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HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY

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JULY, 1936

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- The Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society.
- The Kent Archæological Society.
- The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
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- The Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
- The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
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- The Thoroton Society, Nottingham.
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- The Yorkshire Archæological Society.
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- The Society of Genealogists.
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- Uppsala University, Sweden.

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Haverfield Society, Lancing College, Shoreham.
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1897. Johnston, Philip M., F.S.A., Sussex Lodge, Champion Hill, s.e. 5.
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1931. Newington, F., School Hill, Lewes.

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(Revised to July, 1936)

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1918. Albery, Wm., 18, London Road, Horsham.
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1936. Anning, Miss A., 6 Percival Terrace, Brighton.
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1933. Arbutnot, Mrs. W. R., Old House, Plaw Hatch, nr. East Grinstead.
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1933. Ash, E. H., Lydstep, Connaught Road, Seaford.
1930. *Ashburnham, The Lady Catherine, Ashburnham Place.
1935. Asher, Miss L. B., Pine Cottage, Amberley.
1900. *Attree, C. J. }
1923. *Attree, Mrs. C. J. } 108, Brighton Road, Horsham.
1928. Attwater, A. L., Preston, Milnwood Road, Horsham.
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1904. Bacon-Phillips, Rev. J. P., 27, Cyprus Road, Burgess Hill.
1935. Baines, J. M., Public Museum, John's Place, Hastings.
1931. Bairstow, Mrs. E. J., 2, Saffrons Road, Eastbourne.
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 1934. tBatley, H., Tudor Lodge, 59, All Saints' Street, Hastings.
 1930. Baxendale, H. L., Chidmere, Chidham.
 1912. Beach, Henry William, 4 Western Road, Hassocks.
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 1925. Beamish, Rear-Admiral Tufton P. H., M.P., C.B., D.L., Chelworth, Chelwood Gate, Haywards Heath.
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 1890. tBeckett, Arthur W., F.R.S.L. }
 1926. aBeckett, Mrs. A. W. } Anderida, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne.
 1890. Bedford, Edward J., 11, St. John's Terrace, Lewes.
 1913. Beeley, Dr. A. }
 1932. aBeeley, 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, 17a, Dane Road, St. Leonards.
 1880. Bennett, Rev. Prebendary F. G., 22, West Street, Chichester.
 1925. tBennett, 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.
 1895. Beves, Colonel Edward Leslie, Westfield, Palmeira Avenue, Hove.
 1927. Beville, Miss Nora, The Orchard, Pulborough.
 1935. Bevington, R. H. S. }
 1935. aBevington, Mrs. } Cobblers Farm, Jarvis Brook.
 1933. Bicknell, Mrs., Barcombe House, Barcombe, Lewes.
 1911. tBird, Sir W. B. M., Eartham, Chichester.
 1932. Birley, Oswald, Charleston Manor, Seaford; and 62, Wellington Road, N.W. 8.
 1914. Blaauw, Henry T. G., Mariners, Chailey.
 1905. tBlaber, William H., F.L.S. }
 1921. aBlaber, Mrs. } White Cottage, Amberley Road, Cootham, nr. Pulborough.
 1920. Black, Mrs. G., Norton House, Hurstpierpoint.
 1921. Blackman, Henry, Heatherdene, 22, Laton Road, Hastings.
 1922. tBlackwell, R. G. }
 1930. aBlackwell, 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.
 1931. Blois Johnson, Miss, Gatcombe, Seaford.
 1936. Blyth, J. O., Oak Villa, Victoria Road, Polegate.
 1923. Boag, S. R., 2, Montague Square, London, w. 1.
 1934. Boden, F. A., Cotswold, Haywards Heath.
 1895. tBoger, James Innes C., 77, Marine Parade, Brighton.
 1931. Bone, Rev. P., Singleton Rectory, Chichester.
 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, Blackdown, Aldershot.
 1927. tBoughey, Sir George, Bart. }
 1927. aBoughey, Lady } Malling House, Lewes.
 1924. Bourke, Miss Myrtle, Pokes, Hellingly.
 1899. Bowyer, P. A., 68, Richmond Road, Worthing.
 1923. tBoxall, Arthur }
 1923. aBoxall, Mrs. A. } Quarry Farm, High Hurstwood, Uckfield.
 1929. tBraby, C. }
 1936. Braby, Mrs. C. } The Hermitage, High Hurstwood, Uckfield.

1936. tBraby, Peter, 33, Tavistock Square, w.c. 1.
 1926. Bradford-Brown, Miss, Domons, Northiam.
 1925. tBrand, H. R., Glynde Combe, Lewes.
 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.
 1930. Bristowe, Sydney C., Craig, Balmaclellan, Kirkcudbrightshire.
 1925. Britten, Miss, Goldings, Cuckfield, Haywards Heath.
 1928. tBroadbridge, W., Acres Gate, Hurstpierpoint.
 1928. Brodie, Captain E. D., Stakers, Southwater, Horsham.
 1935. Brodie, Miss, Ferniehurst, Frant.
 1932. Brooke, Lt.-Col. N. P., 29, Emperor's Gate, Gloucester Road, s.w. 7;
 and Bournes Farm, The Dicker, Hellingly.
 1896. Brown, Edward Harley, Old Park, Warninglid, Haywards Heath.
 1931. Brown, Miss L. E., The Pathway, Rectory Lane, Pulborough.
 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.
 1936. Brunton-Phillips, J. F., 53, Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, w.2.
 1934. Bryant, A. H., 9-13, Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
 1927. Bryant, E. }
 1928. ABryant, 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. tBudgen, Rev. W., F.S.A., Mountney, 38, Milton Road, Eastbourne.
 1926. Buley, E. J. }
 1926. ABuley, 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. tBurgess, H., Fysic, Church Hill Road, East Barnet, Herts.
 1922. tBurke, Major I. A., Firebrand House, Winchelsea.
 1929. Burns-Pye, E., Buckhurst Old Manor, Wadhurst.
 1925. Burrows, Mrs. I., Yewhurst, Barcombe, Lewes.
 1932. Burstow, G. P., 16, Lewes Crescent, Brighton.
 1923. Butcher, Mrs., Ecclesden Manor, Angmering.
 1927. tButler, J. M., 51, Grove Road, Broadwater, Worthing.
 1908. tButt, C. A. }
 1932. AButt, Mrs. C. A. } Leverington, Maltravers Drive, Littlehampton.
 1909. tBuxton, 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. tCarley, G. C., 52, The Towers, West Worthing.
 1927. tCarling, William }
 1927. ACarling, Mrs. W. } Rose Lawn, Portland Road, E. Grinstead.
 1923. tCarlyon-Britton, Major Philip William Poole, D.L., F.S.A., Eversfield,
 Fishbourne, Chichester.
 1930. Carpenter, Miss, The Manor House, Bishopstone.
 1926. Carver, P. W., Courtlands, West Hoathly.
 1895. Cash, Joseph, 1, Westbourne Terrace, Hove.
 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.
 1936. Cawley, T. A., 18, Brittany Road, St. Leonards.
 1926. Challen, W. H., Iping, 69, Brambledown Road, Carshalton, Surrey.
 1935. Chambers, Miss A. M., Highley, Sidlesham, Chichester.
 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.
 1935. Chicheley-Thornton, Mrs., 51, Selborne Road, Hove.
 1918. †Chidwick, R. W., Kelmescott, 63, Northcourt Road, Worthing.
 1909. Child, Stanley, Caterways, Billingshurst, Horsham.
 1919. Chilton, T., Elmstead, St. John's Road, Bexhill.
 1931. Chinneck, Rev. S. T. E., Ovingdean Hall, Brighton.
 1903. Christie, G. R., Robindene, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1922. Christie, Mrs. M. E., Gatlands, Ditchling.
 1925. Christy, William M., Watergate, Chichester.
 1936. Churchill, Miss, Merok, Angmering-on-Sea.
 1925. †Clarence, G. C., June Croft, Midhurst.
 1930. Clark, Mrs. Graham, 5, Croft Gardens, Barton Road, Cambridge.
 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, Emsworth, Hants.
 1921. Coast, Miss K., The High School for Girls, Worthing.
 1921. Coates, Rev. A. L., Elham, Canterbury, Kent.
 1935. Cocks, F. Seymour, M.P., 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.
 1928. Colson, C. H., c.B.E.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.
 1921. †Cook, C. F., F.R.S.A., 56, Church Road, Hove.
 1925. Cooper, E. H., Stanbridge Grange, Staplefield.
 1935. †Cooper, H. A., Lucombe, Shirley Drive, Worthing.
 1909. †Cooper, Miss M. H., Newbury Cottage, Cuckfield.
 1932. Cooper, Mrs. R., Danehurst, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.
 1932. Corbett, Lady, The Forest Farm, Chelwood Gate.
 1910. †Coreoran, Miss J. R., Clifden, Horam.
 1935. Corfield, Dr. Carruthers, Broadmark Place, Rustington; and 217, Balham High Road, London.
 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. tCourthope, Miss E. J., c/o Messrs. Williams Deacon Bank, 11, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.
1911. tCourthope, Col. Sir George, Bart., M.C., M.P., Whiligh.
1922. tCowan, G., Ormonde, 2, Byron Road, Worthing.
1933. Cowell, W. T., Conway House, Southwick.
1926. Cowland, Mrs. W. }
 1933. ACowland, Miss M. G. } Hillden, Horam.
1923. Cox, Miss E. F., 5, St. Anne's Court, Nizells Avenue, Hove.
1924. Cox, Rev. E. W., The Vicarage, Steyning.
1930. Cox, H. J., 47, Holland Road, Hove.
1935. Craig, Lady, 54, The Drive, 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. ACripps, Mrs. L. J. R. } Cleveland House, Worthing.
1924. Cripps, W. T., 29, Lauriston Road, Preston, Brighton.
1922. Crookshank, Rev. A. C., 2, Offham Road, Lewes.
1925. Cross, D. }
 1926. ACross, 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, Rev. John, St. Phillips, Arundel.
1929. Cullingford, C. H. D.
1929. Cunliffe, Mrs. Foster, Old Hall, Staplefield.
1931. Cunliffe, Hon. Lady, C.B.E., River, Tillington, Petworth.
1918. tCurteis, Lieut.-Col. John, 6, The Lawn, St. Leonards.
1936. Curtis, C. D., 111, Queen's Road, Brighton.
1909. tCurwen, Eliot, F.S.A. }
 1921. ATCurwen, Mrs. Eliot } 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
1916. tCurwen, Eliot Cecil, F.S.A. }
 1925. ACurwen, Mrs. E. C. } 91, Holland Road, Hove.
1929. Dalton, Mr. Justice L. C.,
1930. Daniell, Major-Gen. Sir J. F., K.C.M.G., The White House, Fernhurst.
1935. Dansie, Mrs. Swaines, Cowfold.
1899. tDarby, Miss C. C., 45, Tisbury Road, Hove.
1930. tDarlington, W. S., Haselhurst, Frant.
1935. Dartnall, R. E., 19, Draycot Road, Wanstead.
1913. tDarwin, Major Leonard, R.E. }
 1935. tDarwin, Mrs. } Cripps's Corner, Forest Row.
1913. Davidson, Miss Blanche, Hickstead Place, Cuckfield.
1934. tDavidson, H. W., 61-2, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.
1924. Davidson-Houston, Mrs., Little Glen, Butlers Dene, Woldingham, Surrey.
1909. Davis, Miss Julia, 49, Wilbury Crescent, Hove.
1933. Davis, Rev. E. B., Wartling Vicarage, Pevensey.
1931. Daw, Mrs., The Vineyard, West Hoathly.
1909. Day, Alfred J., Fontwell, Nr. Arundel.
1926. tDay, Mrs., Lavant House, Chichester.
1925. Deane, Col. R. W., C.B.E., Old Land, Hassocks.
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 Gate, Streat.
1926. De Mierre, A., Globe Place, Hellingly.
1913. Dendy, R. A., 15, Third Avenue, Hove.
1928. Denman, J. L., Oldways, Hurstpierpoint.
1926. tDenman, Major T. Hercy, Netley Court, Netley Abbey, Southampton.

1882. Denman, S., 27, Queens Road, Brighton.
 1935. *Denman, The Hon. Lady, Balcombe Place.
 1916. Devereux, Rev. W. J., Bishopstone Vicarage, Seaford.
 1936. Dicker, C. G. H., The Red House, Southover, Lewes.
 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.
 1935. Drage, Miss E. M., 5, Duppas Hill Road, Croydon, Surrey.
 1935. Drake, Mrs., Copyhold, Cuckfield.
 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.
 1936. Dundas, T. C., Culpeper, Balcombe.
 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.
 1935. Ecroyd, F. T., Belmont, Baslow Road, Eastbourne.
 1929. Edwards, A. R.
 1929. †Edwards, Mrs. A. R. } Ivy Cottage, Selsey.
 1924. Eggar, T. Macdonald }
 1924. †Eggar, Mrs. T. Macdonald } Grovelands, Wineham.
 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.
 1923. Emary, H. H., 147, St. Helen's Road, Hastings.
 1922. Esdaile, Arundell }
 1924. †Esdaile, Mrs. Arundell } Leams End, West Hoathly.
 1899. Eustace, G. W., Canonbernes, Cross Bush, Arundel.
 1927. Evans, Col. H. C.
 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.
 1921. †Fayle, Edwin, Markstakes, South Common, Chailey.
 1929. Fenwick, W. H., Scaines, Blackboys.
 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, Collyers, Point Hill, Rye.
 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. }
 1933. †Foyster, Miss E. A. } Beechcroft, Hartfield.
 1923. *Frankland, Sir Frederick, Bart., Castle Mead, Windsor.
 1926. Frewen, Miss V., The Wilderness, Northiam.
 1920. Frost, Rev. E. I., The Rectory, Pulborough.
 1920. Fry, Mrs. Penrose, Little Douce Grove, Northiam.
 1931. Fryer-Smith, Miss C., 16, Maltravers Street, Arundel.
 1929. *Furse, Mrs. W., The Old House, West Hoathly.
 1916. Fynmore, A. H. W., 44, Arundel Road, Littlehampton.
1912. Gage, The Right Hon. Viscount, Firle Place, Lewes.
 1913. Gaisford, Miss, St. John's House, Chichester.
 1929. †Galloway, J., Bognor Lodge, Bognor.
 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.
 1935. Gavin, Mrs. L., Luctons, West Hoathly.
 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.
 1936. Gerard-Smith, V., Avondale, Heathfield Road, Seaford.
 1925. Gibbes, 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.
 1928. Goddard, Scott, 18, Crooms Hill, Greenwich, S.E. 10.
 1918. †Godfrey, Walter H., F.S.A. }
 1923. †Godfrey, Mrs. W. H. }
 1923. †Godfrey, Miss G. H. } 203, High Street, Lewes.
 1932. †Godfrey, W. E. }
1923. †Godfrey-Faussett, Brig.-Gen. E. G., C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A. }
 1930. †Godfrey-Faussett, Mrs. E. G. } Annes, Hadlow
 1934. Godman, Dame Alice, O.B.E., South Lodge, Horsham. } Down, Uckfield.
 1903. †*Godman, C. R. Bayly, Bull's Wood, Warninglid.
 1885. *Godman, Col. Charles B., Woldringfold, Horsham.
 1908. Goldfinch, Miss Isabel, Cobbe Cottage, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1920. Goldsmith, Mrs. D., c/o Bank of London & South America, Ltd.,
 Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.
 1928. Goodliffe, F. A., Lamley Lodge, Warnham Road, Horsham.
 1911. †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, East-
 bourne.
 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, Squadron Leader Ivor, R.A.F. Headquarters Middle East, Cairo.
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, Pevensy.
1926. †Gray, Miss E. H., 27, Wilbury Gardens, Hove.
1936. Greatrex, A. G. } Hackwoods Farm, Robertsbridge.
1936. †Greatrex, Mrs. }
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., Firl Vicarage, Lewes.
1932. †Gregory, W. R., 58, Harrington Road, Brighton.
1933. Gregson Ellis, Mrs.
1933. †Gregson Ellis, Miss R. M. } Kenwards Mead, 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.
1936. †Griffiths, Miss A. P., 203, School Hill, 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., Silverdene, Somerhill Road, Hove.
1929. *Guy, N. G., 188, Anlaby Road, Hull.
1930. Gwynne, N. G., Deans, Piddinghoe, Newhaven.
1920. *Gwynne, Lieut.-Col. Roland V., D.L., D.S.O., Folkington Manor, Polegate.
1913. Haire, Rev. A., Framfield Vicarage, Uckfield.
1924. †Hales, Charles, Abbots Leigh, Haywards Heath.
1929. †Hall, Miss H., Blue Gate, Lindfield.
1930. Hallward, H., Moghurst, Frant.
1912. *Halstead, Leslie C., Kingley Vale, Whyke Road, Chichester.
1930. Hamilton, B.
1935. †Hamilton, Mrs. } Ower House, Warndene Road, Brighton.
1936. Hamilton, Sir Robert W., The Grange, Hadlow Down.
1923. Hanbury, F. J., F.L.S., Brockhurst, East Grinstead.
1932. Hannah, C. W., Philpots, West Hoathly.
1908. Hannah, Ian C., M.P., F.S.A., Whim, Lamancha, Peeblesshire.
1935. *Harben, J. R., 14, Westbourne Villas, Hove.
1922. Harding, Major } Birling Manor, East Dean, 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 }
1922. †Harris, W. Cecil } Moatlands, East Grinstead; and 47, Phillimore
1924. †Harris, Mrs. W. C. } Gardens, Kensington, w. 8.
1929. Harrison, C. A. H., Swanborough Manor, Lewes.
1908. †Harrison, 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 Hexall's, Bletchingley, Surrey; and 33, Bedford Row, London.
 1933. Harvey, Mrs. A. F. B., Woodhatch, Hartfield.
 1936. rHarvey, R. B., 19, Sutherland Avenue, Bexhill.
 1900. Hassell, R. E., Tanners Manor, Horam.
 1925. Hastings, P., The Manor House, Earnley, Chichester.
 1908. rHaviland, 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.
 1932. Hawley, Lady, Sussex Rise, Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1932. rHaynes, Rev. H. W., Sidlesham Vicarage, Chichester.
 1936. Heineman, Miss, Crab Tree Cottage, Five Ashes, Mayfield.
 1935. Helme, Mrs. T., Penzance, Compton Road, Lindfield.
 1935. Hemming, Rev. P., Kelsham, Headcorn, Kent.
 1927. Henderson, Miss E. A., Grey House, Rotherfield Avenue, Bexhill.
 1925. Henniker-Gotley, Rev. G., Wivelsfield Vicarage, Haywards Heath.
 1925. rHenty, 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., 24A, Meads Street, Eastbourne.
 1929. rHill, A., Nether Bowries, Ditchling.
 1907. Hillman, Mrs. Aubrey, Saxonbury, Lewes.
 1936. Hobbs, C. A., Tall Oaks, Lindfield.
 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., Meadhome, St. John's Road, Eastbourne.
 1924. Hodges, W. J., 28, The Causeway, Horsham.
 1917. Hodgson, A. S., Westons Place, Warnham.
 1928. Hodgson, Mrs. E. T., Barnfield, Cowfold.
 1925. Hodgson, R. J., Millersmead, Bosham, Chichester.
 1927. rHoldsworth, Mrs., Glynde Place, Lewes.
 1905. r*Holgate, Miss Mary S., F.S.A., Mount Pleasant, Ardingly.
 1926. Holland, M., M.C., Lullings, Balcombe.
 1936. Holleyman, G. A., 12, Reynolds Road, Hove.
 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. rHoman, W. MacLean, Friars Road, Winchelsea.
 1931. Hooper, Miss, Bures, Southdown Road, Southwick, Brighton.
 1927. rHooper, W., Loxwood, Ridgeway Road, Redhill, Surrey.
 1930. rHope, 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 } Wilbury Road,
 1935. aHordern, Mrs. } Hove.
 1935. Hornblower, Lt.-Col. T. B., The Croft, Etchingham.
 1913. Horne, Mrs. Alderson, 15, Buckingham Gate, s.w. 1.
 1925. Huddart, G. W. O., The Froyles, Lindfield, Haywards Heath.
 1929. Hughes, A. A., Robindene, Manor Road, Brighton.
 1932. Hughes, Mrs., Plummers, Bishopstone; and 12, Addison Road, Kensington, w. 14.

LIST OF MEMBERS

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1926. tHulburd, P., Nonnington, Graffham, Petworth.
 1924. Hulme, E. W., The Old House, East Street, Littlehampton.
 1930. Humble-Crofts, Miss U., Crossways, Waldron.
 1935. Hunt, B. G. C., Bowden House, Seaford.
 1931. Hunt, J. W. A.
 1905. Hurst, Lt.-Col. A. R., Little Barrington, Burford, Oxfordshire.
 1895. Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C., The Nunnery, Rusper,
 Horsham.
 1920. tHurtley, Edwd., Crowborough Warren.
 1927. Hutchings, J., Downend, Claremont Road, Seaford.
 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. AInnes, Mrs. } Richmond Lodge, Lewes.
 1932. Ionides, Basil, Buxted Park.
 1915. Isaacson, F. Wootton, Slindon House, Nr. Arundel.

 1909. Jackson, Horace, 162, High Street, Lewes.
 1934. Jackson, W. S., Old Coach House, Cliffe Hill, Lewes.
 1933. Jacobs, A. R., 8, Cadborough Hill, Rye.
 1923. Janion, Mrs. H. Garnett }
 1932. AJanion, H. Garnett } Cheeleys, Horsted Keynes.
 1936. tJarrett, A. M., 115, Lyndhurst Road, Worthing.
 1934. tJeans, 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. tJenkinson, W. E. L. }
 1934. AJenkinson, Mrs. W. E. L. } Tinkers, Lindfield.
 1925. Jenner, L. W., Barclays Bank, Ltd., North Street, Brighton.
 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. AJohnson, C. Villiers } 30, Buckingham Place, Brighton.
 1909. Johnston, G. D., 10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, w.c. 2.
 1929. Johnstone, J., Tythe Barn, West Drive, Ferring-on-Sea.
 1928. Jones, J. A. }
 1928. AJones, Mrs. J. A. } The Croft, Southover, Lewes.
 1926. Jones, Miss Mabel, Clayton Wind Mills, Hassocks.
 1931. Jordan, H. W., 23, Arlington Road, Eastbourne.
 1933. Judges, Mrs., Howard Lodge, Hurstpierpoint.

 1929. Kaye-Smith, Miss A. D., 23, Charles Road, St. Leonards.
 1932. Keay, N., Elms Meade, Meads Road, Eastbourne.
 1905. tKeef, H. W., Hillbre Mount, Framfield.
 1927. Kelsey, A. R., Castle Hill, Rotherfield.
 1928. Kelsey, C. E., Somerleaze, Eastbourne Road, Seaford.
 1926. tKelway-Bamber, H., M.V.O.
 1936. Kemp, H. C. E., Clare Garth, Headland Avenue, Seaford.
 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.
 1935. Kewley, Miss, 18, Albany Villas, Hove.
 1935. Killick, Miss M., Jordans, Ardingly.
 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, Withdean, Brighton.
 1933. Kirby, Miss C. F. M., 4, Sutherland Avenue, Bexhill.
 1930. Knight, Mrs. G., King's Cottage, Mare Hill, Pulborough.
 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.
 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., Stantons, 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.
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.t*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,
 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.
 1936. Lovegrove, C. W., Burscott, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton,
 Surrey.
1925. tLovell, P. W., F.S.A., 84, Elm Park Road, Chelsea, s.w. 3.
 1929. Lovell, R. G., St. Moritz, Upper Avenue, Eastbourne.
 1909. Lucas, E. V., C.H., c/o Messrs. Methuen & Co., Ltd., 36, Essex Street,
 Strand, w.c. 2.
 1907. Lucas, John Clay, 10, Milwood Road, Horsham.
 1927. Luck, Miss, The Old Rectory, Etchingham.

1899. †Luxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Higham House, Robertsbridge.
 1933. Lynde, G. G., Tenchleys Park, Limpsfield Common, Surrey.
 1935. Lyon-Smith, Mrs. G., Clayton Holt End, Hassocks.
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, Priory Crescent, Lewes.
 1919. †Mackenzie, A. D., 22, Harrington Road, Brighton.
 1933. McWalter, W. F. C., 7, Albion Street, Lewes.
 1927. Mais, S. P. B., Tansley, Shoreham.
 1934. Maitland, A. F., Friston Place, East Dean, Nr. Eastbourne.
 1904. Maitland, Major F. J., 33a, Brunswick Square, Hove.
 1886. Malden, H. M. S., 66, Cavendish Avenue, Cambridge.
 1936. Malden, Rev. P. H., The Presbytery, Herons Ghyll, Uckfield.
 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. }
 1932. †Margary, Mrs. I. D. } Yew Lodge, East Grinstead.
 1910. Margesson, Col. E. W., C.M.G., 34, Mill Road, Worthing.
 1924. Margesson, Miss Amy, Scaynes Hill House, Haywards Heath.
 1913. Margetson, Alan }
 1913. †Margetson, Mrs. } 9, Lewes Crescent, Brighton.
 1928. Margetson, W. L., 14, Moor Lane, Fore Street, E.C. 2.
 1935. †Marsh, S. J., Ardens, Nutley, Uckfield.
 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. }
 1930. Martin, Miss I. M. } The Dene, Shottermill, Haslemere.
 1934. Mason, R. T., Suntinge, North End, East Grinstead.
 1908. Mason, Reginald, Westlands, Chailey.
 1935. Matthews, Miss M., Twitten, Wallerouch, 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. }
 1935. †Maynard, Miss E. V. } Woodward's, Burgess Hill.
 1924. Mead, Rev. A. R., Hopwoods, Swards End, Saffron Walden.
 1931. †Meade, Mrs. E., 3 Eagle Tower, Lennox Road, Southsea.
 1922. †Meads, W. E. }
 1922. †Meads, Mrs. } Buckhurst Lodge, 30, Buckhurst Road, Bexhill.
 1935. †Mellor, F., The Crypt, Chichester.
 1927. †Mersey, The Right Hon. Viscount, C.M.G., C.B.E., Bignor Park, Pul-
 borough.
1926. Mertens, Miss Agnes, Cheriton, Cuckfield.
 1902. †Messel, Lt.-Col. L. C. R., Nymans, Handcross.
 1925. *Mettters, Mrs. T. L., Helmsley House, Havant.
 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, Carisle.

1935. Miller, J. S., 22, Pembroke Crescent, Hove.
 1929. Milman, Miss J., Roseland, Hampden Park, Eastbourne.
 1930. Milton, Rev. A., The Priest's House, Uckfield.
 1905. Mitchell, G. S., Broadbridge Place, Horsham.
 1932. Mitchell, Mrs., Tylers, Kippington, Sevenoaks.
 1923. Mitchell, W. E., Annandale, Cuckfield.
 1934. Mole, Miss M.
 1935. Molson, G. H. E., The Pigeon House, Angmering.
 1935. Monk Bretton, Lady, Conyboro', Lewes.
 1904. Montgomerie, D. H., F.S.A., 5, Alexandra Court, Queen's Gate, s.w. 7.
 1921. Moore, Sir Alan, Bart. }
 1926. AMoore, Lady } Hancox, Battle.
 1935. Morgan, G., Ashley-Hatton, Dyke Road Avenue, Brighton.
 1921. *Morgan, J. J., Nyetimber, West Chilmington.
 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.
 1935. Morland, Mrs., 1, Cousins Grove, Southsea, Hants.
 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. rMorris, Ronald, 36, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1909. Morrish, C. A., High Street, Lewes.
 1907. rMorrish, 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. AMosse, Mrs. } Roffey House, Horsham.
 1934. Moulton, Hon. Sylvia Fletcher, The Court House, Barcombe.
 1935. *Moyne, The Rt. Hon. Lord, 10, Grosvenor Place, s.w.1.
 1921. Muncey, Rev. E. Howard, The Paddock House, Gloucester.
 1923. *Munnion, E. H., Ardings, Ardingly.
 1928. rMunro, J. A. C., Barons Down, Lewes.
 1936. Munro, Captain R. Gordon, Oakendean, Cowfold.
 1935. Muscott, Miss E., 16, Sussex Square, Brighton.
 1932. Musgrave, Mrs. Herbert, Wych Warren, Forest Row.
1936. Nash, C. H. }
 1936. Nash, Mrs. } Gorse Bank, Firl Road, Seaford.
 1904. Nash, Rev. E. H., Eastergate Rectory, Chichester.
 1927.r*Nettlefold, F. J., Chelwood Vachery, Chelwood Gate, Nutley.
 1921. rNewbery, Mrs., The Spring Green Lady, Pulborough.
 1895.r*Newington, Mrs. C., Oakover, Ticehurst.
 1925. Nicholetts, Rev. J., The Vicar's Close, Chichester.
 1914. Nicholson, Mrs., Skippers Hill, Five Ashes.
 1904. rNicholson, 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. rNorth, J. S., 44, Market Street, Brighton.
 1927. North-Cox, W. N., 19, Kensington Court Place, w. 8.
 1932. Nye, G. W., Bukalasa, P.O. Bombo, Uganda.
1903. Ockenden, Maurice, Glen Lyn, Sanderstead Hill East, Sanderstead.
 1920. Odell, Mrs., Mabbs Hill, Stonegate, Ticehurst.
 1903.r*Oke, A. W., F.S.A., 32, Denmark Villas, Hove.
 1931. Oliver, M. J., Callahope, Tongdean Avenue, Hove.
 1922. Oxley, Mrs., Monks, Balcombe.

1896. tPackham, Arthur B., 12A, North Place, North Road, Brighton.
 1909. Paddon, A. M. } Lodge Hill, Pulborough, and 4, Brick Court, Temple,
 1924. Paddon, J. B. } e.c. 4.
 1917. Padwick, F. G., Monks Barn, Petersfield, Hants.
 1935. Paine, Miss J. J., Appletrees, Angmering-by-Sea.
 1897. Pannett, A. R., Hvilstedet, Haywards Heath.
 1928. Pannett, C., 14, Nevill Crescent, Lewes.
 1928. Pannett, C. J., 33, Cross Way, 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.
 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. aPearce, Mrs. Oswald D., 63, Church Road, Richmond, Surrey.
 1923.t*Pearson, The Hon. Clive, Parham, Pulborough.
 1934. Pearson, Miss L. M. H., 50, Norton Road, Hove.
 1921.t*Peckham, W. D., Rymans, Apuldram, Chichester.
 1920: Peel, Miss J. M., The Armoury, Winchelsea.
 1928. Pelham, R. A., The University, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
 1922. Pelham, The Hon. Mrs., 1, Langdale Road, Hove.
 1911. Penfold, Rev. E. W. D., Durrington Vicarage, Worthing.
 1913. tPenfold, Fred. B., Fetcham Holt, Leatherhead, Surrey.
 1898. Penney, S. Rickman, The Grange, Hurstpierpoint.
 1924. Penty, H. F., 5, Berkeley Court, Kings Road, Brighton.
 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.
 1935. Phillips, Mrs., St. Christophers, Wannock Lane, Willingdon.
 1933. Phillips, E., Haverford, Sea Road, Bexhill.
 1936. Phillips, E., 18, Walpole Road, Brighton.
 1900. Pickard, T. W., Glynde, Lewes.
 1927. Piggott, Stuart, Rams Hill, Petersfield, Hants.
 1935. Pike, Mrs., 17 Gwydyr Mansions, Hove, 2.
 1930. Pitcher, J. Scott, Haslemere, Haywards Heath.
 1920. Pitcher, M. G. Scott, Haywards Heath.
 1904. Plummer, H., Lyntonville, Haywards Heath.
 1911. tPollicutt, J. H., 20, Sompting Road, Broadwater, Worthing.
 1932. tPollitt, Col. J. }
 1932. aPollitt, Mrs. J. } Patcham Grange, Brighton.
 1905. Ponsonby, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Shulbrede Priory, Lynchmere.
 1934. Ponsonby, Col. C. E., m.p., Cobbe Place, Lewes.
 1930. aPontifex, Miss, Clifden, Horam.
 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, 11, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1886. *Powell, C. W., The Manor House, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 1931. tPowell, E. Turner, East Cliff Cottage, Seaford.
 1924. Powell, H. C., 79, High Street, Lewes.
 1890. tPowell, H. J., Hill Lodge, Lewes.

1921. Powell, T. Baden, Newick.
 1932. Powell, Rev. Valentine P. } St. Nicholas Vicarage, Brighton.
 1932. T Powell, Mrs. Valentine P. }
 1923. A Powell-Edwards, Col. H. I., D.L., D.S.O., Odintune, Plumpton.
 1923. T Poynder, Mrs. }
 1924. A Poynder, F. C. } 92, High Street, East Grinstead.
 1935. Preston, Mrs., Slaugham Park.
 1932. Preston, Miss C. M., 22A, Cleveland Square, Bayswater, w. 2.
 1922. Price, L. L., 39, Preston Drive, Brighton.
 1925. Price-Davies, Miss, Birchgrove, Haywards Heath.
 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.
 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. A Ransome, Miss }
 1872. Raper, W. A., Battle.
 1927. T Ravenscroft, Lt.-Col. H. V., The Abbey, Storrington.
 1902. T Ray, J. E., F.R.HIST.SOC., 9, Stanley Road, Hastings.
 1931. Rayner, W. A. } Smugglers Cottage, Crawley Down.
 1931. A Rayner, Mrs. W. A. }
 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.
 1936. T Reynolds, Mrs., Belfry Cottage, Chidham, Nr. Chichester.
 1922. Reynolds, W. G., 123, High Street, Lewes.
 1935. A Rhys-Davids, Miss, Pine Cottage, Amberley, Arundel.
 1922. Ricardo, Miss M. E., Fraryhurst, Prinsted, Emsworth, Hants.
 1935. T Richards, F. E. } Coombe Hall, East Grinstead.
 1935. A Richards, Mrs. F. E. }
 1934. Richards, Ivor, Wakeham Wood, Terwick, Petersfield. Hants.
 1926. Richardson, C. Winterton, Red Croft, St. Mary's, New Romney.
 1932. Richardson, Mrs. Wigham, 4, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells.
 1936. Richmond and Gordon, His Grace the Duke of, Goodwood, Chichester.
 1925. Rickards, A. W., Woodside, Peasmarsh.
 1884. Rickman, John Thornton, 35, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.
 1929. T Ridge, C. H. } 108, Highgate Hill, n. 6.
 1936. A Ridge, Mrs. C. H. }
 1922. Ridley, Godfrey W. } The Manor House, West Hoathly.
 1921. A Ridley, Mrs. G. W. }
 1928. Riley, W. N., 4, Hove Park Gardens, Hove.
 1934. Robb, Major Elvey, 16, Bedford Row, London, w.c. 1.
 1911. T 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. T Robinson, Lt.-Col. G. S., 2A, Terminus Mansions, Eastbourne.
 1933. Robson, E. L. } Totease House, Buxted.
 1933. A Robson, Mrs. E. L. }
 1930. Robson, Miss M. M., 28, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
 1931. Roemer, Mrs. C. H. de, Lime Park, Herstmonceux.
 1932. Roper, E. E., Gales, Hildenborough, Kent.
 1928. Roper, Rev. J. S., Ana-oolwa, Heathfield Road, Seaford.
 1927. T 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.,
 1924. Rudkin, Rev. E. H. }
 1924. ARudkin, Mrs. E. H. } The Rectory, Ninfield, Battle.
 1927. Rundle, E. C., 21, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1908. Russell, Miss Louise, Ashlands, Burwash.
 1922. Russell, Ernest C., Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1935. Russell-Smith, A., Holly Croft, Coleman's Hatch.
 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.

 1936. Sadler, F., Marsden, Chichester.
 1933. Le Sage, Miss, Tortington School, Arundel.
 1913. *St. Croix, Major, Clement de, Chiltington, Bavant Road, Brighton,
 1898. rSalmon, E. F., 4, Colebrook Road, Southwick, Brighton.
 1920. Salt, Miss Dorothy, 5, South Pallant, Chichester.
 1896.T*Salzman, L. F., F.S.A., 10, Mecklenburgh Square, w.c. 1.
 1919. Sandell, Weller W., Alresford, Shakespeare Road, Worthing.
 1929. Sandeman, Mrs., O.B.E., 14, Second Avenue, Hove.
 1920. Sargeant, Sir Alfred R., 55, The Drive, Hove.
 1926. rSaunders, 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.
 1923. Scaramanga, Mrs. Ambrose, Tiltwood, Crawley Down.
 1928. Schove, A. P., Oak Lodge, West Wickham, Kent.
 1925. Scott, A. D. Lindsay,
 1930. Scott, G. Forrester, Lywood House, Ardingly.
 1934. Scott Williams, Major A., D.S.O. }
 1934. AScott Williams, Mrs. A. } Asni, Upper Carlisle Road, East-
 1931. Seager, J. E., The Woodleighs, Nr. Arundel. bourne.
 1927. Sealy, Mrs. G. Elliot,
 1920.T*Secretan, Spencer D. }
 1935.TASecretan, H. C. } Swaynes, Rudgwick.
 1930. Selby-Bigge, Sir Lewis Amherst, Bart., K.C.B., Kingston Manor,
 Lewes.
 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.
 1935. Shaw, T., Eskdale, The Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.
 1934. Shelford, W. H., Horncastle, East Grinstead.
 1921. Shenstone, Miss A., Sutton Hall, Lewes.
 1920. Shiffner, Sir H. B., Bart., Coombe Place, Lewes.
 1926. Shore, Captain, B. C. G., Alureds, Northiam.
 1935. Siggs, C. G., Stone Cottage, Frant.
 1919. rSimpson, Mrs. Hume }
 1925. Simpson, Miss M. A. } Watland Furlong, Bishopstone.
 1925. Sinclair, Mrs., The Red House, Ninfield, Battle.
 1909. Sinnock, Miss F. S., Downford, Hailsham.
 1933. Sissons, Miss H. J., Little Dene, Wannock Lane, Willingdon.
 1928. Sissons, Miss V. H., Crouchers, Rudgwick.
 1921. Skeet, Major Francis, F.S.A., Syon House, Angmering.
 1928. rSkinner, Lt.-Col. R. M., 3, Bohemia Road, St. Leonards.
 1931. Skipwith, Mrs. H. d'E., 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.
 1920. Smith, Major E. P., Watton House, Hertford.
 1927. Smith, F. E. J., Ashdown House, Danehill; and 4, Gloucester Place, w. 1.
 1909. tSmith, Miss Harvey, Hill House, The Avenue, Lewes.
 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, Holmeroft, Hurstpierpoint.
 1926. *Somers-Clarke, E. H., 62, Lansdowne Street, Hove.
 1895. *Somerset, A. F., Castle Goring, Worthing.
 1924. Somervell, Mrs., Winster House, Windermere.
 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.
 1935. Stafford, E. D. }
 1935. AStafford Mrs. } 166 Western Road, Hove.
 1927. Staffurth, Miss F. E. A., Kenworth, 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., 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., Plantation House, 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. t*Storey, H., 27, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne.
 1925. Story, Miss E. M., 20, Rochester Close, Hove.
 1930. tStrachan-Davidson, K., Hillside, Lindfield.
 1923. tStraker, E., Friars Mead, Pilgrims Way, Reigate.
 1931. Streatfeild, Miss, The Rocks, Uckfield.
 1935. Street, Miss E., Rosemary, Bosham, Chichester.
 1933. Stretton, H. F., Adams Barn, Willingdon.
 1935. Sturt, Rev. H., Crowhurst Rectory, Battle.
 1905. Sturtevant, Miss, 21, St. Matthew's Gardens, St. Leonards.
 1932. Stutchbury, Mervyn S., Gayles, Friston; and 12, Queen Anne's Gate, s.w. 1.
 1933. Summerhayes, J. O., D.S.O., Saxonholm, Newhaven.

1920. Sutton, Major Thomas, School Hill House, Lewes.
 1886. τ Sutton, Thomas, Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, w.c. 2.
 1930. Swann, Mrs., Holbrook, Cross-in-Hand.
 1924. Swann, Rev. Sidney, Lindfield, Haywards Heath.
 1926. Swayne, T. Gaton, North Down, Warwicks Bench, Guildford.
 1929. Swinderen, Madame de Mares van, Netherlands Legation, 21, Portman Square, London.
 1925. Sykes-Maclean, Rev. H., Woodmancote Rectory, Nr. Henfield.
 1935. Symington, J. Nobel, Hambrook, Chichester.
1924. Tacey, Neville, 18, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
 1906. Talbot, Hugo, o.B.E., Little Ease, Patching, Nr. Worthing.
 1924. τ Tatchell, Sydney, 4, Carlyle Mansions, Brunswick Place, Hove.
 1931. Tate, Mrs., Hilden, Rye.
 1926. Tayler, Miss H., Duff House, Arundel.
 1935. Taylor, A. J., Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments, H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, s.w. 1.
 1930. Taylor, Mrs. Francis, 29, Palmeira Avenue Mansions, Hove.
 1892. τ Taylor, 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., c/o Midland Bank, 44, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
 1926. Tessier, Norman Y., 11, Eaton Road, Hove.
 1924. Thompson, Mrs. George R. T., Rother Cottage, Midhurst.
 1920. Thornton, Major R. L., D.L., C.B.E., High Cross, Framfield, Uckfield.
 1916. Thorpe, Arthur D., Highfield, Sedlescombe, Battle.
 1922. *Tittley, R. K., Bringhurst, Horley, Surrey.
 1933. Todd, A. E., Orchard House, Wannock, Polegate.
 1926. Tollemache, Sir Lyonel, Bart., Ham House, Richmond, Surrey.
 1925. Tomkins, Newland, Estate Offices, Pulborough.
 1935. Tomlin, J. W.
 1935. Δ Tomlin, Mrs. J. W. } Old Homestead, Bodle Street Green, Hailsham.
 1927. Tooth, S., Clare Glen, Rocks Lane, Buxted.
 1909. Torry, Rev. Claude, Church House, Chailey.
 1929. Townend, E. W., Nigishi, Kingston Road, Lewes.
 1927. τ Toye, D. B., o.B.E., 32, Welbeck Avenue, Hove.
 1927. Tranchell, Lt.-Col. H. C., The Plantation, Curdridge, Southampton.
 1924. Trehearne, F. W. } 16 Bedford Row, w.c. 1; and 63, Windsor
 1927. Δ Trehearne, Mrs. F. W. } Road, Ealing, w.
 1935. Trotter, Lady, Chiddingly Farm, West Hoathly.
 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. τ Turner, H. G., Isenhurst, Haywards Heath.
 1935. Turner, J. M.
 1935. Δ Turner, Mrs. J. M. } 21, New Church Road, Hove.
 1936. Turner, Miss O., Hortons, Cuckfield.
 1930. Turner, S. Duke, Westbury, Purley, Surrey.
1894. Ullathorne, William G., 3, Linden Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
 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, Woolbeding Rectory, Midhurst.
 1924. Verral, Miss K. P., c/o Miss Munt, 76, Rugby Road, Brighton.

1909. Verrall, Frank, Piccards Cottage, Sandy Lane, Guildford.
 1926. †Vidler, L. A., The Old Stone House, Rye.
 1923. Vinall, F. C., Amberstone, Hailsham.
 1926. Vine, G., 12, Dunstan Road, London, N.W. 11.
 1919. Viner-Brady, N. P. W., F.S.A., Ferryside, Twickenham.
 1935. Visick, H. C., The Wolds, College Road, Eastbourne.
 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.
 1927. Walker, J. L., Old Stone House, East Grinstead.
 1930. Wallis, Miss L. M., Sunnycroft, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1929. †Walpole, Miss G. E., Strawberry Hill, Ufford, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 1926. Walsh, Cecil
 1926. †Walsh, Mrs. Cecil } North Acres, Streat, Hassocks.
 1917. Walton, H. W., White Hart Hotel, Lewes.
 1932. Walton-Wilson, Miss, Moorside, Westfield, Battle.
 1936. Wapshare, Miss G. S., Ingleside, Grange Road, Lewes.
 1932. Warburton, G. A., Mill House, Uckfield.
 1925. Ward, C. R., Westlands, The Drive, Shoreham.
 1932. Ward, Gordon, F.S.A., 7, Pembroke Road, 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. †Warre, Capt. A. T., F.S.A., 13, Salisbury Road, Hove.
 1918. Warren, A. G., 203, High Street, Lewes.
 1921. †*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.
 1924. Watson, Lt.-Col. L. A., The Warren, Bognor.
 1936. Watson, Mrs., North Corner, Lewes.
 1936. Watson, Miss P., 7, Le Brun Road, Eastbourne.
 1921. †Watters, 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.
 1933. †Westlake, Rev. Canon, The Presbytery, 39, Richmond Road, Worthing.
 1926. Weston, Major C. F. R. N., M.C., Tuscnoad Grange, Bethersden, Kent.
 1934. *Wharrie, Mrs., Warnham Lodge, Warnham; and 10, Eaton Avenue, Hampstead.
1913. Wharton, E. A., Buckhurst Cottage, Withyham.
 1924. Wharton, Captain E. L., R.N., Hye House, Crowhurst.
 1933. Whistler, H., Caldbeck House, Battle.
 1935. White, P. F., 1, Church Square, Rye.
 1932. White, W. L., Emlyn, Selsey.
 1930. White, Mrs. Percival, 7, Albany Villas, Hove.
 1930. †White, T.
 1930. †AWhite, 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.
 1935. Wigan, Rev. S. R., Slip Mill House, Hawkhurst, Kent.
 1909. Wight, E., The Red House, Tongdean Avenue, Hove.
 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.

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1880. *Willet, Rev. F., Fir Tree End, Haywards Heath.
 1930. †Williams, F. E., J.B.E., Wayside, Mill Road, Eastbourne.
 1931. Williams, F. R., Cherrywell, Kedale Road, Seaford.
 1913. Williams, S. H., F.S.A., 32, Warrior Square, St. Leonards.
 1907. Williams, W. N., 67, Barton Road, Cambridge.
 1921. †Willson, A. B., White Cottage, The Drove-way, Hove.
 1914. Winbolt, S. E., Aclea, Worthing Road, Horsham.
 1934. Winch, M. B., Broomhall, Horsham.
 1917. Windle, Rev. T. H., 56, West Hill, St. Leonards.
 1920. Winterton, The Rt. Hon. Earl, M.P., Shillinglee Park.
 1931. Wisdom, Mrs., Hazelwood, Steyne Road, Seaford.
 1930. Wisdom, Rev. H. T., The Chantry, Monmouth.
 1924. †*Wishart, E. E., Marsh Farm, Binsted, Arundel.
 1916. †Wolesey, The Rt. Hon. The Viscountess, Culpepers, Ardingly.
 1932. Wood, E. A., 20, Brittany Road, St. Leonards.
 1932. Wood, F. H. L., Flat 3, 24, Goring Road, Worthing.
 1909. Wood, W. J., High Street, Seaford.
 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., Coverdale, East Grinstead.
 1935. Woodward, Miss K. M., 41, Ethelbert Road, Wimbledon, s.w. 20.
 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.
 1936. Woolstone, Mrs., 2, Rigden Road, Hove.
 1928. Worthington-Eyre, Mrs., Eyreville, Kiltormer, Co. Galway, Ireland.
 1922. Wright, Alec. C., Holmestrowe Lodge, East Grinstead.
 1936. Wright, Mrs. A. G., Fir Toll, Mayfield.
 1925. *Wright, Miss Margaret, Watlands House, Scaynes Hill.
 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
 1932. †Wyndham, Miss Florence } Rogate Lodge, Petersfield.
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, 34 Normanton Avenue, Bognor.

PART II. LIBRARIES, SOCIETIES, AND INSTITUTIONS

1929. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
1925. Bexhill Borough Reference Library.
1935. Birkbeck College, London.
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).
1934. County School for Boys, Lewes.
1933. County School, East Grinstead.
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.
1920. Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154, Baylston Street, Boston,
Mass., U.S.A.
1916. 'Men of Sussex' Association, c/o W. A. Greig, 1, Foxbourne Road,
s.w. 17.
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).

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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. H. Marsh, 10, Culverden Park 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 1935

Members of Council :

<i>Till 1936.</i>	<i>Till 1937.</i>	<i>Till 1938.</i>
A. W. BECKETT.	W. H. BLABER.	E. CECIL CURWEN, F.S.A.
ELIOT CURWEN, F.S.A. (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).	The Rev. W. BUDGEN, F.S.A.	C. H. S. ELLIS.
J. H. EVERY.	W. H. GODFREY, F.S.A.	BRIG.-GEN. E. G. GODFREY-FAUSSETT,
A. HILL.	I. D. MARGARY, F.S.A.	C.B., C.M.G., 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 RIGHT REV. the BISHOP OF LEWES.
J. S. NORTH.	SIR ARTHUR SMITH WOODWARD, LL.D., F.R.S.	A. D. MACKENZIE. W. A. RAPER. J. E. RAY, F.R.HIST.S.

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*).

I. MEMBERSHIP.—The Council has much pleasure in recording that the decrease in membership which set in during the year 1930, and continued down to the end of 1934, was checked during the year 1935. This is almost entirely due to a gratifying increase in the number of new members. Thus the deaths and resignations totalled 95, as compared with 109 in 1934 and 90 in 1933; but the new members elected reached 101, as against only 60 in 1934 and 74 in 1933. There was, therefore, a net increase of 6. The actual figures are as follows:

	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Associate.</i>	<i>Life.</i>	<i>Honorary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1st Jan. 1935	987	94	65	7	1,153
1st Jan. 1936	990	97	65	7	1,159

While glad to be able to report an improvement, the Council reminds members that there is still a great deal of leeway to be made up before the membership reaches the high-water mark of 1,288 at which it stood on 1st January, 1930, and as the average loss by deaths and resignations is about 100, it is clear that every effort must be made to secure new members. The Council is itself, in conjunction with the Local Honorary Secretaries, taking steps with that

object in view, but it urges all members to keep the matter before them, and to lose no opportunity of enrolling any one likely to be interested.

The list of prominent members who have died is unusually long: Miss M. H. Arnold (1906), E. L. Bairstow (1931), C. Loftus Barham (1914), Mrs. F. Borradaile (1920), Sir William Chance, Baronet (1920), Alick Chumley (1926), C. B. O. Clarke (1911), W. W. Davey (Hon. Member 1923), Canon G. E. Frewer (1924), G. G. Guy (1925), C. R. Haines, F.S.A. (1900), G. E. Hart (1924), E. Huth (1899), W. A. Inderwick (1905), Dudley Kibbler (1909), Mrs. Montagu Knight (1928), F. Ogden Loesch (1922), Edward Meade (1931), E. Michell (1916), the Duke of Richmond and Gordon (1893), J. E. Saunders (1904), Mrs. Sayer-Milward (1914), Miss Florence E. Seale (1920), Charles Stubbs (1926), Canon R. A. Waters, D.C.L. (1917), Major T. Faulconer Wisden (1901), Lord Woolavington (1911).

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon occupied the office of President for the year 1931-2, during which he graciously welcomed the Society at Goodwood. Sir William Chance, Baronet, and Mr. C. B. O. Clarke were Vice-Presidents. Reference is made elsewhere in this report to the notable benefaction of Sir William and Lady Chance: and also to the legacy left to the Society by Mr. Meade. Members who attended the Summer Meeting at Horsted Keynes in 1922 will recollect Mr. C. B. O. Clarke's lavish entertainment of the Society at Broadhurst: and those who braved the rain at the 1934 Meeting the kindly welcome which the Society received at Albourne from Canon Waters.

Mr. E. Huth served as a member of the Council from 1914 until he left Sussex in 1921.

Much useful work in lecturing to schools had been done by Mr. Alick Chumley. Mr. Charles Stubbs had made a notable collection of deeds, and was at all times ready to place at the disposal of inquirers his stores of knowledge relating to the manorial history of Brighton.

Mr. W. W. Davey was the Society's Finance Clerk from 1905 to 1923.

2. OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.—At the Annual Meeting Lord Moyne, D.S.O., was elected President, and the other officers were re-elected.

Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A., the Right Rev. Hugh M. Hordern,

Bishop of Lewes, Mr. A. D. Mackenzie, and Mr. W. A. Raper were elected members of the Council in succession to the Rev. A. A. Evans, the Rev. Canon K. H. MacDermott, Dr. H. R. Mosse, and Sir Percy Wyndham, K.C.M.G., none of whom sought re-election. It is worthy of record that Mr. Raper first became a member of the Council as long ago as 1877, and served continuously until 1921, a period of 44 years. He now rejoins the Council after an interval of 14 years, during which all except seven of those who were his colleagues immediately prior to his retirement have ceased to be members of the Council.

3. ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual Meeting was held, by the courtesy of the Mayor, in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, Lewes, on 20th March. In the absence of the President the Bishop of Lewes (Vice-President) took the Chair. After the necessary business had been transacted a discussion took place on the method and advisability of collecting the names of Fields. The Council was asked to reconsider the matter, which has resulted in a scheme being drawn up, and Mr. Glover has undertaken to tabulate the names received. In the afternoon Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A., and Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A., read papers on 'The Recent Excavations on Plumpton Plain', and 'The Roman Road from Barcombe Mills, through Streat, to Streatham, Henfield', which were illustrated by lantern slides.

4. SUMMER MEETING.—This was held on 22nd July, when members assembled at the entrance to Arundel Castle, where they were met by Captain E. H. Mostyn, on behalf of the Duke of Norfolk, E.M. Before going to the Fitzalan Chapel the party heard from Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., a summary of the long history of the Castle. Subsequently the principal rooms of the Castle itself, with their many art treasures, were thrown open. After lunch one section, under the leadership of Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., and Mr. E. J. F. Hearne, went to the War Dyke, and another assembled at the Parish Church of Arundel, which was described by Dr. G. W. Eustace and Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A. The two sections united at Bailiffscourt, Clymping, where the ancient chapel of Atherington and the adjoining house—modern in construction but built entirely of old material—were thrown open by the kindness of the Society's President, Lord Moyne. A long day ended at the fine church of Clymping, which was described by Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A.

5. AUTUMN MEETING.—In accordance with the usual custom of the Society to hold the Autumn Meeting every other year at Brighton or Hove, this meeting was held, through the kindness of the authorities, in the Art Gallery of the Brighton Museum, on 29th November. Nearly 300 members and their friends were present to hear Dr. R. Mortimer Wheeler, V.P.S.A., lecture on Maiden Castle, Dorset. The lecture was fully illustrated by lantern slides, and was quite one of the best that has been given to the Society. Tea was served at the close of the Meeting in the new Dome Corridor. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. H. D. Roberts and Mr. W. Law for the trouble they took in making the necessary arrangements.

6. LOCAL MEETINGS.—Five Local Meetings were held in the different Rapes of Sussex during the summer months. The first was at Lindfield on 27th April, and was attended by nearly 200 members and friends. Assembling in the Parish Church, they were received by the Vicar, the Rev. Sidney Swann, who gave an account of the Church, and was followed by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., who dealt more particularly with its architectural features. Miss Savill kindly allowed three interesting old houses in the High Street, which she had restored, to be visited, and they were described by Mr. McGrigor, the architect who superintended the work. The Vicar also kindly allowed his house to be inspected, and the gardens at Old Place (formerly the residence of Mr. C. E. Kempe) were thrown open by permission of Mr. F. Scully.

On 22nd May the Society met at the Blue Idol, Thakeham, the Friends' Meeting House in which William Penn used to worship. A very interesting account of the building and its history was given by the Warden, Mr. Francis Yates. Mr. Hubert Lidbetter, under whose direction the building has been recently restored, described its architectural features. After tea, which was served in the garden, the party went to Thakeham Church, which was described by Mr. Godfrey.

A very pleasant meeting was held in the neighbourhood of Arlington on 19th June. Assembling in the delightful garden of Claverham Manor, which is a moated house, the party, which was obliged to be strictly limited in numbers, heard Mr. Godfrey describe the house and give some details of its history, drawn principally from an account compiled by the present owner, Mr. E. C. Shoosmith, who was present at the meeting. Michelham Priory, another moated

house, was then visited, and here again Mr. Godfrey gave the story of the house, formerly an Augustinian Priory. The owners, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Wright, very kindly entertained those present to tea. After tea Arlington Church was visited, and Mr. E. T. Long, who had superintended its restoration, described its architecture.

Another very delightful meeting was held on 21st August at Ashburnham. Ashburnham Place was thrown open by the kindness of Lady Catherine Ashburnham. The history of the house and family was given by Mr. Godfrey, and the relics of Charles I preserved there were seen. The Church adjoining was also visited. Ashburnham Forge was seen on the way to Penhurst Church, which was also described by Mr. Godfrey.

The last meeting was held at Westbourne and Racton on 14th September. Assembling at Westbourne Church, Mr. Ian C. Hannah, F.S.A., described the architecture, and suggested that the nave was rebuilt in the sixteenth century owing to the fall of the Tower, although there is no definite proof of this. The party visited the little church of Racton, with its fine tombs of the Gunter family, on the way to Lordington House, where Admiral Phipps-Hornby gave a most interesting account of his predecessors there, and also of the house. On the way back to Chichester a halt was made to see a part of the 'Chichester Entrenchments'.

7. CASTLE AND MUSEUM. Unfortunately the increase in the number of visitors in 1934 has not been maintained, and this year there have been four hundred less, the numbers being as follows: Castle only 3,625, Museum only 358, Castle and Museum 3,284, and the numbers included in parties 1,098, making a total of 8,365. We regret to say that at the close of the year a very serious fall of chalk from the Castle Mound took place, owing to the exceptional rainfall. The owners of the houses on the south side of the Mound in times past cut considerably into the Mound to improve their gardens, so that on that side the Mound falls very steeply. The matter is in the hands of Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., who is acting in consultation with Mr. Clouting of H.M. Office of Works, and it is confidently hoped that the measures they are taking will ensure the stability of the Mound in future, but it will entail a very serious call on the Society's Funds.

During the past year many additions have been made to the Museum, perhaps the most important being a cast of the Ovingdean

skull, which was presented by Mr. H. D. Roberts. The Society was asked to lend some of the old Church Musical Instruments to an Exhibition of Musical Instruments held at Norwich; and a piece of the Soho Tapestry has been lent to an exhibition of Chinoiserie at the Burlington Fine Arts Club.

8. ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE. As members are aware, the custodians of Anne of Cleves House, since it has been in the Society's hands, Mr. and Mrs. Haynes, have retired, and Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor have taken their place and are taking much interest in, and care of, the exhibits. No special exhibition was arranged this year in the West Wing, but that part of the house which contains the Garraway Rice Collection was thrown open to visitors without any extra charge. The number of visitors is, therefore, about five hundred less than last year, being 3,030. Additions have been made to the exhibits here, perhaps the most unique being a Penstock formerly used in the sluice of the pond at the ironworks at Oldlands, Maresfield, which was presented by Sir Bernard Eckstein, Baronet.

9. WILMINGTON PRIORY. Certain minor improvements have been made at Wilmington Priory, but nothing that calls for comment. The number of visitors shows an increase on last year, namely, 2,952. The most important event of the year was the visit of H.M. the Queen, who motored from Eastbourne, and was conducted over the buildings by Mr. W. H. Godfrey. Her Majesty showed great interest in the Priory, and in its preservation, undertaken by the Society.

10. DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS.—The absence of any large additions during the year has enabled some arrears in calendaring to be made up, and nearly 3,000 documents have been dealt with; in this connexion the great help of Mr. H. Storey is gratefully acknowledged. Among the Deeds recently calendared there are about 250 relating to Brighton during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries which are of interest as covering a period when considerable development was taking place. The gift by Miss Huth of the late Mr. E. Huth's copy of the Court Rolls of the Manor of Twineham-Benfield, beginning in 1318, is particularly acceptable.

The Card Index of place-names in the Deeds has been augmented by the indexing of an additional 741 Deeds by Mr. A. W. Furlong; the heavy task of indexing personal names is being continued by Mr. C. H. Ridge.

11. PUBLICATIONS.—Volume 76, which appeared in September, marked what may be regarded as the beginning of the fourth series of the Society's Annual Collections. The volume is the first to be printed by the Oxford University Press, and varies slightly in form from its predecessors. In particular, Arabic numerals have been substituted for Roman in the numbering of the volumes: and the year of publication appears on the cover. The contents reached the high standard to which the Honorary Editor, Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A., has accustomed us.

The Chairman of the Council, Brigadier-General E. G. Godfrey-Faussett, F.S.A., is approaching the completion of the self-imposed but Herculean task involved in the compilation of the Index to Volumes LI to LXXV inclusive. The final proofs are now being corrected, and it is hoped that the Index will be in the hands of members not later than May or June. Through the generosity of an anonymous member, the Index will be issued free as an additional volume to all members paying their subscription for the year 1936. Any member *not* desiring to receive a copy should notify the Hon. Secretaries as soon as possible.

Under the able editorship of Miss M. S. Holgate, *Sussex Notes and Queries* has continued to appear at regular quarterly intervals. The Index referred to above includes Volumes 1 to 4 of *Sussex Notes and Queries*.

12. FINANCE.—The financial condition of the Society's General Fund, as distinct from the special funds administered by the Trust, continues satisfactory. Indeed the year 1935 marks a distinct improvement. Owing to the increase in new Members already referred to, and to the gradually rising proportion of Members who pay the full subscription of £1, subscriptions and entrance fees amounted to £980 as against £880. The balance on the Meetings account also showed an increase.

In addition, the Society just before the end of the year received a very welcome legacy of £100 from the late Mr. E. Meade. This, with the approval of Mrs. Meade, was applied in reduction of the loans incurred for the reconditioning of the Barbican and Wilming-ton Priory. The Society will greatly appreciate Mr. Meade's generous benefaction and the confidence it shows in the work which the Society is trying to do.

Another special item on the receipt side was the sum of £200 from the Sinking Fund Policy taken out to provide funds for the Index to Volumes LI to LXXV. This, of course, will be required during the present year. Attention may be drawn to the fact that a new Policy has already been taken out to provide for the Index to Volumes 76 to 100. As this has been done at the commencement of the period, instead of half-way through, the annual charge is less (£10 instead of £16) although the amount of the policy is double (£400 against £200).

On the expenditure side the cost of the volume was considerably less than in the previous year. The other items of expenditure show no great change.

The general result is that the cash balance was increased from £24 to £60: and that £250 from the Society's normal income was applied in reduction of the Barbican and Wilmington Priory loans which on 1st January 1935 stood at £1,100. These were further reduced by the legacy of £100 already referred to, by £50 surplus income from the Thomas-Stanford Fund, and, temporarily, by the application of the Index Sinking Fund, making a total reduction during the year of £600, or more than half the loans. Indeed until the end of the year there seemed a good prospect that these loans would be finally liquidated within the next year or two, but on the 31st December 1935 the fall of a portion of the Castle Mound created a fresh and heavy liability the extent of which is still uncertain.

13. CHURCH GUIDES.—Only one additional Guide was published during the year, Alfriston with Lullington. Several others are in preparation and will appear shortly.

14. In September Mrs. J. Godwin King very kindly arranged a special performance of *Iphigeneia in Aulis* by the Stoneland Players, the proceeds of which were devoted to the Barbican Repair Fund. The Society benefited to a considerable extent, and many members spent a most enjoyable afternoon at West Hoathly.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

BEXHILL MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

The summer activities of this Association during 1935 included a number of conducted excursions to places of archaeological interest in East Sussex. Mr. John E. Ray, F.R.Hist.S., acted as leader on the occasion of visits to the churches at Guestling and Icklesham, and Mr. W. E. Meads conducted members of the Association round Battle Abbey and the church of St. Mary at Battle. On an excursion to the eastern South Downs in the neighbourhood of Willingdon, and under the guidance of Mr. F. G. Bing, prehistoric barrows and other earthworks and the sites of early flint-mines were visited. There were also excursions to Brede Place, by the kind invitation of Commander Oswald Frewen, R.N., and to Great Dixter, Northiam, by the kind invitation of Mrs. Nathaniel Lloyd. The series of lectures during the winter months included several on archaeological subjects.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLUB

During the winter of 1934-5 eight lectures were given, including one by Dr. L. A. Parry on the early Trephined Skull found off Ovingdean and now in the Brighton Municipal Museum. The attendances at the summer excursions have been larger than ever, and the programme was well carried out. In August two members assisted in making a small excavation on the site of an Early British settlement on Highdole Hill, where three dwelling-pits were opened. A quantity of pottery and various other interesting objects were found.

HAVERFIELD SOCIETY, LANCING COLLEGE

The Haverfield Society, during the past year, has been unable to undertake any field-work, but this has been amply compensated by the number of papers read to the society by members on a variety of subjects, such as 'Saxon and Danish Earthworks' and 'The Religion of Akhenaten'.

The Society has been further indebted to the unfailing generosity of Dr. Cobbett by large gifts of antiquities from various sources, and all of great interest. The work of arranging these is going forward rapidly in the Museum, to which it is hoped to be able, in the near future, to add several cases—also due to the generosity of Dr. Cobbett.

NATURAL SCIENCE AND ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY, LITTLEHAMPTON

In the course of a successful year, eight General Meetings were held, with an average attendance of seventy members and friends. Lectures and addresses were delivered at these meetings. Four excursions were carried out, one whole-day excursion being to Shulbrede Priory, where Lord Ponsonby gave a most interesting description and history of the ancient buildings.

The deaths of Mr. J. E. Butt, Lt.-Col. Maddox, C.I.E., Mrs. Smart, Miss E. Urlin, and Miss Marian Frost mean a loss to the Society of some of its oldest members.

Much good work was done on the excavations at 'Shepherds Garden', Arundel Park, during the year. It is hoped that a full account of the results will appear in *S.A.C.* Some useful digging was done at the old north aisle of Barnham Church, and plaster casts and tracings of an inscription in the interior of that church were also taken. A report has appeared in the *West Sussex Gazette*.

The Reports of Proceedings of the Society were printed and issued to all members, and to Societies, Journals, &c., likely to be interested.

The Society continued its support and assistance to the town Museum, on whose Committee it is represented by five members. Many gifts and loans were made by or through members of the Society.

WORTHING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The membership of the Worthing Archaeological Society has remained about the same, being 327.

The Society suffered a very great loss in the death of Miss Marian Frost, F.L.A., who was President this year and died during her term of office. She initiated the foundation of the Society in 1922, and was its Secretary for eleven years, during which period she worked it up to a position of great efficiency and usefulness. Her death has been very keenly felt.

During the summer the Society had the pleasure of joining with the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Club in its first outing. Among other places visited were Stonehenge, where an address was given to the members by Mrs. Cunnington, and Piltdown, where Sir Arthur Smith Woodward addressed them on the actual site of the discovery of the famous skull.

Winter lectures were given by Miss Frost, the subject of whose Presidential address was the Saxon cemetery on Highdown, Mr. L. F. Salzman, Dr. E. C. Curwen, and Miss Rose Graham.

The Society was instrumental, through obtaining early information, in securing for the Worthing Museum a Bronze Age cinerary urn which was found at the chalk-pit in Charmandean lane.

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1935

	RECEIPTS	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
To Balance from 1934					24	19	9	By Volume LXXVI (Cost of)				297	3	3	
„ Subscriptions—								„ Subscriptions to Kindred Societies ..				9	6	0	
3 Life Compositions		45	0	0				„ Expenses in connexion with Index ..				2	19	4	
5 at £1 1s. 0d. (Affiliated Societies) ..		5	5	0				„ Library payments				16	6	7	
25 at £1 1s. 0d. (Members)		26	5	0				„ Printing, Stationery, &c.				51	16	8	
629 at £1		629	0	0				„ Salaries				163	0	8	
324 at 10s. (Old Rate)		162	0	0				„ Sinking Fund for Index to Volumes							
5 at 10s. 6d.		2	12	6				76-100				10	18	8	
64 at 10s. (Associate Members)		32	0	0				„ Postages				36	2	7	
26 at 5s. (Ditto, Old Rate)		6	10	0				„ Miscellaneous, telephone, &c.				11	13	6	
Entrance fees		42	10	6				„ Rent of Strong Room				10	0	0	
Subscriptions in arrear		7	1	0				„ Hon. General Secretary's Expenses				7	11	6	
Subscriptions in advance		23	10	6				„ Amount advanced to Sussex Archæo-							
		981	14	6				logical Trust	350	0	0				
Less subscriptions returned		1	10	0	980	4	6	„ Ditto in respect of Interest on Loan				27	2	9	
„ Proceeds of Sinking Fund Policy for								from Bank (Wilmington)							
Index LI-LXXV					200	0	0	„ Amount received in respect of Index							
„ Donation to Robertsbridge Excava-								temporarily advanced to Sussex				200	0	0	
tion Fund								Archæological Trust						577	
„ Executors of Mr. E. Meade—Legacy														2	9
„ Sale of Books <i>ex</i> Library					1	1	0	„ <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> —							
„ Sale of Volumes					100	0	0	Printing				113	9	2	
„ Balance on Meetings Account					10	0	7	Postages, Stationery, Carriage, &c. ..	23	16	7				
„ <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> —					5	16	9	Clerk, Balance Commission, 1934 ..				9	0		
*62 Subscribers at 5s.		15	10	0	43	0	6	Ditto on account, 1935				1	0	0	
15 ditto at 6s.		4	10	0								138	14	9	
Subscriptions paid in advance								„ Balance in hand				60	5	1	
Arrears of Subscription															
Agents and other copies															
Sundry Sales					5	1	3								
					27	18	3								
					£1393	1	4					£1393	1	4	

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

I have checked the above account with the books and vouchers, and I certify it to be correct in accordance therewith.
 51 Old Steyne, Brighton. 27 February 1936. S. E. GRAVES, Chartered Accountant.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST

1. MEMBERSHIP.—The number of members shows no material change. During the year three members died or ceased to be members of the Sussex Archæological Society: and twelve new members were elected. As a result of these changes the total number of members of the Trust rose from 206 on 1st January 1935 to 215 on 1st January 1936.

2. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.—The statutory meeting was held on Wednesday 20th March 1935 immediately after the business meeting of the Society.

3. ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES.—Two notable additions to the properties held by the Trust were made during the year, and the Council welcomes these both for their intrinsic value and as indications of the confidence reposed in the Trust.

(a) *Legh Manor, Cuckfield*.—Soon after the formation of the Trust in 1925 Sir William Chance, Baronet, the owner of the small Manor House at Cuckfield known as Legh Manor, intimated that it was his intention that the property should ultimately be handed to the Trust. At a later date he conveyed the property to Lady Chance: and on the death of her husband she decided to make the transfer as soon as the various formalities could be completed. Lady Chance in addition expressed her desire to provide an endowment fund of £5,000.

The property in addition to the Manor House comprises a farm of about 140 acres with a small farm house, farm buildings, and a large cottage, as well as another house which Lady Chance has reserved for her own use during her life.

It will be at once seen that this is the largest and most valuable property which has come into the hands of the Trust. A special committee has been formed to administer the gift; and Lady Chance's agent, Mr. Humphrey Powell, has been appointed as land agent for the management of the estate.

The Manor House and its contents together with the garden, upon which Lady Chance has for years lavished much care, will be maintained as far as possible in their present condition, and will be open to the public at a small charge.

It is hoped to arrange for a formal opening of the Manor House and grounds in June.

In the meantime the Committee is desirous of securing a resident Curator, who would be provided with ample accommodation in a wing of the house.

The remainder of the estate is let, and the rents augment the income of the endowment fund of £5,000, which will be held by Barclays Bank, Ltd., as Trustee.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the importance of this gift to the Trust, which is under a great debt of gratitude to Lady Chance for this striking and generous benefaction.

(b) *The Priest House, West Hoathly*.—Nearly thirty years ago Mr. J. Godwin King acquired the ancient house at West Hoathly usually known as The Priest House, and he and Mrs. Godwin King formed there a small museum of antiquities. The house and the museum have been open to the public without charge.

Mr. King, who has been a member of the Council of the Society since 1907 and was one of the original members of the Trust, has now conveyed the Priest House to the Trust, and has transferred to the Trust the sum of £200 3½ per cent. War Stock as an endowment fund.

Miss Turner, of West Hoathly, has been appointed as resident custodian, and lives in the southern part of the house. The northern half will continue to be used as a museum. Having regard to the altered conditions upon which the property is now held, a small fee will be charged for admission. Visitors to the house (but no others) will be able to obtain tea if they desire it.

In this case also the cordial thanks of the Trust are due to Mr. and Mrs. Godwin King for their generous gift.

4. ANTIQUITIES ADMINISTERED BY THE TRUST:

(a) *Leves Castle*.—The expenditure was slightly in excess of the income: but actually the position was better than in 1934 when the account showed a credit balance, but only because the Thomas-Stanford grant was credited to it, whereas in 1935 this was applied in reduction of capital liabilities. Moreover the deficit was less than the interest on the loan and that loan has now been reduced to a very small amount, so that, were it not for the necessity of heavy expenditure on the Mound, this account would in future have shown a yearly balance on the right side.

(b) *Anne of Cleves House, Southover*.—In this case income and expenditure were practically equal. Comparison with the previous year cannot well be made, because in 1934 a special exhibition was held.

(c) *Wilmington Priory*.—The account shows a very satisfactory balance of nearly £20 on the credit side. The income continues to increase, and it is hoped that no further heavy expenditure will be necessary for some years to come.

(d) *Southwick Roman Villa Site*.—The work of clearing this site and preserving the walls which remain is still going forward, mainly by voluntary help. The Trust is greatly indebted to Mr. E. F. Salmon and Mr. C. R. Ward for the time they give to the care of this antiquity.

5. THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST.—The Council has received reports on the monuments entrusted to its care by the late Sir Charles Thomas-Stanford, Baronet, from which it appeared that no immediate expenditure was required. It was therefore possible to utilize the surplus income of the Fund, amounting to £50, towards the reduction of the loan incurred when the Barbican was reconditioned. There is no doubt that such a use of the income is entirely in accordance with the wishes of the donor, and that he would have felt great pleasure in securing the future of the property which he presented to the Society.

6. GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION.—Apart from the heavy expenditure which will be necessary in connexion with Lewes Castle Mound, the position is considerably better than it was twelve months ago. No capital expenditure was required during the year, and in the case of most of the antiquities, as set out in detail above, the income was equal to or not much less than the expenditure. Moreover, the very substantial reduction in the loans referred to in the report of the Society has to a large extent relieved the burden. While the fresh calls for the Castle Mound are much to be regretted, the fact that the old loans have been brought down to a comparatively small figure does enable this expenditure to be faced with less anxiety than would have been felt twelve months ago.

7. ANTIQUITIES ADMINISTERED BY LOCAL COMMITTEES:

(a) *The Marlipins, Shoreham*.—The Committee has purchased a further £25 worth of War Stock out of available funds. This makes a

total holding of £100, and the yearly interest will be devoted towards the working expenses. The two old sheds to the north of the ancient building have been removed and the site let on lease to Mr. W. Winton for the erection of a printing shop agreeable to the terms granted by the Trust. The Museum continues in popularity although the amount received from visitors was slightly less than in 1934. The copies of the *History of the Marlipins* sold during the year numbered 384.

(b) *Oldland Mill, Keymer*.—As indicated in the Report for 1934, the condition of the Mill was such as to cause great anxiety, and after going further into the matter in 1935, the Council had almost reached the conclusion that it would be necessary to abandon the attempt to preserve the Mill owing to the difficulty in raising adequate funds. It was proposed that the Mill should be taken down and the site handed back to the original owners as provided by the terms of the Deed. However, at the eleventh hour, the Mill has been saved by the generous intervention of Mr. James Ferguson, a neighbouring landowner, who came forward and has accepted full responsibility for all the necessary work of repair. Mr. Ferguson, on the advice of Mr. Rex Wailes, of the Windmill section of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, has done a very large amount of work at the Mill entirely at his own cost, and the warm thanks of all those who are interested in the preservation of old windmills are due to Mr. Ferguson for his great generosity in the matter.

The Mill should now be safe, at any rate, for a good many years, and that this is so is entirely due to the action of Mr. Ferguson.

(c) *Parsonage Cottages, West Tarring*.—These houses have continued an object of interest to many visitors, and a further reduction has been made in the Bank loan.

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1935

LIABILITIES AND CREDIT BALANCES				ASSETS AND DEBIT BALANCES			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Qualifying Subscriptions to 31st December, 1934	283	17	0				CAPITAL ACCOUNTS
Subscriptions received during 1935	14	0	0				Expenditure on the Preservation and Equipment of Properties under the control of the Trust.
				297	17	0	(a) <i>The Barbican</i>
Endowment Fund and Specific Donations:							Expenditure during year ended 31st December, 1934
General Donations	390	7	0				657 9 2
Lewes Castle	5	0	0				(b) <i>Anne of Cleves House</i>
Anne of Cleves House	40	0	0				(Expenditure prior to the Incorporation of the Trust £628 6s. 7d.)
Wilmington Priory	37	2	0				Expenditure during year ended 31st December, 1934
The Barbican (Lewes Castle) Repair Fund	282	16	9				73 16 7
Ditto (per Thomas-Stanford Trust)	50	0	0				(c) <i>Wilmington Priory</i>
Southwick Roman Villa	161	6	6				Expenditure to 31st December, 1934 ..
				966	12	3	1981 7 9
				1264	9	3	(d) <i>The Long Man</i>
THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)				1000	0	0	Expenditure to 31st December, 1934 ..
							80 13 3
THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND (INCOME ACCOUNT)							(e) <i>Southwick Roman Villa</i>
Balance as at 31st December, 1934		6	17	6			Expenditure to 31st December, 1934 ..
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1935		43	17	6			213 8 8
				50	15	0	THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)
Less Grant to Barbican Repair Fund ..		50	0	0			Amount advanced on mortgage of premises at Henfield
							1000 0 0
							THE PRIEST HOUSE (WEST HOATHLY) (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)
THE PRIEST HOUSE (WEST HOATHLY) (ENDOWMENT FUND)				200	0	0	£200 3½% War Stock (at par)
							200 0 0
							LEGH MANOR (CUCKFIELD) (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)
							Cash in hands of Barclays Bank, Ltd., Trustee
							2000 0 0

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 ..	400	0	0
(ii) Barbican Loan ..	100	0	0
	<hr/>		
	500	0	0
(b) Sussex Archaeological Society			
Balance as at 31st December, 1934	1099	13	8
Add further advances in 1935	577	2	9
	<hr/>		
	1676	16	5
	<hr/>		
Sundry Creditor	2176	16	5
	3	3	0

THE PRIEST HOUSE (WEST HOATHLY) (INCOME ACCOUNT)			
Excess of Income over Expenditure 1935	3	8	9

LEGH MANOR (CUCKFIELD) (INCOME ACCOUNT)			
Excess of Income over Expenditure 1935	169	7	6

£7817 19 11

INCOME ACCOUNTS

(a) <i>Lewes Castle and Museum</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1934 ..	117	4	8
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1935	9	2	11
	<hr/>		
	126	7	7
(b) <i>Anne of Cleves House</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1934 ..	32	11	4
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1935	9	0	
	<hr/>		
	32	2	4
(c) <i>Wilmington Priory</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1934 ..	205	19	10
Add Interest paid on Loan from Bank ..	27	2	9
	<hr/>		
	233	2	7
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1935	19	16	8
	<hr/>		
	213	5	11
(d) <i>The Long Man</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1934 ..	1	7	10
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1935	1	12	3
	<hr/>		
	3	0	1
(e) <i>Southwick Roman Villa</i>			
Deficit at 31st December, 1934	6	5	9
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1935	4	13	1
	<hr/>		
	1	12	8
<i>General Income and Expenditure Account</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1934	180	18	3
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1935	17	4	0
	<hr/>		
	198	2	3
Balance at Bank on Legh Manor Account ..	169	7	6
Less Overdraft on General Account	132	13	10
	<hr/>		
	36	13	8
	<hr/>		
	£7817	19	11

£7817 19 11

GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1935

EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.	INCOME	£	s.	d.
To Salaries	7	16	1	By Amount carried to Balance Sheet	17	4	0
„ Miscellaneous payments	1	14	6				
„ Bank Charges	7	13	5				
	£17	4	0		£17	4	0
	£17	4	0		£17	4	0

LEWES CASTLE AND MUSEUM, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1935

EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.	INCOME	£	s.	d.
To Repairs (Maintenance and Renewals):	£	s.	d.	By Sale of Tickets of Admission.. .. .	171	19	8
Castle	9	7	11	„ Ditto (Combined)	60	2	0
Barbican House	41	14	4		232	1	8
				„ Rents received.. .. .	21	3	0
„ Rates on Gardens	12	9	4	Less Commission, 1933	18	0	
„ Repairs to Buildings	2	0	0				
				„ Sale of Postcards			
„ Insurance (Fire, Theft, and Workmen's Compensation)				„ Ditto, Pamphlets			
„ Wages, Commission, National Health Insurance and Unemployment Insurance				„ Balance being Excess of Expenditure over Income carried to Balance Sheet			
„ Lighting, Heating, &c.							
„ House Requisites							
„ Printing Tickets of Admission							
„ Museum payments							
„ Interest on Barbican Loan							
	£266	15	5		£266	15	5
	£266	15	5		£266	15	5

ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1935

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Repairs (Maintenance and Renewals)	7	0	10	By Sale of Tickets of Admission.. .. .	27	5	0
„ Rates	1	3	4	„ Ditto (Combined)	30	1	0
„ Insurance (Fire, Theft, and Workmen's Compensation)	6	14	6				57 6 0
„ Caretaker's Wages, Commission, and National Health Insurance	37	16	5	„ Rents received.. .. .	20	0	0
„ Lighting, Heating, &c.	20	8	4	„ Less Commission, 1934	1	0	0
„ Printing Tickets of Admission	2	8	0				19 0 0
„ House Requisites	3	3	2	„ Sale of Postcards			4 12 6
„ Miscellaneous Payments	3	10	0	„ Receipts from Collecting Box in House ..			1 15 1
„ Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Balance Sheet			9 0				
	£82	13	7				£82 13 7

WILMINGTON PRIORY, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1935

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Repairs and Renewals	10	16	9	By Sale of Tickets of Admission	70	7	8
„ Insurance (Fire and Workmen's Compensation) ..	2	0	6	„ Sale of Postcards	5	17	2
„ Wages, National Health, and Unemployment Insurance	44	7	2	„ Sale of Pamphlets	1	12	3
„ Printing Tickets of Admission		16	0				
„ Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Balance Sheet		19	16 8				
	£77	17	1				£77 17 1

THE LONG MAN, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1935

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Printing Postcards	2	18	4	By Sale of Postcards	1	6	1
				„ Balance being Excess of Expenditure over Income carried to Balance Sheet			1 12 3
	£2	18	4				£2 18 4

LEGH MANOR (CUCKFIELD), INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1935

EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.	INCOME	£	s.	d.
To Wages	13	5	6	By Lady Chance, Donation	100	0	0
„ Printing	11	0	0	„ Ditto (towards first insurance premium)	20	0	0
„ Balance in hand at Bank	169	7	6	„ Ditto, Balance on sale of furniture	4	0	0
				„ Ditto, Rents received	63	0	0
	<u>183</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>183</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

THE PRIEST HOUSE (WEST HOATHLY), INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1935

EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.	INCOME	£	s.	d.
To Printing Tickets of Admission	8	0	0	By half-year's dividend on £200 3½% War Stock	3	10	0
„ Custodian—Commission	6	9	0	„ Sale of Tickets of Admission	13	6	0
„ Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Balance Sheet	3	8	9				
	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>		<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>

THE SOUTHWICK ROMAN VILLA, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1935

EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.	INCOME	£	s.	d.
To Miscellaneous Expenses	10	3	0	By Sale of Reprints	1	8	0
„ Insurance on Fencing	5	0	0	„ Receipts from Visitors	3	10	4
„ Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Balance Sheet	4	13	1	„ Donation	10	0	0
	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>

THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1935

EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.	INCOME	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Commission, 1934	1	2	6	By Mortgage Interest	45	0	0			
„ Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Balance Sheet	43	17	6	Less Tax	10	2	6			
	<u>44</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>2</u>	„ Income Tax recovered, 1935				34	17	6
	<u>44</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>2</u>					10	2	6
	<u>45</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>					<u>45</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR TO THE MEMBERS
PURSUANT TO SECTION 134, SUB-SECTION 1, OF THE
COMPANIES ACT, 1929

I have examined the Books and Accounts of the Trust and the accompanying Balance Sheet is, in my opinion, a full and fair Balance Sheet, containing the particulars required by the Regulations of the Trust, and is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Trust's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me, and as shown by the books of the Trust. I have obtained from the Council and Officers of the Trust all the information and explanations I have required. I have inspected the deeds of the various properties for which the Trust acts as Trustee.

