

SUSSEX
Archæological Collections

RELATING TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY

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JULY, 1939

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 1933. Bicknell, Mrs., Barcombe House, Barcombe, Lewes.
 1939. Biddle, F. A., The Rydings, Woodlands Road, Bickley, Kent.
 1939. Billson, Miss A. M., }
 1938. Billson, Miss L. M., } .07, Holland Road, Hove, 2.
 1911. tBird, Sir W. B. M., Eartham, Chichester.
 1939. Birdwood, Mrs., Deaks Farm House, Cuckfield.
 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. tBlaber, Mrs. } White Cottage, Storrington, Pulborough.
 1920. tBlack, Mrs. G., Norton House, Hurstpierpoint.
 1936. Blackiston, Major Hamilton, 12, Old Shoreham Road, Hove.
 1921. Blackman, Henry, Heatherdene, 22, Laton Road, Hastings.
 1922. tBlackwell, R. G., Down Place, Harting.
 1929. Blake, Miss E. F., 26, Buckingham Place, Brighton.
 1935. Blaker, H. M., 24, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1931. Blois-Johnson, Miss, Gatcombe, Seaford.
 1939. tBlundell, Miss E. M., Green Gore, Battle.
 1923. tBoag, S. R., 2, Montague Square, London, w. 1.
 1934. Boden, F. A., Cotswold, Haywards Heath.
 1937. Bohn, H. A. G., Little Croft, Broomfield Avenue, Telscombe Cliffs, and 17, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, w.

1937. Booker, Miss C. M. N., 20, Windlesham Road, Brighton.
 1920. tBorradaile, Miss A. F., The Beeches, Barcombe.
 1936. Bostock, W. Cramer, c/o Martin's Bank, 68, Lombard Street,
 E.C. 3.
 1928. Boswall, F., 54, Wilbury Crescent, Hove.
 1928. tBothamley, H. W. H. }
 1937. ABothamley, Mrs. } Crockers, Chailey, Lewes.
 1919. Botting, Major E. L., R.E., c/o Miss A. L. Botting, The School House,
 Duncton, Petworth.
 1927. tBoughey, Sir George, Bart. }
 1927. tBoughey, Lady } Malling House, Lewes.
 1924. Bourke, Miss Myrtle, Pokes, Hellingly.
 1938. Bowen, Mrs., Chequer, East Street, Rye.
 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 }
 1926. Bradford-Brown, Miss, Domons, Northiam.
 1937. Brain, W. Russell, Seadowns, Berry Lane, Littlehampton, and 31,
 St. John's Wood Park, n.w. 8.
 1925. tBrand, H. R., Glynde Combe, Glynde.
 1922. Bray, John, 27, Grand Parade, St. Leonards.
 1939. Breffit, Rev. W. }
 1939. ABreffit, Mrs. } Brown House, Lindfield.
 1928. *Bridger, P. B., 61, Pembroke Crescent, Hove.
 1922. Bridgman, P. F., Eastgate Street, Lewes.
 1937. Bridle, E. C., 21, Sandringham Road, Leyton, E. 10.
 1930. Bristowe, Sydney C., Craig, Balmaclellan, Kirkeudbrightshire.
 1925. tBritten, Miss, Goldings, Cuckfield, Haywards Heath.
 1928. tBroadbridge, W., Acres Gate, Hurstpierpoint.
 1937. ABrockman, Miss M. J., The Ham, Litlington.
 1928. Brodie, Captain E. D., Stakers, Southwater, Horsham.
 1935. Brodie, Miss, South Cottage, Hartfield.
 1932. Brooke, Lt.-Col. N. P., Bournes Farm, Upper Dicker, Hailsham
 1931. Brown, Miss L. E., The Pathway, Rectory Lane, Pulborough.
 1938. Brown, Mrs., Lyminster House, Nr. Littlehampton.
 1930. tBrowne, Miss, Clifden, Horam.
 1928. Browne, Mrs. Robert, Slowery, Pembury, Kent.
 1912. Browning, Col. A. Quintus, O.B.E., T.D., Morialta, 111, Dyke Road,
 Hove.
 1931. Brunskill, Miss, The Brant, Arundel Road, Salvington.
 1936. Brunton-Phillips, J. F., 23, Canadian Avenue, Catford, S.E. 6.
 1934. Bryant, A. H., 9-13, Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch Street,
 E.C. 3.
 1927. Bryant, E. }
 1928. ABryant, Mrs. E. } Cumberland House, Thakeham, Pulborough.
 1929. Buck, Miss M., Stoneleigh, Seaford.
 1938. Buckland, G. W., 7, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1938. Buckley, The Hon. Ruth, Tollwood Cottage, Netherfield, Battle.
 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.
 1934. tBulstrode, Dr. C. V., Slat Hill House, Chichester.
 1933. Bulstrode, Mrs., Fir Trees, Hassocks.
 1896. Burdon, Rev. Prebendary R. J., Parkhurst House, Haslemere.
 1926. tBurgess, H., Fysic, Church Hill Road, East Barnet, Herts.
 1922. tBurke, Major J. A., Firebrand House, Winchelsea.

1929. Burns-Pye, E., Buckhurst Old Manor, Wadhurst.
 1936. *Burrell, Captain W. R., Knepp Castle, Horsham.
 1925. Burrows, Mrs. I., Yewhurst, Barcombe, Lewes.
 1932. Burstow, G. P., 16, Lewes Crescent, Brighton.
 1938. Burton, C. E. C. H., 6, Church Avenue, Westham.
 1923. Butcher, Mrs., }
 1939. Butcher, Walter } Ecclesden Manor, Angmering.
 1927. tButler, J. M., 51, Grove Road, Broadwater, Worthing.
 1908. tButt, C. A., Leverington, 15, Maltravers Drive, Littlehampton.
 1909. tBuxton, The Rt. Hon. The Countess, Newtimber Place, Hassocks; and
 7, Eaton Place, s.w. 1.
1936. Caldecott, J. B., F.S.A., Amberley.
 1936. Callanan, Miss, Tortington Park, Amberley, Arundel.
 1936. Callender, E. M., Tentercroft, Cuckfield.
 1921. Cameron, L., Sutton Park Road, Seaford.
 1939. tCameron-Jackson, R. L., Hove College, Hove.
 1929. Campbell, G. J., Littlehampton.
 1937. Campbell, Miss J., The Shieling, Felbridge, Nr. East Grinstead.
 1922. *Campion, W. Simon, Danny, Hassocks.
 1937. Cannon-Cridlan, R. A. }
 1937.tACannon-Cridlan, Mrs. R. A. } 6, Arundel House, The Drive, Hove.
 1923. tCarley, G. C., 52, The Towers, West Worthing.
 1927. tCarling, William }
 1927.tACarling, Mrs. W. } Rose Lawn, Portland Road, East Grinstead.
 1938. t*Carylon-Britton, R., 38, Westgate, 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.
 1939. de Castro, Mrs., 2, Melville Court, Melville Road, Hove.
 1937. Cattell, Mrs., 29, Mermaid Street, Rye.
 1891.t*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.
 1926. Chambers, Admiral B. M., C.B.
 1935. Chambers, T. F., Corston, Greenway, Curzon Park, Chester.
 1933. tChambers, Mrs. W. P. C., Heronsdale Manor, Waldron.
 1934. Chandler, R., Little Thurlow, Oathall Road, Haywards Heath.
 1926. Chandler, T. H., Litlington, Alfriston.
 1908. Chapman, H. J., Clapwater House, Fletching.
 1938. Chapman, Mrs. Leslie, 116, Furze Croft, Farge Hill, Hove.
 1900. tCheal, H., Montford, Shoreham.
 1935. Chicheley-Thornton, Mrs., 7, Arundel House, The Drive, Hove.
 1909. Child, Stanley, Caterways, Billingshurst, Horsham.
 1919. Chilton, T., Elmstead, St. John's Road, Bexhill.
 1903. Christie, G. R., Robindene, Kemp Town, Brighton.
 1939. Christie, John, m.c., Glyndebourne, Lewes.
 1922. Christie, Mrs. M. E., Rookeryfield, Field Lane, Ditchling.
 1936. Churchill, Miss, Merok, Angmering-on-Sea.
 1939. Clare, J. R. }
 1939. tClare Mrs., } Glen Roy, Denton, Newhaven.
 1925. tClarence, G. C., June Croft, Midhurst.
 1930. Clark, Mrs. Grahame, 42, Barton Road, Cambridge.
 1937. Clarke, Ven. C. P. S., Archdeacon of Chichester, The Chantry,
 Chichester.
 1930. Clarke, D. K., 37, Latymer Court, w. 6.
 1937. Clarke, Miss F. E. R., 21, St. Martin's Square, Chichester.
 1929. Clarke, J. D., 81a, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.
 1929. Clarke, J. Stephenson, Broadhurst Manor, Horsted Keynes.

