melville, in a valuable unpublished thesis entitled: "The Pastoral Custom and Local Wool Trade of Medieval Sussex, 1085-1485"⁷ points out that there was no large-scale autumn killing as is generally supposed,⁸ the animals being kept in sheep cotes or folded on fallow land during the winter.⁹

For purposes of mapping, only group (a) of the above parishes can be utilised. These may be classified according to the sizes of their flocks, the largest being (1) Alciston (with Lullington),¹⁰ (2) Piddinghoe, and (3) Laughton. In the first named there were just over 3000 sheep, most of which belonged to Battle

³ *S.A.C.*, LXXII., p. 164.

⁴ Allowing £20 for fleeces out of a total of about £38.

⁵ Allowing £5 for fleeces out of a total of about £150.

⁶ *S.A.C.*, LXX., p. 100.

⁷ University of London Library.

⁸ *Op. cit.*, p. 48.

⁹ *Op. cit.*, pp. 52, 53, 76, 77.

¹⁰ Numbers preceding names of parishes refer to numbers on map.

Abbey, while the other two parishes had about 2200 each. Since the bailiff's accounts for Alciston give totals of about 2000 sheep at this period,¹¹ however, the symbol for that parish on the map has been made to represent this lower total. In other cases where two parishes have been assessed together they have both been omitted from the map.

Between 1000 and 2000 sheep were pastured in the following parishes:—

(4) Alfriston	(10) Edburton	(17) Plumpton
(5) Bexhill	(11) Falmer	(18) Piecomb
(6) Bishopstone	(12) Friston	(19) Rogate
(7) Blachington/ Shoreham	(13) Manxey	(20) Sompting
(8) Brighton	(14) Pagham	(12) Stoughton
(9) Broadwater	(15) Patcham	(22) Washington
	(16) Patching	

Most of these parishes contain a strip of chalk downland and are situated to the east of the Adur. Broadwater, Pagham, and Sompting, however, lie on the fertile coastal plain west of Shoreham where corn growing was the principal occupation; the ninth of corn in Pagham, for example, was valued at £47, the highest in the county, in spite of the fact that 2700 acres had been inundated by the sea.¹²

Much of the Weald was clearly unsuited to sheep grazing, although quite a number of sheep were apparently pastured on clay soils in the western part of the county. Apart from the Rother valley, which is carved in the Wadhurst Clay, the Hastings Beds are mainly covered with sandy soils that have a dry surface, but their pasture is poorer than that on the chalk downs. Robertsbridge Abbey, in spite of its Cistercian foundation, does not seem to have possessed any large flocks in this region.

No sheep were recorded in the following parishes:—

Balcombe	Iden
Barcombe	Seaford
Burwash	Shermanbury
Chichester (St. Pancras)	Shoreham (New)
Cuckfield	Whatlington

¹¹ Miss Melville, *op. cit.*, p. 50.

¹² *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, p. 360.

The absence of sheep at Seaford was due to French raids, from which the town had recently suffered.¹³ A few neighbouring parishes attributed their poverty to the same cause.¹⁴

The sandy soils of West Sussex derived from the Folkestone Beds within the Lower Greensand formation supported a considerable number of sheep, but generally speaking the adjoining chalk zone was rather poorly stocked. This brings us to the most important part of our analysis—the distinction between the eastern and western downs, for it is clear from a glance at the map that there was a marked concentration of sheep between the Adur and Beachy Head. In the first place we must not be misled by the apparent uniformity of soil throughout the chalk country, for although no deposits of sufficient importance to warrant their inclusion on a “drift” map have as yet been identified over much of the western downs, there is a substantial loam covering that is capable of supporting woodland. This is particularly marked in the area west of the Arun; and if, as is quite possible, such woodland existed in the fourteenth century, it will help to account for the smaller flocks there. But there is another important factor to take into consideration. Gilbert White, writing in 1773, drew attention to a difference in breed between sheep grazing on the two sides of the Adur, and his observations are worth quoting:—

One thing is very remarkable as to the sheep: from the westward till you get to the river Adur all the flocks have horns, and smooth white faces, and white legs; and a hornless sheep is rarely to be seen; but as soon as you pass that river eastward, and mount Beeding-hill, all the flocks at once become hornless, or, as they call them, poll-sheep; and moreover black faces with a white tuft of wool on their foreheads, and speckled and spotted legs: so that you would think that the flocks of Laban were pasturing on one side of the stream, and the variegated breed of his son-in-law Jacob were cantoned along on the other. And this diversity holds good respectively on each side from the valley of Bramber and Beeding to the eastward and westward all the whole length of the downs. If you talk with the shepherds on this subject, they tell you that the case has been

¹³ *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, p. 355.

¹⁴ e.g. Friston and East Dean.

so from time immemorial: and smile at your simplicity if you ask them whether the situation of these two different breeds might not be reversed? However, an intelligent friend of mine near Chichester is determined to try the experiment, and has this autumn, at the hazard of being laughed at, introduced a parcel of black-faced hornless rams among his horned western ewes. The black-faced poll-sheep have the shortest legs and the finest wool.¹⁵

In a discussion on the origin of Sussex sheep Hall and Russell, after quoting the above passage, add:—

The black-faced poll-sheep no doubt represent the original stock of the Southdowns, while the white-faced horned sheep probably correspond to something like the old Wiltshire breed which we learn from other sources extended at that time into Hampshire.¹⁶

If Gilbert White's remarks can be assumed to apply to a period as remote as the fourteenth century it seems reasonable to suppose that the superior quality of the wool in eastern districts¹⁷ (though even this was poor compared with the wool of other counties) would have been an incentive to local sheep farmers to increase their flocks as much as possible, for the wool was in great demand on the continent and could readily be exported from Shoreham and Seaford. Chichester, on the other hand, although officially constituted the staple for Sussex wool when the Home Staples were set up in 1353 could not possibly have been a good centre for shipment. It is not surprising, therefore, that the East Sussex merchants petitioned for a staple within their own area. This was granted, and Lewes for a time became the centre of activities in the east.¹⁸ By the beginning of the following century, however, the burgesses of Lewes were petitioning Parliament for a renewal of their privileges, which had been withdrawn, on the ground that most of the wool produced in Sussex was grown within 10 leagues (about 15 miles) of the town.¹⁹

Concerning differences in the quality of wool from

¹⁵ Gilbert White, "Natural History of Selborne," Letter XVII.

¹⁶ Hall and Russell, *Agriculture and Soils of Kent, Surrey and Sussex*, p. 43.

¹⁷ Wool from Alceston was sometimes half a mark above price for county (Miss Melville, *op. cit.*, p. 100).

¹⁸ *S.A.C.*, LXXI., p. 178.

¹⁹ *Rot. Parl* iii., 497, 4 Henry IV.

East and West Sussex we might note that in the corn-growing parishes along the coastal plain the proportion of lambs to fleeces was uniformly high according to the *Inquisitiones Nonarum*. This no doubt means that the sheep in those parishes were mainly ewes kept for their milk as well as for their wool,²⁰ whereas on the downs the flocks consisted principally of wethers.²¹ According to certain Battle Abbey accounts fleeces from Appledram, which falls within the former category, were smaller and of poorer quality than those from Alciston, where the proportion of wethers was much greater.²² Since there was a good deal of interchange of stock between these two parishes, owing to the common ownership of farms in each, however, we may assume that some poll sheep were to be found at Appledram as well as Alciston.²³ Elsewhere, it would seem, the excess of ewes on the coastal plain tended to accentuate the poorness of quality of the wool produced by horned sheep west of the Adur, to which Gilbert White has referred.

The relatively large numbers of sheep in the corn-growing parishes draw attention to another interesting point, viz. that large stretches of open downland were not essential for sheep farming in the Middle Ages. It is clear from evidence in the custumals of the Bishop of Chichester's manors²⁴ that a not inconsiderable number of animals in Sussex belonged neither to wealthy religious houses nor to local overlords but to villeins and cottars who were accustomed to fold their flocks on fallow strips in the open fields which must have been particularly extensive on the Brick Earth soils.

Thus we see that at the earliest period for which detailed information is available there was a rather special development of the wool-growing industry in

²⁰ Miss Melville, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 49.

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 98-99.

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 99.

²⁴ "Thirteen Sussex Custumals," ed. W. D. Peckham (*Sussex Record Society*, XXXI.).

the chalk country east of Shoreham. This was not fortuitous, but was conditioned by certain geographical factors that are still strongly felt; and in fact one might add that although the improved Southdown has become more widely spread than its medieval prototype, the present quantitative distribution of sheep in Sussex bears a striking resemblance to that of 1341.



PLATE II. HARROW HILL AND NEW BARN DOWN, LOOKING NORTH. Site of late Bronze Age Farm in foreground.

Copyright Air-photo by A. G. Head.

A LATE BRONZE AGE FARM AND A NEOLITHIC PIT-DWELLING

ON NEW BARN DOWN, CLAPHAM, NR. WORTHING.

*Excavation Report prepared on behalf of the Worthing
Archæological Society*

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

NEW BARN DOWN¹ is the local name given to the south-eastern spur of Harrow Hill, running down to Michelgrove, and lying for the most part within a detached portion of the parish of Clapham, some 5½ miles north-west of Worthing.

The earthworks which form the subject of this paper were discovered and surveyed by Dr. Eliot Curwen and the writer shortly after the War.² They consist essentially of a roughly rectangular *compound*, about 220 ft. long by 130 ft. wide, enclosed by a low bank or by a bank and ditch, and containing five shallow pits (Fig. 1). Only along the north side is there an external ditch, while parts of the enclosing bank on the south are broken up and only with difficulty discernible. There appears to have been an obliquely placed entrance on the south, and a small postern gate on the east, but the main entrance was at the north-west corner where a sunken and embanked road enters the compound.

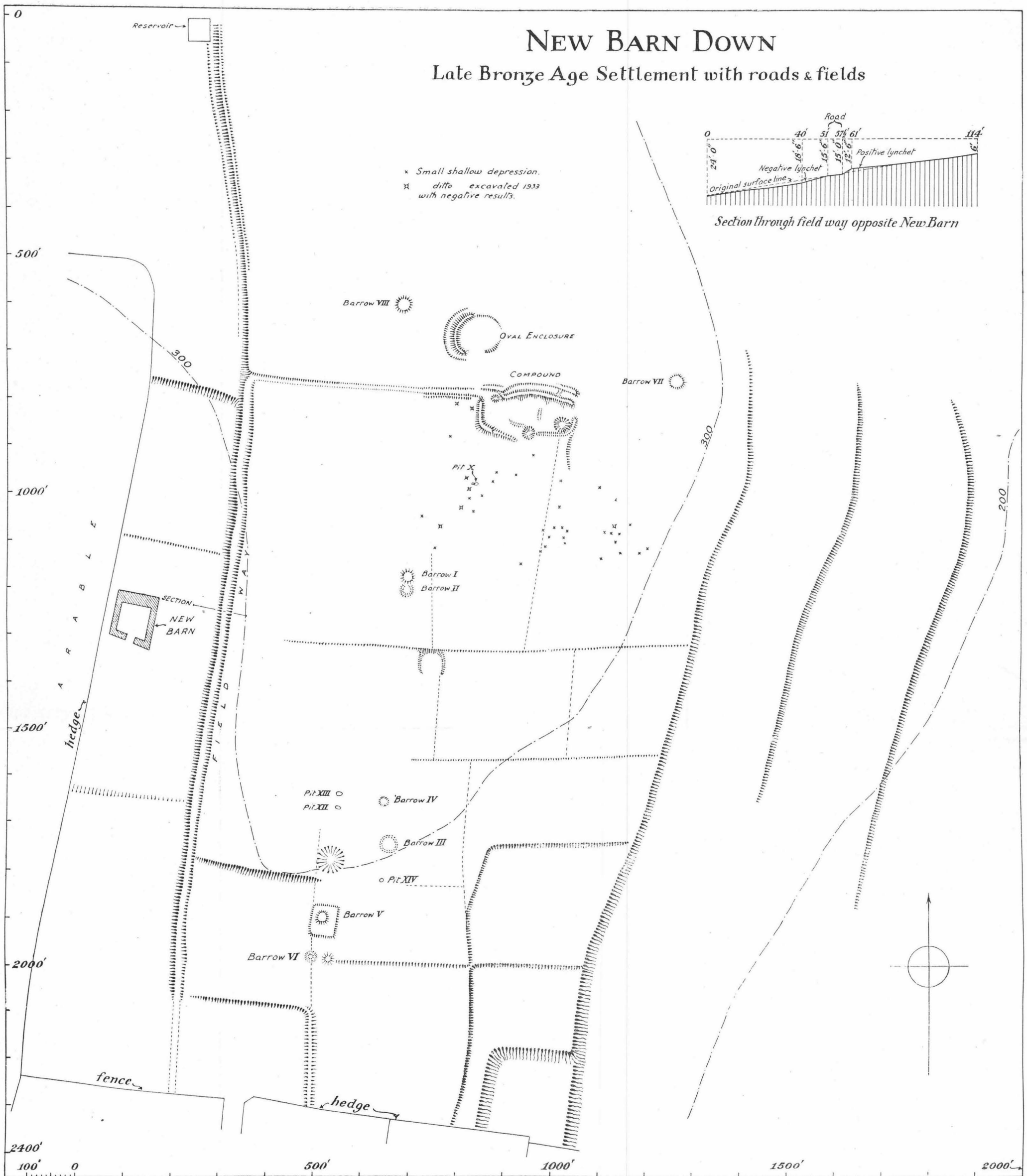
This *road*, which must be contemporary with the compound, runs west for 500 ft., and then turns south at a right angle to continue as a fine double-lynchet road for a further 1500 ft. till it fades out on the edge

¹ 6 in. O.S., L., S.E. The name is not marked on the map, but was given to the writer by Mr. Bailey, the shepherd of Myrtle Grove Farm. Not to be confused with New Barn, nearly ½ mile east of Blackpatch Hill.

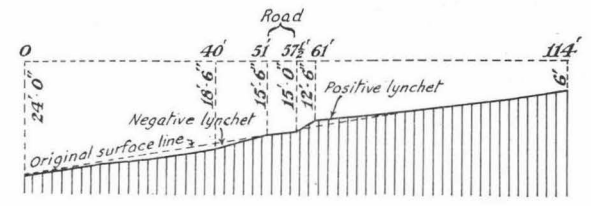
² *S.A.C.*, LXIII., pp. 32-5.

NEW BARN DOWN

Late Bronze Age Settlement with roads & fields

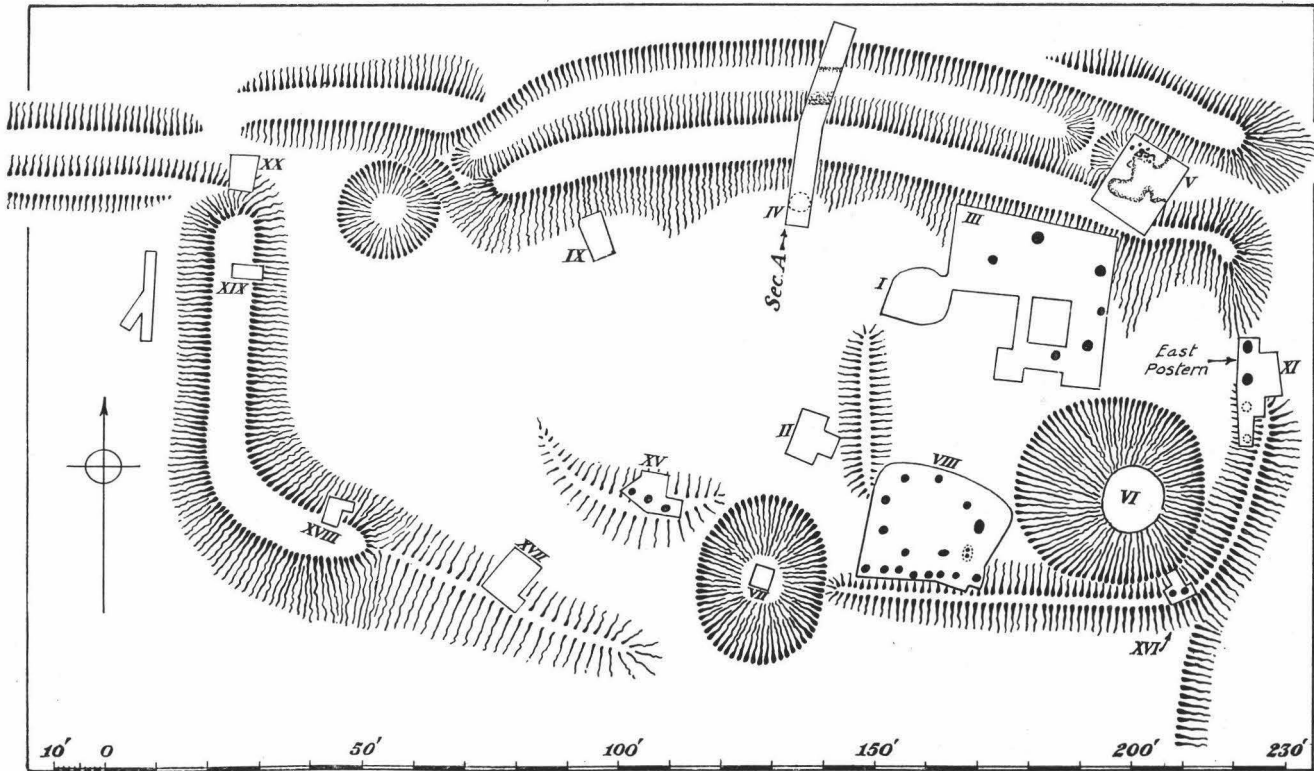


* Small shallow depression.
 ✕ ditto excavated 1933 with negative results.



Section through field way opposite New Barn





R. Gurd. 1933.

FIG. 1. PLAN OF LATE BRONZE AGE, SHOWING CUTTINGS (Roman Numerals).

of the modern enclosed fields by Michelgrove (Plate I). A typical section (Plate I) shows this part of the road to be about 6 ft. wide, and to be bounded by well-marked negative and positive lynchets, each some 2 to 3 ft. high. Three lateral lynchets run westwards from it, but are soon lost in the arable belonging to Lower Barpham Farm. From the angle where the road bends a bank with subjacent ditch runs northwards for 750 ft., ending abruptly beside the modern reservoir. Several lynchets, forming a system that conforms to the road, are traceable on the southern part of the Down and along its eastern edge, while eight small barrows have also been observed.

The arrangement of the *lynchets* can best be appreciated from the general plan (Plate I). They are for the most part well-marked and clearly defined, but there are some extremely faint ones, scarcely to be discerned on the ground, but visible in the air-photographs that have been taken of the site.³ These are marked on the plan by broken lines only, and they appear to represent the latest phase of the ploughing of the hill—a short-lived phase, apparently, but one which conformed more or less to the previous disposition of field-boundaries. Moreover the shape and area of the fields in each case are the same, both being typical of the so-called Celtic field-system. The long parallel lynchets along the east flank of the hill bound strips of land which were no doubt transversely divided into squarish plots, but as field-divisions which run straight up and down hill do not usually form lynchets they are seldom perpetuated. The plots will be seen to be very nearly square, favourite dimensions being in the neighbourhood of 200 or 250 ft., so that the area of such plots as are still complete is commonly from 1 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres. A field near the south-east corner of the series is entered from the south by a double-lynchet road, of which only a short length survives. How far to the west and south this system of lynchets

³ Air-photographs, of which Plate II. is an example, were specially taken by Mr. A. G. Head, of Hove, at the Society's expense.

formerly extended cannot now be determined, but it does not appear to have extended north of the compound. It is sufficiently evident that the group of fields which they represent must be contemporary with the road and therefore with the compound.

A few yards north of the compound is a curious semi-circular bank with external ditch—part of the enceinte of a small oval *enclosure*, the remaining limits of which are just traceable as a slight heave in the ground. Percussion reveals that the ditch never continued further than is at present visible, so that it has not been destroyed by ploughing (see air-photograph, Plate II).

In the part of the Down immediately south of the compound there is the appearance of numerous slight depressions resembling filled-in pits which also sounded more or less hollow on percussion. The positions of most of these are indicated on the plan (Plate I) by crosses; those few which were examined with the spade are marked by a cross within a circle. With one notable exception to be described presently these turned out to be rather vague, shallow depressions in the chalk, and yielded no relics.

Excavations were undertaken by the Worthing Archæological Society in June, 1933, with the object of investigating the nature of this compound and the other features associated with it. For permission to dig we record our thanks to H. G. the Duke of Norfolk, and to the tenant, Mr. J. G. Jenkin, of Myrtle Grove, who kindly allowed us to encamp in the neighbourhood, and gave us every assistance. We also have to thank Mr. G. Holleyman for great help in digging, washing and cataloguing the finds, and Miss M. Lane for digging Cutting VII. Three to four labourers were employed for three weeks, after which ten days were spent filling in.

The work done consisted in making a number of trial holes and cuttings, widening out where this seemed advisable (Fig. 1). These are all numbered consecutively in one series with Roman numerals, whether

cuttings or pits. The principal ones will be described first.

CUTTING VIII—HUT (Plate III. and Fig. 2).

This is situated in the southern part of the area between two shallow depressions, VI. and VII. On widening out our original trial holes, post-holes were

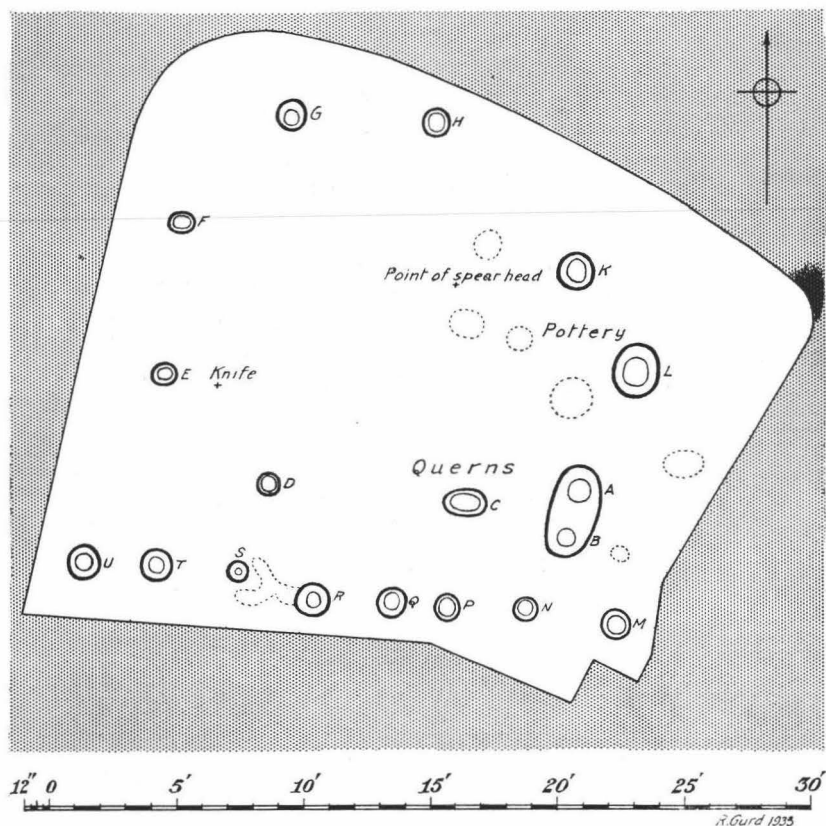


FIG. 2. PLAN OF HUT IN CUTTING VIII.

found in the solid chalk which lay about a foot below the turf, and the ground-plan of a round hut was gradually made out. Ten post-holes were found, arranged in an oval, 20 ft. long by 15 ft. wide. In addition there were six slight depressions irregularly

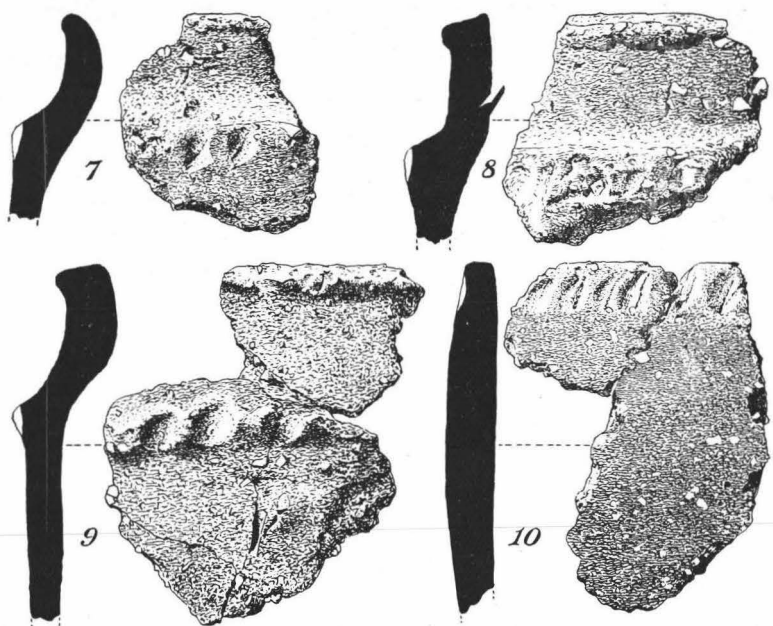
disposed about the eastern half of the hut, as shown on the plan by dotted circles (Fig. 2). No signs were observed indicating the position of the original entrance, but having regard to the surroundings of the hut this is most likely to have been in the middle of the north side, though it could have been at the east end. The average diameter of most of the post-holes was from 10 to 12 ins., the depths varying from 6 to 14 ins. in the chalk. Hole D was the neatest example, narrow and cylindrical, indicating that the posts had been set vertically in the holes, and had not merely been sloping wigwam poles.

A fair quantity of shards of late Bronze Age pottery was found, almost all of it in the north-east part of the hut, near holes K and L. Characteristic pieces are here illustrated (Figs. 7-16). South of the pottery, near hole C, were numerous fragments of saddle-querns, from which two complete lower stones have been pieced together, besides fragments of three other lower stones and of one top-stone. The rest of the area of the hut only yielded the blade of a bronze knife (Fig. 40), and the point of a bronze spear-head (Fig. 39). No trace of a hearth was found.

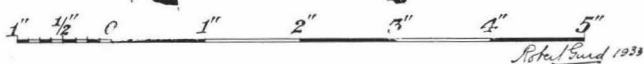
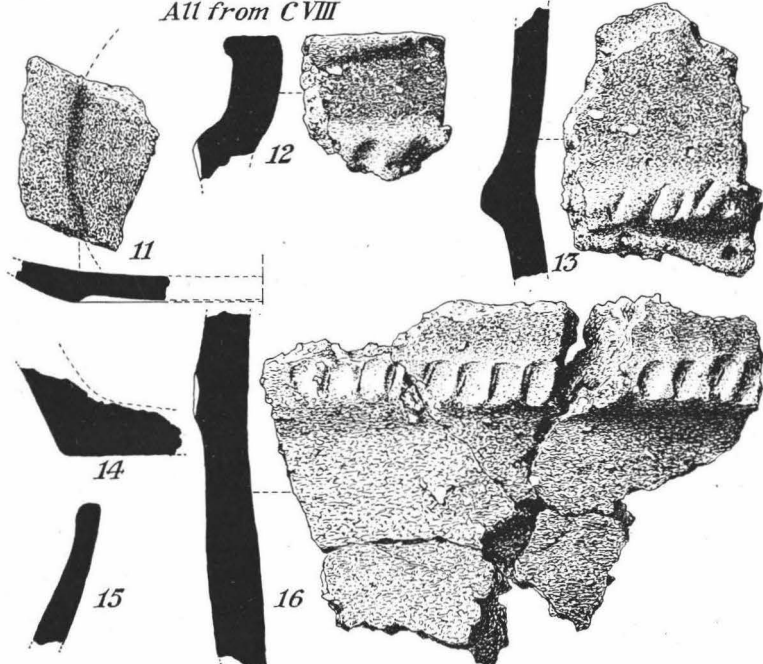
This cutting also revealed a row of eight palisade post-holes running along its southern edge, and evidently forming part of the southern wall of the compound. These holes underlie the very slight bank which is here visible on the surface. The shallowness of the holes—from 3 to 12 ins. in the chalk—is a surprising feature, hardly suitable for a free-standing fence. This line of stockade holes was picked up again at the south-east corner of the compound, and also in Cutting XV., to the west of the hut.

CUTTING III.—HUT (Fig. 1).

Cutting III. also revealed the site of a round hut, of which we were able to recover six of the post-holes. Lack of time prevented its complete exploration. Before digging, the site was marked by a shallow hollow encroaching on the north bank of the compound,

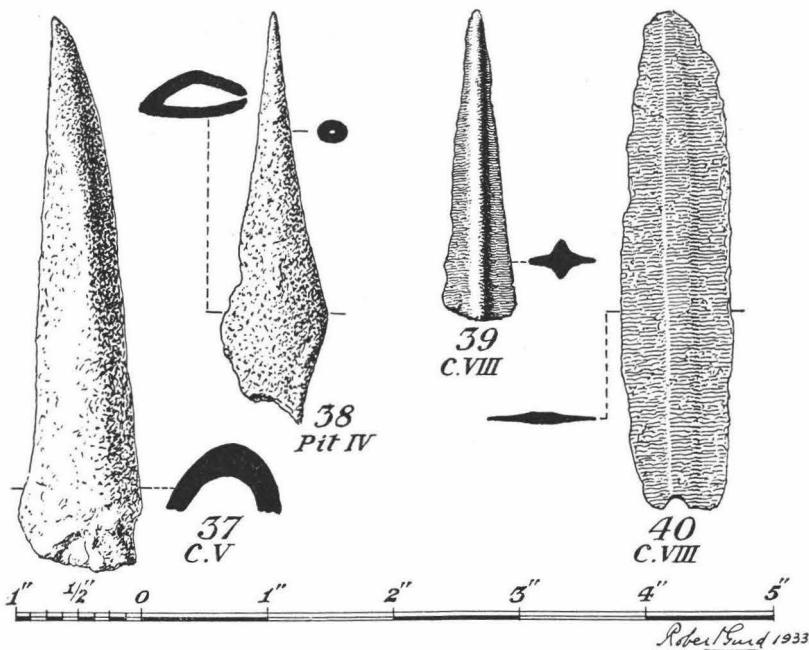


All from CVIII



FIGS. 7—16. LATE BRONZE AGE POTTERY FROM HUT-SITE (Cutting VIII).

forming one of five similar bays which no doubt mark the sites of other huts similarly placed. The three northern post-holes which conform to the bay encroaching on the bank, were much larger than the others, measuring from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. in diameter, and from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in depth in the chalk. The remainder were comparable in size to those in Cutting VIII. The



FIGS. 37, 38. BONE OBJECTS; FIGS. 39, 40. BRONZE OBJECTS.

floor of the hut was somewhat sunk into the solid chalk.

The finds were extremely scanty, and include only 6 shards of coarse pottery, of which two are rims (Figs. 21, 27). A complete lower stone of a small saddle-quern was found in the southernmost post-hole—presumably placed there as packing for the post. Forty-eight calcined flints were counted, and a few animal bones. A specially interesting find was a chalk

cup closely resembling neolithic examples from Whitehawk Camp and the Trundle⁴ (Fig. 52). In view of the proximity of a neolithic occupation-site (described below), one is tempted to regard this chalk cup as a

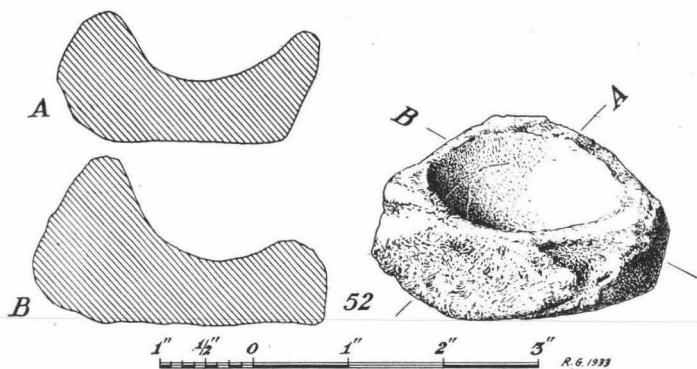


FIG. 52. CHALK CUP.

stray, antedating the late Bronze Age hut in which it was found. It came from the slope of the bank close to the northernmost post-hole.

CUTTING V.—COOKING-PLACE? (Plate III. and Fig. 3).

Seen on the surface before excavation, the eastern end of the ditch which protects the north side of the compound appeared to be divided off by a slight transverse ridge, as if it was intended to serve some distinct purpose. The occurrence of several calcined flints (or "pot-boilers") in the surface soil here called for investigation. On clearing out the loose soil the hollow was found to consist of a curious irregular excavation in the chalk, distinct from the ditch to its west, and separated from it by a ridge of solid chalk. The pit, if such it may be called, encroached on the chalk in a series of irregular bays, each of which was filled up with calcined flints, about two thousand of which were counted, besides innumerable fragments. The floor of the pit varied in depth from 8 to 34 ins.

⁴ *S.A.C.*, LXXI., p. 78, Fig. 1; LXXII., p. 140, Fig. 37; see also *Antiquity*, VII., pp. 172-3.

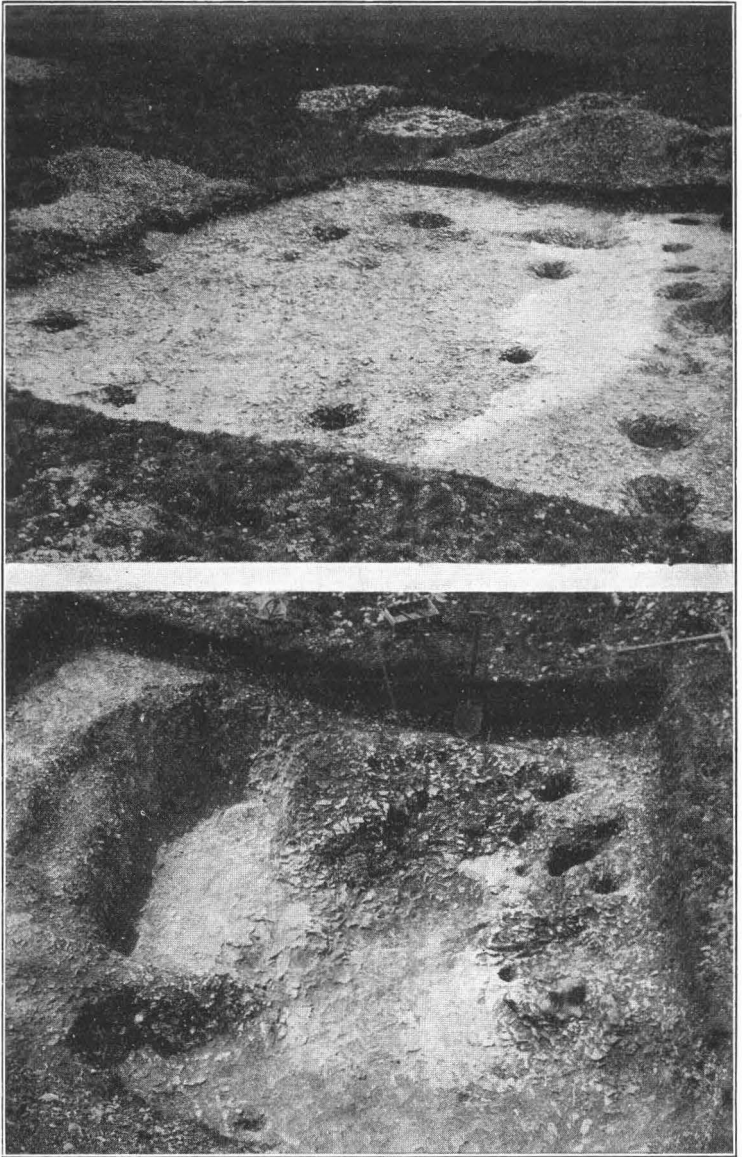


PLATE III. *Above:* CUTTING VIII, post-holes of oval hut and of palisade.
Below: CUTTING V, cooking-place?

below the top of the chalk, being deepest on the west. It is probable that it was entered from outside the compound on the east—just beyond the limits of our

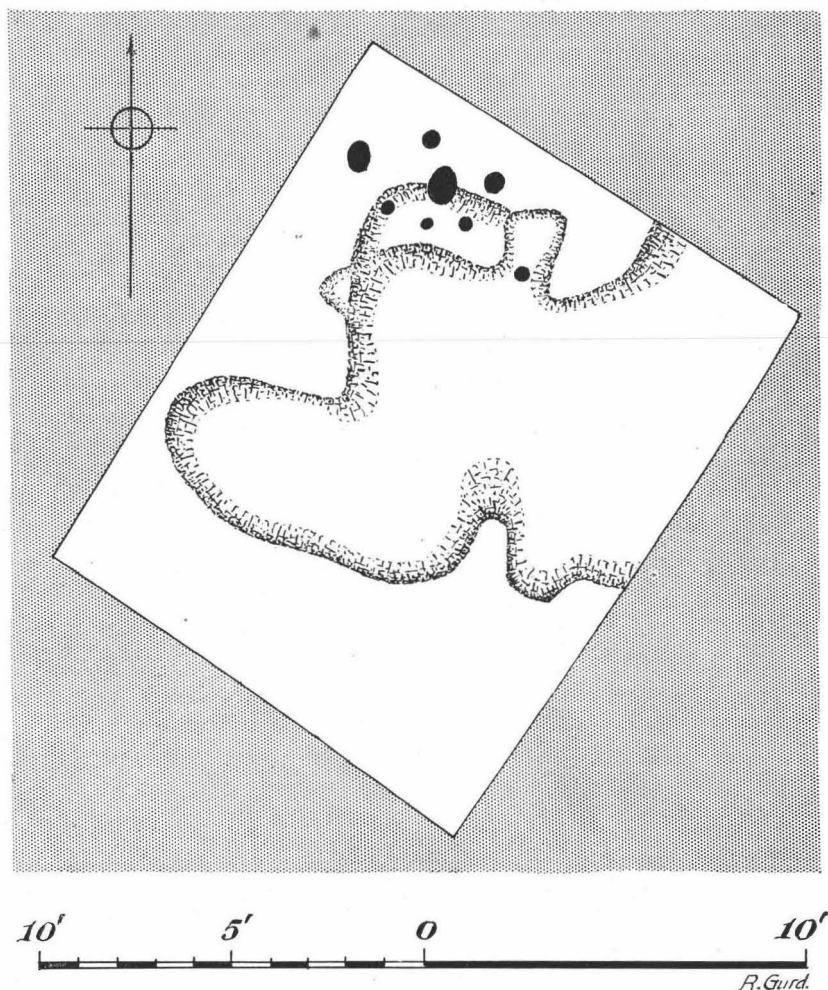


FIG. 3. CUTTING V.

cutting. On the chalk bank on the north edge of this pit were eight small post-holes irregularly disposed, the purpose of which was not clear. They varied

from 3 to 10 ins. in diameter, and from 3 to 15 ins. in depth. The small south-eastern bay yielded part of the side of a large cylindrical late Bronze Age vessel ornamented with a row of finger-tip impressions (Fig. 19), besides which some 30 small gritty shards were found in various parts of the pit, together with one pointed bone tool (Fig. 37), two fragments of quern, and a few small scraps of animal bone. Very little charcoal was found, which indicates that we have not yet located the fires in which the flints were heated. One cannot help suspecting that the bays filled with cooking-stones may have served as some sort of cooking-place for the community, perhaps performing the same function as the modern hay-box. The absence of hearths in huts III. and VIII. suggests fear of igniting thatched roofs, which view is perhaps corroborated by the situation of this supposed cooking-place outside the north-east corner of the settlement so that the prevailing south-west wind might carry the sparks away from the huts.⁵

As an alternative suggestion it is just possible that this separate unit may have been a bath-house. Certain lines of evidence make the suggestion possible, though one cannot say more than that. At the present day the Finns take their baths as follows. The bath-house is separate from the farm and contains a hearth where stones are heated red-hot. Water is poured on the stones, producing volumes of steam to which the bathers expose their bodies.⁶ If flints were used for this type of vapour-bath the result would be a mass of calcined flints or "pot-boilers." From its mention in the traditional Finnish epic "Kalevala" we may infer that this practice is very ancient:

"Stones she gathered from the river,
Heated them till they were ready;
Cheerfully she fetched the water,
From the holy well she brought it."⁷

⁵ Similarly, Dr. R. C. C. Clay noted that at the Early Iron Age village on Fifield Bavant Down, Wilts., the hut attributed to the village blacksmith was situated on the east away from the other pits, and he suggests that this may have been so in order that the prevailing S.W. winds might blow sparks away from the thatched roofs of the village. See *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, XLII., p. 471.

⁶ G. Renwick, *Finland To-day* (1911), pp. 44-5; R. Travers, *Letters from Finland* (1911), p. 333; A. Reade, *Finland and the Finns* (1915), pp. 82-3.

⁷ Cited by Reade, *op. cit.*, p. 129.

That the habit was widespread in antiquity is shown by Herodotus (fifth century B.C.), who describes the method by which the Scythians cleansed themselves with vapour-baths by throwing Cannabis seeds on to red-hot stones⁸; and also by Strabo (first century B.C.), who says that certain peoples near the River Douro in Spain used "vapour-baths from red-hot stones—after the manner of the Laconians."⁹ There is thus no inherent impossibility in the view that the practice may have been known in Britain at the period with which we are dealing.

PIT IV. AND SECTION A (Fig. 4).

It has already been noted that five bays encroach on the south side of the bank which forms the northern

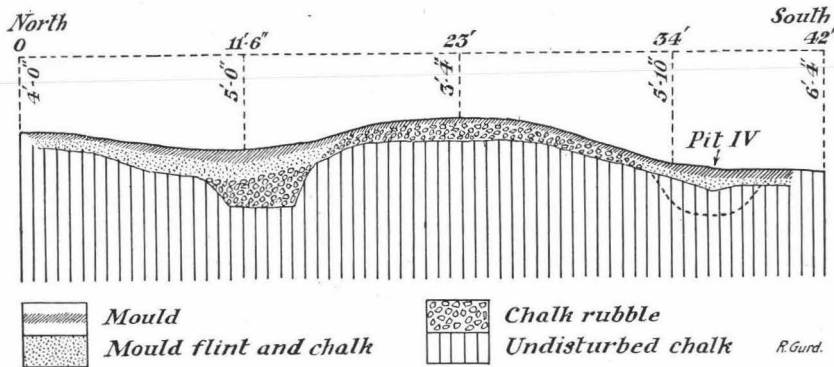


FIG. 4. SECTION A.

edge of the compound, and that Cutting III showed that one of these bays marks the site of a hut. The inference is, therefore, that each of the five bays also contained a hut. A small trial hole dug in the second bay from the west disclosed a cup-shaped pit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep below the turf, 2 ft. wide at the bottom, and some 5 ft. wide at the top. This contained some oak charcoal and a few calcined flints. Other finds from this cutting included a hammerstone, two quern fragments, a bone awl (Fig. 38), 12 coarse gritty shards (one bearing comb-markings, Fig. 20), and 9 shards from

⁸ Herodotus IV., 73-75. Herodotus is considered to have confused the ordinary vapour-bath with a practice of addiction to cannabis intoxication (see *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. SCYTHIANS).

⁹ Strabo III., iii. 6 (Casaubon, p. 154).

one grey Romano-British vessel. The last came from the top soil and seems to be a relic of some Roman picnic.

If there had been time, a widening of this cutting might have proved the existence of another hut here, whether or not the small pit represented a large post-hole comparable to those on the north side of Cutting III. The cutting was, however, carried northwards across the bank and ditch (Section A), revealing a flat-bottom for the latter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, and filled to a depth of 3 ft. with silt. In this silt were found 6 coarse gritty shards, one of which was at the bottom, and one Romano-British shard in the top-soil. The bank consisted of 15 ins. of rubble piled on the chalk. No post-holes were found under it. South of the bank the surface of the solid chalk fell away towards Pit IV.

OTHER CUTTINGS (Fig. 1).

Cutting I. This was made to investigate a visible hollow in the grass. The chalk was reached 1 ft. below the turf and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. below the average surrounding ground level (turf). The objects found were: 11 shards of coarse gritty pottery; 1 shard of Romano-British pottery; 1 quartzite hammer-stone; 1 small quern-fragment; 4 "pot-boilers"; 5 fragmentary animal bones; 1 small beach pebble of the sling-stone variety familiar in Iron Age forts.

Cutting II. This also was made to investigate a visible hollow in the grass. Again the chalk was reached 1 ft. below the turf, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. below the average surrounding ground level (turf). The objects found were: 8 shards of coarse gritty pottery, including one with finger-tip decoration on top of a flat rim (Fig. 17); 1 shard of Romano-British ware; 13 cockle shells (*Cardium edule*, Linn.); 3 "pot-boilers"; a few fragmentary animal bones; 2 flint sling-stones.

Cutting VI. This was made to investigate a large saucer-shaped hollow in the south-east corner of the compound. The chalk was, as usual, reached 1 ft. below the turf, and 4 ft. below the average surrounding

ground level (turf). The objects found were : 3 small gritty shards ; 16 Romano-British shards, mostly from one vessel, and including four pieces of its rim ; one flint scraper, patinated white ; 8 "pot-boilers" ; a few fragmentary animal bones.