51 Old Steyne,
Brighton.
27th February 1936.

S. E. GRAVES,
Chartered Accountant.

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

MIDHURST TOWN TRUST

Trustee appointed by the Sussex Archæological Society: Mr. C. J. P. Cave, F.S.A.

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.

LIST OF PROPERTIES HELD BY THE SUSSEX
ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST ON 1ST JANUARY, 1936

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.

1935.

9. Legh Manor, Cuckfield.
10. Priest House, West Hoathly.

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

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

- Alfriston Clergy House (1896).
- Bodiam Castle (1926).
- Bosham, Quay Meadow (1933).
- Cissbury Ring (1925).
- Crowlink (1932).
- Marley Common, Farnhurst (1911).
- Selsfield Common, West Hoathly (1912).
- Sullington Warren (1934).
- The Warren, Wych Cross (1930).

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM

APRIL 1935 TO JULY 1936

1. Mrs. Smith, 5 Summerheath Road, Hailsham.
Pillion used by Mrs. Rose of West Hoathly, and verreotype of Mrs. Rose. Loan.
2. Mr. B. V. Reeves.
Photograph of Lewes Castle, floodlit for Jubilee, 1935.
3. Dr. S. Spokes.
Medal to commemorate Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, found near Golden Cross, 1935.
4. Mr. A. Hill.
Flint Arrow-head found at Ditchling.
5. Mr. C. R. Haines, D.D., F.S.A.
Drawing of a Bone found on Park Mount, Pulborough, in 1909.
6. Mr. C. Finch, The Old Mill, Malling, Lewes.
Iron Weight. Use unknown.
7. Miss Cooper.
Small glass Scent Bottle in case.
8. Mr. W. A. Raper.
Brass Ring with monogram 'W' from Battle. First half of fifteenth century.
9. Mr. S. B. Friend (the late), 7 Cyprus Road, Burgess Hill.
Letter dated 1850 and Envelope *re* Lewes Gaol and House of Correction Building Committee meeting.
10. Mr. F. Duke.
Shards of first-century Roman Pottery from Steyning.
11. Dorset County Museum, Dorchester.
Five fragments of a late Bronze Age Cinerary Urn from Lancing Down, formerly in the collection of C. Warne, Esq.
Flint Celt from Ore from Mr. T. Wake Smart's collection.
12. Miss E. Ball, 15 Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood.
Coin of Elagabalus (A.D. 218-222) from near Bo-peep Farm, Alciston.
13. The Stroud Museum, Gloucester.
Three Flint Implements.
14. Miss M. S. Holgate, F.S.A.
Walking-stick of Submarine Forest Oak from Bexhill, 1868.

15. Miss E. Potter, 13 Hampton Place, Brighton.
Hand-knitted Lace and Embroidery made at Horsham about
100 years ago.
16. Mr. H. A. Davis, Selmeston.
'A curious Hieroglyphick Bible', 11th ed. 1792.
'The County Album', 1829, imperfect.
17. Mr. L. F. Field.
Post, Handle, and Roller of a Well from Bollens Row, New-
haven, opened in 1788, and Date Stone from Cottages.
Queen Victoria Memorial Prayer Book.
Prince Albert Medal. 1851 Exhibition.
18. Mr. Hackforth, per Dr. S. Spokes.
Cannon Ball from Plumpton Lane.
19. Mr. A. G. Martin, Horsham.
Two old Gimlets from old Cottage at Henfield.
20. Mr. G. Allen, Hurstpierpoint.
Folding Hoof-pick.
21. Mrs. Wood. East Street, Lewes.
Show-case.
22. Mr. A. V. Baldey, 71 Ashcombe, Lewes.
Token found at Ashcombe, 1936.
23. Mr. S. D. Secretan.
Pair of Old Hinges and Bolt from Wanford Mill, Rudgwick.
24. Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A.
Ten Hop Tallies, 8 Robertsbridge, 2 Northiam.
25. Mr. R. L. Thomas, Wiston Cottage, Seaford.
Shard of La Tène II Pottery from Seaford.
26. Mrs. F. Bright, 98 Talfourd Road, Peckham, S.E. 15.
Penmanship Portrait of the Duke of Sussex.

ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY

APRIL 1935 TO JULY 1936

1. Mr. A. B. Packham.
Two water-colour drawings of Sussex Churches, by G. de Paris.
2. The Hon. Lady Maxse.
'The Story of Fittleworth.' (Author's copy.)
3. Mr. A. C. Borlase, 5 Clarence Place, Penzance.
'Constitutional History of the Cinque Ports', by K. M. Murray.
4. Rev. H. E. B. Arnold, Ecclesden, Steyning.
'St. Richard of Wyche, Bishop of Chichester.' (Author's copy.) (Pamphlet.)
5. Mr. W. D. Peckham.
Typed transcripts of Parish Registers: Apuldram 1594-1812, Bishop's Palace Chapel 1699-1754, St. Bartholomew, Chichester 1571-1812, Lambeth Reg. Warham, ff. 250-1, Reg. Sherburne, I, ff. 21-63 and Index nominum, Westdean 1554-1812, Bishop's Transcripts from 1663. General Index of Rumboldswyke.
6. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, Nursling, Chichester.
Pencil Drawings, 1859: Pevensey Castle; Wish Tower, Eastbourne; Beachy Head; Trinity Church, Eastbourne; and Old Church, Eastbourne.
7. Mr. F. R. Williams.
'The Trial of Thomas Paine', 2nd ed. 1793.
8. Mr. S. J. Marsh.
'Ashdown Forest.' (Author's copy.) (Pamphlet.)
9. Mrs. G. Vere Benson.
'History of Alfriston', 7th ed., by Florence Pagden.
10. Mr. S. E. Winbolt.
'Report on recent finds at Chichester.'
'Remains of the Roman Bridge over the Arun, Alfoldean.'
(Author's copies.) (Pamphlets.)
11. Mr. S. D. Secretan.
Kent Records, vols. v, vi, and ix.
Registers of Hamo de Hethe, Parts 1 to 6.

12. Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A.
 'Roman Road from Barcombe Mills to the West.' A pictorial record.
 'Roman Roads in South-East Britain', by G. M. Hughes.
13. Mrs. Bishop, Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. 1.
 Collection of engravings, &c.
14. Mr. H. A. Davis, Selmeston.
 Crosby's 'Pocket Gazetteer', 1818.
15. Brighton and Hove Archæological Club.
 'Late Bronze Age Lynchet settlements on Plumpton Plain',
 by G. A. Holleyman and E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A.
 'Pottery from the sites on Plumpton Plain', by C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A.
16. Public Museum, Hastings.
 Catalogue of Maps and Plans in the Exhibition of Local Map-making, 1936.
17. Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A.
 British Museum 'Guide to Exhibition illustrating Greek and Roman Life', 1908.
 'The Circle and The Cross', vol. II, by A. Hadrian Allcroft.
18. Dr. S. Spokes.
 'The Story of an old Meeting House', 2nd ed., 1935, by J. M. Connell.
19. Canon K. H. MacDermott.
 Notes on Lectures given by John Loch Bagnall. (MS.)
20. Mr. E. W. Hulme.
 'Antiquity', vols. VII, VIII, IX, and March 1936.
21. Mr. L. A. Vidler.
 'The Rye River Barges.' (Author's copy.) (Pamphlet.)
22. Mrs. Simpson.
 Engraving of an old window of Queen Eleanor and Henry III, in Old Bexhill Church.
 Four water-colour drawings of Sussex Churches, by G. de Paris.
23. Mr. A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.
 'The Berkshire Book of Song, Rhyme, and Steeple Chime.'
 (Author's copy.)
24. Mr. F. R. Gale, Orchewood, Gerrards Cross.
 Guide Books, Newspaper Cuttings, and two Albums of views of Seaford and Newhaven.
25. Major Teichman Derville.
 'The Level and the Liberty of Romney Marsh.' (Author's copy.)

26. Mrs. Meynell.
 'Sussex Cottage.' (Author's copy.)
27. Mr. A. Beckett.
 'The Sussex County Magazine', vol. IX.
28. Victoria County History, Sussex, vol. III. (Purchase.)
29. Photograph of Map of Salts and Beach of Winchelsea and
 Guldeford, 1700. (Purchase.)
30. 'Country Life,' 6 July 1935, Preston Manor. (Purchase.)

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

JUNE 1935 TO JULY 1936

1. The British Records Association.
Eighteen deeds (Eastbourne).
2. Mr. W. E. Mawhood.
Framed Map of Jevington Manor, 1730, by C. Mason.
3. Miss Chambers.
Two deeds relating to a field called the Hundred Acres.
4. Mrs. Simpson.
Sketch Plan of part of Bexhill.
5. Capt. E. L. Botting.
Two deeds (Wisborough Green).
6. Lady Gatty, Christchurch, Hants.
Fifty rentals and rate assessments (Horsted Keynes and Broadhurst).
7. Dr. Gordon Ward, F.S.A.
Miscellaneous deeds and documents (Wadhurst, &c.).
8. Miss R. M. Huth.
Transcript of Twineham-Benfield Court Rolls, 1381-1817.
9. Messrs. I. D. Margary, J. Godwin King, W. H. Shelford, and Miss M. S. Holgate, F.S.A.
Socknersh Court Rolls, charters and deeds from Phillipps Collection (1936).
10. Mrs. Fraser Piggott.
Additional papers, Piggott and Bettsworth families.
11. Mr. S. P. Vivian, C.B.
Photostats of five charters from Phillipps Collection (Salehurst).
12. Mr. S. Langridge.
Grant of Arms to Dr. Joseph Coventry Lowdell, 1825.
13. The Hon. Curator of Deeds.
Five charters formerly belonging to Mr. Chas. Leeson Prince, eighteen charters from Phillipps Collection (1935), and two hundred and thirty deeds (Steyning, Ashington, &c.).
14. The Executors of the late Miss C. Pullein.
A book of Rotherfield notes and notes on Alchorne Manor.

R U L E S

OF THE

Sussex Archæological Society

(as amended at Annual General Meeting held on
18 March, 1936).

SUMMARY

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RULES

Name

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

Object

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

Membership

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

- (a) Ordinary and Life Members (gentlemen or ladies) shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society and elected by the Council at any of its meetings (by ballot if demanded, one black ball in five to exclude), and shall pay an entrance fee of 10s.

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

- (i) Any member who at the time of election also becomes a member of the Sussex Archæological Trust and pays the qualifying subscription of £1.
 - (ii) An Associate Member residing with and proposed by a Member who pays the increased subscription of £1 (or has paid a Life Composition of £15).
 - (iii) Any other Member, if the Council in its discretion considers it to be in the interest of the Society to remit the fee.
- (b) Ordinary Members shall subscribe,
 - (i) if elected prior to or on 20th March, 1929, the sum of 10s. on the 1st January in each year:
 - (ii) if elected after 20th March, 1929, the sum of £1 on election and on the 1st January in each subsequent year.
 - (c) Life Members shall pay £15 in lieu of the annual subscription as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member may at any time become a Life Member upon payment of £15 and arrears (if any) of annual subscriptions.

- (d) Any Ordinary or Life Member may propose any resident member of his or her household as an Associate Member.
 All members elected prior to 18th March, 1931, and paying a reduced subscription shall be Associate Members and shall continue to pay the same subscription.
 Associate Members elected after 18th March, 1931, shall pay an entrance fee of 10s. and an annual subscription of 10s. Associate Members shall not be entitled to receive copies of any of the Society's publications, but shall be entitled to all the other privileges of membership.
- (e) Honorary Members: The Council shall have power to elect, as an Honorary Member, any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. The Honorary Members shall not be required to pay any entrance fee or subscription, shall not exercise the privilege of an Ordinary Member as to voting at the meetings, or the proposal of candidates, but shall be entitled to all other privileges of membership.

Duties and Privileges

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

Subscriptions in Arrear

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

Withdrawal

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

Conditions for Affiliation of Local Associations

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

- (a) The expression 'Local Association' shall be deemed to include any Association, Society, or Club, or other organization whatsoever, having a membership of not less than 20 and having its head-quarters in, and carrying on its work in some part only of, the County of Sussex, the main objects of which are the same as or similar to the objects of this Society.
- (b) If the Council of this Society and the managing authority of any local Association shall pass resolutions to that effect, such local Association shall thereby be affiliated to this Society.
- (c) The Council of this Society may pass such a resolution—(1) on the acceptance by any local Association of an invitation to affiliate addressed to it by this Society or the Council thereof; or (2) on the application of any local Association for affiliation. Such application shall be made in writing to the Hon. Secretary of this Society, and shall specify the object or objects of the local Association, the methods adopted by it in furtherance thereof, the district in which it carries on its work, full particulars as to its terms of membership, and such other details as the Hon. Secretary of this Society may require.
- (d) Every affiliated local Association shall in every year pay a fee of £1 1s., and furnish one copy of each of its publications (if any) to this Society, and shall be entitled to receive one copy of each publication of this Society for the current year.
- (e) The Members of every affiliated local Association shall be eligible for membership of this Society without being proposed and seconded in accordance with Rule 3 (a).

- (f) The Hon. Editor may at his discretion include in the annual volume of this Society a brief summary of such of the proceedings of any affiliated local Association as appear to be of general interest; and also papers written by Members of, or dealing with archæological research or discoveries made by, any such local Association, which shall in that event be entitled to purchase at cost price such number of copies of any such paper for its Members as may be specified to the Hon. Editor before publication.
- (g) It shall be competent for the Council to allow the Members of any affiliated local Association to attend the meetings (other than general meetings) of this Society, and to participate in such other privileges of membership hereof on such terms as it may think fit, regard being had to the mutual privileges offered by the local Association to the Members of this Society.
- (h) This Society and any affiliated Association shall co-operate, so far as may appear desirable to the Council of this Society, in promoting the object or objects which they have in common in the district in which the local Association carries on its work.
- (i) A local Association may withdraw from affiliation in the same manner as a member under Rule 6, and this Society may determine the affiliation of any local Association by giving to the Secretary thereof a notice to the effect expiring on the 31st December of any year.

General Meetings

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

Special General Meeting

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

Voting

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

Alterations in Rules

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

Special Meetings

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

No Gift or Bonus in Money to Members

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

Council

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

- (a) The Council shall consist of the Honorary Officers of the Society, namely, the Financial Secretary and Treasurer, the General Secretary, the Curator of Deeds, and the Editor, who, together with the President, shall be nominated by the Council and annually elected at the Annual General Meeting in March ; also of 24 other Members, one-third of whom shall retire annually by rotation, but, subject to clause (f), shall be eligible for re-election without nomination. These other Members shall also be elected at the Annual General Meeting

in March, by ballot if required. Seven days notice shall be given to the Hon. Secretary of the intention of any Member to nominate another Member of the Society as a new Member of the Council, and the name proposed shall be placed in the Library, together with the names of the proposer and seconder. The Council may fill casual vacancies in the Council; persons so appointed shall hold office so long as those in whose place they shall be appointed would have held office.

- (b) The Council shall meet at Lewes (or at any other place in the County that the Council may from time to time determine) on such day in each of the months of February, April, July, and October in every year (and also at such other times in any year) as the Council, or failing them, the Chairman of the Council and the Honorary Secretary, may from time to time determine. Five Members of the Council shall form a quorum.
- (c) The Council shall, at its first meeting after the Annual Meeting in March, appoint a committee to manage the financial department of the Society's affairs. Such committee shall, at each quarterly meeting of the Council, submit a report of the liabilities of the Society. All cheques drawn on the Society's Bankers shall be signed by one member of the Finance Committee and also by the Honorary Secretary or one of the Honorary Secretaries (if more than one). The accounts of the Society shall be submitted annually to the examination of two Auditors, who shall be elected by the Society from the Members. The Council is further empowered at any time when it thinks it desirable, to employ and pay a Chartered Accountant to assist the Hon. Treasurer in making out such accounts.
- (d) The Council shall, at its first meeting after the Annual Meeting in March, appoint a committee to manage and control the Museum and Library, such committee not to exceed 12 in number, and to include the Hon. Curator, and Librarian, and not more than six Members who are not Members of the Council. Such committee shall report to the Council at each quarterly meeting.
- (e) The Council may appoint any Member Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district where he may reside, in order

to facilitate the collection of information relating to objects and discoveries of Archæological interest, and the organization of the second General Meeting in any year, if proposed to be held in such town or district.

- (f) No retiring Member of the Council shall be eligible for re-election who has failed to attend at least one-third of the meetings of the Council held during the previous three years, or so much of that period as shall have elapsed since he became a Member of the Council, unless the Council or the Annual General Meeting shall resolve in any individual case that there was a reasonable cause for failure to attend.
- (g) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, the Honorary Secretary or Secretaries and the Honorary Editor shall be *ex-officio* members of the Committees referred to in paragraphs (c) and (d).
- (h) The Council shall at its first meeting after the Annual Meeting in March appoint from amongst its Members a General Purposes Committee not to exceed seven in number, and without power to add to its number. This Committee shall have such powers and duties as the Council may delegate to it; and shall report to the Council at each meeting of the Council.
- (i) Any reference in these rules to the Honorary Secretary shall, if two Honorary Secretaries are appointed, include either or/and both of them.
- (k) The Council may from time to time elect members of the Society as Vice-Presidents.

Topics to be Avoided

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

Trustees

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



SWANBOROUGH MANOR, NORTH WALL.

Photo. 'Country Life'

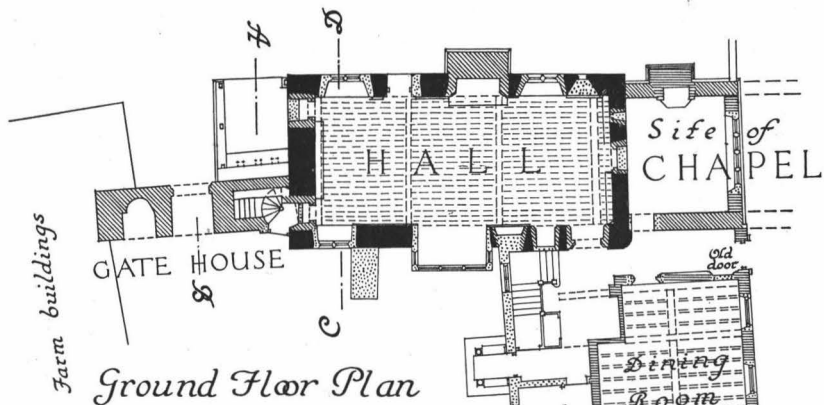
Sussex Archaeological Society

SWANBOROUGH MANOR HOUSE

BY WALTER H. GODFREY, F.S.A.





SWANBOROUGH was part of the original donation of the founder to Lewes Priory, and the hundred to which it gave its name included the site of the priory itself. The article by Mr. Joseph Cooper in the Society's *Collections* (XXIX. 114-66) gives considerable information concerning the hundred and the parishes within its area. It is probable that the priory used the manor house as a grange, the head-quarters of what might be termed its home farms, and the architectural remains are in accord with its use for this purpose.

The building amply repays study as much on account of the architectural value of what has survived as of the interesting nature of the changes that took place during its occupation by the monks and also after the Dissolution. The original hall, dating from about 1200, and measuring internally 37 by 15½ ft., can still be recognized. It lies east and west, and there is no need to doubt that from the beginning it had a chapel at its eastern end, as it is clear it had at a later period. The Chapel of Swanborough is mentioned as early as 1180-1204, in the charter of Seffrid the Second (*S. N. & Q.* II. 251-4), where the offerings at its altar are reserved to the vicar of Iford. It might be argued that the existing building, in its original state, could well have been the chapel referred to in the charter, but it is not probable that the priory would have converted it later to a domestic use. We have besides a parallel case at the manor of Langney, where much the same arrangement as at Swanborough still exists. The chapel at Langney, though reconstructed in the fourteenth century, retains a twelfth-century rear arch to its north door, and is at the east end of the hall. It too is mentioned in Seffrid's charter referred to above.

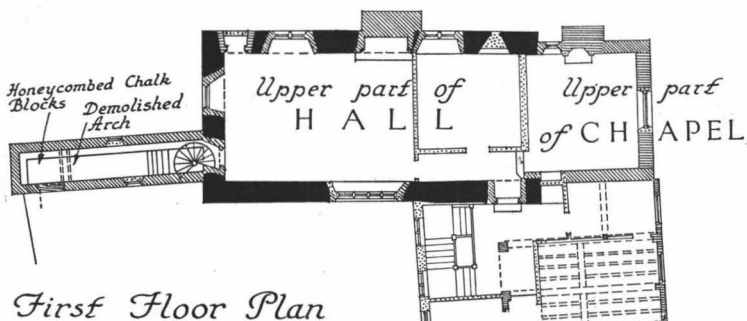


SWANBOROUGH MANOR




-  C. 1200
-  15th Century
-  16th Century
-  Modern

W.H.G. *Mens. of Dol. 1911*



SWANBOROUGH MANOR



-  C. 1200
-  15th Century
-  16th Century
-  Modern

W.H.G. *Mens. of Dol. 1911*

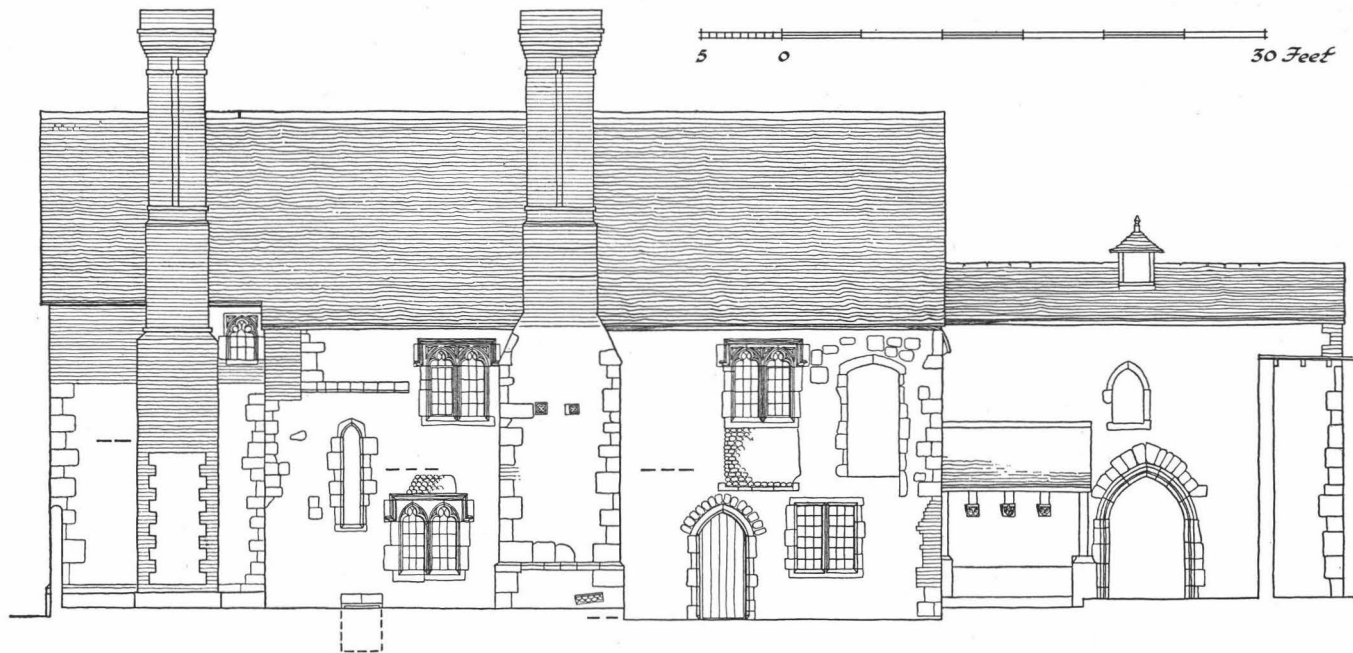
FIG. 1.

The building at Swanborough owes its present form to a rearrangement in the fifteenth century, when the hall was heightened to accommodate upper and lower floors. Fortunately one of the original lancet windows is left in position in its north wall. This window is complete on the external face, and the rear arch and splays have been opened out so as to be visible on the upper floor. It is chiefly made of hard chalk, and the chamfer of the rear arch has well-marked nail-head stops near the springing. This window gives us the measure of the fenestration north and south, and high up in the west gable is a survival of even greater interest—an almost complete circular window of the same date (Fig. 4). It has had a miraculous escape from destruction, both when a later window was inserted below it, and when a chimney-stack with its flues was built into the gable in modern times. A similar window exists at the east end of Iford Church.

The original entrance to the hall on the north side was discovered through half of the external relieving arch being left in position. Its technique and its shape were such as to preclude any doubt about its being the old doorway, and the fact that it was not at the extreme lower end of the hall helps to confirm its early date. Beyond these features there is not much of the first building left. It appears to have had a parapet on both sides, which overhung the walls slightly by means of a course of Caen stone, chamfered on its bottom edge. Some part of this projecting tabling remains on the south side at the west end, and on the north at the east. The latter is just cut short of the original north-east angle, which retains its quoins of Caen stone. The walls no doubt were always flint-faced, and the various subsequent alterations and repairs have left very little original surface work in position.

I have already referred to the fact that the similar buildings at Langney were reconstructed by the priory in the fourteenth century, and it is instructive to note that there, where the western part was actually rebuilt, the new structure was of two stories, with a long

SWANBOROUGH MANOR N^B LEWES



North Elevation

W.H.G. *Mens et Del. E.H.*

FIG. 2.

dormitory on the first floor, which was continued over the chapel itself. In the next century a similar policy was adopted at Swanborough, but the hall and dormitory over it seem to have been kept quite separate from the chapel. It is easy to differentiate the new work, for all the masonry of this date, where it is not re-used material, is of Greensand stone.

For this later period it will be convenient to describe the building in detail. The north external elevation (Fig. 2) shows the raising of the wall above the old tabling over the lancet window. Two two-light fifteenth-century windows on the first floor are in their original condition, each light having a cusped trefoil head, and each pair being framed by a square hood-moulding with sunk spandrels over the shoulders of the lights. Only one two-light window has survived on the ground floor, and this follows the detail of those above excepting only that the spandrels are omitted. The present door, the stonework of which is modern, occupies the position of the old early doorway, the stones of half of the relieving arch being original and *in situ*. It is probable that the later fifteenth-century entrance to the lower hall was at the extreme west end of the wall where a modern garden door stood until recently. Just above the existing door is the cill of a window that must have been inserted in the wall before the building was divided into two stories. Near the west end, on the first floor, is a late fifteenth-century doorway, now built up, which may have opened into a chamber over a porch to the entrance below, or may have communicated with an external stairway. The upper part of the large chimney-stack is modern, but it is old from the eaves to the ground. Two small quatrefoil panels are built into it, and in its plinth are incorporated one or two carved stones such as have been found in the priory ruins. This points to a reconstruction or repair of the chimney after the Dissolution. The north-west angle of the hall has been repaired and patched with brickwork at various times, and the top stone beneath the eaves is apparently a much decayed gabled pinnacle brought from elsewhere.

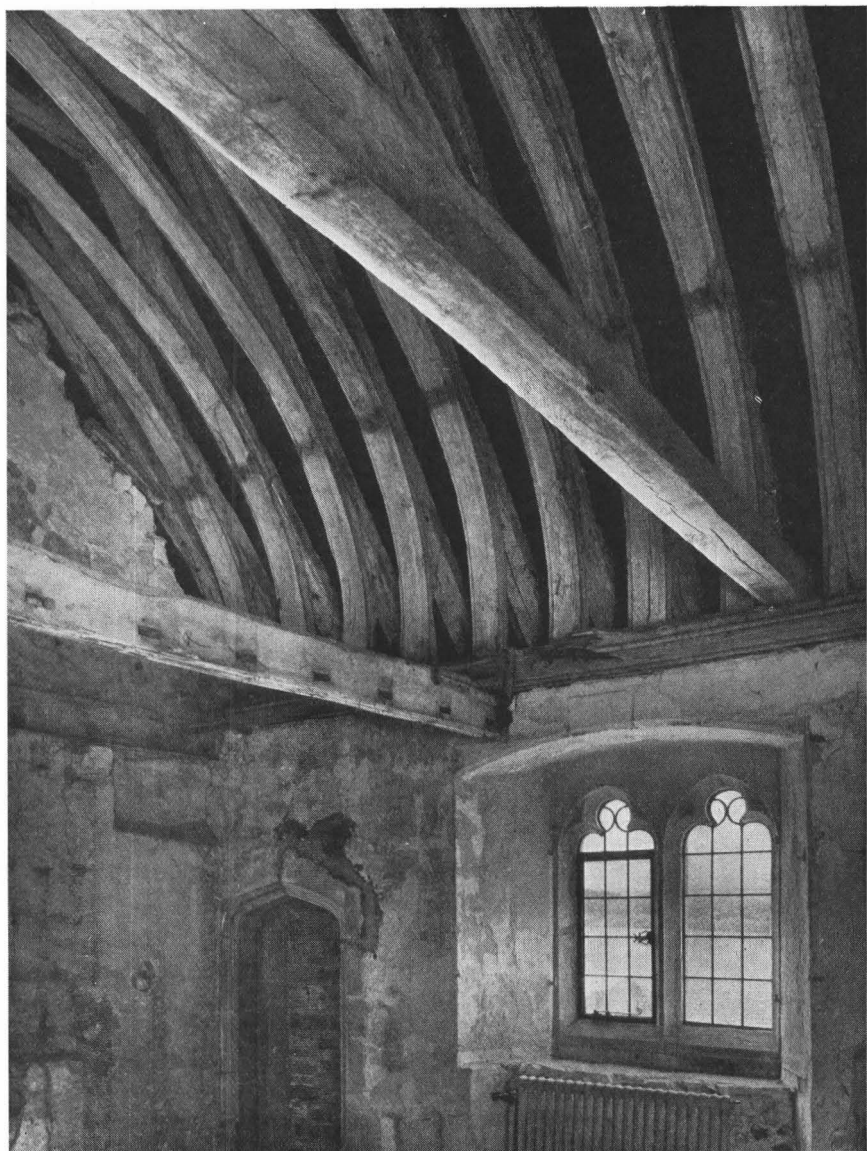


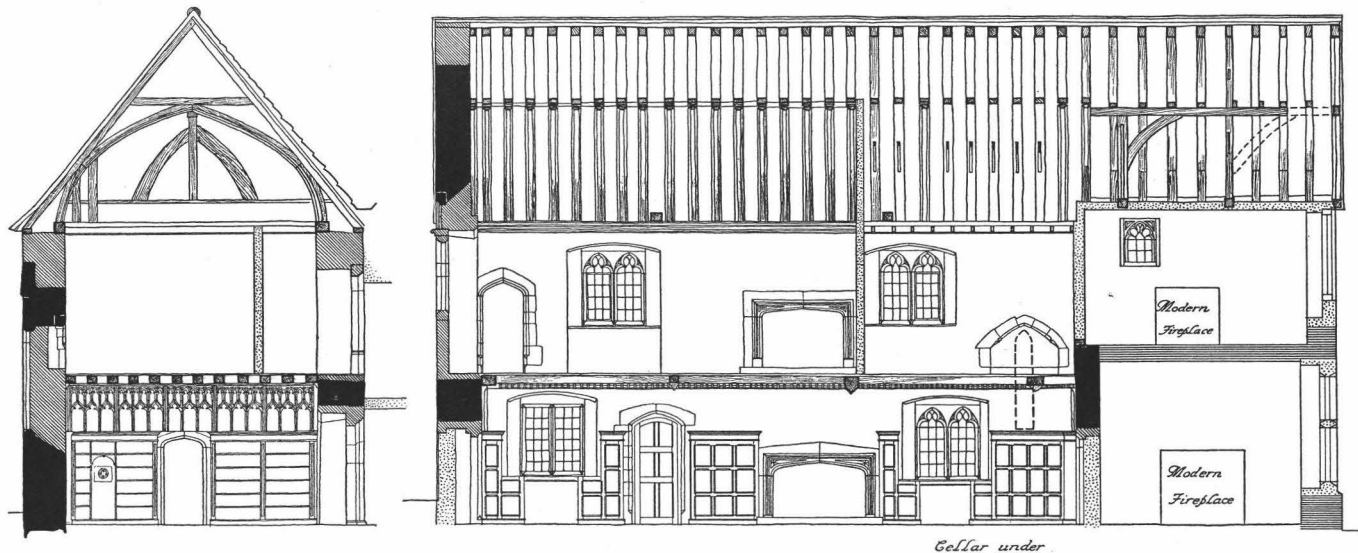
Photo. 'Country Life'

SWANBOROUGH MANOR, UPPER HALL (NW. CORNER), BEFORE RESTORATION.

At its west end the hall communicated by two doorways with two separate buildings (sections A-B and C-D, Fig. 4). That approached by the northern door was a single-story room, at first roofed low enough to avoid the single-light window with cinquefoil head which lights the upper room on the west. At a later date the roof was raised, the line of the tiles cutting across the window which was then built up. This room, which was no doubt a buttery or larder, was covered by a span roof with three tie-beams resting on three corbels carved with grotesque heads which remain in position (see Fig. 2). The second building, to the south of that just described, is of two stories and forms a gatehouse, the ground floor being occupied by an archway in the centre, between a newel staircase to the east, and probably another stair that has disappeared to the west. The southern door in the hall communicated with the existing stair, and over the archway was a passage which led both from the upper part of the stair and from a doorway in the upper hall to a wing which probably existed to the west. The passage was lighted by stone windows, north and south, now blocked up, and at some period it was converted into a dovecot, with the usual nesting-places built of chalk blocks lining its northern wall. The whole of this building is of the fifteenth century. The arrangement of the stair is a little awkward and there may have been some change of plan. The plinth with its chamfered coping, extending north from the east jamb of the gateway and now supporting the posts of a garden shelter, is the original base of the west wall of the buttery. On the south side of the gatehouse, to the west of the archway, there is still discernible the outline of a building with an overhanging upper story which abutted on the gatehouse. It was probably of timber construction and may represent a successor of the wing to which the passage over the gate originally led. Its position, blocking the entrance to the destroyed western stairway, indicates a subsequent date.

The south wall of the hall has lost most of its ancient features. A small part of the Caen stone tabling for the

SWANBOROUGH MANOR NR LEWES



— Section looking East —

— Longitudinal Section looking North —

Cellar under

— W.H.G. *Arch. of Del. E.H.H.* —

FIG. 3.

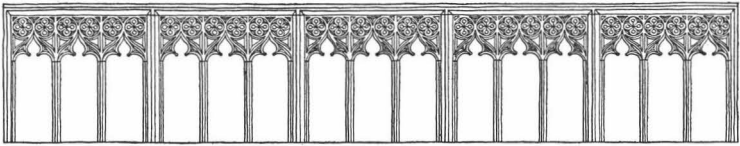
parapet of the early hall has already been mentioned as surviving towards the west end. The hood moulding is all that remains of a fifteenth-century window on the first floor; this was apparently of four lights, enlarged (from the evidence of the rear arch) from two. It is probable that there was a door on the ground floor towards the west end, opposite that on the north side, but all trace of it has gone. A large brick buttress and a modern bay window have obliterated the old walling.

If we turn now to the drawings of the interior we can see in Fig. 3 the features already described in the north wall, with the addition of the two stone fire-places. The floor of the upper room is supported by heavy oak joists, tenoned into four transverse beams two of which were moulded, but one of these has had to be renewed. Some portions of a heavy battlemented oak ceiling-plate, or cornice, remain on the side walls.

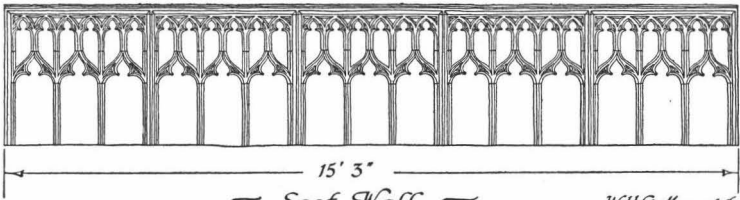
The most striking feature of the fifteenth-century reconstruction is the fine oak roof over the upper hall or dormitory. Each rafter is trussed by a pair of moulded curved braces, which makes the whole roof of an arched or cradled form. These timbers are grooved for thin oak boards, bent to the shape of the roof, between each pair of rafters, but the boards have long ago disappeared and the spaces are now plastered. The roof is very similar to that in the Chapel of Ightham Mote, Kent, and springs in the same way from moulded wall-plates. Some of the arched braces are missing, but the rafters are complete for the full length of the hall and the last arch eastwards was filled in with vertical oak studs of which two remain (section, Fig. 3). The present arrangement of the building has permitted two-thirds of this roof to be opened up to the room that occupies the larger part of this upper floor.

Before we pass to the consideration of the chapel there are one or two points to be mentioned in regard to the plan of the hall in the fifteenth century. It is fairly clear that the lower end was to the west, where would have been the screens passage, and entrance doors north and south. Instead of the three usual doorways in the

— Swanborough Manor —



— Part of Screen re-fixed on West Wall of Hall —

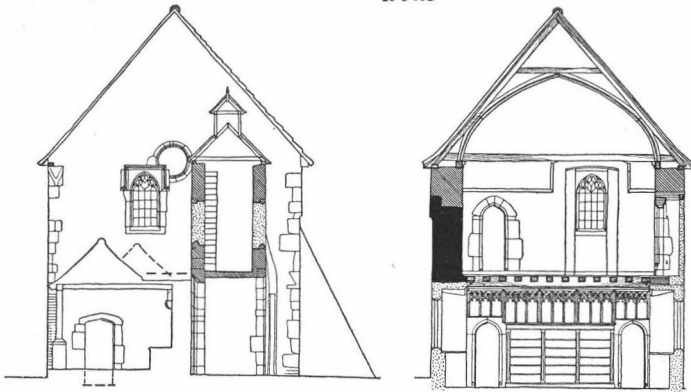


— East Wall —

W.H.G. Mens of Dec. 1778

SWANBOROUGH MANOR NB LEWES

5 0 25 Feet



— Section A-B —

— Section C-D —

— W.H.G. Mens et del. E.H. —

FIG. 4.

wall behind the passage, there are two (Fig. 4), and as one of these gives on to the newel stair and the other on to a buttery, the size of which was strictly limited by its site, the kitchen must have been approached from the outside. The upper end of the hall has an important doorway in the south wall, communicating with a south-east wing, and alongside this is a smaller opening from which a stair would have led to the two doorways on the first floor, and perhaps down to the cellarage. West of this door is the rear arch of a blocked window in the south wall.

The east wall of the hall brings us to the problem of the chapel. In the centre of the dividing wall is a doorway with a four-centred arched head, and between this and the north wall is set a beautifully carved spyclose in the form of a pierced quatrefoil. Such openings are not uncommon in medieval houses, being often in use from an upper chamber to see into the hall, but here it is much more likely to have afforded a view of the altar in the chapel, and it is the right height for someone sitting on a bench. The side walls of the chapel must be substantially original since, on the upper floor (where there would have been a gallery), there remains the doorway on the south, and a single-light window with cinquefoil head on the north. The latter has been moved a little westwards of its original position, as it was partly buried in the later chimney-stack. The east wall is comparatively modern, and there is no evidence of the former length of the chapel. That it extended farther east than at present is evident from the roof, which is of ordinary king-post construction and differs entirely from that over the hall. It may have been an older roof re-used, but in any case it is incomplete.

The last features to be noticed are the upper traceried parts of two oak screens, each of different design but both of excellent workmanship (Fig. 4). They are now fixed at either end of the lower hall, and until recently they formed part of two partitions which divided this area into three rooms. The question is: What were their original positions? Each screen is

divided into five bays of three panels, and the fact that their length exactly fits the width of the building suggests that they had a place in either the upper or lower room, and were not importations from elsewhere. Their length precludes any suggestion of their use as a screen in the chapel, which is narrower than the hall. It is not at all improbable that one of them formed part of the normal screen that protected the hall from the passage at its lower end. The upper room may have had a similar screen, but I am inclined to think that its position would be more likely to have been at the eastern end separating the chapel from the dormitory. A solid wall separates the two buildings on the ground floor, but this finishes a foot or two above first-floor level, and the remainder might have been filled quite appropriately with oak screen work.

The remainder of the house, that is the range which adjoins the chapel and hall on the south, is mainly of the early sixteenth century, either just before or just after the Dissolution. It contains a quantity of fine oak timbers and two good door-cases with solid moulded frames and arched heads. The walls have been refaced at various times, but the roof timbers, beams, floor-joists and story-posts are for the most part intact.

The accompanying drawings were made by Mr. E. F. Harvey for me during the recent repair of the buildings for their present owner Mr. Cecil A. H. Harrison. The photographs are reproduced by the kind permission of the proprietors of *Country Life*.

ON SUSSEX FLINT ARROW-HEADS

BY ELIOT CURWEN, F.S.A.

FLINT arrow-heads have been found in considerable numbers in Sussex, and an inquiry as to their types and distribution has revealed several facts of interest. The following notes are based on an examination of 1,682 specimens in the following public and private collections: the late Mr. E. J. G. Piffard, 279; Mr. Gurney Wilson, 300; the late Mr. George Gudgeon, 248; the writer, 332; Barbican House, Lewes, 198; Brighton Museum, 71; Haslemere Museum, 52; Mr. C. J. A. Attree, 58; Major Maitland, 43; the British Museum, 22; the Eastbourne Natural History Society's Museum, 14; and smaller collections, private and public, 64.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

The unevenness of the distribution of flint arrow-heads in the county is very striking. Granted that search has been more diligent in some areas than in others, this cannot, however, account for the comparative rarity of arrow-heads on the Downs west of the River Adur. Of the 837 specimens found on the chalk only 60, or 7 per cent., have been found west of that river, and of this number all but 13 came from the Storrington and Parham Downs. This irregularity of distribution, even when due regard is had for irregularity of search, is still more marked on the sands of the Forest Ridge, for of the 726 examples there found 98 per cent. came from the Tunbridge Wells sands between Horsham and a little east of Pease Pottage, while the long stretch of Ashdown Sands by Crowborough, Buxted, Isfield down to Playden, have only yielded 21. As was to be expected, the open country of the Downs and the Forest Ridge have produced the great majority of specimens—49·74 and 43·25 per cent. of the total number respectively. The explanation of the comparative paucity of arrow-heads from the western

Downs is not easy to understand. During six summer holidays spent near Gumber Farm, in the parish of Slingdon, a careful search yielded but one arrow-head; we had expected to find more, as in the same time and area we found a great number of concave scrapers, indeed as many concave as convex ones; we had always assumed that the former had been used in the preparation or treatment of arrow shafts, but it appears that doubt must be thrown on this assumption.

There is a record of 69 examples from the Wealden clay. Of this number 18 came from a nursery-garden at Crawley, and as top-spit soil has from time to time been taken thither from the sand-pit at Betchworth, Surrey, there is some doubt as to their real provenance; they are, however, with this caution, included in the schedule. Six of the remainder came from the neighbourhood of Bexhill, where Wealden clays march with sands, so here also there is some uncertainty. Of the remaining 45 the provenance of which is certain no fewer than 41 were found in the extreme west and north-west of the county.

The Lower Greensand Ridge has yielded 26 specimens sparsely distributed between West Harting in the west and Selmeston and Arlington in the east. From the Greensand in the north-west 22 examples are reported, making a total of 48 from the Greensand.

On the Coastal Plain only two arrow-heads have been recorded, one at Worthing and the other at Walberton.

TYPES AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

The types of Sussex arrow-heads are portrayed in Plate I.¹ The table reveals the distribution of the various types in the five geological areas into which the county may be divided. The dominant types are the leaf-shaped and those with barbs and stem. The former I have somewhat arbitrarily divided into two classes, viz. those which are markedly long compared with their breadth (412), and those which are relatively broad compared with their length (157). This type represents 20·2 per cent. of

¹ The classification of the derivatives of the *petit tranchet* is taken from Dr. Grahame Clark's paper in *Arch. Journ.* xci. 32.

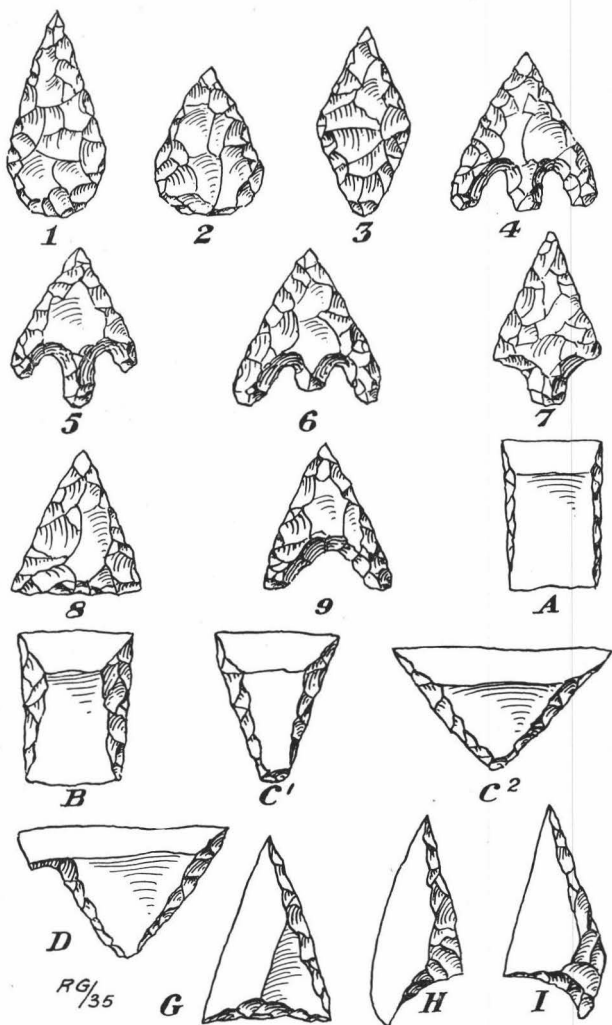


PLATE I. TYPES OF ARROW-HEADS.

those found on the Forest Ridge, and 46.9 per cent. of those from the chalk.

	Forest Ridge	Weal- den Clays	Lower Green- sand	Chalk Downs	Coastal Plain	Total	Per cent. of grand total
<i>Petit Tranchet</i> A	5	..	4	9	..	18	1.07
„ Derivative B	10	..	..	..	..	10	0.6
„ „ C ¹	10	2	1	10	..	23	1.36
„ „ C ²	2	1	1	3	..	7	0.41
„ „ D	27	1	1	14	..	43	2.55
„ „ G	16	..	1	13	..	30	1.78
„ „ H	51	3	10	59	..	123	7.31
„ „ I	28	..	1	22	..	51	3.03
Long leaf	102	6	7	296	1	412	24.41
Broad leaf	45	11	4	97	..	157	9.33
Lozenge	10	..	..	14	..	24	1.42
Barbs and tang equal	25	5	1	16	..	47	2.79
Barbs longer than tang	36	4	1	22	1	64	3.80
Barbs shorter than tang	141	28	12	127	..	308	18.31
Barbed and tanged unclassified	159	4	1	41	..	205	12.18
Stem only	9	..	1	22	..	32	1.90
Triangular	31	2	1	45	..	79	4.7
Hollow based	13	1	1	21	..	36	2.14
Aberrant Types	6	1	..	6	..	13	0.77
	726	69	48	837	2	1,682	99.86

Arrow-heads with barbs and stem, or tang, are divided into three groups according to the relative lengths of barbs and tang. In the great majority the tang is the longer, 308 in all; they form 19.4 per cent. of those found on the Forest Ridge and 15 per cent. on the chalk Downs. If to their number is justly added the bulk of those barbed and tanged specimens too broken to be certain of their classification (205), we have a figure over 500, or nearly a third of the total number.

The other types of arrow-heads are relatively uncommon.

Only 18 examples of the true *petit tranchet*, or chisel-ended arrow-head (A), have been found; these and their derivatives B, C¹, and C² have for the most part come from sites yielding products of the microlithic industry. This cannot be said of the remaining derivative types, though they are more plentiful on the Forest Ridge

where microlithic sites are more numerous. Type B seems to be confined to the Ridge. Type H is plentiful (51) in the Forest and rare on the Downs except between Alfriston and Eastbourne, whence have come 45 of the 59 examples found on the chalk. The *petit tranchet* is itself derived from the trapeze type of microlith, a

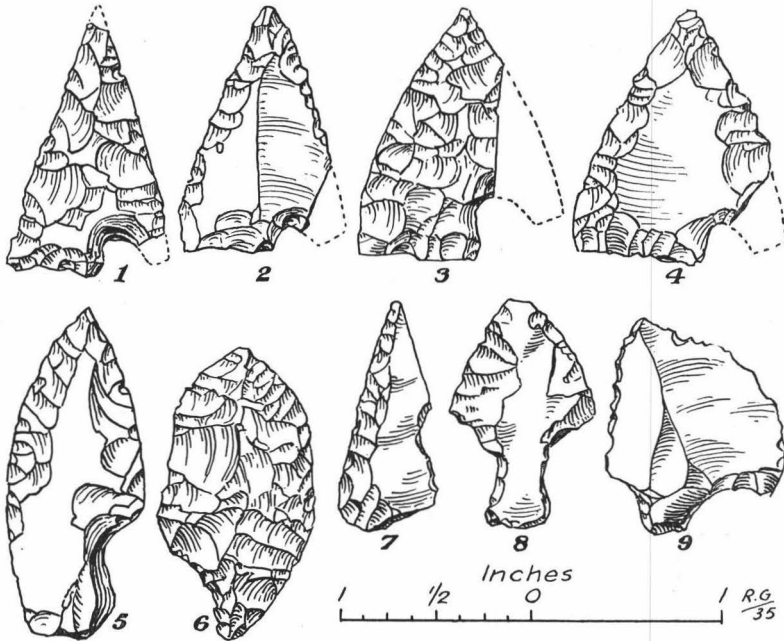


PLATE II. ABERRANT TYPES OF ARROW-HEADS.

specimen of which was found in Pit I at the microlithic site at Selmeaton.¹

A few aberrant types occur (Plate II). Figs. 1-4 of the Plate are lob-sided, but not true one-barbed arrow-heads of *petit tranchet* derivative types, in that they are triangular in outline and have all three edges carefully worked. Nos. 1 and 3, with another not figured, are from the Forest Ridge; No. 2 came from the chalk at Offham, Lewes; No. 4 from Mile Oak, and a sixth was found at

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* xiv. 143, Fig. 47.

Blackdown Farm in the north-west. This is a definite though uncommon type. The writer has a specimen found on a ploughed field on Windmill Hill, Wilts., and Mr. A. Keiller informs him he has found a few other examples on the hill, but never deep in the ditches.¹ Nos. 5 and 6 do not appear to have been broken and rechipped, but suggest a transition between the leaf and tanged types; they are both from the Forest Ridge; a further example comes from the Eastbourne Downs. No. 8 from Jevington has an expanded end to its tang,² and No. 9 is from East Hill, Saddlescombe.

The fact that 93 per cent. of our arrow-heads have been found on the chalk Downs and Forest Ridge indicates how unsuitable the densely wooded and swampy Weald and the Coastal Plain were for hunting in these early days.

In the Society's Collection at Lewes are three arrow-heads of chert which are clearly derived from North America. One was found in the garden of Bosham vicarage, one at Watersfield, and the other on the Downs at Firl. They had evidently been recently lost, and are mentioned here as a warning. There are also two bare-faced and easily detected forgeries.

Before leaving the subject of arrow-heads that have been found in Sussex reference should be made to a piece of blood-stone artificially shaped to resemble an arrow-head, found in Bosham, and now in the writer's possession. It is flat and polished on one surface while the sides and back are rough. It had probably been mounted and carried or worn by its erstwhile owner as a talisman or amulet, a purpose to which flint arrow-heads have often been put.

CHRONOLOGY

Eight arrow-heads have been found with associated remains in Sussex; five leaf-shaped and one lozenge in the ditches of the Neolithic fortified camps at Whitehawk

¹ The Museum of the Bristol University Spelæological Society contains an example from Gorsey Bigbury on the Mendips.

² Nos. 2 and 4 are in the Brighton Museum, Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 6 are in the collection of Mr. Gurney Wilson, and Nos. 8 and 9 in that of the writer.

and The Trundle,¹ one leaf-shaped in an early Bronze Age round barrow associated with the flint mines at Blackpatch,² and a specimen with barb and tang of the same length with an Early Bronze Age crouched burial near the Ditchling Road, Brighton.³ All the other arrow-heads found in the county have been surface finds, and hence carry no criteria as to the periods to which they belong. We owe our present estimate of the relative chronology of the different types mainly to Mr. Reginald Smith⁴ and to Dr. Grahame Clark.⁵

In notes on the *petit tranchet*, or transverse arrow-head, in *S.A.C.* LXIX. 80, it was shown that all the then known specimens from our county came from late Mesolithic sites, which have since been proved by Dr. Clark⁶ to belong to a non-geometric industry of Tardenoisian character. Since then 48 other specimens of *petit tranchet*, and its derivatives B, C¹, and C² have either come to light in the field or have been discovered in collections; of these 25 are known to have been found associated with microliths, and 1 came from a ditch of the Whitehawk Neolithic camp.⁷ The fact that an example has been found in a barrow on Gerrick Moor in the North Riding of Yorkshire with an incense cup of the Middle Bronze Age, shows that the type lasted long, but as regards the Sussex examples it is clear that they may justly be assigned to the earlier period.

Dr. Clark's examination of the various types (B-I) derived from the *petit tranchet* has led to the conclusion that they date back to the Peterborough, or closing phase of the Neolithic, period, and that they lasted through the Beaker phase and well into the Bronze Age.

In his paper Mr. Reginald Smith dealt with the 123 examples of flint arrow-heads that had up to that time (1926) been found in true association with datable

¹ *S.A.C.* LXXI. 72, 3; LXXII. 139; *Antiq. Journ.* XIV. 121.

² J. H. Pull, *The Flint Miners of Blackpatch* (1932), p. 70.

³ *Antiq. Journ.* II. 55.

⁴ *Archaeologia*, LXXVI (1926), pp. 81 et seq.

⁵ *Arch. Journ.* XCI. 32.

⁶ *The Mesolithic Age in Britain*, pp. 70-96.

⁷ *S.A.C.* LXXI. 76.

objects in England and Scotland.¹ In it he showed that, with one exception, the 38 leaf (Pl. I, Figs. 1 and 2) and 22 lozenge-shaped (Pl. I, Fig. 3) arrow-heads were confined to the Neolithic period. The examples from our Sussex causewayed camps, and many of those found on the surface, are of great thinness and delicacy of flaking. Whether other surface specimens of the same general shape but thicker, and of coarser technique, also date back so far may be open to doubt. Specimens taken from long barrows and other definite Neolithic associations are invariably of great thinness and beauty of outline. It is probable that the type persisted with an inferior technique long after the close of the Neolithic period. One specimen found near the Dyke Road, Brighton, was evidently made from a flake off a polished axe.

Leaf-shaped arrow-heads are nearly three times as numerous on the chalk as on the Forest Ridge, and this is what we should expect from what is known of the present-day distribution of Neolithic camps and long barrows. There is no direct evidence that Neolithic man ever lived on the Forest Ridge; that he visited it for the purposes of hunting is, however, sufficiently evident. The preponderance of the leaf over all other types in the east is very marked. In my own collection of 253 specimens found within about five miles of Hove there are 32·8 per cent. leaf as against 41 per cent. barbed arrow-points, whereas from the Downs between Alfriston and

¹ Mr. Smith's findings may be tabulated thus:

<i>Types</i>	<i>Neolithic</i>	<i>B.A. I</i>		<i>B.A. II and III Cremation</i>
		<i>Beaker</i>	<i>Inhumation</i>	
Leaf—long . . .	35	..	..	1
„ — broad . . .	3	..	..	..
Lozenge . . .	22	..	..	..
Barbs and stem equal . . .	..	13	8	1
Barbs longer . . .	..	7	1	..
Stem longer . . .	..	10	1	15
Stem only . . .	..	1	..	2
Hollow base . . .	..	..	..	1
Triangular . . .	..	..	..	1
<i>Petit tranchet</i> . . .	..	..	..	1
	60	31	10	22

Eastbourne come 58·6 per cent. leaf and only 12·4 per cent. barbed points.

The lozenge type occurs only 24 times with us, and hence is among the rarest of our arrow-heads; it belongs to the same period as the leaf-shaped ones.

The invaders who brought the Beaker to these shores brought also the broad arrow-head with barbs and stem of equal length (Pl. I, Fig. 4), so that the end of the stem reaches to a line drawn between the tips of the barbs. This is the common type found in Beaker burials, though it must be remembered that it is in but a small minority of such burials that any flint is found at all. The only Beaker burial with an arrow-head of this type from Sussex known to the writer was reported by Mr. H. S. Toms, from a crouched burial near the Ditchling Road, Brighton; in this case the sides of the arrow are markedly curved. To this class belong less than 3 per cent. of the Sussex arrow-points.

Arrow-heads in which the barbs are longer than the tang (Pl. I, Fig. 6), or stem, have also been found with Beaker burials. All our Sussex examples, 64 in number, have come from the surface, and more than half of these from the Forest Ridge.

As has been stated above, the commonest type in Sussex is the arrow-head with stem definitely longer than the barbs (Pl. I, Fig. 5), and in many cases rather broad. In England 11 such have been found with Bronze Age I burials, and 15 with cremation burials of Bronze Age II or III, so that the type persisted during the greater part of the thirteen to fifteen centuries of the Bronze Age. All our Sussex specimens have been found on the surface, and in roughly equal proportions on Forest Ridge and Chalk.

Perhaps with this class may also be included the tanged arrow-heads without, or with only rudimentary, barbs (Pl. I, Fig. 7). Two specimens have been found with cinerary burials in Scotland. Of our 32 Sussex examples 22 have come from the Chalk.

The only positive proof for the dating of the frankly triangular arrow-point (Pl. I, Fig. 8) without barbs or

tang, is the discovery of one such with a Middle Bronze Age cremation with incense cup and faience beads at Aldbourne, Wilts. This type forms 4 per cent. of the Sussex total, 79 in all, and has been found slightly more frequently on the Chalk Downs.

Finally, of the period of the hollow-based arrow-heads (Pl. I, Fig. 9), rare in Sussex and in England generally though common in Ireland, there is next to no evidence from this country, though abroad, Mr. Smith states, they have been found with leaf-shaped points and with beakers. A specimen with a very slightly concave base was found with a cremation near Swindon, but in most of the 36 Sussex examples the base is markedly concave.

The evidence with regard to these less common types is too scanty to allow of any conclusion as to their place in the chronology of this class of flint implement. It is important to remember too that a type characteristic of one period of culture is apt to persist after that culture has been superseded, so that unless a particular specimen is found in unmistakable association with a datable object, one can never be definitely certain as to when it was made.

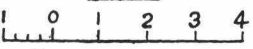
My best thanks are accorded to the owners of private collections, and the curators of many museums in Sussex and the neighbouring counties, for the time and information so generously given, without which the data included in this paper could not have been obtained.

Since the above was written the following thirty examples have been reported or discovered; several of them are interesting, but they do not materially affect the percentages in the table.

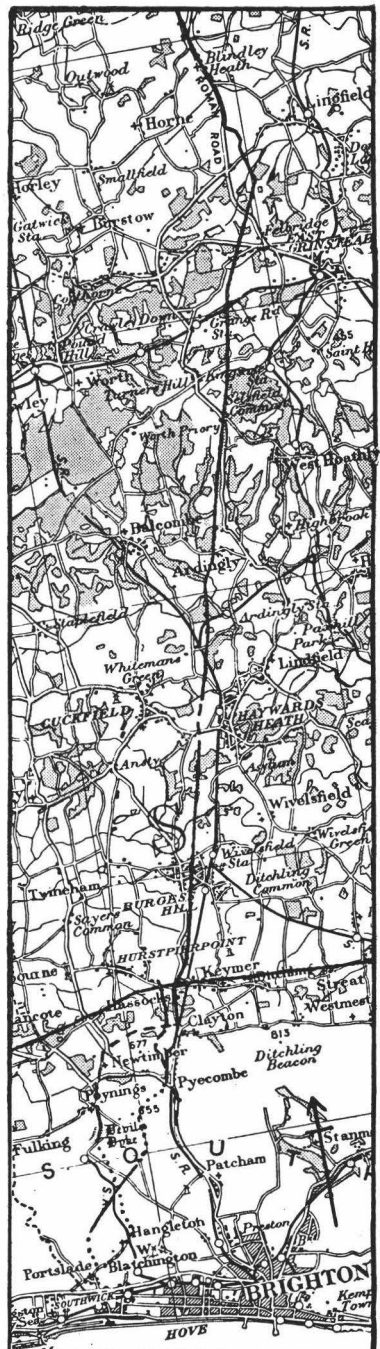
Wealden Clay; a barbed and tanged specimen from both Warninglid and Horsted Keynes, and three from Walhurst Manor, Cowfold, together with one example each of *petit tranchet* types D and G. Greensand; a remarkable barbed arrow-head with coarse serrated edges, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, of *local* chert, point and one barb missing, from Marley Heights, near Haslemere, and a *petit tranchet* type D. Both of these are in the Hasle-

mere Museum. Chalk Downs; Mr. A. Keiller has fifteen specimens from the Eastbourne Downs, five of them being of rare types: long leaf (6), lozenge (1), triangular (2), hollow base (1), *petit tranchet* types B (1), C (1), and D (3). A hollow base and two long-tanged points come from near the Dyke Station; but more significant than all is a large broad arrow-head with one side convex like a leaf and the other angular like a lozenge-shaped point from inside the Barkhale interrupted ditched camp on the crest of the Downs near Stane Street. Coastal Plain; two specimens have been found in Hove, a Beaker type with barbs and tang of equal length in Reynolds Road, and a long leaf in Vallance Gardens; while at Little London, Chichester, a broken long leaf has been discovered, and at Selsey Mr. W. L. White has found a broken lozenge and an apparently unfinished point.

GENERAL MAP
LONDON TO THE COAST.


 SCALE OF MILES

ROMAN ROAD PROVED ———
 " " INFERRED - - - -
 EARLY TRACKWAY



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THE LONDON—CROYDON—PORTSLADE ROMAN ROAD

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

DISCOVERY. In 1779 Mr. Stephen Vine, a Lindfield schoolmaster, was informed of the existence of an old straight paved road at St. John's Common (Burgess Hill) which was being dug up by the Turnpike Commissioners and the material used for making the Cuckfield-Brighton road. He wrote an account of the discovery,¹ from which these extracts are taken:

‘What remains are to be found on the Downs I have not had opportunity to examine, but am certain it must lead down the hill at Clayton Borstal, near where the present road does, and from thence through enclosed ground to St. John's Common, leaving the present road at a little distance on the left. The lands being chiefly meadow and pasture, few remains are to be seen, as the road is not² raised above the level of the ground, and the soil being clay or loam, the flints with which it was formed are sunk below the surface, as may be seen on a farm belonging to the Rev. Mr. Morris of Clayton, where the tenant is opening his fields for the flints, which lie near a foot under the surface, in a bed 18 or 20 feet wide, and about 8 inches thick; which when taken up, the earth and sod is carefully laid down again; and the same method has been used, near the whole length of the Common, in a straight north-east direction: on leaving which, it continues its course into Frith [Freek's] Farm, and through a coppice crosses Walebridge Millstream about a furlong below the mill, as may plainly be seen by the flints at the brink of the stream.

‘From this place the same materials turned up by the plough are to be seen in the tilled fields of Holmbush Farm, and the house stands near to, if not upon it; from whence the direct line points through woods and fields, to a little east of Butler's Green . . . right upon Ardingley Church and Wakehurst Place. . . .

‘As few remains of flint, the materials with which the road was formed, are to be found after leaving Holmbush Farm, it is not so easy to be traced; but it is not to be expected that flints should be brought from the Downs, when the Weald would produce stone and gravel, which, if not so durable, would answer the purpose of forming

¹ *Gentleman's Magazine*, LI. 307 (1781).

² This important ‘not’ is omitted from the copy of Vine's note given in *The Roman Road to Portslade*, p. 54.

it; nor are we certain it continued a straight course, as a turn might be made, and carry it by Gatton, Woodcote and Streatham to London. . . .'

In 1818 the road was again mentioned, this time by the Rev. James Douglas, in a note upon Roman remains at Blatchington,¹ as a possible route to the unknown site of Portus Adurni. He wrote:

'The trackway to the old harbour is still observable on the West of the villa, overlooking Angleton [Hangleton], used as a cart-road to the cultivated lands. On the North, it proceeded considerably to the left [an error for right ?] of Devil's Dyke, or Poor Man's Wall, on the descent of the old road to Claydon . . . thence in a straight line on the present track of the turn-pike road to Stone-pound, to the Friar's Oak, to the right of John's Common, where the Roman road is for a mile extant, and then obliterated by the cultivated lands, the materials of which have, from time to time, served for the repair of the turn-pike road, distant about a quarter of a mile. . . .'

These two accounts, the latter partly based upon and quoting Vine's, were the only real evidence which had been collected about this road down to quite recent times, and the initial discovery must clearly be ascribed to Vine. In 1925 Major James Dunning published a book² reviewing all the evidence and traditions, and discussing the country which likely routes for the road would have to traverse. Except near Hassocks no actual field evidence was cited for the Sussex portion of the road, but the general discussion secured the object which the author desired by arousing further interest. A whole series of articles, some giving new suggestions, others very sceptical, appeared in *S.N.Q.*,³ but not much more actual field evidence came to light. In 1928 Winbolt and I examined a prominent piece of the agger at Selsfield Common,⁴ and decided that it was actually part of a road, and later that year I made a tentative and, as it has proved, very incomplete, examination of part of the line near Felbridge⁵ where a short length of the metalled agger was definitely traced. There the matter rested, and no further field work appears to have

¹ *Gentleman's Magazine*, LXXXVIII, part II. 107 (1818).

² *The Roman Road to Portslade* (Hatchards).

³ *S.N.Q.* II. 1, 33, 35, 69, 101, 133, 167; IV. 43, 94, 99.

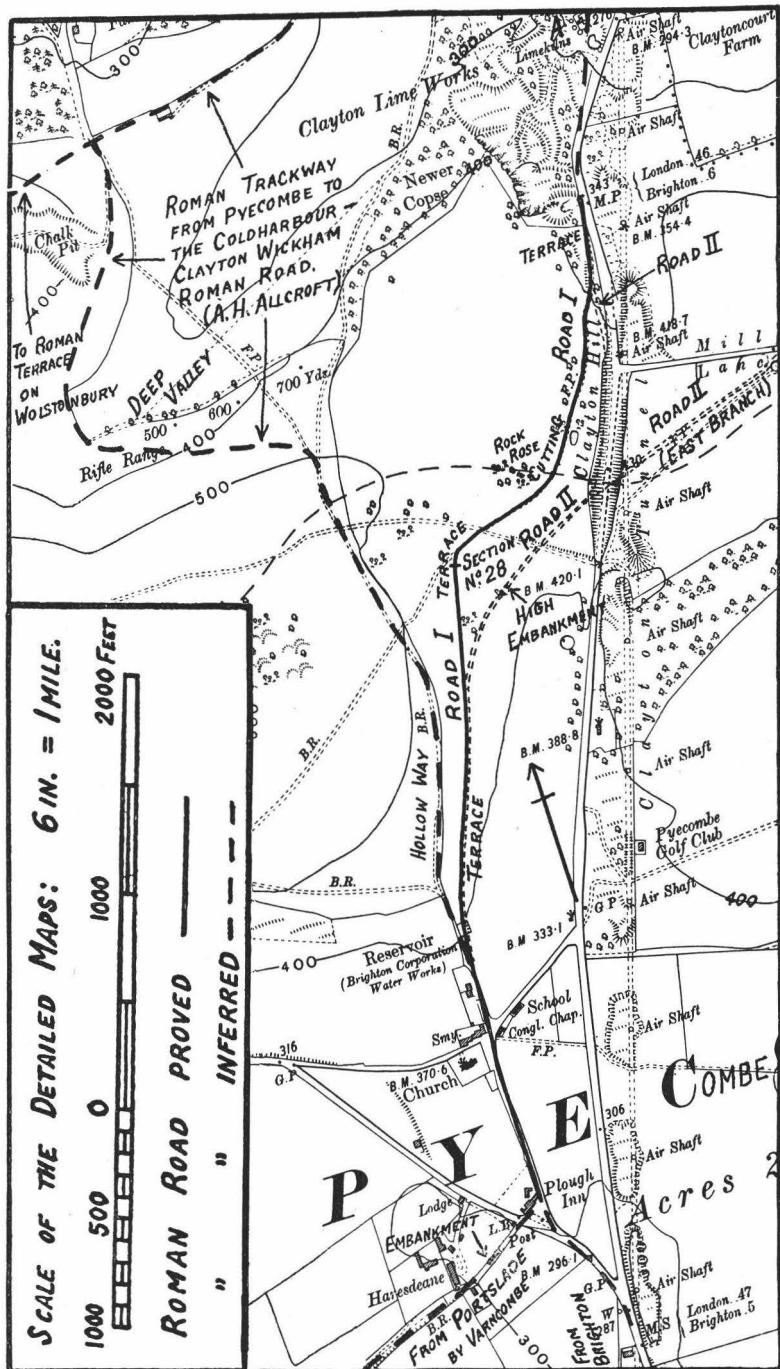
⁴ *S.N.Q.* II. 101.

⁵ *S.N.Q.* II. 133.

been done. Winbolt had, however, drawn my attention some time previously to the existence of an apparent piece of the agger in a field north of Leylands Road, Burgess Hill. Mention of this was, I believe, never actually included in his notes for *S.N.Q.*, and it is right that the find should be credited to him now.

When I started to make a full examination of the route I first turned attention to this Burgess Hill portion. The agger is very distinct in the field between Woodbourne and Freek's Lane, which carried on its line, and there is also a pronounced hollow through two fields towards Freek's Farm, exactly on the line. Examination of the point where this line would cross Valebridge mill-stream showed the flints in the bank, as Vine had said, and also traces of an old roadway through a copse towards Freek's Farm. Returning to Burgess Hill, an exposed section of the undisturbed metalling was then noticed in the face of one of the disused brickyard claypits just south-west of the church, and a considerable length of agger appeared still to exist along a hedgerow south of Grove Farm. All these traces lay exactly upon an alignment, which I marked on the 6-in. maps and then extended to Selsfield Common, where it coincided almost exactly with the agger formerly examined.

The next stage was to examine this line for further traces, and, as it happened, the first portion visited was that through the woods on the Bolnore estate. A large earth agger was found clearly visible almost continuously through them from Holmbush Farm to Bolnore Park, while north of Haywards Heath a similar agger was found in Sugworth Wood, and also a very fine piece of heavily metallised agger just south of River's Farm, not far from Ardingly Station. These finds, made on the same day, put the certainty of the road's existence through the Weald beyond any doubt, and further work was mainly a matter of confirming the alignment at other points and securing such evidence as still existed for the weaker parts. Quite considerable remains of the agger and undisturbed metalling were found at



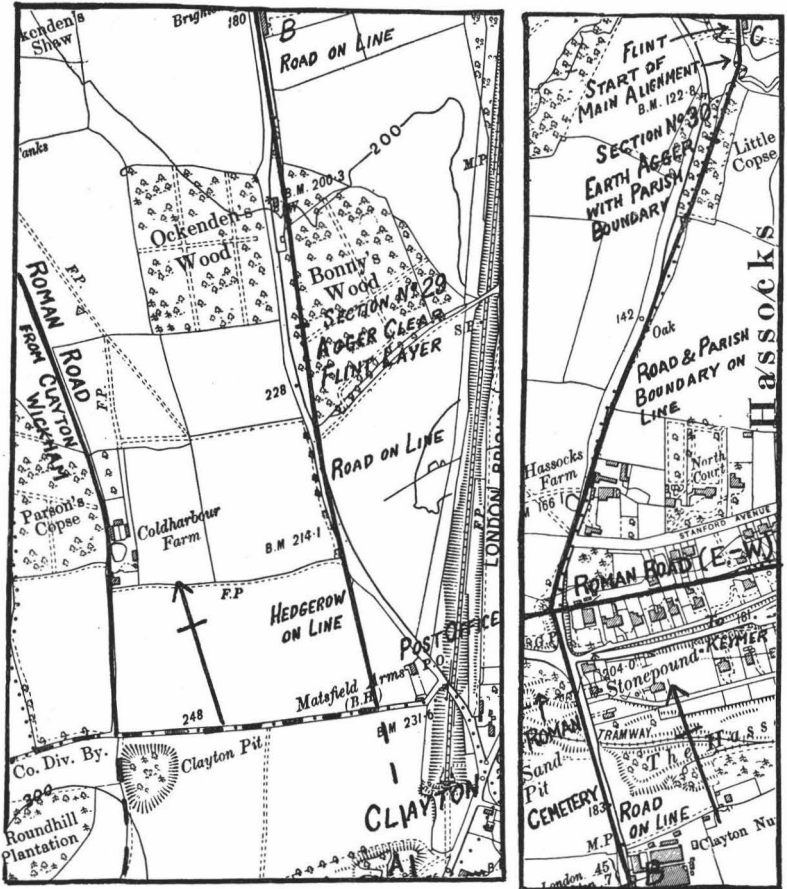
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Felbridge, and gave valuable evidence for a hitherto unsuspected slight change of direction to the north-east there, with the obvious intention of making the road cross the marshy Wire Mill valley at a much drier spot, after which it made the expected turn northward, to join the acknowledged line of Roman road just south of Blindley Heath.

I should like again to express my thanks to all those owners and tenants who gave such ready permission for the search to be made, for without such co-operation a proper examination would be impossible. I am also especially obliged to Miss M. S. Holgate for making the necessary arrangements in the Ardingly district.

DETAILED SURVEY. It will be more convenient to follow the course of the road northward from Clayton and then to consider separately the problems of its continuation to the sea. There is no doubt that the main alignment was laid out between Selsfield Common and the gap in the Downs at Clayton, the latter point being conveniently identified on modern maps by the northern mouth of Clayton Tunnel which is just on the alignment. The first short length of road northward from Clayton was not, however, laid upon the main alignment but upon a minor line leading to Stonepound Crossroads, Hassocks, alongside the Roman cemetery. It will be recalled that Douglas noted it on this line. The modern road curves north-westward from the foot of Clayton Hill, but it is quite obvious that 160 yds. north of Clayton Post Office an older line, now represented only by a hedgerow, joins in from the west side of the post office, and an alignment from this to Stonepound lies just inside the western edge of Bonny's Wood, beside the modern road. This is exactly where definite remains are to be found, as a big earth agger with flint metalling, and Section No. 29 showed a flint surface 25 ft. wide upon an agger containing chalk and a little greensand which had become mixed with the very sticky gault clay subsoil. The agger is traceable all along the frontage of Bonny's Wood, fading out into the modern road at each end of the wood as the

alignment indicates, a very satisfactory confirmation of Douglas. The modern road then follows the line to the point 70 yds. north of Stonepound Crossroads



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where the east-west Roman road crosses it. Precisely at this point a change of direction north-eastward was made, the line being indicated by a parish boundary, at first on the modern road but soon diverging slightly east of it to follow a distinct earth agger through Little Copse, down to a stream 280 yds. south of Friar's Oak

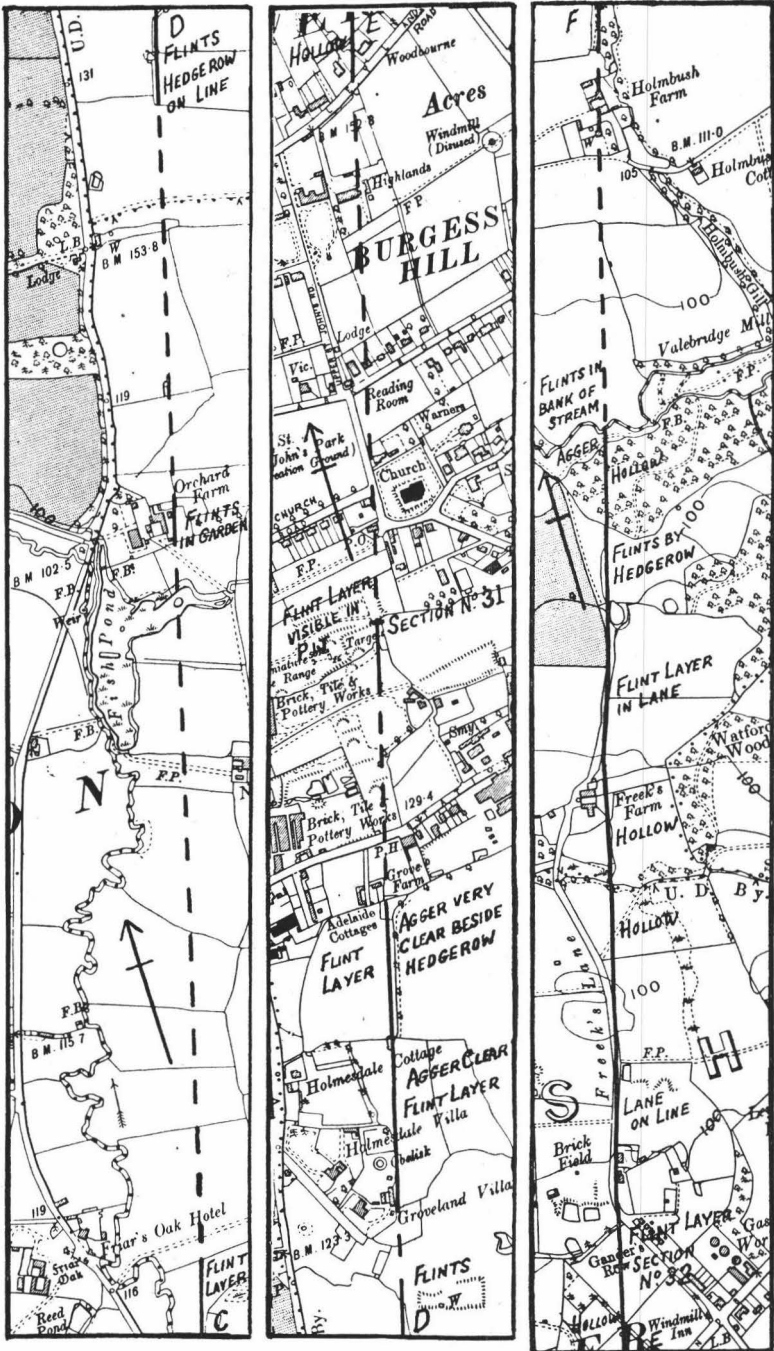
Hotel. This earth agger, about 19 ft. wide, appears to be composed of much drier, sandier soil than the clay on which it rests, and is, I think, definitely to be accepted as evidence of the Roman agger, a point upon which Major Dunning asked for detailed consideration.¹ It happened that this bank came to be examined on a very wet day in October following a spell of wet weather; the surrounding fields were actually standing in water and the clay subsoil was saturated, yet the bank itself was perfectly dry, a rather striking example of the value of such aggers.

