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APRIL, 1935

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Worthing . . .	MISS MARIAN FROST. . . .	<i>The Museum, Worthing.</i>



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- The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
- The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
- La Société des Antiquaires du Nord, Copenhagen, Denmark.
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- The Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society.
- The British Archæological Association.
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- The Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society.
- The Buckingham Architectural and Archæological Society.
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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.  
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.

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(Revised to April, 1935)

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

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1920. TAbbey, W. H., Sedgwick Park, Horsham.  
1920. Addison, Wm., 22, Dulwich Wood Park, S.E. 19.  
1920. Ade, John T., Grove Hill Farm, Hellingly.  
1928. Agate, J. W. C., The Gables, Horsham.  
1926. Aitchison, G., *Brighton & Hove Herald*, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.  
1924. Aitkens, Mrs., Strouds, Horsted Keynes.  
1918. Albery, Wm., 18, London Road, Horsham.  
1935. TAlfred, Mrs., Smugglers Lane, Pett Village.  
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.  
1926. Anson, Mrs. Walter, Clayton Wind Mills, Hassocks.  
1933. Arbutnot, Mrs. W. R., Old House, Plaw Hatch, nr. East Grinstead.  
1931. \*Archer, Lady, Woldringfold, Horsham.  
1931. Arnold, E. C., 22, Grange Road, Eastbourne.  
1933. Ash, E. H., Lydstep, Connaught Road, Seaford.  
1930. \*Ashburnham, The Lady Catherine, Ashburnham Place.  
1935. Asher, Miss L. B., Stotts Cottage, Amberley.  
1900. \*Attree, C. J.  
1923. \*Attree, Mrs. C. J. } High Street, Billingshurst.  
1928. Attwater, A. L., Preston, Milnwood Road, Horsham.  
1915. Austen, Edmund, The Twitten, Brede.  
1903. Aylmer, Captain A. L., Elrington, Hove Park Road, Hove.
1904. Bacon-Phillips, Rev. J. P., 27, Cyprus Road, Burgess Hill.  
1931. Bairstow, 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.  
1934. Balne, Mrs., Brook Bridge House, Wisborough Green.  
1929. Barham, H. A., 12, Buckingham Street, w.c. 2.  
1934. Barnes, J. B., Cherrydene, Forest Drive, Kingswood, Surrey.  
1934. Barran, Miss, Jugg's Corner, Kingstonridge, Lewes.  
1935. Barron, W. A., The Grammar School, Dyke Road, Hove.  
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.  
1935. Bathurst, Miss H. M., 19, Selwyn Road, Eastbourne.  
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. }  
 1930. <sup>A</sup>Beale, 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. <sup>T</sup>Beckett, Arthur W., F.R.S.L. }  
 1926. <sup>A</sup>Beckett, Mrs. A. W. } Anderida, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne.  
 1890. Bedford, Edward J., 11, St. John's Terrace, Lewes.  
 1913. Beeley, Dr. A. }  
 1932. <sup>A</sup>Beeley, Mrs. A. } Casetta, Houndean Rise, 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.  
 1912. Belt, Anthony, F.L.S., 17a, Dane Road, St. Leonards.  
 1880. Bennett, Rev. Prebendary F. G., 22, West Street, Chichester.  
 1925. Bennett, Miss, Scrapers, Chiddingly.  
 1935. Benson, E. F., Lamb House, Rye.  
 1919. Benson, Mrs. Vere, 53, St. Anne's 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. Beville, Miss Nora, The Orchard, Pulborough.  
 1933. Bicknell, Mrs., Barcombe House, Barcombe, Lewes.  
 1911. <sup>T</sup>Bird, 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. <sup>T</sup>Blaber, William H., F.L.S. }  
 1921. <sup>AT</sup>Blaber, 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. <sup>T</sup>Blackwell, R. G. }  
 1930. <sup>A</sup>Blackwell, Mrs. R. G. } Down Place, Harting.  
 1929. Blake, Miss E. F., 26, Buckingham Place, Brighton.  
 1907. Blaker, E. H., North Gate, Chichester.  
 1935. Blaker, H. M., 24, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.  
 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. <sup>T</sup>Boger, James Innes C., 77, Marine Parade, Brighton.  
 1931. Bone, Rev. P., Singleton Rectory, Chichester.  
 1913. Borlase, A. C., 5, Florence Place, Penzance.  
 1920. Borradaile, Miss A. F., The Beeches, Barcombe.  
 1928. Boswall, F., 54, Wilbury Crescent, Hove.  
 1928. Bothamley, H. W. H., Crockers, Chailey, Lewes.  
 1919. Botting, Captain E. L., R.E., 4, Aisne Road, Aldershot.  
 1927. <sup>T</sup>Boughey, Sir George, Bart. }  
 1927. <sup>T</sup>Boughey, Lady } Malling House, Lewes.  
 1924. Bourke, Miss Myrtle, Pekes, Hellingly.  
 1930. Bowley, J., Colinore Cottage, Decoy Drive, Hampden Park, Eastbourne.  
 1899. Bowyer, P. A., 68, Richmond Road, Worthing.  
 1923. <sup>T</sup>Boxall, Arthur }  
 1923. <sup>A</sup>Boxall, Mrs. A. } Quarry Farm, High Hurstwood, Uckfield.  
 1929. <sup>T</sup>Braoy, C., The Hermitage, High Hurstwood, Uckfield.  
 1926. Bradford-Brown, Miss, Domons, Northiam.  
 1925. <sup>T</sup>Brand, H. R., Glynde Combe, Lewes.

1933. Brander, J. M., 10, St. James's Road, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1925. Brandt, Mrs. E., The Red House, Ninfield, Battle.  
 1926. Brangwyn, Frank, R.A., The Jointure, Ditchling, Hassocks.  
 1922. Bray, John, 27, Grand Parade, St. Leonards.  
 1928. \*Bridger, P. B., 61, Pembroke Crescent, Hove.  
 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. <sup>t</sup>Broadbridge, W., Acres Gate, Hurstpierpoint.  
 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, Horam.  
 1928. Browne, Mrs. Robert, Slowery, Pembury, Kent.  
 1912. Browning, Lt.-Col. A. Quintus, Morialta, 111, Dyke Road, Hove.  
 1931. Brunskill, Miss, The Brant, Arundel Road, Salvington.  
 1934. Bryant, A. H., 9-13, Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.  
 1927. Bryant, E.  
 1928. <sup>A</sup>Bryant, Mrs. E. } 7, Highland Croft, Steyning.  
 1929. Buck, Miss M., Stoneleigh, Seaford.  
 1933. Buckley, Mrs., Little Bent, West Common, Lindfield.  
 1897. Buckwell, G. W., 93, Priory Avenue, Hastings.  
 1907. <sup>t</sup>Budgen, Rev. W., F.S.A., Mountney, 38, Milton Road, Eastbourne.  
 1926. Buley, E. J.  
 1926. <sup>A</sup>Buley, Mrs. E. J. } 22, Connaught Road, Hove.  
 1931. Bullick, Rev. T. J., Selmeston Vicarage, Berwick Station.  
 1934. Bulstrode, Lt.-Col. C. V., D.S.O., T.D., Salt Hill, Chichester.  
 1933. Bulstrode, Mrs., Fir Trees, Hassocks.  
 1896. Burdon, Rev. Prebendary R. J., Parkhurst House, Haslemere.  
 1924. Burfield, Horace, 230, Ditchling Road, Brighton.  
 1926. <sup>t</sup>Burgess, H., 52, Delancey Street, London, N.W. 1.  
 1922. <sup>t</sup>Burke, 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.  
 1923. Butcher, Mrs., Ecclesden Manor, Angmering.  
 1927. <sup>t</sup>Butler, J. M., 51, Grove Road, Broadwater, Worthing.  
 1908. <sup>t</sup>Butt, C. A.  
 1932. <sup>A</sup>Butt, Mrs. C. A. } Leverington, Maitravers Drive, Littlehampton.  
 1924. Button, Martin, Rotherview, Rye.  
 1909. <sup>t</sup>Buxton, The Rt. Hon. The Countess, Newtimber Place, Hassocks; and  
 7, Eaton Place, s.w. 1.  
  
 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. <sup>t</sup>Carley, G. C., 52, The Towers, West Worthing.  
 1927. <sup>t</sup>Carling, William } Rose Lawn, Portland Road, E. Grinstead.  
 1927. <sup>A</sup>Carling, Mrs. W. }  
 1923. <sup>t</sup>Carlyon-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.  
 1935. Casserley, Miss E. M., 5, Lawrence Road, Hove.

1933. Caulfield, Mrs. Hookland, Midhurst.  
 1891.†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.  
 1935. Chambers, T. F., Corston, Greenway, Curzon Park, Chester.  
 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. †Cheal, H., Montford, Shoreham.  
 1928. Cheney, H. J., Houghton Lea, Playden, Rye.  
 1935. Chicheley-Thornton, Mrs., 51, Selborne Road, Hove.  
 1918. †Chidwick, R. W., Kelmscott, 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.  
 1922. Christie, Mrs. M. E., Gatlands, Ditchling.  
 1925. Christy, William M., Watergate, Chichester.  
 1926. †Chumley, A., Redriffe, Avondale Road, Hove.  
 1925. †Clarence, G. C., June Croft, Midhurst.  
 1926. Clark, J. G. D., Liptraps, Sandhurst Road, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1923. †Clarke, 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, Haywards Heath.  
 1925. Clarkson, Capt. H. G. }  
 1925. †Clarkson, Mrs. H. G. } The Thatched Cottage, Wannock, Nr. Polegate.  
 1927. Claydon, C., 7, Berriedale Avenue, Hove.  
 1922. Clayton, C. L., 10, Prince Albert Street, Brighton.  
 1926. Clayton, E. S., Prawles, Ewhurst, Nr. Hawkhurst.  
 1932. †Cleaver, 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.  
 1935. Cocks, F. Seymour, Stream Farm, Horam.  
 1930. Coleridge, A. H. B., Leatherhead Vicarage, Surrey.  
 1911.†Collins, A. E., 40, Gunterstone Road, w. 14.  
 1934. Collins, S. W. }  
 1934. †Collins, 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.  
 1925. Colvin, Hon. Mrs. Forrester, Shermanbury Grange, Henfield.  
 1931. Comber, Rev. E. P., Tilstone Vicarage, Tarporley, Cheshire.  
 1918. Connell, Rev. J. M., Westgate Manse, Nevill Road, Lewes.  
 1933. Constable, Major Guy, Warningcamp House, Arundel.  
 1921. †Cook, C. F., F.R.S.A., 56, Church Road, Hove.  
 1925. Cooper, E. H., Stanbridge Grange, Staplefield.  
 1935. Cooper, H. A., Luccombe, Shirley Drive, Worthing.  
 1909. †Cooper, Miss M. H., Newbury Cottage, Cuckfield.  
 1932. Cooper, Mrs. R., Danehurst, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1925. Corbett, C. H., Woodgate, Danehill.  
 1932. Corbett, Lady, The Forest Farm, Chelwood Gate.  
 1910. †Corcoran, Miss J. R., Rotherfield Cottage, Bexhill.  
 1910. Cotching, T., 17, London Road, Horsham.  
 1923. Cotton, Rev. G. V. }  
 1931. †Cotton, Mrs. G. V. } Jevington Rectory, Polegate.

1925. Courtauld, Major J. S., M.C., M.P., Burton Park.  
 1928.  $\tau$ Courthope, Miss E. J., c/o Messrs. Williams Deacon Bank, 11, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.  
 1911.  $\tau$ Courthope, Col. Sir George, Bart., M.C., M.P., Whiligh.  
 1922.  $\tau$ Cowan, G., Ormonde, St. Aubyn's, Chobham Road, Woking, Surrey.  
 1933. Cowell, W. T., Conway House, Southwick.  
 1926. Cowland, Mrs. W. }  
 1933.  $\Delta$ Cowland, Miss M. G. } Hildden, Horam.  
 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. 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. }  
 1928.  $\Delta$ Cripps, 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. }  
 1926.  $\Delta$ Cross, Mrs. D. } Dormers, Windmill Hill, Hailsham.  
 1930. Cross-Buchanan, L., King's Cottage, Mare Hill, Pulborough.  
 1924. Crump, T. G., Old Nurseries Cottage, Warbleton, and Oaks Farm, Shirley, Nr. Croydon, Surrey.  
 1930. Cuddon, Father John, St. Phillips, Arundel.  
 1929. Cullingford, C. H. D.  
 1929. Cunliffe, Mrs. Foster, Old Hall, Staplefield.  
 1912. Currey, Admiral Bernard, The Old Farm House, Glynde, Lewes.  
 1918.  $\tau$ Curteis, Lieut.-Col. John, 6, The Lawn, St. Leonards.  
 1909.  $\tau$ Curwen, Eliot, F.S.A. }  
 1921.  $\Delta$ Curwen, Mrs. Eliot } 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.  
 1916.  $\tau$ Curwen, Eliot Cecil, F.S.A. }  
 1925.  $\Delta$ Curwen, Mrs. E. C. } 91, Holland Road, Hove.  
 1933. Dale, A., 46, Sussex Square, Brighton.  
 1929. Dalton, Mr. Justice L. C., The Law Courts, Colombo.  
 1930. Daniell, Major-Gen. Sir J. F., K.C.M.G., The White House, Fernhurst.  
 1899.  $\tau^*$ Darby, Miss C. C., 39, Tisbury Road, Hove.  
 1930.  $\tau$ Darlington, W. S., Haselhurst, Frant.  
 1935. Dartnall, R. E., 19, Draycot Road, Wanstead.  
 1913.  $\tau^*$ Darwin, Major Leonard, R.E. }  
 1935. Darwin, Mrs. } Cripps's Corner, Forest Row.  
 1913. Davidson, Miss Blanche, Hickstead Place, Cuckfield.  
 1934.  $\tau$ Davidson, 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.  $\tau$ Day, Mrs., Lavant House, Chichester.  
 1925. Deane, Col. R. W., C.B.E., Old Land, Hassocks.  
 1934. Dear, J. R. }  
 1934.  $\Delta$ Dear, Mrs. J. R. } The Burne, 23, Southfields Road, Eastbourne.  
 1931. D'Elboux, R. H., 59, Dorset Road, Bexhill.  
 1920. \*Demetriadi, Lady, 12 Arlington Street, W. 1.  
 1920. \*Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E., The Gote, Streat.  
 1926. De Mierre, A., Globe Place, Hellingly.

1913. Dendy, R. A., 15, Third Avenue, Hove.  
 1928. Denman, J. L., Oldways, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1926. †Denman, Major T. Hery, 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.  
 1935. Donne, L. V., 10, Nizells Avenue, Hove.  
 1931. Dormer, Miss E. M.  
 1925. Downey, J. H., Hollington Place, Hollington.  
 1920. Downing, H. P. Burke, F.S.A., 12, Little College Street, Westminster,  
     s.w. 1.  
 1927. †Downs, Mrs., Arun House, Climping.  
 1935. Doxford, Mrs., Northfields, Eastergate, Chichester.  
 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. †Duke, F., Trullers, Holland Road, Steyning.  
 1934. Dunbar, Mrs., Hazelhurst, Broad Oak, Brede.  
 1915. Dunkin, Mrs., The Heath, Fairlight, Hastings.  
 1908. †Duplock, 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.  
 1924. Eastwood, Mrs., Woodsome, Fernhurst.  
 1929. Edwards, A. R.  
 1929. †Edwards, Mrs. A. R. } Ivy Cottage, Selsey.  
 1924. Eggar, T. Macdonald  
 1924. †Eggar, Mrs. T. Macdonald } Wickham Hill Lodge, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1918. Eldridge, D., Manor Farm, South Heighton.  
 1912. †Ellis, C. H. S.  
 1931. †Ellis, Mrs. C. H. S. } Sandrocks, Haywards Heath.  
 1896. †Ellis, Geoffrey, South Rise, 69, Dorset Road, Bexhill.  
 1921. †Ellis, W. J., Englefield, Etchingam.  
 1923. Emary, H. H., 24, Burry Road, St. Leonards.  
 1924. †Enthoven, Ernest J., Great Ote Hall, Wivelsfield, Burgess Hill.  
 1922. Esdaile, Arundell  
 1924. †Esdaile, 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. †Evans, Miss L. G., Berwyn, Sutton Park Road, Seaford.  
 1906. †Evans, Rev. A. A., 15, North Pallant, Chichester.  
 1932. Eve, Miss C. M., Todd House, Cuckfield.  
 1932. Evers, Rev. H. R., The Rectory, Guestling.  
 1894. †Every, John Henry, The Croft, Lewes.  
 1927. Eves, Mrs. R. G., 149, Adelaide Road, n.w. 3.  
  
 1923. Fair, Miss Blanche, 12, Powis Grove, Brighton.  
 1934. Farmer, Miss E. M. O., Penlands, Loxwood, Billingshurst.  
 1934. Farquhar, Miss G., The Old Vicarage, Victoria Road, Brighton.  
 1921. †Fayle, 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. †Fife, Miss, Birchgrove, Haywards Heath.  
 1927. Finch, A. R.  
 1927. †Finch, Mrs. A. R. } 25, Charles Road, St. Leonards.  
 1931. Firth-Franks, H. E., Gardenside, Rye.



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. †Fletcher, J. S., F.R.HIST.SOC., Falklands, Harrow Road West, Dorking.  
 1888. †\*Fletcher, W. H. B., Aldwick Manor, Bognor.  
 1930. Formby, E. L., Ashdown House, Forest Row.  
 1930. Forster, Captain S. E., R.N., Trevine, Dyke Road, Hove.  
 1925. Fowler Tutt, Miss K. N., 28, St. Swithuns Terrace, Lewes.  
 1933. †Foyster, Miss C. H. } Roslyn, Rotherfield.  
 1933. Foyster, Miss E. A. }  
 1923. \*Frankland, Sir Frederick, Bart., Loxwood House, near Horsham.  
 1922. Franklin, C. H., Lunces Hall, Wivelsfield, Haywards Heath.  
 1930. Fraser, Mrs. F., Sherrington Manor, Selmeston.  
 1932. Fraser-Piggott, Mrs. James, 9, Wilbury Gardens, Hove.  
 1926. Frewen, Miss V., The Wilderness, Northiam.  
 1924. †Frewer, Rev. Canon G. E., Rameslie, Brede.  
 1920. Frost, Rev. E. L., The Rectory, Pulborough.  
 1920. Fry, Mrs. Penrose, Little Douce Grove, Northiam.  
 1931. Fryer-Smith, Miss C., 16, Maltravers Street, Arundel.  
 1921. †Furlong, A. W., Holly Spring, Bracknell, Berks.  
 1929. \*Furse, Mrs. W., The Old House, West Hoathly.  
 1916. Fynmore, A. H. W., 44, Arundel Road, Littlehampton.
1912. Gage, The Right Hon. Viscount, Firl Place, Lewes.  
 1913. Gaisford, Miss, St. John's House, Chichester.  
 1929. †Galloway, J., Holmsted Manor, Cuckfield.  
 1929. de la Garde, L., Kent Water Cottage, Cowden.  
 1926. †Gardner, Captain C. F. }  
 1926. †Gardner, Mrs. C. F. } Summertree, Herstmonceux.  
 1935. Gardner, Miss }  
 1935. †Gardner, Mrs. } Nethergong Cottage, Dorman's Park, East Grinstead.
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. †Gildersleeve, Dean V. C., Old Postman's Cottage, Alciston.  
 1933. Ginnett, Louis J., Chichester House, Ditchling.  
 1928. Glegg, R. Ashleigh }  
 1928. †Glegg, Mrs. R. Ashleigh } Antioch House, Lewes.  
 1925. Gleichen, Major-Gen. Lord Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,  
 Court-in-Holmes, Forest Row.
1923. †Glover, H. J. }  
 1933. †Glover, Mrs. H. J. } South View, Westham, Pevensey.  
 1932. Glover, Miss E. M. B., 59, Maltravers Street, Arundel.  
 1928. Goddard, Scott, 18 Crooms Hill, Greenwich, S.E. 10.  
 1918. †Godfrey, Walter H. }  
 1923. †Godfrey, Mrs. W. H. } 203, High Street, Lewes.  
 1923. †Godfrey, Miss G. H. }  
 1932. †Godfrey, W. E. }
1923. †Godfrey-Faussett, Brig.-Gen. E. G., C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A. } Annes, Hadlow  
 1930. †Godfrey-Faussett, Mrs. E. G. } Down, Uckfield.
1934. Godman, Dame Alice, O.B.E., South Lodge, Horsham.  
 1903. †\*Godman, C. R. Bayly, Bull's Wood, Warminglid.  
 1885. \*Godman, Col. Charles B., Woldringfold, Horsham.  
 1908. Goldfinch, Miss Isabel, Cobbe Cottage, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.  
 1920. Goldsmith, Mrs. D., c/o Bank of London & South America, Ltd.,  
 Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.  
 1928. Goodliffe, F. A., Lamley Lodge, Warnham Road, Horsham.

1911. †Goodman, 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.  
 1934. Gordon, Miss, 3, Onslow Road, Hove.  
 1924. Goring, Mrs., Findon Park House, Findon.  
 1931. Gorringe, Capt. G. T. J., Kingston New Barn, Shoreham-by-Sea.  
 1916. Gorringe, J. H., 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.  
 1907. †\*Grantham, W. W., K.C., 6, Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.  
 1918. †\*Grantham, W. Ivor.  
 1935. Graves, P. K., 117, North Street, Brighton.  
 1931. †Graves, S. E.  
 1933. †Graves, Mrs. S. E. } 51, Old Steine, 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. †Green, Mrs.  
 1919. Greenip, W. Mason, Greta Bank, 6, Farncombe Road, Worthing.  
 1898. Greenwood, J. A., Funtington House, Chichester.  
 1921. Gregor, Rev. A. G., Firle Vicarage, Lewes.  
 1932. Gregory, W. R., 58, Harrington Road, Brighton.  
 1933. Gregson Ellis, Mrs.  
 1933. †Gregson Ellis, Miss R. M. } Saxonbury, Rotherfield.  
 1927. Griffith, E. C., 9, Denmark Villas, Hove.  
 1934. Griffith, Miss, 3, Evelyn Terrace, Brighton.  
 1924. †Griffith, Miss, Wansfell, 52, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.  
 1928. Griffiths, Rev. E., All Saints' Rectory, Lewes.  
 1923. Grinstead, Harold, O.B.E., 119, Copse Hill, Wimbledon, s.w. 20.  
 1921. Gurney, Miss M. S., 32, Davigdor Road, Hove.  
 1929. \*Guy, N. G., 251, Ashbourne Road, Leek, Staffordshire.  
 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. †Hales, Charles, Abbots Leigh, Haywards Heath.  
 1913. †Hall, A. J., 33, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.  
 1929. †Hall, Miss H., Blue Gate, Lindfield.  
 1930. Hallward, H., Moghurst, Frant.  
 1912. \*Halstead, Leslie C., Kingley Vale, Whyke Road, Chichester.  
 1930. Hamilton, B., Ower House, Warnedene 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. †Harding, Mrs.  
 1926. Harford, Rev. Dundas } Sandpit Cottage, Seaford.  
 1926. †Harford, Mrs. Dundas  
 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.  
 1921. Harris, H. A. Clifton } Chesterton, Hassocks.  
 1921. †Harris, Mrs. H. A. Clifton  
 1931. Harris, H. E., Oak Villa, Etchingham.

1922. tHarris, W. Cecil } Moatlands, East Grinstead, and 47, Phillimore  
 1924. aHarris, Mrs. W. C. } Gardens, Kensington, w. 8.  
 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.  
 1925. Hart, Edwin, F.S.A., New Hextall's, Bletchingley, Surrey, and 33,  
 Bedford Row, London.  
 1924. Hart, G. E., Uckfield.  
 1924. Hart, G. F. W., The Haven, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham.  
 1933. Harvey, Mrs. A. F. B., Woodhatch, Hartfield.  
 1900. Hassell, R. E., Tanners Manor, Horam.  
 1925. Hastings, P., The Manor House, Earnley, Chichester.  
 1908. tHaviland, Miss M. E. } Branksome House, St. Leonards.  
 1897. Haviland, Francis P. }  
 1923. Haviland, Miss, 'St. David's', Bognor.  
 1926. Haviland, Rev. E. A., Heene Rectory, Worthing.  
 1925. Hawkshaw, Oliver, Chisenbury Priory, Marlborough, Wilts.  
 1932. Hawley, Lady, Sussex Rise, Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1932. tHaynes, Rev. H. W., Sidlesham Vicarage, Chichester.  
 1935. Helme, Mrs. T., Penzance, Compton Road, Lindfield.  
 1927. Henderson, Miss E. A., Grey House, Rotherfield Avenue, Bexhill.  
 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.  
 1935. Hewett, Mrs., Top of the Hill, Woodcock Hill, Felbridge, East  
 Grinstead.  
 1925. Hewlett, C., Ridge, Steep, Petersfield.  
 1932. Hickman, Mrs., Ludwells, Horsted Keynes.  
 1928. Higgins, R. H., Kent House, Meads, Eastbourne.  
 1929. tHill, A., Nether Bowries, Ditchling.  
 1907. Hillman, Mrs. Aubrey, Saxonbury, Lewes.  
 1925. tHillman, H. J., The White Cottage, 30, The Avenue, Lewes.  
 1905. Hills, Gordon P. G., Fircroft, Cookham Dean, Berks.  
 1897. Hobbs, E. W., Warnham 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., Millermead, 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.  
 1935. Holloway, P. M., The Almonry, Battle.  
 1926. Holman, Dr. T. E., 47, The Avenue, Lewes.  
 1925. Holmes-Hunt, W. }  
 1925. aHolmes-Hunt, Mrs. 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.  
 1933. aHopkins, G. }  
 1933. Hopkins, Mrs. } Willowhayne School, Angmering-on-Sea.  
 1897. Hordern, the Right Rev. Hugh M., Bishop of Lewes } Old Farm, Wil-  
 1935. aHordern, Mrs. } bury 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.  
 1932. Hughes, Mrs., Monksdown, Bishopstone, and 12, Addison Road, Kensington, w. 14.  
 1922. Hulbert, Cecil H. R., 140, North Road, Hertford.  
 1926. rHulburd, 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. rHurtley, Edwd., Crowborough Warren.  
 1927. Hutchings, J., Downend, Claremont Road, Seaford.  
 1931. Hutt, E. W. Bridges, 10, Ethelred Road, Worthing.  
 1914. Hyde, T. Ralph, Crescent Road, Worthing.
1928. Ingle, W. Brouncker, Saxes Plat, Rudgwick.  
 1922. Inglis, T. Graham, 1, South Cliff Avenue, Eastbourne.  
 1927. Innes, A. N. }  
 1929. ΔInnes, 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, S. W., Old Coach House, Cliffe Hill, Lewes.  
 1933. Jacobs, A. R., 8, Cadborough Hill, Rye.  
 1923. Janion, Mrs. H. Garnett }  
 1932. ΔJanion, H. Garnett } Cheeleys, Horsted Keynes.  
 1934. Jarvis, O. D., Hamelsham Court, Hailsham.  
 1895. Jay, Rev. W. P., St. Anne's Vicarage, Eastbourne.  
 1934. rJeans, H., Little Bucksteep, Dallington.  
 1924. Jefferson, Mrs., The High Beech, Hollington, and 12, Berkeley Square, w.
1929. Jeffreys, Mrs. H. B., 20, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.  
 1910. Jellicorse, Mrs., Densworth House, Chichester.  
 1927. Jenkins, Mrs. H. B., 8a, Selborne Road, Hove.  
 1934. rJenkinson, W. E. L. }  
 1934. ΔJenkinson, 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.  
 1934. Jervis, Mrs., St. Michael's House, Lewes.  
 1930. Jessop, F. P., 13, North Street, Chichester.  
 1923. Jobling, J. G. R., Waverley, Bigwood Avenue, Hove.  
 1923. Johnson, Mrs. C. Villiers }  
 1924. ΔJohnson, C. Villiers } 30, Buckingham Place, Brighton.  
 1909. Johnston, G. D., 10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, w.c. 2.  
 1902. Johnston, L. P., The Cottage, Warningcamp, Arundel.  
 1929. Johnstone, J., Tythe Barn, West Drive, Ferring-on-Sea.  
 1928. Jones, J. A. }  
 1928. ΔJones, 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.  
 1930. Kensington, Lt.-Col. G. B., Voakes, Pulborough.  
 1923. Kenward, J. C. }  
 1923. AKenward, Mrs. } 5, Priory Crescent, Lewes.  
 1933. Kenyon, G. H., Kirdford, Nr. Billingshurst.  
 1909. Kibbler, Dudley }  
 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 }  
 1912. AKing, Mrs. Godwin } Stonelands, West Hoathly.  
 1927. Kingston, C., Lea Hurst, Withean, 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. }  
 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.  
 1934. Lamont, Mrs., 49a, Netherhall Gardens, n.w. 3.  
 1926. Lascelles, Mrs. H., Woolbeding, Midhurst.  
 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.  
 1921. TLawrence, Hon. Lady, 32, Rutland Gate, s.w.; and Deans Place,  
 Alfriston.
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.  
 1934. Leyel, Mrs., Shripney Manor, Nr. Bognor, and 20, Old Square, Lincoln's  
 Inn, w.c. 2.
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. }  
 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. TLoader, Mrs., Aberfeldy, Southwick.  
 1932. Lock, C. R. }  
 1932. ALock, Mrs. C. R. } Church Cottage, Rudgwick.  
 1932. Locker, Rev. J. W. Newlands, Nyewood Lane, Bognor.

- 1928.†\*Lockey, J., Lyndhurst, St. Helen's Road, Hastings.  
 1933. Lockley, Miss K., Roedean School, Brighton.  
 1935. Loesch, Mrs., 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., Birch's Farm, Isfield.  
 1908. \*Long, Miss C. B., Selmeston House, Berwick.  
 1925. †Lovell, 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.c. 2.  
 1907. Lucas, John Clay, 10, Milnwood Road, Horsham.  
 1927. Luck, Miss, The Old Rectory, Etchingham.  
 1899. †Luxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Higham House, Robertsbridge.  
 1933. Lynde, G. G., Trenchleys Park, Limpsfield Common, Surrey.
1904. MacDermott, Canon K. H., Buxted Rectory, Uckfield.  
 1929. MacDonald, Miss D., Warden Court, Cuckfield.  
 1934. Mackie, I. N. W., 25, Denmark Villas, Hove.  
 1927. †McLean, D., 46, Sillwood Road, Brighton.  
 1919. †MacLeod, D.  
 1924. †MacLeod, Mrs. D. } 7, Priors Crescent, Lewes.  
 1917. Macmillan, Maurice C., Birchgrove House, East Grinstead; and 52, Cadogan Place, s.w.
- 1919.†\*Mackenzie, A. D., 22, Harrington Road, Brighton.  
 1933. McWalter, W. F. C., 7, Albion Street, Lewes.  
 1927. Mais, S. P. B., Tansley, Shoreham.  
 1904. Maitland, Major F. J., 33a, Brunswick Square, Hove.  
 1934. Maitland, A. F., Friston Place, East Dean, Nr. Eastbourne.  
 1886. Malden, H. M. S., Henley Lodge, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1913. Malteau, Mrs. M. A., Saltdene, Seaford.  
 1913. †Mann, P. R., Bolebroke, Hartfield.  
 1935. Manning, Lt.-Com. T. Davys, Newlands, Seaford.  
 1924. Manwaring, G. F.  
 1924. †Manwaring, Mrs. G. F. } The Rest, Newick.  
 1926. Marcus, G. J., Hurstwood, Mayfield Road, Sutton, Surrey.  
 1927. †Margary, I. D., F.S.A. } Yew Lodge, East Grinstead.  
 1932. †Margary, Mrs. I. D. }  
 1910. Margesson, Col. E. W., Underdown, Mill Road, West Worthing.  
 1924. Margesson, Miss Amy, Scaynes Hill House, Haywards Heath.  
 1913. Margetson, Alan } 9, Lewes Crescent, Brighton.  
 1913. †Margetson, Mrs. }  
 1928. Margetson, W. L., 14, Moor Lane, Fore Street, E.C. 2.  
 1923. †Marshall, Miss Kate, Corner House, Steyning.  
 1929. Marshall, Mrs. Calder, Becos Associated Works, 2 Howard Street, w.c. 2.  
 1912. Martin, Albert, Park View Hotel, Preston, Brighton.  
 1930. Martin, Miss E. B. } The Dene, Shottermill, Haslemere.  
 1930. Martin, Miss I. M. }  
 1934. Mason, R. T., Suntinge, North End, East Grinstead.  
 1908. Mason, Reginald, Westlands, Chailey.  
 1935. Matthews, Miss M., Twitten, Wallcrouch, Ticehurst.  
 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. } Woodward, Burgess Hill.  
 1935. †Maynard, Miss E. V. }  
 1924. Mead, Rev. A. R., Hopwoods, Swards End, Saffron Walden.

1931. tMeade, E. }  
 1931.tA Meade, Mrs. E. } Denewood, Mark Cross, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1922.t\* Meads, W. E. }  
 1922. A Meads, Mrs. } Buckhurst Lodge, 30, Buckhurst Road, Bexhill.  
 1935. Mellor, F., The Crypt, Chichester.  
 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.  
 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 Priest's 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.  
 1934. Mole, Miss M., 3, Grand Avenue, Hove.  
 1904. Montgomerie, D. H., F.S.A., 5, Alexandra Court, Queen's Gate, s.w. 7.  
 1921. Moore, Sir Alan, Bart. }  
 1926. A Moore, Lady } Hancox, Battle.  
 1921. \*Morgan, J. J., Nyetimber, West Chiltington.  
 1922. Morgan, W. L., The Neuk, Warren Park, Warlingham Village, Surrey.  
 1913. Morgan, Mrs., Oakdene, Gander Hill, Haywards Heath.  
 1919. Morgan-Jones, P., 14, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.  
 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.  
 1935. Morrison, Miss, Rockleigh, Chalford, Gloucestershire.  
 1925. Moser, G. E., 74, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1928. Mosse, Rev. C. H., St. Wilfrid's, Aldwick, Bognor.  
 1916. Mosse, H. R. }  
 1930. A Mosse, 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., St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.  
 1913. \*Nix, C. G. A., Tilgate Forest Lodge, Crawley.  
 1934. Nixon, Guy, The Red House, Tismans Common, Rudgwick.  
 1908. tNorth, J. S., 44, Market Street, Brighton.  
 1927. North-Cox, W. N., 19, Kensington Court Place, w. 8.  
 1932. Nye, G. W., Lismore, Monks Walk, Reigate and Bukalaca, P.O. Bombo, Uganda.

1903. Ockenden, Maurice, Glen Lyn, Sanderstead Hill East, Sanderstead, Surrey.
1920. Odell, Mrs., Mabbs Hill, Stonegate, Ticehurst.
- 1903.†\*Oke, A. W., F.S.A., 32, Denmark Villas, Hove.
1931. Oliver, M. J., Callahope, Tongdean Avenue, Hove.
1922. Oxley, Mrs., Monks, Balcombe.
1896. †Packham, Arthur B., 12A, North Place, North Road, Brighton.
1909. Paddon, A. M. | Lodge Hill, Pulborough, and 4, Brick Court, Temple,  
1924. Paddon, J. B. | E.C. 4.
1917. Padwick, F. G., Monks Barn, Petersfield, Hants.
1897. Pannett, A. R., Hvilesstedet, Haywards Heath.
1928. Pannett, C., Holmbush, Southway, Lewes.
1928. Pannett, C. J., Eastgate Street, Lewes.
1934. Pardoe, Miss, Red Roof, Lloyd Road, Hove.
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, H., Rossett, Tongdean Avenue, Hove.
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.
1918. Patching, Mrs. F. W., West House, Shelley Road, Worthing.
1924. Pearce, O. D., 3, Paul's Bakehouse Court, Godliman Street, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., and 63, Church Road, Richmond, Surrey.
1928. †Pearce, Mrs. Oswald D., 63, Church Road, Richmond, Surrey.
1928. Pearce, M., Carpenter's Town, Graffham, Petworth.
- 1923.†\*Pearson, The Hon. Clive, Parham, Pulborough.
1934. Pearson, Miss L. M. H., 50, Norton Road, Hove.
- 1921.†\*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. †Penfold, Fred. B., Fetcham Holt, Leatherhead, Surrey.
1898. Penney, S. Rickman, The Grange, Hurstpierpoint.
1924. Penny, 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.
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.
1934. Pinder, R. }  
1934. †Pinder, Mrs. R. } Westering, Litlington, Polegate.
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. †Pollcutt, J. H., 20, Sompting Road, Broadwater, Worthing.
1932. †Pollitt, Col. J. }  
1932. †Pollitt, Mrs. J. } Patcham Grange, Brighton.
1905. Ponsonby, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Shulbrede Priory, Lynchmere.
1934. Ponsonby, Col. C. E., Cobbe Place, Lewes.
1930. †Pontifex, 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, H. J., Hill Lodge, Lewes.  
 1921. tPowell, T. Baden, Newick.  
 1932. Powell, Rev. Valentine P. } St. Nicholas Vicarage, Brighton.  
 1932. tPowell, Mrs. Valentine P. }  
 1923. tPowell-Edwards, Col. H. I., D.L., D.S.O., Odintune, Plumpton.  
 1923. tPoynder, Mrs. } 92, High Street, East Grinstead.  
 1924. tPoynder, F. C. }  
 1932. Preston, Miss C. M., c/o Messrs. Batham & Greig, Fowkes Buildings,  
 Great Tower Street, E.C.  
 1925. Price-Davies, Miss, Birchgrove, Haywards Heath.  
 1922. Price, L. L., 39, Preston Drive, Brighton.  
 1930. Prideaux, Mrs. Arthur, Shovells, Old Town, Hastings.  
 1933. Priestman, Mrs. J. B., Cromwell Hall, East Grinstead.  
 1935. Pringle, J. A., Broken Hill, Horam.  
 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.  
 1934. Ransome, Rev. A. H. } Priors Cottage, Maresfield.  
 1934. tRansome, Miss }  
 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. tRayner, Mrs. W. A. }  
 1934. Reed, Rev. A. T., Newick Rectory.  
 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.  
 1935. tRhys-Davids, Miss, Stotts Cottage, Amberley, Arundel.  
 1922. Ricardo, Miss M. E., Fraryhurst, Prinsted, Emsworth, Hants.  
 1935. tRichards, F. E. } Coombe Hall, East Grinstead.  
 1935. tRichards, Mrs. F. E. }  
 1934. Richards, Ivor, Wakeham Wood, Terwick, Petersfield, Hants.  
 1934. Richards, Mrs. }  
 1934. tRichards, Miss E. F. } 18, Ratton Road, Eastbourne.  
 1926. Richardson, C. Winterton, Ivy House, St. Mary's, New Romney,  
 Kent.  
 1932. Richardson, Mrs. Wigham, 4, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells.  
 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, Godfrey W. } The Manor House, West Hoathly.  
 1921. tRidley, Mrs. G. W. }  
 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. †Roberts, Miss A. M., 47, Springfield Road, St. Leonards.
1911. †Roberts, 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.
1935. Robins, Mrs., Little Toll, Isfield.
1923. Robinson, Gidley, Winterbourne, Maze Hill, St. Leonards.
1923. †Robinson, Lt.-Col. G. S., 2A, Terminus Mansions, Eastbourne.
1933. Robson, E. L. }  
 1933. †Robson, 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., Gailes, Hildenborough, Kent.
1928. Roper, Rev. J. S., Ana-oolwa, Heathfield Road, Seaford.
1927. †Ross, A. Mackenzie, Golden Acre, Angmering.
1932. Rothery, W., 17, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton.
1935. Rouse, Lt.-Col. A. H. T., Hethersett, Hassocks.
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. }  
 1924. †Rudkin, 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.
1933. Rust, W. T. C., D.S.O., 7, Hartington Mansions, Eastbourne.
1925. Rydon, Mrs. A. H., Blackhill, Lindfield.
1925. Ryle, H. G., Downside, Willingdon, Eastbourne.
1933. Le Sage, Miss, Tortington School, Arundel.
1913. \*St. Croix, Major, Clement de, Chilmington, Bavant Road, Brighton.
1898. †Salmon, E. F., 4, Colebrook Road, Southwick, Brighton.
1920. Salt, Miss Dorothy, 5, South Pallant, Chichester.
1896. †Salzman, L. F., F.S.A., 10, Meeklenburgh Square, 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.SOC., Beacon Hall, Benenden, Cranbrook, Kent, and 16, Portland Court, Great Portland Street, London, w. 1.
1920. Sargeant, Sir Alfred R., 55, The Drive, Hove.
1904. Saunders, J. E., Herschel Lodge, Parkfield Road, Worthing.
1926. †Saunders, Miss C., The Lawn, Barcombe Mills, Lewes.
1934. Saunders, H., Gatewick, Steyning.
1935. Savill, Miss M. L., Finches, Lindfield.
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.
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.
1925. Scott, A. D. Lindsay, Lealands House, Groombridge.
1930. Scott, G. Forrester, Lywood House, Ardingly.
1934. Scott Williams, Major A., D.S.O. }  
 1934. †Scott 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. †Secretan, Spencer D., 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 }  
 1931. ASells, Mrs. E. Perronet } 11, Grassington Road, Eastbourne.  
 1917. Selmes, C. A. }  
 1927. ATSelmes, Mrs. C. A. } Kingfield, Rye.  
 1925. Seymour, A., Studland, Victoria Drive, Bognor.  
 1923. Shaft, Miss E. M., Highfield, Pulborough.  
 1933. Sharp, R. J. }  
 1933. ASharp, Mrs. R. J. } Westfield, Chichester.  
 1934. Shelford, W. H., Horncastle, East Grinstead.  
 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 }  
 1925. ASimpson, Miss M. A. } 10, King Henry's Road, Lewes.  
 1909. Sinnock, Miss F. S., Downford, Hailsham.  
 1933. Sissons, Miss H. J., c/o National Provincial Bank, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.  
 1928. Sissons, Miss V. H., Crouchers, Rudgwick.  
 1921. Skeet, Major Francis, F.S.A., Syon House, Angmering.  
 1928. TSkinner, Lt.-Col. R. M., 3, Bohemia Road, St. Leonards.  
 1931. Skipwith, Mrs. H. d'É., 69, The Drive, Hove.  
 1922. Skyrme, Mrs. C. R., 12a, Marina, Bexhill.  
 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, and 4, Gloucester Place, w. 1.  
 1924. Smith-Woodward, Sir Arthur, 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 }  
 1926. ASomers-Clarke, Col. Cecil } Holmeroft, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1926. \*Somers-Clarke, E. H., 62, Lansdowne Street, Hove.  
 1895. \*Somerset, A. F., Castle Goring, Worthing.  
 1930. Spalding, Mrs., Stoneleigh, East Grinstead.  
 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.  
 1935. Spring-Rice, B., Glebe House, Burwash.  
 1926. Spurgeon, Professor C. F. E., Old Postman's Cottage, Alceston.  
 1927. Staffurth, Miss F. E. A., Kenwarth, Nelson Road, Bognor.  
 1903. TStanden, Gilbert, 24, Cork Street, Bond Street, w. 1.  
 1923. AStanden, Miss Ada M. }  
 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.  
 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. }  
 1909. AStevens, Mrs. F. Bentham } Cinder Rough, Chailey.

1923. Stevens, Mrs. W., Newstead, Cuckfield.  
 1929. Stewart, Miss H. C., Roman Vane, Seaford.  
 1924. Stobart, Miss A., Clayton Manor, Hassocks.  
 1924. Stobart, James D. }  
 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. }  
 1924. AStone, Mrs. H. W. } Tilsmore Lodge, Cross-in-Hand.  
 1923. Stoner, Patrick B., 18, Regency Square, Brighton.  
 1927. r\*Storey, H., 27, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne.  
 1925. Story, Miss E. M., 20, Rochester Close, Hove.  
 1930. rStrachan-Davidson, K., Hillside, Lindfield.  
 1923. rStraker, 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.  
 1935. Sturt, Rev. H., Crowhurst Rectory, Battle.  
 1905. Sturtevant, Miss, Holmesdale, 45, Sedlescombe Road South, St. Leonards.  
 1932. Stutchbury, Mervyn S., Gayles, Friston, and 12, Queen Anne's Gate, s.w. 1.  
 1933. Summerhayes, J. O., Saxonholm, Newhaven.  
 1920. Sutton, Major Thomas, School Hill House, Lewes.  
 1886. rSutton, Thomas, Constitutional 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. Gattton, North Down, Warwicks Bench, Guildford.  
 1929. Swinderen, Madame de Marees van, Netherlands Legation, 21, Portman Square, London.  
 1925. Sykes-Maclean, Rev. H., Woodmanecote Rectory, Nr. Henfield.  
  
 1924. Tacey, Neville, 18, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.  
 1906. Talbot, Hugo, O.B.E., Little Ease, Patching, Nr. Worthing.  
 1924. rTatchell, Sydney, 4, Carlyle Mansions, Brunswick Place, Hove.  
 1931. Tate, Mrs., Hilden, Rye.  
 1926. Tayler, Miss H., Duff House, Arundel.  
 1930. Taylor, Mrs. Francis, 29, Palmeira Avenue Mansions, Hove.  
 1892. rTaylor, 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.  
 1934. Teichman-Derville, Major M., The Red House, Littlestone, New Romney, Kent.  
 1930. Tennant, Mrs. R. J., Boxgrove Cottage, 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. Thornburn, 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.  
 1935. Tomlin, J. W. }  
 1935. ATomlin, Mrs. J. W. } Old Homestead, Bodle Street Green, Hailsham.  
 1927. Tooth, S., Clare Glen, Rocks Lane, Buxted.

1930. Topham, Rev. G. St. John, Park Road, Lewes.  
 1909. Torry, Rev. Claude, Streat Rectory, Hassocks.  
 1929. Townend, 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.  
 1924. Trehearne, F. W. } 16, Bedford Row, w.c. 1, and 63, Windsor  
 1927. ATrehearne, Mrs. F. W. } 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.  
 1935. Turner, J. M. }  
 1935. ATurner, Mrs. J. M. } 21, New Church Road, Hove.  
 1930. Turner, 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.  
 1924. Verral, Miss K. P., c/o Miss Munt, 76, Rugby Road, Brighton.  
 1909. Verrall, Frank, Tillington, Petworth.  
 1926. tVidler, L. A., The Old Stone House, Rye.  
 1923. Vinall, F. C., Amberstone, Hailsham.  
 1929. Vince, Mrs. C., Church Lodge, 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.  
 1935. Wagg, Miss, The Hermitage, East Grinstead.  
 1894. Wakehurst, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Wakehurst Place, Ardingly.  
 1927. Walker, 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 }  
 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., Westlands, The Drive, Shoreham.  
 1932. Ward, Gordon, F.S.A., Oastfield House, Sevenoaks, Kent.  
 1935. Ward, T. G., Chesters, Roman Road, Southwick.  
 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. 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.

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, A. E., 1, Bradford Road, Lewes.  
 1924. Westaway, Miss, Bishop Otter College, Chichester.  
 1933. †Westlake, 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, Captain E. L., R.N., Hye House, Crowhurst.  
 1913. Wharton, E. A., Buckhurst Cottage, Withyham.  
 1933. Whistler, H., Caldbeck House, Battle.  
 1928. White, Miss Florence E., 48, Harcourt Road, Uckfield.  
 1935. White, P. F., 1, Church Square, Rye.  
 1932. White, W. L., Emlyn, Selsey.  
 1930. White, Miss G. M., Emlyn, Selsey.  
 1930. White, Mrs. Percival, 7, Albany Villas, Hove.  
 1930. †White, T.  
 1930. †A White, Mrs. T. } Holmwood, Little Common, Bexhill.  
 1929. Whittaker, C. J., 58, Ship Street, Brighton.  
 1932. Why, J. F., 62, Chudleigh Road, Brockley, S.E. 4.  
 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.  
 1880. \*Willett, Rev. F., Fir Tree End, Haywards Heath.  
 1930. †Williams, F. E., O.B.E., Wayside, Mill Road, Eastbourne.  
 1931. Williams, F. R., Cherrywell, Kedale Road, Seaford.  
 1925. Williams, Mrs. R. Muzio, Penrhos, Midhurst.  
 1913. Williams, S. H., F.S.A., 32, Warrior Square, St. Leonards.  
 1907. Williams, W. N., 67, Barton Road, Cambridge.  
 1921. †Wilson, A. B., White Cottage, The Droveaway, 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, Rev. H. T., The Chantry, Monmouth.  
 1924. †Wishart, E. E., Marsh Farm, Binsted, Arundel.  
 1928. Witt, John, 96, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W. 3.  
 1916. †Wolseley, The Rt. Hon. The Viscountess, Culpepers, Ardingly.  
 1932. Wood, E. A.  
 1933. A Wood, Mrs. E. A. } 20, Brittany Road, St. Leonards.  
 1932. Wood, F. H. L., St. Eoghan, Stockbridge Road, Chichester.  
 1909. Wood, W. J., High Street, Seaford.  
 1930. Woodard, C. R.  
 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.  
 1935. Woodroffe, Mrs. Warren, The Lodge, Ticehurst.  
 1924. †Woodrow, Mrs. W. Blachford, Steep Park, Jarvis Brook.  
 1935. Woodward, Miss K. M., 41, Ethelbert Road, Wimbledon, S.W. 20.  
 1911. \*Woolavington, The Right Hon. Baron, Lavington Park, Petworth.  
 1902. Woolan, J. H., Ditchling, St. Just-in-Penwith, Cornwall.  
 1891. \*Woollett, Lieut.-Col. W. C., F.S.A., 4, The Ridges, Farnborough, Hants.  
 1924. Woolley, Lt.-Col. J. M., 8, Somerhill Road, Hove.

1931. †Woolnough, 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, Scaynes Hill.  
 1930. Wright, Miss M. I., 76, Lancaster Gate, London, w. 2.  
 1935. Wright, Miss Noel, White House, Sandgate Lane, Storrington.  
 1925. Wright, R. B., Michelham Priory, Hellingly.  
 1897.†\*Wyatt, Hugh R. Penfold, Cissbury, Worthing.  
 1901. \*Wyatt, J. A. Penfold, Harsfold Manor, Billingshurst.  
 1931. Wyndham, Sir Percy  
 1932. †Wyndham, Miss Eleanor } Rogate Lodge, Petersfield.  
 1932. †Wyndham, Miss Florence }
1923. Yapp, W. J., Beech Hurst, Haywards Heath.  
 1925. †Yates, E., Elm Court, Marlborough Road, Hampton, Middlesex.  
 1918. Yeo, A. W., Hodcombe, Beachy Head.  
 1934. Yolland, Miss B., Heather View, Fairwarp, Uckfield.  
 1924. Youard, The Very Rev. W. W., The Deanery, Battle.  
 1904. †Young, E. F., School Hill, Lewes.  
 1926. Young, Rev. F. C. Ashburnham, 5, Glencathara Road, Bognor.

## 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. †County 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.

1934. Institute of Historical Research, University of London, Malet Street, w.c. 1.
1910. John Rylands Library, Manchester.
1855. Lewes Fitzroy Memorial Free Library, Lewes.
1900. Lincoln's Inn Library, Lincoln's Inn, London, w.c. 2.
1886. London Library, 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.
1901. Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden.
1911. Rye, The Corporation of.
1903. Tunbridge Wells Natural History Society, E. C. Frend, 1, York Road, Tunbridge Wells.
1934. University of London Library, South Kensington, s.w. 7.
1897. Victoria and Albert Museum Library, South Kensington, s.w. 7.
1927. West Sussex County Library, South Street, Chichester.
1896. West 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 OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1934

## Members of Council :

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

MISS MARION H. COOPER (*Honorary General Secretary*).

F. BENTHAM STEVENS, F.S.A. (*Hon. Treasurer and Financial Secretary*).

L. F. SALZMAN, F.S.A. (*Hon. Editor of Collections*).

1. MEMBERSHIP.—It is with regret that the Council once again has to record a decrease in the membership, due to the fact that there were 109 deaths and resignations (as against 90 in 1933) and only 60 new members were elected (as against 74 in 1933). The following figures show the position on 1st January, 1934 and 1935:

	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Associate.</i>	<i>Life.</i>	<i>Honorary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1st Jan. 1934	1,037	93	65	7	1,202
1st Jan. 1935	987	94	65	7	1,153

The decrease, amounting to 49, is larger than the annual decrease which has been recorded in each year commencing with 1930. The figure, however, is still well above that for any previous year except those from 1927 to 1930.

The Council is giving careful consideration to the most effective method of obtaining more new members. Probably the interest in archæology is greater than ever, but many residents in Sussex who are appreciative of and anxious to preserve its ancient monuments do not realize the importance of associating themselves with the work of the Society. It cannot be too often emphasized that the Society is not merely formed for research and private study, but is actively

engaged in important public work and is therefore entitled to the support of the general public.

The following is a list of the principal members who died during 1934: Alfred Anscombe, F.R.Hist.Soc. (1914), John Boldero (1908), Miss J. W. Catt (1904), the Hon. Lady Cust (1931), H. W. Drew, F.R.C.S. (1914), Sir George H. Duckworth, C.B., F.S.A. (1920), T. A. Emmet (1926), G. M. Freeman, K.C. (1911), the Rev. H. C. B. Foyster (1912), W. A. Housom (1895), the Rev. A. V. Housman (1920), Sir A. O. Jennings (1909), Dr. W. P. Morgan (1913), Simeon H. Norman (1892), W. Page, F.S.A. (1923), John Patching (1896), W. H. Popley (1897), Major J. L. Pratt (1881), Colonel W. R. Routh (1916), Sir Stephen Sale, K.C.I.E. (1926), Edward Sayers (1898), Mrs. Secretan (1931), William Stevens (1926).

Of the above, while none had been very prominently connected with the Society's activities, Mr. Alfred Anscombe was well known for his study of place-names even before the recent developments in that branch of research consequent upon the founding of the English Place-name Society.

Sir George Duckworth as Secretary of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for many years and subsequently its chairman had earned the gratitude of all students of the history of England.

Notwithstanding his many official and public duties Sir Arthur Jennings found leisure to contribute an article on Saddlescombe Manor to Volume LXVI of the Society's Collections. It may also be mentioned that he was a close personal friend of the late Sir Charles Thomas-Stanford, Bt., F.S.A., and wrote for private circulation an admirable memorial of his friend.

The name of Mr. W. Page, F.S.A., is familiar to all antiquaries as the Editor of the Victoria County Histories of Sussex and of other counties.

Finally, Mr. John Patching was for many years a member of the Council, and from 1917 to 1931 did much quiet and unassuming work as Librarian.

2. OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.—At the request of the Council the Right Hon. Earl Buxton, G.C.M.G., consented to his name being put forward for election as President: and the Society was gratified at his acceptance of the office. At his invitation members assembled for the Annual Summer Meeting at Newtimber Place, and it was a matter for much regret that Lord Buxton himself was confined to his

room and unable to carry out his intention of personally welcoming the Society to his beautiful home. It was with even greater regret that members heard a few weeks later that the illness had ended in Lord Buxton's death. Ever since he settled in Sussex Lord Buxton had shown great interest in and affection for the County and his loss will be felt in many directions and not least by those who are anxious to preserve the amenities of the countryside.

At the Annual Meeting the other officers and the retiring members of the Council were re-elected. The three vacancies were filled by the election of Mr. L. A. Vidler (Rye), Mr. W. L. White (Selsey), and Mr. A. Hill (Ditchling). The Council was particularly glad to welcome members from the eastern and western extremities of the County as it realizes both the importance, and the difficulty, of keeping in close touch with the more distant parts of Sussex.

3. ANNUAL MEETING.—The 87th Annual Meeting of the Society was by the courtesy of the Mayor and Corporation held in the Council Chamber at the Town Hall, Lewes, on 21st March. In the absence of the President, Brig.-Gen. E. G. Godfrey-Faussett, C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A., Chairman of the Council, took the chair. At the morning session the business affairs of the Society were under consideration and the need of more money for the restoration of the Barbican was emphasized. A discussion took place on the preservation of field-names, which was considered very expedient but, at the same time, there were many difficulties to be overcome. After the usual interval for luncheon, the members reassembled in the Lecture Room. In the absence of Mr. W. H. Montgomerie, his brief paper on the Norman Motte at Isfield was read by Brig.-Gen. Godfrey-Faussett. Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A., described the late Bronze Age farm recently excavated on New Barn Down. This is a unique example of a settlement of the period. Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., gave an account of the western wing of Anne of Cleves House, and after the meeting many of the members went down to inspect the restoration effected there.

4. SUMMER MEETING.—It was unfortunate, and particularly so in a very dry summer, that the Society's Summer Meeting took place on one of the wettest days (24th September) we have experienced. Nevertheless, over 250 members and their friends took part in the proceedings. The unkindness of the weather was more than atoned for by the extraordinary kindness and warmth of the reception given to the Society by their hosts and hostesses, who spared no trouble to

make the meeting as interesting and enjoyable as they could. Members met at Newtimber Place, where Mr. Godfrey's lecture on the House had to be given indoors instead of outside as originally planned. Unfortunately Lord Buxton was ill and unable to receive the Society, but Lady Buxton welcomed the members in his place and kindly allowed every part of the house to be inspected. Newtimber Church was then visited, where Mr. Godfrey pointed out the objects of interest. Luncheon had to be taken in the cars instead of in the very pretty garden. After that interval a few of the braver members followed Mr. I. D. Margary to see the traces of a new Roman road he had discovered running from Henfield to Danny, which links up with his other Roman road at Barcombe. The greater part of the members went to Albourne Church, passing through the grounds of Albourne Place. Here the Rector, Canon Waters, spoke on the history of the Church and Mr. Godfrey described its architectural features. Then to Pakyns Manor, Hurstpierpoint, belonging to Mrs. Orlebar, which is one of the smaller manor houses and which every one was allowed to go over. Finally, the whole party united at Danny, where the Netherlands Minister and Madame de Marees van Swinderen most hospitably entertained every one to tea, after which Mr. W. Law gave a short account of the former owners of the estate, and members were allowed to see, among other features of the house, the remains of the Tudor plaster ceiling of the gallery which formerly occupied the top floor.

5. AUTUMN MEETING.—This meeting was held at Chichester on 5th November. The Dean welcomed the Society to the Cathedral and gave a short lecture upon it. He was followed by Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., who dealt more particularly with the architectural features. Unfortunately, time did not allow the members to be personally conducted over the Cathedral. The meeting was held by the kind invitation of the Bishop in the old kitchen of the Palace, which was filled to its capacity, and the Bishop was also kind enough to preside. Miss Rose Graham, F.S.A., lectured on Cluny and the Cluniacs and her lecture was illustrated by some excellent slides. Mr. W. L. White had arranged a very interesting little exhibition of some of the recent finds in Chichester in the Free Library. The undercroft of the Vicar's Hall was also opened for inspection. The thanks of the Society are due to the Rev. A. A. Evans, our local secretary, for the trouble he took in arranging the details of the meeting.

6. LOCAL MEETINGS.—Following the custom of recent years, a meeting was held during the summer months in each of the Rapes. These meetings have become so popular that it is often necessary to limit the numbers attending to one hundred, if the programmes are to include the smaller houses and churches of the county.

The first of the series was held at Hastings on 21st April, unfortunately a wet day. St. Clement's and All Saints' Churches were visited, where Mr. J. E. Ray, F.R.Hist.S., gave an account of their history and architecture. The owners of two interesting small medieval houses and of a fine Georgian mansion kindly opened them for inspection during the afternoon.

On 12th May a meeting was held at Cissbury in conjunction with the Worthing Archæological Society. Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A., showed how, thanks to the excavations undertaken by the Worthing Society, it was now possible to understand more of the history of the vast camp. It is now proved conclusively that the flint-mines existed hundreds of years before the hill-top was fortified, which was probably about 300 B.C. The party walked all round the ramparts and then went down to Findon for tea, after which it reassembled in Findon Church, where Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., described the building.

On 16th June the Rape of Arundel was visited, when Mr. S. E. Winbolt conducted a party to the sites of two of the medieval glass-houses or works which he had recently discovered. At Crouchland Mr. Winbolt described the methods used by the early glassworkers, and a model of a glasshouse made by Mr. G. H. Kenyon, who has been associated with him in his finds, was shown. Many members availed themselves of the opportunity to dig up fragments of crucibles, &c., for themselves. Mrs. Luttmann-Johnson had kindly arranged a collection of glass found in her garden and elsewhere at Crouchland. Malham Ashfold was the other site visited, in the middle of a wood. Here fragments of beautifully coloured glass had been found which Mr. Winbolt has since kindly presented to the Society. The meeting concluded with tea at Wisborough Green, after which many members visited the Church.

On 21st July the meeting was held in a distant corner of Sussex, at Treyford and Didling. The party met first at Elstead Church, now in a half-ruined condition, where they were welcomed by the Rector. Mr. Godfrey described the points of interest there and at

the Churches of Treyford and Diddling, the former of which is in ruins. Members were also able to inspect the old manor house close to Treyford Church. Some members accompanied Mr. L. V. Grinsell up the Downs to see the tumuli known as 'The Devil's Jumps', while others went on to Diddling.

The last Local Meeting for the year was held on 25th August, when two old houses in the neighbourhood of Maresfield were visited. The party met first at Lampool, where Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A., described the line of the Roman road which crossed the modern Maresfield-Nutley road at that point. Going on to Marshalls Manor in Maresfield Park, Brig.-Gen. E. G. Godfrey-Faussett gave an account of the house, after which the members were kindly allowed to go over it. The party then proceeded to Chelwood Vachery, to which the fourteenth-century house called Trimmers Pond, which had originally stood at Forest Row, had been removed, and re-erected under Mr. I. C. Hannah's supervision, when purchased by Mr. Nettlefold to save it from destruction. Tea had been arranged in the old house, and then every one collected outside while Mr. Hannah described it. Mr. Nettlefold had kindly thrown open his gardens from which a glorious view of the South Downs can be obtained.

7. CASTLE AND MUSEUM.—The principal work undertaken at the Castle during the year has been the restoration of the Barbican. This has been satisfactorily accomplished under the direction of Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., and with the approval of the Office of Works. A new roof of reinforced concrete has been put on and the modern wooden floors replaced by the same material, thus binding the walls firmly together. The east wall, which had been weakened by the insertion of a brick chimney, has been rebuilt, and the building is now considered safe for many years. It is hoped by degrees to arrange the collection of stones from the Priory in the building. As, however, the beauty and interest of the Barbican can be best studied from the outside and the Lapidarium is not of general interest, the Council has decided to keep the building locked, but the key can be obtained by members from the custodian. Many additions have been made to the Museum during the year, as may be seen from the printed list, perhaps the most interesting being the two Bronze Age beakers presented by our member, Mr. J. D. Hoper, which were exhibited at the Annual Meeting. The number of visitors during the year shows considerable increase, being 8,782, and it is hoped that

this improvement will continue. The number of combined tickets sold enabling visitors to see the Castle, Museum, and Anne of Cleves House for 1s. is about the same as last year.

8. ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE.—Members of the Society were able at the Annual Meeting in March to inspect the recent improvements effected in the west wing. The most important event connected with the house was the holding of an exhibition in these new galleries for six weeks during August and September. The exhibition was formally opened by Lord Gage on 8th August. All three floors of the west wing were brought into use. The greater part of the Garraway Rice Bequest was shown in the upper gallery. The lower one was kindly furnished by Alderman J. H. Every with interesting exhibits from his private collection. The ground floor contained several agricultural implements from Oldland Mill and also other articles belonging to the Society, such as the old Manual Fire Engine recently presented by the Doctors Newington of Ticehurst. The exhibition proved a decided success, 1,315 persons paying for admission, and was kept open for a fortnight longer than was originally intended. The thanks of the Society are due to several ladies who gave much voluntary help by acting as guides, and to others who drew posters advertising the exhibition. The number of visitors to the house irrespective of the exhibition was 3,589.

9. WILMINGTON PRIORY.—There has again been an increase in the number of visitors to the Priory this year, which is very satisfactory and shows that it is becoming better known—the number this year being 2,639. Certain improvements have been made, which unfortunately have involved the expenditure of a considerable sum of money. By arrangement with Lt.-Col. Roland V. Gwynne, the owner of the adjoining farm, the Council has authorized the removal of the unsightly Pump House, which supplied the farm with water. This has enabled the Well Court to be cleared, and a windlass has been placed over the old well which is now exposed to view. The vegetation growing on the walls, the roots of which were doing considerable damage, has been removed, and a shed put up for the convenience of the custodian.

10. PUBLICATIONS.—Volume LXXV of the Society's Collections appeared rather earlier in the year than usual and contained many articles of considerable value. This volume completes the third

series of twenty-five volumes, and its publication has rendered it possible to proceed with the much-needed Index to Volumes LI to LXXV inclusive. As mentioned in the Report for the year 1931 the preparation of this Index has been most generously undertaken by the Chairman of the Council, Brigadier-General E. G. Godfrey-Faussett, C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A., who has devoted an immense amount of time and enthusiasm to a most laborious task. The Society will realize that it owes a very great debt of gratitude to the Chairman of its Council for dealing with a mass of detail which might well have deterred the hardest of workers, and which has literally occupied him almost every day for several years.

With regard to the cost of publishing the new Index, which is bound to be heavy, the Society has by payment of an annual premium during the past twelve years accumulated a capital sum of £200. The total cost is likely considerably to exceed this figure, and at a recent meeting of the Council the necessity of regarding the Index as the Annual Volume was mooted. However, a very generous offer has now been made by a member of the Council, who desires to remain anonymous, whereby he has undertaken to provide the amount required up to a maximum of £200. This means that the Society has up to £400 available for the Index, and the actual cost should not exceed that amount.

Members will appreciate that the Society has been extremely fortunate in this matter, both in the matter of preparing the Index and of finance.

*Sussex Notes and Queries* has continued to appear quarterly under the editorship of Miss M. S. Holgate, F.S.A., who brings enthusiasm and wide knowledge to her task.

11. DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS.—The steady flow of Deeds, with some Court Rolls, into the custody of the Society and Trust continues, and the co-operation of the depositors in this work of preservation is much appreciated. There can be few parishes in the County that are now unrepresented in one or other of the various collections. Two members of the Society are giving valued assistance to the Hon. Curator in the calendaring of new acquisitions, and two others are working upon the Card Index. At the present time typed Calendars, with full details of over 14,000 documents, are available for searchers, and 4,000 other documents are calendared in manuscript. Workers in local history or genealogy are invited to make use of these Calendars.



12. FINANCE.—The Society's General Fund, as distinct from the funds administered by the Trust, remain in a satisfactory condition. The year opened with a balance in hand of £34 6s. 8*d.*, and the receipts were only a few pounds less than in 1933 as the decrease in the number of members was mainly amongst those paying the old rate of subscription. The Volume proved an expensive one, but notwithstanding this the Society was able to pay the interest on the Wilmington loan and advance a further sum of £100 to the Trust. The balance in hand at the end of the year was £24 19s. 9*d.*

The one cause of anxiety so far as the Society's fund is concerned has been removed by the generous offer in regard to the Index referred to above.

13. CHURCH GUIDES.—The fourth of the series of Church Guides produced by the Society under the editorship of Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., has been published this year—that for East Blatchington, an extremely interesting little Church, which possibly owing to the fact that the parish seems part of Seaford may often be ignored by visitors. Copies of this Guide can be obtained at Barbican House, price 4*d.* The Guides to Cuckfield, Eastbourne, and Wartling Churches, published in 1933, are also on sale there.

## AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

## BEXHILL MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

As in former years, the conducted excursions to places of archaeological interest formed a special feature of the summer activities of this Association. Mr. John E. Ray, F.R.Hist.S., conducted a tour of the lower portion of the Ouse Valley which included visits to the churches at Kingston, Iford, Rodmell, and Piddinghoe. Under the guidance of Mr. W. E. Meads, visits were paid to several other ecclesiastical buildings in East Sussex, including churches at Brightling, Penhurst, Selmeston, and Alfriston. On the occasion of a tour of Romney Marsh, a visit was paid to the Church of St. Leonard at Hythe, the party being conducted by the Rev. C. W. Chastell de Boinville. Various other excursions also took place, and included visits to gardens at Sheffield Park and Gravetye Manor.

## BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB

The membership has again increased this year, and the Club now has 312 members. A new and rather ambitious programme of lectures was arranged for the Winter Session of 1933-4 which was successfully carried out. Attendances were good and much interest was aroused. The lectures were given every month from October to April. The Annual Supper was held on 21st November, when the speaker of the evening was Mr. E. J. Forsdyke, F.S.A., Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum. His subject was the Minoan Civilization. During the summer six half-day and one whole-day excursions were carried out, the latter being to Chichester, where Mr. Ian C. Hannah, F.S.A., conducted the party over the city. The great work undertaken by the Club during the summer was the excavation of a village site of the late Bronze Age on Plumpton Plain. The work was supervised by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A., and Mr. G. A. Holleyman. The only other village of the same date which has been found in Britain is that at New Barn Down, excavated in 1933 by the Worthing Archæological Society. Many objects of interest were found, principally in the hut floors.

## THE HAVERFIELD SOCIETY, LANCING COLLEGE

The Society has flourished during the last year, and many members have written papers, which they have read at meetings. We have also had three lectures from the late Head Master of Lancing (on 'The Normans in Sussex', 'Prehistoric Malta', and 'The Roman Wall')

and one from Mrs. Esdaile (on 'Sculpture'). Excursions have been made to the Worthing and Brighton Museums, and to the Roman Villa at Bignor; and on St. Andrew's Day a party went out to Park Brow on a flint-hunting expedition: the finds were a graver and a very large tortoise core (?) scraper, as well as a quantity of pottery. Some excavating has been undertaken near Lancing Ring, on the site of an Iron Age Cattle Track; and the Society's Museum has grown considerably, thanks to the gifts of Cases and Specimens by Dr. Cobbett.

The rapidly changing population of a school necessitates constant recruiting to ensure the continued existence of any Society, but the Haverfield Society evinces every symptom of vigour.

#### NATURAL SCIENCE AND ARCHÆOLOGY SOCIETY, LITTLEHAMPTON.

Eight general meetings were held during the year. Lectures and addresses were delivered at these meetings. Many visitors were introduced by members. Four excursions were held.

The Society deplores the loss through death of two old and valued members in Major Jeddere-Fisher and Lieut.-Col. R. R. Barber. Tributes to these gentlemen have been paid elsewhere.

A plaque of the old town pump of Littlehampton, designed by Mrs. Clarkson, a member, has been set up at the Society's cost, close to the original site.

The Reports of the Proceedings of the Society for 1933 were published and issued to members and to many societies, journals, &c.

Excavations on the site in Arundel Park were continued during the spring and summer. An account appears in the 1933 Proceedings.

The Society continued its support and assistance to the town Museum. Many gifts and loans were made by or through members. Miss V. Smart's weekly exhibit of wild flowers attracted much attention.

The membership at the end of 1934 was 216.

#### WORTHING ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Miss Marian Frost, F.L.A., resigned the Hon. Secretaryship at the end of the year 1933-4, having held the office for eleven years. It was owing to her exertions that the Society came into being in 1922. Its present membership is over 320. At the first winter meeting, in October, a presentation was made to her consisting of two silver salvers and a volume containing the signatures of the members who had subscribed. She also becomes an Honorary Life Member of the Society.

Her successor as Honorary Secretary is Councillor F. W. H. Migeod, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.I.

During the summer the usual monthly outings took place. Bodiam, Winchester, and Selborne were visited, and special studies were made of Cissbury and Harrow Hill. The winter lecture programme was as follows: 'History of Spectacles', by Dr. C. W. Elson; 'Evolution of Transport', by Mr. T. Sheppard; 'Hadrian's Wall', by Rev. J. Perkins; 'Art in Early England', by Mr. T. D. Kendrick; 'Sidelights on the History of Maps', by Dr. F. J. North; and 'Excavations of Plumpton Plain', by Dr. E. C. Curwen.

## LOCAL TRUSTS ON WHICH THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST IS REPRESENTED

### MIDHURST TOWN TRUST

The Society's representative, Sir Stephen G. Sale, K.C.I.E., died during the year, and the Council appointed Mr. C. J. P. Cave, F.S.A., to fill the vacancy.

### PEVENSEY TOWN TRUST

Trustee appointed by the Sussex Archæological Society: The Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A.

### PRESTON MANOR

Representatives of the Sussex Archæological Trust: Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., and Mr. F. Bentham Stevens, F.S.A.

*Note.*—Further particulars of the work of these Trusts were given in the Annual Report for 1934.

## ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1934

	RECEIPTS	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from 1933 .. .. .					34	6	8	By Volume LXXV (Cost of) .. .. .				361	3	3
„ Subscriptions—								„ Subscriptions to Kindred Societies..				10	7	0
1 Life Composition .. .. .		15	0	0				„ Miscellaneous grants:						
4 at £1 1s. 0d. (Affiliated Societies)		4	4	0				Brighton and Hove Archaeological						
31 at £1 1s. 0d. (Members) .. .. .		32	11	0				Club (Excavation Plumpton Plain)	5	0	0			
573 at £1 .. .. .		573	0	0				Restoration, paintings, Hardham	2	2	0			
361 at 10s. (Old Rate) .. .. .		180	10	0				Ditto, ditto, Flushing Inn, Rye ..	2	0	0			
5 at 10s. 6d. .. .. .		2	12	6										
61 at 10s. (Associate Members) .. .. .		30	10	0				„ Purchase of Drawings .. .. .				9	2	0
27 at 5s. (Ditto, Old Rate) .. .. .		6	15	0				„ Drawings of Pottery Shards .. .. .				2	12	6
Entrance fees .. .. .		15	0	0				„ Library payments .. .. .				9	8	3
Subscriptions in arrear .. .. .		11	0	0				„ Printing, Stationery, &c. .. .. .				57	18	3
Subscriptions in advance .. .. .		10	10	0				„ Salaries .. .. .				159	4	10
								„ Sinking Fund for Index to Volumes LI-LXXV				16	9	0
					881	12	6	„ Postages .. .. .				36	10	11
92 Less subscriptions returned .. .. .		1	0	0				„ Miscellaneous, telephone, &c. .. .. .				10	18	8
					880	12	6	„ Rent of Strong Room .. .. .				10	0	0
„ Deposit on block loaned .. .. .					1	0	0	„ Expenses, re plans of Churches, 1932,						
„ Sale of Volumes .. .. .					12	5	6	1933, and 1934 .. .. .				9	0	0
„ Balance on Meetings Account .. .. .					26	8	2	„ Hon. General Secretary's Expenses				7	18	0
„ Miscellaneous receipts, Searchers' fees, &c.					1	0	9	„ Amount advanced to Sussex Archaeo-				100	0	0
„ *Sussex Notes and Queries—								logical Trust .. .. .						
62 Subscribers at 5s. .. .. .		15	10	0				„ Ditto in respect of Interest on Loan						
16 ditto at 6s. .. .. .		4	16	0				from Bank (Wilmington) .. .. .	30	0	0			
Subscriptions paid in advance .. .. .			17	0								130	0	0
Arrears of Subscription .. .. .			12	0				„ Sussex Notes and Queries—						
Agents and other copies .. .. .		1	15	7				Printing .. .. .	105	1	9			
Sundry Sales .. .. .		2	4	9				Postages, Stationery, Carriage, &c. ..	21	3	3			
Advertisements, &c. .. .. .		3	5	0				Clerk, Balance Commission, 1933 ..				6	6	
					29	0	4	Ditto on account, 1934 .. .. .	1	0	0			
												127	11	6
								„ Balance in hand .. .. .				24	19	9
												£984	13	11
					£984	13	11					£984	13	11

\* NOTE: *Sussex Notes and Queries* is also sent to Members who subscribe £1 per annum.

## TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST

1. At the beginning of the year 1934 there were 211 members of the Society who had qualified as members of the Trust. Of these, 13, most of whom were original members of the Trust, died during the year or ceased to be members of the Sussex Archæological Society. As against this, 8 new members of the Trust were elected, and the number of members of the Trust on 1st January, 1935, was 206. The Council still feels that the work of the Trust deserves the support of a larger number of the members of the Society. Membership of the Trust only involves a single qualifying payment of £1, and, moreover, if this is paid when a new member joins the Society, the entrance fee of 10s. is waived.

2. GENERAL MEETING.—In accordance with the usual practice, the Annual Meeting of the Trust was held immediately after the business portion of the Annual Meeting of the Society, on Wednesday, 21st March, 1934.

### 3. ANTIQUITIES ADMINISTERED BY THE TRUST:

(a) *Lewes Castle*.—The Council is glad to be able to report that the decrease in the number of visitors to the Castle and Museum, and the consequent diminution in the receipts from this source which set in several years ago and continued steadily down to and including the year 1933, has now apparently been checked, as the figures for 1934 were a distinct improvement on 1933, although still far below the high-water mark reached in 1927.

Moreover, for the first time a full year's income has been received on the Thomas-Stanford Trust Fund, the whole of which the Council felt justified in transferring to the Castle Account. The result is that instead of a deficit, as has appeared in recent years, it has been possible for this account to discharge the interest on the Bank loan and to carry forward a balance of £29 16s. 6d. in reduction of the deficit of previous years.

The heavy capital expenditure in connexion with the Barbican has been charged to a separate account.

(b) *Anne of Cleves House, Southover*.—In this case also the number of visitors and the receipts from the sale of tickets show a substantial and satisfactory increase. This was due partly to the Exhibition, but even apart from that the number of visitors was much larger.

The Exhibition did not yield any financial profit, but was justified by the interest it roused, and indirectly must have assisted the funds of the Society.

Unfortunately it was found necessary to incur rather heavy expenditure in connexion with the renewal of the electric light installation, and as a result of this the expenditure exceeded the income by a small amount.

The amount expended on the partial restoration of the west wing has been charged to capital account.

(c) *Wilmington Priory*.—There was again a small balance on the right side, so far as ordinary income and expenditure are concerned, and the number of visitors may be regarded as satisfactory.

Here again there was further capital expenditure in connexion with the removal of the pump-house. This has effected such a great improvement that the Council feels that the expenditure was entirely justified, but at the same time it is hoped it will not be necessary to incur further capital expenditure at present.

(d) *Southwick Roman Villa*.—This antiquity has hardly reached the same stage as the others, as excavations and works of preservation are still in progress. The cost of preservation has been charged to capital account. A certain amount has been received from visitors which has covered actual expenses.

4. THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST.—Reports have been submitted to the Council on the condition of the Stanford Memorials at Westdean and Preston, showing that they are in good order and that no immediate expenditure is required. No additions have been made to the monuments during the past year.

In view of the satisfactory condition of the monuments the income of the fund for the year was transferred to the Castle account in accordance with the wishes of the donor.

5. GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION.—The general financial position of the antiquities administered by the Trust continues to give the Council a certain amount of anxiety, and it will be observed that in addition to the loan from the Bank and the large amounts received from the Society, there is an overdraft of £160. It was hoped that the position at the end of the year might have improved somewhat, but there was, as a matter of fact, capital expenditure required on all the antiquities during the year, and this naturally had an adverse effect on the position, which would have been even less satisfactory but for an anonymous donation of £50 from a member of the Council.

At the same time it may be pointed out that the antiquities are gradually being brought into a much better condition than at the date when they were handed over, and, in some cases at least, it ought to be possible to avoid heavy capital expenditure for some little time. It is, moreover, a healthy sign that the income accounts show a better result than for some years past.

#### 6. ANTIQUITIES ADMINISTERED BY LOCAL COMMITTEES:

(a) *The Marlipins, Shoreham*.—The Committee reports an increase of about £2 in voluntary contributions placed in the collecting boxes. Four hundred and twenty-six copies of the 8th edition of the *History of the Marlipins* were sold during the year. Viscount Wakefield of Hythe very generously bore the cost of a fine model of a Shoreham-built barque, which has been added to the Museum. The model of a Shoreham brig was made and presented by Mr. J. A. J. Roach, of Littlehampton. A number of Ship models loaned by Dr. Stuart Warden, of Brighton, have been on exhibition for some months, and during the summer Mr. Arthur Stubbs, of Hove, lent part of his unique collection of water-colour drawings of shell-fish, flints, and seaweed found on the sea-shore. The Museum is open on week-days throughout the year and also on Sundays from May to September.

The accounts show that the income has sufficed to meet the expenditure, although this now includes the wages of an attendant.

(b) *Nos. 6, 8, and 10, Parsonage Row, West Tarring*.—The Local Committee of Management, in its 7th Annual Report, reveals an increase of visitors over 1933 of 175.

Some repairs have been done to the fabric of these Cottages, and £25 was paid off the Bank loan, which now stands at £435.

The Worthing Corporation will be including a view of the front elevations of the Cottages in their Official Guide, which should help to increase the number of visitors and also the general interest in them.

Many exhibits of Old Sussex Ironworks have been lent by the Worthing Museum and other authorities.

(c) *Oldland Mill, Keymer*.—The condition of the Mill has been before the Council throughout the year and has caused a good deal of apprehension. A report was obtained from an expert sent down by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings which showed that the capital expenditure undertaken when the Mill was acquired did not result in assuring the stability of the Mill and that a further considerable expenditure was required to prevent the risk of collapse.



Having regard to its heavy engagements elsewhere, and to the stipulation made when accepting the legal ownership of the Mill that it would not undertake any financial responsibility, the Council of the Trust did not feel justified in undertaking the works of preservation on its own responsibility, but an appeal has been issued, the result of which is fairly satisfactory, and, if some further support is forthcoming, it is hoped it will be possible to take steps which will keep the Mill in being without the risk of collapse.

LIST OF PROPERTIES HELD BY THE SUSSEX  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST ON 1ST JANUARY, 1935

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. Nos. 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.

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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, 1934

LIABILITIES AND CREDIT BALANCES			ASSETS AND DEBIT BALANCES									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Qualifying Subscriptions to 31st December, 1933 .. ..	271	17	0				<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNTS</b> Expenditure on the Preservation and Equipment of Properties under the control of the Trust. (a) <i>The Barbican</i> Expenditure during year ended 31st December, 1934 .. .. .. 657 9 2 (b) <i>Anne of Cleves House</i> (Expenditure prior to the Incorporation of the Trust £628 6s. 7d.) Expenditure during year ended 31st December, 1934 .. .. .. 73 16 7 (c) <i>Wilmington Priory</i> Expenditure to 31st December, 1933 .. 1908 18 3 Ditto during year ended 31st December, 1934 .. .. .. 72 9 6 ————— 1981 7 9 (d) <i>The Long Man</i> Expenditure to 31st December, 1934 .. 80 13 3 (e) <i>Southwick Roman Villa</i> Expenditure to 31st December, 1933 .. 153 14 0 Ditto during year ended 31st December, 1934 .. .. .. 59 14 8 ————— 213 8 8 <b>THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)</b> Amount advanced on mortgage of premises at Henfield .. .. .. 1000 0 0					
Subscriptions received during 1934 .. .. ..	12	0	0									
	283	17	0									
Endowment Fund and Specific Donations:												
General Donations .. ..	390	7	0									
Lewes Castle .. .. ..	5	0	0									
Anne of Cleves House .. ..	40	0	0									
Wilmington Priory .. .. ..	37	2	0									
The Barbican (Lewes Castle) Repair Fund .. .. ..	263	13	11									
Southwick Roman Villa .. ..	161	6	6									
	897	9	5									
				1181	6	5						
<b>THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)</b>												
				1000	0	0						
<b>THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND (INCOME ACCOUNT)</b>												
Balance as at 31st December, 1933				3	2	6						
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1934 .. ..				3	15	0						
				6	17	6						

LOANS

(a) Barclays Bank, Ltd., secured by guarantee of, and deposit of the Deeds of Barbican House, Lewes, by, the Sussex Archaeological Society:				
(i) Wilmington Loan ..	700	0	0	
(ii) Barbican Loan ..	400	0	0	
				1100 0 0
(b) Sussex Archaeological Society				
Balance as at 31st December, 1933 .. .. .	969	13	8	
Add further advances in 1934	130	0	0	
				1099 13 8
				2199 13 8
Sundry Creditor .. .. .				3 3 0
Overdraft at Bank.. .. .				160 2 6

£4551 3 1

INCOME ACCOUNTS

(a) <i>Lewes Castle and Museum</i>				
Deficit as at 31st December, 1933 ..	147	1	2	
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1934 .. .. .				29 16 6
				117 4 8
(b) <i>Anne of Cleves House</i>				
Deficit as at 31st December, 1933 ..	26	19	7	
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1934 .. .. .				5 11 9
				32 11 4
(c) <i>Wilmington Priory</i>				
Deficit as at 31st December, 1933 ..	183	5	7	
Add Interest paid on Loan from Bank ..	30	0	0	
				213 5 7
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1934 .. .. .				7 5 9
				205 19 10
(d) <i>The Long Man</i>				
Deficit as at 31st December, 1933 ..	1	9	8	
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1934 .. .. .				1 10
				1 7 10
(e) <i>Southwick Roman Villa</i>				
Adjusted Deficit at 31st December, 1933	9	17	9	
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1934 .. .. .				3 12 0
				6 5 9
<i>General Income and Expenditure Account</i>				
Deficit as at 31st December, 1933 .. .. .	155	2	6	
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1934 .. .. .				25 15 9
				180 18 3
				<u>£4551 3 1</u>

GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1934

EXPENDITURE								INCOME													
								£	s.	d.									£	s.	d.
To Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	18	9	By Miscellaneous receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	9	
„ Miscellaneous payments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	0	„ Amount carried to Balance Sheet	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	15	9	
„ Bank Charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	19	9											
								£27	5	6									£27	5	6

LEWES CASTLE AND MUSEUM, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1934

EXPENDITURE										INCOME																		
										£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.											£	s.	d.
To Repairs (Maintenance and Renewals):										£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	By Sale of Tickets of Admission..	..	..	..	..	204	6	1	£	s.	d.		
Castle..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13	6						„ Ditto (Combined)	..	..	..	..	30	12	0					
Barbican House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	8	9						„ Ditto (Barbican)	..	..	..	..	3	12	9					
													47	2	3										238	10	10	
„ Rates on Gardens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									„ Rents received..	..	..	..	..	18	1	0					
„ Insurance (Fire, Theft, and Workmen's Compensation)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									Less Commission, 1933	..	..	..	..	18	3						
													21	10	7													
„ Wages, Commission, National Health Insurance and Unemployment Insurance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																					
													81	13	10													
„ Lighting, Heating, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																					
													84	16	4													
„ House Requisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																					
													7	10	5													
„ Printing Tickets of Admission	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																					
													3	17	6													
„ Purchases for Museum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																					
													5	10	7													
„ Interest on Barbican Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																					
													12	5	10													
„ Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Balance Sheet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																					
													29	16	6													
										£304	6	11											£304	6	11			

ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1934

EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.
To Repairs (Maintenance and Renewals) .. .. .	39	10	0
„ Rates .. .. .	5	7	10
„ Insurance (Fire, Theft, and Workmen's Compensation)	6	13	6
„ Caretaker's Wages, Commission, and National Health Insurance .. .. .	29	12	0
„ Lighting, Heating, &c. .. .. .	18	4	9
„ Printing Tickets of Admission .. .. .	1	11	9
„ House Requisites .. .. .	1	17	0
„ Exhibition Expenses .. .. .	27	6	10
„ Museum Payments .. .. .	1	19	11
	<hr/>		
	£132	3	7

INCOME	£	s.	d.
By Sale of Tickets of Admission .. .. .	54	18	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
„ Ditto (Combined) .. .. .	15	6	0
„ Ditto (Exhibition) .. .. .	27	0	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	<hr/>		
„ Rents received .. .. .	20	0	0
„ Less Commission, 1933 .. .. .	1	1	10
	<hr/>		
„ Miscellaneous Receipts from Sale of Pamphlets, &c. .. .. .			1 17 0
„ Sale of Post-cards .. .. .			6 0 0
„ Receipts from Collecting Box in House ..			2 11 8
„ Balance being Excess of Expenditure over Income carried to Balance Sheet .. .. .			5 11 9
			<hr/>
			£132 3 7

4

WILMINGTON PRIORY, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1934

EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.
To Repairs and Renewals .. .. .	2	5	6
„ Insurance (Fire, and Workmen's Compensation)	1	19	6
„ Wages, National Health, and Unemployment Insurance	44	5	7
„ Printing Post-cards .. .. .	15	1	7
„ Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Balance Sheet .. .. .	7	5	9
	<hr/>		
	£70	17	11

INCOME	£	s.	d.
By Sale of Tickets of Admission .. .. .			63 7 6
„ Sale of Books .. .. .			2 9 6
„ Sale of Post-cards .. .. .			4 10 6
„ Sale of Pamphlets .. .. .			10 5
			<hr/>
			£70 17 11

THE LONG MAN, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1934

EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.
To Balance carried to Balance Sheet .. .. .	1	10	
	<hr/>		
	£0	1	10

INCOME	£	s.	d.
By Sale of Post-cards .. .. .			1 10
			<hr/>
			£0 1 10

THE SOUTHWICK ROMAN VILLA, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1934

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Wages .. .. .	3	3	3	By Cash in hands of Local Secretary, 1st December, 1933 ..	2	0	9
„ Miscellaneous Expenses .. .. .	1	14	0	„ Sale of Reprints .. .. .	2	18	6
„ Insurance on Fencing .. .. .		5	0	„ Receipts from Visitors .. .. .	3	10	0
„ Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Balance Sheet .. .. .	3	12	0	„ Sale of Chalk .. .. .			5 0
	<u>£8</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>				
					<u>£8</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>

THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1934

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Commission, 1933 .. .. .	8	4		By Mortgage Interest .. .. .	45	0	0
„ Amount transferred to Lewes Castle Income and Expenditure Account towards the upkeep of the Castle	45	0	0	„ Less Tax .. .. .	10	13	9
„ Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Balance Sheet .. .. .	3	15	0	„ Income Tax recovered, 1933 .. .. .	4	3	4
				„ Ditto, 1934 .. .. .	10	13	9
	<u>£49</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>				
					<u>14</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>
					<u>£49</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

THE BARBICAN (LEWES CASTLE) REPAIR FUND

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amount expended for Repairs .. .. .	600	16	5	By Donations received to 31st December, 1933 ..	131	18	1
„ Honorarium to Architect .. .. .	21	0	0	„ Ditto, ditto, during 1934 .. .. .	131	15	10
„ Expert's Fee for Report .. .. .	15	15	0				
„ Consulting Engineer's Fee .. .. .	15	15	0	„ Balance being Excess of Expenditure over Receipts .. .. .			
„ Miscellaneous Expenses .. .. .	4	2	9				
	<u>£657</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>				
					<u>393</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>
					<u>£657</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>

## ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM

MAY 1934 TO APRIL 1935

1. Mr. S. D. Secretan.  
Verreotype Photograph taken at Lane's Photographic Gallery,  
The Swiss Gardens, Shoreham.  
Doll dressed as London Charity Child about 100 years ago.
2. Executors of the late Miss E. Arnold.  
Early Victorian Doll.  
Carved Oak Box.  
Hunting Horn.  
Life Preserver.  
Certificate for Militia Substitution.  
Coins.
3. Mr. A. Divall, St. John's Street, Lewes.  
Small Medieval Vase found at Ringmer.
4. The Drs. Newington, Ticehurst.  
Old Manual Fire Engine.
5. Mr. S. E. Winbolt.  
Glass from Sussex Glass Works at Kirdford and Malham  
Ashfold.  
Timber and Tiles from Roman Bridge at Alfoldean.
6. Mr. G. M. Day, Salehurst Farm, Robertsbridge.  
A 'Bear' from bottom of a Retort at Robertsbridge Abbey  
Furnace.
7. Bequest of the late Miss E. J. Warren.  
Oak Arm Chair, date 1676. Heirloom of Family of Warren of  
Lurgan, Co. Armagh.
8. Mr. T. Howse-Crompton, Berry House, Ardingly.  
Medallion of the Duke of Wellington, dug up at Ardingly.
9. The Misses Holgate.  
Framed Water-colour Drawing of Littlehampton Harbour by  
Henry Wise Harvey, R.N., date between 1790 and 1869.
10. Per Mr. W. H. Cooper, F.S.A.  
Six pieces of nineteenth-century Wall-paper from the Volunteer  
Inn, Lewes.
11. Mr. A. H. Burman, Belle Vue, Hurstpierpoint.  
La Tène III Cinerary Urn from Hassocks.
12. Mrs. Clifford, Scaynes Hill.  
Flint celt from Scaynes Hill.

13. Miss Hughes, 178, Athelstan Road, Clive Vale, Hastings.  
Framed Water-colour Drawing of Ashurst Mill by the late  
Mr. A. Foord-Hughes.
14. Mr. J. Barton Caldecott, Amberley.  
Ethelred II Penny of Stamford, found at Alfriston.
15. Mr. P. S. Spokes.  
Henry VIII Gold Crown and Charles I Silver Half-crown,  
dug up on School Hill, Lewes 1934. (Loans.)
16. Mr. T. H. Rea, Kingston Farm, Lewes.  
Tripod used in the Shoeing of Working Oxen at Kingston  
Farm.
17. Mr. R. Morris.  
Key to Padlock on Mr. T. Crunden's Strong Room in New  
Road, Brighton, about 1850.  
Polished Stone Celt found at Offham.
18. Mr. F. Duke.  
Roman Bronze Brooch of Claudian Period, of German origin.  
Roman Bronze Coin. Claudian.  
Late Medieval Ring Brooch.  
All from Steyning. (Loans.)
19. Mr. A. Hett, Bawtry, Ardingly.  
Two Lead Disks, part of a find of thirty-six at Ardingly,  
Dec. 1934. (See *Sx. N. & Q.*, vol. v, p. 155.)
20. Mr. A. P. Pollard, 65, The Avenue, Lewes.  
Horseshoe dug up at Offham.  
Bill Hook dug up at Cross-in-Hand.
21. Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A.  
Pair of jointed Stirrups found hanging in an old Yew Tree,  
outside an old house at Haywards Heath.  
Iron Porridge Pot (Sussex make) found in sandpit at Cuckfield,  
date about 1750.  
Iron Sprock and two Slices, used in baking in the old Brick  
Ovens, from Mayfield.  
Iron Peel from Lindfield.
22. Mr. J. Punker, 57, Malling Street, Lewes.  
Medieval Lead Water-pipe found in Southover, Lewes.
23. Mrs. Maynard, 24, Bradford Road, Lewes.  
Pewter Ink Pot and Pewter Sand Dredger.
24. Mrs. Christopher Hollingdale.  
Stone Name-plate from old cottage at Saddlescombe, date 1718.
25. Mr. W. A. Raper.  
Key from Battle Abbey.  
Horseshoe.  
Part of Iron Spade.



26. Mr. H. D. Roberts, The Museum, Brighton.  
Cast of part of Skull trephined in Neolithic Period, trawled from the sea half a mile from Ovingdean, Jan. 1935.
27. Mr. J. B. Calkin, Wychwood School, Bournemouth.  
Flint Implements of Clactonian and late Acheulean Periods from Slindon raised beach.
28. Mr. L. F. Field.  
Framed Photograph of Graffito of a galleon in the Church of St. Jacques at Dieppe.
29. Sir Bernard Eckstein, Oldlands Hall, East Grinstead.  
Shutter of old Penstock from Furnace Pond at Oldlands Hall.

## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

MAY 1934 TO APRIL 1935

1. Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A.  
'The Gateway to Conference.' Brighton, 1934.
2. Miss M. S. Holgate, F.S.A.  
Churchwardens' Accounts of West Tarring, 1514-1579.  
'Place Names of Ardingly.'
3. Mr. S. D. Secretan.  
'Domesday Book of Suffolk.'
4. Miss Hughes.  
'The Sussex Garland,' by James Taylor.
5. The late Mr. G. G. Guy.  
'Lewes and East Sussex Church Magazine', parts of vols. x, xi, xii, and xiii, 1876-8.
6. Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A.  
'History of the 7th (Service) Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, 1914-1919.'
7. Christ's Hospital Natural History Society.  
'The Country around Christ's Hospital.' (Pamphlet.)
8. Mr. S. Spokes.  
'The Boys' Leisure Hours.' A Monthly Miscellany, Castle Place, Lewes, 1844-5.
9. Executors of the late Mr. W. A. Hounsom.  
'Return of Owners of Land, 1873. England and Wales,' 2 volumes.  
'Brighton and Hove Archæologist', vols. ii and iii.  
'Sussex County Handbook', 1911.  
'Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes', 1932.  
Map of Bognor, 1849.
10. Sir Alan Moore, Bart.  
'The History of St. Bartholomew's Hospital', 2 vols., by Norman Moore.
11. Mr. E. G. Duplock.  
'St. Michael-in-Lewes Parish Notes, 1896-1909.'  
'Scrap Book, Lewes, 1897-1921.'
12. Mrs. E. B. Nevinson, c/o J. L. Nevinson, Victoria and Albert Museum.  
Drawings of Sussex, by W. M. Nevinson.

13. Mr. W. A. Raper.  
Five Note-books relating to Ashdown Forest, 1878.
14. Mr. W. G. Ansell, Cheriton, Cuckfield.  
'Sussex Weekly Advertiser, or Lewes Journal', 7th July 1746.
15. Mr. L. F. Field.  
'Wonders of the Past', with article on Piltdown Man.
16. Mr. J. E. Ansell, 4, Glenlock Road, Hampstead.  
'Ansell, History of the Name, 1086 to about 1600', 2 vols.  
(Author's copy.)
17. Mr. F. Harrison, F.S.A.  
'The Parish Church of Brighton.' (Author's copy.)  
(Pamphlet.)
18. Mr. G. C. Druce, Flishinghurst, Cranbrook, Kent.  
Negative of Photograph of Oxen ploughing at Piddinghoe,  
1899.
19. Surrey Archæological Society.  
Brass Rubbings from Sussex Churches.
20. The Drapers' Company, Drapers' Hall, E.C. 2.  
'Roll of the Drapers' Company of London.'
21. Mr. J. B. Caldecott, Amberley.  
'Leaden Tokens', by J. B. Caldecott and G. C. Yates, F.S.A.  
(Pamphlet.)
22. Mr. A. Beckett.  
'The Sussex County Magazine', volumes VI and VIII.
23. Mr. J. B. Calkin, Wychwood School, Bournemouth.  
'Implements from the higher raised beaches of Sussex.'  
(Author's copy.) (Pamphlet.)
24. Mr. E. F. Salmon.  
Seven Photographs: Elsted Church, Treyford Church, Shipley  
Reliquary, Queen Elizabeth's Oak in Cowdray Park, Tomb-  
stone with Crucifix and Emblems and Passion in Edburton  
Churchyard, 1792.
25. Rev. A. A. Evans.  
'A Saunterer in Sussex.' (Author's copy.)
26. Mr. S. E. Winbolt.  
'The Neptune and Minerva Stone, Chichester.' (Author's  
copy.) (Pamphlet.)
27. Photograph of Map of East Sussex, Rye, and Dungeness by  
Philip Symondson of Rochester dated 1594, and Photographs  
of Manuscript Map of same district by John Stonhame, 1599.  
(Purchases.)

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

JUNE 1934 TO MAY 1935

1. The British Records Association.  
Sixteen miscellaneous documents.
2. The Executors of the late Mr. W. A. Hounsom.  
Twenty-six additional deeds (Arundel).
3. Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A.  
One Ticehurst deed.
4. Messrs. Fitzhugh, Woolley & Baines (per Mr. C. E. M. Elliott).  
About 600 Sussex deeds and documents relating to Keymer,  
Plumpton, Wivelsfield, Westmeston, &c.
5. Mr. F. Mellor.  
Exemplification of a Recovery (Icklesham).
6. Mr. Frank Duke.  
About 200 Sussex deeds and documents.
7. Lord Lewisham (per Messrs. Gamlen, Bowerman & Co.).  
Three Court Books of Woodmancote Manor, 1590, to the pre-  
sent time.
8. Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C. (per Messrs. Strutt & Parker).  
Deeds and documents relating to estates in Lindfield, Chailey,  
&c., and concerning the Manor of Balneth.
9. Mr. P. D. Mundy, F.S.A.  
Notes from Sussex Lay Subsidies and other records.
10. Mr. E. W. Hulme.  
Photostats of Atherington Manor Court Book, 1688-1758.
11. Mr. W. W. Wishart.  
Thirty-two deeds and other documents.
12. Mr. F. G. S. Bramwell.  
Twenty-seven miscellaneous deeds.
13. The Hon. Curator.  
Two hundred and fifty deeds (Midhurst, Easebourne, &c.).
14. Mrs. Scarlett.  
Five Sussex documents.

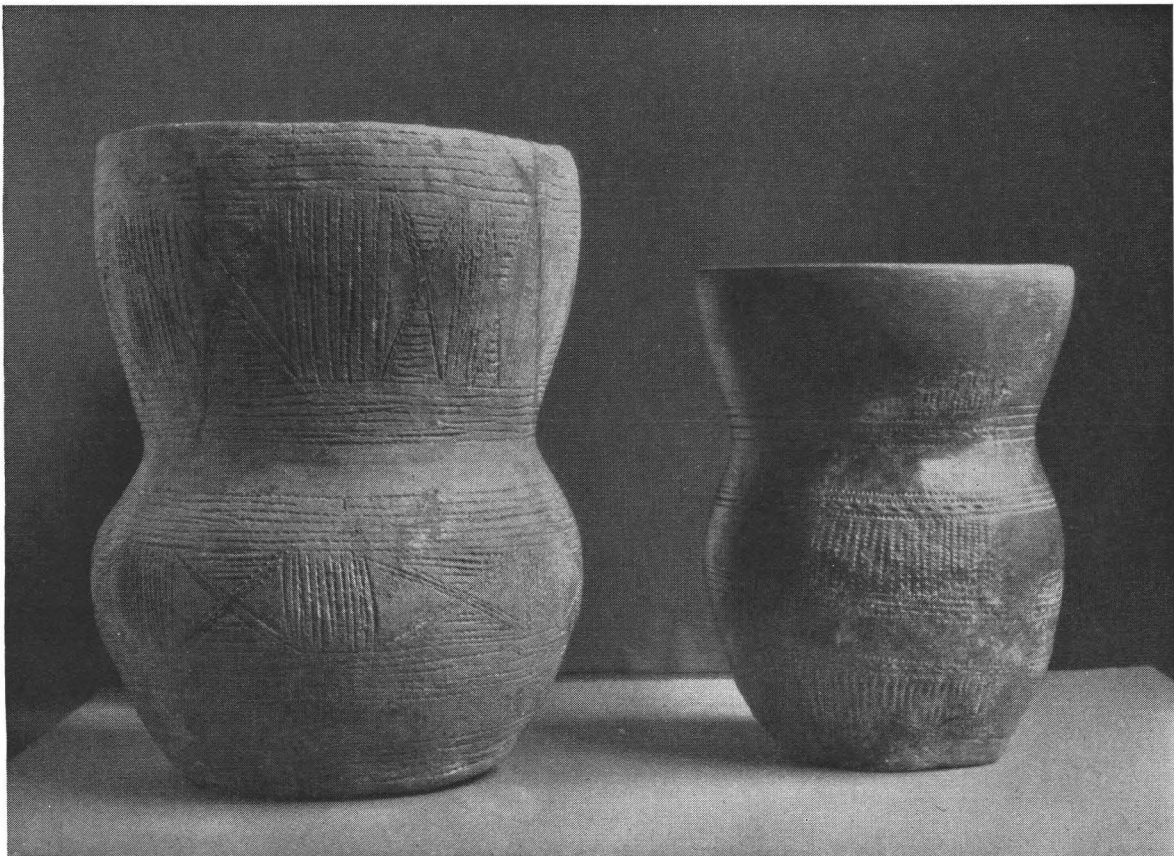


FIG. 1. BEAKERS FROM CHURCH HILL, BRIGHTON.

# Sussex Archaeological Society

## TWO BEAKERS AND AN EARLY IRON AGE URN

BY ELIOT CURWEN, F.S.A., AND  
E. CECIL CURWEN, F.S.A.

MR. JOHN D. HOPER, of Cowfold, has made a notable presentation to the Society's Museum, consisting of two Bronze Age beakers, and an Early Iron Age urn.

The beakers are of special interest because with the exception of a specimen found some years ago at Telscombe, and since lost,<sup>1</sup> they are the only examples of beakers of Type A that have been recorded from our county. This type consists of a globular body with a high more or less straight diverging neck with thin straight lip, the neck being differentiated from the body by a definite constriction. Dr. Grahame Clark has shown<sup>2</sup> that both the distribution of Type A beakers and objects found with them point to a Nordic origin, in contrast to a Rhineland and Low Country source for the ovoid, or Type B, beakers which in England are found mostly in the south-eastern counties. Ten Type B beakers have been found in Sussex, and of these some may be seen in our Museum at Lewes, and others in the Brighton Museum. Beakers are provisionally dated from 2000 to 1600 B.C.

These beakers have been in the Hoper family for more than a century. There can be no reasonable doubt that it is to them that the following note refers written by the Rev. Henry Hoper, Vicar of Portslade from 1815 to 1859:

'These urns were discovered by some men employed in a chalk-pit on Church Hill, Brighton, Nov. 1830. In clearing away the earth above the chalk a square hole about seven feet deep was observed, at the bottom of which two skeletons were found in an apparently

<sup>1</sup> There is a photograph of it in the Brighton Museum.

<sup>2</sup> *Antiquity*, v. 415-26.

sitting posture, one of an adult, the other of a child. That of the adult had the larger, that of the child had the smaller urn, placed above the skull.'

Though these vessels are described as urns they must have been beakers, for beakers are the only kind of vessel found with skeletons in a crouched or sitting posture in the south of England.

The larger beaker (Fig. 1) stands 7 inches high and is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide at the mouth; the neck and the body are of equal heights. It is of a fine, well-mixed clay, evenly baked, free from fragments of flint, and of a pale red colour. The exterior surface is almost entirely covered with ornament which consists of rows of lines made with a roulette, and of panels containing crosses with horizontal roulette shading in their upper and lower quadrants. Each roulette line is narrow, and consists of a row of oblong depressions two or three times as long as wide, and separated from one another by but short intervals. The inner surface is of the same colour, but unornamented.

Of the smaller beaker (Fig. 1) only portions of the body and a fragment of the neck survive. Enough, however, to enable a restoration to be made at the British Museum, through the courtesy of Mr. Reginald Smith. The height of the neck is conjectural, as no portion of the lip has survived. The paste is of fine texture, and of a browner red than the larger vessel. Its exterior surface is covered by three wide bands of roulette ornamentation separated by plain bands, which latter show some degree of polish or lustre, as if the vessel had been washed over with a thin slip, and then burnished, more especially along the plain bands. The zones of ornament consist of vertical rows of square dots, as broad as they are long, bordered by horizontal lines made with the same instrument. These horizontal lines are two in number in the lowest band, three in the middle, and four in the upper one; with each such band is one line of depressions that are broader and longer.

It is pleasing to record that the existence of these rare beakers was made known to Mr. L. V. Grinsell by Miss

E. G. Hoper after she had read his paper on 'Sussex in the Bronze Age' in *S.A.C.* LXXII.

The Early Iron Age cinerary urn, Fig. 2, has also come down to us from the Rev. Henry Hoper, but in the intervening years knowledge as to the exact site of its discovery has been lost, though it may be regarded as certain that it comes from somewhere on the Sussex Downs.

The vessel stands 7 in. high and is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. in maximum width, and 4 in. across the mouth. The most pronounced feature is the broad and somewhat rounded shoulder narrowing down to a relatively small mouth with out-curved lip. This shoulder is a characteristic feature of La Tène III ware in Sussex (roughly 50 B.C. to A.D. 50), but in this case there is also a slight tendency to carination at the widest part. The level of maximum width is neither high, as in the early La Tène III vessel from Little Horsted,<sup>1</sup> nor low, as in the late La Tène III urns from Asham;<sup>2</sup> similarly, in the ratio between the width of the mouth and the maximum diameter across the shoulder this vessel falls intermediately between the two examples mentioned. Developmentally, therefore, it should be intermediate also in date.

The external surface is rather soapy to the feel, and is of various shades of dark brown. The impression obtained is, once again, that the paste is intermediate between the dark grey 'tarmac' surface of La Tène II and early La Tène III, on the one hand, and the browner, less soapy, ware of late La Tène III, as typified by the Asham urns. There are horizontal tool-marks, probably produced by the use of a hand-turned wheel. The inner surface is gritty and greyish-brown.

The shoulder is decorated by a double line of roughly parallel, but irregularly drawn, deep grooves suggestive of Hallstatt-La Tène I technique, between which are a series of oblique grooves less deeply cut, crossed by a horizontal line of roulette markings. Oblique roulette markings also occur round part of the circumference of

<sup>1</sup> *S.N.Q.* IV. 151-3.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* LXXI. 255-6.



the vessel, as short straight lines placed irregularly either between, across, or along the oblique grooves. Above



FIG. 2. EARLY IRON AGE URN.

the shoulder is a series of double-line arcading, lightly tooled—a form of decoration characteristic of early La Tène III ware, as exemplified at Little Horsted and

Charleston Brow;<sup>1</sup> and below it two rows of a somewhat indistinct criss-cross pattern which became common in Romano-British times and which appears on two of the Asham urns. The base has a slight foot-ring.

In all probability this vessel dates from the latter part of the first century B.C., and is interesting as exhibiting an unusual combination of conservative features. For example, the ornament on the shoulder is a survival or recrudescence of that found in one class of neolithic vessel, such as those from Whitehawk Camp<sup>2</sup>—a form of decoration that is believed to represent the stitches with which the upper and lower halves of a leather vessel were united over a hoop. In many La Tène III vessels (as at Charleston Brow) this ornament survives in the form of oblique slashes on a raised band. The line of small holes that runs through this band of decoration, made with a roulette, takes us back to the early days of the Bronze Age (c. 1800–1600 B.C.), for, though not entirely confined to that period, the roulette was the chief instrument used in the elaborate decorations of the beaker. Lastly, the deep grooving of the shoulder recalls the technique of the first period of the Early Iron Age (c. 600–250 B.C.), as mentioned above.

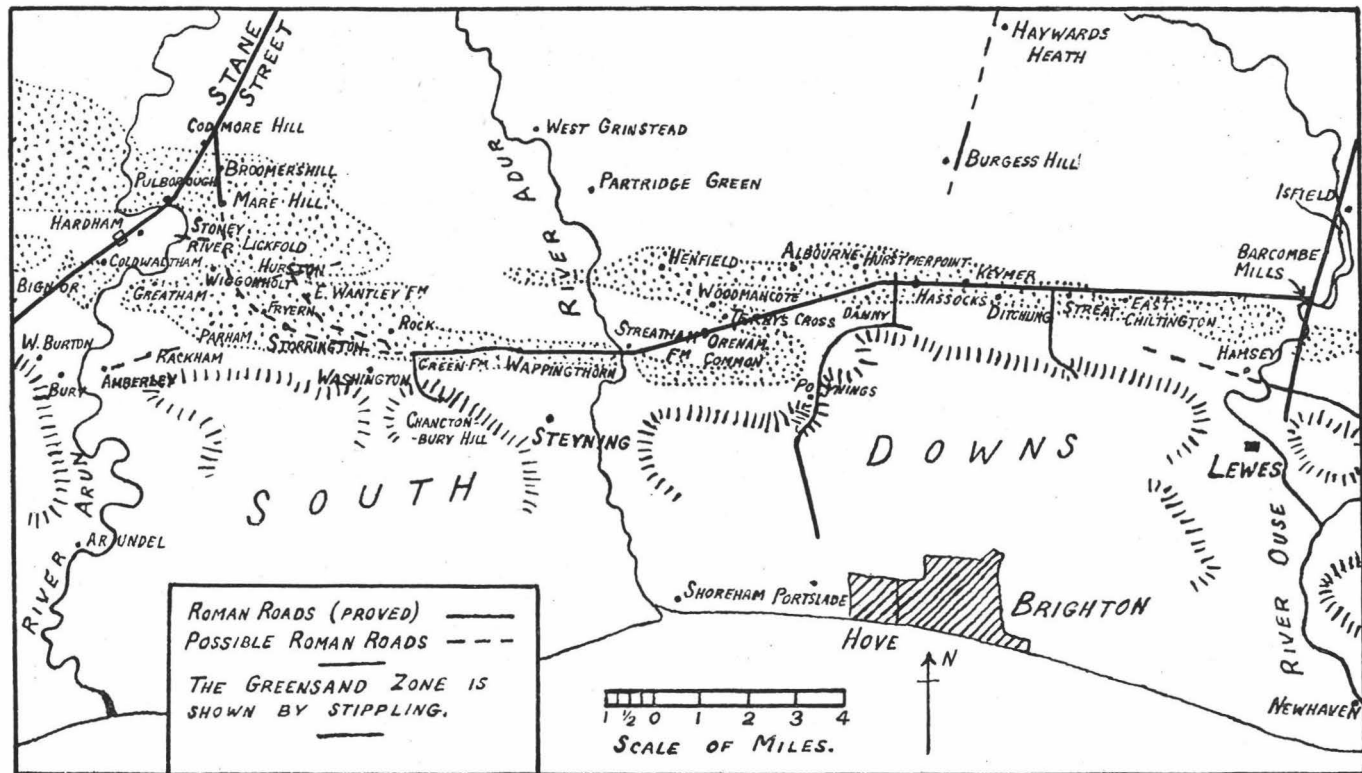
The La Tène III pottery of Sussex must be studied very largely on its own merits, for, as Mr. Hawkes has shown, it differs markedly from the contemporary wares of the neighbouring counties of Kent and Hants, which were Belgic wares recently introduced from the Continent.<sup>3</sup> The La Tène III of Sussex, on the other hand, was a natural development from La Tène II, showing no more than a very moderate degree of Belgic influence, the chief signs of which were, perhaps, the high, rounded shoulder and the foot-ring base.

The student is recommended to study the two cases recently arranged at the Society's Museum at Lewes, illustrating the development of Early Iron Age pottery in Sussex.

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* LXXIV. 172–3, figs. 17, 22.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* LXXI. 64, 66, figs. 1, 3, 6, 15, 16, &c.

<sup>3</sup> C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A., and G. C. Dunning, 'The Belgae of Gaul and Britain', *Arch. Journ.* LXXXVII. 297–9.



GENERAL MAP.

(The network of contemporary tracks in the Downland area is not shown.)

# A ROMAN ROAD FROM BARCOMBE MILLS TO THE WEST, THROUGH STREAT AND HASSOCKS

BY IVAN D. MARGARY, F.S.A.

DISCOVERY. The finding of this road was due to my endeavours, commenced in 1933, to get definite evidence of the Roman road which, it was realized, must have existed in the near vicinity of Streat for that village to have received its name.

The late Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft had indicated a line of lanes and footpaths continuing north-westward from the Stoneham Farms, north of Lewes, across the Ouse at Hamsey, past Warningore Farm, and so to the neighbourhood of Streat as a probable Roman road, and attention was first directed to this. The route crosses highly cultivated land of a naturally very stony character which would make the recognition of scattered road metal almost impossible, yet it does seem a fairly clear line as far as Warningore Farm, some two miles south-east of Streat. Beyond this, however, there appear to be no definite traces, and in any case the alignment would pass about half a mile south of the village.

Looking at Streat from the south one cannot fail to be impressed by the dominance of the little ridge on which the village stands, and it seemed worth exploring the possibility that a Roman road had been laid along this ridge, which, being formed by the Greensand stratum, is roughly parallel with the main escarpment of the Downs and offers a raised route on suitable soil for a considerable distance. Lanes and footpaths still follow, more or less, the course of this ridge; some adhere closely to the Roman alignment as it is now known, while elsewhere (notably between East End, Ditchling, and Streat) they wander considerably from it. The lane between Plumpton Cross and East Chilington diverges southward to serve the

church and then regains the alignment in part of Chapel Lane. Farther east, at St. Winefrede's, two curiously shaped narrow fields lie along the line and gave traces of a buried metallated surface; but the most distinct clue in this eastern portion of the line, and the first to be examined, was at Wickham Barn, about a mile to the north of Cooksbridge Station, where a distinct agger was clearly traceable in the field north-east of the farm buildings, right upon the alignment, and proved to be a solid layer of flint metallating. Another valuable find, which remained hidden till a much later stage of the work, was made west of Streat, no less than 750 yds. of the almost complete agger being found on Hailey Farm.

While this line was still only on trial it was observed that at Hassocks it coincided with half a mile of parish boundary past Hassocks Cross-roads, and that this also joined up at the sandpit with a western branch Roman road whose existence had been noted by the late Mr. J. E. Couchman, F.S.A.<sup>1</sup> He had only dealt very briefly with it in the neighbourhood of the sandpit at the time of the excavation of the large Roman cemetery there, but the map accompanying his paper in *S.A.C.* showed the course of the road through Danny Park and by Bedlam Street to the Hurstpierpoint-Muddleswood road. The latter part of this road west of Bedlam Street is a magnificent cambered turf agger, the best visible portion still remaining on the whole route.

I therefore examined the ground on the western continuation of the Bedlam Street alignment, which was found to coincide with the line of Horn Lane over Oreham Common and with another lane west of Wood's Mill, Henfield, which actually led close to Streatham Farm where the Adur was crossed. This name was in itself highly significant, but, in addition, distinct remains of the metallated agger were found on this line at Terry's Cross and near Shaves Farm. West of the Adur there is a line of old lanes along the continuation of the ridge by Upper Wickham Farm and Wappingthorn.

It was thus clear that the road through Streat was an

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* LXVI. 47.

important cross route parallel with the Downs, no doubt linking up the settlements on the lower ground fringing the Weald. It must, however, be understood that the road was probably of less importance than those already known which radiate from London. The metalling everywhere is much less substantial than that of the Edenbridge-Lewes road, and it has been a matter of real surprise to me that such definite remains of the relatively thin layer of flints can still be traced.

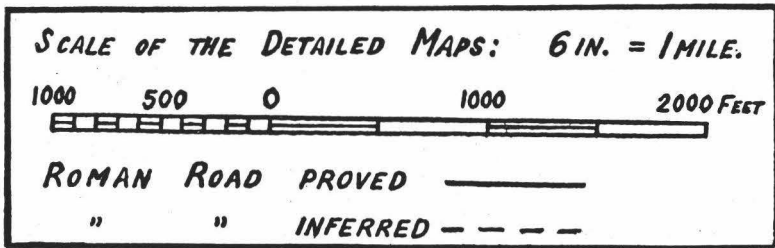
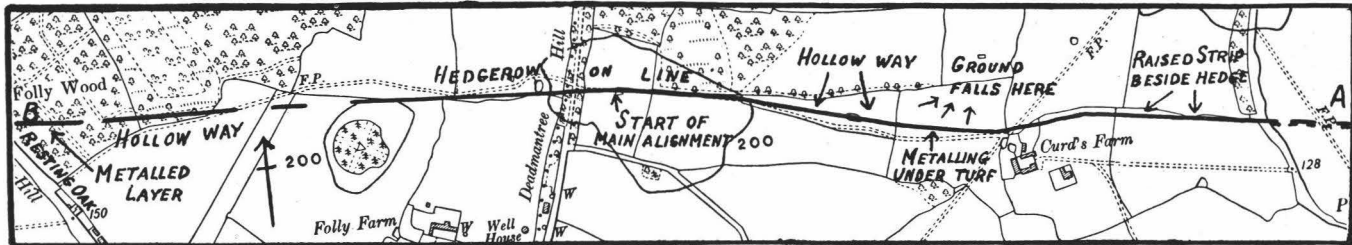
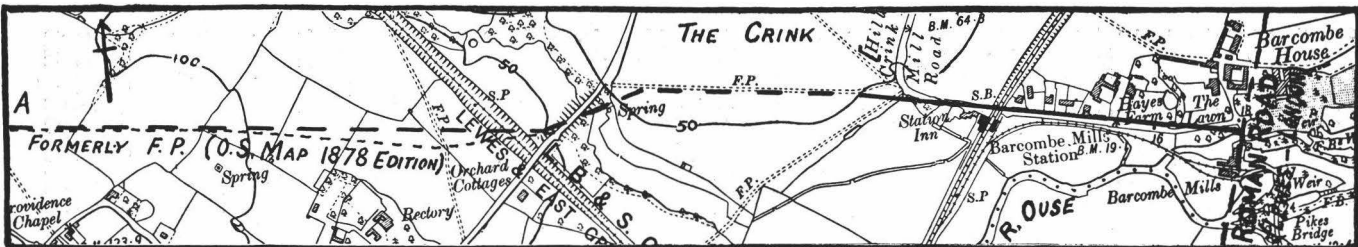
Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of the excavation of sections in an investigation such as this, where the proof of the road depends upon a succession of small pieces of evidence along an alignment, some of which, like old lanes and lines of hedgerows, are not themselves Roman work though they may be valuable evidence of a Roman alignment. At some points, however, the road is left buried more or less intact, and if sections can be dug and a real road surface disclosed and measured at even two or three well-chosen points, it is not only extraordinarily heartening to the investigator, but also provides definite evidence in a form which can be safely preserved in the literature for future information.

It is particularly gratifying that Couchman's earlier observations on the road at Danny have been so abundantly confirmed, as owing to the unmetalled state of the agger near Bedlam Street some doubt had, quite properly, arisen as to whether it could really be a Roman road. The striking remains of the metalled agger through Shaves Wood, only a mile farther west on this alignment, are alone sufficient to set all such doubts at rest.

I should like here to express my thanks to all those owners and tenants who gave such ready permission for the examination of the remains on their land.

DETAILED SURVEY. It will be found more convenient to give the description of this road from east to west, and, accordingly, the course of it on the map strips must be followed *from right to left* throughout.

Barcombe Mills is a settlement on low ground, and the true alignment to Hassocks was evidently laid out from Deadmantree, or Folly, Hill, the first well-defined part



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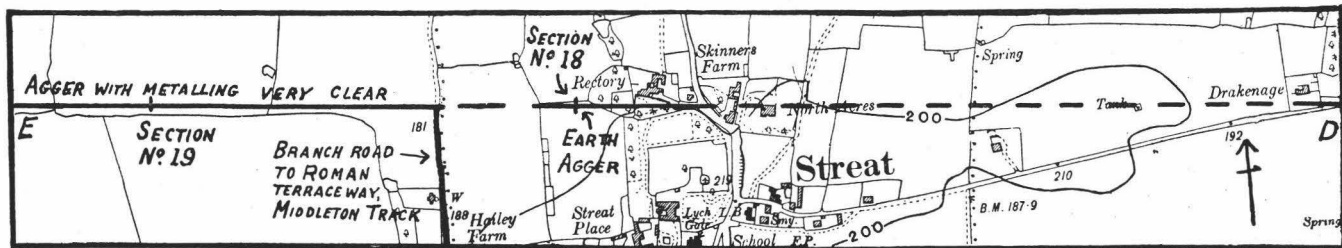
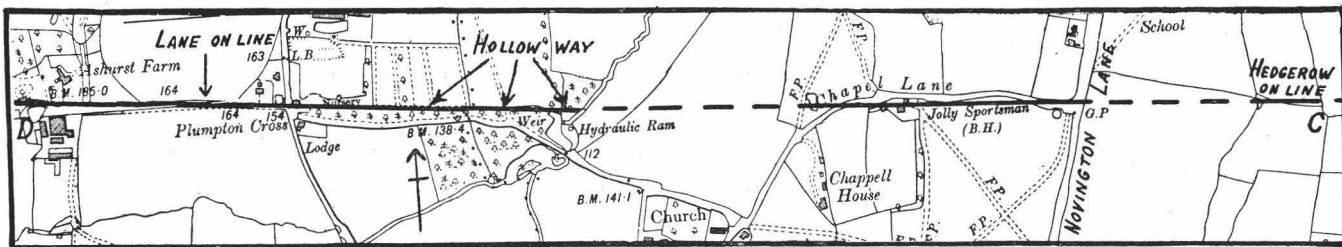
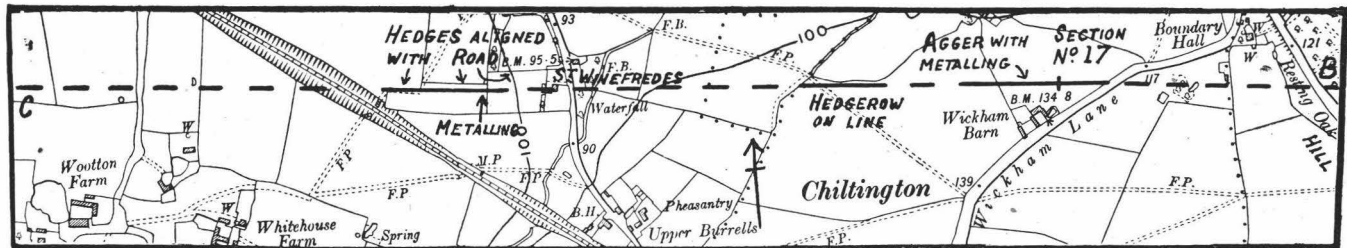


of the Greensand ridge and about one and half miles west of Barcombe Mills. East of Folly Hill there is a slight deflection southward from the true line, but it only amounted to about 200 yds. at the most.

The road from Barcombe House to the railway station represents the first part of the Roman road, which, as explained above, took off from the Lewes-London road at the first point reached on the west bank of the River Ouse. A footpath continues the line of this road across a square field of sandy soil called The Crink, but apart from the modern gravelling of the path no metalling can be traced, though there are indications of a roadway terrace at the east end. At the west end a steep little valley must be crossed, but unfortunately the railway cutting and a road embankment make it difficult to see any traces there. Beyond the railway the line crosses the Rectory fields, and on the old edition of the 6-inch maps a footpath is shown on this line. The soil is very stony, and there are no certain traces now until Curds Farm is reached. Running west from the Hamsey-Barcombe Street lane, and upon the same line as before, is a hedge-row with a slightly raised strip along its south side. It passes to the north of the farm and is continued by a row of old trees on a slight ridge beside a track which soon enters a narrow enclosed strip with old hollow ways cut in it. This brings the road to Folly Hill, where the true alignment to Hassocks commences. The first part of the road here is represented by a hedgerow and footpath as far as Folly Wood, where the path now leaves the line, but a broad hollow track inside the wood still remains on the alignment. As the Chailey road is approached the old hollow ways that once formed part of this northward road cut across it, but between them and the modern road distinct traces of the flint metalling still remain. It should be noted that public footpaths at one time followed the whole line from Barcombe Mills to this point, though they are now in part lost.

The alignment crosses Resting Oak Hill (the Chailey road) 70 yds. south of Boundary Hall and soon crosses Wickham Lane. Here, behind Wickham Barn, the first

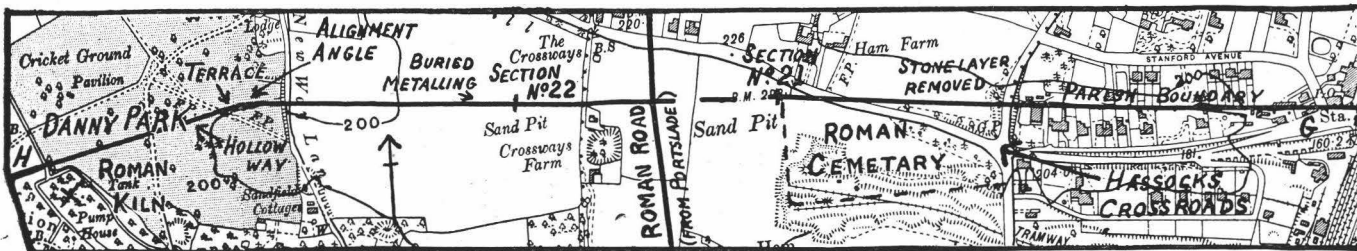
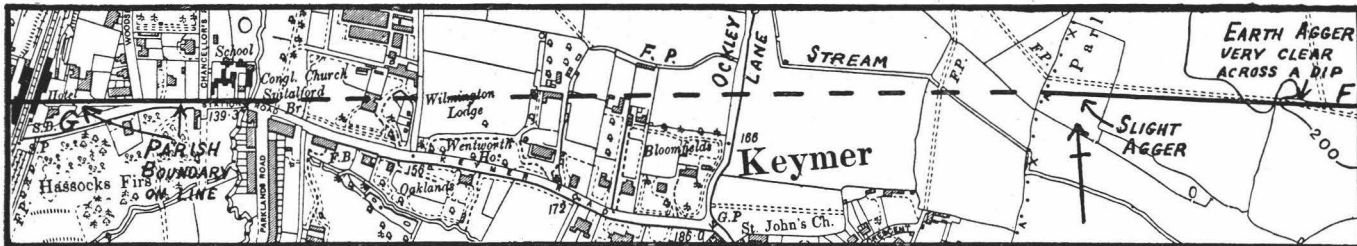
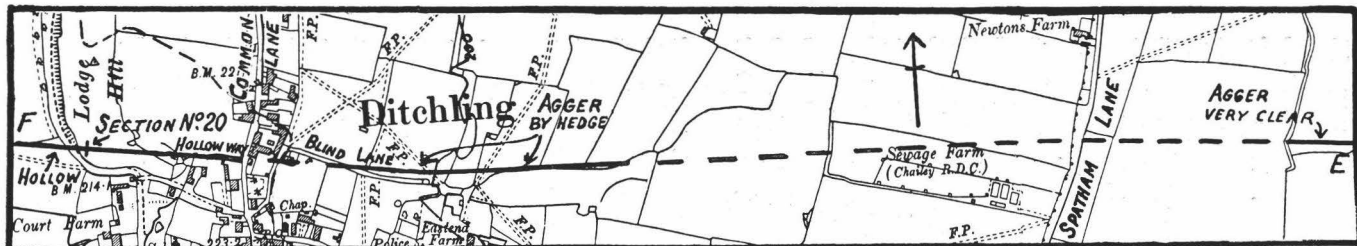




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undisturbed remains of a buried metalled surface and a clearly visible raised agger were discovered. The agger can be traced from the lane to the western hedge, which it cuts 200 ft. north of the farm buildings, and for a short distance into the next field, while farther west a short length of hedgerow follows the line. Section No. 17 was opened just north-east of the farm and disclosed a solid layer of the local flint 27 ft. wide and 6 in. thick.

In the field behind Upper Burrells there is no trace, but a short hedgerow from a stream to Chiltington Lane marks the line, which passes exactly through the house St. Winefrede's, and west of it there are traces of a metalled layer in the curiously shaped narrow field, which appears as though it may once have formed part of a wide green way. Hedgerows 150 yds. to the north of Wootton Farm also follow the line, first on one side and then on the other as far as Novington Lane, where Chapel Lane, East Chiltington, takes up the line for 370 yds. before curving south to the church and then north again to resume the alignment 500 yds. farther west. East of Plumpton Cross the lane has an ancient hollow way along its north side, and it is noteworthy that this ignores the southward deviation towards the church and is clearly traceable eastward on the alignment down to the stream. The alignment is closely followed right over Plumpton Cross and for 470 yds. to Ashurst Farm, where the lane to Streat diverges very slightly southward. This lane has been straightened in modern times and attention has thus been diverted from the true Roman alignment to the line of lanes and footpaths on the south side of Streat Church and by Hailey Farm to East End, Ditchling. Actually the alignment runs slightly north of the top of the ridge, through North Acres and up the drive of Streat Rectory, in the garden of which the agger still appears to exist, while it is very distinct in the field just beyond as a wide cambered bank along the south side of a hedgerow. Section No. 18 was dug here and showed the bank to be of made soil, very firmly compacted, about 20 ft. wide, but no metalling remained. Just west of this the agger is clearly traceable as an irregular raised strip



Based upon the Ordnance Survey by permission.

for 750 yds. along the north side of a hedgerow in the meadows of Hailey Farm, and here Section No. 19 showed the metalling intact, 23 ft. wide and 4-6 in. thick. The agger is particularly well seen as a low swelling in the ground on approaching the alignment from Hailey Farm, for it is in the open field and away from hedgerows at that point.

It should here be mentioned that the lane running southward past Hailey Farm and Middleton connects with the Roman terraceway, Middleton Track, which leads to the top of the Downs on Streat Hill, just above the Jubilee Plantation, and is thus most probably a branch Roman road.

The alignment, continuing westward, crosses Spatham Lane at the sewage works, and no further traces remain till near Eastend Farm, Ditchling, where hedgerows and then an old sunken lane, Blind Lane, indicate it. Traces of the earthen agger are visible beside the hedgerow just north of Eastend Farm, and beside the eastern end of the lane, where the soil on the agger when newly tilled has a distinctive light-brown hue. At its western end Blind Lane has suffered diversion, but originally it continued direct into Common Lane, and westward the old sunken lane is again traceable just north of Rowles Croft to the foot of Lodge Hill. I find that a tradition still exists that this line of old lanes is 'the old Roman road', and that it used to run right through to Streat.

The southern slope of Lodge Hill is furrowed by hollow ways, the forerunners of the existing lane to Oldland Mill, but between them and the lane the Roman metalling still remains, and Section No. 20 was opened there. A layer of flint 3-6 in. thick and 9 ft. wide was uncovered, showing very distinctly against the red sand of Lodge Hill.

Westward there are distinct remains of the earth agger in the Court Farm meadows, first across a hollow beside a hedgerow, and as a low embankment across a small field adjoining the Keymer boundary, with a footpath following the line to this point. Beyond a marshy strip the line is almost exactly taken up by a field boundary

which is now a stream bed ; this is straight and does not look of natural origin, and it is possible that it may be a hollow way which has become waterlogged, especially as its course west of Ockley Lane, Keymer, is continued by a footpath. The hollow way would, of course, have been merely the successor to the Roman road, and it is perhaps best to regard the course of this as uncertain there. The line is, however, soon clearly indicated by the Keymer-Clayton parish boundary from Spitalford Bridge, up Station Road, through the railway station, and along an old boundary bank to the Burgess Hill road 70 yds. north of Hassocks Cross-roads.

The continuation of the line west of the crossing just cuts through the south-east corner of a field on Ham Farm now partly built upon, and no trace remains, but the farmer, Mr. Broad, an old resident, informs me that in this very part of the field there was a layer of stone different from the soil elsewhere which some years ago was grubbed up to facilitate ploughing. Taken with the other evidence I think this may be treated as a significant indication. The line then crosses the Hurstpierpoint road almost opposite Ham Farm, and here it borders the great Roman cemetery which was disclosed in the sandpit to the south of the road. In the small strip of undisturbed land between the pit and the modern road, opposite Ham Farm, there is a very distinct layer of flint exactly resembling the road surface disclosed elsewhere. Section No. 21 was dug here with test hole extensions, and the stony layer, which is very regular and about 4 in. thick, was found to extend for at least 80 ft. from the pit to the road-side hedge. A few scraps of Roman pottery were found just on the surface of the stones. About 550 ft. west of this is the point where Couchman traced the cross-road north and south, and the commencement of the westerly road. Sections of these roads are still clearly visible in the sides of the pit, that on the westerly road being just east of the bungalow Glencove, and 50 ft. north of Crossways Farm Cottage. The occupier of Glencove, Mr. Payne, assisted in the removal of the metalling of these roads at the time when Couchman saw them,

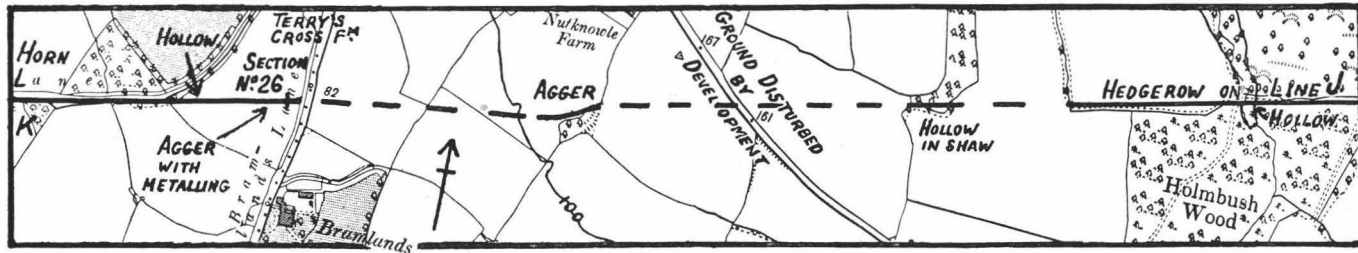
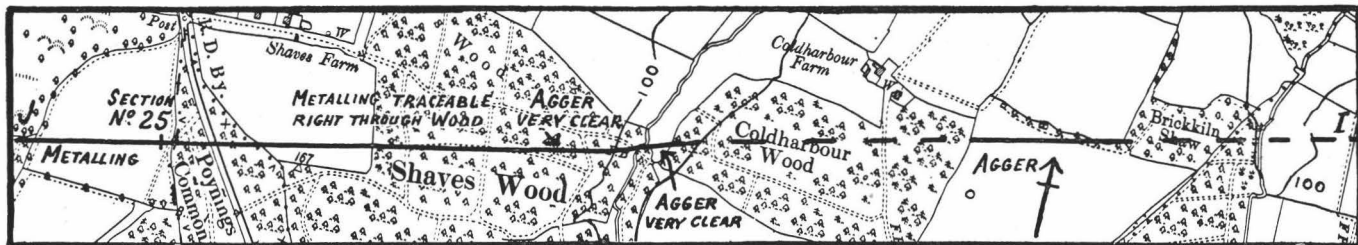
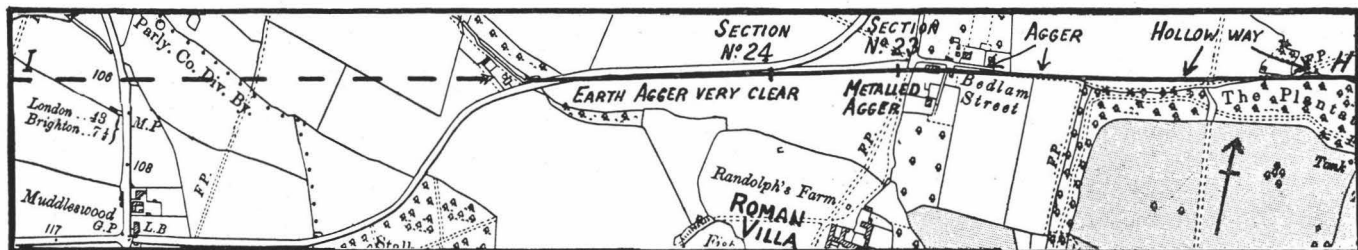
and he says that whereas the southerly road was about 18 ft. wide (Couchman says 24 ft.) and the metalling over 12 in. thick in the middle, the westerly road was quite thinly metalled, as I have found elsewhere.

These roads are quite definitely proved, but in addition there is the mysterious road<sup>1</sup> found north of Ham farmhouse, traced across two of the meadows in a direction from north-east to south-west, and said to have been 40 ft. wide and 3 ft. thick. This must have joined the other roads near the crossing, and it is possible that the wide stone layer disclosed by Section No. 21 was a kind of *place* at or near the road junctions and the cemetery.

The sandpit has recently been extended into the field between Crossways Farm and Danny Park, and the northern edge of the pit just touches the side of the westerly road, showing a distinct longitudinal section of the metalling. It was thought desirable to prove the character and width of the road here, and Section No. 22 was therefore dug 100 yds. west of the farm lane. The metalling extended 11 ft. from the edge of the pit and was 3-6 in. thick. Surface soil had accumulated to the rather unusual depth of about 20 in., and in the lower part of this and on top of the metalling much Roman pottery mainly of third- and fourth-century date was found, together with a piece of iron slag. It was more abundant near the north side of the road and suggests that occupation of some sort might be looked for there. No surface traces of the road appear in this field, but the ploughman had noticed a stony layer across it in the direction of Danny just on this line.

The line enters Danny Park about 150 yds. south of the lodge, and a slight camber in the turf may mark the agger, though it is stoneless. It is here on the top of a small but rather prominent hill from which alignments to east and west were evidently laid out. The eastern alignment to Folly Hill, Barcombe, is so closely followed that, save at Ditchling, where the steep Lodge Hill causes a deviation of about 200 ft. southward, the greatest variation is only about 100 ft. Lodge Hill lies

<sup>1</sup> R. W. Blencowe, quoting Rev. E. Turner, *S.A.C.* xiv. 177.



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right on the alignment and no doubt formed an intermediate sighting-point. The westward alignment is about  $15^\circ$  more to the south and was clearly aimed at a point on Chanctonbury, the Ring being ahead (very slightly to the right) all the way to Streatham Farm, and the alignment is adhered to almost more accurately than before.

The course of the road as far as the Danny drive is clearly indicated by a slight terrace on the shoulder of the hill, which changes to an overgrown hollow way farther down the slope. A raised strip approaching the stream just north of the copse may perhaps be part of an earthen agger; Couchman mentions a Roman building,<sup>1</sup> probably a pottery kiln, having been found in this copse. Across the stream a very clear but derelict hollow way carries on the line to Bedlam Street, on the north side of The Plantation; it was formerly in an enclosed lane, but the northern hedgerow was removed and a slight rise in the ground marks its course, which is the probable track of the Roman agger.

At Bedlam Street the agger remains as a very distinctly raised strip and the cottages stand on it, while west of the lane to Randolphins Farm (where there was a Roman villa<sup>2</sup>) it is still a striking cambered turf bank 40 ft. wide, as previously mentioned. Section No. 23 was dug 54 ft. west of the lane and showed a layer of flint metalling 13 ft. wide and 3 in. thick, upon a made-up layer of stony loam 12 in. thick. Farther west it had previously been ascertained that the agger had no metalling upon it. This was confirmed by a hole dug in the crown at Section No. 24, which was measured primarily to record the surface appearance of the agger as it is particularly fine there. A layer of clay 15 in. thick at the centre was found to compose the agger, which is here on a firm sandy loam subsoil, and in view of the similar earthen agger found at Streat (Section No. 18), and on Roman roads elsewhere, notably Ermine Street south of the Humber,<sup>3</sup> it must, I think, be admitted that earthen aggers suitably made and maintained did sometimes form part of a Roman

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* LXVI. 34.

<sup>2</sup> R. W. Blencowe, *S.A.C.* XIV. 177.

<sup>3</sup> Codrington, *Roman Roads in Britain*, p. 127.



road. In this case it is of course possible that a layer of metalling had been removed for use on the adjacent modern road, but, if so, the surface profile of the agger has suffered remarkably little damage.

The continuation of the alignment crosses the main Reigate-Brighton road 240 yds. north of Muddleswood cross-roads, but no traces can be seen there. It then passes through a small wood, Brick Kiln Shaw, and at the south-west corner of this a hedgerow with an old sunken track beside it is on the line. As the road crosses the large meadow east of Coldharbour Wood the agger becomes faintly visible especially when viewed from the north-west corner of the field. It passes diagonally through the wood, 70 yds. south of Coldharbour Farm,<sup>1</sup> with traces of the flint metalling visible. At the south-west corner of the wood the agger is conspicuous as it crosses a narrow strip of meadow to the stream, and from this point it can be clearly traced right through Shaves Wood, mostly as a definite raised strip with much of the flint metalling still remaining, and especially distinctive here as the road is crossing a belt of heavy clay land quite devoid of stones.

The road passes 200 yds. south of Shaves Farm, cuts through the northern tip of a wood, formerly Poynings Common, and enters a field, once ploughed but now overgrown and derelict, in which the metalling shows particularly clearly where it has been scattered by the plough upon the clay soil. Probing showed that in places the metalled layer was still solid, and Section No. 25 was therefore dug 50 ft. west of the Poynings Common hedge, disclosing a flint surface 18 ft. wide and 3 in. thick, laid upon a very distinct layer of red sand 5 in. thick, which had clearly been brought from the Greensand ridge to make a firm bottom for the road where it had to cross the clay land.

West of this field the line is taken up by a series of hedgerows with a track beside them, past Holmbush

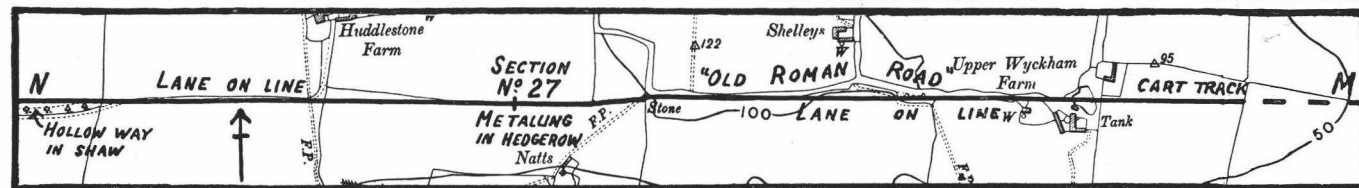
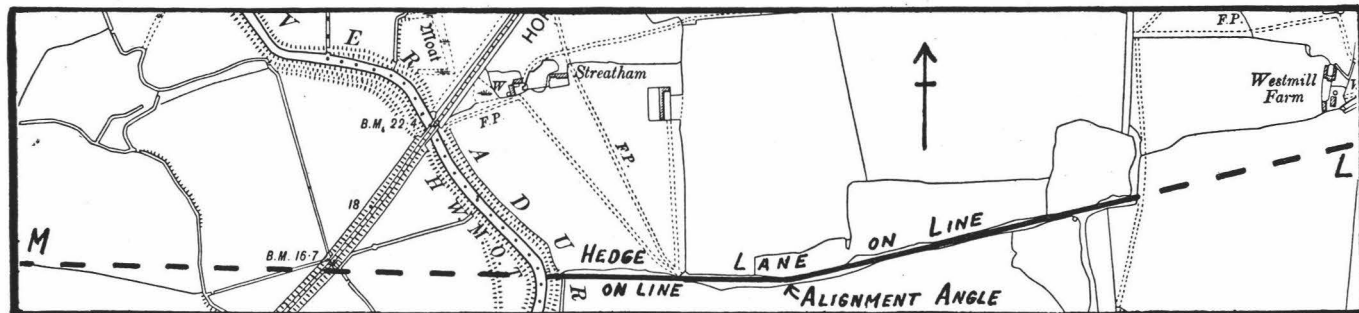
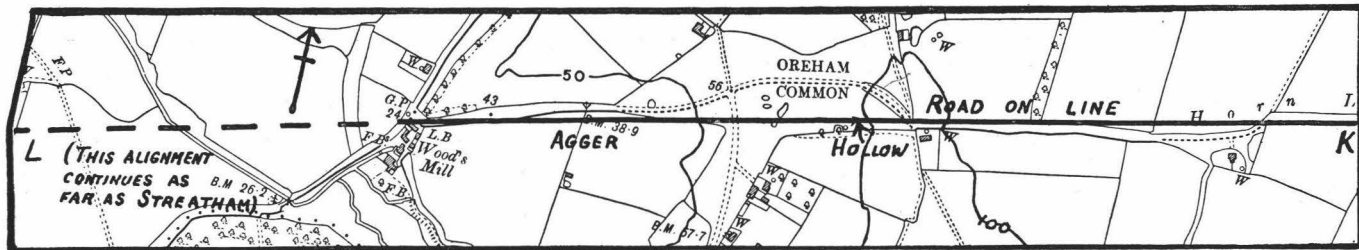
<sup>1</sup> What a good example of the association of the name with Roman roads this would formerly have been considered, but it is no longer permissible; see *Place-names of Surrey* (English Place-name Society, vol. XI), p. 406.

Wood for 470 yds., and then again, beyond a small field, by a short length of old track in a shaw. It then crosses the Henfield road about 250 yds. south-east of Nutknowle Farm, where the ground is now much obscured by recent development. Traces of a raised strip descending the hill towards Bramlands, about 200 yds. south of the farm are, however, visible, and in the field south of Terry's Cross Farm, between Bramlands Lane and Horn Lane, the agger is distinctly traceable. At first it is a raised strip, and Section No. 26, dug 60 ft. west of Bramlands Lane, showed the flint metalling undisturbed, 13 ft. wide and 2 in. thick, but as it approaches Horn Lane, which is on lower ground, it sinks into a very slight cutting and so joins the lane, which here takes up the exact alignment. Horn Lane makes an abrupt wriggle at one point, as though from the crown to the side of the old agger, but maintains the general line to Oreham Common, where it now deviates northward over the common to avoid a boggy patch, the older line being clearly marked by a deeply sunken hollow way right on the alignment. Beyond the Common the lane rejoins the line and a trace of the actual agger may perhaps still appear in the southern hedge there. The alignment is thus well marked for just a mile.

At Wood's Mill all traces disappear for 950 yds. across an alluvial flat, but the exact line is then taken up by a lane north of Newhall Farm which leads direct to the River Adur 300 yds. south of Streatham Farm. This is an ancient site and was formerly of importance, although its situation now looks extremely remote. It was presented to the Church by King Osmund in 770 and gave its name to a manor of the Bishop of Chichester. A moated site adjoining it is thought by Cartwright<sup>1</sup> to mark the position of Earl Warbold's castle previous to 770, and the Roman road crossing would explain its importance.

Just before leaving the higher ground to descend to the river the lane makes a slight but definite northward bend of 15° and the final 350 yds. point exactly to the

<sup>1</sup> Dallaway, *History of Sussex*, vol. II, pt. II (by E. Cartwright), p. 267.



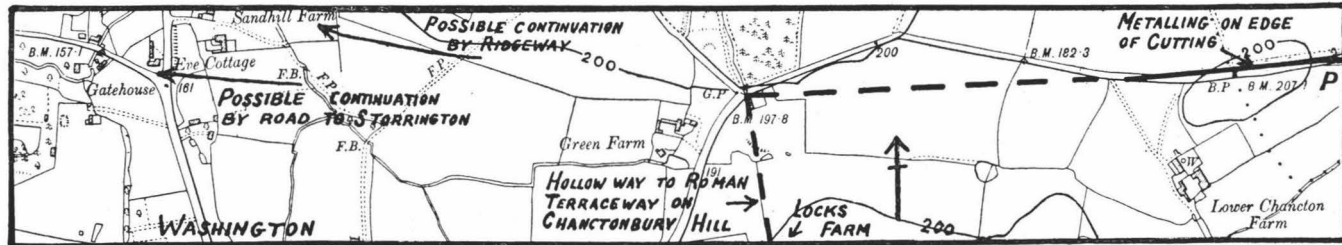
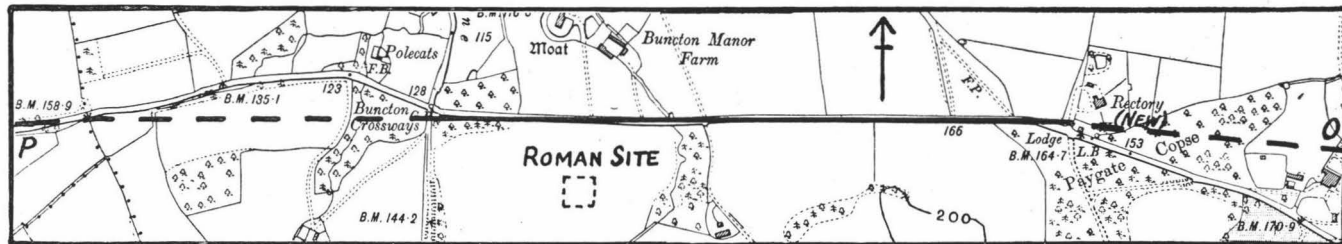
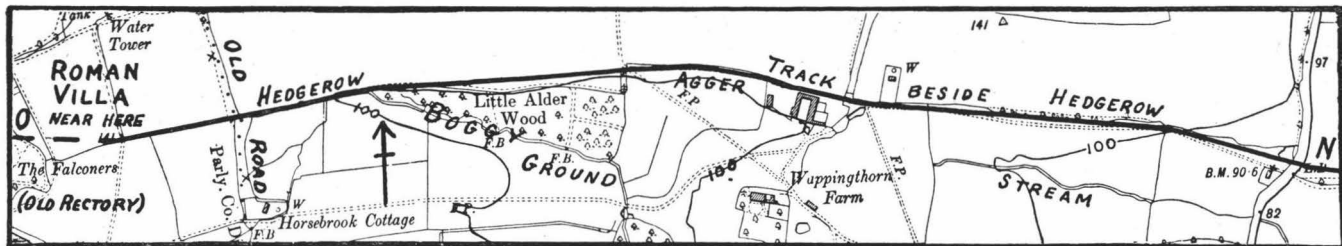
Based upon the Ordnance Survey by permission.

line of lanes at Upper Wyckham Farm on the ridge overlooking the western bank, which form the alignment of the road farther west. The change of direction was necessary if the ridge was to be followed. The river has been embanked and now occupies the extreme eastern limit of the flood-plain at the crossing-place, but the low ground is only about 500 yds. across on the direct alignment, and no other crossing for over a mile upstream, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles downstream, offers such good approaches.