1929. Clarke, R. S., M.P., D.L., Brook House, Ardingly.
 1895. *Clarke, Col. Stephenson R., C.B., Borde Hill, Haywards Heath.
 1938. Clarkson, G. A. }
 1938. AClarkson, Mrs. } St. Anne's, Lindfield.
 1925. Clarkson, Capt. H. G. }
 1925. AClarkson, Mrs. H. G. } Park Gate, Lewes.
 1927. Claydon, C., 14, Sea Lane, Goring-by-Sea.
 1922. Clayton, C. L., 10, Prince Albert Street, Brighton.
 1926. tClayton, E. S., Prawles, Ewhurst, Nr. Hawkhurst.
 1932. tCleaver, R. D. M., Beauregard, St. Leonards.
 1929. Clements, H. T. W., Wiston Estate Office, Steyning.
 1927. *Close, Mrs. J., Deep Springs, Westbourne, Emsworth, Hants.
 1921. Coast, Miss K., Old Brickfield, Rotherfield.
 1921. Coates, Rev. A. L., Elham, Canterbury, Kent.
 1936. tCoffin, S., 1, Turner Drive, Golders Green, n.w. 11.
 1938. Coghill, Miss K. M., Crowham Manor, Westfield, Battle.
 1930. Coleridge, A. H. B., Leatherhead Vicarage, Surrey.
 1911. t*Collins, A. E., 40, Gunterstone Road, w. 14.
 1934. Collins, S. W. }
 1934. ACollins, Mrs. S. W. } Cotmaton, Lindfield.
 1928. Colson, C. H., C.B.E., Harbour Bar, Old Fort Road, Shoreham.
 1918. Connell, Rev. J. M., 6, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1921. tCook, C. F., F.R.S.A., 56, Church Road, Hove.
 1925. Cooper, E. H., Stanbridge Grange, Staplefield.
 1909. tCooper, Miss M. H., Newbury Cottage, Cuckfield.
 1932. Cooper, Mrs. R., Danehurst, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.
 1932. tCorbett, Lady, The Forest Farm, Chelwood Gate.
 1935. Corfield, Dr. Carruthers, Broadmark Place, Rustington.
 1939. Corner, W., O.B.E., 5, Second Avenue, Hove.
 1928. tCourthope, Miss E. J., Sprivers, Horsmonden, Kent.
 1911. tCourthope, Col. Sir George, Bart., M.C., M.P., Whiligh.
 1922. tCowan, G., Ormonde, St. Olave's Court, Grand Avenue, Worthing.
 1926. Cowland, Mrs. W., Cotfield, Horam.
 1939. Cowney, J. A. }
 1939. ACowney, Mrs. } Alanbrook, Litlington.
 1923. Cox, Miss E. F., 5, St. Anne's Court, Nizells Avenue, Hove.
 1924. Cox, Rev. E. W., The Vicarage, Steyning.
 1930. tCox, H. J., 47, Holland Road, Hove.
 1938. tCox, Miss Irene, O.B.E., Little Hobbs Cottage, Tandridge Lane, Lingfield.
 1938. tCox, Lt.-Col. R. J., St. Julian's, Palmeira Avenue, Hove.
 1930. Crawford, Mrs., Berwyn, Sutton Park Road, Seaford.
 1908. Cripps, Ernest E., Sunnyside, 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., Sunwayes, Wickham Hill, Hurstpierpoint.
 1937. Croft, Miss G. M., Weavers, Halland, Nr. Lewes.
 1922. Crookshank, Rev. A. C., West Thorney Rectory, Emsworth, Hants.
 1925. Cross, D. }
 1926. ACross, Mrs. D. } Moonrakers, Fairlight, Hastings.
 1938. Cross, Mrs., Ropley, St. Anne's Road, Eastbourne.
 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.
 1929. Cunliffe, Mrs. Foster, Old Hall, Staplefield.
 1918. tCurteis, Lieut.-Col. John, 6, The Lawn, St. Leonards.
 1909. tCurwen, Eliot, F.S.A. }
 1921. tCurwen, 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, Sir Llewellyn C., Chief Justice House, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, E. Africa.
1930. Daniell, Major-Gen. Sir J. F., K.C.M.G., The White House, Fernhurst.
1935. Dansie, Mrs. Swaines, Partridge Green.
- 1899.T*Darby, Miss C. C., 39, Tisbury Road, Hove.
1930. TDarlington, W. S., Haselhurst, Frant.
1935. Dartnall, R. E., 19, Draycott Road, Wanstead, London, E. 11.
- 1913.T*Darwin, Major Leonard, R.E. } Cripps's Corner, Forest Row.
1935. TDarwin, Mrs. }
1913. Davidson, Miss Blanche, Hickstead Place, Bolney.
1934. TDavidson, H. W., 61-2, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.
1924. Davidson-Houston, Mrs., Little Glen, Butlers Dene, Woldingham, Surrey.
1931. Daw, Mrs., The Vineyard, West Hoathly.
1926. TDay, Mrs., Lavant House, Chichester.
1937. Dean, Miss F. M., Stanmore House, Burgess Hill.
1925. TDeane, Col. R. W., C.B.E., Old Land, Hassocks.
1931. D'Elboux, R. H.
1920. *Demetriadi, Lady, 67, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, W. 1.
1920. *Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E., Streat Hill Farm, Streat.
1926. De Mierre, A., 12, Seaside Road, Eastbourne.
1913. Dendy, R. A. Southover, Woodland Drive, Hove, 4.
1928. Denman, J. L., Oldways, Hurstpierpoint.
1926. TDenman, Major T. Hercy, Netley Court, Netley Abbey, Southampton.
1935. *Denman, The Hon. Lady, Balcombe Place.
1937. TDevonport, Viscount, Peasmarsh Place, Rye.
1939. Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, Compton Place, Eastbourne.
1937. Dewar, J. A., Dutton-Homestall, East Grinstead.
1936. Dicker, C. G. Hamilton, The Red House, Southover, Lewes.
1935. TDonne, L. V., 10, Nizells Avenue, Hove.
1925. Downey, J. H., Hollington Place, Hollington.
1920. Downing, H. P. Burke, F.S.A., 12, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.
1927. TDowns, Mrs., Brix, Mudeford, Christchurch, Hants.
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.
1933. Dudeney, Mrs. Henry, Castle Precincts House, Lewes.
1938. Duffus, Mrs. J. D., 4, Borough Lane, Eastbourne.
1903. TDuke, F., Trullers, Holland Road, Steyning.
1908. TDuplock, E. G., 4, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
1938. Durrant, G. S., 55, Framfield Road, Uckfield.
1931. Duval, D., Folkington Rectory, Polegate.
1924. Duval, Rev. S. P., O.B.E., D.D., Lyminster Vicarage, Littlehampton.
1926. Eardley, Rev. F. Stenton, The Rectory, Horsted Keynes.
1937. Easterbrook, L. F. }
1937. AEasterbrook, Mrs. } Phillismead, Treyford, Midhurst.
1924. Eastwood, Mrs., Woodsome, Fernhurst.
1938. Eckersley, Mrs., Renby Grange, Boar's Head, Tunbridge Wells.
1935. Ecroyd, F. T., Belmont, Baslow Road, Eastbourne.
1929. Edwards, Mrs. A. R., Ivy Cottage, Selsey.
1938. Eeles, H. S., Bells Yew Green, Frant.
1924. Eggar, T. Macdonald, Summerhill, Lindfield.
1918. Eldridge, D., Manor Farm, South Heighton.
1912. TEllis, C. H. S. }
1931. AEllis, Mrs. C. H. S. } Sandrocks, Haywards Heath.
1896. TEllis, Geoffrey, South Rise, 69, Dorset Road, Bexhill.
1938. Elsdon, A. V., O.B.E., 15, Coleraine Road, Blackheath, S.E. 3.