At the stream the road reaches the main alignment, which is then followed continuously. Traces of the metalled layer remain along the west side of a hedgerow just north of the stream, but are overlaid, with a layer of clean soil between, by remains of a yard or debris from a former farm building which adjoined the hedge. The scattered flints are traceable across this field, and a solid layer remains near the northern hedge 60 yds. east of the stream, right on the alignment. Only scattered stones can be felt across the fields to New Close (Orchard Farm on some maps), and it is probable that this is where Vine saw the metalling being removed, for the modern road is only 270 yds. away. The soil is all clay and it is significant that in the kitchen garden of New Close, which would probably have escaped such general disturbance, there is a very striking quantity of flint just where the line of the road crosses it. Traces of the flint layer can be felt in the field north of New Close, and in the next field there is a small hollow and pond beside the line, but no definite indication. In the two fields south of Groveland Villa, however, distinct remains of the metalled layer still exist alongside the hedgerow which lies on the alignment, and this is continued northward by a hollow along the east side of the garden hedge, presently crossing the field towards Grove Farm as a distinct agger with undisturbed metalling, and also in the same form very plainly along the west side of a hedgerow right up to the farm.

¹ *Roman Road to Portslade*, p. 51.

The line then crosses the Burgess Hill brick-field and about 170 yds. south-west of the church the undisturbed metalling is exposed in the face of one of the claypits as a layer of flint 25 ft. wide and 8 in. thick (Section No. 31). The line would pass through the junction of St. John's Road and Church Road, but it is obliterated until, just north of Leylands Road, it is seen as a wide hollow in the west side of the garden of Woodbourne and across the field behind the house. It crosses the next field diagonally to Freek's Lane as the agger which first attracted attention to this line, and here (Section No. 32) the undisturbed flint metalling was found, 20 ft. wide and 6 in. thick. Freek's Lane follows the line for 350 yds. and then it is continued by a hollow in the same alignment through two fields to Freek's Farm, passing just east of the house. The lane north of the farm forms part of it and is heavily metallated, and where the lane ends the line is continued by a hedgerow with traces of stone in the field on its eastern side. Beyond this it passes through a copse as a sunken strip, becoming plainer towards the north where it descends to the Valebridge mill-stream, and is visible as a slight agger where it emerges from the copse. The flints mentioned by Vine as visible in the banks of the stream can be seen *in situ* only by getting into the bed, when they can be traced in the south bank just below ground level. The crossing is 350 yds. below the mill in a direct line.

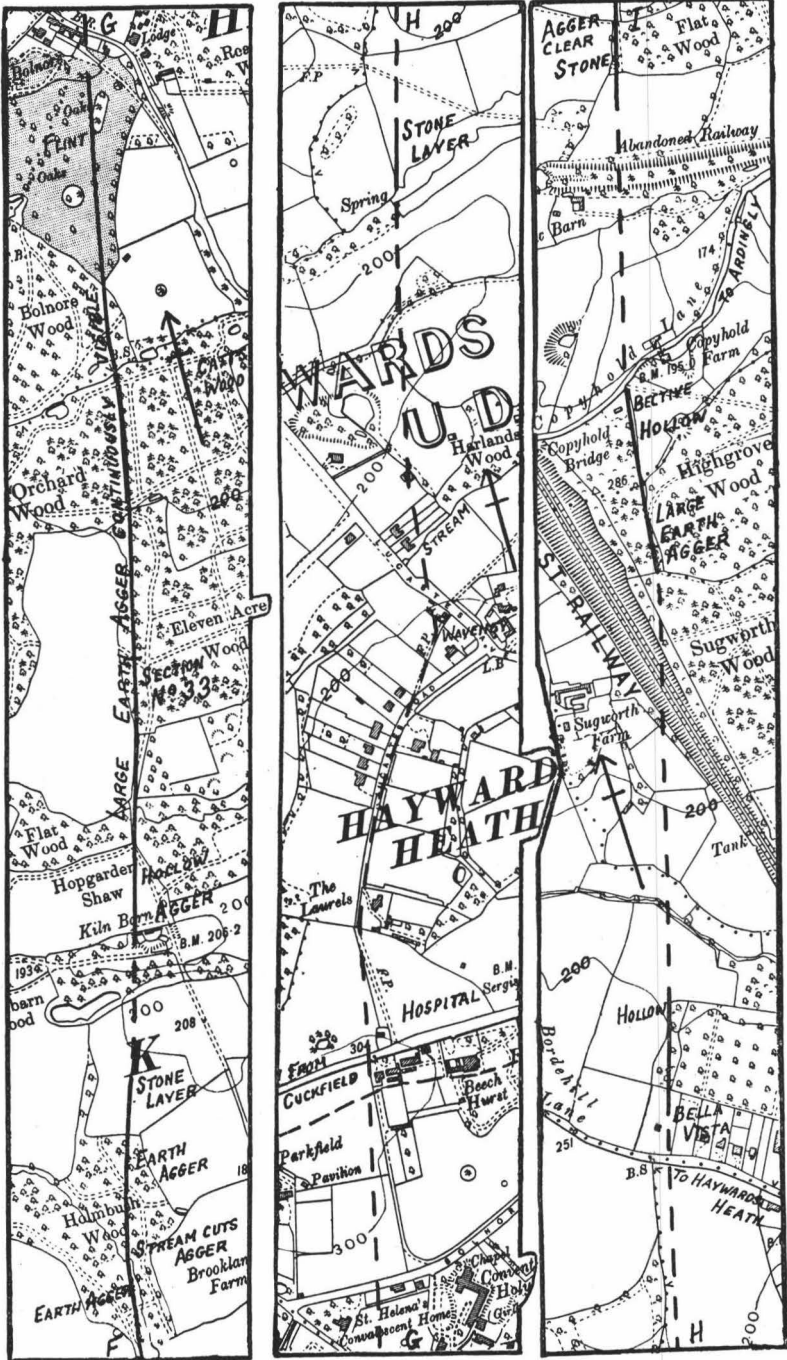
There are no surface traces through the fields, now pasture, up to Holmbush Farm, where the house stands right upon the line, as Vine said, but it then enters Holmbush Wood and becomes visible almost at once, just east of the present track, as an increasingly distinct earth agger, very plain where a branch track crosses it, and easily traceable thence northwards, usually with a decided hollow on one or both sides. A stream which runs through the wood has used first one side and then the other for its bed, and at one point it cuts through the agger, the soil of which appears redder than the surrounding earth. The agger is very clear right through the wood, emerging 50 ft. west of its north-east corner,



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and in the next field the metalling can be felt under the turf. There is a trace of the agger in the next field, just north of Kiln Barn, and then a slight hollow as it descends the hill to a stream. From this point along the west side of Eleven Acre Wood and Catt's Wood, and through the east side of Bolnore Wood to the south-east corner of the park, a large earth agger is plainly visible just inside the woods, separate from, and generally parallel with, the modern hedge-bank. Though somewhat obscured by the undergrowth it is very similar to the large conspicuous agger at Bedlam Street on the east-west road, and Section No. 33 shows the profile of a typical portion. The agger follows the alignment closely to the north end of Catt's Wood but then makes a very slight westerly deflection, evidently to keep along the ridge in Bolnore Park, where scattered flints can be felt on probing.

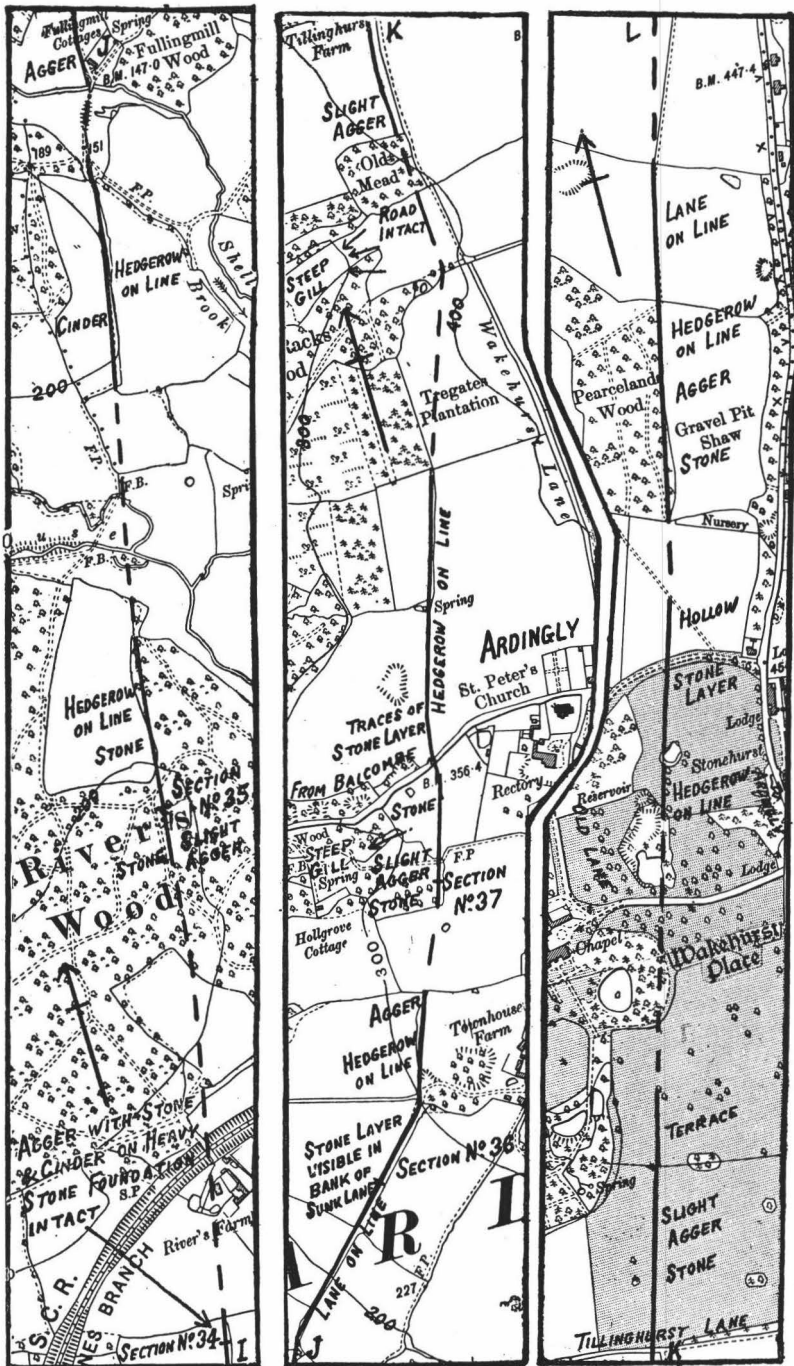
From this point no definitely ancient traces appear through Haywards Heath, but the continuation of the line indicated strikes the Cuckfield road 150 ft. west of the footpath leading past the Hospital to Lucastes Road, and it seems reasonably probable that this is the route it followed, and then along a footpath, now blocked, that passed on the west side of Waveney to Lucastes Avenue, where the road must have crossed the stream near the west end of Harlands Wood. At Lucastes Avenue it would be on the true alignment again after the slight western deflection of, at the most, 300 ft., and this line would cross the old track west of Harlands Farm at a small triangular shaw. In the valley north of this there is the next definite indication, a slightly raised strip with stone running across the wet part of the field just on this line. As drier ground is reached this dies out, and there seems to be no definite trace in the upper part of the field or in the next approaching Bordehill Lane, where the line would lie about 80 ft. east of the hedgerow along which the Cuckfield-Haywards Heath parish boundary runs. Across the lane and just on this line a sunken track, evidently the last vestiges of an old road, runs north-



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ward through the garden of Bella Vista and an old orchard behind it to the valley south of Sugworth Farm. This line would cross the railway at an acute angle just east of the farm, but the ground in Sugworth Wood has been much disturbed and no trace can be seen till the south-west corner of Highgrove Wood is reached. A large earth agger, 30 ft. wide, with the Cuckfield-Lindfield parish boundary along it, is then plainly visible for 140 yds., becoming a slightly sunken or terraced track, quite overgrown, for a further 150 yds., as it descends the hill-side to Copyhold Lane in the garden on the east side of Bective, about 60 yds. west of Copyhold Farm. The next definite trace begins just north of the derelict railway bank; a firm strip edged with rushes is noticeable across a rather wet field to the west side of Flat Wood, where the agger with much sandstone is very distinct. It crosses the next field towards River's Farm as a very fine turfed agger. Large blocks of sandstone were visible here, and when Section No. 34 was dug the road was found to be very solidly constructed, of small sandstones with a little cinder (iron slag), 8 in. thick, upon a layer of sandstone blocks, 6 in. thick, carefully laid together like 'crazy paving', and 20 ft. 6 in. wide.

These finds were of the utmost importance in establishing the exact line of the road in a part which had hitherto been quite unknown. They confirm the continuation of the major alignment from the south and make the probable route through Haywards Heath reasonably certain. Continued northward the line would pass right through River's Farm house, but just beyond this a slight turn of about 8° was made in order to approach the valley of the Ouse at a more convenient point. The turn must have come somewhere in the arable field just before River's Wood is entered, but apart from some scattered stone there is no certain trace. In the wood, however, a faint bank appears along the east side of a ride, becoming plainer towards the north and aligned with a hedgerow which runs right down to the floodplain. Section No. 35, cut just inside the north edge



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of the wood, showed a thin but distinct layer of sandstone, 12 ft. wide, upon an earth agger, and similar traces with a few flints are clearly visible along the southern part of the hedgerow beyond.

There seem to be no remains whatever until a point 270 yds. north of the river, where another hedgerow carries on this alignment to Fulling Mill on the Shell Brook, a tributary joining the Ouse close to the main crossing, but cinder occurs along the west side of the hedge where there is some indication of a raised bank. The Ouse crossing is the only serious physical obstacle encountered on the whole of the Sussex portion of the road, and in a district abounding in timber it seems quite likely that a wooden bridge and an embankment based on faggots would have provided a suitable roadway; the severe floods which occur would soon remove most of this, though the finds at Alfoldean render it possible that traces may even now be found.

The embankment across the Shell Brook is probably modern, being very steep-sided, but a raised strip, of ancient appearance, runs on from the stream, across a small field west of Fullingmill Cottages, in continuation of the alignment previously followed, to the mouth of what is now a sunken lane. This lane is very straight for 420 yds., in a more north-easterly direction, and at its north end we have returned exactly to the main Roman alignment, which is then marked northward by a hedgerow. The point where the main alignment is rejoined lies 180 yds. west of Townhouse Farm, Ardingly, just at the crest of the descent into the Shell Brook-Ouse valley. From it one can see the hedgerow marking the minor alignment both north and south of the Ouse, and can realize what a very advantageous route it is, with the shortest possible river crossings and involving a detour of 620 ft. at the most, near Fulling Mill. The exact return of this sunken lane to the main alignment just at this prominent point could hardly be mere coincidence under the circumstances, but proof is actually there, for on the west side of the lane remains of the metallated layer are visible in longitudinal section.

Most of it has been pulled away to mend the surface of the sunken lane, leaving a curious long shallow cavity in the bank some 3 ft. above the present lane surface, but in places a distinct layer of stones can be seen, and their disposition seems clearly artificial and quite distinct from the natural sandrock visible in places lower in the bank and separated from the stones by a layer of soil. A typical example of this is shown in Section No. 36.

When the main alignment northward is resumed the course is marked by a hedgerow for 170 yds., but there is no sign of the road except perhaps at the north end of the hedgerow, where it assumes for a short length an agger-like form rather too wide for a normal hedge-bank. After crossing a field, the line enters some rough ground just west of a hedgerow, where there are faint surface indications of an agger. Section No. 37 was opened here and disclosed a distinct layer of sandstone metalling, 12 ft. 6 in. wide and 6 in. thick, which was also traceable in the Rectory field just beyond. A very deep gill runs west at this point and the road skirts the head of it with scarcely any deviation from the true line. It crosses Balcombe Lane 200 yds. west of Ardingly Church and its course northward is marked by a hedgerow for 430 yds. to the south-east corner of Tregates Plantation. Traces of the metalled layer were found just north of the lane, but there is very little left.

The next definite indication is in Well Field, south of the copse called Old Mead, where a faint ridge can be clearly seen in certain conditions of lighting, running parallel to, and 90 ft. west of, Wakehurst Lane. A partial section dug near the copse showed a definite layer of sandstone metalling, 11 ft. wide and 7 in. thick, which was traceable southwards to the spring in the middle of the field, but seemed broken up farther on, though sandstone is visible in the sides of a hollow way at the south edge of the field just where the road should cross it to meet the line followed south of Tregates Plantation. The route in Well Field is actually a slight deviation of 150 ft. east from the main alignment to

skirt another very deep western gill. The similar manner in which the road avoids these two westward-sloping gills is rather striking and recalls a like example at Buckham Hill House on the Maresfield Roman road. At Well Field the road kept very close to the edge of the steep slope, which no doubt accounts for its narrowness there.

North of Old Mead a slight ridge in the field, about 30 ft. west of Wakehurst Lane, appears to be the remains of the agger, and near Tillinghurst Lane stone can be felt under the turf. In the arable field north of the lane a distinct ridge and layer of stones can be seen in places, parallel with, and about 40 ft. west of, the fence beside the cart track to Wakehurst Park. Where it enters the park the line is marked by a distinct terrace, though without any metalling, and then approximately by the garden fence, which is partly on the line of an old hedge-row. On approaching the north drive a very distinct agger is visible running from a pond down to the drive, and a hard layer of metalling could be felt on probing which would no doubt have provided a good section, though this, unfortunately, could not be arranged for. Beyond the drive a slight hollow continues the line, and it is very clear again along the east edge of Pearcelands Wood with much stone and in places distinct remains of the agger.

In passing, it should perhaps be mentioned that an old road, unmetalled, with a fine avenue of oaks, in the grounds of Wakehurst Place was pointed out to me as part of the Roman road. It is, however, about 250 ft. too far to the west and cannot possibly come into alignment with the other and much less picturesque indications here discussed. I think it is clearly part of the old manorial lane described by Miss Holgate¹ and to it the tradition of the Roman road has become attached, as we have found elsewhere, but the existence of the tradition is interesting.

From Pearcelands Wood a cart track follows the line towards Pearcelands but bends off towards the farm,

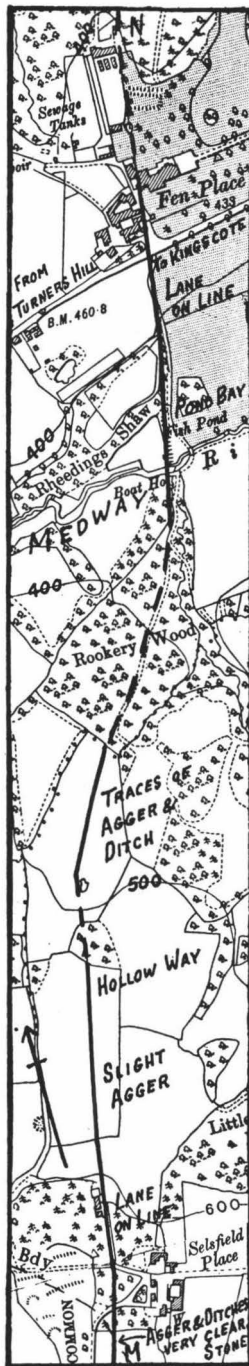
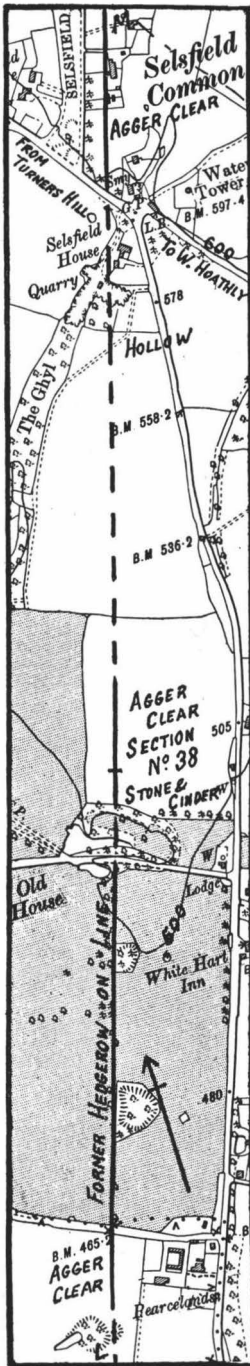
¹ *S.N.Q.* II. 33.

and a distinct bank continues the exact line to the lane, which is crossed 500 ft. west of the modern road. A long line of former hedgerows then continues it for 560 yds. through Old House park to the drive, though all traces of a road have vanished. Beyond the drive another hedge runs northward, but not in the same line. Parallel with it and exactly on the line, however, there is a decided ridge in the field, and Section No. 38, dug here, showed a clear layer of sandstone metalling with a little cinder, 12 ft. wide and 4-9 in. thick. The ridge fades out farther up the field, but at the top of the next field a distinct hollow can be seen on the line, up to the garden of Selsfield House.

Crossing the modern road slightly west of the fork, it reappears as a distinct agger parallel with, and 100 ft. east of, the road to Selsfield Place, and is particularly plain in the small field just south of this house, where Winbolt and I formerly examined it,¹ finding a definite layer of stones laid above the old heath surface. The agger is 28 ft. wide, very well cambered, and with distinct ditches on each side. A short lane continues the line north of Selsfield Place, and then traces of the agger reappear very faintly in a field to the north, becoming, as it begins to descend the hill, a slight but distinct hollow which is obviously an old track. A quarry has destroyed it here, but there are traces of the ditches continuing northward to Rookery Wood, where a cart track goes on close to the line up to Fen Place. It is noteworthy that where it crosses the Medway the present track swerves eastward, but the direct continuation is occupied by a pond bay, an indication perhaps of an old firm crossing at this spot. This route through Rookery Wood is admittedly somewhat curving, first 220 ft. west and then 180 ft. east of the main alignment, but the gradients are heavy on both sides of the valley and this probably dictated it.

The main alignment just cuts the west end of Fen Place house, and a little farther north the west side of Lean Shaw follows it, with a cart track and, at the

¹ *S.N.Q.* II. 101.



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north end, a very distinct earth agger leading down to the stream right on the alignment and rather to the east of the present track. There is then no sign through Rainbow Shaw and up to Burleigh House farm, but north of it for 180 yds. a hedgerow has much sandstone along it close to the true line, and then on entering Rushetts Wood there is a distinct earth agger for 100 yds., which disappears at an old boundary bank in the wood, perhaps because the rest of the wood may have been under plough at some time. There is no sign of it through the rest of the wood, though another pond bay occurs just on its line near the railway, where a small stream is crossed; but upon leaving the wood it at once becomes very plain across two fields on Hophurst Farm, first as a faint ridge with much sandstone and cinder plainly visible in an arable field, and then as a distinct agger, with stone layer intact in places, right across a meadow to the west side of Greenfield Shaw.

It is fortunate that these remains are so clear, for they show that the main alignment was followed to this point, which lies on the rather prominent east-west ridge through East Grinstead and Crawley Down, with an old track along it, quite possibly of very early origin. If the alignment had been followed to the north it would have passed to the west of Park Farm, Felbridge, joining the main road to Godstone at Woodcock Bridge in a very difficult marshy valley near Wire Mill Lake. It may be recalled that I had previously reported¹ upon a small fragment of an agger at the south end of Rowplat Lane, Felbridge, which suggested that Rowplat Lane was itself part of the road on an alignment also passing just west of Park Farm. When the ground there was examined, however, clear traces of the road appeared on a new alignment passing *east* of the farm, and on tracing this southward it was found to coincide with the south end of the lane, the small bit of agger, and the point at Greenfield Shaw where we had the last certain traces of the main alignment.

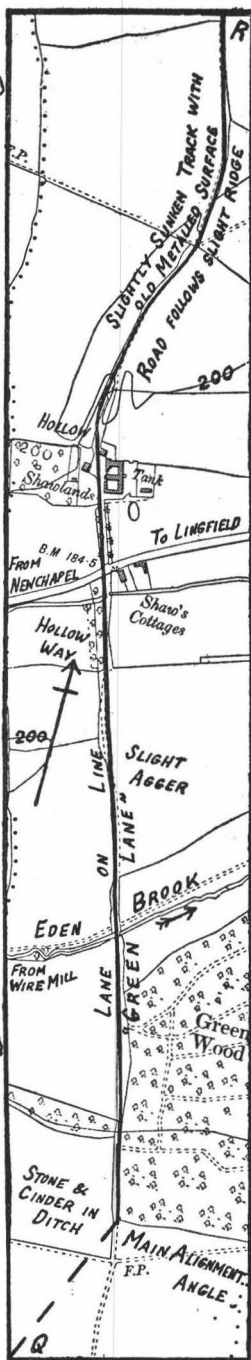
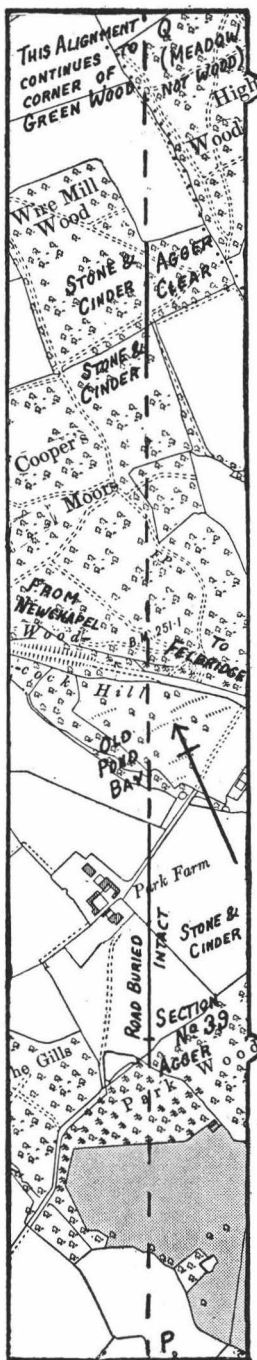
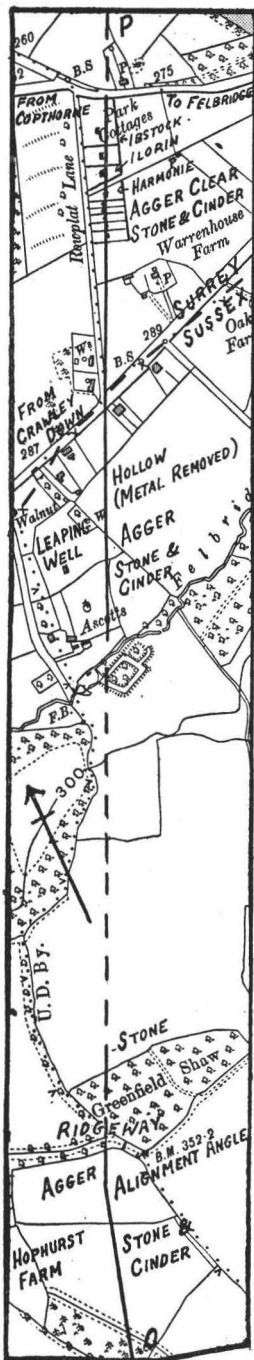
From Greenfield Shaw, then, the road continued on

¹ *S.N.Q.* II. 133.

a line 11° more to the north-east, its course just beyond Felbridge Water being marked by a hedgerow east of Ascotts with much stone along it, then by the perfect fragment of agger, 27 ft. wide, metalled with sandstone and cinder, in the orchard of Leaping Well, and by a slight hollow in the next field where the stone is known to have been removed. The south end of Rowplat Lane is on the line, but this soon diverges very slightly eastward, being still distinctly traceable as an agger with some cinder and stone in the gardens of some of the bungalows, passing under 'Harmonie' and just behind 'Ilorin' and 'Ibstock', and reaching the Copthorne Road 130 ft. east of the lane. Northwards there is no trace till the north side of Park Wood is reached, and here the agger is distinct just inside the wood and then faintly in the field south of Park Farm, where, however, the metalling of sandstone and cinder is quite intact under the turf, Section No. 39 showing it to be 21 ft. 6 in. wide and 7 in. thick. It was definitely traced in the fields south, south-east, and north-east of the farm in order to fix the alignment accurately. In a small valley just beyond, another pond bay, now broken, occurs on the line although the metalled road has disappeared there.

The line crosses Woodcock Hill 150 yds. from the top, although no trace has yet been found through Cooper's Moors Wood until we approach its extreme north-east corner, where the agger again becomes fairly clear in the undergrowth with distinct traces of the cinder and sandstone metalling, and is quite obvious in the same line right across to the north-east re-entrant angle of Wire Mill Wood, with more remains of the metalling. At this point it is only 1,100 yds. from my own house, but is in a remote spot and would probably never have been noticed without this cumulative evidence for the alignment.

After crossing two large fields, formerly part of High Wood, traces of the metalled layer can be seen in the west ditch of Green Lane just at the south-west corner of Green Wood. This lane runs up the centre of the



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remarkable narrow strip of Tandridge parish which extends right to the Sussex boundary at Felbridge. Just where our alignment reaches it this lane becomes very straight for 1,200 yds. northward to Shawlands, crossing the Eden Brook at a very convenient point without passing over any low-lying land such as the Woodcock Bridge crossing entails. There are traces of metalling in places, and remains of an earth agger north of the brook. No trace of a continuation of the north-east alignment, through Green Wood towards Lingfield, has as yet been found, nor is it a very likely route, with such a wide area of very wet low-lying ground to be crossed before higher land near Crowhurst could be reached. I think it is plain that the new alignment north-eastward from Greenfield Shaw was expressly made to avoid the difficult Wire Mill valley, and that Green Lane is the first stage of the northward alignment to Godstone, sited at a convenient point for crossing the Eden Brook, for it is on a very slight north-south ridge there.

Traces of an old hollow way are visible beside the present track both south and north of Shawlands, and just beyond the farm the track bears away eastward, to resume a practically straight and parallel course for 460 yds. to the south-east corner of Shawlands Wood, the latter part of the route being along a broad raised shaw, riddled by rabbit-holes, which appears to be the remains of the agger. Traces of an old layer of sandstone metalling were found well below the tilth where the track, now a sunken strip, crosses the fields north of Shawlands, and it seems certain that this is the original course of the road, particularly as this follows the highest ground available in a very wet district.

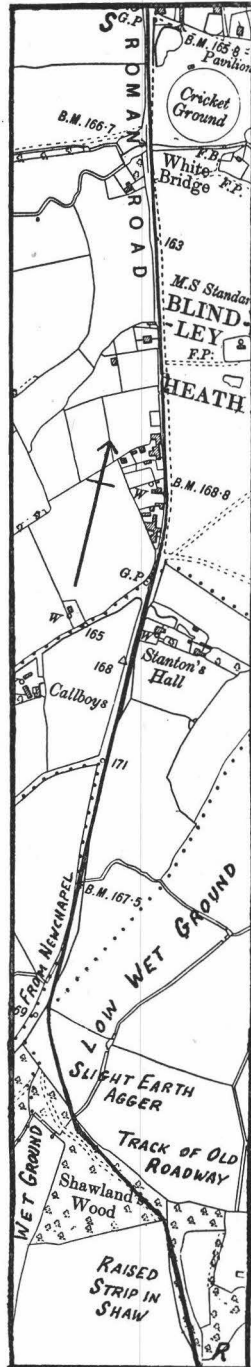
In Shawlands Wood the road, quite visible as an old track, curves westward again towards its former alignment, following the north-east side of the wood, crosses a small field diagonally as a slight but distinct earth agger, and joins the modern Godstone road at a very acute angle 530 yds. south of Stanton's Hall. This bend enabled it to cross a small stream more conveniently. The road over the very wet level of Blindley Heath is

on a high embankment and has long been accepted as Roman; it should be noted that the alignment which best fits it, from Stanton's Hall through the village to Anglefield Corner, is only 1° from exact parallelism with the alignment of Green Lane and 230 yds. farther east, the bends to avoid wet ground swinging to and fro between these two lines, which gives some indication of a definite plan, even where a single alignment could not be conveniently followed throughout.

It is now clear that the title 'Roman road' applied to the main road southward from Stanton's Hall through Newchapel cross-roads to Woodcock Hill by the Ordnance Survey is incorrect. Inquiry from the Department has shown, however, that it was based upon old historical references to the road from Caterham and Godstone to Vine's Sussex route as Roman, and this correction is merely one of detail as to the original course of the road.

Here we must leave the detailed account of the road on its course to Godstone, Caterham, Croydon, and Streatham, noting only the ancient names Stansted (formerly Stonestreet) Borough and Stratton on its line near Tilburstow Hill, Godstone, which are good evidence for its existence there, and return to Clayton for consideration of its southward continuation to the coast. (See detailed map facing

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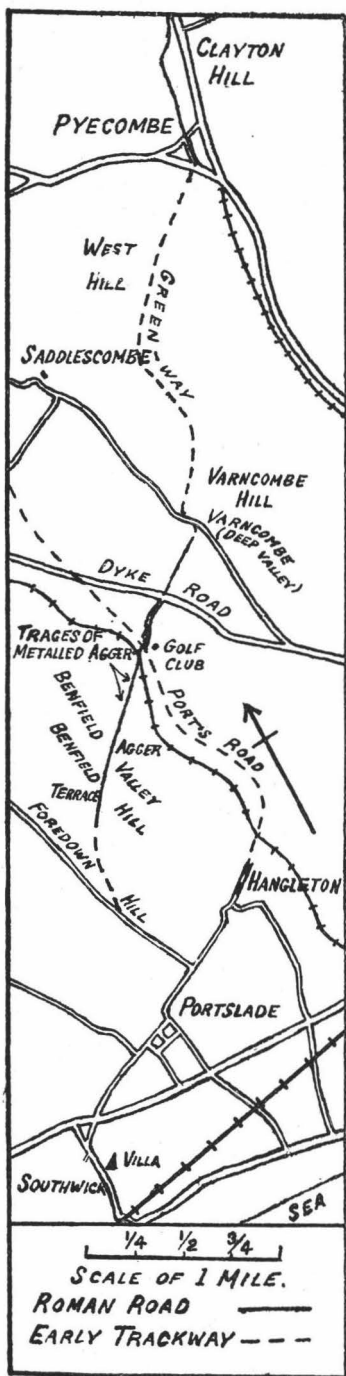
page 31.) We have seen that from Felbridge, right across Sussex to Clayton, a distance of $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the road followed closely this major alignment to Clayton Gap, and that at Hassocks it deviated slightly to a cross-roads near the Roman cemetery but returned thence directly to Clayton. One cannot reasonably draw any other conclusion than that the road was designed on such a route to cross the Downs at this convenient point, and, if it did so, the traces of it over the chalk would remain quite clear. The present road passes through a very wide and deep cutting, made about 1815, but there are distinct remains of two other roads on its western side. The more recent of these, Road II, is known to have been made about 1775 for the increasing coach traffic to the newly fashionable Brighton. Much of it has been obliterated by the modern cutting, and the part which now shows most clearly is the southern descent to Pyecombe Church, on a terrace along the west side of a valley, plainly visible from the modern road. The southern part of this terrace is, however, part of a yet older Road I, which was cut at its junction with II, when that road was made, in such a way that the two roads cannot have been in use at the same period, for I now ends at a scarp about 3 ft. above the level of II. Road I crosses the top of the hill just east of a bungalow, 'Rock Rose,' whose drive it partly forms, as a well-defined cutting, 24 ft. wide, continuing so for a short distance down the northern slope, where it becomes a terrace again. The cutting was evidently constructed and is not a mere hollow way. The northern junction of Roads I and II is just traceable, though much obscured by a large dump of earth, apparently from the modern cutting, piled right upon it, while most of Road II has been cut away here, though enough of its metalled surface remains to show the two distinct routes. The old terrace still exists northward, close beside the present road, until obliterated by the pits and dumps of the old limeworks at Clayton, and points directly at the Roman road there.

Road II cuts across a small side valley on a very large

embankment, 18 ft. high and 40 ft. wide, which must have been a very big engineering work at that time, yet could easily have been avoided by following Road I round the head of the valley, only 250 ft. distant, where its terrace still remains quite perfect, 21 ft. wide. A branch of Road II ran eastwards towards the windmills, and is still clearly traceable east of the modern cutting, but it cannot have been the main northern road, which must have forked from it just where the present cutting is.

There was little traffic to Brighton until it rose to importance about 1750, and it seems very unlikely that such a well engineered route as Road I would have been constructed at that time, only to be superseded within thirty years by Road II, on such a closely similar route but involving the making of a big embankment and with steeper gradients on the north, since it appears to have had no cutting to reduce them. Early traffic to Brighton seems, from the old Road Books, to have used other routes until Road II was made, and I think we may infer that Road I must have been in bad condition then, probably through foundering in its cutting, for the terraces show little sign of damage. This points to construction before modern times, hence almost certainly Roman since it is an engineered road, and the form of the terraces is quite consistent with such an origin, as may be seen from Section No. 28, which gives the surface profile of the terrace near the southern junction of Roads I and II.

That many Roman terrace-ways existed on the Downs is certain, and there is another on the eastern flanks of Wolstonbury which probably connected the other northward Roman road past Coldharbour Farm with the track we have been following, just north of Pyecombe. The two roads ran nearly parallel from Hassocks cemetery to the Downs, and, considering the importance of the cemetery and the intensive occupation it indicates, there seems nothing improbable in the existence of several roads here, but a Roman road up Clayton Hill is positively demanded by the evidence of the alignment north



of it, and I think we may safely take Road I to be this road.

Our southward route is thus plain past Pyecombe Church to the Plough Inn. The modern road runs on down the main valley, which is slightly winding but very direct, through Patcham and Preston to Brighton. Older terrace-ways are visible at various points, especially on the western side of the valley, but do not seem to be part of a through route, yet if a way from Pyecombe to the sea was needed it seems certain that this valley would have been followed, and there does not appear to be any reason why the course of the modern road should not be ancient, though this is probably now beyond proof. The Portslade area could then have been easily reached along the coastal plain, but a more direct route from Pyecombe is traceable, first as a greenway crossing West Hill in a south-westerly direction, then swinging southwards over Varncombe Hill, crossing the valley at Varncombe Barn, and almost immediately becoming a straight-alignment track, which forms part of the approach road to the Brigh-

ton and Hove Golf Club from Dyke Road, and is then clearly traceable, in places a metalled agger, down the hill beyond the Dyke Railway, across Benfield Valley and Hill, straight to Foredown Hill and Portslade.

If a direct line from Pyecombe to Portslade is to be sought, this must be the road, but, as with the Edenbridge-Lewes road, it seems clear that the long alignment across the Weald simply connected with many contemporary tracks on the Downs which were quite sufficient for the traffic to Portslade and elsewhere. Such a direct route from London to Clayton and the head of the valley leading so conveniently to the coast at Brighton does suggest very strongly, however, that a road on the modern route reached the sea there, and that a port may have existed at its terminus, probably at some distance to seaward of the present coastline.

CONSTRUCTION. Sections were opened at various points to prove the exact position of the road and to provide examples of its construction. Many more could have been dug at other places where the road is known to be intact had time allowed of it. Flint was used as far north as Holmbush Farm, but then becomes very scarce, and the sandstone used farther on is often difficult to distinguish from the natural deposits, especially when used sparingly upon an earth agger. Luckily iron cinder was mixed with it at some places and makes the artificial character of the stony layer quite certain. Metalling seems on the whole to have been very slight through the Weald, but at some points, notably River's Farm and Felbridge, there was a very solid layer with big stones under macadam, making 7 to 14 in. thickness. Width varied greatly, from 11 to 25 ft., but seemed normally to be 18-20 ft. except where slopes made a narrower road desirable.

The section diagrams are uniform in scale and arrangement with those given in my previous papers.

Pyecombe, Terrace of Road I (Fig. 1, Section No. 28). This surface section shows the profile of the older turfed terrace, 21 ft. wide, with a gradual fall of 11 in. towards

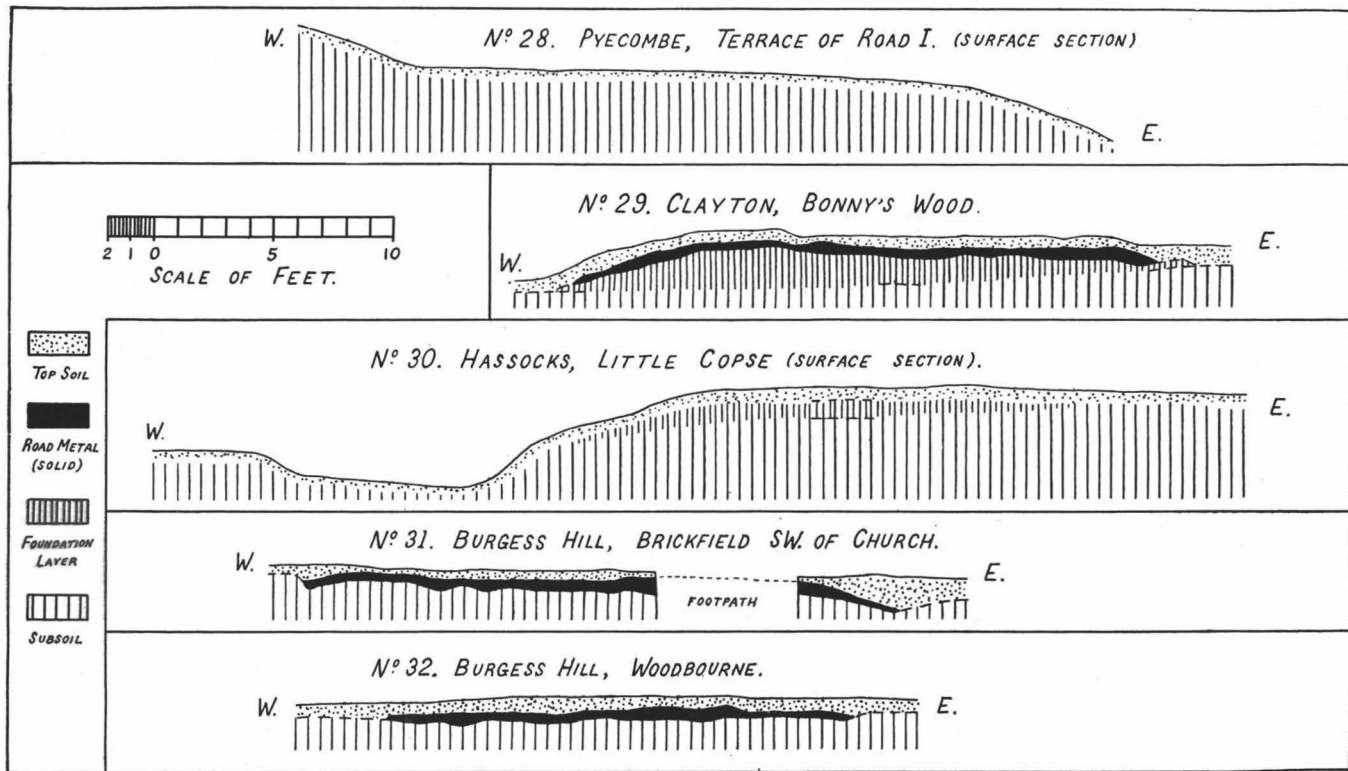


FIG. 1.

the outer edge, which has no bank upon it. Its appearance is typical of Roman terrace-ways.

Clayton, Bonny's Wood (Fig. 1, Section No. 29). The agger here is a large bank just inside the wood with a hollow between it and the present road, and the section was dug near the south edge of the wood. A compact layer of flint, 4-7 in. thick, was found, based on a foundation of made soil containing chalk, greensand, and flints, mixed with the gault clay subsoil which no doubt necessitated this drier mixture. The width of the metal was about 25 ft.

Hassocks, Little Copse (Fig. 1, Section No. 30). This surface section shows the profile of the earth agger, which is about 19 ft. wide where perfect. The hollow on its western side suggests that some of the material of the agger came from it, but the agger itself seems drier and sandier than the clay subsoil and probably has greensand mixed with it.

Burgess Hill, Brickfield South-west of Church (Fig. 1, Section No. 31). This is a free section exposed in the north face of an old clay-pit. It is here shown in reverse to conform with the other sections which are depicted as viewed from the south. The flint metalling, laid directly upon the subsoil, is 25 ft. wide, 3-8 in. thick, and has a slight camber. The layer shows very plainly in an otherwise stoneless clay-pit, under 6 in. of top soil, and it is cut through by a sunken footpath which exposes a longitudinal section also.

Burgess Hill, Woodbourne (Fig. 1, Section No. 32). A layer of flint very similar to the last was exposed in this section, 20 ft. wide and 2-6 in. thick, laid flat upon the subsoil and with only about 6 in. of top soil above it. Traces of ruts about 4-5 ft. apart were noticed near the centre.

Bolnore, Eleven Acre Wood (Fig. 2, Section No. 33). This shows a typical profile of the earth agger which is clearly visible for a long distance through the Bolnore woods. It has an overall width of about 40 ft. here, and 21 ft. in Bolnore Wood.

Ardingly, River's Farm (Fig. 2, Section No. 34). The

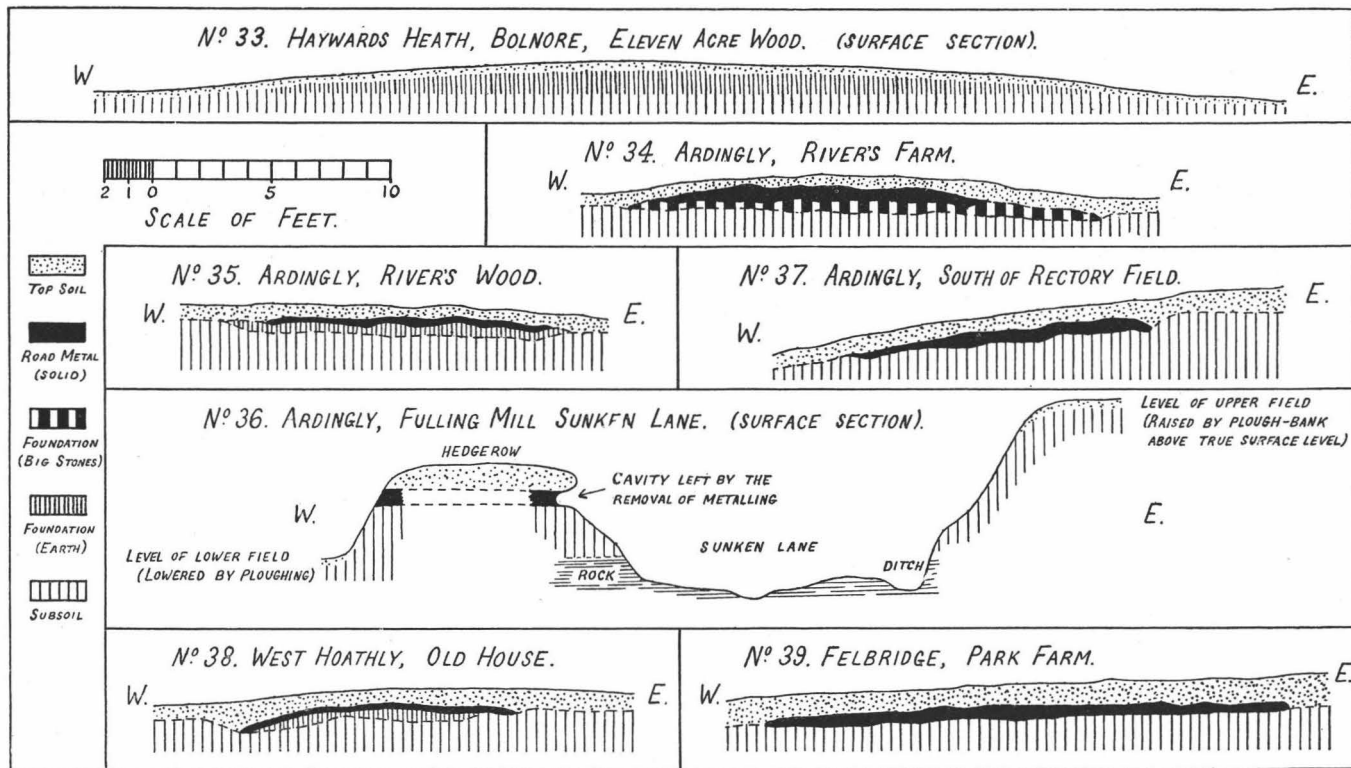


FIG. 2.

road shows very clearly here as a broad turfed ridge, and large blocks of sandstone were lying about where it had been disturbed. The section showed that, under 6 in. of top soil, there was a layer of small sandstone mixed with cinder, 4-8 in. thick and 13 ft. wide, and under it a further layer of the big stones, carefully packed together like 'crazy paving', 4-6 in. thick and extending to a width of 20 ft. 6 in., the edging stones being very tightly wedged in position. Typical big stones measured $14 \times 12 \times 7$ in., $8 \times 6 \times 4$ in., $12 \times 9 \times 4$ in., and $17 \times 9 \times 5$ in. This is by far the most elaborate construction I have yet met with on these roads. The situation is somewhat low but not so wet as in many other places where the construction is much slighter.

Ardingly, River's Wood (Fig. 2, Section No. 35). This was dug primarily to prove the deviation of the road on its approach to the Ouse crossing. A slight ridge is visible beside the modern track, and under 6 in. of top soil a quite distinct but thin layer of sandstone metalting, 2-5 in. thick and 12 ft. wide, was traceable, upon a layer of made soil up to 6 in. thick.

Ardingly, Fulling Mill Lane (Fig. 2, Section No. 36). As already described, this section illustrates the curious relic of the road visible in the bank on the west side of this sunken lane. The metalting shows as a layer 7 in. thick on both sides of the hedge-bank, which is 9 ft. wide, and on the side next the lane the stones have been removed until a cavity has been formed in the bank a foot or more deep. This effect is visible for some distance along the lane. The stone layer is separated from the sandrock stratum below by 2 ft. of soil and is clearly artificial.

Ardingly, South of Rectory Field (Fig. 2, Section No. 37). The Section was dug just where the road is passing the edge of one of the steep western gills, and this no doubt accounts for its narrower width. A very faint ridge can be seen on the surface and under it the metalting was found, a distinct layer $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide and 3-6 in. thick, the edges being quite well defined, that on the downhill side having a large stone evidently forming

part of an edging. The depths of top soil suggest that the slope was terraced to take the road and soil has since drifted over it, for on the uphill side there was 10 in. and farther across only 7 in.

West Hoathly, Old House (Fig. 2, Section No. 38). This was dug in Holmwood Field, north of the drive, where a distinct ridge is visible. Under about 8 in. of top soil a very clear layer of sandstone metalling mixed with a small amount of cinder, 12 ft. wide with a distinct camber, was found. When cut through down to the clay subsoil it was evident that the artificial layer of stony material was 4-9 in. thick, although it was not a compact layer of metalling all through.

Felbridge, Park Farm (Fig. 2, Section No. 39). The road surface is intact for a considerable distance near the farm, although only a very faint ridge is visible. Dug just outside Park Wood, this section showed the metalling under a foot of top soil, 3-7 in. thick and 21 ft. 6 in. wide, in a very solid layer containing big sandstones, $16 \times 13 \times 4$ in. and $13 \times 9 \times 5$ in., with small stones and a little cinder. The construction reminded one of Section No. 34 at River's Farm, but the layers were too much mixed to be separately measured.

The information given in my former note¹ on the agger south of Rowplat Lane may be recalled here. The agger there is about 27 ft. wide and in it the metalled layer was traced to a width of 15 ft., composed of hand-ful-sized lumps of ironstone and cinder 3 in. thick, upon a further 3 in. of clean sandstone, a description tallying well with that of the above section. A large stone $21 \times 14 \times 14$ in., which had been dug up when the road through the next field was removed, and which clearly formed part of the foundation, is now in my possession at Chartham Park.

Accuracy of Alignment. If the intentional deviations at Hassocks, the Ouse crossing, and by the steep gills west of Ardingly, also perhaps the westward bend near Haywards Heath Hospital, and obvious bends to ease hills, as at the Medway crossing, are excluded, the whole

¹ *S.N.Q.* II. 133.

route from Friar's Oak to Greenfield Shaw, Felbridge, is within 100 ft. of the exact alignment (Clayton-Selsfield Common), an accuracy comparable with that shown by the Edenbridge-Lewes road, while the short alignment thence to Green Wood is even more closely followed.

The following interesting confirmatory evidence was contained in a letter received from Mr. J. H. Combridge, who was unaware of the general investigation, in June 1936. It describes the remains mentioned above at Section No. 31 in the brickfield:

'Mr. Norman, who died recently at an age of, I should think, about 70, told me about a year ago that when the brickfield (which belonged to him) was being fully worked years ago they had a great deal of trouble with the stones of the Roman Road, as he himself understood it to be. It ran right across the brickfield from the direction of St. John's Church "caterways" towards the Potters Arms, Station Rd. The stones were mostly dug up, and had to be moved several times; quantities were afterwards sold for farm roads at Scotches Farm.

'In one place, however, the stones were small and were so mixed with the clay that it was not worth while digging, and this piece remains as a raised mound in the brickyard, now overgrown with furze. It is about ten yards wide by thirty long from North to South.

'The mound stands about 4' high above the dug surface of the brickfield at its northern end, but merges into the surface, which is on a northerly slope, at its south end. At about 9" below its top edge is a layer of flints, which can be seen on the exposed faces of the mound at the north and east. There is also a small amount of black substance visible, mostly in very small pieces.

'I should mention that the layer, so far as I can see, is not more than a few inches thick, but this may be due to either the remainder being hidden by the crumbling of the sides of the mound; to the fact that the bulk of the stones were removed for the repair of the turnpike road, as Steven Vine states was being done; or to the possibility that what remains is only the debris from the side of the road, where the loose stones off the road became mixed with the soil of the verges, the rest of the road, being unmixed with clay, having been removed. I seem to remember Mr. Norman mentioning something as to the latter explanation, as being the reason why the clay was rendered valueless and left *in situ*.'

EXCAVATIONS IN WHITEHAWK CAMP, BRIGHTON

THIRD SEASON, 1935

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

WHITEHAWK CAMP, situated on the Brighton race-course, is well known to archaeologists as one of the largest and most important examples of the rare class of Neolithic 'causewayed' camps in the south of Britain. It has been fully described elsewhere,¹ and on two previous occasions the writer has been in charge of excavations here, viz. in 1929 and in 1932-3.²

The excavations about to be described were carried out for the Sussex Archæological Society at the request of H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments, the occasion being the proposed construction of a new road to connect the Manor Farm housing estate with the top of Freshfield Road, Brighton. This road was to cut right across the centre of the camp, and as the latter is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, permission for its construction had to be obtained from H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments. The road being an urgent necessity, permission was granted on condition that its site should first be excavated archæologically by the Sussex Archæological Society—at the cost of the Brighton Corporation. This arrangement worked very satisfactorily, for while the Corporation got their road at relatively little additional cost, the damage done to the camp was more than counter-balanced by the knowledge and the specimens acquired during the excavation. The principal finds have been placed in the Brighton Museum.

The writer was asked to undertake the general super-

¹ *S.A.C.* LXXI. 57-9; *Antiquity*, IV. 28-32; *Antiq. Journ.* XIV. 99-100; E. C. Curwen, *Prehistoric Sussex*, pp. 67-8; also *Archæology of Sussex* (1936), chapter v.

² *S.A.C.* LXXI. 57-96; *Antiq. Journ.* XIV. 99-133.

WHITEHAWK CAMP

showing
Excavations in 1935
and 1929

*Excavated ditches & post holes
shown in black;
Dotted lines indicate course of
ditches ascertained by percussion.*

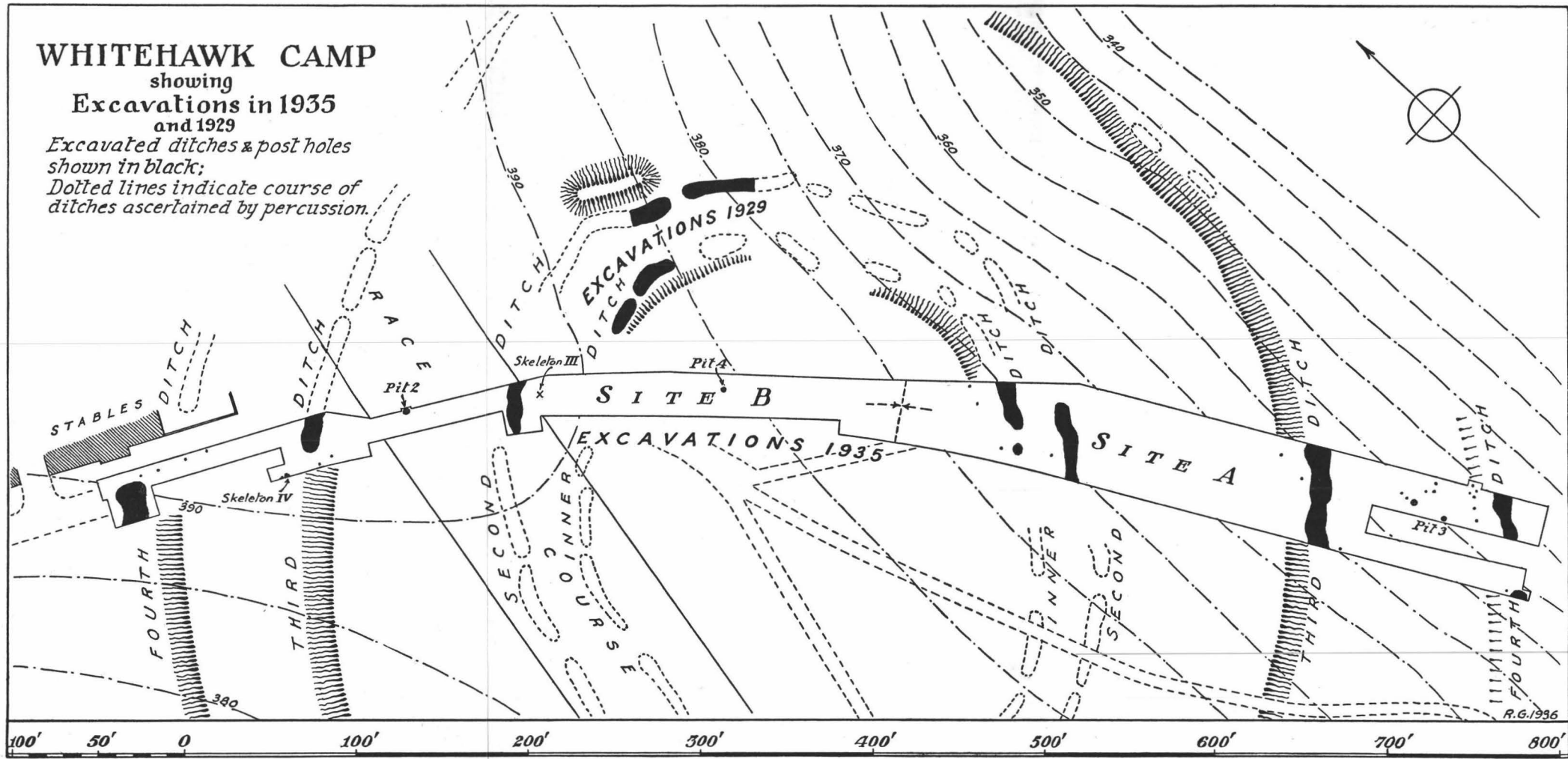


PLATE I.

vision of the work, and he was very fortunate in obtaining the assistance of some of Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler's students, notably Miss Leslie Scott, who was in general charge on the field, Miss V. Seton-Williams, Mr. Bernard Sturdy, and Miss C. M. Preston, each of whom was responsible for certain sections of the work. In addition Miss Preston performed valuable service in sorting and marking the finds after the close of the excavation. The efficient help rendered by these assistants has made his task a comparatively light one for the writer, and he gratefully acknowledges the opportunity afforded him for profiting by Dr. Wheeler's technique.

After many uncertainties and delays work was begun on 15 October 1935, and continued for five weeks, a maximum of 40 men being employed at a time. The area excavated took the form of a wide section following the line of the proposed road right across the centre of the camp, from the west side curving towards the south-east (general plan, Plate I). This section, which was about 850 ft. long and varied from 12 to 56 ft. wide, involved the stripping of about two-thirds of an acre of the surface of the camp down to the solid chalk, and cut the lines of the four concentric ditches twice over, thus enabling an extensive examination of their contents. The work was hampered by several pre-existing water mains, and by the necessity of preserving a right of way for occasional lorries along the western half of the area. We must, however, record with gratitude the ready and willing co-operation of all the authorities concerned in minimizing these difficulties.

For descriptive purposes, and for labelling the finds, the eastern half of the area, including the four ditches on the east side, is called Site A, while the western half and its ditches form Site B.

SITE A

This part of the excavation revealed wide sections of the four eastern ditches, as well as post-holes and other holes of uncertain use. A modern water main runs down the centre of the area throughout its length.

Inner Ditch (A-D I) and Rampart (Fig. A)

A stretch of the inner ditch, 27 ft. long, was emptied of its filling. Northwards it ran out of the area excavated, but on the south it terminated in a causeway nearly 8 ft. wide, beyond which it was represented only by a small oval pit, 18 in. deep below the chalk. The

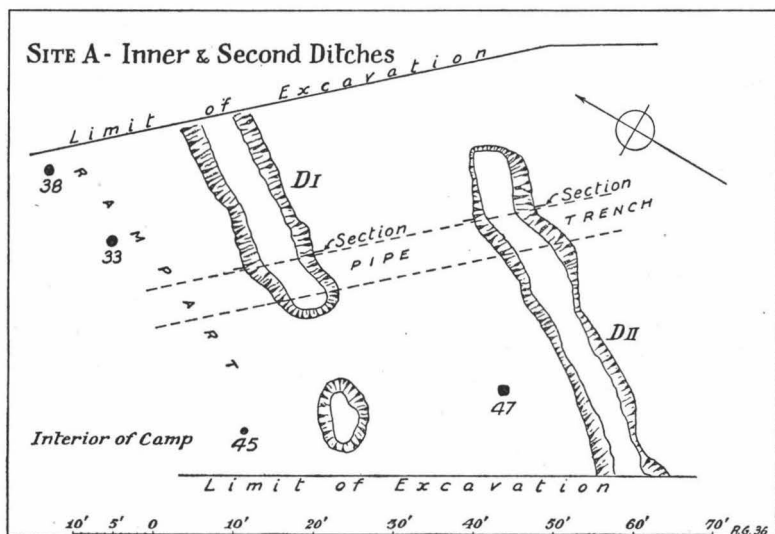


FIG. A.

characteristic depth of the main part of the ditch was 3 ft. below the turf (2 ft. below the chalk), and its width at the lip, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and at the bottom, which was more or less flat, 4 ft.

The filling of this ditch closely resembled that found elsewhere in the inner ditch in the 1929 excavations. Exclusive of the top soil which is common to the whole area, the filling consisted of three layers, here enumerated from below upwards (Fig. C).

3. Rapid chalk silt, falling in from each side, but mainly from the west where the rampart was, and containing some bones of animals and shards of Neolithic pottery.

2. A deep layer of grey-black soil filling the V-shaped

space above layer 3, and therefore appearing roughly triangular in section—the 'black triangle'. This contained large quantities of Neolithic pottery, animal bones, and flint flakes; also a partly ground axe from the surface of this layer.

1. A shallow crescentic layer of dark grey chalky material, containing Neolithic pottery, flakes, and bones, including a large collection of broken ox-bones. This layer represents the slow silt taking place while the site was still occupied.

It is clear that the inner ditch served very largely as a midden for domestic refuse—not as an actual place of habitation. Strangely enough, we found no evidence of habitation on the surface in its immediate neighbourhood.

The detached portion of the ditch yielded no relics.

West of this ditch, and running parallel with it, a faint heave in the surface of the bare chalk, after the removal of the top soil, marked the remnants of the inner rampart. Three post-holes were found on the crest of this bank, on a line roughly parallel with the ditch, and appear without much doubt to be relics of a palisade which once crowned the rampart (Plate II). The holes were roughly circular, and varied in depth (below the chalk) from 10 to 22 in., and in diameter at the lip from 11 to 16 in. No relics were found in them. For their significance see below in connexion with the Third Ditch (A-D III).

Second Ditch (A-D II) (Fig. A)

A length of 45 ft. of the second ditch was uncovered and emptied of its filling. Southwards it ran out of the area excavated, and northwards it ended on a causeway before reaching the edge of our section. The depth and width of this ditch closely resembled those of the inner ditch.

Four levels were distinguished in the filling, three of them corresponding to those of the inner ditch (Fig. C).

4. Rapid chalk silt at the bottom.

3. 'Black triangle', prolific in Neolithic pottery, flints and bones in the southern part of the ditch, but

becoming a sterile pale grey layer near the causeway (some of the finds from this layer are marked 'A-D II. 5').

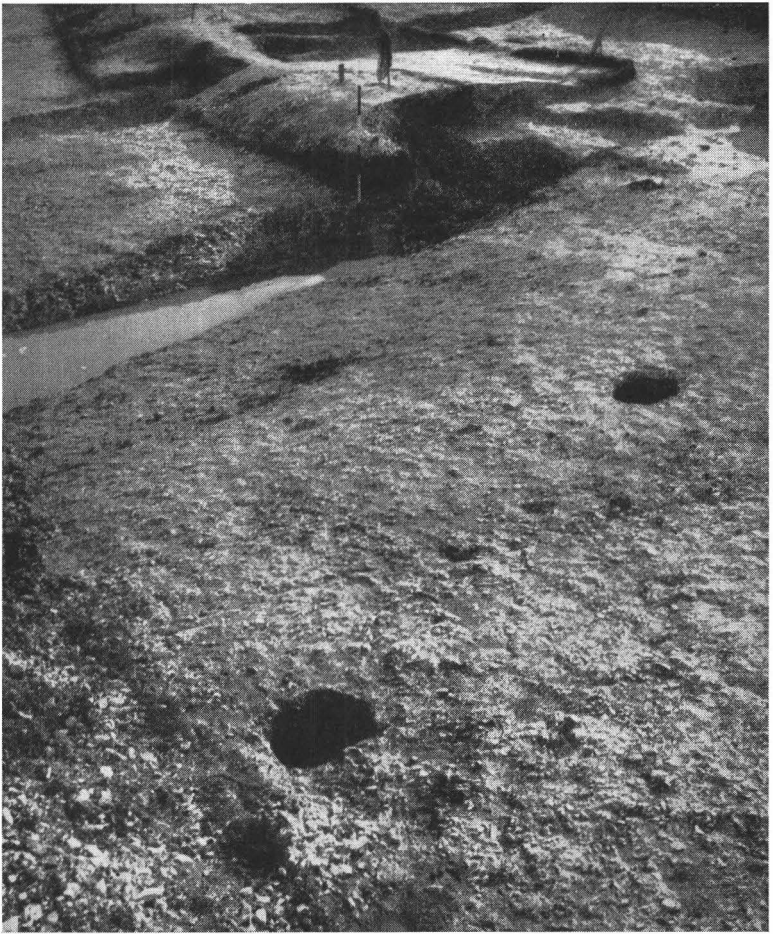


PLATE II. SITE A, looking south-east, showing two post-holes of the Inner Rampart palisade in the foreground, the Inner Ditch (full of water), and beyond it the Second Ditch. The ridge crossing the Second Ditch marks a water-main trench.

2. A slip of white chalk which had come in from the east (or upper) side.
1. A pale grey triangle containing Neolithic pottery and bones.

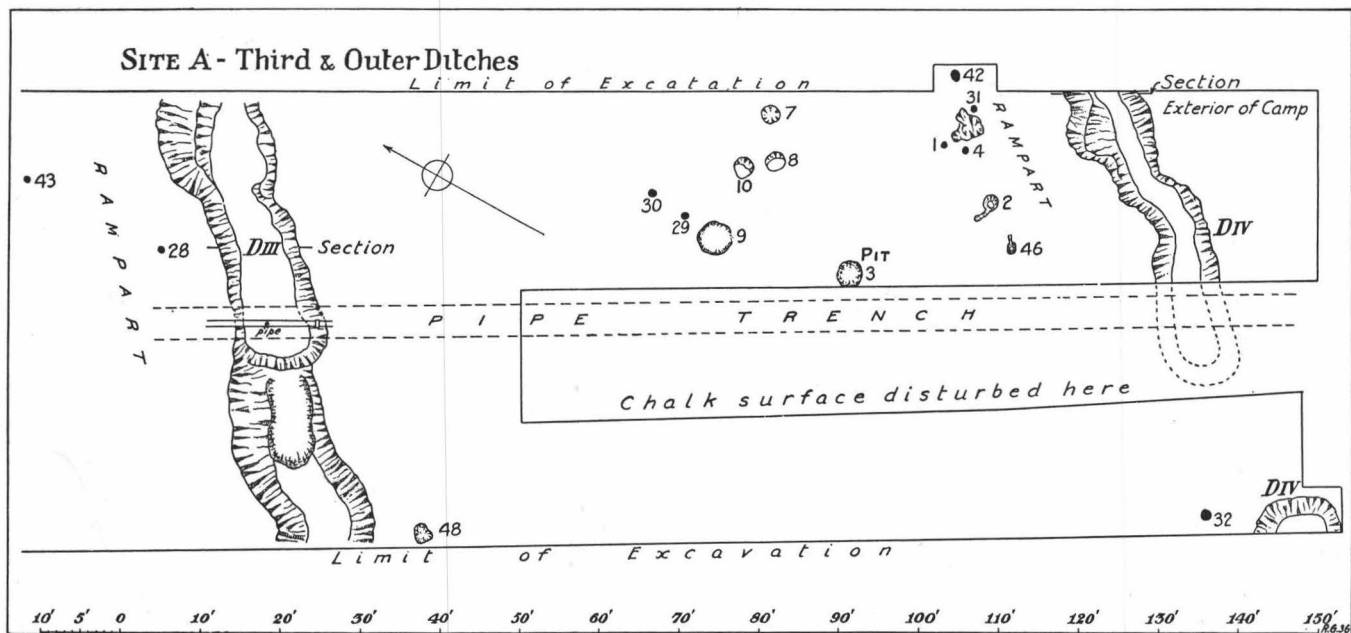


FIG. B.

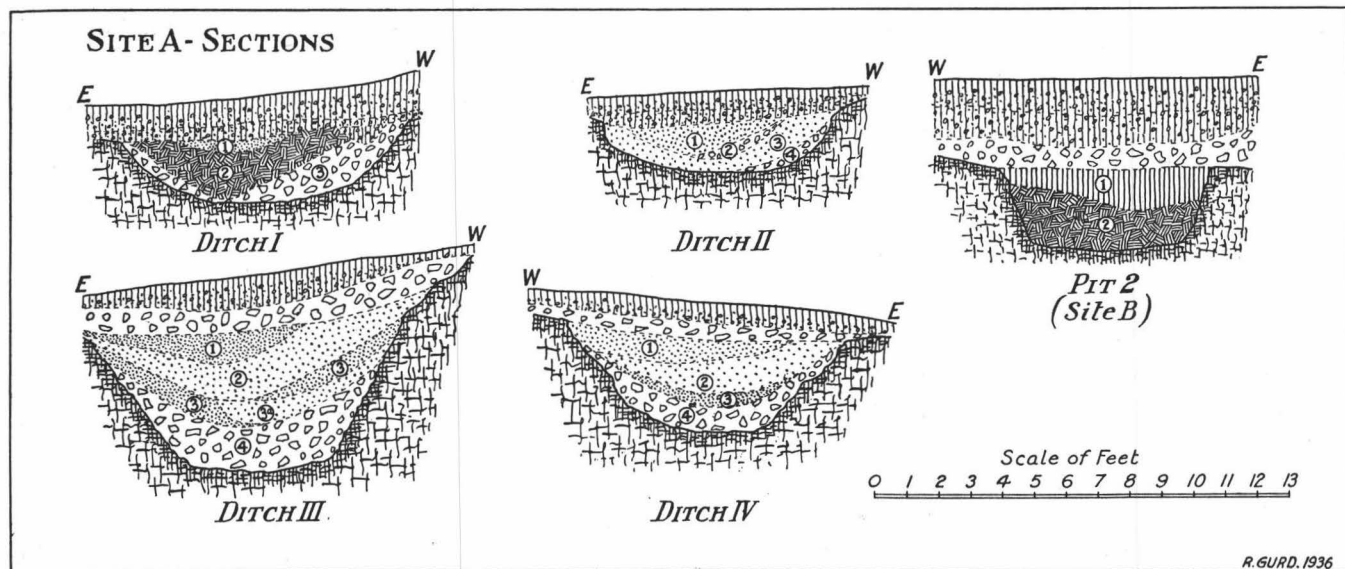


FIG. C.

It appears that there were two periods in which the ditch was used as a midden, separated by the slip of chalk (layer 2).

There were no certain remains of either a rampart or a palisade, unless an isolated post-hole (No. 47) lying between D I and D II can be attributed thereto. It was 18 in. in diameter at the lip, and 12 in. deep in the chalk.

Third Ditch (A-D III) and Rampart (Fig. B)

This ditch extended for 56 ft. right across our section, unbroken by any causeway, and very irregularly cut in the chalk. It was from 9 to 14 ft. wide at the lip, 5 to 6 ft. wide at the bottom, and from 6 to 7½ ft. deep below the turf.

The filling consisted of four levels, exclusive of top soil (Fig. C):

4. Rapid chalk silt, containing near the top several Neolithic shards and bones of animals.

3. A layer of fine grey chalk silt, representing either a level of occupation or a midden, and containing Neolithic pottery, an antler-comb (Fig. 42), grooved bone implement (Fig. 43), and animal bones. Layer 3a in the section (Fig. C) represents a fall of chalk from the rampart during the formation of layer 3.

2. A slip of loose white chalk from the rampart, mainly on the west side, and containing no relics.

1. A layer of tight grey chalk silt containing ox-bones and Neolithic pottery, including some fine specimens of 'maggot' pattern in 'Peterborough' or 'B' technique (see Mr. Piggott's report below, and Figs. 20, 21).

The greyness of certain layers appears to be due to an admixture of carbonized vegetable refuse with the chalk, and it was mainly in such layers that pottery and animal bones were found. It should be noted with reference to the section (Fig. C) that occupation of the site must have continued until the ditch was filled up nearly level with the surrounding chalk surface of the hill. Here again, as in the second ditch, there were two occupation layers (or middens?) separated by a fall of chalk from the rampart (Layer 2), and it may perhaps

be significant that the pottery which shows signs of Neolithic B influence in the form of 'maggot' patterns came from the upper of the two layers.

On the west side of the ditch a low heave represented the remains of the rampart (after the removal of the top soil). It was about 2 ft. high and 45 ft. wide, and consisted of chalk rubble concreted together into a tenacious mass which was more solid than the partially disintegrated but undisturbed chalk-rock below it. In fact it was extremely difficult to determine where one began and the other ended—a difficulty increased by the absence of any trace of a turf-line under the rampart.

This concreting of the rampart chalk is a very peculiar feature which was not only observed in both of the former excavations at Whitehawk, but the writer noted it also in the inner Neolithic rampart at the Trundle,¹ and in a small Neolithic bank at Maiden Castle, Dorchester, during the excavations carried out there by Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler in 1934. Such concretion is not found in Iron Age ramparts, nor is it found binding together the rubble contents of Neolithic ditches or of the post-holes standing in the ramparts. The conclusion seems inevitable that the rampart chalk must have been purposely concreted in this manner with a view to the greater stability of itself and of the palisade set upon it. The effect could have been accomplished by grouting the rubble with chalk mud. Microscopic examination of the chalky matrix which binds together the individual lumps of chalk shows it to consist of minute particles of uniform size—an effect which is the result of levigation from a suspension in water. In other words it is dried chalk mud and not chalk dust, and it cannot have occurred by the agency of percolating rain-water. This confirms the artificial origin of the construction. The significance of this lies in its being, perhaps, one of the earliest steps towards the use of mortar in building.

The absence of a turf-line below the rampart is another peculiar but constant feature at Whitehawk, and one that was also observed at the Trundle (Neolithic only),

¹ *S.A.C.* LXX, 46.

but not at Maiden Castle. One is loth to infer that the Downs were devoid of turf in Neolithic times, because this view would not be supported by the evidence of agriculture, charcoals, and mollusca. It seems more probable that the turf and top soil were stripped off before constructing the rampart.

Two post-holes were found on the rampart of the third ditch, at least one of which (Hole 43) must have belonged to a palisade. The other (Hole 28) was considerably nearer the edge of the ditch. Hole 43 was situated on the crest of the rampart, and measured 8 by 9 in. across the lip, 6 by 7 in. wide at the bottom, and 15 in. deep in the chalk. It also contained a shard of Neolithic pottery. Hole 28 was of very similar dimensions. Both holes were sunk into the substance of the rampart and did not penetrate into the undisturbed chalk-rock below it, and it appears that they were not so much post-holes, in the ordinary sense, as negative casts of the actual posts which had been set up in the chalk rubble. Their preservation is mainly due to the concretion of the rubble, to which allusion has already been made, and it appears from this that the concretion must have taken place while the wooden posts were still in position. This would support the view that the concretion was done artificially, for the rubble which we found filling the holes was quite loose.

It may be objected that one or two post-holes on a stretch of 56 ft. of rampart do not constitute a palisade. It must, however, be remembered that we have only the base of a rampart which was originally several feet higher. If the posts were set as a fence along its crest and bedded into its substance, only those posts which were more deeply bedded than others would have penetrated to the lower part of the rampart which alone has been preserved. This would amply explain the wide and irregular spacing of the holes which we found, not only here, but accompanying the other ditches also, e.g. the inner ditch already described.¹

¹ Similar holes were found accompanying the third ditch in 1932-3; *Antiq. Journ.* xiv. 106 (holes 15-17), and Plate xiv.

Outer Ditch (A-D iv) and Rampart (Fig. B)

A stretch of 28 ft. of the outer ditch was laid bare. Northwards it continued beyond the edge of our section, to disappear shortly on the brow of the precipitous slope that drops into Whitehawk Bottom. Southwards it was cut by the water main, beyond which we did not follow it under a rough chalk track where the ground had been cut away. Farther south still we identified a causeway, beyond which we again picked up the beginning of this ditch as it disappeared beyond the southern edge of our section.

In this part of its extent the outer ditch was surprisingly small, contrasting with the sections excavated on the west (Site B) and south (1932-3). The width at the top varied from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 ft., and at the bottom from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft., while the depth varied from 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. below the turf ($2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. below the chalk). The cutting was very irregular throughout.

The filling consisted of four layers, though at the south end the upper two layers were indistinguishable (Fig. C):

4. Rapid chalk silt containing a few flint flakes and animal bones.

3. A grey layer containing some animal bones.

2. White chalk with no relics.

1. Packed white chalk containing (in the northern part) bones and flakes. This layer consisted of chalk lumps in a stiff and tenacious matrix.

No pottery was found in this ditch.

A low heave in the chalk represented the remains of the rampart accompanying the ditch on its western (upper) side. Along its crest was an irregular row of post-holes, some of which were no doubt negative casts of posts embedded in the concreted rampart, as in the case of the last described. The series consisted of seven post-holes and an irregular cavity round which three of the holes were disposed. The best preserved holes, which appear to be casts of the posts, vary in diameter from 8 to 13 in., and in depth from 13 to 28 in. The deepest one contained a shard of Neolithic pottery.