No certain traces remain on the ascent from the valley, but a cart track in the field east of Upper Wyckham Farm is on the alignment, and a field boundary has approximately occupied it all the way up from the river. West of the farm the line is marked by an old lane which is still traditionally known as a Roman road, and this is continued for over two miles by a series of hedgerows and lanes passing Huddleston Farm and Wappingthorn. In the hedgerow south-east of Huddleston a distinct layer of stone can be seen, and I was informed by the farmer, Mr. Cross, that a large portion of the southern side of the wide bank had been cut away to enlarge the field, and that much stone had been found in it. This was strikingly confirmed by Section No. 27, which showed a small but most clear and definite remnant of the layer of flint metalling in the south side of the existing bank, although this was otherwise remarkably free from stone, as are also the fields just there.

Where the Partridge Green-Steyping road crosses the line a slight bend is made to the north of Wappingthorn, whereby the stream east of the house and an awkward piece of boggy ground to the west are avoided and the road is kept on higher ground. The deviation at the most is about 500 ft. off the alignment. Hedgerows follow this all the way, and between Wappingthorn and Little Alder Wood there is a distinct raised strip, 18 ft. wide and some 2 ft. high, which has all the appearance of an agger though it has received some modern material on top. Passing along the northern edge of the wood the hedgerow line crosses a derelict sunken road,<sup>1</sup> with

<sup>1</sup> S.N.Q. I. 3. Mentioned as part of a possible alignment to Rowhook.



Based upon the Ordnance Survey by permission.

a parish boundary along it, and heads for Wiston Old Rectory, which is on the true alignment again. Remains of a Roman building (villa?) were found here in 1848, just north-east of the Rectory,<sup>1</sup> while only recently another Roman site has been discovered south-east of Buncton Crossways.

Beyond this point it must be agreed that little definite evidence has been found. The high road to Washington runs in the same general direction west of the Rectory as far as Green Farm; for half a mile to Buncton Crossways it is straight and about 200 ft. north of the general alignment, then after a slight bend it comes on to the true line just on the top of the hill by Lower Chancton Farm. The modern road goes over this hill in a cutting, and on the northern bank can be seen traces of a stony layer near the original surface; it has been much disturbed by trees, but where best preserved it appeared in a test-hole section to be a compact layer of flints 7 in. thick. If this can be accepted as an indication of a metalled surface, it is older than the present cutting and by its relation to the alignment previously described can, I think, be reasonably taken as evidence of a continuation of the Roman road through this point with the modern road roughly on its line.

There is no doubt that two Roman terrace-ways<sup>2</sup> descend the escarpment of Chanctonbury Hill towards the north-west, and a hollow way connecting with the western and more important of the two can be clearly traced past Lock's Farm and up a line of hedgerows direct to Green Farm, where it would join our alignment, and there must have been some such connexion.

West of Green Farm there are two alternative routes, but no traces of definitely Roman work can yet be shown on either of them. The most obvious continuation would be by way of the present road to Storrington, although no traces can be seen in the fields between Green Farm and Sandhill Farm which form such a marked gap in this line of roads. The Storrington road now looks far

<sup>1</sup> W. Figg, 'Remains of a Roman Building', *S.A.C.* II. 313.

<sup>2</sup> Curwen, *Prehistoric Sussex*, p. 123.

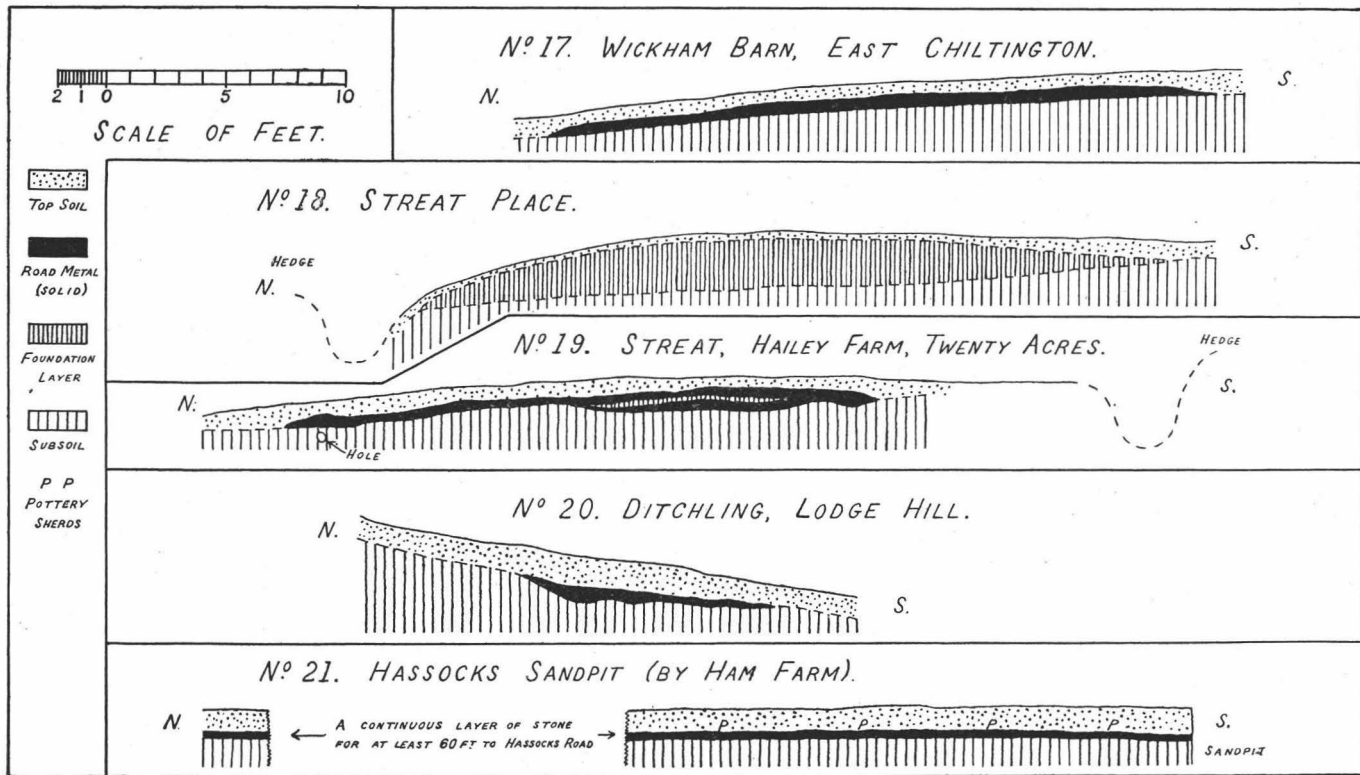


FIG. 1.

from straight, but would fit tolerably well to a general alignment from Storrington back to East Clayton Farm, with a slight bend thence to Green Farm, bearing in mind that the older road ran close to Sandgate House and along the southern edge of Sullington Warren before it was diverted to its present course in 1825. Beyond Storrington this route would connect just west of Fryern with the old road, most probably Roman, which runs north-west by Wiggonholt,<sup>1</sup> through Redford and Lickfold to Marehill, and thence north along a straight alignment of lanes over Broomershill to Stane Street just north of Codmore Hill, through a district notably full of Roman remains.

A further continuation westward through Parham, either by Rackham and Amberley, where a line of old road is traceable along this very suitable ridge, to Bury and West Burton on Stane Street, or else by Greatham to Coldwaltham (a less attractive route), is also a distinct possibility, but no definite evidence for a Roman road there is so far available.

An eastward route from Wiggonholt is hinted at by P. J. Martin<sup>2</sup> in his account of Stane Street:

'It may not be in print, but some archæologists among whom we may reckon Douglas . . . and Cartwright, the historian of Sussex, have been of the opinion, and it is a tradition of the country, that another road took off eastward from Hardham, forded the river at a place called Stoney River to Wiggonholt, and afterwards was carried on towards Steyning.'

Cartwright does mention this,<sup>3</sup> and we may therefore feel that some tradition exists for a Roman road on or near the line here described.

The alternative route west of Green Farm is more in the nature of a ridgeway than an aligned road, though it is very direct. Starting from the Washington-Rock road 80 yds. north of Sandhill Farm, the track makes an easy ascent to the ridge west of Rock, and then takes an almost straight course along the southern edge of Washington Common and Heath Common, with com-

<sup>1</sup> S. E. Winbolt, *S.N.Q.* III. 38.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* XI. 139.

<sup>3</sup> Dallaway's *History of Sussex*, vol. II, pt. II (by Cartwright), p. 282.



manding views first northward and then southward. The soil is sandy and the going very good, but there are no certain indications of Roman work, though the track is doubtless an old one. At the south-west corner of Heath Common it turns north-west, and is continued in a direct line first by a straight parish boundary for 630 yds. and then by a derelict road beside Water Lane to East Wantley Farm, where it comes into an area containing a number of old lanes, roads, and footpaths which *may* quite possibly be traces of ancient road alignments, bearing in mind the intense occupation already found near Hurston Warren and Wiggonholt.

It will be best, I think, to leave the continuation of the road west of Green Farm an open question for the present, until more is known about the occupation and development of the Hurston area.

CONSTRUCTION. Details of the form of construction shown by the sections that were examined must now be considered. It has been thought desirable to continue the series of reference numbers for the sections consecutively with those of the Edenbridge-Lewes road, as this may facilitate reference in future discussions on these and other Roman roads in Sussex; no suggestion that the roads are a continuation of the same route is thereby implied.

*Wickham Barn, East Chiltington* (Fig. 1, Section No. 17). The agger shows very distinctly here, and a section opened just north-east of the farm buildings disclosed a solid layer of metalling composed entirely of the local small brown flints under about 6-12 in. of top soil. The thickness was 7 in. at the crown, tapering off towards the edges, and the width appears to be 27 ft., though a little of this may be due to scattering. On either side of the road the subsoil is quite soft, and the line of metalling is intact from hedge to hedge across the field in a position which bears no relation to the present farm or tracks.

*Streat Place* (Fig. 1, Section No. 18). A raised strip about 25 ft. wide, on which the turf grows finer than elsewhere in the field, runs beside a ditch and hedgerow,

with a distinct camber towards the ditch and a slight fall to the level of the adjacent field. A section cut across the agger showed a very thin layer, 3 in., of top soil, under which lay a uniform mass of very firmly compacted soil, 2 ft. thick, on the normal subsoil. The soil here and on Hailey Farm is somewhat difficult to describe, having some of the properties of clay when wet and of a loam when dry. At the time of digging, the ground was dry and the surrounding subsoil could readily be dug with a spade, yet this layer of made soil was so hard that a pick was needed to break it up, although when it had been removed the subsoil beneath proved to be of normal softness. No traces of a metallated layer could be seen, and it seems clear that a carefully consolidated earthen agger formed the road at this point, though only a short distance westward on the same line the agger is definitely metallated.

*Hailey Farm, Twenty Acres* (Fig. 1, Section No. 19). The metallated agger is traceable here for a long distance, and the section opened near the middle of this stretch showed, under 8 in. of top soil, an undisturbed layer of flint metallating 23 ft. wide, and generally 3 in. thick, though on the southern half of the road there seemed to be a definite lower layer of stone indicating perhaps a sinkage and repair. The agger was probably made up with soil from the low strip adjoining it on the north, but this could not be clearly determined in the section. A curious feature was discovered just at the edge of the metallating on the north side, a clean round hole 5 in. in diameter running parallel with the road, 32 in. below the present ground level and just below the level of the metallating. A withy inserted in the hole could be freely pushed up it for a length of 10 ft. eastwards and 6 ft. westwards, and small fragments of wood were pulled out by this means. At first it was thought that this might have been a drain, but it seems more probable that the hole represents the outline of a piece of timber, perhaps placed there as a kind of kerb during construction, which has since rotted away.

*Ditchling, Lodge Hill* (Fig. 1, Section No. 20). No clear

surface trace of the road remains in the field on the southern slope of the hill, but a stony layer could be felt on probing. A section was dug there, and disclosed a very distinct layer of flint metalling for a width of 9 ft., the thickness being 6 in. near the centre and thinning off to about 3 in. at the edges under 12–16 in. of top soil. The road formed a terrace here, and the inner edge of the metalling showed up very plainly against the stoneless sandy subsoil of the hill-side, while the outer edge had scattered somewhat, but it seems probable that the normal width had been reduced here, as is often the case on the Downs when the Roman terrace-ways are cut on steep hill-sides.

*Hassocks Sandpit, by Ham Farm* (Fig. 1, Section No. 21). Just opposite Ham farmhouse a strip of ground remains undisturbed between the sandpit and Hassocks Road, and in the edge of the pit traces of a layer of flints can be seen. A section was dug here for a distance of 24 ft. northward from the pit, and showed a uniform layer of stone 4 in. thick under a foot of top soil, which was also proved by further test holes to extend some 60 ft. farther to the road-side hedge. It is difficult to prove that this layer is not of natural origin, but it is a fact that many small fragments of Roman pottery were found close to the surface of the stones and even pieces of ancient red brick among them, while the appearance of the compact layer of flints was exactly similar to the road surfaces of definite width found elsewhere.

*Hassocks Sandpit (west end)* (Fig. 2, Section No. 22). In the north-west corner of the sandpit a similar exposure of a layer of flints can be seen, and a section dug there showed the road surface intact for a width of 11 ft. from the pit edge, probably a few feet having been destroyed by it. The northern edge of the road was quite distinct, and the metalling varied in thickness from 6 in. at the centre to about 3 in. at the side. Top soil had accumulated to a depth of about 20 in., and in the lowest part of this layer the soil was particularly dark-coloured and contained a considerable quantity of Roman pottery fragments, which were most abundant near the northern

edge but occurred right across the section, near or on the road surface.

The pottery found here and in the previous section was submitted to Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, British Museum, for inspection. He reported that nearly all of it was definitely of third- and fourth-century types, most of it rough grey or red ware, with some finer pieces of true New Forest ware. Most of the fragments were very small, but the following were large enough for the forms to be identified: No. 82, dish rim, hard grey ware; 92, similar, rim of plate; 103, complete foot of cup, hard red ware; all these are third or fourth century. No. 98, flanged vessel in rough but fairly thin hard red ware, imitation of Samian form 38, fourth century; 107, rim of vessel, in greenish-grey, very fine New Forest ware, second half of third century. Two small fragments of real Samian ware were identified, No. 111 as Samian form 31, mid-second century, and 112 as first century.

*Hurstpierpoint, Bedlam Street* (Fig. 2, Section No. 23). A distinct layer of metalling can be felt by probing on the first part of the agger west of Bedlam Street and a section was therefore opened there, although the visible remains are more impressive farther west. The layer of flint was found, under 6 in. of top soil, for a width of 13 ft. and, though very definite, was quite thin, only 2 or 3 in. thick, on top of a made-up layer of stony loam, about 12 in. thick in the centre, which formed the agger.

*Bedlam Street (farther west)* (Fig. 2, Section No. 24). This section was measured to show the surface profile of the agger at a point where it is still very well preserved as a cambered turf strip about 40 ft. wide. It was known to be unmetalled there, and a test hole dug in the crown of the agger showed, under 6 in. of top soil, a made-up layer of stiff clay 15 in. thick, resting on the hard, sandy-loam subsoil. Clay seems a most curious choice for the purpose, considering the dry subsoil available at the spot, but the agger is so high that it may have kept well drained and thus more coherent than a sandier soil.

*Albourne, near Shaves Farm* (Fig. 2, Section No. 25). This section, dug just west of the Poynings-Albourne

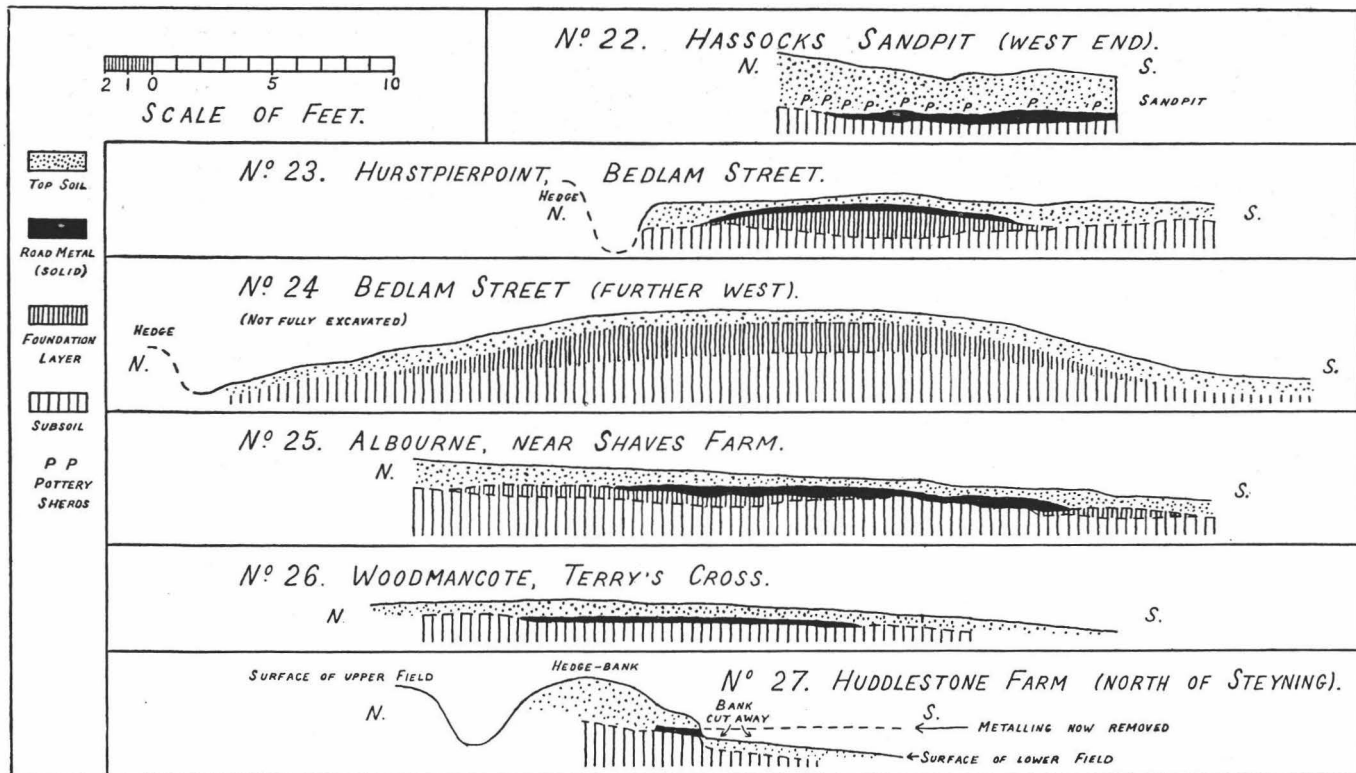


FIG. 2.

road, showed a most interesting adaptation of the construction to meet the need of a firm foundation on the belt of clay which the alignment had to cross there. The subsoil is a very stiff clay quite free from sand or stones, as test holes on either side of the road zone showed, but the metallated layer of flint, 18 ft. wide and 3-5 in. thick, was laid upon a 5-in. layer of red sand evidently brought from the sand ridge beyond. This extended some 7 ft. beyond the metallating on each side and was still a very perfect layer, save for a patch of 7 ft. in the southern half of the roadway where stones and sand had mingled, evidently as a result of settlement.

*Woodmancote, Terry's Cross* (Fig. 2, Section No. 26). A trace of the agger can be clearly seen crossing the field just west of Bramlands Lane, and a section there showed, under 8 in. of top soil, a very distinct though thin layer of flint metallating, 13 ft. wide and 2 in. thick. It is a particularly valuable indication just there because the subsoil is again clay and quite stoneless, and this compact layer of flints gives definite proof of an old road surface in line with Horn Lane to the west. There was, however, no foundation layer of sand as in the previous section, but the situation is not such a wet one.

*Huddlestone Farm (north of Steyning)* (Fig. 2, Section No. 27). This section gives an interesting example of the association of Roman roads with field boundaries, and of the manner in which the remains vanish. Only an 18-in. width of the metallated layer still exists, though it can be seen in section along the face of the hedge-bank for some distance. The layer is perfectly definite, 2-3 in. thick, and it is known to have extended to a greater width until dug away in quite recent times, while the rest of the bank is composed of soft, stoneless soil. The road may have remained in use as a track, for a footpath follows it here, but it is clear that the field boundary which it formed had gradually encroached upon it, until it came to be regarded as a wide and useless raised strip which could more profitably be thrown into the adjacent field, and thereupon all but a narrow hedge-bank was removed.

SUMMARY. Definite evidence is given for a Roman road laid out in straight alignments between prominent points on a course cleverly adapted to the ground, and following roughly the Greensand ridge north of the Downs from Barcombe Mills westward at least as far as the neighbourhood of Washington. Its construction is much slighter than that previously noted on the Edenbridge-Lewes road, though similar in width, and the metalling is usually 3-6 in. thick, of the local flint; occasionally it appears to have been unmetalled. The pottery found on it at Hassocks was of late Roman date which, taken by itself, might suggest that the road was also of later construction, but Dr. E. C. Curwen reminds me that we must also give due weight to the large amount of first-century pottery found in the adjacent cemetery. It is therefore quite probable that the road was in existence at that time and may thus be not much later than the Edenbridge-Lewes road, by which, it may be recalled, pottery of first and early second century was found near Wellingham. In that case the pottery was only found on the edges of the road and suggested deposit while the road was still in active use, whereas at Hassocks the later pottery in Section No. 22 lay all over the road surface and suggests that the road was either out of use, or at least ill kept, towards the close of the Roman period.

It may, perhaps, be worth noting that the points where Roman occupation has been found near the road, at Wiston Old Rectory and Hassocks, divide the distance between Hardham and Barcombe Mills into nearly equal portions of 9 miles each, but we have as yet no definite evidence of *mansiones* there.

# ROMANO-BRITISH SITE ON WOLSTONBURY HILL

BY G. A. HOLLEYMAN

WOLSTONBURY is a promontory-like hill projecting into the Weald six miles north-north-west of Brighton. Its summit is 677 ft. above sea-level, and on the south-east is joined to the north scarp of the Downs by a neck of slightly less elevation. The vallum and ditch of a well-known Early Iron Age camp encircle the top of the hill, and were excavated by Madame de Marees Van Swinderen and Dr. E. Cecil Curwen in 1929.<sup>1</sup> The eastern side descends rather steeply from the summit, but gradually becomes a broad, gently sloping spur extending almost to the main London to Brighton railway line. This spur is bounded on the south by a valley used as a rifle-range, while its northern slope is covered with beech woods and falls rather steeply to the Weald.

In April 1934 the writer discovered a terrace-way running along the eastern face of the hill. It descends from the neck of the promontory just a little to the south of the south-east corner of the camp, and runs across the head of the valley above the targets. At first it is barely 1 ft. wide, but gradually broadens until it reaches a width of 10 ft. at a point 100 ft. to the south of the modern pathway running from the summit down the centre of the spur. Here it bifurcates and continues as two roughly parallel tracks until 100 ft. on the north side of the modern pathway. Beyond this point the tracks cannot be traced with any degree of certainty.

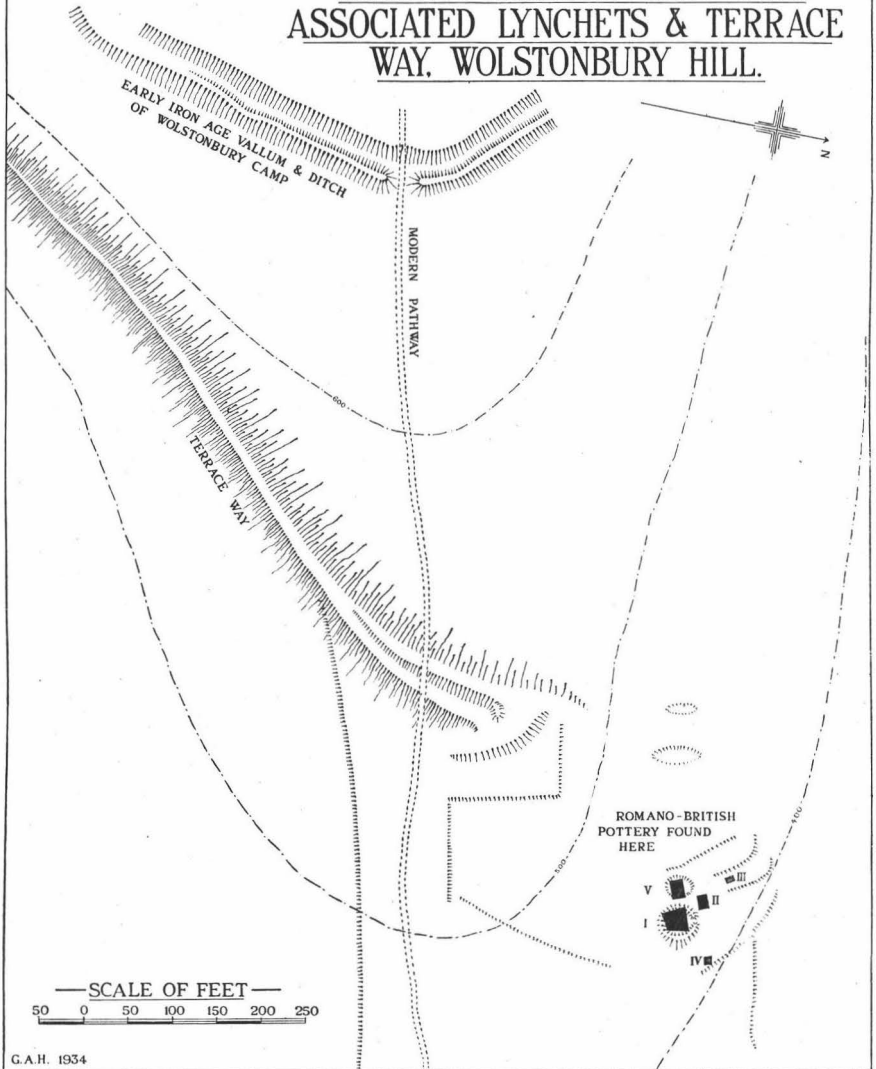
On the north-east face of the hill, below their termination, the ground is broken and irregular. Several definite hollows or platforms can be made out, and a number of short ridges or terraces. Within this disturbed area a quantity of Romano-British shards was picked up.

Several lynchets can be traced in the vicinity, some of

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* LXXI. 237-45.



# ROMANO-BRITISH SITE WITH ASSOCIATED LYNCHETS & TERRACE WAY, WOLSTONBURY HILL.



which appear to be related to the terrace-way. They are barely visible, but may be traced if the grass is short (a condition which can only be expected after it has been burnt). The exact area they covered is difficult to ascertain, but some examples on the south slope suggest that they extended as far as this point, if not beyond.

During September 1934 Madame de Marees Van Swinderen, who was then residing at Danny Manor, was anxious to have the site explored at her expense. Five trial cuttings were accordingly made, two of which, Cuttings I and V, appear to have been made into hut floors. The cuttings will be dealt with in numerical order.

#### CUTTING I.

This cutting was made into a large oval depression 35 ft. in diameter. The turf and mould were stripped to the solid chalk, revealing an irregular scarp made originally to level the sloping ground into a platform. At its broadest point the platform was 25 ft. wide, and in no part was the overlying chalk rubble and mould more than 2 ft. thick; the average depth of turf, mould, and rubble was 9 in. Although the northern extremity was not excavated, the entrance was probably there, as shown in the plan. The structure of the huts must have been very simple, as no traces of foundations, post-holes, or daub were found. It is interesting to note, however, that fragments of two or three red Roman roofing tiles and a few iron nails were brought to light.

Scattered about the floor of the platform was a fair quantity of late-fourth-century Romano-British shards, including fragments of flanged bowls and a coarse hand-made vessel of the type found on Thundersbarrow Hill in 1932,<sup>1</sup> and, in addition, part of a Samian cup. A full report on the pottery by Miss C. M. Preston is given below. The other objects found are as follows: (1) Two quartzite flat oval pebbles. One is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. long by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. wide, and has a shallow circular depression  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. diameter on each face. The ends are not abraded. The second example is 3 in. long by  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. wide, with well-abraded ends. (2) A

<sup>1</sup> Dr. E. C. Curwen, *Antiq. Journ.* XIII. 109-51.

flat, red pebble 2 in. in diameter, showing slight abrasions and scratches with a small fracture on one edge, also probably used as a hammer-stone. (3) Part of a lower green-sand rotary quern with parallel grooved lines on the grinding surface, and a small fragment of a sarsen quern: these two specimens are too small for reconstructions of the original shapes and dimensions to be made. A flat piece of fine sandstone used as a whetstone. A small quantity of animal bone, including a boar's tusk. Part of a Roman, flanged, roofing tile and six nails of various



FIG. 1. GLASS BEAD.

sizes. An oblate glass bead (Fig. 1) with a black base and a blue single wave (or scrabble) decoration. Its diameter is 0.58 in., and its length 0.28 in. Mr. T. D. Kendrick, of the British Museum, reports that this type of bead is found in Roman sites in this country, and very similar ones are found in early Saxon graves. Two specimens, not quite identical, but of exactly the same type, came from a hoard found at Icklingham, which dates from A.D. 400.

#### CUTTINGS II, III, AND IV.

These trial holes were featureless, and yielded nothing beyond a few fourth-century shards. The solid chalk was found at depths varying from 6 in. to 1 ft. below the surface, but nothing indicating the floors of huts was seen.

#### CUTTING V.

This cutting was made into a slight hollow above Cutting I. It was 24 ft. by 16 ft. and the solid chalk was found at from 6 to 9 in. below the surface. No attempt at levelling the slope into a platform had been made. At the lower end of the cutting a fair quantity of fourth-

century shards was found, together with the following objects:

The top stone of a lower greensand saddle-quern. About five-sixths of the stone were recovered. Its grinding surface is oval and slightly convex, and is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. long by 8 in. wide: the thickness varies from  $\frac{3}{8}$  to 2 in.

Fragment of a lower greensand rotary quern (lower stone). The grinding surface exhibits fine concentric grooving, and is slightly convex radially.

Fragments of three Roman red tiles, one ornamented with four incised parallel lines.

Four whetstones of fine-grained sandstone, each showing one or more well-worn surfaces. These have been examined by Mr. D. W. Hudson (of Parris & Greening, Ltd., Analytical Chemists, Hove), who carried out spot-tests on different surfaces with a view to determining whether the worn surfaces contain more iron than is natural to the stone of which they are made. If this were so it might be taken as an indication that the stones had been used for sharpening iron tools. The results of the tests show that in every case the worn faces contain a considerably higher concentration of iron than the fractured surfaces. The tests made were not quantitative but relative.

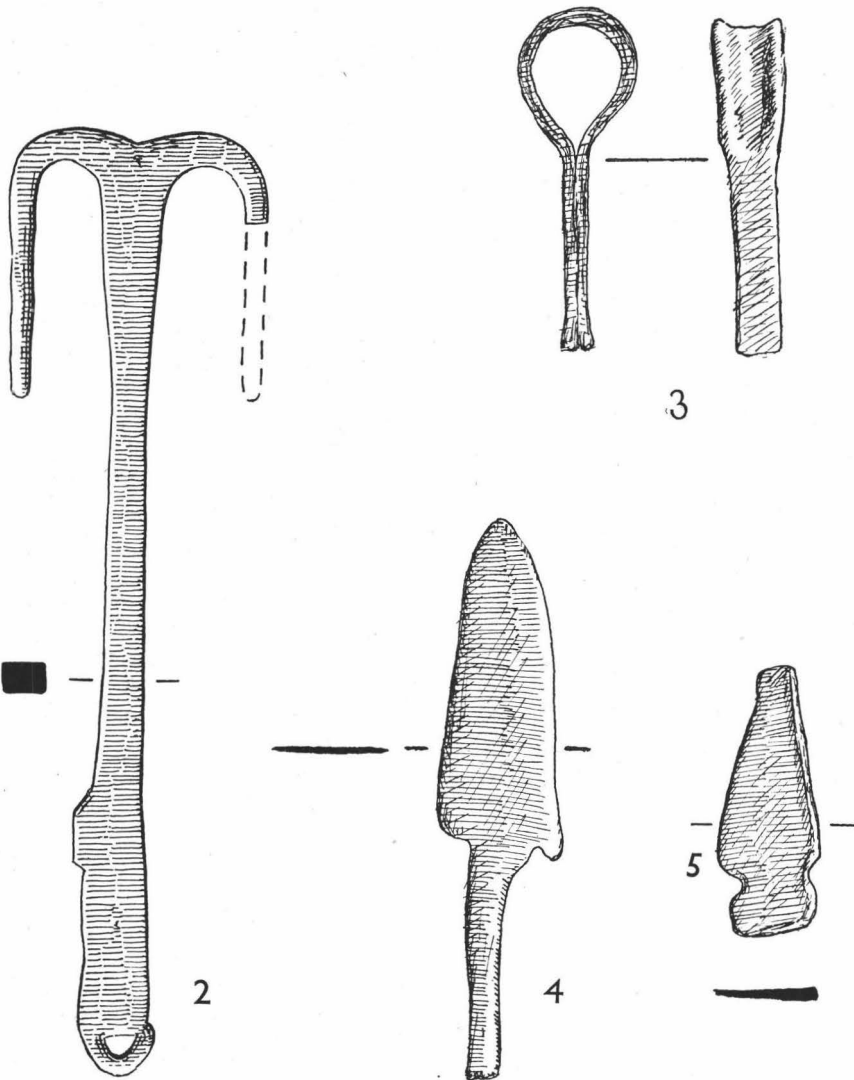
The iron objects comprise a T-shaped slide key (Fig. 2), part of a lynch pin (Fig. 3), a tanged knife-blade (Fig. 4) similar to one found on Thundersbarrow Hill,<sup>1</sup> a short knife-blade with a rivet-hole for the handle (Fig. 5), and a wedge-shaped piece of iron  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. long by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide, the thickness tapering from three-fifths of an inch at one end to one-fifth at the other. This may be part of a small axe, or a wedge for splitting wood.

Neck of a small Roman glass vessel with an everted lip.

A small, perforated block of pale-blue glass. Mr. T. D. Kendrick believes it to be part of a bracelet, the perforation having been made unintentionally by a long, pulled-out bubble.

A small quantity of animal bone was also found.

<sup>1</sup> *Antiq. Journ.* XIII. 127-8.

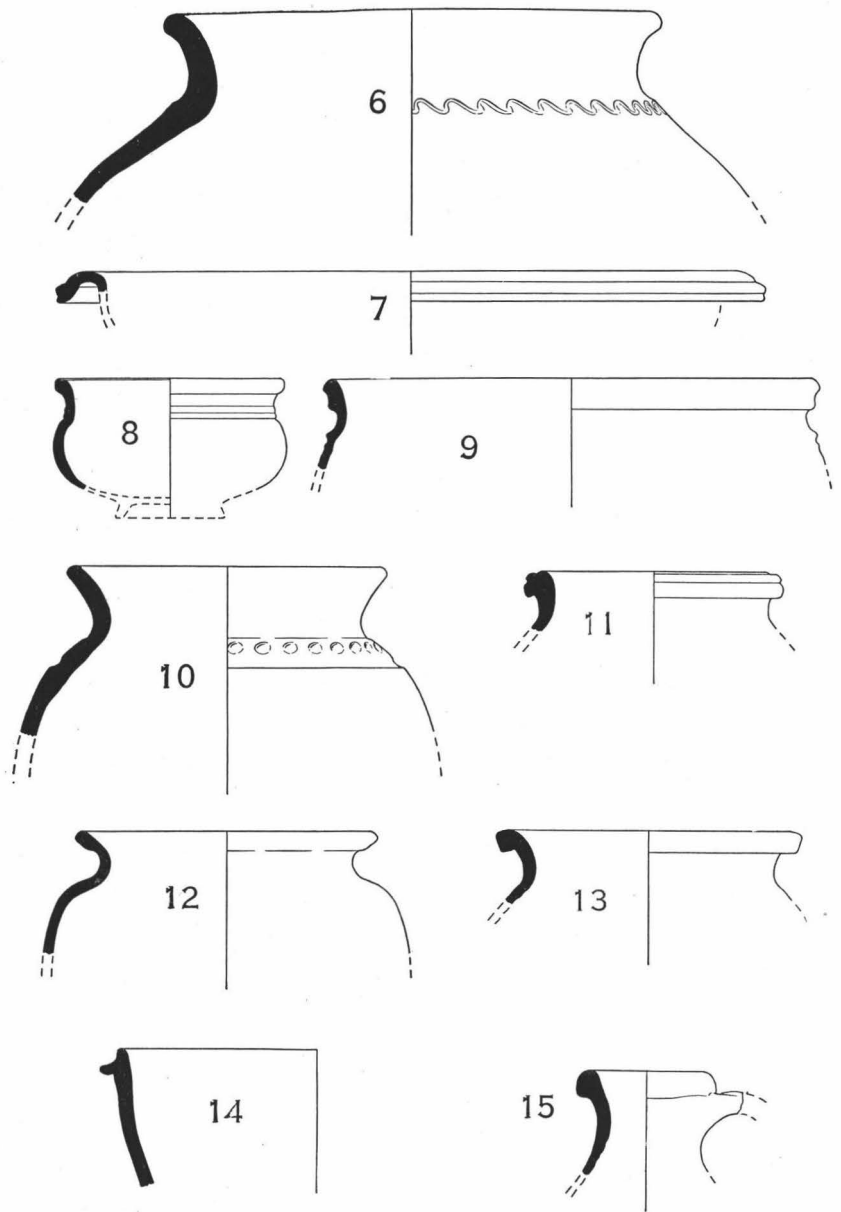


FIGS. 2-5. WOLSTONBURY: IRON OBJECTS.

## THE POTTERY REPORT

BY MISS C. M. PRESTON

- (1) Rim of Samian, Drag. form 31. Central Gaulish ware of the 2nd century.
- (2) Samian, Drag. form 27. South Gaulish ware of the late 1st century. Stamp obliterated.
- (3) Part of grey goblet with sharply recurved rim. A late 1st- or early 2nd-century type.
- (4) Small bowl of light-red ware with traces of dark-red slip in imitation of Samian. The rim has a groove on the upper surface, and the shoulder is marked by a double cordon. 4th century. (J. P. Bushe-Fox; *Richborough*, First Report, 105, No. 127, Pl. xxix.) (Fig. 8.)
- (5) Part of similar bowl, with grey core.
- (6) Similar bowl with heavier recurved rim. Red clay throughout.
- (7) Flanged bowl. Imitation of Samian, Drag. form 38. Brick-red paste with traces of dark-crimson slip. This type is very common on 4th-century sites. (*Richborough*, I, 105, No. 109, Pl. xxviii.)
- (8) Flanged bowl of light-red, gritty ware. The flange is wide, and has a distinctly overhanging rim; grey core.
- (9) Flanged bowl of light-red ware. Pseudo-Samian. Common 4th-century type at Richborough, Ashley Rails, &c. (Fig. 7.)
- (10) Bowl of rough, light-red clay with grey core. Probable former red slip. Copy of Samian, Drag. 31. The fabric and type are common on 4th-century sites. (*Richborough*, II, 104, No. 183, Pl. xxxii; Wheeler, *Segontium*, 160, fig. 75, No. 18.)
- (11) Similar bowl.
- (12) Wide-grooved rim of somewhat unusual shape. Orange ware with grey core. The neck is narrow and nearly upright, and there are two cordons above the shoulder. An exact parallel has not been found to this example, but it is comparable with a one-handled mug of the mid-4th century from Richborough. (*Richborough*, I, 105, No. 129, Pl. xxix.) (Fig. 9.)
- (13) Cooking-pot with everted rim, squared on the outside. A late form. Coarse, buff, gritty ware, charred on the outside. This type of rim was found to be especially characteristic of mid or late 4th-century strata at Segontium. (Wheeler, *Segontium and the Roman Occupation of Wales*, 168, No. 58, fig. 78; Wheeler, *Lydney*, 99, No. 57, fig. 27.) (Fig. 13.)
- (14-19) Fragments of similar vessels.
- (20) Rim of cooking-pot. Late Roman, but not closely datable.
- (21) Light-grey cooking-pot. Indeterminable date, but probably not earlier than the 3rd century.
- (22-24) Similar.



FIGS. 6-15. WOLSTONBURY: ROMAN POTTERY.

- (25) Straight-sided, ledged bowl in coarse, gritty, pinkish-grey ware. This is a very common 4th-century type. (Miller, 'Roman York', *Journal of Roman Studies*, XVIII, part i, fig. 25, Nos. 9-12.) (Fig. 14.)
- (26) Similar.
- (27) Similar. Gritty, buff ware.
- (28) Rim of large vessel with thickened and reeded rim. (Fig. 11.)
- (29) Cooking-pot of coarse, gritty ware, very roughly wheel-turned. Probably late Roman. (Fig. 12.)
- (30) Coarse, gritty clay pot; widely everted rim, no neck.
- (31) Large jar of gritty, red clay, probably hand-made. Waved groove. Date uncertain, but probably late. (Fig. 6.)
- (32) Fragments of base of grey ware colander.
- (33) Neck of flagon with moulded rim. (*Richborough*, II, 103, No. 166, Pl. xxxii.) (Fig. 15.)
- (34) Large, hand-made jar, decorated with finger dabs on the inside. Similar decoration has been found on material from Havant, and Nanny's Croft in Arundel Park. (See K. P. Oakley, 'Pottery from the Romano-British site on Thundersbarrow Hill', *Antiq. Journ.* XIII. 149.) (Fig. 16.)
- (35) Several fragments of a large pot of gritty clay. Round the shoulder is a raised band, decorated with a series of finger-tip impressions. This type of ornamentation occurs in the pre-Roman Belgic period. (Fig. 10.)

With the exception of the two examples of Samian ware, and a grey, sharply recurved rim (above, Nos. 1, 2, 3), which date from the late first or early second century, the remaining pottery from this site is likely to be of fourth-century date, and may be ascribed to the latter part of that century. It is nearly all of a decadent character, and several of the attempted imitations of Samian types show poor workmanship and material.

A proportion of the shards was hand-made, in a very coarse, gritty material, frequently about 1 in. thick; this closely resembles the late fourth-century ware which was found by Dr. Curwen at Thundersbarrow and is described by Kenneth P. Oakley in the *Antiquaries' Journal*, XIII. 149. The ornamentation well illustrates the fact that at the end of the Roman period in Britain there was a noticeable return to 'prehistoric' technique, and even decoration.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Dr. Wheeler for the kind help and advice he has given to me in the preparation of this paper.

#### CONCLUSIONS

From the evidence of the pottery the settlement was occupied during the latter part of the fourth century A.D. It was agricultural, and may, in the hey-day of its



existence, have been of small importance, for it is situated near to Hassocks, where there is a noted Roman settlement and cemetery, and to the Roman road running across Danny Park from east to west. Indeed, these two factors may account for its unusual position on the north-east slope of the hill. Although most of the small agricultural

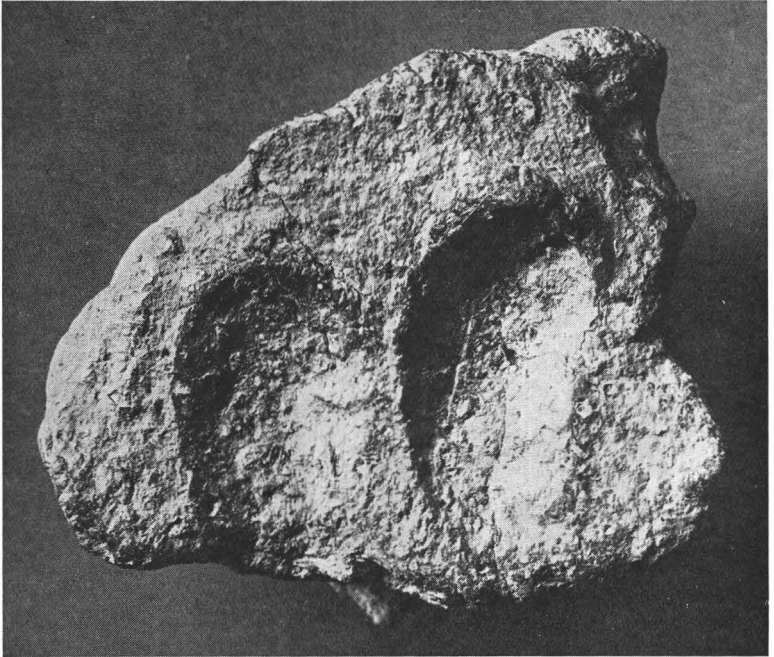


FIG. 16. SHARD OF HAND-MADE VESSEL (4TH CENT. A.D.) SHOWING FINGER-DABS ON INTERIOR.  $\times 2$ .

villages of the Roman period are situated on the crests and southern slopes of the South Downs, there is suggestive evidence that a series of minor settlements may have existed on steep spurs jutting out from their northern escarpment.

The final date of occupation has not been ascertained, but it was most likely after the termination of the Roman occupation. The ornamented glass bead, which is of a type sometimes found in early Saxon graves, the saddle-quern, which is found in association with Saxon as well

as Romano-British huts,<sup>1</sup> and the crude hand-made pottery, which must have been made when Roman wares were no longer obtainable, all point to a fairly late date.

When and why were these Downland settlements abandoned, and where did their inhabitants go? What part did the Saxon invaders play in the final desertion of these once thriving villages? These are questions which cannot be solved until many more of the known Romano-British sites have been examined with the spade. Neither Thundersbarrow nor Wolstonbury shows any evidence of having been burnt, as the Park Brow settlement apparently was. Nanny's Croft site<sup>2</sup> in Arundel Park, also of late fourth-century date according to coin evidence, gave no indication as to the cause of its final desertion.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to thank Dr. E. Cecil Curwen for kind advice throughout the excavation and for reading through the manuscript, Miss Preston for her report on the pottery, Mr. D. W. Hudson for examining the whetstones, and Messrs. Bertram Clifford, Stanley Spratt, John Graham, and J. T. P. Pierce for assistance in surveying and digging.

<sup>1</sup> *Antiq. Journ.* XII. 290. Report of Proc. of the Littlehampton Nature and Archaeology Circle, 1926-7.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 1926-7.

# SUSSEX MONUMENTAL BRASSES

BY MRS. DAVIDSON-HOUSTON

A LIST of 'Monumental Brasses in Sussex Churches', by the Rev. Edward Turner, was published in *S.A.C.* xxiii; but it was incomplete and was not accompanied by illustrations. In view of the interest of these memorials, of which Sussex possesses many fine examples, it has been decided to publish, in serial form, a complete list, with reproductions and descriptions of all the surviving effigies and, in accordance with the practice of the Brass-rubbing Society, of all inscriptions on brass prior to 1700. This first instalment covers the parishes under A and B.

Information concerning brasses that are now lost, or connected with the identification or dating of existing brasses of doubtful ascription will be gladly received by the writer, and those items which cannot be inserted in the parishes to which they belong will be printed in a separate final section.

References are given to books in which illustrations or accounts of the brasses have appeared and to others in which information on the subjects dealt with will be found; to save space these are referred to by the short titles indicated by italics in the following bibliographical list.

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The author's thanks are due to Viscountess Wolseley, with whom the idea of compiling this record originated; to Miss M. Greenwood, Miss A. J. Chester, and Mr. Gordon Ruck, for help in taking the rubbings; to Miss Helena Hall, who helped with the heraldry, and Mr. Humphrey Baker for assistance in translating the inscriptions. Also to the Rev. J. A. Humphries and Mr. R. H. Pearson, the Secretary of the Monumental Brass Society, and particularly to Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., who gave access to the collection of rubbings and books at the Society of Antiquaries and was most kind and helpful; and to the Editor of the *Collections*, who has added many items of biographical interest to the descriptions.

# A LIST OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SUSSEX

## PART I

### AMBERLEY

*Effigy of John Wantele, 1424(-5), now on wall of south aisle.*

John Wantele is represented with bare head and short hair. He wears a loose, short-sleeved surcoat or tabard, on which are emblazoned the armorial bearings of his house (*vert three leopards' heads argent langued gules*). Under the tabard he wears a suit of plate armour of the time of Henry VI, with a mail gorget showing at the neck. On the arms are rerebraces (partly hidden), heart-shaped elbow pieces and vambraces; the hands are uncovered. The lower limbs are encased in thigh pieces, knee pieces, with two extra plates above and below, and jambes protecting the shins; on the feet are pointed sollerets, with rowel spurs; the sword, which has an hexagonal pommel, and crossguard with slightly curved quillons, hangs perpendicularly at the left side, but the means of support is not visible; he has no dagger. His feet rest against a lion facing to the dexter.

The Latin inscription below the effigy is in two lines in black letter:

Hic jacet Joh(ann)es Wantele qui obiit xxix die Januar(ii)  
Anno d(omi)ni mill(esim)o ccccxxiiii cuj(us) a(n)i(m)a e p(ro)-  
picietur deus.

*Translation:* 'Here lies John Wantele who died the 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1424, on whose soul may God have mercy.'

The figure is 2 ft. 4½ in. in height and the inscription measures 17½ by 3 in.

Nothing is known of Wantele. He was evidently a descendant of the holder of Wantly in Henfield c. 1200,<sup>1</sup> and, from the kinship of the armorial bearings, was probably related to the Wistons.

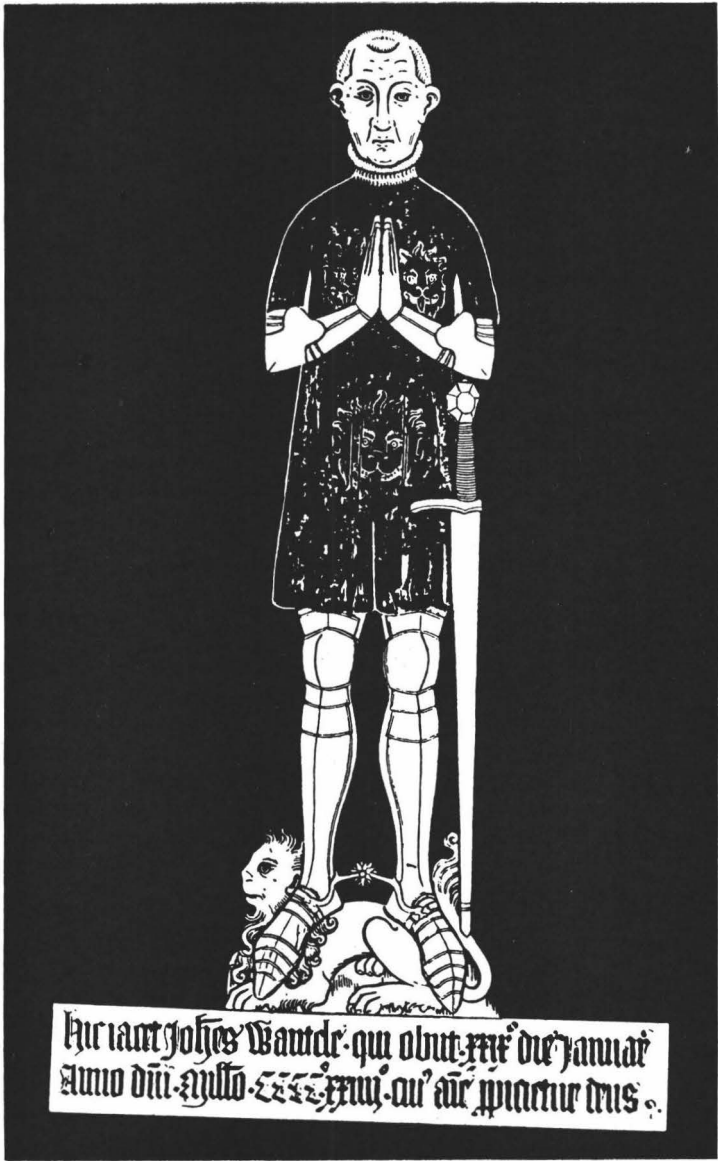
The brass has been illustrated in *Boutell, Series; Foster, Feudal Arms*, 256 (8vo), 201 (4to); *Gawthorp*, pl. 35, p. 80; *Hewitt, Armour*, III. 412; *Macklin, Br. of Engl.*, 43; *Mason*, series 3, No. 41; *M.B.S. Portfolio*, II, pl. 58; *Stothard*, 159; *Suffling*, 113; *Woodman*, 96; *S.C.M.* III, 561; *V. and A. Mus. List*, 2nd edition (1929), pl. II.

### ANGMERING

*Effigy of Eden, wife of John Baker of Ecclesdon, 1598. On floor of nave near entrance to chancel.*

A full-length effigy, 18 in. in height, standing sideways. She wears a tall, broad-brimmed hat over a close hood, ruff, partlett, and long

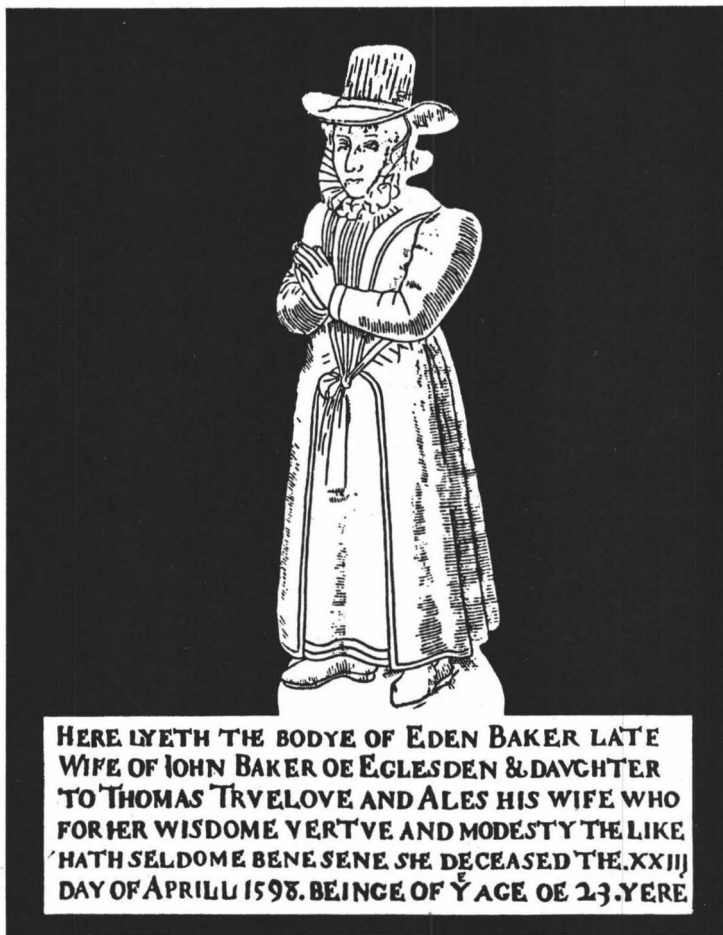
<sup>1</sup> *Suss. Rec. Soc.* II, Nos. 32, 228.



Hic iacet Johannes Wantele. qui obiit. xiii die Januarii  
Anno dñi. millo. cccc. lxxv. au' die iij. martis. deus.

AMBERLEY: JOHN WANTELE.

peaked stomacher, ending in a bow with one long end; the over-gown is open in front to show the under-skirt, which is plain; the shoes are small with thick soles; she stands upon a plain mound.



ANGMERING: EDEN, WIFE OF JOHN BAKER.

Below the figure is a six-line inscription in roman capitals, measuring  $17\frac{1}{2}$  by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., as shown in the illustration.

Her husband, John Baker, survived her and remarried, dying 14 May 1611.<sup>1</sup> Eglesdon or Ecclesdon was part of Angmering and

<sup>1</sup> *Suss. Rec. Soc.* XIV, No. 67. The licence for the marriage of John Baker and Eden Truelove was issued 21 Dec. 1590: *ibid.* ix. 15.





ARDINGLY: RICHARD AND ELIZABETH WAKEHURST.

belonged to the Abbey of Fécamp, Normandy, until the 15th century, when it was seized by King Henry V and eventually granted to the nunnery of Sion, Middlesex. At the Dissolution the manor passed to a local family, the Palmers.

In Burrell MS. (Add. 5699, f. 8), this is recorded, as, 'on a Grave Stone in the Nave with the Figure of a Woman in Brass, dressed with a hat like that of Charles the first as described in Hollars Print'.

Illustrated in *S.C.M.* vi. 224 (head of lady).

#### ARDINGLY

I. *Effigies of Richard Wakehurst, Esq., 1454(-5), and wife Elizabeth, 1464, engraved c. 1500. On altar tomb on north side of sanctuary.*

Two full-length, well-engraved figures, 25 in. in height, standing sideways, under a double canopy with broad side-shafts; the brass is in good preservation; the slab measures 5 ft. 5 in. Richard Wakehurst is represented clean shaven and with long hair, he wears doublet and fur-trimmed gown with wide sleeves, and broad, round-toed shoes; from his girdle hangs a pouch or scrip-bag, and a short rosary. His wife wears a head-dress which is a transition from the butterfly to the pedimental form, with plain lappets, a fur-lined outer garment with tight sleeves, the train held up over her left arm, showing the kirtle, round-toed shoes of exaggerated breadth, and an ornamental girdle buckled at the waist, with long pendant-end terminating in a metal tag. Both figures stand on grass-covered mounds.

Below is a Latin inscription of four lines, 16 by 4 in., in black letter:

Orate p(ro) a(n)i(m)ab(u)s Ric(ard)i Wakeherst Armig(er)i et  
Elysabeth | ux(or)is ei(us) filia Rob(er)ti Echyngham Armig(er)i  
q(ui) quide(m) Ric(ard)us | Obijt iiii die Januarij A(nn)o d(omi)ni  
M CCCCLIII & p(re)dict(a) Elysa | beth obijt xix die Julij A(nn)o  
d(omi)ni M<sup>o</sup>CCCCLXIII q(u)or(um) a(n)i(m)ab(u)s p(ro)piciet(ur)  
de(us).

*Translation:* 'Pray for the souls of Richard Wakehurst esquire and Elisabeth his wife, daughter of Robert Echyngham esquire, the which Richard died the 4th day of January A.D. 1454, and the aforesaid Elizabeth died the 19th day of July A.D. 1464, on whose souls may God have mercy.'

Above the canopy are three shields of arms. The dexter bears *gules a chevron engrailed between three doves argent*, for Wakehurst. The centre shield, Wakehurst as above, impaling Echyngham; the sinister bears *azure a fret argent*, for Echyngham.

Richard Wakehurst was a member of Parliament in 1413, and was concerned in much public work; he was the last, and probably the most important member of the family. He founded, with others, in 1447, the 'Botelers' Chantry in Horsham Parish Church, with an altar dedicated to St. Nicholas, now known as the 'Roffey Chantry'.

Elizabeth, his wife, was the daughter of Robert Echyngham.



What' ppo anabus' rai' Sabepm' emangi et' q' ang' p'et' h'is' t'ue' q'ui' quid' em' t'ar'is' r'at'  
 t'ibus' t'ib'at' Sabepm' d'ey'ou'it'at' in' r'om' h'ant' et' p'ora' r'og'ant' q'at' t'iba' h'ar'ca'  
 W'ak'ch'ent' t'um'at' et' que' quid' e' t'ang'p'at' obyt' p'p'o' die' July' a' d'ni' m' d' v' m' et' p'cedit'  
 t'ar'is' obyt' die' a' d'ni' m' d' v' m' quon' anabus' p'p'ur'et' h' de'as

ARDINGLY: RICHARD AND MARGARET CULPEPER.

There were three children of the marriage—Richard, who is generally believed to have died in his father's lifetime; Anne, who married John Gaynesford of Crowhurst, Surrey; and Isabel, who married Roger Woodchurch of Woodchurch, Kent. Richard, junior, married Agnes — and had two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, who married, respectively, Richard and Nicholas Culpeper, sons of Walter Culpeper, of Goudhurst, Kent.

The brass has been illustrated in *Boutell, Series; Loder, 17; S.A.C. II. 311; Ward, 59.*

II. *Effigies of Richard Culpeper, Esq., 1504, and wife Margaret. Relaid on floor of chancel.*

Full-length effigies, 27 in. in height, slightly inclined towards one another. Richard is represented in armour of the Early Tudor, or mail-skirt period; he is clean shaven, with long hair and with bare hands. He wears a collar of mail, shoulder-pieces with upright sides, elbow-pieces, breastplate with tapul, or ridge, down the centre, and a gusset of mail at the right armpit. The skirt of taces is short and has four tuilles; below this appears the mail skirt. The knee-pieces have pointed plates above and below, and on the feet are large rounded sabbatons with rowel spurs; the sword, which has a pear-shaped pommel, passes diagonally behind the body, but has no belt or other visible means of attachment; he has no dagger; his feet rest on a mound covered with grass and flowering plants. His wife wears the pedimental head-dress, the long embroidered lappets hang nearly to the waist in front and lower behind; a close-fitting dress showing fur at the neck and cuffs, and a girdle buckled at the waist with the long end hanging slightly to the left.

Below is a Latin inscription in four lines, in black letter, measuring  $28\frac{1}{2}$  by  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in.

Orate pro a(n)i(m)abus Ric(ardi) Culpepyr armig(er)i et Margerete  
ux(or)is sue qui quidem Ric(ard)us erat | filius Walt(er)i Culpepyr  
de goutherst in com(itatu) Kanc' et p(re)d(i)c(t)a Margareta erat  
filia Ricardi | Wakeherst Junior(is) et quae quidem Margereta  
obijt xxv die Julij A(nn)o d(omi)ni M<sup>o</sup>V<sup>c</sup>IIJ<sup>o</sup> et predict(us)  
Ric(ard)us obijt . . . die . . . A(nn)o D(omi)ni M<sup>o</sup>V<sup>c</sup> . . . quor(um)  
a(n)i(m)abus p(ro)picietur deus.

*Translation:* 'Pray for the souls of Richard Culpeper esquire and Margaret his wife, which same Richard was the son of Walter Culpeper of Goudhurst in the county of Kent, and the aforesaid Margaret was the daughter of Richard Wakehurst junior, and which same Margaret died the 25th of July A.D. 1504, and the aforesaid Richard died . . . day . . . A.D. 15 . . . on whose souls may God have mercy.'

Margaret predeceased her husband, and the date of Richard's death has never been inserted. The canopy is in the Perpendicular



of po ch epte p ap for the soules of such as shal dye thur' t' Elizabeth hys wyf the whiche  
 such as shal dye thur' t' dem of maye y' yer of d lord m d' x and the lord Elizabeth d'cessid the  
 day of the yer of our lord m d' on whiche soules shal have m'cy



ARDINGLY: NICHOLAS AND ELIZABETH CULPEPER.

style; the curve in each compartment shows the vaulting of a groined ceiling; in each apex is a quatrefoiled circle with 'ihu' over the lady, and 'M'cy' over the man. Above are three shields of arms, the dexter bearing *argent a bend engrailed gules* for Culpeper, a crescent for difference; the centre, Culpeper as above, impaling Wakehurst; the sinister, *gules a chevron engrailed between three doves argent*, for Wakehurst. The upper part of the lady, the canopy, and shields are restored.

Richard was a younger son of Walter Culpeper of Goudhurst, Kent; Walter and two of his sons, John and Richard, were among those who joined in Jack Cade's conspiracy in 1450. Margaret Culpeper was the eldest daughter of Richard Wakehurst, junior, and his wife Agnes, whose estate passed to the Culpepers.

It was Walter Culpeper's two younger sons, Richard and Nicholas, who ran away with the two Wakehurst heiresses, Margaret and Elizabeth, after the death of their grandfather, Richard Wakehurst the elder, in 1454, whose heirs they were. Their guardians confided the girls to the care of John Culpeper of Bedgebury, son of the aforesaid Walter Culpeper of Goudhurst, who succeeded to his father's estate in November 1462, and probably went to reside at Goudhurst with his charges. About a year later his two brothers, Richard and Nicholas, forcibly abducted the heiresses, and carried them off to Bobbing in Kent, the home of their sister Margaret, who had married Alexander Clifford, and afterwards to the house of one John Gibson in London, 'the seide Margaret and Elizabeth at the tyme of their takyng away making grete and pittious lamentation and wepyng'. There is no record of the place and date of the marriages, but in the records of the litigation which followed the abduction, Margaret and Elizabeth are described as the wives of Richard and Nicholas respectively.

The brass is illustrated in *Loder*, 26.

### III. *Effigies of Nicholas Culpeper, Esq., 1510, and wife Elizabeth. Relaid on floor of chancel.*

Full-length effigies, 27½ in. in height, slightly inclined towards one another.

Nicholas Culpeper is represented in armour; he is clean shaven, with long hair, cut short across the forehead, and with bare hands. He wears a collar of mail, shoulder-pieces of projecting plates, cuirass, arm-, and elbow-pieces, a gusset of mail at the right armpit; over the petticoat of mail is a skirt of four taces, from which hang the tuilles, three only being visible; he wears leg-pieces, and knee-pieces which have plates above and below; on his feet rounded sabbatons, with a gusset of mail at the insteps, and rowel spurs. The sword, with round pommel, passes diagonally behind the body, but has no visible means of attachment; the dagger hangs at the right side. His feet rest against a mound covered with grass and trefoils.

His wife wears the pedimental head-dress with richly embroidered lappets, a tight-fitting gown, with fur edging the neck, cuffs and hem; a broad girdle fastened below the waist with a large buckle, the long end hanging to the left side; and broad-toed shoes, just visible below the hem of her dress.

Below the figures is the inscription,  $31\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., in three lines, in black letter.

Of yo<sup>r</sup> charite pray for the soules of Nichās Culpep(er) esquier & Elizabeth his wyf, the whiche | Nichās decessed the XXIIII day of Maye ye yer' of o<sup>r</sup> lord m<sup>v</sup>c<sup>x</sup> and the seid Elizabeth decessed the | . . . day of . . . the yer of our lord m<sup>v</sup>c . . . on whose soules ihu have mercy.

The brass was put down before the death of the lady, and the date was not inserted.

At the base of the slab are represented the children, ten boys on one plate, under the father, and eight girls under the mother; the boys have long hair and wear plain gowns with wide sleeves, all alike, and hands folded in prayer; the girls wear tight-sleeved dresses like their mother, with plain cuffs, and have long hair hanging down their backs.

This is the largest family recorded on a Sussex brass.

Above the figures of the parents are two shields, dexter, Culpeper with a mullet for difference, denoting the third son; sinister, Culpeper impaling Wakehurst; below, a third shield, Culpeper impaling Wakehurst.

Nicholas Culpeper was a son of Walter Culpeper of Goudhurst, Kent, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Wakehurst, junior; Nicholas and his brother Richard in 1463 carried off the heiresses, Elizabeth and Margaret Wakehurst, from the keeping of their brother John, as described under No. II.

By the marriage of Nicholas and Elizabeth the Wakehurst estate, and house built by one of the Culpepers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, came into the Culpeper family. Elizabeth survived her husband, and was living in 1517, but the date of her death is not known. Of their eighteen children five sons are mentioned by *Loder* (pp. 31-3). (1) Richard, the eldest son, who inherited the Wakehurst estates and married Joan, daughter of Richard Naylor, Merchant Taylor and Alderman of London, and had eleven children. (2) Thomas Culpeper, of Crawley, who married in 1512 Anne, widow of Thomas Fenner of Crawley, and had no issue; he succeeded to his uncle Richard Culpeper's estates at Ifeld, Crawley, Slaugham, and Worth. (3) Rev. Edward Culpeper, B.C.L., D.C.L., of All Souls College, Oxford; he was presented to the living of Ockley in Surrey by his mother in 1514 and was appointed Master and Provost of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Lingfield, on 20 July 1524. (4) George, who married Alice — and had three sons and one daughter; their youngest son Richard was the grandfather of Nicholas Culpeper the herbalist.

(5) Richard Culpeper of Lewes, the youngest son, who died in or before 1549, leaving two sons, John and Richard, one of whom, probably John, was the father of John Culpeper, rector of Ardingly from 1564 to 1589.

The brass is illustrated in *Loder*, 31; *S.A.C.* XLII. 13 (head of lady); *Woodman*, 79; *S.C.M.* III. 563.

IV. *Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edward Culpeper of Wakehurst, Knight, 1633, inscription and shield. On floor of sanctuary.*

A full-length standing effigy, 27½ in. in height, slightly inclined to the left. A good representation of Caroline dress. Elizabeth Culpeper wears a graceful gown with full over-dress open in front to display the richly embroidered under-skirt, full sleeves, striped and slashed, frilled at the wrists; a partlett, and pointed lace collar; round her neck is a small necklet; a mantle or cloak drapes her shoulders and is caught up under her arm, her hair falls in ringlets and is covered by a veil stiffened at the edges, which at a later date was called a calash.

Below the figure is the Latin inscription of eight lines in roman capitals, surrounded by an ornamental border.

*Translation:* 'Here lies under this stone Elizabeth Culpeper, the adored wife of Edward Culpeper of Wakehurst in the county of Sussex, knight, the which Elizabeth was the daughter of William Farnfold esquire of Stening in the aforesaid county; who died on the 10th day of September A.D. 1633.'



IACIT HIC SVB HOC TVMVLO ELIZABETHA  
 CVLPEPER VXOR DILECTISSIMA EDVARDI  
 CVLPEPER DE WAKEHVST, IN COMITATV  
 SVSSEX MILITIS, QVÆ QVIDEM ELIZABETHA  
 FVIT FILIA GVLIELMI FARNFOLD ARM-  
 GERI DE STENING IN COMITATV PRÆ-  
 DICTO: QVÆ OBIT DECIMO DIE SEPTEMBER  
 ANNO DN̄I: 1633:





HERE LYETH INTERRED Y<sup>E</sup> BODY OF ELIZABETH  
CULPEPER ELDEST DAUGHTER OF S<sup>R</sup> WILLIAM  
CULPEPER OF WAKEHVS IN THIS COUNTY  
BARRONETT, AND OF IANE HIS WIFE. SHEE  
WAS AGED 7 YEERES & CHANGED THIS LIFE  
FOR A BETTER ON Y<sup>E</sup> 6<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF DECEMBER A<sup>O</sup>  
DNI 1634

ARDINGLY: ELIZABETH CULPEPER.

The plate measures 20 by 10 in.

Above the head of the lady is a shield, Culpeper. Quarterly 1. *Argent a bend engrailed gules, with a crescent in chief for difference*, Culpeper. 2. *Argent a chevron sable between 10 martlets gules*, Hardreshull. 3. *Gules a chevron* (should be engrailed) *between 3 doves argent*, Wakehurst. 4. *Argent on a bend sable 3 eagles or*, Ernley; with over all in pretence, *Argent 2 bars sable on the upper a crescent for difference*, Pellatt; impaling Farnefold, *sable a chevron engrailed argent*.

Elizabeth, daughter of William Farnefold of Nash, in Steyning, married in 1584 Edward Culpeper, only son of Thomas Culpeper, by his second wife Phillipa Thatcher; they had thirteen children, four sons and nine daughters. Edward was knighted in 1603, on the accession of James I. He was twice sheriff of the county, in 1596 and 1606. His great work was the rebuilding of Wakehurst; he died intestate in 1630, and the parish register records that on 9 April of that year 'Sir Edward Culpeper, an ancient Knight, was buried close to the south window in the church'.

Dame Elizabeth, on the death of her husband, appears to have taken up her abode at Bolney, which manor had lately come into the possession of her son, Sir William Culpeper, Bart., on his marriage with Jane, daughter of Sir Benjamin Pellatt.

Illustrated in *S.C.M.* VI. 223.

V. *Effigy of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Culpeper of Wakehurst, Bart., 1634. Floor of south side of the sanctuary.*

This standing effigy of a child is  $16\frac{3}{4}$  in. in height. She wears a lace cap over her ringlets with a veil behind; the bodice has a deep collar edged with lace, and a basque; the sleeves are puffed and slashed with turned back cuffs; a tasselled cord is round her waist; the skirt is long and ample and is slightly open to show the under-dress; the feet appear beneath it in rounded shoes.

Below is the inscription,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. in seven lines, in roman capitals.

Above the head of the figure is a rectangular plate  $8\frac{1}{4}$  by  $7\frac{3}{8}$  in. with a lozenge enclosed in a laurel wreath, bearing a quarterly coat, as on No. IV: 1 Culpeper, 2 Hardreshull, 3 Wakehurst, 4 Ernley—and in pretence—Pellatt.

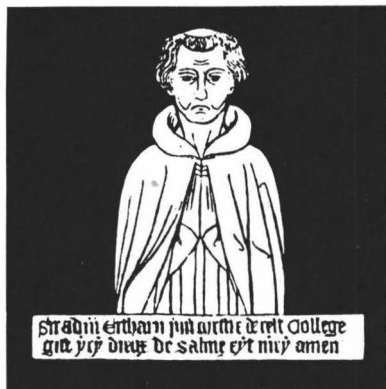
Elizabeth, who died at the age of seven, was the eldest child of Sir William Culpeper, Bart., by his wife and cousin, Jane, daughter of Sir Benjamin Pellatt, Kt. Sir William was the eleventh child and third son of Sir Edward Culpeper (see No. IV) and succeeded his father at Wakehurst. He was educated at Eton, and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, afterwards at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree on 22 June 1625; he was created a baronet on 20 September 1628. Before his marriage, Sir Benjamin Pellatt settled the manor of Bolney on his son-in-law elect and his

heirs, and here he lived until his father's death; he had ten other children, four of whom died also in childhood.

The brass illustrated in *Loder*, 57; *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 120; *V. and A. List*, pl. 51, No. 5 (eff.).

## ARUNDEL

### I. Adam Ertham, First Master of the College (1382?). Fitzalan Chapel.



A half-effigy, 16 in. in height, Adam Ertham, a priest, is represented tonsured; the hair, as in all the early ecclesiastical figures, long and flowing behind the ears; he wears the surplice and choir cope.

Under the figure is the inscription in Norman-French, 18 by 2¼ in.; it is in two lines in black letter:

Sir Ad(a)m Ertham p(re)-  
m(ier) mestre de cest Col-  
lege | gist ycy dieux de  
salme eyt m(er)cy amen.

*Translation*: 'Sir Adam Ertham, first master of this College, lies here, may God have mercy on his soul, Amen.'

Sir Adam Ertham was first master of the College of the Holy Trinity, Arundel, founded by Richard, earl of Arundel, in 1380, out of the confiscated lands and income of the alien Priory of St. Nicholas, a cell of the Abbey of Sées, Normandy.

Sir Adam was instituted rector of Eastergate in 1357; as his successor in the mastership is mentioned in 1383 he must have died early in that year or in 1382. Eartham is a small village, 6½ miles north-west of Arundel.

The brass is illustrated in *Alcuin Club Colls.* xxii. 73; *M.B.S. Portfolio*, I, pt. 8, pl. 1; *Tierney*, II. 634.