1923. Emary, H. H., 147, St. Helen's Road, Hastings.
 1922. Esdaile, Arundell
 1924. ΔEsdaile, Mrs. Arundell } Leams End, West Hoathly.
 1899. Eustace, G. W., M.C., Canonbernes, Cross Bush, Arundel.
 1930. ΔEvans, Miss L. G., Berwyn, Sutton Park Road, Seaford.
 1906. τEvans, Rev. A. A., 15, North Pallant, Chichester.
 1932. Eve, Miss C. M., Todd House, Cuckfield.
 1932. Evers, Rev. H. R., The Rectory, Guestling.
 1894. τEvery, John Henry, The Croft, Lewes.
 1927. Eves, Mrs. R. G., 149, Adelaide Road, n.w. 3.
1937. Faraday, L., 77 Hampstead Way, London, N.W. 11.
 1934. Farmer, Miss E. M. O., Penlands, Loxwood, Billingshurst.
 1921. τFayle, Edwin, Markstakes, South Common, Chailey.
 1929. Fenwick, W. H., Scaines, Blackboys.
 1925. Fibbens, Mrs., Thistle Down, Findon.
 1932. Field. L. F., Evington, Hazelwood Road, Hale, Nr. Altrincham,
 Cheshire.
 1925. τFife, Miss, Birchgrove, Haywards Heath.
 1939. Fisher, Miss D. L., Friars Gate, Chichester.
 1932. Fitt, H. F., Osborne Road, Jarvis Brook.
 1926. Fleming, Lindsay, Aldwick Grange, Bognor.
 1888. τ*Fletcher, W. H. B., Aldwick Manor, Bognor.
 1937. Foley, Sir Julian, Union Club, 10, Carlton House Terrace, s.w. 1.
 1939. τFord, E. W. A., Yoden, Church Lane Drive, Hooley, Coulsdon.
 1930. τFormby, E. L., Ashdown House, Forest Row.
 1939. Foster, Miss, 20, Bradford Road, Lewes.
 1925. Fowler Tutt, Miss K. N., 28, St. Swithuns Terrace, Lewes.
 1933. τAFoyster, Miss C. H. } Beecheroft, Hartfield.
 1933. τFoyster, Miss E. A. }
 1937. τFrancis, R., 34, Winchester Road, Worthing.
 1937. Franklin, G. C., Highfield, Berwick.
 1938. Frere, S. S., 4, Grove Road, Epsom.
 1926. Frewen, Miss V., The Wilderness, Northiam.
 1920. Fry, Mrs. Penrose, Little Douce Grove, Northiam.
 1931. Fryer-Smith, Miss C., 45, Maltravers Street, Arundel.
 1937. Furness, Miss B. W., High School for Girls, Eastbourne.
 1929. τ*Furse, Mrs. W., The Old House, West Hoathly.
 1916. Fynmore, A. H. W., Torrington House, Cowper Road, Berkhamsted,
 Herts.
1912. τGage, The Right Hon. Viscount, K.C.V.O., Firlie Place, Lewes.
 1913. τGaisford, Miss, The Cottage, West Dean, Chichester.
 1929. τGalloway, J., Murrayfield House, Norton, Chichester.
 1926. τGardner, Captain C. F. } Summertree, Herstmonceux.
 1926. ΔGardner, Mrs. C. F. }
 1935. Gardner, Miss, Nethergong Cottage, Dorman's Park, East Grinstead.
 1908. Gell-Woolley, C. W. R., Antye Farm, Burgess Hill.
 1923. Gentle, Sir William, Ford Place, Thetford, Norfolk.
 1918. Georges, F. E., Rosendale, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1925. Gibbes, Mrs., Wickenden, Sharpthorne, East Grinstead.
 1919. Gibbs, Mrs. Charles, 23, Upper Wimpole Street, w. 1.
 1938. τGibson, E. G., Bere Regis, Chyngton Gardens, Seaford.
 1928. τGildersleeve, Dean V. C., The Deanery, Barnard's College, 3007, Broad-
 way, N. Y. City, U.S.A.
 1937. Gill, S. E., 79, Shirley Drive, Hove, 4.
 1933. Ginnett, Louis J., Chichester House, Ditchling.
 1928. Glegg, R. Ashleigh } Antioch House, Lewes.
 1928. ΔGlegg, Mrs. R. Ashleigh }
 1923. τGlover, H. J., South View, Westham, Pevensey.