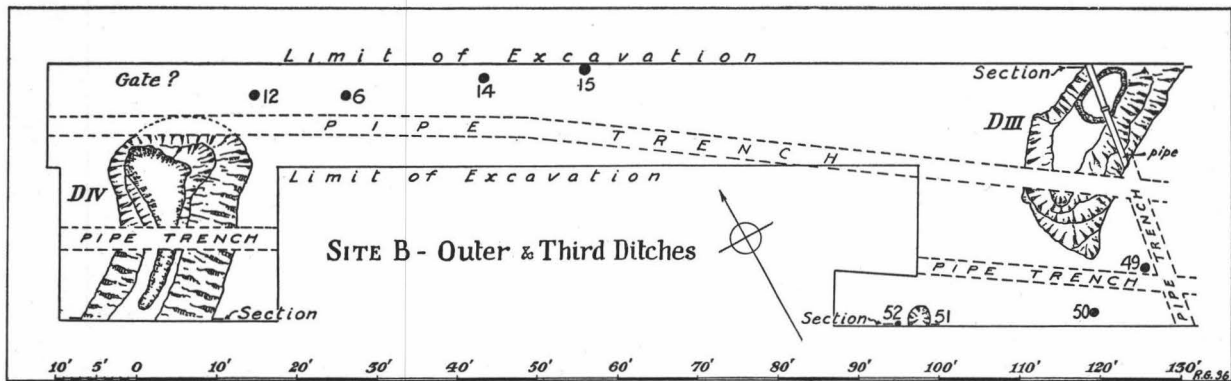


FIG. D.

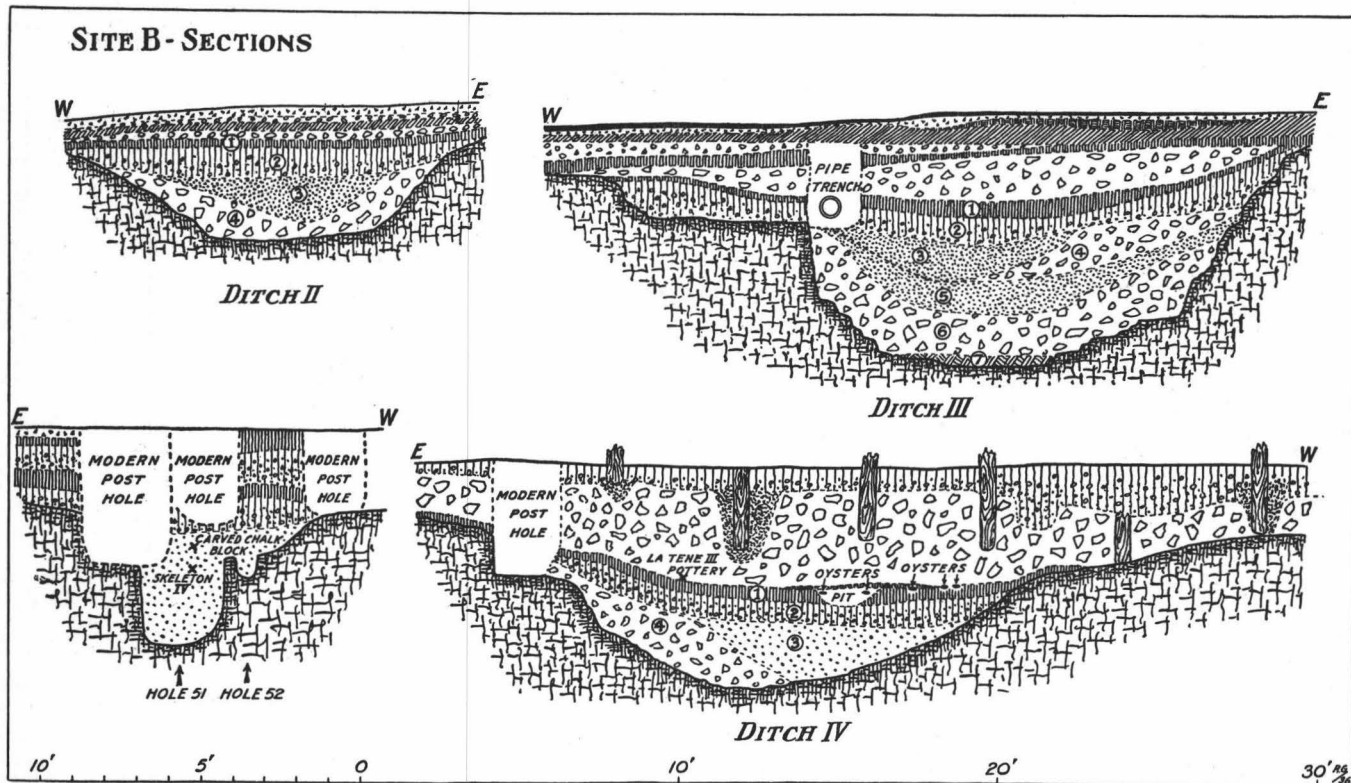


FIG. E.

the first before opening the second. Their exploration was further hampered by three water mains.

Inner Ditch

No part of the inner ditch came into the area excavated in Site B because at this point the ditch was interrupted by a causeway with the exceptional width of 70 ft. This may be compared with a causeway 65 ft. wide which interrupts the inner ditch at the Trundle¹—apparently the main entrance to the innermost enclosure.

No trace of palisade or gate-post holes was found on this line.

Skeleton III

Between the line of the inner ditch and the edge of the second ditch, and about 10 ft. from the latter, a human skeleton was found lying on the surface of the undisturbed chalk and covered only by a foot of top soil (Skeleton III).² The bones were those of a middle-aged man who was buried in a contracted attitude, the head to the east, the face and limbs to the north, and the hands in front of the face. With them were found three shards of Neolithic pottery and a considerable number of land-molluscs; two or three mussel shells were also found near the head.

Second Ditch (B-D II)

The second ditch ran across the entire width of our section, which here was 36 ft. wide, and ended on a causeway at the southern limit of excavation. It thus covers the wide gap in the inner ditch to which allusion has been made above. A typical section gives the following dimensions: width at top, 8 to 12 ft.; at bottom 4 to 5 ft.; depth below chalk, 3 ft. The filling consisted of four principal layers (Fig. E):

4. Rapid chalk silt.

¹ *S.A.C.* LXX, Pl. f, p. 35.

² Skeletons I and II were found in the 1932-3 excavations (*Antiq. Journ.* xiv. 107-10, 124-5).

Fifth and Sixth Ditches (?)

Our section was carried no farther to the south-east than was necessary to cover the fourth ditch. Beyond this the ground was being levelled for the new road, and in cutting back the face of the hill two more small ditches were revealed in section, though no trace of them was visible on the surface. One of these, the 'fifth ditch', appeared at a point 55 to 60 ft. south-east of the fourth ditch, and the other, the 'sixth ditch', lay about 140 ft. farther down the hill. The 'fifth ditch' is in all probability a tangential ditch corresponding to that visible at the south-west corner of the Camp. Both tangential ditches—south-east and south-west—are shown on a sketch-plan by the Rev. J. Skinner in 1821.¹

Group of Pits and Holes (Fig. B)

The areas stripped to the bare chalk between the ditches were devoid of any features or finds, except that between the third and fourth ditches. Here, nearly midway between the two, was a group of small pits or holes of uncertain significance, and arranged without any obvious plan. Only one of them (Pit 3) contained pottery, flakes, and an arrow-head, the rest being sterile except for an occasional bone. Pit 3 was oval and measured 3 ft. by 2 ft. at the top, 2½ ft. by 2 ft. at the bottom, and was 3 ft. deep below the turf (or 2 ft. below the chalk). Holes 7, 8, and 10 were similar, but smaller; Hole 9 was larger, steep-sided, and sterile; while Holes 29 and 30 seemed to be post-holes.

SITE B

Site B covered the lines of the four western ditches and to a large extent coincided with a rough road which had received a tar-dressing. The necessity of keeping open a right of way for occasional lorries prevented the complete exploration of the areas between the ditches, and forced us to open each ditch in two halves, filling in

¹ British Museum Add. MS. 33658 (1821), fol. 68.

3. A light grey triangle of occupation debris, containing a large quantity of animal bones, some worked flints, but very little pottery.

2. A deep band of loose brown chalk, one foot thick, extending more or less horizontally across Layer 3, and containing some Neolithic pottery, including a few pieces with 'maggot' patterns, some animal bones, and the lower stone of a grain-rubber. Here again the occurrence of 'maggot' patterns in what looks like a layer of secondary occupation may be significant.

1. The post-Neolithic turf line, which in turn is overlaid by recent road material in the form of stratified bands of chalk, brown mud, and tar.

No trace of a rampart or of palisade post-holes was met with in connexion with this ditch.

Third Ditch (B-D III) (Fig. D)

A length of 25 ft. of the third ditch came into the area excavated, ending southwards on a causeway which occupied the southern part of the width of our section at this point. This ditch must have provided a formidable obstacle, for it was 8 ft. deep and had steep sides. Seven layers were distinguished in the filling, apart from recent efforts at levelling and road-making. These were (Fig. E):

7. A thin layer of dark grey material on the flat bottom of the ditch—presumably an occupation layer.

6. Rapid chalk silt, 16 in. thick in the centre.

5. Grey chalky filling, a foot thick, probably another occupation level.

4. A wedge of white chalk rubble which occurs only on the east side and represents a slip from the rampart.

3. A third occupation layer, consisting of grey filling, 15 in. thick.

2. An even band of mould and chalk stretching right across the subjacent layers and constituting the post-Neolithic top soil or 'sub-turf'.

1. The post-Neolithic turf-line, which in turn was overlaid by a mass of material, 18 in. thick, thrown back from the rampart in an effort at levelling, and, above

this, alternating bands of turf, chalk, brown mud, cinders, and tar constituting the modern road.

None of the material of the rampart remained *in situ*, but two post-holes, 11 in. in diameter and 8 in. deep, lying in a line roughly parallel to the ditch on its east side, seem to be relics of the palisade, these holes having penetrated into the solid chalk (Holes 49, 50). One of them lies opposite the causeway by which the ditch is interrupted in our section, and this fact, together with the absence of gate-post holes, seems to indicate that this causeway¹ was not an entrance, but merely an interruption of the ditch without any corresponding opening through the rampart.

On the southern edge of the causeway, where, to judge from appearances in the adjoining allotment-gardens, one might expect the ditch to begin again, a deep and narrow pit was found, penetrating to a depth of 4 ft. 4 in. below the general level of the chalk, and nearly 7 ft. below the present surface (Hole 51). It had vertical sides and a maximum diameter of 30 in., and was accompanied by a small post-hole (Hole 52) situated on a ledge on its west side at a level 18 in. below the general level of the chalk (Fig. E). On the east side a rather similar ledge marks the base of a large modern post-hole which, as the section shows, has cut through a very thick turf-line. This latter is undisturbed over the western ledge and its small post-hole, thus indicating their earlier date. The large modern post-hole belongs to the earliest of a succession of wooden fences that separated the road from the allotments, and the thick turf-line through which it cuts overlay some fragments of eighteenth-century beer-mugs, from which it derives its *terminus a quo*. The soil overlying Hole 51 has therefore been very seriously disturbed in modern times.

In the fine grey chalky filling of Hole 51, at a depth of nearly 2 ft. below the general level of the chalk, and 2½ ft. above the bottom of the hole, the skeleton of a

¹ Cf. the two causeways exposed on the third ditch in the 1932-3 excavations; one, having gate-post holes, was a true entrance; the other, partly covered by rampart palisade-holes, as in this case, indicated a break in the ditch but not in the rampart (*Antiq. Journ.* xiv. 105-7, and Pl. xiv).

child of about 7 years old was discovered, lying curled up with the head to the south and the face and limbs towards the east (Skeleton IV). Three or four shards of Neolithic pottery accompanied the skeleton, and a few inches above it was a piece of chalk bearing incised lines.

The purpose of this pit or hole with its burial is obscure, for burials at this period were not normally placed in specially dug pits, as we have had occasion to note elsewhere on this site. We are reminded of the skeleton of a roe-deer which was found in a hole on the edge of the fourth ditch in 1932-3,¹ and which suggested a ritual deposit. Hole 51 contained no evidence of domestic use, and it was unnecessarily deep and narrow for the reception of a body which was buried less than half-way down from the chalk surface. There remains, therefore, the possibility that it may have held a tall post or mast of a memorial or ritual character, at the foot of which the child's body was interred. Such a 'monoxyl' would have been the wooden counterpart of a monolith of stone with an interment at its foot, such as is sometimes found in stone-bearing districts.

Outer Ditch (B-D IV) (Fig. D)

The fourth or outer ditch was met with close to the main gate of the new stables where a length of 23 ft., abutting northwards on a causeway, was opened up. It was about 16 to 20 ft. wide at the top, and 7 ft. deep below the present surface (5 ft. below the chalk), and had a rounded bottom.

The layers of filling from below upwards were as follows (Fig. E):

- 4 and 3. Rapid and slow silting, respectively.
2. Old top soil ('sub-turf'), containing a few bits of tile.
1. Old turf-line covering the silted-up ditch. Lying immediately on top of this turf-line, and in contact with it, were several oyster-shells and a few fragments of Early Iron Age pottery (La Tène III, 50 B.C. to A.D. 50).

Above this was a thick layer of chalk thrown in when

¹ *Ibid.*, 102.

the rampart was levelled, and containing clay pipe-stems and fragments of glass beer-bottles; and above this again a recent surface of brown mud, above which was the metalling and tar of the road.

On the south edge of the road the uppermost layers were much disturbed by the post-holes of successive modern fences.

The remains of the rampart, which lay on the east side of the ditch, were examined only under the north half of the road where it ended at what was apparently an original entrance-gap. The rubble, of which not more than a foot survived, was again concreted into a solid mass which was extremely difficult to differentiate from the undisturbed chalk. A row of four post-holes running back eastwards from near the southern edge of the causeway probably represent the southern side-wall of the original entrance passage; the corresponding northern side-wall would lie under the offices of the stables, a few feet beyond the limits of our work. If this was an original entrance through the outer defences one would expect to find a large gate-post hole close to the end of the ditch at the edge of the causeway, but if any such existed it has been destroyed by one of the two water-main trenches which haunted this part of the excavation. The four post-holes we found vary from 14 to 17 in. in diameter, and from 4 to 14 in. in depth. One of them contained a shard of Neolithic pottery.

Neolithic Pits

Besides the ditches which have been described two small Neolithic pits were discovered (see General Plan, Plate I).

Pit 2 was situated between the second and third ditches, under the race-course. It was oval, being 30 in. long and 18 in. deep in the chalk. It had two layers of filling: the lower (2) consisted of stiff grey mould which was sterile; the upper (1) was dark earth which contained Neolithic pottery, animal bones, flint flakes and saws, and some carbonized hazel-nuts (Plate III). A notable shard from here consisted of a large part of the

side of a wide carinated bowl, including the rim and a lug. Some of the finds extended beyond the edge of the pit, indicating that this was the site of a surface habitation, similar to Pit 3, described above (Site A).

Pit 4 was situated in the area surrounded by the inner ditch, and was similar to Pit 2, measuring 30 in. across and 14 in. deep in the chalk. The same two layers of filling were present, the upper yielding Neolithic pottery.

THE FINDS

In the following sections the provenance of certain specimens will be indicated by abbreviations such as A-D I. 2, which signifies 'Site A, inner ditch, layer 2', the number of the layers corresponding to those indicated in the earlier part of this report.

THE POTTERY

BY STUART PIGGOTT

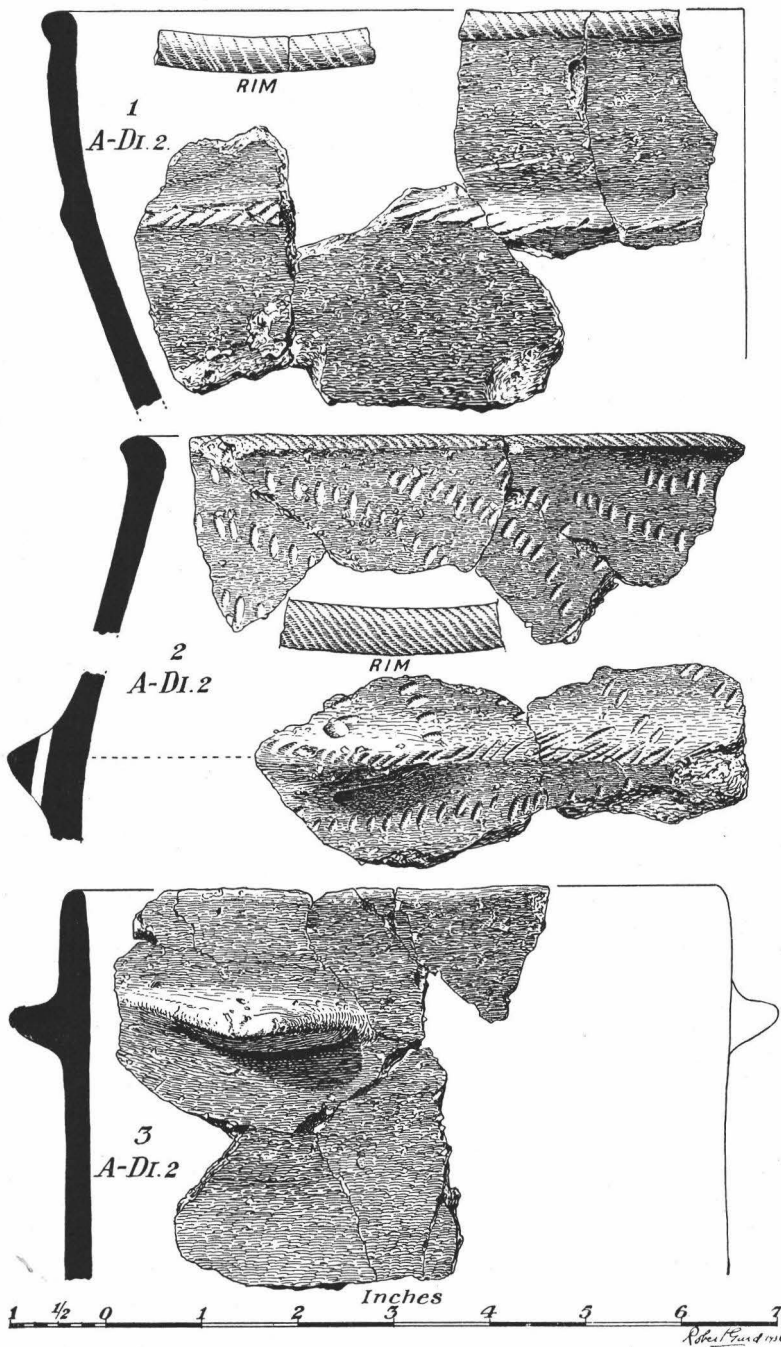
The abundant pottery found presents no important features that cannot be paralleled in the earlier seasons' results, save the occurrence of two shallow dishes (Figs. 25 and 26), but it does augment the previous finds in important respects, notably in adding to the series of 'hybrid' wares first found in 1933. As a whole the group is typically Neolithic A2, although plain vessels of A1 type occur—as they did at Abingdon, typologically one of the latest A2 sites.

Ware. The classification of 1933 still holds good, the coarse 'a' and the fine 'b' wares occurring in approximately equal proportions, but the 'c' (shell-gritted) ware which was found in the third ditch in 1933 is represented only by a single rim from B-D II. 2 (Fig. 5). From Pit 4 comes a small group of purplish-red, sandy shards, which are difficult to match elsewhere at Whitehawk.

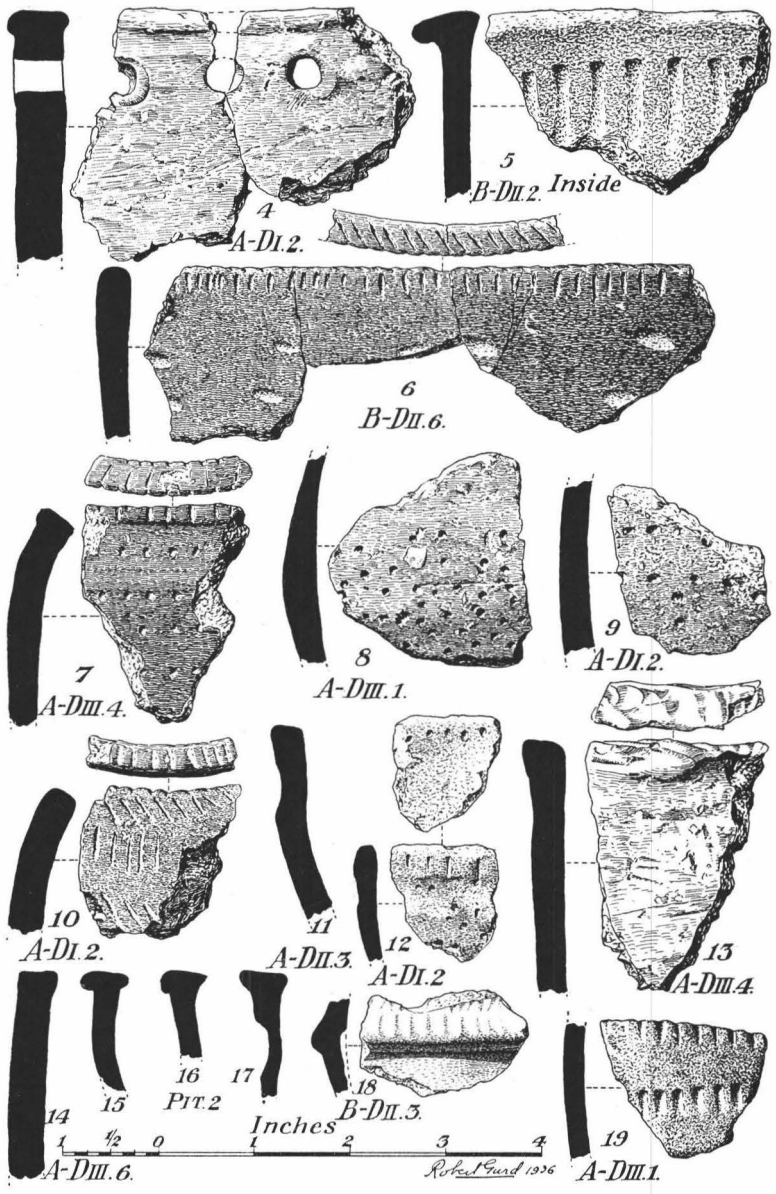
Forms. The carinated bowls of Form G are again dominant, in the class 'b' ware, fine examples coming from A-D III. 4, D I. 2, and B-Pit 2. A miniature cup of this form comes from A-D I. 2 (Fig. 27). Simple vessels, usually unornamented, of Forms A and B, are represented by shards from A-D I. 2, D II. 6, D III. 1/3, D III. 4; B-D II. 2. A small cup of Form C comes from A-D II. 2 (Fig. 28). As before, the undecorated shards are almost invariably in class 'a' ware.

A form completely new to Whitehawk, and indeed to our whole series of British Neolithic wares, are the shallow saucers, one with decorated exterior from A-D I. 2 (Fig. 26) and one unornamented (Fig. 25) from B-D II. 2.

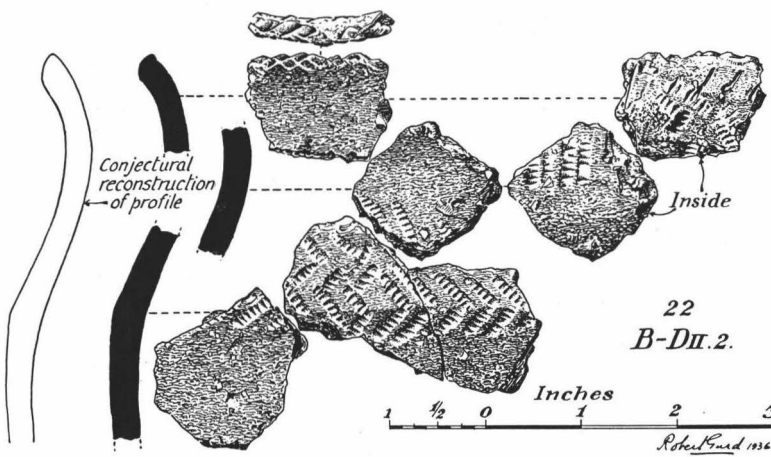
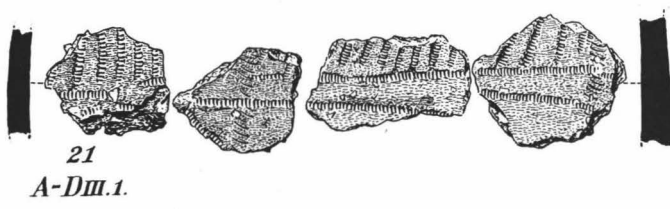
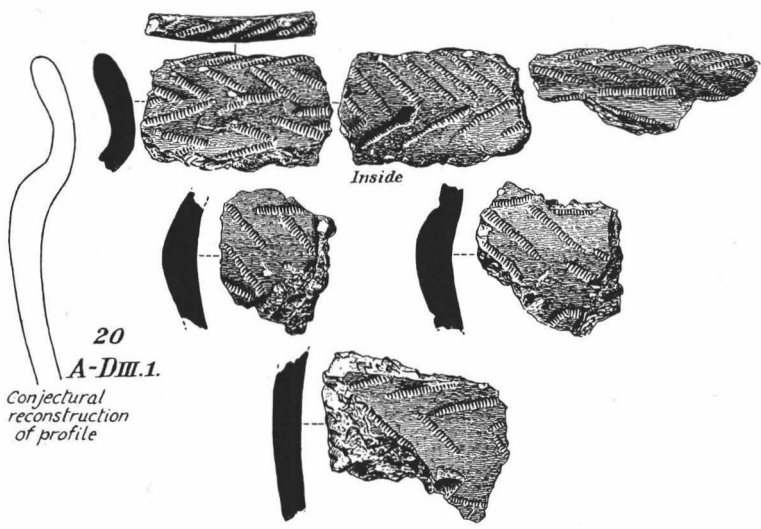
Rims. Here again there is little that cannot be matched in the



FIGS. 1-3. NEOLITHIC POTTERY.

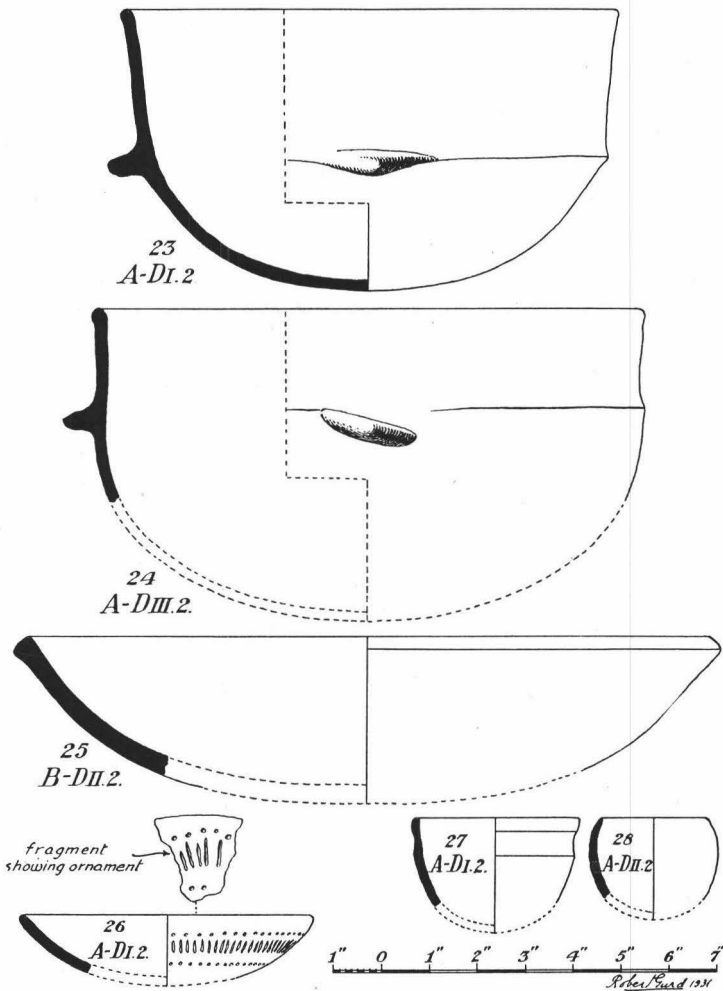


FIGS. 4-19. NEOLITHIC POTTERY SHARDS.



FIGS. 20-2. NEOLITHIC 'HYBRID' WARES.

previous series. The irregular lightly impressed finger-tip impressions on a flat-topped rim from A-D III. 4 (Fig. 13) is, however, new, as is the flattened rim with cordon beneath from A-D I. 2. From



FIGS. 23-8. NEOLITHIC POTTERY RECONSTRUCTIONS.

A-D I. 2 also comes a shard of 'a' ware with large perforations immediately below the rim (cf. *Second Whitehawk Report*, Fig. 9). The rim in shell-gritted ware (Fig. 5) is a quite abnormal bevelled type, which would be more at home with Scottish Neolithic examples.

Shoulders. Attention should be drawn to two shoulders, from A-D II. 6 and B-D II. 3 (Fig. 18), which show a more pronounced ledge above the carination than is normal for the site, and recall certain northern English examples (Fig. 18 is inverted in error).

Lugs. As before, the prevalent lug is of form a2—oblong unperforated (as on Figs. 3, 23, and 24)—but examples of b2 (vertically perforated) occur. Fig. 24 shows a lug set obliquely, as at Windmill Hill and Hembury.

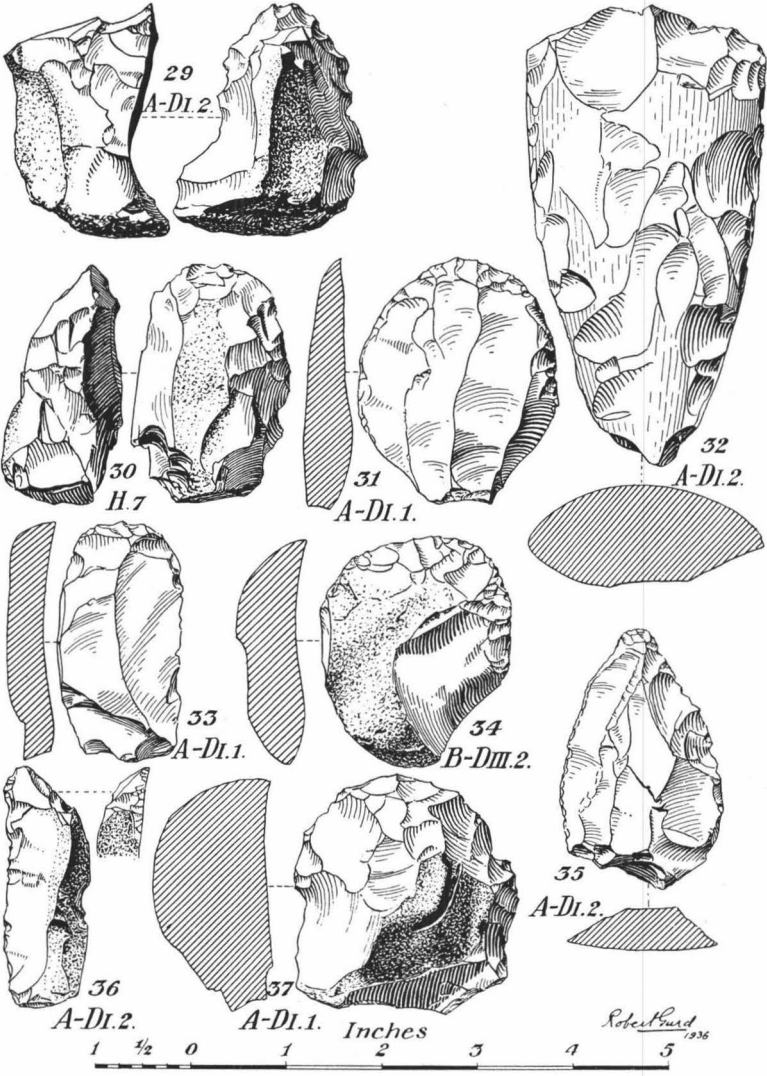
Decoration. The shards from the 1935 excavations show a tendency to more abundant ornament than previously. The usual shallow vertical tooling in the neck and diagonal scoring on the rim or shoulder are present, but in addition there are a number of shards with punctulated ornament [A-D III. 1 (Fig. 8), D III. 4 (Fig. 7), D I. 2 (Fig. 9)]. Shallow oval depressions arranged in vertical lines [B-D II. 6 (Fig. 6)], placed haphazard (A-D II. 5), or in curved lines [A-D I. 2 (Fig. 2)] are characteristic.

Hybrid Wares. In the 1933 report attention was drawn to certain shards showing decorative motifs derived from Neolithic B ware, which came from the third ditch. The 1935 excavations produced further shards of such hybrid ware: from A-D III. 1 and B-D II. 2. The first group (Fig. 20) includes shards of the everted rim and shoulder of a vessel decorated with fine whipped-cord maggots arranged in chevrons on the rim, and in zones and oblique strokes on the body. On certain of these latter shards (Fig. 21) bands of lightly impressed fine finger-nail marks run over the cord ornament at random. B-D II. 2 yielded shards of an everted rim (Fig. 22) with herringbone incisions on its edge and diagonal strokes on its inner surface, and of a low shoulder with whipped-cord maggots. In both groups the ware is of the coarse 'a' texture, and out of their context it would be possible to consider them as actual Neolithic B shards, although their profiles are rather too attenuated to be typical. At Whitehawk, however, they fall into line with the definitely hybrid wares from the 1933 season, but their high position in the ditch silt-ing may not be without significance, and indeed the stratification suggests that they may belong to a secondary occupation of the site.

Note: for the first time definite A1 pots (cf. Trundle) come from the 'black triangle' (viz. main occupation layer) of the inner ditch, thus apparently contemporary with the prevalent A2 wares.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS

The flint implements found resemble those found here on previous occasions. A moderate number of plain flakes occurred, but not in 'nests' such as would suggest that flint-knapping was practised to any extent, and the absence of the 'pseudo-palaeolithic' forms which characterize the contemporary flint-mines goes to confirm the suspicion that such forms may represent incomplete stages of manufacture.

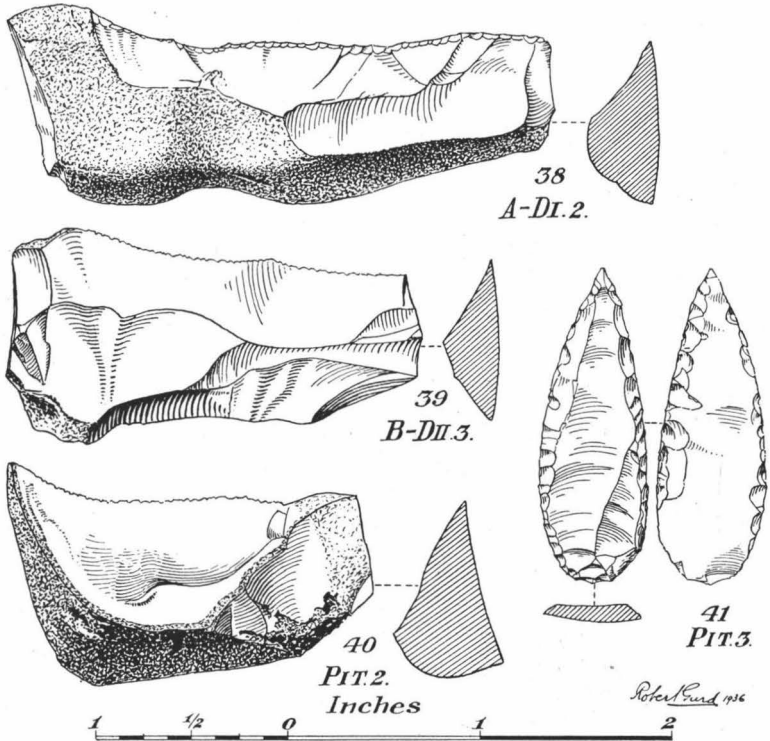


FIGS. 29-37. FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

The following implements were found:

Axe. The hinder end of a ground flint axe was found in the 'black triangle' of the inner ditch (A-D I. 2). It has been re-chipped so as to convert the fractured end into a new edge (Fig. 32).

Arrow-head. A small leaf-shaped arrow-head was found in Pit 3. It is only worked round the edges, and mainly on one face (Fig. 41).



FIGS. 38-41. FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

Scrapers. Sixteen examples were found, of various shapes, but mostly 'horse-shoe'. They include one long scraper and one side-scraper. The provenance ranges thus: four from A-D I. 1 and 2; three from A-D II. 1 and 5; one from B-D III. 3; three from Pit 3; and five from the surface soil (Figs. 31, 33, 34, 36, 37).

Serrated Flakes. Fifty-two specimens were found, of which 32, or 61.5 per cent., show a greater or less degree of lustre on the teeth, an effect that is attributed to their having been used for cutting wood.¹ Of these specimens, 17 come from the 'black triangle' of A-D I; 16 from Pit 2; 7 from B-D II. 3; 5 from A-D II. 1, 2 and 5;

¹ *Antiquity*, IV. 184-6; IX. 63-5.

and 7 were found singly in various places, including one from Pit 3. These tools are likely to have been used as knife-saws for cutting wood and bone, as well as soft substances, and are usually made from small elongated flakes, on one or more sharp edges of which minute serrations have been made, possibly by nicking the edge with the thumb-nail. Usually there are from 25 to 30 nicks to the inch (Figs. 39, 40).

Worked Flakes. These are larger and coarser flakes, generally of elongated form, one or more edges of which have been trimmed by fine, steep secondary working. None shows any trace of lustre, and their use is obscure. Forty examples were found, 22 of which came from the 'black triangle' of A-D I; 7 from the 'black triangle' of A-D II; 5 from Pit 2; 2 from Pit 4; one each from B-D II. 3 and B-D III. 1; and 2 from the surface soil (Fig. 38).

Used Flakes. These are elongated flakes, mostly small, which from the abrasions on their sharp edges show signs of having been used as knives, though they have neither serrations nor unmistakable secondary working. In no case is there any lustre like that on the serrated flakes. Of the 22 specimens noted, 9 come from the 'black triangle' of A-D I; 4 from the corresponding layers of A-D II; 3 from Pit 2; 2 from Pit 3; and 4 from other parts.

Miscellaneous. A pointed implement with trimmed edges, from A-D I. 2 (Fig. 35).

A rough wedge or chopper from A-D I. 2.

A kind of push-plane from A-D I. 2 (Fig. 29).

A similar specimen from hole 7 (Fig. 30).

Half a quartzite pebble from the surface of Site A over D IV.

Only 8 calcined flints were reported from the whole excavation.

A spherical flint hammerstone, much abraded all over, from A-D IV. 3.

A pestle or muller, consisting of an elongated pebble of fine-grained sandstone, abraded at the thicker end and on one face, from A-D III. 1.

OBJECTS OF BONE AND ANTLER

Antler-comb (Fig. 42). This is a seven-pronged cylindrical 'comb' of a type that is characteristic of the 'causewayed' camps, though its purpose is obscure. It has been made from a worn-out antler-pick, for the frontal tine has been worn by use down to a length of 3 in. The beam was then cut off short, and seven longitudinal grooves cut into it in such manner as to form the seven prongs, all but one of which are unfortunately broken off. From A-D III. 3.

A complete specimen from the Neolithic camp on Windmill Hill, Avebury (Wilts.), excavated by Mr. Alexander Keiller, F.S.A., is illustrated in *Antiquity*, IV, Pl. III (following p. 40).

Bone Implement (Fig. 43). This unique implement of unknown use has been made from the tibia of an ox and was found in the same layer as the preceding (A-D III. 3). It is 9.8 in. long, and has 9

longitudinal grooves scratched along the length of the bone, stopping short of the condyles, and fading out as the distal end is reached. Only three of the grooves have penetrated through to the marrow, causing the two intervening ridges to become isolated from one another, so that they have been broken off and lost. The distal end of the bone is rounded off and smoothed by much use, and the whole of the rest of the surface, except the condyles, is smooth and glossy, and is covered with small scratches. Though this implement must

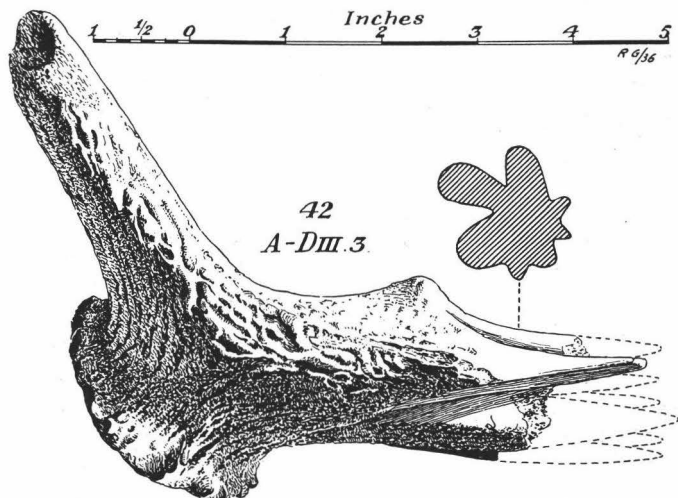


FIG. 42. ANTLER-COMB.

clearly be classed with the antler-comb, it is evident that its function was quite distinct. No similar tool has been reported elsewhere.

Bone Awl (Fig. 44). This is of the usual kind, made from a split bone, in contradistinction to those of the Iron Age. From A-D II. 2.

OBJECTS OF CARVED CHALK

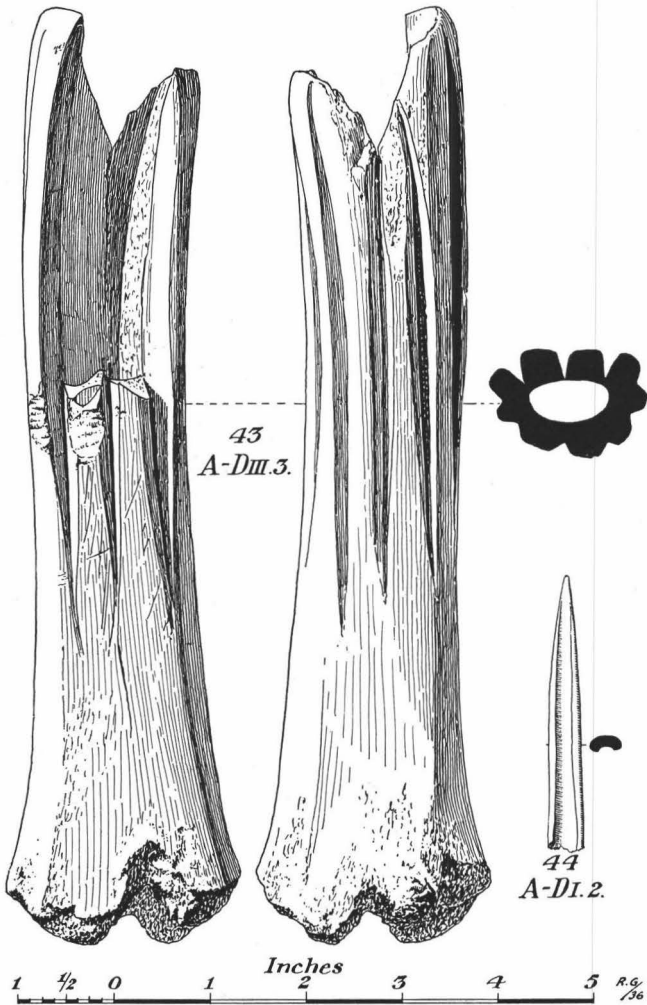
The objects of carved chalk fall into three classes: a cup, a perforated lump, and three pieces scored with incised lines.

Chalk Cup. This consists of a piece of chalk $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. each way, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. thick. In the middle of one face a shallow cup has been hollowed out, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at the lip and about $\frac{2}{3}$ in. deep. On the opposite face another cup has been begun by picking the chalk out irregularly; in its present form it is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and $\frac{2}{3}$ in. deep, but it is not concentric with the first cup, being nearer one edge of the block. From A-D I. 2 ('black triangle').

Perforated Chalk. This is a triangular piece, 2.8 by 2.5 in. and 1.1 to 1.7 in. thick, and having a perforation which has been bored from both faces, apparently with a rotating flint. The two borings have

just met, but are not quite concentric (cf. a specimen found in the 1929 excavations, *S.A.C.* LXXI. 78, Fig. 4). From A-D III. 4.

'Chessboard' (Plate III). This is a four-sided piece of chalk from



FIGS. 43, 44. BONE OBJECTS.

A-D III. 4, 6.3 in. each way (diagonally), and 1.75 in. thick, scored all over one face with lines which intersect one another at right angles, thus producing a kind of rough chessboard effect. The lines are V-shaped grooves, such as could have been scratched with a sharp

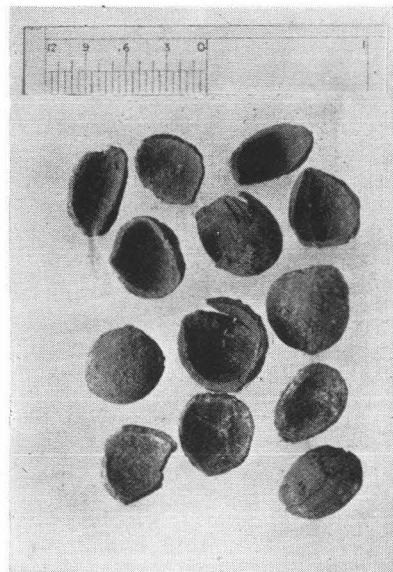
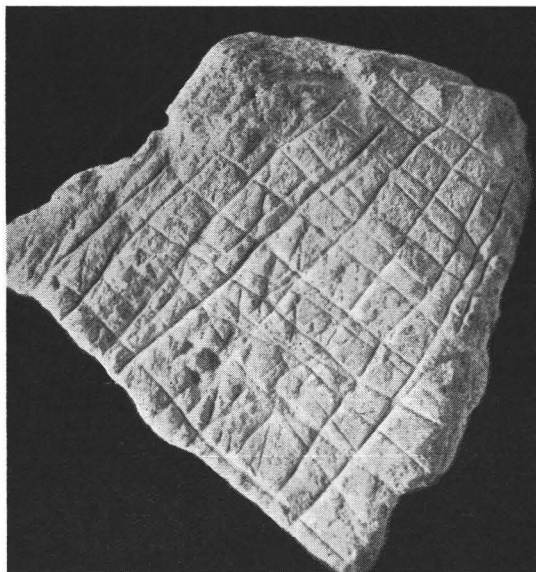


PLATE III. *Left:* CARVED CHALK ('CHESSBOARD') FROM A-D iii. 4 (Scale, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$).
Right: NEOLITHIC HAZEL-NUTS FROM PIT 2.

flint, and when found they were nearly filled with chalk dust which on being dried was easily brushed out. On the other face are a few more incisions, less distinct and partially obliterated. Comparison will readily be made with the remarkable carving on the wall of the shaft of the Harrow Hill flint-mine.¹

Two other pieces of chalk bear nondescript incised lines. One is a flat piece covered with a multitude of fine incisions in all directions, from B-D III. 6; these are not the marks of the teeth or claws of burrowing animals. The other is a larger and rougher lump found above Skeleton IV, and bearing a few coarse parallel and intersecting incised lines.

GRAIN-RUBBERS

A complete lower stone of a grain-rubber came from B-D II. 2. It is 10.4 in. long, 6 in. wide, and from 3 to 3½ in. thick. It is of Lower Greensand, and the grinding surface is slightly concave in both meridians. The under-surface has been pecked flat.

A broken lower stone was found in A-D III. 3. Its width is 9½ in., its thickness 5½ in. and only 7 in. of its length survives. It is of sarcen, and the grinding surface is concave in both meridians. The under-surface is flattened.

A small piece of an upper stone comes from A-D I. 2, and has a part of the convex grinding surface.

HUMAN REMAINS

The two human skeletons found have been submitted to Miss M. L. Tildesley, F.R.A.I., who has most kindly done what reconstruction was possible, and reports as follows:

'The two individuals whose remains were found (Nos. III and IV) were an adult and a child.

'*Skeleton III* was male and middle-aged. Though his lower jaw retains all the teeth, they are much worn, as are some loose teeth from the upper jaw that have been recovered. Caries has attacked a number of them at the points where they touch their neighbours, but none of these holes has reached the nerve-cavity. Though much of the skull was missing, it was found possible to piece together almost all the fragments sent, and to obtain from them the general shape of the cranial box. In this reconstruction the fragment composed of the left nasal process and part of the exterior wall of the frontal sinus—on which lies the glabella—has not sufficient contact with the interior wall to give the correct angle at which to attach it, and this had to be guessed; nor, owing to some worn edges, can the length of the calvaria as reconstructed be guaranteed otherwise absolutely correct. It now has a maximum length of 193 mm., with a maximum breadth of about 140 mm., which, if these figures could be accepted as correct, would give a

¹ S.A.C. LXVII. 123-4.

cephalic index of 72.5 and put it in the dolichocephalic category where indeed it probably belongs. If, however, we were to allow for a possible error of as much as 4 mm. in both diameters, this could take it into the mesocephalic class and make its breadth-length index as much as 76.2.

‘If it were not already dated by archæological evidence, it would not be possible to exclude this calvaria on shape alone from post-Neolithic populations, though it is entirely consistent with what is known of the Neolithic type, and, if our reconstruction is correct, would occur more frequently in Neolithic populations than any other. It is quite dissimilar from the broad-headed ‘beaker’ type which is sometimes included among remains from burial-sites that have been dated as Neolithic. It should be added that what is known of Neolithic crania is based upon studies of skulls assigned thereto without any of the more exact classification of cultures which modern archæology uses, and the series studied includes some which were probably or even certainly secondary interments. While a further study of the material sorted and classified may modify the means, reduce the variation, and perhaps enable us to distinguish between the populations associated with the different cultures, it will still remain certain that the typical skull was dolichocephalic and that this calvaria was quite congruous to the date assigned to it.

‘The trunk and limb bones are very imperfect, and there is no complete long-bone on whose length one could base an estimate of stature; but it can be said that this man was neither tall nor heavily built. The thigh bones show no strong lateral flattening, the platymeric index being 80.6 and 74.2 for right and left respectively.

‘*Skeleton IV* is that of a child aged about seven years, as witnessed by the teeth, the lower permanent incisors having erupted and the upper being in process of doing so. The skull is too incomplete for reconstruction, and the sex is uncertain.’

ANIMAL REMAINS

REPORT BY J. WILFRID JACKSON, D.S.C., F.G.S.

The following report is based upon a large collection of animal remains obtained in 1935 during the excavation of Neolithic levels at Whitehawk Camp. They form an interesting series and supplement those obtained in former years. A report on some of these was furnished by me in 1934 (see *Antiq. Journ.* vol. XIV).

As in the previous sending, most of the bones have been broken to extract the marrow and consequently few measurements could be obtained. They have been compared with those of the earlier report, with interesting results.

As formerly, the remains comprise those of wild and domestic animals. Of the first group there are fragmentary antlers and a few bones of red deer; also bones and antlers of the roe-deer. A few very

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large remains of swine may belong to wild boar. Belonging to the second group are the remains of oxen, sheep, and pig, with some scanty remains of dog.

Wild Animals

Red Deer. This animal is represented by some tines and fragments of antler; two imperfect humeri (distal condyles = 51 mm.); the proximal end of a radius; the proximal end of a metacarpal; and the distal end of a humerus.

Roe-deer. This is represented by a fragment of antler and an imperfect tibia; part of a left mandible with three teeth and part of another with five teeth; base of a shed antler; and two imperfect radii.

Wild Boar. The following may belong to this animal or to a very large domestic boar: a large calcaneum (full length = 105 mm.); fragment of large mandible with last molar measuring 43.5 mm.; and part of the right upper jaw with four cheek teeth and large canine.

Domestic Animals

Ox. Remains of this animal are very abundant but are much broken. They agree generally with the large type of ox described in my previous report. Only a few of the occurrences are mentioned below. Large horn-cores (all imperfect) are like those from Woodhenge, Stonehenge, and Ratfyn, described in previous reports.¹ One has a basal circumference of 186, and basal diameters of 66 × 52 mm. Another has a basal circumference of 137, and basal diameters of 49 × 37 mm. Another has a length of over 180 mm., a basal circumference of 177 mm., and basal diameters of 62.5 × 46 mm. Part of a very large horn-core from D I has a basal circumference of about 220 mm., and basal diameters of 80 × 59 mm. Parts of large limb-bones are common. The widths at the distal ends of some of these are as follows: humeri, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, and 90 mm. (the last near one from the Neolithic level at Maiden Castle, Dorchester); radius, 68 mm.; tibiae, 56 and 60 mm.; metacarpal, 58 mm.; and metatarsal, 53 mm. The widths at the proximal ends of other bones are: metacarpal, 53 mm.; radii, 75, 78, 79, 81, and 94 mm. (the last near others from the Neolithic levels at Maiden Castle and Stonehenge). Calcaneae from different locations range in length from 116 to 130 mm.; astragali from 61 to 70 mm. (the last near one from Maiden Castle). Several large vertebrae are present including some wide and deep atlases like those previously found on the site and others from Woodhenge, Stonehenge, and Bryn Celli Dhu.² There are no skulls, but large teeth and fragmentary mandibles are present. As in the case of the remains described in my earlier report, the size and general

¹ Mrs. Cunnington, *Woodhenge* (Devizes, 1929), pp. 64-9, Pl. 51; *Antiq. Journ.* Oct. 1935 (Stonehenge); and *Wilts. Arch. & N. H. Mag.* XLVII (1935) (Ratfyn).

² *Archaeologia*, LXXX (1930), p. 213.

character of the present group of remains suggest a different type of ox from the small Celtic shorthorn (*Bos brachyceros* Owen = *longifrons* Owen) from sites of the Early Iron Age.¹ The Whitehawk animal was more robust and had larger horns. As already mentioned, similar remains have been found at Woodhenge,² Stonehenge, Ratfyn near Amesbury, Bryn Celli Dhu, and Maiden Castle; also at the 'Sanctuary' near Avebury, and a long barrow at Thickthorn Down, Cranborne Chase. In addition to the above, I have seen similar undescribed material from Windmill Hill.

Sheep. As on the previous occasion, only scanty remains of this animal are present. These consist of a few imperfect bones of slender build, as well as teeth and broken mandibles. Scanty remains of similar type were met with at Woodhenge, Stonehenge (lower level), Maiden Castle (lower level), and Thickthorn Down; but no sheep remains occurred at Ratfyn or at the 'Sanctuary'.

Pig. A few remains of pig occur among the bones from some of the locations. They consist of a few teeth, fragmentary jaws, and broken limb-bones of fairly large size. In two mandibles the last molar measures 36.5 and 37 mm. in length. The distal ends of four humeri range in width from 32 to 34 mm. The absence of skulls does not permit of conclusions as to breed. Similar remains were found on the site on a previous occasion, also at Woodhenge, Stonehenge (lower level), Maiden Castle (lower level), Thickthorn Down, and the 'Sanctuary'.

Dog. Only a few remains of dog occur among the material examined. There is part of a mandible with two teeth and part of another with three teeth; also an imperfect pair of mandibles in which the first and second premolars are missing on each side and the alveoli are closed. Scanty remains of dog were found on the site previously; also in the lower level at Stonehenge.

THE MOLLUSCA

BY A. S. KENNARD, A.L.S., F.G.S.

A number of soil samples and many examples of shells from numerous loci were submitted to me for examination, and twenty species of non-marine mollusca were determined, viz.:

<i>Pomatias elegans</i> (Müll.)	.	.	.	common
<i>Acme lineata</i> (Drap.)	.	.	.	very rare
<i>Carychium minimum</i> (Müll.)	.	.	.	"
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (Linn.)	.	.	.	common
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i> (Drap.)	.	.	.	very rare
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i> (Müll.)	.	.	.	"
<i>Vallonia costata</i> (Müll.)	.	.	.	rare

¹ See figure of skull in *The Early Iron Age Inhabited Site at All Cannings Cross Farm, Wiltshire* (1924), Pl. 52.

² See figures of horn-cores in *Woodhenge* (1929), Pl. 51.

<i>Vallonia excentrica</i> (Sterki)	. . . . .	rare
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (Müll.)	. . . . .	very rare
<i>Arion</i> sp.	. . . . .	„
<i>Helicella cellaria</i> (Müll.)	. . . . .	„
<i>Retinella nitidula</i> (Drap.)	. . . . .	„
<i>Retinella radiatula</i> Ald.	. . . . .	„
<i>Retinella pura</i> Ald.	. . . . .	„
<i>Limax</i> sp.	. . . . .	„
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i> (Linn.)	. . . . .	common
<i>Trochulus striolatus</i> (Pfr.)	. . . . .	very rare
<i>Arianta arbustorum</i> (Linn.)	. . . . .	rare
<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i> (Linn.)	. . . . .	common
<i>Cepaea hortensis</i> (Müll.)	. . . . .	„

This is practically the same faunule as previously listed (*S.A.C.* LXXI (1933), pp. 83-5; and *Ant. Journ.* XIV (1934), pp. 129-30). There are 2 new records, *Vertigo pygmaea* and *Limax* sp., whilst 5 species previously recorded are absent, but these do not in any way affect the general facies of the faunule. The series is quite different from the existing fauna, for human activity has reduced that to very meagre proportions, but also from any series now living on the Downs where human interference is at a minimum, for nearly half the species recorded from Whitehawk Camp do not now live on the Downs. These are all damp-loving species, and it is clear that the conditions must have been very much damper than to-day. Of particular importance is the presence of *Acme lineata*, a species that requires very damp conditions indeed, and it is an extremely rare species in a recent state in Sussex, being only known from two or three localities. Here, as in all Neolithic and Beaker deposits, one finds *Cepaea nemoralis* and *C. hortensis* associated together. It has been stated that at the present time these two species are never found together. This is not correct, but it is an extremely rare occurrence. *C. hortensis* prefers moist situations, and is apparently less able to adapt itself to drier conditions than *C. nemoralis*. There can be no doubt that the water table of the Downs must have been at a much higher level than it is to-day and the ground very wet. Some of the moisture may be accounted for if one assumes a scrub growth which would tend to lessen evaporation, but the faunule found at Whitehawk is quite different from any existing scrub faunule on the Downs. It must be remembered that in an occupied site one does not get the full fauna; that would exist only outside the occupied ground. The shells that are recovered are the survivors that have managed to exist despite human activity. This has been well shown in Wiltshire, where the number of species found in association with the flint mining is much greater than those found on occupation sites. Hence it is probable that the twenty-seven species now known from Whitehawk is only part of the molluscan fauna. Several examples of the marine edible species *Mytilus edulis*

Linn. were also sent, and fragments of the valves were common in nearly all the soil samples, showing that the mussel was used for food in fairly large quantities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In conclusion we would acknowledge with grateful appreciation the helpfulness and courtesy of the Corporation authorities: Mr. David Edwards, M.I.C.E., F.S.I., Borough Surveyor; Mr. J. K. Weston, A.M.Inst.C.E., P.A.S.I., engineer in charge of the new road; Mr. Dock, the foreman; and Mr. J. Schmid, the ganger; and in particular the kindness of the Race-Stand Lessees in placing at our disposal a large room at the stables for use as office, work-room, and mess.

We would also express our warm appreciation of the care and trouble taken by those specialists who have contributed reports on various classes of objects: Dr. J. Wilfrid Jackson, D.Sc., F.G.S., Mr. A. S. Kennard, A.L.S., F.G.S., Mr. Stuart Piggott, and Miss M. L. Tildesley, F.R.A.I.

To Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, V.P.S.A., we are indebted for the efficient services of his students, and for the interest he has taken, and encouragement given, by twice visiting the work while it was in progress. Finally we have to record our special thanks to all those who gave voluntary assistance, in particular to Miss Leslie Scott, Miss V. Seton-Williams, Mr. Bernard Sturdy, and Miss C. M. Preston, without whose help the task could not have been undertaken.

A DIOCESAN VISITATION OF 1553

BY W. D. PECKHAM

AN adequate history of the Reformation in England has yet to be written. Though we would be glad to know just what the everyday plain man thought of the changes as they happened year by year, or even week by week, it is in the last degree unlikely that we ever shall. Even that excellent Cockney undertaker, Henry Machyn, confines himself in his diary to objective statements of fact and hopes for pardon, and is never betrayed into expressing such an opinion as Pepys's, on his first experience of a High Church service, 'the ceremonies did not please me, they do so overdo them'.¹ Something, however, can be made of the facts which are on record; and it is idle to hope for an adequate history till all the sources—including all the Bishops' Registers for the period—are in print.

It is one of these sources, or part of one, that I print here. Some years ago, while the Chichester District Probate Registry was still in existence, I embarked, in the course of some genealogical work, on a comprehensive search through the diaries of the various Church courts for the grants of letters of administration of the goods of intestates. I found much more; and not the least of my finds was in a volume described as a 'Register of Wills proved in the Court of the Archbishop's Peculiars', which, being much smaller than the other will registers, but about the same size as the diaries, was kept with them. Only about the last third of the volume contains wills, the first registered being that of Edward Drewett, of Patchinge, yeoman, dated 30 June 1561, proved 12 May 1564. The book, which has been bound, or rebound, in modern times, was evidently originally a sort of waste book of the Registrar of Bishop Scory, and contains two documents of his time. The first is

¹ 29 July 1660.

short and occupies a single page, the second contains a record of a visitation of the whole diocese, the Archbishop's peculiars excepted. I began copying this, and had finished that part which concerns the Cathedral City and the Deaneries of Boxgrove and Midhurst, when the Probate records were removed to Winchester. There seems no likelihood of my ever finishing it, but my incomplete fragment may be of value, not only to students of the history of the parishes of the two deaneries but to those of the general ecclesiastical history of the diocese, as there is no reason to suppose that there was any material difference between conditions in the west and elsewhere.

The record of the Bishop, John Scory, is to be found in such works as the *Dictionary of National Biography* and Dean Stephens's *Memorials of Chichester*; I have added a note embodying my conclusions from one scrap of evidence about him which has not, so far as I know, yet been published.

A Bishop's Visitation was, in modern language, an inspection of his diocese. The clergy were required to attend, in person or by deputy, and to produce evidence of their ordination (which, it seems from surviving records, was not always beyond doubt) and of their right to hold their benefices or offices; this was normally the record of their Institution and Induction. (This explains the phrase 'exhibited sufficiently'.) A curious detail of this visitation is that lay Rectors, such as Sir William Goring and Thomas Bowyer, appear to have been cited; the lay Rector was a new phenomenon, dating from the alienation of the property of the suppressed monasteries. A certain number of parishioners were then put on oath 'to make presentments', i.e. to declare anything that was wrong with the parish, morally or materially, from clerical fornication to defective church roofs. The curious may read a full record of a Visitation of a century and a half before this time in *Sussex Record Soc.* VIII. 98 ff.

The original visitation record, it should be remembered, is a rough copy only, and the handwriting is often

far from legible. I have translated, and slightly condensed in doing so, but I have preserved the spelling of all proper names, even when it was clear that they were wrong. For the most part I leave the document to speak for itself; and any one who did not notice the date would not easily suppose at what a critical moment in Church history it was undertaken. The loss of the bills of presentment is serious; but it may be that they confined themselves to the same class of irregularities as are incidentally mentioned in the visitation itself.

[f. 1 r.] Acts in Chichester Cathedral before John (Scory) Bishop of Chichester sitting in council 7 July 1553.

Mr. Mavefeld, Rector of Petworth, Mr William Weble, Vicar of Findon, Mr. George Sutton, Rector of Fysshbourne, and Mr. John Wyllyams, Vicar of Felfam, who had refused to subscribe the King's Articles lately sent out (were cited). The said Mr. Sutton confessed that he had not preached according to the King's injunctions because there was an inhibition sent forth against preaching, afterwards [he affirmed that he and other priests needs must have *struck out*] he saith that it was [*altered to is, or vice versa*] more necessary that he and such priests as he is should have a like discharge from all Praemunires and other incumbrances as my lord hath, if he shall subscribe the other articles, further he saith that he cannot find that he or any other should be compelled to subscribe.

[f. 2 r.] Visitation of his Diocese of John (Scory) by Divine permission Bishop of Chichester, begun in Chichester Cathedral 29 May 1553, before William Patteson, Notary Public by the Royal authority of Henry VIII.

On that day, in the Chapter House, appeared Mr. John Worthyall, President of the Chapter, the Deanery being void, or at least the Dean absent, and exhibited a certificate of the execution of letters from the King to himself concerning Visitation, and a list of names of those cited. (Letters of Edward VI under seal *ad causas ecclesiasticas* recited in full, dated 7 May 1553; they order the Visitation to take place on Monday (29 May) after Trinity, at 9 a.m.)

[f. 3 r.] Of those cited some appeared in person, some by proxy, and some not at all, as follows:

Canons in residence

Mr. Robert Petarson,¹ Treasurer and Prebendary of Bury, appeared in person and exhibited satisfactorily.

[f. 3 v.] Mr. John Worthyall, Archdeacon of Chichester, appeared personally and exhibited satisfactorily a Royal licence to [*one word illegible*].

¹ For Robert Peterson see *S.A.C.* LXXVI. 178-82.

- Mr. James Turbeville, S.T.P., Prebendary of Wythringes, appeared in person and exhibited satisfactorily.
- Canons not in residence
- Mr. Thomas Daye, Precentor and Prebendary of Oving, appeared by Sir Thomas Thorpe.
- Mr. William Tressham, S.T.P.,¹ Chancellor and Prebendary of Mydlyton, did not appear.
- Mr. Richard Brassley, LL.D., Archdeacon of Lewes, appeared and exhibited sufficiently.
- Mr. George Dudley, Prebendary of Fytilworthe, did not appear.
[Mr. John Blythe, Prebendary of Ferryng, cited *struck out*.]
- Mr. John Whyt, Prebendary of Ipthorn, appeared by Mr. Harpffeld [*sic*].
- Mr. Edward Chamber, Prebendary of Braklesham, appeared by Sir Nicholas Hickett.
- [f. 4 r.] Mr. Richard Parkhurst, Prebendary of Sutton [did not appear *struck out*] exhibited at Storyngton by Mr Robert Parkhurst.
- Mr. [Anthony Clarke *struck out*] Thomas Jarbarde,² Prebendary of Hyleghe, appeared by Sir Thomas Thorpe.
- Mr. Richard Darell, Prebendary of Heythfelde, did not appear.
- Peter Adshed, Prebendary of Mardon, appeared by Sir Richard Busshhred.
- Mr. Rouland Swynborn, Prebendary of Ertham, appeared by Mr. Richard Brasley.
- Mr. Thomas Ireland, Prebendary of Selsey, appeared by Mr. Frende.
- Mr. John Thorpe, Prebendary of Gattes, did not appear.
- Mr. Thomas [Braunley *struck out*] Bewley, Prebendary of Colworthe, appeared by Mr. Turbeville.
- Mr. John Law, Prebendary of Seyford, appeared by Sir [Mr. Turbeville *struck out*] personally [excused by the Bishop for absence, 28th *struck out*] subscribed 7 July, in common (*in coe*).
- Mr. Thomas Gressham, Prebendary of Woodhorn, did not appear.
- Mr. Robert Mortlake, Prebendary of Hova Villa, appeared by Edward Amers.
- [f. 4 v.] Mr. Robert Taylar, Prebendary of Westborough,³ appeared by Sir Bousrede.
- Mr. Simon Shepere, Prebendary of Waltham, appeared by Sir Style.
- Mr. Thomas Germayne, Prebendary of Hova Ecclesia, did not appear.
- Mr. Thomas Hycchlyng [*altered from Hycchylyng*], Prebendary of Somerley, did not appear.
- Mr. John Blythe, Prebendary of Ferryng, appeared by Sir John Law.

¹ The *D.N.B.* says that in 1551 he was imprisoned for his Romanist opinions.

² On Clarke's resignation (on pension) Jarbarde was nominated to the Prebend by the Dean and Chapter, 26 July 1550, and admitted by the Bishop on the same day (Dean and Chapter Act Bk. A, f. 12; Reg. Day, f. 74 v).

³ Wisborough.

Mr. John Haule, Prebendary of Sydlesham, appeared by Mr. Richard Wyat.

Mr. Anthony Clarke, Prebendary of Ferles, appeared personally and exhibited satisfactorily.

Mr. Richard Wyat, Prebendary of Hurst, appeared personally.

[f. 5 r.] Prebendaries of the foundation of Sir Robert IV (Sherburne).

Mr. John Harpsfelde,¹ Prebendary Bursalis, appeared personally, but did not exhibit.

Mr. Lawrence Woodcoke, Prebendary of Wyndham, appeared personally.

Mr. William Frende, Prebendary of Excet, appeared personally.

Mr. George Sutton, Prebendary of Bragham [*sic*], appeared personally and exhibited satisfactorily.

[f. 5 v.] Vicars Choral.

Sir Thomas Thorpe appeared in person.

Sir Nicholas Hyckett appeared in person.

Sir John Mekens appeared in person.

Sir William Style appeared in person.

Sir John Stoke appeared in person.

Sir Richard Bouschred appeared in person.

Sir John Bucke appeared in person.

Sir John Lloyde appeared in person.

Sir Robert Hunt, pensioner.²

[f. 6 r.] Lay Vicars on the foundation of Sir Robert IV.

Henry Somme, John Russell, appeared personally, John Hampton appeared by [*blank*] Gylbard, John Hampar appeared in person.

Henry Farnfold, Richard Base alias Marten, Thomas Brodhorne,

Henry Sommerlande, appeared personally.³

Sacristans.

Thomas Wattes appeared in person, Arthur Roode did not appear, Adam Hartole, Precular,⁴ appeared in person

[f. 6 v.] Robert Turbevyll, verger, appeared in person.

The absent Canons were pronounced contumacious and were summoned to attend at the same place on 7 July next at 8 a.m.⁵

Visitation adjourned till one o'clock of the same day.

[f. 7 r.] The *comperta* are noted on separate bills.

¹ A brother of Nicholas Harpsfield, the historian of the Divorce. His failure to exhibit may imply that he regarded the deposition of Bishop Day as a nullity.

² Evidently Robert Hunt, ex-Chantrist of Bishop Ralph at the altar of St. Pantaleon, who occurs in the *Valor* of 1535, and in the Chantry Certificate of 1548, then aged fourscore (*S.R.S.* xxxvi. 47). There is no statement that he appeared; probably he was regarded as a sort of Emeritus member of the Cathedral staff.

³ The first three of these appear to be the three 'Conductes' of Chantry Cert. 50 (*S.R.S.* xxxvi. 48). Their place in the list, and the absence of any title, implies that they were not in major orders.

⁴ Bishop Sherburne's bedesman.

⁵ Note in margin at head of page: 'Md: for Mr Parkehurst Vicar of Sullyngton'.

The Visitation was adjourned to Friday 7 July at the same place. On which day at 8 a.m. came Mr. John Worthiall, Vicar in spirituals of the Bishop. The absent Canons had been warned; James Turbevyll had Royal licence to be absent. The Visitation adjourned to 28 July, at same hour and place.

[ff. 8-12 *blank.*]

[f. 13 r.] Visitation by John (Scory) Bishop of Chichester, in the [Subdeanery *struck out*] Cathedral Church of Chichester, of Chichester City and Boxgrove Deanery, 30 May at 9 a.m. John Bardaull, apparitor of the Archdeacon of Chichester, appeared and certified that he had warned the following to appear in accordance with Royal Letters, &c.

Subdeaconry¹ or Vicarage of St. Peter the Great. Sir John Lloyde [subdeacon *altered to*] subdean or Vicar appeared in person.

Mr. John Castilmay, Mr. Brian Bankes, Mr. Thomas Hickcake, Thomas Dawtrye, Robert Cannon, Nicholas Coper, sworn; John Askewe.

St. Martin. Rectory void. John Maye, ill, Roger Benet, Thomas Hardhm, sworn. St. Mary in the Market. Rectory void. John Diggins, George Crose, Stephen Coper, sworn.

St. Andrew. Sir John Stote, curate. [John Moyses *struck out*] Richard Holmes [*substituted*], Robert Barnam, Thomas Holmes, Adam Hartly.

Wyke.² Sir John Mekyns [Rector *struck out*], curate. John Brend, William Niurson, Thomas Daicle, present as in bill.

[f. 14 r.] St. Olave. Sir Richard Bowstreet, curate. William Reding, John Blaundford, [Nicholas Exton *struck out*], William Leye, John Farington, sworn.

St. Peter next Gyldhaule.³ Mr. William Frende, Rector. William Smytter, William Packet, Thomas Palmer, John Esstmoure, Edward Brodshawe, sworn, present all well.

St. Peter the Less.⁴ Rectory void. John Hardham, Thomas Blake, John Lewen.

St. Sepulchre or St. Bartholomew. Sir Thomas Thorpe, curate. Henry Glide, John Myller, John Undershell, [John Page *struck out*], Nicholas Robynson, William Tampyon, George Juccson, sworn, present as in bill.

[f. 14 v.] Fyshbourn. Mr. George Sutton, Rector. Thomas Layne, William Constable, Ricard Gilberd, sworn, present all well. Churchwardens. Walter Crovchar, Lombard Harryson. St. Pancras. Sir William Style, Rector. Mr. Thomas Carpenter.⁵ Robert White, [Robert Smolte *struck out*], John Forde [*inserted*], Robert Exton, William Tryvet, Henry Stone.

¹ For the blunder, cf. *S.A.C.* LXXIV. 72.

² Rumboldswyke.

³ The church now known as St. Peter the Less.

⁴ *Perierunt etiam ruinae.*

⁵ No description, perhaps an assistant curate.

Boxgrove Deanery.

Boxgrove. Church in King's hands. Sir Richard Felton, curate, exhibited. John Blundell [*no title*]. Thomas Court, James Hopson, Peter Rouse, Robert Penne, sworn.

[*Est struck out*] hamptnett.¹ Rector or owner of Hampenet John Bachelor. Vicarage void. John Roise, Robert Pashe, John Bachelor.

[f. 15 r.] Oving. Church prebendal.² Mr. Anthony Clarke, Vicar. Sir [Peter Haren *struck out*] Martin Anderson, curate. [William Strype, Thomas Oode *struck out*], Edward Scardeyell, Edward Carden, Thomas Fussard, William Sandham, sworn, present as in bill.

Aldingbor(ne). Dean [and Chapter *struck out*] of Chichester, Rector, appeared by Mr. John Worthyal. Mr. John Aderton, Vicar, has a day to exhibit. Richard Bamforde, William Morye, Henry Austyn, Richard Lylyat, sworn, present as in bill. Merston. Sir John Hungerford, Rector, has to exhibit. Robert Benet, John Benet, [Thomas Gabrell *struck out*], Edward Smythe, John Bett, present as in bill.

North Mundam. Mr. Thomas Bovyar, Rector. Sir William Vaudrey, Vicar. John Pearse, Edward Maunser, George Bacheller, Thomas Pechye, present all well.

[f. 15 v.] Hunston. Mr. Thomas Bowyar, Rector. Sir Edmund Vaudrey, Vicar, has to exhibit. Barnard Freland, George Rusman, John Mordaye, present all well.

Donyngton. Church in King's hands. Sir Miles Man, Vicar. Owen Chadwik, Thomas Golde, [Richard Gybbrysh *struck out*], Robert Browne, Thomas Paye, present as in bill.

Apyldram.³ Sir Stephen Parker, curate. John Sumer, John Abarrowe, Richard Pashe, George Eve.

Sydlesham. Church Prebendal. Sir Robert Hutton, Vicar, exhibited. Sir Simond Browne, curate, exhibited. Richard Gryne, William Aylmer, Robert Hiberdene, John Aylmer, present all well.

[f. 16 r.] Selsey. Sir William Albryght, Rector. Sir Richard Faythe, curate. William Jefferye, Henry Awde, Thomas Carden, George Woodland, William (?)Shepe, present as in bill.

Est-Wyghtryng. Sir Robert Summers, Rector. William Gybbryshe, John Edisworthe, [Robert Man *struck out*], Hugh Rolfe, present as in bill.

Westychynor. Sir John Spincke, Rector. John Alen, John Hornslye, Francis Rumbryger, [Richard Lee *struck out*], Richard Locke, present as in bill. The Bishop enjoined on the said John Spynke not to receive in his house for the future Alice Halaway, or any other

¹ Westhampnett. The rector is the lay owner of the great tithes. Easthampnett is in Boxgrove parish.

² The Prebend of Oving is annexed to the Precentorship.

³ Incorrectly described in the original as a church; it was a chapel of ease to Bosham.

- woman under sixty, on pain of deprivation, also to read the Homilies and catechize.
- [f. 16 v.] Ernley with Almodyngton. Vicarage void. Mr. Edward Bartlet, John Symonde, Robert Till, John Byble, William Pratt, present as in bill.
- Byrdham. Sir Christopher Lancaster, Rector. John Benet, John Clarke, Richard Ley, John Hylles.
- Bosham. Sir Richard Hoode, Vicar. William Barname, John Prymer, Roger Gittens, Thomas Walter, present as in bill.
- Chudham. Sir Nicholas Swane, Vicar, sick.¹ Thomas Broman, Richard Roffe, Thomas Roffe, [John Smythe *struck out*].
- [f. 17 r.] Borne.² Mr. John Dawlinge, Rector. Sir Richard David, Vicar, appeared by proctor, but did not exhibit. William Myll, William Coles, Nicholas Joynes, [Thomas Folk *struck out*], Roger Fooke, present as in bill.
- Stoughton. The Dean and Chapter, Rectors, appeared by Mr. John Worthyall. Mr. William Frynde, Vicar. Sir Edward Hanted, curate, exhibited. Edward Payne, [William Fayrman *struck out*], Thomas [Copys *struck out*] Sone, [Richard Bayley, Edward *struck out*] John Gibbons, Thomas Crovchar, present as in bill.
- West Stoke. Sir Thomas Chapman, Rector. Christopher Burde, Edward Clement, Thomas Dowghtie, Robert Cheltname, present as in bill.
- Estmerdon. Sir Thomas Wilson, has two benefices and exhibited satisfactorily. [Henry Crocher, John Grigge *struck out*], Thomas Geinman, Thomas Randall, Edmund Fayrman, present all well.
- [f. 17 v.] Racton with Lurdyngton. Sir Thomas Hawkyns, Rector. Mr. John Guntur presents nothing.³ Sir William Shephard, chaplain of Lady A. Poule.
- Northemardon. Sir Stephen Berde, Rector [has a day to exhibit on the morrow . . . *struck out*], Henry Crocher, John Grigge, [Robert Redman *struck out*].
- Compton with Upmerden with Estmerden. Sir John [Evans *struck out*] ap Jevaam, Vicar. Thomas Myller, George Arnold, John Colpes, Thomas Paye, present as in bill.

¹ The following note in the margin appears to refer to Swane: 'To purge himself fourth-handed' (i.e. with three compurgators) 'among the neighbours on Saturday next concerning the *detecta*. Appeared, confessed crime and submitted.' The remainder of the note is in too bad a scrawl to be fully legible, but the delinquent was ordered, on pain of deprivation, to abstain from drunkenness in future, and had penance enjoined on him.

² Westbourne; the rectory was sinecure.

³ In 1569 'in the parish of Racton they have no churchwardens, clerk, or collector for the poor, because of Mr. Arthur Gunter, who rules the whole parish.' (*V.C.H. Suss.* II. 25.) John Gunter was evidently as staunch an opponent of the Edwardian régime as his son was of the Elizabethan. The Lady A. Poule is apparently the wife of Sir Geoffrey Pole and consequently sister-in-law to Reginald Pole, subsequently Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, but the *D.N.B.* gives her christian name as Catherine.

Upmerdon. Sir Nicholas Dixson, curate. John Gardyner, Richard Lurger, John [Gryge *struck out*] Paye, present as in bill.

[f. 18 r.] Funtington.¹ Sir John Arnold, curate, has a day to exhibit, next Saturday. William Garton, John Aulger, William Glybe, John Tyfforde, Richard Cobden, present as in bill.

Mydlavent. Sir John Clarke, curate. The Bishop inhibited him from his functions; on his submission he revoked the sentence of penance and reinstated him. At his request the Bishop enjoined penance as in the bill; later he certified that he had performed it, was discharged, and paid the fees. Robert Stenton, John Ulger, John Pearse, Richard Skarville, present as in bill.

Westdean. [Void *struck out*] Mr. John Aderton, Vicar. [Richard Harward, John Alyne of Mongton *struck out*], John Alen of Mongton, John Cobden, John a Woode, John Cottmouthe.

Synglyton. Sir John Parkes, Rector. Sir Thomas Brodman, curate. John Barkshon, William Boker, Thomas [Noyse *altered to*] Nosse, [John Courte junior *struck out*], Richard Kemp, present all well.

[f. 18 v.] Estden. Sir John Gregorye, Vicar. Geoffrey Foster, [William Clothall, Thomas Aulger, William Alyn *struck out*], Richard Hubbarden, Thomas Hayre, present all well.