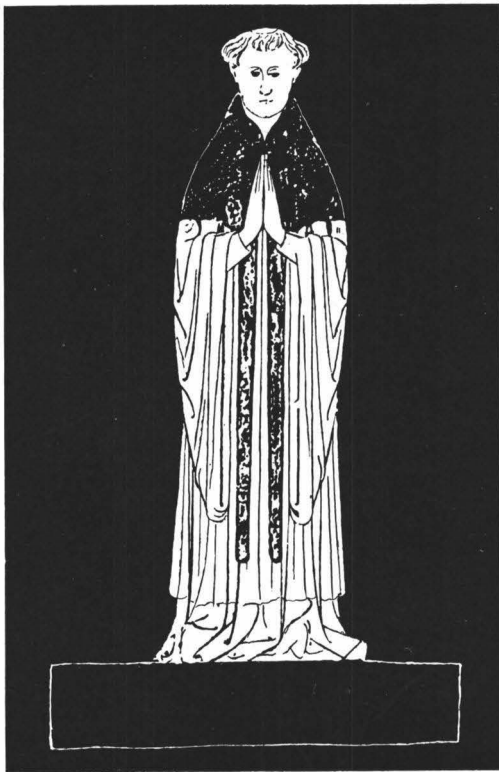
### II. William Whyte, Second Master of the College, 1420. Fitzalan Chapel.

A full-length effigy, 3 ft. in height. William Whyte, a priest, is represented tonsured, with the hair curling above the ears. He wears a cassock, a surplice with hanging sleeves, and an almuce of fur, which has long pendant ends, and short tufts of fur, bordering the cape.

The inscription is lost, but is given by Gough, with part of it missing (II, pt. 2, 52):

'Hic jacet corpus humatum Dn'i Will'i Whyte s'c'di Magri huj'  
Coll. qui obiit xx die mensis Feb. A.D. MCCCCXIX . . . ac multa  
bona contulit huic collegio, cujus anime propitiatur Deus.  
Amen.'

*Translation:* 'Here lies buried the body of Sir William Whyte, second Master of this College, who died 20 February A.D. 1419 (-20) . . . and conferred much good upon this college: on whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.'



The brass is illustrated in the *M.B.S. Portfolio*, I, pt. 8, pl. 1, and referred to by *Tierney*, II. 636.

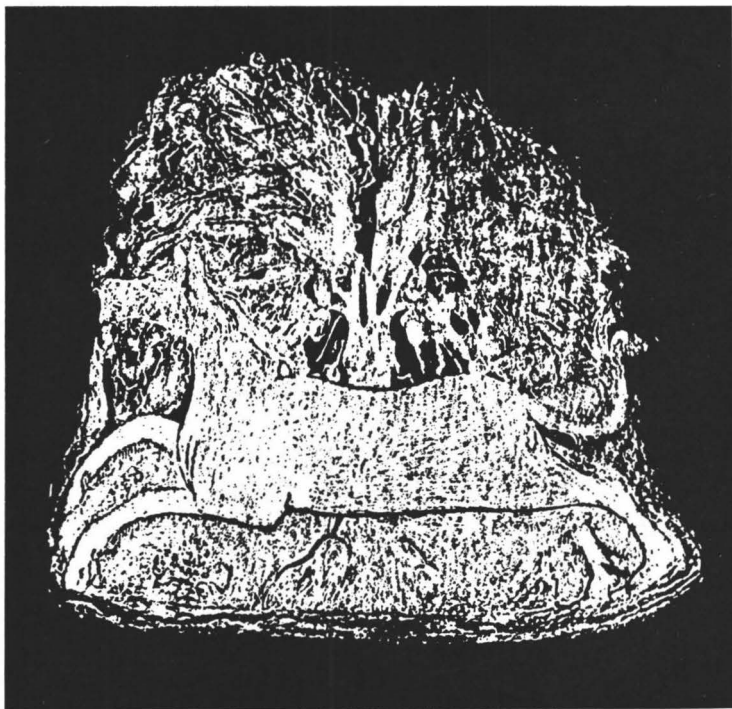
III. *One enamelled badge, a horse galloping under an oak-tree; three others and a large coroneted shield in centre of slab lost, on altar tomb to John Fitzalan, 1421. Fitzalan Chapel.*

Noted by Gough (II. 58), referring to plate XXII, fig. 2, on p. 45: 'In a North Chapel at Arundel is an altar tomb of speckled marble; on the table inlaid in brass on a shield, formerly, crowned, a lion rampant, and the family badge, a horse courant under an oak, round the rim in brass this imperfect inscription:

' . . . Gallia Normannieq' guerris | insignissime floruit. obiit

autem anno d'ni | milleno CCCXXI & mens' aprilis die XXI<sup>o</sup> |  
 hec aleanora . . . thubro . . . comitissam | que aleanora obiit  
 a.d. . . .

'This may belong to John Fitzalan who had not the title of Earl of Arundel, but served in the fleet against France and died 9 Henry V.



1422 [*sic.*]. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Berkeley of Beverston, Gloucestershire.'

By a curious coincidence, the Editor, within a few days of receiving the proofs of this article, found among the Finch-Hatton MSS. belonging to the Northamptonshire Record Society a 'Description of Sussex' written by Norden in 1594, containing a copy of the inscription on this brass:

'Hic Johannes invictissimus Comes a Rege Henrico quinto finibus Britannicis conseruator substitutus Galliae Normanniaeque guerris insignissime floruit obiit anno Domini milisimo (*sic*) quadringentesimo vicesimo primo. Haec Alienora Comitum mater fuit atque progenuit natu Northumbror' comitissam quae obiit Anno Dñi 1455 et mensis Augusti die primo.'

*Translation:* 'This John, the unconquerable Earl, set by King Henry V as warden on the marches of Brittany, flourished most famously in the wars of France and Normandy but died A.D. 1421. This Eleanor was the mother of Earls and gave birth to the Countess of Northumberland; she died A.D. 1455, the first day of August.'

After the death of John of Arundel, Eleanor married Richard, Lord Poynings, and their daughter was Eleanor, who married Henry, Earl of Northumberland.

Sir William Burrell (Add. MS. 5699, f. 14) says: 'Mr. Gough conceived very truly that this monument was erected to the memory of Jn. Fitzalan, Cozen and next heir male to Tho: E. of Arundell, (who died) 10 Oct. 1415 (3 Hen. 5), tho the Title of Earle was not attributed to him. He married Alianore dr. of Sir Jn. Berkley of Beverton in Com. Gloucr. Kt., who appears (by a MS. note of Le Neve) to will her Body to be buried with her Husband at Arundel. He served in the Warrs of France, 6 H 5, and died according to Dugdale, 29 Apr. 9 Hen. 5.

'N.B. The Brass round the Rim was stolen and offered for sale to a Brazier in Arundel, from whom Mr. Carleton recovered a small part. There were 5 Brasses on the Tomb of whc. there now remayns only the Arundel Lyon rampant in the centre, and the Horse courant at the N.E. corner.'

As to whether John, Lord Maltravers, ever was earl of Arundel, see *Complete Peerage*, under the title of Arundel.

Illustrated in *Dallaway*, II. i. 170; *Gough*, II, pl. 22, 45; and noted by *Tierney*, I. 290.

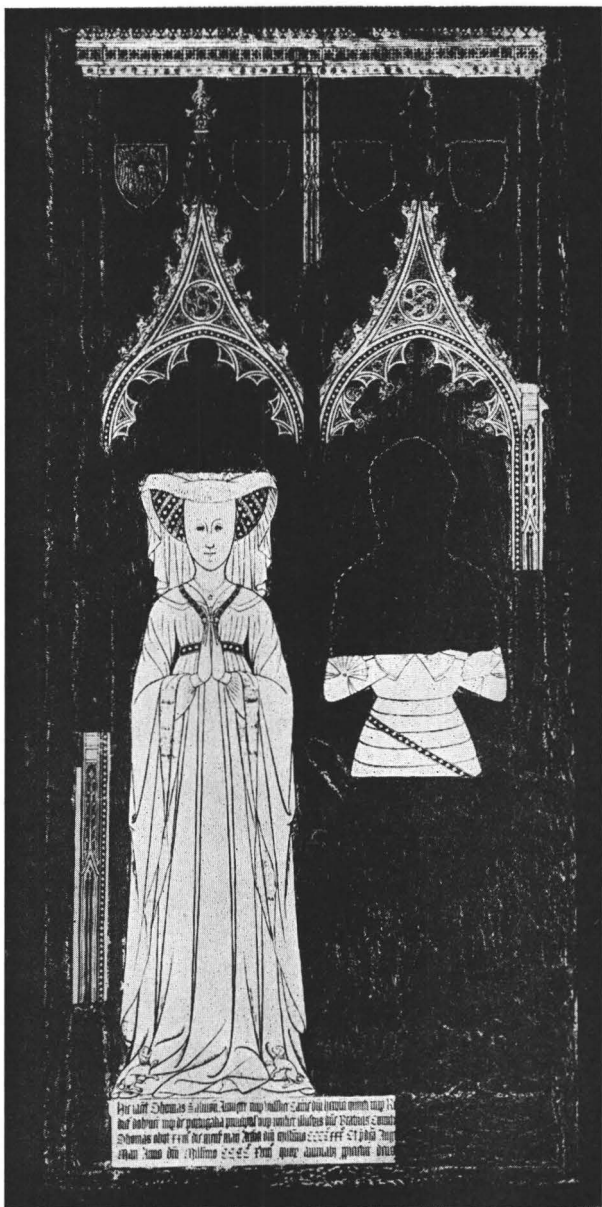
#### IV. *Effigies of Thos. Salmon, Esq., Usher of the Chamber to Henry V, 1430, and wife Agnes, 1418. On floor of Fitzalan Chapel.*

Of the full-length effigy of Thomas Salmon, only the central portion remains, measuring 11 in.

From the matrix, the figure appears to have been about 2½ in. taller than that of his wife. He is represented full-face, in plate armour, of which only the gauntlets, the taces, and bawdrick remain.

The figure of his wife Agnes, also full-face, is on the dexter side; it is beautifully executed. She wears the *crespine* or horned head-dress, the side cauls richly ornamented, with a large veil covering the forehead and falling behind; a short-waisted gown, with turned back collar and long, fur-lined sleeves reaching almost to the ground, exposing the kirtle sleeves which are full, with tight wrist-bands; round her neck is the collar of SS, and a necklace with pendant cross encircles her throat. Two diminutive lap-dogs with collars of bells are at her feet.

The Latin inscription of four lines in black letter was originally



ARUNDEL: THOMAS AND AGNES SALMON.

about 34 in. long, now only 24 in. remain. The missing portion is given in brackets, from Gough, II, pt. 3, p. 358.

Hic ja(ce)nt Thomas Salmon, Armiger, nup(er) vussher Cam(er)e d(omi)ni henrici quinti, nup(er) R[egis Angliae, et Agnes uxor eius alias] | diet(a) dolyuer nup(er) de portugalia, principal(is) nup(er) mulier illustris d(omi)ne Beatricis, Comiti[sse Arundel et Surr(ie): qui quidem] | Thomas obiit XXIII<sup>o</sup> die mens(is) Maii, Anno d(omi)ni Mill(es)imo cccc<sup>o</sup>xxx<sup>o</sup> Et p(re)d(i)c(t)a Ang[nes obiit penultimo die mensis] | Maii, Anno d(omi)ni Mill(es)imo cccc<sup>o</sup> xviii<sup>o</sup> quor(um) animab(us) p(ro)picietur deus [Amen].

*Translation:* 'Here lie Thomas Salmon, Esq. late usher of the chamber to the late King Henry V of England, and Agnes his wife, otherwise known as D'Olyvere, formerly of Portugal, formerly chief lady-in-waiting to the illustrious lady, Beatrice countess of Arundel and Surrey, which said Thomas died the 23rd day of the month of May A.D. 1430, and the aforesaid Agnes died the last day of the month of May A.D. 1418. On whose souls may God have mercy, Amen.'

The double canopy, much mutilated, had handsome sideshafts of which only two small pieces remain, supporting an entablature, which, instead of the usual embattlements, is topped by a foliated ornamentation, above a band of quatrefoils and another of roses below it. Between the finials of the canopy, beneath the entablature were four shields, only one—on which an eagle is faintly discernible—remains, measuring  $5\frac{1}{4}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. In the Burrell MS. (Add. 5699, f. 20) the brass is described, with the arrangement of the shields: 'over his head 2 shields, dexter 6 crescents, sinister an eagle displayed, impaling 6 crescents; over her head, dexter an eagle displayed with two heads, on the breast a leopard's face, on the sinister the same coat impaling 6 crescents, 2 and 2.'

Thomas Salmon was in the retinue of the Earl of Arundel on the Agincourt expedition.<sup>1</sup>

The brass has been illustrated in *Tierney*, II. 637; *Woodman*, 13; *S.C.M.* VI. 219.

#### V. *Esperance Blondell, priest, c. 1450. Fitzalan Chapel.*

A half-effigy, 12 in. in height. Esperance Blondell is represented tonsured and with hair reaching to the ears; he is vested in cassock, cope, amice and maniple, the two latter ornamented with quatrefoils and roundels.

Below is the two-line inscription in black letter, 11 by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in.:

Hic jacet D(omi)n(us) Esperaunce Blondell q(uo)nda(m) | Rector eccl(es)i(a)e de Sutton cui(us) a(n)i(m)a e p(ro)piciet(ur) de(us) amen.

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* xv. 129.



*Translation.* 'Here lies Sir Esperaunce Blondell, formerly rector of the church of Sutton, on whose soul may God have mercy.'

Blondell was ordained priest in 1404, instituted vicar of Walberton in 1407, and was appointed rector of Sutton, near Petworth, in 1413-14.<sup>1</sup> The date of his death is not known.

The brass is mentioned by *Tierney*, II. 636, and illustrated in *Alcuin Club Colls.* XXII. 34; *M.B.S. Portfolio*, I, pt. 8, pl. I.



VI. *John Baker, Fellow of the College, 1455. Fitzalan Chapel.*

A full-length effigy, 2 ft. 11 in. in height, standing on a grass mound; John Baker, a priest, is represented tonsured and with short hair. He is vested in alb, chasuble, amice, maniple, and stole; the chasuble is of plain material with an ornamented border, and has a central orphrey charged with alternate letters 'I' and 'B' in lozenge-shaped compartments, being the initials of the wearer, but the B is

<sup>1</sup> *Bishop Robert Rede's Reg. (Suss. Rec. Soc.)*, 294, 330, 345.

embroidered sideways; the apparels of the amice and alb show a 'fretty' pattern. From his mouth is a scroll inscribed in black letter: 'Miserere mei deus & salva me quia speravi in te.' The inscription has been lost: Burrell has recorded it (Add. 5699, f. 15), but the date of death is not given: 'Hic jacet Johēs Baker nup(er) socius Hujus Collegii<sup>1</sup> qui obiit 15 die . . . propitiatur Deus, Amen.'

The brass has been illustrated in *Alcuin Club Colls.* xxii. 33; *M.B.S. Portfolio*, I, pt. 8, pl. 1.

VII. *Effigy of John Threel, 1465, Marshall of the Household to William, Earl of Arundel, and wife Joan, 1459, effigy lost. Floor of Fitzalan Chapel.*

John Threel is represented in the exaggerated plate armour of the Yorkist period. His armour consists of a *salade* or shell-shaped helmet, a gorget of plate, large shoulder-pieces differing in shape and size, a gusset of mail at the right armpit, elbow-pieces, breast-plate, taces, from which hang two large tuilles, jambes, knee-pieces with back plates, and, long, pointed plates below, baguette of mail, and sollerets on his feet which rest on a grass mound which has a trefoil in the centre. Between his hands, on which are gauntlets of plate, he holds his wand of office as a marshall of the household, and round his neck is a livery collar, probably of the house of Arundel, the detail of which is lost. The sword, which has a round pommel, is suspended in front from a plain bawdrick, and the dagger is seen at his right side.

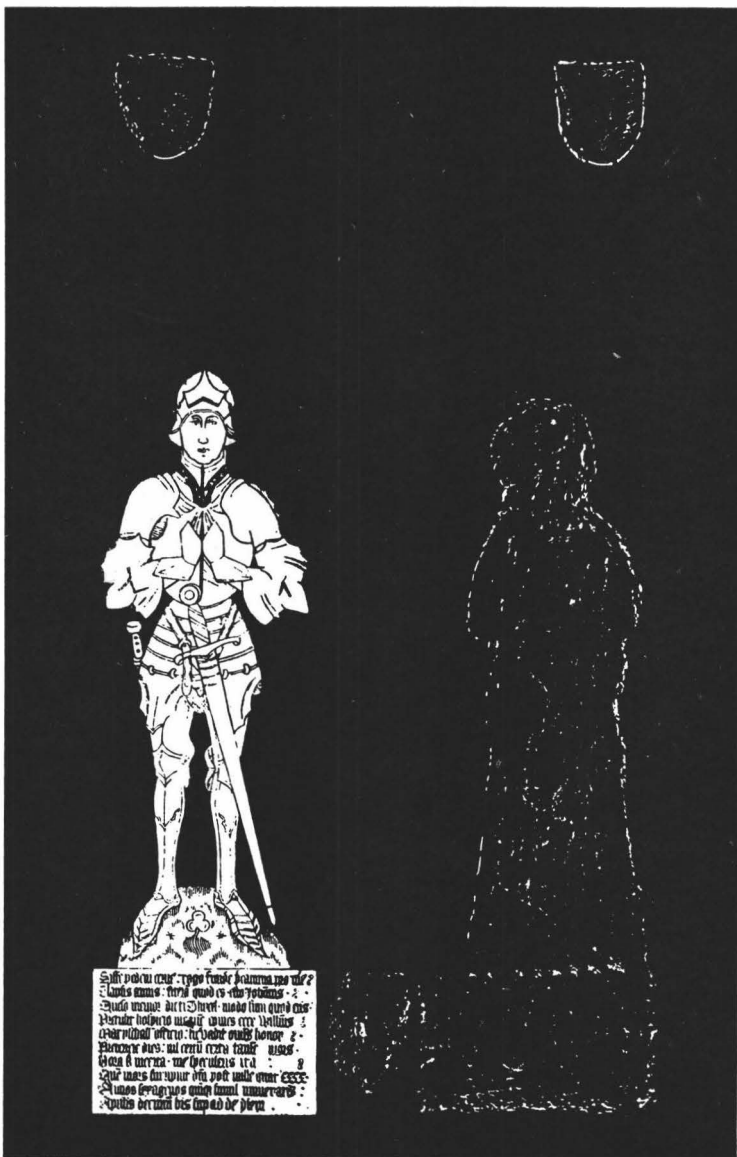
The whole brass is worn, especially the face; the height of the effigy is 3 ft.

The inscription in black letter is in ten Latin verses and measures 13½ by 8¾ in.:

Siste pedem cerne: rogo funde p(re)camina pro me.  
 Elapsis annis fuera(m) quod es. esto Joha(n)nis  
 Queso memor dicti Threel. modo sum quod eris.  
 Pretulit hospicio me tu(n)c comes ecce Will(el)mus  
 Maryschall' officio: sic vadit om(n)is honor.  
 Preteriere dies: nil certu(m) certa tame(n) mors.  
 Hora sed incerta. me speculeris ita  
 Que(m) mors surripuit d(omi)ni post mille quat(er) cccc  
 Annos sexagenos qui(n)que simul numeratis:  
 Aprilis decimu(m) bis sup(er) adde diem.

*Translation:* Stay your foot and look; I beg you to pour out prayers for me; in the years that are past I was (alive) like you. I beg you be mindful of John who was called Threel, for now I am as you will be, (dead.) Once Earl William placed me over his household in the rank of Marshall. So passes every honour. The days go by: nothing is certain, yet death is certain, but its hour is uncertain. Behold me thus whom Death seized when

<sup>1</sup> College of the Holy Trinity, Arundel.



ARUNDEL: JOHN [AND JOAN] THREEEL.

after the birth of our Lord one thousand four hundred and sixty five years had been numbered, on the 21st day of April.

The figure of his wife Joan, 1459, her foot inscription, and a shield are lost.

An old rubbing dated 1825, in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, has one shield 6 by 5 in. bearing the arms of Threel, *paly of eight gules and or*.

The following is transcribed from *Tierney*, II. 638.

Hujus sponsa fui, quondam vocitata Joanna,  
 Ante tamen cecedi nece nullo posse neganda.  
 Hic ancillavi comitissis ante duabus.  
 Filia prima fuit regisque vocata Beatrix  
 Portugall' regno tunc oriunda suo  
 Regum procedens ex stirpe: secunda Joanna.  
 His sum conjuncta morte, prius famula.  
 Prospice praesentes tumulos quis claudim' omnes;  
 Omnes terra sumus, sic erit omnis homo.  
 Fata tulere in vitam tunc mille notando  
 Annos quadringentos quinquaginta novemque,  
 Quartum Septembris, atque diem decimum.

*Translation:*

'His spouse I was, one time Joanna called,  
 But perished first, by death that can none gainsay.  
 Here did I serve before, Countesses twain,  
 The first a king's daughter was, and Beatrix called,  
 Then from her realm of Portugal come forth,  
 Sprung from a line of kings; the second, Joan.  
 With these am I joined in death, their maid before.  
 Behold the present graves wherein we all are shut.  
 We all are dust, thus every man will be.  
 Fate took my life then, when the years were reckoned,  
 One thousand hundreds four and fifty nine,  
 And on September's fourteenth day.'

Threel was marshall of the household to William, earl of Arundel, his wife was a daughter of John Barttelot of Stopham, who was treasurer and executor to Thomas, earl of Arundel, who died in 1415. Joan was handmaid to Beatrice, wife of Earl Thomas, and Joan, wife of Earl William. Her figure is sketched in the Burrell MS. (Add. 5699, f. 14 r.); she is wearing a long gown with sleeves to the wrist and a horned head-dress. Burrell gives the dates of his visits to Arundel as 4 August 1777 and 17 May 1780.

VIII. *Robert Warde, priest, 1474. Fitzalan Chapel.*

A three-quarter effigy of bad proportions, 13½ in. Robert Warde is represented tonsured and with long hair. He is vested for mass in amice, chasuble, maniple, and stole, the apparels of the latter show

a quatrefoil pattern. Below is the Latin inscription in three lines in black letter:

Hic iacet dominus Robertus Warde qui | obiit iii die ap(ri)lis  
Anno d(omi)ni millesimo | CCCCLXXIII: cui(us) a(n)i(m)e p(ro)-  
picietur de(us) amen. |



*Translation:* 'Here lies Sir Robert Warde who died the third day of April A.D. 1474, on whose soul may God have mercy.'

The brass is illustrated in *M.B.S. Portfolio* I, pt. 8, pl. 1. Noted by *Tierney*, II. 637.

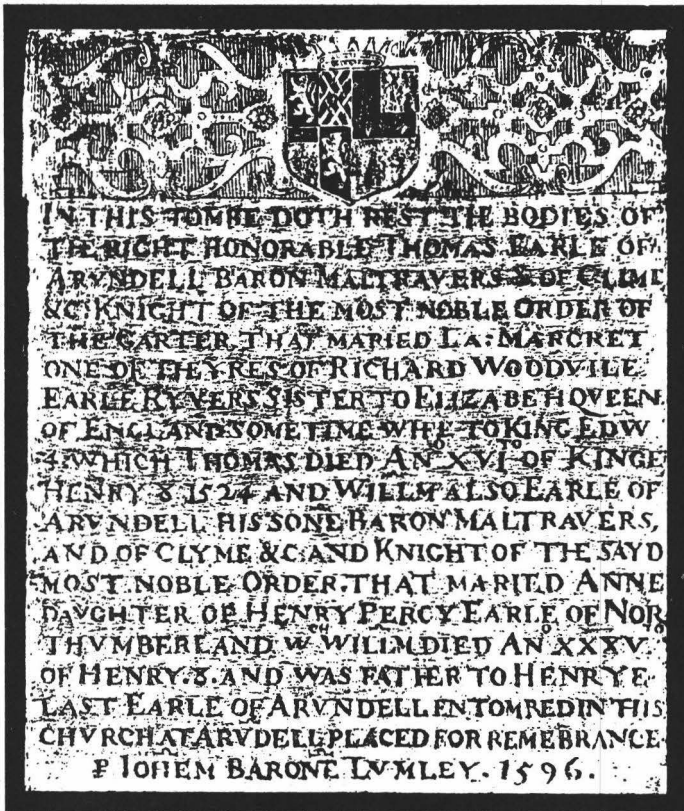
IX. *Inscription and shield. Thomas, Earl of Arundel, Baron Maltravers of Clun, K.G., 1524, also William, Earl of Arundel, his son, Baron Maltravers of Clun, K.G., 1544; Mural. Fitzalan Chapel.*

An inscription on a mural slab, measuring 19 by 15½ in., in nineteen lines, in roman capitals, very much worn, it is surmounted by an ornamentation, 4 in. in depth, with central coroneted shield.

IN THIS TOMBE DOTH REST THE BODIES OF | THE RIGHT HONOR-  
ABLE THOMAS EARLE OF | ARUNDELL BARON MALTRAVERS & OF  
CLIME | &C: KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF | THE  
GARTER, THAT MARIED LA: MARGRET | ONE OF THEYRES OF  
RICHARD WOODVILE | EARLE RYVERS SISTER TO ELIZABETH  
QUEEN | OF ENGLAND SOMETIME WIFE TO KING EDW | 4:  
WHICH THOMAS DIED AN<sup>O</sup> XVI<sup>TO</sup> OF KINGE | HENRY 8 1524 AND  
WILLM ALSO EARLE OF | ARUNDELL HIS SOÑE BARON MAL-  
TRAVERS, | AND OF CLYME &C: AND KNIGHT OF THE SAYD | MOST  
NOBLE ORDER. THAT MARIED ANNE | DAUGHTER OF HENRY  
PERCY EARLE OF NOR | THUMBERLAND W<sup>CH</sup> WILLM DIED AN<sup>O</sup>-  
XXXV<sup>TO</sup> | OF HENRY. 8. AND WAS FATHER TO HENRYE | LAST  
EARLE OF ARUNDELL, ENTOMBED IN THIS CHURCH AT ARÜDELL  
PLACED FOR REMEBRANCE | P(ER) IOHEM BARONÈ LUMLEY. 1596.

The shield, which measures  $3\frac{3}{8}$  by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in., is charged with the arms of Fitzalan impaling Widville.

Quarterly: I and IV, *gules a lion rampant or*, for Fitzalan; II, *sable fretty or*, for Maltravers; III, *argent a chief azure*, for Clun, or



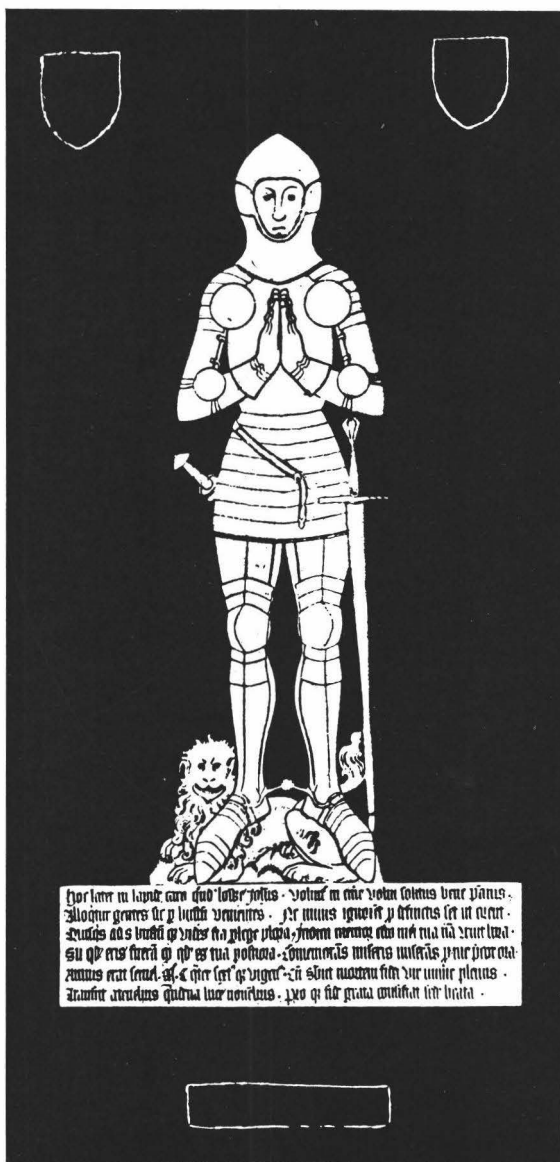
Fitzalan of Clun; impaling *argent a fess and a quarter gules*, for Woodville.

John, Lord Lumley, married Jane, elder daughter of Henry, Earl of Arundel.

#### BATTLE

I. *Effigy of John Lowe, 1426. On floor of north chancel aisle.*

John Lowe is represented by a full-length effigy,  $49\frac{1}{4}$  in. in height, in complete plate armour, with his feet resting against a lion full-face. He is armed in a slightly pointed bascinet with cheek-pieces, a gorget



BATTLE: JOHN LOWE.

of plate, shoulder-pieces of overlapping plates with roundels protecting the armpits, round elbow-pieces, gauntlets with round cuffs, breastplate, and skirt of taces edged with a narrow fringe of mail. The thighs and shins are protected by the usual plates, the knee-pieces are small with two extra plates above and below, and the feet are encased in long, pointed sollerets with rowel spurs buckled over the insteps. A narrow belt crosses the taces diagonally, is buckled in front and supports the sword which has a diamond-shaped pommel and hangs on the left side; on the right is the dagger, with no attachment visible.

Below the figure is an inscription in twelve Latin verses, in black letter, on a plate  $30\frac{1}{4}$  by  $8\frac{1}{4}$  in.:

Hoc latet in lapide caro q(uo)nd(am) lowe Joh(ann)is  
 Voluit(ur) in cin(er)e volui solitus bene pan(n)is  
 Alloq(ui)tur gentes sic p(er) venientes  
 Ne nimis ignore(n)t pro d(e)functis set ut orent.  
 Quisq(ui)s ad(es) bustu(m) q(u)e vides sta p(er)lege plora  
 Judicii memor esto mei tua na(m) venit hora  
 Su(m) q(uo)d eris fuera(m) q(u)e q(uo)d es tua postiora  
 Commemora(n)s miseris misera(n)s p(ro) me p(re)cor ora  
 Annus erat semel m<sup>o</sup>c q(ua)ter sext(us) que vigen(us)  
 Cu(m) S(u)biit mortem fidei vir num(in)e plenus  
 Transiit a tenebris q(ui)ndena luce noue(m)bris.  
 Pro q(u)e fide grata consistat sede beata.

*Translation:*

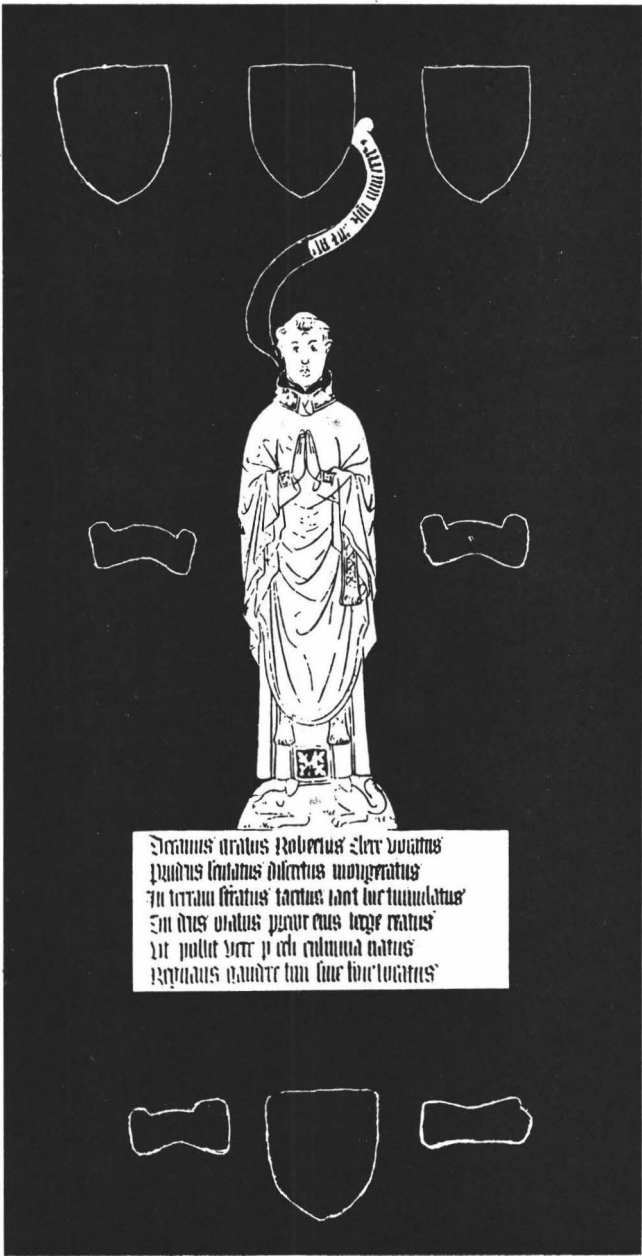
'Here lies entombed the corpse of one John Lowe.  
 He's wrapped in dust, in fine robes wrapped of yore,  
 Thus through his tomb he accosts the coming race  
 Lest they forget to pray for those no more.  
 Thou whoe're com'st and see'st this tomb, stop, read, and weep;  
 Be mindful of my doom, for thine hour comes to thee.  
 I'm what thou'lt be, and what thou art I was; thy latter day  
 Remembering, my plight pitying, pray I beseech for me.  
 'Twas one thousand, hundreds four, six and a score  
 When he suffered death, a man full of faith's grace.  
 He passed from gloom November's fifteenth morn  
 And for his well-pleasing faith may rest in blessed place.'

There are indents for another small inscription and two shields above the figure, all lost; otherwise the brass is in good preservation.

Lowe was surveyor of all the manors of the Abbey (MS. Rental, Augm. Off. B. 85 a). According to Hayley (Add. MS. 6344, f. 788) both shields bore his arms—*on a chief indented three mullets*.

The brass is illustrated in *Macklin* (1st ed.), 61; *Walcott* (1870), 89; *S.C.M.* III. 562.





Decanus oratus Robertus clere vocatus  
 puidus lincanus dilectus mungerratus  
 In terram fratris factus iacet hic tumulatus  
 In dies vialus puidus eius lege ratius  
 Ut polleat vire p celi columna natus  
 Regnans vaudre tui lue hinc lincatus

BATTLE: ROBERT CLERE, DEAN.

II. *Effigy of Robert Clere, Dean, c. 1450. On floor of chancel.*

A full-length effigy 22 in. in height, standing upon a mound, the feet resting against a dog, with no collar.

Robert Clere, dean of Battle, is represented tonsured, and with short hair, in mass vestments, stiff upright amice, above which appears a border of fur; a plain chasuble, the amice and apparels of the albe are ornamented with a foliage pattern. Below is an inscription in six Latin verses in black letter, 16 by 7 in.:

Decanus gratus Robertus Clere vocatus  
 Prudens sensatus discretus morigeratus  
 In terram stratus tacitus iacet hic tumultus  
 Cui deus oratus precor eius terge reatus  
 Ut possit vere p(er) c(o)eli culmina natus<sup>1</sup>  
 Regnans gaudere t(e)c(u)m sine fine locatus.

*Translation:*

'An amiable dean named Robert Clere  
 Prudent, thorough, discerning, affable,  
 To earth brought low, silent lies here entombed.  
 For whom God is besought "I pray thee cleanse his guilt  
 That he may, truly born above heaven's height,  
 Reigning, rejoice, with thee endlessly abiding.'"

There are indents for three shields above the figure, one below the inscription, and four small scrolls, all lost. Only half of the mouth scroll remains, the last two words being legible: 'Jhū miserere.'

There is a footnote in Burrell MS. (Add. 5697, f. 14) 'on ye E. Window of the N. Isle, of Clere, arg. on a fess az. 3 Eagles displayed, in chief a mullett for difference; visited Wednesday, May 29th 1776'. But no authority for assigning these arms to Clere is given.

Robert Clere was instituted to Battle on 25 October 1440, resigning the rectory of St. Peter Westout, Lewes, to which he had been instituted in the previous July.<sup>2</sup>

The brass is illustrated in *Reliquary*, xx. 205 (dog); *Walcott* (1870), 88.

III. *Half-effigy of William Arnold, Esq., 1435. Under movable platform, in front of organ, nave.*

A half-effigy, 13 in. in height, in complete plate armour. William Arnold wears a bascinet which has an ornamented border on the forehead piece, a gorget of plate, shoulder- and arm-pieces, roundels to protect the armpits, round elbow-pieces, and gauntlets of plate; a breastplate and a skirt of taces; the pear-shaped pommel of the sword appears at his left side.

<sup>1</sup> It looks as if there had been some confusion in the mind of the composer of this epitaph between *natus*, born, and *latus*, borne.

<sup>2</sup> *Suss. Rec. Soc.* IV. 120-1.

Below the figure is the Latin inscription in two lines, in black letter, on a plate measuring 22 by 3 in.:

Hic jacet Wil(e)lm(u)s Arnold Armig(er) qui obiit xxix<sup>o</sup> die  
d(e)c(em)br(is) | Anno d(omi)ni m<sup>o</sup>cccc<sup>o</sup>xxxv<sup>o</sup>. Cuius a(n)i(ma)e  
p(ro)picietur deus Ame(n).



*Translation:* 'Here lies William Arnold, esquire, who died the 29th day of December A.D. 1435, may God have mercy on his soul.'

The brass is illustrated in *Walcott* (1870), 81.

IV. *Inscription Thomas Alfraye, 1589 (effigy lost), and effigy of wife Elizabeth, 1590. On floor of north chancel aisle.*

Elizabeth Alfraye is represented standing sideways; her feet are lost. She wears a curiously shaped hat turned up at the sides, with flat crown, over a close-fitting cap, ruff, partlet, and the usual over and under gown, both quite plain; the bodice is finished in front with a narrow sash tied in a bow. The effigy measures 21½ in.; that of her husband, Thomas, has been lost. In Burrell MS. (Add. 5697, f. 15) there is a sketch of the complete brass, showing Thomas Alfraye in civil dress, his wife (with the feet given), a shield of arms between the figures, and the foot inscription.

They were married thirty-one years, and left one son and one daughter.



Thomas Alfraye good curteous frend interred lyeth heere  
who so in active strength did passe as none was found his peere.  
And Elizabeth did take to wyfe one Ambrose Comforts child.  
Who with hy in thirtie yeres lynd a vertous spouse & mild.  
By whom a soune and daughter eke behind a lyue he left,  
And eare he fiftie yeres had tyme, death hym of lyfe hereft.  
On newe yeares daye of Christe his birth which was iust mighte myn  
One thousand & fyue hundredth ecke, loe here of flesh the fyfte  
But then his wofull wife of God with piteous praiers gann craue  
That her owne corps w<sup>th</sup> husbands hers might toyne in darklogau  
And that her soule his soule might seeke amongst y<sup>e</sup> faints aboue,  
And there in endles blysse enioye her long desired loue  
The which our gracious God did graunt to her of marche y<sup>e</sup> last  
When after that deuorcement lower, one yere & more was past.

BATTLE: [THOMAS AND] ELIZABETH ALFRAYE.

The inscription of fourteen English verses in roman text, as shown in the illustration, is on a plate slightly mutilated, wider at the top than at the base; it measures  $25\frac{1}{4}$  in. above, and  $22\frac{1}{4}$  in. below, by  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in.

The Alfreys of Battle were rich iron-masters; their arms were described in Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, p. 245 in 1634, as '*per fesse sable and ermine a pale counter-changed three ostriches' heads erased argent gorged with crowns and lines or*', and their crest 'an ostrich's head and neck between two ostriches' feathers argent'. In LIX. 30, S.A.C., Mr. L. F. Salzman suggests 'that the occurrence of ostriches, sometimes with horseshoes in their beaks, in Sussex armoury, as for instance the families of Alfrey, Fagg and Gratwick, might imply that they had made money from ironworks—the ostrich being notoriously nourished on iron'.

Ambrose Comfort, Elizabeth's father, was bailiff of Battle.

The brass is illustrated in *Walcott* (1870), 82 (figure of lady).

V. *Inscription. Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Haye, gent., 1597. On floor of north aisle.*

Inscription  $23\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., in four lines in Roman capitals, to Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Haye, gent.:

**HERE IYETH BVRIED ELIZABETH HAYE OF BATT'ELL  
WIDDOWE (LATE WIFE OF THOMAS HAYE OF BATT'ELL  
AFORESAID GENT: DECEASED) WHO DEPARTED THIS  
LYFE THE THIRD DAYE OF OCTOBER A.D. 1597.**

According to Hayley (Add. MS. 6344, f. 790) there was in 1784 another brass plate inscribed:

'Here lyeth buryed Thomas Haye Gent. who departed this lyfe ye xxvii<sup>th</sup> of Februariye 1591.'

VI. *Effigy of John Wythines, S.T.D., 1615, aged 84. On floor of chancel.*

Dr. John Wythines is represented with beard and moustache, standing full-face on a round platform. He wears a ruff, and the academic gown, square cap, and scarf of a doctor in Divinity; he holds a book in his right hand and wears a large ring on the thumb. The effigy measures 35 in. Below the figure are two rectangular plates, the first giving the Latin inscription in nine lines in roman capitals, and the second, four Latin verses. They measure respectively 19 by 10 in. and  $20\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Translation:* 'Here lies John Withines, born in the most noble city of Chester, and educated in the university of Oxford, and then Fellow of Brasenose College, Doctor of Divinity and Vice-



NEC NON VITE NE  
CIVIS DINDIVI ET ERE COM CIVIS



HIC IACET IOHANNES WYTHINES IN FF.Æ.  
NOBILI CIVITATE CESTRIÆ NATVS, ET IN  
ACADEMIA OXON EDVOCATVS, BRVVE ANNI  
NASI COLLEGIJ SOCIVS, SACRÆ THEOLOGIE  
DOCTOR, ACADEMIÆ OXON PRÆDCE  
VICEANCELLARIVS, HVIVSQ ECCLESIA DE  
BATTEL XLII ANNO DECANVS QVI OBIT  
XVII DIE MARTIS, ANNO ÆTATIS SVÆ 54,  
ET SALVTIS HVMANÆ 1615. ✕

VIV DVM VOVVI VOLVI DVM CHRISTE VOLEBAS  
NEC MIHI VITA BREVIS NEC MIHI LONGA FVIT.  
VIVO TIBI MORIOR, TIBI TIBI CHRISTE RESVRGAM.  
MORTVVS ET VIVVS SVM MANEOQ TVVS ✕

BATTLE: DR. JOHN WYTHINES.

chancellor of the aforesaid University of Oxford; forty-two years dean of the church of Battle; who died the 18th day of March in the 84th year of his age, and of salvation, 1615.'

'I lived so long as I willed,  
I willed as long as Thou, O Christ, didst will.  
Nor to me was my life (too) short or (too) long.  
I lived to Thee and died to Thee  
To Thee, Christ, shall I rise again.  
Dead and living Thine I am, and Thine remain.'

There are two mouth scrolls with the texts in roman capitals: 'TAEDET ANIMAM MEAM VITAE MEAE', 'My soul is weary of life' (Job x. 1) and 'CVPIO DISSOLVI ET ESSE CVM CHRISTO:' 'I desire to depart and be with Christ' (Phil. i. 23). Over the head of the figure is an achievement bearing the arms: *gules a chevron embattled counter-embattled ermine between 3 martlets or, a crescent in chief for difference*, for Withen. Crest: *on a coronet per pale or and gules an ounce sitting ermine, collared and chained or, holding chain with dexter paw*. On the brass the ounce simply shows his spots, and does not appear to have any ermine spots.

Little is known of John Wythines's parentage or family; but it is evident that he was a man of considerable position and influence. He was B.A. in January 1558-9 and D.D. in 1570, and Senior Bursar of Brasenose from 1567 to 1573.<sup>1</sup> There is no trace of his ever having been Vice-Chancellor of the University, and the statement on his brass is probably due to confusion with his having been Vice-Principal of his college in 1567. In 1612 'Mr. Wythines, vicar, was furnished with a musket and corset' in order to defend the realm (*S.A.C.* xi. 225-6). The church possesses a silver flagon 11½ in. high, with hinged cover, inscribed 'The gift of Mrs. Fr. Newsham A.D. 1705 Granddaughter of Dr. Wythines formerly Dean of the Church of Battell'.

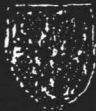
The brass is illustrated in *Beaumont*, 104; *Chester Arch. and Hist. Jour.* N.S. vi. 112; *Grose*, suppl. 1777, i, pl. 9, fig. 3; *Oxford Jour. of Mon. Br.* i. 99; *Walcott*, 75; *Academical Habit Illust. of Ancient Mem. Br.* typescript (1928), 51. There is a sketch in *Burrell*, MS. Add. 5697, f. 16.

## BILLINGSHURST

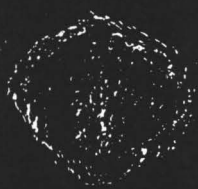
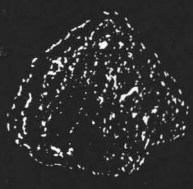
*Effigies of Thomas Bartlet and wife Elizabeth*, 1499 (1500). *On floor of nave.*

Two full-length figures, 23½ in. in height, standing sideways. Thomas Bartlet is represented clean shaven and with long hair, wearing doublet, fur-trimmed gown with full sleeves, and broad round-toed shoes; from his girdle hangs a pouch; he stands upon

<sup>1</sup> Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*



Pray for the soules of Thomas Bartlet and Elizabeth his wyfe the which  
Thomas defailed the xxv day of January in the yere of ourre kyng god  
as 2222 1444 ou whos soules Jhu haue mercy amen



BILLINGSHURST: THOMAS AND ELIZABETH BARTLET.



a grass mound. His wife wears the pedimental head-dress with plain lappets, a close-fitting gown with tight sleeves and plain cuffs; round her waist is a narrow girdle, the long end hanging on the left side. Below is the black-letter inscription, 25 by 3½ in., in three lines:

Pray for the sowlys of Thomas Bartlet and elyzabeth hys  
wyfe the whych | Thomas deseasid the XXX day of Janeuer in  
the yere of owre lord god | M<sup>o</sup>CCCC<sup>o</sup>LXXXIX on whos sowlys  
Jhū have mercy amen.

Above the figures were two shields, one now remains, on the sinister side, bearing a *pheon*.

Below the inscription are indents for two groups of children.

Thomas was the son of John Bartelot (ob. 1453) of Stopham, and was M.P. in 1488 for Midhurst. Elizabeth was the daughter of Thomas de Okehurst, and grand-daughter of William Okehurst, who fought at Agincourt and was executor to Thomas Salmon of Arundel (*S.A.C.* xv. 129). Okehurst, with a considerable estate, remained in the family until 1579, when it passed to the Wisemans. Dallaway (ii. 383) mentions this brass and says: 'Escochons removed excepting one, bearing a pheon, for Bradbridge.' There is, however, no evidence for a Bradbridge marriage, and if the marriage with Elizabeth Okehurst is correctly attributed to this Thomas the pheon must be the arms of Okehurst, otherwise unrecorded.

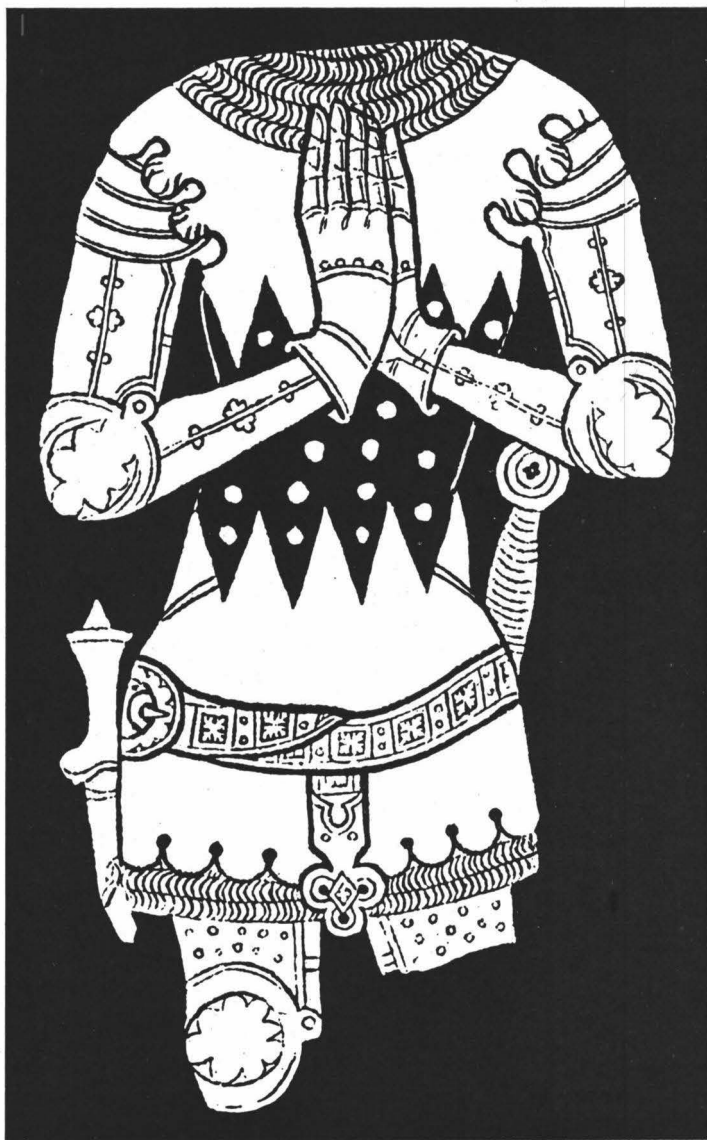
The brass is illustrated in *Suffling*, 191; *S.A.C.* XLII. 11 (head of lady).

## BODIAM

I. *Effigy of (? John) Wardedieu, c. 1360. On wall of tower.*

A mutilated effigy, 14 in. in height, of a knight in armour, the head and legs are missing. This is the earliest military brass in the county, also the earliest instance of a knight having his arms—*argent a fess dancetty sable bezanty*—displayed upon his jupon. The armour consists of a camail, a jupon escalloped at the armholes and at the lower edge of the skirt, and worn over a hauberk of mail; shoulder-pieces of four overlapping plates, arm-pieces, round elbow-pieces, thigh-pieces covered with *pourpointerie* work, knee-pieces with round plates. The sword, which has a round pommel and corded hilt, passes behind the left leg; it is suspended from a broad belt ornamented with quatrefoils and fastened on the right hip with a large buckle, the long end passed through the belt hangs in the centre. A dagger is at the right side. On the hands are leather gauntlets with small pieces of steel protecting the fingers; though the figure is full-face the hands, folded in prayer, are held sideways.

These arms have always been assigned by antiquaries to the family of de Bodiham; as, however, that family had died out by the end of the thirteenth century and this brass belongs in style to the last half of the fourteenth century there were only two alternatives: either it

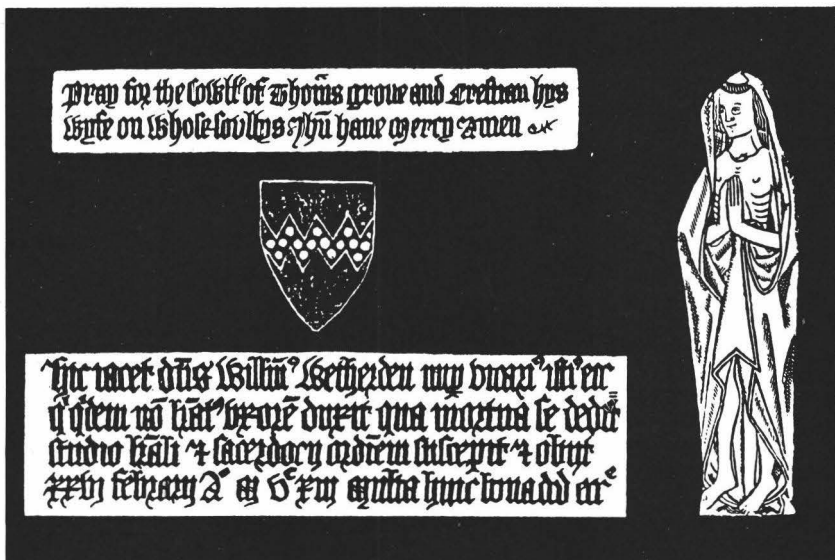


BODIAM: [ ?JOHN ] WARDEDIEU.

was purely commemorative, which was not probable at this date, or it belonged to some other family. The most likely claimants seemed to be the Wardedieu, whose heiress married Sir Edward Dalingrigge who built Bodiam Castle. And this proves to be correct; for in the British Museum is a charter of 1347 by which John Wardiewe and Agnes his wife settled certain lands on their son John upon his marriage with Margaret daughter of Sir Waryn Latymer, reserving to themselves the manor of Bodiam; and it is sealed with a shield bearing *a fess dancetty and bezanty*.<sup>1</sup> The brass may commemorate either the younger or the elder John.

Burrell (Add. 5697, f. 25) records finding 'this mutilated brass on an altar monument in the South aisle', and gives a sketch of it made by S. H. Grimm in 1784.

The brass is illustrated in the *Arch. Jour.* xv. 95; *Gent. Mag.* (1837) i. 262; *S.A.C.* ix. 281; *S.C.M.* iii. 560.



II. *Shield, Wardedieu. On wall of tower.*

A shield,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., bearing the arms—*argent a fess dancetty sable bezanty*—for Wardedieu. This shield probably belonged to the same monument as the fragmentary figure (No. 1).

III. *Effigy, c. 1500. On wall of tower.*

A full-length figure, nude, and draped in a shroud, 13 in. in height. This brass appears to have been cut down in a way which suggests

<sup>1</sup> Cott. Chart. xxvi. 38.

that it is the wrong side of a palimpsest. It was possibly the female of a pair of shrouded figures, similar to those of William Robert and his wife (at Digswell, Herts.), reproduced in the Victoria and Albert Mus. *List of Rubbings*, pl. 56, no. 3.

IV. *Inscription, William Wetherden, Vicar of Bodiam, 1513-14. On wall of tower.*

The inscription, 18½ by 4¾ in., is in four lines in black letter:

Hic jacet d(omi)n(u)s Wil(e)lm(us) Wetherden nup(er) vicari(us)  
 isti(us) ecc(lesiae) q(ui) q(ui)dem no(n) l(ite)rat(us) uxore(m)  
 duxit qua mortua se dedit studio l(ibe)rari et sacerdocij ordi(n)em  
 suscepit et obiit xxvj febr(u)arij A(nn)o m<sup>c</sup>xliij Multa huic bona  
 ded(it) ecc(lesia)e.

*Translation*: 'Here lies Sir William Wetherden, late vicar of this church, who while a layman took a wife, on whose death he gave himself to study, and took holy orders and died the 26th February A.D. 1513. Much wealth he gave to this church.'

In *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 196-7 his will is recorded by Rev. B. Belcher, vicar of Bodiam.

When Hayley visited the church in 1784 (*Add. MS.* 6344, f. 163) this plate was 'at y<sup>e</sup> Vicar, Mr. Russell's, house'. According to him it had been at the feet of 'a small brass Portrait w<sup>th</sup> hands in a praying posture', on a stone within the communion rails on the north side. One is strongly tempted to believe that this refers to *the other side* of our No. III, as the shrouded figure certainly appears to be female, and Hayley would probably have noted anything so uncommon as a shroud brass.

The brass is illustrated in *Gent. Mag.* 1837, I. 262; *Grose*, suppl., 1777, I, pl. 5, fig. 2.

V. *Inscription, Thomas Grove and his wife Crestian, c. 1520. On wall of tower.*

Inscription, 16 by 2½ in., in two lines in black letter:

Pray for the sowlse of Thōms Groue and Crestian hys  
 Wyfe on whose soulls Jhū have mercy Amen.

VI. Burrell (*Add. MS.* 5697, f. 24 r.) gives a sketch of a shield 'on a grave stone, with the following . . . a fess engrayled betw: 3 ducks close proper a crescent for difference'.

VII. Hayley (*loc. cit.*) mentions two pieces of brass lying loose on a plain altar tomb under the south window; one of these was our No. I: 'The other piece of brass Plate seems to be the lower part of the Portrait of a Woman.'

## BOLNEY

I. *Inscription with four English verses. Anne Barkeley, 1600-1. On floor of chancel.*

Inscription in six lines in roman capitals, and below, four English verses, on an extension of the plate, which measures  $25\frac{1}{4}$  by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ANNE, FIRST THE WIFE OF JOHN BOLNEY OF BOLNEY ESQVIRE, THEN  $\bar{y}$  WIFE OF THOMAS CVLPEPER OF WAKEHVRSTE ESQVIRE, AND LASTELY THE WIFE OF HENRY BARKELEY ESQVIRE DOCTOR OF THE CIVILL LAWE, AND DAUGHTER OF JOHN ASHEBORNEHAM, OF ASHEBORNEHAM ESQVIRE, SHE DECEASED  $\bar{y}$  V<sup>th</sup> DAYE OF LANVARY, AN<sup>o</sup> 1600. BEINGE OF AGE I XX, YERES.

HER PITTIE ONE THE POORE WAS GREATE,  
AS WELL BY MONIE AS BY MEATE.  
GOD GRANT MORE SVCH MAY STIL ARISE  
THE NEEDIE ALWAIES TO SVFFISE

Anne was the third wife of Thomas Culpeper, Esq. This marriage is entered in the Ardingly registers on 27 August 1572.

II. *Inscription, John Pellatt, Esq., 1625. On floor of chancel.*

On a rectangular plate within the communion rails, a five-line inscription 18 by  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches, in roman capitals:

HERE LYETH THE BODYE OF IOHN PELLATT  
ESQVIOR SONN AND HEIRE APPARANT OF  
BENIAMIN PLLATT KNIGHT HE DECEASED.  
THE TOW AND TWENTIE DAY OF OCTOBER  
ANNO DOMINI I 6 25 ETATIS SVE 41.

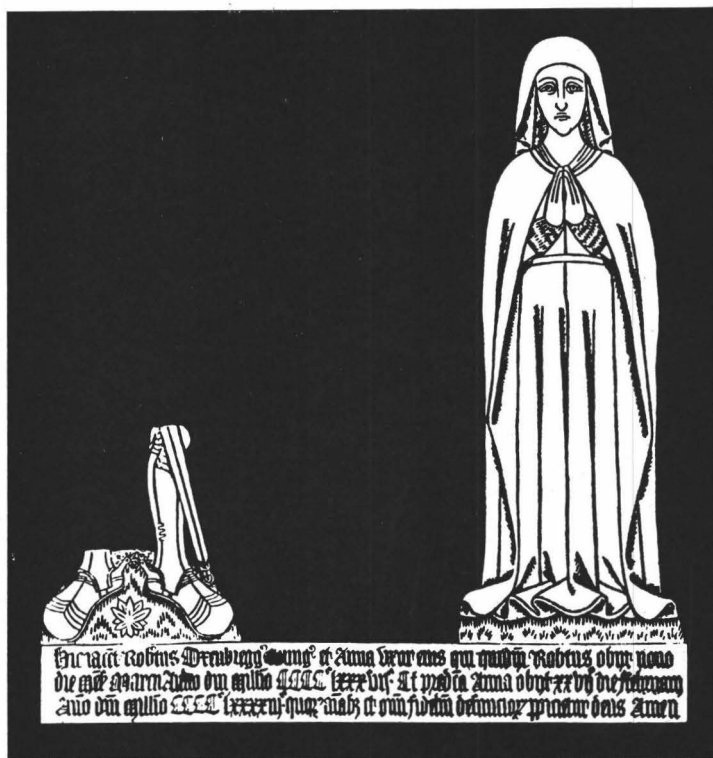
John Pellatt, son of Sir Benjamin Pellatt by his first wife, married Anne, daughter of Thomas West, Lord La Warr of Wherwell. The marriage licence is recorded in *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 120. Three of his daughters, Anne, Katharine, and Rose, were left co-heirs of their father. On this marriage taking place Sir Benjamin by an indenture dated 1 November, 8 James I, settled upon his son John and his heirs the manor of Trewelye, or Truleigh, in the parishes of Edburton, Beeding, Woodmancote, and Henfield, also certain lands called

'Chauntery lands' lying in the same parishes, with a house in Edburton called 'Showlderns'. John died during his father's lifetime. His widow subsequently married Christopher Swale, D.D.

## BREDE

I. *Effigy of Ann Oxenbrigg, 1493(-4), and remains of effigy of Robt. Oxenbrigg, junior. Now on south wall of chancel.*

A full-length standing effigy, 25½ in. in height, wearing a long gown girded at the waist, with fur cuffs, a mantle falling to the ground,



and a kerchief head-dress. The contour of her face is oval with a pointed chin. Of the effigy in armour of her husband Robert, only the feet and one leg remain; both figures are standing on grass mounds. The Latin inscription measuring 26¼ by 3¼ in. is in three lines in black letter; it is slightly mutilated.

Hic jace(n)t Rob(er)tus Oxenbregg armig(er) et Anna uxor  
eius qui quid(e)m Rob(er)tus obiit nono | die me(n)s(is) Marci

Anno D(omi)ni mill(es)i(m)o CCCCLXXXVII. Et pred(i)c(t)a Anna obiit xxvii die ffebruarij An(n)o d(omi)ni Mill(es)i(m)o CCCCLXXXIII. quor(um) a(n)i(m)ab(us) et om(n)i(um) fidelii(m) defunctor(um) p(ro)picietur deus, Amen.

*Translation:* 'Here lies Robert Oxenbregg, Esquire, and Ann his wife, which same Robert died the 9th day of the month of March A.D. 1487(-8). And the aforesaid Ann died the 27th day of February A.D. 1493(-4). On whose souls and on those of all the faithful departed may God have mercy, Amen.'

No shields remain, but in 1777 one remained and is described in a footnote in the Burrell MS. (Add. 5697, f. 27 r.): 'Visited May 26, 1777. The portrait of the man is lost, over the figures were 2 Escutcheons & 2 likewise at their feet, of which there remains at present only that over the Woman, a saltire charged with 5 Fleurs de Lys.'

The Oxenbridge arms were: *Gules a lion rampant argent a border vert charged with eight escallops argent.*

Robert was son of Robert Oxenbridge senior (*S.A.C.* VIII. 216). He was Commissioner for Embankments in 1458 and 1465, and jurat of Winchelsea in 1459. By his will, dated 16 April 1483, he directed his body to be buried in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the church of St. George at Brede, and he gave to the church a missal, chalice, and set of vestments. He appointed Ann his wife, and Thomas his son, executors.

Ann was the daughter of Adam Lyvelode, M.P. for Rye in 1449, and by her marriage with Robert Oxenbridge had four sons, Thomas, Adam, Goddard, Robert, and two daughters, Agnes, whose brass is in Etchingham Church, and Margaret. Illustrated in *S.C.M.* VI. 221 (head of lady).

II. *Inscription, Margery and Katherine, daughters of Robert Oxenbregge, c. 1500. South chancel.*

A small rectangular plate, 11½ by 2 in., with inscription in two lines in black letter:

Hic iacet Margeria & Katerina filie Robti  
Oxenbregge quar(um) a(n)i(m)ar(um) p(ro)piciet(ur) deus?

Hic jace(n)t Margeria & Katerina, fili(a)e Rob(er)ti  
Oxenbregge quar(um) a(n)i(m)ar(um) p(ro)piciet(ur) deus.

Margery and Katherine were grand-daughters of Robert Oxenbregge, senior, and his wife Ann.

## BRIGHTLING

I. *Inscription, mutilated (effigy in armour lost). John Batys, Gent., 1476. In original slab now on wall in north chancel.*

Indent, 18 in., of the effigy of John Batys, gent., in armour; with a Latin inscription, mutilated, measuring 16 by 3½ in., in four lines in black letter:

Hic jacet Joh(ann)es Batys Gentyلمان q(ui) dedit ad ista(m) eccl(es)iam de Bry[ghtling] | om(n)ia pauementa et om(n)ia sedula eccl(es)ie p(re)d(ic)te & eciam dedit eccl(es)ie p(re)d(ic)te t[erram] | q(u)e vocat(ur) levettys imp(er)petuum iacent(em) in p(ar)ochia p(re)dict(a) et obiit viii d[ie] mensis | Se(p)te(m)bris anno d(omi)ni m<sup>o</sup>cccclxxvi. Cui(us) anime p(ro)picietur deus, a[men.]

*Translation:* 'Here lies John Batys, gentleman, who gave to this church of Bryghtling all the pavements and all the seats of the said church and also gave to the said church in perpetuity, that piece of land which is called Levettys, lying in the said parish, and died the eighth day of September A.D. 1476. On whose soul may God have mercy, Amen.'

Below on a slab 19½ by 18¾ in. is a memorandum in twenty-five lines of roman capitals, which records how the land was restored to the Church by order of the High Court of Chancery in 1635.

WHOE EVER THOV ART WHO READEST THE SVPERINSCRIPTION KNOW | THE GOOD INTENTION OF THE SAID MASTER JOHN BATYS WAS BY SOME | ILL MYNDE DEVERTED AND THE LANDS CALLED LEVITTS CONVERTED | TO PRIVATE VSE FROM THIS CHVRCH FOR MANY YERES AND THE SAID | INSCRIPTION DEVISED BY THE SAID MASTER BATYS TO THIS TOMBE | STONE WAS THEN BY VNIYST HANDS BROKEN AND PVRLLOYNED AND THE | MEMORY AND BENEVOLENCE OF THE SAID MASTER BATYS ENDEVORED | TOTALLY TO BE CONCEALED VNTILL GOD WHO PVT INTO THE HART | OF MASTER BATYS TO GIVE THE SAID LANDS TO THE VSE OF THE | SAID CHVRCH, DID ALSO PVTT INTO THE HARTS AND MYNDES OF THE | WELL AFFECTED PARISHIONERS OF THIS PARISH TO DESIRE THE | RECOVERY OF THE SAID LANDS TO BE DISPOSED TO THE VSES BY Y<sup>e</sup> | SAID MASTER BATYS DEVISED WHO PROCVREING A COMMISSION | VPON THE STATVTE OF XLIII OF THE RAIGNE OF THE LATE QVEENE | ELIZABETH FOR CHARITABLE VSES DIRECTED TO S<sup>r</sup> THOMAS SACKVILL, | KNIGHT OF THE BATH AND OTHERS THE SAID LANDS WERE BY THE | SAID COMISSIONERS DECREED TO BE EMPLOYED TO THE FORMER | VSE AND AFTER THE SAID DECREE BEING RETURNED INTO THE | HIGH COVRT OF CHAVNCERY AND EXCEPTED VNTO BY SVCH AS | WITH HELD THE SAID LANDS: THE SAME WAS BY THE RIGHT | HONORABLE THOMAS





*but that John Batys and many others did at the exchange  
 on a parchment and on a table of the said church and  
 the church of the said church in the year of our lord  
 1635 Anno dni 1635. Et sic. Et sic. Et sic.*

WHOSE EVER THOU ART WHO READEST THE SUPERINSCRIPTION KNOW  
 THE GOOD INTENTION OF THE SAID MASTER JOHN BATYS WAS BY SOME  
 HILL MYNDE DEVERTED AND THE LANDS CALLED LEVITTS CONVERTED  
 TO PRIVATE USE FROM THIS CHURCH FOR MANY YERES AND THE SAID  
 INSCRIPTION DEVISED BY THE SAID MASTER BATYS TO THIS TOMBE  
 STONE WAS THEN BY UNJUST HANDS BROKEN AND PERJOYND AND THE  
 MEMORY AND BENEVOLENCE OF THE SAID MASTER BATYS ENDOVRED  
 TOTALLY TO BE CONCEALED VNTILL GOD WHO PUT INTO THE HEART  
 OF MASTER BATYS TO GIVE THE SAID LANDS TO THE USE OF THE  
 SAID CHURCH, DID ALSO PUT INTO THE HEARTS AND MYNDES OF THE  
 WELL AFFECTED PARISHONERS OF THIS PARISH TO DESIRE THE  
 RECOVERY OF THE SAID LANDS TO BE DISPOSED TO THE USES BY  
 SAID MASTER BATYS DEVISED WHO PROCVREING A COMMISSION  
 VPON THE STATVTE OF XL.III OF THE RAIGNE OF THE LATE QUEENE  
 ELIZABETH FOR CHARITABLE USES DIRECTED TO S<sup>r</sup> THOMAS SACKVILL  
 KNIGHT OF THE BATH AND OTHERS THE SAID LANDS WERE BY THE  
 SAID COMMISSIONERS DECREED TO BE EMPLOYED TO THE FORMER  
 USE AND AETER THE SAID DECREE BEING RETURNED INTO THE  
 HIGH COVRT OF CHANCERY AND EXCEPTED VNTO BY SUCH AS  
 WITH HELD THE SAID LANDS: THE SAME WAS BY THE RIGHT  
 HONORABLE THOMAS LORD COVENTRY LORD KEEPER OF THE  
 GREAT SEALE OF ENGLAND AND THE SAID HIGH COVRT OF CHAN-  
 CERY ON THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRVARY IN THE ELEVENTH YERE  
 OF THE REIGNE OF OVR SOVERAIGNE LORD KINGE CHARLES  
 ANNOQ DNI. 1635 RATYFIED AND CONFIRMED IN ALL POYNTS

BRIGHTLING: JOHN BATYS.

LORD COVENTRY LORD KEEPER OF THE | GREAT SEALE OF  
ENGLAND AND THE SAID HIGH COVRT OF CHAVN|CERY ON THE  
FIRST DAY OF FEBVRARY IN THE ELEAVENTH YERE | OF THE  
REIGNE OF OVR SOVERAIGNE LORD KINGE CHARLES | ANNOQ  
DÑI. 1635 RATYFYED AND CONFIRMED IN ALL POYNTS

Batys was the owner of Socknersh Manor in the parish, and among other legacies, left to the church 14 acres of land. This is the gift recorded in Latin on the inscription. Some years later this brass was removed and the land alienated from the church. The brass was discovered nearly two hundred years after Batys's death at the bottom of a deep well on the South Downs; the finding of it is referred to by Burrell, in a footnote (Add. MS. 5679, f. 47.)

II. *Civilian and wife, c. 1490. Now in original slab on wall of tower.*

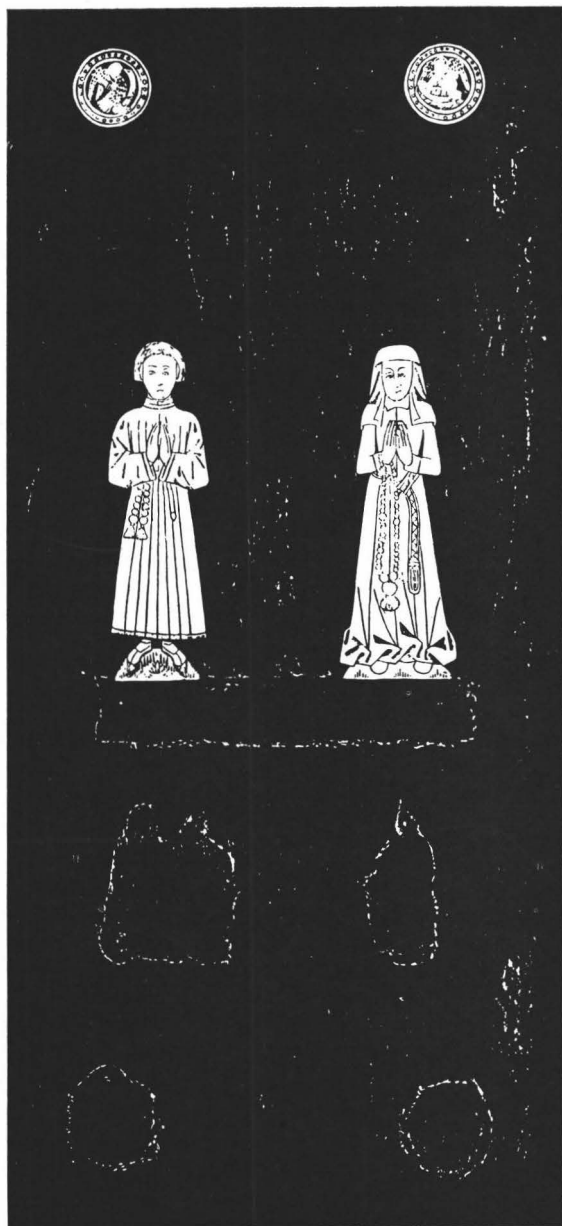
Two small but well-cut standing effigies 18½ in. in height, of a civilian and his wife, c. 1490. The man wears the usual long garment of the period, with wide sleeves and high collar edged with fur; a narrow belt round the waist, from which hangs a short, tasselled rosary made of twelve beads; small, square-toed sabbatons; he stands on a grass mound. His wife wears a kerchief head-dress, a closely fitting gown slightly open at the neck, with a short cape over the shoulders; a broad girdle with long end hanging on the left side, and broad-toed shoes; from her right wrist hangs a long rosary, ending in one large bead and a tassel. At the top of the slab, which measures 5 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 5 in., are two evangelical symbols, 4½ in. in diameter, of St. John and St. Luke, an eagle and a man. The foot inscription, two groups of children, and two other symbols are lost.

In the Burrell MS. (Add. 5697, f. 32 r.), there is a mention of the brass: 'In the N. Chancel on a gravestone are 2 small Portraits of a man and woman with their hands elevated and conjoined on their Breasts, each having a Bead roll, or string of Beads inlaid in Brass; The Plate at their feet whereon was an Inscription, is lost, as also 2 small pieces wch were lower on the stone, supposed to be their escotcheons. Mr. Hayley conjectures this stone covered some ancient Lord of y<sup>e</sup> Manor of Socknersh and his wife, to whose use that chancel is appropriated.' A sketch of the effigies is given.

Illustrated in *S.C.M.* VI. 221 (head of lady).

III. *Effigy of Thomas, only son of Thos. Pye, D.D., 1592. On south wall of chancel.*

A small effigy, 5½ in. in height, of a boy, clad in a loose gown, with girdle and high collar, kneeling on a tasselled cushion; on either side of the figure is a scroll, the dexter inscribed 'Dñs dedit, Dñs abstulit', 'The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away', the sinister, 'Viue pius,



BRIGHTLING: [Unknown].

moriere pius', 'Pious live, pious die'. Above is a tablet with a Latin inscription in three lines in roman text:

Th: Pius S. Theologiæ Doctor. Thomæ | filio unico, immatura  
morte abrepto, | mœrens Posuit.

*Translation:* 'Thomas Pye, Doctor of Divinity, sorrowfully erected this to his only son Thomas, carried off by premature death.'

Th: Pius S. Theologiæ Doctor. Thomæ.  
filio unico, immatura morte abrepto,  
mœrens Posuit.



O happy child, while thou livedst, of all Beloued & wondered at  
for nature's giftes, surpassing farre Thy age and tender state  
But now of god beloued most, who from this world of woe,  
Thy soule to himselfe so soone hath caught, and caused hence to goe:  
Before that it had snared bene, with sinne and satan's lore;  
Or weryed were with worldly care: Thrise happy child therefore:  
obijt Junij 4. 1592.

Below is a rectangular plate  $18\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. with six English verses in black letter:

O happy child, while thou livedst, of all Beloued & wondered at |  
for nature's giftes, surpassing farre Thy age and tender state |  
But now of God beloued most, who from this world of woe, |  
Thy soule to himselfe so soone hath caught, And caused hence to goe: |  
Before that it had snared bene, with sinne and satan's lore: |  
Or weryed were with worldly care: Thrise happy child therefore: |  
obijt Junij 4. 1592.

Dr. Thomas Pye, rector 1590–1609, was a highly gifted man, and an excellent scholar. He was born at Darlaston (Staffs.); studied

at Merton College, Oxford; rector of Newton Toney (Wilts.) 1577-89, vicar of Earnley in 1586, prebendary of Selsey next year, and vicar and schoolmaster at Bexhill in 1589.<sup>1</sup> He died when about 48.