In the case of Cuttings I., II. and VI. no conclusions were drawn as to the purpose or origin of the hollows, but it seems likely that they formed an integral part of the late Bronze Age settlement, and that the Romano-British shards were later intrusions.

Cutting VII. This was made into a very similar saucer-shaped hollow. The bottom was reached at 4 ft. below the average surrounding turf level. In this case the lowest few inches of filling consisted of chalk sludge, probably deposited by water, and suggesting that this hollow may have been a catchment pond. Its position athwart the line of the southern palisade of the compound is compatible with this view, for it is not uncommon for a modern farm pond to be crossed by a fence so that it may be accessible to animals both inside and outside an enclosure. Two small gritty shards and 2 "pot-boilers" were found.

Cutting IX. This was a trial hole made into the westernmost bay on the north side of the compound. Neither relics nor post-holes were found, but a wider exploration is needed to determine whether a hut formerly stood there.

THE PALISADE.

It has already been noted that in Cutting VIII. part of the line of the palisade delimiting the southern side of the compound was revealed. A small cutting (XVI.) in the south-east corner of the compound disclosed two more holes of this series, again found in the line of the slight bank visible on the surface. The westward continuation of the palisade, west of the pond (VII.) is marked by so slight a bank that only the most practised eye can see it ; nevertheless the seeing eye was vindicated by Cutting XV., which revealed three more holes of this series.

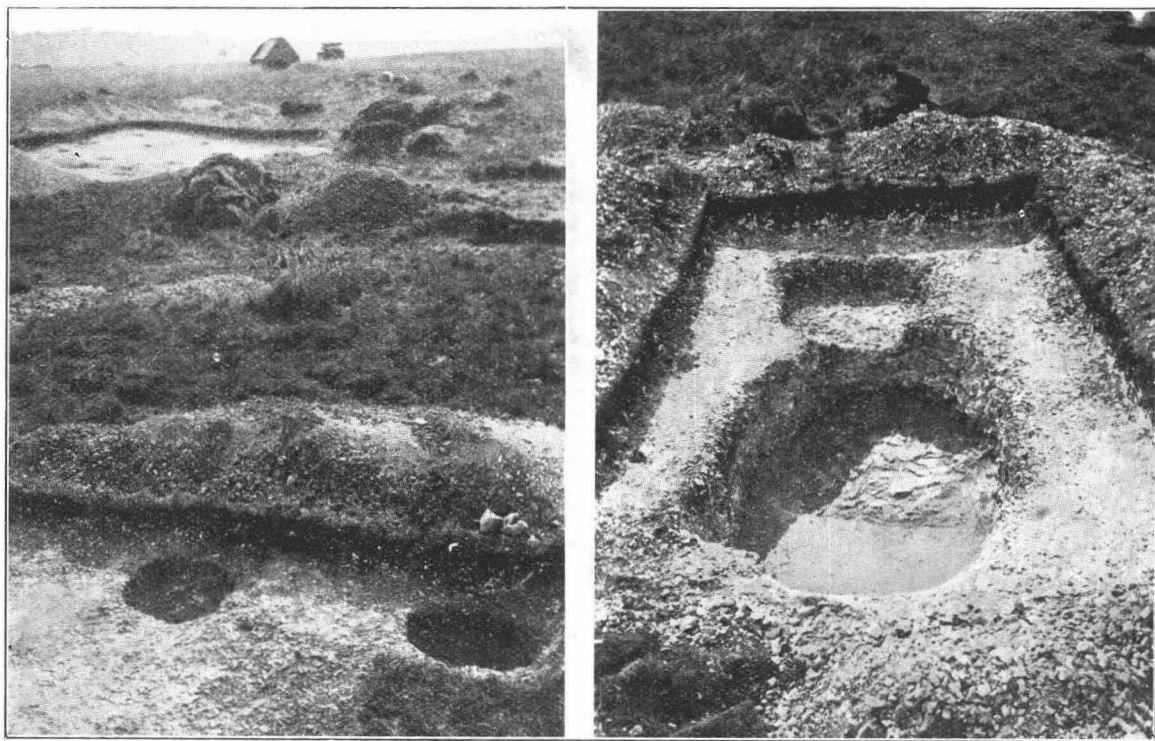


PLATE IV. *Left*: POST-HOLES OF EAST POSTERN GATE IN FOREGROUND; CUTTING VIII BEYOND.

Right: NEOLITHIC PIT-DWELLING (Pit X and Xa).

At the east end of the compound a small gap in the bank suggested a postern gate. Cutting XI. at this point confirmed this suggestion by disclosing two larger holes suitable for gate-post-holes (Plate IV.). Of these the northern hole measured $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and 15 ins. deep in the chalk, and the southern $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. across and 11 ins. deep in the chalk. An attempt was made to trace the palisade post-holes up to this gate, but only two rather doubtful depressions were found south of the gate. Three gritty shards and one roughly worked flake, patinated white, were found in this cutting.

Cuttings XVII. and XIX. were made in an attempt to discover the palisade on the western and south-western sides of the compound, but these were not successful. Wider exploration will be needed on another occasion. In Cutting XX. we hoped to find the post-holes of the main gate of the compound—this seeming to be the most likely position for them—but we were again disappointed.

It seems evident that the palisade was not intended as a defence against enemies, but was a mere fence to enclose or exclude domestic animals, and to protect from wolves. In fact, it may have served much the same purpose as the mud and thatch wall that surrounds many a Wessex farmyard to-day.

There was no time to examine the oval enclosure that lies north of the compound, but it was noted that an apparent gap in its south side lies opposite a gap in the road-bank near the main entrance of the compound, as if the two were connected. In the absence of excavation we might, perhaps, hazard the guess that this enclosure may have served as a sheep-fold.

NEOLITHIC DWELLING-PIT—PIT X. (Plate IV. and Fig. 5).

Mention has already been made of a number of small hollow-sounding depressions scattered over the ground immediately south of the compound. The first of these to be examined proved to be an oval pit (Pit X.),

8½ ft. long by 6 ft. wide by 2 ft. deep below the chalk (3 ft. below the turf), with a second shallower pit

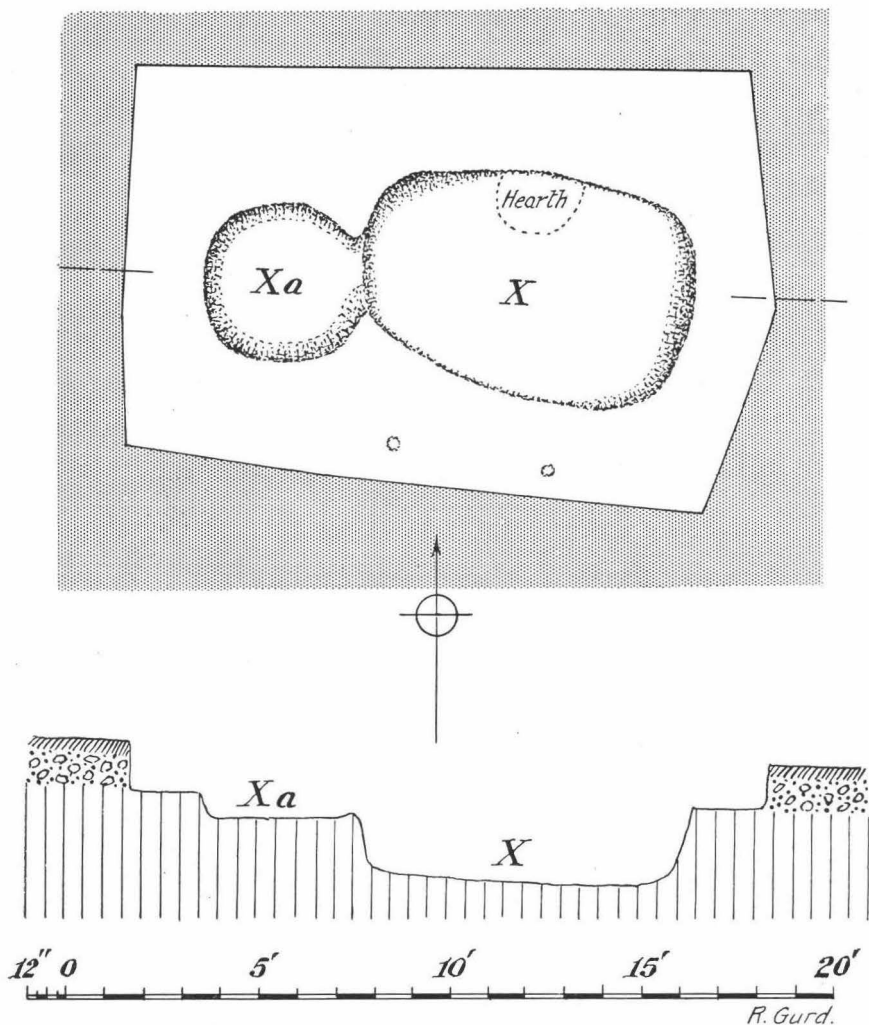


FIG. 5. PITS X AND Xa.

contiguous with it on the west (Pit Xa.), measuring 4 ft. across each way and 9 inches deep below the chalk (nearly 2 ft. below the turf). The walls of

Pit X. were almost vertical and the floor nearly flat. The latter was covered with black soil and ashes from a hearth which was situated against the middle of the north wall. This hearth contained, besides charcoal, a considerable quantity of soot which must have fallen from some soot-collecting surface, such as that provided by a flue made of wood or leather. All the objects found in this pit came from the floor and not from the filling above it. Most of them had been more or less damaged by fire. The floor of *Xa* was likewise

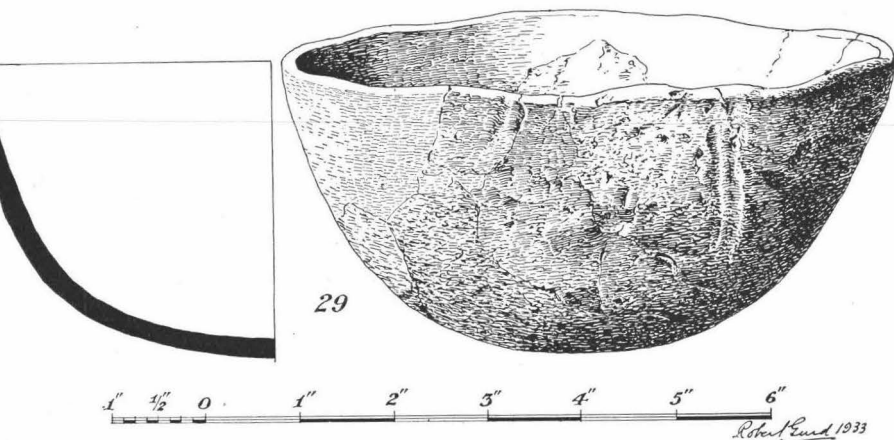


FIG. 29. RESTORED NEOLITHIC BOWL FROM PIT X.

covered with black soil and ashes, and the objects found there have also been to some extent burnt. The surface of the solid chalk was cleared back from the edge of the pits for $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. in order to determine whether or not any post-holes existed for roof-timbers, but, with the exception of two small and rather doubtful cavities on the south side, none such were found. The pit had evidently been filled in when deserted, and had not been left to silt naturally.

The following objects were found in Pit X. :

Pottery.—A quantity of shards of neolithic pottery of Windmill Hill type. From these it has been possible to piece together the greater part of a small hemispherical, round-bottomed bowl, without ornament, lugs or carination (Fig. 29).

Flint Implements.—The greater part of a flint celt of Cissbury type, broken by heat, was found among the ashes of the hearth (Fig. 48). There were also three scrapers and two knife-flakes. The quality of the flint resembles that which was mined for in the Harrow Hill flint-mines, just over half a mile away. The celt and one scraper, which had been lying in ashes, were almost entirely unpatinated; the remainder were either mottled blue or pale grey, depending, apparently, on the relative proportions of ash and chalk in which they were lying. A few flakes were also found.

Miscellaneous.—A small quantity of animal bones, nearly all more or less charred by fire; part of a fine-grained sandstone rubber, showing signs of rubbing and hammering on its edges and faces; a small piece of a grain-rubber of lower greensand, including a part of the grinding surface; 2 small pieces of ferruginous sandstone¹⁰; 4 lumps of half-baked clay covered with impressions of grass, etc., one beach-worn "top-shell" (*Calliostoma zizyphinus*, Linn.).¹¹

The following objects were found in Pit Xa :

Pottery.—Fourteen shards of neolithic pottery, similar to those found in Pit X.

Flint Implements.—Part of a ground and polished flint celt, fractured by heat, was found lying in the ashes, and almost unpatinated (Fig. 49). Before being burnt it had been broken and re-chipped. There were also one elongated scraper and one knife-flake with trimmed edge, besides certain other flakes that show more or less dubious signs of use as knives. Observations on patination are the same as in the case of Pit X.

Miscellaneous.—A few animal bones, mostly unburnt; 4 small pieces of ferruginous sandstone.

The discovery of the neolithic pit (X.) led to hopes of further similar finds among the scattered pits in this area, but, though several were examined, all were found to be shallow depressions devoid of relics. Some 850 ft. south of the compound traces of three rather larger pits were noted on the surface—Pits XII., XIII. and XIV. These were opened with the following results.

PIT XII.

This proved to be a vague saucer-shaped hollow, about 10 ft. in diameter. The only finds consisted of 7 pieces of quern, 4 pieces of coarse sandstone, and

¹⁰ Dr. Bernard Smith says this "closely resembles 'Carstone,' which occurs in the Lower Greensand at Midhurst."

¹¹ Kindly identified by Mr. A. S. Kennard, A.L.S., F.G.S.

17 shards of pottery, of which 12 resembled the late Bronze Age ware of the compound, and 5 have smoother and softer paste.

PIT XIII.

This pit resembled Pit XII. in size and shape. The finds were also similar, including 3 large pieces of saddle-quern, 6 other pieces of sandstone, one sandstone rubber (?), some flint flakes patinated white, one piece of daub without wattle-impressions, very little charcoal, and 29 shards of late Bronze Age pottery. Among the latter was one piece bearing finger-tip ornament.

PIT XIV.

This pit was similar to the two preceding, but yielded nothing but two small and slender flint flakes, patinated white.

SAXON BARROWS (Fig. 6).

A round barrow (Barrow I.), situated 350 ft. south of the compound, was examined in case it might yield interments contemporary with the settlement. It presented the shape of a flat-topped bowl-barrow without ditch, 18 ft. across the top, and 35 ft. in diameter at the base, and rather less than 2 ft. high. A cutting 14 ft. by 7 ft. was made into the central part of the mound, which in due course revealed a bath-shaped grave cut in the solid chalk a little south of the centre. This grave was 8 ft. long and orientated east and west; it was 44 ins. wide at the west end and 33 inches wide at the east end, and the depth below the chalk varied from 18 ins. at the east end to 24 ins. at the west. The inhumation which formed the primary interment had been disturbed by previous investigators, and the bones thrown in pell-mell. The lower jaw was found, but no skull. The length of the grave makes it probable that the primary interment was that of a Saxon, whose stature, estimated from the length of the right femur, would have been about 5 ft. 8 ins.

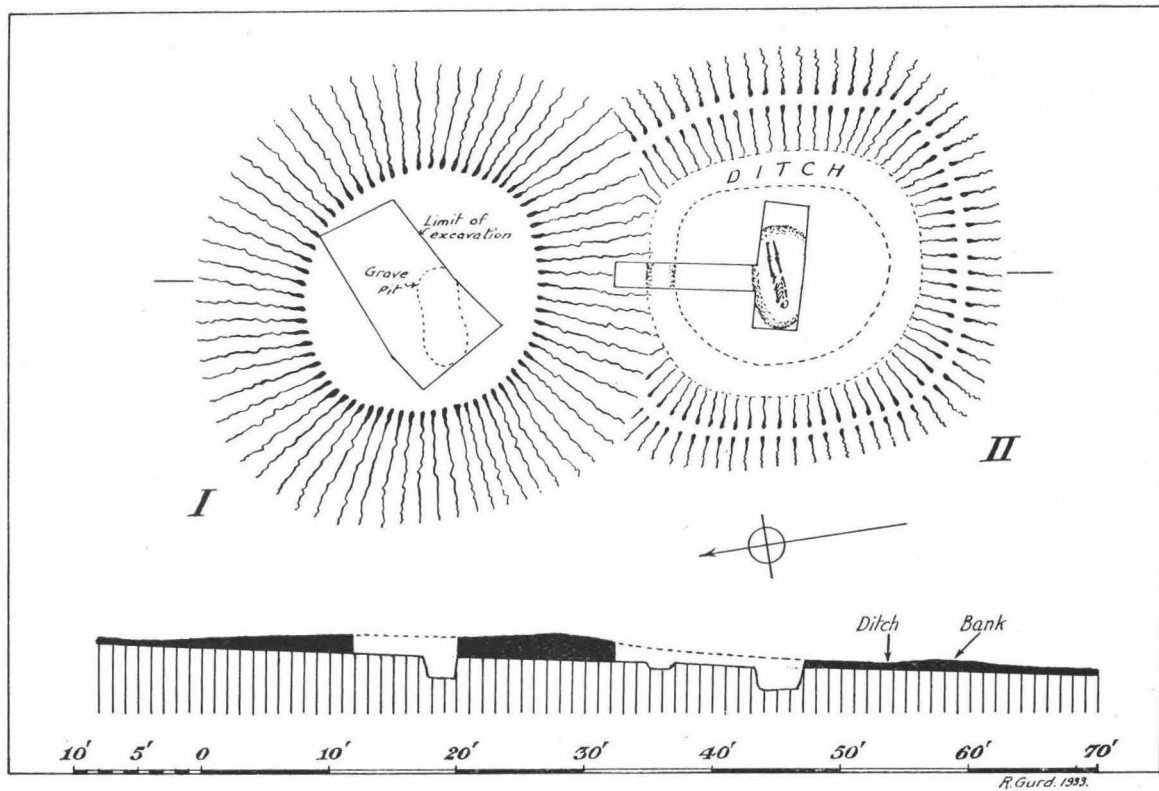


FIG. 6. SAXON BARROWS I AND II.

Barrow II. is contiguous with the preceding, on its south side, and consists of an exceedingly faint ring-ditch with an equally faint outer bank forming a very poor circle about 30 ft. in diameter. The credit of seeing this barrow at all, falls to Mr. Holleyman, who had some difficulty in making the writer see it. In the centre of this ring another bath-shaped grave was found, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep below the chalk. This contained the skeleton of a young man, aged 20, extended on its back with head to the west. Parallel to the right arm, and between it and the ribs, lay a long iron knife or scramasax with the handle towards the head (Fig. 41). A small shapeless piece

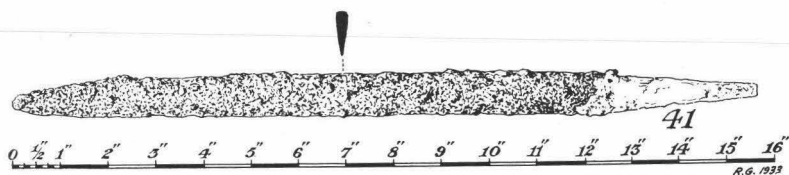


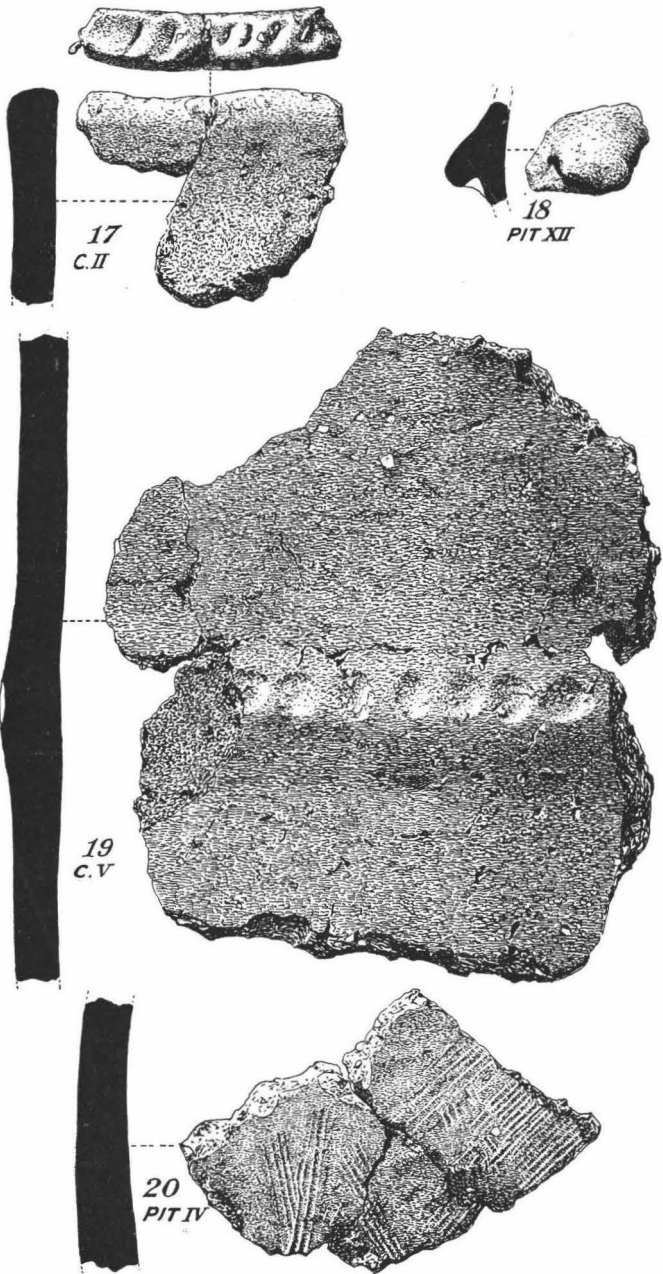
FIG. 41. SCRAMASAX FROM BARROW II.

of iron lay in contact with the right side of the skull. It was a striking fact that all the bones which lay near the iron had decayed almost to powder, their form being just visible as they lay, but incapable of being preserved. The other bones, such as those of the lower limbs, are well preserved as is usual with bones buried in chalk.

Measured *in situ* in the grave the stature of the skeleton appeared to be about 5 ft. 3 ins., but based on calculations from the length of the left femur and left humerus it works out at between 5 ft. 5 ins. and 5 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

The iron knife (Fig. 41) has been submitted to Mr. T. D. Kendrick, M.A., who very kindly reports that it is a scramasax of the seventh or eighth century A.D., indicating that the grave is not one of the earliest Saxon period.

Six other barrows have been noted on the Down. As far as appearance goes these may well have been of



FIGS. 17—20. LATE BRONZE AGE POTTERY (provenance indicated).

the same period as the two that were opened, and some of them appear to be later than the lynchets. Barrow V. (see plan, Plate I.) is peculiar in being situated eccentrically on a rectangular platform, about 65 by 55 ft. Barrows III., IV. and VI. are very low mounds surrounded by inconspicuous ring-ditches of small diameter.

THE POTTERY (Figs. 7-36a).

The pottery found in the excavation falls into four groups: (1) late Bronze Age; (2) doubtful, but probably late Bronze Age or Hallstatt; (3) neolithic; and (4) Romano-British. The last of these is intrusive. With regard to the first two groups I have to acknowledge very gratefully the advice of Mr. Christopher Hawkes, F.S.A.

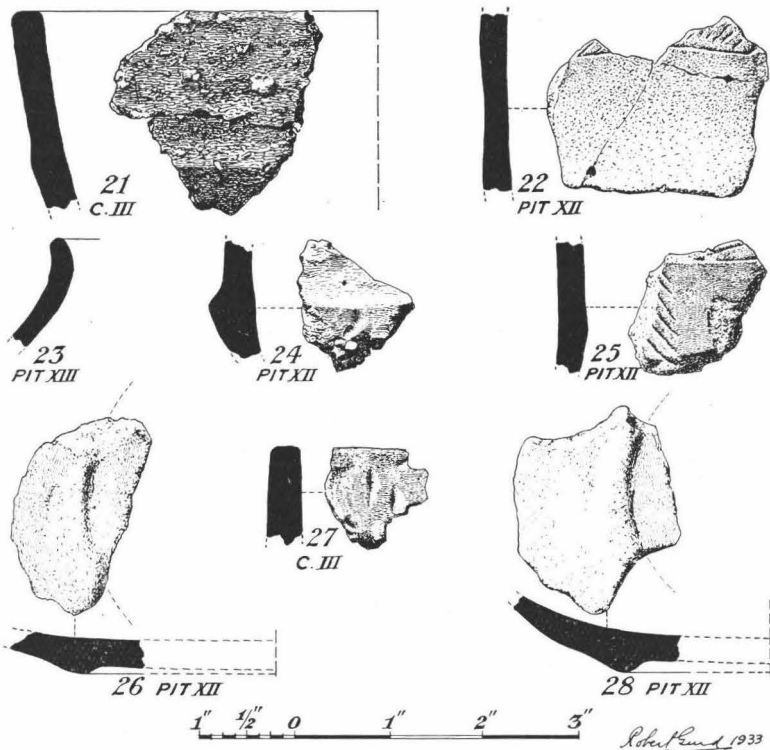
(1) The late Bronze Age pottery (Figs. 7-20) consists mostly of fragments of bucket or barrel urns of Deverel-Rimbury type, of the usual badly-baked buff or reddish ware, full of coarse flint grit, and ornamented in many cases with rows of finger-tip decoration either on a raised band or shoulder (Figs. 7, 9, 16) or on the body of the vessel (Fig. 10), or in one case on the flattened lip of the rim (Fig. 17). One piece bears oblique slashes on a raised band (Fig. 13), and another is covered with comb markings intersecting in various directions, which is unusual (Fig. 20). Some vessels have the usual shoulder, neck and flattened rim (Figs. 8, 9), while others have straight sides rising to a flattened lip (Figs. 10, 17). Two shards bear traces of a peculiar type of base which consists of a circular sunken area in an otherwise round bottom (Fig. 11), and which resembles two bases in group (2) (see below). Another shard bears a small lug (Fig. 18). With only two exceptions the pre-Roman pottery from the compound belongs to this late Bronze Age group.

(2) The doubtful group (Figs. 21-28) comprises two shards from the compound, five from Pit XII., and one from Pit XIII.

The two shards from the compound—both from Cutting III.—are both rim shards of grey, smoothish paste, but full of coarse grit, and rather thinner than the bucket urns (Figs. 21, 27). They have flattened rims without shoulders, and one has finger-nail impressions just below the lip. These might equally well be late Bronze Age or Hallstatt, as far as form and paste go.

Of the shards from Pit XII. two (Figs. 26, 28) show bases similar to the late Bronze Age example already mentioned, but the paste is in each case finer and smoother and the ware thinner and containing only fine grit. There is also round the margin of the sunken area a slight but definite foot-ring. The vessels were apparently globular, and the bases resemble that of the covered

Hallstatt vessel from Park Brow (*Archæologia*, LXXVI., p. 18, Fig. 7). Another shard of similar paste bears a row of parallel oblique incised lines bounded by a single horizontal line (Fig. 22). Yet another shard of harder, rougher and rather more gritty ware bears a similar incised ornament (Fig. 25). Another shard is of the same ware as the two from Cutting III. described above (Figs. 21, 27), but possesses the late Bronze Age raised band with traces of finger-tip ornament on it (Fig. 24).



FIGS. 21—28. POTTERY OF DOUBTFUL GROUP.

One shard from Pit XIII. is of fine hard red ware with some fine to medium grit showing in its broken edges, and has a slightly everted lip (Fig. 23).

(3) The neolithic pottery (Figs. 29–36a) has been examined by Mr. Stuart Piggott, who most kindly reports on it as follows:

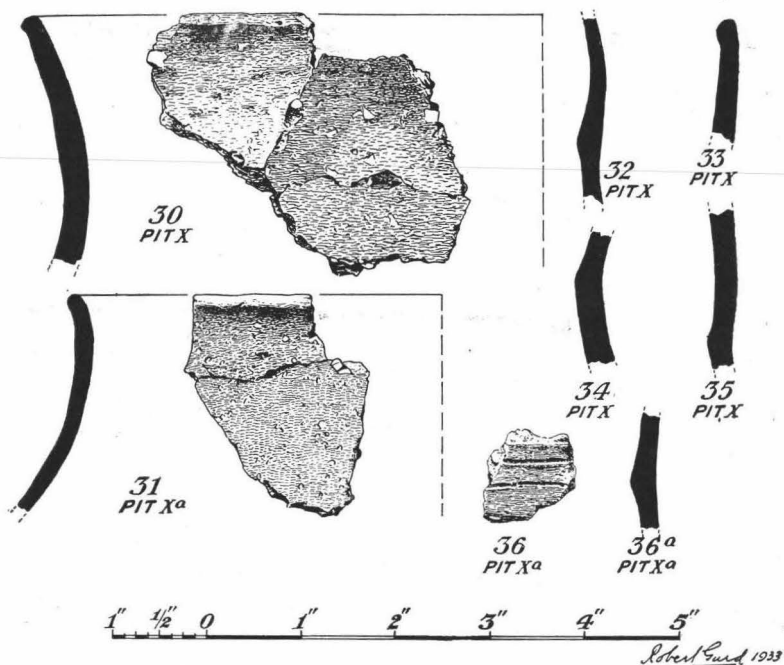
The shards represent perhaps nine pots in all, of which only one can be reconstructed.

Ware.—The majority of the shards (including Nos. 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35) are of rather coarse but thin ware with large flint backing.

Both surfaces are well smoothed and tooled, but are irregular owing to the lumps of grit. This ware is identical with the type *d* ware from Whitehawk described in my report on the 1933 pottery from this site (*Antiq. Journ.*, XIV., Apr. 1934), p. 114).

Nos. 32 and 36a are of compact ware, grey-brown to red-buff, with backing of small quartz grains.

A number of shards probably from a bowl of Form G are of good compact black ware with fine-grained flint and quartz backing, with smooth surfaces. This is very similar to the type *b* ware from Whitehawk.



FIGS. 30—36a. NEOLITHIC POTTERY.

Two small shards of thin grey ware have a pitted surface resulting from the decomposition of the backing.

The decorated shard (36) is of entirely different ware from any of the other shards from the site; poor and crumbly, black interior and buff exterior, with no backing.

Forms.—No. 29 is a restored bowl of which two-thirds are preserved. It is a simple open shape (Form A), with a somewhat squat and flattened lower part. Cf. pots from Abingdon, *Ant. Journ.*, VII., 454, Fig. 8a; *ib.*, VIII., Pl. LXXIV., Fig. 1, b, c.

Nos. 30, 33, 34, 35, and about 25 other unillustrated body shards appear to belong to one vessel, as they are of identical consistency. The bowl would be of Form G or GH, with slightly everted neck and rim and an inconspicuous shoulder.

No. 31 represents the upper part of a bowl of Form J.

The remaining shards include four simple rims, as No. 29, and the fragments of a bowl probably of Form G mentioned above under "ware."

Decoration.—There is only one decorated shard, No. 36, with parallel incised lines. [This may be intrusive.—E. C. C.]

Conclusions.—The pottery appears to form a homogeneous group of neolithic A ("Windmill Hill") ware. So far as can be seen from so small a group, it is comparable with the Whitehawk pottery, and may therefore be placed in the A2 phase rather than in the A1.

THE FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

Dr. Grahame Clark, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., has very kindly examined the flint implements from Pits X. and Xa, and reports as follows.

Raw Material.—From the character of the cortex and the size of many of the specimens it is clear that the raw material must have been in the form of large nodules, and not of either weathered or pebbled flint. It is possible that this flint was obtained from outcrops, but the more likely explanation is that it came from the Harrow Hill flint mines in the immediate neighbourhood.

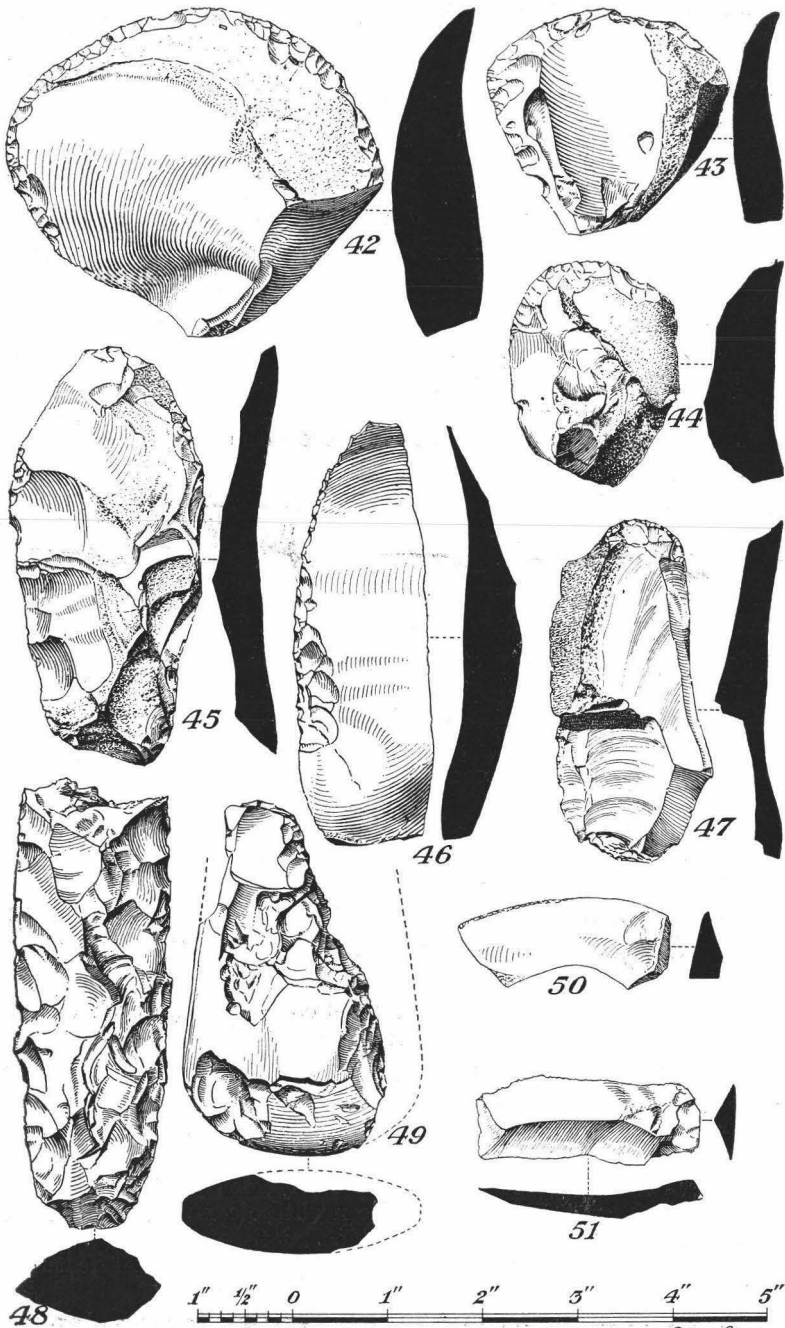
Preservation.—Of the ten specimens five are patinated to a considerable extent (Figs. 42, 45–47, 50), and five show signs of having been in the fire (Figs. 43, 44, 48, 49, 51). It is interesting to note that among the five calcined specimens are the four showing little or no signs of patination (Figs. 43, 48, 49, 51); in the case of the fifth specimen (Fig. 44) it is not possible to determine whether its white colour is due to extreme calcination or to patination. The interesting point arises whether or not the calcination of unpatinated flint arrests the process of patination. The relationship which appears to exist between calcination and relative freedom from patination in the series submitted from New Barn Down may of course be fortuitous, as the numbers involved are too small to counteract the factor of chance.¹²

Typology.

(1) *Axes.*

Fig. 49. The remains of a polished flint celt with flattened sides of the type found in the 1933 excavations at Whitehawk Camp,

¹² As noted above in describing Pit X., only those flints that were lying in ashes escaped patination.—E. C. C.



FIGS. 42—51. FLINT IMPLEMENTS FROM PITS X AND Xa.

Robert Lard, 1933.

Brighton. The axe seems to have been fractured about the middle, and then the stump appears to have been chipped down on one side to form a handle. Further damage has been done by fire.

Fig. 48. The greater part of a chipped flint celt, of which the business end is missing; the damage appears to have been done by fire. The implement, as far as one can judge in its present state, does not differ markedly from that obtained from the Harrow Hill flint-mine excavated by the Worthing Archæological Society in 1924-5.¹³

(2) *Scrapers.*

Fig. 42. A remarkably large scraper of horseshoe form (4 ins. by $3\frac{3}{8}$ ins.) showing unweathered cortex.

Fig. 43. A scraper of similar form, also with unweathered cortex.

Fig. 44. A scraper of rather more oval form with similar cortex.

Fig. 47. A scraper on the end of a long flake with similar cortex.

(3) *Knives.*

Fig. 45. A flake struck from a prepared core, as in the case of many flakes from the flint-mine chipping floors. One edge has been blunted in parts, while the other is sharp. Possibly used as a side-scraper, but more probably as a knife.

Fig. 46. A long flake of which one edge has been blunted along the greater part of its length by secondary flaking, the other edge being sharp. The blunting has been achieved from the upper face of the flake so that the secondary flake scars are to be seen on the bulbar flake surface.

(4) *Miscellaneous.*

Fig. 50. An oblong flake, scalene triangular in section. The flake edge opposite the almost vertical back has been trimmed for half its length from the upper face and for the other half from the bulbar face of the primary flake. This edge and especially the extremity opposite the butt end of the flake is smooth with use. The smoothness has presumably resulted from some such action as sawing. The concave blunt back provides a very suitable place for the forefinger.

Fig. 51. One edge shows signs of use. There is no secondary working.

Conclusion.—As a whole the flints show an absence of either techniques or forms peculiar to the Early Metal Age, and differ in no way from specimens from the neolithic camps. The nature of the raw material makes it probable that they are contemporary with the neighbouring flint-mines. Certain typological features (Figs. 48 and 45) point in the same direction.

¹³ *S.A.C.*, LXVII., p. 131, Fig. 13.

THE QUERNS.

The querns found in the excavations are all of the saddle variety, and because they are closely dated to the late Bronze Age are specially worthy of careful record.

Three complete lower stones have been preserved, and two others of which less than half is missing. Of upper stones only two fragments survive.

The lower stones are in each case relatively flat elongated pieces of lower greensand, the upper surface of which has been pecked into the required shape. This surface is slightly concave longitudinally, and either flat or very slightly convex transversely.

The upper stones are too incomplete to judge their original form, but as a rule in the Iron Age they were bolster-shaped, the lower surface being pecked to the required shape. This surface is flat longitudinally and slightly convex transversely, the upper stone lying *across* the lower so that the transverse convexity of the upper corresponded with the longitudinal concavity of the lower. In use the upper stone was pushed backwards and forwards the length of the lower stone.

No. 1. Lower stone from hut, Cutting VIII. Length, 10 inches; breadth, 9 inches; greatest thickness, 4 inches. Pieced together from 17 fragments. Not much worn by use. This is the largest lower stone found, and is peculiarly shaped, in that when lying on a flat surface it is tilted so that one end of the grinding surface is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins higher than the other. Judging from ancient Egyptian models and the practice of modern negroes, the lower stone of a saddle-quern was normally so tilted that the meal might run off the end furthest from the operator.

No. 2. Lower stone from hut, Cutting VIII. Length, 10 ins.; breadth, 6 ins.; thickness, 2 ins. Pieced together from nine fragments. Not much worn by use.

No. 3. Part of lower stone from hut, Cutting VIII. Length, about $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; breadth, originally about 6 ins. (?); thickness, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Much worn by use. Evidently a worn-out specimen, broken and thrown away.

No. 4. Part of lower stone from hut, Cutting VIII. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; breadth, originally about 6 ins. (?); thickness, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. A large and a small fragment fitted together. Much worn by use and therefore broken and thrown away.

No. 5. Lower stone from hut, Cutting III., post-hole 6. Length, 9 ins.; breadth, 6 ins.; thickness, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Not much worn by use.

THE CHARCOAL.

The few specimens of charcoal found have been submitted to Mr. J. Cecil Maby, B.Sc., for identification. His report may be summarised as follows:

Late Bronze Age (Cuttings IV. and V.).—Common oak (*Quercus sp.*) young and medium-aged wood.

Neolithic (Pit. X.).—Hazel (*Corylus sp.*), mature wood of good growth; Hawthorn (*Crataegus sp.*), medium age and mature; Ash (*Fraxinus sp.*), mature, but rings rather narrow.

CONCLUSIONS.

(a) *The Neolithic Pit-dwelling.*—Pit-dwellings of the neolithic period are extremely rare in Britain. The writer has on a previous occasion given reasons for believing that the second neolithic ditch at the Trundle may in reality consist of a string of elongated pit-dwellings, each considerably larger than the present example.¹⁴ The existence of the latter at a distance of a little over half a mile from the Harrow Hill flint-mines is very suggestive of contemporaneity with them, though scarcely proof of it. But the presence in the dwelling of a celt so characteristic of the type manufactured on Harrow Hill strongly suggests that the dwelling may have belonged to one of the people concerned in the mines. The presence of Windmill Hill pottery, and the absence of Peterborough and Early Bronze Age wares is therefore of special interest in view of the question of the precise dating of the mines—whether, for instance, they should be attributed to the full neolithic (Windmill Hill) or to the Early Bronze Age (beakers, etc.), or to that other neolithic culture (Peterborough),¹⁵ which, though probably contemporary with Windmill Hill culture in Eastern England, succeeded it in certain southern English sites. The Harrow Hill and Cissbury mines have much in common; Windmill Hill pottery was found by Pitt Rivers at Cissbury, therefore there would be

¹⁴ *S.A.C.*, LXXII., pp. 106–111.

¹⁵ See Clark and Piggott, "The Age of the British Flint Mines," in *Antiquity*, VII., pp. 166–183.

nothing difficult in accepting our pit-dwelling with its Windmill Hill pottery as contemporary with the neighbouring Harrow Hill mines. It is only to be regretted that more such dwellings were not found.

(b) *The Late Bronze Age Farm.* The importance of this site lies in its being a unique and practically complete example of a late Bronze Age agricultural settlement, unobscured by any later prehistoric occupation. It provides the most definite proof yet obtained that the so-called Celtic agricultural system had been introduced as early as the late Bronze Age—a fact which has hitherto been inferred only from rare examples of lynchets overlaid by earthworks of the late Bronze Age or Hallstatt period in Wessex, such as “Wuduburh,”¹⁶ the Angle Ditch and South Lodge Camp.¹⁷

A late Bronze Age hut—one of several—was excavated by the Society of Antiquaries on Park Brow, near Cissbury, a few years ago, but it was not possible definitely to associate any of the numerous lynchets on the hill with these huts because the same ground was occupied and cultivated throughout the Early Iron Age and Roman period.¹⁸

That the lynchets on New Barn Down are contemporary with the settlement there can be no doubt, for the lynchets border the road and conform to it, and the road leads directly into the compound and nowhere else. Moreover, with the exception of a few stray shards of ubiquitous Romano-British pottery, there has been no trace of occupation during the Iron Age or later.

The arrangement of huts round the circumference of a compound is a feature not infrequently met with among the hut-circle settlements on the western moorlands of Britain, some of which are attributed to the Bronze

¹⁶ Crawford and Keiller, *Wessex from the Air*, pp. 131–7 (article by Dr R. C. C. Clay).

¹⁷ Pitt Rivers, *Excavations*, IV., pp. 58 ff. See H. S. Toms, “Bronze Age, or earlier, Lynchets,” *Proc. Dorset Field-Club*, XLVI., pp. 89–100. p. 106.

¹⁸ *Archæologia*, LXXVI., pp. 1–6.

Age. A characteristic example occurs on Bodmin Moor, Cornwall, on the western slope of Rough Tor,¹⁹ though this may well be earlier in date; similar groups in Wales are attributed to post-Roman times.²⁰ The arrangement is an interesting one from the point of view of the evolution of the agricultural community. Does the compound, for instance, represent the stockaded village of a community, or is it, as seems more probable, the farmyard or garth of an individual owner?

It is hoped that the objects found in the excavation will, by the kindness of H.G. the Duke of Norfolk, be preserved in the Worthing Museum.

¹⁹ See plan, *Antiquity*, I., p. 282, the northernmost group in Fig. 24.

²⁰ Information of Mr. Stuart Piggott.

COATS OF ARMS IN SUSSEX CHURCHES.

BY FANE LAMBARDE, F.S.A.

PART IX.

COMPTON.

Chancel.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Thomas Peckham Phipps, son of Thomas and Sarah Phipps, of Little Green in this parish, 1820.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Sable a trefoil within an orle of mullets argent.
PHIPPS.

2 & 3. Ermine a chief quarterly gules and or. PECKHAM¹
of Little Green.

Nave.—Mural Marble.

Richard Peckham, s. of Richard and Sarah Peckham of Little Green, 1734. PECKHAM of Little Green.

Mural Marble.

Sarah Phipps, w. of Thomas Phipps, only d. (and ultimate heiress) of Richard Peckham of Little Green, 1793.

On a lozenge. PHIPPS and in pretence:

Ermine a chief quarterly or and gules. PECKHAM.

Mural Marble.

Richard Peckham, 1721, and w. Sarah, 1740.