1928. Goddard, Scott, 21 Vanbrugh Fields, Blackheath. s.e. 3.
 1918. tGodfrey, Walter H., F.S.A. }
 1923. AGodfrey, Mrs. W. H. } Lewes House, Lewes.
 1939. AGodfrey, Miss M. H. }
 1932. AGodfrey, W. E. }
 1923. tGodfrey-Faussett, Brig.-Gen. E. G., C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A. } Annes, Hadlow
 1930. AGodfrey-Faussett, Mrs. E. G. } Down, Uckfield.
 1934. Godman, Dame Alice, D.B.E., South Lodge, Horsham.
 1903.t*Godman, C. R. Bayly, Bull's Wood, Warninglid.
 1885. *Godman, Col. Charles B., Woldringfold, Horsham.
 1908. Goldfinch, Miss Isabel, Cobbe Cottage, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1937. Goodchild, R., Woodlands, The Great Quarry, Guildford.
 1928. Goodliffe, F. A., Medecroft, Rudgwick, Horsham.
 1921. Goodyer, F. B., 5, West Ascent, St. Leonards.
 1939. Gordon, J. L., Little Tudor Lodge, Rottingdean.
 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.
 1937. Gosse, Philip, Weppons, Steyning.
 1939. Graham-Vivian, R. P., Stone Hall, Balcombe.
 1918.t*Grantham, Ivor, Massetts, Scaynes Hill.
 1907.t*Grantham, W. W., K.C., 5, Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.
 1935. tGraves, P. K., 117, North Street, Brighton.
 1931. tGraves, S. E. }
 1933. AGraves, Mrs. S. E. } 51, Old Steine, Brighton.
 1926. tGray, Miss E. H., 27, Wilbury Gardens, Hove.
 1932. Gray, Col. J. V., F.S.A., Dial House, Westham, Pevensey.
 1919. tGreenip, W. Mason, Greta Bank, 6, Farncombe Road, Werthing.
 1988. Greenwood, J. A., Funtington House, Chichester.
 1921. Gregor, Rev. A. G., Firlie Vicarage, Lewes.
 1932. tGregory, W. R., 58, Harrington Road, Brighton.
 1933. Gregson Ellis, Mrs. }
 1933. AGregson Ellis, Miss R. M. } Kenwards Mead, Rotherfield.
 1927. Griffith, E. C., 9, Denmark Villas, Hove.
 1934. Griffith, Miss, 3, Evelyn Terrace, Brighton.
 1924. tGriffith, Miss, Glenafon, Houndean Rise, Lewes.
 1936. AGriffiths, Miss A. P., Lewes House, Lewes.
 1928. Griffiths, Rev. E., All Saints' Rectory, Lewes.
 1923. Grinsted, Harold, O.B.E., Nevern, The Avenue, Claygate, Surrey.
 1937. tGrinton-Smith, J., 5, Kepplestone, King Edward's Parade, Eastbourne.
 1937. Gubbins, Mrs. Lucius, 55, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.
 1921. Gurney, Miss M. S., 39, Davigdor Road, Hove.
 1929. *Guy, N. G., Tarvin House, Boughton Heath, Chester.
 1930. Gwynne, N. G., Deans, Piddinghoe, Newhaven.
 1920. *Gwynne, Lieut.-Col. Roland V., D.S.O., D.L., Folkington Manor,
 Polegate.
 1939. Habben, R. E., Rath, Seaford.
 1931.t*Haddock, R. N., Sudley Lodge, Bognor.
 1938. Hadden, J. H. P., 1, West Croft, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
 1913. Haire, Rev. A., Framfield Vicarage, Uckfield.
 1924. tHales, Charles, Abbots Leigh, Haywards Heath.
 1929. tHall, Miss H., Blue Gate, Lindfield.
 1930. Hallward, H., }
 1937. AHallward, Mrs. } Moghurst, Frant.
 1912. *Halstead, Leslie C., Manor Way House, Manor Close, Felpham, Bognor.
 1930. Hamilton, B. }
 1935. AHamilton, Mrs. } Ower House, Warmdene Road, Brighton, 6.

1936. Hamilton, Sir Robert W., The Grange, Hadlow Down.
 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 C. H. }
 1922. ^{TA}Harding, Mrs. } Birling Manor, East Dean, Eastbourne.
 1926. Harford, Rev. Dundas, Sandpit Cottage, Seaford.
 1928. Harland, F., Stumblehurst, Birch Grove, Haywards Heath.
 1927. Harmer, G. C., 47, South Street, Eastbourne.
 1927. Harrington, Miss M., Cromwell Cottage, Roman Crescent, Southwick.
 1921. Harris, H. A. Clifton }
 1921. ^{AH}Harris, Mrs. H. A. Clifton } Appledram, Ditchling.
 1922. ^THarris, W. Cecil }
 1924. ^{AH}Harris, Mrs. W. C. } Moatlands, East Grinstead; and 47, Phillimore
 Gardens, Kensington, w. 8.
 1933. Harrison, Miss S. M.
 1889. Harrison, Walter, Shawmut, 5, Nizell's Avenue, Hove.
 1937. ^THarrowing, S., Beit Raja, Oldfield Crescent, Southwick.
 1925. Hart, Edwin, F.S.A., New Hextall's, Bletchingley, Surrey; and 33,
 Bedford Row, London.
 1939. Hart, G. F. W., The Haven, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham.
 1933. Harvey, Mrs. A. F. B., Woodhatch, Hartfield.
 1936. ^THarvey, R. B., 19, Sutherland Avenue, Bexhill.
 1900. Hassell, R. E., Tanners Manor, Horam.
 1897. Haviland, Francis P. }
 1908. ^THaviland, Miss M. E. } Branksome House, St. Leonards.
 1923. Haviland, Miss, St. David's, Bognor.
 1926. Haviland, Rev. E. A., Heene Rectory, Worthing.
 1932. ^THawley, Lady, Sussex Rise, Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1932. ^THaynes, Rev. H. W., Sidlesham Vicarage, Chichester.
 1936. Heineman, Miss, Crab Tree Cottage, Five Ashes, Mayfield.
 1935. Helme, Mrs. T., Myrtle Cottage, Denman's Close, Lindfield.
 1939. Henderson, Mrs., 9, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.
 1925. Henniker-Gotley, Rev. G., Wivelsfield Vicarage, Haywards Heath.
 1925. ^THenty, R. J., Boxgrove, Sinah Road, Hayling Island, Hants.
 1909. Heron-Allen, Edward, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.M.S., Large
 Acres, Selsey Bill.
 1939. Hesketh-Jones, Miss M., 1, Fryern Road, Storrington.
 1937. Hesketh-Jones, Miss R. K., The Ham, Litlington.
 1938. Hett, L. K., Hapstead, Ardingly.
 1935. ^THewett, Mrs., Top of the Hill, Woodcock Hill, Felbridge, East Grin-
 stead.
 1939. ^THewett, Major W. G. O'C., Uplands, Dallington, Heathfield.
 1925. ^THewlett, C., Ridge, Steep, Petersfield.
 1932. Hickman, Mrs., The Cottage, Shipley, Horsham.
 1928. Higgins, R. H., Gable End, 6, Mill Road, Worthing.
 1929. ^THill, A., Nether Bowries, Ditchling.
 1907. Hillman, Mrs. Aubrey, Saxonbury, Lewes.
 1936. Hobbs, C. A., Tall Oaks, Lindfield.
 1897. ^THobbs, E. W., Warnham House, 22, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1926. Hocken, Col. C. A. F., Wonham Firs, Nr. Bampton, Devon.
 1924. Hodges, W. J., 28, The Causeway, Horsham.
 1917. Hodgson, A. S., Westons Place, Warnham.
 1928. ^THodgson, Mrs. E. T., Barnfield, Cowfold.
 1927. ^THoldsworth, Mrs., Glynde Place, Lewes.
 1905. ^T*Holgate, Miss Mary S., F.S.A., Mount Pleasant, Ardingly.
 1926. Holland, M., M.C., Lullings, Balcombe.
 1907. Hollist, Mrs. Anthony, Highbuilding, Fernhurst.
 1926. Holman, Dr. T. E., 47, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1925. Holmes-Hunt, W., Little Frenches, Crawley Down.
 1933. ^THoman, W. MacLean, Friars Road, Winchelsea.