IV. *Inscription, Richard Glyd, 1618. Mural, north aisle.*

An eight-line inscription, in roman capitals, on a rectangular plate, 20½ by 6½ in.:

HERE LYETH BVRIED RICHARD GLYD WHOSE VNPARTIALL  
LOVE, WISE COVNCCELL, & EQVALL CARE SOE TRAINED VP, AND  
PROVIDED FOR HIS SIX SONNES, THAT THEY OWE MORE THEN THE  
DEAD LETTER OF THIS INSCRIPTION CAN EXPRESSE HOW MVCH OTHER  
ARE INDEPED VNTO HIM LET THEM CONFESSE. WHO WHEN HE HAD RVNNE  
AN EVEN COVRSE, ALMOST 70 YEERES AT THAT PLACE WHERE HE WAS  
VPON NEW YEERS DAYE BORNE, HE COMFORTABLY DEPARTED THIS  
LIFE VPON EASTER DAYE THE 5. OF APRILL. 1618.

V. *Inscription, Martha, wife of Richard Glyd, 1619. On the same slab as No. IV.*

A six-line inscription, in roman capitals, on a rectangular plate, 21 by 7¼ in., with four English verses below:

HERE LYETH MARTHA THE LOVING WIFE TO RICHARD GLYD, AND  
DEARE CARBFVLL MOTHER OF 6 SONNES VNTO WHOM THEY OWE  
A GREATER TRIBVTE OF DVTY THEN THIS STONE CAN CONTAYNE  
OR THE WORLD IMAGINE. WHO WHEN SHE HAD LEDD, A VERTVOVS  
RELIGIOVS, BLAMELES LYFE NEARE 63 YEERES, RESIGND HER  
HAPPY SOVLE INTO ITS MAKERS HANDS THE 24 OF APRIL 1619  
REST BLAME LESSE SOVLE: FREINDS, NEIGHBOVRS, ALL BIDU SLEEPE.  
THOV HAST NOE FOES WAKING THY GHOST TO KEEPE.  
SLEEPE NEARE THY MATE APRILL YOY BOTH INTOMBS.  
WHY SHOVL D ONE FLESHE ONE HART TAKE VP TWO ROOMES.

VI. *Inscription, Mary, wife of Thos. Collins, Esq., 1648. On wall of north chancel.*

A rectangular plate, 20¾ by 8 in., with an inscription of nine lines in roman capitals:

Mary Collins was the first wife of Thomas Collins of Socknersh in the parish of Brightling, who died in 1667. Mr. A. E. Collins (S.A.C. LXIX. 220) says: 'About the year 1900 three ledger stones,

<sup>1</sup> Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*

engraved with coats of arms, were removed to the tower from graves within the communion rails. 1. Thomas Collins of Socknersh died 1667. *Gules on a bend or three martlets azure a bordure ermine*—for Collins . . . Thomas Collins was probably the Captain Thomas Collins, one of the sequestrators for Sussex under the Commonwealth in 1643

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY OF MARY THE WIFE OF THOMAS COLLINS OF SOCKNIRSH IN THIS PARISH OF BRIGHTLING ESQ<sup>R</sup> WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 2<sup>D</sup> DAY OF DECEMB<sup>R</sup>, 1648 BEING OF THE AGE OF 45 YEERES, SHE WAS MARIED 28. YEERE, AND HAD NOE ISSVE, SHE WAS GODLY, PIOUS, AND CHARITABLE. A TRVE MATRON VNTO GODS POORE CHILDREN, DAYLY RELIVEING THEM W<sup>TH</sup> FOOD CONVENIENT EITHER FOR THEIRE SOVLES OR BODYES, AND W<sup>TH</sup> MARY SHE CHOSE THE BETTER PARIE WHICH SHALL NEVER BE TAKEN FROM HER.

(*S.A.C.* XIX. 93) and the Captain Collins of the Brightling story (*S.A.C.* XVIII. 111) . . . The brass now in the east wall of the chancel with the quaint inscription to the memory of Mary Collins (died 1648) the first wife of Thomas Collins, was removed at the same time from her grave adjoining that of her husband. She was a daughter of Anthony Cruttenden of Burwash.'

### BROADWATER

I. *Inscription, John Corby, Rector, 1415-16, now under No. III. On floor of nave.*

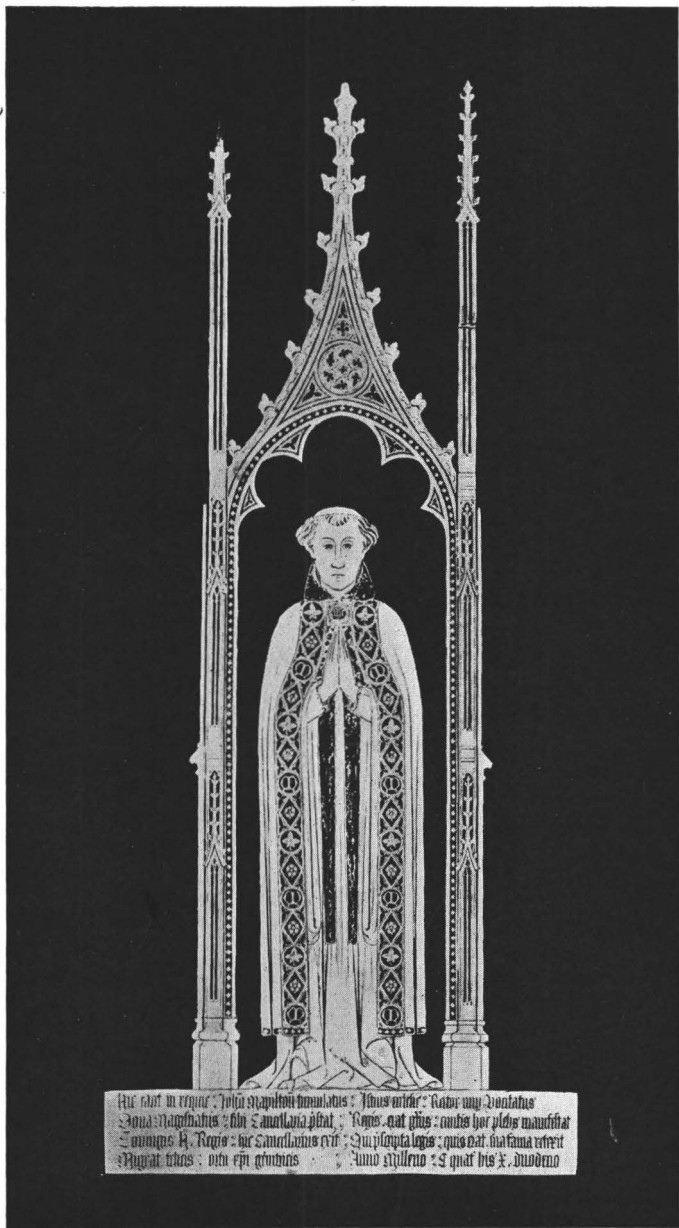
A two-line Latin inscription in black letter, 25 by 3½ in., erroneously relaid under the cross to Richard Tooner (No. III):

Hic jacet Joh(ann)es Corby, quond(a)m Rector hui(us) Ecel(es)ie qui obiit III Id(ibus) | februaryi, Anno d(omi)ni m.cccc. xv. cui(us) a(n)i(m)e p(ro)picietur deus Amen.

*Translation:* 'Here lies John Corby, one time rector of this Church, who died the 10th day of February A.D. 1415(-16), on whose soul may God have mercy, Amen.'

II. *Effigy of John Mapilton, rector, Chancellor to Joan of Navarre, Queen of Henry IV, 1432. On floor of chancel.*

A standing effigy under a single canopy with broad side-shafts, one finial of which is slightly mutilated. John Mapilton is represented tonsured and with short hair curling above the ears, he is vested in cassock, surplice, almuce and cope; the close-fitting sleeves of his body-garment appear at the wrists. The morse of the cope is



BROADWATER: JOHN MAPILTON.

embroidered with the sacred initials I·H·C., and the orphreys are ornamented with the initial M., a maple leaf and a rose, in alternative circles and lozenges.

Below is the black-letter inscription in eight Latin verses, the verses being in two parallel columns of four lines:

Hic iacet in requie Joh(a)n(nes) Mapilton tumulatus  
 Istius ecclesie Rector nup(er) vocitatus  
 Dona Magistratus sibi Cancellaria p(rae)stat  
 Regis erat g(ra)tus cun(c)tis hoc plebs manifestat  
 Coniugis H(enrici) Regis hic Cancellarius exit  
 Qui p(re)scripta legis quis erat sua fama retexit  
 Migrat felicis ortu Chr(ist)i genitricis  
 Anno Milleno C(entum) quat(er) bis X duodeno.

*Translation:* 'Here lies buried in peace John Mapilton, of late called<sup>1</sup> Rector of this church. The Chancery of the king affords him the gift of office. He was in favour with all—this the populace declares. He dies as chancellor of the wife of King Henry. To you, who read what is written above, his reputation discloses what he was. He passes away on the Nativity of the blessed mother of Christ, in the year one thousand four hundred, twice ten, and twelve.'

The effigy measures 37 in., the inscription 29¼ by 5¼ in., and the canopy 5 ft. 4½ in. John Mapilton was Chancellor to Joan of Navarre, Queen of Henry IV. There are many references to him as King's Clerk in the *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1399–1436*. Wylie and Waugh's *The Reign of Henry V, III. 22*: 'Beaufort was lodged at St. Clement's vicarage, and as he was crossing with Henry he handed over the great seal on Sept. 4, to a clerk of the Chancery, John Mapilton,\* who was to deliver it to Simon Gaunstede, the new keeper of the chancery rolls, in whose custody it was to remain at the Converts' House in London till the chancellor's return.'

\*(footnote) *'Antiquary, xviii. 96: . . . He was chancellor to Queen Joan (widow of Henry IV) and at his death in 1432 was rector of Broadwater near Worthing where his brass is still to be seen.'*

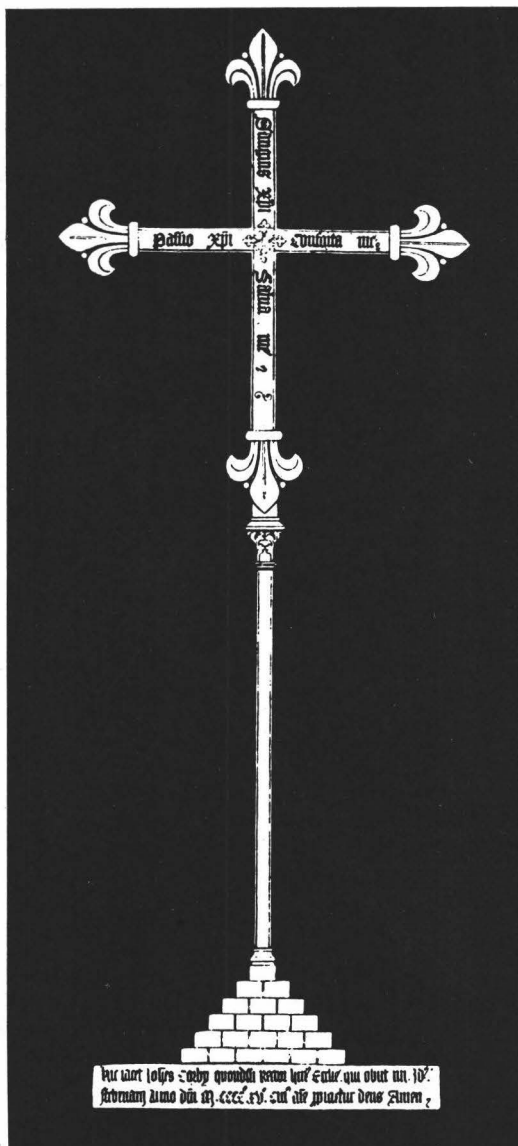
The brass is illustrated in *Alcuin Club Colls. xxii. 53* (effigy); *Boutell, Mon. Br., Cam. Camden Soc. Illust., No. 6, p. 211*; *Dallaway, II, pt. 2, p. 36*; *Connoisseur, LXXXVIII. 24*; *S.A.C. LXXIV. 122*.

### III. Cross, Richard Tooner (?), rector c. 1440. On floor of nave.

A plain Latin cross, 6 ft. 5 in. by 2 ft. 7 in., to Richard Tooner (?), rector. The arms of the cross are inscribed with sentences from the *Anima Christi*: 'Sanguis xpi Salva me, Passio xpi Conforta me', and the extremities are ornamented with fleur-de-lis (*S.A.C. xxiii. 142*).

<sup>1</sup> Or possibly, 'lately called away'.





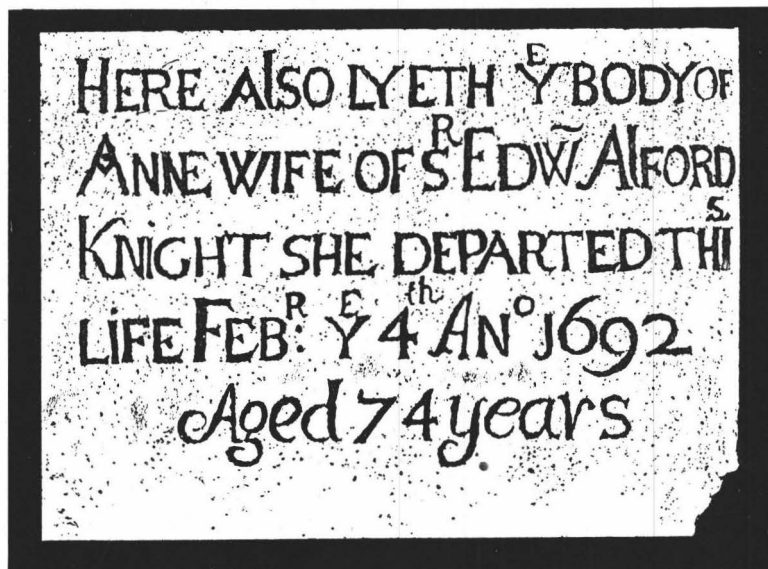
BROADWATER: [? RICHARD TOONER].  
 [Inscription to John Corby.]

The inscription belonging to the Cross containing the name, date, and description, is gone. It is supposed to have marked the grave of Richard Tooner, who is said to have been the incumbent of Broadwater from 1432 to c. 1440.<sup>1</sup>

The cross rests on five steps, below which is an inscription belonging to John Corby, rector, 1415 (see No. I). The cross, which was found in taking up the pavement in 1826, is illustrated in *Beaumont*, 153; *Boutell, Br. and slabs*, 118; *Reliquary and Illust. Arch.* vi. 55, 56, 57.

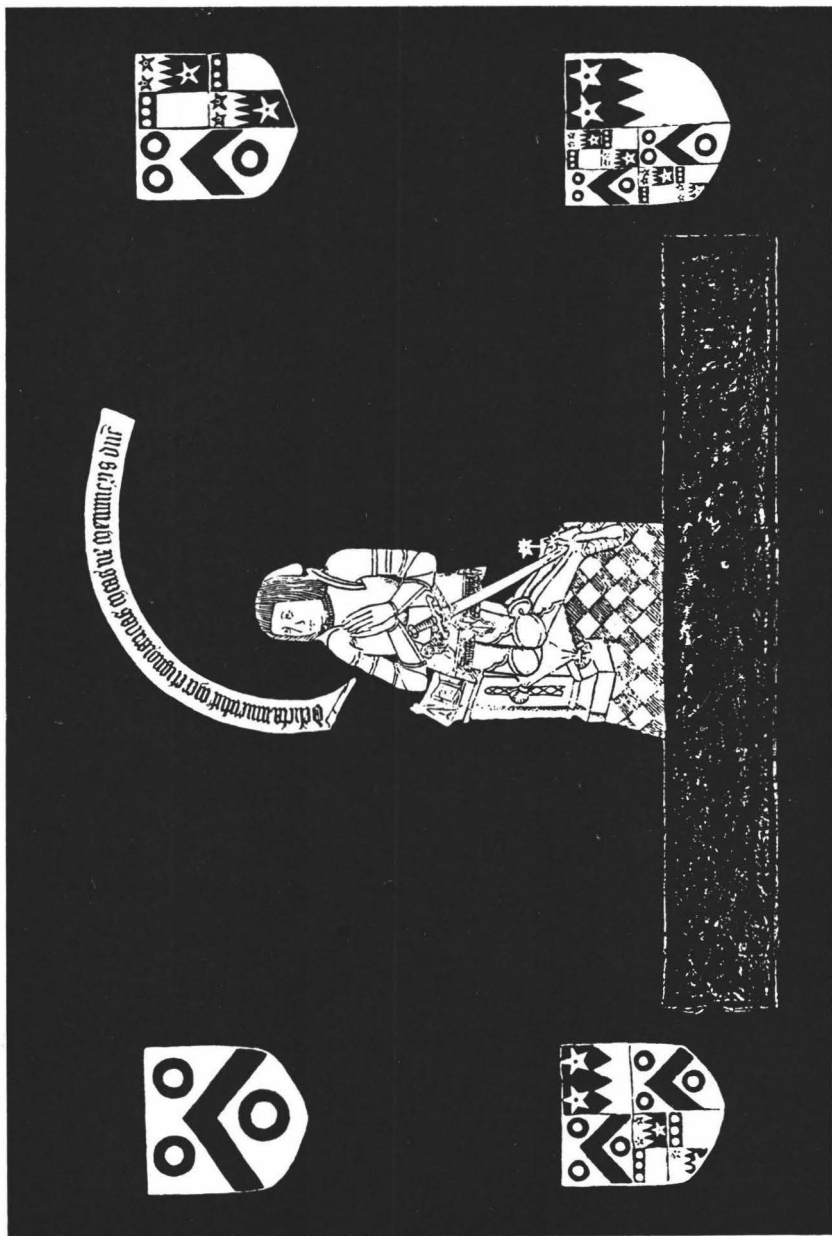
IV. *Inscription, Anne, wife of Sir Edward Alford, Knight, 1692. Chancel.*

A five-line inscription in roman capitals, on a small, rectangular plate 9 by 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  in., to Anne, the wife of Sir Edward Alford, Knight; she died at the age of 74.



Dallaway (II, pt. 2, p. 30) says Anne 'was the daughter of Clement Corbet, LL.D., Chancellor of Norwich'.

<sup>1</sup> The sole authority for the existence of 'Richard Tooner' appears to be Cartwright (*Dallaway*, II, pt. 2, p. 36); he is entered in Hennessy's *Clergy Lists* under 1432, probably on the assumption that he succeeded Mapilton. Richard Crouner was rector by 1442 and exchanged with William Treverdown in 1445 (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* IV. 127, 136). Possibly 'Tooner' is a misreading for 'Crouner'.



BURTON: JOHN GORING.

## BURTON

I. [*John Goring*, 1520]. *On wall of altar tomb, nave.*

In a recess over an altar tomb, a small effigy in armour, kneeling at a prayer-desk, which stands on a chequered pavement. The figure, which measures  $14\frac{1}{2}$  in., kneels upon a cushion, facing east. John Goring is represented bare-headed with long hair and with bare hands; his armour consists of a collar of mail, a breastplate and skirt of plate, not divided into taces, to which are fastened three tuilles, over an underskirt of mail, shoulder-pieces with upright guards, the left much higher than the right, a gusset of mail at the right armpit, small elbow-pieces, knee-pieces with large, pointed plates above and below, and extra plates behind; round-toed sabbatons with rowel spurs screwed into the heel; an elaborate swordbelt, with the sword suspended diagonally in front of the body, no dagger is visible. There is a mouth scroll with the text, in black letters: 'Delicta iuventut(is) mee, et ignorancias meas, ne memineres dñe', 'Remember not, O Lord, the offences of my youth, nor my ignorances.'

There are four shields of arms, each measuring  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by 5 in. The upper dexter bears *argent a chevron between three annulets gules*, for Goring; the upper sinister, Goring, impaling *quarterly*; I and IV *argent on a chief gules three plates*, for Camoys; II and III (? *gules*) *a mullet (? argent) and on a chief indented (? argent), two mullets (? gules)*, for Dyke. The lower dexter bears *grand quarterly* I and IV Goring; II *argent on a chief indented gules two mullets or*, for St. John; III *quarterly*, I and IV Camoys, II and III Dyke. The lower sinister, I and IV Goring; II and III *quarterly*, I and IV Camoys, II and III Dyke; impaling St. John.

The above family connexion is as follows: Eva Dawtry (ob. 1353-4) married Sir Edward St. John (ob. 1345-6) of Barlavington. Their grand-daughter Constance—the daughter of Elizabeth St. John (daughter and heir of Sir Edward) and Henry Dyke, married John Goring (ob. 1520).<sup>1</sup> As a consequence, Dyke having married a St. John, he assumed that family's coat, differencing by reversing the tinctures and adding another mullet, placing it in the fess point, as in these shields, or on the chief, as will be seen on the tabard in the ensuing brass. In the past this particular coat has been erroneously credited to the St. Johns (*S.A.C.* LXVIII. 80).

The inscription is lost.

The brass is illustrated in *Suffling*, 119; *Camoys Peerage Case*, *Minutes of Evidence*, 1838, 63; *S.C.M.* vi. 222.

II. *Sir William Goring, Knight*, 1553(-4), and wife *Elizabeth*, 1558. *On wall above altar tomb, nave.*

The original slab containing the brasses to Sir William and Lady Goring, with their family, is placed in a recess over the altar tomb:

<sup>1</sup> Whose grandmother was a Radimall.



Thomas Goring son of Sir William & Elizabeth Goring knight of the shire & Elizabeth noble lady & was the one of his daughter & heres of Sir William Goring knight died & had issue by his young wife Edward barbare & Elizabeth

God forgett my name I praye them not to we but for you we say thy dearest helth & helth take & Judge we ar wronge into thy Justiceable meety for yt the same is the same no time the decrease of times & there is no truth in us

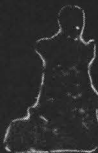
I have seen the heart into the and I have I for the world some one of the same for you more olive the die blame and take Reputatour in the dust and althys



Thomas Goring & Catherine daughter of the same William & Elizabeth Goring knight of the shire & Elizabeth noble lady & was the one of his daughter & heres of Sir William Goring knight died & had issue by his young wife Edward barbare & Elizabeth

Sir William Goring knight one of his Goring of his private chamber to King Edward the Sixth deceased the first day of March the 1553 and hath here succeeded

Elizabeth Goring wife of Sir William & daughter of John Goring of Stamford died in the 1558 and hath here succeeded



Anne de laud daughter of Sir William & Elizabeth late the widow of Sir George de laud of the County of Northampton died in the 1558 and hath here succeeded



Elizabeth Goring daughter of Sir William & Elizabeth Goring knight of the shire & Elizabeth noble lady & was the one of his daughter & heres of Sir William Goring knight died & had issue by his young wife Edward barbare & Elizabeth

that to Sir William is lost, the indent measures  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in.; he was in armour, kneeling; the four-line black-letter inscription, 12 by 4 in., remains, and reads:

Syr Willm̄ Gorynge knight one of y<sup>e</sup> Gentilmen of y<sup>e</sup> preuie chamber to Kyng Edward the Sixte: decessed the XVIII daye of March An<sup>o</sup> 1553: and lyeth here Intombed.

The  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in. brass, to his wife Elizabeth, is a unique example of a lady wearing a tabard. She is represented kneeling at a low prie-dieu on which is an open book, she wears the Paris hood, showing her hair in front, with a veil falling behind; a full skirt, plain tight sleeves, small frills at the neck and wrists, and for upper garment a tabard displaying her arms, quartered with those of her husband, charged as follows:

Right shoulder, *quarterly*; I and IV *gules a fess ermine between three martlets or*, for Covert; II *azure three pelicans argent*, for Pelham; III *azure fretty or*, for de Courcy.

Left shoulder, *quarterly of five*, I Goring; II Dyke; III Camoys; IV *argent four lions passant in bend between two bendlets sable*, for Hawtrey; V *argent three bars sable on a canton of the last, a leopard's face or*, for Radimall.

Body, *quarterly of five*, as on left sleeve, impaling: *quarterly of four*, as on right sleeve.

The effigy measures 14 in.

Below is the three-line inscription, 12 by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., in black letter:

Elizabeth goringe wife of y<sup>e</sup> same Sr Willim | & dought(er) of  
John Couert of Slaugh(a)m dyed y<sup>e</sup> | XVI of Nouēbe' 1558 and  
lyeth here itombed.

There were seven children of the marriage; they were shown on separate slabs each with an inscription:

- (1) Henry, married Dorothy, daughter of William Everard, Esq.

*Inscription*: Henry Goringe, sonne & heyre of ye same S(ir) | Willim  
& Elisabeth nowe lyuinge & married | to dorethe one of ye dought  
& heyres | of Willim Everad Esquire dyed & hath Issue by | her  
lyuing, Willim Edward; Barbare & Elisabeth.

- (2) George, married Mary, daughter of William Everard, Esq.

*Inscription*: *lost*.

- (3) Robert, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Onley.

*Inscription*: Robert Goringe decessed one other soñe of | Syr  
Willim̄ & Elisabeth latly married to Mary | daughter of Thomas  
Onley Esquire ha | vyng Issue by her, nowe lyving Elizabeth.

- (4) Anne, married Sir George Delalind.

*Inscription*: Anne delalind daughter of ye same syr Willim & |  
Elizabeth late the wyfe of syr George delalind | of ye Coūtye of  
Dorset & nowe wife to ffraunc' | browne Esquire brother to y<sup>e</sup>  
vicount Mountague.

(5) Thomas, Edward, and Custance, died in infancy.

*Inscription:* Thomas Edward & Custance, childrē of the | same  
Willm̄ & Elizabeth dep(ar)ted in ther infancy & | one other died  
afore it had receved Christēdom.

Above the effigies of the parents are two texts on rectangular plates, in black letter; on the dexter:

O god forget My synne' Impute | them not to me but forgeue me  
for thy | dere soñe Jesus Christe' sake. Judge | me acordinge  
unto thy Inscrutable | mercy for yf we saye y<sup>t</sup> we have no sȳne |  
we deceaue o<sup>r</sup>selues & theris no truth in us.

On the sinister.

I have Geven deligent care unto the and | nowe I see the wyth  
myne eyes wherfore | I geue myne owne selfe the blame: and |  
take Repentance in the duste and Ashes.

There are four shields of arms, 7 by 6 in. No. I, on the dexter side: *quarterly*; 1 Goring; 2 Dyke; 3 Camoys; 4 Hawtry, impaling Radimall. No. II, between the figures of Sir William and his wife; No. I, impaling: *quarterly*; 1 Covert, 2 Pelham, 3 de Courcey. Nos. III and IV; *quarterly of eight*; 1 Goring; 2 Dyke; 3 Camoys; 4 Hawtre; 5 Radimall; 6 Covert; 7 Pelham; 8 de Courcey; impaling: *quarterly*, 1 and 4—*sable on a fess between two étoiles argent*, for Everard; 2 *argent on a bend sable three eagles displayed or*, for Ernle; 3 *azure a lion rampant or crowned argent*, for Darell.

For the discrepancy in the order of emblazonment on Nos. III and IV, from that at Friston, where it is given correctly, see *S.A.C.* LXVIII. 79–83. (Alabaster tomb of Thomas Selwyn and Elizabeth, *née* Goring, and their family.) The shield shows the coat of Sir Henry Goring, ob. 1594, eldest son of the Lady Elizabeth, who married Dorothy second daughter of William Everard of Albourne, Sussex, by his wife Joan, daughter of Sir John Ernle, ob. 1521, whose wife was Ann, daughter of Constantine Darell of Collingbourne, Wilts. Sir John's second wife was Margaret, daughter of Edmund Dawtry (or Hawtre) and his great-grandson Richard married Barbara, daughter of Sir Henry Goringe. The estates of Burton belonged originally to the Dawtre family. The Radimall connexion was brought in by the marriage of John Goring, ob. 1495, with Margaret daughter of Ralph Radmylde, or Radimall, by his wife Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Lord Camoys. (*Mosse*, 38.)

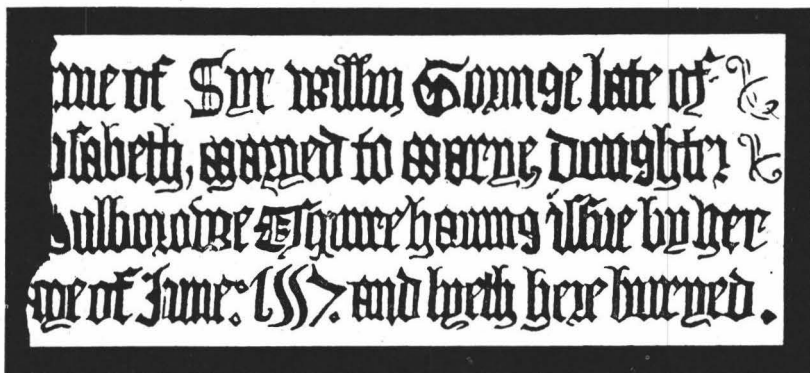
Elizabeth was the daughter of John Covert of Slaugham and his wife Isabel, who was the daughter and heir of John Pelham, whose grandmother was Joan, daughter and co-heir of Sir John de Courcey. See *S.A.C.* XXIII. 142 f.

The brass is illustrated in *Anastatic Drawing Soc.*, 1881, pl. 8 (lady); *Arch. Jour.* LVII. 309 (lady); *Beaumont*, 187 (lady); *Camoys*

*Peerage Case*, 65; *Mon. Br. Soc.'s Trans.* II. 329 (with slab); *V and A. Mus. list*, pl. 45, No. 6 (lady); *S.C.M.* VI. 222.

III. *Inscription (mutilated)* [Robert] Goring, 1557. *On north wall of chancel.*

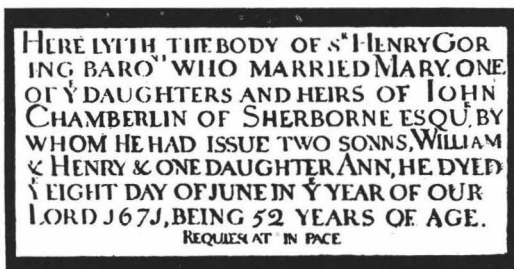
Part of a four-line inscription measuring 11½ by 5 in., in black letter, thought to be that of Robert, son of Sir William Goringe, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Onley of Pulborough.



..... nne of Syr William Goringe late of  
 ..... ysabeth, maryed to Marye, daughter  
 ..... Pulborowe Esquire hauing issue by her  
 ..... aye of June: 1557. and lyeth here buried.

IV. *Inscription, Sir Henry Goring, Bart.*, 1671. *On south wall of chancel.*

Inscription, measuring 19½ by 9 in., to Sir Henry Goring.



V. *Inscription, Mary, wife of Sir Henry Goring, Bart.*, 1694. *On south wall of chancel.*

Inscription, in roman capitals, 19 by 9 in., to Mary Chamberlin,



wife of Sir Henry Goring, Bart. Found on one of the chancel steps in 1881 (see rubbing at the Society of Antiquaries).

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MARY GORING  
THE MOST DESERVEDLY BELOVED WIFE OF S  
HENRY GORING OF BURTON BAR<sup>NT</sup> & DAUGH<sup>N</sup>  
OF JOHN CHAMBIRLAD. OF SHERBORNE ESQ<sup>R</sup>.  
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 12 OF  
SEPTEMBER AN<sup>O</sup> DOM 1694

VI. *Inscription, Ann Biddulph, 1679. On south wall of chancel.*

Inscription, eight lines in roman capitals, 19½ by 9 in., to Ann, daughter of Sir Henry Goring, Bart., and wife of Richard Biddulph of Biddulph, Co. of Stafford, Esq., aged 21.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ANN BIDD  
DULPH THE MOST DESERVEDLY BELOV  
ED WIFE OF RICHARD BIDDULPH ESQ  
AND DAUGHTER TO S<sup>R</sup> HENRY GORING  
OF BURTON BAR<sup>T</sup> BY MARY HIS WIFE SHE  
HAD ISSVE THRE SONNES AND ONE  
DAUGHTER AND CHANGED THIS LIFE  
FOR A BETTER THE 25. OF OCTOB<sup>R</sup> 1679  
A<sup>T</sup> TATIS 21 ( R<sup>Q</sup>UESCAT IN PACE

BURWASH

I. *Civilian, c. 1440. On wall of south aisle.*

The effigy of a civilian, 14¾ in. in height, with short hair, wearing a long gown, standing upon a small mount. The brass is very much worn, no detail remains. The foot inscription is lost; the indent measures 16¼ by 5 in. [For illustration see opposite.]

II. *Inscription, Anthony Cruttenden, Esq. West Porch. (Now lost.)*

In Burrell MS. (Add. 5697, f. 37) the inscription is described as follows: 'In the Nave, on a large stone of black marble is affixed a Brass plate with this Inscription in Capitals,

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE  
BODY OF ANTHONY CRUT-  
TENDON ESQ<sup>R</sup>. WHO WAS BU-  
-RIED THE 5TH DAY OF MAY  
1660 AN<sup>O</sup> AETATIS SUA 87.'

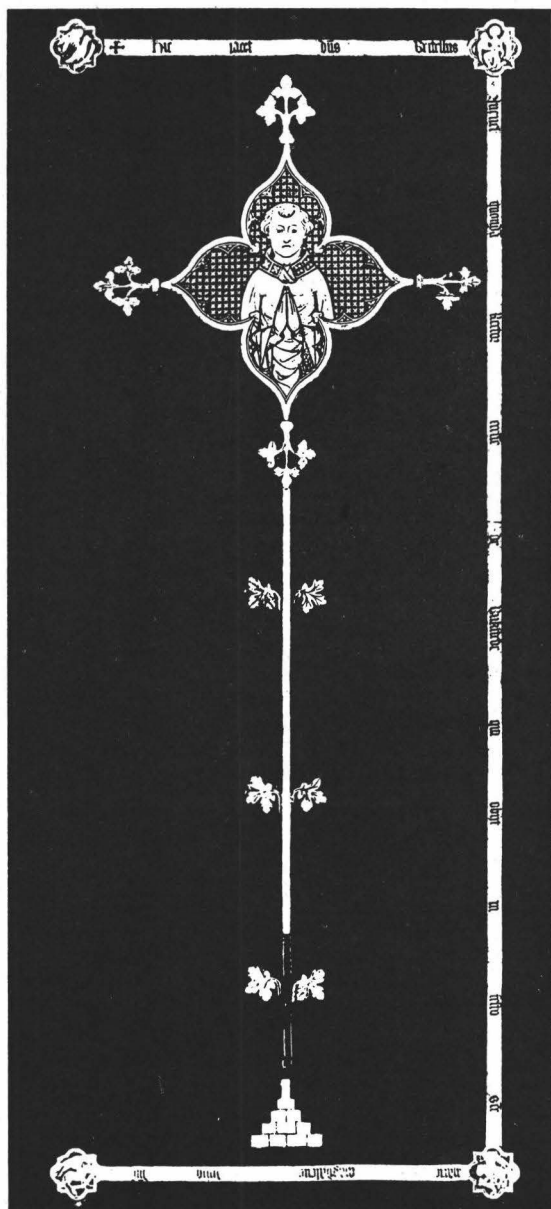


## BUXTED

I. *Britell Avenel, rector, c. 1393. Chancel.*

A floriated cross, the head formed by a quatrefoil of four ogee arches, cusped, with triple-leaved finials (one mutilated) enclosing the half-effigy of Britell Avenel, on a diapered background. The stem of the cross, the lower portion of which is lost, is slender, and rises from a base of four small steps, it is ornamented with three sets of opposed leaves. Avenel is represented tonsured, and with hair curling above the ears, he is in mass vestments; amice with apparel of quatrefoils, chasuble, alb, the tight sleeves of which appear at the wrists, and maniple on the left arm. A marginal inscription in black letter encloses the cross, but the dexter side of this is lost:

Hic jacet d(omi)n(u)s Britellus Avenel quonda(m) Rector  
 eccl(es)ie de Bukstede qui obiit in festo s(an)c(t)e marie magda-  
 lene, d(omi)ni . . .



BUXTED: BRITELL AVENEL.

Four evangelistic symbols form the corners of the inscription, which translated reads: 'Here lies Sir Britell Avenel, formerly rector of Buxted Church, who died on the feast of Saint Mary Magdalene in the year of the Lord . . .'

The dating festival is 22 July; the year was probably 1393.

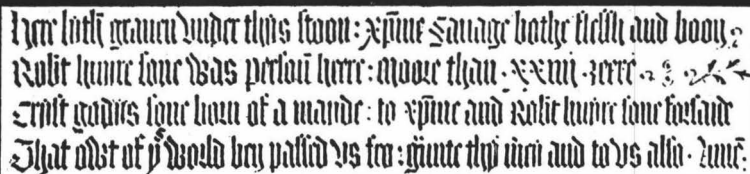
The marginal inscription measures 7 ft. 5 in. and the cross 6 ft. 8½ in.

Avenel was rector of Buxted with Uckfield,<sup>1</sup> 1361. He also held a prebend in Ireland called 'Kylconan' in the cathedral church of Limerick and was made a canon of Windsor in 1385.<sup>2</sup> He was still rector of Buxted in 1386, but had died intestate before the summer of 1394, when William Avenel appears as administrator of his goods.<sup>3</sup> His brass evidently resembled that which may be attributed to John de Lewes, rector and builder of the chancel, c. 1330, the indents for which, and for another similar cross, still remain.

The brass is illustrated in *Boutell, Brasses and Slabs*, 116; and *Christian Monitor*, 123; *Builder*, cii. 183; *Cam. Camden Soc. Illust.* No. 5, p. 191; *Woodman*, 66; *Macdermott*, 28.

II. *Inscription in eight English verses, Cristine, mother of Robert Savage, c. 1430. On floor of chancel.*

Inscription in two columns of four lines in black letter, 23 by 5½ in.:



Here lyth grauen vnder thys stoon: Xpine Sauage bothe flessch and boon;  
 Robt huyre sone was Person heere: Moore than xxiiii yeere.  
 Cryst godys sone born of a mayde: to Xpine and Robt huyre sone forsaide  
 That owt of y<sup>s</sup> world ben passed us fro: G'unte thy m̄cy and to us also. Amē.

Here lyth grauen vnder thys stoon:  
 Xpine Sauage bothe flessch and boon;  
 Robt huyre sone was Person heere:  
 Moore than xxiiii yeere  
 Cryst godys sone born of a mayde:  
 to Xpine and Robt huyre sone forsaide  
 That owt of y<sup>s</sup> world ben passed us fro:  
 G'unte thy m̄cy and to us also. Amē:

Robert Savage was rector from 1403 to 1426.

<sup>1</sup> In the Lambeth Register, Langham, f. 5 b: 'Buckstede cum capella de Okyngfeld', i.e. Uckfield. <sup>2</sup> *Mosse*, 39.

<sup>3</sup> Dunkin (Add. MS. 39375, f. 104) quoting De Banco R., Trin. 18 Ric. II, m. 91 d.



Of no charite pray for the Soule of Thomas  
of Buxtede in the Countie of Sussex Esquire at  
his Wyffe, which Thomas Decedid the xxij<sup>th</sup> da  
tober in Anno dñi m<sup>o</sup> ccc<sup>o</sup> lxxij<sup>o</sup>. Whose Soule

III. *Part of the legs of a man in armour, c. 1460. Framed under glass on wall of south aisle.*

Two fragments remaining of a man in armour, formerly in the south aisle, 2¾ in., found in the Rectory barn, now placed with Nos. IV–VII in a locked frame on the wall of the south aisle.

IV. *Effigy of Denis Slon, priest, 1485. In glass case on wall of south aisle.*

A standing effigy of a priest, 13 in., holding a chalice of which the stem and foot are worn away; he is represented tonsured, and vested in amice, chasuble, alb, stole, and maniple. The brass, which has been broken in half, was found loose in a chest in 1924; the upper half was lost for some time but was returned to the church in 1925. The inscription is lost, but is recorded in the Burrell MS. (Add. 5697, f. 173 r.):

‘North Isle. In the old black letter—

Hic jacet Dominus Dionicius Slon qui obiit  
xvii die Decembris, anno Domini  
mccccxxxv ejus animae propitiatur Deus. Amen.’

It is doubtful whether Slon was ever rector at Buxted.

V. *Shield of Warnett; from brass to John Warnett of Furnival's Inn, 1486, and wife Joan, 1496. In glass case on wall of south aisle.*

A shield, 6 in., formerly on a slab in the south aisle, to one of the Warnett family of Hempstead, in Framfield. The Warnett arms: *argent, fretty vert over all a stag springing sable, horns and hoofs or*. The fret, now only visible behind the stag, doubtless represents the net from which the stag is escaping: ‘Ware net!’ being the punning device for Warnett.

The inscription, now lost, is given in the Burrell MS. (Add. 5697, f. 173 r.):

Orate pro animabus Joannis Warnett, Benobs<sup>1</sup>—unius |  
Sociorum de Furnivall Inn, qui obiit xvii die October | dcccc  
xxxvi et Johanna uxoris ejus, quae obiit vii<sup>o</sup> | Die Junij anno  
Domini millesimo cccclxxxv quorum | animabus propitiatur  
Deus. Amen.

*Translation:* ‘Pray for the souls of John Warnett a member of Furnivall's Inn, who died the 17th of October 1486, and Joan his wife, who died 7th of June 1495, on whose souls may God have mercy. Amen.’

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* x. 209: W. S. Walford says, ‘The unintelligible word “Benobs” is obviously erroneous, though it has been conjectured to be contracted from “pernobilis”, but as the word is underlined with dots in Burrell MS., as if the reading were doubtful, it may with great probability be assumed to have been misread, from the contraction of “generosi et”, which would make the sense at once quite clear.’

The Rev. Ed. Turner (*S.A.C.* xxxiii. 145) gives it as ‘generosi’.

VI. *Shield, a cross and a bend.*

A shield,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., displaying a cross and a bend. Probably for a member of the family of Newenham (*S.A.C.* LXIX. 217).

VII. *Inscription, mutilated. Thomas Smith, Esq., 1558, and wife Anne.*

An inscription,  $16\frac{3}{4}$  by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in., mutilated, to Thomas and Anne Smith of Buxted, given in full in the Burrell MS. (Add. 5697, f. 173 r.):

Of your Charyte pray for the soule of Thomas Smith | of Buck-  
stede in the county of Sussex Esquyer and Anne | his wife;  
which Thomas decessed y<sup>e</sup> XXVII day of Oc | tober in Anno D<sup>m</sup>  
MCCCCLVIII whose soul Jesu pardon.

VIII. *Effigies and inscription. (Now lost.)*

'On a slab in this [south] aisle are the matrices of the figures of a man and woman, and of a plate for inscription. It was probably this which recorded "Johannes Attewelle et Isabella uxor ejus . . . 12 die men . . . Maii An. Dom. 1438, quorum". . . .' (*S.A.C.* IX. 216.)

Burrell gives a sketch (Add. MS. 5697, f. 173) of both figures, standing, the man in civilian dress, with buckle shoes, the lady in a long, flowing gown, and kerchief head-dress, with the ends falling on her shoulders.

# PEVENSEY CASTLE GUARD AND ENDLEWICK RENTS

BY THE REV. W. BUDGEN, M.A., F.S.A.

AT the time of the compilation of Domesday Book the lordship of Pevensey Rape was held by Robert, Count of Mortain. A large proportion of the lands within the rape was held of the Count by other persons, the remainder being retained by the Count as his demesne. Coming back into the king's hands in 1101 by the forfeiture of William, Count of Mortain, Robert's son and successor, the lordship of the Rape was granted to Gilbert de Aquila and, with intervals of varying duration when it was temporarily resumed by the king, it remained in the de Aquila family until the death of a later Gilbert de Aquila in or prior to 1232.<sup>1</sup> Owing to this family association the name, the Honour of Aquila, became permanently attached to the lordship of Pevensey and the manors held thereof.

The grant to Gilbert de Aquila did not extend to all the manors formerly held of the Mortains as mesne lords, nor did it include those which they had themselves held in demesne; some of these became attached to the Honour of Leicester and were held in 1264 of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, as mesne lord;<sup>2</sup> others were granted by the king to various persons to be held in chief.

## HECKAGE AND CASTLE GUARD

It will be obvious that when the lords of the Sussex Rapes established castles in their respective domains some provision for their maintenance and defence became necessary, and the responsibility for this to some extent was placed upon those who held lands within the rapes. In regard to maintenance the service exacted seems to have been concerned mainly with the enclosure of the

<sup>1</sup> For the later history of the rape see *S.A.C.* XLIX. 2-6.

<sup>2</sup> *Cal. of Misc. Inquisitions*, I. 2030.



stronghold or keep of the castle. At Bramber Castle the service had to do with stone walls and it is called 'murage'. At Pevensey, as Mr. Salzman has shown (*S.A.C.* XLIX. 3), the obligation was connected with the maintenance of the 'hay' or palisade on the earthen rampart forming the inner bailey of the castle, and the service is called 'heckage'.

The distribution of this responsibility in Pevensey Rape may be gathered from the names of the various holders of fees within the rape who in 1254 compounded with Peter of Savoy, then lord of Pevensey, for the release of their service by the payment of 12 marks for each heckage.<sup>1</sup> The names, to which we have added the probable fee or group of fees concerned, are given in the Appendix to this paper, and by a comparison with the other lists in the Appendix it appears that the names are nearly all of persons holding fees that were also chargeable with the service of castle guard. But there are possible exceptions, for Heighton, Beddingham, and Birling, whose holders occur in the heckage agreement, do not seem to have been liable for castle guard.

In regard to the defence of Pevensey Castle we find that there was due from most of the manors within the rape a yearly payment of 6s. 8d. on each knight's fee for castle guard. It is not clear whether this was a commutation of an earlier personal service, but, if so, the commutation must have been made as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century. In a rental of Tilton and Otham (later the possessions of Bayham Abbey) in the Bodleian Library, printed by Mr. Salzman in his *History of Hailsham* and dated by him at about 1200, this due of 6s. 8d. is mentioned. A fine in 1242<sup>2</sup> dealing with this service leaves room for the suggestion that the money rent was due as well as the personal service. The fine is between the Prior of Lewes and William, son of Robert de Horsted, concerning the service which William claimed from the prior, i.e. 5s. yearly for castle guard and 25s. for sheriff's

<sup>1</sup> *Curia Regis Rolls*, 151, m. 18. The holders of fees in Bramber Rape, in 1270, compounded for both castle guard and murage at 12 marks for each knight's fee. *Sussex Fines* (Sussex Record Soc. VII), 721-6.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* ii. 414.

aid and the finding of a horse of the value of 40s. for 40 days when castle guard had to be rendered in person. The prior, for a payment of 3 marks, was relieved of the part of his service that related to the finding of a horse. This may have been only a rearrangement between the parties following a commutation of personal service which made the provision of a horse no longer necessary.

In vol. XLII of our Collections the Rev. W. Hudson discussed in detail the knights' fees held of the Honour of Mortain and Aquila as they appear in three records, viz.: (i) Richer de Aquila's Carta of 1166; (ii) a list in the *Testa de Neville*, 1242;<sup>1</sup> and (iii) a list of Knights' Fees, 1302-3.<sup>2</sup> The first two of these lists comprise only the 35½ fees that were granted to the de Aquilas after the Mortain forfeiture. List (iii) includes, in addition, 5⅓ fees that were held in chief and 6 fees of the Honour of Leicester, representing—in part, at all events—Mortain fees. The total of these fees is 46½ and ⅓, whereas in a fine of the rape between the king and Peter of Savoy in 1260 it is stated that there are 63 fees in the county of Sussex belonging to the Honours of Aquila and Leicester.<sup>3</sup>

We give in an Appendix to this paper a copy of a list—believed to be the only one in existence—of the manors and lands chargeable with castle-guard rents and the amounts due in 1364-5, the total being £22 10s. At 6s. 8d. for each knight's fee this represents 67½ fees, but in the case of one of the manors, Charlaxton (i.e. Charleston in West Firle), which is charged with 50s., there seems to be either an over-assessment, or fees outside Sussex must be included, and, if 4 fees are allowed for this, we have as nearly as possible the number of fees mentioned in the grant to Peter of Savoy. It appears from this list that the manors which were held by the Mortains in demesne remained exempt from castle-guard service, even when at a later date they had ceased to be held by the lords of the honour, which suggests that the imposition of this service dates back to the time of the original grant of the lands to the various tenants.

<sup>1</sup> Since reissued as the *Book of Fees*, with dates from 1212 to 1242.

<sup>2</sup> Lay Subsidy, 189/2.

<sup>3</sup> *Sussex Fines* (Sussex Record Soc. VII), 637.

## LANDS OF THE WARDERS OF THE CASTLE

A further provision for the defence of the castle of Pevensey is revealed by Domesday Book, where certain lands are said to be held by the warders of the castle (*custodes castelli*). The lands were 2 hides in Borne (Eastbourne) and 3 hides and 20 acres in Ferle (West Firle near Lewes).<sup>1</sup> Both Eastbourne and Firle were demesne lands of the Counts of Mortain, and on their forfeiture they were not granted to the de Aquilas. It appears that these lands of the warders of the castle were treated as escheated lands, for when we next hear of them, in 1130, they are held at farm by William Fitz Richard, the grandson of Alvred, Robert of Mortain's butler, who is entered on the Pipe Roll for that year as accounting for 'the farm of the lands of the porters (*janitorum*) and warders (*vigilium*)'. He pays £19 4s. into the treasury and 16s. to the warder of the keep, making a total of £20.<sup>2</sup> From 1165 to 1169 the lands were in the king's hands, and the sheriff accounted for (a) 'the land of Richard Portarius', the render from which was ultimately fixed at £4 6s. a year, and (b) 'the land of the warders of Pevensel and of Montagu'.<sup>3</sup>

Dealing first with the D.B. 2 hides in Borne, we identify them with the Pipe Roll (a) 'the land of Richard Portarius', and we have no doubt that they are represented by the thirteenth-century holding of the Brade or Brode family in Eastbourne and Westham, who held in chief by the service of guarding the outer gate of Pevensey Castle.

Among the Lewes Priory charters is one by Richard Portarius de Pevensell granting to the priory, with the assent of his wife Cecily and his heir Robert, that the waters of the sea may have free course and recourse to the priory mill of Langney through the marsh of the said Richard in the neighbourhood of the said mill.<sup>4</sup> This charter may be dated by the witnesses at about 1160-5,

<sup>1</sup> S.D.B. X a, 30, and XI a, 17.

<sup>2</sup> *Pipe Roll*, 31 Hen. I, p. 68.

<sup>3</sup> Pipe Rolls of these dates.

<sup>4</sup> Duchy of Lancs., Misc. Bk. 112. (See also *S.A.C.* xxxv. 123.)

so it was probably made just before the lands of Richard came into the king's hands.

The lands of Richard Portarius ceased to be accounted for by the sheriff in 1173, and an explanation of what then happened is supplied by the terms of a grant made twenty-eight years later. This was a grant in 1201 by King John to Henry de Palerne of 'the custody of the gate of our castle of Pevensey' to be held 'by the service which John de Palerne his brother did to King Richard our brother and to the lord king our father'.<sup>1</sup> From this it appears that John de Palerne was holding this fee or office in the time of Henry II, that is before 1189 at the latest, and, if we are right in connecting this office with that previously held by Richard Portarius, the grant to John de Palerne will give the reason for the issues of the lands no longer appearing in the sheriff's accounts. Ayloff's *Cartae Antiqua*, p. 14, mentions a grant by Richard I to John de Palerne of the 'fee of the gate of Pevensel', and adds: 'He also granted to the same John the custody of the gate of the castle of Pevensey.'

Henry de Palerne, in 1209, paid 5 marks for having seisin of the serjeanty which belonged to the gate of Pevensey Castle as Henry (? John) his brother had it on the day he died.<sup>2</sup> From the *Book of Fees* (formerly called the *Testa de Neville*), p. 7, we learn that in 1212 Henry de Palerne was holding his tenement by the service of guarding the gate of Pevensey; and in the same record (p. 273), under date 1219, the particular gate is described as 'the gate outside the tower of the Bailey' (*portam extra turrim de Ballia*).

Returning for a moment to Richard Portarius, it will be noticed that his agreement with Lewes Priory was made with the consent of Robert his heir. There can be little doubt that it is the same Robert who as Robert Portarius is a witness to a grant by Sibyl de Dene to Lewes Priory (*ante* 1226)<sup>3</sup> and as Robert Porter is a witness with Henry de Palerne and others to a charter of

<sup>1</sup> Printed *Rotuli cartarum*, p. 93.

<sup>2</sup> Pipe Roll, 10 John, quoted in Dodsworth MSS., Bodl. Lib.

<sup>3</sup> *S.A.C.* xxxv. 121. Mr. Salzman assigns Sybil's death to the year 1226, *S.A.C.* LVIII. 181.

Robert de Ferles (c. 1230).<sup>1</sup> Finally, as Robert le Porter, in 1236 he quits claim to Henry de Palerne of and in 90 acres of land in Westham and 2 hides in Burne.<sup>2</sup> That these 2 hides are identical with the 2 hides named in Domesday Book as the holding of the *custodes castelli* in Borne can hardly be doubted, particularly as the lands held at a later date by the Brade family by the service of guarding the outer gate of Pevensey Castle comprised messuages, lands, and tenements both in Eastbourne and at Southey in Westham.<sup>3</sup> Henry de Palerne gave to Hastings Priory the tithe of grain of his demesne lands of Langport (that being the name of the borowe of the Hundred of Eastbourne in which the 2 hides lay), reserving to the church of Bourne 2s. yearly.<sup>4</sup>

The Brade family must have succeeded the Palernes before 1278, for a record of that date states that 'Richard le Bod (*recte* Brode) holds 15 librates of land within the liberty of the Cinque Ports by the service of being the porter (*janitor*) of the outer (*forensice*) gate of the castle of Pevensey'.<sup>5</sup> It is of interest to mention that just as there was a dealing with land between Robert Portarius and his successors, the Palernes, so there was a transaction between the Palerne family and Richard le Brade, although the lands may not be those that we have been considering. It was a grant by Helewis daughter of William Palerne to Richard le Brade of a messuage in Pevensey which came to her from her father or which might come to her by the death of her sisters (later named as Edith and Benedicta) and 2 acres of land in Pevensey and Westham. The witnesses include Philip de Hydenie, Robert de Estenovre, Giles de Hydenie, and Sir Robert Tut, Vicar of Hellingly.<sup>6</sup>

We need not follow further the devolution of these Eastbourne lands of the warders of the castle, which became the manor of Medes *alias* Brode, with its own view of frankpledge, entirely independent of the manor

<sup>1</sup> Compton Place Muniments.

<sup>2</sup> Sussex Fines, 336.

<sup>3</sup> Inq. p.m., Philip le Brode, 4 Edw. II (1311).

<sup>4</sup> S.A.C. XIII. 167.

<sup>5</sup> Harl. MSS. 1192, f. 10 b, 11.

<sup>6</sup> Compton Place muniments. For further particulars of the family of le Brade see *History of Hailsham*, p. 181.

of Eastbourne, the present owner being the Marquess of Hartington. We will only mention the service by which the lands were held at various dates, viz. *Inq. p.m.*, John le Brode 'guarding the outer gate of Pevensey Castle'. 1328, *Inq. ad quod damp.*, John de Shodewell: 'finding one man to guard the outer gate of Pevensey Castle'. 1442-3, Richard Shalston: 'by rent of 13s. 4d. to the outer gate of Pevensey Castle'. At this last date the lands in Westham, which had become separated from the Eastbourne 2 hides, were held by Sir Thomas Sackville by the rent of 17s. 6d. to the outer gate of Pevensey Castle.<sup>1</sup>

### THE LANDS OF THE WARDERS IN FIRLE

The identification of the warders' lands in Firle presents greater difficulty, partly because, after the Mortain forfeiture in 1101, the lands seem to have been divorced from any special castle service. But, having disposed of the warders' lands in Eastbourne, there should be no hesitation in recognizing the D.B. lands of the *custodes* in Firle as being the same as the Pipe Roll 'land of the *vigiles* of Pevensel and Muntagu' accounted for by the sheriff in 1165. The reference to 'de Muntagu', or as it appears later 'de Monte Acuto', must probably be dismissed as the result of confusion. Robert of Mortain the lord of Pevensey also had large estates in Somerset, including Biscopestone where his castle called Montagud was situated. Alvred the Butler was a considerable subtenant of these Somerset lands, among them 1½ hides near the castle.<sup>2</sup> There were also *portarii* of this castle who held 2 hides of land<sup>3</sup> which seems to have escheated like the Eastbourne and Firle lands; possibly also William Fitz Alvred was holding these lands at farm in 1130-1 as well as the Sussex lands, but in 1164 the sheriff of Somerset accounts for the lands of the Montacute porters (called in the Pipe Roll '*vigiles*'),<sup>4</sup> so there would seem to be no grounds for thinking that the Sussex Pipe

<sup>1</sup> Duchy of Lancs., Ministers' Accounts, No. 7117, Bdle. 442, m. 1.

<sup>2</sup> D.B. (Somerset), p. 93 a.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 92 b.

<sup>3</sup> Pipe Rolls, 1164-6.

Roll entry is concerned with anything but the land of the Pevensey warders. Some confirmation of this is also afforded by an entry in the same Pipe Roll of 1165 in the account for Kent, where Randolph de Broc, who was holding at farm the lands of the archbishopric of Canterbury, renders account of £9 14s. from 'the escheated lands of the *vigiles* of Pevensel', no mention being made of 'de Muntagu'. No explanation can be offered for the appearance of this item in the archbishopric account.<sup>1</sup> In the Pipe Roll for 1166 and subsequent years the Sussex entry runs: 'The farm of Hectone, land of the *vigiles*', &c.

Here it must be noted that the parish of Firle includes, besides Firle itself, the ancient townships of Heighton, Compton, and Charleston lying contiguously in an eastward direction and Preston Poynings on the west of Firle. Each of these townships became a separate manor and all, except Heighton, are given in Domesday Book in Totnore Hundred. Heighton (Hectone) only occurs in connexion with detached pieces of the manor lying in Hastings Rape, and the main part of the lands must be considered as included in the particulars of Ferles.

Now it is evident that the 'Hectone' of the Pipe Rolls stands for Heighton, but the exact identification of the warders' lands is complicated by the fact that both Compton and Charleston are sometimes mentioned in the records under the general heading of Hectone. The yearly issues from these Hectone lands, increased in 1167 from £20 to £22, continue to appear on the Pipe Rolls until 1169, but in that year only £11, for a half year's issues, was paid, the balance being accounted for 'in lands given to William Fitz John, £11 in Hecton, by the king's gift'. This can only mean that the lands hitherto in the king's hands had been granted to William Fitz John in the middle of the year of account. In 1185-6 this land, described as 'Heachton which was William Fitz John's' is back again in the king's hands, and the sheriff accounts for £13 0s. 2d. of the fixed farm and

<sup>1</sup> This was at the time when the Archbishop, Thomas Becket, had left his see owing to the trouble with Henry II.



75s. 10*d.* from the issues. In the following year he accounts for £21 10s. 5*d.*, of which 20s. remained due from the Knights of the Temple for rent of land which they held in the same vill. In 1189 the sheriff accounts for the full issues of £22.<sup>1</sup> Then the lands disappear from the Pipe Rolls, evidently having been made again the subject of a royal grant. Without being beyond dispute, it seems very probable that the grantee in this case was Richard Fitz William, whose father, William Fitz Alvred, as we have seen, held the lands at farm prior to 1165. According to Mr. Salzman (*S.A.C.* LVII. 166) Richard Fitz William died in 1195, and in 1199 his son, John de Montacute, paid 400 marks to have (*inter alia*) an inquiry whether Richard his father was illegally disseised of the manor of Hectone and other lands. Mr. Salzman notes that he recovered these lands in 1201.<sup>2</sup> This manor later came to be known as Heighton St. Clere from the name of the family who held it from 1327 onwards, the St. Cleres being the direct descendants of Richard Fitz William and ancestors of Viscount Gage, the present owner. We conclude that this manor represents a part, if not the whole, of the lands in Firle held by the warders of the castle. An extent of the manor made in 1336, on the death of John St. Clere, gives its value as £25 11s. 3¼*d.*<sup>3</sup> It should be observed that the manor did not pay castle guard.

### COMPTON

As we have already stated, Compton was a township in Firle adjoining Heighton on the east. At the time of the Domesday Survey it was held by Robert, Count of Mortain, in demesne, so it is hardly possible that it can have formed part of the lands of the warders of the castle, but the association of Compton with Heighton makes it desirable to summarize its history.

We have no information as to the holder immediately after the Mortain forfeiture, but in 1165—at the same

<sup>1</sup> See the Pipe Rolls for these years.

<sup>2</sup> *Rot. de Finibus*, 117.

<sup>3</sup> From a contemporary copy, Compton Place Muniments.



time that the Heighton lands were taken into the king's hands—Compton (Cuntona) was also seized, and the issues were accounted for by the sheriff until 1173-4.<sup>1</sup> At some date subsequently the manor must have come into the possession of the family of Fitz John, who, as we have seen, for a time held the Heighton lands of the warders, for when Compton was granted by Henry III to Theobald de Englecheville, along with lands in Devon belonging to Luke Fitz John, it is described as 'all the land which the said Luke held in the parish of Ferles in the county of Sussex which are our escheat from the lands of the Normans'.<sup>2</sup> Theobald de Englecheville gave Compton to the Knights Templars, and there is a charter—which, of course, must be previous to this gift—by which William Fitz John of Weston gave to the Templars 'all my land in Berewick which belonged to my manor of Hectone, namely the land which my lord king Henry gave me'.<sup>3</sup>

The reference in the last charter to Hectone (Heighton) is puzzling. The charter is apparently of the time of Henry III, and from one of the witnesses, Richard de Mucegros, it may be dated about 1235, but Heighton had been recovered by John de Montacute in 1201, and we can only imagine that Hectone here stands for Compton. At all events, lands in Berwick were so intimately and permanently associated with Compton that at a later date the manor came to be known as Compton Berwick otherwise Berwick St. John, the latter title arising from the long ownership by the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, who succeeded to the estate on the suppression of the Templars.<sup>4</sup> Compton was held from 1515 to 1542 by Sir John Gage under lease from the Hospitallers, and after their suppression the estate was bought by him from the Crown.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pipe Rolls, 11-20 Hen. II.

<sup>2</sup> Cartulary of the Hospital of St. John, Cott. MSS. Nero E. 6, f. 164.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, f. 150.

<sup>4</sup> This manor is to be distinguished from Compton St. John in West Sussex, which owes its distinctive appellation to the ownership of the family of St. John. It is a coincidence that one manor should have belonged to the St. Johns and the other to the Fitz Johns, with a later association with the Hospital of St. John.

<sup>5</sup> Gage Muniments, 10/10.

## ENDLEWICK RENTS

The castle-guard rents of which we have spoken were collected by the holders of the manor of Endlewick, comprising an estate of about 100 acres in Arlington and Wilmington. The services rendered for the land included the collection of various payments due to the Honour of Aquila, but it is doubtful whether the collection of the castle-guard rents formed part of the original services. In an Inquisition held in reference to a proposed gift by Philip de Enlenwyke to Michelham Priory in 1335 there is the statement that the said Philip had a messuage and a carucate of land in Wilmington, Arlington, and Middleton (in Arlington) which was held of the Queen as of her Barony of Aquila 'by the service of being the Bailiff of the said Barony for the making of summonses and attachments and for levying monies arising from pleas and perquisites of courts and hundreds belonging to the said Barony'.<sup>1</sup>

The services are stated more fully in a Book of Tenures of the Manor of Enlewykes,<sup>2</sup> which was apparently compiled at the time when the manor was held by Robert Burton of Eastbourne and William Seger of Westdean, to whom it was conveyed by John Warnett of Framfield in February 1523-4. The statement is as follows:

'In Primis ye said mannour of Enlewykes doth hold of ye Duchy of Lancaster to make two bailiffs, one to serve ye court of Rype and another to serve the Court of Dudeswell within ye said shire of Sussex, which bailiffs do gather all ye ameracements and court suites yt are lost in ye said courts And also do receive all ye Common Fines of ye Hundreds of Wyllyngdon, Longbregge, Flexborough, Totnore and Dylle in ye Bailiff of Rype's charge, and Rushmonden, Grenested and Hartfield in ye Bailiff of Duddleswell's; also ye bailiffs of Duddleswell and Rype must receive all ye perquisites of ye Hundreds aforesaid of ye Aldermen of every Hundred . . . Also ye said Tennants of Enlewyke doth hold their land by ye service to gather certain Rents for ye Duchy of Castleward to ye sum of £24 4s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. as it doth appear in ye charge of their account.'

The sum above referred to comprises the first three items in an account of the charge on the bailiffs under

<sup>1</sup> Inq. ad quod damp., 8 Edw. III, 225/18.

<sup>2</sup> Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 6351, p. 85.

date 2 Hen. VIII (1510-11), as follows: From Rents of Assize, £4 10s. 8*d.*; New Rents, 4s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; Castle Guard, £22 10s. 0*d.*; Common Fines, £3 11s. 2*d.*; Perquisites of Court of Duddleswell, £2; Amercements of Hundreds, £2 16s. 4*d.*; Stallage in Haylesham Market, 17s. 6*d.* Giving a total of £39 9s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; from which allowances were made to the amount of £3 11s., leaving £35 9s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* due to the Crown.

The holders of the manor or bailiwick also collected by arrangement with the sheriff of Sussex a large number of small sums due from various lands within the rape, called Sheriff's Aid or Sheriff's Yield, amounting to upwards of £8 9s. In reference to this, the Book of Tenures says:

'The cause why the tenants of the manor of Enlewykes receive more money in their rental than they account for to the Dutchy or pay to the Sheriff is for because in old time all ye whole Hundreds within the precincts of the Enlewykes did pay to the Sheriff a gross sum of £8. 9. which sometime was gathered among them of the Hundreds within the precincts of the Enlywykes and not by the tenants of the manor of Enlewyke, for he doth hold his lands of the Dutchy of Lancaster by other services, as is above written. And then for because the Hundreds were greatly vexed and troubled for gathering of the same £8. 9. for sometimes the Sheriff distrained whom it pleased him for all within the Enlewykes, then the inhabitants there taking an order within themselves there to bring themselves out of trouble, charged their lands with many small particular sums of money above the sum due to the Sheriff to the intent the surplusage thereof should grow to the gatherer for his labour.'

At the end of an account of William Seger and James Burton as bailiffs of the Enlewyke—printed as an Appendix to this paper—this further explanation is given:

'And further we certefy the kyng our Sovereyn lord and his honourable counsell of the said Duche that tyme out of mynd hit hath been usyd that the Baylez of Enlewyke shall have of the said Sheriffe of Sussex for the tyme being for their labour for receyvng the said yeld for that the said Sheryffe might not enter the said libertye & franchez of the said Duche for the receyvng the same contrary to the Kyng's old graunte of the said libertye.'<sup>1</sup>

The account—the date of which must be between 1525, when Robert Burton died, and 1545, when Seger's

<sup>1</sup> Duchy of Lancs., Depositions, vol. 24, f. 40.

interest ceased—is described as a rental of castle guard with Sheriff's Aid within the rape, but it also includes the rents of assize due to the Crown, as in the summary given above, and the total amount is £37 19s. 3½*d.*, of which £27 4s. 8¼*d.* is due to the Crown as before. The balance of £10 15s. is said to be due to the sheriff, he 'paying for our labor for receyvynge his said yeld'.

Between the date of these two accounts there had been trouble between the bailiffs of Endlewick and William Ashburnham, the sheriff, in regard to the amount payable for Sheriff's Aid. The sheriff and his son, John Ashburnham as under sheriff, not being content to receive the £8 9s. as customary, seized by way of distress 6 oxen and 400 sheep belonging to William Seger and impounded them and refused to deliver an obligation given by Seger for the payment of a larger sum. Seger and Burton took proceedings in Chancery for relief, and in these proceedings it transpired that through long continued receipt of these three items, Rents of Assize, Castle Guard, and Sheriff's Aid, they had become mixed together in one rental, 'so that no rental can be found to prove the sayd Sheryffes yeld sondry and severed from the kyngs sayd Castleward rent and rent of assize'.<sup>1</sup> We have not the conclusion of this suit, but from the statement in the second of the accounts above mentioned, it would seem that in future the bailiffs were to account to the sheriff for £10 15s.—they looking to him for their remuneration—instead of paying over £8 9s. and keeping the balance for themselves.

It will be gathered from what has been said that the name Endlewick rents became attached to the whole of the amount collected under three different heads, and there are manors and many tenements that paid Endlewick rents, no portion thereof being for castle guard. Happily, notwithstanding the statement quoted above, there does exist the copy of a rental giving the castle-guard rents separate from anything else, which is printed in the Appendix.

As to the origin of the bailiwick, the Book of Tenures

<sup>1</sup> Early Chancery Proc. Bdle. 566/44.

says: 'All the evidences proving the manor of Enlewyke to be the possession of William the son of Walter de Enlewyke in the reign of Henry the First and so in that name till Henry the Sixth did continue.' If this is an accurate statement, it carries us back to a possible arrangement made after the escheat of the Mortain lands at the beginning of the twelfth century.

The later devolution of the manor may shortly be told. We have seen that the manor and bailiffry of Endlewic were conveyed by John Warnett to Robert Burton and John Seger; this was in 1529.<sup>1</sup> In 1545 John Seger conveyed his moiety to James Burton, who had succeeded his father as owner of the other moiety, and in 1555 he sold the whole to Thomas Middleton and Edward Middleton, who conveyed to Thomas Playsted of Arlington.<sup>2</sup> In 1601 Richard Jefferay died seised,<sup>3</sup> and at the date of the Parliamentary Survey in 1652 the holders were Colonel Anthony Stapley and Henry Shelley, Esq. The manor and bailiwick were purchased in 1664 by Sir Thomas Nutt from Sir John Stapley and Henry Shelley<sup>4</sup> and ultimately came into the ownership of John Fuller of Rose Hill, and it was from documents in his hands in 1745 that the British Museum transcript of the Book of Tenures was made. The rents were being paid in 1862 to O. J. Augustus Fuller-Meyrick, Esq., and details of the amounts and the payers are given in *S.A.C.* xiv. 263, the total being £26 6s. 4½*d.*

A survey of the manor of Endlewicke is included among the Parliamentary Surveys of 1649-53 and is printed in *S.A.C.* xxiv. 218-23, and the amount of the Endlewicke rents is given as £29 10s. 11*d.*, which corresponds very closely to the amount, £26 6s. 4½*d.*, mentioned above as being collected in 1862. The detailed items from the earlier volume are given in the editor's useful notes and, with very slight discrepancies, these agree with the amounts in the account more than 300 years earlier printed in the Appendix to the present paper, excluding

<sup>1</sup> Inq. p.m., Robt. Burton.

<sup>2</sup> *Sussex Record Soc.* xix. 153, and Compton Place Muniments.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* xiv. 131.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* xix. 153, and Gage Deeds, 23/18.

the hundred rents and the small sums which follow in the account.

It may be noted that the Parliamentary Survey states that there is a rent paid out of the manor of Endlewick 'being a fee farm rent and answered to the Pipe' of £8 9s. and this evidently represents the amount before referred to as the sum collected for Sheriff's Aid.<sup>1</sup> It appears from deeds in the Society's possession (B. 669-73) that Anthony Stapley and Henry Shelley succeeded in getting this rent reduced to £5 0s. 5*d.*, which sum as a fee farm rent belonging to the Crown was sold, with many other rents in various counties, the only other Sussex rent being £6 8s. 7*d.* fee farm of the lordship or manor of Bassetts Fee, parcel of the Honour of Petworth. In 1686 these rents belonged to Edmond Clarke of London, and 100 years later, in 1781, they were sold by the Rev. Thomas Clarke, grandson of Edmond Clarke, to Benjamin Lethieuller of London.

## APPENDIX

### I

*NAMES of those who compounded for heckage service at Pevensey Castle with Peter of Savoy in 1254, with the probable fee or group of fees concerned.*

John de Gatesden (Heighton); Simon de Echingham (Peakdean); Abbot of St. Alban's (Beddingham); W. Bardolf junr. (Birling); W. de Excete (Excete); John la Ware (Excete); Andrew Peverel (Excete, Blatchington, &c.); W. Maufe in Heyhinton (Eckington); W. David (Davy) in Horsted (Horsted); Jordan de Sakeville and Ralph Haringod (Chalvington); Prior of Wilminton (?); W. de Ass'cham (? Beddingham); Abbot of Hyde in Suthlynton (South Heighton); Thos. de Audeham (Torrington); John la Ware (Folkington); Ralph de la Haye (Jevington); Walter de Rakeles in Estferles (Charleston).

### II

*ACCOUNT of W. de ENDLENEWYKE, bailiff of the Honor of AQUILA of the issues of Castle Guard of Peven-*

<sup>1</sup> In this Survey, *S.A.C.* xxiv. 218, among the hundreds mentioned there occur 'Tillatts, Dell'; this seems to have puzzled the Editor, who says in a footnote: 'There is no such hundred in Sussex as Tillatts.' Obviously, however, there is a misreading and it should read 'Till als. Dill', that is, the hundred that includes Hailsham and Hellingly.

*sey and also of the issues of the bailiwick of Endlenewyke from the feast of St. Michael, 38 Edw. III to the same feast in the 39th year, for one year. (1364-5.) [Translation.]*

*(The items are numbered here for reference)*

1. He renders account of 106s. 8d. from divers dues to castle guard of Pevensey from Sir John Seynclere yearly.
2. Item of 5s. of this guard from the manor of Lagnye.
3. And of 6s. 8d. of this guard from the fee of Hertfeld.
4. And of 4s. 3½d. from the manor of Excete Seynclere.
5. And 15s. 8½d. from Excete Peverell.
6. And 6s. 8d. from Alfyrston Peverell.
7. And 11s. 1½d. from the manor of Blachington.
8. And 16s. 8d. from the manor of Torryng Seynclere.
9. And of 16s. 8d. from John Wathlyngton.
10. And 16s. 8d. from the heir of Gervas de Pygeferles.
11. And of 50s. from the manor of Charlexten.
12. And 50s. from the manor of Leuythle.
13. And of 15s. from the manor of Eghyngton.
14. And 2s. 1d. from the manor of Claverham.
15. And 2s. 6d. from the heir of Andrew Mafee.
16. And 40s. from the manor of Chalvington.
17. And of 13s. 5d. from the manor of Thoryng Cicester.
18. And of 23s. 4d. from the manor of Fokyngton.
19. And of 13¼d. from Thomas Batt.
20. And of 13¼d. from the tenement sometime John Evenyng.
21. And of 13s. 4d. from the manor of Pekeden.
22. And of 16s. 8d. from Thoryng Nevell.
23. And of 6s. 8d. from the fee of Hethfeld at Herthfeld.
24. And of 20d. due to the said guard from the tenement of Bircleden.
25. Nor of 6s. 8d. of the said guard due from the tenement sometime of John Davy, nothing because the said tenements are in the hand of the Queen as guardian, by reason of the minority of the heir of John de Lauderdale.

Total £22 10s.

*Notes and suggested identifications in regard to the Manors named in the Account of Castle Guard rents, 1364-5*

[The records referred to by Roman numerals are those mentioned (*ante*, p. 117) as used by the Rev. W. Hudson in his paper in *S.A.C.* XLII., viz. (i) Richer de Aquila's *carta*, 1166. (ii) *Testa de Neville*, now the *Book of Fees*, 1212-42. (iii) List of Knights' fees, now *Feudal Aid*, 1302-3.]