Ertham. Mr. Lambert Pechye, Vicar.

Waltham. Sir Thomas Ellys, Rector. William Brygar presents all well.

West Thorney. Mr. William Bradbrig, Rector. Richard Rommayne, James Favell, Thomas Tyll, John Moysse, present all well.

This dispatched, the Visitation was adjourned to the vigil of Michaelmas.

[f. 19 r.] Bynderton Chapel. Sir John Catchelowe, curate. John Smyth, [Robert *struck out*] William Cobden, present as in bill.

Visitation of Mydhurst deanery in the parish church there, the [second *struck out*] first of June, year aforesaid. Reginald Wapham, apparitor, read the mandate.

[f. 19 v.] Hartyng. Sir Lawrence Novell, Rector. Sir Nicholas Benenden, Vicar. On June 27 the Bishop absolved the Vicar from suspension due to the *detecta*; he paid fees and withdrew. John a Pytt, [? Robert Cooper *struck out*], Richard [no surname] William Sallet, George Forlar, present as in bill.

Rogat. (?) Peter [Bestwell *altered to*] Bestworth, Rector. Sir John Byston, Vicar, exhibited. John Stent did not appear. William Cockerell was absolved, withdrew, and paid fees.

Turwyke. Sir Roobart Dyconse, Rector, exhibited. Henry Waukar, [Roger *struck out*] John Handbyn.

Tratton. Sir Thomas Wylson, Rector, exhibited. William Colpas, Roger Asslade, present as in bill.

[f. 20 r.] Elsted. Sir John Lewis, Rector, exhibited. John [Stone

¹ Like Apuldram, incorrectly described as a church.

- struck out*] Scott, Nicholas Hiberden, Robert Randall, Roger Genman, present as in bill.
- Treford, with Dedling. Sir Richard Robart, Rector, exhibited. John Crowchar, John Hiberden, Richard Smythe, Bernard Dorman, present as in bill.
- Bepton. Sir Thomas Makyng, Rector, did not appear. Sir John Boulle, curate, exhibited. John Allen, William Weyun, present all well.
- Iping. Sir Robert Pryklow,¹ Rector, exhibited. John Chalcrove, William Caplen, present all well.
- [f. 20 v.] Stedman with Ashed.² Mr. John Clerar, Rector, exhibited. He has two benefices, one in the diocese of (?) Bristol. Sir John Andrew, curate, exhibited. John Good, Richard Arlyng, William Ellnes, William Austen, present as in bill.
- Woulbedding. Sir John Wyllocke, Rector, exhibited by proxy. Sir Robert Smythe, curate. Nicholas Smythe, Thomas Brydger.
- Estborne.³ Sir Owen Maudesley, curate, exhibited. Thomas Bryger, John Bakar, Thomas Capron, John Alene, present all well.
- Farnest Chapel. Sir John Lankestar, curate, sick. William Trygge, William Oxesleshe, William Mose, Richard Dudman, present as in bill.
- [f. 21 r.] Lynchmere. The King is Rector. Sir Thomas Rychardson, curate, exhibited. John Covar, John Collen, William Smythe, Thomas (?) Beman, present as in bill.
- Kyrforde. Sir John Frankwell, Vicar, exhibited. He was absolved, paid fees, and withdrew. Richard Phylype, Richard Myll, John Wade, Robert Yonge, John Holland, Henry Madeord, present as in bill.
- Lurgassale. Sir Roger Hede, Rector, exhibited. Richard Boxholde, John Myles, Thomas Ede, George Feldar, present all well.
- Northechapell.⁴ Sir William Atkynson, curate, exhibited. [*blank*] present as in bill of Petworthe.
- [f. 21 v.] Petworthe. Mr. Thomas Mardfeld, Rector, exhibited. Sir William (?) Londlay, exhibited satisfactorily. William Ford, John Sturte, John Trulove, [John Yonge *struck out*], Robert (?) Salt [? dead *interlined*], William Bakar, John Coke, present as in bill.⁵
- Tullyton. Mr. Alexander Wymynghurst, Rector. John Godsall, Thomas Alen, John Kyng, Thomas Polyng, present as in bill.
- Lodesworthe. Sir Antor Brawmiles, Rector. Sir John Grouer, curate, exhibited. John Payne (sick), John Pratt, Henry Bryger, present as in bill.
- [f. 22 r.] Fyttlyworthe. Sir Thomas Matthewss, Vicar, exhibited.

¹ Either the last Prior of Hardham, or a namesake.

² Heyshot.

³ Easebourne, a not uncommon confusion.

⁴ A chapel of ease to Petworth.

⁵ Side-note: 'The churchwardens present that it is common fame that Jayne Dawtre, the daughter of my lady Dawtre, hath had a child of late.'

- Henry Nobull, John Hayes, Richard Wyles, Richard Quayle, present as in bill.
- Stopham. Sir John Wylson, Rector. John Havle, William Harvey, present as in bill.
- Hardam. [Sir William Goryng, (?) Knight, Rector, *struck out*], John Beele, George Taylar, present as in bill.
- Coldwaltham. Sir Ralph Post, curate, exhibited. Walter Ayling, Thomas Bachelor, John Taylar, Richard Frye, present as in bill.
- [f. 22 v.] Bygnor. Sir James Mossocke, Rector, exhibited. Thomas (?) Elkman, James Myles, [William Goldes *struck out*], present as in bill.
- Sutton. Mr. John Worthyall, Rector. Sir Robert Purlaw, curate. William Blundell, John Langley, John Elcon, present as in bill.
- Woullavyngton. Sir Thomas Gryffen, Rector, exhibited. [Robert *struck out*] John Hebarden, John Bowchar alias Paylin.
- Downgton Chapel.¹ Sir Robert Kylligren, curate, exhibited. [*blank*] present as in the bill of Petworth.
- [f. 23 r.] Bodaeton. with Cottes. Sir Richard Browne [curate *struck out*], Rector, exhibited. [Richard *struck out*] William Knyght, John Pypar, present as in bill.
- Selam. Sir John Huntar, Rector, exhibited. William Feldar (? dead), Thomas Morres, present all well.
- Mydherst. Sir Robert Wylson, curate, exhibited. William Colbroke, Robert [Ewan *struck out*] Myles, William Fachyng, Thomas Colbroke, William Colbroke, John Brockhurst, present as in bill.
- Cockyng. Sir Anthony Reddshaw, Vicar. Sir John Oekefeld, curate. [Edward Swayne *struck out*], Thomas Hartley, Thomas Uppertun, William Blakwaye, present all well.
- [f. 23 v.] Graffam. Sir John Lucas, Rector, exhibited. John Colden, Robert Ewen, John Hyberden.
- Burlavyngton. Void. Robert Coverper, William Horley, present as in bill.
- [Lynche and Heyshoyt *struck out*.]

ON SCORY'S VIEWS AS TO CHURCH GOVERNMENT

However much controversy may have raged about the doctrinal correctness of the views of the Reformers, those views, in themselves, are matters of objective historical fact, and not of religious controversy. As there is a scrap of evidence as to Scory's views on Episcopacy, the matter is a proper one for discussion here. But such a discussion must begin with a statement of the views of the Primate. Cranmer's own opinion is to be found

¹ Duneton, another chapel of ease to Petworth.

in the original documents published with Burnet's *History of the Reformation*, and amounts to this, that bishops and priests constitute only one order in the Church. The logical result of this is that consecration as a bishop is superfluous. The attitude has been described as Erastian; in my opinion it would be fairer to describe it as Presbyterian (we are apt to associate Presbyterianism in Church government with Calvinistic theology, extreme simplicity of ritual, and great emphasis on the importance of sermons, but there is no necessary connection). Imagine the Moderator of a Presbyterian Church appointed for life by the Crown (an idea far less alien to the minds of men who lived under the Tudor monarchy than to our own) retaining the name of bishop, but restoring to it the meaning it had (in Cranmer's opinion) in Apostolic times, and you have a theory of Church government which is at least intelligible. It will explain why the bishops, like any other officers of Crown appointment, took out new commissions after the death of Henry VIII.

Cranmer's own consecration is on record; it may be more than an accident that no record is forthcoming of the consecration of a man who shared his views—William Barlow.¹

Like Cranmer's, Scory's consecration to Rochester in 1551, is on record; the evidence of his view that it was a superfluity is to be found in the heading of his Register at Chichester. For comparison I translate the register heading of his successor, Christopherson: 'The Register of the reverend father in Christ, Sir John Christopherson, by divine permission Bishop of Chichester, who was elected, confirmed and consecrated to be Bishop of the said Church, A.D. 1557.' This is the normal form, but the heading of Scory's Register is in striking contrast: 'The Register of the reverend father in Christ, Sir John,

¹ Stubbs (*Reg. Sac. Angl.*) candidly admits this, but fixes the date within narrow limits by collateral evidence. This is simply begging the question. An assertion that Barlow had been consecrated is to be found in the heading of his register as Bishop of Chichester, but a statement made in 1559 of events which happened, if they happened at all, in 1536, and elsewhere, is historically worthless.

by divine permission sometime Bishop of Rochester, and lately by that illustrious prince in Christ, our lord Edward the Sixth, by the grace of God of England, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and on earth of the Church of England and Ireland Supreme Head, rightly and lawfully nominated and translated to be Bishop and pastor of the Cathedral Church of Chichester, who was installed and enthroned in the said Cathedral Church of Chichester with the plentitude of episcopal power, July 29 A.D. 1552, in the sixth year of the reign of our lord the king aforesaid.'

To anticipate any objection that I have concerned myself with the religious controversy arising out of the refusal of the Church of Rome to recognize the validity of Anglican Orders, I would suggest that would-be objectors should themselves examine the Roman pronouncement on the subject, made in or about 1896. They will find that the grounds of refusal there stated would be unaffected by the discovery of unimpeachable evidence of Barlow's consecration, as they would be even had Cranmer survived Queen Mary and been reinstated by Queen Elizabeth in the chair of St. Augustine.

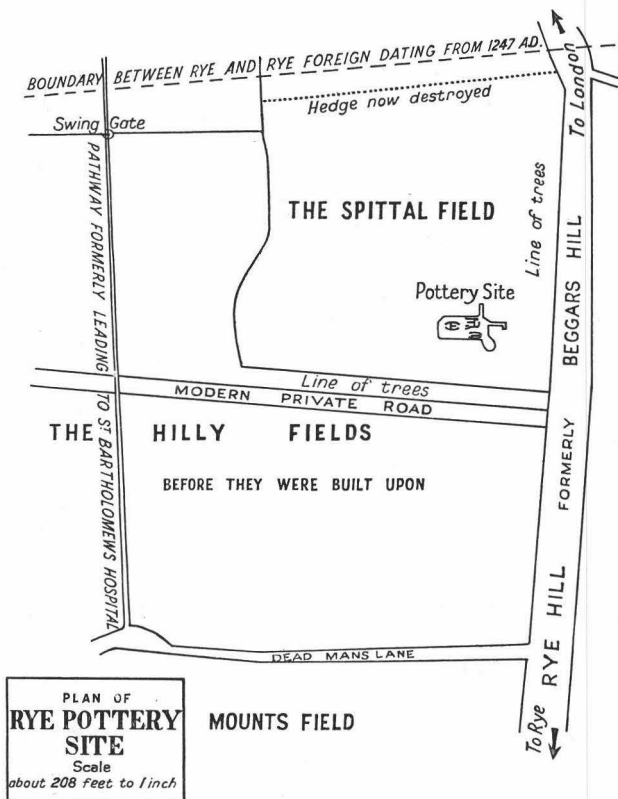


FIG. 1. MODEL OF THE RYE POTTERY KILNS (made for the Science Museum, Kensington).

MEDIAEVAL POTTERY, TILES, AND KILNS FOUND AT RYE. FINAL REPORT

By L. A. VIDLER

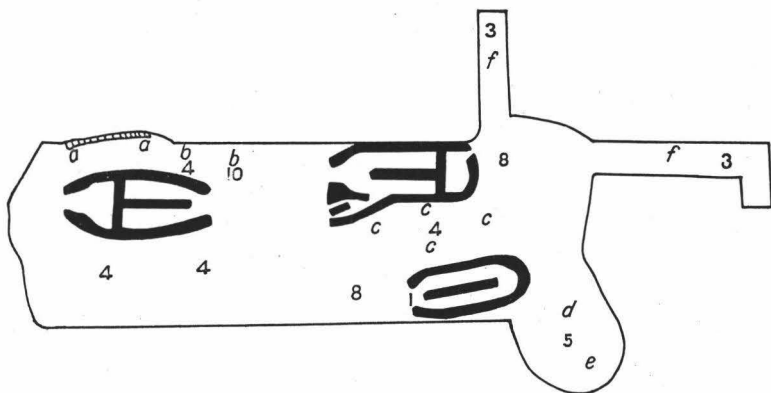
THE two previous reports that have appeared on the discoveries made in the Spital field, Rye, are to be found



in *S.A.C.* LXXIII. 83-101, and in *S.A.C.* LXXIV. 45-64, and these should be read in conjunction with this, the final report. By the time this appears in print the site will be filled in and the remains of the kilns and large

quantities of unwanted shards buried some 2–3 ft. below the surface, and now the field will return to its original appearance and use.

The plan that accompanies this report will enable any future excavator to find the site, should any be so unwise as to wish to dig it up again; at any rate the writer can promise him or her that their labour will add little



THE KILNS: scale approximately 20 ft. to 1 inch.

- a. Stone retaining wall.
- b. Finds of pottery with incised designs.
- c. Finds of smaller inlaid tiles.
- d. 'Head' pot.
- e. Pottery mould.
- f. Trial trenches.

Figures denote approximate depth in feet to virgin soil.

to the study of mediæval ceramics beyond what would be gained by the reading of these reports and a careful examination of the exhibits now safely housed in the Rye Museum.

It is natural that during an excavation extending over some five years and commenced in a state of blissful ignorance and complete lack of interest in ceramics of any kind, the knowledge gained by the actual excavation and that so generously imparted to the writer by experts in the craft, who have viewed the site and its products, should entail some correction to the conclusions put forward in my first and second reports. These I will now proceed to make.

In my historical survey in *S.A.C.* LXXIII I stated that

Canute granted the manors of Steyning and Rameslie to the Abbey of Fécamp. This should read that Canute granted the manor of Rameslie and probably the manor of Brede and Edward the Confessor the manor of Steyning to the Abbey of Fécamp. I also stated that, with the exception of a piece of the Stag Tile, found in Rye Church, none other of the smaller type had been found elsewhere. My friend Mr. H. J. Cheney has since



FIG. 2.

pointed out that an illustration of a complete tile, No. I. 1 in my report, appeared in *S.A.C.* III, as from an unknown source and since then I have myself seen a complete example hanging in the porch of Battle Church. Both these, unless the illustration is of the Battle tile, were evidently made at the Rye pottery.

As none of the kilns found were complete above the springing line of the sides of the baking chamber, it is a matter of conjecture what form the original roofs took. It is, however, suggested in the illustration in *S.A.C.* LXXIII. 87 that these were barrel shaped and therefore permanent. I should like now to suggest another alternative, namely, that they were only built in a permanent form up to this springing line and that a temporary roof was put on and removed for each baking.¹ This

¹ This was customary with Roman pottery kilns, and apparently in mediæval times: see Salzman, *Engl. Industries of the Middle Ages*, 168.

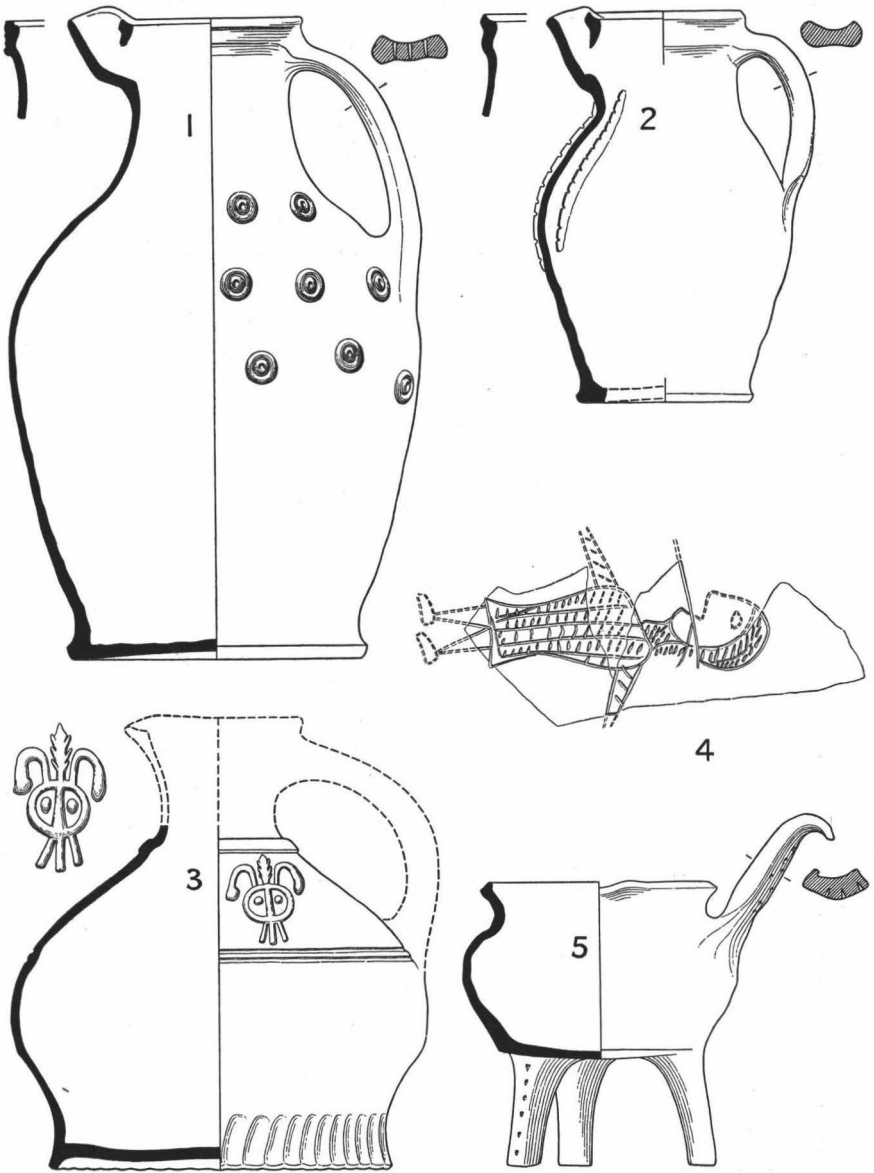


FIG. 3. POTTERY FROM THE RYE KILNS.

explanation would account for no evidence being found of any doors or apertures in the sides of the baking chamber, as the pots could then have been lowered and taken out through the open top. Such a roof could easily have been made of wood and clay, of which there would be ample supplies on the spot.

There is little further to report about the floor tiles,

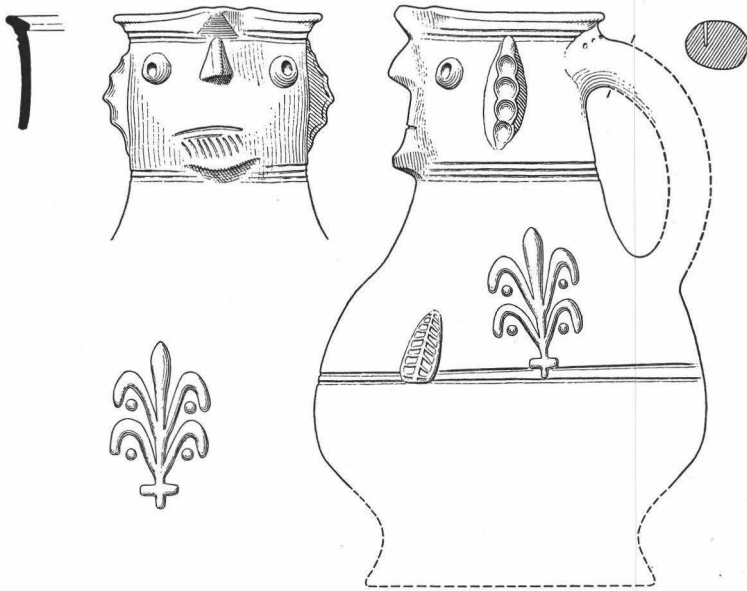


FIG. 4.

though many more fragments have been found, but they have added little to our designs. The remainder of the dragon tile mentioned on p. 47 of the second report has been found and it is now illustrated. Tile No. II. 4 has proved to be parts of two different tiles, neither of which is sufficiently complete or interesting to be worth reproduction.

In a hole some 5 ft. deep to the east of the most southerly kiln a very interesting assortment of discoveries was made, differing in many respects from anything found elsewhere. As reported before, pots painted white outside were one of the features of the site; here

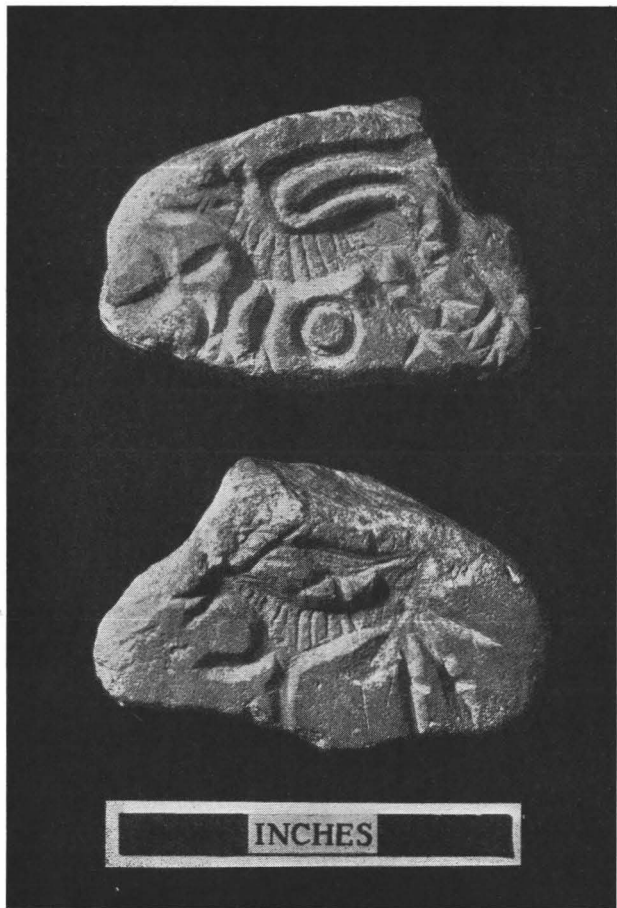


FIG. 5. POTTERY MOULD.

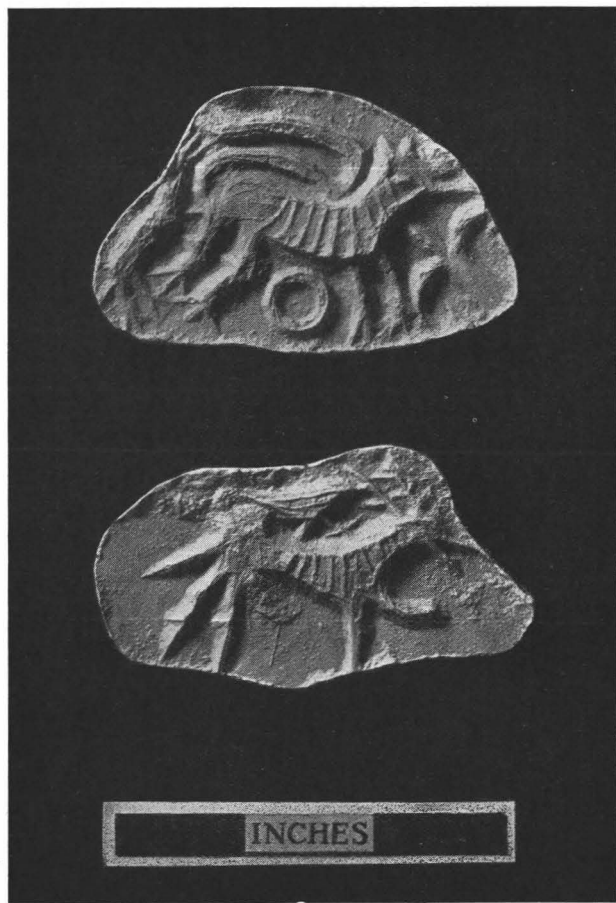


FIG. 6. CASTS FROM POTTERY MOULD.

were a large number of pots painted white inside, many large and well glazed with impressed stamps and designs, among them one with a row of fleurs-de-lis with head-knops round the middle (see Fig. 3, No. 3). Also here were found parts of head pots, the only ones found on the site, including one large one with a man's head of bold design and staring eyes, with curiously shaped ears (see illustration, Fig. 4). Below on the front of the pot was a double fleur-de-lis. In this same hole was found the three-legged pipkin, which was found with two legs broken off, one of which turned up near by (see Fig. 3, No. 5). Almost at the bottom, near the virgin clay, was found what is possibly the most important discovery on the site. Early in the excavation the late Mr. Ruskin Butterfield, who had taken the keenest interest in the work throughout, told the writer to keep a sharp look-out for pottery moulds, as they were of the greatest rarity. He told him it was very unlikely he would find any, as he believed they were all of wood and the site was much too damp for their preservation. However, one did turn up here and it proved to be of oolite and with a design incised on each side. Though no impressions from it have been found, it may have been accidentally lost before any were made; we have the authority of Mr. Bernard Rackham, F.S.A., and of Mr. G. C. Dunning for stating that it is undoubtedly a pottery mould (Figs. 5 and 6).

The designs are of great interest and have been referred to Mr. G. C. Druce, F.S.A., and he has identified one as being a representation of the story of the 'Tiger and the Mirror' from the Bestiaries. Here we have the tiger, the little tiger, and the mirror, but not the knight, unless he is represented by the fleur-de-lis. The story can be found in *Arch. Cant.* XXVIII. 364 et seq. On the other side is a stag with a bird on its back. They are boldly drawn and deeply incised and very little injured by their long interment.

Of the incised designs on pots, a few more pieces have turned up; a further part of the head of the Christus, and two more parts of an unidentified design which is

still something of a puzzle. It appears to be a knight in armour, prone on his back, with apparently an arrow or weapon in his mouth. Can it be a picture of Harold at the Battle of Hastings (see Fig. 3, No. 4)?

A further piece of one of the many fragmentary designs of ships that have been found turned up when filling in the site and, as it supplies a good example of the steering oar, it is reproduced in Fig. 7. The badge on the sternpost, which on several of them appears both

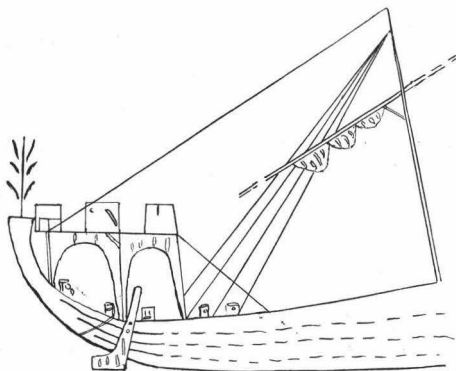


FIG. 7.

fore and aft, is, so far as we can discover, only to be found elsewhere on the earliest seal of Melcombe Regis, *c.* 1285.¹

The model that has been made of the kilns for the Science Museum at South Kensington is illustrated in Fig. 1.

To Mr. Gerald C. Dunning, of the London Museum, the writer again owes his thanks for the drawings of the pots he has so kindly made. These are, of course, only a fraction of those found, mended, and exhibited from this site, but they have been chosen so far as possible to give some idea of the many types and sizes that they made at the Rye Pottery.

To all those who have assisted in the work of excavation—there has been no paid labour—the writer tenders his most grateful thanks.

¹ See *Dorset N.H. and Arch. Soc. Proc.* LV, 33, Fig. 1.

REPORT ON THE POTTERY ILLUSTRATED

BY G. C. DUNNING, F.S.A.

The pottery selected for illustration includes some of the most decorative vessels yet found, and amplifies the already wide range, both as regards forms and decoration, which is one of the distinctive features of the products of this remarkable site. All the pots illustrated may be referred to the fourteenth century, that is, the period of major activity at the kilns.

Large jug (FIG. 8), originally about 14½ in. high, of grey ware with buff surface, and a thick dark green glaze covering the neck and body nearly to the base. The incised shields are equally spaced round the upper part. It is very doubtful if these shields, and those already published from the site,¹ have any heraldic significance. In the minor arts of the mediæval period, heraldic devices were frequently used solely as decorative motifs. For instance, exact parallels for the two left-hand shields on this jug occur, with another shield, on a fourteenth-century tile from Westminster, in the London Museum (A 9517).

Jug (FIG. 4), about 12 in. high, of grey ware with light red surface, entirely covered with a thick dark green glaze. The form, with a marked constriction above the base, is a common one at Rye. On the front of the pot, below the pinched-out lip, is a face or mask, made by applying pieces of clay to the surface and modelling the features by hand. The nose is aquiline, the mouth is a single incised line, the chin is pointed and the beard indicated by incised lines, the eyes bulging, and the ears are ridges of clay marked by finger-tip impressions. Although crude the face does not lack expression, and has the stodgy stare usual to mediæval face-jugs.

On the body of the pot is a band of stamped pattern, made by pressing the stamp against the surface, and preventing the wall caving inwards by holding the fingers against the inside of the pot. There are two stamps, which appear to alternate round the vessel; a large fleur-de-lis and a small leaf-like design. The heraldic fleur-de-lis stamp also occurs at Rye,² and is here duplicated to form a decorative pattern.

FIG. 3, no. 1. Jug of graceful form and excellent technique, 13¼ in. high, of light ware, with speckled light green glaze, also on the inside of the neck and inside the base. The decoration consists of three rows of applied stamped pellets. The bridge-spout is of the 'parrot-beak' form characteristic of the early fourteenth century, and made in imitation of the spouts of polychrome jugs of about the year 1300, imported from south-western France.³

¹ *S.A.C.* LXXIV. 55, Pl. VII. 1.

² *S.A.C.* LXXIV. 49, Pl. III.

³ *Archæologia*, LXXXIII. 110 ff.

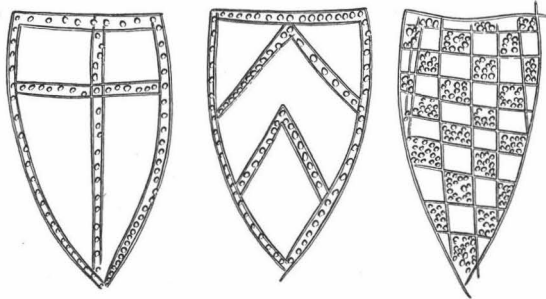
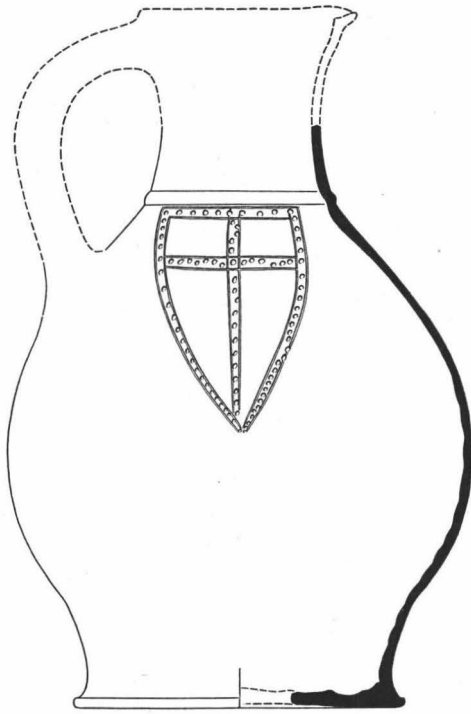


FIG. 8.

No. 2. Jug, 8 in. high, similar to the last but of coarser make and heavier profile; light red ware, white-coated outside and also inside the neck. Below the bridge-spout are three vertical applied bands, each marked by notches made by a tool. A large 'bib' of mottled green glaze covers the bands and front of the pot.

This jug is an instructive transitional form, in which the white-coating, derived from the late thirteenth-century jugs with red painted designs, occurs with applied decoration of normal mediæval character.

No. 3. Jug of light red ware, white-coated inside and green glazed outside. The base is marked all round by a series of faint vertical flutings. The stamp on the upper part is a combination of a fleur-de-lis and a circle with pellets, perhaps intended for a ring brooch, such as were sometimes copied as decorative patterns on fourteenth-century pottery.

No. 4. Fragments of a large vessel of grey ware with thick green glaze. The marks of wheel-turning on the inner surface show that the incised figure was lying prone. The head, body, and arms of the figure are covered with short incised marks, apparently to represent chain-mail. A long incised line passing through the face appears to be a spear or lance, and the figure is probably a fallen warrior, defeated by another standing over him or on horseback.

No. 5. Skillet of light red ware with green glaze on the inner surface of the base and splashed on the rim. The handle and three tall legs are pricked to prevent cracking of the thick clay in firing. On one side the rim is pinched out to form a lip.

This is a copy in clay of the contemporary bronze skillets;¹ another example, from Bodiam Castle, dated to the fifteenth century, has recently been published.²

FIGS. 5-6. Fragment of stone, measuring about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., by 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, roughly chipped all round the edge. The faces are almost flat and deeply carved with designs in reverse.

(1) On one side is an animal with a long tail over its back, and a smaller animal behind it (see above, p. 113). In front is a fleur-de-lis and below is a circle. There is a small splash of yellow glaze near the upper edge.

(2) On the other side is a stag with a bird perched on its back. Although the workmanship is extremely crude, the attitude of the animals is quite realistic, and the carving is probably local work. The stone has been examined by Mr. Kenneth P. Oakley, of the Department of Geology, British Museum (Natural History), who reports that it is a hard white limestone with 'pin-hole' structure, probably not local.

The object may be identified as a stamp for decorating pottery, although it is curious that no example of this stamp used as such has

¹ British Museum, *Guide to Medieval Antiquities*, p. 240, Fig. 155.

² *S.A.C.* LXXVI. 224, Fig. 2, P 35.

been found. On the other hand, there is not a single mould for the numerous stamps that do occur on the pottery. Stamps for decorating pottery are extremely scarce, and those found at Lincoln¹ and Nottingham² are made of baked clay. This stone stamp is therefore a notable addition to the material from the Rye kilns.

¹ *Archaeol. Journ.* LIX. 9, Figs. 10-11.

² *Trans. Thoroton Society*, XXXVI. 85, Pl. v, 6.

THE HÆSELERSC CHARTER OF 1018

BY GORDON WARD, M.D., F.S.A.

THIS charter has many claims upon the attention of archæologists, but it was brought to light too late for inclusion in the cartularies of Kemble, Thorpe, &c., and its only published form (*Ord. Survey Facsim.* III. 39) is cumbersome to consult and not very easy of access. The fact that the place-name questions involved are discussed, although briefly, in *Sx. P-N.* has suggested that it is time to bring the charter as a whole before the notice of members of the S.A.S.

It may first of all be noted that this is a charter of which we still possess the original (B.M. Stowe, 38) (see Plate); it is of undoubted authenticity, is in good condition, clearly and carefully written in two different hands similar to those encountered in other charters of the period (e.g. *O.S. Facs.* III. 42), and as little remarkable in its form as it is unusual in its contents. After a few introductory phrases it continues: 'Wherefore I, Cnut, king of the English, grant to the venerable archbishop Ælfstan, at the request of my wife and queen, Ælfgyfe, a certain little woodland pasture [*siluule nemus*] in the famous wood Andredeswealde, which is commonly called Hæselersc.' Then follow more formal words which, however, include a statement that the land is to be held *absq; omni servitute terrena* (free from all earthly service). This section of the charter then closes with the words 'The said pasture [*nemus*] is surrounded by these boundaries'. An account of the boundaries follows in a smaller hand, and in Anglo-Saxon instead of Latin; it occupies four and a quarter lines and is immediately followed by a return to the Latin in a dating clause, and then by a mixed AS. and Latin list of 21 witnesses. The mixture is well shown by the Saxon name Byrhtic immediately followed by the Latin form Æthelwinus; these being the two names covered by a stain and

† **V**niuersa quae in sclo presenti humanis uidentur oculis cito de-
 ficiunt. quae uero superis locantur montibus. Amoenitate
 uigent continua. in summi tonantis regimine Aeternaliter
 fixa manentia. & idcirco nobis inueterata filis seculi studendum est. ut
 operibus iustis. frui mereamur bonis caelestibus. semp uicturi cum an-
 gelis scis. Unde ego. CHUI. Anglorum rex. uenerabili archi epō. AELISTAN...
 no. pōitione coniugis ac regine. AELISE. quoddam siluule nemus concedo.
 famosa in silua. ANDREDES PEALDE. quod uulgo dicitur. HÆSELERSC. quatinus
 dies habeat ppios cum omnib: Ad se rite puenientibus. absq; omni seruitute
 terrena. postq; finem secularem cui cumq; sibi placeat heredi. in aeternam re-
 linquat hereditatem. Siquis hominum ut non optamus hoc nrm donum
 inquam puestere uel frangere uacat. a xpo maledicatur omnibusq; scis
 sine uicium. nisi ante mortem congrua emende facti factione. quod nrm con-
 tra regum deliquit decretum. **†** **H**is terminibus predictum cingitur nemus.
 Disyndan dæsdennes landgemæqui tohæstetise. æstet andlang ppaunleas bynman. do pmanleas
 meapce. of pmanleas meapce. be holan beames meapce. of holan beames meapce spa onz iuhet
 to p i lege bynan dæne sithdan to þan geate. of þan geate innan þæne sithet. and land sithet
 innan þæne bynan bynan. nider and land bynan bynan. be þes apce bisceops meapce epe innan
 pæpū leas bynan. Scripta est haec cartula mille decursio. Anno. xviii. his testibus
 concordantibus. quorum nomina inferius scribuntur. (trado.

† Ego. CHUI. rex hoc donum uenendo archi presule. AELISTANO. aeternaliter con-
 † Ego. UULSTANUS. archi ep̄s hanc regis munificentiam corroboto.
 † Ego. AELISIV. regina. beneficium hoc p̄dicto archi ep̄o. ad nō meorege impōitū.
 † Ego. GODPINUS. ep̄s confirmauit. † Ego. DURKIL dux. testis.
 † Ego. AELIPUS. ep̄s assensus sum. † Ego. GODPINE dux. testis.
 † Ego. AELMERUS. ep̄s. concordauit. † Ego. SIGERVD minister testis.
 † Ego. AELISINUS. ep̄s. corroboraui. † Ego. BYRBERG minister testis.
 † Ego. BYRHPOLBUSEP̄S contuicidi. † Ego. ADELARICUS prefectus testis.
 † Ego. BYRBYPINUS. ep̄s. condusi. † Ego. ADELARICUS testis fidelis.
 † Ego. AELMAR abbas. † Ego. GODPINUS. testis fidelis.
 † Ego. AELIPIG. abbas. † Ego. AELISINUS. testis fidelis.
 † Ego. AELISIC abbas. † Ego. ADELARICUS. testis fidelis.

incorrectly reproduced in the letterpress to *O.S. Facs.* vol. III. There is a clear contemporary endorsement which says: *This is thæs dennes boc æt Hæse ersce* [sic] *the Cnut cing gebocode Ælfstane arcebiscope on ece yrfe* (This is the den's book, at Hæselersce, that King Cnut booked to Archbishop Ælfstan for ever).

Silvule nemus . . . thæs dennes.

The description of the land granted as *quoddam silvule nemus* is remarkable but also very accurate if we translate *nemus* as pasture. The classical meaning of this word was 'A wood with open glades and meadows for cattle, a wood with much pasture land, a grove' (Smith, *Dict.*). One gathers that this was the original shade of meaning. It is certainly suitable here, for the wealden dens, of which this is declared to have been one, were essentially occupied centres with large stretches of rough unenclosed wooded pasture for cattle and pigs. Such pasture was 'herbage', and the 'pannage' which was reserved for pigs took the form of occasional access to the oak-woods in the acorn season. The fact that the *silvule nemus* of the Latin is equated with *Thæs dennes* in the AS. tells us that *denn* was the usual word current at that time for a holding of this sort in the weald. This is of interest because the word does not, I think, occur in any other Sussex charter although the earlier form *denbæra* occurs in the difficult Derantune grant of 934 (Birch, *Cart. Sax.* 702) which is possibly to be looked for in Sussex. There are certain differences of opinion about how one should spell, and how derive the termination *-den*. According to *English Place-Names*, I. ii, it represents OE. *denn* which is found 'in independent use in OE. to denote (i) the lair of a wild beast, (ii) a woodland pasture for swine, the two words being probably of different origin'. This view seems to take too little account both of the fact that the term is practically confined to the wooded homes of wild swine and of the ferocity of those swine. Strabo in A.D. 30 (quoted by Seeböhm, *The Evolution of the English Farm*, 54) found even the domesticated pigs abroad on their pastures

‘remarkable for their height, strength, and swiftness—indeed it is as dangerous for a stranger to approach them as the wolf’. The pigs found in excavations of remains of the Roman period at Cranborne Chase were ‘akin to the wild boar, with long legs and large tusks’ (id. 86), and the few illustrations we possess of Saxon and Norman period swine do not exhibit a gentle-looking breed. It is therefore quite understandable that a word which originally meant something akin to ‘lair of a wild beast’ might, in the special circumstances of the weald, acquire the secondary meaning ‘pastures of wild swine’. We know that this special meaning (or special word, as the E.P.N. Society thinks) was practically confined to the wealden area in which the wild swine lived, and we know also that it was not so confined because the word *denn* of itself signified woodland. If that had been the case we should not find it so often compounded with words meaning wood, e.g. *den-bæra*, the wooded dens, the term so usual in early charters. It means, I think, in the first place the haunt of wild beasts, then more specifically the open pastures of the wild swine, later still the Saxon farms of semi-domesticated swine, and finally—before the time of Canute—it had come to mean any wealden settlement without much regard to whether it had swine pastures or not. It follows that ‘den’ is the correct modern form of the word, *-denn* is archaic even if correct and *-dene* is absolutely wrong. Applying these remarks to the place called Hæselersc in 1018, a place then described as a *denn*, we may perhaps translate this name as ‘the wealden settlement in the hazel woods’ or ‘where the hazel woods have been cut down’ since the terminal *-ersc* seems to imply cutting down and one could hardly make a settlement until this had been done. It is a little hazardous, so late as 1018, to assume that any considerable part of the business of this settlement was the tending of swine.

The famous Wood Andredeswealde.

The form ‘Andredeswealde’ is chiefly remarkable because ‘Andredes-’ is apparently meant to be a possess-

sive genitive and as such is unrecorded in relation to the weald since the Andredesleage of 477 (AS. Chron.), nor does it reappear except in the pages of modern pseudo-historical writers. As applied to Pevensey we have Andredes cester in 491 (AS. Chron.). But between 491 and 1018, a space of over 500 years, we have only the impersonal indeclinable forms Andred, Ondred, &c. It may be worth while to give the whole series:

- 477. The wood that is called ANDREDES LEAGE (AS. Chron.).
- 491. Aelle and Cissa besieged ANDREDES CESTER (AS. Chron.).
- 700. There came a certain exile . . . from the deserts Ciltine and ONDRED (Eddi's 'Life of Wilfred').
- 755. And then Cynewulf drove him into ANDRED (AS. Chron.).
- 762. In the wood ANDOREDO (B. 191).
- 785. In the wood which is called ANDRED (B. 247).
- 791. As last and refers to same land (B. 263).
- 804. Denberende in ANDREDE (B. 316).
- 822. And on the south ONDRED . . . in ONDREDE pasture, &c. (B. 370).
- 833. In the wood where it is called ANDRED (B. 411).
- 892. The great wood that we call ANDRED (AS. Chron.).
- 973. In ANDREDE (B. 1295).
- 1018. In the famous wood ANDREDESWEALDE (*O.S. Facs.* III. 39).
- 1044. With the valleys also in ANDREDA (Thorpe 368).
- 1086. In ANDRET (D.B. Hampshire).

In view of the clear evidence that all writers from 700 to 1086 believed that Andred was the proper name of the forest one can properly wonder whether the one exception in this charter (which seems to make Andred a person) is a piece of conscious antiquarianism on the part of some one who had read the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in one of its forms or forebears. There is a curious additional example of this sort of affectation in a charter of King John whereby he confirms Edward the Confessor's

grant of valleys 'in ANDREDA' but describes them as the dens 'in ANDREDEWALD' (*Hundred of Blackheath*, pp. 237-8). If such suppositions be thought too wild we may imagine that the clerks of Canute and John found current the words 'Andred' and 'Wald' and by mere chance made of them the forms above recited. It is in any case worth noting that the compounds with Andredes- occur in only one of the four wealden counties, namely, in Sussex, although they occur in Somerset, &c., far off from the weald. Andred, on the other hand, does not occur in Sussex but only in Kent and Hampshire, from which the Andredes- forms are absent. Surrey has neither and refers to the Weald as such when necessity arises. One would like to believe that the persistence of Andredes- forms in Sussex denoted some tradition peculiar to that county, but the fact that there are other such names in Somerset, &c., and the few records from Sussex make any decision on the point too speculative.

The Gift of a Den.

It is a remarkable feature of this charter that it records the gift of a single den apart from any manor to which, in accordance with old custom, it had presumably been attached. This is highly exceptional. There are earlier charters by which the King adds three or more dens to existing manors, but one den could form only a small grant; and in a charter so late as this we should hardly have expected an exception to the custom which seems to have become more and more general as the Saxon era wore on to its end. It is a possible explanation that this den had been stolen from some manor of the archbishop, although it is difficult to see what manor of his could possibly have had a den in Ticehurst. There is no reason to suppose that South Malling ever extended so far, and several to suggest that it did not. The query must remain unsettled.

Free from all earthly service.

These words standing alone, and in an original charter, are not without interest since they were usually

followed by an exception in favour of certain duties, the *trinoda necessitas*, from which no lands were exempt. It has even been disputed if such exemption ever existed (*v. Maitland, Domesday Book and Beyond*, p. 271). This charter seems to provide an undeniable instance. How it worked out in practice is another matter altogether. The *trinoda* included works on roads and bridges, building of 'burghs', and service in the militia. For such works the alderman at urgent need was likely to impress workers from any land he could without too nice a discrimination in favour of tenants of the church.

The Area of Hæselersc.

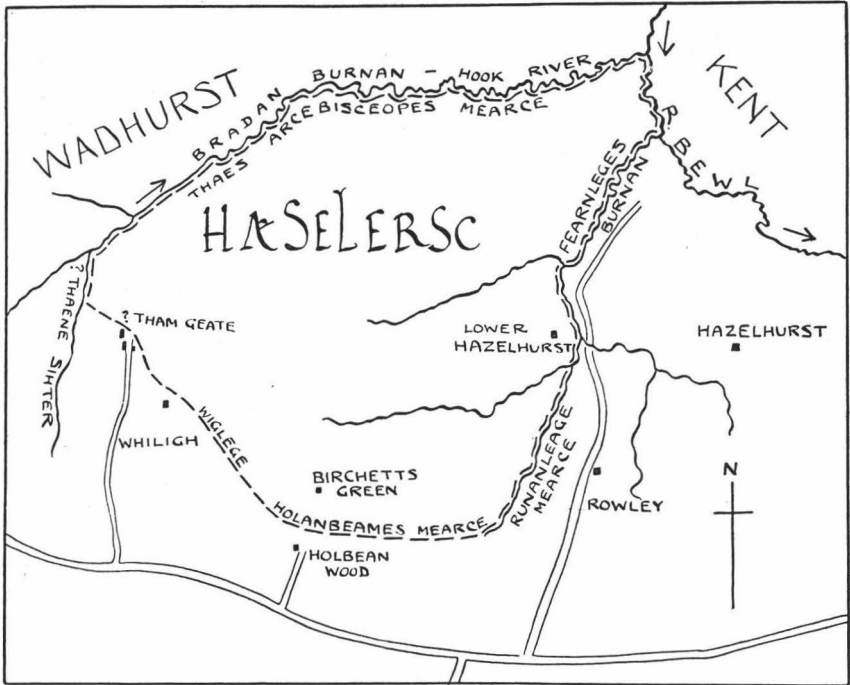
It is obvious that the exact site of this grant must be judged from the boundaries recited in the charter. It is convenient to take these one by one.

1. *ærest andlang fearnleges burnan oth runanleages mearce*, i.e. first along Fearnlege burne as far as Runanlege boundary. The stream mentioned cannot be identified by name: there is no Fernley burne or similar name recorded. But Runanlege is certainly Rowley (see *Sx. P-N.* on all such points), and there is only one stream which extends to the boundary of Rowley. It is not named on the 6-in. map, but it runs south from its junction with the River Bewl as far as Lower Hazelhurst, near which the boundary of Rowley must almost certainly have been in those days.

2. *of runanleages mearce be holanbeames mearce*, i.e. from Rowley boundary by Holanbeam boundary. Holanbeam has not been identified, but there is a farm called Holbeanwood in the position shown on the map, and this was no doubt once part of the lost Holanbeam Farm. It may even be that the name of the farm was changed from Holbeam to Holbean Wood. This is a matter for local research. It is to be noted that Birchetts Green is in the position which one might desire to assign to Holanbeam. But both places are named in the 1296 Subsidy Roll and they cannot therefore be the same. The boundary of Holanbeam was presumably

south of Birchetts and the latter included in the Hæselersc area.

3. *of holanbeames mearce swa on gerihte to wiglege*, i.e. from Holanbeam boundary so straight on to Wiglege. The latter is the Whiligh of to-day and its position is shown on the map.



4. *bufan thære smiththan to tham geate*, i.e. before (or above) the smithy to the gate. These places are not identified.

5. *of tham geate innan thæne sihter andland* [error for *andlang*] *sihtres innan thæne bradan burnan*, i.e. from the gate to the ditch and along the ditch into the broad burne. The ditch is evidently some small water channel leading into the broad burne, that is, the Hook River which here divides Wadhurst from Ticehurst (see below). The ditch is apparently at some small distance from Whiligh since the smithy and the gate intervene

and is perhaps most likely to be the eastern head of the Hook River, which is also the parish boundary.

6. *nither andland* [error for *andlang*] *bradan burnan*, i.e. down along the broad burne. If the ditch is correctly identified, the broad burne must be where the Hook River is formed by the junction of its two head-streams and where it was presumably broader than elsewhere.

7. *be thæs arcebisceopes mearce eft innan fearnleages burnan*, i.e. by the archbishop's boundary and again into Fearnlege burne. The archbishop owned Wadhurst as part of his great South Malling manor. Wadhurst is separated from Ticehurst by the Hook River at the point under discussion. It is therefore quite correct to say that the broad burne follows the archbishop's boundary. But it is not quite correct to say that it follows it all the way to Fearnlege burne. The Hook River falls into the Bewl, and following the latter south we come within about one-quarter of a mile to the stream identified as the Fearnlege burne. The fact that the charter does not choose to specify this quarter mile particularly is not really of importance.

The area of Hæselersc is therefore not very large, it is just a corner of Ticehurst parish. It is possible that the above examination of the boundaries contains some inaccuracies, but it is difficult to see how the area suggested can be seriously at fault. It is therefore all the more surprising to find that it does not include the very place which we should expect that it would, namely, the modern Hazelhurst. It is true that it includes Lower Hazelhurst, but the valley of the Fearnlege brook, with the curiously named Freehold Lane on its right bank, divides the two. There seems no way of evading the issue. The Hæselersc of 1018 is not the (great) Hazelhurst of to-day, nor did it include that site. Even the 'Haslesse' of Domesday Book is not the same area as the Hazelhurst of to-day, but on the contrary a very much larger area since it included a church which can hardly have been other than that of what is now called Ticehurst and was rated on $4\frac{1}{2}$ hides, an assessment far

too high for Hazelhurst farm. But these are matters outside the scope of this essay.

The Witnesses.

Discussion of this charter would be incomplete without some comment on the witnesses. It is attested first by Canute, then by Archbishop Wlfstan of York, then by Queen Ælfgyf. There follow in order the Bishops of Rochester, London, Sherbourne or Selsey, Winchester, Ramsbury, and Wells. The three abbots in order are probably those of St. Augustine's, Westminster, and St. Albans. It is clear that the court was very strong on the ecclesiastical side. The chiefs of the nobles are only two in number, but both are very notable men. Firstly we have the name of 'Thurkil dux', that is, Thurkil the Viking, Earl of East Anglia, whose Anglo-Saxon wife, Eadgyth, is supposed to have attached him so much to the anti-Danish interest that Canute banished him, only to call him back again very soon. Later he committed to him the care of Denmark—but kept his son as hostage for his good behaviour there (Lappenberg, II. 207). 'Godwin dux' is a better known man, for this must certainly be an early attestation of the great Earl who was later, under the Confessor, to show himself so much an Anglo-Saxon that he, like Thurkil, was banished and returned. There was no other Godwin so prominent at court in 1018 and he is said to have earned his earldom in the following year, so one may be sure he was already of note.

Summary.

On examining this charter in its details it seems that the area which Canute gave to Archbishop Ælfstan in 1018 was the north-western corner of Ticehurst parish. It was described in Latin as a woodland pasture and in Anglo-Saxon as a den, but it is hardly likely that it was uncultivated and the farm now known as Little Hazelhurst was probably that which gave the den its name. It is remarkable that the attendants of Canute who witnessed this charter were almost all English, that Earl

Godwin already attests as 'dux', that the weald of Sussex is named 'Andredeswealde', and that the grant is apparently free from even the three usual services which all men rendered. It becomes evident that the Haslesse of Domesday Book, the Hæselerse of this charter, and the Hazelhurst of to-day are not, as has commonly been supposed, three names for one place but three different areas making use of one name.

SUSSEX MONUMENTAL BRASSES

BY MRS. C. E. D. DAVIDSON-HOUSTON

PART II

THE reproduction, in the first part of this list of Sussex brasses, of the illustrations as 'positives' instead of in the 'negative' form which has been usual has given rise to considerable controversy. In view of the dissatisfaction expressed by upholders of the old fashion the writer of this article wished to revert to the 'negative' treatment. The Editor, however, supported by an equally strong body of opinion in favour of 'positives', declined to agree to the change, maintaining that it is more important to reproduce 'brasses' than 'rubblings'. He wishes it to be made clear that he accepts entire responsibility for the continuation of the series on the lines of the first instalment.

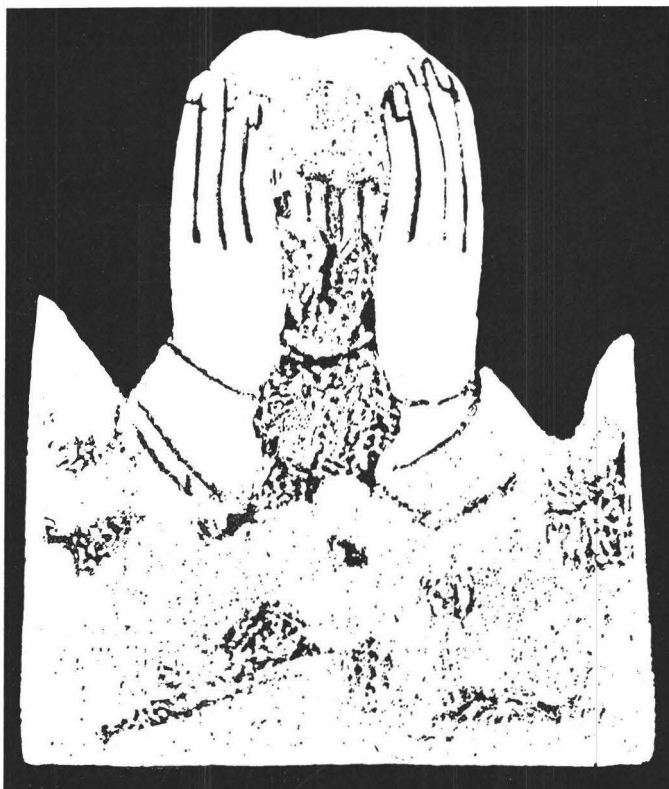
In recording my indebtedness to those who have assisted me, I omitted to mention that Dr. H. R. Mosse had kindly given me permission to quote from his work. Since the first instalment Mr. Ralph Griffin, F.S.A., has given me much help in various ways. I should like also to emphasize the very valuable work done by Mr. Fred. Pulley in making such excellent photographs of the rubbings.

T. C. Woodman's *The Sussex Brasses* (1913; 2 parts) should have been included in the list of books of reference in Part I. And I may add that I have found Mr. Frederick Harrison's *Notes on Sussex Churches* a valuable companion on my visits.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL

I. *Two hands holding a heart, c. 1500. Loose in library.*

A piece of carved brass, 5 by 4½ in., found in pulling down an arch in the triforium; on it is represented two hands issuing from clouds, and holding a heart, inscribed with the initials 'IHC'.



CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL: UNKNOWN.

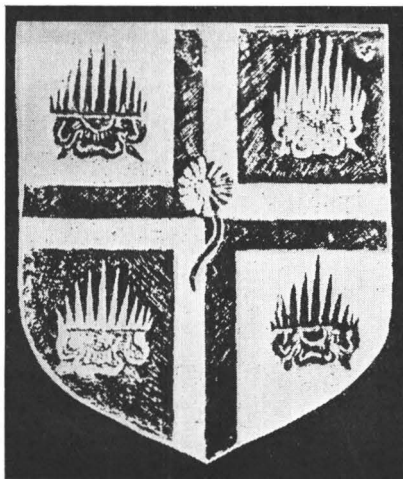
II. *Shield, Bishop George Day, 1556. Altar tomb in presbytery.*

A shield, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., bearing the arms of Day (*Quarterly, argent and gules on a cross quartered between four roses dimidiated per fess with the rays of the sun all counter-changed, a daisy slipped*), on the side of an altar tomb to Bishop Day. On the top of the tomb is a new brass plate in an old indent, of a shield, mitre, and crozier, and below, a modern inscription:

Georgius Dayus ejus no(min)is primus sacr(a)e theologi(a)e Professor se semper famulum Regis Christi verbo et conversatione prebuit Obijt secundo Aug(usti) An(n)o D(omi)ni M. quingentesimo quinquagesimo sexto.

Translation: George Day, the first of that name, Professor of Divinity, proved himself always a servant of Christ the King, in speech and intercourse. He died on the 2nd August, A.D. 1556.

George Day was the third son of Richard Daye of Shropshire, and was educated at Eton, whence he was sent up to Cambridge; he was Fellow of St. John's in 1522, Master of that college in 1537, and Provost of King's in 1538 (*Mems. of the See of Chichester*, by Rev. W. S. Stephen, 1876). He was Bishop of Chichester during the troubled period after 1543. He was a reformer of the cautious conservative type; he fell into disfavour with Henry VIII, was deposed



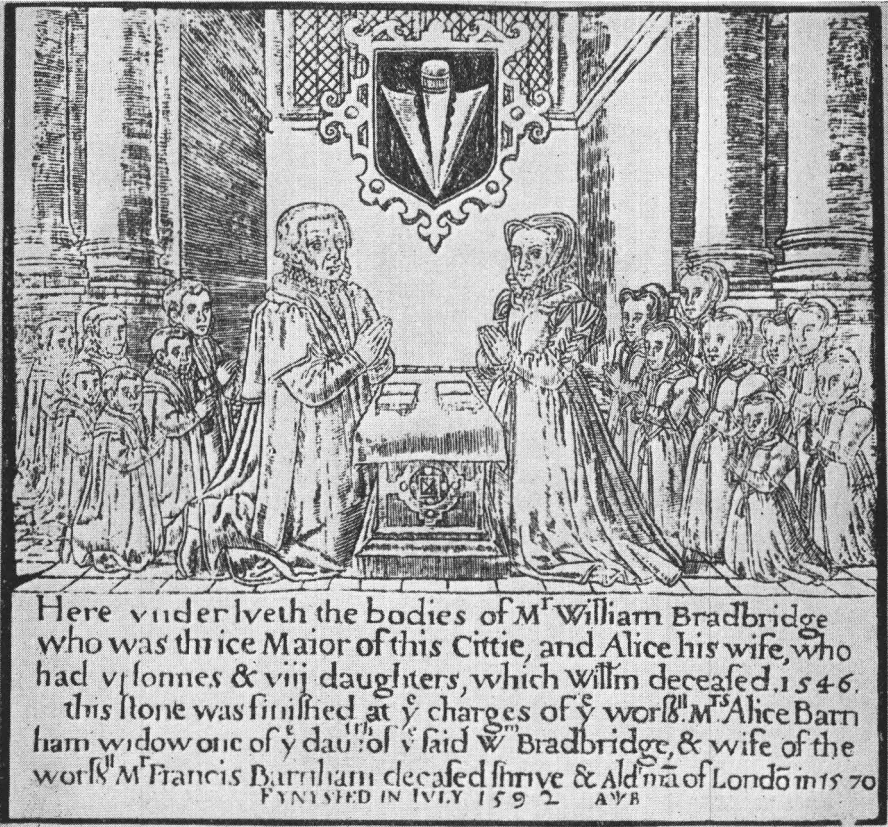
in 1551, in the reign of Edward VI, sent to the Fleet prison, and afterwards to Ely. With the accession of Mary in 1553 he was released, and restored of his bishopric of Chichester (Rev. A. A. Evans, *S.C.M.* iv. 484). In his will, dated 28 July and proved 12 November 1556 (P.C.C. 2 Kitchyn), he left certain books to St. John's and King's, and to his successors, Bishops of Chichester, 'a Myter garneshed and set with perles and a Crosiers Staffe'—which bequest was clearly commemorated on his tomb. His will mentions his brother Thomas Day, 'chauntor' or Precentor of Chichester.

III. *William Bradbridge, died 1546, with 6 sons, and wife Alice with 8 daus.; posuit in 1592. Mural, north chancel aisle.*

On a rectangular plate, 22 by 20 in., the figures of William Bradbridge and his wife Alice are represented kneeling at a low table covered with a cloth, on which are two books; their fourteen children kneel behind them, the sons on the dexter, the daughters on the sinister. William is in civil dress; he is clean shaven with long hair; he wears a ruff, doublet, and a long gown with false sleeves, having slits in the upper part for the passage of the arms. The sons are in similar dress with short hair. His wife Alice wears the French hood with lappet behind; a ruff, an over-gown with close sleeves puffed

at the shoulders, and trimmed with bows, a sash round the waist tied in a bow, small frills at the wrists; the gown is open in front to show the under-shirt. The daughters' dress resembles their mother's except that their caps have no lappets.

The background represents a pillared interior, in perspective, with



CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL: WILLIAM AND ALICE BRADBRIDGE.

a window at the end; there is a pavement of square tiles. Over and between the effigies is a shield, in an ornate frame, bearing the arms of Bradbridge: *Azure a pheon argent.*

The inscription is in six lines in roman text.

Alice had predeceased her husband, as in his will he desired to be buried in the cathedral, 'in the procession waye by Alys sumtyme my wyf under ij stones which be redy wroughte.'¹

¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* III. 145.

The brass was erected at the expense of one of the daughters, Alice, widow of Mr. Francis Barnham, Sheriff of London in 1570. A pheon, the cognisance of the family, separates the initials of the donor, at the end of the inscription.

Budgen says (113-14): 'In Chichester Cathedral there is a brass which would appear to commemorate the father and mother of William and Augustine Bradbridge; the arms—a pheon's head—engraved thereon, assist in the identification. Under the arms is a representation of the father and mother with six sons and eight daughters. Among the sons we may look for our Vicar William and his brother Augustine.

'William was Vicar of Eastbourne from about 1549 to 1553, and Bishop of Exeter, 1570-1. He died in 1578 and was buried in Exeter Cathedral where there remains a shield with his arms, viz., Azure, a pheon's head argent.'

IV. *Inscription, Henry Ball, S.T.D., 1603. Mural, north chancel aisle.*

On a rectangular plate measuring $19\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ in., an inscription preceded by eight Latin verses, to Henry Ball, D.D.

(BALLE IACES) IVSTE CVNCTIS DE FLENDVS: AMICVS
 OMNIBVS: (HEV) TRISTI FVNERE (BALLE IACES)
 (BALLE IACES) VITÆ CVNCTIS EXEMPLAR HONESTÆ
 DVLCISONANS VERBI BVCCINA: (BALLE IACES)
 PAVPERIBVS PATER: ÆGROTIS SOLAMEN: ET ISTIS
 ÆDIBVS (AH) MERITO GLORIA: (BALLE IACES)
 DILECTI QVONDAM BICLÆI PRÆSVLIS OSSA
 IVXTA, HIC CONTIGVO MARMORE (BALLE IACES)
 HENRICVS BALLVS, LITCHELDIÆ NATVS COMITA:
 STAFFORD: IN VTROQ COLLEGIO WICHAMICO, IL
 LO WINTONIÆ, ALTERO OXONIÆ. EDVCATVS
 SACRÆ THEOLOGIÆ DOCTOR, HVIVS ECCLIÆ
 PRÆCENTOR, ET ARCHIDIACON: CICES
 TREN: HOC TVMVLO TEGITVR. OBIIT
 30^o MAR: A^o 1603. ÆTAT: SVÆ 50^o:

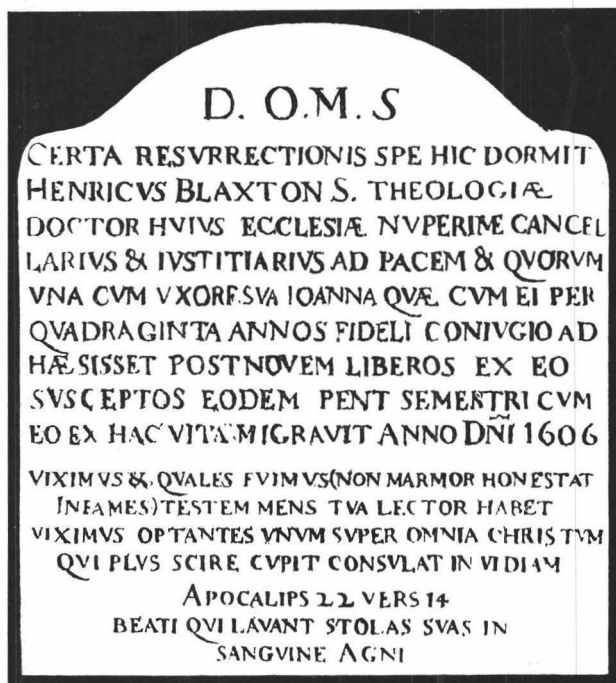
Translation: '(Ball, thou liest dead!) by all justly lamented: friend to every one: (alack!) in doleful doom (Ball, thou liest dead!) (Ball, thou liest dead!) to all, pattern of worthy life, trump of sweet sounding speech: (Ball thou liest dead!) to the poor a father: solace to the sick, and to these walls (alas!) deservedly a pride (Ball, thou liest dead!) Near to the bones of Bickley, the

late beloved Bishop, here in this neighbouring tomb (Ball, thou liest dead!). Henry Ball, born at Lichfield in the County of Stafford, educated in both Wykeham's colleges, the one of Winchester, the other of Oxford, Doctor of Divinity, precentor of this Cathedral; and Archdeacon of Chichester, is buried in this tomb: he died the 30th March, A.D. 1603, in the 50th year of his age.'

Henry Ball was scholar of New College, Oxford, in 1571; rector of Ulcombe in Kent, 1583; Precentor of Chichester, 1587; Bursal Prebendary in 1593; and Archdeacon in 1596.¹

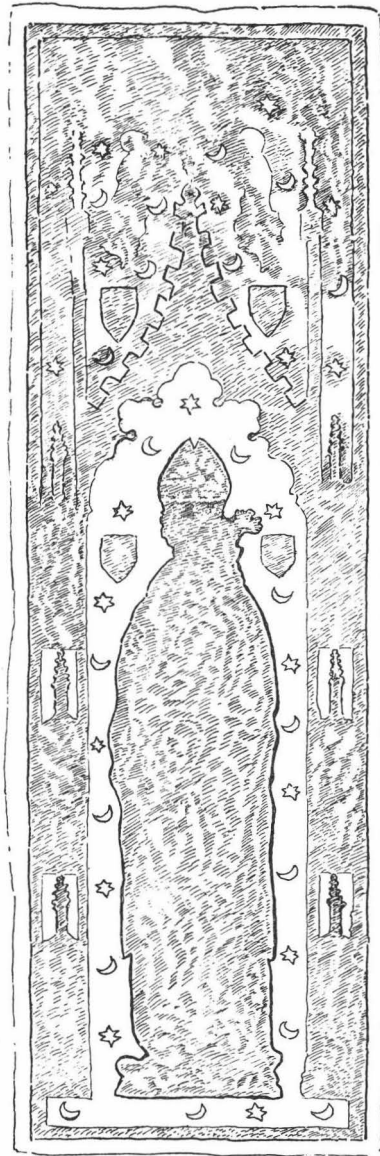
V. *Inscription, Henry Blaxton, S.T.D., 1606, and wife Joan. Mural, south aisle.*

On a plate measuring 21 by 19 in., an inscription of seventeen lines in roman capitals, with scriptural verse, to Henry Blaxton, D.D.



Translation: 'Praise to God most good most great. In the sure hope of resurrection here sleeps Henry Blaxton, D.D., late Chancellor of this Cathedral, and Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum, together with his wife Joan, who when she had adhered

¹ Venn, *Alumni Cant.*



CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL: INDENT OF A BISHOP [? WILLIAM REDE].

to him in faithful wedlock for forty years, after bearing nine children to him, in the same period of five weeks with him departed this life, A.D. 1606. We lived, and what we were (the tomb doth gloss no infamy) thy mind, reader, hath proof; we lived hoping on one Christ over all. Who would know more, let him go ask of envy. Apocalypse 22, verse 14. Blessed are they who wash their robes in the Blood of the Lamb.'

Henry Blaxton, a member of a Huntingdonshire family, entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1561; took his B.D., from Clare, in 1575; was master of Chichester School (and Prebendary of Highleigh) 1570; rector of Cocking 1595; and Chancellor of Chichester 1572 to 1606.¹

Lost Brasses.

There are nine traceable indents, any others which can be faintly seen are almost entirely obliterated, for example, faint traces of a cross in the south aisle, west of the south door.

- I. *A very large figure, 6 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 9½ in., in mitre with crozier, under large canopy, (?) William Rede, 1369-85. Choir.*

The composition measures 12 ft. 5 in. by 3 ft. 5 in., the slab is about 2 in. wider all round. The top sinister finial of the canopy is remaining.

There are four shields, one on either side of the head, and one on either side of the canopy, surmounted by (?) censuring angels, and other details now obliterated; wide side panels, with a separate pinnacle to each canopy of the compartments, within a marginal inscription; the whole composition is freely powdered with stars and crescents; his feet probably rest on an animal.

It is known that William Rede was an astronomer, hence it has been suggested that the stars and crescents on this slab show that this is his brass.

Dallaway (i. i. 54-6) gives the following account: 'William Rede, 1369-85, said to have been a native of Devonshire and to have received his early education at Exeter College, Oxford; afterwards elected a fellow of Merton; he had a genius for the sciences, and excelled in geography, astronomy, and architecture; he designed Merton College, and superintended the building,² he helped to furnish the library with valuable MSS., adding his own, which consisted of scientific treatises, astronomical tables, and maps. He was made a bishop by papal provision of Pope Urban V, Oct. 9, 1369. His will was made Aug. 1, 1382, and proved Nov. 4, 1385; *Regist. Courtenay*, p. 213. He ordered his body to be buried before the high altar of the parish Church of Selsey, which injunction was not observed, for he was interred in his cathedral, with no remaining memorial. Rede was a friend of William of Wykeham. He was made provost of the College of Wingham in Kent, in 1363, and archdeacon of Rochester in 1369; he converted his manor house at Amberly into a castle.'

¹ Venn. *Alumni Cant.*

² These statements are incorrect.

II. *Nave, south side, opposite north door.*

A figure under a triple canopy, two shields on either side of the head, broad, panelled, side-shafts, leading to arched panel above canopy; a marginal inscription with evangelistic symbols; size of composition, 7 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in.; the whole slab about 2 in. wider all round.

III. *Nave, south side, east of No. II.*

A figure, (?) ecclesiastical, under canopy with panelled side-shafts; marginal inscription with evangelistic symbols. Size of figure, 5 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 5 in.; whole composition, 7 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in.

IV. *Nave.*

A figure, with scroll and inscription, much worn; 6 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft. 9 in.; fifteenth century.

V. *Altar tomb, south side of nave, east of south door.*

(?) Bishop Arundel (1459-79), with scroll encircling his head, two shields, two horizontal scrolls, four evangelistic symbols; marginal inscription in chamfer; 8 ft. 7 in. by 3 ft. 8 in.

Bishop Arundel's chantry was at the altar of St. Mary on the south side of the chancel screen, which he erected, not far from the present position of this tomb.¹

VI. *Nave, north side of north door.*

A bishop under a triple canopy, two shields, panelled side-shafts; marginal inscription; size of composition, 9 ft. by 3 ft. 9 in.; (?) fifteenth century.

VII. *Altar tomb, east wall of south transept.*

A kneeling figure with inscription, and scroll, between two other kneeling figures, and Trinity; 2 ft. 8 in. by 3 ft.

VIII. *Back of altar tomb, south wall of south transept.*

Two kneeling figures, each with a scroll, praying to (?) B.V.M. and Child in centre, inscription and two shields; size of composition, 2 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft., B.V.M. and Child, 1 ft. 3 in. by 7 in.

IX. *Back of altar tomb, north wall, north choir aisle.*

A kneeling figure, with scroll, praying to Trinity, four horizontal scrolls, and inscription; 2 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in.

In all measures the vertical measure is given first, and they are of the composition, not of the slab.

These notes are made from rubbings taken in 1923 by the Rev. J. A. Humphries; they are in the Museum of Archaeology, Downing Street, Cambridge, to whose curator, Mr. Louis Clarke, we are indebted for the drawing here reproduced.

¹ *V.C.H. Sussex*, III. 137.

X. *Unidentified lady (effigy lost), with scroll. South aisle.*

Burrell (Add. MS. 5699, f. 346): 'The South Isle, at the West End under the Figure of a Woman veiled, the Brass of which is lost, is this scrowl:

Jesu Christe, te petimus misereri, qui venisti redimere.'

Translation: 'O Jesu Christ, who camest to redeem us, we beseech Thee to have mercy.'

XI. *Inscription, Tobias Clement, 1623. South aisle.*

(Ibid. f. 347): 'On a Brass Plate affixed to a Grave Stone, in Capitals, Decembris 12 A. Dom. 1623, | Tobias Clement civis Glocestrensis | Peregre mortuus hic divertatur | Usque quo Domine.'

Translation: 'Tobias Clement, citizen of Gloucester, died on his travels, having turned aside here. How long, O Lord?'

CHICHESTER. ST. PETER (SUB-DEANERY)

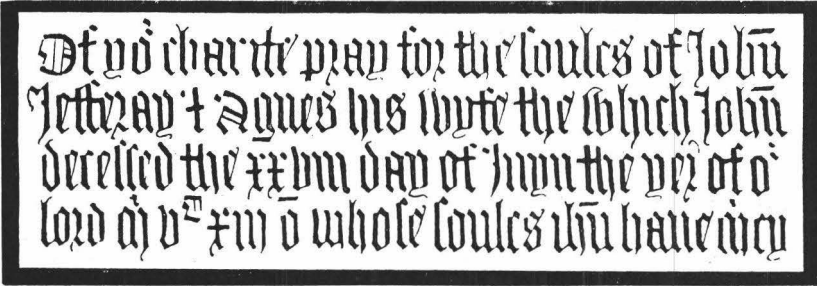
*Lost Brass.*I. *Kneeling effigies, and inscription, to Thomas Farrington, and wife Dorothy, 1654, on a table-tomb in churchyard.*

Dallaway (i. i. 140): 'St. Peter's Churchyard, on a brass plate affixed to a table-tomb engraved with the figures of a man and woman kneeling, in the dress of the times. "Neer to this place lyeth interred the bodys of Thomas Farrington, Alderman, and Dorothee, his wyfe, whose grandfather, Mr. Thomas Farrington, was three times Mayor of this citty, and the abovesaid Thomas Farrington hath been fower times Mayor of this same city, who changed this life in hopes of a blessed resurrection, the sixth of June, 1654, aged 81 years".'

CHIDDINGLY

Inscription, John Jefferay, 1513, and wife Agnes. Nave.

A rectangular plate, 17¼ by 5¾ in., with an inscription of four lines in black letter:



Of yo charite pray for the soules of Johā
Jefferay & Agnes his wyfe the which Johā
deceased the xxviii day of Juny the yer of
lord m^vcxiii o whose soules ihū haue m(er)cy

Of yo^r charite pray for the soules of Johā | Jefferay & Agnes his wyfe the which Johā | deceased the xxviii day of Juny the yer of o^r | lord m^vcxiii o(n) whose soules ihū haue m(er)cy.

John Jefferay, son of William Jefferay of Blatchington, married Agnes Melward, who was the daughter and heiress of Richard Melward, a yeoman and constable of Shiplake Hundred, Rape of Pevensey; they had three sons, Richard, Thomas, and William. John was the grandfather of Sir John Jefferay, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1578 and has a fine monument in this church.

CLAPHAM

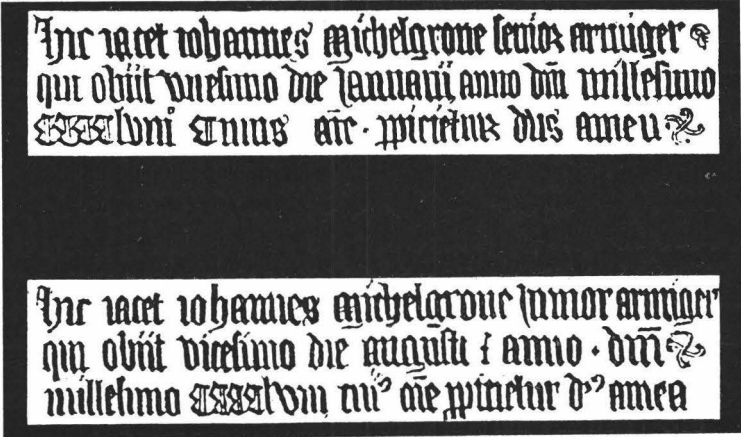
I. *Inscription, John Michelgrove the elder, Esquire, 1458 (-9). Mural, chancel.*

On a small plate, 13 by 3 in., a three-line inscription in black letter, roughly cut:

Hic iacet iohannes Michelgroue senior armiger | qui obiit
vicesimo die Januarii, anno d(omi)ni millesimo | cccclviii^o,
Cuius a(n)i(m)e p(ro)picietur d(e)us amen.

Translation: 'Here lies John Michelgrove, Esquire, the elder, who died on 20 January, 1458, on whose soul God have mercy. Amen.'

(*Mosse*, 58.) The manor of Michelgrove situated in the parish of Clapham, formed part of the barony of Bramber, and was held by the Fauconers or Falconers, one of whom in 1313 assumed the name of de Michelgrove. His great-grandson, John de Michelgrove, married a daughter of William Sidney, ancestor of the Sidneys of Penshurst, and died in 1458, leaving as only child Elizabeth, who brought the manor to her husband John Shelley. (See No. IV).



Hic iacet iohannes michelgroue senior armiger
qui obiit vicesimo die Januarii anno dñi millesimo
cccclviii^o Cuius anime propicietur deus amen

Hic iacet iohannes michelgroue senior armiger
qui obiit vicesimo die Augusti i anno dñi
millesimo ccccclviii^o Cuius anime propicietur deus amen

II. *Inscription, John Michelgrove, the younger, Esquire, 1458. Mural, chancel.*

On a plate, 13 by 3 in., a three-line inscription in black letter.

Hic iacet iohannes Michelgrove Junior armiger | qui obiit
vicesimo die Augusti, anno d(omi)ni | millesimo cccclviii cui(us)
a(n)i(m)e p(ro)picietur d(eus), amea (*sic*).

Translation: 'Here lies John Michelgrove Esquire, the younger, who died 20 August, 1458, on whose soul may God have mercy, Amen.'

John, son of the elder John Michelgrove, and brother of Elizabeth Shelley, predeceased his father.

III. *Inscription, Griselda, wife of John Caryll, 1498. Mural, chancel.*

On a rectangular plate, 20 by 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., a four-line inscription in black letter:



Hic iacet bona et virtuosa Grisildis nup(er) ux(or) Joh(ann)is Caryll una | filiaru(m) henr(ici) belknap armigeri consanguinei et unius heredu(m) | Rad(ulph)i boteler Militis d(omi)ni de Sudeley que obiit xj die July A(nno) | d(omi)ni M CCCC lxxxviiiº cuius anime propicietur deus ame(n).

Translation: 'Here lies good and virtuous Griselda, late wife of John Caryll, one of the daughters of Henry Belknap, Esquire, blood relation and one of the heirs of Ralph Boteler, Knight, Lord of Sudeley, who died the 11th day of July, A.D. 1498, on whose soul may God have mercy, Amen.'