1937. Homewood, Miss F. M., 17, Mundania Road, London, S.E. 22.
 1931. rHooper, Miss, Bures, Southdown Road, Southwick.
 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. Hopkins, Mrs., Willowhayne School, Angmering-on-Sea.
 1897. rHordern, the Right Rev. Hugh M., Bishop of Lewes } Wilbury Road,
 1935. AHordern, Mrs. } Hove.
 1938. Horn, Mrs., Drovers, Singleton.
 1935. Hornblower, Lt.-Col. T. B., The Croft, Etchingam.
 1913. rHorne, Mrs. Alderson, 15, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.
 1925. rHuddart, G. W. O., The Froyles, Lindfield.
 1929. Hughes, A. A., Robindene, Manor Road, Brighton.
 1932. Hughes, Mrs., Plummers, Bishopstone; and 12, Addison Road, Kensington, W. 14.
 1926. rHulburd, P., Nonnington Hall, Graffham, Petworth.
 1924. rHulme, E. W., The Old House, East Street, Littlehampton.
 1930. Humble-Crofts, Miss U., Crossways, Waldron.
 1931. Hunt, J. W. A.
 1937. Hunt, Seth Bliss, 440, Park Avenue, New York City, U.S.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.
 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. } King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1932. Ionides, Basil, Buxted Park.
 1938. Ironside, Miss M. H., Two Views, Amberley.
 1915. Isaacson, F. Wootton, Slindon House, Nr. Arundel.
 1937. rIvatt, Miss., Anchorhold, Haywards Heath.
1939. Jackson, Mrs. Horace, High Street, Lewes.
 1934. Jackson, W. S., Albemarle Club, Dover Street, W.1.
 1939. Jacob, Mrs., 21, Eaton Court, Hove, 3.
 1923. Janion, Mrs. H. Garnett }
 1932. AJanion, H. Garnett } Little Halt, Yateley, Hampshire.
 1936. rJarrett, A. M., 115, Lyndhurst Road, Worthing.
 1936. Jarvis, R. C., 151, Trumpington Road, Forest Gate, E. 7.
 1934. rJeans, H., Little Bucksteep, Dallington.
 1924. Jefferson, Mrs., The High Beech, Hollington; and 12, Berkeley Square, W.
 1929. Jeffreys, Mrs. H. B., 30, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.
 1910. Jellicorse, Mrs., Densworth House, Chichester.
 1927. Jenkins, Mrs. H. B., 8a, Selborne Road, Hove.
 1938. Jenkinson, Hilary, F.S.A., Arun House, Horsham.
 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. AJones, Mrs. J. A., The Croft, Southover, Lewes.
 1926. Jones, Miss Mabel, Clayton Wind Mills, Hassocks.
 1931. Jordan, H. W., 23, Arlington Road, Eastbourne.

1938. Jowers, Mrs., 1, Selborne Road, Hove, 3.
 1933. Judges, Mrs., Field Head, Wickham Hill, Hassocks.
1929. Kaye-Smith, Miss A. D., 23, Charles Road, St. Leonards.
 1932. †Keay, N., Elms Meade, Meads Road, Eastbourne.
 1937. Keef, D. C., Berrow, Carew Road, Eastbourne.
 1905. †Keef, H. W., Hillbre Mount, Framfield.
 1937. Keef, Miss, 23, Courtfield Gardens, London, s.w.
 1927. Kelsey, A. R., Beechlands, Wadhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 1928. Kelsey, C. E., Somerleaze, Eastbourne Road, Seaford.
 1936. Kemp, H. C. E., Clare Garth, Headland Avenue, Seaford.
 1925. Kempton, P. W., Holly Lodge, North 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, Mrs., 5, Priory Crescent, Lewes.
 1933. Kenyon, G. H., Kirdford, Billingshurst.
 1938. Kerr-Jones, Captain T., Wythe, Cowfold.
 1935. †Kewley, Miss, 36, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
 1935. Killick, Miss M., Jordans, Ardingly.
 1932. Killick, W. H. M., Glynde, Lewes.
 1938. †Kimber, R. J., Corton, Blue House Lane, Oxted, Surrey.
 1899. †King, J. Godwin } Stonelands, West Hoathly.
 1912. †King, Mrs. Godwin }
 1938. Kingham, J. H., Kings Barn House, Steyning.
 1927. Kingston, C., Lea Hurst, Withdean, Brighton.
 1937. Kipling, Mrs. Rudyard, Batemans, Burwash.
 1933. Kirby, Miss C. F. M., Heronry Cottage, Mayfield.
 1930. Knight, Mrs. G., King's Cottage, Mare Hill, Pulborough.
 1925. Knox, E. V., 16, Avenue Close, Avenue Road, n.w. 8.
1904. Lamb, Mrs. M. } Borden Wood, Liphook, Hants.
 1922. †Lamb, Miss W. }
 1934. Lamont, Mrs., 49a, Netherhall Gardens, n.w. 3.
 1926. Lascelles, Mrs. H., Woolbeding, Midhurst.
 1933. Latham, Sir Paul, Bart., M.P., Herstmonceux Castle.
 1938. Lathom-Browne, Mrs., The White House, Litlington, Polegate.
 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.
1921. †Lawrence, Hon. Lady, 32, Rutland Gate, s.w.
 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, 17, Church Lane, Southwick.
 1937. Lees, B. H. } 3, Welbeck Court, Kingsway, Hove.
 1937. †Lees, Mrs. }
 1928. †Leese, Miss G., Windover, Alfriston.
 1924. Leney, C. W., Stantons, West Barnham, Bognor.
 1938. Lepingwell, G. B., Bratton, 51, The Droveaway, Hove.
 1912. Letts, M. H. I., 27, West Heath Drive, Golders Green, n.w. 11.
 1939. Lewis, Major C. A. L., C.B.E. } Tylers, Cuckfield.
 1939. †Lewis, Mrs. }
 1938. Lewis, Mrs. H. R., Firl Gate, Firle, Nr. Lewes.
 1934. Leyel, Mrs., Shripney Manor, Nr. Bognor; and 20, Old Square, Lincoln's
 Inn, w.c. 2.
1924. Lintott, Bernard, Ashleigh Rd., Horsham.
 1929. Lintott, W., Elrington, Hove Park Road, Hove.
 1887. †Lister, Major John J., D.L. } 8, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1922. †Lister, Mrs. }
 1923. Lister, Miss D., 1, Wilbury Avenue, Hove.