1. This is equivalent to 16 fees and represents the 15 Jevington fees held (i) by Richard Fitz William, (ii) by the heirs of John de



- Montacute, and (iii) by Nicholaa de Aldeham. It is not clear what holding is represented by the additional fee.
2. The three-fourths of a knight's fee held by Lewes Priory, part of 2 fees in Horstede held (i) by Robert de Horstede, (ii) by William Davy, and (iii) by Robert Davy.
  3. One of the 4 fees held (i) by William Malet, (ii) by Henry de Hertfeld, and (iii) by William de Brom and others, in Hertfeud, Beverington, Bourne, and Alvricheston.
  - 4 and 5. These two items (20s.) represent the 3 knights' fees held (i) by William Fitz Richard, (ii) by William de Exete in Exete and Bourne and elsewhere (*record defective*).
  6. Another of the 4 Hartfeld fees (see No. 3), now represented by Dene-place, Alfriston. It probably also included (a) the fee in Alfricheston held (i) and (ii) by Walter de Alfricheston, and (iii) included in the Hertfeld fees, and also (b) lands in Beverington in Eastbourne, held (iii) by Andrew Peverell, which later became the manor of Sessingham-Borne.
  7. This amount represents 1 fee and five-sixths of a fee. The 1 fee comprised the manor of Blatchington and Radmeld-Beverington in Eastbourne, which were held in 1166 by Robert Burnard and Norman de Normanville in chief.<sup>1</sup> In (iii) Thos. Peverell held in Blatchington two-thirds of a fee and John de Radmelde held in Beverington one-third fee. The remaining five-sixths fee is not identified.
  8. This doubtless includes the manors of Toring, Excete, and Lavertie which in the Feudal Aid of 1401-2 were held by Philip St. Clere as 2½ fees. Toringe was held in 1254 by Thomas de Aldeham (predecessor of the St. Cleres) of the Earl of Leicester as 1 fee,<sup>2</sup> but it does not appear in (iii), and in the Inq. p.m. of John St. Clere in 1336 it is half a fee. In (iii) Nicholaa de Aldeham held half a fee in Laverketye as a Leicester fee.
  9. This appears to be in part for the manor of Tollers in Frogfirl in Alfriston. In an account of the Endlewick rents, temp. Hen. VIII, John Wakelyn pays 30s. for Tollers and Watlyngton.<sup>3</sup>
  10. This represents 2½ knights' fees, but indications are lacking for the identification of the manors concerned. The associations of Gervase de Pygeferles seem to be mainly with the neighbourhood of Berwick.
  11. Charleston in Firl. The amount charged represents 7½ fees, and this heavy assessment is difficult to explain. Lands in Charleston, Fletching, and elsewhere, formerly belonging to the De Diva family, descended to three sisters who were respectively the wives of Saer de St. Andrew, Richard Mucegros, and Simon Mucegros. Nicholas de St. Mauro also held a fee in Charleston and elsewhere, but one cannot account for more than 3½ fees. The strongest evidence of a very unusual charge for castle

<sup>1</sup> *Red Book of the Exchequer*, p. 203.

<sup>2</sup> *Inq. Misc.* I. 2030.

<sup>3</sup> Add. MSS. 6351, p. 88.



- guard is supplied by the Inq. p.m. of Thomas de Seymore (St. Mauro) which mentions among other lands 40 ac. in Charlaxton in Heighton charged with 40s. for castle guard, viz. 12*d.* per acre.
12. The manor of Ludlay in Selmeston, which at the date in question belonged to the Lewknors as successors of the de Kaynes. In 1254 Richard de Kaynes held 2½ fees in Selmeston, Itford, and Horsted Kaynes of the Earl of Leicester. In 1302-3 (iii) Robert de Lewknor held other Leicester fees, viz. 1 in Heghton (South Heighton), another in Shirenton (Sherrington), and a third held by the Abbot of Battle and the Abbot of (Bayham ?) probably in Tilton. In the Feudal Aid of 1324-5 Thomas de Lewknor appears as holding 3 fees in chief.
  13. This represents 2¼ fees, part of 3 fees held in 1166 (i) by William Malfed, in (ii) by William Engelfeld and the heirs of Walram Maufe, and in (iii) William Maufe held in his manor of Eghinton 3 fees, one being in Northampton. He also held 1¾ fees of the 15 Jevington fees included in (1) above.
  - 14 and 15. These two items constitute three-quarters of a fee, the balance of the 3 fees held by Wm. Malfed in 1166.
  16. For the 6 fees of the Honour of Aquila, held (i) by Ralph de Dene, (ii) by the heirs of Guy de Sakevill in Chalvington, and (iii) by Andrew de Saukeville and John de Heryngaud.
  17. In the Feudal Aid of 1401-2 1 fee of the Leicester fees was held by the Dean of Chichester, in Tarring, Bechington, and Westdene. This leaves one fee unidentified.
  18. In (ii) the heirs of Hugh de Diva are named as holding 3½ fees of the Honour of Leicester, and in 1361 John la Ware held these fees in Fokynton, Wannock, and Excete.<sup>1</sup> They do not appear in the Feudal Aids until the return for 1401-2.
  - 19 and 20. These two items constitute the one-third fee held as a Leicester fee in 1254, but described in (iii) as being held in chief.
  21. Pekedene in East Dean. Held (i) by William de Akingeham of the Honour of Aquila, (ii) by William de Echyngham, and (iii) by William de Eghingeham in Pegheton.
  22. In 1254 Robert de Neville held of the Earl of Leicester one fee in Torringe. 1½ fees unaccounted for.
  23. One of the 4 fees in Hertfeld. (See Nos. 3 and 6 above.)
  - 24 and 25. With the three-quarter fee (No. 2, above) these two items make up the two fees in Horsted held of the Honour of Aquila.

A comparison of the two accounts printed here seems to make it clear that the Leicester fees paid neither Sheriff's Aid nor Rent of Assize, but only Castle Guard rent.

<sup>1</sup> Partition of Fees of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, *Cal. Close Rolls, 1360-4*, p. 204.

## III

*The Answer and Certificate of William Seger and James Burton, Bayles of the Enlewyke within the Rape of Pevynsey within the Duchy of Lancaster in the county of Sussex according to the kynys letters to them directed & hereunto annexed.*

*(The rental is in Latin and is here translated)*

*A Rental of the lord king's Castle Ward of Pevensy, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster in the said county, with Sheriff's Aid within the Rape aforesaid.*

From the manor of Jevington for both in the parish of Jevington . . . . .	£6 18s. 8d.
From the manor of Langney for both in the parish of Westham . . . . .	7s. 1d.
From the fee of Hartfeld in the parish of Borne late of Passhleys in the parish of Borne . . . . .	11s. 2½d.
From Thos. Bate for Pockocks and other lands there with sheriff's aid . . . . .	3s. 2¼d.
From Christopher Padyham als Symon Tompsett sometime of John Evenyng in Borne . . . . .	3s. 2¼d.
From the heirs late Esb'e (Osborne) in Medys late of William Shodewell in Borne . . . . .	20d.
From the heirs of Radmyll now Covert for sheriff's aid . . . . .	2s. 1d.
From the manor of Lord Rose in Borne . . . . .	16s.
From the manor of Pokedene in Estdene . . . . .	19s. 2d.
From the same for Westburton als Westborne . . . . .	5s.
From the manor of Byrlyng . . . . .	10s.
From the tenant of the lands of Southcourt in the parish of Exet . . . . .	6s. 8½d.
From the tenant of lands of Exet Peverel . . . . .	23s. 4d.
From the manor of Fokynghon . . . . .	23s. 4d.
From the manor of Ponyngs in Sutton . . . . .	11s. 8d.
From the lands now Bolneys there . . . . .	4d.
From the manor of Sutton . . . . .	5s.
From the tenement of John Sutton in Sutton now the Prior of Mychelham . . . . .	2s. 7½d.
From the same Prior for Bonetts in Sutton . . . . .	2s. 2d.
From the manor of Blachyngton . . . . .	16s. 2d.
From lands of the Abbot of Hyde in Heyton . . . . .	5s. 5d.
From the manor of Torryng Chychester . . . . .	13s. 4d.
From the manor of Torryng now Adam . . . . .	16s. 8d.
From the manor of Torryng now of Master Gauge . . . . .	16s. 8d.
From lands now Hennege in Frogfyrle . . . . .	6s. 1d.

## 134 PEVENSEY CASTLE GUARD AND ENDLEWICK RENTS

From . . . Sandys for the manor of Dene Place and Peverells there . . . . .	12s. 11d.
From the manor of Tollers now of Giles Fenys esq.	30s.
From the manor of Mylton . . . . .	2s.
From the manor of Berwyk . . . . .	3s. 4d.
From lands of la Brode parcel of the manor of Berwyk . . . . .	2s.
From the manor of Charlokyston . . . . .	50s.
From the manor of Lewdelay . . . . .	50s.
From the manor of Egynton in Rype . . . . .	22s. 6d.
From lands of Mapses (Maffes) now Robert Geoffrey's and sometime Selwyns . . . . .	3s. 9d.
From the manor of Chalvyngton and Claverham now Master Sakefeld's . . . . .	£3 5s. 5d.
From Humfrey Sakefeld for Chetyngly . . . . .	7d.
From the same for Ombeford in Haylesham . . . . .	6d.
From Henworth in Hellingly now Shepard . . . . .	5s.
From the Alderman of Wyllonden for rent of the Hundred of Wyllonden . . . . .	36s. 8d.
From the Alderman of Longbregge . . . . .	58s. 6d.
From the Alderman of Flexborowe . . . . .	13s. 4d.
From the Alderman of Dyll . . . . .	10s.
From the Alderman of Totnore . . . . .	4s.
From Henry Saunder of Haylesham . . . . .	4d.
From Laurence at Ford in Waldern . . . . .	12d.
From the manor of Byrchynden in Gromebrege . . . . .	20d.
From the manor of Little Horsted . . . . .	7s. 6d.
From the Prior of Lewes for Imberhorne in Grynsted . . . . .	15d.
From Robert Brome now Skynner . . . . .	2s. 4d.
From the manor of Bolbroke now Lewknor . . . . .	2s. 7d.
From Thomas Sackeville now Wales . . . . .	15½d.
From Thomas Sakefeld Chivaler . . . . .	7d.
From the same for Flexregge . . . . .	5d.
From Chartneys in Hartfeld now Hydneys . . . . .	8d.
From Richard at Nash for 10 acres of land in Wytheham and Hartfeld . . . . .	20d.
From Thomas Baker for 5 acres of land in Harte- feld within the liberty of the Forest . . . . .	10d.
Sum total of Receipts with sheriff's aid .	£37 19s. 3½d.
Whereof paid to the kyng our sovereyn lord to his Duche of Lancaster . . . . .	£27 4s. 8¼d.
And to the Sheryffe of Sussex yerely [he] pay- ing for our labor for receyvng his said yeld . . . . .	£10 15s.

And so there remains nothing.

# REPORTS ON RECENT FINDS AT CHICHESTER

## I. FROM THE COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE SITE

BY S. E. WINBOLT

At the end of 1933 and the beginning of 1934 new County offices were being erected at the back (north) of the offices in West Street, Chichester. The site which had to be excavated measured about 320 ft. west-east, by 220 ft. north-south, and during the course of excavation much Roman pottery was unearthed. No archæologist was present during the actual work, but Mr. Meredith, the clerk of the works, entered on his plan in groups the place and depth of all the sherds found, and when these were handed over to the Council office they were numbered, stored on shelves, and entered in a register under their appropriate groups. To Mr. J. Edward Seager, Clerk to the Council, to Mr. G. M. Randall, who was in charge, and to Mr. Meredith are due thanks for their consideration for archæology and for taking so much pains with what was not strictly their business. At the beginning of 1934 the Sussex Archæological Society, through the offices of the Rev. A. A. Evans, was invited to report on the 'finds', and I offered to do my best with the material. Happily there was available the whole-hearted assistance of Mr. W. L. White, of Selsey, and help also from the Rev. A. A. Evans, and Mr. R. Carlyon-Britton. There were well over 1,500 items to deal with, and the first thing was to transport them from the office to the Museum store-room in North Street, where we could wash, label, and investigate in warmth and privacy. Here excellent arrangements were made by Mr. White.

In submitting the Report I would point out that, first, it is not the report of an excavator seeing the material brought out of the ground, but of some one coming after the event and making the best of non-expert information

supplied. Second, it is obvious from the account given by Mr. Carlyon-Britton, who was an eyewitness of much of the digging, and from the mixed character of the groups, that the soil over the whole site for some 3-4 ft. down was made-up earth, dumped there casually from time to time, no one knows from where, during previous gardening and building operations. All had been disturbed, perhaps often, since Roman times, with the exception, possibly, of a few rubbish-holes. No foundation walls were met, though the average depth of the digging was 11 ft. 6 in., and, in places, as much as 14-16 ft. Under the circumstances it was not a case of getting Roman pottery out from successive undisturbed layers and assigning dates to them. Had this been so, the amount of material to hand would have made it possible to do what is so badly needed for Chichester, namely, to date many kinds of coarse pottery. As it was, we sorted the pieces into heaps of Samian (*terra sigillata*), and, with coarse ware, of mortaria, bowls, dishes, flagons, jars, beakers, and amphorae, as this was the best chance of getting related pieces together and reconstructing. We soon found we had pre-Roman and medieval groups. Instead of giving firm dates from stratification to be useful for future excavators, we had to be content with dating, where possible, our material by authenticated dating from such sites as Silchester, Wroxeter, Richborough, Selsey, Colchester, &c. In brief, our investigation did not promise to be very fruitful, but with the help of Messrs. C. F. C. Hawkes, M. R. Hull, K. P. Oakley, and F. Cottrill, something of considerable value has been elicited.

Sherds of pre- and post-Conquest La Tène III Romano-Belgic pots hardly justify the inference that the site was occupied before the Roman Conquest. Samian, which happens to be in comparatively small quantity, is mostly of the first century, extending to about A.D. 120, and this corroborates what is known, namely, that Regnum was one of the earliest occupied Roman towns. In the coarse pottery there are mortaria of the end of the first century, and bowls of the same period, as well as of the first half

of the second. Dishes date from the first century, from the Hadrian–Antonine period, and later. There are flagons also round about A.D. 100, and of the second and third centuries. Jars, especially large store jars, belong to all four centuries. New Forest ware is represented by one jar (or beaker) only. There are beakers of the second and third centuries, among them specimens of Rhenish and Castor ware. ‘Thundersbarrow ware’ of the late fourth century was recognized by Mr. K. P. Oakley. Nine coins are distributed fairly evenly over the whole Roman period, from Claudius to Valentinian I.

So far as recognizable types are concerned, on the whole the first two centuries are better represented than the third and fourth, but it would not be reasonable to argue from this that Regnum as a whole was less occupied in the fourth than in the first century; it is possible that this particular site (or the site from which the remains were moved) was inhabited more intensively in early times. The finding of Saxon material, I believe, is hitherto unreported for Chichester; the Saxon spear-head now found dates probably A.D. 1000–1050. Early medieval (12th century) and later medieval pottery is represented.

#### REPORT ON POTTERY SUBMITTED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM

BY C. F. C. HAWKES

A SPECIAL group of pottery from the site was submitted to the British Museum, for report to Mr. Winbolt, by Mr. W. Ll. White, who has throughout been in close touch with the work on the collection, and with whom Mr. Winbolt had agreed that a particular examination of these pieces was desirable for the dispelling of any uncertainties. Mr. Reginald Smith asked me to examine it for this purpose. It proved to be divisible into three distinct series, Imported Belgic pottery of the first century, Late Roman coarse pottery, and Early Medieval pottery. On the two latter, and on a Saxon spear-head submitted at the same time, separate reports will be found below (pp. 148, 155, 154). The former has an impor-

tance all its own, as a hitherto unsuspected introduction to the ceramic evidence for the Romano-British occupation of Chichester. Mr. Winbolt has accordingly allowed me to preface his report on the main Romano-British pottery series here with a special note on this early imported ware.

## IMPORTED BELGIC POTTERY OF THE FIRST CENTURY

### 'GALLO-BELGIC' WARES

A quarter of a century after Caesar's final successes in Gaul, Augustus stabilized its administration, and in particular created an enlarged Belgic province stretching, on the left bank of the Rhine, from the Alps to the Channel. As the base for his projected conquest of Germany, it was soon being intensively Romanized, and in the material sphere, here as ever, pottery is one of the archaeologist's most sensitive indices to cultural progress.

Among the most significant features of the pottery of Belgic Gaul after 27-25 B.C. is the development, from models current in the Mediterranean world through the partial mediation of Central Gaul, of a class of wheel-made fine pottery imitating in polished red or black-faced clay the contemporary forms of 'Arretine' red-glazed ware produced in Italy and probably other centres of Roman civilization. Native, or at any rate Celtic, forms were also sometimes copied or modified, and there are parallel series of other classes of vessel in pale clays that need not here claim our attention.<sup>1</sup>

This industry has been known in the past as 'Belgic' (the *Belgische Gefässe* of German scholars), but in view of the very different ceramic of the pre-Roman Belgae, from whom came important invaders of Britain, the name is in English at all events a misleading one, and the modern movement in favour of the term 'Gallo-Belgic' deserves consideration,<sup>2</sup> though 'Romano-Belgic' might perhaps be better. Positive dating for it begins in the camps and forts of the Roman offensive against Germany

<sup>1</sup> For the development of provincial civilization in Belgic Gaul, and especially for its pottery, see *Arch. Journ.* LXXXVII. 263 ff.

<sup>2</sup> *Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, VII. ii. 237.

that was opened along the Rhine in 13 B.C., when its conventions appear already fully formed, and it prevailed in the frontier belt and its hinterland thereafter until the middle years of the first century A.D., when its market was captured by the new red-glazed Samian ware of South Gaul.

It was not long before export of this ware began to Britain, where from the years around the opening of the Christian era onwards its presence and its local imitation form a strong document for that initial process of Romanization which gave southern and south-eastern Britain a half-century of prologue to the military conquest that began in A.D. 43. It has been found most abundantly on the great pre-Roman sites at Colchester (*Camulodunum*), Prae Wood by St. Albans (*Verulamium*) and Silchester (*Calleva*), each significantly, at one time or another within this half-century, the capital centre of a tribal sovereignty exercised by rulers who were themselves Belgae, previously arrived as immigrants in Britain. The pre-Conquest Romanization in question was in fact largely an influence proceeding from the now provincial Belgae of the Continent, to their yet unconquered British cousins; non-Belgic Britain shows but little trace of it, and that at second hand, just as non-Belgic Gaul can have taken but little part in its diffusion.

While the eastern and central Sussex downland has provided scant evidence of direct penetration by Belgic immigrants, the coastal plain of West Sussex has long been known for coins of Belgic princes,<sup>1</sup> and it has been argued by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen that the evacuation of the hill-fort of The Trundle, at an apparent date in the first century B.C., should imply a new settlement formed by immigrant Belgae to supersede it, at Chichester in the plain below.<sup>2</sup> The mysterious 'Chichester Dykes' would, if proved to belong to this period, provide a fine link between Chichester and the other Belgic 'capitals' enumerated above, which are all in one way or another dyke defended, but it appears that no positive evidence

<sup>1</sup> The Selsey gold find: *Num. Chron.* 1877, 309 ff.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* LXX. 76-7; LXXII. 131.



of pre-Roman Belgic occupation, such as that recently obtained from a settlement site at Selsey,<sup>1</sup> has hitherto been obtained from the city.

Parts of three undoubted vessels of Imported Belgic ware have, however, been found on the site here described by Mr. Winbolt, and on their precise dating a good deal depends, since this same ware was certainly in use for some years after the Roman invasion of A.D. 43, as well as for half a century or so before it.

Before discussing the question of a possible pre-Roman Chichester further, therefore, it will be best to describe the pieces themselves.

The numbers in parentheses are the Chichester Museum reference numbers.

FIG. 1, no. 1.

(1) Squat jar (restored from fragments by Mr. White), wheel-made in hard whitish ware with surface polished black on the upper part, and grey below, the division into these two zones coming just below the rounded shoulder. The lip is short but coated, demarcated by a ledge and above that interrupted by a slight groove. This is the 'Belgic' type recognized at the important Roman camp at Hofheim in the Taunus region just east of the Rhine, and numbered as type 128 in Dr. Ritterling's famous Report.<sup>2</sup> The date of the occupation to which it here belongs has been fixed at A.D. 40-51; its range in time outside these limits is uncertain, but the ware in which this specimen is made unquestionably died out at latest during the reign of Nero, and the abundant stratified material soon to be published from Colchester shows that it was getting progressively rarer from a date not very long after the Conquest of 43. On the other hand, this form's upper limit of date is not likely to be more than twenty-five years or so before that conquest, for it is unrepresented at the great Roman station of Haltern in Lower Germany, which was occupied down to the recall of Germanicus in A.D. 16; nor is it known from other continental sites of Augustan or early Tiberian date. And Colchester, where this type is in any case rare, tells the same story; the Hofheim evidence gives the lead in showing its incidence to be mainly Claudian, and the quarter-century A.D. 35-60 probably covers the period of its use. Thus the odds for our Chichester specimen incline rather to a post-Conquest date, though one slightly earlier is not impossible.

<sup>1</sup> Miss G. M. White in *Antiq. Journ.* xiv. 40 ff., esp. 48-50.

<sup>2</sup> E. Ritterling, *Das frühromische Lager bei Hofheim* (1912), Pl. xxxvii; cf. pp. 356-7.

FIG. 1, no. 2.

(2) Fragment (restored from two pieces) of a plate wheel-made in ware similar to the last, with a superior thick black surface. The side is broken off, but not before it can be seen setting into an unmistak-

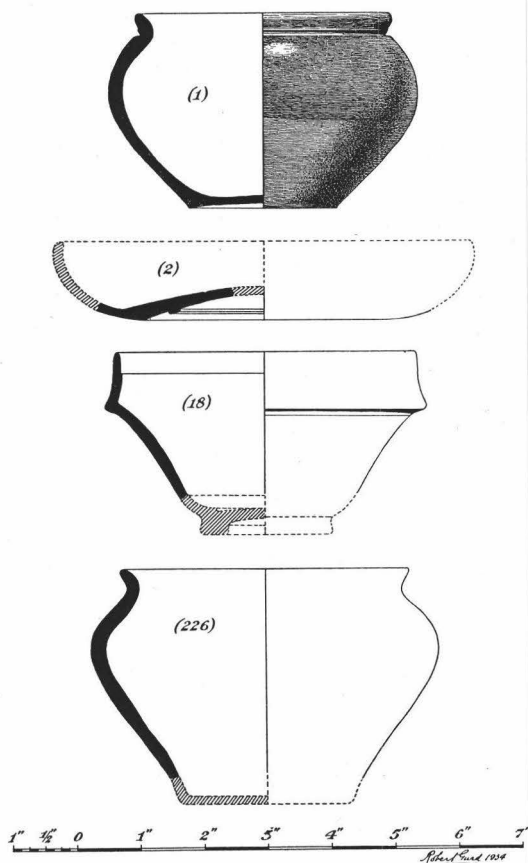


FIG. 1. IMPORTED BELGIC ('GALLO-BELGIC') POTTERY (NOS. 1, 2, 18), AND NATIVE JAR (NO. 226), 1ST CENTURY A.D.

able curve; the base is raised, so much so indeed that the foot-ring has been lifted above the level of its surround, and is thus a functionless 'vestige'. The type is sufficiently well known for the restoration shown in Fig. 2 (below) to be considered more or less certain. The curving-sided plate is pre-eminently first a Claudian form; its pre-Conquest incidence at Colchester is much less than the abundant showing it makes in the following years, and it is extremely common,

in the occupation of A.D. 40–51 at Hofheim (Ritterling's type 99<sup>1</sup>). Though the raising of the foot off the ground is not an unexceptionable test of late date, observations at Colchester show it to have become more frequent with the passage of time, and, as the curving-sided plate did not cease to be made in this ware until some time in the reign of Nero, the probability of a post-Conquest date suggested for our specimen by its base may well carry us down to the neighbourhood of A.D. 60. Still, a date in the years immediately before A.D. 43 cannot be positively excluded.

(17) Two fragments, joining, wheel-made in similar ware, with grey polished surface, from the lower part of a narrow-footed bowl or beaker. It is not possible to say exactly what the original shape was, though the form of the base suggests a pedestal, and a fraction of what must have been a band of rouletted ornament is detectable at the upper broken corner of one of the pieces. Mr. M. R. Hull of the Colchester Museum, who kindly examined the fragments, is, like the writer, unable to parallel the form exactly, either from Britain or abroad, but other forms of pedestalled bowl or beaker, not at all remote from this, are fairly common in both pre-Claudian and Claudian periods in red 'Belgic' ware, while the fabric and poor grey finish of these pieces seem, on the whole, more like later rather than earlier work. They may thus be allowed to support the implications of Nos. 1 and 2.

FIG. 1, no. 18.

(18) Part of the rim and side, reconstructed from two fragments joining, of a bell-shaped cup with up-curving rim marked by an internal offset, wheel-made in hard pinkish-red ware, with self-coloured surface. This ware is one of the regular 'Belgic' fabrics, and the form of cup here exemplified is a common one, both in the Augustan period at Haltern (Loeschke's type 80),<sup>2</sup> and in Claudian Hofheim (type 103);<sup>3</sup> it is thought not to have lasted long after the middle of the first century A.D., but previously to that has an uninterrupted history of popularity, as is shown by finds on many continental sites,<sup>4</sup> and a long list of occurrences at Colchester. So this vessel may belong to any date from the latter part of the first century B.C. until soon after A.D. 50—say about the beginning of the reign of Nero.

Thus if we take these four pieces as a group, probabilities are seen to incline to a post-Conquest rather than a pre-Conquest date, though it does not seem that one

<sup>1</sup> Op. cit., Pl. xxxvi; cf. pp. 335–6.

<sup>2</sup> S. Loeschke, *Keramische Funde in Haltern* (1909), Pl. xiv; cf. pp. 273 ff.

<sup>3</sup> Ritterling, op. cit., Pl. xxxvi; cf. pp. 308–9.

<sup>4</sup> e.g. Bingen: Behrens, *Bingen Mus. Cat.* I, Pl. 14, 4; Nijmegen: Vermeulen, *Romeinsch Grafveld op den Hunnerberg*, Pl. v, type 21; cf. p. 36.

more than some ten or fifteen years after the invasion of A.D. 43 is possible. If we accept this view, this pottery must be supposed to have been exported from somewhere in Belgic Gaul to Chichester during the last years of the life of the industry that produced it. It will then have been in use in the period when this part of Britain, as we know from Tacitus<sup>1</sup> and the famous 'Goodwood' inscription,<sup>2</sup> was under a species of indirect Roman rule, having a native king of its own, named Cogidubnus, at least partly independent in theory but evidently subordinate in fact to the Roman governor.

But, at the same time, a pre-Conquest date for all or at least some of this pottery cannot be set aside as impossible, and there are certain other considerations in its favour. Roman sites newly established at the Roman military conquest, such as Richborough and apparently London, have produced extremely little of this pottery, though they have no lack of other material typical of Claudian occupations. This negative evidence is still stronger at the fort of Margidunum (Notts.), established in or soon after A.D. 47. On the other hand, at sites like Colchester, where the pre-Conquest import trade in this ware was flourishing, it continues to appear in reasonable though gradually diminishing plenty throughout the Claudian occupation. It looks as though the incidence of Imported Belgic ware in Claudian Britain was determined mainly by the established channels of its distribution by pre-Conquest trade. And the pre-Conquest Belgic domination that we have seen reason to believe existed in west Sussex affords grounds for guessing that such trade might reach this district which are supported by one or two other actual finds.

Thus a fragment of the ware has been found near Singleton,<sup>3</sup> and part of one of its distinctive forms, the so-called 'girth-beaker', at a site in Arundel Park, near a bronze belt-link in the native 'Late Celtic' style,<sup>4</sup> while at another site in Arundel Park, known as Shepherd's Garden, a clearly native settlement, explored by the

<sup>1</sup> *Agricola*, 14, 2.

<sup>2</sup> *C.I.L.* VII. 11.

<sup>3</sup> Private information.

<sup>4</sup> *S.A.C.* LXIV. 200-1; *Archæology in England and Wales 1914-31*, 202, n. 4.

Littlehampton Natural Science and Archæology Society,<sup>1</sup> has yielded, together with pottery including a pedestal-urn fragment of British Belgic type, part of a bronze 'thistle'-brooch, of the type current in Roman Gaul and the Rhineland almost exclusively in the period before the Roman Conquest of Britain.<sup>2</sup> The same site has yielded a pottery vessel paralleled at the Roman station of Hardham on the Stane Street, where the pottery excavated by Mr. Winbolt and published by Mr. A. G. K. Hayter included several examples of Imported Belgic ware,<sup>3</sup> which is unusual, as already mentioned, on such 'official' Roman sites, however early their foundation, save where a pre-Conquest tradition of its importation may be suspected in the neighbourhood. Indeed, Mr. Winbolt suspected as possible some sort of pre-Conquest occupation on the Hardham site.<sup>4</sup>

The finding of our pieces of Imported Belgic ware on the site of Roman Chichester then raises distinct possibilities of the existence of a pre-Roman occupation on that site, and, though no certainty can be claimed, its importation is less likely to have begun after the Conquest than to have lasted thereafter from earlier beginnings. In any case, the fact that the subjection of the Chichester district to Rome was not at first direct, but was effected through the indirect rule of the 'friendly' King Cogidubnus, may well prove to be reflected at Chichester, as has been suggested for Selsey,<sup>5</sup> in a blurring of the contrast between native and Roman civilizations. To what extent the Chichester of the prince who erected the Temple recorded in the 'Goodwood' inscription was a native centre Romanized, we do not yet know.

<sup>1</sup> See the Society's *Proceedings*, 1931-2, 24-8.

<sup>2</sup> Collingwood, *Archæology of Roman Britain*, 257, Group W (Figs. 63, 89-90); Wheeler, *London in Roman Times*, 90-1, No. 5 (contrast No. 6).

<sup>3</sup> *S.A.C.* Lxviii. 109 (viii), 110-11 (Pl. III, 5; Pl. IV, 1-2), 114 (12), 122; these certainly include some native imitations of the Imported ware, as Mr. Hayter points out, but ware just as 'inferior' was produced together with the finer fabric in Belgic Gaul, and must have been imported with it, though not greatly superior to British imitations; the urn in the early Hardham grave-group (op. cit. 119-30 and 97-8, with figs.) is, however, certainly of Imported Belgic ware, of Claudian or shortly pre-Claudian date.

<sup>4</sup> Op. cit. 95, 127.

<sup>5</sup> *Antiq. Journ.* xiv. 50-2.

But, with the allied problem of the Dykes also awaiting solution, the question is of such interest that the careful handling of every scrap of possible evidence becomes of the greatest moment. It is to be hoped that the fragments of pottery here studied may prove to be only the advance-guard of an ever-growing army. Indeed, since these words were written, Miss White has collected a considerably larger number of such fragments from various other sites in Chichester and close by, which she publishes below (pp. 156-9). Their evidence would appear to support fairly definitely the provisional conclusions that have here been reached.

NATIVE WARE CONTEMPORARY WITH THE ABOVE,  
AND SADDLEBACK QUERN

Mr. Winbolt has kindly supplied the following additional note:

FIG. 1, no. 226. *Part of Black Jar*. Pre-Conquest or immediately post-Conquest. Cf. Class D of Selsey series: *Antiq. Journ.* xiv. 48-50 (see Fig. 5).

The vessel, native British ware, was coated when hot with bitumen by dipping, and hot polished while turning on the table. (May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 5.)

(1002, 990). Base of black jar, finely rilled both underneath and round lower part of body. (May, *Silchester*, type 191, p. 177.)

(408) *Saddle-back Quern*. This pattern of quern, used with a muller or crushing stone, is mainly pre-Roman, belonging to E.I.A. or even to the Bronze Age (*B.M. Guide*, p. 34). The characteristic Roman quern is of the disk pattern, about 15 in. across.

From these items it cannot be firmly inferred that the site of Regnum was occupied by the Regnenses before the Roman town was built. Many Regnenses would take up their abode in the Roman town, bringing their utensils with them, and pre-Roman goods would still be in use for several years under the Roman rule. On the other hand, should definite evidence of pre-Roman occupation be forthcoming, these items would corroborate it.

## TERRA SIGILLATA

[N.B.—Romano-British finds are numbered consecutively from 1-70, with their Museum reference numbers in brackets.]

1 (333). OF SEVERII. F. 27. Severus of La Graufesenque. Nero-Vespasian.

Groove on foot-ring as usually on Vespasian or pre-Vespasian F. 27.

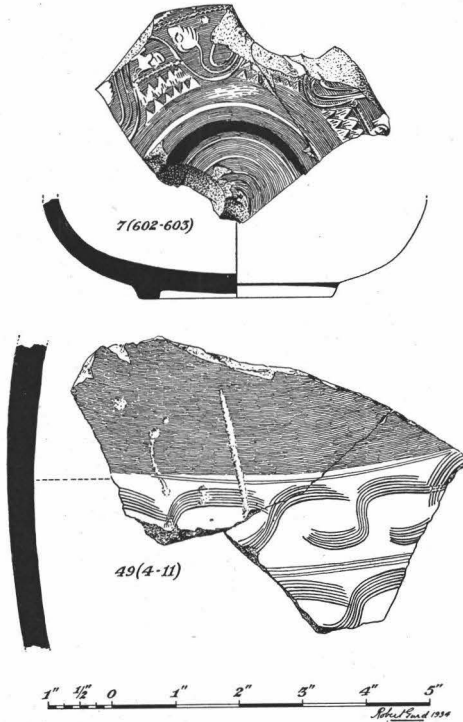


FIG. 2. ROMANO-BRITISH WARES.

- 2 (425). - - - FE. F. 18. Maker uncertain. Probably Vespasian.  
Slight internal ridge at junction of side and floor in favour of Vespasianic date.
- 3 (457). - - - - A. F. 27. Maker uncertain. Probably Vespasian.
- 4 (616). Rim and plain zone: no ovolo. F. 37. Frontinus. La Graufesenque, Vespasian.

Under a zigzag line a hare couching in half medallion, as used only by Frontinus (e.g. on F. 29 at Colchester and London). He is also addicted to this type of festoon (as on a F. 37 at Wroxeter, stamped FRONTINI).

5 (302). VIT]ALIS MSF (prob. MANV SVA FECIT). F. 18. Vitalis of Lezoux. Domitian.

Vitalis perhaps migrated to Lezoux from La Graufesenque. This stamp occurs on F. 18 at London (G.H. and Oswald collection), Richborough, Bartlow, Cirencester, Wroxeter, Kettering, Leicester, York.

6 (523). (a) SACRO[-MA or FE] or (b) SACRO[ $\overline{\text{TI}}$  MA·S]. F. 18.

Either

(a). Saciro of Lezoux. Trajan, or earlier.

or

(b). Sacrotus of Lezoux. Domitian, as is rather indicated by the form of the 18 (as at Castor, Wroxeter, &c.).

The base has been mended with three lead rivets, one of which remains perfect.

7 (602, 603). Probably BIRAGILLVS of Banassac. F. 37. Domitian.

In soffit a rabbit in upper half of concave bend of a continuous scroll couching on arrowheads. Similar decoration on vessels of form 37 from Rottweil (Knorr, 1912, Pl. XXI, 2, 9). Fig. 2, no. 7.

8 (1427). Ovolo with rosette tassels extending well below egg. F. 30.

Probably Vespasian. ? Maker.

9 (189). DO - - - - F. 27. Perhaps Domitus, Flavian.

There are a dozen potters' names beginning with DO, but the space for lettering best suits Domitus. On 27 at London and Silchester.

10 (362). - - - II·M. Probably 18/31. Maker uncertain. Probably Trajanic.

11 (500). SEVIRVS·F. F. 33. Severus of Lezoux. Probably Trajanic.

The stamps of this potter vary considerably, and are often careless and irregular. See *London in Roman Times* (London Museum), pp. 161 and 185.

These eleven pieces may all be safely dated between A.D. 60 and 120, and five of them between 70 and 80. All except Nos. 10 and 11 come within the first century. Forms represented are: 18 (3), 18/31 (1), 27 (3), 30 (1), 33 (1), 37 (2).

This dating corroborates what was previously known about the early Roman occupation of Chichester (Regnum), and the thorough Romanization of the south of Sussex from Chichester well before the end of the first century. The Romanizing policy of Agricola, Governor of Britain (77-84), had its effects as early in Sussex as elsewhere. Coins of Claudius, Vespasian, and Domitian



found on the same site as the Samian also bear out this evidence.

Of *terra sigillata* there were 65 pieces in all out of over 1,500 pieces of pottery found, which seems to be rather a small proportion. Six other fragments are worthy of mention.

- 12 (1429). Part of a bowl with rounded side and over-bent rim ornamented with heart-shaped leaves *en barbotine*. F. 36. Probably Lezoux, Flavian. May, *Silchester*, Pl. 33, No. 36.
- 13 (359). Part of a dish. F. 18. May, *Silchester*, Pl. 31, No. 20.
- 14 (246). Three fragments of a conical cup. F. 33. Hollow-sided, and so probably not before A.D. 100.
- 15 (894). Part of dish. F. 15/17. Cf. May, *Silchester*, Pl. 32, No. 29. Nero-Vespasian.
- 16 (557). Part of bowl with flange, as Curle 11, only without barbotine. Date 80-120. Cf. *Wroxeter*. F. 82.
- 17 ( ). Part of bowl with roulette hatching on cornice. F. 29. Probably S. Gaulish. May, *Silchester*, Pls. 8-13.
- (I acknowledge the kind help of Dr. Felix Oswald with pieces 1-11.)

### ROMAN COARSE POTTERY

The coarse pottery was classified under the heads of mortaria, bowls, dishes, flagons, jars, beakers, and amphorae.

#### BUFF MORTARS

- 18 (256 & 268). A close roll rim. About 80-120. Fig. 3, no. 18.
- 19 (106). Has grit embedded in the rim as well as in the interiors. This is a characteristic of the late first century, and 'does not occur in later examples' (*Wroxeter*, I. 76). Not later than 120.
- 20 (1036). Of very similar form and date to 18.
- These three mortars all belong to the end of the first century, or beginning of second.
- 21 (514 & 515). Light-buff collar mortar, the collar rounded on outside.

The following classes are illustrated by selections of the more distinctive pieces.

- Bowls.* 22 (1409). Cooking bowl, A.D. 100-50. 23 (1390). Black carinated bowl with upturned rim and ledge for lid. 24 (1279 & 1236). Big carinated black-brown bowl with lustrous marking of diagonal lines. 25 (1226). Grey carinated bowl. 16 (265). Another grey bowl,

with marked carination. 27 (460). Red bowl, broad slightly up-turned rim with four grooves: Flavian to Hadrian. 28 (536). Red bowl or tazza with crimped rim. 29 ( ). Black bowl practically complete, plain except for one faint groove round shoulder. Dimensions: mouths  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., bulge  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , base  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , height  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . 30 (1070). A red-grey thin bowl, widespread on a small base of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. 30A (990 & 1002). Black olla with wheel-turned horizontal rilling on sides and base: cf. *Richborough* II. 97-9, and at Alfoldean (*S.A.C.* LXV, Pl. V, 22). Common both in Claudian and Nero-Flavian periods. Date A.D. 50-100.

*Dishes.* 31 (857). Out-curved dish: Collingwood 39, and May, *Silchester*, Pl. 74, No. 192; Hadrian-Antonine. 32 (1010). Black dish with pointed rim and short thick flange. 33 (389). A very shallow black dish, with side  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. high only. 34 ( ). A red dish or saucer with one handle. 35 (group 71). A red dish with concave side and out-sloping rim,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. high. 36 (1399). Straight-sided black dish with bead rim, probably of first century.

*Flagons.* There was a fair variety of flagon tops, most of them fairly early, round about A.D. 100. 37 (1307). Buff jug with double-ringed mouth: Collingwood 52: A.D. 1-200. 38 (245). Big grey jug of hard ware, with hollow rim and rounded handle just below rim to shoulder: it is twin brother to top of a similar jug in my possession from Volubilis in Africa: probably third century. 39 (513). Buff flagon with double-ring mouth and rounded handle immediately below: A.D. 1-200. 40 (434). Red flagon, mouth in four receding steps, and rounded handle immediately below: Flavian. May, *Silchester*, Pl. 62, No. 118. 41 (144). Red flagon, with double rim, the lower heavier and projecting: probably second century.

*Jars.* The jars were fairly numerous, some of the big store-jar type. 42 (755). Big store jar with outcurving rim, and mouth diameter of 14 in. 42A. A bigger grey jar, with rounded walls incurring to a small base of 9 in.: mouth 15 in. diameter, bulge 20 in., height 20 in., approximately; finger marks inside. 43 (788). Light-buff bell-mouth jar: Collingwood, 74, a type distributed over the whole Roman period. 44 (1010). A grey ovoid cordoned jar: first century. Fig. 3, no. 45 (879). Black jar with squared rim and strongly projecting shoulder. 46 (401). A similar jar, with cordon on shoulder: both these probably of first century. 47 (375). Very small base of jar with wide globular body; top-heavy type: probably third century. Fig. 3, no. 48 (1205). A purple, grey-bodied New Forest jar (too big for a beaker), conical-topped: mouth  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in., base  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , height  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in.: date, after 280. This was the only New Forest ware found. Fig. 2, no. 49 (11). A grey jar ornamented on light grey with exceptional curved combings: a band of painted darker grey below. 50 (group 71). Light-red jar with grey lattice pattern. 51 (1089). Big buff jar with band of shoulder ornament, consisting of short incised diagonals  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. apart.

*Beakers.* 52 (1261). Grey beaker with conical neck and globular body: A.D. 200–250; Collingwood 76. May, *Silchester*, Pl. 73, No. 183. 53 (914). Castor, thin-walled ovoid beaker, with rough-cast on dark-grey surface. After 180. May, *Silchester*, Pl. 47. 54 (594). Base of a Castor beaker. 55 ( ). Grey beaker with panels of applied dots, as found frequently at Hardham: date 80–

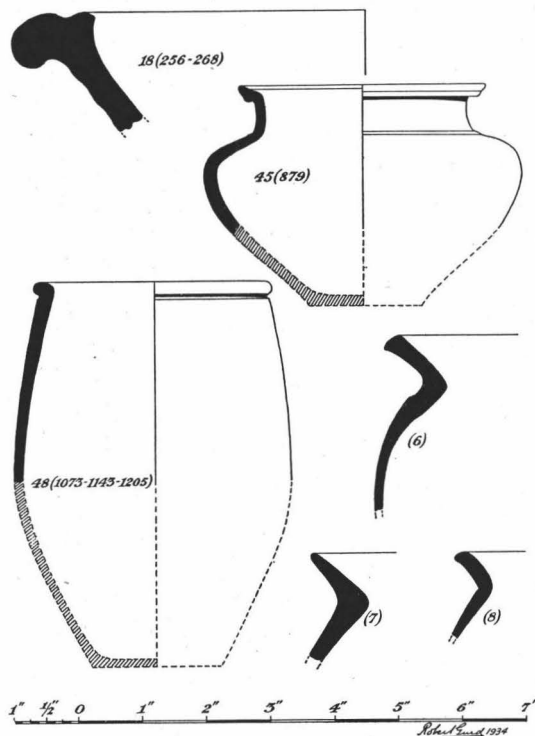


FIG. 3. ROMANO-BRITISH WARES (NOS. 18, 45, 48), AND RIMS OF LATE ROMAN 'THUNDERSBARROW WARE' (NOS. 6, 7, 8).

140. 56 (200). A Castor-ware rim, and 57 (594), a Castor base. 58 (309). Castor beaker with slip ornament, the hind-quarters of a boar. Castor ware is proportionately rare, but not so rare as New Forest.

*Amphorae.* 59 & 60. There are several fragments of buff and red amphorae, one having a slightly rounded base.

An examination of the find-places, depths, and numbers of pieces in the various groups as marked on the plan did not reveal anything of importance, because, as

was said above, the ground had been thoroughly disturbed before the present building began. In no case is a depth of more than 4 ft. recorded for the 'finds'. It seems, however, that in a few cases the groups, which are distributed all over the site, represent Roman middens: e.g. group 86, located about the middle of the south side, contained 153 pieces, nearly all of grey domestic pots, and group 88, middle of the west side, 155 pieces, some 40 of which belonged to one big jar. Both of these were about 3 ft. down. Group 71, slightly to the east of the middle of the west side, was also a big one; several contained 40 or 50, but many far fewer pieces. If we have here three middens, a house or houses may be assumed, as is natural towards the centre of the town; but their walls were not found. The site of the forum is not known, but it is possible that this site may largely coincide with the open space of the forum, occupied simply by a flagged pavement. Such open spaces occupied at Silchester 142 ft. by 130, and at Caerwent 108 by 101. But in the absence of evidence, the idea cannot be pressed. When the sherds were spread out they presented a dull, monotonous appearance, about 90 per cent. of them being grey ware, slightly relieved here and there by black, buff, and red. The ordinary Romano-British kitchen, pantry, or dining-table must have been a drab sight.

### ROMAN COINS

(With the help of Mr. R. Carlyon-Britton)

Nine coins dating from A.D. 41 to 375.

61. Claudius [A.D. 41-54] Æ 2. Obv. TI(CLAVDIVS) CAESAR AVG PM TRP IMP Head l. Rev. S.C., and probably figure of Minerva.
62. Vespasian [69-79] As. Cos III.
63. Domitian [81-96] As. Cos XIII.
64. M. Aurelius [161-80] Sest. Cos III ?
65. Claudius II (Gothicus) [268-70] Æ 3.
66. Allectus [293-6] Æ 3.
67. Valens [314] Siliqua. TRPS (Trier).

68. Valens Siliqua. Rev. Securitas Reipublicae. Victory I.

69. Valentinian I [364-75] Æ 3. SMAQP (Aquileia).

70. A pair of tweezers, broken at the double end, was  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. long and  $\frac{3}{10}$  in. wide.

## LATE ROMAN COARSE POTTERY

NOTE BY C. F. C. HAWKES

This forms the second of the three series found to be comprised in the group of pottery specially submitted to the British Museum as explained above (p. 137). It consists of seven pieces (numbered 6-8, 10, 11, 13, 14), which were evidently to be classed with the important series of Late Roman coarse ware of native character excavated by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen from the Romano-British village site on Thundersbarrow Hill, explored by him in 1932 for the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club. To Dr. Curwen's report in the *Antiquaries Journal* (XIII. 109-33) was appended a special account of the pottery by Mr. Kenneth Oakley (*ibid.* 134-51), and in virtue of this experience it was clearly desirable that Mr. Oakley should likewise report on these similar pieces from Chichester. He readily agreed, and his report is here given.

NOTE ON EXAMPLES OF 'THUNDERSBARROW WARE'  
FROM CHICHESTER

BY KENNETH OAKLEY, B.SC., F.G.S.

Sherds (6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, and 14) are representatives of what I have described elsewhere<sup>1</sup> as a local or native *facies* of late Romano-British pottery. They correspond to my Class A native ware from Thundersbarrow Hill (*op. cit.*, Figs. 32-6, 38, 39). The main features of the ware and the evidence for its dating have been discussed in the paper referred to. Suffice it to say that the A group comprises hand-made cooking-pots belonging to a normal Romano-British *type*, but made in what may be called descriptively a 'prehistoric' *fabric*. This ware was shown

<sup>1</sup> *Antiq. Journ.* XIII (1933), 141-50.

to be especially characteristic of the second half of the fourth century in the south of England.

The present sherds form an interesting additional series, in that they indicate the range of variation to be expected within this fourth-century pottery group. In the present series there are, however, certain unifying features (probably of quite local significance in the main), which may be enumerated as follows:

- a. All the sherds belong to globular wide-mouthed jars.
- b. The paste is brown to black in colour, with a heavy backing of calcined flint.
- c. The rims are tall, everted, slightly curving, with perceptible thickening at the edges and set approximately at right angles to the sides of the jar.
- d. In nearly all cases there is a slight shoulder-ledge at the base of the rim. In some cases this appears to have degenerated into an almost imperceptible groove.

The three figured sherds were selected as showing the most diverse forms. Fig. 3, nos. 6, 7, 8.

- (6) Paste brown and very gritty; surface blackened and slightly lustrous. There is a lumpy and irregular shoulder-ledge at the base of the rim. Below this ledge the sides become attenuated.
- (7) Remarkable for the wedge-shaped rim section. Paste black and thickly backed with flint, although the external surface is light-brown and has a smooth finish.
- (8) A small, thin-walled variety.

The occurrence of 'Thundersbarrow ware' or its equivalent in the Roman town of Chichester may be paralleled by discoveries made in recent years at the Saxon-Shore fortresses of Porchester and Richborough. Its presence on these important sites, as well as elsewhere, goes to show that the marked change in the *facies* of the pottery in use in the Thundersbarrow settlement, which appears to have taken place during the middle years of the fourth century, was not merely a reflection of 'village economics', but is rather to be associated with a change affecting the whole of this part of the Romano-British country-side.

I should like to emphasize that the application of the term 'Thundersbarrow ware' to the Chichester sherds is in no way meant to imply that the jars were made on Thundersbarrow Hill. A 'home-made' or local origin is

an essential and implied feature of the ware, wherever it may occur.

Altogether, this ware seems clearly to reflect the manner in which this part of Roman Britain, both town and

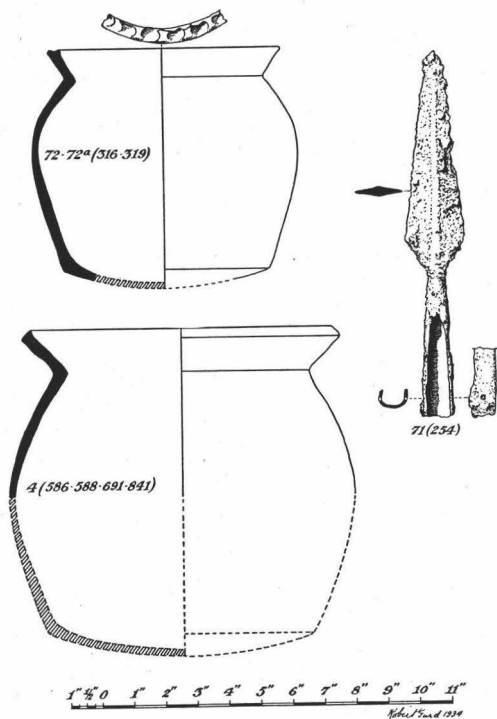


FIG. 4. LATE SAXON IRON SPEARHEAD (NO. 71), AND EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY (NOS. 72 AND 4).

country, was being thrown by the circumstances of the later Empire on to its own local resources.

### SAXON

71 (254). *Saxon spear-head*. Iron spear-head of late Saxon type and size: lozenge-shaped blade and open round socket, with rivet hole on either side. Cf. *Guildhall* (London) *Museum Catalogue*, p. 124, Nos. 151 and 152, and Pl. LIII, Nos. 2 and 4; *Richborough Report*, I, Pl. XVI; and *B.M. Anglo-Saxon Guide*, p. 92.

Measurements: socket about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. long, open end 1 in. across; angular blade about  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in. long, greatest width  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in.

There is a slight ridge down the centre of the blade on either side.

The normal Roman spear-head is leaf-shaped, and the socket may be polygonal, though it is normally cylindrical.

[However, the triangular blade does occur in Roman times; and the leaf-shaped blade occurs in E.I.A. (Hallstatt), in La Tène, Anglo-Saxon, and medieval times. In E.I.A. (La Tène) the socket is normally complete.]

This iron spear-head, 11.4 in. in length, was also submitted to the British Museum, where Mr. T. D. Kendrick was able to identify it as belonging to a familiar class of spear-heads, with rhomboidal or diamond-shaped blade (often flattened at the sides behind the lateral angles), some form of ring ornament round the neck, and a widely flaring split socket. Fig. 4, no. 71.

Mr. T. D. Kendrick reports as follows:

‘There can be little doubt that this English type belongs to the same generation as the generally finer classes of Viking spear-heads with similar, though usually longer, blades and unsplit conical sockets, and though closely dated associated finds are not readily available, its period may be confidently centred on the early part of the eleventh century, the age of the invasion of Sweyn and the establishment of the rule of Cnut. The blade’s affinity with Viking forms is offset by the wide split socket, which in opposition to the Viking unsplit sockets is evidently the Late Saxon successor of the narrower split form of Early or Pagan Saxon times. The weapon should thus be especially typical of the half-century 1000–50 in England, in virtue of its Anglo-Danish character.’

### EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY

The third of the series recognized at the British Museum in the group of pottery submitted there, consists of five Early Medieval fragments (Nos. 4, 5, 9, 12, and 15). A report on these was invited by Mr. Hawkes from Mr. F. Cottrill, at the London Museum, who readily consented to prepare one. This report, indicating that the pieces are to be attributed to the twelfth century, is here given.

#### NOTE ON SPECIMENS OF EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM CHICHESTER

BY F. COTTRILL, M.A.

Of the five sherds submitted to me, one (No. 5) belongs to a bowl with a slightly curved wall sloping outwards; the rim is swollen externally, and flattened on the upper surface. The other sherds are



parts of plain cooking-pots, three of them showing the neck and two (4 and 9) the rim. No bases occur, but it may be presumed that they were of the sagging variety. All the sherds are of hard, gritty ware, containing flint particles; the colour varies from brown to black. The vessels seem to have been roughly wheel-turned. There is no decoration.

(4) shows the upper part of a body of globular or bag-like form, below a tall, straight, everted rim. The top is very slightly thickened externally and internally, and is flattened on the upper surface. The type may be compared with one from Sydney Castle (*Antiq. Journ.* XI. 256, and Fig. 7, No. 18). (12) belonged to a similar vessel, while (9) is a small and simple example of the same type, but without any thickening of the lip.

Analogies with the Sydney Castle pottery suggest a twelfth-century date, and the sherds are also comparable with types recently discovered on a neighbouring site in Chichester, that of the Post Office, and attributable to the same period.

Some other material of the same kind, not submitted to Mr. Cottrill, has also to be recorded:

*Medieval pottery* (72–91). There were some 20 pieces of coarse, black, hand-made, medieval pottery. They were all biggish jars, some with bell mouths. One of these had a mouth diameter of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. Fig. 4, no. 72, 72A (316, 319) A jar with bell mouth and sagging base: height 8 in., mouth diameter 6 in., base over-all diameter  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. A bowl of gritted ware, black-brown outside, red inside, and with a grey core; it has a sagging base.

92–141. Some 50 pieces of later medieval pottery, green-glazed, &c., were found, some being parts of cooking-pots—brown, gritted ware, black from use on the fire.

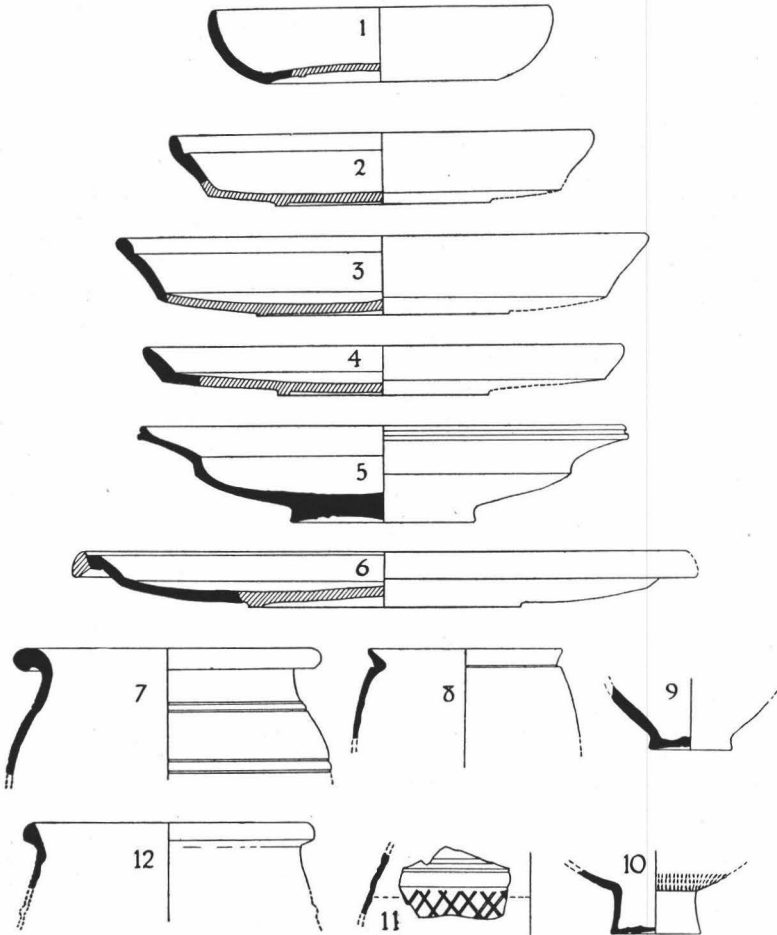
It is hoped that all the material may be handed over to the Chichester Museum Committee, for whom Mr. W. L. White has spent many laborious hours in putting related pieces together.

## II. GALLO-BELGIC WARES, CHICHESTER

BY MISS G. M. WHITE

In connexion with the Imported Gallo-Belgic wares found during excavations on the site of the new County Hall, West Street, Chichester (described in this volume by Mr. S. E. Winbolt, through whose courtesy I have been able to see his manuscript), the following additional

examples are important. The majority are unstratified finds from gas trenches, &c., in the city; Nos. 1, 2, 11, and 12 were excavated from his garden in Little London,



CHICHESTER: GALLO-BELGIC WARES (¼).

East Street, by Mr. F. Sadler, with whose permission they are here published; and No. 6 is from Lavant.

A full account of the chronological importance of this class of ware is given on p. 138 by Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, who has also suggested the close dating for these examples.

*Terra Nigra.*

FIG. 1. (*Little London.*) Plate with curved side and probably functionless foot-ring. Whitish-grey ware, smooth, matt black surface: typically Claudian. Fragments of two similar plates were also found here.

FIG. 2. (*Little London.*) Plate with step below inner side of rim (*Hofheim 97/2*). Grey ware, smooth bluish-grey surface: Claudian.

FIG. 3. (*East Street.*) Plate, as above, variation unimportant (cf. *Catalogue of the Roman Pottery in the Colchester and Essex Museum*, Pl. VI, 63).

FIG. 4. (*West Street.*) Plate with straight, sharply rising side (*Haltern 73*). Grey ware, lustrous, light-grey surface: not post-c. A.D. 50.

FIG. 5. (*West Street.*) Plate with high foot-ring, curved base and sloping rim. A circular band of rouletting  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. wide occurs on the upper side of the base. Grey ware, lustrous, bluish-black surface showing concentric tool-marks towards rim. This piece, together with No. 10, has been submitted to Mr. M. R. Hull, who points out that, while the colour and nature of the paste and surface and high standard of potting are characteristic of Belgic *terra nigra*, he knows of no Belgic vessels approximating in form to these, nor does the large, coarse pattern of the rouletting indicate an early date. Very fine grey ware with an excellent surface is a feature of the third and fourth centuries, and the black surface may be the product of a local industry.<sup>1</sup>

FIG. 6. (*Lavant.*) Plate with a step at junction of side and base and probably overhanging rim (*Haltern 72, Hofheim 97*). Whitish-grey ware, black-grey matt surface: mid-first century.


Fragments of two plates, variants of *Hofheim 97*, were found in East Street and East Pallant, the latter bearing part of a radially placed stamp . The ware in both cases is inferior and does not suggest a pre-Conquest date.

FIG. 7. (*West Street.*) Jar with rolled back rim and cordons on shoulder. Grey ware, dark grey polished slip. A typical 'romanized' La Tène III form imitating Imported Gallo-Belgic ware: Claudius-Nero.

FIG. 8. (*West Street.*) Rim of small beaker. Grey ware, dark grey lustrous slip; inferior Gallo-Belgic ware, post-Claudian.

FIG. 9. (*West Street.*) Base only of small bowl or beaker. Grey ware, bluish-black, lustrous surface. Ware is softening and does not suggest a pre-Conquest date.

FIG. 10. (*Eastgate Square.*) Lid or base of grey ware with dark grey, lustrous surface and band of rouletting. The same remarks apply to

<sup>1</sup> Cf. May, *Colchester*, xxxiii. A; May, *Silchester*, liv. 96 and lxxv. 139.

this piece as to No. 5 above. (Cf. for lid, May, *Colchester*, LIX. 290, or for base, *Colchester*, XLII. 154; May, *Silchester*, XLI. 4 and LII. 89.)

*Terra Rubra.*

A fragment of a plate of red ware with flat base and low foot-ring was found in a midden at Fishbourne. A radially placed stamp reads

PAPILLO a rare mark, recorded hitherto only on the Continent.<sup>1</sup>

*Buff Ware.*

FIG. 11. (*Little London.*) Fragments only of very fine pink Gallo-Belgic girth-beaker with darker slip, ornamented with double incised hatchings below cordons: c. A.D. 43 (cf. example from Arundel Park, *S.A.C.* LXIV. 200-1).

FIG. 12. (*Little London.*) Rim of butt-beaker, buff ware, lighter slip: Claudian.

While the series as a whole belongs to the period A.D. 40-60, none of the deposits is likely to be pre-Conquest, though that in the garden in Little London is strongly Claudian. The types are similar to those well known at Colchester and Silchester, and are further examples of 'Cogidubnus' material.

### III. THE NEW POST OFFICE SITE

BY F. COTTRILL, M.A.

At the beginning of May, 1934, a trial excavation was carried out in the gardens of 'The Willows', No. 10, West Street, Chichester. The house was about to be demolished and the whole site cleared for the erection of the new Chichester Post Office, and the archaeological investigation of the front and back gardens, to be undertaken while opportunity still offered, was thought desirable. The work was carried out on behalf of H.M. Office of Works, and thanks are due to Mr. R. S. Simms, of the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate, for making the necessary arrangements. I am also indebted to Mr. W. Ll. White, who gave constant help while the work was in progress.

The trenches shown on the site-plan (Fig. 1) were dug primarily with a view to striking any Roman buildings

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Hull has recorded it at Rheims, Trier, Weisenau, and Mainz.

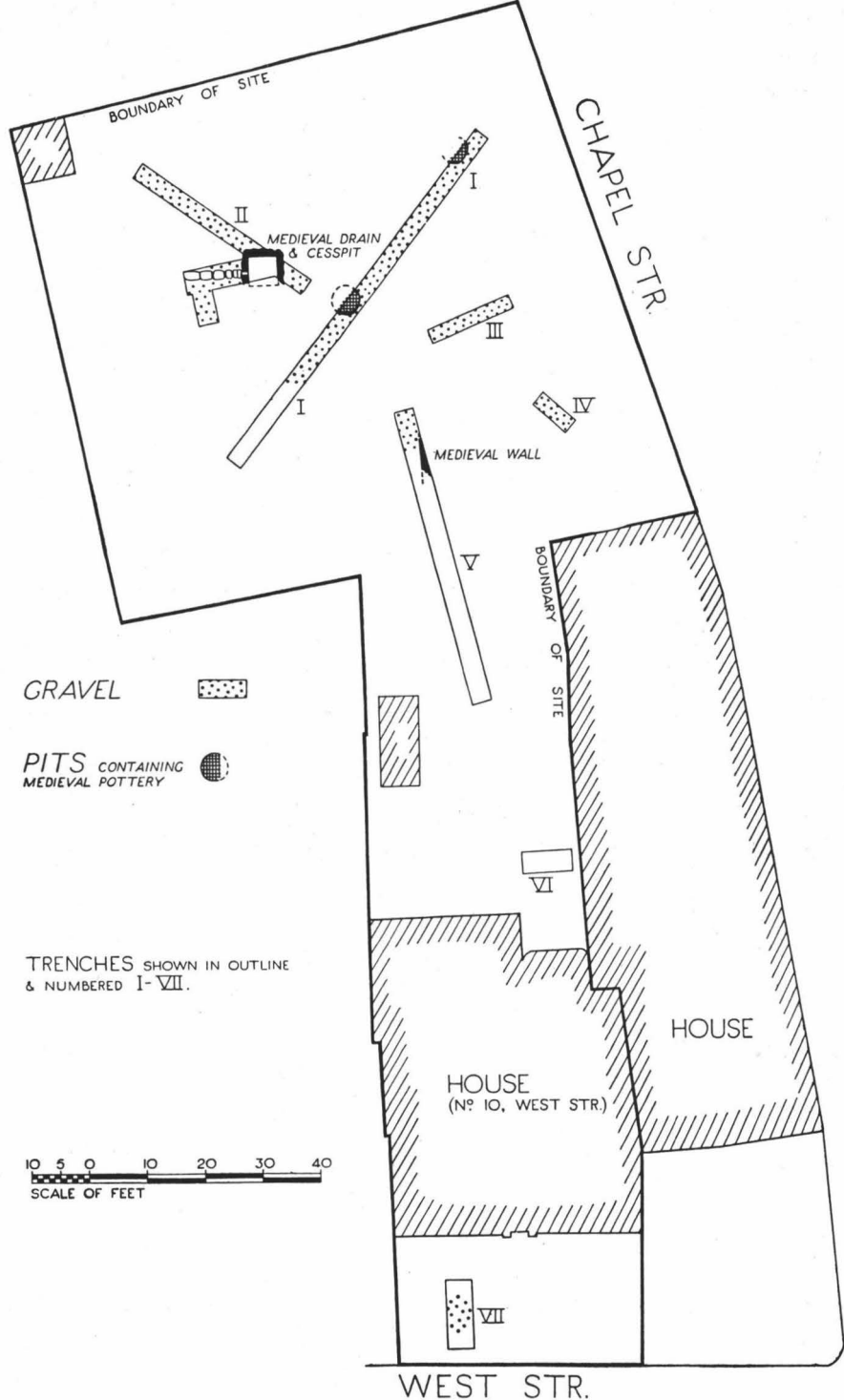


FIG. 1. PLAN OF EXCAVATIONS ON THE NEW POST OFFICE SITE, CHICHESTER.

that might have existed on the site. No such buildings were found, but early Roman pottery was recovered from an occupation layer, and above this layer were layers of clay and gravel, also of Roman date. Some medieval structures and rubbish pits were also found. Among unstratified finds the rare coin of Didius Julianus (Fig. 9) is noteworthy. The pottery, coins, and metal objects have all been given to the new Chichester Museum.

#### THE EXCAVATION (Plan, Fig. 1)

The house and gardens lay in the angle between West Street on the south and Chapel Street on the east. In the front garden one trench was cut. The main part of the back garden was roughly square, with sides about 90 ft. long; in it six trenches were cut.

Trenches I-III and V were dug down to the natural soil (brick earth); the top of this was 5 ft. below ground level near the north-east corner of the site, but this depth increased to 6 ft. 9 in. towards the west and south. On the brick earth was a dark layer containing charcoal, animal bones, pottery (see below, p. 163), and other débris, indicating occupation in Roman times on the original ground surface; this layer varied in thickness from 2 in. to 1 ft. Towards the north-west, in Trench II, this layer included building rubbish (a flanged roofing tile and numerous lumps of stone), and immediately above it was a 6-in. layer of gravel with traces of cement, while a layer of cream-coloured cement containing small flints, also immediately above the occupation layer, was noted at the north-east end of Trench I. Although no structures were actually encountered, these indications may suggest the presence of Roman buildings a little farther to the north.

Wherever it occurred the occupation layer was sealed by a layer of gravel, which included occasional fragments of Roman brick or tile. The thickness of this gravel varied from 2 to 3 ft.; the top of it was 3 ft. or a few inches less below ground level, and the unstratified top-soil lay immediately above it. The lowest few inches of gravel was occasionally replaced by clay. That the gravel

was laid down at two periods, separated by no long interval, is indicated by the frequent occurrence of a dark band of mud or clay, 1 in. or little more in thickness, less than 1 ft. above the bottom of the layer.

No original limits to the gravel layer were found. Where it did not occur in the trenches (i.e. VI, most of V, south-west end of I) its place was taken by mixed dark soil containing Roman and medieval pottery, and this medieval or later deposit had cut out all earlier layers lying on or above the original ground surface. Also, in the gravel itself a number of roughly circular pits had been made. These were 4-5 ft. in diameter, and were generally dug through the whole thickness of the gravel. They were filled with loose, black soil. Two of them, shown on the plan, yielded twelfth-century pottery, and one of these (the southernmost) also contained building rubbish (stone and tile) and some fragments of Roman pink cement.

A medieval cess-pit was found, as shown on the plan. The walls, 1 ft. 3 in. thick, were of flint rubble. The filling, in which were a few fragments of green-glazed pottery, was not completely excavated; the bottom was more than 8 ft. below ground level. The drain, which ran into the pit from the west, was uncovered for a length of 10 ft. It was laid in the Roman gravel layer, its coverstones being 3 ft. 6 in. below ground level. The channel, 6 in. square, had a floor of red tiles, 6 in. square and 1 in. thick, and the sides were of flint rubble; the coverstones, with the exception of two worked stones re-used, were roughly squared slabs about 1 ft. 6 in. wide. The two worked stones were of a date not earlier than the fourteenth century, and had formed part of a window or other opening.

Medieval walling of flint rubble was also encountered at the north end of Trench V. The top of the footings was 3 ft. 6 in. below ground level, and a face, broken off at each end, was preserved for a length of 5 ft.

In Trench VII (front garden) the natural clay was found at a depth of 8 ft. below street level. The original surface of it was shown by a thin, grey layer containing

animal bones, and above this was 1 ft. of gravel. The upper levels of the trench were cut through recent deposits and brickwork.

### ROMAN POTTERY (Figs. 2-4)

The only Roman pottery illustrated and described here is the stratified group from the dark layer under the gravel. This may all be assigned to an early and comparatively short period of the Roman occupation.

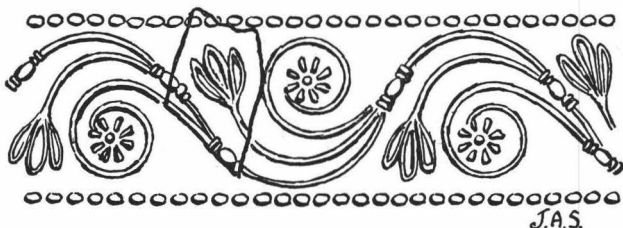


FIG. 2. DECORATED SAMIAN ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

All the Samian sherds fall within the third quarter of the first century, and the coarse ware types admit of a similar dating.

#### *Decorated Samian.*

One small fragment of upper frieze of Form 29, showing portion of a scroll design (Fig. 2).<sup>1</sup> The trilobed leaf and the small neat astragali both appear on the upper frieze of a 29 from London published as an example of Claudian decoration by Pryce and Oswald (*Archæologia*, LXXVIII. 83, Fig. 19). The Chichester fragment is inclined to be light in colour and smoothly glazed (but without a glassy effect) and the paste is also light in colour. These features, plus the design, make it possible to date it quite definitely to the end of the reign of Claudius or very early in that of Nero.

#### *Plain Samian.*

The following forms occur: 15, 18 (including one nearly complete section of a Neronian example, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in diameter), 27, and Ritterling 12. No potters' stamps were found, but all the above may be described as Neronian or late Claudian, and there were no definitely Vespasianic pieces.

Two Samian sherds, probably of Ritterling 12, had been chipped all round to a roughly circular shape to form counters or shove-half-pennies; they were  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in diameter respectively.

<sup>1</sup> The description and drawing of this fragment are by Mr. J. A. Stanfield.



*Coarse ware.*

The hard, sandy fabric of the coarse pottery is typically Roman, but the types all have an early appearance, as a glance at those selected for illustration will show. The imitation of a Samian 24

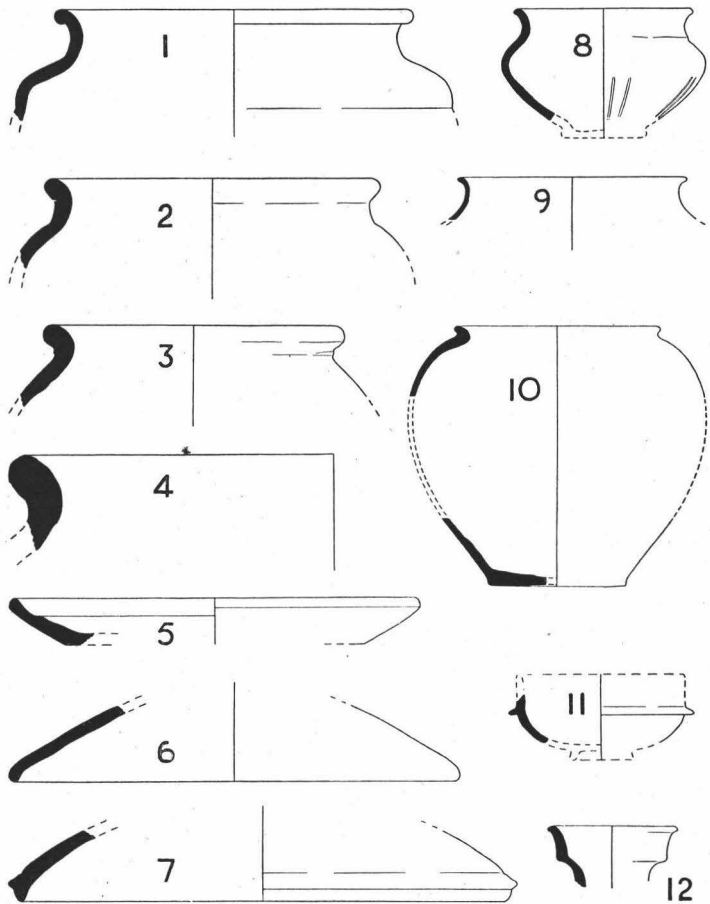


FIG. 3. ROMAN POTTERY, FROM POST OFFICE SITE, CHICHESTER ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

(No. 11) is noteworthy as a distinctive early form, while others, e.g. Nos. 4, 5, and 8, are clearly related to native pre-Roman types.

Of the following numbers 1-12 refer to those on Fig. 3.

1. Rim and shoulder of olla. Grey ware, smoothed surface on exterior.
2. Do., white ware with grey surface.

3. Do., grey ware.
4. Rim of storage jar. Light brown ware with some particles of flint, brown to black surface.
5. Dish. Black ware, internal surface burnished. *S.A.C.* LXXII. 207, Fig. 41 (Kingston Buci).
6. Lid. Brown ware, black surface.
7. Lid with moulded lip. Grey ware.

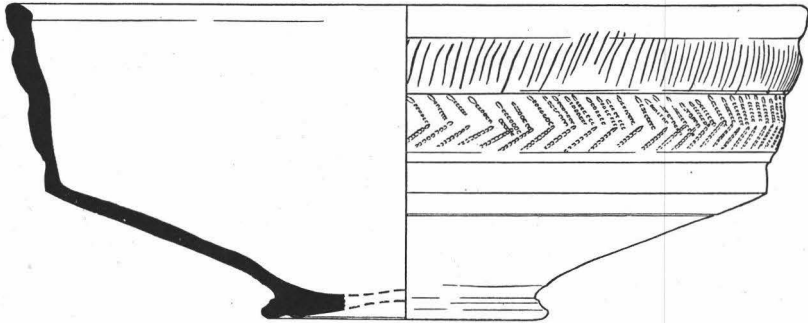


FIG. 4. CARINATED BOWL ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

8. Small jar. Black ware, burnished on rim and shoulder, and with pairs of burnished nearly vertical lines below. Kingston Buci, Fig. 38.
9. Rim of beaker. Thin, reddish-brown clay with grey core, brown polished surface. *Richborough*, III. 292 (with references).
10. Beaker. Smooth, pinkish-buff clay. *Richborough*, I. 62.
11. Cup, imitating Samian form 24. Light grey ware. May, *Silchester*, LXXIII. 175; May, *Colchester*, 44; *Hofheim*, type 104.
12. Mouth of small flagon, of early type. Grey ware, light brown surface, white slip on exterior.
13. Neck of flagon with four-ribbed handle. Pinkish-buff clay. *Richborough*, I. 66-9. (Not illustrated.)
14. Fragment of rough-cast beaker. Thin light red clay with brown slip on exterior. (Not illustrated.)
15. Carinated bowl. Grey ware with smooth, black surface. The decoration is in two zones, of which the upper has nearly vertical incised lines, and the lower rouletted chevrons. Both in form and decoration there is some resemblance to the Samian form 29. (Fig. 4.)