Ermine a chief quarterly or and gules. PECKHAM.

Impaling:

Azure a chevron or. DABERNON.

WEST DEAN (nr. Chichester).

Chancel.—North Side.

Large Marble Tomb, with Three Figures.

Sir Richard Lewknor (lying full length), Chief Justice of Wales, died 6 April, 1616, aged 76. He married Margaret Oglander. Behind him are the figures of two men kneeling. The front one is Sir Richard's son, Richard (No. 2), who married Eleanor

¹ Peckham of Little Green appears to have differenced, with a chief quarterly gules and or, from the usual coat of the family which has the chief quarterly or and gules.

Brome, and died, aged 34, during his father's lifetime in 1602. His widow married Sir William Oglander (see the *Oglander Memoirs*). The figure behind this is that of his son Richard (No. 3), who married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Bennett (Lord Mayor, 1603). He died, aged 46, in 1635. Above, quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Azure three chevrons argent. LEWKOR.

2 & 3. Or on a chief gules three roundles argent. CAMOYS. Over Richard (No. 2). LEWKOR impaling: Sable on a chevron argent three slips of broom vert a border argent. BROME.

Over Richard (No. 3). LEWKOR impaling: Gules three demi-lions rampant argent in the centre a bezant. BENNETT.

In the centre, between the two kneeling figures. Above. Quarterly of fifteen.

1. LEWKOR.
2. Argent a cross engrailed gules. DALINGRIDGE.
3. Azure two bars gemelles in chief a leopard or. TREGOZ.
4. Argent a bend engrailed gules.
5. CAMOYS.
6. Azure three cinquefoils or. BARDOLFE.
7. Or two pales azure on a chief gules three crosses paty or. MEAULX.
8. Argent fretty azure.
9. Gules three bars vair. KEYNES.
10. Quarterly i & iv. Gules a fret or. AUDLEY.
ii & iii. Ermine a chevron gules. TOUCHET.
11. Argent two bars and in chief three mullets sable. MOYNE.
12. Gules three stags' heads or. D'OYLEY.
13. Azure crusilly fitchy a lion rampant or.
14. Argent a chevron between three annulets gules. GORING.
15. Barry or and vert a bend gules. POYNINGS.

This achievement, which is very incorrect, was evidently compiled from the Lewknor Carpet, for a description of which see *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXX. And this branch of the family had no right to many of the quarterings. Numbers 4 and 8, shown as CULPEPER and ECHINGHAM, are really the divorced parts of the coat of DE SPENCER (quarterly argent a bend sable and gules a fret or). Number 9 is interesting, for through the marriage to a Keynes heiress, the Lewknors acquired the manor of Horsted Keynes; and for some generations they sealed with a quarterly coat of 1 & 4 KEYNES, 2 & 3 LEWKOR, thus displaying the territorial importance of the alliance. But here it quite possibly stands for HUSSEY (Barry ermine and gules) and has been incorrectly copied from the carpet. Number 13, shown as for BRAOSE, is intended for HOLLAND (azure floretty a leopard rampant argent) brought in by MOYNE.

A far more accurate Lewknor achievement appears in the *Vis. of Hants*, Harl. Soc., LXIV., 158.

Below. LEWKOR impaling :

Azure a stork between three crosslets fitchy or. OGLANDER.

Sanctuary.—North Wall.

Sir Bulstrode Peachey, 1735, who took the name of Knight on his marriage with Elizabeth, grand-daughter and heir of Sir Christopher Lewknor, the widow of William Woodward Esquire, who became heiress to Sir Richard Knight of Chawton in Hampshire.

Azure a lion rampant with two tails ermine on a canton or a rowel gules. PEACHEY.

Sanctuary.—South Side.

Sir John Lewknor, only s. of Richard Lewknor, married Anne, d. of George Mynne, leaving issue surviving John and Mary. LEWKOR impaling :

Argent a fess dancetty paly ermine and gules between six crosslets sable. MYNNE.

Tower.—Mural Marble.

John, Baron Selsey, 1816.

PEACHEY, a crescent for difference.

Mural Marble.

Elizabeth, Lady Peachey, d. of John Meres Fagg of Glynley, 1804.

PEACHEY and in Pretence.

Gules two bends vair. FAGG.

South Side.

Henry John, Baron Selsey, 1838.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. PEACHEY.

2. Quarterly i & iv. Argent a fess gules between three plumets sable. JENNINGS.²

ii & iii. Azure a bend argent. . . .

3. Argent three crosslets between two bends gules.

LONDON.

Impaling :

Argent fretty sable on a canton gules a chaplet or. IRBY.

Nave.—North Side.

Thomas Smyth, 1687.

Argent a unicorn's head gules on a chief wavy azure three lozenges or. SMYTH of Binderton.

Impaling :

Sable a chevron or between 3 escallops argent. MICHELL.

² See Cussans, *Herts., Hundred of Edwinstree*, 23 and 196.

Mural Marble.

Richard Newland, 1813.

Argent on a chevron the upper part terminating in a cross paty gules three bezants. NEWLAND.

Impaling :

Argent a fess sable between three moles. MITFORD.

South Side.

Hannah Smyth, sister and co-heir of Thomas Smyth, 1731.

On a lozenge, SMYTH of Binderton.

Mural Marble.

James, Lord Selsey, 1808, and w. Georgiana Caroline, d. of Henry Earl of Deloraine, youngest s. of James Duke of Monmouth, 1809. PEACHEY, with the Badge of Ulster impaling : Quarterly.

1 & 4. Qr. i & iv. FRANCE and ENGLAND quarterly.

ii. SCOTLAND. iii. IRELAND.

Over all a baton sinister argent. MONMOUTH.

2 & 3. Or on a bend azure a star between two crescents or. SCOTT.³

On the Front of the Font.

LEWKINOR.

EAST LAVANT.

*Sanctuary.—North Wall.**Mural Brass in a Marble Frame.*

Jane Henshaw, 1639, d. of John Maye and Elizabeth his wife, and w. of Joseph Henshaw, Bishop of Peterborough (1663 to 1679), who was buried here according to Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy*, p. 102.

Above. Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Argent a chevron between three heronshaws sable. HENSHAW.

2 & 3. Argent a cross between four fleurs-de-lis sable. . . ⁴

Below. HENSHAW impaling :

Gules a fess between eight billets or. MAY.

Nave.—North Wall.

A wooden carved Royal Coat of Arms as used from 1603–1688 and 1702–1706.

1 & 4. France and England quarterly.

2. Scotland.

3. Ireland.

³ See Papworth, 237.

⁴ These are the arms of Fenton. Here they probably represent the arms of the Bishop's mother, Joan, daughter and heir of Richard Wistow. See Elwes' *Western Sussex*, 35.

MID-LAVANT.

Chancel.—Mural Brass.

Hester May, 1667, da. and h. of William Talcot of Lincoln's Inn and w. of Richard May of the Middle Temple, 1666.

On a lozenge.

Argent on a pale sable three roses argent. TALCOTT.

RACTON.

Chancel.—Stone Tomb.

John Gounter.

At the West end, the initials "I.G.," and, at the back, the figure of a man, his wife, four sons and two daughters.

Above, are two Coats of Arms, both

Sable three gauntlets argent. GOUNTER.

At the West end, GOUNTER.

On the South side of the Tomb are three achievements, which are all the same, viz., GOUNTER impaling:

Three Coats,⁵ curiously arranged as quarterly of six, i.e. 1, 2, 3 over 3, 1, 2.

1 & 5. Or a cross azure. BOHUN of MIDHURST.

2 & 6. Gules three crescents argent on a canton ermine a martlet for difference.⁶ COOKE.

3 & 4. Sable three talbots' heads argent. HALL.

Mural Marble.

Sir Charles Gounter Nicoll, 1733, and w. Elizabeth, d. and h. of William Blunden.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Sable a pheon argent. NICHOLL.

2 & 3. GOUNTER.

And in Pretence:

Argent a leopard sable. BLUNDEN.

(This is repeated on wood amongst a collection of funeral armour.)

South Side.—Sanctuary.—Mural Marble Monument, with 2 figures.

Sir George Gounter and w. Ursula Bailie.

Sable three gauntlets and a border or. GOUNTER.

⁵ See Rustington.

⁶ In the library of Caius College, Cambridge, MS. 536/300 contains Visitations of Hants, Sussex and Kent. In the Visitation of Sussex (1585), fol. 36, the arms of Thomas Cooke of Wickham are given as quarterly of four:—

1 & 4. Gules three crescents argent a canton ermine. COOKE.

2 & 3. Or a cross azure. BOHUN of MIDHURST.

And over the centre of the quartered coat a martlet for difference. This seems to explain the charge on the canton above, which appears to be only a "Difference" and not a "Charge."

The tomb seems to have been erected over the remains of John Gounter and his wife, of the family of Cooke; and in the quartered arms of Cooke, Bohun is placed in the first quarter as at Slaugham.

Impaling :

Argent a chevron sable between three choughs.

These are the arms of *Worsley*, of the Isle of Wight. The arms attributed to Bayly, of the Isle of Wight, are "argent on a fess between three martlets gules three white roundles."

Sanctuary.—*Ledger Stones.*

1. Under Altar.

Elizabeth Gounter, 1700.

GOUNTER and in Pretence NICHOLL.

Apparently Elizabeth . . . 1st wife of George Gounter, and therefore not the correct arms.

2. Judith Gounter, 1737, d. of Richard Nicholl, widow of George Gounter (his 2nd wife).

On a lozenge, GOUNTER and in Pretence NICHOLL.

East Window.

To memory of Stephen Edmund Fell Christy, 1916, and Basil Robert Francis Christy, 1918, sons of Henry and Ethel Christy, both killed in the war.

Dexter. Or on a saltire engrailed ermine between four rowels azure. A crescent gules for difference. CHRISTY.

Sinister. On a lozenge.

Or a chevron voided between three bugle horns sable stringed gules on a chief sable three eagles' legs or armed gules.

Outside. Terminals of Drip Course, East Window.

Dexter. GOUNTER. Sinister? BOHUN.

STANSTED.

North Side.—*Chancel Arch.*

Mural Marble Colored.

Edward, Earl of Bessborough, 1920.

Gules a chevron between three combs argent. PONSONBY.

Impaling :

Azure on a chevron or between three swans' heads argent three crosses moline sable. GUEST.

South Side Chancel Arch.—*Mural Marble, Colored.*

Desmond Ponsonby, s. of Vere and Roberte, Earl and Countess of Bessborough, 1925.

PONSONBY a crescent for difference.

Crest. A snake and three arrows.

Windows.—*North Side.*—*East to West.*

- I. 1. Argent three lozenges in fess gules a border sable.
MOUNTAGUE.
2. Barry of eight argent and azure a griffin segreant sable. . . .
3. Azure three lions in pale argent a crescent for difference.
CAMVILLE.

- II. 1. Checky or and azure. WARREN.
 2. Sable a fret or. MALTRAVERS.
 3. Argent a fess gules between three popinjays vert collared gules. LUMLEY.
- III. 1. Azure a lion rampant and a border or. BELESME, E. of Arundel.
 2. Gules a lion rampant or. ALBINI, E. of Arundel.
 3. Barry of eight or and gules. ALAN FITZFLAALD.

Windows, South Side, East to West.

- I. No arms.
- II. 1. Quarterly of four.
 1 & 4. PONSONBY.
 2 & 3. Argent a lion passant sable a chief inverted or. MARGETSON.⁷
2. GUEST.
3. Azure a chevron or between three flowers argent slipped vert on a chief argent a crescent sable twixt two mullets gules. POUPART,⁸ Baron de Neufise.
- III. 1. Argent a fess gules between two bars gemelles wavy azure. ELIOT, E. of St. Germain's.
 2. Azure three right hand gauntlets or. FANE.
 3. Quarterly of four.
 1 & 4. Argent three battering rams barways in pale headed and garnished azure. BERTIE.
 2 & 3. Sable a shattered castle triple towered argent. WILLOUGHBY.

UP-MARDEN.

Nave.—South Wall.—Mural Marble.

Sarah, widow of Thomas Kelsall of Greenwich, d. of Thomas and Sarah Phipps of Little Green, Compton, 1831.

On a lozenge.

Ermine a bend engrailed sable. KELSALL.

Impaling :

Sable a trefoil within an orle of mullets argent. PHIPPS.

South Wall.—Mural Marble.

Thomas Peckham Phipps, s. of Thomas and Sarah Phipps of Little Green, 1820.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. PHIPPS.

2 & 3. Ermine a chief quarterly gules and or. PECKHAM⁹ of Little Green.

⁷ The first Earl of Bessborough married Sarah d. of John Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh. For arms see Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy*, p. 175.

⁸ See Rietstap V, Plate XC. and Tome II., 477.

⁹ See Compton.

Mural Marble.

Harriet, d. of Thomas and Sarah Phipps, 1837. PHIPPS.

West End.—Mural Marble.

Thomas Phipps of Little Green, 1776, and w. Sarah, d. of Richard Peckham of Little Green, 1793. PHIPPS and in pretence PECKHAM.

WESTBOURNE.

Chancel.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Dame Mary Oldfield, 1820.

Or on a pile vert three garbs or. OLDFIELD.

Impaling :

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Ermine a fess chequy or and azure between three crescents gules. ARDEN.

2 & 3. Sable a lion rampant argent over all a bend gules.
CHURCHILL.

Mural Marble.

Alicia, w. of Col. Oldfield R.E., d. of Rev. Travers Hume D.D. and Elizabeth niece and heiress of George E. of Macartney, 1848.

OLDFIELD, impaling :

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. Qty. i & iv. Vert a lion rampant argent armed and langued gules. HUME.

ii & iii. Argent three popinjays vert beaked and legged gules. PEPDIE.

2 & 3. Or a buck gules attired argent a border gules.
MACARTNEY.

Mural Marble.

Henry Barwell, 1785.

Barry of ten argent and gules a griffin segreant vert. BARWELL.

Under the West Window.

William Parry Wallis, 1844, and w. Mary, 1846.

Three shields.

Centre. Barry of ten argent and azure a bend gules. WALLIS.

Dexter. Quarterly gules three fleurs-de-lis argent and or.
MASSEY.

Sinister. Sable a wolf salient and in chief three stars or on a canton or an eagle crowned gules. WILSON.

In the Churchyard.

Tomb of General Oldfield, R.E., 1863. OLDFIELD.

On a Beam in the Porch (see S.A.C., XXII., 81).

Quarterly of four.

1. Barry of eight or and gules. FITZFLAALD.

2. Argent a fess and quarter gules. WOODVILLE.

3. Sable a fret or. MALTRAVERS.

4. Argent a chief azure. SALUCES.

Impaling :

Argent three bars azure. GREY.

WOOLBEDING.

Nave.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Rev. Sir Henry Mill, Bart., 1782.

Per fess sable and argent a pale counter-changed three bears rampant sable muzzled ringed and lined or collared gules. MILL.

Crest. A demi-bear rampant sable muzzled ringed and lined or.

South Wall.—Mural Marble.

Dame Margaret Mill, w. of Sir Richard Mill, d. of Robert Knollys of Grove Place, Southampton, 1744.

MILL impaling :

Gules on a chevron argent three roses gules a canton ermine.

KNOLLYS.

*Mural Marble.*¹⁰

Sir Richard Mill, 1760.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. MILL. 2 & 3. KNOLLYS.

In the Churchyard, a monument to William Dodsworth, 2nd son of John Dodsworth of Thornton Watlas in Yorkshire, Captain 54th Regt., who married Martha, youngest d. of Sir Richard Mill, 1773.

Argent a bend between three annulets sable. DODSWORTH.

Impaling MILL.

EASEBOURNE.

*South Chancel.—Large Monument*¹¹ of

Sir Anthony Browne, 1st Viscount Mountague, K.G., d. 19 Oct., 1592, and his two wives, 1st Lady Jane Radcliff, d. of Robert, E. of Sussex, 22 July, 1552, and 2nd Magdalen Dacre, d. of William Lord Dacre.

North and South Sides.

1. BROWNE. Quarterly of four Grand Quarters.¹²

2. BROWNE. Quarterly as above impaling :

Quarterly of eight.

1. Argent a bend engrailed sable. RADCLIFF.

2. Or a fess between two chevrons gules. FITZWALTER.

¹⁰ This monument was put up by his son in memory of his father, and the arms are really those of the son, not the father who married Margaret Knollys, as above.

¹¹ See St. John Hope's *Cowdray and Easebourne Priory*, Plate XLVI.

¹² See Midhurst and Battle. For an elaborate description of these arms of Browne, see the *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*, I., 78.

3. Or a lion rampant sable crowned or a border azure.
BURNELL.
 4. Or a saltire engrailed sable. BOTETOURT.
 5. Gules three luces hauriant or. LUCY.
 6. Or three bars gules. MULTON of Egremont.
 7. Or semy of lis sable. MORTIMER of Attleborough.
 8. Or an eagle sable preying on an infant gules swaddled and appareled or. CULCHETH.
3. BROWNE. Quarterly as above impaling :
Quarterly of eight.¹³
1. Gules three escallops or. DACRE.
 2. Barry argent and azure three chaplets gules. GREYSTOCK.
 3. Gules three cushions argent tasseled or. GREYSTOCK.
 4. Gules a fess counter-compony argent and sable between six crosses patty fitchy argent. BOTELER of Wemme.
 5. Argent two bars and on a canton gules a leopard or. LANCASTER.
 6. Vairy or and gules in the dexter chief point a lion rampant or. FERRERS of Wemme.
 7. Azure flory and fretty or. MORVILLE.
 8. Checky or and gules. VAUX of Gillesland.

Along the West Side.

1. BROWNE impaling :
Sable ten billets and on a chief or a demi-lion rampant sable. DORMER.
2. DORMER impaling BROWNE.
3. Quarterly per fess indented ermine and azure. LACON impaling BROWNE.¹⁴
4. BROWNE impaling. Quarterly or and gules a bend vaire. SACKVILLE.

Hatchments.

1. Quarterly of four.
1 & 4. Barry of eight or and gules. POYNTZ.
2 & 3. Or three roundles gules. COURTNEY.
And in pretence BROWNE.
2. As No. 1.
Crest, an arm erect, fist clenched, clothed argent.

South Nave.—Mural Marble.

Edward Lambert, 1816, and w. Frances, d. of Rev. Edmund Smyth of Great Linford, Bucks, 1846.

¹³ See Tonge's *Vis. of Yorkshire*, Surtees Soc., XLI., 42, and *Archæologia Aeliana*, New Series, IV., 148.

¹⁴ Jane, d. of Sir Anthony Browne, married Sir Francis Lacon of Willey, Salop. See *Vis. of Shropshire*, Harl. Soc., XXIX., 308.

Gules a chevron between three lambs passant argent a chief checky or and azure. LAMBERT.

Impaling :

Quarterly of four.

1. Per bend dancetty azure and or two crosses moline counter-changed. SMYTH.
2. Gules a cross moline argent over all a bend sable. WILLARBY.
3. Gules two bars and in chief three roundles argent. OTTERBY.
4. Sable a rose between three lions rampant argent. LILBORNE.

Nave.—North Side.

The recumbent figure of Sir David Owen.

Quarterly.

- 1 & 4. Gules a chevron ermine between three helmets with visors open showing the face argent. OWEN TUDOR.
- 2 & 3. Gules a chevron between three lions rampant or. OWEN.

Tower.—South Wall.

Black marble achievement from Tomb of the 6th Visct. Mountague.

Quarterly of six.

1. BROWNE.
2. Barry of eight or and gules. FITZFLAALD.
3. Azure floretty or on a border gules eight leopards or. HAMELIN PLANTAGANET.
4. Gules a saltire argent a label compony argent and azure. NEVILL.
5. Argent three lozenges in fess gules a border sable. MOUNTAGUE.
6. Gules three leopards or a border argent. HOLLAND.

Impaling :

Gules a cross between four falcons or. WEBB.

GRAFFHAM.

South Chapel.

A stone shield, dated 1595, in the wall at West end.

(Argent) a chevron between three heronshaws (sable) ? for HENSHAW.¹⁵

Mural Brass.

Elizabeth, w. of Lewis Allen, 1688, and their daughter, who married John Tayllier of Portsmouth and d. 1691.

¹⁵ Graffham had recently passed into the possession of the Gartons, who were succeeded at Billingham by the Henshaws. (See Elwes' *Western Sussex*.)

Per bend rompu sinister argent and sable six martlets counter-changed, a crescent for difference. ALLEN.
Crest, a dove rising argent.

Tower.—Mural Brass.

Capt. Geoffrey Sunderland, Ordinand, 2nd Royal Sussex Regt., 1918.

. . . a cross potent . . .

Impaling :

Argent on a bend cotised sable three annulets or a border engrailed gules. SELWYN.

South Aisle.—West Window.

Argent an eagle sable. WILBERFORCE.¹⁶

Churchyard.

Anne, w. of James Buchanan. 1918.

Argent a lion rampant sable holding in its sinister paw three ears of barley, a border invected argent. BUCHANAN.

HEYSHOTT.

Royal Arms, K. George I.

IPING.

Nave.—North Wall.—Mural Marble.

Peter, s. of Peter Bettsworth and Elizabeth, d. of George Naldrett, 1725, and his w. Frances Piggott, d. of Charles Adams of Midhurst and Catherine Page, d. of Francis Page, 1772.

Azure a lion rampant per fess or and argent, for BETTESWORTH.
Crest. On the stump of a tree vert a lion sejant per fess or and argent holding in the dexter paw a battle axe gules headed argent.

Hatchment.

Quarterly of four.

1 & 4. HAMILTON. 2 & 3. ARBAN.

Impaling BERINDON.

As at Stedham.

LINCHMERE.

North Aisle.—North Wall.

Mural Brass.

Osbert Salvin, 1898.

Argent on a chief sable two rowels or. SALVIN.

Impaling :

Or a lion rampant dismembered gules within a tressure of Scotland azure. MAITLAND.

Crest. A green dragon.

¹⁶ The Church of St. Giles' was rebuilt in memory of Bishop Samuel Wilberforce and re-consecrated 1875.

LODSWORTH.

At West end, a small carved Royal Arms.

Brass.

According to Sperling, in the middle of the nineteenth century there was a brass here to Jane, w. of George Rolle of Co. Devon, 27 Aug., 1577.

Or on a fess dancetty between three billets azure each charged with a lion rampant or three bezants. ROLLE of Devon.

Perhaps a son of George Rolle, whose twenty-seventh child Mary married James Dalton (*Vis. of London*, 1568, p. 44).

MIDHURST.

South Chapel.—Mural Marble.

Figures of two men, kneeling and facing each other.

On the sinister of two panels below an inscription, the other panel being blank. The inscription records the death of Joane Courtney on the 11th March, 1584-5, and the figures represent, presumably, her two husbands. Above, at the top of the monument, is the Browne achievement, quarterly of four Grand Quarters, as at Battle (q.v.) and elsewhere.

As recorded on his monument at Burton, Sir William Goring's daughter Anne (buried 30 April, 1557, *Machyn's Diary*) married first Sir George de la Lynd; and, second, Francis, fourth son of Sir Anthony Browne, who was born about 1530, and married about 1556. He was brother of Sir Anthony, Viscount Montague, whose monument was originally erected in this Chapel, whence it was removed to Easebourne. On the death of Anne, Francis married, as his second wife, Jane, daughter of Sir William Courtney of Powderham, and sister of Sir William, who married Sir Francis Drake's widow. Jane's brother was only four years old, when their father was killed at St. Quentin in 1557, so Jane was only about 34 when she died in 1585. As the widow of Francis, she became the first wife of Sir Nicholas Parker, whose monument, recording his first three wives, is at Willingdon. Sir Nicholas married, as his fourth wife, Avis Erisey, and so became step-father to James Erisey, who commanded the *White Lion*, under Drake, in 1585, and the Galleon, *Dudley*, against the Armada in 1588.

The figures, then, appear to be those of Francis Browne and Sir Nicholas Parker.

SELHAM.

Window.—North side of Nave.

1. Argent a cross potent between four crosses patty or. JERUSALEM.
2. Azure a cross patty or. EGBERT.
3. Gules two leopards or. WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

4. Lozengy or and gules. ANGOULEME.
5. Gules a leopard or. AQUITAINE.
6. Gules three leopards or. EDWARD I.
7. Azure semy of fleurs-de-lis or. FRANCE, ancient.
8. Gules a castle or. CASTILE.
9. Or four bends azure a border gules. BURGUNDY.

Window, East end of South Chapel.

1. Per chief argent and gules over all an escarbuncle or. ANJOU.
2. Azure a bend or. SCROPE.
3. Gules a lion rampant or. FITZALAN.
4. Quarterly of four.
 - 1 & 4. Argent a fess nebuly between three molets sable. BLACKBURNE.
 - 2 & 3. Argent a chevron gules between three fleurs-de-lis azure. BELASYSE.

Impaling :

Azure a lion rampant and in chief three escallops argent. CLUTTERBUCK.

Motto, "Bonne et Belle Assez."

STEDHAM.

North Aisle.—Window (Modern).

Colonel William Henry Watson, Royal Artillery.

Argent a fess raguly in chief two crosslets in base a martlet gules. WATSON.

Nave.—Hatchment.

Quarterly of four.

- 1 & 4. Gules three cinquefoils pierced ermine. HAMILTON.
- 2 & 3. Argent a ship with sails furled sable. ARBAN.

Impaling :

Vert a chevron ermine three griffins' heads or. BERINDON.

CHITHURST.

The Arms of King George III.

HARTING.

Chancel.—West Wall.

Mural Marble.

Sir Henry Fetherstonhaugh, Bart., d. 1846, aet. 92.

Gules on a chevron between three ostrich feathers argent a black roundle, on an inescuccheon in chief the Red Hand of Ulster. FETHERSTONHAUGH.

South Wall.—Mural Brass.

"Here lyeth the bodies of these FORDS."

1. Edmund, son and heire to Erasmus of Thames Ditton in Surrey, heire to Sir Adam FORD.

2. His wife, daughter and heire to Cheeseman.
3. Magdalen, daughter and co-heire to Edmund, wife to John Ford, Esquire, heir to Sir Walter Ford of Devonshire, which John lyeth in the Temple Church, London.
4. William, son and heir to John and Magdalen.
5. His wife Ann, daughter to Sir Edward Caryll Gage of Sussex.
6. Sarah, wife to Sir Edward Ford, daughter to Jerman Ireton of Ireton in Derbyshire Esquire and Jane Warburton of Cheshire.
7. She left but one child, Catharine Ford, who at 12 years of age An. Dom. 1648 in France married Alexander, eldest son to John Lord Culpeper, and after his soon death married Ralph, 2nd son to William Lord Grey of Warke, their two first sons were christened Ford.
8. Sir Edward Forde, son to Sir William Forde, whoe dyed September ye 8th, 1670.

Azure three lions rampant crowned or. FORD.

Crest, a demi-lion rampant crowned or.

Motto : Qui sara sara.

West Windows.—North Aisle and South Aisle.

FETHERSTONHAUGH impaling :

Ermine fretty azure and on a fess engrailed azure three roses argent. BULLOCK.

MILLAND.

Old Chapel.—East Window.

Arms of King George III. after the Union with Ireland.

New Church.

2nd Lieut. Eric Macnaught Sutherland, Seaforth Highlanders, 1902.

Or on a fess wavy gules a sun rising or between in chief two mullets and in base a fleur-de-lis azure. SUTHERLAND.

ROGATE.

Chancel.—North Side.—Mural Marble.

Vice-Admiral The Honble. Sir Charles Paget, G.C.H., 1839.

Sable on a cross engrailed between four eagles argent five leopards sable. PAGET.

Crest. A demi tiger salient sable armed and tufted argent and with a silver crown round its neck.

South Side.—Mural Marble.

Thomas Bettesworth of Fyning, 1723.

Azure a lion rampant per fess or and argent. BETTESWORTH.

Tower.—Mural Marble.

George Gardner, 1793, and w. Mary, d. of Thomas Peace, 1794.

Sable on a chevron or two lions combattant gules. GARDNER.

Impaling :

Vert a fess between three doves with wings expanded argent.
PEACE.

Crest. A boar's head sable collared and chained or.

TREYFORD.

At West End of Nave, three shields carved in stone.

Centre. Arms of Queen Victoria.

Dexter. Arms of See of Chichester.

Impaling :

Gules an armed leg in pale between two broken spears argent headed or. GILBERT.¹⁷

Sinister. Quarterly of four.

1. Argent a fret sable. VERNON.

2 & 3. Gules two bars or. HARCOURT.

4. Or on a fess azure three garbs or. VERNON.

And in Pretence.

Azure a lion rampant double tailed ermine on a canton argent a rowel gules. PEACHEY, Baron Selsey.

TROTTON.

Chancel.—North Side.

Mural Marble.

Mary (1765) and Elizabeth (1786) Alcock, daughters of Rev. John Alcock.

Gules a fess or between three cocks' heads argent. ALCOCK.

South Side.—Mural Marble.

Lawrence Alcock, 1723, and w. Ann, d. of Edward Fuller.

ALCOCK impaling :

Argent three bars and a canton gules. FULLER.

Brass.—The CAMOYS Table Tomb.

Thomas, Lord Camoys, 1421.¹⁸

1. Or on a chief gules three silver roundles. CAMOYS.

2. CAMOYS impaling :

Barry or and azure on a chief or two pales between two base esquires azure over all an escutcheon argent.

MORTIMER.

3. CAMOYS.

4. Gone.

Nave.—North Side.

Ann Twyford, d. of Samuel Twyford of Trotton Place, 1827.

¹⁷ Bishop of Chichester, 1842.

¹⁸ Engraved in error, 1419. See *The Complete Peerage*, II., 508.

Argent two bars and on a canton sable a cinquefoil or.
TWYFORD.

*Hatchment.*¹⁹

TWYFORD and in Pretence.

Argent two glaziers' snippers in saltire between four pears a border engrailed sable. KELLAWAY.

West End.

The arms of King George III.

¹⁹ According to Sperling, there was a monument here to Susannah w. of Samuel Twyford of Trotton Place, d. 5 Jan., 1795, aet. 29.

TWYFORD and in pretence KELLAWAY.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

VOL. LXVIII.

Page 224, line 12, read "Gules two bars or a chief indented argent."

HARE.

The arms are incorrectly tricked here as "Or two bars gemelles gules a chief indented argent."

Francis Hare-Naylor is buried under the altar. See D.N.B.

VOL. LXIX.

Page 205, to CUCKFIELD *add* :

North Aisle.—Ledger.

Sir Henry Rycroft, 1846, and w. Jane, 1826.

His wife Jane Travell was widow of William Lenox Dutton Naper, brother of Lord Sherborne. By her first husband she had ten children, the youngest, Jane, becoming the wife of "Coke of Norfolk," Earl of Leicester. "Per bend or and azure three griffins' heads counter-changed on a chief ermine a fleur-de-lis between two roses gules a crescent for difference." RYCROFT.

South Aisle.—Ledger.

William Board, 1697, and his wife Jane, daughter of Andrew Wall, 1704.

"Per fess gules and sable an escutcheon within an orle of martlets argent." BOARD.

VOL. LXXI.

Page 149. *Add footnote.*

For monuments to Dr. Christopher Swale's third wife Anne La Warr, and their son Christopher, see Cole's *Monumental Inscriptions and Coats of Arms from Cambridgeshire* (published 1932) under Elsworth Church, p. 147.

Page 150, line 13, The "Martlets" *should be* "owls."

Add "South Aisle.—East End."

For Pierpoint (?) Monument see Mosse's *Sussex Brasses and Effigies*, 2nd edit., p. 116.

Page 161. To PRESTON *add*—

For the Altar Tomb, see Vol. XXVII. of the Sussex Record Society, p. xx. of the introduction.

VOL. LXXII.

Page 221. *To* "Cowfold" *add* "There is a Rubbing of a Brass, in the Collection of the Society of Antiquaries, London, endorsed 'Nave, Cowfold, Sussex. A. W. F(ranks), 1845.' Inscription, 19 × 9 $\frac{3}{4}$."

Memoriae Sacrum.

Hic jacet Maria uxor (adamata pariter ac amans) Georgii Vinter S.T.B. hujus ecclesiae Rectoris filia Thomae Tyrwhitt Armigeri Lincolnensis. Quae inconcusso conubii vinculo per novennium Deo & Marito suo Comparuit et paritura periit Sept^obris 11^o An^o 1661.

Arms. Semy of stars three lions rampant. . . . VINTER.
Impaling :

Gules three 'tirwhitts' (or lapwings) or. TYRWHITT.

This Brass is not now apparent, but may be hidden by the pews.

For Vinter, see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXI., 194, etc."

VOL. LXXIII.

Page 107, footnote. *For* "Ann" *read* "Amy."

Page 115, line 4. *For* "Parke" *read* "Parker."

Page 121, line 16. *For* "Cushions" *read* "Wool-sacks."

Page 131, six lines from the bottom—

"Argent on a bend gules three fleurs-de-lis or."

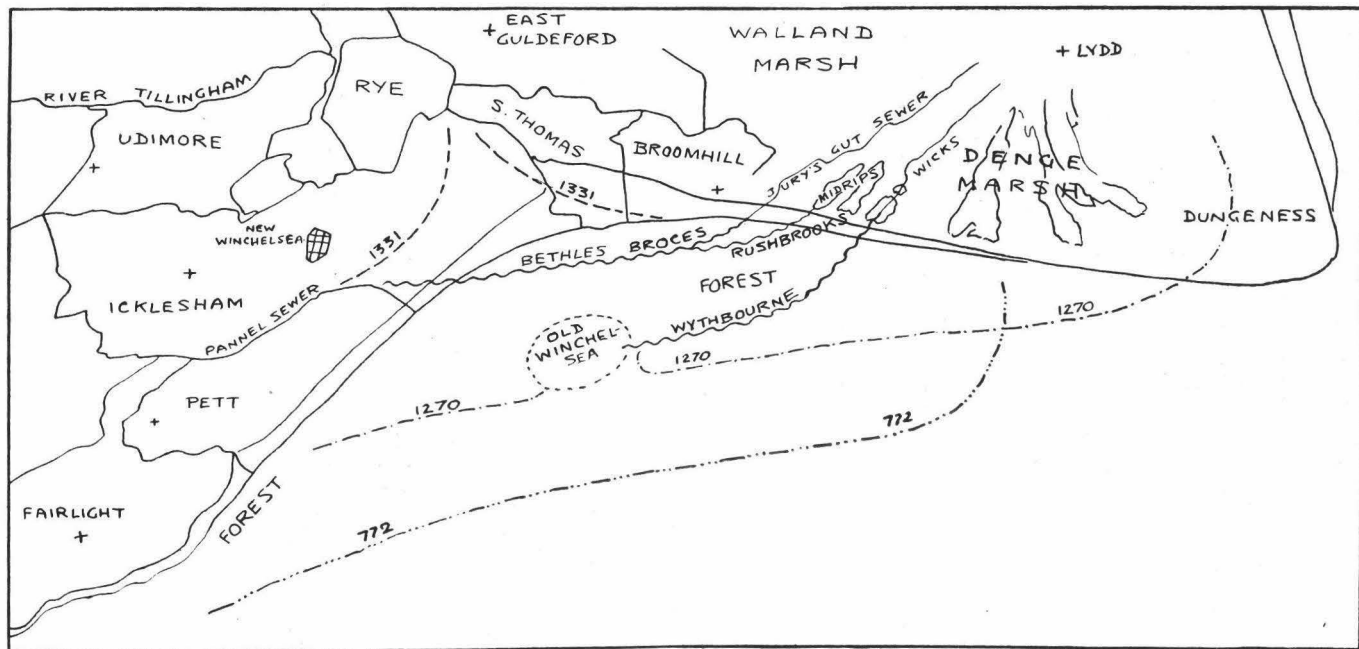
Sir John Elrington's first wife was Maud DISNEY, daughter of John Disney. The Disney Arms are given, quarterly with Elrington, as here in Harl. MS. 6163, but in the *Vis. of Essex*, and in general, the Disneys bore the lis on a fess.

VOL. LXXIV.

Page 190, line 28. *For* "Cranes" *read* "Ostriches."

Page 201, line 35. *Read* "Azure a lion passant argent a chief ermine."

Page 206, line 29. *For* "gules" *read* "gills." *For* "Dickens" *read* "Dickins."



Map showing the probable coast lines in 772, about 1270 and in 1331. These are only approximate. The boundaries of various new parishes are also shown, the present coast line, and the little brooks about old Winchelsea.

THE LITTLE BROOKS OF OLD WINCHELSEA.

BY GORDON WARD, M.D., F.S.A.

THE position of old Winchelsea is not known with accuracy, but there is good evidence that it was submerged by the sea and the river Rother acting together at about the end of the thirteenth century. It might therefore seem presumptuous to suggest that one could talk about the little brooks that bordered that town. Nevertheless the writer desires to introduce to a wider circle two such brooks. The first is called the Wythbourne, and the document in which it is described has not yet been published. The second is called the Bethlesbroce(s), and is mentioned in a Saxon charter of the year 772. The only evidence of this is a copy (in a manuscript well known as Lambeth 1212) which has been published as No. 208 in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*.

THE WYTHBOURNE.

A very remarkable account of this brook has been communicated to the writer by the kindness of Mr. C. J. Gilbert, whose interest in the Marsh from the geological aspect is well known to all students of that district. He states that this description was "taken from a parchment MS. in the Winchelsea family archives by the late Arthur Finn." Mr. Arthur Finn, of Lydd, was very well known to Kentish archæologists and he had a considerable collection of materials relating to the marsh, in the history of which he was greatly interested. The account is as follows:—

"And the Wythbourne was a brook running through the low ground and meadow that lay under the forest between old

Winchelsea and Broomhill now in the sea, and the said brook called Wythbourne did extend itself to old Winchelsea running through the forest that is now called the Black Shore and was between the Wick, the Rushbrooks in Broomhill and old Winchelsea, and so far did the Abbot of Battell's Lordship or Manor of Denge Marsh extend."

It seems likely to the writer that this statement is derived from an original in Latin which was translated somewhere about the year 1600, and brought up to date with regard to much of the spelling at some more recent date. It is to be hoped that the original may be sought for among the Winchelsea archives, for the initial "and" suggests that a search might be well rewarded. There is here the information that a forest once existed somewhere south-east of Rye—the approximate site will be easily recognised—and that after the submergence of old Winchelsea it was called the Black Shore. This forest when still alive was bounded by three named places, the Wick (of which part still remains), the Rushbrooks in Broomhill, and old Winchelsea. Under the forest, by which we should probably understand on the seaward side of it, there was "low ground and meadow," and this extended from old Winchelsea on one side to some part of Broomhill "now under the sea" on the other. Through this low ground flowed the Wythbourne, which, by passing through the forest, "did extend itself to old Winchelsea." And we are given the further valuable information that this brook formed the boundary of the manor of Denge Marsh. It occurs in a charter of about 1070, by which the Abbot of Battle is granted the whole of any porpoise (*craspeis*) if it be taken at Dingemarais (Denge Marsh), but only two thirds and the tongue if it be taken between the boundaries of Blachewase (in Hythe) and Horsmede and Bradelle (in Dymchurch) as far as Witheburne—these being the rights which were formerly the king's.¹

¹ The charter is reproduced in Rymer's *Foedera*, but I have worked from a photostat from one of the Battle MSS., now in America, which was lent to me. *Register Reg. Anglo-Norm.* marks all such grants as spurious, but this would not affect the authenticity of the place-names contained in them.

THE WICK OR WICKS.

In discussing this statement we must almost necessarily pass from the known to the less certain and submerged. Of the Wick we hear first in a Saxon charter of the year 740, which is discussed in Vol. XLIII of *Arch. Cant.* In it there is mention of "the pasturing of 150 cattle next to the marsh which is called Bishop's Wick as far as the wood called Ripp and to the boundary of Sussex." In *Arch. Cant.* the writer identified the wood called Ripp with a still existing wood on the Holmestone, which is itself part of the West Ripe. But in view of the above statement (of which the writer was not then aware) it seems likely that the Ripp wood may have included the forest which became the Black Shore, the name of which is shown on the rather inaccurate map in Dugdale's *Imbanking*. The point is not of great importance, but it is interesting to note how well wooded this country must then have been. In a statement of about the year 1460 (*loc. cit.*) we find that the bounds of the Archbishop (the Bishop of 740) and of the Abbot of Battle meet, *inter alia*, "down by a watergoing called Little Wick." In a map of 1617 the marsh appears as The Wicke, and through the midst of it still runs a "watergoing," called by the much less romantic name of Wick Petty Sewer. The marsh itself has to-day obtained a plural name, the Wicks. There seems no doubt that the Petty Sewer was the actual boundary of the Abbot's franchise. To the east of it he collected the "Redditus de Wyke" (*Custumal of Battle Abbey*, p. 49) from Lucas de Wike and others. To the west of it lay the Archbishop's Wick marsh, from which he no doubt collected other dues.

We are thus pretty well informed as to where the Wick lay, but the Winchelsea statement does not tell us whether the Wick to which it refers was the marsh or the watergoing of that name. Here one may perhaps venture a suggestion, namely, that the word "Wythbourne" is a misreading of "Wychbourne," that is, Wykbourne. The letters t and c are frequently identical in shape in hands of the thirteenth and

fourteenth century, so that the mistake would be easy to a writer in about 1600. The description that it was "running through the low ground and meadow," together with the fact that we must look for it in a very restricted area, makes any other possibility almost unthinkable. It is therefore assumed from here onwards that what now remains of the Wythbourne is represented by Wick Petty Sewer. This is now cut off from the sea by a wall, but when old Winchelsea was still alive there was no wall here, and it flowed south-west towards this town. And here we reach a point of interest in that we know the direction it must have taken. It must have followed the line of the shingle fulls or, rather, of the flat valley between them. We may say definitely that old Winchelsea not only stood on the shingle bar between Fairlight and Lydd, but that it stood on that particular section of the bar towards which the Wythbourne inevitably led. The geologists are reasonably voluble on this point, and the writer has endeavoured to follow their suggestions in the map accompanying this paper. The Wythbourne must have reached the sea somewhere, and it seems likely to the writer that it did so—about the time of the fall of old Winchelsea—through the small harbour of that town.

THE RUSHBROOKS IN BROOMHILL

These must be sought to the west of the Wick marsh, where there are three well-defined sites of brooks. Two of these are in the area known as the Midrips and are now cut off from the sea by a wall. The third is that now occupied by the Jury's Gut sewer, which flows close to the site of Broomhill church. Unfortunately the clue of the direction of shingle fulls rather fails us here, but the charter presently to be discussed comes to our aid with the suggestion that the Jury's Gut Sewer ran considerably to the north of old Winchelsea under the name of Bethesbroces. In any case a series of brooks in Broomhill can hardly have excluded those mentioned. The more exact site

of the Bethlesbroces will be dealt with later. It is sufficient at this point to identify them in whole or part with the Rushbrooks of the Winchelsea description.

THE NAME OF WINCHELSEA AND OTHER MATTERS.

It is sometimes said that this word contains a terminal 'eg,' meaning island—Wincheles island. Others think that the real termination is the Saxon 'ea,'¹ meaning water or river, e.g. Liminea for the river Limen. We have seen that at the time of its destruction a brook called the Wythbourne ran west from the Wicks to old Winchelsea town, and that on the way it passed through low meadow land and forest. There is thus no hint of an island at that time. It is also worth noting that in or about 1283, if the Abbot of Battle visited his manor of Denge Marsh, the tenants carried thither all victuals, bread, ale, etc., "from Romenal and from the port of Wyncheles'," a statement which seems to the writer very good evidence of a road between these places unbroken by any such body of water as might justify the idea of an island (vide *Custumal of Battle*, p. 51). It is interesting as adding to the local colour to note that in return for this carrying service they were allowed to turn sheep out "*supra petram versus mare*," i.e. on the beach by the sea. It is still possible, however, that Winchelsea was an island at an earlier period. It certainly could not become a port until the shingle bank from Cliff End (or thereabouts) to Lydd and Romney had been worn back so far that its site had direct access to the sea. But if we consider what was behind that shingle bar in earlier days we are bound to envisage a low-lying and marshy area fed by the various streams from the hills of Pett, Icklesham, etc. Winchelsea may have been an island standing up (not very high) in this marsh. On the whole it seems best to suppose that Winchelsea, when it was first so named, was a low island surrounded by marsh and further

¹ Mawer, *Place-Names of Sussex*, ii, 538, says:—"The second element is clearly OE *ea*, 'stream'."

bounded beyond the marshes to the south by a bar of shingle which made an effectual sea wall. This shingle was then slowly eroded or thrown back on the marsh, which last was all the time filling up with alluvium. One morning—after a night of storm, no doubt—Winchelsea realised that it was no longer an island but an eligible expanse of moderately high land in direct touch with the sea. It is likely that it also discovered a small harbour formed, as already stated, by the mouth of the Wythbourne.

THE BETHLESBROCES.

We pass now to consider a period 500 years earlier than that already noticed. A Saxon charter of the year 772 (Birch, *Cart. Sax.*, 208), which is well known to Sussex archæologists, records the boundaries of Icklesham in words which the writer ventures to translate as follows:—

These are the boundaries (*fangermerca*) of Icoleshamme. From Bingwell (*binguuellan*) on the cliff out on the brook (R. Brede) middlewise, to Tattingsnad, out on the moor to Eadwining denn as far as the Kent boundary, then west along Bethles broces middlewards.