1905. Livett, Rev. Canon G. M., Stoneleigh, Old Dover Road, Canterbury.
 1926. †Llywellyn-Jones, J., Birchanger, Balcombe Forest.
 1925. †Loader, Mrs., Aberfeldy, Southwick.
 1932. Lock, C. R.
 1932. †Lock, Mrs. C. R. } Caleb's Brook, Kirdford.
 1932. Locker, Rev. J. W. Newlands, Nyewood Lane, Bognor.
 1928. †*Lokey, J., Lyndhurst, St. Helen's Road, Hastings.
 1938. Locoock, Miss, 23, Palmeira Court, Palmeira Square, Hove.
 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. †Lovell, P. W., F.S.A., 84, Elm Park Road, Chelsea, s.w. 3.
 1938. Lowther, A. W. G., F.S.A., The Old Quarry, Ashtead, Surrey.
 1937. Lucas, B. H., 43, London Road, Bexhill.
 1939. Lucas, Miss E. R., Wall Hill Field, East Grinstead.
 1907. Lucas, John Clay, Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1939. Lucas, N. S., Bramblehurst, East Grinstead.
 1927. †Luck, Miss, The Old Rectory, Etchingham.
 1899. †Luxford, J. S. O. Robertson, Higham House, Robertsbridge.
1928. McClay, Captain A. D. G. }
 1938. †McClay, Mrs. } The Mill House, Fletching.
 1904. MacDermott, Canon K. H., Buxted Rectory, Uckfield.
 1929. MacDonald, Miss D., Warden Court, Cuckfield.
 1938. McIver, Mrs., Woodcock, Felbridge, East Grinstead.
 1919. †*Mackenzie, A. D., 22, Harrington Road, Brighton.
 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.
 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.
 1936. Malden, Rev. P. H., The Presbytery, Herons Ghyll, Uckfield.
 1938. Mallandaine, H. L., Linkhill, Storrington.
 1913. Malteau, Mrs. M. A., Saltdene, Seaford.
 1913. †Mann, P. R., Bolebroke, Hartfield.
 1935. Manning, Lt.-Com. T. Davys, Newlands, Seaford.
 1938. †Margary, Mrs., Chartham Park, East Grinstead.
 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.
 1913. Margetson, Alan }
 1913. †Margetson, Mrs. } 15, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.
 1928. †Margetson, W. L., 32, Savile Row, w. 1.
 1935. †Marsh, S. J., Ardens, Nutley, Uckfield.
 1929. Marshall, Mrs. Calder, Becos Associated Works, 2, Howard Street,
 w.c. 2.
 1923. †Marshall, Miss Kate, Corner House, Steyning.
 1937. Marshall, S., 168, Wick Hall, Hove.
 1912. Martin, Albert, Park View Hotel, Preston, Brighton.
 1930. Martin, Miss E. B. }
 1930. Martin, Miss I. M. } The Dene, Shottermill, Haslemere.
 1936. †Martin, H., F.S.A., Gable House, 5, Parkside Gardens, Wimbledon,
 s.w. 19.
 1938. Martyn-Linnington, Miss, Little Park Hill, Burwash Weald.
 1937. Mason, Rev. L., The Rectory, Plumpton.
 1934. Mason, R. T., Suntinge, North End, East Grinstead.
 1908. Mason, Reginald, Westlands, Chailey.

1928. tMatthews-Hughes, S. J., 13, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1928. *Maufe, Edward, A.R.A., Shepherds Hill, Buxted.
 1925. Maxse, The Hon. Lady, Little Bognor, Fittleworth.
 1937. Maxwell-Hyslop, J. E., Rottingdean School, Rottingdean.
 1911. *Mayhew, K. G., 29, De Walden Street, Marylebone, w. 1.
 1926. Maynard, Lt.-Col. S. T. }
 1935. aMaynard, Miss E. V. } Woodward's, Burgess Hill.
 1924. Mead, Rev. A. R., Hopwoods, Swards End, Saffron Walden.
 1931. tMeade, Mrs. E., 18, Clarendon Road, Southsea.
 1937. Meade-Fetherstonhaugh, Admiral the Hon. Sir H., Uppark, Petersfield.
 1922. t*Meads, W. E. }
 1922. aMeads, Mrs. } Buckhurst Lodge, 30, Buckhurst Road, Bexhill.
 1935. tMellor, F., The Crypt, Chichester.
 1938. Merritt, Mrs. Bertram, Deans Place, Alfriston.
 1927. tMersey, The Right Hon. Viscount, C.M.G., C.B.E., Bignor Park, Pulborough.
 1926. Mertens, Miss Agnes, Cheriton, Cuckfield.
 1902. tMessel, Lt.-Col. L. C. R., Nymans, Handcross.
 1938. Messenger, J. W., 14, Lewes Crescent, Brighton.
 1925. *Mettors, Mrs. T. L., Helmsley House, Havant.
 1939. Meux, P. R., 161, High Street, Lewes.
 1931. tMeynell, Mrs., Lime Dykes, Ditchling.
 1925. Michalinos, Z. G., Jevington Place, Nr. Polegate.
 1913. Michell, Guy, Park House, Hove Park Gardens, Hove.
 1911. Milbank-Smith, Mrs., 10, Marine Gate, Black Rock, Brighton.
 1935. Miller, J. S., 1 Princes Crescent, Hove, 3.
 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.
 1937. Monnington, Rev. S., St. Philip's, Arundel.
 1904. Montgomerie, D. H., F.S.A., c/o Messrs. Coutts Co., 440, Strand, w.c. 2.
 1921. Moore, Sir Alan, Bart. }
 1926. aMoore, Lady } Hancox, Battle.
 1935. Morgan, G., Ashley-Hatton, Dyke Road Avenue, Brighton, 5.
 1921. *Morgan, J. J., Nyetimber, West Chilmington.
 1922. Morgan, W. L., The Neuk, Warren Park, Warlingham Village, Surrey.
 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.
 1937. Morris, Mrs., Wickham, Lindfield.
 1923. tMorris, Ronald, 36, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1909. Morrish, C. A., High Street, Lewes.
 1907. tMorrish, H. G., Grays, Haslemere, Surrey.
 1925. Morrison, Rev. A., The Rectory, Ewhurst, Hawkhurst.
 1935. tMorrison, Miss, Rockleigh, Chalford, Gloucestershire.
 1938. tAMorshead, Miss, Little Hobbs Cottage, Tandridge Lane, Lingfield.
 1938. Mortimore, W. J., 1, Downs Road, Seaford.
 1928. Mosse, Rev. C. H., St. Wilfrid's, Aldwick, Bognor.
 1916. tMosse, H. R. }
 1930. aMosse, Mrs. } Norton Garth, Aldwick, Bognor.
 1934. tMoulton, Hon. Sylvia Fletcher, The Court House, Barcombe.
 1938. Moyle, Mrs., Kilworth, Maresfield.
 1935. t*Moyne, The Rt. Hon. Lord, 10, Grosvenor Place, s.w. 1.
 1923. t*Munnion, E. H., Ardings, Ardingly.