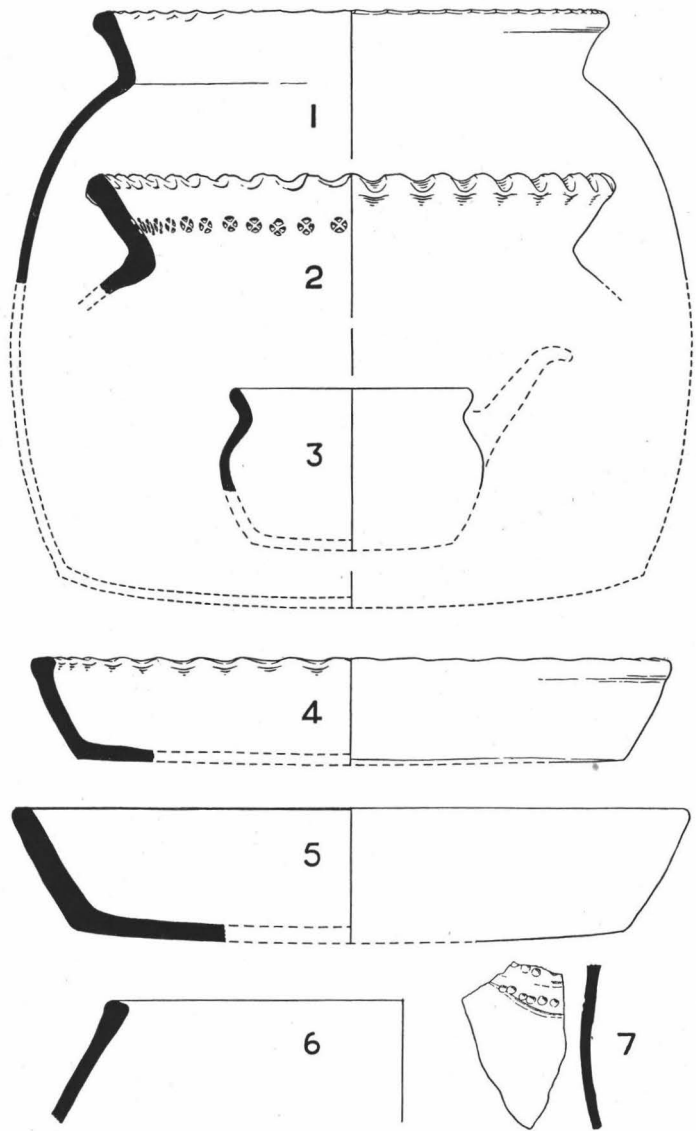


FIG. 5. MEDIEVAL POTTERY, FROM NEW POST OFFICE SITE, CHICHESTER (1).

## MEDIEVAL POTTERY (Fig. 5)

The twelfth-century pottery from the two pits marked on the plan is shown in Fig. 5. All of it came from the southernmost pit, with the exception of the bowl (No. 5), which came from the other. Fragments of sagging bases were found, but no complete section. The ware has an admixture of flint grit.

1. Cooking-pot. The upper surface of the rim is decorated with thumb impressions. Grey ware, light red surface. 'Rayleigh Castle' (*Essex Arch. Soc. Trans.* XII. 147) Pl. G (a). Other rims of similar section were found, some rising almost vertically from the neck; some have a plain, flat, upper surface.
2. Cooking-pot with deeply indented rim, decorated on the inside of the neck with a row of impressions from a circular stamp divided into quarters. Grey ware, with particles of chalk as well as the usual flint; surface grey to light red. *S.A.C.* LXIII. 9, and Pl. II, 1; 'Rayleigh Castle', Pl. F, *f, g* (similar stamp); also a twelfth-century piece from Kidwelly (*Archæologia*, LXXXIII. 107, and Fig. 5, 10), showing decoration, in this case wavy lines, inside the neck.
3. Small cooking-pot, of black ware. Mr. G. C. Dunning suggests that this may be an early example of the pipkin with lug handle such as is found in later medieval pottery, e.g. at Rye (*S.A.C.* LXXIV. 59, Pl. XI, 3); a lug handle has been restored accordingly.
4. Bowl with thumb-pressed rim. Black ware, dark grey-brown surface.
5. Plain bowl. Brown ware, dark grey-brown surface.
6. Plain rim-fragment, set at an unusual angle. Grey ware, grey-brown surface.
7. Fragment of cooking-pot, decorated with grooves and small circular impressions. Dark grey ware, reddish-brown surface on exterior.

## METAL OBJECTS

1. Bronze one-piece brooch. The bow is decorated with finely incised lines between borders. Collingwood's Group A, pre-Roman or early Roman. Unstratified. (Fig. 6.)
2. Bronze cross,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in. long, of unknown use. The shaft and arms are circular in section; the former terminates in a quadrangular spike and has a circular piercing. At the intersection of the arms is a leaf ornament, and there is line decoration on the arms and shaft. Medieval (16th century?). There is a similar cross in Devizes Museum from Cherhill, Wilts. (inf. Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler)

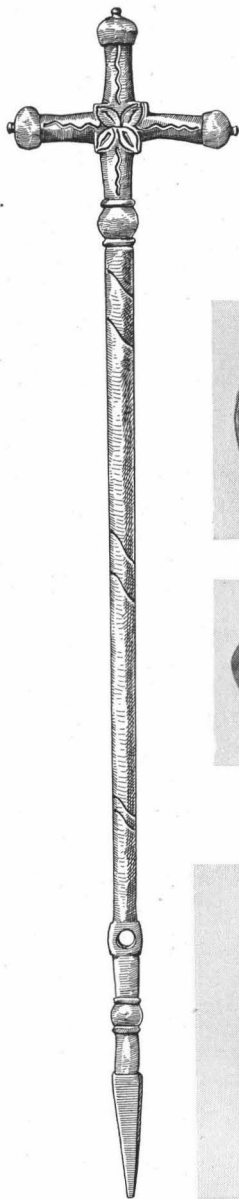


FIG. 7. BRONZE  
CROSS ( $\frac{2}{3}$ )

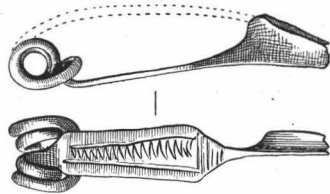


FIG. 6. BRONZE BROOCH ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )

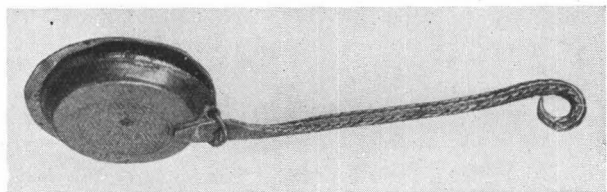
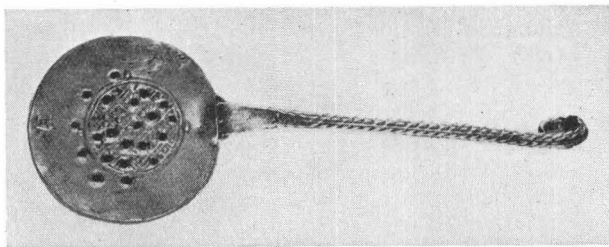


FIG. 8. DOLL'S WARMING-PAN ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )



FIG. 9. SESTERTIUS OF DIDIUS JULIANUS ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )

and another has also been found recently in Chichester (inf. Miss G. M. White). Found in topsoil. (Fig. 7.)

3. Doll's warming-pan, of silver. Probably eighteenth century. Found in the front garden at a depth of 3 ft., among old brickwork. (Fig. 8.)

In the Roman occupation layer were found some iron nails, and a small, flat fragment of clear greenish glass, 3 mm. thick.

### COINS

Seven Roman coins were found, all unstratified. Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil describes them as follows:

*Didius Julianus* (March–June, A.D. 193)

1. *Obv.* IMP CAES M DID SEVER IVLIAN AVG  
Head laureate r.  
*Rev.* CONCORD MILIT  
Concordia stg. l., holding two ensigns.  
Sestertius. (Fig. 9.)

*Carausius* (A.D. 287–93)

2. *Obv.* Illegible.  
Head of Carausius.  
*Rev.* COME[S AVG]  
Victory l. with wreath and palm.  
*Mint.* l. Antoninianus.

*Barbarous Radiate Crowns*

3. Clipped flan and small-sized die. 3 Æ.  
4. Barbarous sacrificial implements reverse. 3 Æ.

*Constantine I* (A.D. 307–37)

5. *Obv.* CONSTANTINOPOLIS  
Bust of Constantinople helmeted l. with spear and shield.  
*Rev.* Victory standing l. with spear and shield.  
*Mint.* ? ? PLG (Lyons). 3 Æ. A.D. 330–7.  
6. *Obv.* VRBS ROMA  
Bust of Roma helmeted l.  
*Rev.* She-wolf suckling Romulus and Remus.  
*Mint.* TR·S (Trier). 3 Æ. A.D. 330–7.

*Illegible*

7. Probably barbarous radiate or fourth century. 3 Æ small.

## CONCLUSION

On this site, which is not far from the centre of the area enclosed by the Roman walls of Chichester, we have evidence of occupation not long after the Roman Conquest, while no definitely pre-Conquest material occurs. Moreover, the gravel layer must be fairly closely dated by the shallow occupation layer immediately underlying it, although its purpose remains an unsolved problem. It may indeed have been part of the forum itself—its position in the town does not rule out such a possibility—but until any surrounding buildings are discovered this is incapable of proof. At any rate, the existence of both layers implies occupation and some building activity near the centre of the town during the latter half of the first century A.D. Thus the results of this excavation, taken in conjunction with the famous 'Neptune and Minerva' inscription found near by, do indeed point to the development of Noviomagus at this period under Cogidubnus, the romanized native prince of the Regni.

## ADDENDUM (APRIL, 1935)

Since the preparation of the above report the house has been demolished and its site excavated. The additional evidence that has thereby come to light is similar to that obtained before. The Roman gravel layers had been largely removed in medieval and later times, but they seem to have extended over the whole area. A section 20–30 ft. from the southern boundary of the site showed 6–12 in. of gravel lying on the natural soil; the upper surface of this gravel was defined by a 1-in. layer of mud, and above this was clay for a few inches, then another layer of gravel. Thus here also there are two periods represented in these layers. A trench dug near the NE. corner of the garden revealed a level top to the gravel 2 ft. 9 in. below street level, and a piece of South Gaulish Form 37 of c. 90 A.D., said to have come from the gravel itself in this trench, may date the upper layer. The gravel was also observed under the west side of the house.

Under the Chapel Street frontage fragments of a large Roman altar, bearing an inscription and figure-subjects, were found unstratified. This will be published elsewhere.

The whole of the recently excavated ground had been much cut into by medieval and later rubbish deposits, wells, and fragmentary walls. Among the pottery—which is unstratified—cooking-pots of the twelfth century bulk largely, or even predominate, so that the evidence agrees with that of the rubbish-pits found in the back garden in indicating much activity hereabouts at that period. This activity may not unreasonably be associated with the rebuilding operations at the adjacent Cathedral after the fire of 1186.



# AGRICULTURAL HISTORY IN THE HUNDRED OF HARTFIELD

BY ERNEST STRAKER, F.S.A.

THE Hundred of Hartfield consists of the parishes of Hartfield and Withyham, with small portions in Rotherfield and Buxted.

Neglecting the latter areas, which cannot be precisely ascertained, the two former parishes contained in 1842, according to the Tithe Apportionment, 16,412 acres, viz.

Pasture . . . . .	5,256 acres
Arable . . . . .	5,919 „
Wood . . . . .	1,373 „
Forest, common, &c. . . . .	3,857 „
Fractions . . . . .	7 „
	16,412 „

More than one-half of the private land then belonged to the Buckhurst Estate. Much of this had been in the possession of the Sackvilles since the thirteenth century, several manors were added by Sir Richard Sackville, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations under Henry VIII, and privy councillor in the reigns of Henry VIII, Mary, and Elizabeth—a very wealthy man. His son Thomas, Lord Buckhurst, High Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth, acquired many more, and in 1597 and 1598 had a Terrier compiled of all his lands in north-east Sussex.

This Terrier, an epitome of which has been published as volume xxxix of the Sussex Record Society, gives the area and cultivation of each field. The beautifully drawn maps, on the scale of 16 in. to the mile, make it possible in almost every case to identify the fields, as the hedges have not altered. It is probable that this survey was one of the first to be made in this country by the then newly introduced plane-table and theodolite. Its accuracy is very remarkable: when reduced to the 6-in. scale the

fields tally almost exactly with the current 6-in. Ordnance maps, and over a total identifiable area of some 3,400 acres the Elizabethan acreage differs from that of the Ordnance Survey of 1870 by little more than one-quarter per cent.

Although much of this land was alienated to satisfy his debts by Richard Sackville, the third Earl of Dorset, in the reign of Charles II, the greater part was gradually repurchased, and by 1799 John Frederick, the third Duke of Dorset, was again in possession of most of the land comprised in the Elizabethan survey.

At that date a large atlas was produced showing the various farms, the scale being 20 chains to the inch, or 4 in. to the mile. This was in the main the work of Wm. Figg of Lewes. On the margin of these maps are the name, cultivation, and area of each field. The total areas differ from the Ordnance Survey by less than three-quarters of one per cent. In 1842 and 1843 the surveys for the Tithe Apportionments were made, the total area agreeing almost exactly with the Ordnance. In 1875 the indexes to the 25-in. maps give the cultivation and the respective areas to three places of decimals. For the purpose of the accompanying tables the areas as given in this survey have been taken, for the sake of clearness, in round acres, and the trifling differences reconciled.

In 1815, the male line of the Sackvilles having become extinct, the Sussex estates devolved by marriage on the fifth Earl De La Warr. In 1910 his grandson, the eighth Earl, put up the greater part of the demesnes in Hartfield Hundred for sale at auction, and an elaborate catalogue, with a map based on the 1870 Ordnance Survey, was issued, with area and cultivation of each field.

We have thus an opportunity, which is perhaps unique, of recording not only by tables, but graphically by maps, the land utilization at six different dates over a period of 336 years, the 1934 record being based on observation.

The area selected for comparison is a block measuring five miles from west to east, and one and three-quarter miles from north to south, in the parishes of Hartfield and Withyham, together with two upland farms in Hartfield.

The geological formation is Hastings Sand, with its subdivisions of Ashdown Sand on the south, and Wadhurst Clay, Upper and Lower Tunbridge Wells Sand on the north, all much varied and faulted.

The River Medway runs in an easterly direction along the whole five miles, receiving on the south side two considerable affluents from the high ground of Ashdown Forest, here rising to a height of 700 ft., another from Broadwater Forest, and on the north one from the vicinity of East Grinstead.

The fall is slight, being about 40 ft. from the extreme west to the north-east corner of the five-mile strip. The elevation on the north rises to about 300 ft. above sea-level, on the south to 375 ft. near Hunt's Farm.

The floor of the valley is level, subject to flooding, and has a great depth of gravel and silt, much of which must have been deposited during the last 300 years. The hammerpond at Parrock Forge, just outside the western section map, has completely filled up since the sixteenth century and of another pond three-quarters of a mile lower down no trace is visible. There have been several instances of change of course of the river, both before and after 1598.

There is no evidence of artificial flooding of the water-meadows in this particular area, although there are some traces of this in the district. Naturally the land along the stream has always been under grass, except in a few cases where the deep silt has been utilized for hop gardens.

The distinction between meadows mown for hay and ordinary pasture is only recorded for 1598 and 1842, indicated on the maps by the scythe symbol; at the other dates the area under grass is stated as a whole and shown white on the maps.

At the earlier dates some of these hay meadows were attached to and let with upland farms, for provision of winter fodder. There is no trace, however, of the common field system.

In the past an important feature was the right of common in Ashdown Forest. In the Parliamentary

Survey of 1658 the two parishes were allotted 788 acres of forest, with the right to graze thereon 485 head of cattle.

Owing perhaps to their origin as forest clearings, and also partly to the frequent gills and brooks, the fields are usually quite small, and often divided by shaws rather than hedges.

The utilization of the land at the different dates is shown by the accompanying maps and tables.

In 1598 less than a third was under the plough, and leases of 1651 show but a slight increase, but in 1799 one-half of the land was arable. The proportions in 1842 were almost the same, and agree very well with those of the Tithe Apportionments of the two parishes, excluding the Forest, which were grass 40 per cent., arable 47 per cent., wood 11 per cent., sundry (assumed) 2 per cent. In the thirty-three years to 1875 a considerable reduction of arable took place, and in the next thirty-five years to 1910 this process was accelerated. By 1934 nearly three-fourths of the former arable had gone down to grass, and had the survey been made a little earlier the proportion would have been even less, owing to the operation of the wheat subsidy. A factor in the reduction of ploughland has been the disuse of the old turn-wrist plough, which, especially when oxen were used, made the cultivation of the steeper slopes easier.

The amount of woodland has not greatly varied, clearing in some places being balanced by the planting of cover for sporting purposes in others. The areas shown in the tables are understated, as the surveyors in most cases included the numerous shaws in the measurement of the respective fields. The minor shaws are omitted from the maps for the sake of clearness.

The ancient marlpits, which are so characteristic of this district, are usually wooded and are included in the woodland area. Gervase Markham, in his *Inrichment of the Weald of Kent*, 1625, states that the ancient practice of marling had gone out of use until revived *circa* 1590. The pits here are much older. In an inquisition post mortem of the manor of Buckhurst, February 1273, the

jurors say that there were 80 acres of marl land worth 6*d.* per acre, and 100 acres non-marl worth 2*d.* only.

The utilization of the land at the various dates is shown in the following tables, the nearest acre being taken. Farm-houses and yards, gardens, &c., are entered as sundry.

TABLE I

*Total areas on farms where all six dates are on record*

	1598	1799	1842	1875	1910	1934
Meadow . . .	455	..	427	..	..	..
Pasture . . .	810	..	504	..	..	..
Total under grass .	1,265	848	931	1,075	1,345	1,714
Arable . . .	721	1,203	1,109	972	699	330
Wood . . .	299	239	241	228	230	230
Sundry . . .	38	33	42	48	49	49
Total acres . . .	2,323	2,323	2,323	2,323	2,323	2,323

TABLE II

*Total areas on farms lacking records for 1598*

	1598	1799	1842	1875	1910	1934
Meadow . . .	..	..	101	..	..	..
Pasture . . .	..	..	206	..	..	..
Total under grass .	..	293	307	385	404	549
Arable . . .	..	357	341	262	240	95
Wood . . .	..	34	37	36	39	39
Sundry . . .	..	12	11	13	13	13
Total acres . . .	..	696	696	696	696	696

TABLE III

*Total areas on farms lacking records for 1910*

	1598	1799	1842	1875	1910	1934
Meadow . . .	52	..	20	..	..	..
Pasture . . .	131	..	103	..	..	..
Total under grass .	183	134	123	146	..	254
Arable . . .	75	123	132	109	..	..
Wood . . .	9	8	11	11	..	11
Sundry . . .	2	4	3	3	..	4
Total acres . . .	269	269	269	269	..	269

SYMBOLS



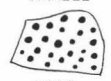
MEADOW



GRASS



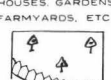
ARABLE



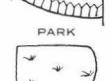
WOOD



HOUSES, GARDENS, FARMYARDS, ETC.



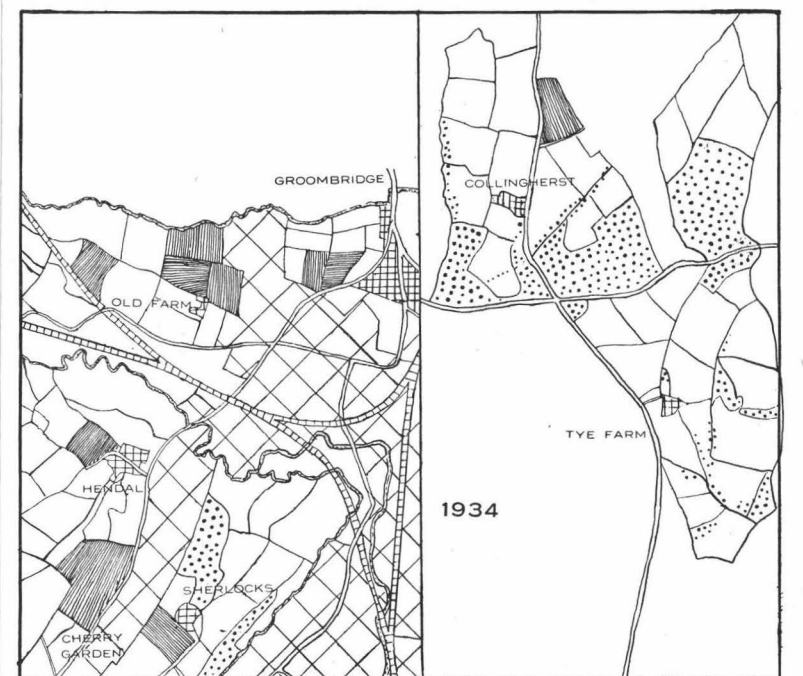
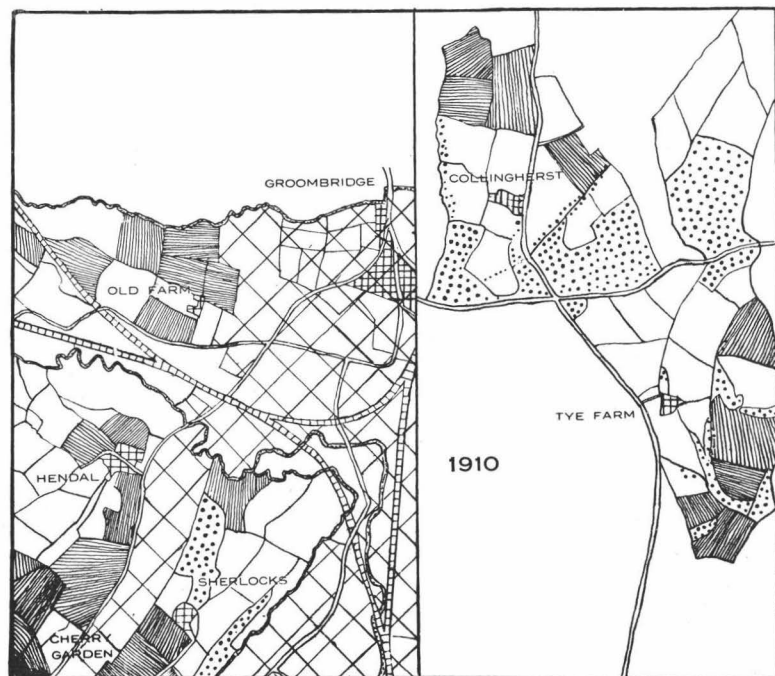
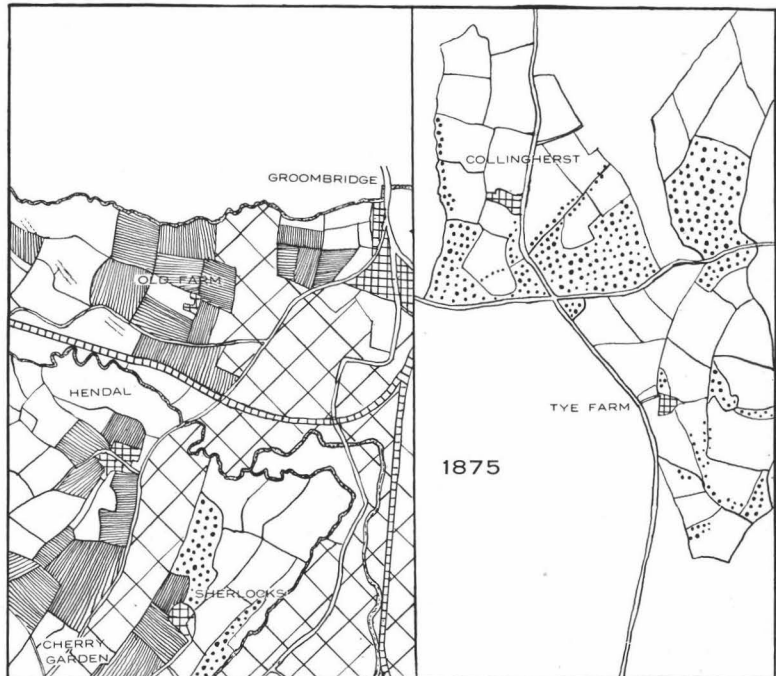
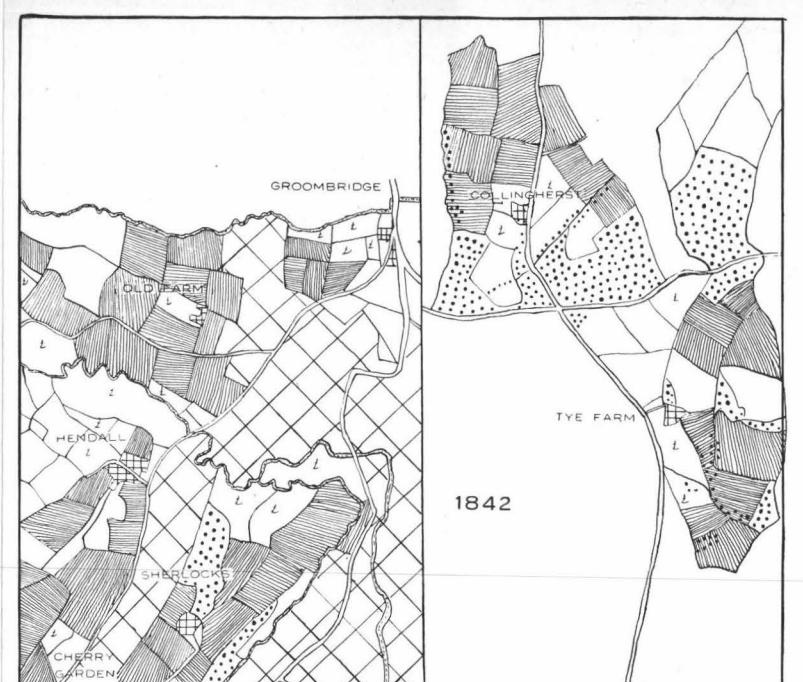
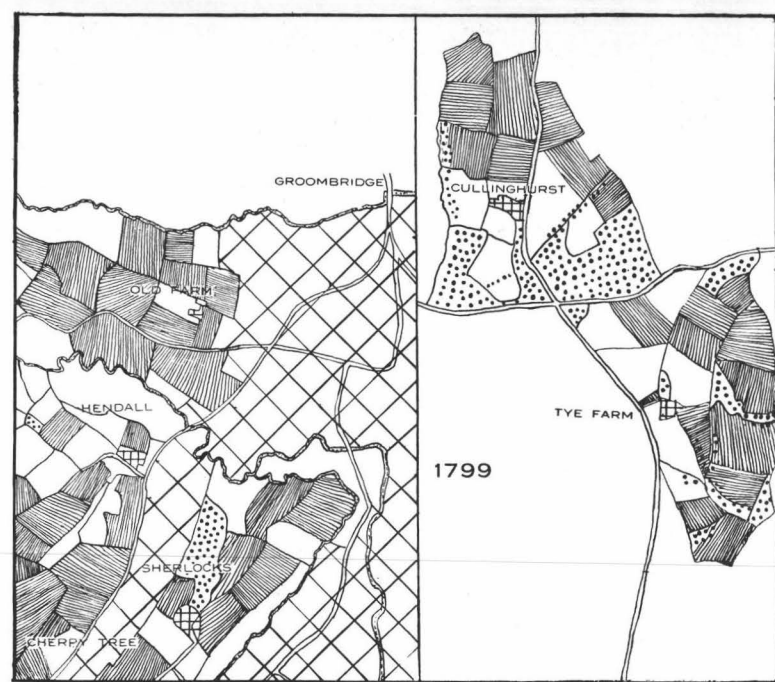
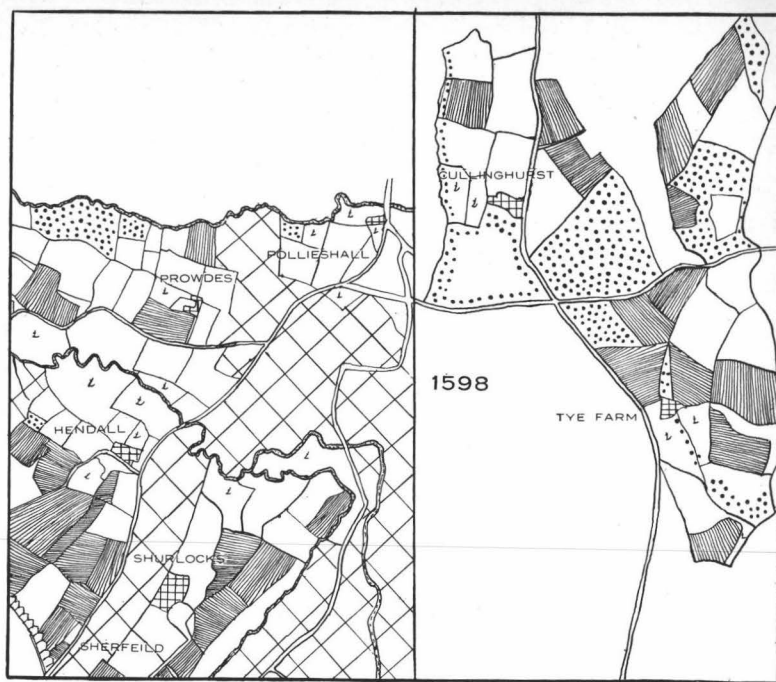
PARK



COMMON



NO RECORD



Based upon the Ordnance Survey by permission.

EASTERN SECTION.

NORTHERN FARMS.

Scale two inches to one mile.

E. Straker del.



SYMBOLS



MEADOW



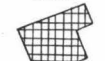
GRASS



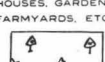
ARABLE



WOOD



HOUSES, GARDENS, FARMYARDS, ETC.



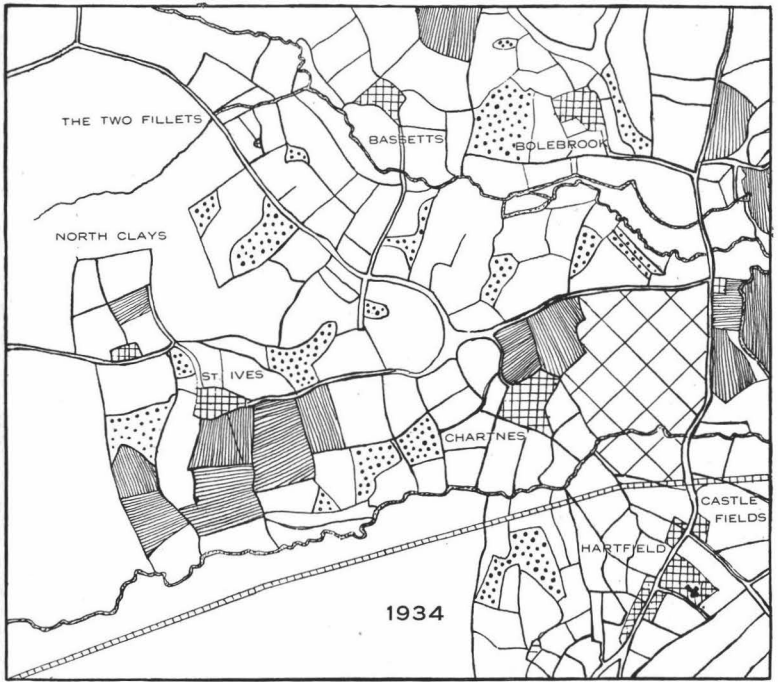
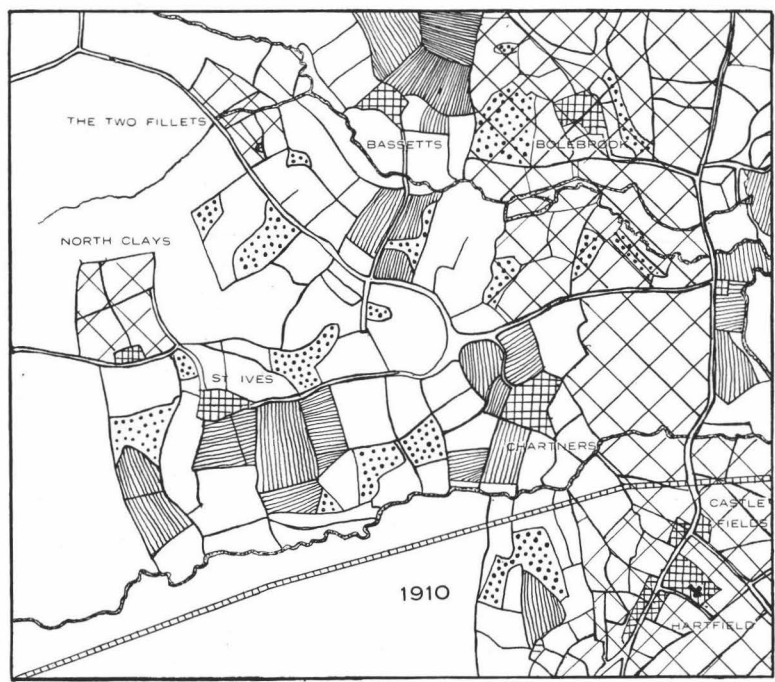
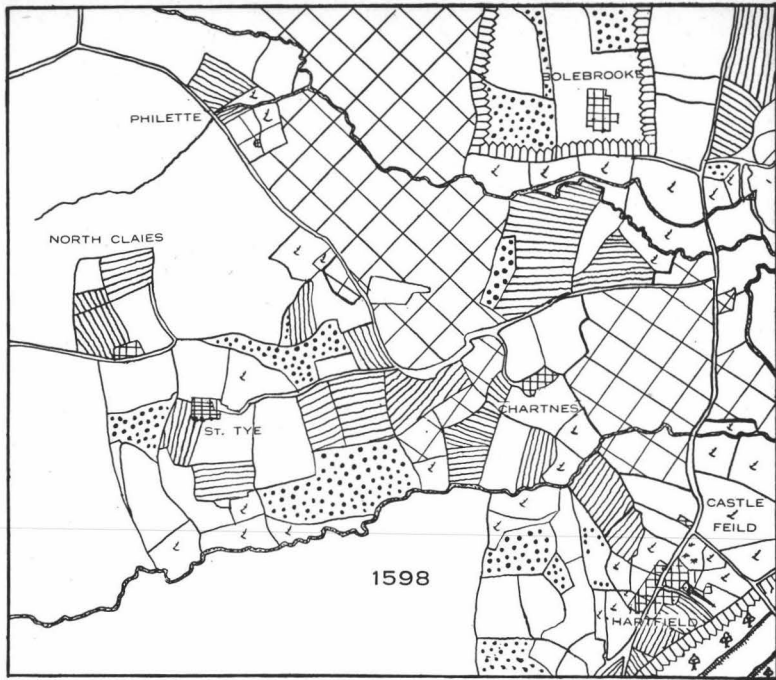
PARK



COMMON



NO RECORD



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WESTERN SECTION.

Scale two inches to one mile.

E. Straker del.

SYMBOLS



MEADOW



GRASS



ARABLE



WOOD



HOUSES, GARDENS, FARMYARDS, ETC.



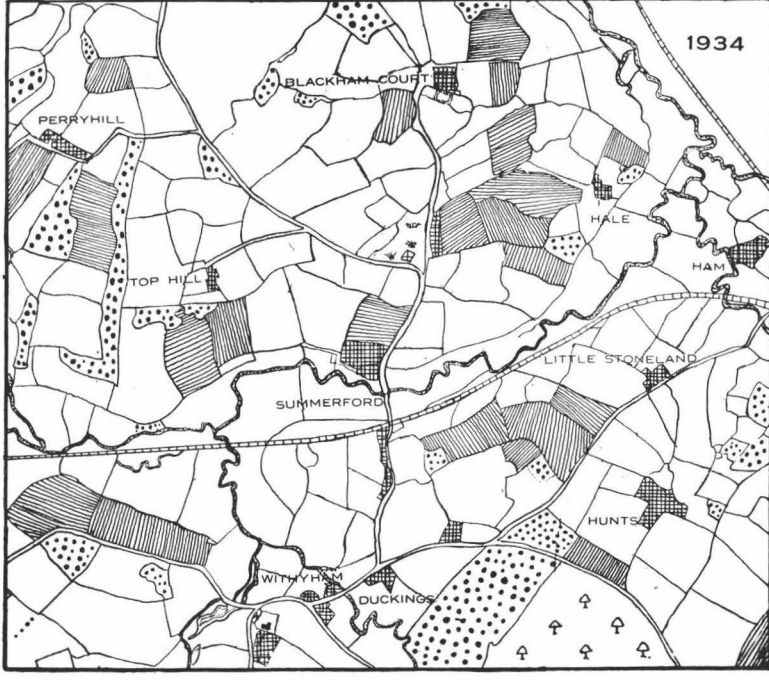
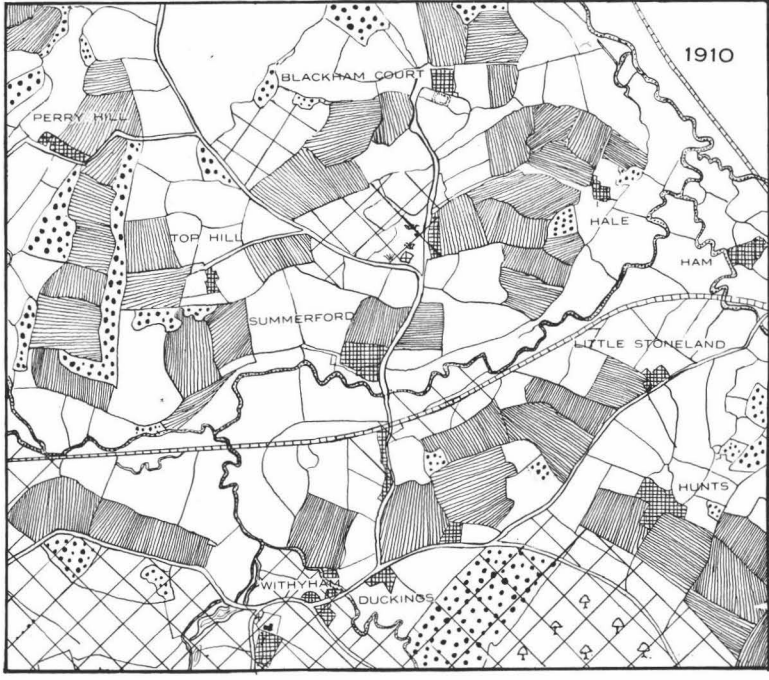
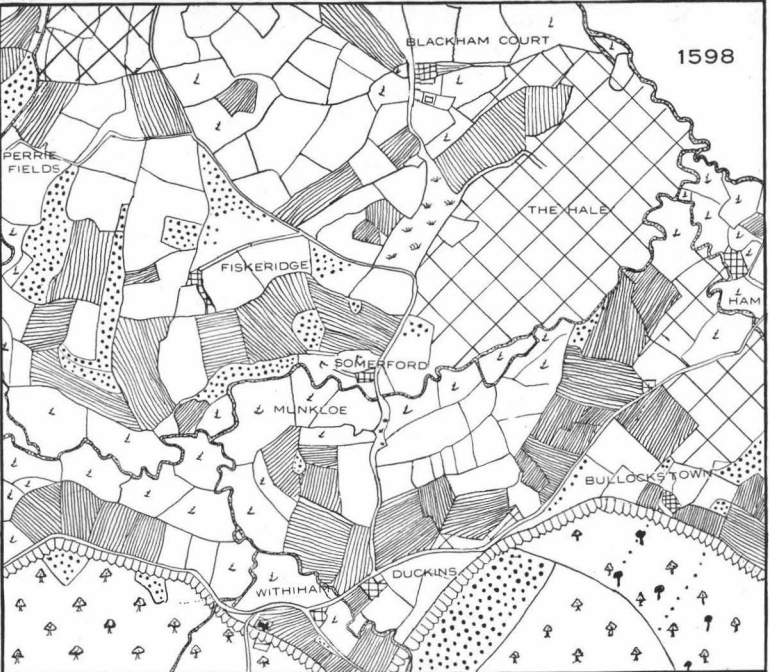
PARK



COMMON



NO RECORD



Based upon the Ordnance Survey by permission.

CENTRAL SECTION.  
Scale two inches to one mile.

E. Straker del.



The above tables combined in due proportion give the following percentages:

	<i>1598</i>	<i>1799</i>	<i>1842</i>	<i>1875</i>	<i>1910</i>	<i>1934</i>
Meadow . . .	21	..	17	..	..	..
Pasture . . .	34	..	24	..	..	..
Total under grass .	55	40	41	49	59	77
Arable . . . .	31	50	49	41	31	13
Wood . . . .	12	8	8	8	8	8
Sundry . . . .	2	2	2	2	2	2
	100	100	100	100	100	100

## THE LAST PRIOR OF LEWES

BY L. F. SALZMAN

THE deed of surrender of Lewes Priory was signed on 16th November 1537 by the prior, Robert Croham, the sub-prior, and twenty-two monks,<sup>1</sup> with some of whom I hope to deal later. In a note concerning an annuity of £4 payable to John Savage, Vicar of Cuckfield, he is said to have received it from Robert Peterson, late Prior of Lewes.<sup>2</sup> As was frequently the case with members of religious orders, the prior had abandoned his secular surname, Peterson, for the local name, Croham—presumably Crowham in Westfield, with which he must have been connected by birth or residence; but upon the dissolution of the priory he resumed his secular name. Prior Robert had succeeded John Ashdown about 1526; he cuts rather an ignominious figure in Dr. Layton's report of his visitation of the priory in October 1535, whimpering on his knees for mercy and evidently terrified by the abuse of the brutal visitor.<sup>3</sup> That he was probably a man of ability in the management of estates is suggested by a report on the proceedings of a Commission of Sewers, sent by Sir John Gage to Cromwell in April 1537.<sup>4</sup> In this Sir John states that he is sending his report by the Prior of Lewes, who has been at his own cost to Flanders to see how things are done there, and has brought back two experts. It is possible that Cromwell was already paving the way for the surrender of the priory; for, according to Le Neve's *Fasti* for Lincoln, Robert Croham was collated to the prebend of Langford on 11th April 1537, and Robert Peterson was collated 'the same year' (probably after the surrender and his change of name). Moreover, under the prebend of Bromesbury, London, Le Neve gives 'Robert Croham *alias* Peterson, S.T.B., late Prior of Lewes' as collated

<sup>1</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, XII, 1101.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* XLIII, 57.

<sup>3</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, IX, 632; *V.C.H. Suss.* II, 69.

<sup>4</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, Add., 1217.

3rd November 1537—a fortnight before the actual signing of the surrender.

Robert 'Crome', *alias* Peterson, is given by Venn in his *Alumni Cantabrigienses* as a monk of Lewes, pensioner of Gonville Hall, the college (now better known as Caius) then patronized by Lewes, from 1512 to 1515. He was for a while Rector of Barcombe, to which living Peter Peterson was admitted on 23rd May 1528, at the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Lewes, on the resignation of Dom Robert Croham.<sup>1</sup> Peter Peterson continued to hold Barcombe until 1531, in November of which year he was presented to the vicarage of Brighton.<sup>2</sup> He was presumably a younger brother of the prior, and was pensioner at Gonville Hall 1526–7—incorporated M.A. at Oxford in 1531.<sup>3</sup> Dr. Venn is, however, mistaken in suggesting that his will, dated 1548, is in P.C.C.; the testator of that name was a cordwainer.<sup>4</sup>

Prior Robert seems to have had an eye, or mouth, open for 'the loaves and fishes', and it is not inappropriate that among Cromwell's accounts for February 1538 is an entry of £48 17s. 4d. paid to 'Mr. Peterson by Mr. Richard [Williams, *alias* Cromwell, the nephew of Thomas and ancestor of Oliver Cromwell] for salt store (of fish) at Lewes'.<sup>5</sup> In this same month he exchanged his prebend of Langford for that of Milton, in the same diocese, and about the same time he obtained the prebend of Masham, in York, which he held until 1546.<sup>6</sup> On 21 March 1538 he wrote to Cromwell:

'Whereas your lordship has determined that John Delve shall have the park of Mote to farm, which Mr Mylsent had granted to my brother,<sup>7</sup> I beg your favour that my brother may be your farmer at Swanburgh. Because I have been brought up in these parts, I am desirous to spend the living I have of your lordship at the late Priory of Lewes in such lodging as your farmer may spare. I have moved your officers here in the premises, but they will make me no answer till they know your pleasure. I beg you write to them.'<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 'Clergy List' at Barbican House: from Sherborne's Reg.

<sup>2</sup> S.A.C. xxix. 203.

<sup>3</sup> Venn, loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup> P.C.C. 16 Populwell.

<sup>5</sup> L. & P. Hen. VIII, xiv (2), 334.

<sup>6</sup> Le Neve, *Fasti*, II. 187; III. 202.

<sup>7</sup> Probably William, see below.

<sup>8</sup> L. & P. Hen. VIII, xiii (1), 574.

Sometime in this year, 1538, Peterson obtained the prebend of Bury in Chichester, and in 1539 he became Treasurer of the Cathedral. Then, on 16th February 1539–40, he was collated to the deanery of South Malling, on the resignation of Nicholas Heth.<sup>1</sup> That collegiate church was dissolved on 10th March 1545, Robert Peterson's somewhat shaky signature being appended to the deed of surrender.<sup>2</sup> By way of compensation he received an annuity of £100 out of the issues of the manor of Beaulieu (Hants),<sup>3</sup> but apparently the first instalment was 'borrowed' by the Treasury, as in January 1546–7 among 'loans repaid' is entered—'to Mr. Peterson, canon of Chichester, £100'.<sup>4</sup> Previous to this, on 21st March 1543–4, he had been inducted to the rectory of Shere, in Surrey.<sup>5</sup> He evidently managed to adapt himself to the views, or at least the ritual, of the Edwardian reformers and retained his rectory and treasurership<sup>6</sup> until his death in 1555. On 9th January 1554–5 he was collated Warden of St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester.<sup>7</sup>

In his will,<sup>8</sup> dated 18th January 1554–5, he styles himself 'Robert Peterson clerk and Treasurer of Chichester Cathedral'. He had appointed as executor Richard Brysley, Archdeacon of Lewes, who had been a pensioner of Gonville Hall and Prior of the Lewes cell of Horton in Kent.<sup>9</sup> As Brysley, in spite of a legacy of £10 and a gold ring set with a sapphire, refused to act, administration was granted to the testator's brother, William Peterson, on 14th May 1555. In the pious preamble he bequeaths his soul to God, not adding the usual Catholic form 'and the Saints', and continues: 'My body I bequeathe to the earthe, there to be humate withoute great pompe or solemnitie other then prayer whiche I moste heartelie desire all Christian people of their charitie to make and effunde for my soule, to the Blessed Trinitie father of all marcie in whom is all myn affyaunce and trust.' He

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* xxvi. 81.

<sup>2</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII.* xx (1), 333.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 229.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* xxi (2), 453.

<sup>5</sup> *Surr. Arch. Coll.* viii. 230.

<sup>6</sup> Hennessy's *Clergy Lists*, probably following *S.A.C.* xxvi. 82, makes him Chancellor of Chichester in 1549.

<sup>7</sup> *Ex inf.* Mr. W. D. Peckham, quoting D. & C. MS. Lib. K, f. 88. The List of Wardens in *V.C.H. Sussex* gives 'John Peterston' in error.

<sup>8</sup> P.C.C. 25 More.

<sup>9</sup> Venn, *Alumni*.

left £15, to be bestowed in equal portions at his burial, 'monthe and twelmonth mynde', to deserving poor, so that his executors 'make no common dole, nether give myn almys to valiant beggars'. There are also bequests to all residentiaries and prebendaries present at these services, and to the eight priest vicars choral, the eight lay clerks, and Bishop Sherborne's 'precurary', and to the 'quorustars', or choristers. 'Item to my owne quoruster I give iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> besides his portion which he taketh with his felowes.' The 'greatest bell' was to be rung for an hour between 7 and 8 every evening between his burial and month's day. He left 53s. 4d. for 'fower solempne sermons w<sup>t</sup>in the Cathedrall Church of Chichester by one catholique preacher, to the honor of God and the faithfull instruction of the herars'. Mass was to be sung at an altar near his tomb every day before 7 in the morning for 40 days. All servants, children, choristers, &c., were to have 'a blacke coote, as I suppose to the number of xxvij or xxviii yardes in all', for his funeral, and six 'torche stanses' were to be carried by six poor men, who should each have 'a longe gowne of blacke fryes and xii<sup>d</sup> of money'; also 12 tapers to be borne by 12 poor women or men, each to have 6d. To the cathedral he left 100 marks to buy a cross, a pair of candlesticks, a pair of censers, a pair of cruets, and a pax, all of silver; evidently to repair the Edwardian plundering of the ornaments of the church. Sums of 66s. 8d. are left to the poor of Eastbourne (of which church the Treasurer was patron), Lewes with Southover, Rodmell,<sup>1</sup> Bury, Shere, Milton in Oxfordshire (his Lincoln prebend), and Gillingham in Dorset. His association with this last parish is not clear, but Mr. W. D. Peckham has pointed out to me that there were two prebends of Gillingham in Salisbury; possibly one of these was among his preferments.

There are a considerable number of personal bequests. The first two are to his nephew and godson Robert Harmon and his sister Eleanor Harmon, both payable by John Randall, the elder, of Hamsey, at their coming of age and marriage respectively. Eleanor is here said to be 'dwell-

<sup>1</sup> Hennessy gives 'Robert Peterson, S.T.B.' as Rector of Rodmell, 1552-3.

ing with Nicholas Mascall of Sherington'. According to a writer in *S.A.C.* xxxvi (p. 26) 'Nicholas father of Richard Mascall is said by Berry to have married "Aggas sister of Robert Paterson (*sic*), last Prior of Lewes"'. This is borne out by a bequest to Robert Mascall as his nephew and godson. His 'cousin' and godson Robert Peterson receives £60, and Daniel Peterson £20, 'out of such money of mine as their father William Peterson has'. 'Item I give to John Randall my scolar at Oxforde towards his exhibicion' £20, to be paid by Nicholas Mascall quarterly in ten yearly instalments. John Harmon, his nephew, Alice Randall and Elizabeth Mascall all receive legacies. Nor are his servants forgotten. 'To Joan Adames my lavender (laundry maid) 40s., and to every one of her servants 6s. 8d.' 'To Taby thunderporter', 20s., to Ralph Chauntlen my servant £10; to other servants not mentioned by name £3 and a quarter's wages. To Henry Somerlayne £10 and a gelding with bridle and saddle, and a set of bedclothes. Small sums to Francis Pouncer, William Goodfelowe, and Richard Bottinge; and to Adam Taylor, and the heirs of Richard Hylder and John Delve, all of Kingston by Lewes. If any one proves that a debt is owing, let it be paid, but if any of his servants purloin or withhold any of his goods his executors shall obtain restoration thereof and shall use their discretion whether to pay them their legacies or not. All the residue of his goods he leaves to 'my well-beloved brother Willyam Peterson marchaunte in London', and the will is witnessed by George Sutton,<sup>1</sup> Austin Curtes,<sup>2</sup> clerk, Thomas Hitchcock, citizen of Chichester, and Edward Ameirs. This William Peterson was probably the Member of Parliament for Lewes<sup>3</sup> in 1557-8, and in his will,<sup>4</sup> proved 4th October 1578, calls himself citizen and haberdasher of London. To his eldest son Robert he left two houses in Lewes and to his other son Daniel his house called the 'Bell and Cheker' in Fenchurch Street, London. He also mentions his daughter Grace, wife of John Master, gentleman.

<sup>1</sup> Prebendary of Bargham.

<sup>3</sup> *S.A.C.* xxxii. 165.

<sup>2</sup> Prebendary of Highleigh.

<sup>4</sup> P.C.C. 35 Langley.

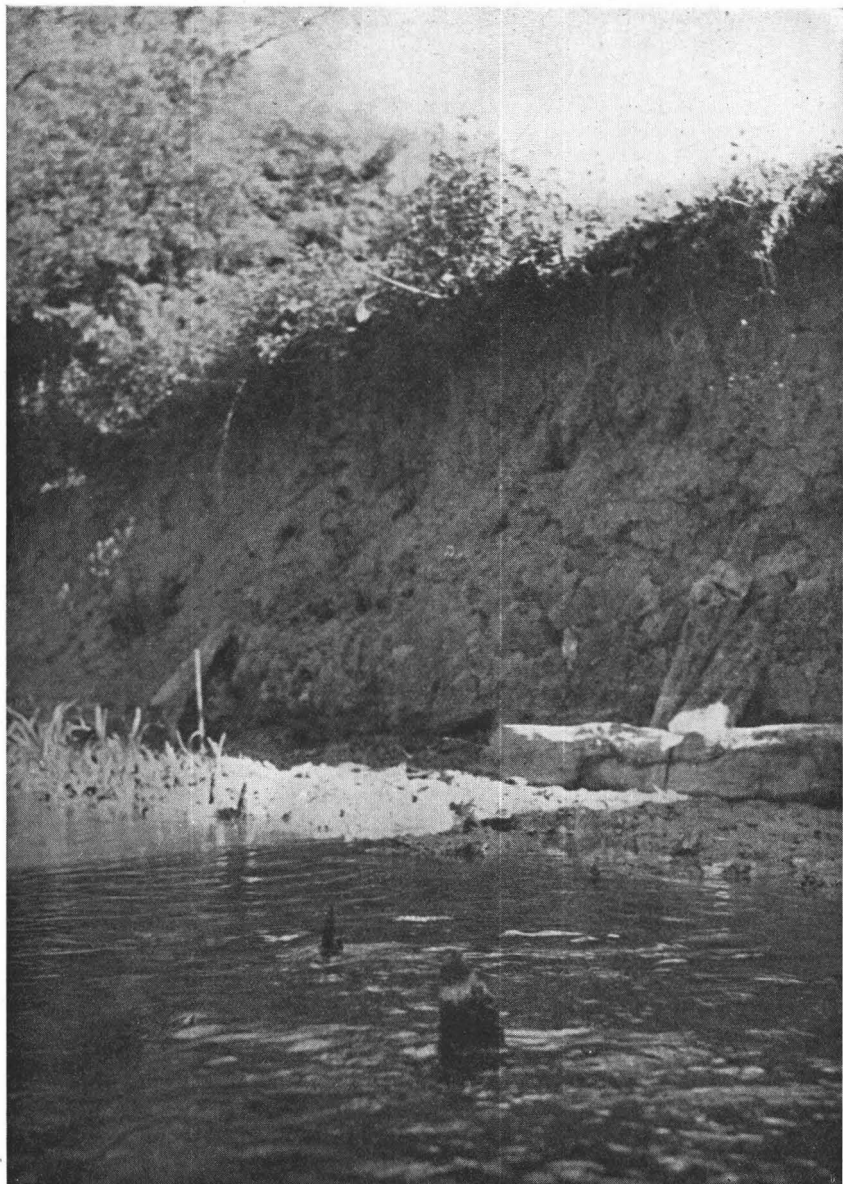
# REMAINS OF THE ROMAN BRIDGE OVER THE ARUN, ALFOLDEAN

WITH CONSIDERATIONS RELATIVE TO THE  
PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT WOOD

BY S. E. WINBOLT

WHEN I first came to Sussex with Christ's Hospital in 1902 I was attracted to Alfoldean Roman Station by Mr. Hilaire Belloc's *Stane Street*, and having roughly identified the site, I began to speculate as to where Stane Street crossed the river by a bridge: a ford was quite impossible owing to steep banks. Many times I looked for signs of abutments, but it was not till 1923 when I was excavating the Camp that, having found the Roman road inside the area, I was able to judge within a few feet its exact site on both banks. (*S.A.C.* LXV. 112.) At last in May 1934 an opportunity for closer investigation occurred, when the West Sussex County Council was underpinning the foundations of the modern bridge, the east side of which is 17 ft. westward of the west side of the Roman line. A friendly foreman—an old acquaintance—and gang of men in waders were able to help. The water was at its lowest in my experience—only a few inches deep, and I was greatly encouraged by what I saw in the bed.

Precisely on the line of the Roman road it was thickly strewn with shaped stones, Roman bricks and roof tiles, and a series of some twenty black stakes near the south bank, but not quite parallel with it, and extending for 24 ft. east to west; their heads were just showing above the water, on the average about 4–5 in. above the mud. A man got out for me one very heavy squared sandstone—1 ft. 3 in.  $\times$  5 in.—notched at one corner (now in the Horsham Museum). One evening a friend got out five similar stones, two with corner notches, and deposited them on the north bank; but when I came a day or two

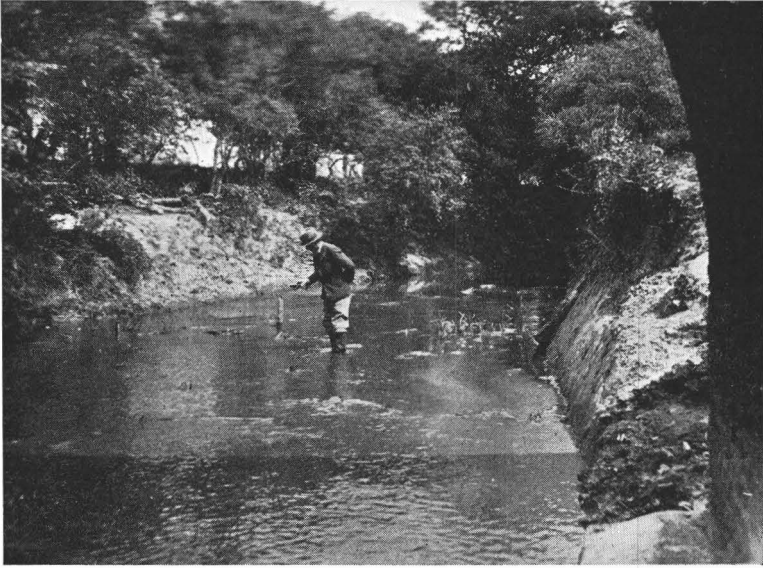


ALFOLDEAN ROMAN BRIDGE.  
Tops of anchoring stakes near south bank.

*Photograph by T. Ward.*



later, alas, the men had requisitioned them, and they are now built into the north-east abutment of the modern bridge. Some thirty big parts and a great quantity of smaller fragments of Roman bricks and roof tiles were got out, some of which are exceptionally heavy—indeed the heaviest I have ever handled. Some of them are



ALFOLDEAN ROMAN BRIDGE. *Photograph by V. Winbolt.*  
Getting out Roman tiles at lowest water.

bricks with bosses on them—probably an early form of brick, as is attested both at Ashtead and Folkestone (specimens in Lewes and Horsham Museums). At the week-end the foreman and one of his men dug down into the river bed and got out four of the stakes, two thinner ones of which had been tied together to do duty for one thicker one. A single stake (Lewes Museum) is 3 ft. 2 in. long, 7 in. at its widest, and 3 in. thick, the two used together (Horsham Museum) being of the same length and together a little thicker. Another I used for sections. They are of oak. Down the sides they have deepish fissures, while along the flat sides they are much scaled;

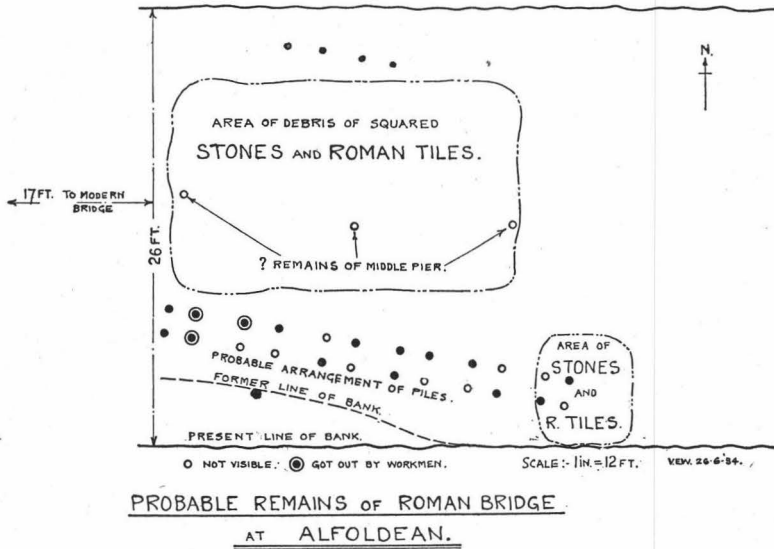
their square-pointed ends are in comparatively good preservation. They came out whole, though a little abraded by the spades. When I got them home, I soused them with water once a day for a fortnight to prevent their drying out too quickly. Then, on the advice of Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, I dressed them thoroughly with glycerine, and finally blew paraffin wax into them with a blow-lamp. They are absolutely black both in section and on the exterior and of a consistency rather like that of cheese, but tougher; after treatment they look as if they will hold together for another century. The men sounded for a corresponding row of stakes near the north bank, but unsuccessfully. The silt here was much deeper. By October much of this had shifted, and four of the north-side stakes showed their heads.



STAKES (Lewes Museum).

The high probability that the remains described are those of the Roman bridge may be stated as follows: (i) They are precisely in the established line of Stane Street as we found it in the Camp some 45 yds. to the south, and in the line since proved to the north (*S.A.C.* LXV. 112 and *The Times*, 3rd April 1928). (ii) The mass of squared stones and heavy tiles (one of these almost completely carbonized), which have proved too massive to be washed downstream, belonged to bridge piers. The river is now 26 ft. wide between banks, the southern of which has recently been cut back a little. I premise a masonry pier projecting 4 ft. from either bank, and a similar 4 ft. pier, with a cut-water facing east, in mid-stream. This would imply two spans of 7 ft. each. There are scantier remains of anchoring stakes in mid-stream. The debris of masonry lies in two areas, the chief mass occupying rather more than half of the bed mainly in the middle; the other is near the south bank on the east side, and perhaps represents a guard-house. A timber road-

way supported on masonry piers would explain this debris. It is likely that the material of the bank piers was robbed for building or road purposes, but that the centre of the bridge, having collapsed into the river, was too inaccessible. Usually there are several feet of water here, and at flood times water flows within a foot or two of the



crown of the arch. The roadway of the Roman bridge might well have been 18–20 ft. wide. If the spans were of timber baulks, these would without doubt have been carried away downstream; but heavy masonry falling *en masse* into river sludge would be very difficult to shift even with the strongest current. (iii) The stakes, which appear to have been in groups of four about 2 ft. apart each way, and about 3 ft. between the groups, were driven down into the clay bed simply to anchor the soil. On the soil so anchored were laid flat timber baulks to serve as the footings for the masonry piers.

[It is interesting to note that the trouble with the modern bridge was due to the soil's not being so anchored: as a consequence the swirl of waters had

undermined the timber footings to a depth of 7-8 ft. so that there remained only the precarious support of loose sludge. The Roman method, exemplified at Pevensey (*S.A.C.* LI. 104), proves to be superior to that of 1809. Incidentally, I got to the Horsham Museum specimens of the oak footings of 1809, which after a century and a quarter in their damp position are as good as new.]

(iv) The strong probability is that in the line of Stane Street there has been no bridge since the Roman bridge fell into decay in Saxon times (say, about A.D. 600). For some time prior to 1809 Stane Street for about a mile south of the river was a derelict green lane—a cul-de-sac with no river-crossing; the river was then crossed by Dedisham bridge some  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile to the west, or another bridge about the same distance farther west. It is true that in *The High Stream of Arundel* it is said (footnote 6) that 'An indictment of the Sussex Assizes in the third year of Charles I refers to "Dedisham, alias Alfoldean, Bridge as in a dangerous state and in need of repair"'; but, as is pointed out (footnote 5), there was confusion between these bridges, and both were indiscriminately called either Dedisham or Affleden. If there was an Alfoldean bridge in medieval times, it was on the site of the modern bridge. Otherwise it is inconceivable that the awkward western diversion of the road at this point and the consequent causeway northwards to Roman Gate would have been made anew in 1809. The southern approach of Stane Street to the Roman bridge has been a ploughed field since soon after its destruction, so that a Roman paved yard in the Camp and Roman structures situated immediately up against the Roman road on its last side remained undisturbed. Very similar remains, 28 oak piles and loose stones, of a Roman bridge were found in 1933 where Dere Street crossed the Tees at Piercebridge (*J.R.S.* xxiv. 202).

On these grounds I think an experienced excavator would without hesitation accept the Roman origin of these bridge remains, while even a native of Slinfold unversed in archaeology might boggle at them. The

former has developed a lively faith in such possibilities from having often realized them; the latter's want of knowledge disinclines him to believe that these can be Roman bricks or stones after  $18\frac{1}{2}$  centuries of immersion in a river. [I detected some slight amusement among the men at my assertion that they were Roman, and at my willingness to part with coin of the realm to secure them.] Still less easily can ordinary folk be persuaded that these stakes were driven in by Roman engineers about A.D. 60-70; and as even antiquaries are not all versed in the subject of preservation of ancient wood and timbers, it may be well briefly to review some established facts.

### THE PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT WOOD

A claim made for the survival of ancient wood as wood and not charred dust generally rouses the sceptic. It is worth while, then, to state the case and exemplify it. I have myself dug out of the moist grey clay of the Sussex Weald at 8 ft. down parts of alder trees—twigs, bits of small branches and *leaves*—which have not seen the light for very many thousands of years. The following are a few out of very many well-attested cases of such survival. A. Prehistoric, i-iv. B. Roman, v-viii.

#### A. *Prehistoric*

(Italics in all cases mine)

- (i) Two good planks and other pieces of wood from Upper Palæolithic levels, in Ipswich Museum. *P.S.E.A.* v, pt. 2, pp. 232 et seq.; photograph, p. 242.
- (ii) Timber work from the Long Barrow (excavated 1933) at Thickthorn, Farnham, Dorset, is in the Dorchester Museum.
- (iii) Early Iron Age gate-posts at Hembury Fort, Devon, 1933. 'The base of a huge oak post', in Exeter Museum. ('The Neolithic wood was all charred, though some recognizable branches occurred under the guard-house hearth.' Miss Dorothy Liddell.) Of the Early Iron Age specimens Mr. J. C. Maby writes that they 'showed definite signs of coal formation, turning to soft-brown coal, or lignite, with disappearance of microstructure'.
- (iv) *Lake Villages of Somerset*, Arthur Bulleid, 1934, p. 47 and Pl. xvii. Early Iron Age. *Found in peat*: wooden handles of tools, a wheel spoke,  $14\frac{1}{8}$  in. long, fragments of a tub,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in.

long, ladles, &c. Of framework 63 pieces; a ladder with 4 steps, beams and planks with mortice holes; a canoe, 17 ft. by 12 in. deep. Glastonbury Museum.

### B. Roman

- (v) Vitruvius states that oak and alder in damp situations will last 'ad diuturnitatem'. Strood Roman Causeway at Rochester, described by G. Payne (*Arch. Cant.* xxiii. 4-6). *In marsh mud numerous oak piles, c. 4 ft. long, braced together with timber sills.*
- (vi) At Sutton Coldfield, found in peat (1762) in a Roman Causeway over a morass rotted branches of fir-trees, but 'the trunks of some of the trees dug up were sound, with the marks of the axe upon them'. *Gentleman's Magazine*, xxxii. 403, quoted by T. W. Wilkinson in *From Track to By-pass*, p. 21.
- (vii) Pevensey Castle, excavated for S.A.S. in 1906-8. Information from John E. Ray. Under the Roman wall were found stakes, driven into the clay, 2 ft. to 4 ft. long. '*They were definitely wood, and could be withdrawn whole*' (*S.A.C.* li. 104). In a well. 'The well was formed by split baulks notched at the end and laid at right-angles to one another, thus building up a square well about 3 ft. across each way. These extended to a depth of about 11 ft. They were in a good state of preservation, and the well was excavated by us within them, leaving the side timbers *in situ*. Right at the bottom of the well, underneath Roman sandals and other R.-B. remains, were what appeared to be part of the wooden bottom of a wooden bucket—found in conjunction with some rope.' Lewes Museum.
- (viii) At Newcastle, Roman bridge over the Tyne. In 1771 it was found that 'the mediaeval builders had availed themselves of portions of the *stone piers* of their Roman predecessors, and that *the foundations of these were laid on oak piles*'. Ward, *R.-B. Buildings*, 233.

The *locus classicus* on the subject is the reports of the Society of Antiquaries on the excavations at Silchester, 1891-1908.

The decay or preservation of uncharred wood when buried 'depends entirely upon the precise physico-chemical conditions of inhumation, rather than upon age; and under the more or less anaërobic conditions at the bottom of river silt, a peat bog &c. . . . the incentive to change and decay of originally sound wood is obviously very small indeed. Hence *ageing is relative to environment rather than to time.*' This, with my italics, is quoted from Mr. J. Cecil Maby, of Oxford, to whom I sent two speci-

mens of the Alfoldean stake wood. From his report (31st May 1934) I continue to quote. Of specimens sent he writes that 'they might very well be of Roman date, but might also be considerably older. . . . The lower end of such a timber . . . would probably take at least a thousand years to attain to its present completely blackened coloration and relatively "cheesy" consistency. On the other hand, such a condition, once attained, will evidently last without much appreciable change for many thousands of years. For instance, I have examined and reported upon very similar samples of oak wood, of equivalent colour and consistency, believed to have been of far greater age. These likewise came from river-bed and estuarine sources—which appear to be the proper conditions for such blackening-cum-preservation of oak wood.'

The Alfoldean stakes are still completely wood, showing no signs of turning towards lignite. 'The blackening of bog or water-logged oak has nothing to do with either fire-charring or decomposition of the wood substance towards lignite, of course; but is evidently due to the action of infiltrated iron salts upon the tannic and gallic acids natural to the wood.' The Arun flows over sandstone which is well known to have a high iron content. 'No doubt infiltration would occur from the river water, through the upper exposed ends of the piles in your case; but blackening either by this means or from the action of the moist clay (rich in iron) would be very slow, I should say, judging from oak posts that have been below ground many years in wet clay of various types. Infiltration would be most rapid with the grain, in a longitudinal direction. The uniformity and absolute blackness of the actual coloration suggests very long reaction indeed. . . . The black coloration of both your oak samples was removed by treatment with hydrochloric acid, which was then found to be rich in iron, and the bleached wood also gave the standard reactions for ligno-celluloses; indicating that the blackening was due to infiltration of iron salts (reacting with the tannin), and that decay or chemical metamorphosis had been slight.' Further, Mr.

Maby writes: 'I have had woods as soft as Birch, Poplar and Pine, rated at "not less than 8,000 years and possibly twice as old", showing so little decay as to be still sectionable without special embedding methods; while others as hard as oak, or still harder tropical woods, may have so far decomposed as to have almost turned to lignite coal in two or three thousand years, in less favourable conditions.'



# STONEWALL FARM, BOSHAM

BY MISS G. M. WHITE

THE moated site at Stonewall Farm, Bosham (Ordnance Survey 6 in. Sussex, 61, North-west and South-west), has long been a fruitful source of speculation. Dallaway, writing c. 1815, says:<sup>1</sup>

‘Walton . . . is probably the site of a Roman fortification or station, when they had gained an establishment in this country. Musgrave, in his *Belgic Antiquities*, inclines to a belief, that Vespasian’s camp lay on the left bank of the harbour of Chichester; and this conjecture is confirmed by the vestiges of earthworks, although, at this period nearly made level by the plough. It is scarcely possible that there should be any remains of the castle or mansion of Harold, which could be ascertained at this time, we are therefore left to conjecture, and as the Saxons, in most instances, adopted the Roman camps and stations, Walton is the most probable site.’

In 1856 the Rev. Henry Mitchell wrote:<sup>2</sup>

‘At Stonewall, where Vespasian is believed to have resided, there were standing, a few years ago, some massive walls, between 6 and 7 feet thick, and about 7 feet high, lying East and West, and extending some 70 feet in length. Within a short distance of these ruins, there still remains, unaltered in shape, the oblong reservoir, now an osier-bed, called “Bullrush Pond”, which supplied the palace with water. Stonewall was the residence either of nobility or royalty, down to the period of Canute’s death.’

It is not surprising, therefore, that the site has tempted antiquaries, and excavations were made in 1905 and 1911, but as far as can be ascertained, no results were forthcoming.

As the land has recently changed hands, it seemed desirable that some attempt should be made to determine the true nature of the site, before the gyro-tiller was put over it and trees planted.

Through the courtesy of the new owner, Mr. Brinkman, trial excavations were carried out during the first week of

<sup>1</sup> James Dallaway, *History of Sussex*, vol. I, ‘Parochial Topography of the Rape of Chichester’, p. 90.

<sup>2</sup> *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. XVIII, p. 1.

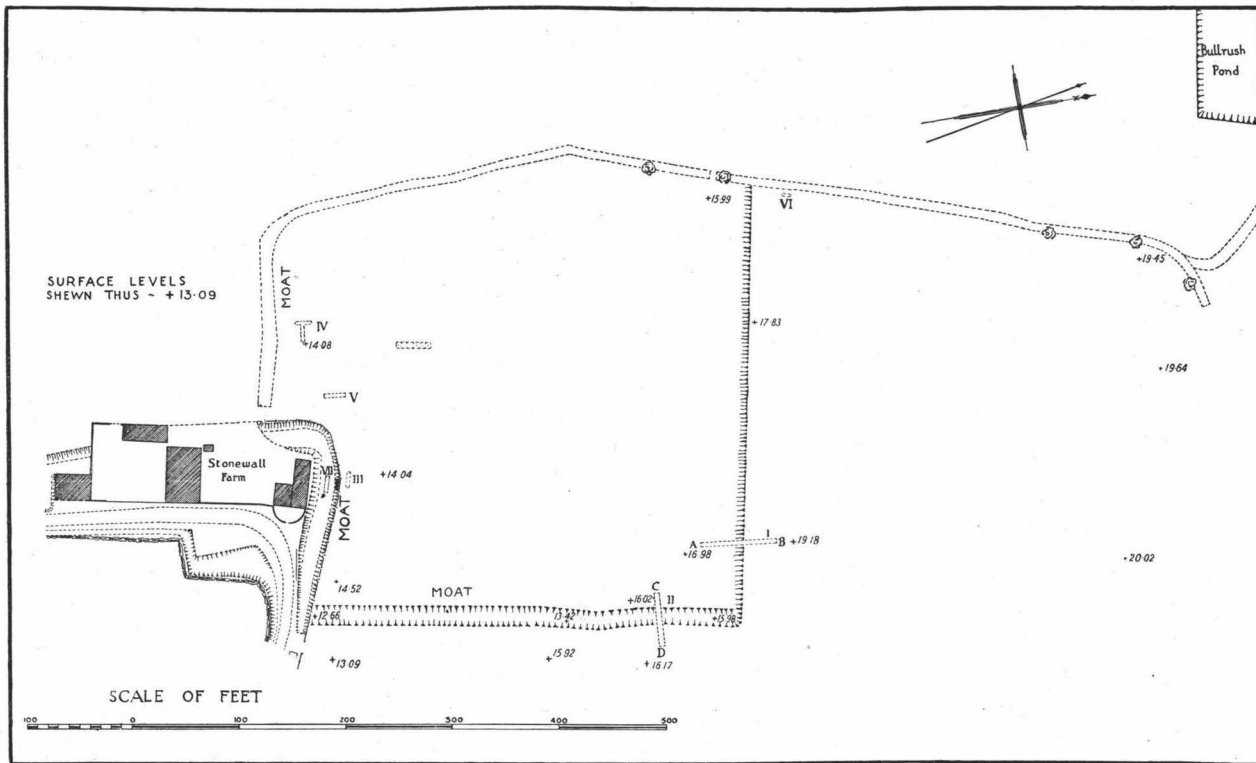


FIG. 1. PLAN OF HOMESTEAD MOAT AT STONEWALL FARM, BOSHAM.