We are here concerned only with the Bethles brooks which evidently extended westward from the Kent boundary “middlewards.” The latter word is “middlesweardes” in the original and means, one supposes, towards the middle of the area demarcated, and so is really another way of saying towards the west. Since the first boundary is evidently at the west end of Icklesham parish, it must be supposed that the Bethles brooks carried the bounds back to the west end also. And this west end of the Bethles brooks would thus occupy the position of the Pannel sewer, which name is quite possibly connected with the “Bethle” of 772. The other end was at the boundary of Kent. The Kent charter of 740 shows that the boundary was so far west of the Wicks that an extensive pasture intervened. This agrees well with a county boundary (since superseded) which passed just east

of Broomhill church to the sea at the outfall of Jury's Gut. It thus follows a watercourse which fits in well with what we are seeking, namely, the eastern end of the Bethles brooks, and since there is no other claimant for the honour we can identify the eastern end of Bethlesbrooks with a channel now represented (after the erection of Churchland Wall and more or less canalisation) by Jury's Gut Sewer. In 772 this would drain towards Lydd.

It will be noted that the charter reads as if there was more than one brook. This is conceivably an error of transcription, since we have only a thirteenth century copy as evidence of these bounds. But the similar plural in Rushbrooks rather suggests that there was a sufficient complexity of streams at this Broomhill end to make the plural justifiable.² And this might well occur if (as we have supposed) Winchelsea was originally an island standing above marshy country in which a single brook would be rather a curiosity. The boundary of Icklesham would be along the northern edge of the brook area, having the future site of Winchelsea some way to the south.

THE BOUNDS OF WINCHELSEA IN 1330.

The city of new Winchelsea was founded within the parish of Icklesham, and an early record of the bounds of its Liberty is therefore worth producing, even if it does not greatly assist us. A few years ago the writer acquired (i.e. rescued) the older parish books and records of Broomhill. From these it appeared that disputes with Winchelsea were not infrequent, and one such dispute seems to have determined the churchwardens and overseers to obtain a copy of "The bounds of the liberty of Winchelsea as they were taken and inrolled the 7th day of May in the fourth year of the Reign of Edward the IIIrd, 1333." As a matter of fact this date falls in 1330 and not in 1333. The

² The possibility of 'brooks' being used in the local sense of 'water-meadows' must also be borne in mind.—Ed.

copy among the Broomhill records seems to be of the early nineteenth century, and runs as follows:—

First go from the Cross without Newgate North, along by the Town Ditch, and so through the Midst of Pewes Marsh, to a Ditch of the Manor of Ieklesham leading to St. Leonard's fleet, till you come right against a well in Pook Lane call'd Vale Well, and so East up by a little lane lying between Crook'd Acre and Bell Morrice to the King's High Street and then North East through the Lands of Thomas Allard to the Street, and so to the ring of Stone Mill, and so down to pipe well Cawseys end, and so by the Street at the right hand, leading to the North and to grind pepper Well, and then as the Old Ferry way leadeth to the Channel and so over the Channel to a fleet called White Fleet and as the Water leadeth by the Hoppards Marsh into Kettle fleet, and so taking in the whole Road of the puddle and the Camber, along upon the sea coast where the Hermitage did stand until a Man can see Beach near (*this gap is in the original*) Bourne and thence thro' the Sea to a Wall called Court Wall, and so almost to the cross without Newgate aforesaid.

The writer does not pretend to understand this document, which requires the detailed knowledge of a local antiquary for its proper elucidation. And it must be admitted that the form here given is certainly not that of 1330. But even with these limitations the account is full of interest. For our present purpose it may be mentioned that there was a "bourne" near the sea on the south of the town. It is possibly the Dimsdale sewer which was thus called a "bourne" or brook. The fact that it should then have the name of a natural and not an artificial channel rather assists the idea that it may have followed the course of the earlier Bethles brook. A boundary going "through the sea" is also rather refreshing and unusual, but this, as already noted, is dangerous ground for the non-local archæologist.

SUMMARY.

It has been the object of this paper to attempt to re-create something of the character and surroundings of old Winchelsea. It is suggested that this was originally an island in a rather low but well-wooded country protected from the sea on the south by a shingle bar. Various brooks wandered through the

forest and meadow land, and the names and positions of some of these have been discussed. The fact of the existence of forests is further attested by the signs of submerged forests at Cliff End and south of Broomhill Farm (Mem. Geological Survey, 320, 321).

By the latter end of the thirteenth century old Winchelsea had long ceased to be an island, and was already losing its importance as a port. The coast line at this period is indicated on a map, with thanks and apologies to the geologists (see especially Lewin, in Vol. LXXX. of the *Geographical Journal*, for a recent survey of this subject).

It is particularly noted that during the period 772 to the end of the thirteenth century there is no sort of indication of any mouth of the Rother in this area, although the records are of such a character that it could hardly have avoided mention if it had existed. It is also shown that the parish of St. Thomas of Winchelsea and a great part of that of Broomhill were formerly included in Icklesham. It may be added that all the streams in Sussex must have flowed eastward to the Romney or Hythe exits of the Rother in 772, and from then on until the submergence of old Winchelsea.

THE 1672 MAP OF SELSEY BILL.

BY EDWARD HERON-ALLEN F.R.S.

WILLIAM WEEKES' "True Plot and Content of all and Singular the Land lying or being within the Mannor of Selsey" had been lost to sight, and had become legendary, for more than two hundred and fifty years when, in 1925, at the end of a chain of fantastic coincidences, I discovered it in the shop of a furniture dealer in Chichester. There has been from time immemorial preserved by the Clayton family at High House, a map ($13\frac{1}{2}$ by $15\frac{1}{2}$ ins. square), drawn in pen and ink, and coloured by hand, in the north-west corner of which is the title: "Sketch of the Island of Selsey in the County of Sussex taken from a Survey made in 1672."

This map has always been somewhat jealously guarded, but the present owner, Mr. James Clayton, allowed the sometime Rector of Selsey, the Rev. J. Cavis-Brown, to publish a photographic facsimile of it (Chichester, Ch. Knight, 1906) disfigured with notes in his own handwriting, referring to numbers which he had sprinkled about it, and to which he had added lines indicating the progressive recession of the coast line as it was in 1820 and 1905. This was prepared for the use and information of the Royal Commission upon Coast Erosion, the members of which visited Selsey in 1906, and whose First Report (Vol. I., Pt. 1) was issued in 1907.¹

I issued a reprint of this Map, as "sophisticated"

¹ This Commission was the direct outcome of two Reports upon Coast Erosion presented to the British Association (Section C. Geology) (i) Ipswich 1895, and (ii) Southport 1903. The latter contained a useful map showing the eroded coast-lines.

by Cavis-Brown, as a folding plate to my book, *Selsey Bill Historic and Prehistoric* (1911), but neither Cavis-Brown nor myself were ever able to discover anything about the original "survey" referred to in the title of the map, as copied. This title, Mr. O. S. G. Crawford, F.S.A., of the Ordnance Survey tells me, seems, by its style, to date the Clayton copied map about 1720-30, at which time it must have been drawn for purposes of easy reference, from the original, which, excepting on that occasion, has, apparently, never been seen since it was made in 1672.

In Vol. LXVII. (1926) of the *S.A.C.* I recorded the finding of the original Map, and I promised a fuller description of it for the 1927 volume of *S.A.C.*, but a constant succession of scientific and other work has hitherto prevented the fulfilment of that promise. Mr. O. S. G. Crawford had visited Selsey in 1925 and had managed with my assistance to carry off James Clayton's "copy," and he then had a full-sized photograph made of it. I received the disastrous news of the accidental smashing of the negative, before any prints had been made from it, by the same post which brought me a clue to the whereabouts of the original Map, which I need hardly say I immediately followed up, and thus came into possession of it. It had come to light in the clearing out of accumulated papers and rubbish from the garret of an old-established solicitor's office in Chichester, in November, 1925, and was at once reported to me. It is drawn by hand (and coloured) on a sheet five feet square, formed by the sewing together of five oddly-shaped "skins" of vellum, $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch in thickness. The Sea and Pagham Harbour—showing the "arm" extending to the sea on the west side of the Bill, which converted Selsey into an island at high tide—are coloured green. The map itself is practically a local directory giving the names of the fields and their tenants, and, what is most important, the coast line of 1672. A title-panel on the map reads as follows:

The | Trve Plot and Content of | all and Singular the Lands lying

or being within the Mannor of Selsey | in the County of Sussex as it is now Butted and Bounded with the maine Sea on the | East and South pts thereof and the fery (*sic*) on the North and West parte thereof together | With the Commons or Wasts of the sd Mannor belonging to the Right Wor | full. Sr. Willm. | Morley, Knight of the Bath, and also the true Plot of Certaine other Pcels. of Land | Which is intermingled within the Lands of the aforesaid Mannor belonging to | Or holden of Mr. Bernard, of Petworth and others, All which said Mannor | of Selsey was surveyed with the help and by the consent of the tennants | belonging to the said Mannor in the Yeare of our Lord God 1672 | By me Willm. Weekes.

It has now been presented to, and is preserved in the Office of the Ordnance Survey at Southampton.

With the assistance of Miss Elsie Keary (now Mrs. Fuller) and Mr. Vyvyan Holland, both expert paleographers, I made a list, which follows below, of all the field-names and tenancies recorded on the map. We examined each main-road in turn, and registered the whole of the information afforded on either side of it by the laborious industry of the original surveyor, William Weekes, concerning the fields and tenements abutting upon the roads, and their "hinterlands," extending to the shore all round the Bill.

It will be observed that the numeration of the plots, where it occurs, is confusing in the extreme, ordinary figures being interspersed with Greek letters. There must have existed in the seventeenth century a "Terrier," or Key to these figures, doubtless for the guidance of the Steward of the Manor, but the chances of this document ever coming to light, are, to say the least of it, exceedingly remote. The writing on the map is often almost illegible, but we have considered all doubtful names carefully, and we believe our interpretations to be for the most part correct. It is common knowledge that until the nineteenth century the spelling of names was liable to almost infinite phonetic variation. The seventeenth century documents to which I refer below, bristle with such variations, but they do not present serious difficulty to anyone at all accustomed to deciphering muniments of title.

MAIN ROAD, EAST SIDE.

- H.1. Sir Henry Peckham Glibe,
 a. Poe.
 W.7. Tho. Whit. Dean Ct.
 ff.a3. John ffarington Senior.
 β. Wid Millard.
 (Corner.)
 ff.ag. John Alen.
 γ. William Latter, cop.
 10. Mr. Cumber Free.
 Dδ. Jo. Downer.
 The Lower Upway.
 Mead.
 ε. Orchard.
 The Mead.
 Will. Woodland Cop.
 Will. Man Cop.

MAIN ROAD, WEST SIDE.

- σ. ?(o) Churchland.
 π. The Wid Waliston (?).
 ρ. Mr. Sparke free cop.
 B.2. Lease.
 9. Tho. Whit. free.
 σ. John Humphrey Dean.
 τ. Wid Stent free.
 9. Mr. Cumb(er) free.
 ff.12. Jo. ffarington Senior
 Dea(n) Cr.
 B16. Mr. Barnerd Least of the
 Dean Cr. 21 yrs.
 ffa.11. Mr. ffarington free.
 υ. Tho. Shepard. Least of
 the Dean Cr. 60 yer.

(Here is the Road to Chichester.)

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. S. — Turner Cot. | 1.2.3. John Downer free. |
| 2. Rich. Poe Cot. | φ. Paliners. |
| 3. Tho. Sturt Cot. | Upper Upway. |
| 4. Will Dearling Cot. | Nic Guy. |
| 5. Jo Woodlands Cot. | T. Shepard. |
| 6. Mr. Rout Cot. | R. Poe. |
| 7. Tho. Whit. Cot. | Tho. Whit. |
| ζ. Jo. Baker Cop. | w.f.g.h.(?) |
| 8. Hea Croft. | Tho. Shepard. |
| | i.K.L.14.(?) |
| | Rich Poe. |
| | Poe. |

(Here is East Road.)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 10. Rob. Michell Cop. | Poe. |
| 11. Pet. Stent Cot. | Rob. Michel. |
| 12. Tho. Sturt. | χ. Wid. Man. |
| η. Mr. Wilsons. | J. Woodland Cop. |
| 13. Will. Man. | Russell. |
| θ. Tho. Man. | (Here is Paddock Lane.) |
| κ. Mr. Cumber. | Bar-hold. |
| (Lane.) | Will Marsh Cop. |
| λ. Wid Smith Life. | Jo Easter Cop. |
| μ. Mr. Cox Cop. | p. (?) |
| 1 & 2. Wid Kerby. | Mr. Russell Cop. |
| υ. Wid. Hobb. | Jo. Easter. |
| | Mr. Cumber. |
| | Mr. Wilson. |
| | 3. Wid Kerby. |

EAST ROAD, NORTH.

Mr. Colens His Croft.
Tho. Sturt His Croft.

EAST FIELDS.

W1. Thomas Whit Cop.
ff.1-6. John Farington Junior.
11. Mr. Cumber ffree.

NORTON FIELDS.

B1. Lease.
B5. Lease.
B3. ffree.

FERRY (WEST) CHICHESTER
ROAD, EAST.

1-6. Tho. Shepard His Lands
Called Dattons Cop.
1. The Ferry Lands.
2-9. Mr. Cumber ffree.
1-5. Smith ffree.
1-6. Mary Faith.
5. J. Douner.

EAST ROAD, SOUTH.

Alen Parker Cop. xr.
Wid. Stavell Her plats & lane.

NORTON FIELDS—*contd.*

B4. ffree.
B7. Lease.
B8. Barnerd Lease.
B6. Lease.
a. John Humphrey Co.
b. John Alen Dean cr.
d. Tho. Whit Dean cr.
P4. Tho. Pearly.

CHICHESTER ROAD WEST.

1-4. The Wid Stent.
6-11. John Downer.
1. Mr. Cumber ffree.
1-7. Mr. Cole.
1-4. The Wid Smith for life.
1-9. Antho. Cumton.
1-3. Tho. Shepard Cop
Barrats.
1-14. Mr. Smith.
Mose. (*on road*).

ON WHAT IS NOW THE LARGE ACRES ESTATE.

(The following holdings can be identified.)

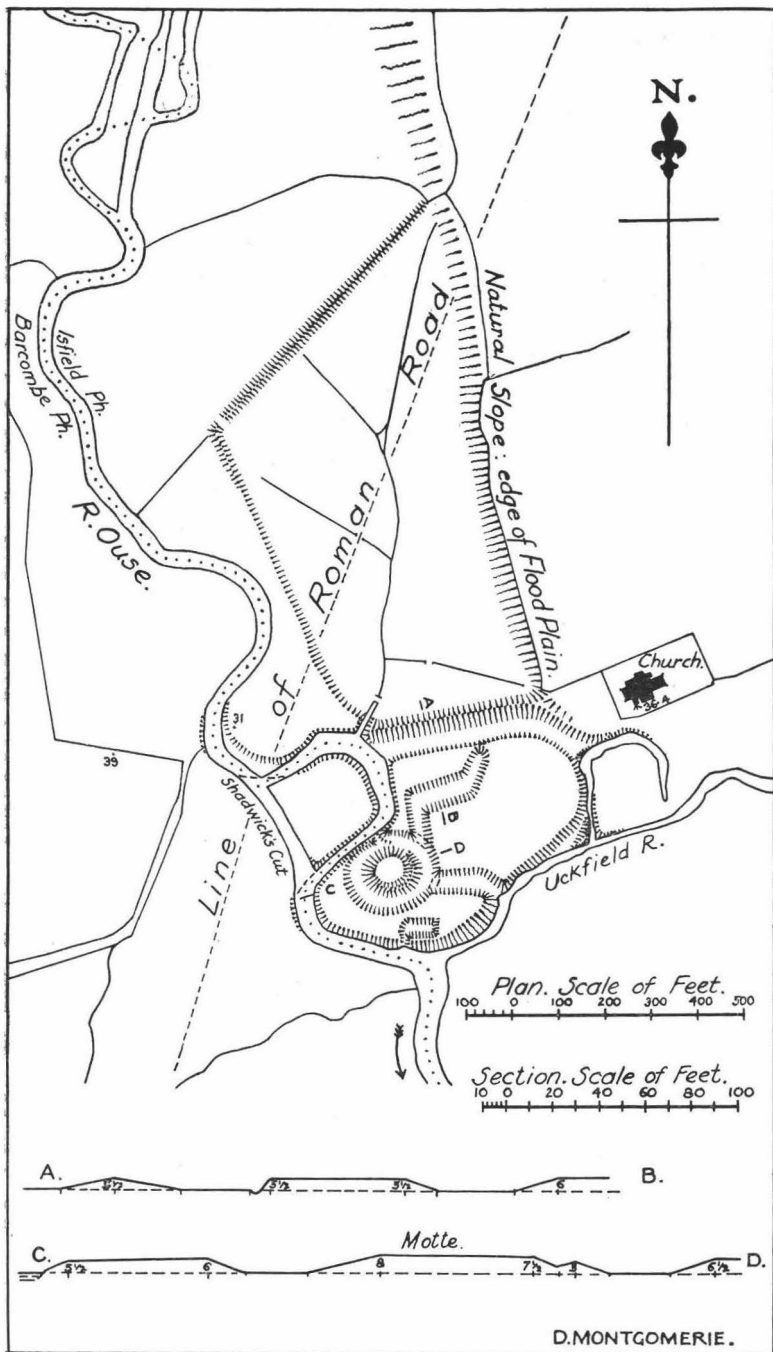
Dean Cr. (*Large Acres*).
Parsons Croft ffree Richard Poe. (*Large Acres*).
Wid. Stavel. (*Large Acres*).
Poe. (*Shops on High St.*)
16. Ed. Man. Cot. Life (*Knap Cottage and Croft*).
Rob Michel (*The Homestead*).
Isaac Warner Cop. (*Steeles Croft*).
Wid. Man (*Willshires Croft*).

Paddock Lane West.

The Wid Smith }
Tho. Shiperd. } (*Faith's Croft*).
Wid. Man Cop. }
Mr. Stamper Cop. h. } (*Faith's Croft*).
Crablands.
Wid. Millard Cop.
Nich Cowit 30. }
Will Man. Cop. } (*Crablands Farm*).

It had been my intention to analyse this list of names, among which one may note many that are still familiar in Selsey, such as Woodland, Shepherd, Downer, Mitchell, and so on, but when I began to re-study the vast mass of documents, both originals and copies amassed by Cavis-Brown and voluminously added to by myself in 1907-11, I realised that the task would be an overwhelming one. A selection of them is reproduced in my work on Selsey Bill, and there are few names in the above list that will not be found in the Index of Names in that volume. I may instance the Protestation Returns of 1641 (pp. 257 ff.), and the Assessments to the War Tax of 1667 (pp. 261 ff.). I possess a complete list of the inhabitants from the Court Roll of 1609, and a copy of the Hearth Tax returns of 1662 (Lay Subsidies P.R.O. 191, 411 and 414). In all these documents—especially in the Court Rolls of the seventeenth century of which Cavis-Brown had practically complete copies (now in my possession)—the whole of these names appear, and upon comparing these documents one can arrive at the correct spellings. Of perhaps especial interest is that of the Poe family, who were large land owners (copyholders) in Selsey, and who, according to local tradition, were the ancestors of Edgar Allan Poe, a branch of the family going from Selsey to Ireland, whence the great-grandfather of the Romancist and Poet migrated to Maryland, U.S.A.

I leave it to some future historian of Selsey, if such there shall be, to deal with the huge mass of material to which it was only possible merely to refer in 1911.



EARTHWORKS AT ISFIELD.

DESCRIPTION OF EARTHWORKS AT ISFIELD, SUSSEX.

BY D. H. MONTGOMERIE, F.S.A.

AT the junction of the River Ouse and the Uckfield River at Isfield, a tongue of alluvial land lies between two old meanders and close to the line of the Roman Road described in *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXIV., by Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A. This tongue, so eminently defensible and accessible, has been utilised as the site of a mount-and-bailey castle, whose motte, about 8 feet high, is placed close to the river, with a narrow counterscarp bank on the north-west, through which is a gap, probably modern. The inner bailey is protected by the motte and by a short cross-ditch. The outer bailey has its own ditch on the north and a high outer bank for two-thirds of the way, stretching across the alluvium. This bank, in its present state, may be of late date. There are slight traces of a berm or breast-work round the south and east slopes of the motte, facing the moat from the river. The whole area of the motte and two baileys is just over four acres. It would seem that at some later date the motte-ditch was extended into the outer bailey in the curious manner shown, stopping just short of the outer ditch and forming, probably, a fish-pond rather than serving any military purpose. There is also a small rectangular pond in the inner bailey.

The large trapezoidal water-meadow, to the north of the castle works, presents some unusual features. The west side is bounded by a scarp, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, the north by a bank about 7 feet high, the east by the natural edge of the flood plain, and the south by the

bank of the outer bailey, referred to above, at the west end of which is a modern brick channel and culvert.

This large enclosure, covering nearly 10 acres, seems to belong to a late date, possibly connected with the still existing manor-house, and may have been a *stagnum* or an additional defence. Such a *stagnum*, over $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent and associated with rectangular fish-ponds, is to be found at Higham Gobion, Bedfordshire.

On Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex, 1795, "Shadwick's Cut," across the western meander, shows as newly engraved, but the Uckfield Stream still appears as a loop, south-west of the Church. Since then, this stream also has been diverted through a cut which the western arm of the meander joins at right angles, instead of flowing past the outer bailey.

A PREHISTORIC SITE IN KINGLEY VALE, NEAR CHICHESTER.

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

KINGLEY VALE is a well-known beauty-spot in the Downs, five miles north-west of Chichester. Nestling under the southern slope of Bow Hill, it possesses what is probably by far the largest collection of wild yew trees in Britain.

At its head the valley forks, enclosing a small spur which juts southwards from the main mass of Bow Hill, and is covered with lynchets (or cultivation terraces) of Celtic type.¹ Among these lynchets, on the nose of the spur, is a small semi-circular area, some 80 ft. by 50 ft., partially embanked, and enclosing four shallow depressions, numbered here I. to IV. A hundred feet to the north is another slight depression facing eastwards (see plans, figs. 1 and 2).

Having the opportunity of doing a very limited amount of digging in this attractive site during June, 1932, the writer obtained the ready consent of H. G. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and of the then tenant, Mr. R. Sadler of West Stoke, to both of whom he desires to record his gratitude.

Though the shallow depressions had all the appearance of filled-in pits, yet over the greater part of them percussion gave but a slight ring, indicating no great depth of loose soil. This was distinctly surprising, but was confirmed by the spade which showed that as a rule there was merely a shallow scoop in the chalk. The only other site where the writer has met with this condition

¹ 6 in. O.S., 48, N.W. and S.W. The approximate position of the site here described is on the N.W. quarter-sheet, 5.75 ins. from the left margin, and 0.25 ins. from the lower margin.

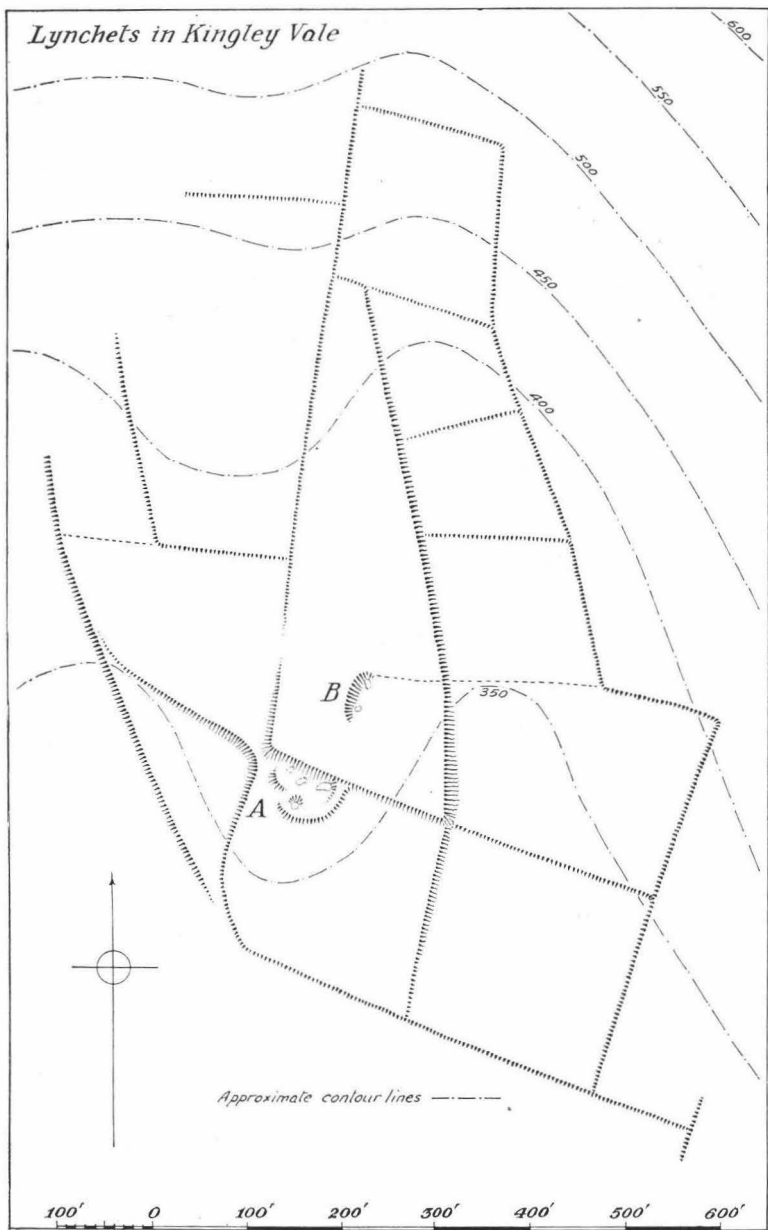


FIG. 1. LYNCHETS IN KINGLEY VALE.

was in the late Bronze Age settlement on New Barn Down, described in the preceding paper. A few small areas in the neighbourhood rang very hollow on per-

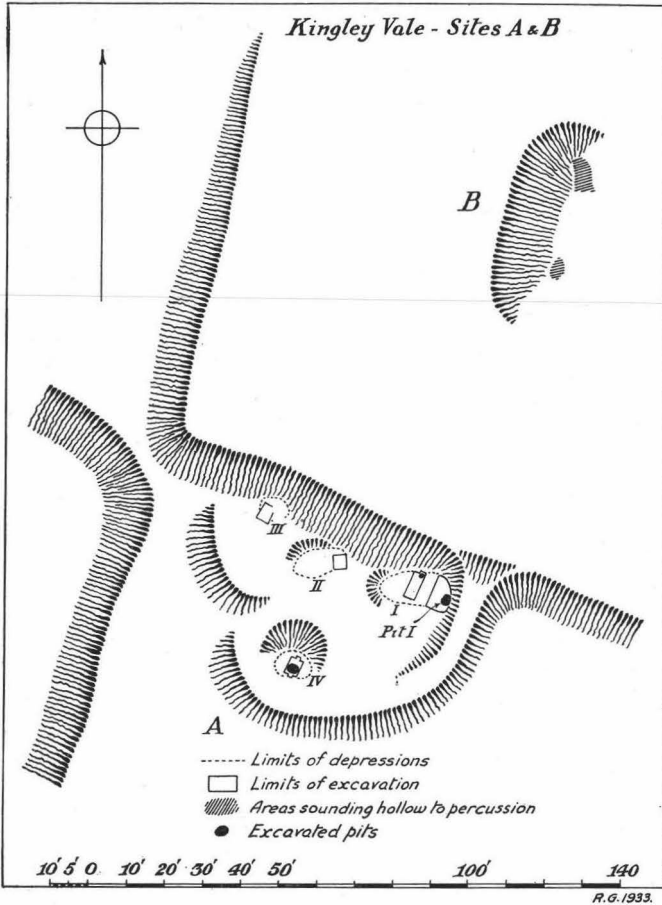


FIG. 2. KINGLEY VALE, SITES A & B.

cussion, but it is probable that this may be due to the presence of much mould and large flints in the top-soil. Two such spots 20 to 25 ft. south-west of site No. IV. were opened but disclosed no pits.

SITE I.

This is a shallow depression in the chalk, at the foot of a lynchet, and measuring 18 ft. by 9 ft. Two small cuttings were made in the positions shown on the plan. The western cutting revealed only what looked like a post-hole, 12 ins. deep in the chalk, and 14 by 19 ins. in diameter. There were no relics. The eastern cutting disclosed a small oval pit (Pit I.), with vertical or overhanging sides, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and 3 ft.

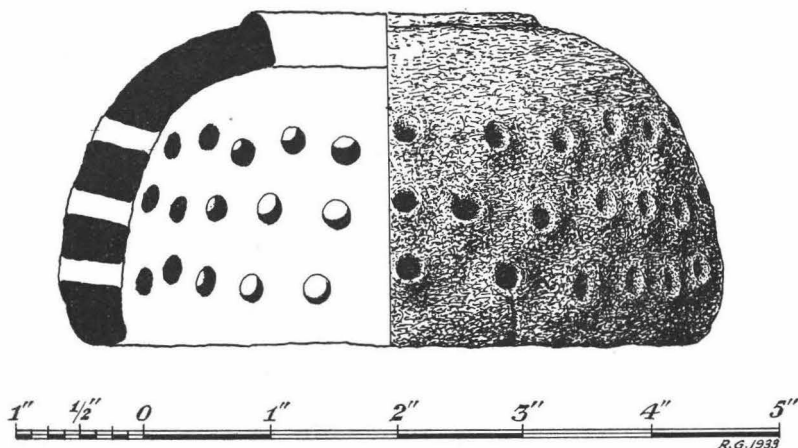


FIG 3. POTTERY VESSEL FROM KINGLEY VALE.

9 ins. deep below the turf (2 ft. 9 ins. below the chalk). The southern half of the pit was 3 to 4 ins. deeper than the northern half. The filling was clean chalk rubble in which were found the following relics. In the top soil were two pieces of small saddle-querns (lower stones) resembling in type those from New Barn Down, also two spherical hammerstones and a good many flint flakes. In the lowest foot of the filling of the pit were several fragments of a curious pottery vessel, together with a bone awl, both of which are figured here (Figs. 3 and 4).

The pottery vessel has been restored at the British Museum in the only way that seems consistent with the shape of the surviving fragments, but it cannot be

claimed that this reconstruction is certainly correct (Fig. 3). The fragments appear to form part of a perforated cover, hand-made and roughly hemispherical in form. The sides for a height of $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. above the rim are pierced by three rows of holes, but the dome is unperforated, except for one central aperture, perhaps 2 ins. in diameter, with a slightly beaded lip, but only one

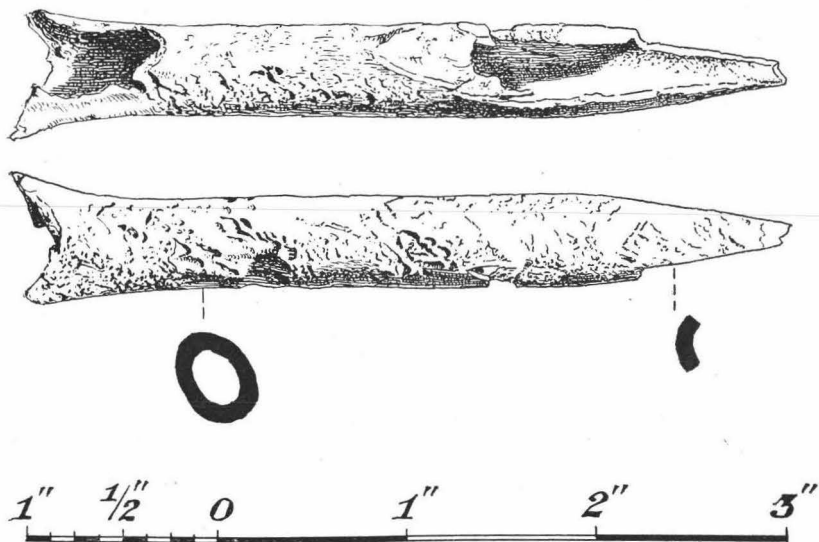


FIG. 4. BONE AWL, KINGLEY VALE.

fragment of the latter survives. The greatest diameter of the vessel is $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins., and its height as reconstructed is 2.6 ins. The paste is a soft grey ware, and the perforations on the sides are about 0.2 ins. in diameter, and are such as might have been pierced in the wet clay by the bone awl that was found with the fragments of the vessel.

The nearest analogies to this vessel seem to be certain perforated conical funnels found in Saxon huts at Sutton Courtenay² and Bourton-on-the-Water,³ but there is nothing whatever to suggest a Saxon date for the present vessel. Mr. Christopher Hawkes, to whom

² *Archæologia*, LXXVI., p. 72, Fig. 10, and Pl. VI., Fig. 2.

³ *Antiq. Journ.*, XII., pp. 289 (Fig. 5, 11) and 290.

it has been submitted, knows of no parallel, and suggests the beginning of the Early Iron Age as the most probable date for it, in the absence of definite dating evidence.

The shape of the vessel suggests that its purpose may have been to act as a guard to a lamp, the lateral holes admitting air, and the central aperture allowing the heat from the flame to escape. But this is merely conjecture. Mr. E. T. Leeds thinks the Sutton Courtenay example may have served as a brazier for charcoal.⁴

SITES II. AND III.

Trial holes dug in these hollows in the positions indicated on the plan (Fig. 2) disclosed the solid chalk about a foot below the turf, as in Site I. If wider excavation is practicable at some future date, these saucer-shaped hollows may each prove to be surrounded by a ring of post-holes, but of this no sign has yet been obtained in Sites II, and III., nor were any relics discovered.

SITE IV.

Site IV. is also a saucer-shaped hollow, with the chalk about a foot below the turf, but in its centre was a small irregularly cut pit, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 3 ft., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep below the turf (Pit IV.). In the top-soil (0 to 12 ins. below turf) were found a Romano-British rim-shard, "pot-boilers," flint flakes, four rough flint cores or choppers, one elongated flint scraper with secondary working round the sides as well as the nose, three pieces of small saddle-querns (one of which is a large piece of a lower stone of ferruginous sandstone, probably carstone from Midhurst, and another is part of a top-stone of lower greensand), and some charcoal identified by Mr. J. Cecil Maby, B.Sc., as representing Hawthorn, *Prunus sp.* (Cherry or Plum), and *Pyrus sp.* (White Beam?). It is noteworthy that Yew was definitely absent, though by far the most abundant wood locally at present.

⁴ *Arch.*, LXXVI., p. 73.

At a depth of 18 ins. below the turf a few decayed animal bones were found in the filling of the pit, together with four small shards of coarse, friable and gritty pottery identical in quality and colour with the late Bronze Age pottery from the New Barn Down site.

CONCLUSIONS.

The inadequacy of the evidence makes it impossible to date this site with certainty. It has points of similarity, however, with the late Bronze Age farm settlement on New Barn Down, which make it seem possible or even probable that a similar date may be assigned in this case.

(1) The presence of shallow scoops and the absence of the large store-pits which are so characteristic of the Early Iron Age settlements.

(2) The rather vague embankment round the group of depressions, not usual in Iron Age sites.

(3) The saddle-querns are of the small and dainty type which occurred at New Barn Down, though they are also very characteristic of the Hallstatt-La Tene I. phase of the Early Iron Age.

(4) Four shards of what most resembles late Bronze Age pottery occurred in Pit IV.

The group of hollows in question appears to form an integral part of the surrounding lynchet-system, though this cannot be said to be by any means certain. A Romano-British settlement probably existed somewhere in the immediate locality, since Roman querns and pottery said to have been found in Kingley Vale are preserved in the Brighton Museum. The lynchet-system may, therefore, date from the Roman period.

Numerous traces of flint-working occurred, suggestive of the flint-mine industry, both because of the rather coarse type of work and because of the dense white patina of the flints. This may perhaps be connected with the supposed flint-mines situated on the brow of Bow Hill on the east side of Kingley Vale, or with the Stoke Down mines a mile to the south-east, but in any case they are not necessarily contemporary with the group of depressions under consideration.

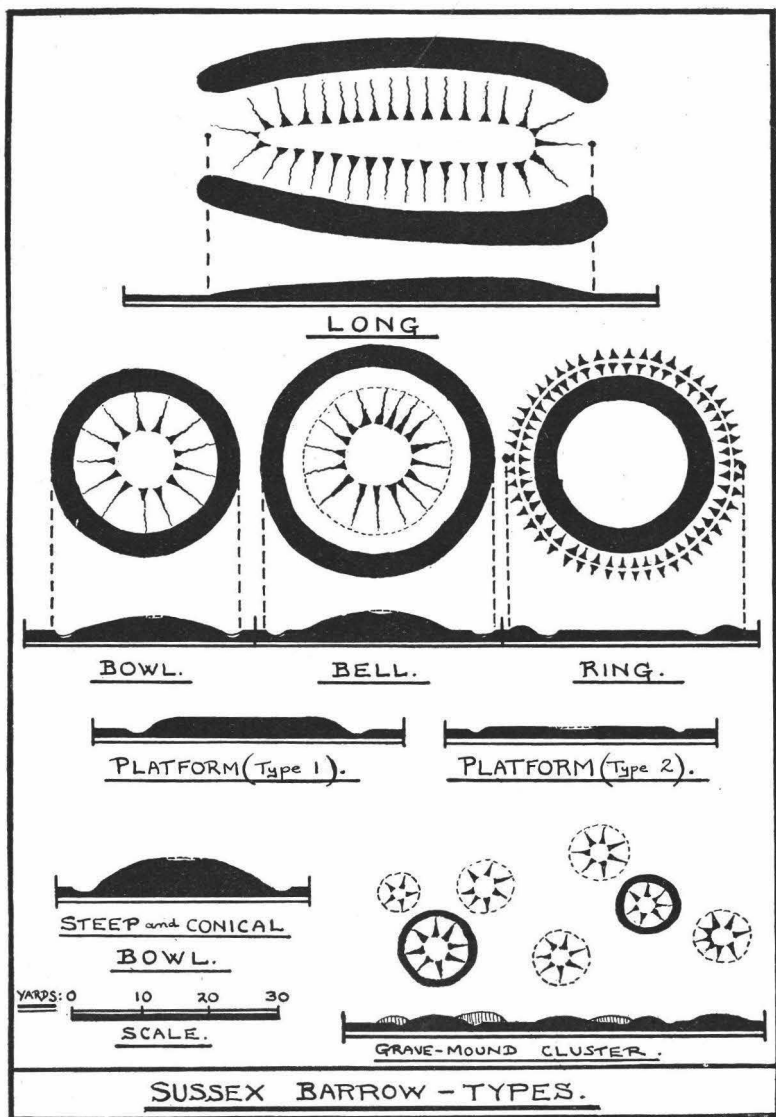


FIG. 1.

SUSSEX BARROWS.

BY L. V. GRINSELL.

PART I.—ANALYSIS.

INTRODUCTION.

OF the various ancient earthworks and other vestiges of antiquity in Sussex, few or none have been neglected more than the burial-mounds, barrows, or tumuli, most of which have never before been described.

The following list of Sussex barrows includes all those marked on the 6 in. O.S. maps, and many others that have been found by various archæologists, especially the late A. H. Allcroft, the Drs. Curwen, and Mr. H. S. Toms. Except where otherwise stated, I have seen and measured all these barrows and found the additional examples here described.

The list has many imperfections and omissions, due chiefly to the fact that a large number of barrows are still undiscovered, and are not marked on any maps. If anyone desires to improve upon this account I would recommend him to start by making careful surveys of each barrow, and photographing from the ground and air where possible. He should find many undiscovered examples on the tops of the downs, and should note for excavation those which are under plough or which are in any other danger of destruction or damage. He should also be careful to ascertain local names and folklore relating to the mounds where possible.

DISTRIBUTION.

About 95 per cent. of the known examples are on the chalk downs, the remainder being in the Weald, with the solitary exception of the site of the Hove tumulus

which was on the coastal plain. The Wealden examples are on the heathlands between Duncton and Petersfield, only two or three miles north of the downs.

Those on the downs of West Sussex tend to be large and are probably mostly Bronze Age. They include a dozen bell-barrows—a Wessex type known to be Bronze Age. The examples on the downs of East Sussex tend to be smaller, and some of them are later in date, a few grave-mound clusters being almost certainly post Bronze Age and possibly Romano-British or Saxon. The most prolific barrow-areas in East Sussex are the downs west of Lewes and Alfriston.

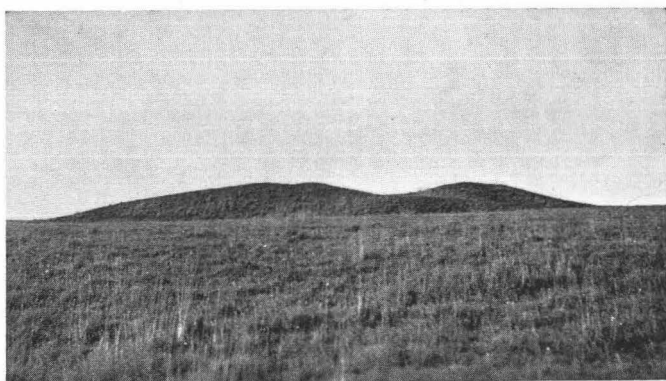


FIG. 2. A LONG BARROW ON CLIFFE HILL.

BARROW-TYPES.

1. LONG BARROWS.—These are long earthen burial-mounds, which generally have (or had) side-ditches, which do not as a rule go round the ends, though sometimes they converge slightly at each end. It is possible that some of them may have contained interior wooden structures, corresponding to those of stone found in long barrows in the Cotswolds, North Wiltshire, and elsewhere. So far as is known the Sussex long barrows are all of the earthen kind. Examples elsewhere which have been opened have

LIST OF LONG BARROWS.

6" O.S. Map	Number	Parish	Length in Paces	Width in Paces	Height in Feet	Ditch	Orientation. [Higher end first]	Local Name	Literature and Other Details
33 S.E.	1	Up Marden.	70	22	6	On flank-sides.	E.-W.	Solomon's or Baverse's Thumb.	<i>Sussex N. & Q.</i> , Aug., 1930, p. 69; <i>Sussex County Mag.</i> , June, 1931, pp. 396-7; <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. XXVIII., p. 112.
48 N.W.	12	} Stoughton. {	} 36 25 {	} 27 14 ? {	} 7 5 {	On flank-sides.	{ S.E.-N.W. ? N.N.W.-S.S.E. }	None. None. }	Dallaway, <i>Rape of Chichester</i> , p. 163; Horsfield, <i>Sussex.</i> , II., 75; Curwens, <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXVI., pp. 172-5.
48 N.W.	14								
54 S.W.	40	S. Malling Without.	40	20 ?	6	On flank-sides.	E.-W.	Camel's Humps, or Warrior's Grave.	<i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIII, pp. 157-8.
66 S.E.	4	Rottingdean.	60	17	4	?	N.-S.	None ?	Marked on all maps as two round barrows; its nature is open to question. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. XV., p. 243; <i>Sussex N. & Q.</i> , Aug., 1930, p. 69.
67 S.W.	22	Piddinghoe.	40	20	6	?	E.-W.	Money Burgh.	Skeleton (? secondary) said to have been found in it; <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIII., pp. 159-60. Scraper found on mound by L.V.G. in 1929.

LIST OF LONG BARROWS—*continued.*

6" O.S. Map	Number	Parish	Length in Paces	Width in Paces	Height in Feet	Ditch	Orientation. [Higher end first]	Local Name	Literature and Other Details
67 S.E.	13	West Firle.	38	23	8½	On flank-sides and in-turning at ends, especially at E.	E.-W.	None?	<i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIII., pp. 160-1. Appearance of E. end consistent with collapse of an internal wooden structure.
68 S.W.	54	Alfriston.	30	15	6	On flank-sides.	S.S.E.-N.N.W.	None?	<i>Sussex N. & Q.</i> , Aug., 1930, p. 69.
68 S.W.	55	"	55	22	8	On flank-sides.	N.E.-S.W.	Long Burgh.	Scheduled Ancient Monument. <i>Gentlemen's Mag.</i> , Aug., 1763, p. 396; 1768, p. 284; Horsfield's <i>Lewes</i> , I., 42 (where he misquotes <i>Gentlemen's Mag.</i>); <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIII., pp. 161-2.
68 S.E.	2	Arlington.	60	18?	7?	On flank-sides.	? N.E.-S.W.	None?	Scheduled Ancient Monument. <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIII., pp. 164-5.
68 S.E.	9	Folkington-Wilmington Bdry.	73	20	6	On flank-sides.	S.-N.	Hunter's Burgh.	<i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIX., pp. 93-5, and Plate III. Curwen, <i>Prehistoric Sussex</i> , Plate VII.
79 N.E.	2	Litlington.	28	16	4	?	S.W.-N.E.?	None?	Oval; perhaps doubtful. <i>Sussex N. & Q.</i> , Aug., 1930, p. 69.
66 N.W.	1	Preston.	80?	10?	6?	?	E.-W.?	?	(Site only.) In my opinion very doubtful. F. G. S. Bramwell thinks it might have been one.