Griselda had four sisters, Ann, Elizabeth, Mary, and Alice who married Sir William Shelley, the Judge.

IV. *John Shelley, Esquire, 1526(-7), and wife Elizabeth, 1513. Chancel.*

Two full-length figures, 3 ft. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height, standing full face. John Shelley is represented clean shaven, with long hair falling behind the shoulders and cut low across the forehead; his hands are bare. He wears a suit of mixed mail and plate armour, and over it a tabard emblazoned on the body and sleeves with his coat of arms. He has a collar, and a skirt of mail over which hang two tuilles, and gussets of mail at the insteps; the usual arm- and elbow-plates,



Hic mo amnabz Johis thellen amnari et Thabrithrons eius fibr & bectis Johis
 hac pilgrou d e anu pilgrou amnari hac quide m Thabrithron obut p mkrmo die Jhois a
 regni regis he marci no quind et a d m q cccc xij et predictus Johis thellen obut m die
 J amari a regni regis he marci no x v m anno domini q cccc die tunc li x v

CLAPHAM: JOHN AND ELIZABETH SHELLEY.

leg- and knee-pieces, broad-toed sabbatons, and rowel spurs screwed into the heel; the sword, with pear-shaped pommel and straight cross-pieces, hangs perpendicularly at his left side, the dagger, also cross-hilted, hangs at his right side, for these there is no visible means of support. His wife Elizabeth wears a close-fitting gown flowing to the feet, edged with fur, and with fur cuffs; a pleated partlet, a broad ornamented girdle around the hips fastened with a large clasp, from which depends a reliquary (?). Over her dress she wears a long heraldic mantle, on which are displayed the arms of Shelley on the dexter side, and those of her own family, Michelgrove, on the sinister. It is fastened by long tasselled cords passed through jewelled studs, and held together below the waist by a round clasp. Her head-dress is of the diamond-shaped, 'pedimental' type; the pointed strips bordering the forehead and hanging over the shoulders in front, are elaborately embroidered in a diamond pattern.

The inscription measures 2 ft. 9 in. by 4 in. and is in four lines in black letter.

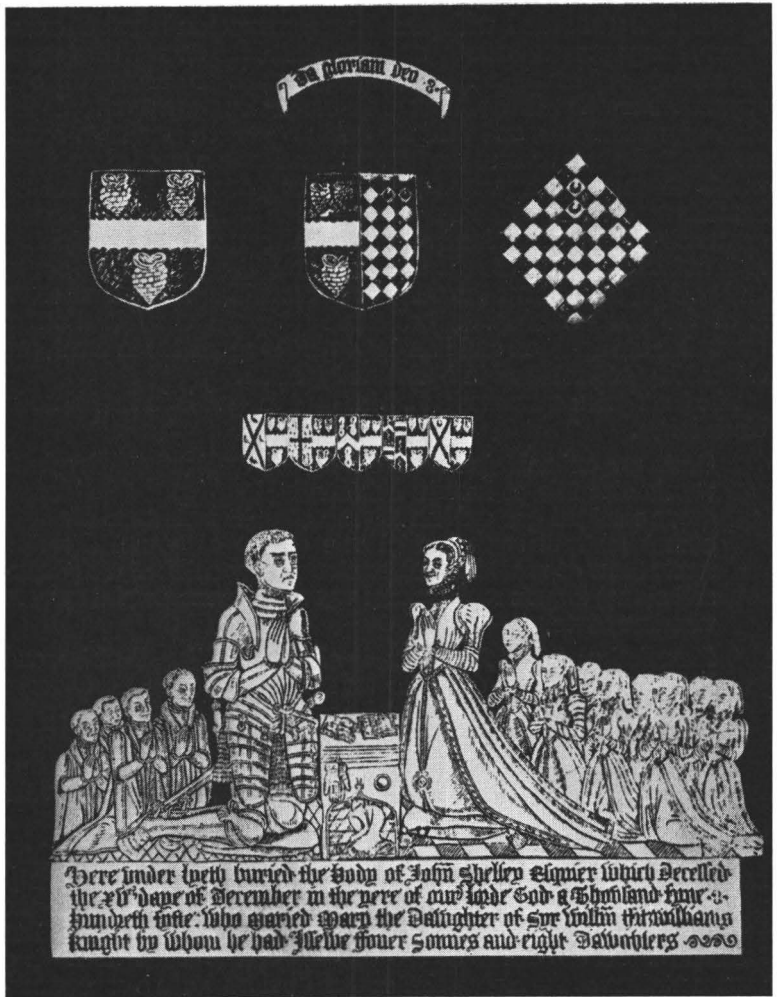
Orate pro animab(us) Joh(ann)is shelley armigeri et Elyzabeth uxoris eius filie et heredis Joh(ann)is | Michilgroue de Michilgroue armigeri que quidem Elyzabeth obiit penultimo die July a(nno) | Regni regis henrici VIII quinto et a(nno) d(omi)ni MCCCCXIIJ et predictus Joh(ann)es shelley obiit iii^o die | Januarij a(nno) Regnis regis henrici VIII XVIII^o anno domini MCCCC vicesimo sexto.

Translation: 'Pray for the souls of John Shelley, Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of John Michilgrove of Michilgrove, Esquire, which same Elizabeth died the 30th day of July in the 5th year of the reign of King Henry VIII and A.D. 1513, and the aforesaid John Shelley died the 3rd day of January in the 18th year of the reign of King Henry VIII A.D. 1526.'

Between the effigies are two mouth scrolls, the dexter slightly mutilated, each bearing the words 'O(mn)is spiritus¹ laudet d(omi)n(u)m', 'Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord'—the final verse of the last Psalm; the wife's is in reverse way to her husband's. In the centre at the top—the brass much worn—is a representation of the Holy Trinity: God the Father, in a cope, wearing a triple crown, seated on a throne, holds God the Son crucified, between His knees, with God the Holy Spirit in the likeness of a dove hovering above: at the foot of the Cross is an orb.

There are four shields of arms, two above the effigies and two below. The upper dexter bears *sable a fess engrailed between three helk shells or*, for Shelley; the upper sinister, *Quarterly, or and azure, over all a falcon argent*, for Michelgrove; the lower dexter bears Shelley impaling Michelgrove; the lower sinister, Michelgrove impaling Sidney, *Or a pheon azure*. It is worth noting that both the shells

¹ Engraved 'spiritas' in the dexter.



CLAPHAM: JOHN AND MARY SHELLEY.

of Shelley and the falcon of Falconer, inherited by Michelgrove, are punning or allusive coats.

John was a son of John Shelley and Beatrice, daughter of John Hawkwood; Elizabeth his wife was the only child of John de Michelgrove and his wife, a daughter of William Sidney of Cranleigh, Kent; she brought the estate of Michelgrove in dower to her husband.

The brass is illustrated in *B.A.A. Jour.* i. 78 (lady); *Dallaway*, II. ii. 84; *Encycl. Brit.* iv, pl. 2, fig. 4, p. 435; *Lower*, 38 (lady); *Macklin*, 229; *M.B.S. Portfolio*, 1, pt. 11, pl. 4; *S.A.C.* XLII. 13 (head of lady); *V. and A. Mus. List*, pl. 38; *Ward*, 54; *Woodman*, 72; *S.C.M.* 222.

V. *John Shelley, Esquire, 1550, with 4 sons, and wife Mary, with 8 daughters. Mural, chancel.*

John Shelley, in armour, and his wife Mary are represented kneeling on cushions on either side of a low desk. John is clean shaven, with short hair; his hands are bare; his armour is of mixed mail and plate; he wears a standard of mail, with a collar of three plates below it, large shoulder-pieces with projecting plates, arm-pieces, elbow-pieces of a clumsy pattern, and small frills at his wrists; his cuirass is long and protuberant, showing, with the mail skirt worn under the taces, a transition stage before the Tasset Period; he wears knee-pieces with plates behind, leg-pieces, square-toed sabatons and rowel spurs; the sword suspended from a narrow bawdrick, hangs at his left side, the dagger on his right.

His four sons kneel behind him, clad in long gowns, with frills at the neck and wrists. His wife Mary wears a Paris hood with short veil, a high ruff, an under-dress with tight-fitting sleeves full on the shoulders, and over it a gown with a long train; her eight daughters kneel behind her, similarly dressed. Upon the desk in the centre lie two open books, a pair of gauntlets hang upon a hook at the side of it, and underneath is seen a helmet with vizor raised, resting upon a chequered pavement.

The inscription, 2 ft. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. is in four lines in black letter:

Here under lyeth buried the Body of John Shelley Esquier
which Deceased | the XVth daye of December in the yere of our
Lorde God a Thousand fyue | Hundreth fyfte: who married
Mary the Dawghter of Syr Willm Fitzwilliams | Knight by
whom he had Issewe Fouer Sonnes and eight Dawghters.

At the top of the slab there is a small scroll with the words, 'Da gloriam Deo', 'Give God the praise'. Below are two shields and a lozenge of arms. Dexter, Shelley. Centre, Shelley impaling Fitzwilliam—*Lozengy argent and gules*, differenced with 2 crescents. Sinister, a lozenge, Fitzwilliam. Just above the heads of the effigies are five small shields joined together, for the daughters' alliances: (1) Guldeford—*Or a saltire between four martlets sable*, impaling Shelley. (2) Norton of Northwood, Kent—*Ermine a cross engrailed gules*, impaling Shelley. (3) Cotton—*Azure a chevron between three*

hanks of cotton argent, impaling Shelley. (4) Heytesbury—*Per pale indented gules and vert a chevron or*, quartered with Hungerford—*Sable two bars and in chief three plates argent*, impaling Shelley. (5) Gage—*Per saltire azure and argent a saltire gules*, differenced with a crescent, impaling Shelley.

John was the son of Sir William Shelley, the Judge, and his wife Alice, daughter of Henry Belknap, Esq.

VI. *John Shelley [1592] and wife Elinor, with one son and one daughter. Mural, chancel.*

On a rectangular plate John Shelley and his wife Elinor are represented kneeling on each side of a table which has a cloth and two



open books upon it. John is bareheaded with short hair, moustache, and beard; he wears a ruff, a long-waisted breastplate, to which are fastened tassets of overlapping plates with rounded ends; scroll-shaped pauldrons, arm-, elbow-, knee-, and leg-pieces, small sabbatons with rowel spurs; the tassets and pauldrons have scalloped edges, caused by their lining. The sword, with round pommel, hangs at his left side, the dagger at his right. At his back kneels his only son, John, dressed in ruff, tunic, trunk hose, cape, and shoes.

Elinor his wife wears the Paris hood and veil, ruff, long robe with full sleeves, and under-dress; behind her kneels her only daughter similarly attired; the floor is a chequered pavement. Between the effigies is a shield bearing the arms—*Argent a chevron between three scallop shells sable* (an unusual version of Shelley), impaling Lovell—

Argent a chevron azure between three squirrels sejant gules cracking nuts or.

There is an inscription cut in alabaster below the brass, 37 by 3½ in. in roman capitals, in three lines:

HEERE LYETH YE BODIE OF IOHN SHELLIE YE SECOND SONNE OF
IOHN SHELLIE OF | MICHELLGROVE WHO MARYED ELINOR YE
DAUGHTER OF SYR THOMAS LOVELL | OF HARLYNG IN NORFOLKE,
KNIGHT, & HAD BY HER A SONNE & DAUGHTER.

Underneath on a separate slab is a quotation from the Sarum *Lauds of the Dead* in five lines, in roman capitals:

DOMINE SECVNDVM ACTVM MEVM NOLI ME IVDICARE: NIHIL
DIGNVM | IN CONSPECTV TVO EGI: IDEO DEPRECOR MAIESTATEM
TVAM VT | TV DEVS DELEAS INIQUITATEM MEAM. AMPLIVS | LAVA
ME DOMINE AB INIVSTITIA MEA: ET A DELICTO MEO MVNDA ME
VT | TV DEVS DELEAS INIQUITATEM MEAM.

Translation: 'Judge me not, O Lord, according to my sin: I have done nothing worthy in Thy sight: I beseech Thy Majesty therefore that thou, O God, blot out my iniquity. Wash me thoroughly from my wickedness, O Lord: and cleanse me from my sin, that thou, O God, mayst blot out my iniquity.'¹

CLAYTON

I. *Inscription, Thomas a Wode, 1508(-9). Nave.*

On a plate, 17¼ by 4 in. an inscription to Thomas a Wode, in three lines, in black letter. It is now hidden from view under the organ stool:

pray for the soule of Thomas a wode whiche
decessyd the xij day of february the yere of our
lord m^v c^{viiij} on whose soule ihu have mercy

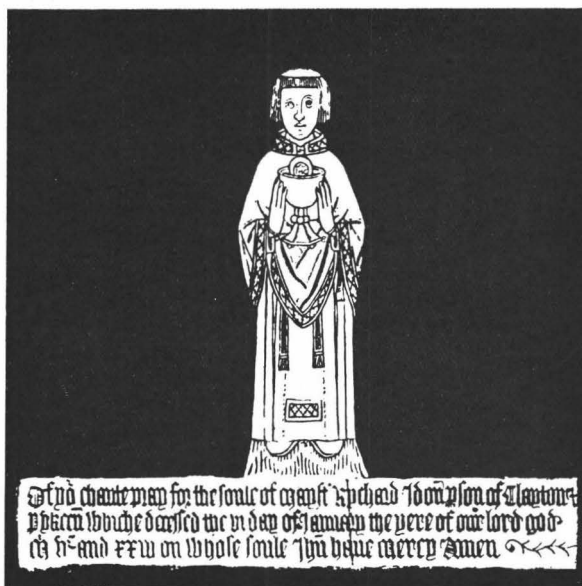
Pray for the soule of Tho^ms a Wode whiche | decessyd the xij
day of February the yere of our | lord m^vc^{viiij} on whose soule
ihū have mercy.

II. *Richard Idon, priest, 1523(-4). Mural, chancel.*

A standing effigy, 17¾ in., in mass vestments, represented tonsured, with long hair cut straight across the forehead; Richard Idon wears alb, chasuble, amice, stole, and maniple; the border of the chasuble

¹ See Framfield for a companion monument to this one.

and the apparels of the alb and the amice are ornamented with a quatrefoil pattern; between his hands he holds the chalice, with the wafer engraved with the letters I.H.C. He wears broad-toed shoes, and stands on a grass mound. The three-line inscription, $24\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 in. is in black letter:



Of yo^r charite pray for the soule of Mayst(er) Rychard Idon p(ar)son of Clayton & | Pykecū whiche decessed the vi day of January the yere of our lord god | M^{ve} and xxiiij on whose soule Jhū haue mercy Amen.

(*Mosse*, 59.) Pykecū is Pyecombe, where Idon was instituted rector in 1500/1; his death occurred soon after his preferment to Clayton. Idon had previously held the rectory of Stanmer (1488–90), and the rectory of St. Andrew, Lewes, where he was immediately before exchanging to Pyecombe. At one time he held the rectory of Kingsnorth, Kent, resigning in 1498. He was also preferred to the rectory of Hurstpierpoint, 1513, but resigned almost at once. In his will (P. C. C. Bodfelde 16), he desired to be buried 'before the Tabernacle of Allhalowes on the north side of the high awter'. He left 6s. 8d. 'to my prest of Kymer, Sir Romayn'—Keymer being held as a chapel to Clayton; and he also left money for pilgrimages to Our Lady of Walsingham and other shrines, and for an obit in the Abbey of Thorney (Cams.).

The brass is illustrated in *S.C.M.* 547.

COOMBES

*Lost Brass*I. *Unidentified.*

Burrell (Add. MS. 5698, f. 191), 'In the window over the Communion Table lye two Brass Figures taken off some Tomb or Grave Stone, the one is a man in armour (with a two hilted sword) in a praying attitude; at his Feet a greyhound couchant, collared; The other, is a Woman in a close Dress in a praying Posture.'

COWFOLD

I. *Thomas Nelond, 1432 (?) Nave.*

The brass of Prior Nelond, 10 ft. 2 in. by 4 ft. 3 in., the only one of all the priors preserved to us, is the largest and most elaborate in the county. The standing effigy measures 5 ft. 10 in. He is represented tonsured, and with short hair cut high above the ears; he is wearing the monastic habit of a Benedictine monk, consisting of a cassock, and a cowl with hanging sleeves, to which is attached a hood which appears as a cape; the tips of the pointed shoes appear below the drapery of the cassock. From the closed hands issue three scrolls, referring to the saints in the canopy above—the centre one is inscribed: 'Mater sancta Jhū me serues mortis ab esu', 'Holy Mother of Jesus preserve me from the sting of death'; the dexter one towards St. Pancras: 'Martir sancte dei duc ad loca me requiei', 'Holy Martyr of God lead me to the abodes of rest'; the sinister one towards St. Thomas: 'Sit sancti Thome suscepta precatio pro me', 'May the supplication of St. Thomas on my behalf be duly heard'.

The triple canopy, exquisitely designed and one of the finest in existence, is in far better preservation than the figure of the Prior. It is supported by double shafts connected by arches; the central pediment, itself triple, contains a shrine in which is the seated figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child, surmounted by a single canopy and enclosed by double shafts. The side divisions each support a standing figure on a bracket; on the dexter side is St. Pancras, the patron saint of Lewes monastery, on the sinister, St. Thomas of Canterbury, the patron saint of the Prior. The name of each is stated above on a small scroll; if written in full they would read respectively, 'Sanctus Pancracius' and 'Sanctus Thomas Cantuariae'.

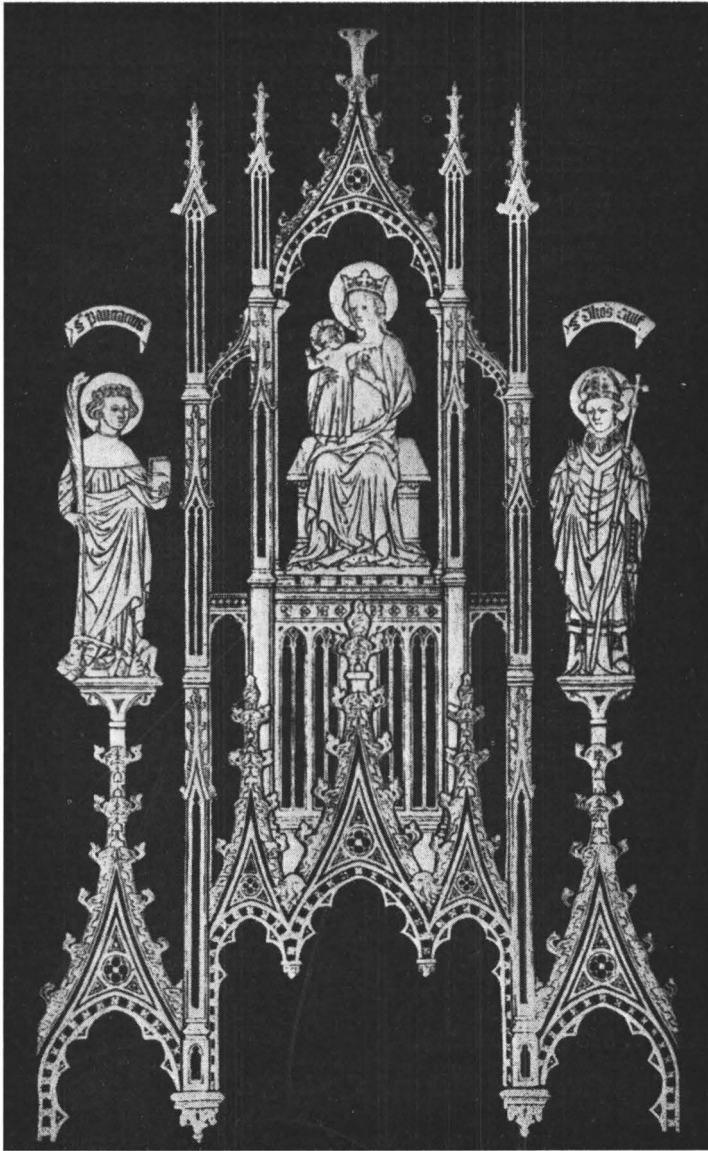
St. Pancras, who wears a long, loose garment, holds a palm-branch in his right hand and a book in his left, and is trampling underfoot a man holding a scimitar. On the first seal of the Priory the Roman soldier about to behead the saint is similarly shown with a scimitar.¹

St. Thomas is clad in full pontificals—amice, alb, stole, maniple, tunicle, dalmatic, chasuble, pall, and gloves; on his head the mitre, and in his left hand the primatial cross; his right hand is raised as in the act of blessing.

¹ *S.A.C.* II. 20.



COWFOLD: PRIOR THOMAS NELOND.



COWFOLD: DETAIL OF THE NELOND BRASS.

At the upper dexter corner of the brass there is a shield inscribed with the verbal symbol of the Trinity; that at the opposite corner is lost. It was probably inscribed with the emblems of the Crucifixion, as on the brass of John de Campedon 1382, at St. Cross, Winchester, which has shields in a somewhat similar position.

The marginal inscription, the dexter side of which is lost,¹ consists now of eight Leonine verses:

Hic terr(a)e cumulus . Thom(a)e Nelond tegit ossa
 Est et ei tumulus . pr(a)esens sub marmore fossa
 Virtutum donis . hic claruit et racionis
 Exemplis q(ue) bonis . decus auxit Religionis
 Mundo martha fuit . s(ed) X̄po mente Maria
 In mundo viguit . s(ed) erat sibi celsa sophia
 In maii mensis . quarto decimo q(ue) kalendas
 Ad c(o)eli mensis . sedes migravit habendas.

Translation: 'This mound of earth hides Thomas Nelond's bones
 Here is his tomb too, buried beneath this stone.
 In virtue's gifts and reason's he excelled,
 And by examples good increased Religion's fame.
 Martha he was to the world, but to Christ Mary in his mind,
 In the world he lived but heavenly wisdom had.
 The fourteenth day before the first of May
 He left this life to dwell in heaven's abodes.'

Thomas Nelond became Prior of Lewes in 1414, and on his death in 1432 was buried in the Priory church; as is shown by the will of John Nelond, made 6 April 1437, who desired to be buried in the Priory of Lewes 'near to the grave of my brother Thomas'.² The brass was presumably removed on the dissolution of the Priory in 1538, but why it should have been taken to Cowfold is unknown.

The brass is illustrated in *Archit. Assoc. Sketch Book*, N.S. IX; *Ashdown, Costume*, 349 (head); *Beaumont*, frontis.; *Boutell, Br. and Slabs*, 104 (head), and 138 (sh.); *Builder*, LXVIII. 263, and CII. 73; *Cambridge Camden Soc. Illust.*, no. 4, p. 133; *Crossley*, 228; *Dallaway*, II. ii. 320; *Horsfield, Hist. and Antiq. of Lewes*, 1824, pl. 14, p. 239; *Macklin, Br. of Eng.* 134; *St. Paul's Eccles. Soc. Trans.* II. xliiv; *V. and A. Mus. List*, pl. 59; *Waller*, pt. 8; *Ward*, 45; *Woodman*, I. i.; *S.C.M.* v. 548 (St. Pancras).

II. *John a Gate and wife Joan (effigy lost)*, c. 1500. Now on a pillar, south aisle.

John a Gate, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., in civilian dress, has long hair, and is clean shaven. He wears a long gown with wide sleeves, edged with fur,

¹ The dexter side is now filled in with plain brass; the rubbing in the Cambridge Archaeological Museum was made before this repair.

² *The Chartulary of Lewes (Suss. Rec. Soc. XL)*, p. xviii.

and broad-toed shoes; a pouch and a rosary hang at his waist; he stands on a small grass mound. The effigy of Joan his wife is lost. The three-line inscription is mutilated, and only the centre remains:



... J]ohñ a Gate (e)t Jone his W . . .
 . . . XI day of may in the ye . . .
 . . . j o who' soul(es) ihū haue m . . .

(*Mosse*, 61.) Towards the end of the fifteenth century John a Gate was warden of the church. Burrell visited the church in July 1775, but makes no mention of this brass (Add. MS. 5698, f. 45)..

III. *Mary Vinter*, 1661, and shield. *Underneath Communion-table.*

On a rectangular plate, a seven-line inscription in roman text, 19 by 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to Mary, daughter of Thomas Tyrwhitt, of Lincs., Esq., and wife to George Vinter, B.D.

Translation: 'Here lies Mary the wife, (loved and loving alike), of George Vinter, B.D., rector of this church; daughter of Thomas Tyrwhitt, esquire, of Lincoln; who in the unbroken bond of wedlock during nine years served God and her spouse alike, and died in childbirth on the 11 September 1661.'

Memoriæ Sacrum
 Hic iacet Maria vxor (adamata pariter ac
 amans) Georgij Vinter S.T.B. huius
 Ecclesiæ Rectoris, filia Thomæ Tyrwhitt
 Armigeri Lincolnensis Quæ inconcusso
 connubij vinculo per novennium Deo &
 Marito suo Comparuit, et paritura
 perijt Sept̄bris 11^o An^o 1661.

On a brass plate, 9 by 10 in., in front of the Communion-table, is a shield, 7 by 8 in., bearing the arms of Vinter: . . . *semy of estoiles . . . 3 lions rampant . . . for Vinter, impaling, Gules 3 tyrwhitts (lapwings) or, for Tyrwhitt.*



Dallaway (II. ii. 321), says, 'George Vinter, B.D. being presented to the vicarage of Cowfold by the Hon. John Downs Esq. patron thereof, had the rectory annexed under the great seal of England, and was inducted as rector of West Grinstead, Jan. 17, 1651.' In 1673 he obtained the rectory of Rotherfield, which he held with Cowfold until his death, being buried at Rotherfield on 2 February 1691-2.¹

Lost Brass.

I. *Inscription, Margaret Alfray.*

Burrell (Add. MS. 5698, f. 45) records:

'Under an old brass portrait are inscribed:

'Hic iacet Margarita Alfray, filia Johannis | Alfray Armigeri, que obiit 6 die febr:.' A lozenge of arms—*Six pieces sable and ermine with swans' heads on the sable, for Alfray*—is drawn in the MS.

¹ Venn, *Alumni Cant.*

CRAWLEY

I. *Inscription, William Blast, 1438(-9). Nave.*

Inscription, 16 by 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., in two lines, in black letter:

Hic iacet Willm(s) Blast. qui obiit. xxvii. die Feb(r)uar(i)
Anno d(omi)ni. m^o. cccc^o. xxxviii^o. cuius a(n)i(ma)e p(ro)piet(ur) de(us) ame(n).

Hic iacet Wil(e)lm(u)s Blast . qui obiit xxvii^o . die Feb(ru)ar(ii) Anno d(omi)ni. m^o. cccc^o. xxxviii^o. cuius a(n)i(ma)e p(ro)piet(ur) de(us) ame(n).

Translation: 'Here lies William Blast who died the 27th day of February, A.D. 1438, on whose soul may God have mercy.'

II. *Lady, c. 1520. Nave.*

A standing effigy of a lady, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. She wears the pedimental head-dress, a long tight-fitting gown, edged with fur, and with fur cuffs; an ornamented girdle, hanging centrally, ending in a metal tag; broad-toed shoes with thick soles; she stands on a grass mound.



CUCKFIELD

I. *Inscription, Gerard Borell, S.T.P., 1509. Mural, south aisle.*

A three-line inscription in black letter, 25 by 4 in.

Hic iacet Garardus Borell sacr(a)e theologi(a)e p(ro)ffessor
archidiacon(us) | Cicastren(cis) et Recidensari(us) ibi(de)m ac
vicari(us) isti(us) eccl(es)i(a)e qui obiit xvij^o die | aprilis A(mno)
d(omi)ni m^ov^ocix^o cui(us) a(n)i(ma)e p(ro)picietur deus Amen.



Hic iacet Gerardus Borell sacre theologie pffessor archidiaconus
vicarius et residensarius ibi ac huius ecclesie quia obiit xvij die
aprilis a dno m^o v^o cix^o cui anime ppietur deus Amen

Translation: 'Here lies Gerard Borell, D.D., archdeacon and residentiary of Chichester, vicar of this church, who died the 17th day of April, A.D. 1509, on whose soul may God have mercy.'

The shield, 5½ by 4¾ in., is above the inscription, and bears the arms of the Burrells:—*Vert 3 shields argent each with a bordure engrailed or.* The late Canon Cooper writes:¹ 'This shield is thus mentioned in the "Visitation of Sussex" in 1634:—"A monument in Cuckfield Church for Gerald Burrell who dyed 17th April 1509 whereon these arms are inlayed in colours." . . . Horsfield says that this brass was "discovered beneath a pew some years ago".' In the Burrell MS. (Add. MS. 5698, f. 36), a drawing of the brass is given with the shield represented as being below the inscription. He is said, on doubtful authority, to have been a son of Sir John Burrell of Devonshire. He was at Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1469, according to the entries in the Grace Book of that year, proctor in 1477-8, and a Fellow on Richard III's foundation from Michaelmas 1480 to Easter 1485. Richard III was at Cambridge in March 1484 and proceeded thence to Nottingham, where on 20 April he wrote to Edward Story, Bishop of Chichester, asking him to give the vicarage

¹ *S.A.C.* XLIII. 2.

of Cuckfield to Gerard Burrell. He was made Archdeacon of Chichester in 1495, and soon after Canon Residentiary.¹

II. *Inscription, Milicent Michell, 1524. On wall of north aisle.*

A three-line inscription, 19½ by 3¾ in., in black letter:

Of yoʒ charite pray for the soule of mylicent wyfe of
Johū mychell here buried which decessid the xth day of
Nouember. An̄o d̄m̄ m̄o v̄o xxxiiij̄o, on whos soule ihū haue m̄.ci.

Of yoʒ charite pray for the soule of Mylicent wyfe of | Johū
Mychell here buried which decessid the xth day of | Nouember.
An̄o d̄m̄ m̄o v̄o xxxiiij̄o, on whos soule ihū haue m̄.ci. . . .

The shield is lost. A description and sketch of it are given in the Burrell MS. (Add. MS. 5698, f. 39): Per pale. I. *Gules* (properly *sable*) a chevron between 3 escallops *argent* (Michell). II. *Paly of six or and azure on a chief or a griffin passant sable* (White).²

III. *Henry Bowyer [1589], scroll and two shields, inscription lost. On floor of south aisle.*

A standing effigy in armour, 24½ in. in height. He is bare-headed with short hair, a beard, and moustache; he wears a ruff, a peascod cuirass, large pauldrons, and tassets with escalated edges, arm-, leg-, and knee-pieces, sabbatons, and rowel spurs; he stands, turning half-left, upon a small platform; his sword with round pommel, hangs straight, at his left side, and the dagger on his right. There is a mouth scroll with the words in roman capitals, 'O PRAIS THE LORD'. Above the figure are two shields. The dexter bears: *Quarterly*, I and IV *Or a bend vair cotised sable*, for Bowyer. II *Azure three spades helved or*, for Knypersley. III *Argent on a chevron flory counter flory vert between three bulls' heads sable horned or an annulet*, for Bowyer (variant?). The sinister bears Bowyer; impaling: *Quarterly*, I and IV *Argent a bend gobony or and gules*, for Vaux. II and III *Azure a cinque-foil between three birds or*, for . . .

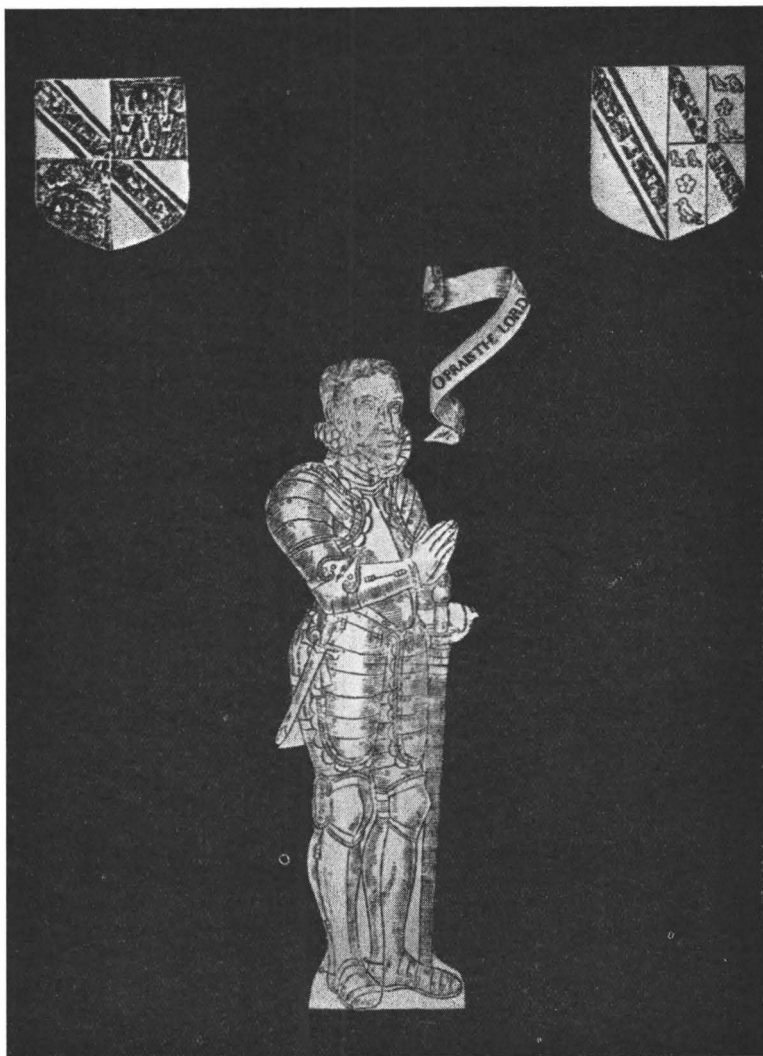
The inscription to Henry Bowyer is lost; the indent measures 17 by 4½ in.

The late Canon Cooper,³ says: 'On the stone beneath the brass is cut: "Here lyeth Sr. Thomas Hendlie Knt., son of Tho. Hendlie, & of Ann his wife, daugr. of Henry Bowyer above named Esq.'" From this it appears that the name on the lost inscription above was that of Henry Bowyer, and as Sir Thos. Hendley in his will (1656) directs "my body to bee buried under the stone where my grandfather

¹ S.A.C. XLIII. 1-5.

² S.A.C. LIII. 130, pl. A, fig. 1, and p. 111.

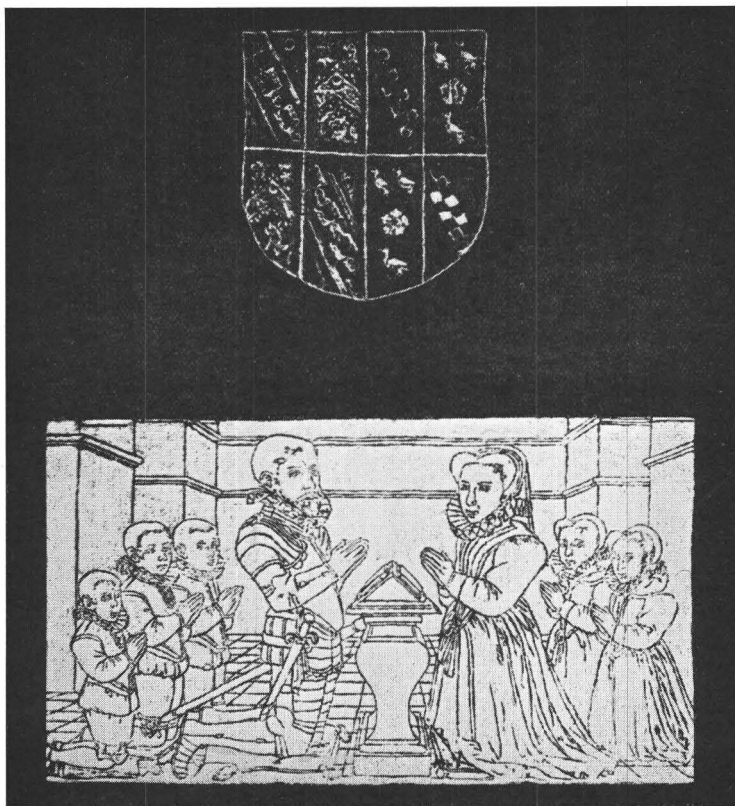
³ S.A.C. XLII. 38-9.



CUCKFIELD: HENRY BOWYER.

Bowyer is buried," it is evident that the brass of which the inscription is lost must be that of Henry Bowyer.'

Henry was the son of John Bowyer and Margaret, daughter of John Dingley of Winchester, and grandson of William Bowyer of Petworth, whose alleged great-great-grandfather had married the Knypersley heiress. Henry Bowyer had three sons and two daughters; one of whom, Anne, married Sir Thomas Hendley of Cranbrook. Bowyer built Cuckfield Place, and it was retained by his family until 1691.



IV. *Henry Bowyer, Esq. [1589] and wife Elizabeth, with three sons and two daughters [1601]. On wall of south aisle.*

Henry Bowyer was honoured by two memorials. The second represents him with his wife and children, on a rectangular plate, 23 by 13 in., placed within a marble monument. The figures are kneeling opposite to each other at a desk with open books upon it. Henry

is in armour similar to that which he wears in No. III; behind him kneel his three sons, wearing ruff, tunic, and breeches tied at the knee with ribbon bows; his wife wears the Paris hood and veil, ruff, gown with full sleeves, and overgown tied in front with a bow; two daughters kneel behind her, dressed in the same manner. The background is a room with a chequered floor.

The inscription, 20 by 9 in., below in roman capitals is cut in marble:

HENRY BOWYER ESQVYER HAD TO WYFE | ELIZABETH VAVX
DAUGHTER AND HEYR OF THOMAS VAUX OF KATER . . . CLARKE |
CONTROLLER TO KINGE HENRY THE | EIGHT BY WHOME HE | HAD
THREE SONNES | THOMAS, FRANCIS AND | HENRY, AND TWO |
DAUGHTERS, ANNE AND MARY.

The last letters of the name Kater . . . are illegible; it is suggested (*S.A.C.* LII. 39) that 'len' are the missing letters, as Caterlen Hall in the parish of Newton Regni, near Penrith, is an ancient seat of the Vaux family.

Over the brass is a coat of arms: *Quarterly*, I and IV *Or a bend vair cotised sable*, for Bowyer; II and III *Argent on a chevron flory counter flory vert between three bulls' heads sable horned or an annulet*, for Bowyer (?); impaling: *Quarterly*, I and IV *Argent a bend gobony or and gules*, for Vaux. II and III *Azure a cinquefoil between three birds or . . .*

EARNLEY

Lost Brass.

I. *Inscription, Anne Rishton, 1660. Chancel.*

Burrell (Add. MS. 5699, f. 220), 'On a Brass Plate affixed to a Grave Stone in the chancel

Anna filia Galfridi Rishton, de Antley in Agro | Lancastrensi
Generosi and nuper charissima | Conjux Edmundi Rishton hujus
Ecclesiae Rectoris, obiit quinto Jdus Octobris A(nn)o D(omi)no
1660. | Haec vero hujusq(ue) filiolus Robertus (ejusdem mensis
idibus moriens) hic una Commorantur Gloriosissimi Redem-
ptoris | Reditum optatissimum intente praestolantes. | Etiam
veni Domini Jesu.'

Translation: 'Anne, daughter of Geoffrey Rishton, of Antley in Lancashire, Gentleman, and lately the dearly beloved wife of Edmund Rishton, Rector of this church, died on the 11th October, A.D. 1660. She and her infant son Robert (dying on the 15th of the same month) rest here together, eagerly awaiting the much desired second coming of our most glorious Redeemer. Yea, come, Lord Jesus.'

('Visited Thursday 22 August 1776.')

EASTBOURNE

I. *Inscription, John Kyng, S.T.B., 1445(-6). On wall of chancel.*

An inscription of four lines in black letter, 15½ by 4¼ in.:

Hic iacet magist' Johannes Kyng sacre theologie bachelarius
quonda thesaurari' ecclie Cicestrie & isti' ecclie proprietarius
qui obiit decimo die mensis Januarij. Anno dñi Millimo
CCCCLV' Cuius anime p'curatur deus AMEN'

Hic iacet Magist(er) Joh(ann)es Kyng sacr(a)e theologi(a)e
bacalarius | quonda(m) thesaurari(us) eccl(es)i(a)e Cicestrie et
isti(us) eccl(es)i(a)e proprietarius | qui obiit decimo die mens(is)
Januarij. Anno d(omi)ni Mill(es)imo | CCCCLV^o Cuius anim(a)e
p(ro)picietur deus, AMEN.

Translation: 'Here lies Master John King, Bachelor of Divinity, sometime Treasurer of the cathedral of Chichester and proprietor of this church, who died the tenth day of the month of January A.D. 1445. On whose soul may the Lord have mercy, Amen.'

He was appointed Treasurer, and therefore rector of Eastbourne, in 1437.

II. *Inscription, John Burton, Esq., and shield, 1586. On wall of chancel (placed under No. V).*

An eight-line inscription in English text, on a rectangular slab, 17 by 8¼ in.:

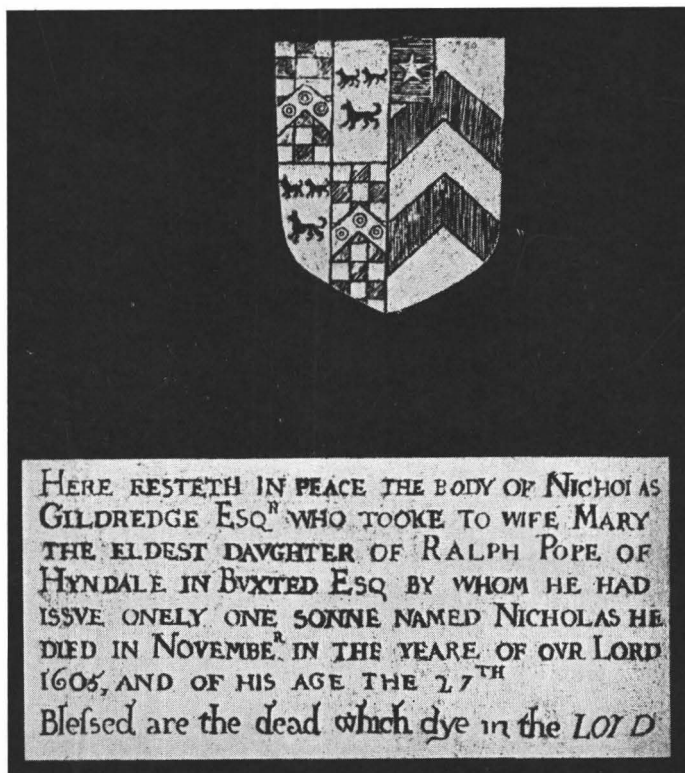
John Burton Esq: the Sonne and heire of | James Burton Esq:
who married Grace | Capell the Daughter of Sr Edward Capell |
of Haddom in Hartfordshire Knight by whome | he had issue
tenne children Sr Edward | Burton K^t beinge his eldest sonne
and heire | the saide John Burton was buryed August | the
XIX 1586:

The shield, which is in the top dexter corner of the slab, bears the arms: *Quarterly gules and argent four escallops counterchanged*, for Burton; impaling: *Gules a lion rampant between three crosslets fitchy or*, for Capell.

Sir Edward, the eldest son and heir of John and Grace Burton married Mary Perient, whose inscription and shield are on the same slab (see No. V).

III. *Inscription and shield, Nicholas Gildredge, Esq., 1605. On wall of chancel.*

An inscription in eight lines in roman capitals, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$ in., to Nicholas Gildredge, aged 27:

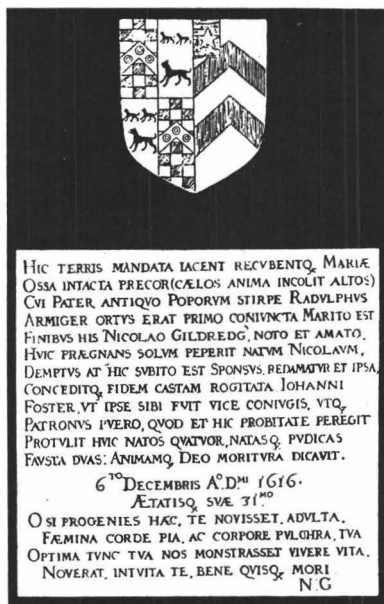


The shield, 7 by 6 in., which is above the inscription, bears the arms: *Quarterly, I and IV Chequy or and gules on a chevron azure three annulets or, for Gildredge; II and III Argent three wolves sable, for Lovett; impaling: Or two chevrons and on a canton gules a molet or, for Pope.*

Nicholas was the son of James and Frances Gildredge. Budgen says (*Old Eastbourne*, 234), 'By his Will dated 30th October 1605, he directed his body "to be buried in the Church of Eastbourne to the goode discretion of myne Executor". Burrell records the position of the brass in 1776, as follows: 'On a gravestone in the same chancel (Gildredge) whereon a brass plate and escutcheon has been fixed, but being torn off was laid in the window.'

IV. *Inscription and shield, Mary Foster, 1616. On the wall of chancel.*

An inscription of eighteen lines on a square plate, 18 by 18 in., in roman capitals, to Mary Foster widow of Nicholas Gildredge, Esq., aged 31:



Translation: 'Here committed to the earth and still untouched, I pray, lie the bones of Mary (her soul in heaven abides), whose father Ralph esquire from the ancient family of Pope was sprung. As husband first she wedded Nicholas Gildredge, a man in this district well known and beloved, and to him she bore one son Nicholas. But suddenly her lord was snatched away and she was wooed again. When asked in marriage she plighted her unsullied troth with John Foster, that he might be as husband to herself and father to the boy. These parts he honourably sustained. She was happy in bearing to him four sons and two modest daughters, and in her last moments she commended her soul to God, on the 6th of December in the year of our Lord 1616 and of her age the 31st.

Oh! had this offspring in maturity known thee,
 Woman of pious heart and lovely form,
 Then would thy spotless life have shown us how to live,
 And each one, taught by thee, have learnt to die.

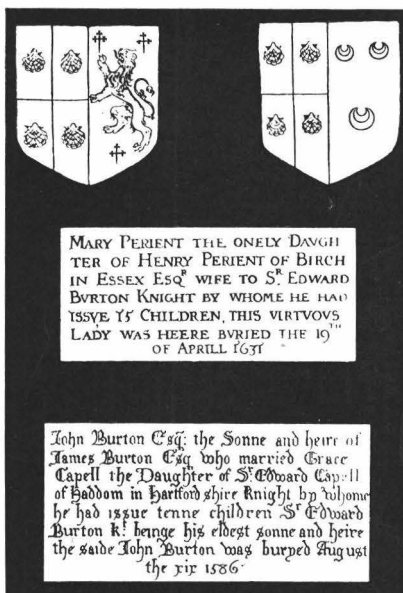
N.G.'

The initials N.G. stand for the son of the deceased.

The shield above the inscription bears the same arms as No. III: *Quarterly*, I and IV Gildredge; II and III Lovett; impaling Pope.

V. *Inscription, and one shield, Mary Burton (Perient) 1631. On wall of chancel, on same slab as No. II.*

A seven-line inscription, 15 by 7 in., in roman capitals, to Mary, daughter of Henry Perient, and wife to Sir Edward Burton, Knight, eldest son and heir of John Burton.



The shield in the top sinister corner of the slab bears the arms of Burton, impaling: *Gules three crescents argent*, for Perient.

VI. *Inscription, James Graves, M.A., priest, 1647(-8), aged 43. On wall of chancel.*

An inscription, $12\frac{1}{4}$ by $12\frac{3}{4}$ in., of thirteen lines in roman capitals, very unevenly cut, to James Graves, priest.

Translation: 'Beneath this stone awaits the second coming of Christ the Redeemer, the dust of James Graves, a man of learning, a distinguished preacher, Master of Arts, and formerly priest of this church, who when, a few months since, he could no longer exercise his gift of preaching, preferred to die. He departed leaving a wife and two offspring, in the 43rd year of his age, the 7th of the Civil War, and in the year of our Lord 1647 January 12th.'

SECUNDVM CHRISTI REDEMPTORIS
 ADVENTVM, SVB HOC TVM VLO EX
 PECTANT CINERES IACOBI GRAVES,
 VIRI DOCTI, CONCIONATORIS EX
 IMII, IN ARTIBVS M^{RI} ET HVIVS
 ECCLESIAE OLIM SACERDOTIS QVI
 CVM CONCIONATORIO SVOMVNE
 RE, PAVCIS AB HINC MENSIBVS SVNGI
 IS ON LICERET, MORI MALVIT OBIIT SRE
 LICTIS VXORE, ET DVPLICI PROLE
 AETATIS SVAE ANNO 43 FVRORVM
 CIVILLIVM 7^O ANNOQE DOMI 1647
 IAN 12

*Lost Brass.*I. *Inscription and shield, Alice Wey.*

Burrell (Add. MS. 5697, f. 191), 'on a gravestone in the chancel, a woman with an Escotcheon over her head,

'Hic jacet Alicia Wey, vidua, Soror Magistri | Johis Kyng
 cujus aie ppicietur Deus, Amen.'

Translation: 'Here lies Alice Wey, widow, sister of Master John
 Kyng, on whose soul may God have mercy, amen.'

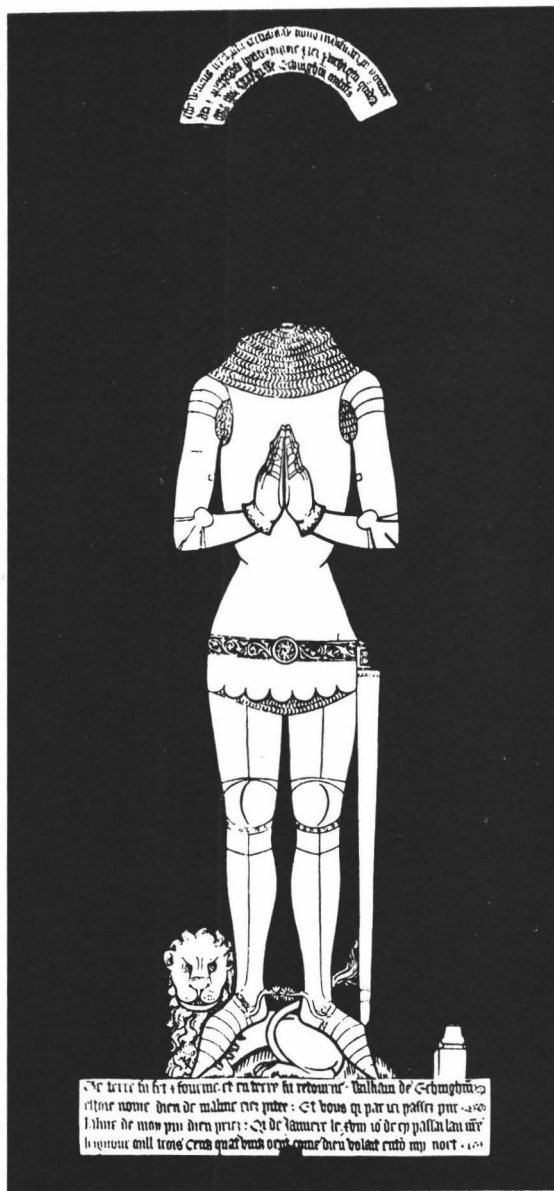
Sister of the John Kyng recorded in No. I.

EGDEAN

Inscription, Francis Dawtrey, 1638. On wall of chancel.

A five-line inscription, 23 by 7 in., in roman capitals:

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY OF FRANCIS
 DAWTRY GENT: SONNE OF IOHN DAWTREY LATE
 OF FITLEWORTH GENT: AND GRANDCHILDE OF
 WILLIAM DAWTREY LATE OF MOORE ESQ: WHO
 DEPTED THIS LIFE Y^E XITH OF APRILL A^O DNI: 1638



ETCHINGHAM: SIR WILLIAM DE ECHINGHAM.

ETCHINGHAM

I. *Sir William de Echingham, 1388(-9), with two inscriptions. Chancel.*

Sir William de Echingham is represented in armour of the Mixed Mail and Plate Period; the head is lost—he would have worn a pointed bascinet, to which was fastened the camail; he wears a jupon with scalloped edges, over a hawberk of mail which is seen at the arm-pits and below the jupon; arm-pieces with three overlapping plates on the shoulders; leather gauntlets with short cuffs ornamented at the edge, and steel knobs or *gadlings* on the fingers; leg- and knee-pieces, pointed sollerets and rowel spurs; a handsome bawdrick, fastened with a large clasp, worn horizontally, supports the sword which hangs straight at his left side, the cross-guard and hilt are lost; no dagger appears. The feet of the knight rest on a lion, full-face, badly proportioned. The effigy measures 4 ft. 4 in.

Below is the four-line inscription, 30 by 5¼ in., in black letter; it is in Norman French and is slightly mutilated:

De terre fu fet et fourme et en terre fu retourne: William de Echingh(a)m estoie nome. dieu de malme eiez pitee: Et vous qi par ici passez pur | lalme de moy pur dieu priez: Qi de Januere le xviii io(ur) de cy passai lan n(ot)re | seignour mill trois Centz quat(re)vintz oept come dieu volait ento(ur) my noet.

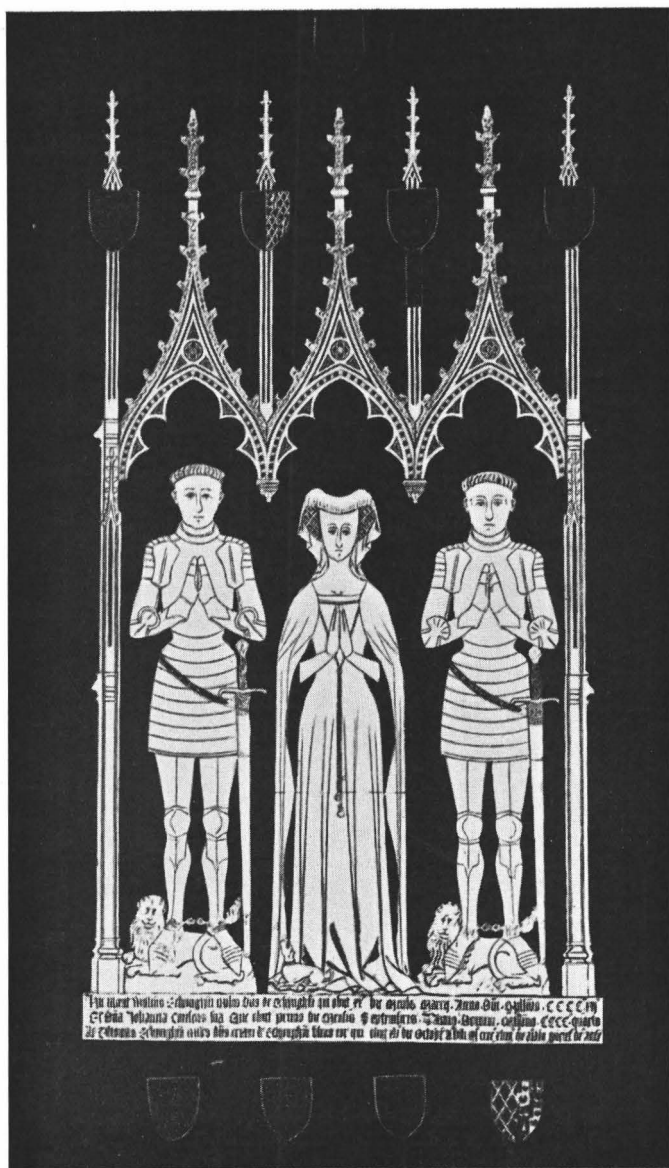
Translation: 'From earth I was made and formed, and into earth I was returned: William of Echingham I was named, God have mercy on my soul: and you who here pass by for (the love of) God pray for my soul: who the 18th day of January passed from here the year of our Lord 1388 as it pleased God about midnight.'

At the top of the slab is an inscription on a semicircular plate:

Iste Wil(e)lm(u)s fecit ista(m) eccl(es)iam de nouo reedificari in honore(m) | dei et assu(m)pc(i)o(n)is beate marie et s(an)c(t)i Nich(ola)i qui q(u)ond(a)m | fuit fili(us) Jacobi de Echingh(a)m militis.

Translation: 'This William caused this church to be rebuilt anew in honour of God and of the Assumption of Blessed Mary and of St. Nicholas; he who formerly was the son of James de Echingham, Knight.'

There was a canopy originally; now only a small portion of the base of one side-shaft remains. As stated on the inscription, Sir William was the rebuilder of Etchingham Church. Burrell (Add. MS. 5697, f. 53) saw the brass in 1784 and gives a crude sketch which shows the head, which was actually already lost, and mentions two escutcheons, but Hayley, who visited the church at an earlier date, records the absence of the head (Add. MS. 6344, II.



ETCHINGHAM: SIR WILLIAM, JOAN, AND SIR THOMAS ECHINGHAM.

f. 738): 'He has now, May 15, 1778, lost his head & ye hilt of his sword.'

The brass is illustrated in *Antiq. Repertory*, ed. 1807, III. 188; *Arch. Jour.* VII. 266; *Ashdown, Armour*, 177; *Boutell, Series; Builder*, LXII. 226; *Druitt*, 162; *M.B.S. Portfolio*, II, pl. 13; *Somerset and Dorset N. and Q.* IX. 252; *Woodman*, 59.

II. *Sir William Echingham*, 1412(-13), *his wife Joan*, 1404, *and their son Sir Thomas*, 1444; *inscription and one shield. Chancel.*

Sir William is represented in armour of the Complete Plate Period, clean shaven, and with cropped hair. His armour consists of a steel gorget, breast- and back-plates, arm-pieces with nine overlapping plates on the shoulders, oblong palettes, buckle-shaped elbow-pieces, gauntlets with pointed cuffs and not divided for the fingers; a skirt of nine taces, leg- and knee-pieces with pointed plates below; pointed sollerets and rowel spurs; the bawdrick, ornamented with quatrefoils, is worn diagonally, the sword, with pear-shaped pommel and straight cross-guard, hangs straight at the left side, his feet rest on a lion, full-face. His wife Joan wears the 'horned' head-dress; flowing kirtle with tight sleeves; a mantle falling to the ground, fastened across the front with tasselled cords; a small dog with a collar of bells lies by her right foot; the point of her left foot appears beneath her robe.

The effigy of their son Sir Thomas is identical with that of his father, with the exception of the elbow-pieces which are fan-shaped. The figures measure 4 ft. 3 in. and 4 ft. 1 in. The foot-inscription, 4 ft. 3 in., of three lines, is in black letter:

Hic iacent Wil(e)lm(u)s Echyngh(a)m Miles D(omi)n(u)s de Echyngh(a)m qui obiit xx^o die Mensis Marcij. Anno. D(omi)ni. Mill(esi)mo cccc^oxij. | Et D(omi)na Johanna Consors sua Que obiit Primo die Mensis Septembris. Anno. Domini. Mill(esi)mo. cccc^o quarto | Ac Thomas Echyngh(a)m miles d(omi)n(u)s eciam de Echyngh(a)m filius eor(um) qui obiit xv^o die Octobr(is) A(nno) d(omi)n(i) m^occcc^oxlxij^o q(u)or(um) a(n)i(m)abus p(ro)p(i)ciet(ur) de(us) Ame(n).

Translation: 'Here lie William Echingham, Knight, lord of Etchingham, who died on the 20th day of the month of March A.D. 1412, and the lady Joan, his wife, who died on the first day of the month of September, A.D. 1404, and Thomas Echingham, Knight, lord also of Etchingham, their son, who died on the 15th day of October A.D. 1444, on whose souls may God have mercy. Amen.'

There is a triple canopy with slender side-shafts; their finials and the two intervening pinnacles bore four shields—half of one now remains, the impaled half only: *Quarterly*, I and IV *Gules a lion rampant or*, for Fitzalan; II and III *Sable fretty or*, for Maltravers. There were four more shields below the inscription, of which only the



ETCHINGHAM: ELIZABETH ECHINGHAM AND AGNES OXENBRIGGE.

sinister remains, bearing: *Azure fretty argent*, for Echingham; impaling: *Quarterly I and IV argent two (three) crescents sable a canton*. There was a ninth shield at the top, over the lady's head. *Mosse* (2nd ed., 80), 'According to Hayley (1776) the missing coats were as follows: Topmost centre I and IV Fitzalan; II and III Maltravers. Top (from dexter). I Echingham, II and III as above. IV Echingham. Base (from dexter). I Echingham impaling Knivet. II Echingham impaling Criol. III Echingham impaling Shoyeswell. IV Echingham impaling: *Quarterly*, I and IV Stopham; II and III *Quarterly*, 1 and 4 Battesford: 2 and 3 Peplesham.'

Sir William was the son of the rebuilder of the church. His wife Joan was the daughter of John Arundel, Lord Maltravers. (*S.A.C.* ix. 353), 'Their son Sir Thomas, lord of the manor of Echingham, married first Anne Shoyeswell and secondly Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Knivet of Norfolk. The coat of Criol impaling Echingham is not accounted for.' The brass is illustrated in *Ant. Repert.* iii. 189; *Druitt*, 259; *M.B.S. Portfolio*, i, pt. 5, pl. 3; *Somerset and Dorset N. and Q.* ix. 297; *V. and A. Mus. List.* pl. 20; *Woodman*, 20.

III. *Elizabeth Echingham*, 1452; and *Agnes Oxenbrigge*, 1480; *inscription palimpsest*, *Thomas Austin*, 1405. *On one slab, south aisle.*

A standing effigy of Elizabeth Echingham facing to the sinister, 12½ in.; she wears a long gown, low-necked, with fur edging, tight bodice and sleeves with fur cuffs; her flowing hair confined by a narrow fillet, hangs to below her waist. The four-line inscription, 3¾ by 9 in., is in black letter:

Hic iacet Elizabeth Echyngh(a)m filia | primogenita Thome et
Margarete | Echyngh(a)m que obiit tercio die | decembris a(nn)o
d(omi)ni M^oCCCC^oLII^o. |

Translation: 'Here lies Elizabeth Echingham eldest daughter of Thomas and Margaret Echingham, who died the 3rd day of December A.D. 1452.'

Agnes Oxenbrigge, 18 in., on the same slab as above, facing to the dexter, wears a similar dress to Elizabeth, but has her hair plaited round her head. The four-line inscription, 3¾ by 9 in., is in black letter:

Hic iacet Agnes Oxenbrigg filia Rob(er)ti | Oxenbrigg q(ui)
obiit III die Augusti | A(nn)o D(omi)ni M^oCCCC^oLXXX quor(um) |
animabus p(ro)picietur deus ame(n).

Translation: 'Here lies Agnes Oxenbrigge daughter of Robert Oxenbrigge who died on the 4th day of August, A.D. 1480. And may God have mercy on their souls, Amen.'

Agnes Oxenbrigge was the daughter of Robert Oxenbrigge (ob. 1487) and his wife Ann, whose brass is at Brede, and sister to Sir Goddard (ob. 1485), who married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Echingham.

The inscription is a palimpsest, and has on the reverse side another inscription to Thomas Austin, 1405 (*Mill Stephenson, List of Mon. Br.*): 'hic jacet Thomas Austin filius Thome Aust[in] quondam civis et merceri(us) London qui obiit xxvi [die] mens(is) Maii A(nn)o d(omi)ni m^occcc^ov^o cui(us) a(n)i(ma)e p(ro)piciet(ur) d(eu)s (Amen).'

Translation: 'Here lies Thomas Austin son of Thomas Austin, formerly citizen and mercer of London, who died the 26th day of the month of May A.D. 1405, on whose soul may God have mercy.'

The elder Thomas Austin, mercer, was Sheriff of London in 1388.

The brass is illustrated in *Druitt*, 296; *Haines*, 213 (upper half of effigies); *Somerset and Dorset N. and Q.* ix. 298; *S.C.M.* vi. 219.

IV. *Inscription (effigy lost), Sir Thomas Echyngam, 1485(-6). Chancel.*

A three-line inscription in black letter, 15 by 3 in., to Sir Thomas Echyngam, lord of the manor:



Hic iacet D(omi)n(u)s Thomas Echyng(h)a(m) Miles d(omi)n(u)s de | Echyng(h)a(m) qui obiit xx^o die Mensis Januarij A(nn)o d(omi)ni | Mill(es)i(m)o cccc^oLXXXV^o Cuius Anim(a)e p(ro)piciet(ur) deus Ame(n).

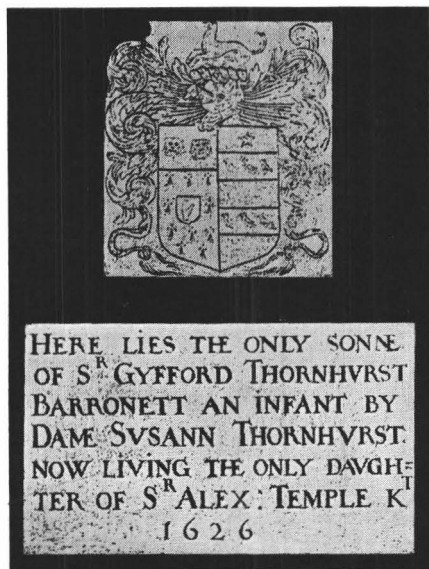
Translation: 'Here lies Sir Thomas Echingham, Knight, lord of Echingham, who died the 20th day of the month of January A.D. 1485, on whose soul may God have mercy.'

The letters of the inscription are raised on a sunk back-ground; it was formerly on an altar-tomb. Burrell (*Add. MS.* 5697, f. 55 r.) gives a description of it before it was destroyed, with a sketch of the monument: 'A Knight in armour kneeling with sword, a scroll above his head and 4 shields, the upper dexter one only remaining, it bore: quarterly 1 and 4. A lion rampant between 6 (crosslets) or; 2 and 3. B. 3 Leopards' heads jessant Fleurs de Lys or . . .' Sir Thomas was the grandson of the rebuilder of the church; he married Margaret, daughter of Reginald West, Lord de la Warr, and left two daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth, married Sir Goddard Oxenbridge.

The brass is illustrated in *Somerset and Dorset N. and Q.* ix. 298.

V. *Inscription and achievement to infant son of Sir Gyfford Thornhurst, Bart., 1626. South aisle.*

On a rectangular plate, $11\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., a seven-line inscription in roman capitals, to the infant son of Sir Gyfford Thornhurst, Bart.



Above is an achievement, $7\frac{3}{4}$ by 7 in., slightly mutilated, bearing the arms: *Ermine on a chief gules two leopards' heads argent—on an inescutcheon the red hand of Ulster*, for Thornhurst;¹ *impaling Argent two bars sable each charged with three martlets or*, for Temple, differentiated with a molet. On the helm above the shield is the crest—a hound couchant.

Burrell (Add. MS. 5697, f. 52), 'Sir William Thornhurst Kt. (son and heir of Sir Stephen T. of Foarde in Kent, Kt.) m. Anne dr. to Thos. Ld Howard of Bindon, and had one son Gifford T. and 2 daurs. Frances and Grace, the sd. Sir William T. died 24 July 1606, aet. 31.'

EWHRUST

William Crysford, 1520(–1). On wall of south aisle.

A small kneeling figure, facing to the dexter, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in., William Crysford is represented in civilian dress. His hair is long, cut straight across the forehead; he wears an under-gown which appears at the

¹ *S.A.C.* LXVII. 152, footnote 8: 'See *Her. and Gen.*, III, 385, &c. Sir Gyfford Thornhurst was created Baronet 1622. He was of Agnes Court, Kent, and lies buried at Maidstone.'



neck and wrists; a long cloak with broad sleeves edged with fur, and a fur collar; a bag hangs at his waist; the tip of one broad-toed shoe appears below the gown; he kneels on a grass mound. The brass is roughly cut. The inscription is lost. Burrell (Add. MS. 5697, f. 57 r.) describes the brass and gives the inscription: 'in Text characters, Hic jacet Wil(e)l-m(u)s Crysford qui obiit sexto | Die Februarij anno D(omi)ni M^oCCCC et xx | cujus a(nima)e propicietur Deus. Amen.' In the possession of the Society of Antiquaries there is a rubbing taken after the sinister end of the inscription was broken; on it the words 'sexto' in the top line and 'et xx' in the second line are missing.

By his will (P.C.C. Maynwaryng 7) he left 5 marks to make a chapel at St. Stephen's altar in Ewhurst church.

FINDON

Inscription in three Latin verses, Gilbert Frensche, 1374. Chancel.

A three-line inscription, 16½ by 3¾ in., in black letter, in clumsy Latin, to Gilbert French, rector:

**Obiit octobris frensche mense die nono
Gilbtus anno M septuagesimo bono
Tercentum quarto misere sui ihu toto**

Obiit octobris frensche mense die nono | Gilb(er)tus anno M septuagesimo bono | Tercentum quarto miser(e)re sui ihu toto. |

Translation: 'Gilbert French died on the 9th day of October in the year of grace one thousand and seventy, three hundred and four (1374). Oh! Jesus show him all thy pity.'

Gilbert Freynshe exchanged the living of Rayleigh (Essex) for that of Findon in 1353-4 (*S.A.C.* xxvi. 248).

WEST FIRLE

I. *Bartholomew Bolney, Esq., and wife Eleanor, with inscription, 1476.
On wall of north aisle.*



FIRLE: BARTHOLOMEW AND ELEANOR BOLNEY.

Standing effigies, 2 ft. 1 in. Bartholomew Bolney is in armour of the exaggerated Yorkist period; he has short hair and is clean shaven. His armour consists of a mail standard; cuirass with projecting front, taces, and tuilles worn over a mail skirt, the vandyked edge of which appears at the fork; large heavy pauldrons and elbow-pieces; gauntlets, not divided into fingers but jointed, with pointed cuffs; leg-pieces, and knee-pieces with plates above and below; pointed

sollerets and rowel spurs; his sword, with round pommel and straight cross-guard, hangs in front diagonally, it is mutilated; the dagger is at his right side. He stands upon a grass mound.

His wife wears a long, high-waisted gown with plain belt and fur trimming, tight sleeves with fur cuffs; a mitred head-dress with veil behind.

The inscription, 2 ft. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ in., is in two lines in black letter:

Hic iacent Bartholomeus Bolne Armiger et Aleanora uxor Eius
qui obieru(n)t | Anno Domini Mill(es)imo cccc°LXXVI | quor(um)
Animabus p(ro)picietur Deus Amen.

Translation: 'Here lie Bartholomew Bolney Esquire and Eleanor his wife, who died A.D. 1476, may God have mercy on their souls.'

(*Mosse*, 82.) 'They had a daughter Agnes who married William Gage, the father of Sir John Gage, K.G., and carried the Firlle estate into the family. Bartholomew was a cousin of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester. He took part in the Jack Cade Rising, 1450.'

The brass is illustrated in *Gage, R. J., Hist. of Hengrave, Suff., 1822, 227; S.C.M. III. 563.*

II. *Inscription and gartered shield, Sir John Gage, K.G., and wife Philippa, 1557; on wall above altar tomb, north chancel: also achievement and shield on west end of tomb.*

On the wall, above an alabaster tomb to Sir John Gage, K.G., and his wife Philippa, is an inscription in seven lines, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., in roman capitals; the I's are dotted, which is unusual.

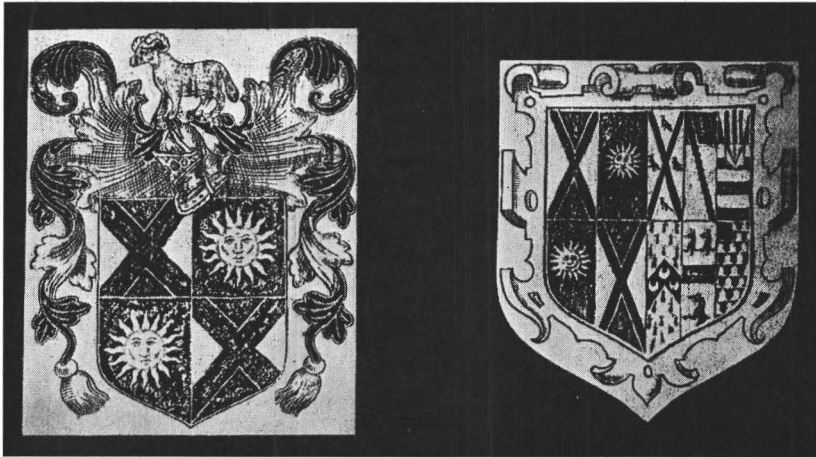
HIC IACET IOHES GAGE PRECLARI ORDINIS GARTERIJ
MILES QVONDAM CONSTABVLARIVS TVRRIS LONDON,
CANCELLARIVS DVCVTVS LANCASTRIE
DOMINVS CAMERARIVS HOSPICIJ REGINE MARIE
AC VNVS DE PRIVATO CONCILIO EIVSDEM REGINE
ET PHILIPPA VXOR EIVS QVI OBIERVNT
ANNO DNI. 1557 QVORV ANIMABVS PROICIE TV

Translation: 'Here lies John Gage, Knight of the Distinguished order of the Garter, formerly Constable of the Tower of London, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Chamberlain of the Household of Queen Mary and one of the Privy Council of the same Queen, and Philippa his wife, who died A.D. 1557, on whose souls may God have mercy.'

Above the inscription is a gartered shield, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., bearing *Quarterly*, I and IV Gage; II and III St. Clere.

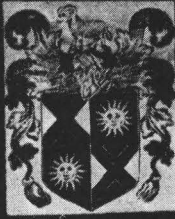
At the west end of the tomb are an achievement, on a rectangular

plate, $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., and a shield, $10\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. The former, on the dexter side, bears *Quarterly*, Gage, and St. Clere, and on the helm the Gage crest, a ram; the latter, the same, impaling *Quarterly of six*,



I Guldeforde. II Halden. III Mortimer. IV Durward. V Howe. VI Filliol.

Sir John was a son of William Gage, of Burstow in Surrey, and Agnes, daughter of Bartholomew Bolney (No. I). His wife Philippa was the daughter of Sir Richard Guldeforde, of East Guldeford, near Rye. (*Mosse*, 87), 'Sir John, though retaining his original Church



HIC IACET EDWARDVS GAGE MILES ET
VXOR EIVS ELIZABETHA QVI OBIERVNT
ANNO DNI. 1569. QVORVM ANIMABVS
PROPICIETVR DEVS



FIRLE: SIR EDWARD AND ELIZABETH GAGE.

views was a favourite of Henry VIII, and was actively engaged as a Commissioner in the Dissolution of the Monasteries . . . On the fall of Cromwell, Earl of Essex, in 1540, he was appointed Comptroller of the Household, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Constable of the Tower, and made K.G.' 'Thus havynge served in all these rooms and offices truly and prayerfully from the first years of the reign of our Sovereign lord King Hen. VIII of famous memory, unto the 3rd year of our Sovereign Lady Queen Mary untouched with any reproach or unfaithful service in (all) this time, being 77 years old, he ended his life, in favour with his Prince in his own house at Furlie in Sussex.' (*Gage*, 229.) In his will, which is of unusual length and interest, dated 20 February, 1555, he bequeaths his 'bodie to be buried in the P'she Church of West Firlez in the Countie of Sussex, nere unto the place where my wief lieth, with suche moderate funerailles as ar in thies daies used for p'sonages of my callinge & degree.'¹

Illustrated in *Gage*, 236.

III. *Sir Edward Gage, Knt., died 1569, and his wife Elizabeth; engraved c. 1595. On altar tomb, north chancel.*

Two standing effigies, turned towards each other, 34 in. in height. Sir Edward is represented with short hair, beard, and moustache. His armour is of the Tasset Period, ruff, peascod, scroll-shaped pauldrons, and tassets with scalloped edges worn over trunk-hose; arm- and elbow-pieces; small frills at the wrists; leg- and knee-pieces, small sabbatons with rounded toes, and rowel spurs. His sword hangs straight at the left side, and has a tassel; no dagger is visible. He stands on a chequered pavement; the brass between the legs and the sword is not cut away.

His wife Elizabeth wears the Paris hood and veil, ruff, long overgown with full sleeves, drawn tight at the wrists, the skirt open in front, showing the embroidered under-dress; small shoes. She stands on a plain pavement.

On the wall above the altar tomb are the achievement, shield, and inscription. The latter, 19½ by 4½ in., is in four lines in roman capitals.

Translation: 'Here lies Sir Edward Gage, Knight, and his wife Elizabeth, who died A.D. 1569, on whose souls may God have mercy.'

Mill Stephenson points out (*List of Mon. Br.* 508) that, 'In the later Gage brasses although the expression '*qui obierunt*' is used before the date of death, this refers to the death of the husband only. All were engraved at the same time, c. 1595-1600.'

The achievement, 11½ by 9½ in., on the dexter side bears: *Quarterly*, I and IV *Per saltire argent and azure a saltire gules*, for Gage; II and III *Azure a sun or*, for St. Clere, with a ram as crest. The shield,

¹ For full account of his will see *S.A.C.* XLV. 114-27.

10½ by 8½ in., on the sinister side: *Quarterly*, I and IV, Gage; II and III, St. Clere; impaling: *Quarterly*, I and IV, *Azure fretty and a fess or*,



FIGURE: ELIZABETH, JOHN, AND MARGARET GAGE.

for Parker of Ratton; II and III, *Quarterly*, 1 and 4: *Sable a chevron or between three hanks of cotton argent*, also for Parker of Ratton; 2 and 3 *Argent a bend gules between six rooks*, for Rakley.

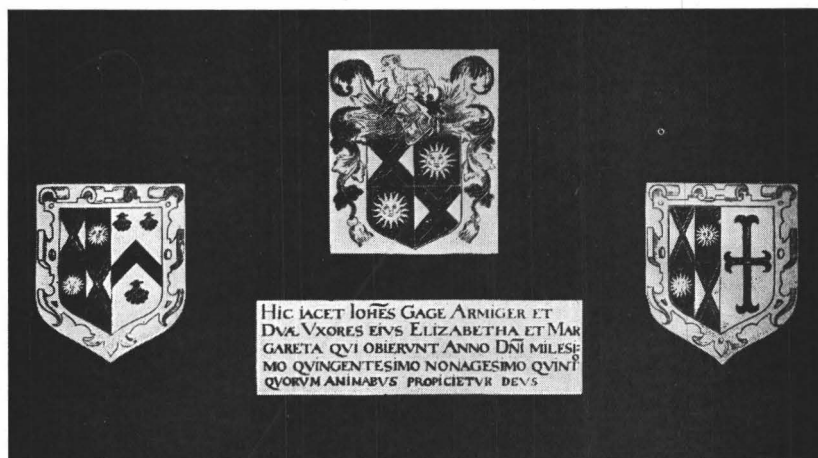
(Gage, 235.) 'Sir Edward Gage was the eldest son, and heir of Sir

John Gage, K.G. At the accession of Queen Mary he was made Knight of the Bath, and had the royal licence to keep thirty retainers in his service. In the fifth of this reign he was sheriff of the counties of Surrey and Sussex; by Elizabeth, daughter of John Parker of Ratton, Willingdon, and his second wife, Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Sackville of Buckhurst, he had nine sons and five daughters.'

The brass is illustrated in *Gage*, 236.

IV. *John Gage, Esq., 1595, and two wives. North chancel.*

John Gage stands between his two wives full-face; he has short hair, a pointed beard, and drooping moustache; his armour is almost



identical with that of No. III; his sword hangs straight at his left side. His two wives are turned slightly towards him; they are attired in garments similar to those of the lady in No. III, but not showing more than a trace of the embroidered under-skirt.

In *Sussex N. & Q.* II. 176, where the original design for the brasses is reproduced, are given John Gage's wishes concerning the dress of his two wives on the tomb made for him by Garat Johnston, the sculptor; he requests that they shall be 'bothe attired with frenche hoodes and cornetts some heare shewed under the cornetts . . . their gownes to be made lose and not girded wth no girdle wth owt vardingales and close before and to be so longe as may cover some pte of their feete.'

On the wall above the tomb are the inscription, $8\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., achievement, $11\frac{3}{4}$ by $9\frac{3}{4}$ in., and two shields, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{5}{8}$ in.

The inscription, in five lines, is in roman capitals:

Translation: 'Here lies John Gage, Esquire, and his two wives, Elizabeth and Margaret, who died A.D. 1595, on whose souls may God have mercy.'



HIC IACET THOMAS GAGE ARMIGER ET VXOR
EIVS ELIZABETHA QUI OBIERVNT ANNO DOMINI
MILESIMO QVINGENTESIMO NONAGESIMO QUI
HABVERVNT VNVM FILIVM ET DVAS FILLAS
QVORVM ANIMABVS PROPICIETVR DEVS



FIRLE: THOMAS AND ELIZABETH GAGE.

The achievement in the centre is identical with that in No. III. The dexter shield bears Gage, quartering St. Clere, impaling: *Argent a chevron between three escallops sable*, for Littleton. The sinister, quartering St. Clere, impaling: *Argent a cross moline sable*, for Copley.