September 1934 by Mr. R. Carlyon-Britton, Mr. W. Ll. White, and the writer, and valuable help was given by Mrs. and Miss Keyes and Mr. Brinkman, junior. The co-operation of the Surveyor's Department of the Chichester Corporation was obtained through the kindness of Mr. Lobley, and to Mr. Dinnis and his assistants we are indebted for the accompanying plan (Fig. 1).

The site is on level ground near Bosham Harbour and is indicated on the Ordnance Survey map as a rectangular

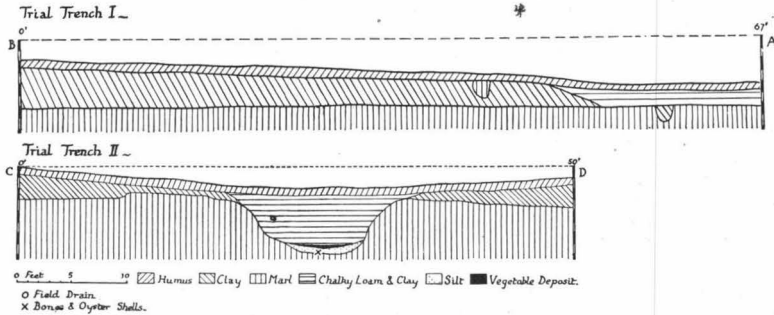


FIG. 2. STONEWALL FARM: SECTIONS OF TRIAL TRENCHES I AND II.

area bounded on the east and south by a moat, on the north by a bank, and on the west by ditches connected with Bullrush Pond to the north-west and with Stonewall Farm to the south. There are indications, however, of another bank running parallel to the north bank, outside the area, close to Bullrush Pond. The site has been under plough for a long period.

A trial trench (No. I) was driven through the bank indicated on the Ordnance Survey map, from inside the rectangle to the crest. At the south end a chalky marl with many flint nodules was met at 2 ft. and continued level along the trench, which was 4 ft. 9 in. deep at the crest of the bank. The core of the bank was yellow clay which ran down to meet the marl 14 ft. 6 in. from the south end of the trench (Fig. 2).

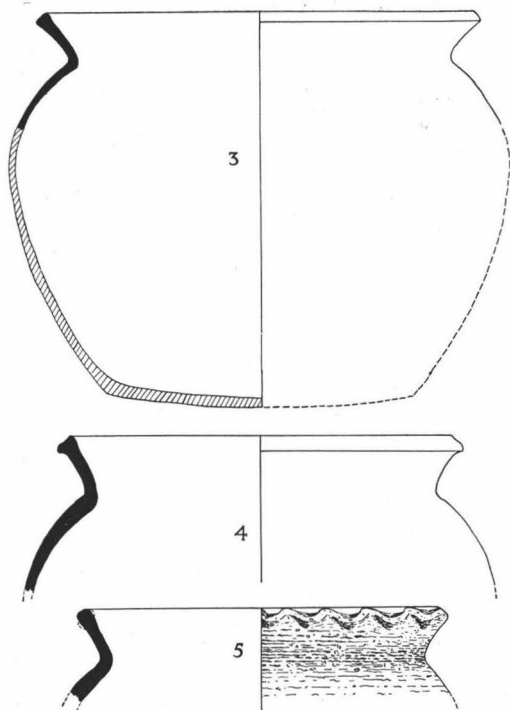
A small pocket of clay (containing many shells of *Helix aspersa*) occurred in the marl, and a pocket of marl in the bank itself. One sherd of medieval pottery was found

in the plough-material. From surface indications there appears to be no ditch on the outer side of this bank.

The moat on the east of the site is now marked by a shallow depression running north and south. A trench here (No. II) encountered the bottom of a ditch 6 ft. from the present surface, 16 ft. wide at the lip, and about 7 ft. at the bottom. Except for a narrow band of yellow clay at the top, it was cut in the marl. The east face rose more sharply than the west which may have been disturbed when a land drain was inserted. The filling, down to a depth of over 5 ft., was plough material, chalky loam, and clay darker in colour than the yellow clay band. Below this occurred a black band, 5 ft. wide and not more than 4 in. thick, composed of vegetable matter, twigs, stems, and leaves, and containing many damp-loving mollusca. This in turn rested on a stiff grey deposit of clayey silt and puddled chalk with a great number of flint nodules, which merged imperceptibly into the marl. The only objects found in this trench were two animal bones, a few oyster shells, and fired flints, which occurred at a depth of 6 ft., in the silt layer. Although larger than the usual field-dyke, this ditch can never have served as a defensive moat, nor does it appear to have been open for a long period (Fig. 2).

Traces of a flint wall could be seen in the north face of the moat on the south, and this when cleared proved to be an isolated piece about 8 ft. long, running almost due east and west. The southern face had been robbed, but the northern was intact. About 2 ft. thick and 2 ft. high, it was built of flint nodules set in a whitish mortar which contained several complete oyster shells. On the top stood a few squared blocks of sandstone and chalk; one sandstone block, at the west corner, was nearly a foot square, and another was chamfered down one edge. At the north-west corner a thin sandstone block 1 ft. 9 in. high was set at right-angles to the wall on a footing of flint and sandstone nodules, and another of about the same size stood parallel to the wall at the north-east corner. Between this and the wall were traces of a wooden post about 8 in. in diameter, and remains of another were found against

the upright stone at the north-west corner. The filling between the back of the wall and the marl face of the moat was modern to a depth of 2 ft. 6 in., and it is probable that this area was disturbed in the 1905 excavations. Isolated flint nodules were observed in the opposite face



FIGS. 3-5. STONEWALL FARM: 12TH-CENTURY POTTERY ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

of the moat. A trench (No. III) parallel to and 9 ft. north of the wall produced nothing. The marl was here only a foot below the surface.

Trial Trench V was dug over an area indicated by a farm hand as the place where he had encountered a wall when raising sugar-beet. No wall was found, but a small midden occurred 6 in. below the present surface and only 6 in. deep, a stiff mass of oyster, cockle, winkle, and whelk shells with charcoal and several potsherds (Figs. 3 to 5) of twelfth-century date.

- FIG. 3. Fragment only of large vessel of coarse, gritty ware, grey core and inner surface, red outer surface; from midden. The greater part of a similar vessel of sooty-black ware was also found in the midden in a fragmentary condition. The bases do not show a marked degree of 'sagging'. Twelfth century.
- FIG. 4. Fragment of similar vessel of less gritty ware, black core, red inner surface, black-red outer surface. From surface, south-west corner, after ploughing. Twelfth century.
- FIG. 5. Smaller vessel of gritty ware, grey core, red outer surface, top of rim decorated with depressed finger marks; from midden. Twelfth century.

The base of the three-ribbed handle of an ewer in buff ware with pink surface and thin brownish-green glaze was found in T.T. IV. Fragments of buff ware with green glaze and incised patterns were found in T.T. IV, and on the surface. Thirteenth to fourteenth century.

Although fragments of pottery, tile, and oyster shell are found all over the site, they occur most thickly in the south-west corner. Trial Trench IV in this area produced a great quantity of smashed tile and slate, three specimens of floor tiles about 1 in. thick with sloping sides, and an isolated group of stones, two sandstone slabs laid one above the other, packed round with smaller blocks and flint nodules. The lower slab was 1 ft. 6 in. from the surface, and the group probably formed the footing for a post of an out-building. The trench was continued eastwards as far as time allowed without encountering a similar footing. The roofing tiles were about  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. thick, of coarse, hard material, blue and red, with slightly flanged edges and peg holes. The slates were unusually thick and also had peg holes. A few fragments of thirteenth- to fourteenth-century pottery also occurred.

While the work was in progress the ditch (average width at lip 9 ft., depth 4 ft. 6 in.) on the west side was cleared by hedgers, and during an examination of its face isolated blocks of stone were observed. No traces of a wall could be seen at the point indicated on the Ordnance Survey map as 'site of wall', but 220 feet to the north a large sandstone slab lay 1 ft. 6 in. from the surface over flint nodules. The flints were followed up in Trial Trench VI and proved to be a land drain. Trial Trench VI in the bottom of the moat produced a miscellany of modern

rubbish, and, more significant, decayed water-lily roots. Below a depth of 1 ft. it filled with water, but the bottom appeared to be puddled chalk and clay.

A brief examination of the site by excavation has thus failed to produce any evidence of the 'Palace of Vespasian' whatsoever; and of the potsherds lying on the surface, of which many were examined, not one was Roman except a fragment of a flue-tile bearing herring-bone pattern. A few days after the excavations were concluded, a gyro-tiller, working to a depth of 18 in., was put over the site. In the south-west corner it brought to the surface several large sandstone blocks and traces of flint and mortar walling of the same character as that seen in the face of the moat (stippled area on plan). Medieval potsherds were turned up (Fig. 4), but nothing Roman.

In the *Victoria County History of Sussex*, vol. I, p. 477, the site is classified under homestead moats, and it is probable that we have here but another example of the description 'Roman' having been applied by antiquaries of past generations to earthworks whose original significance had been forgotten.

The small sub-rectangular area to the south of the main site, now occupied by Stonewall Farm, would appear to be the nucleus of the homestead. The moat is well marked on its north side and continues round the cottages to half-way down the west side, where the lower level of the garden suggests that the moat has been filled in here. On the east side a rectangular patch in which willows are now growing has been cut out of the field adjoining the road, and probably represents the old line of the moat; but whether the south side ran from this corner under the present road and barn to join the west side, or whether some system was carried across to a pond some 15 yds. to the south, cannot now be determined. The 'island' is below the present level of the field to the north and west and a spring rises in it.

The larger rectangular area to the north, in which the excavations were made, possibly represents an extension of the homestead about the fifteenth century or later, as the weak nature of the moat indicates that such a

method of protection was no longer really necessary. Bullrush Pond may have been excavated either as a supplementary water-supply (there are three or four springs in it), or as a fish-pond, and connected with the earlier moat system by a series of ditches. Local tradition maintains that the pond is paved, but no trace of any kind of flooring could be found, and none would be necessary in clay soil. The northern bank may even have been built with the clay excavated from the pond. The isolated length of walling on the south must have supported some kind of bridge connecting the homestead with the extension.

That a building of some substance once occupied the site is evident from the presence of numbers of blocks of stone foreign to the district. Whether the traces of walls in the south-west corner represent a rebuilding of the residence in a less restricted area, or merely an extension of stables and byres, it is impossible to say. Cultivation over a long period of time has destroyed the stone and mortar structures and is slowly wearing away the earth-works.

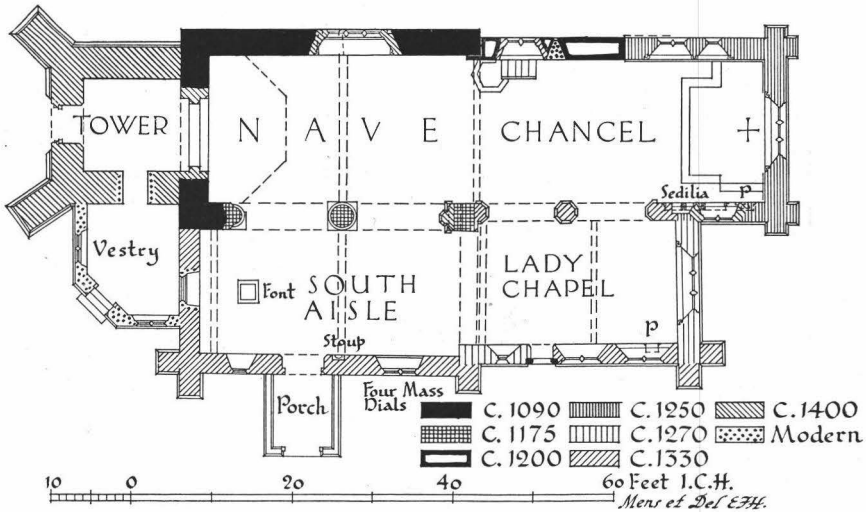


# WEST HOATHLY CHURCH

BY IAN C. HANNAH

THIS rather typical wealden church, whose dedication to St. Margaret was recently rediscovered by our member, Miss Mary Holgate, appears at first glance to be very

## PARISH CHURCH of ST. MARGARET WEST HOATHLY



like many others of the district ; it is only on rather closer study that the complexity of its architectural history becomes manifest. It arises chiefly from the economical instincts which through many generations have prompted the village to re-use whatever could possibly be employed again.

Built of the local stone, seeming from every side to form an integral part of the landscape, it is the only medieval church except Rotherfield to stand on the

very crest of the forest ridge—the watershed between the basins of the Channel rivers and the Thames. The plan on the surface is simple—nave with south aisle, chancel with south chapel and western tower—but the eschewing of right angles and the many different periods make it rather complicated to draw. There are at any rate seven



FIG. 1. WEST HOATHLY CHURCH: CHANCEL, FROM THE SOUTH.

different medieval styles, perhaps more actual building periods, in addition to Jacobean reparations.

1. The original church was a little Norman building, not mentioned in *Domesday*. The north wall still survives, and on the exterior can be seen part of one of its little splayed openings, cut into by the later window. It seems likely that the two original windows in its west wall are built into the tower in its upper stage, beside those contemporary with its erection—where they have a rather awkward appearance.<sup>1</sup> The small door of the south chapel (Fig. 1), whose round top is composed of

<sup>1</sup> In the west wall of West Blatchington Church may be seen two Norman windows of very similar character.

two stones, seems also to have belonged to the Norman church, which apparently consisted simply of nave and apse, or square east end, like those still to be seen at Pyecombe, Stopham, and Shipley. The Norman chancel arch was removed, probably in the thirteenth century, never to be replaced.

2. Towards the end of the twelfth century a narrow aisle was added on the south side of the nave. Its arcade consists of two just pointed arches, each in two chamfered orders, resting on a very massive and low, round pillar built of many stones with west respond to match; the capitals are perfectly plain. The font is of about the same period, and of Sussex marble, a square bowl on a round base with corner shafts which were renewed in 1870, Purbeck marble being employed as the Petworth beds had been worked out.

3. About the year 1200 the western portion of the present chancel was added, and a blocked lancet of the period may still be seen on the outside of the north wall.<sup>1</sup> The walled-up north door of the nave, under the west end of its later window was probably pierced about the same time. The plain external arch remains, while within may be seen the jambs, but the arch is cut off by the sill of the window.

4. A far more interesting addition was the lengthening of the chancel so as to make it longer than the nave, a most unusual feature in a purely parochial church, of which other examples are Guestling, and Bolton in Cumberland. The north wall is pierced by a lancet and a two-light window—quatrefoil in the head—side by side and connected internally by the same shafted arcade, displaying moulded capitals (Fig. 2). It is a most remarkable example of the beginnings of tracery, and a charming piece of work; the date is about the middle of the thirteenth century. A contemporary window on the south has been destroyed except for the jamb on the east side, whose splay has very delicate painting, foliaceous scroll work. The northern windows have more perfectly

<sup>1</sup> It is quite possible that the walling is original Norman work, the lancet being an insertion.

preserved examples of the same thing but of much bolder design, recently restored under the care of Professor Tristram.

The upper part of the east window is modern (replacing a Jacobean insertion, p. 209) copied from that of the chapel. It seems likely that the upper part of the east wall was rebuilt in the seventeenth century. Trefoil-

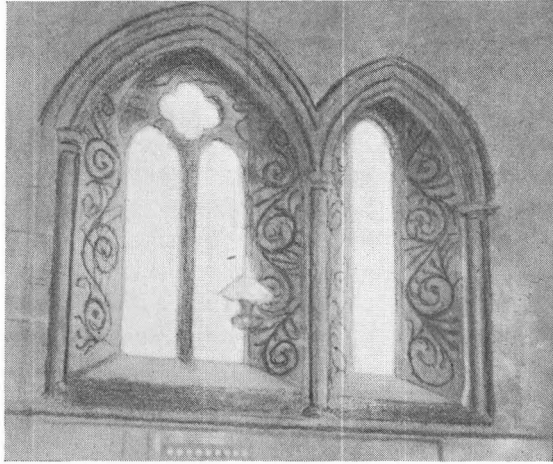


FIG. 2. WINDOWS ON NORTH OF CHANCEL.

headed piscina and triple sedilia, the former with shelf and the latter shafted, are so low down that it would seem that the thirteenth-century altar had no step at all. The piscina basin is plain.

5. Somewhere about 1270 was added the south chapel which is almost certainly referred to in the will of Will J. Bryan (1555): 'also I bequeth for makying the altare in the ladye quire viijd.' The original parts of the chapel appear to be the east wall with a window consisting of three trefoiled lancets under a larger arch with shafts, and beneath it is an external string-course (which almost certainly came from the original south wall of the chancel) as well as a lancet towards the west end of the south wall, close to the re-used Norman door. The fact that this early alteration destroyed the south window of the

chancel would appear to prove that the painting on the jambs is practically contemporary with the windows. No one would have so decorated a discarded fragment.

The lancet just referred to (by the door) was continued downwards to form a low side window, but the lower part (normally closed by a shutter) has been built up. A remarkable feature is the fact that while a person sitting by it could have readily watched the altar of the lady chapel he could not, without straining, have seen the high altar in the chancel. Doubts as to the original use of low side windows seem to be set at rest by the arrangement at Melton Constable in Norfolk, where sitting in a niche on the west side of a deep mural recess a man could watch the altar—the wall being carefully splayed away—and without shifting his position put his hand out through the low side window to ring a bell in the yard. Everything is perfect, though the wooden shutter of the window base is renewed. Unfortunately at Paston near Peterborough the shuttered opening of the low side window is secured by iron bars in squares of about 4 inches, which seem undoubtedly to have been built into the masonry during construction. This would not be particularly convenient for ringing the Sanctus bell, which could not be extended through the window; but it appears to be certain that at any rate one use of low side windows was the ringing of a bell during the elevation of the Host. Assuredly it was not the only provision; in the eastern counties Sanctus bell-cotes are frequently found over chancel arches, and certain hagioscopes<sup>1</sup> from ringing chambers can hardly be otherwise explained than that the bell was rung in the tower.

6. During the early part of the fourteenth century the chapel underwent extensive reconstruction. The east wall was retained and stiffened by the addition of buttresses at its south-east angle; the eastern portion of the

<sup>1</sup> Thus at Much Hadham (Hertfordshire) a squint is found over the arch of the western tower; at St. Serf, Dysart (Fife), there is one on the ground level from a south-west tower; at Biggar (Lanarkshire) a hagioscope over the east arch of the crossing enables the altar to be seen from the ringing chamber of the central tower.

southern wall was rebuilt with two rather coarsely executed two-light windows, trefoiled and with quatrefoils in the heads. The piscina has a bowl which is rather worn, but was either 25- or 26-foiled. Belonging to the same period is the arcade of two pointed, double-chamfered arches with octagonal pillar and semi-octagonal responds between the chapel and the chancel; the caps are moulded. It seems likely that some disaster necessitated these reparations; it may have been a fire, or more probably a heavy tree had fallen on the building. The destruction of the original south window of the chancel may date from this restoration.

The widening of the nave aisle may have been part of the same construction; but finished a little later. The south walls of both chapel and aisle are very roughly set out, not rectangular with the rest of the church. Such irregularities are too common to be of any special significance. There can be little doubt that the reason was just careless measuring. This aisle has a two-light window very similar to those of the chapel, but with much more careful worked mouldings, as is well seen in the illustration (Fig. 1). There is also a trefoiled lancet and in the west wall a large quatrefoil. The amount of re-using is indicated by the fact that the stones used for jambs in the two-light window retain two roughly made 'mass-dials', and two more exist close by. A very similar window is inserted near the west end of the north chancel wall, the earlier lancet (p. 203) being blocked. A lofty arch without responds connects this aisle with the chapel. Beside the very plain south door is a stoup internally placed, now smoothed off so as not to project.

7. Very early in the fifteenth century a tower was added at the west end of the nave. The very heavy diagonal buttresses would have been required had it been carried up to the height which was clearly intended, but only about 3 ft. above the string-course which surrounds the fabric just over the buttresses the work was stopped and a broach spire of timber of a very usual form, becoming octagonal almost at once, was substituted for any further masonry (Fig. 3). Over the plain west door is

a simple two-light window. The east window of the upper stage is round with tracery in the form of a cross;<sup>1</sup> the others are single-light and trefoiled, the two Norman ones (p. 202) reset beside those north and south. A very

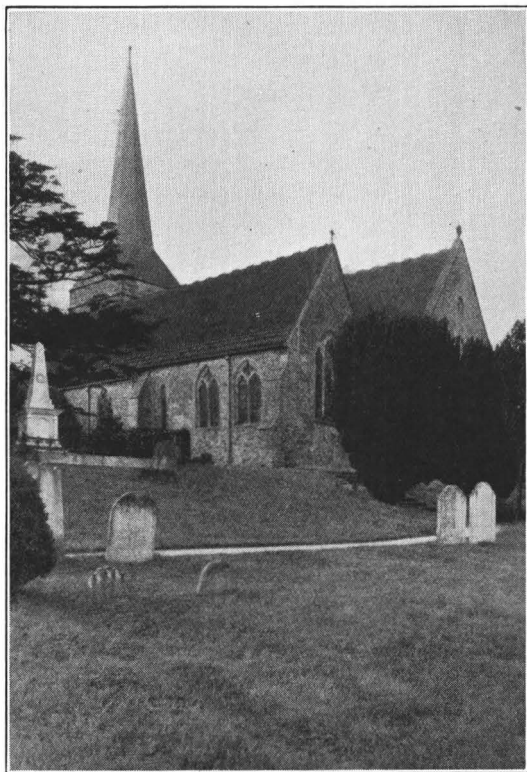


FIG. 3. WEST HOATHLY CHURCH, FROM SE.

heavy, low arch in two chamfered orders without any capitals, much worn by bell-ropes, opens to the nave. It is noteworthy that the church was only appropriated to Lewes Priory in 1391,<sup>2</sup> long after the lengthening of the chancel but before the erection of the tower.

It was probably because the nave was darkened by the erection of the tower that a wide, new window with

<sup>1</sup> This cross looks as if it may have come from a gable.

<sup>2</sup> *Cal. Papal Regist.* iv. 396.

three cinquefoiled lights under a depressed arch was substituted for the small Norman slit a little east of the middle of the north wall. A new south window of two trefoiled lights under a square head had been inserted in the chancel; there was just room, as the chapel does not extend so far to the east.

By the fifteenth century the rood loft had become very usual in English churches. It is a mistake to suppose it was universal. At West Tarring the original low screen remains, finished with iron spikes; at Costessey in Norfolk the high screen is coped with an original cresting that precludes any possible loft. At West Hoathly an upper door was pierced through the twelfth-century wall above the east respond of the nave arcade, which appears to have been reconstructed either then or a little later: it is a curiously rough piece of work.

The rood stair must have been of wood against the aisle wall; probably the loft extended only across the chancel, not (as was frequently the case)<sup>1</sup> across the whole church. Preserved in the vestry and in the priest-house museum are fragments of a screen with trefoiled and cinquefoiled lights and traces of red and blue colouring, which may have supported the loft or enclosed the chapel. The actual rood with the side figures was morticed into a tie beam above the screen.<sup>2</sup> It is clear (by process of exhaustion) that this must have been the one measuring some 40 ft. in length which ran through the roofs of both nave and south aisle; unfortunately found in 1870 to be too decayed for preservation.<sup>3</sup> It was about 3 ft. to the east of the rood screen, so that the effect must have been a little unusual, though the rood was quite as often on a beam *immediately* over the screen as upon the actual loft.

The chancel roof is wholly new, florid, and unsatisfactory, dating from an unnecessarily costly, and not very happy, restoration of the church under the direction

<sup>1</sup> At the neighbouring Kentish churches of Sissinghurst and Goudhurst fifteenth-century masons rebuilt the eastern arches of the arcades in a three-quarter form, so that, impinging against the chancel wall at a high level, they left room for the loft to extend across centre and aisles.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* xxxix. 40, article by J. Lewis Andrè.

<sup>3</sup> *Builder*, 1871, p. 143, article on West Hoathly Church by Mrs. Hill.



of R. H. Carpenter in 1870. The other roofs are good fifteenth-century work, unless perhaps that of the chapel be a little earlier. All are of the same character, a very usual form both for domestic and church work at the period, each pair of rafters connected by a collar and pegged together at the top without any ridge-piece. The nave roof has tie-beams whose mouldings connect with those of the wall-plate (except that the central one is altered on the south). An octagonal king-post with moulded cap and base supports a purlin which runs the whole way along beneath the collars, supported by brackets. The original tie-beam of the chapel roof is very well moulded beneath; on account of a slight difference of level between the two sides it comes above the narrow wall-plate on the north and cuts into it on the south. In the case of the aisle the difference of level is so great that the tie-beams are above the wall-plate on the south, but on the north side they are built into the walling over a foot below the roof. This adds very much to the irregular effect that is produced by the slanting of the south wall. The outer covering used to be of Horsham slabs, but only the lower courses survived the restoration of 1870; rather unsightly tiles are substituted higher up. (See Fig. 1.)

The Jacobean pulpit has disappeared, but drawings of its scrollwork panels remain. All that appears to survive of the work of the period is the plain woodwork of the south door which is dated in blacksmith-made nails: 'March 31, 1626.' The substitution of Victorian Gothic details for other seventeenth-century work is unfortunate, while the porch and vestry are perfectly deplorable examples.

A detailed inventory of 1707 among the parish archives provides for the reshingling of the spire. It is drawn up between the churchwardens of the period and D. and J. Russell of Worth. The latter undertake to lay the shingles on half-inch boards 'soe yt ye Taile of ye third shingle upward shall reach half an inch over ye top of ye third shingle downward soe that there may not lye but three inches & a halfe of ye shingle bare'. The fact that further work was done (or at least contemplated) in 1731

and in 1734 makes it very doubtful if this was ever carried out. In 1731 the proposed shinglers lived at Rotherfield, which was a well-known centre of the industry.

A more complete job was certainly done in 1741, on which occasion there were '300 old shingles saved when ye south side of ye East End of ye Church was tiled'. This method of protecting walls from damp is still quite usual in private houses. Shingles made of split oak were formerly very much more widely used than at present. At Tenterden and elsewhere in the district whole roofs of churches are shingled, but as a rule only spires are so protected now.

The five bells are inscribed:

Tenor: 'W. Griffeth, Vicar, Brinklow & T. Paine, Churchwardens. R. Phelp made me 1712.'

2. 'Sancta Maria Ora Pro Nobis.' (This is possibly the bell referred to in the will of John Bryan, Sept. 7. 1554:<sup>1</sup> 'Also I bequeth unto the church of Westhothleygh to the casting of a bell vjs viijd.')
3. 'Mr. William Griffeth, Vicar. John Brinklow & Thomas Paine, Churchwardens. 1712.'
4. 'joseph carter made me Betterr; 1581.' (i.e. probably recast.)
5. 'Blessed Be the name of the lorde. 1581 Joseph carter.'

A west gallery was built by subscription in 1723.<sup>2</sup> This was destroyed at the restoration, and in 1899 another was erected. The church suffers in interest and gains nothing in beauty from the destruction of all its post-reformation fittings.

There are two old chests. The older is a most striking example, dug out in an oaken log, rude work of the twelfth or early thirteenth century. The other seems seventeenth-century work; the sides are all framed into oblong corner-pieces and there are the usual three hasp locks.

The church contains no monument of importance, though there are a number of eighteenth-century mural tablets. Three iron grave 'stones' of the Infield family, formerly iron masters at Gravetye in the parish, are of cast iron; dated 1612, 1624, and 1635. The two former have their inscriptions cast in the iron slabs; the last has an inlaid brass plate—a much less usual form.

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* xvi. 152.

<sup>2</sup> *Burrell MSS.* add. 5698.

The different landowners in the parish formerly had the obligation of maintaining specific portions of the stone churchyard wall. This is commemorated by the existence of a number of unbonded short sections, a few with remains of initials and seventeenth-century dates. A very interesting list under date 1752 shows that at that period no less than sixty proprietors bore this obligation, while the owner of the adjoining land had to fence the whole south side.

Eastward the ground falls very rapidly to the bottom of a little valley. Half-way down is a remarkable artificial cave of a roughly oval form excavated in the sandrock, which has a rather early look. Local traditions connect it with smugglers, but it seems possibly of medieval date. The recent extension has brought it into the churchyard, which with its terraced gardens and views over the weald to the South Downs is extraordinarily beautiful.

I have to thank our member W. H. Godfrey for kind help and many suggestions, notably that the west part of the north chancel wall may be part of the original Norman work. Mr. W. H. Shelford, Miss Powell, and Dean Kirkpatrick of Ely have supplied valuable information of different kinds.

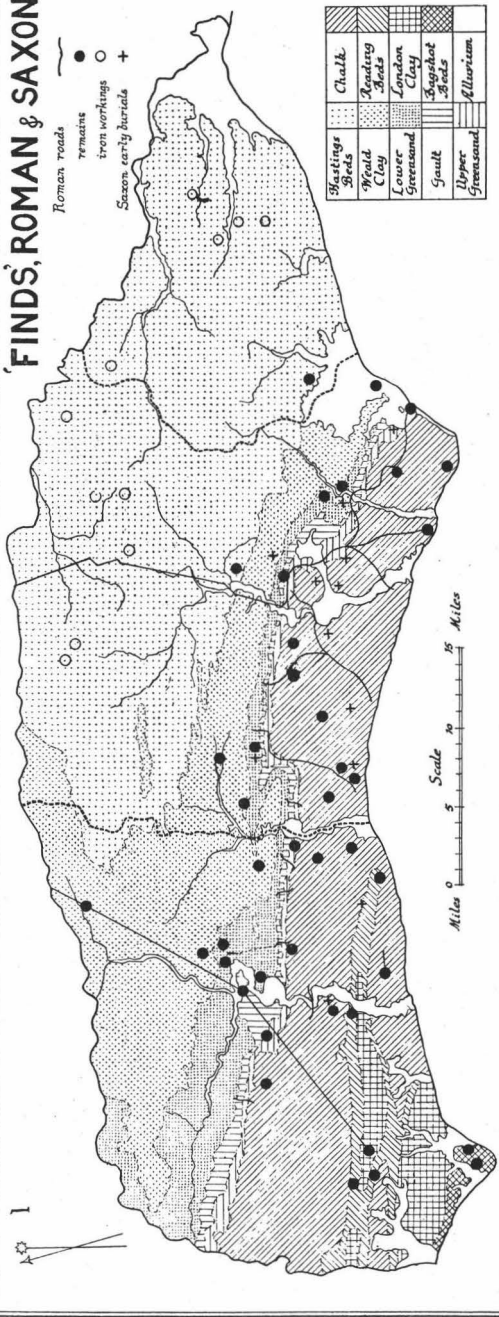
The progress of the present reparations (May 1935) has disclosed a number of gravestones under the glazed tiles put down in 1870. The most interesting is that to Anne (Wood), daughter of Sir Edward Culpeper (builder of Wakehurst Place): she died in 1624, and was buried within the altar rails. See *Wakehurst Place*, by G. W. E. Loder (now Baron Wakehurst of Ardingly), 1907.

# 'FINDS, ROMAN & SAXON



Roman roads

- remains
- iron workings
- + Saxon early burials



Hastings Beds	Chalk
Wald Clay	Reading Beds
Lower Greensand	London Clay
Gault	Bagshot Beds
Upper Greensand	Millstone

Scale  
Miles 0 5 10 15 Miles

# ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF PLACE- NAMES IN SUSSEX

BY MISS P. A. NICKLIN, M.A., AND BRIG.-GEN.  
E. G. GODFREY-FAUSSETT, C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A.

THE main object of the study of Saxon place-names is to form some estimate of that little understood historical event—the settlement of England by the Saxon invaders. And Sussex is a particularly suitable county to investigate, as the place-names to which an earlier derivation can be attributed are so few as to be practically negligible. Moreover, the Danish invasions left no mark on the map, and the Norman very little.

The study is yet in its infancy, and there are diverse theories. In these notes the interpretations of the English Place-name Society have been adhered to.

Four conditions might appear to affect settlements in what was to the Saxons a new country:

- (i) Roman and Romano-British roads, clearings, and cultivation.
- (ii) The rivers.
- (iii) The geological nature of the soil.
- (iv) The possibility of settlement by different tribes.

ROMAN AND ROMANO-BRITISH ROADS AND CLEARINGS. Map I shows roughly the extent of our knowledge of Roman occupation. Only two north and south roads have been definitely traced, but there were very probably more—probably one from Shoreham to Croydon, and some have seen signs of others from the ancient crossing of the Medway at Tonbridge to Newhaven, to Pevensey, and to Rye. As regards east and west roads, there are indications of one immediately north of the Downs, and another between Chichester and Newhaven—very possibly partly destroyed by the sea. A road to the east from Pevensey would be expected, but has not been discovered.

Such discoveries as have been made point to three

main areas of occupation—the low ground from Chichester to Worthing, the ground north of the Downs between Bignor and Steyning, and the Downs themselves. But there are quite a number of Roman terrace-ways descending the north slopes of the Downs which must imply use and cultivation of the land below; it is suggested that the Romans found this low ground already cultivated by the Belgae, with their heavy ploughs and long strip fields (see *Antiquaries' Journal* for October 1933).

There are a good many traces of Roman work in the ancient iron workings in the eastern part of the county, but apparently no proof that the working was continued in early Saxon times.

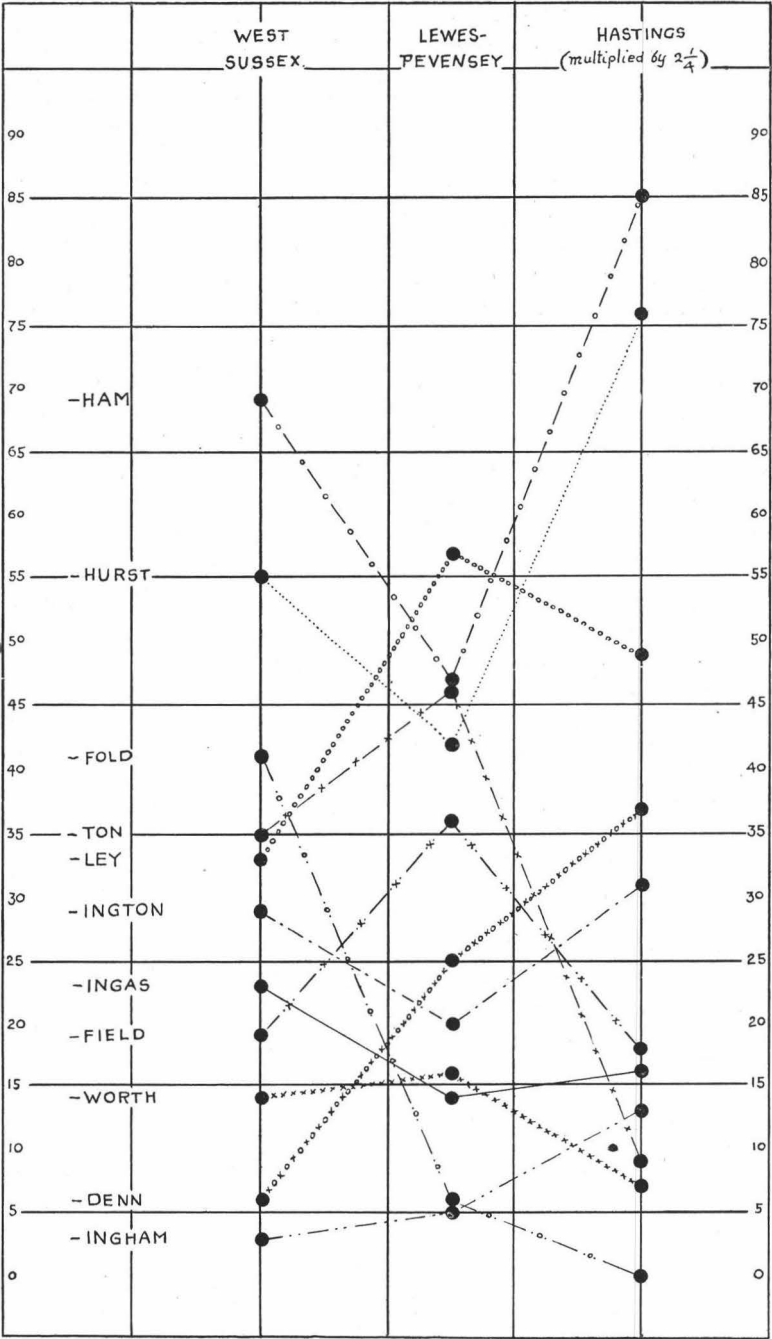
As is the case in other parts, the Saxons do not seem to have utilized the Roman roads to any great extent, nor to have inhabited their sites. Chichester is an exception.

**THE RIVERS.** One would have expected perhaps that early settlements would cling to the rivers for communication, but this is by no means always the case. The settlements which are later—if the conclusions arrived at below are correct—seem to have utilized them more.

**THE GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.** These are shown on all the maps, and their effect is referred to below.

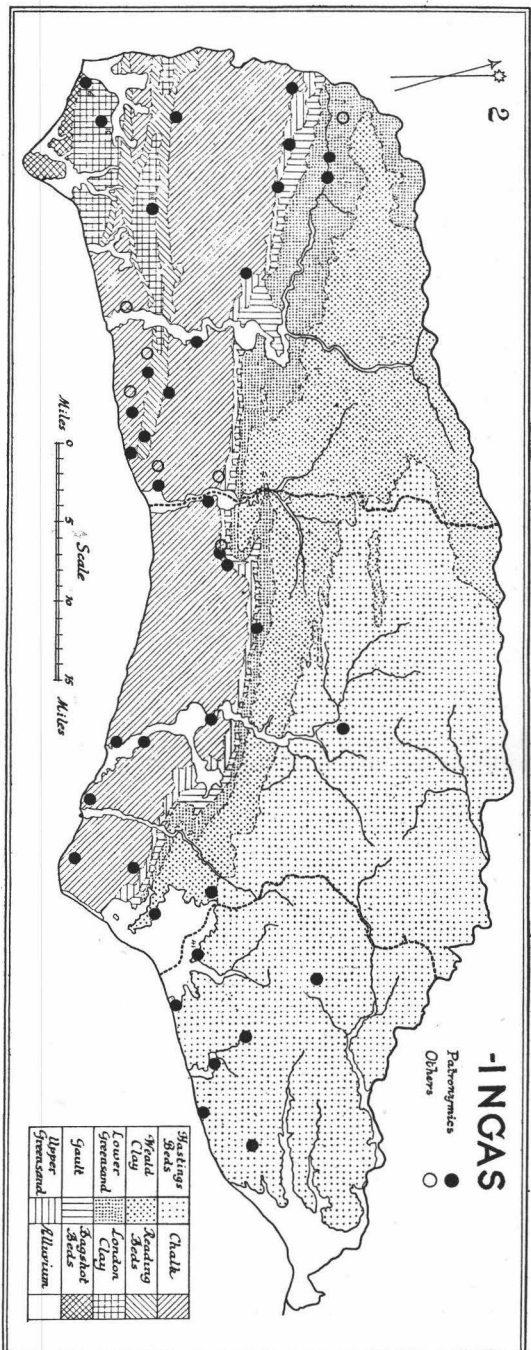
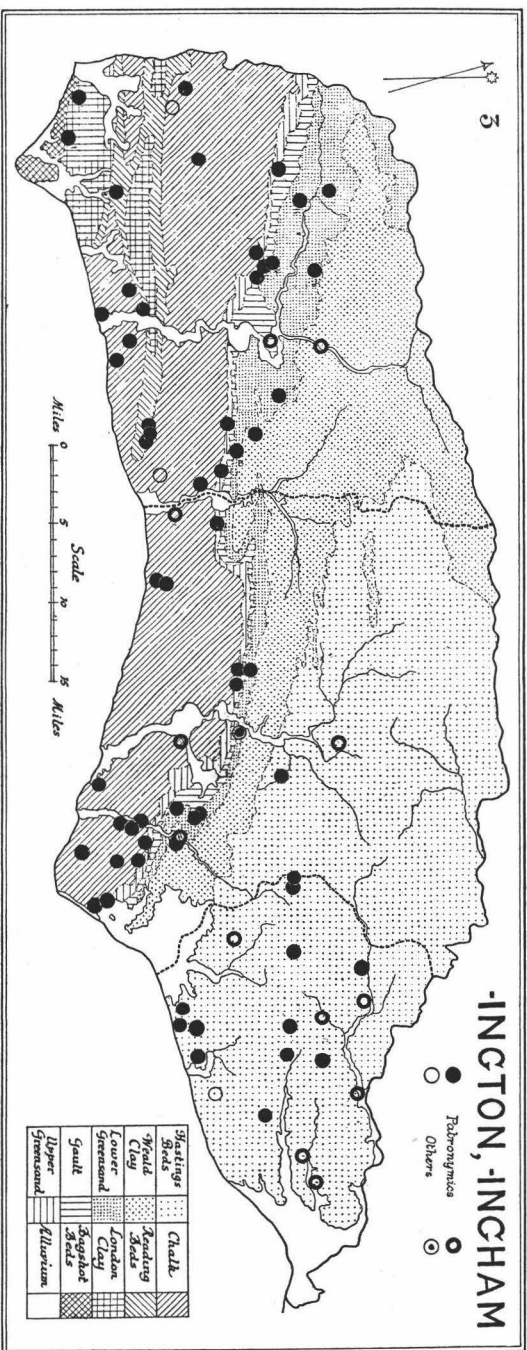
**THE POSSIBILITY OF SETTLEMENT BY DIFFERENT TRIBES.** During the inquiry it has seemed advisable to divide the county into three parts called for convenience West Sussex, Lewes-Pevensey, and Hastings. The boundaries between the parts must necessarily be indeterminate: for that between West Sussex and Lewes-Pevensey the Deanery boundary has been taken, as being older than that of the Rapes (see *S.A.C.* LV. 108); for that between Lewes-Pevensey and Hastings the present Rape boundary.

Before proceeding further it may be desirable to endeavour to substantiate this proposed division into three parts, with areas very nearly in the ratio 9: 9: 4. That there is a decided difference between them in the incidence of the place-names is shown in the following graph, in which, for the sake of comparison, the numbers in









As regards conditions affecting settlement, the suggested Belgic and Roman cultivation immediately north of the Downs may well have had an influence in producing the line of settlements just north of the Downs, especially in West Sussex. The rivers do not appear to have helped much, except near the mouths, save possibly in the cases of Fletching and Brightling. Geologically, the Downs are avoided, the forest is hardly penetrated, especially that on the Weald Clay, the Gault is shunned, but full advantage is taken of the springs at the foot of the chalk. As regards divisions, West Sussex shows a considerable preponderance, the other two being about equal in proportion to area.

## 2. -INGTON. Map 3.

Typical example, Blatchington, Blaecca's farm.

	<i>Hastings</i>	<i>Weald Clay</i>	<i>Lr. Greensand</i>	<i>Gault</i>	<i>Up. Greensand</i>	<i>Chalk Downs</i>	<i>Chalk Plain</i>	<i>Chalk Edge</i>	<i>Reading Beds</i>	<i>London Clay</i>	<i>Bagshot Beds</i>	<i>Alluvium</i>	<i>Total</i>
West Sussex: patronymics	..	..	6	1	5	1	3	6	3	2	..	..	27
non-patronymics	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	6	1	5	2	3	7	3	2	..	..	29
Lewes-Pevensey: patronymics	1	1	4	..	2	1	2	9	..	..	..	..	20
non-patronymics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Total	1	1	4	..	2	1	2	9	..	..	..	..	20
Hastings: patronymics	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
non-patronymics	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

The distribution follows very closely that of the -INGAS, and implies early settlement. They are pushed northwards slightly, 10 being on Lower Greensand as compared with 4. Lewes-Pevensey is distinctly less favoured than the others as compared to area. There are very few non-patronymics.

## 3. -INGHAM. Map 3.

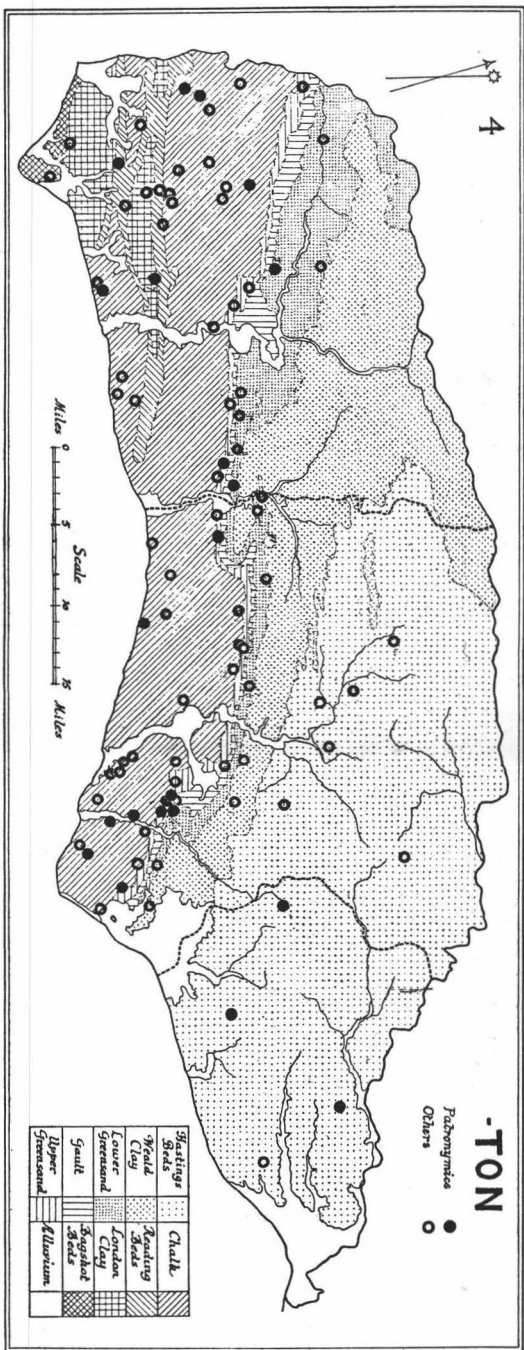
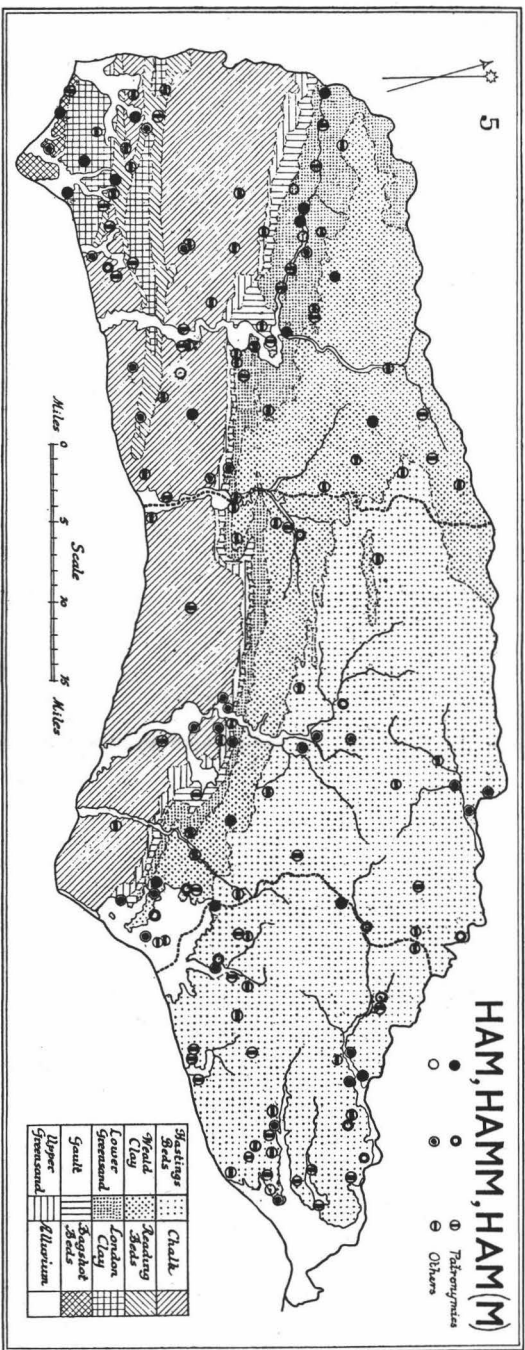
Typical example, Beddington, the HAMM of Beada's people.

	<i>Hastings</i>	<i>Weald Clay</i>	<i>Lr. Greensand</i>	<i>Gault</i>	<i>Up.Greensand</i>	<i>Chalk Downs</i>	<i>Chalk Plain</i>	<i>Chalk Edge</i>	<i>Reading Beds</i>	<i>London Clay</i>	<i>Bagshot Beds</i>	<i>Alluvium</i>	<i>Total</i>
West Sussex:													
patronymics	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
non-patronymics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Total	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lewes-Pevensey:													
patronymics	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
non-patronymics	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5
Hastings:													
patronymics	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
non-patronymics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Total	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

There are too few examples of this termination in Sussex to deduce any distribution. But Hastings predominates very largely in proportion to area.

They are all on or near rivers.

So far in our inquiry Hastings is the only division in which the place-names at all cover the area. Lewes-Pevensey has the largest tract uncovered, amounting to half the area.



4. -TON. Map 4.

Typical example, Walberton, farm of a woman called Wealdburgh.

	<i>Ha stings</i>	<i>Weald Clay</i>	<i>Lr. Greensand</i>	<i>Gault</i>	<i>Up. Greensand</i>	<i>Chalk Downs</i>	<i>Chalk Plain</i>	<i>Chalk Edge</i>	<i>Reading Beds</i>	<i>London Clay</i>	<i>Bagshot Beds</i>	<i>Alluvium</i>	<i>Total</i>
West Sussex: patronymics	..	..	2	..	1	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	9
non-patronymics	..	..	5	..	4	4	6	2	2	3	..	..	26
Total	..		7	..	5	6	8	2	3	4	..	..	35
Lewes-Pevensey: patronymics	..	..	1	..	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	10
non-patronymics	6	2	6	1	4	4	3	10	..	..	..	..	36
Total	6	2	7	1	9	5	4	12	..	..	..	..	46
Hastings: patronymics	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
non-patronymics	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

With the exception of three or four -TONS in Lewes-Pevensey, which are very possibly of late nomenclature, the geographical distribution is little altered. There are, however, many more sites on the Chalk Downs.

The distribution between divisions is very striking, Hastings being left far behind the others.

The non-patronymics are nearly three times as many as the patronymics.

The extension of -TONS into the Hastings Beds in Lewes-Pevensey seems to follow the river beds.

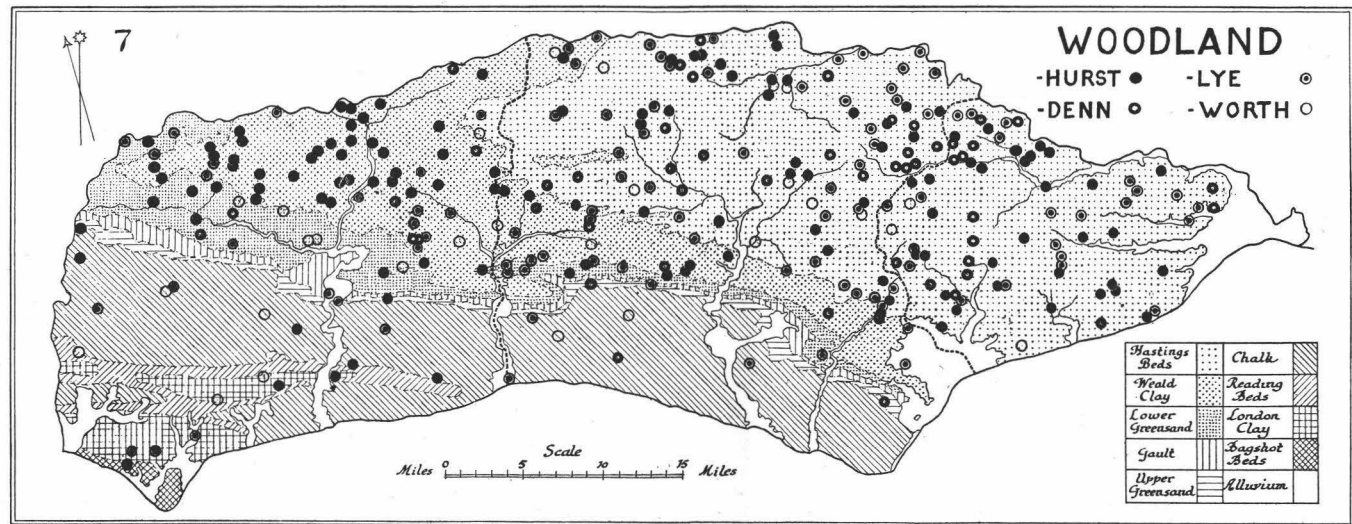
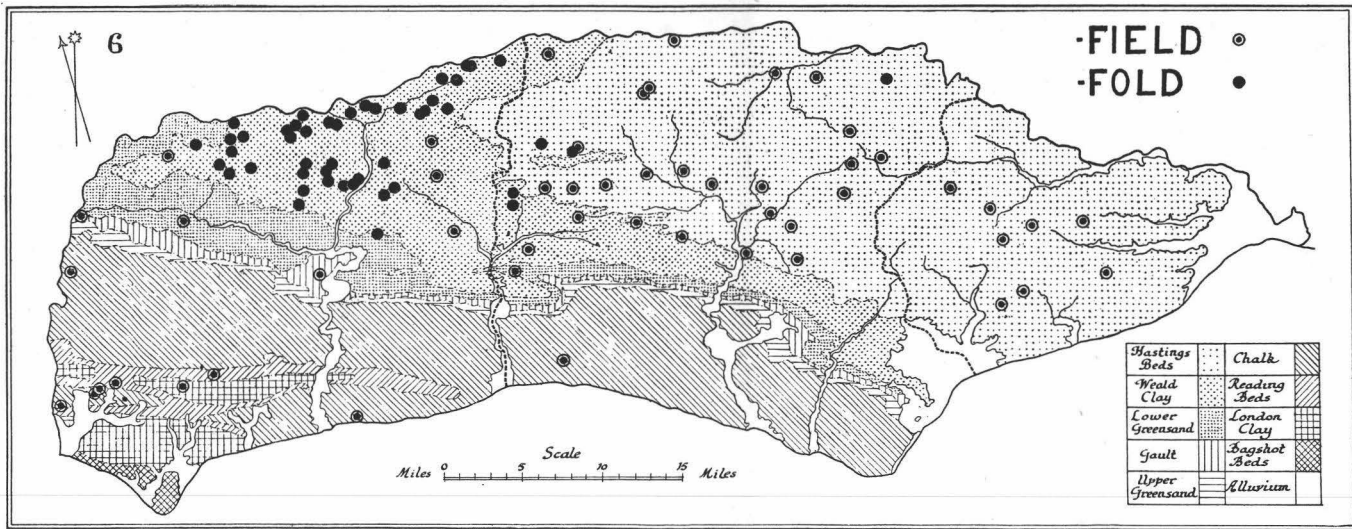
## 5. -HAM, -HAMM, -HAM(M). Map 5.

-HAM is barely distinguishable from -TON in its meaning of farm. -HAMM implies an enclosure—perhaps in the bend of a river. It is so difficult to distinguish between these that -HAM(M) is used for doubtful cases.

		<i>Hastings</i>	<i>Weald Clay</i>	<i>Lr. Greensand</i>	<i>Gault</i>	<i>Up-Greensand</i>	<i>Chalk Downs</i>	<i>Chalk Plain</i>	<i>Chalk Edge</i>	<i>Reading Beds</i>	<i>London Clay</i>	<i>Bagshot Beds</i>	<i>Alluvium</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>West Sussex:</b>														
HAM	patronymics	..	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	11
	non-patronymics	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
HAMM	patronymics	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	non-patronymics	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	8
HAM(M)	patronymics	..	4	6	1	..	..	2	3	2	1	1	..	20
	non-patronymics	..	4	7	1	..	4	3	2	3	2	..	..	26
Total		..	9	20	2	..	7	9	6	8	5	3	..	69
<b>Lewes-Pevensy:</b>														
HAM	patronymics	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	non-patronymics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
HAMM	patronymics	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	non-patronymics	6	2	2	1	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	17
HAM(M)	patronymics	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	7
	non-patronymics	7	4	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	17
Total		18	10	4	2	4	1	1	5	..	..	..	2	47
<b>Hastings:</b>														
HAM	patronymics	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	non-patronymics	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
HAMM	patronymics	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	non-patronymics	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
HAM(M)	patronymics	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	non-patronymics	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Total		38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38

With the -HAMS the picture changes. With the exception of the north-west parts of West Sussex and Lewes-Pevensy the area is fairly well covered. The river valleys seem to be much more utilized.

The preponderance of Hastings in proportion to area is very marked.





## 6. -FIELD. Map 6.

The -FIELDS are for the most part on the Weald Clay and Hastings Beds. West Sussex 19, Lewes-Pevensay 36, Hastings 8. Very common in Lewes-Pevensay, and notable as giving names to many of the larger villages, not only to farms and hamlets.

## 7. -FOLD. Map 6.

A similar geological distribution, but almost confined to West Sussex. West Sussex 41, Lewes-Pevensay 6, Hastings nil.

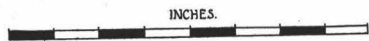
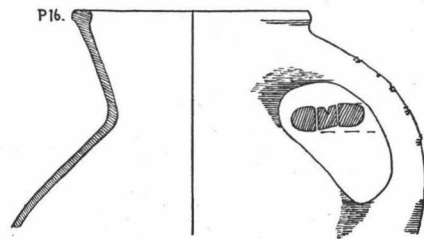
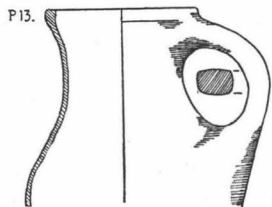
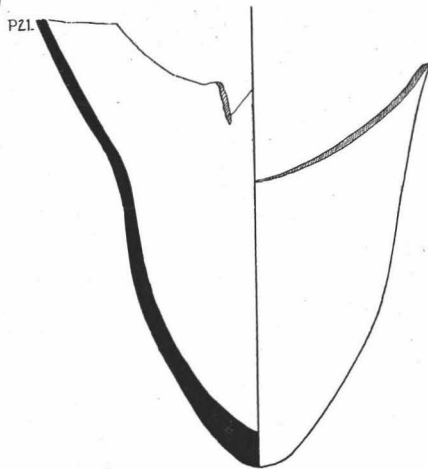
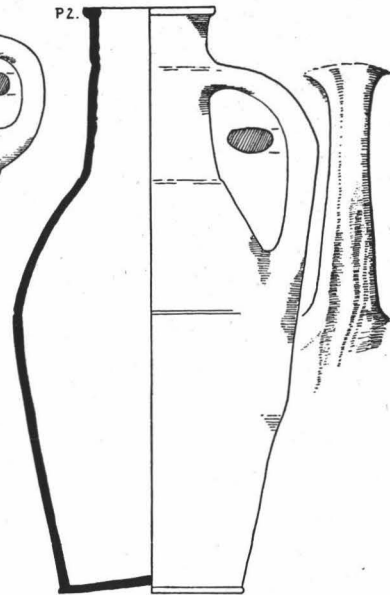
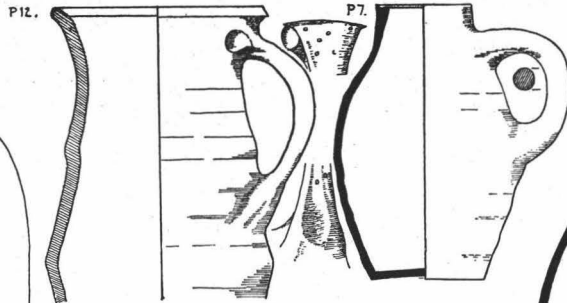
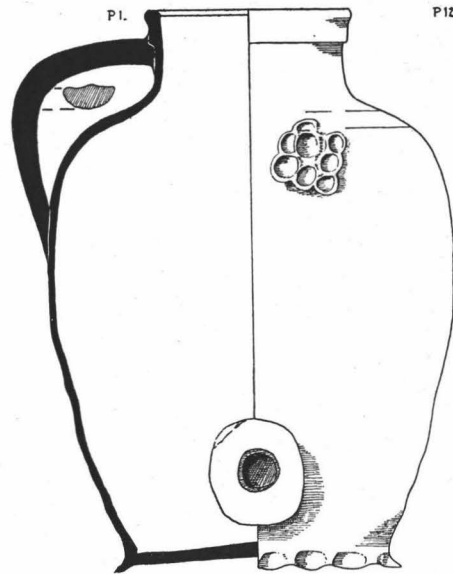
## 8. -HURST, -DENN, -LYE, -WORTH. Map 7.

These are shown together on Map 7 as illustrating the wooded area of the county. But the distribution between divisions is interesting:

-HURST:	West Sussex	23	Lewes-Pevensay	57	Hastings	22
-DENN:	"	6	"	25	"	16
-LYE:	"	23	"	57	"	22
-WORTH:	"	14	"	16	"	2

Many inferences could probably be drawn from this survey. Two are offered: first, that the spread of the settlements northwards from the coast is indicated by the place-names more or less in the order in which they have been considered; and, secondly, that there is a distinct indication of settlement by different tribes using a somewhat different nomenclature.





J.N.L.M. 1924.

FIG. 1. MEDIEVAL POTTERY AT BODIAM.

# THE MEDIEVAL POTTERY AT BODIAM CASTLE

BY J. N. L. MYRES

IN 1919 when the late Lord Curzon drained and excavated the moat and carried out other extensive operations at Bodiam Castle a quantity of objects of the medieval and later periods was found, and these are now housed in the small Museum attached to the Castle. Amongst them were many fragments of pottery, and these include parts of between fifty and sixty vessels of medieval character. The purpose of the present paper is to publish drawings and descriptions of the more complete of these pieces, and thanks are due to the Bodiam Castle Committee, which now administers the property under the National Trust, and especially to the Secretary, Mr. Hugh Whistler, for permitting and encouraging this publication. The reference numbers on the drawings are those of the recently compiled catalogue of the objects in Bodiam Museum and are here employed to facilitate identification of the pieces illustrated.

Bodiam Castle was built in the years following 1386, and the main interest of the pottery lies in this fact: for while unfortunately no proper record was kept during the excavations of the exact position of the objects as they turned up, the bulk of the pottery appears to have come from the moat and is thus with some certainty subsequent to the building of the Castle. On the other hand, all the pieces illustrated with one or two possible exceptions are likely to be pre-Tudor on typological grounds. We have thus a group of pottery datable without much doubt to the century following 1386, and even those wide limits introduce greater precision than is possible in the material from many medieval sites. In the present state of our knowledge of medieval pottery it may be worth while to put on record such a representative series of the ceramic forms in use in a baronial household in the fifteenth century.



Little need be said to supplement the descriptions which accompany the illustrations. The bulk of the collection consists of handled pitchers of different shapes varying from the slimmer types reminiscent of an earlier age to the wide-bellied forms characteristic of the fifteenth century (Figs. 1, 2, and 3). The handles are mostly plain or slightly grooved and with one or two exceptions (P. 2, P. 14) spring from the rim or close below it. There are no examples of the cabled and ribbed handles found on some sites, and their decoration is limited to the occasional use of incised lines (P. 17, P. 45), to stabbing the clay with a pin before firing (P. 12, P. 16), and to a rather frequent use of a deep groove at the base (P. 3, P. 8, P. 12). The body is usually undecorated except for rather sparse application of glaze, but there are two examples (P. 17, P. 18), both unfortunately only fragments, of white-painted designs. The bases are usually plain, but there are some examples of wide vessels (P. 1, P. 5, P. 6) showing a continuous line of finger-tips. The large vessel (P. 1) with provision for a tap at the base and a single bunch of applied finger-tip ornament on the shoulder should be noted. I have come across no parallel to the large-pointed base (P. 21), which seems to have belonged to a big store vessel like a Roman amphora in form, intended to be embedded in soft ground.

Of the cooking-pots on Fig. 4 little need be said except to note the persistence into the later Middle Ages of shapes and decoration usually associated with the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. They would normally have sagging bases like P. 34 on Fig. 5, of which there are several other examples in the collection. P. 46 may be sixteenth century in date.

Fig. 5 shows two types of lids, the larger handled type (P. 53) for big store jars and crocks such as P. 43, and the smaller type with a knob (P. 26). Both are perforated with jabs of a pin before firing. The curious incurved rim (P. 42), designed to prevent liquid contents of the vessel from spilling, should be noted.

It is impossible at present to say with certainty where this pottery was made. It is at any rate certain that it

did not come from the kilns recently excavated by Mr. Vidler at Rye.<sup>1</sup> The characteristic styles there prevalent, notably the incised ware, the red-painted ware, and the ware with applied decoration, are all unrepresented at Bodiam, while the general quality of the Bodiam pottery, and such tricks as the use of deep grooves at the base of otherwise plain handles, seem alien to the tradition of the Rye kilns. The latter had indeed probably ceased production before the foundation of Bodiam Castle.

It is more than probable that most of our pieces were made on the spot, as was normally the case in any large institution or community in the Middle Ages, and the suggestion is strengthened by the presence of at least one vessel which seems to be a waster (P. 8). But if this was so the site of the Bodiam kilns remains unknown. It may be noted in conclusion that a number of the better preserved pieces have recently been excellently restored at the London Museum. The descriptions of the individual pieces are as follows:

FIG. 1.

P. 1. Large handled pitcher in pink, sandy ware with finger-tip base. A patch of dark olive-green glaze on the shoulder covers a single bunch of applied finger-tip decoration. At the side just above the base is a projecting circular nozzle into which a tap could be fitted for drawing off the contents. The handle has a slight central rib and is applied to the outside of the vessel against and below the collared rim.

P. 2. Tall handled pitcher in buff-grey ware with plain base, and traces of sparse green glaze on the shoulder. The handle, oval in section with slight central groove towards the base, joins the neck well below the flat-topped rim.

P. 7. Small bulbous handled jug in coarse buff-grey ware with plain base and traces of light green glaze on the shoulder. The handle, oval to circular in section, springs from below the rim, which is swollen and grooved for a lid.

P. 12. Upper part of handled pitcher in hard red ware with grey surface. The handle, oval in section with deep groove at its base, has been jabbed with a pin all over before baking: it has a lateral finger-tip on each side at its junction with the neck immediately below the rim.

P. 13. Upper part of handled pitcher in hard red ware with grey

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* LXXIV (1933), pp. 45-64.

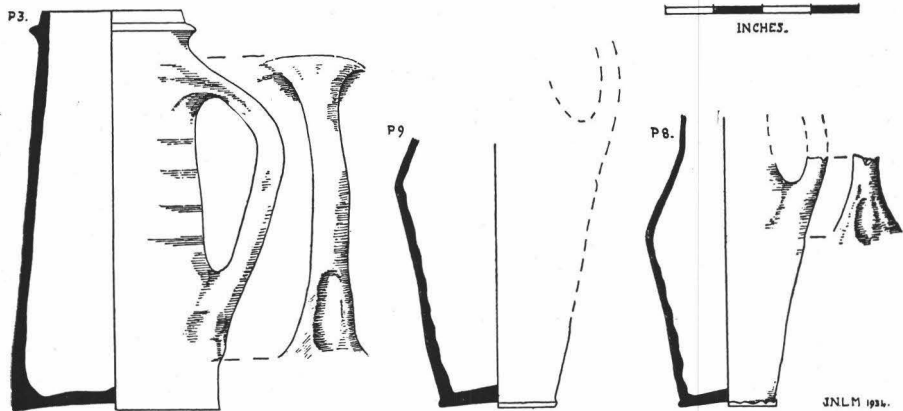


FIG. 3.

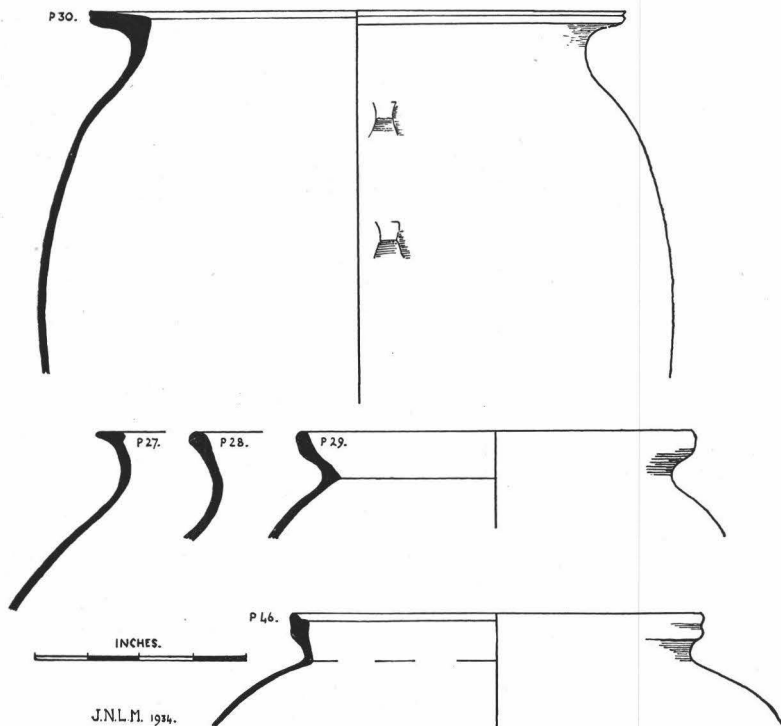


FIG. 4.

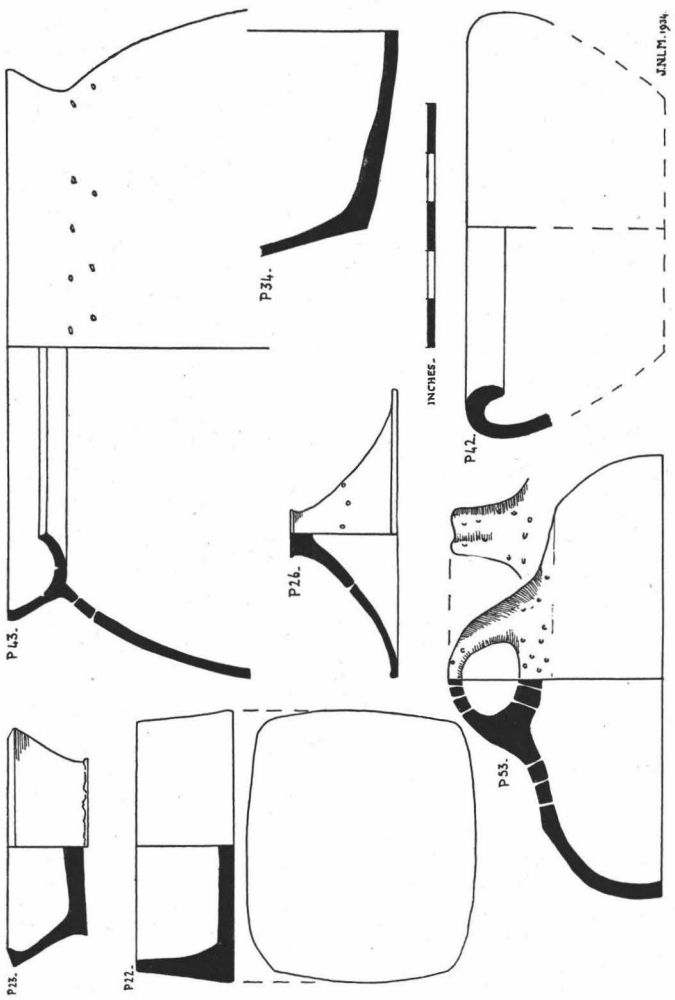


FIG. 5.

surface. The plain handle tending to rectangular section springs from the lower part of the rim.

P. 16. Upper part of handled pitcher in coarse pink ware with traces of purplish-green glaze. The handle is flat in section and springs from just below the rim: it has been perforated before baking by jabs with a pin.

P. 21. Pointed base of a large amphora-like vessel in coarse pink ware with light green glaze sprinkled inside and out. The surviving part is unsymmetrical, and the shape of the missing portion is doubtful.

#### FIG. 2.

P. 5. Wide-bellied handled pitcher of unglazed, smoke-grey ware with finger-tip base. The plain handle, flat oval in section, springs from the rim.

P. 6. Lower part of wide-bellied handled pitcher of unglazed, smoke-grey ware with finger-tip base and plain oval handle: similar in general character to P. 5, but more sagging in profile.

P. 14. Upper part of tall slim pitcher in buff ware with traces of olive-green glaze. The handle of circular section springs from below the flat-topped rim, which has a rising inner flange.

P. 15. Flat, grooved handle of large pitcher in pink ware with dull light-green glaze.

P. 17. Upper part of handled pitcher in pinkish ware with part of white-painted design on the body. The flat, grooved handle springs from below the rim and is decorated with two incised lines and some purplish glaze.

P. 18. Base of handle of pitcher in pink ware with grey surface and part of white-painted design on the body. The flat handle has three grooves on the base.

P. 35. Tripod handled skillet in bright pink ware with yellowish-orange glaze on the shoulder. The handle has been restored.

P. 45. Upper part of handle and rim of pitcher in grey ware. The flat handle is decorated with incised lines and jabs.

#### FIG. 3.

P. 3. Straight-sided handled jug in buff ware with traces of greenish-orange glaze and plain base. The handle springs from below the flanged rim and is oval in section with a deep groove at its base.

P. 8. Lower part of small handled vessel of carinated type in pink ware with shiny green spotted glaze on the shoulder, plain base, and handle with a groove in its base. The vessel has a flaw in firing on one side and is probably a 'waster'.

P. 9. Lower part of rather larger vessel similar to P. 8: buff ware, trace of olive-green glaze on the carination. These two vessels, P. 8 and P. 9, are not unlike those from Cheam, Surrey, now in the Guildford Museum.



## FIG. 4. Cooking-pots.

P. 27. Flat-topped, everted rim and spreading shoulder of grey ware cooking-pot. The shard shows traces of a handle.

P. 28. Everted rim of coarse, sandy, buff ware cooking-pot.

P. 29. Sharply everted and cupped rim of smooth, buff-grey ware cooking-pot.

P. 30. Upper part of cooking-pot in grey sandy ware with flat-topped, everted rim and widely spaced, vertical bands of pinched-up decoration on the upper part of the body.

P. 46. Swollen and grooved rim of globular vessel in pink ware with strong orange glaze—probably Tudor.

## FIG. 5.

P. 22. Roughly rectangular, straight-sided dish in heavy, coarse, pink ware.

P. 23. Small dish in buff ware with shiny greenish-yellow glaze inside, and traces outside.

P. 26. Small lid in fine pink ware with flat-topped knob handle. It has been punctured all round with a pin before baking.

P. 34. Sagging base of heavy buff cooking-pot with traces of yellow glaze inside.

P. 42. Inturned rim of vessel of buff ware with traces of yellow glaze. The suggested outline of the lower part is purely conjectural.

P. 43. Upper part of large cooking-pot or storage vessel in pink, sandy ware, the rim with strongly developed groove for lid: traces of dark glaze in the groove, and both the groove and side below it have been perforated by a pin before baking, most if not all of the perforations in the groove being incomplete.

P. 53. Large handled lid in pink ware with orange glaze. There are numerous perforations made with a pin before firing in the upper part and in the handle, which is flat in section and slightly grooved. This lid would fit a vessel of the type and size of P. 43, but the difference of ware and glaze show that it was not made for this example. The lid is slightly unsymmetrical.

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