For a general description of most of the above, see also O. G. S. Crawford, *O.S. Professional Papers*, New Series, No. 8, pp. 4-5, Plate 2 and Map 2.

mostly yielded primary inhumations which have been referred to the period immediately preceding the earliest Bronze Age, or *circa* 2300–1800 B.C.

There is a tendency for the larger and higher end of these barrows to be placed at E., N.E., or S.E.

ROUND BARROWS.

2. BOWL-BARROWS.—A few examples (e.g., O.S. 67, S.W., No. 7) appear to have had no ditches, and these probably tend to be early; but the vast majority have had their surrounding ditches obliterated by the plough. The surrounding ditch is generally annular, but is sometimes interrupted (e.g., O.S. 53 S.E., No. 11). Some of these apparent causeways over the ditch may be original, but others are due to subsequent mutilation by opening the mound and throwing the earth into the ditch. Nine-tenths of the barrows in the county are of the bowl shape. “As the shape of bowls varies, so does that of the bowl-shaped barrow” (Cunnington, *Archæology of Wiltshire*, 1933, pp. 80, 81). Some are steep and conical; others are almost as flat as the “platform” barrow. This type lasted from the earliest Bronze Age until Saxon times. The large ones of gentle contour tend to belong to the Bronze Age; a steep and conical profile may sometimes indicate a Roman date; clusters of large numbers of small bowl-barrows are frequently shown by excavation to be Saxon, and very occasionally to be Early Iron Age or Romano-British; but it is seldom safe to date a bowl-barrow by its outward appearance, the safest call being nearly always “spades,” as the late A. H. Allcroft wrote.

Very rarely, bowl-barrows have a low bank outside the ditch [e.g., O.S. 33 N.E., No. 1; 51 N.W., No. 21; 79 N.E., Nos. 27 and 32]. Such examples, when the mound is very low, approach a type classed by Hoare as “Druid No. 2,” and by Crawford as the “Saucer” barrow.

3. BELL-BARROWS.—These have a more or less well-defined platform between the mound and the ditch,

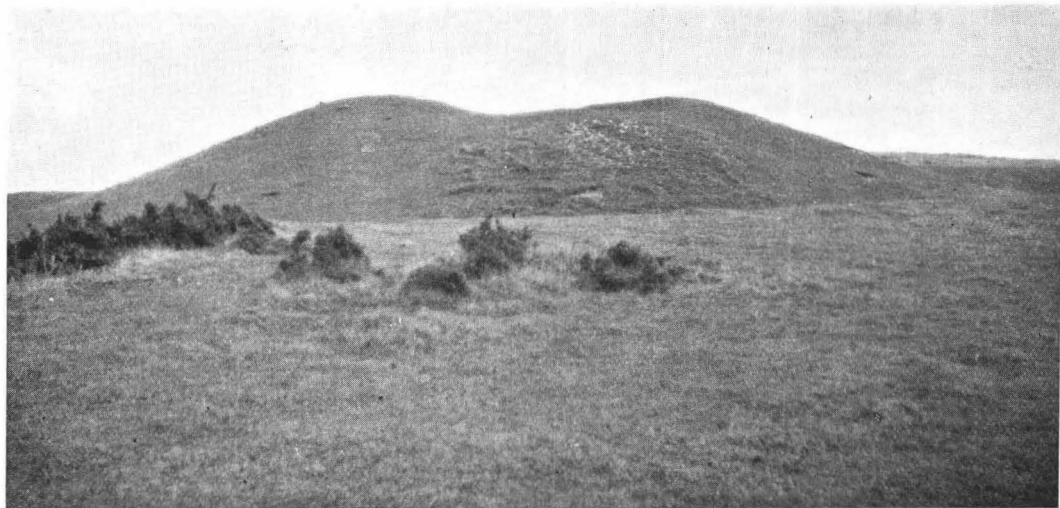


FIG. 3. A ROUND BARROW ON WINDOVER HILL, NEAR WILMINGTON.

LIST OF BELL-BARROWS.

6" O.S. Map	Number	Parish	Diam. of Mound in Feet	Width of Berm in Feet	Width of Ditch in Feet	Height of Mound (Feet)	Depth of Ditch (Feet)	Local Name	Literature and Other Details
34 N.W.	3	Treyford	69	9	15	6	2	The Devil's Jumps.	See Dallaway, <i>Rape of Chichester</i> , p. 308; <i>Sussex N. & Q.</i> , Aug., 1930, p. 70; Curwen, <i>Prehistoric Sussex</i> , p. 41; <i>Arch. Journ.</i> , Vol. X., pp. 355-7; <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. VII., Appendix, pp. 53-4.
34 N.W.	4	"	60	10	15	8½	2		
34 N.W.	5	"	84	13	15	16	2		
34 N.W.	6	"	84	12	18	13	3		
34 N.W.	7	"	75	10	17	10	2		
34 N.W.	8	"	Nearly Destroyed.						
35 S.W.	11	Graffham	48	12	9	3	1	None?	<i>Sussex N. & Q.</i> , Aug., 1930, p. 70. A doubtful bell; truncated.
35 S.W.	20	Up Waltham	?	?	?	10?	2?	None?	<i>Ibid.</i>
48 N.W.	1	Stoughton	60	12	9	6	1	Among the Devil's Humps, or the King's Graves.	<i>Ibid.</i> A twin, enclosed in the same oval ditch. Berm overspread on N. (lower) side. <i>Gent. Mag.</i> , 1792, July-Dec., p. 593; Mason's <i>Goodwood</i> , pp. 172-81; <i>Arch. Journal</i> , Vol. X., p. 356; <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. VII., Appendix, pp. 51-2; <i>Sussex N. & Q.</i> , Aug., 1930, p. 70; <i>Sussex County Mag.</i> , June, 1931, pp. 396-8; Curwen, <i>Prehistoric Sussex</i> , Plate VIII.; O.S. Air-photograph No. 1815. No. 9 was opened partially by the brothers Hamilton and L.V.G., Apr., 1933; report not yet published. For all the above see <i>Proc. Prehistoric Soc. of E. Anglia</i> , Vol. VII., Pt. 2, p. 226.
48 N.W.	2	"	60	12	9	6	1		
48 N.W.	8	"	72	12	12	12	1½		
48 N.W.	9	"	78	15	12	12	1½		

the barrow being in other respects of bowl shape. Occasionally an outer bank is present. The bell shape is almost confined to greater Wessex, but examples exist as far east as the western parts of Sussex and Surrey, and as far north as Dunstable Downs and Bircham, Norfolk. Nearly always, barrows of this form are very large and impressive, and all those opened with result have been shown to belong to the pure Bronze Age (i.e., before the period of "bucket" and "barrel" urns).

4. DISC-BARROWS resemble bell-barrows, but always have an outer bank and a much smaller mound. Sometimes they have two or three mounds in the central area. The type is unknown in Sussex, despite assertions to the contrary (e.g., Curwen, *Prehistoric Sussex*, pp. 41 and 168; *Archæologia*, Vol. XLIII., p. 303).

5. RING MOUNDS resemble disc-barrows, but have no central mound. They consist therefore of a circular ditch with an earthbank generally outside, but sometimes inside the ditch. Some may have been barrows, but others were not (on this point see Allcroft, *The Circle and the Cross*, Vol. I, pp. 37-38). In size they range from ten to fifty yards in diameter in Sussex.

Sussex Examples.

- 48 N.E., No. 1 (?) (East Dean, near Chichester).
- 49 S.W., No. 4 (Nore Hill, Eartham).
- 50 S.E., No. 25 (Harrow Hill).
- 50 S.E., No. 29 (Cock Hill, Blackpatch). Probably not a barrow.
- 50 S.E., P. 9. See Pull, *Flint Miners of Blackpatch*, pp. 80-82.
- 53 N.E., No. 15 (near Plumpton Plain, ? site only).
- 53 S.W., No. 8 (Tegdown, near Patcham; this is probably the best of this type in the county).
- 54 S.W., Nos. 14, 15 (Downs west of Lewes; ? sites only).
- 54 S.W., No. 28, a, b, and c (Downs west of Lewes; ? sites only).
- 79 N.E., No. 23 (Combe Hill).

In addition there are two exceptional examples consisting of a saucer-shaped depression surrounded by a slight bank of earth, the earth for the bank having

apparently been obtained from the very slight central depression.

50 N.W., No. 10 (Amberley Mount).

68 S.W., No. 29 (Downs west of Alfriston; a perfect little example).

Apparent ring-mounds having ditch *outside* bank are apt to get confused with:—

(1) tree-planting earth-rings, consisting of a ditch (often circular) with an inner bank, enclosing a group of trees. The inner bank was originally surmounted by a fence for the protection of the young trees. Most of them are about a century old.

(2) truncated ditched bowl-barrows. When the material of a barrow has been carted away (for road-material, etc.), a slight ring of earth is not infrequently left as not worth the trouble of removing, and in course of time this gets weathered down into a deceptive resemblance to a ring-mound.

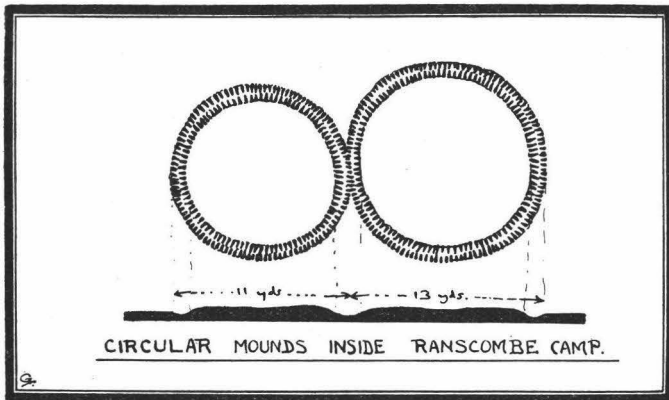


FIG. 4.

6. PLATFORM-BARROWS have a flat top. Some apparent examples are probably truncated bowls, but others are as originally constructed. Truncated bowl-barrows tend to have a slight earth-ring on the rim of the platform, and the latter exhibits a broken-up

appearance. Genuine platform-barrows have a perfectly smooth top, and the platform generally has no surrounding earth-ring. The latter feature is however present in two fine examples: O.S. 54 S.E., Nos. 17 and 18.

Platform-barrows are broadly of two kinds:—

Type 1.—Large, with the central platform raised two or three feet above the surrounding ground; it is sometimes difficult to distinguish these from truncated bowls. Barrows of Type 1 occasionally have a bank outside or inside the ditch. Simple examples of this type have been noted in the New Forest and described by H. Kidner (*Proc. Hants. F.C.*, Vol. VIII., Part III., pp. 310–14).

Type 2.—Small, with the platform not more than a few inches above the surrounding ground; the platform generally has a slight dip in the centre. Negative evidence afforded by the excavation of some of this type throws doubt upon their nature, and at least some of them may not be sepulchral.

Sussex Examples.

Type 1.

- 34 S.E., No. 2. Cocking Hill; an example with wide low outer bank.
- 49 N.E., No. 6. Glatting Down.
- 50 N.E., No. 19. A good one on Sullington Hill.
- 51 S.E., No. 14. Steyning Round Hill.
- 53 N.W., No. 21. South of Ditchling Beacon.
- 54 S.W., No. 29. A fine one with outer bank, west of Lewes.

Types 1 or 2.

- 34 S.E., No. 5. Poor examples on Manor farm and
- 34 S.E., No. 7. W. Heyshott Downs.
- 50 N.W., No. 7. On Amberley Mount.
- 50 S.W., No. 1. A poor example in Arundel Park.
- 50 S.E., Nos. 8, 15 and 19. Bapham–Harrow Hill areas.
- 68 S.W., Nos. 20 and 23. On Alfriston Front Hill.
- 68 S.E., No. 5. On Windover Hill.

Type 2.

- 51 N. W., Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 22. Near Chanctonbury.
- 51 S.W., Nos. 3, 5, and 6. Church Hill, Findon.
- 52 N.E., Nos. 5 and 6. On Wolstonbury Hill.

53 N.E., Nos. 45, 73 and 75. Between Plumpton Plain and Mount Harry.

(?) 53 S.W., No. 14. Ditchling Road, near Hollingbury.

54 S.W., Nos. 25-27 and 28. Offham and Spital Hills.

54 S.E., Nos. 1 and 2. Inside Ranscombe Camp.

67 N.E., Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Near Caburn.

7. STEEP AND CONICAL BOWL BARROWS.—It is possible that some of the steep conical bowl-barrows on the South Downs may be Romano-British (as at Stevenage, Mersea, and Bartlow in East Anglia), or Saxon (as at Taplow, Bucks).

The following is a list of the more typical of the Sussex examples:—

49 N.E., No. 7. This is very mutilated, and the only reason for including it in this list is that Mr. T. Honeywood, who excavated it, believed it to be Roman. It is a few yards from the Stane Street on Bignor Hill.

49 N.E., Nos. 9-11, in the same area as No. 7. These are steep and conical.

49 N.E., Nos. 15-18, and 20. These are all in one group and have been partly levelled by the plough in the remote past. Situation of the whole group in a valley is unusual for Bronze Age barrows but is not uncommon for those of Roman period.

49 N.E., Nos. 13, 14.—Two unploughed examples north of the foregoing.

50 N.W., No. 1. A. H. Allcroft hinted at a Roman date for this ploughed mound (*Downland Pathways*, p. 242), but there is nothing in its present form (partly levelled) to indicate any period.

67 S.E., Nos. 5-7. Three steep conical barrows, one of which has been truncated fairly recently. A fine piece of Roman road leads to the barrows.

N.B.—In the absence of decisive excavation records it would not be safe to assume a Roman period for any of the above; but I think it possible that *some* of the barrows listed above might reveal a Roman or Romano-British date when opened.

8. GRAVE-MOUND CLUSTERS.—These consist of groups of round barrows which are normally much smaller than the Bronze Age barrows. These grave-mound clusters tend to be later than Bronze Age; the Danes' Graves in Yorkshire are of Early Iron Age,

but the majority of grave-mound clusters in the south-eastern counties have been shown to be Saxon. Rev. J. Douglas thought a Romano-British date possible for some of the Sussex clusters (see *Provincial Magazine*, No. 1, 1818).

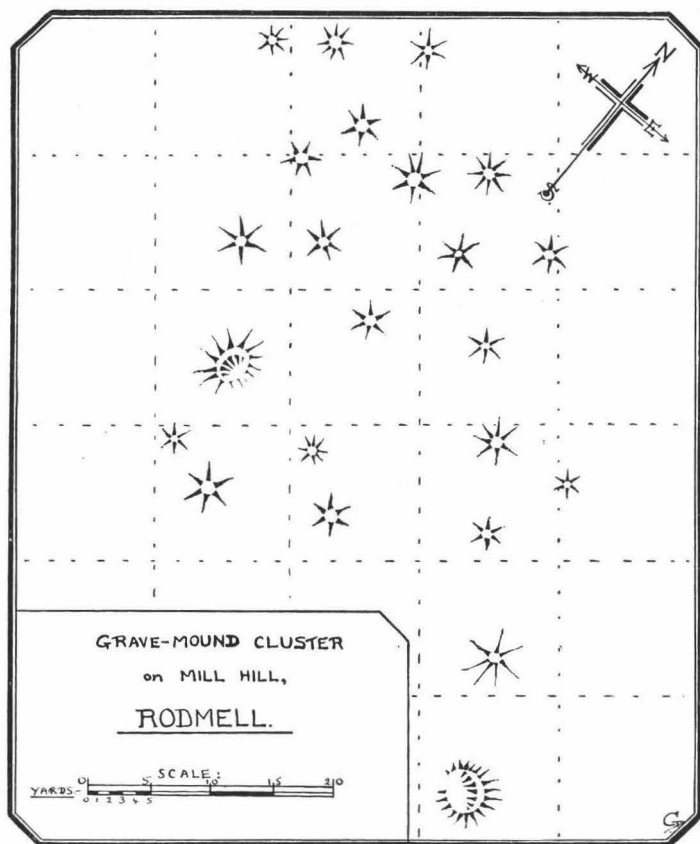


FIG. 5.

Sussex Examples.

- 54 S.W., No. 7 (a-i). A group of about nine, south of the western end of Lewes Race Course. Possibly mostly intact.
- 54 S.W., No. 12. Cluster of ten or more, possibly opened by Shrapnall (G. A. Cooke's *Topographical Description of the County of Sussex*, pp. 123, 124.).

- 66 N.E., No. 1 (a-j).—A group of ten or more, on Falmer Hill. [? Horsfield's *Lewes*, Vol. I, p. 48. The account *may* refer to these barrows.]
- 66 S.E., No. 5. About 30, including about two larger ones, at the Bostle, north of Rottingdean.
- 67 N.W., Nos. 4 and 5, small groups on Iford Front Hill. No. 5 group is in excellent preservation.
- 67 S.W., No. 1. The Picker's Hill group. See *Downland*, July, 1927, pp. 166-7.
- 67 S.W., No. 20. The Mill Hill group. See *Sussex Notes and Queries*, Nov., 1931, pp. 236-8.

EXCEPTIONAL TYPES.

(1) *Round Barrows with Straight Ditches*.—This peculiar variety seems to be confined to the Blackpatch-Findon area. It consists of a circular mound with straight flank-ditches as in long barrows.

Sussex Examples.

- 50 S.E., No. 30, on Blackpatch Hill.
- 51 S.W., No. 1, on Blackpatch Hill.
- 51 S.W., No. 4, on Church Hill, Findon.

(2) *Overlapping Barrows*.—Confluent or overlapping bowl-barrows are unusual, but the following examples have been noted:—

- 51 S.E., No. 2.
- 68 S.W., No. 27.
- 80 S.W., Nos. 14, 15.

[For the Bow Hill twin-barrow, see under BELL-BARROWS.]

THE HISTORY OF SUSSEX BARROW-STUDY.

Of some thousand barrows known to exist in the county, probably not more than eighty are intact, and of those that have been opened excavation-records are wanting for the vast majority, these having been opened largely by treasure-seekers who have worked in a plundering spirit and have had little or no regard for archæology. Even the few barrows that have

been opened by well-meaning people, including archaeologists, have not all been examined with the care which is necessary for revealing the most information.

The history of our knowledge of the county's barrows may be stated briefly. Between 1760 and 1770, a few examples near Alfriston and elsewhere were opened and described in the *Gentlemen's Magazine* by Stephen Vine, who was described by M. A. Lower as "a very ingenious and intelligent schoolmaster. . . . He was a great lover of antiquarian pursuits" (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XIX., p. 195). Between 1800 and 1820 some barrows in various parts of the Downs were opened by Rev. J. Douglas, author of the *Nenia Britannica*, who does not appear to have left any detailed record of his work, excepting a very inadequate article in Vol. I., No. 1, of the *Provincial Magazine*, 1818. Rev. J. Douglas encouraged Dr. Gideon Mantell to open a number of barrows in the Lewes area, and the results of his work are summed up, not too adequately, in Horsfield's *History of Lewes*. There are also some references in Mantell's *Journal*,* and in his *Day's Ramble in Lewes*. A contemporary enthusiast was Thomas King of Chichester, who joined Douglas in opening a barrow in Dale Park near Arundel, and possibly made other excavations. Between 1853 and 1856, A. W. Franks and others opened examples on Bow Hill and Monkton Down in West Sussex, and the Hove Tumulus was destroyed and its contents preserved. Between 1870 and 1880 the Black Burgh near the Dyke, and the barrow on Seaford Head were opened by Pitt-Rivers and the excavations were ably reported. About the same time some examples between Cocking and Bignor were opened by Thomas Honywood of Horsham, who died before preparing an account of his researches, with the exception of a short account of a barrow which he opened on Bignor Hill. Rev. H. Smith opened examples near Chichester and Alfriston and left us a fairly adequate record.

* A copy of the relevant extracts from Mantell's *Journal* (which is in New Zealand) is at Barbican House, Lewes.

From 1900 until to-day work of a more scientific character has been done by the late A. H. Allcroft, Mr. H. S. Toms and Drs. E. and E. C. Curwen, in discovering, classifying, and occasionally opening the barrows on the Downs, and very recently some examples in the Blackpatch-Findon area have been opened by J. H. Pull.

During the last few years the long barrows of the county have been listed and described by H. S. Toms, and a brief account has been given by O. G. S. Crawford (*O.S. Prof. Papers*, N.S., No. 8). The bell-barrows have been listed and described by the present writer in *Proc. P.S.E.A.*, Vol. VII., Pt. 2, p. 226.

CHRONOLOGICAL.

DETAILS OF BARROWS EXCAVATED WITH RESULT.

A. LATE NEOLITHIC. *Long Barrows.*

67 S.W., No. 22. A skeleton (? secondary) is said to have been found in the Deans long barrow. *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIII., p. 160.

B. BRONZE AGE.

(i) *Beakers and Crouched Burials.*

48 N.E., No. 2. Beaker-skeleton from a bowl barrow.

50 S.E., P.2, P. 3, P. 4, P. 7, and P.12. Contracted burials, probably primary, from bowl barrows. See J. H. Pull, *The Flint Miners of Blackpatch*, Chapt. 6.

52 S.E., No. 8. Contracted skeleton, beaker and necklace of bronze and lignite beads found at Beggars Haven; the site may or may not have been covered by a barrow.

52 S.E., No. 10. Contracted skeleton, bronze knife-dagger and pin, earthen cup and necklace of shale disc beads from the Black Burgh. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 52.

53 S.W., No. 16. Beaker and contracted skeleton found, but no evidence of a barrow. *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 39.

- 54 S.W., No. 34. The primary interments in this barrow appear to have been the skeletons of a woman and child. Middle Bronze Age secondary interments were found. See *Sussex County Mag.*, Oct., 1932, pp. 651-56.
- 64 N.W., No. 2. Beaker found in a barrow near Cissbury. No evidence of an associated skeleton. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 39, No. 2. For another beaker found in a barrow near Cissbury, see *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 39, No. 3.
- 66 S.W., No. 2. Skeletons and beakers probably found on Church Hill, Brighton. Barrows are known to have existed on this hill. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., pp. 64, 65.
- 67 S.W., No. 7. Contracted skeleton and unornamented beaker found in a barrow on Heathy Brow. See *Sussex N. & Q.*, Aug., 1932, pp. 70, 71.
- 67 S.W., No. 13. Contracted skeleton and beaker found in a destroyed barrow at Telscombe Tye. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 37.
- 68 S.W., No. 37 (?). Contracted skeleton with brachycephalic skull found, but away from the centre of the mound. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII., p. 70 (? secondary).
- 79 S.E., No. 1. Contracted skeletons found in Crowlink Barrow, near Friston. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. V., pp. 207-12.

(i)a.—*Inhumation or Cremation.*

- 66 S.W., No. 1. The Hove Tumulus yielded an amber cup, bronze knife-dagger, whetstone, and perforated axe-hammer, which were associated with decayed human bones in a coffin of oak. It is not certain whether the interment was by inhumation or cremation. See *Brighton & Hove Archaeologist*, Vol. II., pp. 20-8.

(ii) *Simple Cremation.*

- 34 N.W., Nos. 3-8. Two of "The Devil's Jumps" revealed simple cremations, probably primary.
- 48 N.W., Nos. 8-11. Two of "The Devil's Humps" on Bow Hill yielded simple cremations, probably primary.
- 50 S.E., P. 6. See Pull, *Flint Miners of Blackpatch*, pp. 76, 77.
- 53 S.W., No. 13. Site of a small barrow which yielded a simple cremation.
- 67 N.W., A. This cairn, which was opened by the late A. H. Allcroft, yielded burnt bones and ashes. See *Sussex N. & Q.*, IV., p. 72.

- (iii) *Cremations in Overhanging-Rim Urns or associated with other Middle Bronze Age Grave Goods.*
- 35 S.E., No. 2a. Cremation in overhanging-rim urn. See *Sussex N. & Q.*, IV., p. 218.
- 48 N.W., Nos. 15-17. Cremations in overhanging-rim urns. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII., pp. 63-5; *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 63, No. 1.
- 50 N.E., A. Cremation in a large overhanging-rim urn from barrow on Storrington Downs. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. I, pp. 55-7.
- 50 N.E.; B. and 51 N.W., A. Overhanging-rim urns from barrows on Sullington Warren. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 64, No. 6.
- 50 S.E., P. 5 and P. 11. Overhanging-rim urn cremations found by J. H. Pull in barrows in the Blackpatch area. See Pull, *op. cit.*, pp. 74-6 and 83, 84.
- 53 N.W., No. 1. Cremation from barrow near Clayton Windmills. Bi-conical incense-cup apparently associated. *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 65, No. 14.
- 53 S.E., No. 14. Cremation in overhanging-rim urn from downs south of Mount Harry. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 65, No. 17.
- 54 S.W., No. 34. Secondary cremations with overhanging-rim urns from a barrow on Cliffe Hill. See *Sussex County Mag.*, Oct., 1932, pp. 651-6.
- 54 S.W., C. Cremations in urns from Cuckoo Bottom. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVI., p. 243, and Vol. LXXII., p. 65, No. 16.
- 54 S.E., No. 4-7. Two urns approaching overhanging rim type from barrow near Oxteddle Bottom. Blue faience pendant, "multiple" or "pulley" beads and other objects associated; not certain whether primary or secondary. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 66, No. 22; also Horsfield, *Hist. of Lewes*, Vol. I., p. 47.
- 54 S.E., Nos. 1-19. Some barrows north of Caburn Camp have yielded overhanging-rim urns. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 66, No. 23.
- 66 S.E., No. 1. Overhanging-rim urn inverted over burnt bones found on hill near Wick Bottom; the interment may or may not have been covered by a barrow. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 65, No. 19.
- 67 S.W., No. 13. Secondary inurned cremations from the Telscombe Tye barrow. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 66, No. 21.
- 67 S.W./S.E., A. Inurned cremations from what may have been a ploughed barrow. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 66, No. 24.
N.B.—These urns might be of later date. See *Ant. Journ.*, XIII., p. 452.

- 67 S.E., No. 4. Overhanging-rim urn inverted over burnt bones found in cist in the chalk, possibly originally covered by a barrow. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 66, No. 25.
- 68 S.W., No. 37. Urns from barrow on Alfriston Race Course downs. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 66, No. 29.

(iv) *Cremations in Urns of Unknown Type.*

- 49 N.E., Nos. 5 and 6. Inurned cremations from barrows on Glatting Down. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 63, No. 2.
- 50 S.E., 1 (?) and 9.—Inurned cremations from barrows near Burpham. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIII., pp. 10–13, and Vol. LXXII., p. 63, No. 4.
- 51 S.E., A. Inurned cremation from barrow near Steyning. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 64, No. 9.
- 52 S.W., A. Inurned cremation from barrow on Beeding Hill. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 64, No. 10.
- 54 S.W., B. Inurned cremations from barrow near Steere's Mill. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. V., pp. 199–200.
- 66 S.W., No. 2. Sites on Church Hill, Brighton. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., pp. 64–5, No. 11.
- 66 S.E., Nos. 8 and 9. Burials in cairns in Saltdean Valley. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 65, No. 20, and references given in the Topographical List of the present paper.
- 68 S.W., No. 3 (?). Large barrow on or near Firle Beacon appears to have yielded two inurned cremations (? secondary). See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 66, No. 27.
- 68 S.W., A. Inurned cremations from barrows near Alfriston, found in 1763 and 1765. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 67, No. 30.
- 68 S.E., No. 3. Inurned cremation from the large round barrow on Windover Hill. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 67, No. 31.
- 79 N.E., No. 19. "Urns and human remains" found in barrows on Willingdon Hill. See Topographical List in the present paper.

(v) *Cremation in Urn of Mid or Late Bronze Age.*

- 82 N.E., No. 1. An urn found in a barrow at Birling Gap appears to be hybrid, of Mid Bronze Age type, but perhaps influenced by the Bucket urn culture. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 67, No. 32, and especially *Ant. Journ.*, XIII., p. 452. This urn burial appears to have been primary.

(vi) *Late Bronze Age Urn Burial.*

- 79 N.W., A. Inurned cremations from barrow near Burnt House, south of Alfriston. According to C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A., the barrow yielded "Six urns, some apparently globular, but at least one bucket." *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 66, No. 28; see also *Ant. Journ.*, XIII., p. 452, and *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII., pp. 193-4.

C. EARLY IRON AGE.

- 50 N.E., No. 1. Possible but very doubtful Early Iron Age barrow burial, consisting of a cremation with (? associated) bead-rim pottery of Belgic type. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXIII., pp. 182-4, and *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. LXXXIX., p. 296.

D. ROMAN AND ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD.

- 49 N.E., No. 7. The barrow known as Watch Ways, near the Stane Street on Bignor Hill, was thought by the excavator, Thomas Honeywood, to be Roman, but in the absence of published conclusive evidence its date must be regarded as doubtful. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII., pp. 189-190.

For other possible large Roman barrows see under BARROW-TYPES, No. 7, Steep and Conical Bowl Barrows.

Between 1800 and 1819 the Rev. J. Douglas, author of *Nenia Britannica*, opened certain groups of barrows on Bignor Hill, above Lavington, and near Saltdean, which he referred to the Romano-British period. See *Provincial Mag.*, 1818, No. 1, and Horsfield's *Hist. of Lewes*, Vol. I., p. 42.

In the British Museum (Roman Room, Table Case D), are some Roman tools and parts of locks, said to have been found in a Sussex barrow, the site of which appears to be unknown.

E. SAXON PERIOD.

- 48 S.W., Nos. 1-4. Group of probable Saxon grave-mounds opened by Rev. H. Smith. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII., pp. 59-62. See also Topographical List in the present paper.
- 50 S.W., A. The Peppering barrow yielded a full-length skeleton, possibly primary. See *Gent. Mag.*, 1835, Part II., p. 648.
- 50 S.E., Nos. 4-7. Probable Saxon grave-mounds on Perry Hill. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIII., p. 15.
- 50 S.E., Nos. 13-15. Remains of a (? Saxon) skeleton were found in barrow 15 by E. J. F. Hearne and are now in the Littlehampton Museum. Other Saxon burials have been found in

- barrows in this area (*V.C.H., Sussex*, Vol. I., p. 346), but it is not certain whether those from the barrows were primary or secondary.
- 50 S.E., Nos. 22-23. Saxon burials (primary) from barrows south of Harrow Hill on Newbarn Down. See Dr. E. C. Curwen's article in this volume of *S.A.C.*, p. 157.
- 50 S.E., P. 10. Saxon skeleton, perhaps primary, from a barrow near Blackpatch. See Pull, *Flint-Miners of Blackpatch*, pp. 82-3.
- 51 S.E., B. Saxon iron knife found in barrow near Coombes; not certain whether associated with primary or secondary burial. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. II., p. 269.
- 54 S.W., No. 12. A cluster of grave-mounds opened by Col. Shrapnall, who found in them fully extended skeletons. See Topographical List of the present paper.
- 54 S.E., A. Probable Saxon grave-mounds, on or near Saxon (formerly Sexton) Down. See Mantell's *Journal*, and Horsfield's *Lewes*, Vol. I., p. 47.
- 66 S.W., No. 3. Barrows near Whitehawk Camp may have been Saxon. See Topographical List in the present paper.
- 67 N.E., No. 8. Grave-mounds on Beddingham Hill opened by Rev. J. Douglas may be of this period. Disc-brooches from them are illustrated in Horsfield's *Lewes*, Vol. I, Plate III., Fig. 3, and are in the British Museum. See also *V.C.H. Sussex*, Vol. I., p. 337.
- 67 N.E.-68 S.W. A cluster of grave-mounds opened by Mr. Coles Child in 1843 revealed a Saxon date. See Thurnam and Davis, *Crania Britannica*, Article 29; *V.C.H. Sussex*, Vol. I., p. 335. The site is near Firle Beacon.
- 68 S.W., Nos. 9-11. Probable site of Saxon barrows opened by J. Y. Akerman in 1849. See *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 1st Series, Vol. II., pp. 47-48; *V.C.H. Sussex*, Vol. I., p. 336. These mounds are on the north-east escarpment of Alfriston Front Hill.

Saxon Secondary Interments.

- 50 S.E., P. 2 and P. 12. Saxon secondary burials in barrows opened by J. H. Pull. See his *Flint-Miners of Blackpatch*, pp. 67-9 and 84-7.
- 52 S.E., Nos. 11-13. Saxon secondary interments have been found among these three barrows on Summer Down and some grave-goods associated are in Brighton Museum.

68 S.W., A. This Bronze Age barrow (opened in 1763) appears to have yielded a Saxon secondary burial.

N.B.—The above list of secondary burials found may not be complete.

The history of Sussex barrow-burial has now been traced from Neolithic to Saxon times, in the latter part of which barrow-burial virtually ceased in this country. It is interesting to note, however, that according to W. Johnson (*Byways in British Archaeology*, p. 264), circular mounds were occasionally erected over human burials on the South Downs until very recent times, for “on the Sussex coast, the graves of drowned sailors are said to be thus distinguished.”

MOLLUSCS AND ECHINI FROM BARROWS.

A. MOLLUSCS.

50 S.E., P. 3 and P. 4. Shells of *Helix nemoralis* and *Cyclostoma elegans* associated apparently with the primary interments, which were crouched burials (Pull, *op. cit.*, pp. 69–74).

53 S.W., No. 16. Shells of *Helix nemoralis* and *Cyclostoma elegans* found in front of the mouth of a contracted burial with beaker, which may or may not have been originally covered by a barrow. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 39, No. 7.

B. ECHINI.

80 S.W., No. 11. Fossil *echinus* found on ploughed barrow-site by L.V.G., in 1930; it may or may not have been connected with the burial.

* SITE UNKNOWN.—Mr. E. Lovett, writer on folklore, found a fossil *echinus* attached to a naturally perforated flint in a Sussex barrow, the site of which appears to be unknown. Mr. Lovett is known to have opened some barrows in the Burpham area. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIII., pp. 11–13; Johnson, *Byways in British Archaeology*, p. 302.

C. POROSPHÆRA GLOBULARIS.

54 S.E., No. 15. Specimens of *Porosphæra* were found in a barrow at Glynde Hill, but they may not have been associated with the primary burial. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIV., p. 190; see also *The Rochester Naturalist*, May, 1932, pp. 125–132 for an account of *Porosphæra* in archæology and folklore.

FOLKLORE.

The few Sussex items of folklore of barrows and kindred earthworks are somewhat vague. They may be divided into three kinds: (1) items relative to hidden treasure including gold or silver coffins and golden calves, (2) association of barrows with battles, and (3) association of barrows with mythical personages.

1. TREASURE.

- 53 N.W. The writer was told by a shepherd on Clayton Hill of the tradition of a "golden caff" having been buried on that hill, on which are a number of barrows.
- 54 S.E. or 67 N.E. A silver coffin is said to be buried near Caburn, where are a camp and some barrows. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXX., p. 34.
- 66 N.W., Nos. 2-4. A belief in the existence of hidden treasure at Hollingbury has been recorded, but it is not certain whether it relates to the camp or the barrows inside it. See *A Description of Brighthelmstone*, 1790 (? Anon.).
- 67 S.W., No. 22. Money Burgh may possibly hide a belief in the existence of money in the mound, but this is mere conjecture.
- 68 S.W. A silver coffin is said to be buried on Firle Hill. See Allcroft, *Earthwork of England*, p. 679. Barrows abound in the vicinity.
- 68 S.E. "One of the Romans" is said to be buried in a gold coffin under the Wilmington Giant. See *Folklore*, Vol. XXVI., p. 163.

2. BATTLES.

- 33 N.E., A. Mounds near Two Beech Gate, Up Park, are said to cover some of the slain of the Civil War of 1642-9, and the horses are supposed to be buried in a mound south of Up Park House (see *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXVIII., p. 112). A remarkably similar tradition of the slain soldiers buried in three mounds and the horses in a fourth relates to the mounds, probably barrows, on Wash Common south of Newbury, as I am informed by the assistant curator of Newbury Museum.
- 48 N.W., Nos. 8-11. The four large barrows on Bow Hill are said to cover or commemorate some Danish chiefs killed in a battle. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. VII., pp. 51-4; Bacon's *County Map Guides, Sussex*, p. 3.
- 54 S.W. Some of the slain of the Battle of Lewes (1264) are said to be buried in grave-mounds in the vicinity. See Allcroft, *Downland Pathways*, pp. 9-10.

- 54 S.W., No. 40. The Warrior's Grave is a local name for the long barrow on Cliffe Hill, also known as the Camel's Humps. (Information from Dr. S. Spokes.)
- 67 S.E.—68 S.W.—S.E. In *Prehistoric Sussex*, p. 135, Dr. E. C. Curwen refers to a tradition of a battle between giants on Firle Beacon and Windover Hill. A connection with barrows is possible but not proved.
- 68 S.E.—King Arthur was said by a shepherd to have fought a battle amongst the barrows near the Long Man of Wilmington. See *Folklore*, Vol. XXVI., p. 163.

3. MYTHICAL PERSONAGES.

- 33 S.E., No. 1. The long barrow near Up Marden is known as Solomon's or Baverse's Thumb. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXVIII., p. 112.
- 34 N.W. Nos. 3–8. "The Devil's Jumps" is the name of the fine group of barrows on Treyford Hill.
- 48 N.W., Nos. 8–11. The Bow Hill large barrows are known as "the Kings' Graves" or "the Devil's Humps."
- 50 S.W. Sir Bevis of Hampton is said to have swung his sword round thrice and insisted on being buried where it fell. It is supposed to have fallen on the site of a long mound near Pugh Dene, known as Bevis's Mound (see *Gentlemen's Mag.*, 1833, Part I., p. 68; Beckett, *Spirit of the Downs*, 4th edn., p. 117); there seems to be some doubt as to the exact site of the mound, which is probably not a barrow.
- 50 S.E., Nos. 13–15. Approximate site of Friday's Church, possibly a name applied to the traditional burial-place of Queen Fridias (see *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIII., p. 27). A group of three barrows is on or near the spot.
- 67 N.E., No. 11. Gill's Grave was the name of a barrow near Glynde railway-station. "Gill appears to be a mythical personage connected with this locality, and the often-told story of throwing a hammer from the top of a hill is repeated of him."—*Archæologia*, Vol. XLVI., p. 426.
- 68 S.W., No. 3 (?). "On the top of Firle Beacon is a 'round'; the woman who told me this did not seem to be certain what this 'round' was, and was inclined to think that it might have been a haunt or habitation of the giant of Firle Beacon."—*Folklore*, Vol. XXVI., p. 164. [The word 'round' most likely denotes the large round barrow on top of Firle Beacon.—L. V. G.]
-

ANNUAL CUSTOMS ROUND BARROWS.

66 S.W., No. 1. Nearly a century ago the Hove Tumulus was the scene of village games and sports every Good Friday (see Curwen, *Prehistoric Sussex*, p. 34.)

FOLKLORE LITERATURE. See "Barrows and their Folklore," by L. V. Grinsell, in the *Herald Mag.*, 23rd Jan., 1931.

LOCAL NAMES.

Of nearly a thousand barrows in the county, I have been able to trace the local names of only about twenty-two. It is greatly to be desired that every effort should be made on the part of local workers to note the names of barrows in their districts.

33 S.E., No. 1. Solomon's or Baverse's Thumb (?variant of Bevis). Compare Bevis's Mound near Southampton and in Arundel Park.

34 N.W., Nos. 3-8. The Devil's Jumps.

35 S.W., No. 2. Heyshott Barrow, marked as such on 1st edn. of 1 in. O.S. Map of 1813.

48 N.W., Nos. 8-11. The Four Barrows, Kings' Graves or Devil's Humps.

49 N.E., No. 7. Watch Ways.

50 N.W., No. 1. The Mill Ball.

50 S.W., No. 5. The Burgh.

50 S.W., A. Piping or Peppering Barrow.

50 S.E., Nos. 13-15. On approximate site of Friday's Church.

50 S.E. Lowdene or Loasden was thought by A. H. Allcroft to denote "Barrow valley," but this derivation may be open to question. See *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIII., p. 75, note 36.

52 S.E., No. 10. The Black Burgh.

53 S.E., No. 10. Four Lords' Burgh.

54 S.W., No. 40. The Camel's Humps, or Warrior's Grave.

65 N.W., No. 2. Thunder's Barrow.

66 S.W., No. 2. Bunker's Mound.

67 N.E., No. 11. Gill's Grave.

67 S.W., No. 3. Peddlersburgh (6 in. O.S., 1st edn.), or Pedlersburgh (6 in. O.S., 2nd edn.).

67 S.W., No. 10. The Burgh.

- 67 S.W., No. 22. Money Burgh. [Compare Money Hills, Hants., 64 N.W.]
- 67 S.E., No. 3. Males Burgh. This name may have reference to Godfrey de Merle (Mawer and Stenton, *Place-Names of Sussex*, Vol. II., p. 362.
- 67 S.E., Nos. 5-7. The Lords' Burghs.
- 68 S.W., No. 4. Five Lords' Burgh, marked as such on maps by Bowen, Kitchin, Budgen, Overton and Bowles, and Yeakell and Gardner, as well as on present 6 in. O.S. maps.
- 68 S.W., No. 55. Long Burgh.
- 68 S.E., No. 9. The Hunter's Burgh.

[Note also Barrows Copse (20 S.E.); Burgh Wood and Burgh Hill (30 N.E.); Hardbarrow Copse (36 S.E.); but there do not appear to be any barrows at these places.]

The derivation of Lewes from hlaewes=barrows, has been questioned.

It is noticed that barrows on the South Downs frequently bear the name of "burgh." "Four" and "Five Lords' Burgh(s)" denote the number of parish boundaries meeting now or formerly at the barrows, not the number of barrows in the group.

MAPS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

The earliest Sussex maps have no barrows at all marked upon them, but most of those of eighteenth century have Five Lords' Burgh marked west of Alfriston. The First editions (*circa* 1813) of the 1 in. O.S. maps, largely the work of Col. Mudge, have several barrows marked on the Sussex sheets, some of which are not even marked on the latest editions of the 6 in. O.S. maps (e.g., 33 S.E., No. 1; 66 S.E., No. 3). But it was not until the first edition of the 6 in. O.S. maps that barrows were marked really adequately.

Improvements in the present 6 in. O.S. maps could be made by marking the local names of barrows more frequently, and also by marking, in selected cases, the type of barrow, especially distinguishing the Long and Bell types, but only where the types are known beyond all possibility of doubt. There are still some

important omissions on certain quarter-sheets, e.g., 33 S.E., 50 N.E., and S.E., 53 S.W., 54 S.E., 64 N.W., 66 S.E., 67 N.W., N.E., and S.W.

SCHEDULING UNDER THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS ACT.

It is greatly to be regretted that compared with other counties, Sussex is very much in arrears with the scheduling of its barrows, less than 1 per cent. of which are protected by the Ancient Monuments Act. The importance of getting a representative selection of the Sussex barrows scheduled can scarcely be over-estimated, as the county contains fine examples of a large variety of types.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I am indebted to the Editor of *Sussex Notes and Queries* for loan of block for fig. 5, and to the Editor of the *Sussex County Magazine* for loan of blocks for figs. 2, 3 and 4. Other acknowledgments are made in the text.

PART II.—A LIST OF SUSSEX BARROWS.

INTRODUCTION.

THE arrangement of the following list is based on the 6 in. O.S. quarter-sheets arranged numerically. Each barrow is given a number, the barrows on each quarter-sheet being numbered from one onwards. With very few exceptions the numbering on each quarter-sheet is from left to right first, and then from bottom to top. By this method each barrow is located to within about ten yards, and all are numbered and located uniformly.

An asterisk (*) following the name of the parish denotes that the barrow is not marked on the latest edition of the 6 in. O.S. maps prior to 1933. In these instances the co-ordinates given are only approximate.

The letter D in the "Ditch" column denotes that the barrow is surrounded by a ditch, but the absence of that letter does not necessarily mean that the barrow in question has no ditch.

Unless otherwise stated, barrows described as bowl-shaped are circular.

SUBSOILS.—As nearly all the downland barrows are on chalk, and nearly all those in the Weald are on greensand, it has not been thought worth while to have a special column for subsoils.

6" O.S. Map	Number	Inches from Left Inner Margin	Inches from Bottom Inner Margin	Parish	Type	Ditch	Diameter in Paces	Height in Feet	Other Details
20 S.E.	1	11.05	9.0	Harting *	Bowl	D	38	5	Ditch vague.
20 S.E.	2	11.15	9.0	" "	"		26	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Flat and inconspicuous.
20 S.E.	3	11.3	9.0	" *	"		30	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
20 S.E.	4	11.4	8.4	" *	"		35	3	
20 S.E.	5	11.4	8.6	" *	Saucer	D	36	3	Low bowl-barrow with outer bank.
20 S.E.	6	11.4	8.85	" *	Bowl	D	38	7	Most conspicuous of group.
20 S.E.	7	11.45	8.7	" *	"		30	5	Five fowls buried in this mound, 1929!
20 S.E.	8	11.55	9.0	" *	"	D	28	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditch 6 ft. wide and 2 ft. deep.
20 S.E.	9	11.6	8.55	" *	"		32	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
20 S.E.	10	11.65	9.1	" *	"		26	2	
Most of the details of the above ten barrows were kindly supplied by Mr. Stuart Piggott. Note place-name "Barrows Copse."									
20 S.E.	—	13.0	3.5	"					
21 S.W.	1	16.15	4.2	Iping *	Bowl				
21 S.W.	2	16.4	4.3	" *	"				
21 S.W.	3	16.75	4.25	" *	"				The largest of this group.
21 S.W.	4	16.95	4.25	" *	"				
Other mounds are in this area (Iping Common), but the writer has not yet seen them. Mound hollow in centre. Suggestion of slight bank outside ditch.									
33 N.E.	1	3.8	5.1	Harting	"	D	20	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Low mounds. See FOLKLORE section of this paper.
33 N.E.	A	12.1	3.75	"	? Bowls				See Part I: List of Long Barrows.
33 S.E.	1	11.8	6.0	Up Marden *	Long	D			
33 S.E.	2	14.2	8.65	"	Bowl		14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
33 S.E.	3	14.6	9.1	Up Marden/ North Marden bdry	"		14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
33 S.E.	4	14.9	8.6	Up Marden	"		14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tree-covered. Has the appearance of a cairn.
33 S.E.	5	13.8	4.35	"	"		13	1	
33 S.E.	6	13.8	4.3	"	"		15	1	
33 S.E.	7	13.8	4.17	"	?				Apparently destroyed before 1930.
33 S.E.	8	13.8	4.05	"	Bowl		20	1	Truncated.
34 N.W.	1	0.85	3.4	Elsted	"		9	2	Situated inside Beacon Hill camp.
34 N.W.	2	6.4	0.8	Treyford*	"			3	Dilapidated.