(*Gage*, 237), John was the eldest son, and heir of Sir Edward Gage. 'He married first, Elizabeth, who from the armorial bearings on his tomb appears to have been of the family of Littleton, of Frankley; secondly Margaret, daughter of Sir Roger Copley of Gatton, in Surrey, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Shelley; and dying on the tenth of October 1595, at the age of fifty-six, without issue, his estates devolved on the issue of his brother Thomas.'

The brass is illustrated in *Gage*, 237; *S.A.C.* XIII. 15 (head of second wife); *Sussex N. & Q.* II. 177.

V. *Thomas Gage, Esq., (died 1590) and wife Elizabeth, with one son (effigy lost) and two daughters; engraved c. 1595. On wall of north aisle.*

Two standing effigies, turned slightly towards each other. Thomas is represented with short hair, beard, and moustache, wearing a ruff, and armour similar to Nos. III and IV, but with shorter tassets. His wife Elizabeth wears the Paris hood and veil, ruff, long gown falling in pleats over a farthingale, and fastened at the waist with a bow; embroidered under-dress, and small shoes.

On a plate below are the two daughters, in the same attire as their mother; the dexter one is kneeling at a desk with an open book upon it, the other kneels behind her; the figure of the son is lost. The effigies of the parents measure $25\frac{1}{2}$ and $24\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The inscription, $20\frac{1}{4}$ by 5 in., is in five lines in roman capitals.

Translation: 'Here lies Thomas Gage, Esquire, and his wife Elizabeth, who died A.D. 1590, who had one son and two daughters, on whose souls may God have mercy.'

Over the head of the man is an achievement, $8\frac{1}{4}$ by $9\frac{3}{4}$ in., identical with that in No. III.

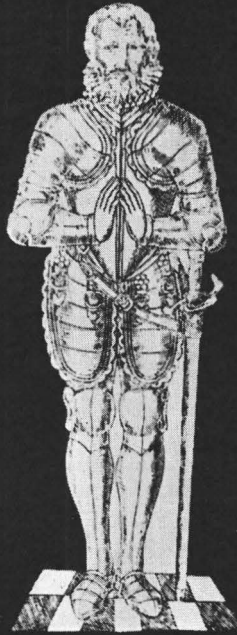
Over the lady's head is a shield, 7 by $5\frac{3}{4}$ in., bearing Gage, quartering St. Clere, impaling: *Quarterly of six*. I Guldeforde. II Halden. III Mortimer. IV Durward. V Howe. VI Filliol.

Thomas was the third son of Sir Edward Gage, Knt.; Elizabeth was the daughter of Sir Thomas Guldeforde, of Hemsted, Kent; they had one son John, and two daughters.

The brass is illustrated in *Gage*, 238; *S.C.M.* VI. 223.

VI. *G(eorge (?)) Gage, engraved c. 1595, inscription mutilated, achievement, and fragment of marginal inscription. On wall of north aisle.*

G(eorge) Gage, $25\frac{3}{4}$ in., is represented with short hair, beard, and moustache, and in armour similar to the preceding effigies, except for



HIC IACET C
ANNO DNI

QVID CARO QVID VITA HÆC FLOS PVIVIS ET VMBRA

FIRLE: GEORGE GAGE.



HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MARY HOWARD
DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM LORD EVRE SHE DIED
AT FIRLE THE 28TH OF IANVARIE ANNO DN̄I: 1638
AGED 36 YEARES WHEN SHE HAD BENNE MARIED
18 YEARES WANTING A QUARTER TO S^R WILLIAM
HOWARD ELDEST SONNE TO S^R PHILIPP HOWARD
SONNE & HEIRE TO Y^E LORD WILLIAM HOWARD
YONGEST SONNE TO Y^E DVKE OF NORFOLKE .

FIRLE: LADY MARY HOWARD.

two slight differences, viz., the pauldrons almost meet in front and there are plates below the knee-pieces.

There is only a portion of the inscription left:

HIC IACET G. . . .

ANNO DÑI. . . .

and a fragment of a marginal inscription with text, $22\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., in roman capitals:

QVID CARO QVID VITA HAEC FLOS PVLVIS ET VMBRA

Translation: 'What is flesh, what is this life?—a flower, then dust and shadow.'

At the top of the brass is an achievement, $8\frac{1}{4}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., as in No. III. Sir Edward had a son George, possibly this is he (see *Gage*, 237).

VII. *Mary Howard, 1638(-9), with inscription. Nave.*

A 'shrouded' effigy of Mary Howard, on a plate 18 by $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The inscription, 21 by 9 in., is in eight lines, in roman capitals.

The brass is illustrated in *Girls' Own Paper*, XIV. 429; *S.A.C.* XLII. 18 (head); *S.C.M.* VI. 220.

VIII. *Inscription, Alice Levett, 1676. Nave.*

On a rectangular plate, $19\frac{1}{4}$ by 7 in., a five-line inscription in roman capitals, to Alice wife of Thomas Levett, Vicar, with the last word in text.

HERE LYES ALICE Y^E WIFE OF
THO LEVETT VICAR OF
THIS PARISH WHO DYED
M^{CH} 29 1676
Resurgam

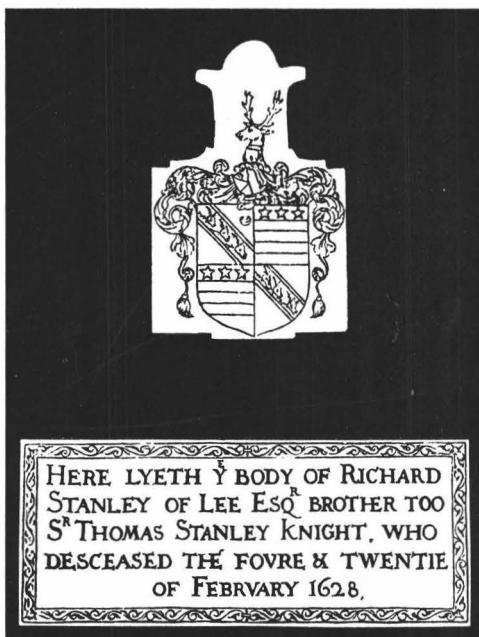
FITTLEWORTH

*Inscription and achievement, Richard Stanley of Lee, Esq., 1628(-9).
On wall of chancel.*

On a rectangular plate, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{4}$ in., a five-line inscription in roman capitals, to Richard Stanley of Lee, Esq., brother of Sir Thomas Stanley, Knt.

The border of the plate is decorated with a scroll pattern.

The achievement is on a curiously shaped plate, but is not palimpsest; it was examined in 1917. It bears a shield of arms, Quarterly, I and IV, *Argent on a bend azure cotised vert 3 bucks' heads or*, for Stanley, differenced with a crescent; II and III, *Gules two bars argent in chief three molets or*, for Awsthwaite.



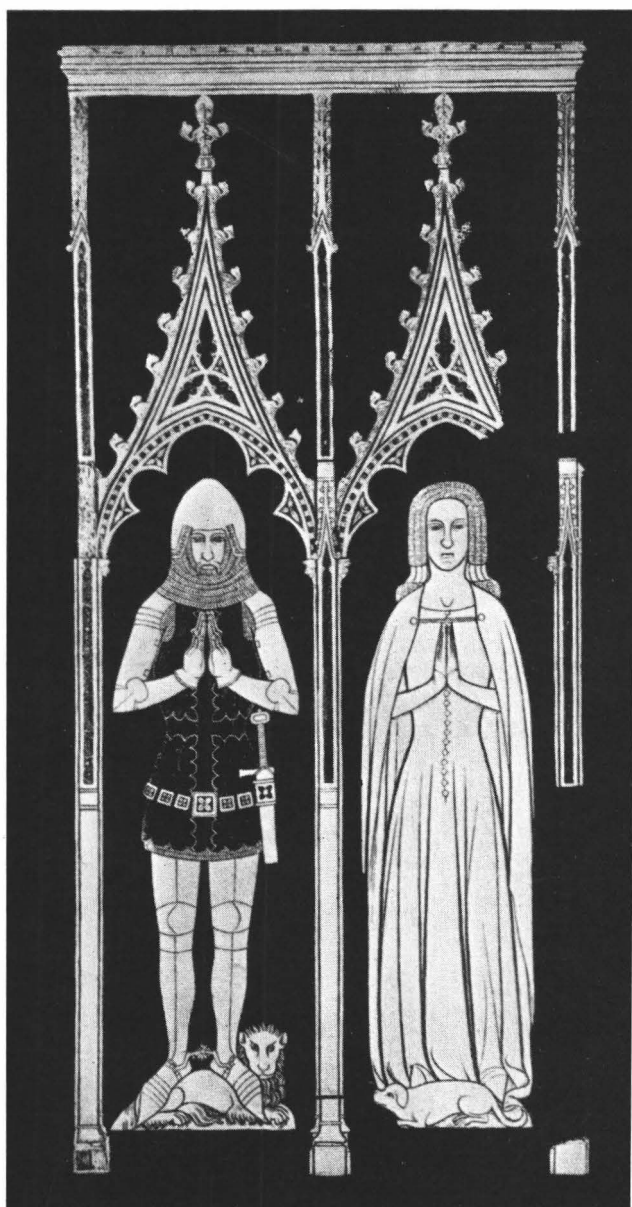
Dallaway (II. i. 344) says, Richard was the 'son of John Stanley of Dalgarth, Co. Cumberland . . . he had 2 sons Thos. & John.'

(Gen. Fane Lambarde, *S.C.M.* iv. 1063.) 'Richard Stanley . . . was descended from the 2nd son of Nicholas Stanley who married Constance, daughter and heiress of Thomas Awsthwaite of Cumberland in or about 1346.'

FLETCHING

I. *Sir* — *Dalyngrige and wife, inscription lost, c. 1380. On altar tomb, south transept.*

Two standing effigies, full-face; it is uncertain who they represent. The man is in armour of the Mixed Mail and Plate Period and has a moustache. He wears a pointed bascinet and camail fastened to it by a cord passing through staples; a jupon escalloped at the lower edge, on which is emblazoned his coat of arms (*a cross engrailed*), a mail shirt which appears below the jupon, and at the arm-pits; shoulder-, arm-, and elbow-pieces; leather gloves with steel knobs; leg- and



FLETCHING: DALINGRIGGE.

knee-pieces, pointed sollarers, with mail gussets, and rowel spurs. The bawdrick is worn horizontally, fastened with a clasp, and has a quatrefoil pattern, repeated on the sword, which hangs straight at the left side—it has straight quillons, only half of it remains; no dagger is visible; at his feet is a lion full-face. The lady wears the 'nebulé' head-dress, a mantle, held in front by a slide fastened with two plain brooches; a kirtle with low neck, close-fitting bodice buttoned down the front, and flowing skirt; tight sleeves terminating in mittens buttoned from the elbow to the hand; a small dog lies at her feet, facing to the dexter. The effigies measure 3 ft. 9½ in.; surrounding them is a double canopy, with entablature, side shafts, and a central shaft between the figures, which is uncommon; the side-shafts and sinister arch are mutilated; the inscription is lost.

(*S.A.C.* II. 310), Lower says that the Fletching brass probably belonged to the senior branch of the family and not to the Bodiam branch, and suggests that Walter Dalyngruge, Esq. may be the person commemorated. (p. 309) 'This beautiful brass lies on an altar-tomb in the south transept . . . and but for its heraldic accompaniments would be unappropriated, as there are no remains of an inscription. The surcote of the Knight however displays the engrailed cross of the once influential family of Dalyngruge: while the same coat accompanied by its crest, a unicorn's head, carved in stone, is affixed to the wall at the back, of the tomb.'

(*Antiquarian Repertory*, III. 186) . . . 'This is the coat armour of Walter de la Lynde of Bolbrook: and by the coat on Bodeham castle gate it appears also to be the coat of Dalingregge, and the crest confirms it, being a unicorn, which on an accurate inspection the crest in Fletching plainly appears, the hole for the horn being visible, though the horn itself is lost. It is uncertain whether this monument was made to commemorate a person of the name of De la Lynde or Dalin-gregge as the latter on his marriage with the heir general of De la Lynde, assumed the coat armour of that family. Communicated by the late Sir Wm. Burrell, Bart., LL.D.'

The whole brass is 7 ft. 7 in. long by 3 ft. 1 in. wide. The brass is illustrated in *Ant. Repertory*, ed. 1807, III. 186; *Boutell, Series*; *Foster, Feudal Arms*, 70 (8vo), 66 (4to), man only; *S.A.C.* II. 309 and XLII. 5 (head of lady); *V. and A. Mus. List*, 2nd ed., pl. 8.; *Woodman*, 27; *S.C.M.* III. 560.

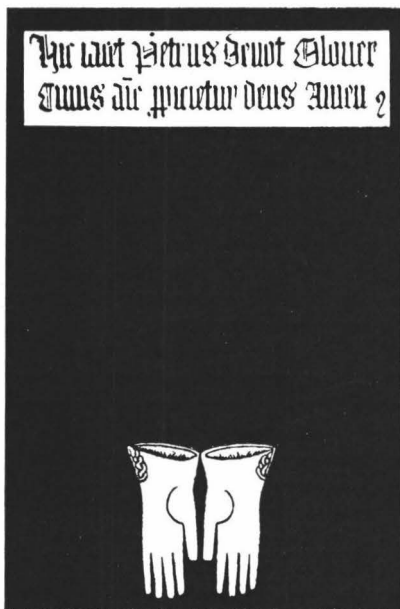
II. *Pair of gloves and inscription, Peter Denot, glover, c. 1460. Mural north aisle.*

On a slab against the wall of the north aisle is a pair of gloves, 4½ in. long, and a two-line inscription, 10½ by 2¾ in., in black letter:

Hic iacet Petrus Denot Glouer | Cuius a(n)i(m)a p(ro)picietur
deus Amen.

Translation: 'Here lies Peter Denot, glover, on whose soul may God have mercy.'

(*S.A.C.* iv. 233), 'Glover. The Oxford Manual of Brasses assigns to the brass the date of about 1450; Manning's Catalogue that of about 1480.' As he was pardoned for his share in the rebellion of



Jack Cade (1450)¹ the brass cannot be before that date. It is not possible to decide whether the name is 'Denot' or 'Devot'.

The brass is illustrated in *Boutell, Christian Mon.* 97.

FRAMFIELD

Edward Gage, Esq., 1595, with one son, and wife Margaret, with five daughters, inscription in stone. On wall of south chancel.

On a rectangular plate, 26½ by 16½ in. ; Edward Gage and his wife kneel on cushions, opposite to each other, at a table with two open books upon it; their son and five daughters kneel behind them. Edward is in civil dress; he has short hair, moustache, and pointed beard, and wears a ruff; doublet buttoned down the front; a long full gown with short embroidered sleeves, with long false sleeves falling behind, and a tippet on the shoulders; his son is dressed in ruff, doublet, and trunk hose, and full cape hanging nearly to the knee. His wife Margaret wears the Paris hood and veil, ruff, over-dress

¹ *S.A.C.* xviii. 25.

with full sleeves, over a plain under-dress; her five daughters are dressed in the same fashion but have pointed bodices finished with a bow. The floor is a chequered pavement. Between the parents is a shield: *Quarterly, I and IV Gage; II and III St. Clere, impaling: Argent a chevron between three scallop shells*—intended for Shelley.



There are two inscriptions, cut in stone, one above the brass and one below:

(Top.) HERE LYETH YE BODIE OF EDWARD GAGE ESQVIRE & MARGARET HIS WIFE (DAUGHTER OF SIR IOHN SHELLIE OF MICHELGROVE) & HAD 3 SONNES & SEAVEN DAUGHTERS. ANNO DO(MI)NI 1595.

The lower inscription is the same quotation from the Office for the Dead which occurs on the brass of John Shelley at Clapham (No. VI), and the two brasses are so similar that they must have been executed by the same hand at the same time, and were probably part of the series of Gage brasses executed about 1596.¹

Edward Gage belonged to the junior branch of the Gages of West Firle.

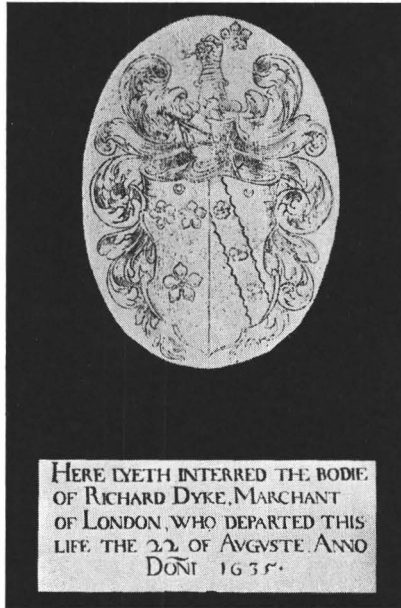
¹ *S.N.Q.* II. 175-7. As the brass of Margaret's parents (see Clapham, No. V) shows her using the correct coat of Shelley, the fesse and wheel shells, impaled with Gage, it seems likely that the engraver of the Gage brasses blundered, probably working from a rough trick of the arms and misled by the Littleton coat, of chevron and scallops, on the brass of John Gage (Firle, No. IV).—*Editor.*

FRANT

Inscription and achievement, Richard Dyke, 1635. Nave.

On a rectangular plate, 17 by 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., a four-line inscription in roman capitals.

The achievement, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 in., bears the arms of Dyke—*Or three cinquefoils sable, differenced with an annulet, impaling: [Ermine] on a bend engrailed sable three cinquefoils or, differenced with a crescent, for*



Fifield, alias Lowe. Rising from the helm is the crest of Dyke. A mailed hand grasping by the stem a cinquefoil. Richard Dyke was 'One of the Captaines of the Citty.'¹

*Lost Brass*I. *Four shields of Fowles.*

Burrell (Add. MS. 5697, f. 212), 'Four brass Escotcheons, one at each corner and one in the centre, of Fowles, also 2 Escotcheons & a crest with this inscription E.F.'

FRISTON

Thomas Selwyn, 1539, and wife Margery, 1542, one shield. Nave.

Two standing effigies, 15 in., turned towards each other.

Thomas (mutilated) is in civil dress; he has long hair parted in the

¹ *Visitation of London* (Harl. Soc.), 244.



Off yo' chauntye for the Soules of Thomas Selwyn & Margery his wyf
whiche Thomas decessed the xxiiij day of September & dyed at London the said
Margery decessed the xxviii day of October & dyed at London the said

FRISTON: THOMAS AND MARGERY SELWYN.

centre, and is clean-shaven; he wears a doublet under a long fur-lined cloak, the arms coming through slits edged with fur, and low shoes with broad toes.

His wife's effigy is also mutilated; she wears the pedimental type of head-dress with plain lappets, pleated partlet, long dress with tight bodice, and sleeves with fur cuffs, girdle with metal tag hanging centrally, broad shoes, with thick soles.

They stand upon grass mounds.

The inscription, $24\frac{3}{4}$ by 3 in., is in three lines in black letter:

Of yo' charite p̄y for the Soules of Thomas Selwyn & Margery
his Wyffe | whiche Thomas decessyd the xxii day of Septēber,
A^odñi M^vcxxxix & the sayd | m'gery decessyd the xxviii day of
Octobr̄ A^odni M^vcxlīi. ̄ whos' soules ihū haue m'cy. |

Above their heads is a shield, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., with the arms of Selwyn—*Argent on a bend cotised sable three annulets or, within a border engrailed gules.*

Friston Place was the seat of the Selwyns.

EXCAVATION OF A CELTIC VILLAGE

ON THE LADIES' GOLF COURSE

THE DYKE, BRIGHTON: 1935

BY G. P. BURSTOW, B.A., AND A. E. WILSON, D.LITT.

THE thanks of the writers are due to the Crown Lands authorities, the tenant farmer Mr. R. S. Williams of Saddlescombe, and the Committee of the Ladies' Golf Club for permission to conduct this excavation.

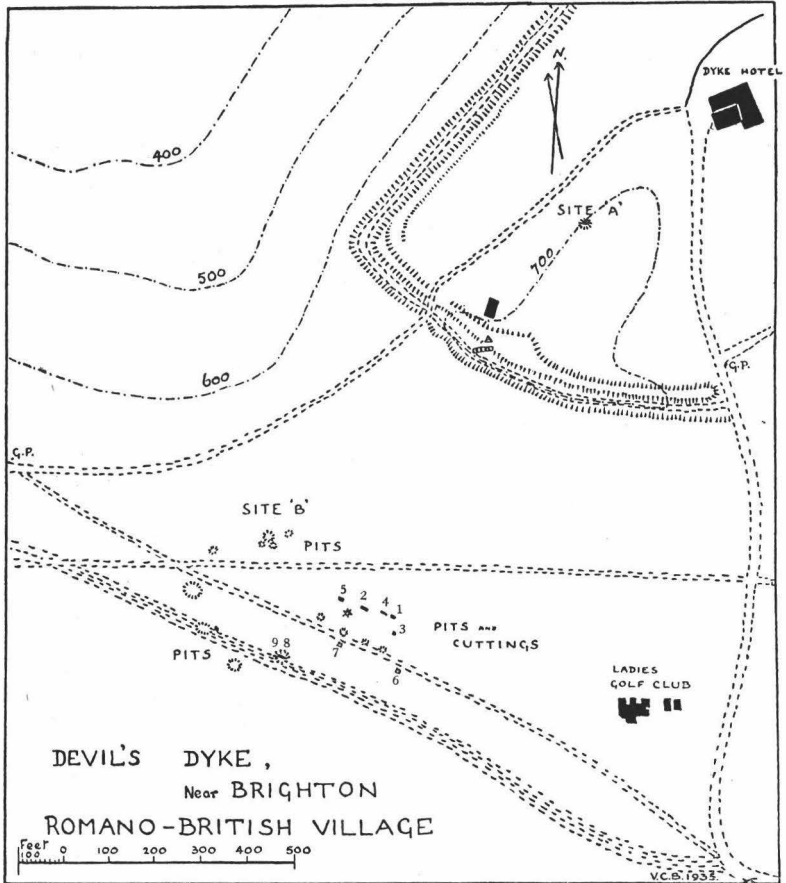
Evidence that a site existed below the SW. rampart of the Dyke Camp was not lacking. On the SE. slope of Fulking Hill above Alder Bottom, and extending to another village site beyond Scabes Castle on the SW. spur of the Downs from the Dyke Camp, are signs of a lynchet area.¹ Above the north limit of this area, between the ancient trackway which follows the crest of the Downs to the Adur Valley and the SW. rampart of the Dyke Camp, there are distinct signs of depressions on the ground. The groundsman of the Golf Course has in the past unearthed quantities of soapy black pottery and in one bunker near the third green a coin of Claudius. There are more depressions south of the trackway and now under the greens and fairways of the lower part of the course, but there is some doubt whether these are habitation sites or pockets of natural clay.

Besides our excavations on the village site which we called Site B we conducted a small excavation inside the ramparts of the Camp about half-way between the SW. rampart and the Dyke Hotel. This we called Site A. The finds in both sites indicate that they are of the same period.

METHODS OF EXCAVATION. The depressions which we were able to dig depended upon their relation to the golf course. This deprived us of several likely places which were under the fairways. However, in Site B there were

¹ *Antiquity*, ix, map, p. 448.

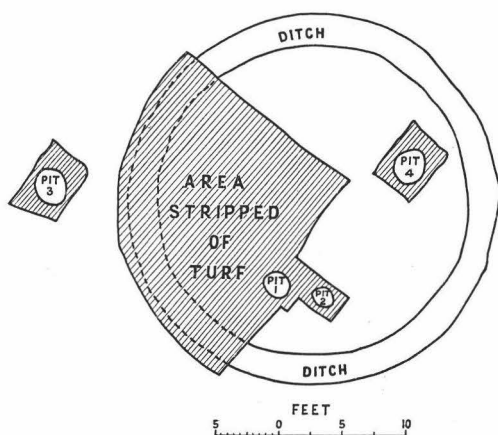
several pits to be dug between the fairways and the ancient Downland track. We 'bosed' the likely places where depressions were evident to determine their extent and then dug them in spits of 9 in. As the objects



found in the top spits were of the same period as those found below, there is no need to differentiate them here.

Site A. There were signs of a circular hut site, 281 1/2 ft. in diameter from the outer edge, surrounded by a shallow ditch 2 ft. across. Inside the circle were three depressions, Pits 1, 2, and 4 on the plans, and just outside another, Pit 3. We stripped a considerable area over

the ditch in the hope of finding post-holes, but without success. It was evident that the ditch had been dug entirely in the top-soil and had served as a bedding-trench for a circle of contiguous vertical timbers forming the wall of the round hut. The survival of the hut-plan in such circumstances was remarkable.



We uncovered the four pits.

- Pit 1. Length 2 ft. 6 in. Width 2 ft. Depth 1 ft. 6 in. No finds.
 Pit 2. Circular. Diameter 2 ft. Depth 2 ft. Finds: about 30 fragments of pottery, 5 beach pebbles, and some animal bone.
 Pit 3. Circular. Diameter 2 ft. 6 in. Depth 2 ft. Contained a quantity of mussel shells.
 Pit 4. Circular. Diameter 2 ft. Depth 2 ft. 6 in. No finds except one sherd of coarse pottery on the surface.

Site B. We excavated 9 depressions: Nos. 1 to 5 just north of the trackway leading to Fulking, Nos. 6 to 9 between the trackway and the ancient highway.

- Pit 1. Circular. Diameter 1 ft. 6 in. Depth 2 ft. 9 in. A little pottery.
 Pit 2. This was a twin pit divided by a thin chalk wall.
 2a. Length 2 ft. 3 in. Width 1 ft. 6 in.
 2b. Length 2 ft. 3 in. Width 1 ft.
 Depth of each pit 2 ft. 6 in.
 A quantity of pottery came from this pit.
 Pit 3. A natural depression? One calcinated flint was found and a handful of sherds of pottery.
 Pit 4. A natural depression? Nothing found.
 Pit 5. Circular. Diameter 2 ft. 6 in. Depth 3 ft. with perpendicular

sides. Finds: Beach pebbles, one calcinated flint, and a handful of sherds of Gallo-Belgic ware.

Pit 6. Length 6 ft. Width 6 ft. approx. Depth 3 ft. 6 in.

This pit was more prolific than the preceding ones. We found quantities of domestic animal bones and large quantities of pottery with fine rims and decorations. At the bottom of the pit were 118 oyster shells. As in the preceding pits, there was a distinct absence of calcinated flints.

Pit 7. Length 8 ft. Width 6 ft. Depth 1 ft. We hoped that this was the site of a hut but found no signs of floor, or post-holes. A considerable amount of pottery was found and 2 coins identified by the British Museum as follows:

1. A small bronze of Claudius. Inscription illegible.
2. A silver coin of Epaticcus.

Obverse. Legend EPATI. Head of Hercules in lion's skin, the jaws projecting under his chin. Behind a covered object with



COIN OF EPATICCUS.

a pellet in the centre of its looped end. The whole within a beaded circle.

Reverse. Uninscribed. Eagle perched on a snake, its wings expanded and its head turned to the left. Above its neck a ring ornament. A beaded circle surrounds the whole.¹

Note on Epaticcus. Nothing in literature is known about him. From the gold coins of his which have the inscription TASCIO F. he seems to have been the son of Tasciovanus and the brother of Cunobelinus, Shakespeare's Cymbeline. In Savernake forest coins of Epaticcus have been found in conjunction with a coin of Tiberius. The date is thought to have been round A.D. 5.

Pits 8 and 9. We made a cutting 23 ft. long and 5 ft. 10 in. wide across a large depression almost on the ancient trackway. On the surface it seemed to be a hut site with a small annexe in the NW. Our cutting crossed this annexe as well as the depression from NW. to SE. Both depressions yielded quantities of pottery and animal bones. They were more prolific in the annexe. Also we

¹ Evans, *Ancient British Coins*, 276-84, plate VIII, No. 13; *Antiquity*, 1933, pp. 285-6.

found 11 calcinated flints, a hammer stone, 7 beach pebbles, and a bronze coin of Marcus Aurelius in good condition.

Obverse. A bearded head facing right. Inscription—ANTONINUS.
AUG. GERM. SARM.

Reverse. A female figure standing between the letters S.C.
Inscription. XXII IMP VIII.

Both the coins and the pottery seem to indicate that this was a Celtic village inhabited just before and just after the Claudian invasion. It is interesting in that all the finds belong to one period. It confirms the view that the Claudian invasion did not have to contend with an armed resistance of the Celts of the south of Britain, but that the inhabitants submitted peacefully and continued upon their lawful occasions under the Pax Romana.

Our thanks are due to Dr. E. Cecil Curwen who obtained permission for us to dig, to Messrs. Holleyman and Hollingdale for their great assistance in digging out and filling in, and to Mr. Hards, the green-keeper, for the use of his shed for keeping our tools.

REPORT ON THE POTTERY

BY C. F. C. HAWKES, F.S.A.

The native ware is typical La Tène III, largely wheel-made and exhibiting a range of types which though often clumsy, and always adequate rather than really high-class, definitely stands for an 'Iron Age C' culture, in other words a Belgic or Belgicized civilization.

The site is thus allied to west Sussex (cf. Selsey, *Antiq. Journ.* xiv) and Hampshire (Twyford Down, Hants Field Club, 1936; Corhampton; Isle of Wight sites as *Antiq. Journ.* xv, 355), rather than to east Sussex (contrast the Caburn pottery with its strong non-Belgic tradition). For other central Sussex sites of similar character cf. Park Brow, "Romano-Celtic" site at the foot of the hill' (*Archæologia*, LXXVI) and Kingston Buci (*S.A.C.* LXXII. 198 ff., class D ware).

There is of course more evidence for this sort of 'Belgicization' in central Sussex than there was when the Kingston Buci paper was written, and what has

been said there should be modified accordingly; but I think of it as a fusion between incoming Belgic people, propagating new ways of doing things but not necessarily very numerous, and the native sort of Celts.

Pottery very little less Belgic-looking than this is now known to have been made by the Iceni in Norfolk at this period under Belgic influence, although we know that they were wholly non-Belgic, and even perhaps politically anti-Belgic.

It is true that there are no bead rims such as are common in Belgic La Tène III sites in Wessex, but their presence is not indispensable and indeed is more usual in districts where there is a La Tène II native tradition of making rather the same sort of rim (cf. on the saucepan La Tène II pots at the Trundle), which helped the popularity of the fully fledged bead rim on bowls and shouldered pots of Belgic introduction. This La Tène II material is absent here, and the absence of bead-rim ware is perhaps all the less surprising. Anyhow, it is the necked pottery with its roll rims and pear-shaped bodies that is the main characteristic of the La Tène III period, and that is abundantly present.

The Epaticcus coin indicates a date about A.D. 1 to 20 or so (*Antiquity*, Sept. 1933); this was a time of constant dynastic squabbles and grabbing warfare among the various British-Belgic princes, and in this region outside any main block of homogeneous tribal culture like Wilts., Essex, or Kent, and rather in a zone of uneven interplay of Belgic and native, it would be rash at present to ascribe it to any particular historical grouping. It illustrates Belgic influence on, and a degree of Belgic penetration among, the Celts of central Sussex in the period on either side of A.D. 1, i.e. within the extreme limits 50 B.C. to A.D. 43 continuing up to an extreme possible limit of somewhere round A.D. 75 to 80.

The Selsey site also lasted to Flavian times, and the suppression of both settlements may have been due to changes introduced when the 'client' king Cogidubnus was somewhere about then superseded by direct Roman administration. This post-Roman-Conquest continua-

tion is attested by harder and 'scrubbier' fabric, though the pottery never gets really Roman. It is not necessary to go through the material group by group commenting on the native ware. It forms a good homogeneous series.

The imported ware consists of fragments of Gallo-Belgic ware and other continental Roman wares and their imitations. (See its occurrence at Chichester in *S.A.C.* LXXVI, where a full account is given.)

The pieces in the various groups or spits can now be described very briefly seriatim. With them I note genuine Romano-British ware, also 'imported' in the sense of being bought, not made by the villagers.

Pit 2. Rim of a rather squat white beaker, probably imported; sherds of buff jug and of pink jug-neck with white slip (more probably made somewhere in Britain in imitation of imported types); bit of foot of red (Gallo-Belgic 'Terra Rubra') cup or bowl.

All these occur at Colchester and need indicate no earlier date than Claudian, i.e. ten or twelve years from A.D. 43, though of course the Terra Rubra and white beakers do appear there as imports in pre-Conquest times.

Romano-British. Hard grey, any date from Claudian to Flavian.

Pit 6, spit 2. Scrap of roulette-ornamented Gallo-Belgic beaker.

Not likely to be Pre-Claudian.

Pit 9, spit 1. Early Roman jug-rim consistent with a Claudian date; not likely to be an earlier import.

Pit 9, spit 2. Pink jug-rim with white slip. Not before Claudian.

N.B. The Marcus Aurelius coin must be a later intruder, I think, definitely.

AN EARLY BRITISH AGRICULTURAL VILLAGE SITE ON HIGHDOLE HILL, NEAR TELSCOMBE

BY G. A. HOLLEYMAN

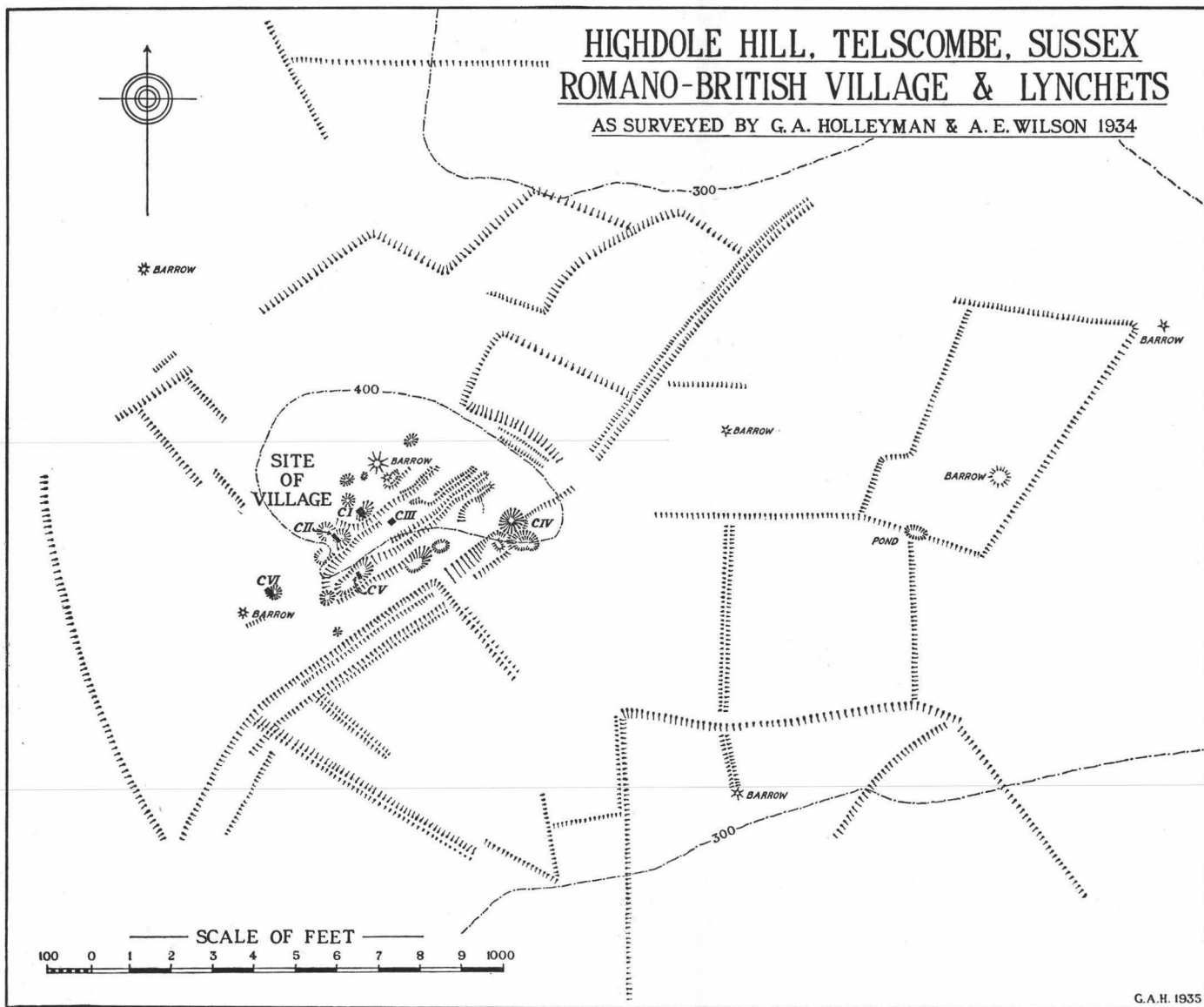
HIGHDOLE HILL lies five miles to the east of Brighton and one mile north-north-west of Telscombe. It is one of the higher points on the long north-to-south ridge which joins the main northern escarpment of the Downs above Kingston-by-Lewes and terminates at the cliff edge in the south. From its summit, which attains a height of 400 ft., the observer commands a splendid view embracing the white cliffs of Seaford Head and a broad stretch of the English Channel to the south and Mount Caburn to the north-east.

The site of the village rests on the crown of the hill and comprises a series of shallow circular depressions varying from 20 ft. to 50 ft. in diameter. Some slight bank-like formations are also apparent, although their purpose is rather obscure. Two of them appear to form a vague roadway running through the settlement from north-east to south-west, but their use as such is discounted by the finding of a dwelling-pit (Cutting III) midway between them. At the eastern end of the site two deeper pits are to be seen, apparently breaching a lynchet. As a trial trench (Cutting IV) in the northernmost one yielded only mediæval sherds, it seems probable that these were constructed long after the village was deserted.

Well-preserved lynchets, enclosing typical Celtic fields, completely surround the site. Many of them are of considerable dimensions, with their vertical heights ranging from 6 to 15 ft., showing that the fields they delimit must have been under the plough for long periods of time. A double-lynchet road runs into the village from the north-east, while a rather mutilated example

HIGHDOLE HILL, TELSCOMBE, SUSSEX ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE & LYNCHETS

AS SURVEYED BY G. A. HOLLEYMAN & A. E. WILSON 1934



skirts its southern side and runs away towards the south-west.

These lynchets do not constitute a single isolated group. They form part of a large group which extends eastwards over the whole of Fore Hill and northwards in a continuous belt to Iford Hill.¹ Integrally associated with these fields are two other occupation sites of Romano-British date, several double-lynchet roads, and a well-preserved stretch of bivallate road.

The site was first discovered by the writer early in 1934 and surveyed, with the assistance of Dr. A. E. Wilson, in the following June. During the last two weeks in August 1935 the writer, on behalf of the Brighton and Hove Archæological Society, with the joint assistance of Dr. A. E. Wilson and a party of volunteers, made a series of six trial cuttings with the object of finding hut floors. Evidence of three dwellings was found in the area examined, together with a series of objects and pottery about to be described.

THE HUT FLOORS

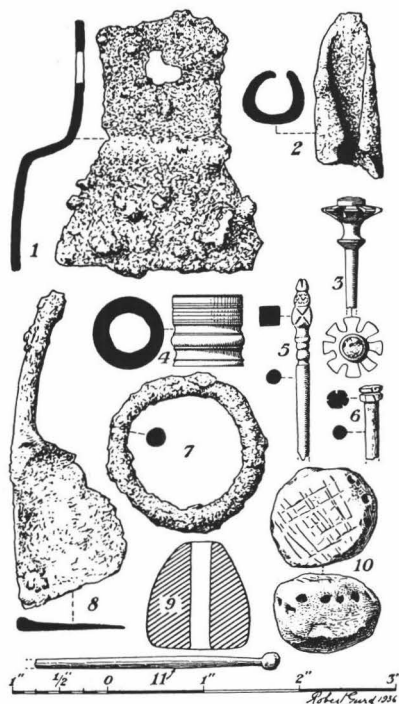
Cutting I. This revealed a shallow circular depression 13 ft. in diameter. The filling exhibited no stratification, the depth of turf, mould, and chalk rubble covering the solid chalk varying from 6 to 12 in. Two slightly deeper depressions were encountered, one near the centre of the floor, which may have served as a socket for a central post, and the other, 5 ft. from the first, which contained a small quantity of charcoal. No post-holes or other features were discovered in this or the other cuttings to throw any light on the construction of the huts. Besides a large amount of sherds the following objects were found:

The head of a Roman bronze pin (Fig. 3). A radiate design consisting of eight rays with a centre decorated with blue enamel of which traces still remain. Mr. Reginald Smith and Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, of the British Museum, put its date at late first to second century A.D., and add that it is a very unusual design, no parallels having been traced.

Several fragments of Roman blue glass.

¹ G. A. Holleyman, *Antiquity*, ix. 443-54.

Iron objects. These comprise about 50 nails and bolts, several nondescript pieces of thin metal, some pierced with nail holes (Fig. 1), which must have served as door-fittings, a flat elongated object, 4 in. long by 1 in. wide, with a flange on one side which was probably a knife-blade, and a small socket (Fig. 2) which had formed part of a lance-head or agricultural implement.



FIGS. 1-11. HIGHDOLE: METAL AND BONE OBJECTS.

A few small fragments of Roman tiles.

Four quartzite oval pebbles. Their lengths are $3\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 in. respectively. These bear no trace of abrasions suggesting use as hammer-stones.

A few pebbles of the size attributed to sling stones.

Several fragments of Lower Greensand rotary-querns, representing both top and bottom stones.

In addition to the above were found numerous calcined flints, marine mollusca shells, and much animal bone, including the antler of a red deer with one tine sawn off.

Cutting III. This was made into gently sloping ground 70 ft. to the east of Cutting I. There was no surface

evidence of its position except a patch of thickly growing grass, which when percussed sounded hollow. The area of the cutting was $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 13 ft. and revealed a circular dwelling-pit 13 ft. in diameter, with regular sloping sides and a central depth below the surface of 2 ft. 9 in. The filling consisted of chalk rubble and mould, unstratified, through which were distributed hundreds of flint nodules. The presence of the latter in such numbers may be due to their having been banked round the perimeter of the hut as a foundation wall for the superstructure. This pit yielded by far the greater number of the finds. Pottery, marine shells, animal bone, and calcined flints were abundant. The following objects were also found:

A small carved chalk drum (Fig. 10).¹

A carved bone hair-pin (Fig. 11) of a type common throughout the Roman occupation.

A few small pieces of Roman blue glass.

Several fragments of Lower Greensand rotary-querns, including part of the hopper of an upper stone.

Numerous nails and nondescript iron objects which were most probably door-fittings, also a curved object 3 in. long with one end flattened into a blade 1 in. wide (Fig. 8) which may have been a knife or razor.

Several fragments of Roman tiles and a portion of a hollow hypocaust brick.

Portion of a broken quartzite hammer stone.

A quartzite whetstone 7 in. long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. square. As the ends were abraded it was probably used as a hammer-stone as well.

Cutting VI. This was a trench roughly 24 ft. long by $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide cut into a large circular depression 200 ft. to the south-west of Cutting II. It revealed the solid chalk at the western end descending rapidly to a depth of 2 ft. 6 in. and then sloping gently upwards towards the east. The filling was of unstratified chalk rubble and mould.

The usual quota of animal bone, marine mollusca, and calcined flints were unearthed together with a quantity of sherds belonging principally to La Tène III

¹ A possible parallel is from an Early Iron Age A to Romano-British site on Cold Kitchen Hill, Wilts. (See *Catalogue of Devizes Museum*, part 2, 2nd ed. 1934, p. 124.)

types. A handful of iron nails, several pieces of Lower Greensand rotary-querns, and a clay spindle-whorl (Fig. 9) were the only other finds of note.

OTHER CUTTINGS

Cutting II. An exploratory trench, 15 ft. long by 8 ft. wide, in a circular hollow between Cuttings I and VI and 75 ft. from the former. It revealed a gently sloping chalk floor with a maximum central depth of 2 ft. 6 in. The filling differed from those of the other cuttings in consisting of a homogeneous fine chalk rubble or silt below the turf and humus. It was thought at first that the hollow had once been used as a pond or water catchment, but the examination of the mollusca (see Mr. A. S. Kennard's report) gave no support to this theory. It is possible, however, that it was for some time used as a sump. Objects were found at all depths but principally at the bottom and just below the turf. Besides the usual sherds, &c., were found:

Two bone hair-pins (Figs. 5 and 6) with the shanks broken off.

A lathe-turned bone ring (Fig. 4) which may have formed the pommel of a knife.

Some fragments of Lower Greensand rotary querns.

Portion of what appears to be the bottom stone of a Lower Greensand saddle-quern exhibiting a worn concave surface. This is by no means an isolated example of a saddle-quern in a Romano-British settlement. Specimens have been found on Wolstonbury Hill¹ and in Arundel Park,² in Sussex, as well as elsewhere.

Five flint hammer-stones, three spherical, two oblong, all showing abrasions.

Base of a shed red deer's antler, with a smooth face where it had been severed from the upper portion.

Cutting IV. A small trial trench into the deep hollow at the eastern end of the settlement. The filling was of Tertiary clay, flints, and pebbles, with a sprinkling of green-glazed mediæval sherds. No comprehensive examination of the site was made but it was probably that of a mediæval shepherd's hut.

Cutting V. This was opened in a large oblong depression 150 ft. south of Cutting I. The solid chalk was en-

¹ S.A.C. LXXVI. 39.

² Report of the Proc. of the Littlehampton Nature and Archaeology Circle, 1926-7.

countered at an average depth of 9 in. Beyond the usual Romano-British sherds were found an iron ring (Fig. 7), $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and two Roman bronze coins of the third century A.D.

THE COINS

The two bronze coins taken from Cutting V have been identified by Mr. H. Mattingley, of the British Museum, as (1) Gallienus, A.D. 253-68, and (2) a very corroded specimen of what was probably a radiate coin, dating about A.D. 270.

THE CHARCOAL

Mr. J. C. Maby, B.Sc., has examined the charcoals found and reports as follows:

Woods Identified.

<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)	Mature wood	9
	Knotty wood	2
<i>Populus sp.</i> (Poplar)	Mature, but collapsed tangentially	1
	Early formed wood	7
	Mature wood	3
<i>Quercus sp.</i> (Common Oak)	Early formed wood	2
	Mature wood	9
	Part of a knot	1

And numerous additional chips and small fragments of Oak and Hazel.

REPORT ON THE ANIMAL REMAINS

BY DR. J. WILFRED JACKSON

The animals represented are:

Sheep. Numerous upper and lower teeth belong to this animal.

Ox. Represented by loose teeth (upper and lower); vertebrae; a small atlas; fragments of a large horn-core; fragments of scapulae and pelves; a right femur (larger than the Glastonbury and other Early Iron Age sites), the full length is 326 mm.; the proximal end of another left femur; a left radius and part of the ulna, full length 300 mm. (larger than the Glastonbury, &c.); the distal end of another radius; two small metacarpals like those from Glastonbury, one is 186 mm. in length, the other 171 mm.; the proximal end of another and larger metacarpal, also the distal end of a further example (these two portions are larger than those from Glastonbury, &c., and suggest that a small type like the Celtic ox was used for food purposes, also a larger animal, perhaps imported); five astragali (two are the same as others from Glastonbury; the others are larger), their lengths are 57, 63, 67, 67, and 66 mm.

Horse. A small form is represented by a few loose teeth; a pastern

bone, length 75 mm.; a hoof-core; two imperfect tibiae; and a radius with a length of 310 mm. Small horses have been found on Roman and earlier sites.

Pig. Fragments of jaws with teeth; loose teeth (upper and lower); loose incisors; and a few broken bones.

Dog. Fragment of a premaxilla with canine and third incisor teeth; also the proximal part of a radius. It is not possible to identify the breed.

Red Deer. One complete antler and one fragment.

Wild Boar. Four tusks.

All the above are similar to other remains from Roman sites, but their imperfect nature makes it impossible to compare them fully.

REPORT ON THE MOLLUSCA

BY A. S. KENNARD, A.L.S., F.G.S.

Several samples of soil and a number of specimens, all of Romano-British age, were submitted to me. The soil was washed and yielded a fair number of the smaller species.

Non-Marine Mollusca

Ten species were represented, viz.:

<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (Linn.)	.	.	.	.	common
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i> (Drap.)	.	.	.	.	very rare
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i> Sterki	.	.	.	.	common
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (Mull.)	.	.	.	.	very rare
<i>Arion</i> sp.	.	.	.	.	common
<i>Limax</i> sp.	.	.	.	.	very rare
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i> (Linn.)	.	.	.	.	rare
<i>Theba cartusiana</i> (Mull.)	.	.	.	.	very rare
<i>Xerophila itala</i> (Linn.)	.	.	.	.	"
<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i> (Linn.)	.	.	.	.	common

The conditions indicated are grassland with some coarse herbage and a rainfall similar to that of the present time. It is interesting to note the total absence of *Helix aspersa* Mull., a species usually associated with Romano-British occupation and used as food.

Marine Mollusca

Nine species were present, viz.:

Limpet	<i>Patella vulgata</i> (Linn.)	.	.	abundant
Winkle	<i>Littorina littorea</i> (Linn.)	.	.	"
Dog Whelk	<i>Nucella lapillus</i> (Linn.)	.	.	very rare
	<i>Nassarius reticulata</i> (Linn.)	.	.	"
Mussel	<i>Mytilus edulis</i> (Linn.)	.	.	abundant
Oyster	<i>Ostrea edulis</i> (Linn.)	.	.	abundant
Scallop	<i>Pecten maximus</i> (Linn.)	.	.	very rare
Cockle	<i>Cardium</i> sp.	.	.	"
	<i>Pophia</i> sp.	.	.	"

The Limpets, Mussels, Oysters, and Winkles are undoubtedly food debris. The remainder are all probably adventitious. The Dog Whelks and *Nassarius reticulata* may have been accidentally collected with the Winkles but they can hardly be termed edible. Only one valve of the Scallop was found, and this may well have been a dead shell picked up on the shore and used for domestic purposes. I have not seen it from any other Romano-British site, but since it is rather a deep-water form it is unlikely to occur, except dead, to shore collecting.

REPORT ON THE POTTERY FROM HIGHDOLE, TELSCOMBE, AND A NOTE ON FINGER-TIP IMPRESSION WARES

BY MISS C. M. PRESTON

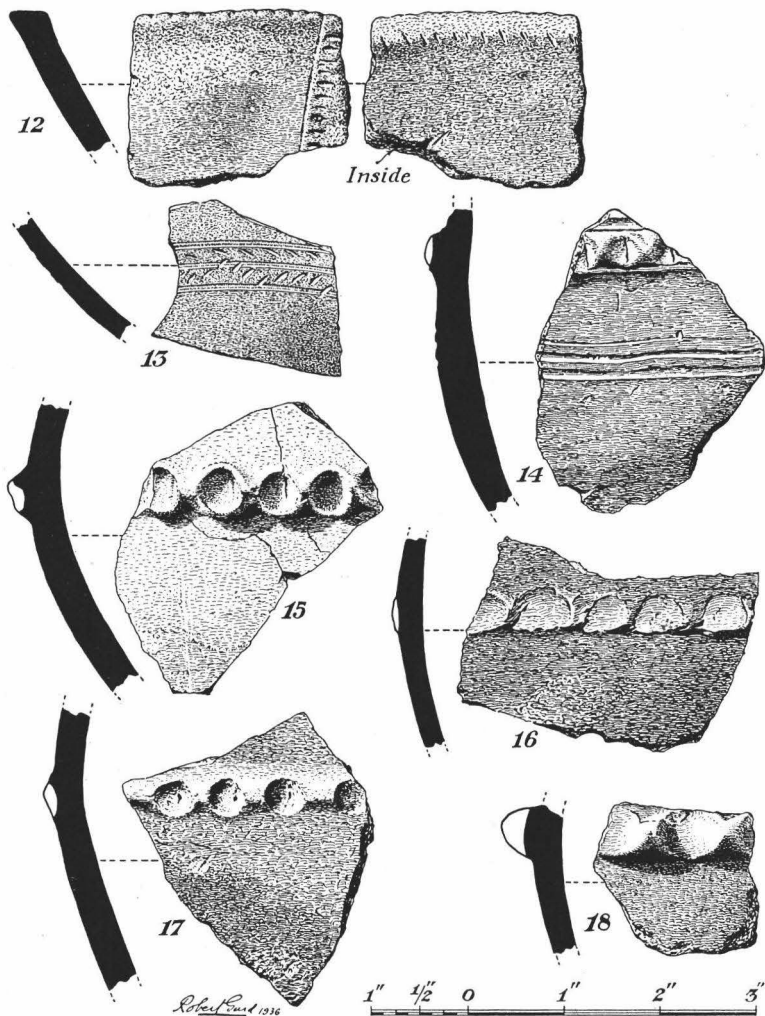
Cutting I. The pottery from this cutting was very fragmentary and few pieces are worthy of comment. The fragments include cooking-pots, both early and late, one mortarium rim of hammer-headed type (see Cutting III, No. 4), one sherd of a small strainer, rim of gritty black-ledged bowl, and a light grey ware imitation of Samian form 38. There is also a considerable quantity of coarse native finger-tip impression ware (see Figs. 14-18). This will be discussed at the end of the report.

One other sherd is of interest and is illustrated in Fig. 12. It is a slanted rim with narrow, shallow indentations on both inner and outer lips. A vertical groove runs down the nearly straight side, and slightly to the right of this is a parallel line of horizontal impressions. The ware is red and sandy. Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes examined this and described it as an Iron Age 'AB' type, the small influence of 'B' being responsible for the paste and shape of rim. Exact analogies are not forthcoming, but it is apparently comparable to the similar class of ware from St. Catherine's Hill.

Cutting II. The two levels found in this cutting are found, on examination, to have no chronological significance. Early and late wares were found in both levels and will be described together.

- (1) Fragment of flat rim of Iron Age 'A' type and paste. This represents the only definitely 'A' ware from the site, although very coarse, hand-made sherds were also found in Cutting VI.
- (2) Rim of wide-mouthed vessel with remains of two low cordons round the neck. For analogies see *Swarling*, pl. ix. Exhibits strong Belgic influence.
- (3) Bowl with horizontal flange. Brown clay with grey core. (Fig. 20.)
- (4) Widely splayed mouth of clay bottle. Rim slightly undercut. Fine grey clay with darker surface.
- (5) Straight-sided dish. Coarse grey ware with blackened exterior surface and grey interior.
- (6) Thick heavy rim of large vessel. Coarse red ware. Native, but Roman influence in the paste.

- (7) Fragment of greyish ware with applied strip of finger-tip decoration. Paste Romanized.
 (8) Widely recurved rim. Pinkish buff ware containing fine grits.



FIGS. 12-18. HIGHDOLE: IRON AGE POTTERY.

- (9) Fragment of a small mortarium with flange missing. Upright rim with central round the upper surface. Slightly micaceous, gritty buff ware, with larger grits on the interior. Third or fourth century.

- (10) Strainer. Red ware, with base square on the outside and rounded inside.
- (11) Slightly thickened rim of wide-shouldered cooking-pot. Coarse red ware. (Fig. 29.)
- (12) Recurved and slightly undercut rim. Light grey, very hard fabric with fine gritted surface. Late Roman.
- (13) Wide flat rim of hard grey ware.
- (14) Rim fragment of beaker or thumb pot. Very fine light brown paste. Late second century. (Fig. 30.)
- (15) Rim of flanged bowl. Gritty grey ware with black surfaces. (Fig. 19.)
- (16) Flat horizontal rim of straight-sided bowl. Grey-buff ware with grey, slightly micaceous surface.

Cutting III.

- (1) Fragment of hand-made soapy ware with two flat cordons. This shows distinct East Belgic influence, but is the only piece from this cutting to do so. It is probably an attempt at a pedestal urn.
- (2) *Finger-tip impressions.* Remains of at least six vessels decorated in this manner. The majority of the sherds appear to be pure native, although Roman influence is apparent to a varying degree in others. (Figs. 14-18.)

Coarse Wares

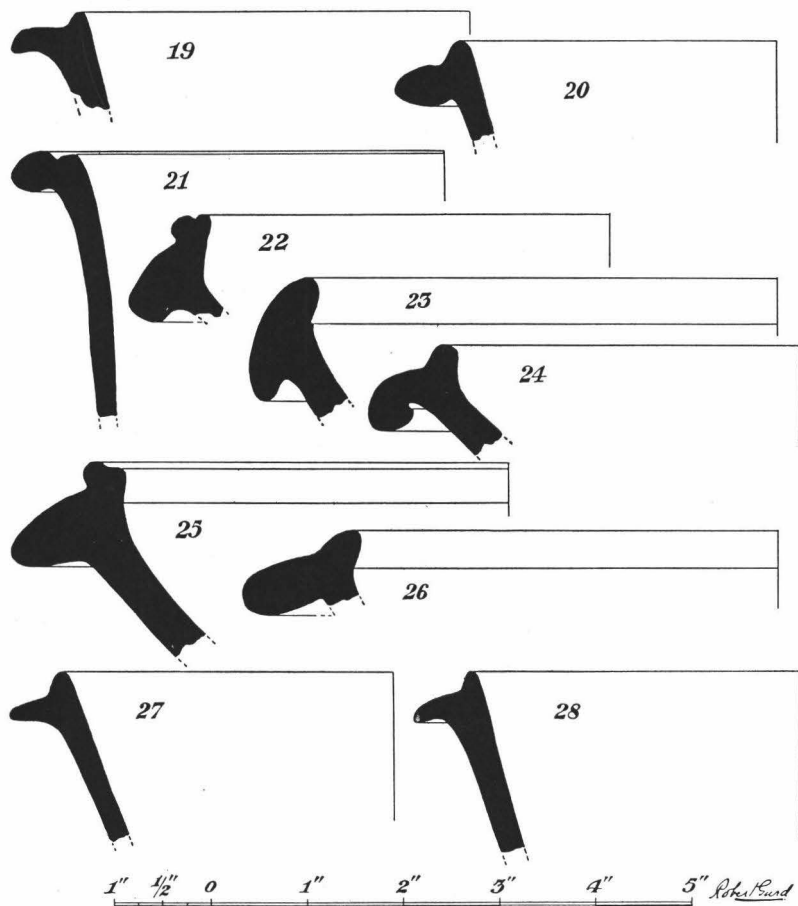
(a) *Mortaria.*

- (3) Vertical rim type. Probably late 3rd to 4th century date. See *Wroxeter*, p. 80, nos. 218-38. (Fig. 22.)
- (4) Hammer-headed type. Gritted pink ware. 3rd or 4th century. See *Silchester*, pl. LXV. 136. (Fig. 23.)
- (5) Rim bent down and bead rising above it. Late 2nd and 3rd centuries. (Fig. 24.)
- (6) Nearly horizontal rim. Fine buff ware. Probably 3rd century. (Fig. 26.)
- (7) Fine buff ware with heavily gritted interior. See *Wroxeter*, p. 79, no. 114, fig. 19. Probably 3rd century. (Fig. 25.)

(b) *Dishes and Bowls.*

- (8) Straight-sided ledged bowl. Fine grey core and black burnished surface. Fragments of at least three similar bowls were found. (Fig. 31.)
- (9) As above. Fine reddish-buff ware. This type is common in the 4th century, though it may have existed as early as the 2nd century. See M. R. Hull, *Arch. Journ.* LXXXIX. 230, fig. 4, no. 3. (Fig. 28.)
- (10) Similar to (8) but with ledge and rim at even height. See *Ashley Rails*, p. 40, nos. 9-14, pl. XII. (Fig. 21.)
- (11) Similar but with black burnished surface, decorated with narrow upright lattice pattern. See *Hengistbury Head*, pl. 25, nos. 16-19, p. 48. (Fig. 27.)

- (12) Rim of dish or lid with slightly curved sides and interior ledge. Hard grey clay with black surface. Very roughly turned, almost hand-made.



FIGS. 19-28. HIGHDOLE: ROMAN POTTERY.

- (13) Platter of hard rough grey clay, with blackened exterior. See *Richborough*, I. 103, no. 106. Undatable. (Fig. 33.)
- (14) Similar but with less pronounced curve in the side profile.
- (15) Shallow bowl of hard red clay, burnished on both faces, and with grey core. Imitation of Samian form 36, without decoration. Similar bowls have been found at Ashley Rails and other 4th-century sites. (Fig. 32.)
- (16) Bowl with flat rim. Pinkish-grey ware. Date doubtful.

- (17) Bowl with reeded rim. Pinkish-grey ware. This type of rim was common in the New Forest at Black Heath Meadow, and formed a distinctive production of the site. See report for this site, pl. XXII, p. 75, and pl. XI, no. 11. 3rd or 4th century.
- (18) Fragments of two strainers, both of coarse ware.

(c) *Cooking-pots and Jars.*

- (19) Fragments of two jars of dull red ware, with narrow, slightly curved rim, and broad shoulder.
- (20) Rim of olla. Hard grey ware. 4th century. See Wheeler, *Lydney*, 99, no. 57, fig. 27.
- (21) Rim of small cooking-vessel with widely recurved rim. Hard sandy clay with dull black surface. Probably 3rd century. See *Hengistbury Head*, p. 48, no. 21, pl. xxv.
- (22) Rim of wide-mouthed cooking-pot. Counter-sunk cordon at base of neck. Probably late 1st century. Compare *Silchester*, pl. LXXVIII, no. 6.
- (23) Rim of beaker. Date uncertain.

(d) *Coloured and Rosette Stamped Wares.*

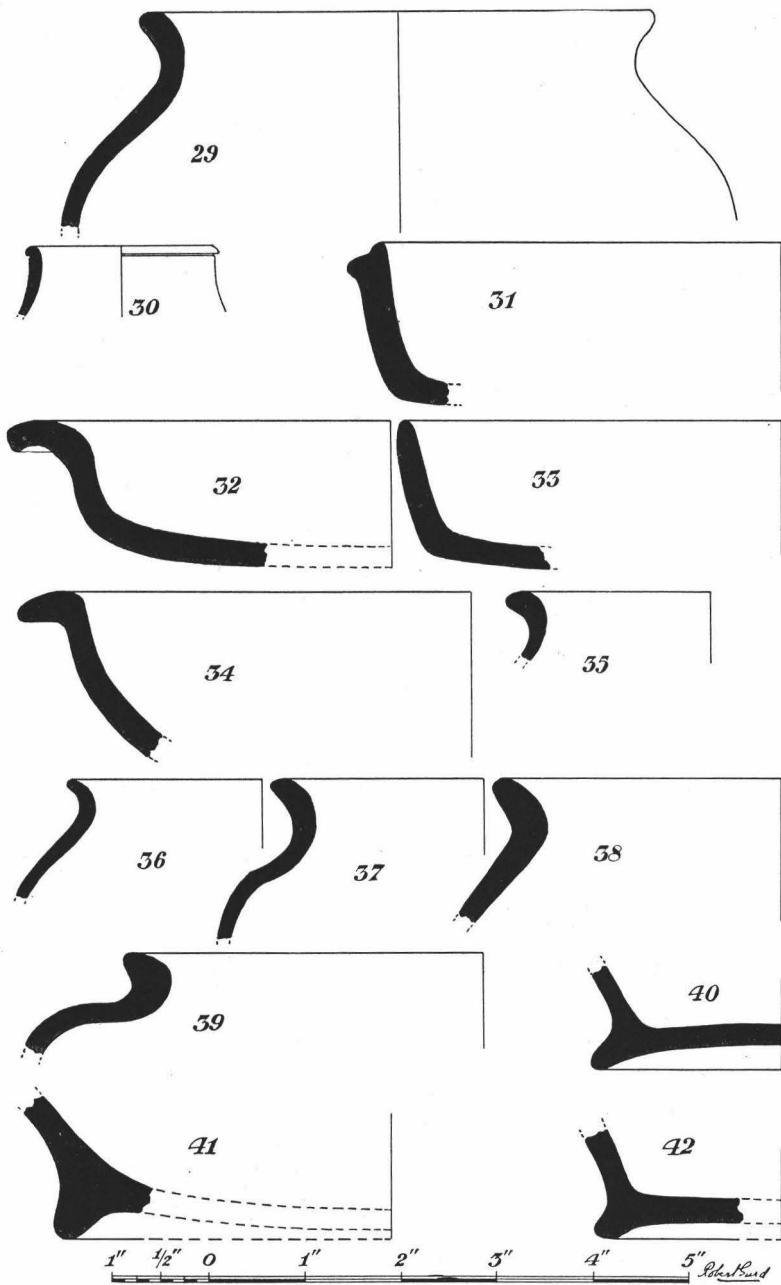
Several of these were probably imported from the New Forest, and may be ascribed to the third and fourth centuries.

- (24) Fragment of white clay vessel, painted with brown-red and yellow ochre. This method of ornamentation did not come into common use until the Constantine period. See *Silchester*, pl. iv and p. 127.
- (25) Bowl of parchment-coloured clay, with vestiges of brown-red ochre on the inside, and in stripes round the upper surface of the rim. See Crock Hill supplement to *Excavations in New Forest Roman Pottery Sites*, by Heywood Sumner, pl. 31, nos. 23 and 24. (Fig. 34.)
- (26) Numerous fragments of thumb-pots of fumed grey, red or fine purple or chocolate-coated ware. One rim shows a wide-mouthed variety, and several sherds are decorated with impressed roulette notches or comb-marked wavy grooves. One fragment of a lid.
- (27) Remains of one, and possibly two, vessels of fine buff ware, decorated with roulette stamped circles and semicircles, bosses, and roulette notches. Coated with reddish-brown slip. Like similar examples from the New Forest, these sherds are distinguished by a cream-coloured or buff body, and thin section.

For the Samian from this and the other cuttings see the report by Mr. J. A. Stanfield.

Cutting V.

- (1) Slightly recurved rim with almost upright neck. Coarse red ware. Probably first century.
- (2) One small fragment rouletted Castor or New Forest ware.



FIGS. 29-42. HIGHDOLE: ROMAN POTTERY.

- (3) Rim of imitation Samian form 31, in fine red micaceous ware. Roman, 3rd or 4th century.
- (4) Rounded and recurved rim with narrow upright neck. Fine grey ware. Probably 1st century. (Fig. 35.)
- (5) Slightly out-turned rim and nearly upright neck. Reddish-buff ware.

Cutting VI. The pottery from this cutting belongs principally to the usual La Tène III type of vessel found in east Sussex showing marked Kentish Belgic influence. Its shape is characterized by an everted rim, a broadly rounded shoulder descending to a pedestal-like base, with restrained ornamentation consisting of faintly incised dots, rectilinear and curvilinear lines and festoons. The other wares represented are of Early Roman types.

- (1) Wide pedestal base. Light grey with brownish interior, and underside of base is blackened. (Fig. 40.)
- (2) Thick pedestal base. Reddish-buff with grey core. (Fig. 41.)
- (3) Pedestal base. Slightly gritted black clay, with burnished outer surface. (Fig. 42.)
- (4) Smooth black ware. Cordon at base of rim. Compare *Swarling*, pl. ix, nos. 23 and 24.
- (5) Large vessel with thickened upright rim and no neck. (Fig. 38.)
- (6) Small pot with recurved rim, flattened on top. Grey ware with blackened surfaces. Wheel turned and like the others shows Kentish Belgic influence.
- (7) Widely out-turned rim of grey ware, with darker surfaces. Kentish Belgic influence. (Fig. 37.)
- (8) Rim with flat groove differentiating the shoulder from rim. Dark grey clay with burnished blackened outer surface. The rim is based on a pre-Roman bead rim. 1st century.
- (9) Part of a large vessel of greyish-brown soapy ware. Native and hand-made. Applied strip of wide thumb-prints.
- (10) Wide-mouthed and wide-shouldered vessel with narrow neck and recurved rim. Grey ware with mottled red and brown surfaces. Native but Romanized. 1st century A.D. (Fig. 39.)
- (11) Three fragments of strainer, probably all representing the same vessel, of coarse grey ware. Roman.
- (12) Widely recurved rim, with ledge at back of neck. Roman grey ware. *Collingwood*, type 68.
- (13) Rim of wide-shouldered pot. Fine brown-grey clay. Probably late 1st century. (Fig. 36.)
- (14) Several fragments of light grey ware with lightly scored double chevrons between shallow girth grooves. Typical La Tène III East Sussex wares as described above.

Finger-tip Impression Ware

In several of the cuttings coarse native sherds of soapy ware ornamented with finger-tip impressions were found (Figs. 14-18),

and although no two of these sherds are exactly similar, they are sufficiently of one type to permit of collective description.

In all cases the ware is coarse and of thick section, varying in colour, and both hand-made and wheel-turned examples are present. The sherds all show the decorated portion of the vessels, and no rims or bases were recovered. Varying degrees of Romanization are apparent in the fabric, and the ornamentation is either on an applied strip or on the body of the pot; it appears in most cases to have been

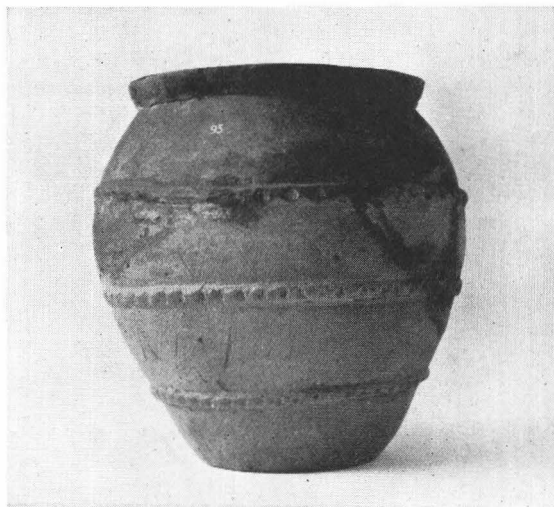


FIG. 43. NATIVE FINGER-TIP IMPRESSION VESSEL FROM HASSOCKS.
(LEWES MUSEUM.) $\frac{1}{2}$.

made with the finger-tip at fairly regular intervals, though on a few sherds wider impressions suggest that the thumb was used. A few pieces show decoration of diagonal slashes between horizontal girth grooves, and this may represent a stylized version of either the finger-tip decoration or the raised and slashed band, another Iron Age 'A' motif which recurred in La Tène III.

The presence at our present site of so much of this ware deserves attention. Of recent years it has been discovered on La Tène III and Romano-British sites, made of hard soapy ware characteristic of the period.

There is no evidence of occupation in La Tène II of the Brighton district (between the Ouse and Adur) and this fact makes it probable that the Iron Age 'A' feature carried on here as an unbroken tradition into the Belgic period.

The other sites in Sussex which have yielded finger-tip impression or slashed-band decoration in La Tène III times are as follows:

Ranscombe Camp. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, Nov. 1934.

Hassocks. In Lewes Museum. (Fig. 43.)

The Devil's Dyke.

Buckland Bank, Falmer. In Lewes Museum.

Horsted-Keynes.

Charlston Brow. *S.A.C.* LXXIV. 172, figs. 18-24.

The Caburn. *S.A.C.* LXVIII, pl. XIII, nos. 105, 108, and pl. XIV, no. 123.

Kingston Buci. *S.A.C.* LXXII. 197, fig. 24.

(For the redating of the sherds in question from the last three sites, I am indebted to Dr. E. Cecil Curwen and Mr. C. Hawkes.)

Outside Sussex the sites are less frequent, but typical sherds of similar nature have been found at Wheathampstead,¹ Pleshybury,² in Essex, and recently at Titsey, in Surrey, a pot has been found with finger-tip impressions above and below the maximum width.³ That these examples were the result of Belgic influence seems probable.

I am indebted to Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes for examining the native wares from this site, to Dr. R. Mortimer Wheeler for helpful advice, and to Dr. E. Cecil Curwen for the interest he has shown, and for permission to publish the pot from Hassocks.

SAMIAN POTTERY FROM HIGHDOLE

By J. A. STANFIELD

The greater part of the Samian pottery from this site is of Central Gaulish (Lezoux) manufacture, with a few fragments from the pottery of Rheinzabern, East Gaul. It can all be dated to the middle third of the second century A.D. Some of the sherds have been burnt, in one case (Fig. 44) clearly after breakage.

Among many fragments too small or too worn to recognize, are the following plain forms, the form numbers being Dragendorff's, unless otherwise stated:

The saucer-like dish, form 18, small.

Ditto, large.

Similar dish, Walters 79.

Higher walled, basin-like dish, form 31, and variants with a rouletted ring in the interior.

The conical cup, form 33.

The saucer-like dish with leaves *en barbotine* on rim, form 36.

The bowl with outside flange turned down, form 38.

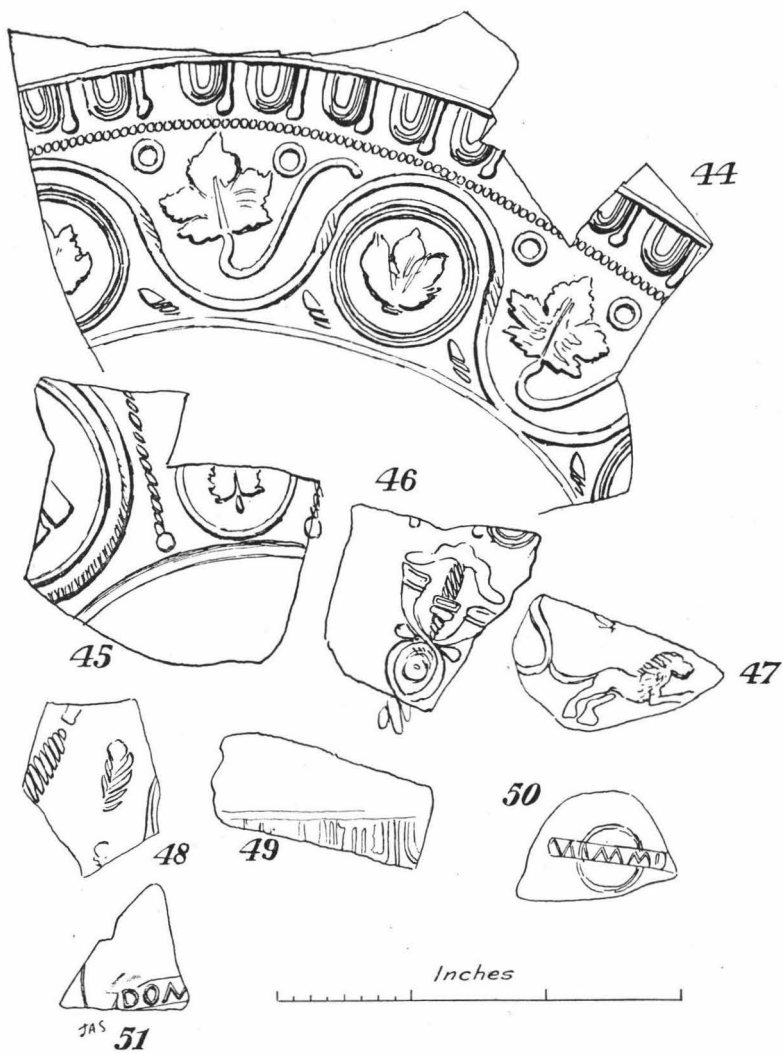
Similar bowl (later development of Curle II).

In addition, there is a handful of small fragments of a small jug (perhaps two) or vase, in all probability similar to those illustrated in 'Unusual forms of Terra Sigillata', *Arch. Journ.* xxxvi, fig. 12, 60 or fig. 14, 67.

¹ Wheeler, *Antiquity*, vi, fig. 13, nos. 17-19.

² *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.*, New Series, xiv, 231, pl. 3, fig. 8.

³ Information from Mr. G. C. Dunning.



SAMIAN POTTERY FROM HIGHDOLE.

There were the following potters' stamps:

MAMMI on form 33. The stamp of MAMMIVS of Lezoux. (Fig. 50.)
 DOM . . . on form 18. Probably the stamp of DOMITVS of Lezoux
 (Fig. 51.)

The decorated ware includes one piece of form 30 only, all the rest belong to form 37. The single example of form 30 consists of a part of the base and lower part of the vertical wall on which are small indications of a two-ring medallion, small free rings and bead rows. Lezoux ware of Antonine date. Not illustrated.

Form 37. The fragments comprised many small portions of rims, part of a footstand, and decorated pieces. The following are illustrated:

(FIG. 44.) Lezoux ware, Antonine. Within a meander punctuated by blurred spirally wound buds, alternate arrangements of double-ring medallions enclosing a leaf, and single vine leaves on tendrils. Two free rings in each upper concavity and two free spiral buds in each lower concavity.

(FIG. 45.) Lezoux ware, Antonine. Panel design with rope-like divisions as used by the potters PATERNVS and IVLLINVS among others. Large double-ring medallion containing a figure, probably the seated Cupid, Déch. 261, used by PATERNVS and others. Smaller single-ring medallion containing a leaf.

(FIG. 46.) East Gaulish ware, Antonine. The ornament is Ludowici 0.326 used by no less than thirteen Rheinabern potters, so that it is completely typical.

(FIG. 47.) Lezoux ware, Antonine. Free design. Tail of large animal, probably a lion, to left. Smaller lion to right.

(FIG. 48.) Lezoux ware, Hadrian Antonine. A large spiral bud and a leaflet are all that remain of the decoration. The leaf was much used by the potter BVTRIO, and to a less extent by ALBVCIVS.

(FIG. 49.) East Gaulish ware, Antonine. Part of ovolo, very badly moulded.

CONCLUSIONS

From the foregoing evidence the village on Highdole Hill must have been occupied continuously from shortly before the Roman Invasion until about the middle of the fourth century A.D. The excavation, although small and exploratory, revealed nothing to suggest that the history of the settlement was otherwise than peaceful from the date of its inception until its final desertion. The inhabitants practised agriculture and kept herds of sheep, oxen, and pigs. Horses and dogs were also used, and the remains of red deer and wild boars suggest that

hunting expeditions were occasionally made into the Weald.

The finding of native-made wares side by side with Roman pottery is interesting. How long native potters continued producing vessels embodying native traditions in shape and design in competition with Roman kilns is difficult to say; the association of finger-tip impression wares with a wide variety of purely Roman types principally belonging to the second and third centuries in Cutting III seems to imply that the practice continued (perhaps sporadically) well into the occupation.

The cause of the final abandonment of the site was not ascertained. Paucity of early fourth-century wares and the absence of late fourth-century forms and 'Thundersbarrow Ware'¹ would put its date at roughly A.D. 350. In 1934 the examination of a small village on Wolstonbury² nine miles N.W. of Highdole, showed that it was inhabited during the latter half of the fourth century only. Evidence from a small native settlement on Charlston Brow,³ five and a half miles to the east, puts the date of its final occupation at about A.D. 300. This seems to point to some movement going on among these downland peoples between A.D. 300 and 350. Saxon and other Low German tribes began to appear round the coasts of Britain and Gaul from A.D. 287 onwards⁴ and by 367 Roman authority was so weak that bands of Picts and Scots joined by Saxons were able to ravage almost the entire country. These troubles may not have directly affected the Southdown peoples, isolated as they were by the Weald, but indirectly they may have had an unsettling influence. Only by the excavation of many more of the unexamined Romano-British sites in Sussex can we hope to throw much light on this obscure problem.

In conclusion the writer wishes to thank his collaborator, Dr. A. E. Wilson, D.Litt., for joint assistance in preparing and supervising the work, and our volunteers Messrs. T. Bowker, G. P. Burstow, B.A., J. B. Cother,

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* XIII. 146-9.

² *S.A.C.* LXXIV. 164-80.

³ *S.A.C.* LXXVI. 35-45.

⁴ Collingwood, *Roman Britain*, 39-40.

P. H. M. Cooper, J. C. Harwood, B.A., W. Hurford, and A. E. Oram, B.Sc., for valuable service in digging, surveying, and washing pottery. Our thanks are also due to Mr. J. C. Maby, B.Sc., for examining the charcoals; Mr. A. S. Kennard, A.L.S., F.G.S., for reporting on the mollusca; Dr. J. Wilfred Jackson, D.Sc., F.G.S., for his report on the animal remains; Miss C. M. Preston for her report on the pottery; and Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A., for kindly reading through the manuscript. Special thanks are also due to Mr. E. Janson, the landowner, for his kindness in allowing us to dig.