1936. Munro, Captain R. Gordon, Oakendean, Cowfold.
 1936. Murray, Miss H. M. R., Sunnyside, Kingsley Green, Haslemere.
 1938. Murray, Miss K. M. E., Upper Cranmore, Heyshott, Midhurst.
 1937. Musgrave, Mrs., Upper Lodge Cottage, Ardingly.
1904. Nash, Canon E. H., Eastergate Rectory, Chichester.
 1939. Neild, Mrs. John, St. Anthony's Close, Winchelsea.
 1927.†*Nettlefold, F. J., Chelwood Vachery, Chelwood Gate, Nutley.
 1921. †Newbery, Mrs., The Spring Green Lady, Pulborough.
 1914. †Nicholson, Mrs., Skippers Hill, Five Ashes, Mayfield.
 1904. †Nicholson, W. E., St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1938. Niemeyer, Lady, Cookhams, Sharpthorne, East Grinstead.
 1913. *Nix, C. G. A., Tilgate Forest Lodge, Crawley.
 1936. Norris, N. E. S., Wayside, Withdean Road, Brighton.
 1908. †North, J. S., 44, Market Street, Brighton.
 1927. North-Cox, W. N., 19, Kensington Court Place, w. 8.
1903. Ockenden, Maurice, Glen Lyn, Sanderstead Hill East, Sanderstead.
 1920. †Odell, Mrs., Mabbs Hill, Stonegate, Ticehurst.
 1937. †Odell, W. H., Southlands, Hailsham Road, Worthing.
 1903.†*Oke, A. W., F.S.A., 32, Denmark Villas, Hove.
 1938. Oldfield, Mrs., Flat 3, Dudley Hotel, Hove.
 1931. Oliver, M. J., Callahope, Tongdean Avenue, Hove.
 1937. Ord, Miss E. M., Stagshaw, Ditchling.
 1938. Ormerod, Miss R. E., 35, Wilbury Road, Hove.
1896. †Packham, Arthur B., 12A, North Place, North Road, Brighton.
 1935. Paine, Miss J. J., Appletrees, Angmering-on-Sea.
 1937. Palmer, H. E., Cooper's Wood, Felbridge, East Grinstead.
 1939. Palmer, T. C. } 50, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1939. †Palmer, Mrs. }
1897. Pannett, A. R., Hvilestedet, Haywards Heath.
 1928. Pannett, C., 14, Nevill Crescent, Lewes.
 1928. Pannett, C. J., 33, Cross Way, Lewes.
 1939. Papillon, Miss Cecile, Myskyns, Westfield, Battle.
 1934. Pardoe, Miss, Red Roof, Lloyd Road, Hove.
 1937. †Parr, Lady Julian, Weald House, Old Heathfield.
 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.
 1937. Payne, Miss H. E., Broomwood, Summersdale Road, Chichester.
 1937. Peachey, G. E., Pook's Hill, Hove, 4.
 1924. Pearce, O. D.
 1928. †Pearce, Mrs. Oswald D. } 63, Church Road, Richmond, Surrey.
- 1923.†*Pearson, The Hon. Clive, Parham, Pulborough.
 1934. †Pearson, Miss L. M. H., 50, Norton Road, Hove.
 1921.†*Peckham, W. D., Rymans, Apuldram, Chichester.
 1928. Pelham, R. A., The University, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
 1911. Penfold, Rev. E. W. D., Durrington Vicarage, Worthing.
 1913. †Penfold, Fred. B., Fetcham Holt, Leatherhead, Surrey.
 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, Mayfield.

1923. TPhilcox, Miss, Ashburnham, Patcham, Brighton.
 1936. Phillips, E., 18, Walpole Road, Brighton.
 1937. Pickard, O. G., 10, Lower Road, Eastbourne.
 1900. Pickard, T. W., Glynde, Lewes.
 1935. TPike, Mrs., 17 Gwydyr Mansions, Hove, 2.
 1930. Pitcher, J. Scott, Little Orchard, Haywards Heath.
 1920. Pitcher, M. G. Scott, Haywards Heath.
 1937. Plant, Mrs., Mayes, West Hoathly.
 1904. Plummer, H., Lyntonville, Haywards Heath.
 1911. TPollieutt, J. H., 20, Sompting Road, Broadwater, Worthing.
 1932. TPollitt, Col. J. }
 1932. APollitt, Mrs. J. } Patcham Grange, Brighton.
 1905. Ponsonby of Shulbrede, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Shulbrede Priory,
 Lynchmere.
 1934. Ponsonby, Col. C. E., M.P., Cobbe Place, Lewes.
 1930.TAPontifex, Miss, Clifden, Horam.
 1934. TPoppley, W. D., 13, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
 1937. Porritt, Captain S. E., 18, Palmeira Court, Hove.
 1929. Porter, Mrs. C., The Manor House, Bosham.
 1928.T*Porter, Mrs. H. A., Goldenob, Summerhill Lane, Haywards Heath.
 1912. Povey, Edgar, 11, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1924. TPowell, H. C., 79, High Street, Lewes.
 1921. TPowell, T. Baden, Newick.
 1923. TPowell-Edwards, Col. H. I., D.S.O., D.L., Odintune, Plumpton.
 1923. TPoynder, Mrs. }
 1924. APoynder, F. C. } 92, High Street, East Grinstead.
 1935. Preston, Mrs., Slaugham Park.
 1922. TPrice, L. L., 39, Preston Drive, Brighton.
 1930. Prideaux, Mrs. Arthur, Shovells. Old Town, Hastings.
 1935. Pringle, J. A., Broken Hill, Horam.
 1903. Pryce, H. Vaughan, c/o Barclays Bank, 40, Stamford Hill, n. 16.
 1925. TPulman, H. P., Sundridge, Hartfield Road, Seaford.
 1922. Pym, F. W., Hasells Hall, Sandy, Beds.
1937. Ralston, Lt.-Col. J. A., Clay Hill House, Uckfield Road, Lewes.
 1934. TRansome, Miss, Underhill, Eastbourne Road, Willingdon.
 1927. TRavenscroft, Lt.-Col. H. V., The Abbey, Storrington.
 1902. TRay, J. E., F.R.HIST.SOC., }
 1939. Ray, Mrs. } 9, Stanley Road, Hastings.
 1931. Rayner, W. A. }
 1931. ARayner, Mrs. W. A. } Smuggler's Cottage, Crawley Down.
 1939. Reader, Miss E. D., 76, Pennington Road, Southborough, Kent.
 1939. Redhead, C. E. A., Little Garth, Blatchington, Seaford.
 1907. Reeves, B. V., High Street, Lewes.
 1933. Reid, Miss M., Highlands Farm, Iden, Rye.
 1932. TReid, Miss Shirley, Mill Hall, Cuckfield.
 1939. Reid, Ven. E. G., Archdeacon of Hastings }
 1939. AReid, Mrs. } Windmill Hill Place,
 Hailsham.
 1936. TReynolds, Mrs., Belfry Cottage, Chidham, Nr. Chichester.
 1935. ARhys-Davids, Miss, Pine Cottage, Amberley, Arundel.
 1922. Ricardo, Miss M. E., Fraryhurst, Prinsted, Emsworth, Hants.
 1935. TRichards, F. E. }
 1935. ARichards, Mrs. F. E. } Coombe Hall, East Grinstead.
 1934. Richards, Ivor, Wakeham, West Hayes, Lymington, 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.
 1884. Rickman, John Thornton, 35, Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.
 1929. TRidge, C. H., F.S.A. }
 1936. ARidge, Mrs. C. H. } 108, Highgate Hill, n. 6.