34 N.W.	3	6.97	0.75	"	Bell	D			
34 N.W.	4	7.2	0.6	"	"	D			
34 N.W.	5	7.35	0.5	"	"	D		} See Part I., List of Bell-Barrows.	
34 N.W.	6	7.5	0.4	"	"	D			
34 N.W.	7	7.65	0.3	"	"	D			
34 N.W.	8	7.76	0.25	"	"?				
34 N.W.	9	8.85	1.9	"	Bowl		6		2
34 N.W.	10	11.05	1.05	Didling	Bowl		11		Nearly destroyed.
34 N.W.	11	15.5	0.8	Bepton*	"	D	26	4	Mound hollow in centre. Surrounded by square earthwork.
34 N.W.	—	16.1	0.5	" *	" ?				Mound hollow in centre.
34 N.E.	1	17.85	6.25	Heyshott	"		17	5	Hollow in centre of mound.
34 N.E.	2	17.95	7.4	"	"		20	6	? Windmill-site. A doubtful barrow.
34 S.W.	1	3.5	0.3	East Marden	"		14 × 13	4	Covered with bracken, 1933.
34 S.E.	1	0.55	10.9	Bepton	"		16	4	" " "
34 S.E.	2	0.7	10.75	"	Platform*	D	24	4	Elliptical.
34 S.E.	3	3.5	10.3	Cocking	Bowl		9	2	A broad low bank outside ditch.
34 S.E.	4	3.75	10.2	" *	"		9	2	Vague.
34 S.E.	5	14.15	8.9	"	Platform?	D	13	1	Slight dip in centre of mound.
34 S.E.	6	14.9	8.7	" *	Bowl		15	2½	
34 S.E.	7	17.35	9.26	Heyshott	Platform?		12	2	
35 N.W.	1	0.5	8.5	"	Bowl		16	4	Hollow in centre of mound.
35 N.W.	2	13.3	3.3	East Lavington*	" ?		15	3	Covered with bracken, 1933.
35 N.W.	3	14.2	3.85	"	"		15	4	
35 N.W.	4	15.95	5.55	" *	" ?		24	4	? Doubtful.
35 N.W.	5	16.85	5.6	"	" ?		25	2	Vague and hummocky. Doubtful.
35 N.W.	6	17.0	5.5	"	"		13	3½	
35 N.W.	7	17.75	5.15	"	"		25	6	
35 N.E.	1	3.97	4.55	} Duneton- Petworth Boundary					} A group of 15 barrows "above Lavington" were opened by Rev. J. Douglas. See Horsfield, <i>Lewes</i> , Vol. I., p. 42.
35 N.E.	2	4.05	4.45						
35 N.E.	3	4.15	4.46						
35 N.E.	4	4.27	4.5						
35 N.E.	5	4.35	4.53						
35 N.E.	6	4.45	4.58						
35 N.E.	7	4.6	4.6						
35 N.E.	8	4.62	4.6						
35 N.E.	9	4.7	4.56						
									On Duncton Common, now (1933) thickly planted with conifers. On account of very thick undergrowth, only three (all of bowl type) were located, of 9 marked on O.S. Each of the three was 15-20 yards in diameter and 3-5 ft. high.

6" O.S. Map	Num- ber	Inches from Left Inner Margin	Inches from Bottom Inner Margin	Parish	Type	Ditch	Diam- eter in Paces	Height in Feet	Other Details
35 N.E.	10	7.7	3.25	Burton- Barlavington bdry					Not seen by L. V. G.
35 S.W.	1	1.54	9.0	Heyshott	Bowl		21	6	Hollow in centre.
35 S.W.	2	1.65	9.0	"	"	D	38	7	Apparently "Heyshot Barrow" on 1 in. O.S. 1813.
35 S.W.	3	1.74	8.93	"	"		12	1	Truncated.
35 S.W.	4	1.76	8.9	"	"		10	1	Truncated. Described in error as a ring barrow in <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LIX., pp. 47-8.
35 S.W.	5	1.8	8.85	"	"		15	2	Truncated.
35 S.W.	6	1.85	8.82	"	"		14	5	Hollow in centre.
35 S.W.	7	1.92	8.8	"	"		12	3	" "
35 S.W.	8	2.05	8.7	"	"		17	1½	Truncated.
35 S.W.	9	2.11	8.66	"	"		16	2	Mutilated. For Nos. 1 to 9, see <i>S.A.C.</i> Vol. LIX., pp. 47-8.
35 S.W.	10	4.75	7.95	Graffham	"	D	24	5	Large hollow in centre.
35 S.W.	11	4.85	7.95	"	Bell?	D	25	3	See Part I, List of Bell-Barrows.
35 S.W.	12	5.9	7.85	"	Bowl		15		
35 S.W.	13	7.15	7.75	" *	"				Doubtful
35 S.W.	14	7.2	7.65	"	"		15		
35 S.W.	15	7.25	5.4	East Dean*	" ?		14	2	Doubtful.
35 S.W.	16	9.4	1.2	"	"		14	4	Covered with trees.
35 S.W.	17	9.5	1.2	"	"		22	3½	Truncated. Tree-covered.
35 S.W.	18	9.8	1.07	"	"		28	5½	Covered with trees.
35 S.W.	19	10.15	0.9	"	"		22	1½	Hollow in centre. Tree-covered.
35 S.W.	20	10.4	0.5	Up Waltham	Bell	D			See Part I., List of Bell-Barrows.
35 S.W.	21	15.2	5.17	East Lavington	Bowl		11	1	Dip in centre.
35 S.W.	22	15.32	4.83	"	"		15-20	4-5	Measurements very rough; mound covered with nettles.
35 S.W.	23	15.35	5.0	" *	"		7	1	Dip in centre.
35 S.W.	24	17.0	5.32	"	"		11	2	Dip in centre. Unsystematic excavations of barrows between Cocking and Bignor were done by Capt. Thomas Honeywood in the latter half of nineteenth century. This information supplied by Honeywood's son, of Horsham.

35 S.E.	1	3.4	4.5	Barlavington-Duncton bdry.	Bowl		11	1½	? Duncton Beacon on 1 in. O.S., 1813.
35 S.E.	2	4.2	5.6	Duncton bdry.	"		10	3½	Opened unscientifically shortly before 27th May, 1930. No record?
35 S.E.	2a	?	?	Barlavington-Duncton bdry. ? Duncton	? Bowl			4	Mid or late Bronze Age burial found by Col. Osmaston. See <i>Sussex N. & Q.</i> , IV., p. 218.
48 N.W.	1	0.3	0.15	Stoughton	} Twin Bell Bowl	D			} See Part I., List of Bell-Barrows.
48 N.W.	2	0.35	0.2	"		D			
48 N.W.	3	2.65	5.35	" *	Bowl	D	12	2	} Found by Dr. Eliot Curwen.
48 N.W.	4	2.72	5.35	" *	"		8	1	
48 N.W.	5	2.8	5.35	" *	"		8	1	
48 N.W.	6	2.88	5.35	" *	"	D	12	2	
48 N.W.	7a	3.5	4.0	" *	" ?		40	1	Ploughed.
48 N.W.	7b	?	?	" *	" ?				} Three other ploughed barrow-circles, near 7a.
48 N.W.	7c	?	?	" *	" ?				
48 N.W.	7d	?	?	" *	" ?				
48 N.W.	8	4.55	1.05	"	Bell	D			} See Part I., List of Bell-Barrows.
48 N.W.	9	4.7	1.2	"	"	D			
48 N.W.	10	5.17	1.55	"	Bowl	D	35	10	} Nos. 8-11. Known as "the Kings' Graves," or "the Devil's Humps." See above, p. 223.
48 N.W.	11	5.4	1.62	"	"	D	22	10	
48 N.W.	12	5.74	5.4	"	Long Bowl				} See Part I., List of Long Barrows.
48 N.W.	13	5.95	5.05	" *	Bowl		13	1	
48 N.W.	14	6.35	4.9	"	Long Bowl				} Burrowed. Doubtful.
48 N.W.	15	6.7	0.64	"	"				
48 N.W.	16	6.74	0.8	"	Bowl				} See Part I., List of Long Barrows.
48 N.W.	17	6.83	0.85	"	"				
48 N.E.	1	11.9	0.15	East Dean*	Ring ?	D	16		} <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. XXII., pp. 63-5. } <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 63, No. 1.
48 N.E.	2	11.9	0.2	" * ?	Bowl	D	26	4½	
48 N.E.		16.0	2.0	" * ?	?				} Ditch outside bank. See <i>Sussex N. & Q.</i> , IV., p. 196. Not seen by L. V. G. } Beaker skeleton found. <i>Sussex N. & Q.</i> , IV., 195. } Barrow apparently marked here on 1 in. O.S. map, 1813.
48 S.W.	1	4.7	8.7	West Stoke	Bowl				
48 S.W.	2	4.78	8.75	"	"				} ? Ploughed. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. XXII., pp. 59-62; <i>Gent. Mag. Library, Archæology</i> , Vol. II., pp. 189-190.
48 S.W.	3	4.8	8.65	"	"				
48 S.W.	4	4.83	8.6	"	"				} Small, low and doubtful.
48 S.W.	5	7.63	11.55	Lavant*	"				
48 S.W.	6	8.3	10.66	"	"				} Has been used as a windmill-stead.
48 S.W.	7	9.05	7.45	West Stoke	"	D	22	2½	

6" O.S. Map	Number	Inches from Left Inner Margin	Inches from Bottom Inner Margin	Parish	Type	Ditch	Diameter in Paces	Height in Feet	Other Details
49 N.W.	1	1·2	3·28	East Dean	"		10	2	
49 N.W.	2	11·9	6·1	"	"		25	6	Dip in centre.
49 N.W.	3	16·4	5·4	Slindon-Up Waltham bdry	"			10	Covered with growth, 1930.
49 N.W.	4	16·55	5·7	Slindon	"				
49 N.E.	1	3·85	9·9	Sutton	"	D	17	2½	A good example.
49 N.E.	2	4·15	6·35	Burton (Det.)	" ?			1 ?	Not located with certainty.
49 N.E.	3	5·47	7·2	Bignor	"		13		Hollow in centre.
49 N.E.	4	5·7	7·4	"	"		7	2	
49 N.E.	5	6·44	7·2	"	"		11	2	Opened by Rev. J. Douglas. Hollow in centre. <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 63.
49 N.E.	6	6·55	7·3	"	Platform	D	20	2	Opened by Rev. J. Douglas. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 63.
49 N.E.	7	8·1	6·7	"	Bowl		22	2	? Local name: Watch Ways. ? Opened by Honeywood. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. XXII., pp. 189-190.
49 N.E.	8	8·3	6·65	"	"		12	3	Signpost on it, 1930.
49 N.E.	9	9·0	6·2	"	"		14	4	Mound steep and hollow in centre.
49 N.E.	10	9·2	6·1	"	"		22	5	Mound steep and hollow in centre.
49 N.E.	11	9·65	7·1	"	"		15	4½	Mound rather steep.
49 N.E.	12	10·8	4·65	Bignor-Bury- Madehurst bdry	"	D	28	6	Dip in centre. Trench cut 2 or 3 yds. into mound before 11 Sept., 1930.
49 N.E.	13	14·35	7·8	Bury	"		25	6	Hollow in centre.
49 N.E.	14	14·4	7·7	"	"		25	5	" "
49 N.E.	15	14·5	6·8	"	"		30	2½	Ploughed. In valley.
49 N.E.	16	14·55	6·7	"	"		24	2	" "
49 N.E.	17	14·6	6·5	"	"		25	2	" "
49 N.E.	18	14·7	6·25	"	"		30	3	" "
49 N.E.	19	14·7	8·2	" *	"		14	2½	" "
49 N.E.	20	14·75	6·2	"	"		25	2	" "
49 N.E.	21	15·4	7·7	"	"		25	6	Hollow in centre.
49 N.E.	22	16·76	6·25	"	"		13	3	" "
49 N.E.	23	17·25	3·64	Bury-Houghton bdry	"		15	4	" "

49 N.E.		?	?	? Bignor *	? Bowls				Rev. J. Douglas opened a range of fifty barrows on Bignor Hill. Horsfield, <i>Lewes</i> , Vol. I., p. 42.
49 S.W.	1	16.05	9.0	Eartham *	"		17½		} Found by S. E. Winbolt. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 272. Not seen by L. V. G. The ring-mound has ditch inside bank.
49 S.W.	2	16.75	8.3	" *	"				
49 S.W.	3	16.75	8.4	" *	"				
49 S.W.	4	16.8	7.25	" *	Ring ?	D	20		
49 S.E.	1	12.8	1.6	Arundel *	Bowl		40		Found by Dr. Eliot Curwen.
49 S.E.	2	?	?	Madehurst*	(Oval)				<i>Arch. Journ.</i> , Vol. II., p. 80. Opened by Rev. J. Douglas: skeleton and antlers found.
50 N.W.	1	0.8	1.03	Houghton*	Bowl*		30	3½	Under Plough: "The Mill Ball." Allcroft, <i>Downland Pathways</i> , p. 242. Socketed iron arrowhead and Bronze Age type, Romano-British and Mediaeval pottery found on the mound. [Information from Dr. Eliot Curwen.]
50 N.W.	2	0.85	3.73	Bury	Bowl	D	22	2½	Hollow in centre. Has been a windmill- stead. Air-photograph by Aerofilms.
50 N.W.	3	1.9	4.5	"	"	D	12	3	Hollow in centre. Air-photograph by Aerofilms.
50 N.W.	4	13.7	4.05	Amberley*	"		11	4	Hollow in centre.
50 N.W.	5	15.75	4.5	" *	"	D	7	½	" "
50 N.W.	6	15.9	4.42	" *	" ?				
50 N.W.	7	16.0	4.45	"	Platform?				
50 N.W.	8	16.06	4.45	"	Bowl				
50 N.W.	9	16.07	4.4	"	"				
50 N.W.	10	16.25	4.4	" *	Ring		14	½	A saucer-shaped cavity surrounded by a slight earth-bank.
50 N.E.	1	1.9	4.65	Rackham	Bowl	D	11	3½	<i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXIII., pp. 182-4.
50 N.E.	2	2.08	4.75	"	"		10		? Doubtful. Dug into from W.
50 N.E.	3	3.26	4.62	" *	"		7	1½	? Intact.
50 N.E.	4	4.4	4.6	Parham	"		13	5	Hollow in centre.
50 N.E.	5	4.75	4.5	"	"				Not found by L. V. G.
50 N.E.	6	5.4	4.35	" *	" ?		9		Hollow in centre. Doubtful. ? Windmill- stead.
50 N.E.	7	6.0	4.17	" *	" ?				Has been a windmill- stead. ? Barrow as well.
50 N.E.	8	8.25	4.23	Storrington*	"	D	13	1	

6" O.S. Map	Number	Inches from Left Inner Margin	Inches from Bottom Inner Margin	Parish	Type	Ditch	Diameter in Paces	Height in Feet	Other Details
50 N.E.	9	8.55	4.0	" *	"		10	2½	
50 N.E.	10	9.0	4.15	"	"		11	1	
50 N.E.	11	9.05	4.15	"	"		8	1	
50 N.E.	12	9.1	4.15	"	"		8	2½	A poor example.
50 N.E.	13	10.88	4.15	"	"		8	2	
50 N.E.	14	11.4/ 11.8	4.2/ 4.4	} "	Bowls		7-10	1-3	A group of barrows of varying sizes, mostly small.
50 N.E.	15	12.6	4.3	" *	Bowl		8	1	Several fragments of coarse pottery found on mound by L.V.G., 1930.
50 N.E.	16	14.45	2.65	" *	" ?				Doubtful.
50 N.E.	17	14.9	2.05	Sullington *	Bowls		7-8		Three or four small ones.
50 N.E.	18	15.6	1.45	Sullington/ Patching bdry*	Bowl		10	2½	
50 N.E.	19	15.85	1.55	Sullington	Platform	D	22	3	Ditch well-defined.
50 N.E.	20	15.95	1.74	"	Bowl	D	25	4	
50 N.E.	21	16.02	1.75	Sullington*	Bowl				Small and low. Doubtful.
50 N.E.	22	16.03	1.7	"	"		8	1	
50 N.E.	23	16.06	1.74	"	"		12	4	Hollow in centre.
50 N.E.	24	17.5	1.03	" *	"				Doubtful.
50 N.E.	25	17.75	0.88	"	"		10	3	Dip in centre.
50 N.E.	A	?	?	Storrington ?	" ?				Overhanging-rim urn found in a barrow. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. I., pp. 55-7; Vol. LXXII., p. 64.
50 N.E.	B	?	?	Sullington*	Bowls ?				Urns found in barrows on Sullington Warren. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 64.
50 S.W.	1	4.9	2.1	South Stoke*	Bowl, or poor example of platform	D	12	1	Apparently on a lynchet. Curwen, <i>Prehistoric Sussex</i> , p. 78. Opened without result by Littlehampton Nat. Sci. & Arch. Soc., <i>Report</i> , 1931-2, p. 28. Romano-British pottery found superficially.
50 S.W.	2	4.85	2.0	" *	Bowl		?	?	? Doubtful. Not seen by L. V. G.
50 S.W.	3	4.6	1.95	" *	"	D	10	1	Opened without result. Littlehampton Nat. Sci. & Arch. Soc. <i>Report</i> , 1931-2, p. 28.

50 S.W.	4	7.0	4.4	"	*	"	?	15	1	? Site of a clump of trees. First noted by A. H. Allcroft. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIII., map accompanying "The Sussex War Dyke." Other barrows in Arundel Park marked on this map have been searched for, but not found by L. V. G. Nos. 1-4, See <i>Gent. Mag.</i> , 1833, Part I., p. 68.
50 S.W.	5	17.9	11.55	Burpham*		"		18	6	"The Burgh." Hollow in centre. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIII., pp. 8-10. It contained "ashes and bones."
50 S.W.	A	?	?	"	*	"	?			"Pipering Barrow," near Peppering Farm. The primary burial appears to have been of a Saxon. See <i>Gent. Mag. Library, Archaeology</i> , Vol. I., p. 148.
50 S.E.	1	0.15	11.15	"	*	"		12	3	Cairn. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIII., p. 10.
50 S.E.	2	0.67	1.24	"	*	"	?			Site of barrow.
50 S.E.	3	1.65	1.03	"	*	Bowl				Cairn, removed for flints, 1907.
50 S.E.	4	2.45	5.1	"	*	"	?			Site of barrow. Skeleton found. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIII., p. 15.
50 S.E.	5	2.55	5.05	"	*	"	?			Site of barrow. Skeleton and iron knife found. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIII., p. 15.
50 S.E.	6	2.73	5.02	"	*	"	?			Site of barrow. Skeleton of woman found. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIII., p. 15.
50 S.E.	7	2.9	5.02	"	*	"	?			Site of barrow. Skeleton found. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIII., p. 15.
50 S.E.	8	3.18	5.88	"	*	Platform	D	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	Opened just before 1931.
50 S.E.	9	3.7	10.25	"	*	Bowl	D	19?	5?	Not found by L. V. G. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIII., p. 13.
50 S.E.	10	3.75	6.95	"	*	"		12	1	Dip in centre.
50 S.E.	11	3.9	6.7	"	*	"		11	1	Opened just before 1931.
50 S.E.	12	4.1	6.75	"	*	"		7	$\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
50 S.E.	13	6.7	6.2	"	*	"		20	3	Large. Covered with gorse, 1930.
50 S.E.	14	6.75	6.1	"	*	"		12	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
50 S.E.	15	6.9	6.13	"	*	Platform?	D	12	1	Opened by E. J. Hearne. Remains of (? Saxon) skeleton found, now in Littlehampton Museum. Nos. 13-15 are near the spot known as Friday's Church. See also <i>V.C.H. Sussex</i> , Vol. I., p. 346.

6" O.S. Map	Number	Inches from Left Inner Margin	Inches from Bottom Inner Margin	Parish	Type	Ditch	Diameter in Paces	Height in Feet	Other Details
50 S.E.	16	10·3	5·3	Angmering*	Bowl		14	2½	?Ploughed.
50 S.E.	17	13·07	2·5	Clapham*	"	D	8	1?	Narrow ditch.
50 S.E.	18	13·08	2·6	" *	"		10	1½?	Placed on a faint rectangular platform.
50 S.E.	19	13·2	4·38	" *	Platform?		11	½	A poor example of platform.
50 S.E.	20	13·22	2·8	" *	Bowl	D	7	½	
50 S.E.	21	13·25	2·75	" *	"	D	12	½	
50 S.E.	22	13·3	3·36	" *	" ?	D	12	½	
50 S.E.	23	13·3	3·4	" *	"		12	2	} Opened by Dr. E. C. Curwen. See this vol. of <i>S.A.C.</i> , p. 157.
50 S.E.	24	13·3	4·02	" *	"		13	2?	
50 S.E.	25	13·37	4·2	" *	Ring	D	32	1½	Ditch outside bank. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIII., p. 35.
50 S.E.	26	13·6	3·97	" *	Bowl				<i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIII., p. 35.
50 S.E.	27	13·9	4·15	" *	"		12	1½	Found by Dr. E. Curwen. Dip in centre.
50 S.E.	27a	13·93	3·85	" *	"		13	1½?	Same as No. 27? Details of Nos. 17, 18, 21-4 and 27a kindly supplied by Dr. E. C. Curwen, F.S.A.
50 S.E.	28	16·1	7·7	Patching	Bowl	D	20	3½	Mound hollow in centre.
50 S.E.	29	15·5	6·2	"	Ring	D	50	1	Ditch inside bank. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIII., pp. 36-7. Probably not a barrow.
50 S.E.	30	17·25	2·4	"	Bowl	D	10	1	Straight ditch, on west side only.
50 S.E.	31	17·6	5·4	Clapham	"		11	3	Hollow in centre.
50 S.E.	32	4·5	9·6	Burpham*	"		20	2	Truncated.
50 S.E.	33	4·75	8·6	" *	"	D	20	3	Suggestion of ditch. Mound badly burrowed. Human bones found, now in Littlehampton Museum.
50 S.E.	P 1-12	17·0?	2·5?		Bowls and one Ring		?	?	Group of barrows discovered and mostly opened by J. H. Pull: see <i>Flint Miners of Blackpatch</i> , Chap. 6.
51 N.W.	1	3·1	2·4	Sullington*	Bowl		14	3	Dilapidated.
51 N.W.	2	4·3	1·95	Sullington-Washington bdry.	"		9	3	E. A. Downman, "Sussex Earthworks" (MS. in British Museum and Brighton Public Library. B.M.Ad. MSS. 38601).
51 N.W.	3	5·35	1·6	Washington	"		9	3	<i>Ibid.</i>
51 N.W.	4	6·9	1·4	" *	"		10?		

51 N.W.	5	7.0	1.4	"	*	"		10?		
51 N.W.	6	10.8	0.25	"	*	"				Small.
51 N.W.	7	11.3	2.1	"	*	"		11		Hollow in centre.
51 N.W.	8	12.2	1.9	"	*	"		14	3½	Dip in centre.
51 N.W.	9	14.2	1.9	"		"		12	3	Hollow in centre.
51 N.W.	10	15.4	1.8	"		"		13	2	" "
51 N.W.	11	15.77	1.8	"	*	"		3½	½	} Among the smallest barrows in the county.
51 N.W.	12	15.77	1.85	"	*	"		3½	1	
51 N.W.	13	16.4	1.64	Wiston		Platform	D	11	½	Slight dip in centre.
51 N.W.	14	16.45	1.68	"		"	D	11	½	" "
51 N.W.	15	16.48	1.73	"		"	D	11	½	" " Nos. 13-15. See Allcroft, <i>Earthwork of England</i> , p. 654; <i>Archæologia</i> , Vol. XLII., p. 43, and Pl. vi., Fig. 12.
51 N.W.	16	16.63	1.55	"		Bowl				Very small.
51 N.W.	17	16.65	1.6	"		"				"
51 N.W.	18	16.5	1.69	"		"				"
51 N.W.	19a	17.2	1.0	"	*	Bowls				Group of about 5; 3 on O.S.
	to e									
51 N.W.	20	17.25	0.67	"		Bowl				Small.
51 N.W.	21	17.3	0.35	"	*	"	D			Small. Suggestion of bank outside ditch.
51 N.W.	22	17.4	0.6	"	*	Platform	D	15	¾	Slight dip in centre. See <i>Archæologia</i> , Vol. XLII., p. 43, and Pl. vi., Fig. 12.
51 N.W.	A	?	?	Sullington*		Bowls ?				A group of barrows opened in 1809. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 64.
51 S.W.	1	1.3	1.75	Findon*		Bowl	D	9		A round barrow flanked on N. and S. by nearly straight ditches, running W-E. Found by Dr. E. Curwen, Senr.
51 S.W.	2	2.35	0.3	"	*	"		10	1-2	Mutilated.
51 S.W.	3	5.35	1.4	"	*	Platform	D	13	1	Dip in centre. Plan by H. S. Toms in Brighton Library.
51 S.W.	4	5.4	0.9	"	*	Bowl	D	16×13		Ditch on north (straight, as in No. 1). The mound is oval. May not be a barrow.
51 S.W.	5	5.4	1.35	"	*	Platform	D	10	1	Dip in centre.
51 S.W.	6	5.48	1.45	"	*	"	D	16	1	Dip in centre. Plans of Nos. 5 and 6 by H. S. Toms in Brighton Library.
51 S.W.	7	10.65	11.95	Washington*		Bowl				Small.
51 S.W.	8	13.75	4.2	Findon*		"		12	1	Flattish top.
51 S.W.	9	13.8	3.9	"	*	"	D	22	3	Slight bank outside ditch, Mound mutilated,

6" O.S. Map	Number	Inches from Left Inner Margin	Inches from Bottom Inner Margin	Parish	Type	Ditch	Diameter in Paces	Height in Feet	Other Details
51 S.W.	10	15·4	1·55	Findon*	Bowl		12	1	Hollow in centre.
51 S.W.	11	17·8	11·2	Wiston*	"		10	2½	Dip in centre.
51 S.W.	12	17·85	11·1	"	"		18	3	Large hollow in centre.
51 S.W.	P	5·3-6·0	0·4-1·6	Findon	Bowls				Group, studied by J. H. Pull. See <i>Sussex County Mag.</i> , Aug., 1933, pp. 507-8 and Sept., 1933, pp. 597-600.
51 S.E.	1	0·13	10·75	Wiston	"	D	23		Large hollow in centre.
51 S.E.	2	0·2	10·7	"	Bowls (2) ?	10 × 13			? Two overlapping.
51 S.E.	3	1·6	10·3	"	Bowl		9		
51 S.E.	4	2·6	10·3	Findon- Steyning bdry	"		10		Low.
51 S.E.	5	3·6	10·05	Steyning	"				Small.
51 S.E.	6	5·24	8·9	"	"				"
51 S.E.	7	5·3	8·9	"	"				"
51 S.E.	8	5·3	8·95	"	"				"
51 S.E.	9	5·37	9·15	"	"				"
51 S.E.	10	5·43	8·8	" *	"				"
51 S.E.	11	5·5	8·0	" *	"		10	1	Dip in centre.
51 S.E.	12	6·1	9·8	"	"		11	2½	Hollow in centre.
51 S.E.	13	7·4	6·8	"	"		14	1	Dilapidated.
51 S.E.	14	7·8	7·0	"	Platform ?	D			Gorse-covered 1930.
51 S.E.	15	8·05	7·15	"	Bowl	D	9		Dip in centre.
51 S.E.	16	4·5	5·6	Bramber*	"				Small.
51 S.E.	17	4·6	5·7	" *	"				"
51 S.E.	18	3·15	2·5	Sompting	"				"
51 S.E.	19	3·7	1·3	" *	" ?				} Not seen by L. V. G. See Curwen, <i>Pre-historic Sussex</i> , Plates XXI-XXII. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXXII., p. 64, No. 9. (?) Saxon iron knife from barrow. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. II., p. 269.
51 S.E.	20	3·8	1·2	" *	"				
51 S.E.	A	?	?	Steyning ?	Bowl ?				
51 S.E.	B	?13·5	?0·5	Coombes ? *	?				(?) Saxon iron knife from barrow. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. II., p. 269.
52 N.E.	1	10·85	0·65	Newtimber *	"		18		Hollow in centre.
52 N.E.	2	10·9	0·25	" *	"				
52 N.E.	3	16·0	6·5	Pyecombe*	"		15	3	Large hollow in centre.

52 N.E.	4	16.2	7.2	" *	?				Apparently destroyed. See <i>Gent. Mag.</i> , 1806, p. 900, and Plate opp. p. 897.
52 N.E.	5	16.3	5.75	" *	Platform	D			Only the east part visible.
52 N.E.	6	16.4	5.9	" *	"	D	16	1	A Scheduled Ancient Monument. Plan by H. S. Toms in Brighton Library.
52 N.E.	7	16.85	5.6	"	Bowl		20	3	Hollow in centre.
52 S.W.	1	8.2	5.3	Beeding*	"				" "
52 S.W.	2	8.3	5.5	"	"				" "
52 S.W.	3	8.4	5.6	" *	"		8	2½	
52 S.W.	4	10.1	6.9	"	"		13		Burrowed. Hollow in centre.
52 S.W.	5	13.3	5.35	"	"		10	3	Doubtful.
52 S.W.	6	14.6	4.05	Edburton					Not found by L. V. G.
52 S.W.	7	14.9	3.95	Edburton- Fulking bdry. E.-W. Sussex bdry.					" "
52 S.W.	8	15.05	10.05	Edburton	"		10		Doubtful.
52 S.W.	9	15.2	8.95	"	"		15	3	Dip in centre.
52 S.W.	10	16.4	8.8	Fulking	"		9	1½	Hollow in centre.
52 S.W.	11	16.55	8.9	" *	"				Doubtful. ? Part of camp.
52 S.W.	12	17.1	1.9	Edburton - Fulking. E.-W. Sussex bdry.	"		12	2	? Boundary-mound.
52 S.W.	13	17.95	8.85	Fulking*	"		9	1	
52 S.W.	A	?	?	Edburton ?	" ?				See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 64, No. 10. Inurned cremation found.
52 S.E.	1	0.2	3.15	Portslade					Not found by L. V. G.
52 S.E.	2	2.45	8.6	Fulking	"		13	4	Dip in centre.
52 S.E.	3	3.85	7.9	"	"		12	2	Hidden among thick gorse, 1929.
52 S.E.	4	4.0	5.4	Fulking- Poynings bdry.	"		16	3½	? Apparently almost a cairn.
52 S.E.	5	6.3	2.9	Poynings- Hangleton bdry.	"		12	1½	Vague.
52 S.E.	6	6.7	7.5	Poynings *	"				Low. Partly destroyed.
52 S.E.	7	7.2	7.6	" *	"				"Beggar's Haven." See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 39. Beaker burial found, but not certain whether from a barrow.
52 S.E.	8	8.0	6.5	" ? *	?				Not found by L. V. G.
52 S.E.	9	8.65	6.5	Newtimber					

6" O.S. Map	Number	Inches from Left Inner Margin	Inches from Bottom Inner Margin	Parish	Type	Ditch	Diameter in Paces	Height in Feet	Other Details
52 S.E.	10	10·55	3·65	Newtimber	Bowl		30	1½	The Black Burgh. Model of excavated barrow in Pitt-Rivers Museum, Farnham, Dorset. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., pp. 50 and 52.
52 S.E.	11	10·55	8·9	"	"		20?	4?	
52 S.E.	12	10·7	9·05	"	"		20?	4?	
52 S.E.	13	10·85	9·1	"	"	D?	20?	4?	Suggestion of outer bank on one side. Has been a windmill-stead.
52 S.E.	14	15·6	0·25	Patcham—West Blatchington bdry.	"				Small.
52 S.E.	15	15·9	11·8	Pyecombe*	"	D	11	2½	Ditch vague.
52 S.E.		?	?	Poynings?	?				Barrow in which palstave is said to have been found. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 47, No. 12.
53 N.W.	1	5·6?	5·3?	Clayton * [Site known only approx.]	?			6	Site of barrow. See <i>Archæologia</i> , Vol. XLIII., p. 65; see <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 65 No.14. Abercromby, <i>B.A. Pottery</i> , Fig. 224.
53 N.W.	2	8·67	3·62	Keymer	Bowl		8	1½	
53 N.W.	3	8·77	3·6	"	"		9	2½	Dug into from south.
53 N.W.	4	9·0	3·48	"	"		9	2	Hollow in centre.
53 N.W.	5	9·0	3·52	"	"	D	10	2½	" "
53 N.W.	6	9·55	3·35	" *	"		15	3½	Large hollow in centre.
53 N.W.	6a	9·6	3·3	" *	"		4	1	? Natural eminence.
53 N.W.	7	9·64	3·05	"	"		8	1	
53 N.W.	8	9·6	3·0	" *	"		5	1	
53 N.W.	9	9·65	3·35	"	"		6	1	Well-preserved.
53 N.W.	10	10·7	3·56	Ditchling	"		9	1½	Hollow in centre.
53 N.W.	11	11·3	3·85	"	"		7	2½	Dip in centre.
53 N.W.	12	12·65	4·1	"	"		9	1	Hollow in centre.
53 N.W.	13	12·7	4·12	"	"		10	3	" "
53 N.W.	14	12·78	4·13	"	"		8	2½	
53 N.W.	15	12·85	4·15	"	"		8	2	? Intact.
53 N.W.	16	13·93	4·5	"	"		20	3	Dip in centre. Hummocky.

53 N.W.	17	15.35	1.63	"	"	12	3	
53 N.W.	18	15.35	1.75	"	"	12?	1?	Doubtful; very dilapidated.
53 N.W.	19	16.09	0.8	Westmeston	"	14-12	3	Elliptical. Dilapidated.
53 N.W.	20	17.45	2.96	"	"	8	2	Hollow in centre.
53 N.W.	21	17.05	0.5	"	Platform	D	32	$\frac{1}{2}$? See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXX., pp. 206-9.
53 N.E.	1	0.4	2.85	Westmeston	Bowl		8	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Hollow in centre.
53 N.E.	2	0.45	2.85	"	"		6	1 " "
53 N.E.	3	0.5	2.85	"	"		7	1 Hollow in centre. Fence runs through it from N. to S.
53 N.E.	4-12	0.55-0.7	2.8-2.9	"	Bowls		6-8	1 Nine small barrows.
53 N.E.	13	0.75	2.9	"	Bowl		7	2
53 N.E.	14	0.8	2.7	"	"		8	$\frac{1}{2}$ Hollow in centre.
53 N.E.	15	0.8	2.75	"	* Ring	D	27	$\frac{1}{2}$? Ditch inside bank. Found and surveyed by H. S. Toms. Survey in Brighton Library. The mound is now (1933) barely visible.
53 N.E.	16	0.85	2.8	"	Bowl		5	1
53 N.E.	17	0.85	2.85	"	"		5	1
53 N.E.	18	0.85	2.9	"	"		5	1
53 N.E.	19	1.03	2.7	"	"		9	2 Hollow in centre.
53 N.E.	20	1.05	2.75	"	"		6	$\frac{1}{2}$
53 N.E.	21	1.3	2.8	"	"		5	$\frac{1}{2}$
53 N.E.	22	1.4	2.8	"	?			
53 N.E.	23	1.5	2.8	"	?			
53 N.E.	24	1.75	2.85	"	Bowl		7	$\frac{1}{4}$ } Vague and hummocky, and very thickly covered with gorse. Large hollow in centre.
53 N.E.	25	1.9	2.87	"	"		5	1
53 N.E.	26	1.9	2.92	"	*		5	1
53 N.E.	27	2.0	2.9	"	"		5	1
53 N.E.	28	2.05	3.2	"	"		8	2 Hollow in centre.
53 N.E.	29	2.23	3.03	"	"		7	1 " "
53 N.E.	30	2.3	3.05	"	"		7	1 " "
53 N.E.	31	2.35	3.05	"	"		7	1 ? Intact.
53 N.E.	32	2.4	3.1	"	"		11	3 Dip in centre.
53 N.E.	33	2.85	3.3	"	"		10	1
53 N.E.	34	2.87	3.35	"	"		8	1 Doubtful.
53 N.E.	35	2.9	3.3	"	"		6	1
53 N.E.	36	2.95	3.3	"	"		9	2 ? Intact.
53 N.E.	37	4.25	2.8	Streat	"		12	2
53 N.E.	38	4.35	2.7	"	"		13	$2\frac{1}{2}$ Very large cavity in centre.
53 N.E.	39	5.45	2.65	"	"	D	12	$2\frac{1}{2}$ Dip in centre. Ditch vague.

6" O.S. Map	Number	Inches from Left Inner Margin	Inches from Bottom Inner Margin	Parish	Type	Ditch	Diameter in Paces	Height in Feet	Other Details
53 N.E.	40	6.35	2.62	Plumpton	Bowl		8	1	
53 N.E.	41	6.44	2.68	"	"		9	1	Hollow in centre.
53 N.E.	42	6.73	2.26	"	"		10	2½	
53 N.E.	43	7.5	2.0	"	"		7	3	
53 N.E.	44	7.5	2.1	"	"		5	1	Not located with certainty.
53 N.E.	45	7.9	2.1	"	? Platform	D	16	2	Dip in centre. The edges of the platform are rounded off.
53 N.E.	46	8.25	2.2	" *	Saucer	D	16	¾	Low bank outside ditch.
53 N.E.	47	8.45	2.0	" *	Bowl		5	½	
53 N.E.	48	10.3	1.55	"	"		13	3	Hollow in centre.
53 N.E.	49	10.45	1.7	"	" ?	D	20	1½	Low mound with suggestion of berm—possibly an original feature, but probably due to subsequent interference.
53 N.E.	50	10.65	1.65	Westmeston (Det.)	Bowl	D	13	2	
53 N.E.	51	10.85	1.65	"	"		4	1	Vague.
53 N.E.	52	11.0	1.65	"	"		8	1	Hollow in centre.
53 N.E.	53	11.55	1.8	"	"	D	13	2	At end of an entrenchment. Large hollow in centre, used as rubbish pit (1929-33).
53 N.E.	54	11.75	1.85	"	"		12	2	Dip in centre.
53 N.E.	55	12.0	1.73	"	?				Apparently under a very thick clump of gorse. Inspection impossible, 1933.
53 N.E.	56	12.15	1.65	"	Bowl		5	1	Hollow in centre.
53 N.E.	57	12.18	1.65	"	"		8	1	Hollow in centre.
53 N.E.	58	12.25	1.65	Westmeston-Chailey bdry	?				Not found by L.V.G.
53 N.E.	59-70	12.3-12.5	1.45-1.6	} Chailey	Bowls			1-2	A group of about 12.
53 N.E.	71	14.25	0.95	"	Bowl		9	1	Hollow in centre.
53 N.E.	72	14.35	1.0	" *	"		5	½	? Intact.
53 N.E.	73	14.8	0.7	St. John Without	Platform	D	16	¾	This and next surveyed by Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Toms; plans in Brighton Library.
53 N.E.	74	14.9	0.65	"	Saucer?	D	15	½	Slight outer bank. Saucer or earth-ring type.

53 N.E.	75	15.9	0.38	Hamsey	Platform		12		
53 N.E.	76	16.1	0.27	"	Bowl	D	9		
53 N.E.	77	16.8	0.2	"	"		12	2	Gorse-covered.
53 N.E.	78	16.85	0.1	"	"		13	3	Hollow in centre.
53 N.E.	79	16.85	0.2	"	"		10	2	" "
53 N.E.	80	17.05	0.23	"	"		10	2	Gorse-covered.
53 N.E.	81	17.2	0.15	"	Bowl?				Not located with certainty.
	—			? Plumpton	?				Barrow from which a socketed celt is said to have come. <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII, p. 60.
53 S.W.	1	4.15	5.7	Patcham*	Bowl		20	3	? Ploughed.
53 S.W.	2	4.18	5.58	" *	"		9	1	"
53 S.W.	3	4.2	5.4	" *	"		7	1	? Ploughed. Dip in centre.
53 S.W.	4	4.2	5.5	" *	"		10	1 1/2	" "
53 S.W.	5	4.23	5.25	" *	"		7	1	" "
53 S.W.	6	4.3	4.6	"	"		12	2	Doubtful.
53 S.W.	7	6.0	4.9	" *	"				? Ploughed.
53 S.W.	8	8.65	5.3	"	Ring	D	45?	1	See Curwen, <i>Prehistoric Sussex</i> , p. 41, where it is described in error as a disc. Ditch inside bank.
53 S.W.	9	8.72	5.05	"	"				} Gorse-covered. Only two found by L.V.G., 1928-32; both bowls. Nos. 8-11, Scheduled Ancient Monument.
53 S.W.	10	8.9	5.3	"	"				
53 S.W.	11	9.05	5.45	"	"				
53 S.W.	12	9.6	1.1	"	Bowl		16		Site only. Cremation found in cist in chalk, according to H. S. Toms.
53 S.W.	13	11.05	2.25	" *	"				Site only. <i>Sussex Daily News</i> , 26-4-21. Central grave (oval) contained the fragments of a large human skeleton.
53 S.W.	14	12.55	0.65	Falmer (Det.)*	? Platform	D	7	1/2	Doubtful. Hollow in centre.
53 S.W.	15	17.6	7.05	Stanmer*	Bowl		20	2 1/2	Beaker burial; no evidence of barrow, though such may originally have been present.
53 S.W.	16	12.75	1.5	Falmer*	?				<i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 39, No. 7.
53 S.E.	1	1.3	9.2	Stanmer*	Bowl	D	9		Circular patch, probably site of a barrow that has been removed.
53 S.E.	2	1.36	9.05	" *	" ?				
53 S.E.	3	1.9	6.85	"	"		9		
53 S.E.	4	2.0	9.7	"	Bowls				Not seen by L.V.G. 5 marked on 6 in. O.S., 1909 Edition; 6 marked on 6 in. O.S., 1st Edition.