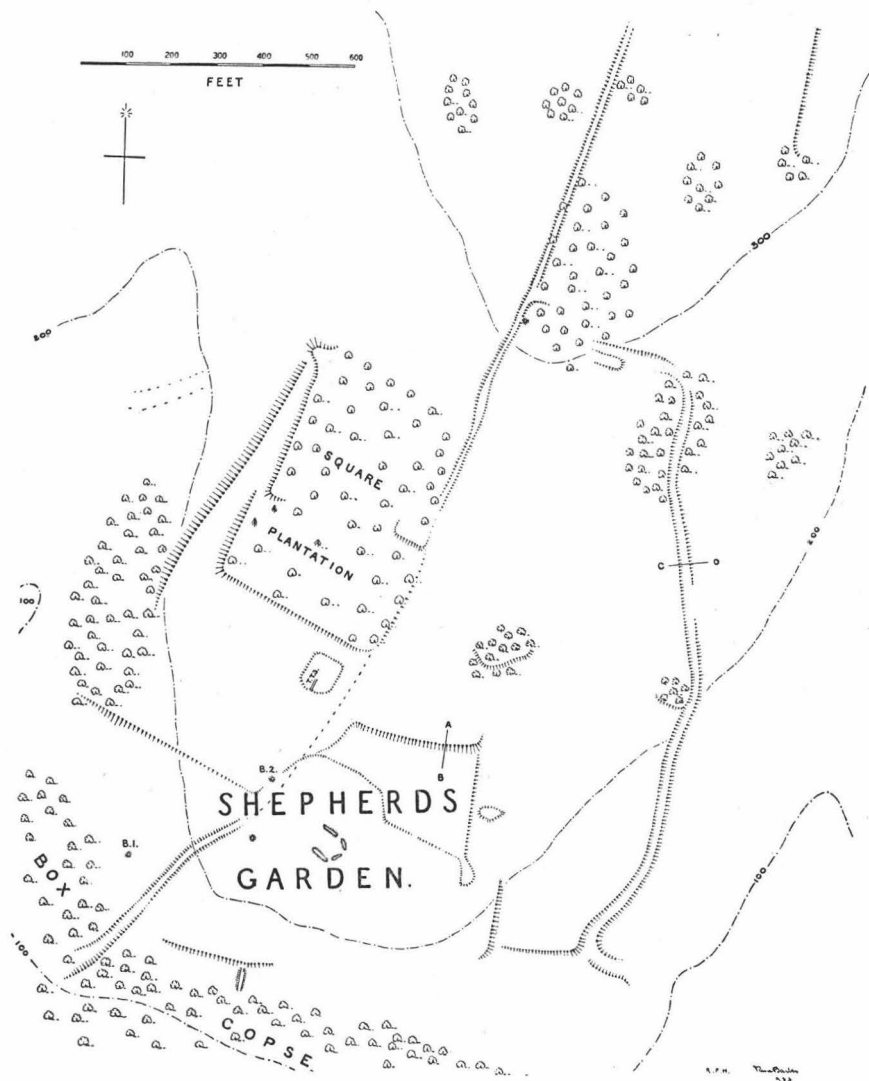


FIG. 1. 'SHEPHERDS GARDEN' AND NEIGHBOURHOOD, ARUNDEL PARK.

'SHEPHERDS GARDEN', ARUNDEL PARK

A PRE-ROMAN AND ROMAN-BRITISH SETTLEMENT

BY E. J. FRAZER HEARNE

THE stretch of beautiful Downland country which we know as Arundel Park has been occupied by man from very early times. Flint implements of many Neolithic types are frequently found on the surface of its higher ground. The Bronze Age has not, as far as we are aware, been yet recognized; but there is evidence of Halstatt-La Tène culture; and the later stages of the Early Iron Age (La Tène III) are well represented. It is the Belgic people of this latter era, and their descendants living on into Roman times on one particular site, who have left the remains with which this paper is concerned.

Other sites of the Roman-Britons are known within the present boundaries of Arundel Park. In the clearing called 'Nanny's Croft' and an adjacent one, in South Woods,¹ excavations carried out by members of the Littlehampton Nature and Archæology Circle proved an occupation in the fourth and probably fifth centuries A.D.² On the hill east of Fir Plantation, rising northwards to Dry Lodge, two distinct sites³ are indicated by surface pottery, &c., and on the gentle slope immediately north of the Square Plantation⁴ there are also a few traces.⁵ Some remains of a Roman villa were turned up in Tarrant Street, Arundel, in the year 1896, in the course of sewage operations. Beyond a few lines in *S.A.C.* XL, there do not appear to be any records of the excavations.

The pre-Roman and Roman-British settlement now to be described is situated⁶ on the high ground immedi-

¹ 6 in. O.S., L., SW. 4·0 in. to 5·0 in.—7·8 in. to 8·0 in.

² *Reports of Proceedings*, 1926-7.

³ 6 in. O.S., L., SW., 4·2 in.—3·1 in. to 3·3 in.; 4·5 in.—4·0 to 4·5 in.

⁴ *Ibid.*; 5·4 in.—3·2 in.

⁵ *West Sussex Gazette*, 12 Dec. 1935.

⁶ 6 in. O.S., L., SW. 4·5 in. to 5·3 in.—2·0 in. to 2·3 in.

ately above the wood called Box Copse, which is itself just north of Swanbourne Lake. The site is mainly on the 200-ft. contour line, with steep slopes down to the valleys on the west, south, and east and a long and gradual ascent to the highest point of the park at Lone Beech. 'Shepherds Garden' is the name given to this area on an old estate map, and the place was referred to by this name in a note by the late Hadrian Allcroft to his paper on 'The Sussex War Dyke' in *S.A.C.* LXIII. Drs. Eliot and E. C. Curwen made a short reference to the area in a paper, 'Sussex Lynchets and their Field Ways' (*S.A.C.* LXIV. 58), and Dr. E. C. Curwen has described it briefly in *Prehistoric Sussex*, pp. 96, 121, and in an article (illustrated by an air photograph) in the *Sussex County Magazine*, iv. 867-9.

The plan of the area (Fig. 1) shows several features that do not appear in the Ordnance Survey sheet. A good double-lynchet road takes the slope at an easy gradient and flanks the area on the east. It passes through a wood, turns west and soon joins—or appears to join—a north-south road or field-way which takes the form of a ridge between two negative lynchets and is traceable (faintly for the most part) as connected with a hollow-way in the south-west corner of the plan. Many lynchets, or remains of lynchets, are to be seen; some of them are of imposing dimensions. Two barrows, B. 1 and B. 2, also appear. In the midst, on a comparatively level part of the hill, four long mounds mark the centre of the inhabited area (see Fig. 2). Of these mounds, one, Mound A, is far more prominent than the rest, being about 63 ft. long, 13 to 14 ft. wide, and 1 ft. to 1 ft. 6 in. high. Its general appearance induced the hope that it might turn out to be a 'pillow-mound', and with that view Dr. E. C. Curwen recommended that the excavations be started there.

MOUND A AND DITCH 1 (Fig. 2)

In the spring of 1931 members of the Littlehampton Natural Science and Archæology Society started work. Trenches were opened across the middle of Mound A, beginning well outside it so that any encircling ditch might

be found. No signs of such a ditch, or of a burial, appeared. The first spit in each trench of the three opened disclosed little save coarse Roman-British pottery in small shards and of the same general characteristics as those scattered everywhere over the surface of Shepherds Garden, half a dozen scraps of Samian ware, pot-boilers,

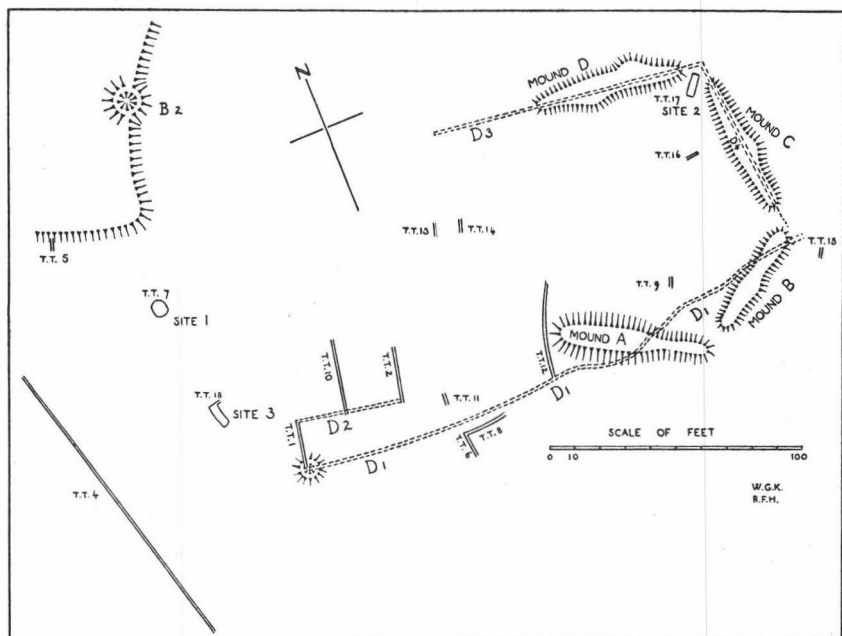


FIG. 2. 'SHEPHERDS GARDEN', MOUND AREA.

&c., but in no great quantity. In the second and third spits, which brought the excavation below the mound and down to and into the original land surface, the quantity and variety of the pottery increased, particularly so towards the centre of the mound. Large portions of rims and bases became frequent, animal bones were numerous, many tiles appeared, and the pot-boilers were plentiful. This was accounted for when the soil was cleared away; a previous disturbance of the native chalk being then evident.

Investigation here revealed a ditch, D. 1, running

diagonally below the mound and continued beyond it to the north-east and the south-west. This ditch proved to be of an average width of 3 ft. and a depth of 2 ft. 8 in. to a little over 3 ft. It was followed up carefully in both directions—that is, north-east and south-west—for a total distance of 215 ft. before it gave out or, rather, became so broken up by rabbits and other agents as to destroy further indications. Trial trenches across its probable line failed to pick it up again, and we may be fairly certain that the full extent of it has been examined.

The ditch produced a great quantity of remains, of which the following is probably a complete list:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Bronze. | 9. Quern-fragments. |
| 2. Iron. | 10. Beach pebbles. |
| 3. Lead. | 11. Fossil sponges. |
| 4. Flint implements and flakes. | 12. Snail shells, &c. |
| 5. Pottery. | 13. Charcoal. |
| 6. Pot-boilers or cooking stones. | 14. Daub with and without wattle marks. |
| 7. Tiles. | 15. Oyster shells. |
| 8. Animal bones, &c. | 16. Fossil sea - urchins (echini). |

(FIG. 3, No. 1.) *Bronze*. Part of a brooch. Mr. Christopher Hawkes in his report on this says: 'It is, as you have recognized, part of a "thistle" brooch. This series, characterized by a disk threaded on a humped strip-like bow, begins on the Continent in the 1st century B.C. Early in the 1st century A.D. when the type began to be imported into Britain (Colchester; Hurstbourne Tarrant, *Arch. Journ.* LXXXVII. 305) the disk began to be cast in one with the bow, but the original type was not superseded till about the middle of the century. See Dr. Wheeler in *London in Roman Times*, p. 90, and cf. Collingwood, *Archaeology of Roman Britain*, p. 257. Your example being of the original type with separate disk, the odds are pretty strong on its being a pre-Conquest import (the type was never made in Britain); it is a very pretty example. I do not think there is anything very "Celtic" about the ornament; it is a typical product of the better early metal-work of Roman Gaul.'

(FIG. 3, No. 5.) *Iron*. A stylus; 25 to 30 nails; 4 small pieces of slag.

Lead. Part of a small object of uncertain use.

Flint. A hammer-stone; a scraper; about a dozen flakes.

Pottery. The pottery was almost entirely coarse ware of a considerable variety of colour, texture, and decoration. Little Samian

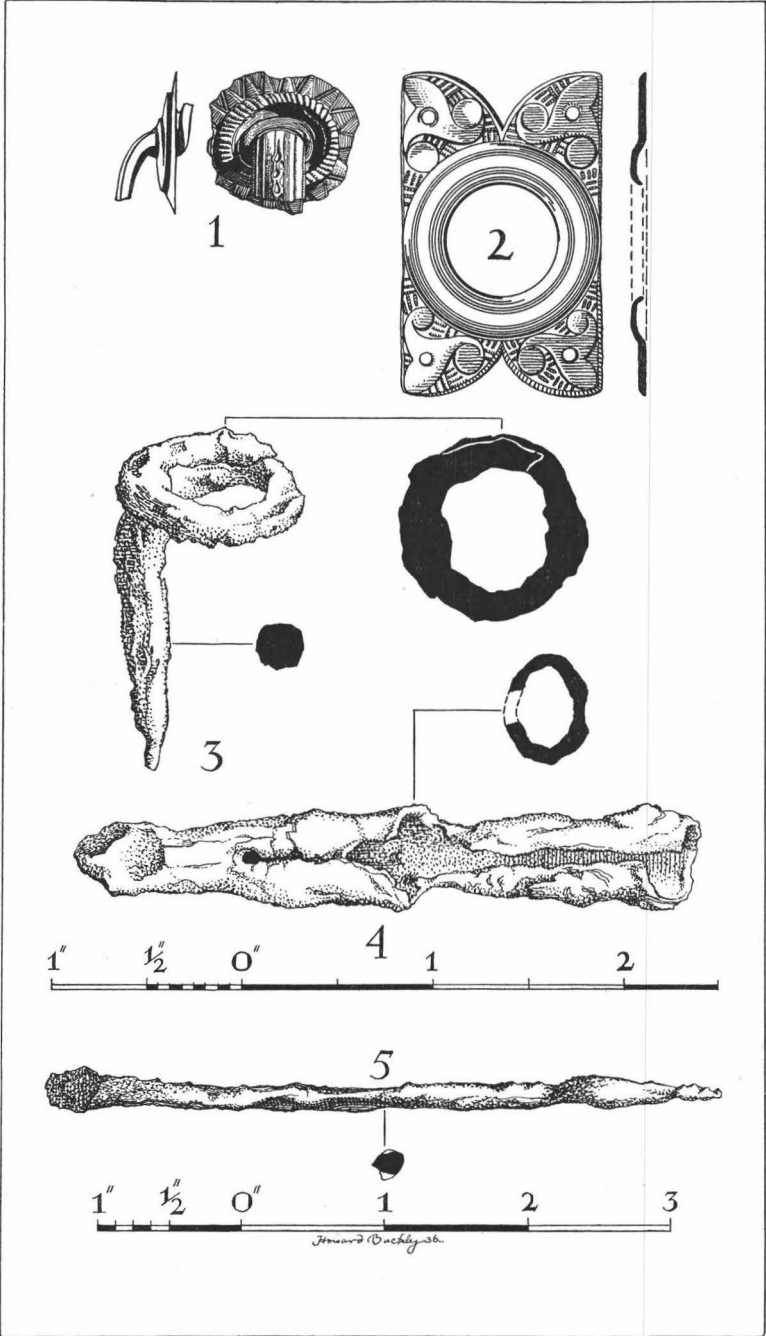


FIG. 3. METAL OBJECTS.

ware was found and that in very small pieces, but scarcely a day passed without at least one fragment coming to light. The pottery was found at all depths, from just below the surface down to the broken chalk and chalk rubble within an inch or so of the hard chalk

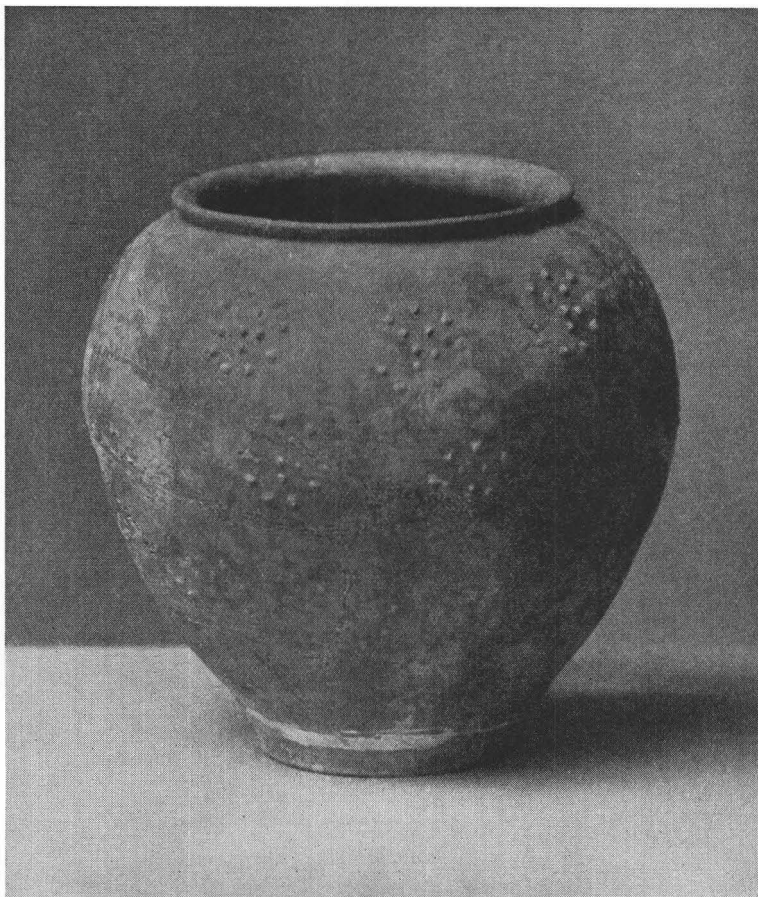


FIG. 4. POT WITH BARBOTINE ORNAMENT.

bottom. As might have been expected, the definitely early types were generally at the lower depths—2 ft. to 2 ft. 10 in.—but this was not invariably so, rabbits and rabbit trappers having destroyed the stratification in many places in this ditch and indeed throughout the entire area excavated. The pottery was by no means evenly distributed, but came in occasional rich 'dumps' with thinner deposits

between. No entire vessel came to light; in one instance the pot, though practically complete, had collapsed through weight of the earth above. The pink, barbotined beaker (Fig. 4) was found in two portions; the base by itself, the remainder, smashed but in position, at a distance of several feet farther on. The pottery in this ditch would range from late 1st century B.C. to 3rd century A.D.

Mr. Hawkes describes specimens submitted to him as follows:

(FIG. 5, No. 1.) 'Your Arundel Park pedestal is interesting. It belongs to the high hollow type, the recrudescence of which in Iron Age pottery in the earlier part of the 1st century A.D. is evidently due to Roman influence. You will find the pedestal ware, which was of course introduced into Britain by the Belgic invaders of the 1st century B.C., discussed in *Archaeological Journal*, LXXXVII (1930), in the paper beginning p. 150, section beginning p. 244. Your example is wheel-made, and clearly bore a wide-bodied vessel which cannot have been a pear-shaped urn; unless it was an anomalous vessel something like the Hurstbourne Tarrant example (op. cit., p. 307, fig. 321: but the pedestal is there of the *low* hollow type), it must have been a bowl or broad cup. Two forms are possible; (1) *Tazza* of the normal cordoned form of the period but of exceptionally large size: most recorded examples are smaller, e.g. the Welwyn (Herts.) ones, *Archaeologia*, LXIII, 24-5, Pl. III; *B.M. Early Iron Age Guide*, p. 131, fig. 143. (2) Alternatively the vessel may have been a *bead-rimmed* cup or bowl, such as are known on similar pedestals, e.g. from Jordan Hill, Weymouth: *B.M. Roman Britain Guide*, Pl. XII, 4. I should say that in either case its date is roughly the quarter-century A.D. 25-50. It is interesting to know that it was found so near the "thistle"-brooch fragment.'

(FIG. 5, No. 2.) 'This is the early Gallo-Roman "butt-beaker" imitated in British Belgic ware (i.e. that of the pedestal urn family), date about A.D. 1-50.'

(FIG. 5, No. 10.) 'This bead-rim jar is certainly of the period 50/25 B.C.-A.D. 50/75 (i.e. I really think 25 B.C.-A.D. 50, but feel bound to afford margins). It coheres with the "Belgic" pottery, bead-rim and necked, comparable to the classical series from Hengistbury Head (Classes I-J), from Selsey (*Antiq. Journ.* XIV, 48-50: Class D). The presence of this ware in the Selsey-Chichester-Arundel area links West Sussex to the "Wessex" Belgic area, confirming the evidence of the Selsey British coins. Your bead-rim vessel, in fact, goes along with your pedestal-urn, and it is the presence of these British Belgic elements that makes natural the importation of the Continental Belgic material, on which I have written to you before.'

'A red-ware flagon-lip—mid 1st century A.D.'

(FIG. 6, No. 1.) 'This is from the upper part of an angular shouldered vessel of a rarish late pre-Roman type, represented (with rather splayed-out neck) at the Caburn (*S.A.C.* LXVIII, Curwen's Pl. IX,

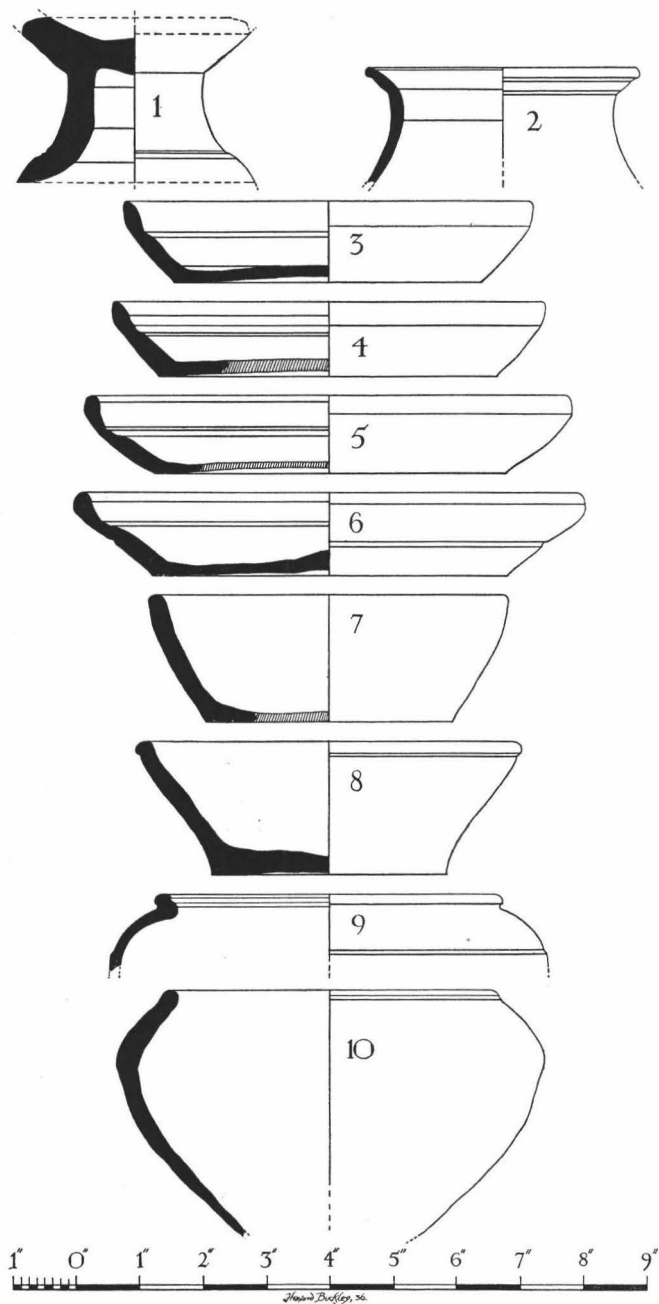


FIG. 5. POTTERY.

No. 61) and Silchester (May, *Silchester Pottery*, Pl. LXXVII, No. 7); here it is in Romanized clay, and should be later than about A.D. 50.'

'From the neck of a biggish (probably two-handled) jug of pink ware with buff slip, of the middle or 2nd half of 1st century A.D.'

'Red ware flagon-neck of the same period.'

(FIG. 5, No. 9.) 'This is part of the rim of a Romanized form of "bead-rim" jar, later 1st century A.D.'

(FIG. 4.) (Full-size photographs submitted.) 'I much admire the photographs of your barbotine-ornamented pot. I dare say it is not pre-Conquest: the shape looks Roman, and that form of decoration is to be expected on post-Conquest (especially Flavian-Trajanic) Roman provincial wares rather than on pre-Conquest. I don't say it is necessarily as late as Trajan: it looks to me third quarter of 1st century—but of course this is not anything but a guessing opinion.'

'Piece of thin pinkish ware, perhaps later 1st or 2nd century A.D.'

An almost complete pot of sandy texture; greyish buff, probably 1st century A.D. It was found inverted, but empty. This pot has been skilfully restored by Dr. E. C. Curwen.

(FIG. 6, No. 2.) '1 piece of "thumb-pot", or "indented beaker" (probably 3rd cent.) and 2 bits of "Castor".'

Pot-boilers. Occurred throughout the ditch at nearly all levels. They were very plentiful in places: where thickest they were usually associated with animal bones and charcoal. At least 800 and probably over 1,000 were found.

Tiles. Many portions of flat tiles and flanged roofing tiles (two with keyed patterns).

Animal bones. These occurred fairly regularly and sometimes in considerable quantities (see *Pot-boilers* and *Charcoal*). A few ox-horn cores were found.

Quern fragments. Not less than 40 fragments, some very large, were found. Rotary-querns were recognized, but no saddle querns.

Beach-pebbles and Fossil sponges (? Sling-stones, ? Beads). Beach-pebbles were not frequent, only 30 to 40 being found. At least 40 fossil sponges, of many shapes and sizes: some of these, as well as the beach-pebbles, might have been used as sling-stones. A single baked-clay sling-stone, similar to those found at the Caburn, came from the surface in Shepherds Garden, not far away. The small *porosphaera globularis* has sometimes a perforation, and in a few instances this natural process seems to have been artificially assisted so as to form a bead.

Snail shells, &c. Shells of snails and other smaller molluscs were fairly numerous. Not more than a couple of Cockle and Mussel shells were seen. (Report on the Mollusca, below.)

Charcoal. Occurred irregularly, in very small quantities (see *Pot-boilers* and *Animal bones*). (Report on the Charcoal below.)

Daub. A buff-coloured daub was apparent, occasionally, in patches.

About midway along the ditch it became prominently associated with the thickest deposit of pot-boilers. A few traces of wattle-marking were observed at one point.

Oyster shells. Surprisingly scanty: not more than 15 occurred throughout the entire length of the ditch.

Fossil sea-urchins (Echini). Six fossil sea-urchins were found in this ditch.

TRIAL TRENCH 1 AND DITCH 2 (Fig. 2)

After the closing in of Ditch 1, the next piece of work was a trial trench, T.T. 1, opened out northward from the western termination of that ditch (Fig. 2). Here for a distance of some 18 ft. the undisturbed chalk was found at the usual level. Then, in the north-east corner, it became looser and soon another ditch appeared (D. 2). This was of the same average width and depth as D. 1. It ran east, roughly parallel with that ditch, for nearly 40 ft., when it ended definitely at a chalk scarp.

Except for the items from the upper soil, this ditch produced little of interest. The finds were, on the whole, typical of those from D. 1, but not nearly so numerous, proportionately.

Pottery. The shards were generally smaller than in D. 1, few large pieces being found. The dates ranged from the 1st to the 3rd centuries A.D., inclusive. The more notable were:

(FIG. 6, No. 6.) A piece of ornamented Samian ware of Hadrian-Antonine date (mid 2nd cent.). A few fragments of New Forest pottery (3rd cent.). The greater part of a black-coated pot of 1st-century date, found at a depth of 2 ft. to 2½ ft.

Other remains. Of the list of remains given under D. 1, all except Nos. 1, 3, 10, 14, 15, and 16 were represented in D. 2.

TRIAL TRENCHES 2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6

On the completion of the work on D. 2 followed a long period of rather unremunerative digging. Guided by surface irregularities and other indications, trial trenches were opened in other parts of the area. They varied in length from 6 ft. to as much as 120-130 ft., some being scarcely more than trial pits. They revealed no ditches, nor, as far as could be observed, any signs of previous disturbance in the soil or chalk. T.T. 3 was cut into a squarish platform to the north of Shepherds Garden (see Fig. 1). This platform seems to be composed of rammed

chalk. T.T. 4, begun south-west of the mound area, was persevered with for a distance of 126 ft. It yielded a steady average of the finds typical of all such trial trenches, and is notable in that it produced the only coin that has yet been found in Shepherds Garden.

Pottery. The shards were usually small, and nothing approaching the remains of any one complete vessel was discovered. A few Samian fragments appeared, including part of a Hadrian-Antoine foot rim.

Coin. A bronze coin, very worn but showing the Emperor with a radiate crown—probably Tetricus or Victorinus (A.D. 267-73). It came from the first foot of soil in T.T. 4.

Flint. A flint knife, part of a celt, 2 hammer-stones, and 6 flakes.

Other remains. As in list, except Nos. 1, 3, 13, and 14.

TRIAL TRENCH 7 AND HABITATION SITE 1

The next trench, T.T. 7, led to more important results. It was dug across a slight depression in the ground, and at a depth of 9 to 12 in. it laid bare a deposit of large flint nodules, lying loosely in a whitish-buff plastic daub which on exposure to sun and wind soon became dry and crumbly. The trench was opened out, and it was evident that a pit filled with such flints was here. The flints having been removed, a layer of daub at a depth of 2 ft. to 2 ft. 6 in. was seen, and a section through this revealed it as from 3 to 6 in. thick and resting on a hard chalk floor. Specimens from this lower layer of daub showed the distinct impressions of wattles. In many places a thin layer of charcoal, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. thick, was seen between the daub and the chalk floor; also, scraps of charcoal scattered elsewhere in the bottom of the pit. Although no definite hearth site was exposed, traces of it in the form of an unusually thick accumulation of charcoal and a small heap of blackly burnt flint fragments were observed in one place. The pit when completely cleared out was seen to be roughly circular, with a diameter of 8 ft. 6 in. and a maximum depth of 3 ft. 3 in. The chalk sides sloped down to the bottom at a steep angle. On the floor, under the wattle-marked daub, was found one piece of Samian ware and one scrap of a smooth greyish-buff ware made from a grey clay of fine texture. The other finds came entirely from the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of soil.

A store-pit under the floor of a substantial hut or shelter seems to be indicated here. This was a normal feature of villages as far back as the beginning of the Early Iron Age. Perhaps a wattle-and-daub structure was above the pit, strengthened for part of its height by flint walls mortared with daub. No post-holes were seen.

Pottery. (Fig. 6.) Not plentiful. Includes half a dozen Samian fragments, some being from Lezoux, Antonine in date (Nos. 7 and 8); a piece of very thin, black-coated, rouletted ware—'fine Castor ware, perhaps of the continental variety: date, 3rd century A.D.' (No. 3); neck of a small flagon 'of late 3rd or first half 4th century A.D.' (No. 4).

Other remains. All except Nos. 1, 3, and 4.

TRIAL TRENCHES 8 TO 14

After the filling in of T.T. 7 and Site 1 came a series of trial trenches, Nos. 8 to 14, opened in what seemed to be promising parts of Shepherds Garden (see Fig. 2). None of these led to the discovery of old ditches or to anything else of special note. In all cases the chalk was found at or near the customary level, and the average of finds was perhaps lower than usual in such trenches. In T.T. 11 loose chalk in one place led to the finding of a small pit, 2 ft. 3 in. deep and with a diameter of 1 ft. 6 in.; it contained a few pot-boilers and one scrap of common-place Roman-British pottery. T.T. 12 opened out a pit, 4 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft., and a few inches deep in the chalk; it produced nothing.

Pottery. Not plentiful; small shards, as a rule. A few scraps of Samian ware; one piece of finger-marked pottery (rare in Shepherds Garden); part of a four-reeded handle from T.T. 12.

Other remains. All except 1, 3, 14, and 15.

MOUND D, DITCH (D. 3)

It was not until the spring of 1935 that a more promising situation began to be revealed. The opening of a trial trench across the more northerly of the four mounds in the centre of Shepherds Garden—Mound D (Fig. 2)—then disclosed a ditch, D. 3, running longitudinally beneath the mound. This ditch, which in depth and width was almost exactly a counterpart of the first one

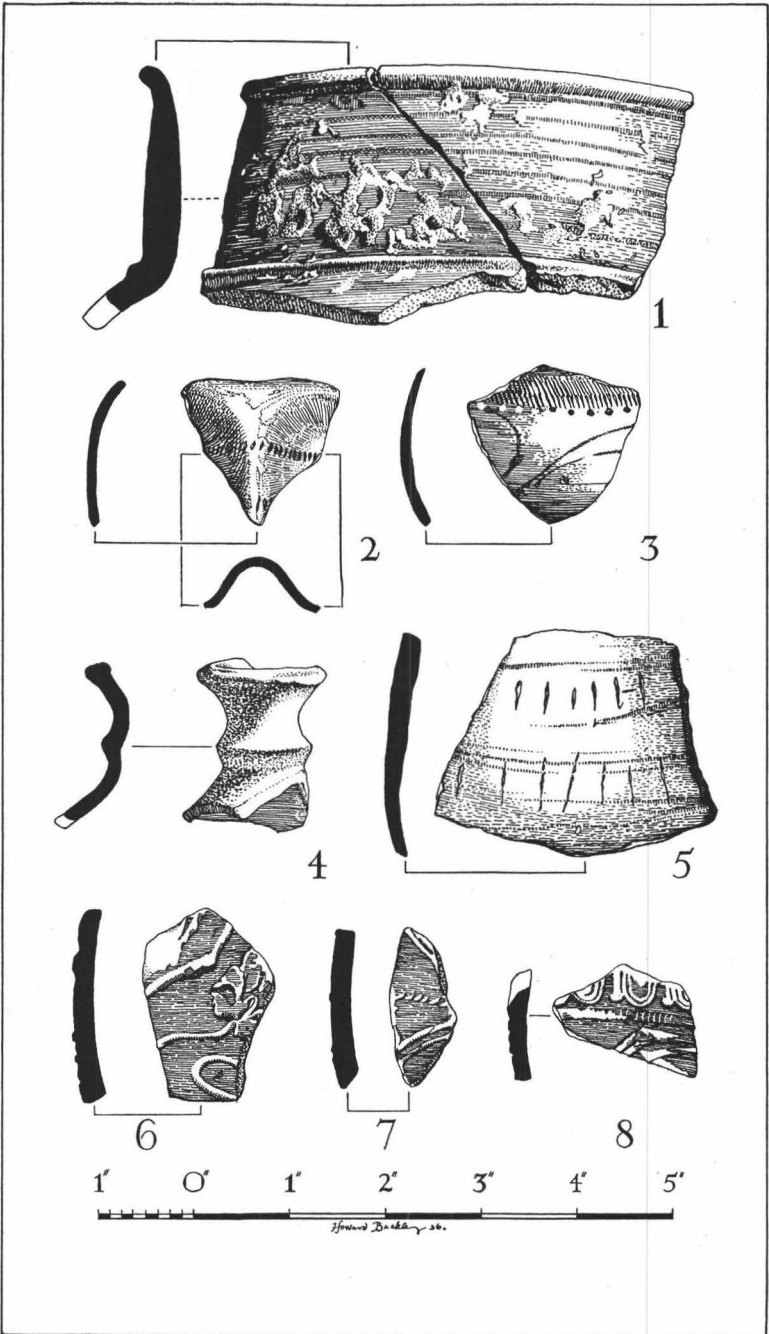


FIG. 6. POTTERY.

described (D. 1), was opened to its full length of over 100 ft. Here, as in D. 1, great quantities of pottery were found, besides examples of nearly all the other typical remains. This ditch had quite definite endings east and west, the chalk being cut away in a gradual slope in each case.

(FIG. 3, No. 2.) *Bronze*. At the eastern extremity of this ditch where it makes a right angle with that next to be described (D. 4) was found a beautiful bronze object, of uncertain use but evidently an ornament of some kind. Mr. Hawkes speaks of it as 'a delightful specimen of Celtic art' and dates it at about A.D. 1-40. He has described it in an illustrated note in the January number, 1936, of the *Antiquaries Journal* (vol. XVI, no. 1, p. 103), to which our readers are referred.

(FIG. 3, No. 3.) *Iron*. A spirally twisted object that could be used as nail or fastener (the top of a primitive fishing-rod has been suggested). A few nails.

Pottery. Ranging over the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd centuries A.D. Of chief interest are the following:

(FIG. 5, Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6.) Two nearly complete plates, and parts of two more. Mr. Hawkes describes them as 'imported Belgic or Gallo-Belgic Terra Nigra plates, early or mid-1st century A.D.' (see his notes on similar plates among Chichester finds, in *S.A.C.* LXXVI).

(FIG. 5, Nos. 7 and 8.) One black-ware and one grey-ware '2nd or 3rd century A.D. "pie-dishes"'.
 Half the base of a small Samian cup, bearing most of the stamp of SEV—'Severus of La Graufesenque (Nero-Vespasian) whose OF SEV stamp is well known from London, e.g. on form 18, and, as here on form 27, from Colchester.'

A flagon neck and a four-reeded handle in red ware; a three-reeded handle in white ware; a colander base; the greater part of a fragile pinkish pot, in small fragments.

Bones. The skeleton of a dog was found. Other animal bones.

Other remains. All except Nos. 3, 14, and 16.

(*Note*. A bronze belt-link and a portion of an imported Belgic or Gallo-Belgic girth Beaker are described in *S.A.C.* LXIV as coming from the neighbourhood of Arundel. It appears that both were found in the Shepherds Garden area.)

MOUND C, DITCH (D. 4)

At the eastern extremity of D. 3 it was joined almost at a right angle by another ditch, D. 4. This ran nearly due south under the more easterly of the mounds (Mound C) and possibly joined up with D. 1; but thereabouts, again, the rabbits had played havoc with the disturbed

soil and chalk. D. 4 also produced a considerable quantity of remains, though not at all as many as D. 3. The finds were noticeably more plentiful towards the junction of D. 3 and D. 4. There was little difference in general characteristics between this ditch and the others in the Shepherds Garden area.



FIG. 7. NO 1. SAMIAN DISH; NO. 2. COLOUR-COATED FLASK.

Iron. A flat piece of iron with a circular perforation—use unknown. A nail.

Pottery. Ranging from late 1st century B.C. or early 1st century A.D. to 3rd century A.D. From this ditch, within a few feet of the junction with D. 3, came the only complete and unbroken vessels so discovered. (FIG. 7, No. 1.) (1) A Samian dish or plate, form 31, bearing the stamp CATVLLI M. Mr. Hawkes says, 'not by Catullus of Rheinzabern, who only stamps CATVLLUS F, but of the Lezoux Catullus, whose stamp CATVLLI M has occurred on form 33 at Caerwent and at Corbridge: the date (Antonine, say 140-60) is the same.'

(FIG. 7, No. 2.) (2) A small colour (black)-coated flask: late Roman.

(FIG. 6, No. 5.) Other pottery included smooth brownish Belgic ware decorated with bands of incised lines.

Tile. Of several portions of flanged roofing-tiles, one had the back chamfered or cut away for one quarter of its length—the only example found in this area.

Flint. One hammer-stone and two worked flints.

Other remains. All except Nos. 1, 3, and 14.

TRIAL TRENCHES 15, 16, AND 17 (SITE 2)

Two small trial trenches, T.T. 15 and 16, showed nothing of special interest. When T.T. 17 was opened, in the angle of D. 3 and D. 4, great quantities of large flints were found lying in and over a layer of daub. This in turn lay above a hard chalk floor which was thinly covered with a fine charcoal powder. A few traces only of wattle-marked daub were observed in this pit (probably a habitation site) which had a length of 12 to 13 ft., a depth of 2 ft. 3 in. to 2 ft. 4 in. and an average width of 3 ft. At a depth of about 2 ft. a complete flanged roofing tile, $10\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in., and three other tiles with keyed patterns (sometimes elaborate) were found close together. Nothing else came from this level or below it save for two shards of a brownish-buff pottery made of light-grey clay, from the floor itself; but the first foot or so of soil gave the usual finds (scanty in this site), and a tiny scrap of bronze.

Remains from T.T. 15, 16, and 17. Representative but scanty.

TRIAL TRENCH 18 AND SITE 3

At a few yards north-west of the western end of D. 1, a trial trench (T.T. 18) proved more productive. This trench soon showed disturbance of the chalk, and another apparent habitation site was laid bare. Here the flints came, as usual, above the daub (on which no wattle marks were seen), and a little charcoal was found on the floor and elsewhere. This site was approximately of the same length and breadth as Site 2; the depth was seldom more than an inch over 2 ft. The finds in the upper soil of the trial trench were unusually varied for so small an excavation, but in the actual site they were scanty and unremarkable. Nothing at all was found below the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Bronze. A flat broken fragment. Mr. Hawkes says, 'perhaps of a mirror'.

Pottery. Several small pieces of Samian ware and Castor ware are included. One Samian fragment bears a portion of a potter's stamp

—AT. (?)

Flint. About half a dozen very rough flint implements.

Other remains. All except Nos. 3 and 16.

THE BARROWS

Of the two Barrows marked B. 1 and B. 2 on the plan (Fig. 1) that to the south-west, close to the wood called Box Copse (B. 1), had not been recorded up to the time of its discovery in 1931 during the exploration of the Shepherds Garden area. It has since appeared in Mr. Grinsell's list of Sussex Barrows in *S.A.C.* LXXV. Like most barrows in this neighbourhood, it seems to have been dug into at the centre in a probable hunt for 'treasure'. The other barrow (B. 2), lying over a lynchet, had been previously referred to and figured by Drs. Eliot and E. C. Curwen in *S.A.C.* LXIV. 58. It appears in Mr. Grinsell's list. Some work was done on these two barrows, but it would be premature to base any conclusions on the results until a complete investigation has been made. A mound or possible barrow shown on Fig. 2 at the western end of D. 1 had been so broken up by rabbits and other agencies as to be of no evidential value.

REPORT ON THE MOLLUSCA

BY A. S. KENNARD, A.L.S., F.G.S.

A fairly large series of Molluscan remains were submitted to me—by far the largest collection from any Romano-British site in Sussex—and the results are of importance in determining the date of introduction of two species.

Non-Marine

Twenty-one species were represented, viz.:

<i>Pomatias elegans</i> (Müll.)	<i>Cernuella virgata</i> (da Cost.)
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (Linn.)	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i> (Pfr.)
<i>Vallonia costata</i> (Müll.)	<i>Trochulus hispidus</i> (Linn.)
" <i>excentrica</i> Sterki	" <i>striolatus</i> (Pfr.)
<i>Goniodiscus rotundatus</i> (Müll.)	<i>Theba cartusiana</i> (Müll.)
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (Müll.)	<i>Arianta arbustorum</i> (Linn.)
<i>Helicella cellaria</i> (Müll.)	<i>Helix aspersa</i> Müll.
<i>Retinella nitidula</i> (Drap.)	<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i> (Linn.)
<i>Vitrea crystallina</i> (Müll.)	" <i>hortensis</i> (Müll.)
<i>Arion</i> sp.	<i>Cecilioides acicula</i> (Müll.)
<i>Xerophila itala</i> (Linn.)	

The presence of *Cernuella virgata* (da Cost.) is of great importance. In Wiltshire and the Isle of Wight it is certainly of Romano-British age but not earlier, and this is apparently the case in west Sussex. In Kent its earliest appearance is in mediæval times and it is not

Romano-British. It would appear that this snail, which is very common to-day, came from the west and spread gradually eastward. *Candidula gigaxii* (Pfr.), on the other hand, appears to have spread from the east. It is known in Kent from Romano-British deposits, and it is possible that its arrival in that county was in the Early Iron Age and now it has been found in west Sussex in a Romano-British deposit. It is unknown in a fossil state from Wiltshire.

A large number of *Arianta arbustorum* (Linn.) were amongst the examples submitted. At the present day this species does not live on the Downs, though it occurs at the foot of the hills. In 'Beaker' times it was apparently common and examples were large—much larger than recent specimens. The present series is larger than living examples but not so large as the 'Beaker' shells. The whole series would appear to indicate coarse herbage and grass with possibly scattered scrub and certainly damper conditions than exist to-day. The numerous examples of *Helix aspersa* Müll. may well be food debris, for this species was a common article of food in Roman times. Over the greater part of England it can be definitely said to date from Romano-British times, and it is a constant relic in deposits of that age. Probably its wide diffusion during that period was intentional and it was widely colonized as a desirable food supply.

Marine

Five species of marine mollusca were represented, viz.:

<i>Littorina littorea</i> (Linn.)	Winkle
<i>Gibbula magus</i> (Linn.)	
<i>Turritella communis</i> Risso	
<i>Mytilus edulis</i> Linn.	Mussel
<i>Cardium edule</i> Linn.	Cockle

Of these the Winkle, Mussel, and Cockle may well be food debris. The other two species were probably brought to the site as 'curios'.

REPORT UPON CHARCOAL SPECIMENS FROM SHEPHERDS GARDEN, ARUNDEL PARK

By J. CECIL MABY, B.SC., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S.

Ash	Very small fragment, probably from a knot.
„	Medium-aged wood, probably from a knot.
„	Mature wood.
„	Part of small branch.
„	Mature wood.
„	Parts of small branches.
Plum (?)	Minute fragment—too small for certainty.
Hazel	Parts of small branches.
„	Part of small branch.
„	Parts of early formed branches.
Hawthorn	Medium-aged stem wood.

Hawthorn	Mature wood.
"	Parts of early formed branches.
Common Oak	Mature wood.
"	Parts of small branches.
"	Mature wood.
Maple or Sycamore.	Mature wood.

Also a lump of earth and charcoal dust conglomerate as from floor of well-trodden earth.

CHALK AND CLAY DAUB

(From the report of a chemical examination by the late

LIEUT.-COL. R. R. BARBER, B.SC.)

One specimen of daub from Shepherds Garden, marked by the wattle on both sides, consists of pure chalk. Another has small spots of clay with the chalk. Another has slightly more clay. Still another has considerably more clay; pure chalk lumps are present in the mixture.

A specimen of daub from the 'Nanny's Croft' site, Arundel Park, consists of pure chalk. Impressions of grass are seen on the outside. Discoloration on the outside due to smoke or soot; no indication of direct contact with fire.

(In an old cottage in River Road, Littlehampton, the partitions were found to consist of chalk daub faced with a lime plaster.)

In none of the specimens could any trace be found of the chalk having been burned to lime, nor of any attempt to bake the clay by means of fire.

MEDIÆVAL BOLT-HEAD

Mr. Reginald Smith has identified a somewhat puzzling iron implement with two sockets, found on the surface at Shepherds Garden, as the head of a bolt to be shot off bearing a charge of burning tow to set light to thatch (FIG. 3, No. 4). The smaller socket is for the shaft; the larger one, opening behind the point, being for the tow. The broad, heavy little point is for penetrating the thatch. It would be of the 14th or 15th centuries.

CONCLUSIONS

The lynchets shown on the plan (Fig. 1) are the survivors of what was probably an extensive series covering the whole of the area. Many others may have been destroyed when in the eighteenth century the existing woods, copses, and small groups of trees were planted. These lynchets would seem to belong to a Celtic field system, as at Charleston Brow, east Sussex, and at

Middle Brow and elsewhere in west Sussex. The two barrows have not yielded much evidence, but B. 2 is, of course, later in date than the lynchet it overlies. The datable remains—the bronze thistle-brooch and ornament, the pottery, and the one coin—give the limits of occupation as (widely) from 50 B.C. to late third or early fourth century A.D. It is likely that the agricultural system started in Celtic times was maintained and its operations carried out with little change throughout the entire period of occupation. The abandonment of two unbroken, valuable vessels—the Samian dish and the delicately made late-Roman flask—by a people who otherwise appear to have possessed little save the humbler kind of utensil, might give ground for a belief that the settlement was at last hastily vacated.

The ditches that are so noticeable a feature of this area were perhaps originally intended for drainage purposes, though neither the nature of the ground nor their own arrangement would seem to justify the labour. But we must not forget that the climate was damper in Celtic and Roman times. For whatever purpose they were dug, the ditches became repositories of the broken pots and other debris of the pre-Roman settlers and continued to be so used up to the end of the period of occupation.

Nobody has yet offered a reasonable explanation of the presence of the four central mounds. Slight though they are—Mound A, alone, being noticeably prominent—their outlines show them to be self-contained and not merely parts of a once continuous bank or rampart. Nor do they coincide with a parish or other local boundary. If they had ever demarcated an irregularly shaped habitation area, as might be suggested from a look at the plan, then the remaining side has totally disappeared.

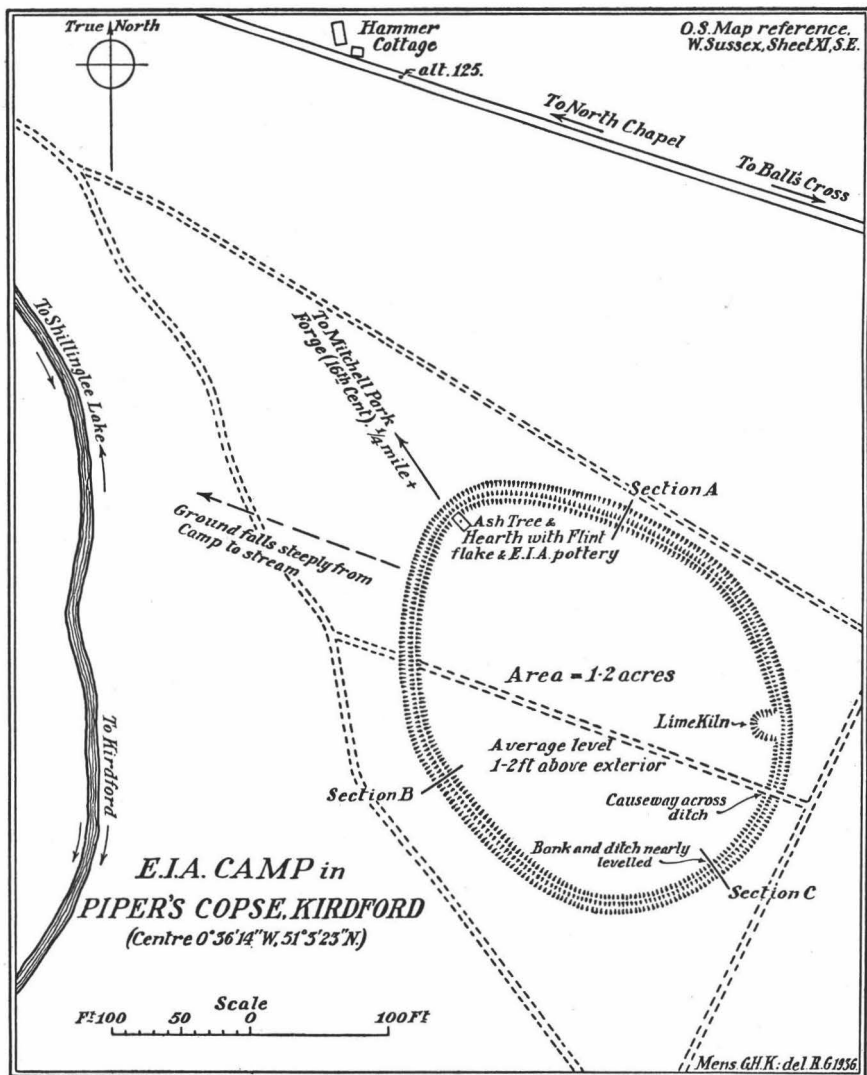
As to the dwelling-sites, we can only say that wattle-and-daub erections, strengthened with flint in the lower courses, thatched, and with 'cellarage' dug out in the chalk, are suggested. It does not seem likely that the heavy roofing-tiles found so frequently were used as such. They, as well as the other Roman tiles, may have been built into the rough flint lower walls and mortared with

the yellowish sticky 'daub' which would answer the purpose well enough. Such dwellings would have been of Roman-British date; the earlier, Celtic, habitations being mere shacks of wood and straw.

The work carried out so far and the results embodied in this paper cannot be said to have exhausted the possibilities of Shepherds Garden. In an area which has produced so great a quantity of remains; in which, moreover, the old ditches and habitation sites have been discovered more or less by chance; there is an obvious need (and there is plenty of room) for further trial trenches. The ground immediately north of the mound area is deserving of investigation which might gradually be extended to the higher ground where the old trackways meet. At the time of writing, fresh trial trenches are being opened in Shepherds Garden, and it is hoped that discoveries of at least equal interest await the diggers.

On behalf of the Littlehampton Natural Science and Archæology Circle, and personally, the writer of this paper tenders earnest thanks to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., for permission to excavate in Arundel Park; to Mr. Christopher Hawkes for his valuable and valued notes on the bronze, pottery, and other specimens submitted to him; to Mr. A. S. Kennard for his report on the Mollusca; to Dr. E. C. Curwen for suggestions and corrections made when he was good enough to read through the draft of the paper; and to that gentleman, also, and his father, Dr. Eliot Curwen, for much kind advice and encouragement.

(*Note.* All the finds collected in the course of the excavations in Shepherds Garden have been placed in the Littlehampton Museum. They are the property of the Duke of Norfolk.)

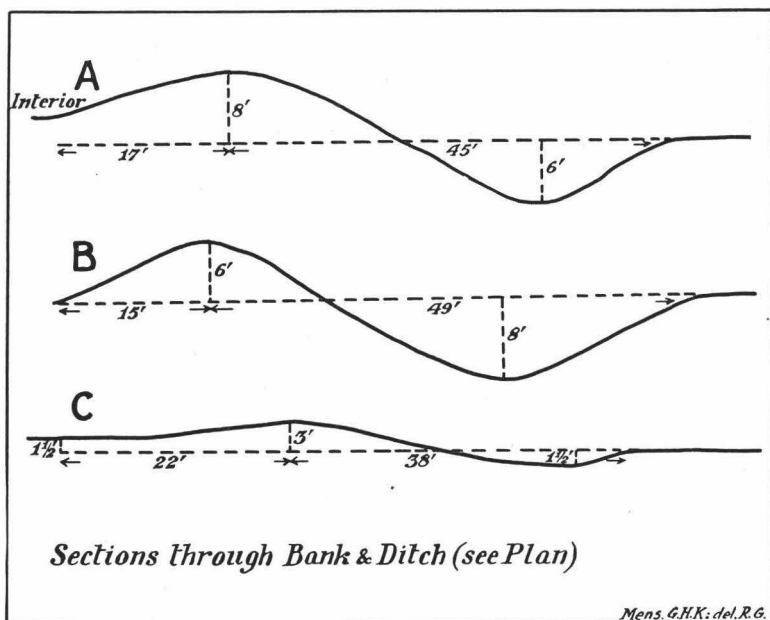


AN EARLY IRON AGE CAMP IN PIPER'S COPSE, KIRDFORD

BY S. E. WINBOLT

It is seldom that a practically complete earthwork of considerable size (330 ft. by 270 ft.) so successfully evades the notice of local archaeologists as this in Piper's Copse, Kirdford. Very few can have known, and these were strangely reticent about it. A. H. Allcroft, who missed very little in Sussex, was not cognizant of it (*Earthworks of England*). Yet it is plotted in (not quite accurately) on an O.S. 6 in. sheet; and I have since discovered (in *Surrey A.C.*) that H. F. Napper knew of its existence in 1888, though the context shows that he regarded it as Roman, and on this hypothesis assumed a Roman road from Henly Hill to Rowhook. A search for this along the suggested line has been quite unrewarded. We have some excuse, however, for missing it, as it is in a peculiarly remote district and completely hidden by hazels; and except when these are cut, once in about twelve years, no one except a keeper in search of fox-earths is likely to see any part of the bank, and certainly not to view the work as a whole. The case of the Chichester Roman amphitheatre is quite another story; for, though plotted in on no map, it stands up boldly in a field quite close to the city wall, and moreover is traversed by a public footpath which ascends the west bank, descends into the arena, and then goes over the east bank. It is amazing that it was not identified before and put on the map, through all these centuries. The existence of an earthwork in Piper's Copse was reported to me in 1934 by the Misses Farmer, of Loxwood, with an indirect suggestion that it was of neolithic date. With the permission of Lord Leconfield, Mr. G. H. Kenyon and I set about investigating. The openings of an old fox-earth into the bank showed burnt clay and charcoal, and a moderate amount of

spade work brought us down on to a red-burnt hearth, 9 ft. from the inner edge of the bank (at the point marked in the plan) and 4 ft. from the surface. Scattered about on the hearth were six fragments of, apparently, E.I.A. pottery of La Tène III (possibly II) type, and a neat flint flake, and there were a number of nodules of local (puddingstone) iron ore, some burnt,



some unburnt. Close by, inside the area, were big chunks of ore, either on the surface or just below it. A hearth, probably of the latest period of the Early Iron Age (say, the last century B.C.), had been made, as in cases recorded elsewhere, well in the slope of the bank. It is probable that an examination of the bank would prove the existence of several other such hearths. There are, however, very few, if any, places in such a close-planted area where digging can be done: nowhere on the inner floor can one see more than a few feet ahead. But should funds and labour become available at the right time, i.e. when the undergrowth is cut three or four

years hence, the bank should be tested, and the fosse trenched in the few places where there is a comparatively clear run. There is now no obvious entrance visible, but it was probably in the south-east portion where the bank has apparently been shovelled down into the ditch and where the modern path enters the camp. This also would demand investigation. The evidence at present is, of course, exiguous, but the nature of the earthwork, a hearth, the pottery in association, and the fact that the surrounding country is rich in iron ore (though of a moderate quality), having been worked in four furnaces of sixteenth-century date, seems to be fairly conclusive for an E.I.A. date for the camp. This note is written so that, if Mr. Kenyon and I fail to tackle the job, other intending excavators in future may know what to expect.

The situation of the camp, about two miles east of the lower slopes of Blackdown and on the Wealden level (c. 125 ft.), makes it exceptional. We know of Wealden camps on heights, e.g. Saxonbury and Dry Hill, where iron was worked; and there are others on the heights fringing the Weald, e.g. Holmbury and Hascombe, where iron was worked. In the latter case an iron hearth was made in the south fosse and into the bank (*Surrey A.C.* XL. 89). Piper's Copse is the only place in Sussex known to me where such a camp is situated on low ground. Here, however, there was the advantage of a fairly copious stream close outside the camp. Hascombe, the nearest E.I.A. camp, is just six miles away to the north-north-east. One hardly sees why a camp should have been made here for any other reason than for exploiting the local iron ore. The small size ($1\frac{1}{5}$ acres) seems to preclude any idea of an ordinary township. Hascombe and Holmbury are better situated and very much bigger—the former $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Both these have some Roman-British remains; and it is not altogether surprising that Roman-British shards have also been found at Piper's Copse. The shape of the camp, a rough ovoid, was deliberate, i.e. not determined, as so often on hill-tops, by the nature of the ground: for, though along the north-

west side defensive advantage was taken of the steep slope to the stream, there was nothing in the levels elsewhere to prevent the defences from being constructed on any predetermined plan, circular or rectangular. It is on a kind of promontory, but there was room to make the camp any shape desired. The oval was chosen, as for the earlier camp at Saxonbury. For a camp of so small an area the bank and ditch are not inconsiderable, the average height of the crown of bank from the bottom of ditch now being 14 ft. (having been originally as much, perhaps, as 18 ft. or more), and the measure through bank and ditch averaging 62ft., precisely the same as that at Hascombe (*Surrey A.C.* XI. 85). Piper's Copse may have been purely business premises; if so, it is probably unique.

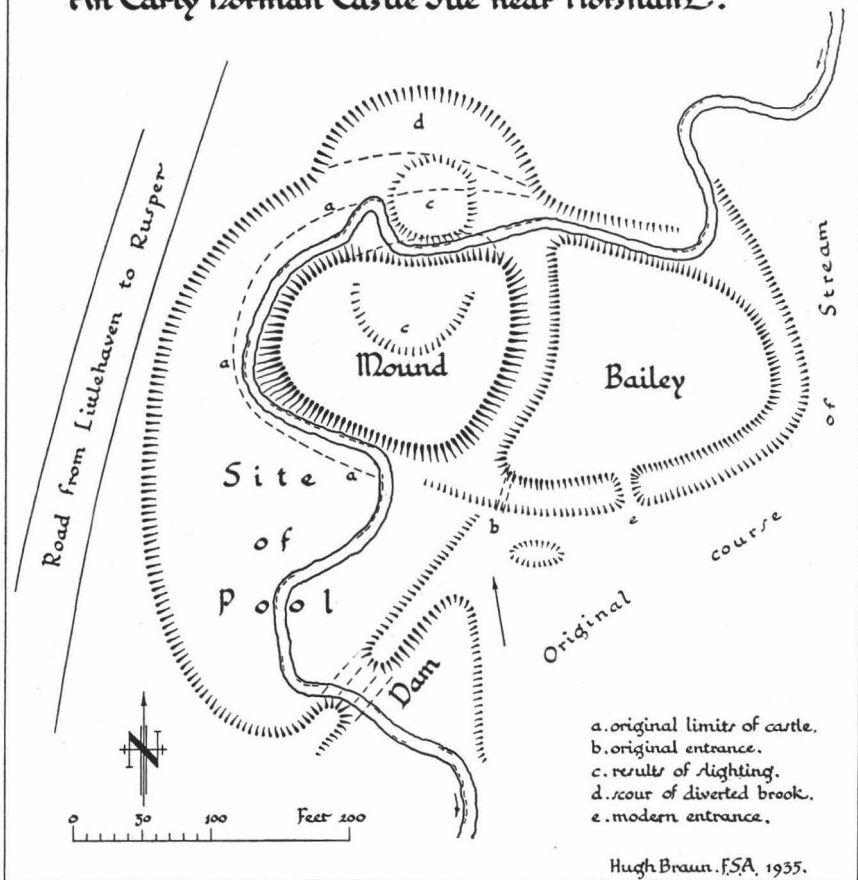
ADDENDUM

(August, 1936.) Since the above was written, the bank and fosse have been dug through, Mr. G. H. Kenyon kindly supplying the labour, at a point where the base of the bank gave a measurement of 25 ft. 6 in., and the top of the fosse in the same horizontal line 29 ft. 8 in. This cut was close east of Section A on plan. No dating evidence was found, but it is clear that both sides of the fosse were dug out in two steps each, very much as was the case with the fosse at Hascombe, probably to ease the work of men carrying baskets of earth. The bank was 5 ft. 10 in. high, and the fosse 6 ft. 3 in. deep. Digging at a spot, close S. of Hearth on plan, in the area revealed points of interest. The water table was very high, only 18 in. down at the end of April, 1936. About a hundred fragments of pots were found evenly spread over 6 square yards, at depths varying from 12 to 19 in., and these, mysteriously enough, were a 'mixed bag of medieval (mostly) and Roman-British'. Many of them were beneath a layer of stones, themselves just below the surface. There was also charcoal from beech, common oak, and hawthorn (J. C. Maby) under the stones, and close by lumps of baked clay and cooked

puddingstones. The laid stones—puddingstone, winklestone, and sandstone—were in a line 6–7 ft. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, and appear to have been laid over earlier debris as stepping-stones over a very wet place. The geology here is: 17 in. of clay top soil, below which is sand—very bad land agriculturally. Mr. F. H. Edmunds reports that the iron ore is typical 'shrave', 'a Pleistocene deposit, formed partly from gravel derived from the Hastings Beds, and partly as a "bog ore". It is usually overlain by a few feet of re-sorted clay'. It contained 'sufficient iron to smelt in the old Wealden Bloomeries'. Mr. Kenyon has carefully examined the sharply falling stream-bank which forms the west side of the camp and continues for half a mile south. It is cut into irregular shelves and hollows, which appear to be diggings for the puddingstone ore, of what date it is difficult to say. So far, the scanty evidence seems to suggest iron working in Early Iron, Roman-British, and Mediaeval times.

A party of the Sussex Archæological Society, with Dr. Eliot Curwen, has visited the site, and a few friends have subscribed a small excavation fund. Further work will be done as soon as labour is available and woodland conditions permit, and I hope in my next report to have better evidence for the various periods suggested.

An Early Norman Castle Site near Horsham.



AN EARLY NORMAN CASTLE SITE IN NORTH SUSSEX

BY HUGH BRAUN, F.S.A.

POSSIBLY not many Sussex archæologists are aware that an early Norman castle site of more than usual interest is to be seen less than two miles to the north-east of Horsham. The nearest habitation is a farm known as Channellsbrook Farm, which is situated a quarter of a mile NNE. of Littlehaven Halt on the branch of the Southern Railway which joins Horsham and Three Bridges Junction. The castle site is about two hundred yards to the north of the farm, and lies beside the little stream known as Channellsbrook, one of the head-waters of the Arun, and close to the by-road from Littlehaven to Rusper.

The site is that of an early residential castle of the end of the eleventh century, presumably constructed by William de Braose or Philip his son some time before the latter's banishment in 1110. It forms the northernmost of the string of castles (Bramber, Knepp, and Sedgwick being the others) which occupy the long strip of the Rape of Bramber. The castle is on the northern fringe of St. Leonard's Forest, which was at one time the hunting park of the de Braoses.

The plan of the castle shows it to have been of later construction than most of the fortified residences erected immediately following the Conquest. These almost invariably consist of a roughly elliptical enclosure, either a ring-work or a low mound to which has in most cases been added a small outer bailey or barbican to protect the outer end of the wooden entrance bridge.

The Channellsbrook castle, however, follows the plan, common on the Continent, but almost unknown in this country, of an attenuated oval cut into two by a curved ditch to make the inner side of this into the mound area and leaving the outer spade-shaped portion as a bailey.

The employment of this better planned type in this country suggests a less early, more leisurely origin than may have been the case with the castles planned as a simple enclosure with the bailey added later.

The Channellsbrook plan follows the usual lay-out of the type. A long ellipse is set out with its long axis normal to the line of the stream and up the hill-side above it. The curved ditch cuts this enclosure into two and itself encloses the upper portion, this becoming a low, broad, mound, the usual form of the inner enclosure of a Norman castle. The entrance is usually on the down-stream side of the castle and crosses the bailey ditch where this is met by the cross ditch.

The remarkable feature of the Channellsbrook castle is, however, that it has been at some period subsequent to its foundation converted to water defence. The hill-side to the west and south of the mound has been excavated and a dam constructed to form a pool into which the stream has been diverted so as to improve considerably the defences on the uphill side of the motte. The bailey ditches were at the same time re-cut and now show the broad square section of a water-holding ditch instead of the usual V-shaped section of the ordinary Norman dry ditch. A remarkably close analogy to the resultant plan is that of Saltwood Castle, in Kent, where the vulnerable flanks of the mound have been protected in exactly the same way by constructing a dam and forming a pool.

The entrance to the Channellsbrook castle was apparently at the point where the line of the dam meets the ditch of the bailey, the approach being from the south. A small pit at this point appears to represent part of the defences of the entrance.¹ It is of interest to note that the castle at Knepp, although its water defences are of quite a different type, is approached along a causeway, which is in this instance, however, not a dam.

The Channellsbrook castle would appear to have had but a brief life. Constructed possibly as late as the last quarter of the eleventh century it does not seem, despite

¹ The present entrance to the bailey appears to be modern.

its impressive water defences, to have ever had its timber hall or palisades replaced in masonry.

There is clear evidence as to its having been slighted at an early date and never rebuilt. The northern side of the mound has been shaved away and its soil spread beyond its foot at this point. The stream so diverted has swept in a newly scoured semicircular channel until it has succeeded in wearing away a gap in the *déblai* from the demolition work. The breach in the dam is most noticeable and was presumably effected when the castle was slighted. This may have been at the time of the banishment of Philip de Braose in 1110, or, more probably, after the Treaty of Wallingford in 1154, which was the cause of the destruction of a large number of these little earth and timber castles.

It is curious that nothing appears to be known of the history of this nameless Sussex castle, and, indeed, even its site does not appear to have been previously noticed. It is not mentioned in the *Victoria County History of Sussex* and the few indications of earthwork shown on the 25-in. Ordnance Survey are very slight and incomplete.

It is to be hoped that some references to the castle may some day turn up, so that at least its name may be discovered.

SUSSEX DEEDS AT ALTHORP

BY L. F. SALZMAN

DURING a recent visit to the rooms of the Northamptonshire Record Society I was shown a copy of the excellent calendar of Earl Spencer's muniments at Althorp House. Finding that this contained a number of deeds relating to Sussex, I took the opportunity of copying out these entries, which are given below, the numbers being those of the deeds. This may serve to call attention to the fact, sometimes overlooked, that much material relating to one county may well be discovered in private hands in distant counties. If some arrangement could be made for exchange of information between, at least, local record depositories in all counties the results would be of much value to local historians.

1409. Grant by William de Albini, Earl of Sussex, to Abbey of Waverley: reference to his father William, Earl of Arundel, and mother Queen Aeliz. Witnesses: Henry and Reiner de Albini, my brothers; William de Mill[iers]; Godfrey Agul[lion]; Hugh Sturmi. (c. 1180.)

1419. Covenant between the monks of Waverley and Thomas de Sandervill touching land in the fields of Chelegrave (Chilgrove in West Dean) which was common to the monks and the said Thomas so that the monks had 2 acres and Thomas 3. The land to be divided into two shares, the monks giving Thomas 40s. and his choice. He chose the south part, which is woody, the boundary being the road dividing the land of Robert de Vilers on one side and the land of the monks and of Thomas on the other, as the hedge goes between the monks' field called Putcroft and Thomas's field called Hildeleia, through the middle of a grove called Frithleia and as the monks' ditch goes *per transversum denacrarum* to the south head of Fochslichesleia, then through the middle of the thick and broad hedge in Middelfeld and Suthfeld by the manifest metes made between the hedges, to wit five little ditches, to the ditch of the monks in Middelfeld which clearly divides the said land of the monks and of Thomas, to the way under Grenemere going to the chapel of Chelegrave. Witnesses: Sir William, Earl of Arundel the third, by whose counsel and aid this division has been made, and he has appended his seal thereto; Godfrey de Stoct[on]; Robert de Vilers; Alan de Sancto Georgio; Alan his son; Geoffrey Fevrel; Richard de Rupe; Richard de Pageh[am];

Thomas de Wisden; Nicholas Blundel; Reynold de Chingham; Geoffrey de Ysehurst. Seal, armorial, of the Earl, broken. (c. 1210.)

1419. Thomas de Wesdene to Waverley Abbey, 5 ft. of his land in Chellegrave in la Denefeld. Witnesses: Robert de Arundel, steward of Sir John FitzAlan; William Husatus; William rector of Bebint, [Bepton]; Ralph de Wolbeding; Richard le Jay. (c. 1260.)

1420. Quitclaim by Mabel de Chene to Waverley of 4 acres in Chelegrove which Yearia (*sic*) daughter of Gilbert de Sanderwyle¹ gave, and which Hugh de Chene son of the said Yearia and husband of the said Mabel confirmed to them. Witnesses: Sir Robert de Vilers, knight; Thomas de Westdene; William de Preston; William le Chamberlyn. (13th century.)

1428. Walter Crochoun to John Thorel: quitclaim of reversion of lands which Nicholas de Ycoumbe held for life of the said John's inheritance in Bebington [Bepton]. Witnesses: John de Bohoun, knight; Richard Josep; Thomas de Dedeling; John atte Bregge. 15 Apr. 9 Edw. III (1335). Seal of arms.

1429. John Tyrrell to John Mymmys, clerk: quitclaim of all lands late of Richard Tyrrell esq. in London, and of and in the manors of Westcourt and Estcourt in the vill of Bebyngton [Bepton] in Sussex, with advowson of the church, and of two-thirds of the manor of Shelwe Josselyn and the reversion of one-third which Margaret widow of Roger Marchall holds for life. Witnesses: John Durward; Lewis John; William Mounteneye; Robert Rykdon; John Cornwaleys. 16 May 5 Hen. V (1417).

1430. John Mymmys, clerk, releases the above to Sir Simon Felbrygge and others.

1432. Sir Simon Felbrygge and others release the same to Thomas Torell. 12 Feb. 7 Hen. V (1420).

1433. John, Lord Lumley to Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague; all right in manor and farm of Lynche and the rectory and advowson. 16 May 24 Eliz. (1582).

1434. Grant by way of mortgage for £600 by Viscount Montague to Julia Sovigo daughter of John Sovigo late of London, gent., of annuity of £60 out of manors of Cocking and Lynche. 1 July 40 Eliz. (1598).

1435. Grant by Sir Henry Owen son and heir of Dame Mary Owen late wife of Sir David Owen his father, to Sir Thomas More, knight, Anthony Browne, knight, and others, of the manor of Cowdray, to the use of William Fitzwilliam, knight, Treasurer of the King's Household. 3 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII (1528). Endorsed: livery in presence of John Johnson, rector of Holy Trinity, Guildford, and others.

1436. Quitclaim by Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor, and others, of all right to manor of Cowdray . . . and advowson of Eysborne [Easebourne] to Sir John Gage and others. 26 May 22 Hen. VIII (1530).

1437. Letters patent of Henry VIII to Sir John Gage and others to

¹ Probably the Italia who married Henry de Cheney; *S.A.C.* lxxv. 35.

impark 600 acres in Easebourne and Midhurst, to be called 'the park of Cowdray', and to have free warren and several fishery there. Also permission to build walls and towers of stone and lime and enclose the said manor and to embattle, entower (*turellare*), crenellate and machicolate (*marchellare*) the walls and towers. 30 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII (1533).

1438. Recovery by William Brown esq. and William Denton against Anthony Viscount Montagu, of manors of Cowdray, Midhurst, Begham *alias* Beham, and Verdley, with 2 water-mills, 2 iron-mills, &c., and rectories of Easebourne and Compton. 12 Eliz. (1563).

1439. John, Abbot of Waverley, to John Aylwyne and Cristine his wife: manors of Belchesworth and Northolt in the parish of Westdene, Sussex, for their lives, at £4. St. Lucy 9 Hen. IV (10 Dec. 1417).

1440. Letters patent of Philip and Mary granting, for payment of £292. 6s. 4d., to Thomas Palmer of Parham the manor of Lurgashall and advowson of the rectory, being part of the Honor of Petworth, and of 2 virgates late of William Andcopp in Chilmersh, in Sussex, late of the priory of Tortington. 3 July 3 & 4 Ph. and Mary (1557).

1440*. John, son and heir of William Gyser and of Berta his wife, to Robert Thach and Mabel his wife: part of a burgage 46 ft. long by 16 ft. wide with house built thereon in Midhurst. 2 Oct. 31 Edw. I (1303).

1441-2. Copy of 5 documents concerning controversy between Prior and Convent of Lewes and Nicholas vicar of Patcham touching tithes in Patcham. 1239.

1443. Probate copy of will of Michael de Ponyngges. 22 Sep. 1368.

1444-5. Settlement of the manor of Pengeden [Pangdean] on Sir Richard Ponyngges elder son of Robert Lord Ponyngges and Eleanor his wife daughter of Sir John Berkeley and Lady of Arundel and Mautravers. 1423. Eleven seals of feoffees.

1446. Lease by Henry, Earl of Northumberland, to George Gyfford of sites of manors of Ponynges and Perching for 21 years, reserving right of the Earl to 'abide, dwell or lye' at the manor place of Ponynges with his attendants, if he choose. 20 May 15 Hen. VIII (1523). Signature of 'Harry Northumberland'.

1447-9. Sale by Richard Ryar of Hastings to Richard Shelley of Ryarslond and Batts in Patcham. 1524.

1450. Lease by Prior Robert and the Convent of Lewes to John Marchaunt of Preston, husbandman, of their rectory and barn of Patcham and tithes of the court lands in Radyngden in Preston for 16 years. 1 July 19 Hen. VIII (1527).

1451. Confirmation by Henry, Earl of Northumberland, of the lease (no. 1446) by his father. 20 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII (1527).

1452. Extracts of court roll of hallimote of Peccham, 11 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII: surrender by William Styleman of two tenements and 2 virgates in the manor to use of Richard Shelley.

1453-4. Sale by Henry, Earl of Northumberland, to Sir Edward Seymour for £1600 of manors of Ponynges, Perching, Preston Poynt-

ings, Asshecombe, Waldron, Chyntyng and Pengeden. 8 July 24 Hen. VIII (1532).

1455-6, 1458. Covenant by which Henry VIII grants to Sir Anthony Browne and Dame Alice his wife the above manors in exchange for one-third of the Barony of Newhall and Nantwich, Cheshire, and [other lands] in Cheshire, Rutland, and Holderness. 1 Oct. 29 Hen. VIII (1537).

1457. Covenant between Sir Anthony Browne and George Gifford, [reciting nos. 1446, 1451] and leasing to the said George rents from Ploughlands in Aberton, Somerden in Aberton, and Tukfeld, being 'parcel of the charge of the said manor of Ponyngs'. 20 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII (1542-3).

1459. Letters patent of Elizabeth granting, in consideration of £583 19s. 3½d., to Thomas Middleton of Berwick and Edward his son the rectory and church of Patcham with tithes in Lewicke, Mullescombe, and Ballesdon, late of Anne of Cleves. 3 May 2 Eliz. (1560).

1460. Settlement by John Shelley of Patcham on his son John, in view of his marriage with Dorothy Welche widow of William Welche, of annuity of £40. 29 Nov. 5 Eliz. (1562).

1461. Quitclaim by George Darrell of Cawston (Warw.) to Richard Shelley of Patcham of all rights in manor of Patcham. 31 Oct. 34 Eliz. (1592).

1462. Richard Shelley and Henry of Lewes, his son and heir, to the said George Darrell, annuity of £20 out of manor of Patcham. 1 Nov. 34 Eliz. (1592).

1463. Covenant between Mary widow of Richard Bellyngham of Hangleton and Richard Shelley whereby the latter settles on his sons Henry, Richard, John, Anthony, Herbert, and Thomas in succession properties in Patcham and Westmeston. 19 Mar. 36 Eliz. (1593-4).

1464. Settlement by Richard Shelley on Dorothy his wife of annuity of £50 from Patcham. 3 Sept. 36 Eliz. (1594).

1465. Lease by Dorothy widow of Richard Shelley to Henry Shelley, their son and heir, of house and land in Patcham for 7 years. 30 Sep. 37 Eliz. (1595).

1466. Henry Shelley to Richard Michell of Chiddawe (?) £15 from manor of Patcham for life of said Richard. 2 Apr. 30 Eliz. (1597).

1467. Extract from Memoranda of Exchequer touching value of manor of Ryers, &c., in Patcham belonging to Richard Shelley. 20 May 1598.

1468. General pardon and restitution of lands to Sir John Stapeley, bart., of Patcham. 28 June 13 Chas. II (1661).

1469. Letters patent of Edw. I confirming to John de Bohun: (1) Richard I granting to Franco de Bohun, Ford, Climping, Rustington, Presteton and Lovynton, and Bohun, with all liberties, as Savaric son of Savaric, heir of Enjuler de Bohun held them: also Midehurst and Eseburn and all other lands which Savaric son of Cane and Ralph his son and Savaric son of Savaric held in Normandy and England. 31 Mar. 1 Ric. I (1190).

(2) Henry II confirming covenant between Savaric son of Savaric and Geldwin his brother concerning lands of Ralph their brother, viz., to remain to Geldwin—the manor of Esemburna with Middehurst, vill of Rustitona, and his portion of Prestebrook, and half the wood of Strodewica, the fee of Ralph de Sancto Georgio of Trutitona, half a hide of Liperinges, the fee of Gernagod of Paling, and of Horemera, and the fee of Richard de Sancto Georgio, *de boscargio* between the new bridge and La Cneppe, and the fee of Niewica and Selescumba, and all the burgesses whom Savaric his father had in Cicester; also 20 poundsworth of land which William, Earl of Arundel, gave to Ralph son of Savaric his brother for service, viz., the fees of Ralph de Sancto Georgio of Bedelingis and Demetford and land of manor of Hertingis (?) and of manor of Burna, which William de Caisneto and Gernagod and Richard Ruffus and Thomas de Aseuilla hold, as Ralph son of Savaric held them at his death.

Date of inspeximus: 5 Feb. 35 Edw. I (1306–7).

1470–2. Sale by way of mortgage by Sir John Dudley to Sir William Fitzwilliam, the King's Cofferer, for £240, of half the manor of Rustyngton. 6 Dec. 20 Hen. VIII (1528).

1473. Letters patent to Sir Anthony Browne, Master of the Horse, for £420 2s. 6d., of the house, site, enclosure and precinct of late priory of Shelbred, which were let for 21 years by letters patent of 18 Nov. 35th (1543) to the said Sir Anthony at £7 13s. 4d. yearly. 17 Apr. 36 Hen. VIII (1545).

Attached are acquittances by Sir John Williams, Treasurer of Augmentation, for £220 2s. 6d. on 22 Mar. 1544–5, and £200 on 4 Apr.

1474. William atte Wodecote and Edith his wife to Katherine their daughter; land at Rudlond in Sulham. Witnesses: Robert Osborn; William atte Felde; Thomas Porter; Thomas Aylyng; John Smyth. 10 Feb. 10 Hen. IV (1408–9).

1475. Robert Brytenshawe and Joan his wife to John Stert of Chichester; Rudlond in Sulham which came to Joan by death of Katherine her mother. Witnesses: Nicholas Husee, esq.; Robert Cogate; Richard Bower. 24 June 32 Hen. VI (1454).

1476. Letters patent to Anthony Browne, Viscount Montagu, park of Ryver *alias* Treue in Tullington and Surgate Sale (*recte* Lurgashall). 21 Jan. 17 Eliz. (1574–5.)

1477. Indenture of five parts: (1) Anne widow of Thomas Smyth of Buxted, (2) Thomas Barnam and Nicholas Larson of London, (3) Thomas Pounds of Farlingham, (4) Richard Pounce, (5) Ralph Henslowe and Clare his wife; for settlement on the said Anne of the manor of Wike. 10 Apr. 1 Eliz. (1559).

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