6" O.S. Map	Num- ber	Inches from Left Inner Margin	Inches from Bottom Inner Margin	Parish	Type	Ditch	Diam- eter in Paces	Height in Feet	Other Details
53 S.E.	5	2·7	10·8	Stanmer*	Bowl	D	11	1½	Trees on mound.
53 S.E.	6	2·8	10·9	" *	"		12	2	Covered with growth, 1930.
53 S.E.	7	7·26	11·73	Plumpton	"		8	1	? Doubtful.
53 S.E.	8	7·35	11·95	"	"		15	2	Has been a windmill-stead.
53 S.E.	9	8·85	6·8	Falmer	"		12	1½	
53 S.E.	10	10·2	10·3	Westmeston- Chailey - St. John With- out-Falmer bdry	Bowls		7-8	1-2	About five bowls, known as "Four Lords' Burgh," from being the meeting-point of four parish boundaries.
53 S.E.	11	12·8	7·1	Falmer	Bowl	D	16		Ditch interrupted in three places.
53 S.E.	12	13·75	5·15	"	"		12	3	Hollow in centre.
53 S.E.	13	16·65	9·8	Hamsey	" ?				
53 S.E.	14	16·65	11·2	"	"		11		Probable site of finding of bi-conical urn. See <i>Arch. Jour.</i> , Vol. XI., pp. 64-5.
53 S.E.	15	16·85	8·65	"	" ?				
53 S.E.	16	16·9	7·6	St. Ann Without					
53 S.E.	17	16·93	8·73	Hamsey					
53 S.E.	18	16·95	8·7	"					
53 S.E.	19	17·02	7·11	St. Ann Without	"				Small.
53 S.E.	20	17·1	7·05	"	"		10		
53 S.E.	21	17·35	5·15	"	"				Very dilapidated.
53 S.E.	A	?	?	? Stanmer					See Horsfield's <i>Lewes</i> , Vol. I., Pl. iv., Fig. 4; Mantell's <i>Days Ramble in Lewes</i> , p. 153, note.
54 S.W.	1	0·3	11·6	"			10	1	Covered with trees.
54 S.W.	2a-b	0·55	4·15	St. Ann Without	Bowls (2?)				Two on O.S., but only one found.
54 S.W.	3	0·7	10·65	Hamsey	Bowl		10		Hollow in centre.
54 S.W.	4	0·7	11·25	"	"		9	1	
54 S.W.	5	1·05	10·2	"	"		16		Low. Under plough.
54 S.W.	6	1·1	9·75	"	"		17		Low. Ploughed.
54 S.W.	7a-i	1·2	3·3	St. Ann Without	Bowls		3-6	1-2	Group of about 9. ? Mostly intact.
54 S.W.	8	1·25	11·55	Hamsey	Bowl		7		Low.
54 S.W.	9	1·3	11·53	"	"		8		"

54 S.W.	10	1·5	10·9	"	"				Small. Gorse-covered.
54 S.W.	11	1·55	11·53	"	"		11	3	
54 S.W.	12	2·25	10·9	"	Bowls		3-7	1-2	Cluster of about 10. Possibly opened by Shrapnall. See G. A. Cooke, <i>Topographical . . . Description of County of Sussex</i> , pp. 123-4.
54 S.W.	13	3·0	8·6	St. John Without	?				Not found by L. V. G.
54 S.W.	14	3·89	6·55	"	* Ring				} Very vague; not found by L. V. G. Plans by H. S. Toms in Brighton Library.
54 S.W.	15	3·91	6·45	"	* "				
54 S.W.	16	4·3	5·25	St. Ann Without	Bowls?				One low barrow, and a cluster of vague hillocks.
54 S.W.	17	4·4	5·15	"	?				? Windmill-stead.
54 S.W.	18	4·4	5·45	"	Bowl				Small. ? Intact.
54 S.W.	19	4·5	5·0	"	"	D	20		
54 S.W.	20	4·5	9·55	Hamsey	?				Site only. Not visible to L. V. G. 1930.
54 S.W.	21	4·6	9·75	"	?				" " "
54 S.W.	22	4·7	9·9	"	Bowl	D	10	3	Hollow in centre. Ditch vague.
54 S.W.	23	4·7	10·0	"	"				Not found by L. V. G.
54 S.W.	24	4·8	9·95	"	"	D	12	2½	Hollow in centre.
54 S.W.	25	5·15	8·83	St. John Without	Platform	D	7	¾	Dip in centre
54 S.W.	26	5·15	8·87	"	"	D	10	¾	} Surveys by H. S. Toms in Brighton Library.
54 S.W.	27	5·3	8·65	"	* "	D	8	¾	
54 S.W.	28	5·1-5·6	4·4-4·8	St. Ann, Lewes*	Ring and Platform	D			Surveys by Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Toms now in Brighton Library. Barrows scarcely visible, 1930. Three at W. (a-c) possibly rings, and three at E. (d-f) possibly platforms.
	(a-f)								
54 S.W.	29	5·83	7·53	St. John Without	"	D	31	3	A fine example, with outer bank. Survey by H. S. Toms in Brighton Library. See <i>Sussex County Magazine</i> , June, 1931, p. 400.
54 S.W.	30	5·95	7·4	"	Bowl		17	3	
54 S.W.	31	6·07	7·25	"	"		12	3½	Hollow in centre.
54 S.W.	32	10·1	4·0	Lewes (Castle Precincts)	?				See Mantell, <i>Day's Ramble in Lewes</i> , p. 109; <i>Arch. Journ.</i> , 1921, p. 40.
54 S.W.	33	13·0	7·3	South Malling	" ?				A large and high conical mound, more like a castle-mound than a barrow.
54 S.W.	34	14·87	2·78	South Malling Without	"	D	17	2½	Opened by Dr. S. Spokes. Primary interment apparently of skeletons of woman and child. Middle Bronze Age secondary interments. See <i>Sussex County Mag.</i> , VI., pp. 651-6.

6" O.S. Map	Number	Inches from Left Inner Margin	Inches from Bottom Inner Margin	Parish	Type	Ditch	Diameter in Paces	Height in Feet	Other Details
54 S.W.	35	15·05	4·5	S. Malling-S. Malling Without bdry					Not found by L. V. G.
54 S.W.	36	15·5	7·65	S. Malling Without*					Marked on O.S. 1st Edn. Not seen by L.V.G.
54 S.W.	37	15·55	7·6	"	Bowl		12		Dilapidated.
54 S.W.	38	16·0	7·5	"	"				Very much mutilated.
54 S.W.	39	16·0	7·55	"	"		7		Low. Doubtful.
54 S.W.	40	16·9	7·2	"	Long Bowl			6	See Pt. I., List of Long Barrows.
54 S.W.	41	17·43	0·25	"	"		20	2	Under plough, 1930.
54 S.W.	42	17·45	6·75	"	"		13		Very dilapidated.
54 S.W.	43	17·5	6·8	"	"		10		Hollow in centre.
54 S.W.	44	17·9	6·1	"	Bowls				Vague. Group of about three.
54 S.W.	A			? "	?				Barrows opened by Mantell: exact sites unknown. See Horsfield's <i>Lewes</i> , Vol. I., pp. 46-9. <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 66, No. 23.
54 S.W.	B	2·8?	8·0?	St. John Without* ?	?				Small. Urn (? overhanging rim) found in barrow west of Steere's Mill, situated near here. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , V., pp. 199-200.
54 S.W.	C	1·0?	6·0-9·0?	St. Ann Without* ?					Overhanging-rim urns found, now (1933) in Lewes Museum. Possibly from a barrow. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. XXXVI., p. 243.
54 S.W.	D	8·1	3·85	St. Ann, Lewes*					Possibly a barrow-site. Skeletons, urns, etc., found. See <i>Gent. Mag. Library, Arch.</i> , Vol. I., pp. 147-8.
54 S.E.	1	1·35	0·45	S. Malling Without*	Platform	D	11	¼	Slight dip in centre.
54 S.E.	2	1·45	0·4	" *	"	D	13	¼	Slight dip in centre. For Nos. 1 and <i>Archeologia</i> , Vol. XLVI., Plate XXI.
54 S.E.	3	2·75	1·4?	Glynde*	Bowl		13	1	
54 S.E.	4	3·4	4·7	"	"				Vague.
54 S.E.	5	3·35	4·65	"	"		11	1½	
54 S.E.	6	3·35?	4·65?	"	Bowls				One or two very small ones.

54 S.E.	7	3·4	4·64	"	"	7	
54 S.E.	8	4·05	0·62	"	Bowl	9	2½
54 S.E.	9	4·1	1·0	"	"	12	
54 S.E.	10	4·25	2·8	"	"	11	
54 S.E.	11	4·25	4·4	" *	"	8	
54 S.E.	12	4·3	3·35	"	"	11	3½
54 S.E.	13	4·4	5·15	"	"	5-6	2½
54 S.E.	14	4·4	5·25	"	"	7½	3
54 S.E.	15	4·6	1·65	" *	"	8	½
54 S.E.	16	4·6	1·85	"	" ?	D	20 ?
54 S.E.	17	4·8	1·75	" *	Platform	D	27
54 S.E.	18	4·9	1·75	" *	"	D	24
54 S.E.	19	8·0	7·4	" *	"		
54 S.E.	A	?	?	?	Bowls?		
64 N.W.	1	11·0	11·2	Findon*	Bowl		
64 N.W.	2	16·3	8·5	Durrington*	"	9	1
64 N.W.	3	17·25	11·0	" *	"	10	1

low. Dip in centre. Nos. 4-7.—The celebrated faience pendant mentioned in many text-books may have come from one of these barrows. See Horsfield, *Lewes*, Vol. I., p. 47; *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 66 (No. 22); Abercromby, *B.A. Pottery*, Vol. II., p. 35-6; *Archæologia*, Vol. XLIII., p. 497.

Hollow in centre.

Doubtful; has been a windmill-stead.

A good example.

Dip in centre.

? Intact.

Opened 1916; contained two pennies of 1805.

Previously opened. Allcroft, *Downland Pathways*, 2nd Ed., p. 26.

Hollow in centre.

S.A.C., Vol. LXIV., pp. 189-190.

Doubtful; ? windmill site.

Very fine } Slight bank *inside* ditch. Sur-
Very fine } veys by H. S. Toms in Brighton
Library.

Possible site of barrow. Interment with urn found (note by A. H. Allcroft on S.A.S. set of 6 in. O.S. maps). Nos. 1-19: Eight barrows in this district were opened by Mantell. See his *Journal*. See also *S.A.C.*, Vol. XX., p. 57. Horsfield, *Lewes*, Vol. I., pp. 46-9.

Probable Saxon grave-mounds, opened by Dr. Mantell. See Horsfield's *Lewes*, I., p. 47. Swords, knives and shield-bosses said to be from grave-mounds near Lewes, from the Mantell Collection, are in the British Museum.

Not seen by L.V.G.; noted on S.A.S. set of 6 in. O.S. maps by Dr. Eliot Curwen.

S.A.C., Vol. LXXII., p. 39, No. 2. Beaker probably found here.

6" O.S. Map	Number	Inches from Left Inner Margin	Inches from Bottom Inner Margin	Parish	Type	Ditch	Diameter in Paces	Height in Feet	Other Details
65 N.W.	1	11·55	4·85	Kingston-by-Sea	?				Large, according to Clinch (<i>V.C.H. Sussex</i> , I., p. 480). Destroyed before 1930.
65 N.W.	2	13·45	11·1	Shoreham	Bowl		15	6½	"Thunder's Barrow." <i>Antiq. Journ.</i> , April, 1933.
66 N.W.	1	6·5?	4·0?	Preston*	? Long				Perhaps very doubtful. Site only. See Part I., List of Long Barrows.
66 N.W.	2			Patcham	? Bowl				} Inside Hollingbury Camp. See <i>Brighton & Hove Archaeologist</i> , Vol. I., pp. 12-21.
66 N.W.	3			"	"				
66 N.W.	4			"	"				
66 N.E.	1	5·9-6·3	7·2-7·4	Falmer	Bowls		7-10	½-2	Small. About 10, of which 5 are on O.S., 1909 Revision.
66 N.E.	a-j 2	6·4	6·85	"	Bowl		16	4	Noted by A. H. Allcroft on S.A.S. set of 6 in. O.S. maps. Searched for without success by L.V.G., 1933.
66 N.E.	3	7·0	7·1	" *	Bowl?				
66 N.E.	4	10·2	6·2	Kingston, near Lewes	Bowl		11		Dilapidated.
66 N.E.	5	10·75	3·5	"	"		12-14		Elliptical. Dip in centre.
66 N.E.	6	13·0 14·0	6·25-6·7	" *	Bowls		6-8	½-1½	Very small; cluster of them.
66 N.E.	7	13·2	11·45	St. Ann Without*	Bowl				Noted on S.A.S. maps by A. H. Allcroft. Not seen by L.V.G.
66 N.E.	8	13·25	6·6	Kingston, near Lewes	"		13	2½	Well-preserved; dip in centre.
66 N.E.	9	15·0	8·1	"	"		25	6	Large. Dilapidated; hollow in centre.
66 N.E.	10	16·25	8·05	" *	"		12	2½	Large. Dilapidated.
66 N.E.	11	17·1	4·45	Iford*	"			8	A good example.
66 N.E.	12	17·1	7·35	Kingston, near Lewes	"		9	1	Small; dip in centre.
66 N.E.	13	17·4	7·25	"	"		12	3	Dip in centre.
66 N.E.	14	17·6	7·2	"	"			—	A large cavity. Site of barrow.
66 N.E.	15	17·8	7·17	"	"	D	11	2	
66 N.E.	16	17·95	7·05	" *	"		7	½	Small; dip in centre.
66 N.E.	—	?	?	? Falmer					Urns from barrows on Falmer Hill (Horsfield's <i>Lewes</i> , I., 48).

66 N.E.	—	?	?	? Iford			
66 S.W.	1	1·2	9·1	Hove	Bowl?	?	10
66 S.W.	2	5·9?	8·5?	Brighton*	Bowl(s)?		
66 S.W.	3	15·0?	9·5?	" *	Bowls?		
66 S.W.	4	?	?	" *			
66 S.E.	1	3·7	8·0	Ovingdean*	?		
66 S.E.	2	6·25	7·85	"	Bowl	18	
66 S.E.	3	8·75	2·5	Rottingdean*	"	27	4
66 S.E.	4	8·95	1·15	"	Long?		
66 S.E.	5	12·0	10·9	"	Bowls		
66 S.E.	6	13·15	7·25	Ovingdean*	Bowl	18	1
66 S.E.	7	13·3	7·2	" *	"	18	3
66 S.E.	8	15·75	0·75	Rottingdean*	"		
66 S.E.	9	16·85	2·95	" *	"	15?	
67 N.W.	1	0·1	3·1	Iford	"	7	1
67 N.W.	2	1·03	3·95	"	"		
67 N.W.	3	1·14	4·1	"	"	D	16-18
67 N.W.	4	1·25-1·6	4·2-4·5	" *	Bowls		

Twelve barrows, not seen by L.V.G. Skull from one of them (found 1885) in Lewes Museum.

The Hove Tumulus. *S.A.C.*, Vol. IX., p. 119; *Brighton & Hove Arch.*, Vol. II., pp. 20-28.

Sites of barrow(s) on Church Hill. *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., pp. 64-5. Two beakers probably found here, owned by Miss E. G. Hoper, of Hill Cottage, Cowfold. Unpublished.

Barrows near Whitehawk Camp, probably removed in levelling the race-course, early 19th century. An ornamented ball of flint or chert (? Saxon) found with an urn and ashes in one of them. See *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. IX., pp. 336-8; Horsfield, *Lewes*, I., p. 43; Horsfield, *Sussex*, I., p. 59.

Site of barrow on Round Hill. See *Brighton Herald*, 12-10-1822; 7-7-1923. Five human skeletons found, with remains of urns.

Bronze Age "overhanging rim" urn found, possibly from site of barrow. *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXXII., p. 65, No. 19.

Very dilapidated.

See Part I., List of Long Barrows.

About 30 in a group, mostly small, but two larger ones among them.

Truncated.

See *Peacehaven Post*, 1-6-23, pp. 288-9.

? Cairn. See *Journ. B.A.A.*, New Series, Vol. XXVIII., p. 242; *Downland Post*, 1-11-25; *Peacehaven Post*, 1-6-23. In 1933 the site was a large cavity, 15 yards diam.

Covered with nettles, 1930.

Small. Doubtful.

Elliptical. Hollow in centre.

Group of small ones.

6" O.S. Map	Number	Inches from Left Inner Margin	Inches from Bottom Inner Margin	Parish	Type	Ditch	Diameter in Paces	Height in Feet	Other Details		
67 N.W.	5	4·6-4·9	1·2-1·4	Iford	Bowls				A group of about five small ones, in excellent condition. Three on O.S., 1908.		
67 N.W.	6	4·9	1·05	"	Bowl	D	21	3	Poor condition.		
67 N.W.	7	5·2	1·0	" *	Bowls		6	1	Three, well-preserved. Two have visible ditches.		
67 N.W.	8	6·25	0·1	Rodmell	Bowl				Small. ? Intact.		
67 N.W.	A	?	?	Iford	"		7	2	Cairn, opened by A. H. Allcroft; burnt bones and ashes found. <i>Sussex N. & Q.</i> , Aug., 1932, p. 72.		
67 N.E.	1	} 3·5?	} 11·8?	Glynde*	Platform				} Not seen by L.V.G. Noted by Pitt-Rivers. see <i>Archæologia</i> , Vol. XLIII., Pl. vi., Fig. 5.		
67 N.E.	2			" *	"	"					
67 N.E.	3			" *	"	"					
67 N.E.	4			3·8	11·6	"	Bowl			12	1
67 N.E.	5			5·45	0·25	Beddingham*	"	D		13	2½
67 N.E.	6	6·1-6·4	0·3-0·4	"	" ?				Trace of ditch. Bones (unburnt) of a child about 13 years of age found (? superficially) under Dr. S. Spokes' direction.		
67 N.E.	7	6·6	0·15	"	"		15	4	Perhaps a barrow; two circular earthworks here are windmill-steads.		
67 N.E.	8	8·4?	0·2?	" *	Bowls?				Hollow in centre.		
67 N.E.	9	8·7	0·5	" *	Bowl		10	1	A group of barrows on Beddingham Hill opened by Rev. J. Douglas. See <i>Prov. Mag.</i> , 1818, No. 1). Saxon disc-brooches in British Museum.		
67 N.E.	10	8·85	0·5	" *	"		13	4			
67 N.E.	11	9·4	9·8	" *	"		25?	8-10?	Gill's Grave (site of). See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. XXIII., p. 84; <i>Archæologia</i> , Vol. XLVI., p. 426; <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. XX., p. 53; Allcroft, <i>Downland Pathways</i> , p. 28.		
67 N.E.	12	10·9	2·3	West Firle*	"		9	1	Hollow in centre. See <i>Sussex N. & Q.</i> , Aug., 1929, pp. 212-3 & 242.		
67 N.E.	13	10·95	2·4	" *	"		6	1	Small. Vague and doubtful.		
67 N.E.	14	13·35	0·03	"	"		7	1½			
67 N.E.	15	13·45	0·1	"	"		11	2½	? Doubtful. ? Connected with windmill-stead.		

67 N.E.	15a	13·55	0·1	"	[Windmill- stead]	D?	30	1	"A Stonehenge in Earth!" See Allcroft, <i>Earthwork of England</i> , p. 535.
					? Barrow as well.				
67 N.E.	16	14·9	0·05	"	Bowl		7	1	Hollow in centre.
67 N.E.	17	14·9	0·15	"	"		8	1	
67 N.E.	18	15·0	0·1	"	"		8	1	
67 N.E.		13·65	0·15	"	(Mound)		8	1	A slight mound with hollow on W.; ? con- nected with windmill-site. Cluster of small ones. See <i>Downland</i> , July, 1927, pp. 166-7.
67 S.W.	1	0·6	10·3	Iford	Bowls				Small and low. "Pedlersburgh." Small and low
67 S.W.	2	2·7?	7·6?	Rodmell*	Bowl				" "
67 S.W.	3	3·0	0·45	Telscombe	"	16	6		" "
67 S.W.	4	3·0?	7·7?	Rodmell *	"				" "
67 S.W.	5	3·0?	7·75?	" *	"				" "
67 S.W.	6	3·05?	8·0?	" *	"				" "
67 S.W.	7	3·2	9·95	"	"	none	10	3	Primary interment of skeleton (lower part disturbed, but probably originally in the crouching position) with an unornamented beaker. See <i>Sussex N. & Q.</i> , Aug., 1932, pp. 70-1.
67 S.W.	8	3·25	10·0	"	"				Hollow in centre.
67 S.W.	9	3·5	7·25	" *	"		7	1	
67 S.W.	10	3·8	9·0	"	"		18	3	"The Burgh." Truncated. See <i>Sussex N. &</i> <i>Q.</i> , Aug., 1932, pp. 71-2.
67 S.W.	11	5·1	7·6	" *	"		8	3	
67 S.W.	12	5·2	8·75	"	"		12		
67 S.W.	13	5·45	1·75	Telscombe	" ?				Destroyed. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., pp. 37 and 66. Primary contracted skeleton and beaker (Type A.) Secondary Middle B.A. inurned cremations.
67 S.W.	14	5·5	7·5	Rodmell*	"		12	1	Dilapidated.
67 S.W.	15	6·07	11·7	"	"				Small. ? Intact.
67 S.W.	16	6·3	4·65	"	"		12	2½	Dip in centre.
67 S.W.	17	6·4	7·2	" *	"		9	2	
67 S.W.	18	6·8	7·4	" *	"		8	1	" "
67 S.W.	19	7·8	7·9	" *	"		12	2	
67 S.W.	20	9·5	10·1	" *	Bowls				Group of about 23. See <i>Sussex N. & Q.</i> , Nov., 1931. Fourteen of them on 6 in. O.S. 1st edn., but none on later editions.

6" O.S. Map	Number	Inches from Left Inner Margin	Inches from Bottom Inner Margin	Parish	Type	Ditch	Diameter in Paces	Height in Feet	Other Details
67 S.W.	21	13·5	0·2	Piddinghoe*	Bowl	D	19	2½	Windmill-stead. Also barrow?
67 S.W.	22	13·8	4·0	"	Long				See Part I: List of Long Barrows.
67 S.W.	23	13·0?	10·0?	Southease*	Bowl?				Possible site of large bowl barrow, in which five human skeletons were found, 1852. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. V., pp. 204-5.
67 S.W.-S.E.	A	?18·0 ?0·0	10·0?	Beddingham	" ?				Bi-conical urns found on a probable barrow-site. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 66, No. 24.
67 S.E.	1	4·3	2·13	S. Heighton	?				Site of barrow "formerly used as a burying place of bodies washed into this wide estuary" (of the Ouse). (Note by T. Colgate of Newhaven, on S.A.S. 6 in. O.S. map.)
67 S.E.	2	9·35	5·75	S. Heighton-Beddingham bdry	Bowl		11	1½	
67 S.E.	3	9·8	11·55	Beddingham-West Firle bdry	"		11	5	"Males Burgh." Hollow in centre. Mawer and Stenton, <i>Place Names of Sussex</i> , Vol. II., p. 362.
67 S.E.	4	10·4	3·1	S. Heighton*					Site of finding of cremation in urn (Mid. B.A.); may or may not have been from a barrow. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 66, No. 25.
67 S.E.	5	13·9	9·1	West Firle	"		20	7½	Hollow in centre.
67 S.E.	6	13·9	9·2	"	"		20	7½	" "
67 S.E.	7	13·95	8·8	"	"		20	2	Truncated. Shepherd on Firle Hill told L.V.G. in 1933 that he knew the man who partly destroyed this barrow for flints. Nos. 5, 6 and 7: "The Lords' Burghs." Prominently situated. Allcroft, <i>Downland Pathways</i> , p. 45.
67 S.E.	8	15·5	11·9	"	"	D	15	3	Suggestion of ditch. Truncated.
67 S.E.	9	15·55	11·85	"	"		13	3	
67 S.E.	10	16·35	7·6	"	"		24	1	
67 S.E.	11	16·7	11·75	"	"		12	1	Hollow in centre.
67 S.E.	12	17·53	11·8	"	"		10	3	" "
67 S.E.	13	17·7	11·7	"	Long	D	18×33	8½	See Part I., List of Long Barrows.

67 S.E.	14	17.7	11.6	"	Bowl		11	2	Hollow in centre.
68 S.W.	1	0.01	9.95	West Firle- Alciston bdry	?				Not found by L.V.G.
68 S.W.	2	0.05	11.53	West Firle	Bowl		12	2	Hollow in centre.
68 S.W.	3	0.55	11.7	"	"		20	3½	Used as Beacon, and Trig Stn. during Trigonometrical Survey of 1791-4. See "Plan of Principal Triangles in Trig. Survey, 1791-4." Alleroft, <i>Downland Pathways</i> , p. 43; Horsfield's <i>Lewes</i> , Vol. I., Plates III. and IV. Possibly opened by Mantell. See his <i>Journal</i> , Mar. 14, 1820. <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 66, No. 27.
68 S.W.	4	0.8	3.1	Alciston-S. Heighton- Denton- Alfriston bdry Bishopstone bdry just to south	"	D	16	3½	Large hollow in centre. "Five Lords' Burgh" —at one time boundary-point of 5 parishes. Horsfield, <i>Sussex</i> , Vol. I., p. 273. Marked on early maps. See Pt. I: Local Names.
68 S.W.	5	1.0	11.35	West Firle	"		13	3½	
68 S.W.	6	1.15	5.75	Alciston	"	D	18	3	
68 S.W.	7	1.2	6.0	"	"		18	3	Hollow in centre.
68 S.W.	8	1.67	11.0	"	"		11	2	" "
68 S.W.	9	1.75	11.12	"	"		12	2	
68 S.W.	10	1.8	11.05	"	"		12	2	Probably opened by Akerman; Saxon date revealed. V.C.H., <i>Sussex</i> , Vol. I., p. 336.
68 S.W.	11	1.86	11.05	"	"		12	2	
68 S.W.	12	1.77	10.9	"	"		8	1½	
68 S.W.	13	2.25-	9.75-	"	Bowls			1-3	Group of about 6, mostly small; some rather vague.
		2.45	10.0						
68 S.W.	14	2.45	9.15	"	Bowl		15	2½	
68 S.W.	15	2.47	9.4	"	"		13	3	
68 S.W.	16	2.48	8.95	"	"	D	22	3	
68 S.W.	17	2.7	9.4	" *	"		12	2½	
68 S.W.	18	2.8	9.35	" *	"		13	2½	Hollow in centre.
68 S.W.	19	3.3	8.8	" *	"		14	3½	
68 S.W.	20	3.83	8.3	"	? Platform	D	17	4	Survey by H. S. Toms in Brighton Library.
68 S.W.	21	3.88	8.35	"	Bowl				Very dilapidated.
68 S.W.	22	4.0	0.3	Alciston*- Alfriston bdry	"		7		Hollow in centre.

6" O.S. Map	Number	Inches from Left Inner Margin	Inches from Bottom Inner Margin	Parish	Type	Ditch	Diameter in Paces	Height in Feet	Other Details
68 S.W.	23	4.25	7.85	Alciston	Platform	D	20	1	Slight dip in centre; ? vague outer bank at S. Survey by H. S. Toms in Brighton Library.
68 S.W.	24	4.27	0.1	Alciston-Alfriston bdry	Bowl	D	12	2½	Traces of ditch.
68 S.W.	25	4.4	0.13	"	"		12	2½	Gorse-covered, 1930.
68 S.W.	26	5.0-4.4	7.25-7.6	Alciston	Bowls				Group of small ones.
68 S.W.	27	5.0	4.7	"	"				Two overlapping examples, each with hollow in centre.
68 S.W.	28	5.2	0.75	Alciston-Alfriston bdry.	Bowl		15	3	Gorse-covered, 1930.
68 S.W.	29	5.35	1.05	" *	Ring		15	½	A saucer-depression surrounded by a slight earth-bank.
68 S.W.	30	5.35	4.2	Alciston*	Bowl				Small and low. Doubtful?
68 S.W.	31	5.4	4.07	" *	"				" "
68 S.W.	32	5.45	1.34	Alciston-Alfriston bdry	"	D	21	2½	
68 S.W.	33	5.5	6.05	Alciston	"		12	4	Hollow in centre.
68 S.W.	34	5.57	5.95	"	"		11	3	A (recent) stone on it.
68 S.W.	35	5.6	2.2	Alciston-Alfriston bdry	"		16		Low. Dilapidated.
68 S.W.	36	5.6	3.2	" *	Bowls				A group of small ones.
68 S.W.	37	5.65	2.8	"	Bowl	D	20		? Opened by C. Ade and Rev. H. Smith. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. II, pp. 270-2, and <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. XXII., pp. 66-76.
68 S.W.	38	5.77	6.2	Alciston	"		9	2	Dip in centre.
68 S.W.	39	5.85	5.85	"	"		7	1	Hollow in centre.
68 S.W.	40	5.85	5.89	"	"		10	1½	" "
68 S.W.	41	5.9	3.15	Alfriston*	"		12		
68 S.W.	42	6.1	5.75	Alciston	"		9	1½	
68 S.W.	43	6.65	2.7	Alfriston	"		15		Low.
68 S.W.	44	6.7	5.45	Alciston	"		7	1	
68 S.W.	45	7.5	4.95	Alfriston	"		11	2	
68 S.W.	46	7.55	4.85	" *	"		12	2	
68 S.W.	47	7.6	4.8	" *	"		9	2	

68 S.W.	48	8·1	4·48	"	"		5	1		
68 S.W.	49	8·15	4·45	"	"		9	2		
68 S.W.	50	8·2	4·38	"	"		6	1		
68 S.W.	51	8·8	3·7	"	"		10	2½	Hollow in centre.	
68 S.W.	52	9·05	3·3	"	"		11		} Dilapidated.	
68 S.W.	53	9·15	3·25	"	"		8			
68 S.W.	54	9·4	2·8	"	"	Long	D	—	6	See Part I., List of Long Barrows.
68 S.W.	55	9·6	2·1	"	"	"	D	—	8	" " "
68 S.W.	56	9·7	1·9	"	"	Bowl		15	1½	Ploughed.
68 S.W.	57	10·1	1·5	"	"	"		20	1½	"
68 S.W.	58	12·85	7·6	Berwick*	"			30 × 18	9	Possible barrow, surmounted by War Memorial. Winbolt's <i>Sussex</i> , p. 53; Hippisley Cox, <i>Green Roads of England</i> , p. 135. The nature of this mound is doubtful. See also W. Johnson, <i>Byways in British Archaeology</i> , pp. 75-6, and Fig. 20 (photo.).
68 S.W.	A	?	?	Alfriston?	? Bowls					Two barrows opened (1763 and 1765); urns and burnt bones found in each. <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 67, No. 30.
68 S.W.	B	?	?	" ?	? Bowl					Two rough flint celts from barrow near Alfriston. Evans, <i>Stone Implements</i> , p. 84.
68 S.E.	1	2·55	2·3	Arlington-Wilmington bdry	"			8	1	Dip in centre.
68 S.E.	2	3·3	1·5	Arlington	Long					See Part I., List of Long Barrows.
68 S.E.	3	3·45	1·25	"	Bowl	D	35	7		Opened by Mantell in 1833; flint scraper found, with urns and ashes. The scraper is in British Museum. See Evans, <i>Stone Implements</i> , p. 308. <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 67, No. 31.
68 S.E.	4	3·65	1·3	"	"	D	17	3		
68 S.E.	5	4·45	1·6	Arlington-Wilmington bdry.	Platform		15	2		Slight dip in centre. Nos. 1-5: In area of air-photograph forming Plate xxviii. of Curwen's <i>Prehistoric Sussex</i> . See also <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXIX.
68 S.E.	6	5·3	1·15	Arlington*	Bowl		8	2		Doubtful.
68 S.E.	7	5·45	1·65	Arlington-Wilmington-Folkington bdry.	"		10	3		

6" O.S. Map	Number	Inches from Left Inner Margin	Inches from Bottom Inner Margin	Parish	Type	Ditch	Diameter in Paces	Height in Feet	Other Details
68 S.E.	8	5·85	1·9	Folkington-Wilmington bdry.	Bowl		14	3½	
68 S.E.	9	6·35	2·6	"	Long				"The Hunter's Burgh." See Part I., List of Long Barrows.
68 S.E.	10	6·7	4·0	"	Bowl	No			Doubtful. Made of earth from adjoining hollow.
78 N.W.	1	15·7	2·85	Piddinghoe	"		17	3½	Rather dilapidated.
78 N.W.	2	8·5-10·0	11·5-11·9	" *	?				Sites of 4 barrows, marked on 1 in. O.S., First Edition, 1813. Ground now mostly built upon (1933). Evans found a flint celt on the site (<i>Stone Implements</i> , p. 71, and Fig. 16). The barrows seem to have been W. and E. of Roderick Avenue.
78 N.E.	1	10·75	6·15	Bishopstone	Bowl		15	4	
78 N.E.	2	10·85	3·4	"	"		18	2	Hollow in centre.
78 N.E.	3	11·0	5·8	"	"		15	3	
78 N.E.	4	11·1	3·95	" *	" ?		15	1	Under plough 1930. Two broken flint celts found on the site by L.V.G., 1930.
78 N.E.	5	11·25	5·3	"	Bowl		12	3	Hollow in centre.
78 N.E.	6	11·25	5·4	"	"		16	2½	Has been a windmill-stead.
78 N.E.	7	11·35	5·05	"	"		15		Dip in centre.
78 N.E.	8	11·4	4·95	"	"		15		? Intact.
79 N.W.	1	1·4	10·9	" *	"		12	1	Doubtful (ploughed).
79 N.W.	2	1·4	11·05	" *	"		12	1	
79 N.W.	3	1·45	11·75	Bishopstone-Alfriston bdry.	"		17	4	Dip in centre.
79 N.W.	4	1·5	11·6	" *	"				Doubtful; nearly levelled.
79 N.W.	5	1·55	11·95	Alfriston*	? Platform		16	2½	
79 N.W.	6	5·65	11·95	"	Bowl		19	3½	
79 N.W.	7	9·4	6·0	"	"		28	9	On High and Over.
79 N.W.	A	11·5-12·0?	9·5?	"	? Bowl [Site of]				Six cinerary urns from barrow (<i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. XXXVII., pp. 193-4). <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXXII, p. 66, No. 28.

79 N.E.	1	0.75	3.4	Litlington	Bowl	10	2	? Doubtful.
79 N.E.	2	0.8	3.6	"	? Long			See Part I., List of Long Barrows.
79 N.E.	3	1.33	7.8	Lullington*	Bowl	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dip in centre.
79 N.E.	4	1.45	7.8	"	"	28	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Dilapidated, and hollow in centre.
79 N.E.	5	1.5	7.9	" *	? Platform			Vague and low.
79 N.E.	6	1.6	7.15	Lullington- Litlington bdry	?			Not found by L.V.G.
79 N.E.	7	1.65	5.1	Litlington	Bowl	13	3	Dilapidated; dip in centre.
79 N.E.	8	2.1	11.65	Arlington- Lullington bdry	"	12	2	In area of air-photograph (Crawford, <i>Air Photography for Archaeologists</i> , Plate v.). One or two possible barrows S.W. of this appear on the air-photo.
79 N.E.	9	4.3	10.25	Arlington- Lullington bdry.	"	20	2	Half under plough, 1928.
79 N.E.	10	6.0	5.75	Litlington	"	D	16	$2\frac{1}{2}$ Hollow in centre.
79 N.E.	11	6.53	11.87	Folkington*	" ?			Site only. Opened 1925; nothing found. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXVI., p. 241.
79 N.E.	12	✓6.6	8.65	Lullington	"		17	2 ?Ploughed.
79 N.E.	13	6.9	11.2	Arlington- Folkington bdry	"		20	3
79 N.E.	14	7.8	11.95	Folkington	"		27	$7\frac{1}{2}$ Burrowed.
79 N.E.	15	8.1	11.9	"	" ?		16	2 Type uncertain. Mutilated.
79 N.E.	16	8.15	11.85	"	"		20	6 Burrowed.
79 N.E.	17	9.05	11.4	Jevington	"		16	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Damaged.
79 N.E.	18	14.4	2.68	Willington	"		20	6 Steep and conical. Dip in centre.
79 N.E.	19	14.4	2.8	"	[Site]?			Urns and human remains found 1848. [Detail supplied to O.S. Office by Rev. E. E. Crane, Rector of Jevington, before 1909.]
79 N.E.	20	14.5	2.6	"	Bowl		20	6 Steep and conical. Dip in centre.
79 N.E.	21	15.0	3.0	"	"		15	$3\frac{1}{2}$ Gorse-covered, 1930.
79 N.E.	22	✓15.1	9.15	Jevington	"	D	24	6 Large hollow in centre. Ditch interrupted. Opened by Major Maitland of Friston in 1907. (Note by Rev. W. Budgen on <i>S.A.S.</i> , 6 in. O.S. Map.)
79 N.E.	23	✓16.05	9.15	"	Ring		12	Survey by H. S. Toms in Brighton Library. Described in error as a disc in Curwen's <i>Prehistoric Sussex</i> , p. 168, plan.
79 N.E.	24	✓16.25	4.4	Willington	Bowl	25 × 28	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Has a "tail" projecting to E. See <i>Sussex N. & Q.</i> , Aug., 1929, pp. 210-1 and 242.

6" O.S. Map	Number	Inches from Left Inner Margin	Inches from Bottom Inner Margin	Parish	Type	Ditch	Diameter in Paces	Height in Feet	Other Details
79 N.E.	25	16·3	9·3	Jevington-Willingdon	Bowl	D	15	4	Hollow in centre.
79 N.E.	26	16·9	3·7	Willingdon	"		9	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Ploughed.
79 N.E.	27	17·3	8·5	"	"	D	18	$2\frac{3}{8}$	Hollow in centre; suggestion of outer bank. Ditch interrupted.
79 N.E.	28	17·35	3·4	"	"	D	18	2	Ditch interrupted.
79 N.E.	29	17·4	6·1	"	"		14	3	North of an entrenchment.
79 N.E.	30	17·5	3·05	" *	"	D	17	1	
79 N.E.	31	17·55	6·8	"	"		9	$2\frac{1}{2}$? Cairn.
79 N.E.	32	17·64	2·32	Willingdon-Eastbourne bdry	"	D	13	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Suggestion of outer bank at N. ? Intact.
79 N.E.	33	17·67	2·65	Willingdon	"		9	2	
79 N.E.	34	17·7	2·72	"	"		7	3	Covered with gorse, 1929.
79 S.W.	1	3·1	5·6	Seaford*	"		14	2	Opened by Pitt-Rivers. Broken flint celts, saws, scrapers, and arrowhead found; in British Museum. See <i>Jour. Anthrop. Inst.</i> , VI., 1877, p. 290; <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. XXXII., pp. 172-6, Vol. LXXII., p. 66, No. 26.
X 79 S.E.	1	3·7	0·38	Friston	"		12	2	Opened by W. Figg and M. A. Lower. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. V., pp. 207-212.
79 S.E.	2	4·17	10·0	"	"		13	1	Hollow in centre.
79 S.E.	3	13·1	0·03	Eastdean	"		17	$3\frac{1}{2}$? Ploughed.
79 S.E.	4	15·15	2·1	"	?				Site of barrow, destroyed before 1925.
79 S.E.		2·3	10·7	Westdean	Mound				} Marked on 6 in. O.S. as tumuli, but probably not.
79 S.E.		13·97	3·4	Eastdean	"				
80 N.W.	1	0·05	0·8	Eastbourne *	Bowl	D	14	3	
80 N.W.	2	0·05	0·9	" *	"		13	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
80 S.W.	1	0·35	11·55	"	"		16	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Gorse-covered.
80 S.W.	2	0·4	9·25	"	?				Not found by L. V. G.
80 S.W.	3	0·62	9·7	"	"		9	2	Gorse-covered.
80 S.W.	4	1·06	8·55	"	"		11	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
80 S.W.	5	1·2	7·55	"	"				Partly destroyed. ? Doubtful.

80 S.W.	6	1.2	7.6	Eastbourne	"	12	1½	
80 S.W.	7	1.2	8.05	"	"	9	2½	Dip in centre.
80 S.W.	8	1.2	8.13	"	"	12	4½	Steep and conical. Hollow in centre.
80 S.W.	9	1.25	5.85	"	"	20	2½	Under plough in 1930.
80 S.W.	10	1.37	8.3	"	"	17	3	
80 S.W.	11	1.45	5.9	"	"	18	1	Partly under plough in 1930.
80 S.W.	12	2.25	5.9	"	"	14	4	
80 S.W.	13	3.4	2.4	"	"	11	3	Gorse-covered and burrowed.
80 S.W.	14	3.5	6.05	"	*	12	3	} Overlapping; 21 paces long.
80 S.W.	15	3.55	6.05	"	*	12	3	
80 S.W.	16	3.6	5.9	"	"	12	3½	
80 S.W.	17	3.7	5.9	"	"			
80 S.W.	18	3.85	6.35	"	"	13	3½	
80 S.W.	19	4.9	1.25	"	"	14	3½	
80 S.W.	20	5.3	1.4	"	"	15	4	
82 N.E.	1	7.6	9.15	Eastdean	"			(Site of.) " " Fell off cliff before 1931. Urn inverted over burnt bones found early in nineteenth century. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. LXXII., p. 67, No. 32; <i>Ant. Jour.</i> , XIII, p. 452.
82 N.E.	2	9.2	9.3	"	"	11	3	
82 N.E.	3	11.15	9.3	"	"			Large. Burrowed and gorse-covered.
82 N.E.	4	12.0	9.55	"	"	14	3	
83 N.W.	1	0.85	8.8	Eastbourne	" ?			} Sites of four barrows, west of hotel; opened by Sir J. Evans and others. See <i>S.A.C.</i> , Vol. XXII., pp. 191-2.
83 N.W.	2	0.93	8.75	"	" ?			
83 N.W.	3	1.0	8.65	"	" ?			
83 N.W.	4	1.05	8.55	"	" ?			
83 N.W.	5	2.3	9.0	"	?			} Sites of barrows south-west of hotel. First edn. of 6 in. O.S. appears to mark three barrows here.
83 N.W.	6	2.4	9.0	"	?			
83 N.W.	7	3.2	10.75	"	"			Small.
83 N.W.	8	3.2	10.85	"	"	20	4	Apparently cairn-like.
82 N.E.	A	?	?	Eastdean or Eastbourne?	?			A barrow in this area is said to have been opened by Stephen Blackmore, the shepherd who collected flint implements. Information supplied to S. Piggott by one associated with Blackmore in the digging.
83 N.W.	?							

INDEX TO VOL. LXXV.

A

- Adams, Catherine, 182.
Charles, 182.
Frances Piggott, 182.
- Ade, C., 270.
- Agricultural settlement of the Bronze Age, 169.
- Akerman, J. Y., 236.
- Alciston, barrows at, 269, 270; sheep at, in fourteenth century, 130, 131; wool from, 133 *n.*, 134.
- Alcock, arms, 186.
Elizabeth, 186.
Rev. John, 186.
Lawrence, 186.
Mary, 186.
- Alen, John, 203, 204.
- Alfriston, barrows at, 220, 230, 234, 269-72; barrows on Downs, West of, 225, 234; sheep in fourteenth century, 131.
- Alfriston Front Hill, barrows on, 226, 236.
- Allard, Thomas, 198.
- Allcroft, A. H., 231, 264, 266.
- Allen, arms, 182.
Elizabeth, 181.
Lewis, 181.
- Allfrey, Dr. F. H., 18.
- Amber cup, 232.
- Amberley, barrows at, 249.
- Amberley Mount, barrows on, 225, 226.
- Angle Ditch, 169.
- Angmering, barrows at, 252.
- Angouleme, arms, 184.
- Anjou, arms, 184.
- Appledram, wool from, in fourteenth century, 134.
- Aquitaine, arms, 184.
- Architecture—12th century, Portslade Manor-House, 1-18.
- Arden, arms, 178.
- Arlington, barrows at, 220, 271, 273.
- Arms, *see* Coats of Arms.
- Arran, arms, 182, 184.
- Arrowhead, iron, 249.
- Arthur, King, 239.
- Arundel, Albini, Earl of, arms, 177.
Belesme, Earl of, 177.
- Arundel, barrows at, 249; port of, 129.
- Arundel Park, barrows in, 226, 251;
Belgic ware from, 118; Bevis's Mound, 240.
- Ashling road, 88, 89, 104, 106; Wood, 71, 72, 102, 104.
- Audley, arms, 172.
- Awl, bone, 212.
- Axe, flint, 166; axe-hammer, 232.

B

- Bailie, Bayly, arms, 175.
Ursula, 175.
- Baker, John, 203.
- Bardolfe, arms, 172.
- Barlavington, barrows at, 246.
- Barnard, Mr., of Selsey, 203, 204.
- Barpham, barrows at, 226.
- BARROWS, SUSSEX, BY L. V. GRINSELL, 217-75.
- Barrows Copse, 241, 244.
- Barton Stacey Church, paving tiles at, 54, 56.
- Barwell, arms, 178.
Henry, 178.
- Baths, vapour, 148, 149.
- Bathurst, Lord, park, 102.
- Battle Abbey, 39; sheep in fourteenth century, 130.
- Battle, Abbot of, 192, 193, 195.
- Baverse's Thumb, barrow, 239, 240.
- Bawsey, tile kiln at, 25.
- Bayly, *see* Bailie.
- Beacon Hill camp, barrows in, 244.
- Beads, *see* Necklaces.
- Beaubeac, Abbot of, 24, 47.
- Beaulieu Abbey, paving tiles at, 56.
- Beddingham, barrows at, 236, 266, 268.
- Beeding, barrows at, 255.
- Beeding Hill, barrow on, 234.
- Beggars Haven, barrow, 255; skeleton, beaker and necklace found, 231.
- Belaysse, arms, 184.
- Belgic people and culture, 77-9, 103, 104, 117, 127.

- Belvoir Castle collection of tiles, 39.
 Bennett, arms, 172.
 Mary, 172.
 Sir Thomas, 172.
 Bepton, barrows at, 245.
 Berindon, arms, 182, 184.
 Bernard, Mr., of Petworth, 202.
 Bertie, arms, 177.
 Berwick, barrows at, 271.
 Bessborough, Earl of, *see* Ponsonby.
 Bethlesbroces, or Bethles brook, 191, 194, 196, 198.
 Bettsworth, arms, 182, 185.
 Elizabeth, 182.
 Peter, 182.
 Thomas, 185.
 Bevis of Hampton, Sir, 239.
 Bevis's Mound, 239, 240.
 Bexhill, sheep in fourteenth century, 131.
 Bignor, barrows at, 248, 249.
 Bignor Hill, barrow on, 227, 230, 235.
 Bingwell, 196.
 Birling Gap barrow, 234.
 Bishopstone, barrows at, 269, 272; sheep in fourteenth century, 131.
 Bishop's Wick marsh, 193.
 Blachewase in Hythe, 192.
 Blachington, sheep in fourteenth century, 131.
 Black Burgh barrows, 230, 231, 240, 256.
 Blackburne, arms, 184.
 Blackmore, Stephen, 275.
 Blackpatch, barrows at, 224, 229, 231, 233, 236.
 Black Shore, 192, 193.
 Blagden, Mr. (of Chichester), 102, 106.
 Blatchington, West, barrows at, 256.
 Blunden, arms, 175.
 Elizabeth, 175.
 William, 175.
 Board, arms, 188.
 Jane, 188.
 William, 188.
 Bodmin Moor, Cornwall, hut-circle settlement, 170.
 Bohun, arms, 175, 175 *n.*, 176.
 Bokerly Dyke earthworks, 70.
 Bone awl from Kingley Vale, 212; objects from New Barn Down, 144, 148, 149.
 Bosham, 71, 90.
 Bostle, near Rottingdean, barrows at, 229.
 Boteler of Wemme, arms, 180.
 Botetourt, arms, 180.
 Bourton-on-the-Water, conical funnels from, 213.
 Bow Hill, 209; barrows on, 230, 238, 239; cremation discovered, 232; flint mines, 215.
 Boxgrove Common, 81.
 Bradelle in Dymchurch, 192.
 Bradworthy Church (Devon), 21.
 Bramber, barrows at, 254.
 Brandy Hole Lane, 88, 95.
 Braose, arms, 172.
 Brede, river, 196.
 Brighton, barrows at, 265; sheep in fourteenth century, 131.
 Broadwater, sheep in fourteenth century, 131.
 Broil Camp, 74, 87, 96, 103, 105.
 Broile, meaning of, 105.
 Broiles, East or New, and West or Old, 87, 88, 94, 95, 102, 104, 105.
 Brome, arms, 172.
 Eleanor, 172.
 Bronze Age, barrows, 218, 221, 224, 227, 237; beakers and crouched burials, 231; cremation and urn burial, 234, 235, 261; farm, 137-170; food vessel found at Chichester, 107; pottery, 142, 143, 148, 157, 160-2, 168, 215, 265.
 Bronze objects—fish found at Chichester, 118; from barrows, 231, 232; from New Barn Down, 142, 144.
 Brooches, disc, 236, 266.
 Broomhill, 192, 194, 197, 199.
 Browne, arms, 179-81, 183.
 Anne, 183.
 Sir Anthony, 1st Viscount Mountague, 39, 179, 180 *n.*, 183.
 Francis, 183.
 Jane, 180 *n.*, 183.
 Broyles, *see* Broiles.
 Buchanan, arms, 182.
 Anne, 182.
 James, 182.
 Bullock, arms, 185.
 Bunker's Mound, barrow, 240.
 Burgh, barrow, 240, 251, 267.
 Burgh Hill and Wood, 241.
 Burgundy, arms, 184.
 Burials, Bronze Age, 234, 235, 261; crouched, 231; Early Iron Age, 235; inhumation or cremation, 232-5; Roman and Romano-British 77, 235; Saxon 157, 159, 235, 236; Saxon secondary interments, 236, 237.
 Buriton Church (Hants.), tiled paving, 21, 38, 54.
 Burnell, arms, 180.
 Burnt House near Alfriston, barrow near, 235.

Burpham, barrows at, 234, 237, 251, 252.
 Burton, barrows at, 246, 248.
 Burton Lazare, tile kiln at, 25.
 Bury, barrows at, 248, 249.

Butler, arms, 52.
 Butterfly Cottage, 88, 89, 96, 102, 105.
 Byland, paved cloisters at, 24.

C

Caburn, barrow near, 227, 233.
 Caedwalla, 80.
 Camel's Humps, barrow, 239, 240.
 Camoys, arms, 172, 186.
 Thomas, Lord, 186.
 Camps, Roman, Chichester, 102, 103, 105.
 Campus, Chichester, 104, 106.
 Camville, arms, 176.
 Castile, arms, 184.
 Castle, mount-and-bailey, 207.
 Cavis-Brown, Rev. J., 200, 201, 205.
 Cawsey's end, 198.
 Celtic agricultural system, 139, 169.
 Celtic people, 76.
 Celts, 156, 164, 166.
 Chailey, barrows at, 258, 260.
 Chalk cup, Neolithic, 145.
 Chanetonbury, barrow near, 226.
 Chapel Lane, 85, 89, 99, 103*n.*, 105.
 Charcoal from Kingley Vale, 214;
 from New Park Down, 168.
 Chaucer family, heraldic tiles, 21.
 Cheeseman, 185.
 Chertsey, tile kiln at, 25.
 Chertsey Abbey, 39; tiled pavement, 30, 42, 47, 60.
 Chichester, Bishop of, 25, 37.
 Chichester, belt of forest north of, 71;
 captured by the Saxons, 79; captured by
 Vespasian?, 78, 79; city walls opposite
 mount in the Friary, 94, 102; earthwork
 believed to be Roger de Montgomery's
 motte, 110; four main streets, 110;
 Grammar School playground, 106;
 Greyfriars churchyard, 120; Mental
 Hospital, 93; Otter Memorial College, 93;
 Pest House, 102; port of, 92, 129, 133;
 Salt Hill Road, 67; temple of Neptune
 and Minerva, 110; wool staple, 133;
 remains found—Belgic pottery, 117,
 127; bones of animals and shells, 114,
 115, 119; bronze fish, 118; copper coin
 of Gallienus, 125, 126; Early Iron Age
 pottery, 113, 127; iron cross bow bolt-
 head, 126; pottery of various dates,
 Roman glass and iron slag, 119, 126;
 Roman finds in the city, 77,

110, 115, 125; Samian pottery, 114, 118, 125.
 Chichester Cathedral, tiled paving in, 22, 37, 38, 54, 56.
 CHICHESTER ENTRENCHMENTS, BY J. P. WILLIAMS-FREEMAN, 65–106.
 Chichester, See of, arms, 186.
 CHICHESTER, WALLS OF, BY IAN C. HANNAH, 107–27.
 Child, Coles, 236.
 Chithurst, arms of George III in the Church, 184.
 Christy, arms, 176.
 Basil Robert Francis, 176.
 Ethel, 176.
 Henry, 176.
 Stephen Edmund Fell, 176.
 Churchill, arms, 178.
 Church Hill, Brighton, barrows on, and
 objects found, 232, 265; cremations
 on, 234.
 Church Hill, Findon, barrows on, 226,
 229, 231.
 Churchland Wall, 197.
 Cissbury, beakers found in barrows
 near, 232; flint mines, 168.
 Civil War of 1642–9, burial of slain, 238.
 Clapham, barrows at, 252.
 CLAPHAM, NR. WORTHING, A LATE BRONZE
 AGE FARM AND A NEOLITHIC PIT-DWELLING,
 BY E. CECIL CURWEN, 137–70.
 Clay Lane, 90–2, 97, 105.
 Clay Lane Common, 102, 105.
 Clays Lane Public Road, 102*n.*, 105.
 Clayton, James, 200, 201.
 Clayton, barrows at, 233, 256.
 Cliff End, submerged forests, 199.
 Cliffe Hill, barrow on, 233, 239.
 Clutterbuck, arms, 184.
 COATS OF ARMS IN SUSSEX CHURCHES,
 BY FANE LAMBARDE, 171–89.
 Cock Hill, Blackpatch, barrows on, 224.
 Cocking, barrows at, 245.
 Coffin, gold, 238; silver, 238.
 Cogidubnus, 78, 80, 110.
 Coins, copper, of Gallienus, 125, 126;
 early British gold, 77.
 Cole, Mr., of Selsey, 204.

Colens, Mr., of Selsey, 204.
 College Lane, 94.
 Combe Hill, barrows on, 224.
 Commius the Attrebate of Silchester, 77.
 Compton Church, coats of arms in, 171.
 Cooke, arms, 175, 175*n*.
 Thomas, 175*n*.
 Coombes, barrows at, 236, 254.
 Corn growing in fourteenth century, 131.
 Courtney, arms, 180.
 Jane, 183.
 Joan, 183.
 Sir William, 183.
 Court Wall, 198.
 Cowdray Museum, tiles in, 39.
 Cowfold, coats of arms in the Church, 189.
 Cowit, Nicholas, 204.
 Cox, Mr., of Selsey, 203.
 Crake, Rev. E. E., 273.
 Crawford, O. S. G., 201, 231.
 Cremation, *see* Burials.

Cromwell, Thomas, 18.
 Cross bow bolt-head of iron, 126.
 Crowlink Barrow, near Friston, 232.
 Cuckfield, coats of arms in the Church, 188.
 Cuckoo Bottom, cremations from, 233.
 Culcheth, arms, 180.
 Culpeper, arms, 172.
 Alexander, 185.
 Catharine, 185.
 John, Lord, 185.
 Cumber, Mr., 203, 204.
 Cumton, Anthony, 204.
 Cup, Neolithic chalk, 145.
 CURWEN, E. CECIL, A LATE BRONZE AGE FARM AND A NEOLITHIC PIT-DWELLING, 137-70; A PREHISTORIC SITE IN KINGLEY VALE, NEAR CHICHESTER, 209-15.
 Curwen, Dr. E. Cecil, 113, 231, 239, 252.
 Eliot, 231, 247, 249, 252, 253.
 Customs round barrows, 240.

D

Dabernon, arms, 171.
 Dacre, arms, 180.
 Magdalen, 179.
 William, Lord, 179.
 Dale, tile kiln at, 25.
 Dale Park, near Arundel, barrow in, 230.
 Dalingridge, arms, 172.
 Dalton, James, 183.
 Mary, 183.
 Danish Chiefs' burial mounds, 238.
 Dean, *see* East Dean; West Dean.
 Deans long barrow, 231.
 Dearling, William, 203.
 Dell Hole, 94, 102.
 Dell Quay, 129.
 Deloraine, Henry, Earl of, 174.
 Denge Marsh Manor, 192, 195.
 Densworth Common, 96, 99, 103, 105; entrenchments, 67, 69, 70, 72-4, 81, 87, 88, 97-102, 104, 105; Roman burials at, 77.
 Denton, barrows at, 269.
 De Spenter, arms, 172.
 Devil's Ditch, 65-7, 70, 72-5, 81, 84-6, 90, 92, 94, 101, 103.
 Devil's Dyke, 71, 72, 80.
 Devil's Humps, barrows, 232, 239, 240, 247.
 Devil's Jumps, barrows, 232, 239, 240.

Dickins, arms, 189.
 Diding, barrows at, 245.
 Dimsdale sewer, 198.
 Disney, arms, 189.
 John, 189.
 Maud, 189.
 Ditchling, barrows at, 226, 256.
 Ditchling Road, near Hollingbury, barrow near, 227.
 Dodsworth, arms, 179.
 John, 179.
 Martha, 179.
 William, 179.
 Dormer, arms, 180.
 Dossal tiles, 24.
 Douglas, Rev. J., 230, 235, 236, 248, 249, 266.
 Down man, 75.
 Downer, John, 203, 204.
 D'Oyley, arms, 172.
 Drake, Sir Francis, his widow, 183.
 Droitwich, tile kiln at, 25.
 Duncton, barrows at, 245, 247.
 Durford Abbey, 39; kiln at and paving tiles from, 37, 40, 41, 44-6, 52, 54, 56, 60.
 Durrington, barrows at, 263.
 Dymchurch, Horsmede and Bradelle in, 192.

E

Eadwining denn, 196.
 Eartham, barrows at, 249.
 Eartham Thicket, 81.
 Easeborne Priory, 39.
 Easebourne Church, coats of arms in, 179.
 Eastbourne, barrows at, 274, 275.
 East Broyle Copse, 95.
 East Dean, barrows at, 224, 246-8, 274, 275.
 Easter, John, 203.
 East Lavant, *see* Lavant.
 East Marden, barrows at, 245.

Echingham, arms, 172.
 Echini from barrows, 237.
 Edburton, barrows at, 255; sheep in fourteenth century, 131.
 Edward I, arms, 184.
 Egbert, arms, 183.
 Elrington, Sir John, 189.
 Maud, 189.
 Elsted, barrows at, 244.
 Erisey, Avis, 183.
 James, 183.
 Evans, Sir J., 275.
 Ewelme Church (Oxfordshire), 21.

F

Fagg, arms, 173.
 Elizabeth, 173.
 John Meres, 173.
 Fairlight, 194.
 Faith, Mary, 204.
 Falmer, barrows at, 259, 260, 264; sheep in fourteenth century, 131.
 Falmer Hill, barrows on, 229, 264.
 Fane, arms, 177.
 Farington, John, 203, 204.
 Farm, late Bronze Age, 169.
 Fawley Wood, 103, 106.
 Fenton, arms, 174*n*.
 Ferrers of Wemme, arms, 180.
 Fetherstonhaugh, arms, 184-5;
 Sir Henry, 184.
 Fifield Bavant Down, Wilts., Early Iron Age village, 148*n*.
 Figg, W., 274.
 Findon, barrows at, 253, 254, 263; barrows on Church Hill, 226, 229, 231.
 Finn, Arthur, 191.
 Firl Beacon, barrows on, 234; grave-mounds near, 236; round on, 239; tradition of giants' battle, 239.
 Firl Hill, silver coffin tradition, 238.
 Firl, West, barrows at, 266.
 Fishbourne, Common, 102*n*., 105; Harbour, 66, 67, 71, 73, 88, 92, 96, 103.
 FitzAlan, arms, 184.
 FitzFlaald, arms, 177, 178, 181.
 FitzWalter, arms, 179.
 Fitzwilliam, Sir William, 39.

Five Lords' Burgh, barrow, 241, 269.
 Fleam Dyke, 80.
Fleur-de-lis, 30.
 Flints, calcined, 144, 145, 148; flint mines, 215; implements from Kingley Vale, 214; implements from New Barn Down, 156, 164-6.
 Folkington, barrows at, 220, 271-3.
 Folklore of barrows, 238.
 Food vessel, Bronze Age, 107.
 Ford, arms, 185.
 Sir Adam, 184.
 Ann, 185.
 Catharine, 185.
 Sir Edward, 185.
 John, 185.
 Magdalen, 185.
 Sarah, 185.
 Sir Walter, 185.
 William, 185.
 Fordwater, 71, 72.
 Four Barrows, 240.
 Four Lords' Burgh, barrow, 240.
 France, ancient, arms, 184.
 Franks, A. W., 189, 230.
 Friday's Church, 239, 240, 251.
 Fridias, Queen, 239.
 Friston, barrows at, 274; sheep in fourteenth century, 131.
 Frithelstoke Church (Devon), 21.
 Fulking, barrows at, 255.
 Fuller, arms, 186.
 Ann, 186.
 Edward, 186.
 Funtington, parish boundary, 85.

G

Gage, Ann, 185.
 Sir Edward Caryll, 185.
 Gardner, arms, 185.
 George, 185.
 Mary, 185.

Gentleman's Magazine, 103.
 George I, arms, 182.
 George III, arms, 184, 185, 187.
 Giants, tradition of battle between, 239.

- Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester,
arms, 186.
C. J., 191.
- Gill's Grave, barrow, 239, 266.
- Glass, Roman, 119.
- Glattig Down, barrows on, 226, 234.
- Glott's map, 68, 73.
- Glynde, barrows at, 239, 262, 263,
266.
- Glynde Hill, barrow on, 237.
- Gold coffin, 238.
- Golden calf, tradition of a, 238.
- Goodwood Park entrenchments, 70,
82, 103, 104.
- Goodwood ridge, 71.
- Goring, arms, 172.
Anne, 183.
Sir William, 183.
- Gounter, arms, 175, 176.
Elizabeth, 176.
- Gounter, George, 175, 176.
John, 175, 175*n*.
Judith, 176.
Ursula, 175.
- Graffham, barrows at, 223, 246; coats
of arms in the Church, 181.
- Graylingwell, earthenware vessels
found, 77; House, 102.
- Great Malvern tile kiln, 43.
- Great Saredon tile kiln, 25.
- Gregory, Richard, 25.
- Grey, arms, 179.
Ralph, 185.
of Warke, William, Lord, 185.
- Greystock, arms, 180.
- GRINSELL, L. V., SUSSEX BARROWS,
217-75.
- Guest, arms, 176, 177.
- Guy, Nicholas, 203.

H

- Halesowen Abbey, paving tiles at, 31,
42, 43, 47, 60.
- Hall, arms, 175.
- Halnaker Park entrenchments, 69, 82,
103; ridge, 71.
- Halstatt—La Tène I Culture, 76.
- Hamilton, arms, 182, 184.
- Hammerstones, 149, 150, 212.
- Hamsey, barrows at, 259-61.
- Hangleton, barrows at, 255.
- HANNAH, IAN C., THE WALLS OF
CHICHESTER, 107-27.
- Harcourt, arms, 186.
- Hardbarrow Copse, 241.
- Hare, arms, 188.
- Hare-Naylor, Francis, 188.
- Harrow Hill, 137; barrows on, 224,
226; flint mines, 164, 166, 168, 169.
- Harroway, 71.
- Harting, barrows at 244; coats of
arms in the Church, 184.
- Harting, South, Church, tiled paving,
54, 56.
- Harting, West, Church, tiled paving,
38.
- Hastings, pottery and tile kiln at,
25*n*.
- Havant road, 92.
- Hay, Rev. Alexander, 68, 72-5, 87-
90, 92-4, 97, 101, 102.
- Hay Clay Lane Common, 105.
- Hayles Abbey, paving tiles at, 43.
- Hearne, E. J. F., 235, 251.
- Heathy Brow, barrows on, 232.
- Heighton, South, barrows at, 268, 269.
- Henshaw, arms, 174, 181.
Jane, 174.
Joseph, Bishop of Peter-
borough, 174.
- HERON-ALLEN, EDWARD, THE 1672
MAP OF SELSEY BILL, 200-5.
- Heyshott, barrows at, 240, 245, 246;
coats of arms in the Church, 182;
see also West Heyshott downs.
- Hills, Gordon M., 110, 111, 124, 126.
- Hobb, Widow, 203.
- Holland, arms, 172, 181.
- Hollingbury, hidden treasure at, 238.
- Hollingbury Camp, barrow in, 264.
- Holmestone, 193.
- Honywood, Thomas, 230, 235, 246,
248.
- Hoper, Miss E. G., 265.
- Hoppards Marsh, 198.
- Horsmede in Dymchurch, 192.
- Horsted Keynes Manor, 172.
- Houghton, barrows at, 248, 249.
- Hove Tumulus, 217, 230, 232, 240,
265.
- Hume, arms, 178.
Alicia, 178.
Elizabeth, 178.
Rev. Travers, 178.
- Humphrey, John, 203, 204.
- Hunter's Burgh, barrow, 241, 272.
- Hussey, arms, 172.
- Hut-circle settlements, 169.
- Hythe, Blachewase in, 192.

I

Icklesham, Icoleshamme, 199; boundaries in A.D. 772, 196, 197.
 Iford, barrows at, 264-7.
 Iford Front Hill, barrows on, 229.
 Inhumation, *see* Burials.
Inquisitiones Nonarum, 129.
 Iping, barrows at 244; coats of arms in the Church, 182.
 Irby, arms, 173.

Ireton, Jane, 185.
 Jerman, 185.
 Sarah, 185.
 Iron Age querns, 167.
 Iron Age, Early, barrow burial, 235; people, 76; pottery, 113.
 ISFIELD, DESCRIPTION OF EARTHWORKS AT, BY D. H. MONTGOMERIE, 207.

J

Jennings, arms, 173.
 Jerusalem, arms, 183.

Jevington, barrows at, 273, 274.
 Jury's Gut Sewer, 194, 197.

K

Kellaway, arms, 187.
 Kelsall, arms, 177.
 Sarah, 177.
 Thomas, 177.
 Kerby, Widow, 203.
 Kettle fleet, 198.
 Keymer, barrows at, 256.
 Keynes, arms, 172.
 King, Thomas, 230.
 Kingley Vale, pre-historic site in, 209-15.
 Kingsclere Church (Hants), paving tiles, 39, 54.

Kings' Graves, barrows, 239, 240, 247.
 Kingston-by-Sea, barrows at, 264.
 Kingston, near Lewes, barrows at, 264.
 Knife-dagger, bronze, 231, 232.
 Knight, Sir Richard, 173.
 Knives, bronze, 142; flint, 166; iron or scramasax, 159, 236, 254.
 Knollys, arms, 179.
 Margaret, 179.
 Robert, 179.

L

Lacon, arms, 180.
 Sir Francis, 180*n*.
 Jane, 180*n*.
 LAMBARDE, FANE, COATS OF ARMS IN SUSSEX CHURCHES, 171-89.
 Lambert, arms, 181.
 Edward, 180.
 Frances, 180.
 Lancaster, arms, 180.
 Langdon Abbey (Kent), paving tiles at, 38, 41, 52.
 Latter, William, 203.
 Laughton, sheep in fourteenth century, 130.
 Lavant, barrows at, 247; entrenchments at, 72, 83, 87, 92, 103, 104; East, 71; coats of arms in the Church, 174; House, 84; Mid, coats of arms in the Church, 175; Park, 84, 103; river, 70, 74, 107, 108; Road, 102; valley, 71, 72, 84.
 Lavant Down ridge, 71.
 Lavington, barrows above, 235.
 Lavington, East, barrows at, 245, 246.

Layton, Richard, 25, 37.
 Leicester, Coke of Norfolk, Earl of, 188.
 Lewes, barrow west of, 226; Castle Precincts, barrows at, 261; derivation of, 241; St. Ann, barrows at, 261, 262; wool staple, 133.
 Lewes, Battle of, burial of slain, 238.
 Lewes Priory, demolition of, 18; paving tiles from, 38, 41, 52, 54, 56, 58.
 Lewes Race Course, barrows on, 228.
 Lewknor, arms, 172-4.
 Anne, 173.
 Sir Christopher, 173.
 Eleanor, 171.
 Elizabeth, 173.
 John, 173.
 Margaret, 171.
 Mary, 172, 173.
 Richard, 171-3.
 Lexden entrenchments, 65, 76, 79.
 Lilborne, arms, 181.
 Linchmere, coats of arms in the Church, 182.

Litlington, barrows at, 220, 273.
 Little Brickhill (Bucks.), tile kiln at, 25.
 LITTLE BROOKS OF OLD WINCHELSEA,
 BY GORDON WARD, 191-9.
 Little Cotwood plantation, 89.
 Little Tomlin's Copse, 74, 84, 102,
 104, 106.
 Little Wick, 193.
 Loaden, 240.
 Lodsworth, coats of arms in the
 Church, 183.
 London, arms, 173; tile kiln at
 Farringdon Street, 25; tile from
 Holy Trinity Priory, 52; tiles at
 St. Bartholomew Priory, 38, 60.
 London Road, Chichester, 102.
 Long Burgh, barrow, 241.

Long Man of Wilmington, 239.
 Lords' Burgh, barrow, 241, 268.
 Lovett, E., 237.
 Lower, M. A., 274.
 Lower Barpham Farm, 139.
 Lower Lodge Farm, 36.
 Lowsdene, 240.
 Lucy, arms, 180.
 Lullington, barrows at, 273; sheep in
 fourteenth century, 130.
 Lumley, arms, 177.
 Lydd, 194.
 Lye Lane and Wood, 86.
 Lynchets in Kingley Vale, 209-12,
 215; on New Barn Down, 139, 169.
 Lynd, de la, Anne, 183.
 Sir George, 183.

M

Macartney, arms, 178.
 George, Earl of, 178.
 Madehurst, barrows at, 248, 249.
 Maitland, arms, 182.
 Major, 273.
 Males Burgh, barrow, 241, 268.
 Malling, *see* South Malling.
 Maltravers, arms, 177, 179.
 Malvern tiles and kiln, 24, 25.
 Man, Edward, 204.
 Thomas, 203.
 Widow, 203, 204.
 William, 203, 204.
 Manor farm, barrow on, 226.
 Mantell, Dr. Gideon, 230.
 Manxey, sheep in fourteenth century,
 131.
 Maps, The 1672 map of Selsey Bill,
 200-5.
 Marden, *see* East Marden; North
 Marden; Up Marden.
 Margetson, arms, 177.
 John, 177*n*.
 Sarah, 177*n*.
 Marldell, 101.
 Marsh, Will, 203.
 Massey, arms, 178.
 Maxstoke Priory, 46.
 May, Maye, arms, 175.
 Elizabeth, 174.
 Hester, 175.
 Jane, 174.
 John, 174.
 Meaulx, arms, 172.
 Meaux Abbey, paving tiles at, 24, 28.
 Melville, Miss A. M., 130.
 Merle, Godfrey de, 241.
 Merton Priory (Surrey), paving tiles
 at, 38, 60.
 Michelgrove, 137, 139.

Michell, arms, 173.
 Robert, 203, 204.
 Midhurst, coats of arms in the
 Church, 183; Road, 84, 88.
 Mid-Lavant, *see* Lavant.
 Midrips, 194.
 Mill, arms, 179.
 Sir Henry, 179.
 Dame Margaret, 179.
 Martha, 179.
 Sir Richard, 179.
 Mill Ball, barrow, 240, 249.
 Mill Hill, barrows on, 229.
 Milland, coats of arms in the
 Church, 185.
 Millard, Widow, 203, 204.
 Miller, Mr. (of Chichester), 102.
 Mitford, arms, 174.
 Molluscs from barrows, 237.
 MONASTIC PAVING TILES, BY LORD
 PONSONBY OF SHULBREDE AND THE
 HON. MATTHEW PONSONBY, 19-64.
 Money Burgh, barrow, 238, 241.
 Monkton Down, barrows on, 230.
 Monmouth, arms, 174.
 James, Duke of, 174.
 Montague, *see* Mountague.
 MONTGOMERIE, D. H., DESCRIPTION
 OF EARTHWORKS AT ISFIELD, 207.
 Montgomery, Roger de, 110.
 Morley, Sir William, 202.
 Mortimer, arms, 180, 186.
 Morville, arms, 180.
 Mount Harry, barrow near, 227.
 Mountague, arms, 176, 181.
 Sir Anthony Browne, 1st
 Viscount, 179, 181.
 Lady Jane, 179.
 Lady Magdalen, 179.
 Mouthey's plantation, 90.

Moyne, arms, 172.
Mudge, Colonel, 241.
Multon of Egremont, arms, 180.

Mynne, arms, 173.
Anne, 173.
George, 173.

N

Naldrett, Elizabeth, 182.
Frances, 182.
George, 182.
Naper, Jane, 188.
William Lenox Dutton, 188.
Necklaces, bronze and lignite, 231;
shale disc beads, 231.
Neolithic barrows, 231; pit-dwelling,
153, 168; pottery, 155, 156, 160-4,
168.
Netley Abbey (Hants.), paving tiles
at, 38, 41, 54, 56.
Neufise, Baron de, *see* Poupart.
Nevill, arms, 181.
Newark Priory (Surrey), paving tiles
at, 32, 43.
New Barn Down, barrows on, 236;
Bronze Age settlement, 211, 212;
Late Bronze Age Farm and Neo-
lithic pit-dwelling, 137-70.

New Fishbourne, 70, 96; Roman tiles
and urn burial at, 77.
New Forest ware found at Chichester,
119.
Newland, arms, 174.
Richard, 174.
Newman's Nursery, 103, 106.
Newtimber, barrows at, 254-6.
Nicholas of Halesowen, Abbot, 42.
Nicholl, Nicoll, arms, 175, 176.
Sir Charles Gounter, 175.
Elizabeth, 175.
Judith, 176.
Richard, 176.
Nore Hill, Eartham, barrows on, 224.
Norman tiles, 23.
North Marden, barrows at, 244.
Nottingham tile kilns, 25, 43.
Noviomagus, 78.

O

Oaklands, entrenchments in, 94.
Oakwood Park entrenchments, 66,
67, 73, 74, 81, 88, 89, 101, 104, 105.
Offa's Dyke, 80.
Offham Hill, barrow on, 227.
Oglander, arms, 173.
Eleanor, 172.
Margaret, 171.
Sir William, 171.
Old Broyle Road, 95.
Oldfield, arms, 178.

Oldfield, Colonel, 178.
General, 178.
Alicia, 178.
Dame Mary, 178.
Osmaston, Col., 247.
Otterby, arms, 181.
Ounces Barn, 81.
Ovingdean, barrows at, 265.
Owen, arms, 181.
Sir David, 181.
Oxtedde Bottom, barrow at, 233.

P

PACKHAM, ARTHUR B., PORTSLADE
MANOR-HOUSE, 1-18.
Page, Catherine, 182.
Francis, 182.
Paget, arms, 185.
Vice-Admiral Sir Charles, 185.
Pagham, corn growing and sheep in
fourteenth century, 131; Harbour,
201.
Palstave, 256.
Pannel sewer, 196.
Parham, barrows at, 249.
Park Brow, Bronze Age hut, 169.
Parker, Alen, 204.
Avis, 183.
Jane, 183.
Sir Nicholas, 183.

Patcham, barrows at, 256, 259, 264;
sheep in fourteenth century, 131.
Patching, barrows at, 250, 252; sheep
in fourteenth century, 131.
Paving tiles, monastic, 19-64.
Peace, arms, 186.
Mary, 185.
Thomas, 185.
Peachey, arms, 173, 174.
Sir Bulstrode, 173.
Elizabeth, 173.
Baron Selsey, arms, 186.
Pearly, Thomas, 204.
Peckham, arms, 171, 177.
Sir Henry, 203.
Richard, 171, 178.
Sarah, 171, 178.

- Peddlersburgh, barrow, 240.
- PELHAM, R. A., DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP IN SUSSEX IN THE EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY, 129-35.
- Peppie, arms, 178.
- Peppering barrow, 235, 240, 251.
- Perry Hill, probable Saxon grave mounds on, 235.
- Petersfield, Mr. Minty's house at, 37.
- Petworth, barrows at, 245.
- Pevensey, Saxons annihilate Britains at, 79.
- Pewes Marsh, 198.
- Phipps, arms, 171, 177, 178.
Harriet, 178.
Sarah, 171, 177, 178.
Thomas, 171, 177, 178.
Thomas Peckham, 171, 177.
- Picker's Hill, barrows on, 229.
- Picts Wall, 104.
- Piddinghoe, barrows at, 219, 268, 272; sheep in fourteenth century, 130.
- Piecomb, sheep in fourteenth century, 131.
- Pin, bronze, 231.
- Pipering barrow, 240, 251.
- Pit-dwelling, Neolithic, 153 168.
- Pitt-Rivers, 230, 274.
- Plantaganet, Hamelin, arms, 181.
- Plumpton, barrows at, 258, 259, 260; sheep in fourteenth century, 131.
- Plumpton Plain, barrow near, 227.
- Poe family of Selsey, 205.
Edgar Allan, 205.
Richard, 203, 204.
- PONSONBY OF SHULBREDE, LORD, AND PONSONBY, HON. MATTHEW, MONASTIC PAVING TILES, 19-64.
- Ponsonby, arms, 176, 177.
Desmond, 176.
- Ponsonby, Edward, Earl of Bessborough, 176.
Robert, Earl of Bessborough, 176.
Vere, Countess of Bessborough, 176.
- Pook Lane, 84, 94.
- Poole, Miss, 102.
- Popham (Hants.), tiles from, 56.
- Porosphaera Globularis*, 237.
- PORTSLADE MANOR-HOUSE, BY ARTHUR B. PACKHAM, 1-18.
- Portslade, almshouse, 17; barrows at, 255; St. Nicholas Church, 1, 3, 5, 10.
- Pot-boilers, 145, 148, 150, 151, 214.
- Pottery—Belgie, 76, 117, 127; Bronze Age from barrows, 231, 232, 265; from Kingley Vale, 215; from New Barn Down, 142, 143, 148, 157, 160-2, 168; curious vessel from Kingley Vale, 212-14; Early Iron-Age, 113; from barrows, 233-5; Neolithic, 155, 156, 160-4, 168; New Forest ware, 119; Romano-British, 150, 151, 161, 169, 214, 249; Samian, 114, 118, 125.
- Poupert, Baron de Neufise, arms, 177.
- Poynings, arms, 172.
- Poynings, barrows at, 255, 256; paving tiles in the Church, 38, 41, 52, 58, 60.
- Poyntz, arms, 180.
- PREHISTORIC SITE IN KINGLEY VALE, NEAR CHICHESTER, BY E. CECIL CURWEN, 209-15.
- Preston, barrows at, 220, 264.
- Prices, mediæval tiles, 25, 46.
- Pugh Dene, long mound near, 239.
- Pull, J. H., 231, 236, 252, 254.
- Pyecombe, barrows at, 254, 256.

Q

Querns, 167; *see also* Saddle-querns.

R

- Rackham, barrows at, 249.
- Racton, coats of arms in the Church, 175.
- Radcliff, arms, 179.
Lady Jane, 179.
- Ranscombe Camp, barrow in, 227.
- Rawmere, Ruemere, 103; Copse, 84, 93, 104; Farm, 93; House and Lane, 102.
- Redvins Copse, 82.
- Regni tribe, 78, 80.
- Renaud, Dr. Frank, 22.
- Repton, tile kiln at, 25, 27.
- Richard, King of the Romans, 56.
- Ripp wood, 193.
- Robertsbridge Abbey, 131.
- Rodmell, barrows at, 266, 267.
- Rogate, coats of arms in the Church, 185; sheep in fourteenth century, 131.
- Rolle, arms, 183.
George, 183.
Jane, 183.
Mary, 183.

- Roman—barrows, 221, 227, 235; mosaic pavements, tiles, bricks, pipes, etc., 22, 23; remains found in Chichester, 77, 110, 115; tools and parts of locks, 235.
- Roman Bank near Chichester, 90, 103.
- Roman Camp, Chichester, 93, 102, 103, 105.
- Roman or Smugglers' Caves, 95.
- Roman wall, Chichester, 107-27.
- Romano-British—barrows, 218, 221, 227, 228, 235; pottery, 150, 151, 161, 169, 214, 249; settlement near Chichester, 215.
- Romenal, 195.
- Romsey Abbey (Hants), paving tiles at, 38, 41, 54.
- Rother, river, 191, 199.
- Rottingdean, barrows at, 219, 265.
- Rough Tor, hut circle settlement, 170.
- Round Hill, Brighton, barrow on, 265.
- Rout, Mr., 203.
- Rowlands, or Roman's Castle, 86, 103.
- Rushbrooks in Broomhill, 192, 194, 197.
- Russell, Mr., of Selsey, 203.
- Rutland, Duke of, 39.
- Rycroft, arms, 188.
Sir Henry, 188.
Jane, 188.
- Rye, forest south-east of, 192; tile and pottery kiln at, 25.
- Ryfields Farm, 100.
- S
- Sackville, arms, 180.
- Saddle-querns, 142, 157, 167, 212, 214, 215.
- St. Ann Without, barrows at, 260-2, 264.
- St. Germain, Eliot, Earl of, arms, 177.
- St. Germans Priory (Cornwall), paving tiles at, 32.
- St. John Without, barrows at, 258, 260-2.
- St. Leonard's fleet, 198.
- St. Mary's Abbey, York, tile from, 52.
- St. Mary's Convent, 18.
- Salt Box Common, 73, 88, 96, 97, 99, 102, 103 *n.*, 105.
- Saltdean Valley, burial in cairns, 234.
- Salt Hill Lane and Road, 91, 96, 97.
- Saluces, arms, 179.
- Salvin, arms, 182.
Osbert, 182.
- Sandleford Priory (Berks.), 39.
- Saxon—barrows, 157-61, 218, 221, 227, 228, 235; disc-brooches, 266; earthworks, 80; iron knife, 236, 254; secondary interments, 236, 237; tiles, 23.
- Saxon Down, probable Saxon grave-mounds, 236.
- Scott, arms, 174.
- Scramasax, 159.
- Scrapers, 166.
- Serope, arms, 184.
- Seaford, absence of sheep in fourteenth century, 132; barrows at, 274; port of, 129, 133.
- Seaford Head, barrow on, 230.
- Selborne Priory (Hants.), paving tiles at, 38, 40, 41, 43, 45, 54, 56.
- Selham, coats of arms in the Church, 183.
- Selsey, Georgiana Caroline, Lady, 174.
Henry John, Baron, 173.
James, Baron, 174.
John, Baron, 173.
Peachey, Baron, arms, 186.
- Selsey, Belgic trading community at, 77; Belgic ware from, 117; field names, 203, 204; pedestal urn found, 77; Saxon invasion in, 79.
- SELSEY BILL, THE 1672 MAP OF, BY EDWARD HERON-ALLEN, 200-5.
- Selsey Manor, 202.
- Selwyn, arms, 182.
- Sennicoats, 88, 89, 104.
- Shadwick's Cut, 208.
- Shaftesbury, paved cloisters at, 24.
- SHEEP, DISTRIBUTION OF, IN SUSSEX IN THE EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY, BY R. A. PELHAM, 129-35.
- Sheep, two breeds of, 132.
- Shells from barrows, 237.
- Shepherd, Thomas, 203, 204.
- Shoreham, barrows at, 264; port of, 129, 133; sheep in fourteenth century, 131.
- Shrapnall, Colonel, 236.
- Shulbrede Priory, kiln and paving tiles, 32, 34-40, 44, 45, 47-60.
- Silchester, walls of, 107 *n.*, 108, 110.
- Silver coffin, 238.
- Singleton valley, 71.
- Slated Barn, 97.
- Slindon, barrows at, 248.
- Sling-stones, 150.
- Smith, Widow, of Selsey, 203, 204.
Mr., of Selsey, 204.

- Smith, Rev. Henry, 68, 85, 87-9, 90, 99, 104, 230, 235, 270.
 Smyth, arms, 173, 174, 181.
 Rev. Edmund, 180.
 Frances, 180.
 Hannah, 174.
 Thomas, 173, 174.
 Solomon's Thumb, barrow, 239, 240.
 Sompting, barrows at, 254; sheep in fourteenth century, 131.
 Southease, barrows at, 268.
 South Lodge Camp, 169.
 South Malling, barrows at, 219, 261, 262.
 South Stoke, barrows at, 250.
 Sparke, Mr., 203.
 Spear-head point, bronze, 142.
 Spital Hill, barrow on, 227.
 Spokes, Dr. S., 261, 266.
 Stamper, Mr., of Selsey, 204.
 Stane Street, 81, 82.
 Stanmer, barrows at, 259, 260.
 Stansted, 86, 103; coats of arms in the Church, 176.
 Stavell, Widow, 204.
 Stedham, coats of arms in the Church, 184.
 Steere's Mill, barrow near, 234.
 Stent, Widow, 203, 204.
 Peter, 203.
- Steyning, barrows at, 234, 254.
 Steyning Round Hill, barrows on, 226.
 Stoke, 104; Common, 85, 102, 103, 106; Down, 73; Down flint mines, 215; Park and woods, 103; road, 85, 104; *see also* South Stoke; West Stoke.
 Storrington, barrows at, 249, 250.
 Storrington Downs, barrow on, 233.
 Stoughton, barrows at, 219, 223, 247; sheep in fourteenth century, 131.
 Streat, barrows at, 257.
 Sturt, Thomas, 203, 204.
 Sullington, barrows at, 250, 252, 253.
 Sullington Hill, barrow on, 226.
 Sullington Warren, barrows on, 233.
 Summer Down, barrows on, 236.
 Summersdale, 93, 102, 103.
 Sunderland, Capt. Geoffrey, 182.
 Sussex, Robert, Earl of, 179.
 Sutcombe Church (Devon), 21.
 Sutherland, arms, 185.
 Eric Macnaught, 185.
 Sutton, barrows at, 248.
 Sutton Courtenay, conical funnels from, 213, 214.
 Swale, Anne, 188.
 Christopher, 188.

T

- Talcot, arms, 175.
 Hester, 175.
 William, 175.
 Tattingsnad, 196.
 Tayllier, John, 181.
 Tegdown, barrows on, 224.
 Telscombe, barrows at, 232, 233, 267.
 Thunder's Barrow, 240, 264.
 Tiles, *see* Paving tiles.
 Titchfield Abbey, 39; kiln at, and paving tiles from, 38, 41, 44-6, 54, 56, 60.
 Titsey Church, paving tiles in, 60.
 Toms, H. S., 231, 253, 255, 257-60, 263, 269, 270, 273.
 Tortington, paving tiles from, 40.
 Touchet, arms, 172.
 Travell, Jane, 188.
 Tregoz, arms, 172.
- Treyford, barrows at, 223, 244; coats of arms in the Church, 186.
 Treyford Hill barrows, 239.
 Trier pottery, 117.
 Tring, tiles found at, 24.
 Trotton, coats of arms in the Church, 186.
 Trundle, 76; Early Iron Age pottery, 113; people, 78; possible pit-dwellings at, 168.
 Tunbridge Priory (Kent), paving tiles at, 38.
 Twyford, arms, 187.
 Ann, 186.
 Samuel, 186.
 Susannah, 187*n*.
 Tyrwhitt, arms, 189.
 Thomas, 189.

U

- Uckfield Stream, 208.
 Up Marden, barrows at, 219, 239, 244; coats of arms in the Church, 177.
- Up Park, burial mounds, 238.
 Up-Slindon, barrows at, 248.
 Up Waltham, barrows at, 223, 246.
 Urn burial, *see* Burials.

V

- Valdoe Lodge, 82, 83; Wood, 70, 83, 104.
 Vaux of Gillesland, arms, 180.
 Vernon, arms, 186.
 Vespasian, 78-80, 102.

- Victoria, Queen, arms, 186.
 Vine, Stephen, 230.
 Vinter, arms, 189.
 George, 189.

W

- Waliston, Widow, 203.
 Wall, Andrew, 188.
 Jane, 188.
 Wall tiles, 24.
 Wallis, arms, 178.
 Mary, 178.
 William Parry, 178.
 Waltham, barrows at, 248.
 Warblington Church (Hants), tiled paving, 21, 38, 39, 54, 56.
 Warburton, Jane, 185.
 WARD, GORDON, THE LITTLE BROOKS OF OLD WINCHELSEA, 191-9.
 Ward, John, 46.
 Warner, Isaac, 204.
 Warr, Anne La, 188.
 Warren, arms, 177.
 Warrior's Grave, barrow, 239, 240.
 Wash Common, south of Newbury, burial mounds, 238.
 Washington, barrows at, 252, 253; sheep in fourteenth century, 131.
 Watch Ways barrow, 235, 240, 248.
 Waterbeach, 82, 103.
 Watson, arms, 184.
 Col. William Henry, 184.
 Waverley Abbey (Surrey), 39; paving tiles at, 38, 41, 43, 58.
 Webb, arms, 181.
 Weekes, William, 200, 202.
 Westbourne, coats of arms in the Church, 178.
 West Broyle Farm, 96.
 West Dean, barrows at, 274; coats of arms in the Church, 171.
 West Firle, barrows at, 220, 268, 269.
 Westgate Brewery Buildings, 90.
 West Harting, *see* Harting.
 West Heyshott Downs, barrows on, 226.
 Westmeston, barrows at, 257, 258, 260.
 Westminster Abbey accounts, 46.
 Westminster Chapel, paving tiles at, 25.
 West Ripe, 193.
 West Stoke, barrows at, 247; Common, 100; parish boundary, 85; Park, 86; spur, 70, 71.
 Wet valley, 90.
- White, Gilbert, 132, 133.
 Thomas, 203, 204.
 White Fleet, 198.
 Whitehawk Camp, barrows near, 236, 265.
 White House Farm, 95, 96.
 Wick or Wicks, 192, 193.
 Wick Bottom, interment at, 233.
 Wick Petty Sewer, 193, 194.
 Wike, Lucas de, 193.
 Wilberforce, arms, 182.
 Bishop Samuel, 182*n*.
 Willarby, arms, 181.
 William the Conqueror, arms, 183.
 WILLIAMS-FREEMAN, J. P., THE CHICHESTER ENTRENCHMENTS, 65-106.
 Willingdon, barrows at, 273, 274.
 Willingdon Hill, barrows on, 234.
 Willoughby, arms, 177.
 Wilmington, barrows at, 220, 271, 272; Long Man of, 239.
 Wilmington Giant, gold coffin tradition, 238.
 Wilmington Priory, paving tiles at, 38, 40, 41, 52, 56, 58.
 Wilson, arms, 178.
 Mr., of Selsey, 203.
 Wimborne Minster, paving tiles at, 32.
 Winbolt, S. E., 249.
 Winchelsea, meaning of the name, 195.
 Winchelsea, Old, existence of forests near, 199; its boundaries in 1330, 197; Little Brooks of, 191-9; originally an island, 195, 197-9; old street names, 198; port of, 195, 199; submergence of, 191, 192, 199; St. Thomas parish, 199.
 Winchester, tile-stamp from, 26; tiled paving in St. Cross Church, 38, 45, 54, 56.
 Winchester Cathedral, tiled paving, 38, 41, 45, 54, 56.
 Windmill Hill pottery, 168, 169.
 Windover Hill, barrows on, 226, 234; tradition of giants' battle, 239.
 Windsor, paving tiles for, 25.
 Wiston, barrows at, 253, 254.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Wistow, Joan, 174<i>n</i>.
 Richard, 174<i>n</i>.
 Wolstonbury Hill, barrow on, 226.
 Woodland, John, 203.
 William, 203.
 Woodvile, arms, 178.
 Woodward, Elizabeth, 173.
 William, 173.
 Wool, quality of, 133; shipment of,
 129, 130, 133; staple, 133.</p> | <p>Woolbeding, coats of arms in the
 Church, 179.
 Wootton St. Lawrence (Hants), tiles
 from, 56.
 Worsley, arms, 176.
 Wriothesley, 39.
 Wuduburh, 169.
 Wythbourne, Wychbourne, or Wyk-
 bourne, 191-6.</p> |
|--|---|

Y

Yeakell and Gardiner's map, 68.