1922. Ridley, Geoffrey W. }
 1921. A Ridley, Mrs. G. W. } The Manor House, West Hoathly.
 1928. Riley, W. N., 4, Hove Park Gardens, Hove.
 1934. Robb, Major Elvey, 19, 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.
 1939. T Robinson, Miss N. M., The Bridge House, Dormans Park, East Grinstead.
 1937. *Robinson, J. C., Oaklea Warren, Newick.
 1937. Robinson, W. W. K. }
 1937. A Robinson, Mrs. } St. Lawrence, Lindfield.
 1939. A Robinson, Miss Z. J. R., 1, Fryern Road, Storrington.
 1933. Robson, E. L., Totease House, Buxted.
 1930. Robson, Miss M. M., 28, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
 1931. Roemer, Mrs. C. H. de, Lime Park, Herstmonceux.
 1932. Roper, E. E., Gailes, Hildenborough, Kent.
 1928. Roper, Rev. J. S., Ana-oolwa, Heathfield Road, Seaford.
 1938. Rothermel, R. A., The White House, Amberley.
 1935. Rouse, Lt.-Col. A. H. T., Hethersett, Hassocks.
 1927. Ruck, G., The Delles, Great Chesterford, Essex.
 1924. Rudkin, Rev. 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.
 1925. T 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, Chiltonington, Bavant Road, Brighton.
 1936. T St. Croix, G. de St., The Holt, Wadhurst.
 1898. T Salmon, E. F., 4, Colebrook Road, Southwick.
 1896. T Salzman, L. F., F.S.A., 53, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1919. Sandell, Weller W., Alresford, Shakespeare Road, Worthing.
 1929. Sandeman, Mrs., O.B.E., 14, Second Avenue, Hove.
 1920. T Sargeant, Sir Alfred R., Fairmount, Crowborough.
 1926. T Saunders, Miss C., The Lawn, Barcombe Mills, Lewes.
 1934. Saunders, H., Gatewick, Steyning.
 1935. Savill, Miss M. L., Finches, Lindfield.
 1925. Sawyer, Lt.-Col. J. E. H., Little Holton, Burwash.
 1923. Scaramanga, Mrs. Ambrose, Tiltwood, Crawley Down.
 1928. Schove, A. P., Oak Lodge, West Wickham, Kent.
 1937. Scott, Mrs., Horam Grange, Horam.
 1934. Scott Williams, Major A., D.S.O. }
 1934. A Scott Williams, Mrs. A. } Asni, Upper Carlisle Road, Eastbourne.
 1939. Scriven, Mrs., The Old House, Church Hill, Pulborough.
 1920. T *Secretan, Spencer D. }
 1935. T A Secretan, H. C. } Swaynes, Rudgwick.
 1930. Selby-Bigge, Sir Lewis Amherst, Bart., K.C.B., Kingston Manor, Lewes.
 1931. Sells, E. Perronet }
 1931. A Sells, Mrs. E. Perronet }
 1917. Selmes, C. A. }
 1927. A T Selmes, Mrs. C. A. } Kingfield, Rye.
 1925. Seymour, A., Studland, Victoria Drive, Bognor.
 1923. Shaft, Miss E. M., Highfield, Pulborough.
 1935. T Shaw, T., Eskdale, The Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.

1921. †Shenstone, Miss A., Sutton Hall, Lewes.
 1938. Sherriff, R. C., Rosebriars, Esher, Surrey.
 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. †Simpson, Mrs. Hume }
 1925. Simpson, Miss M. A. } Watland Furlong, Bishopstone.
 1936. Simson, R. S., Blunts, Lucastes Road, Haywards Heath.
 1925. Sinclair, Mrs., The Red House, Ninfield, Battle.
 1933. †Sissons, Miss H. J., Little Dene, Wannock Lane, Willingdon.
 1928. Sissons, Miss V. H., Crouchers, Rudgwick.
 1938. Sitwell, Rev. J. K., 49, Abbey Road, Brighton.
 1921. Skeet, Major Francis, F.S.A., Syon House, Angmering.
 1928. †Skipner, Lt.-Col. R. M., 3, Bohemia Road, St. Leonards.
 1931. Skipwith, Mrs. H. d'E., 69, The Drive, Hove.
 1922. Skyrme, Mrs. C. R., 2, Bank Chambers, St. Leonards Road, Bexhill.
 1904. Slade, E. F., Hambrook Hall, West Ashling, Chichester.
 1926. Slagg, Mrs. J. P., Mount Joy, Battle.
 1927. Smart, H., Duncan's Bay, Church Street, Littlehampton.
 1928. †Smith, Col. A., West Croft, Seaford.
 1927. Smith, Sir Francis E. J., Ashdown House, Danehill; and 4, Gloucester Place, w. 1.
 1909. †Smith, Miss Harvey, Hill House, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1936. Smith, V. Gerard, Avondale, Heathfield Road, Seaford.
 1931. Snewin, E. A., Briarsley, Phrosso Road, Worthing.
 1907. †Snewin, Miss Vernon, Homefield Road, Worthing.
 1894. †Somers-Clarke, Mrs. Cecil, 99, Furze Croft, Hove.
 1926. *Somers-Clarke, E. H., 62, Lansdowne Street, Hove.
 1924. Somervell, Mrs., Winster House, Windermere.
 1930. †Spalding, Mrs., Stoneleigh, East Grinstead.
 1912. Sperling, Miss D. E. A., Lealholm, Branksome Road, St. Leonards.
 1922. †Spicer, C. E., Pine Ridge, Cross-in-Hand.
 1923. †Spokes, P. S., 26, Charlbury Road, Oxford.
 1938. Sprawson, Sir Cuthbert, 6, Wallands Crescent, Lewes.
 1936. Sproule, P. J., 6, Church Street, Littlehampton.
 1926. Spurgeon, Professor C. F. E., Old Postman's Cottage, Alciston.
 1927. Staffurth, Miss F. E. A., Kenworth, Nelson Road, Bognor.
 1903. †Standen, Gilbert, 34, Cork Street, Bond Street, w. 1.
 1923. †Standen, Miss Ada M. }
 1923. †Standen, 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., 4, Park Road, Lewes.
 1922. Stenning, John K., Plantation House, Mining Lane, E.C. 3.
 1938. Stephens, Mrs. E. G. Walls, Marle Place, Burgess Hill.
 1923. †*Stern, Major F., M.C., Highdown, Nr. Worthing.
 1903. †Stevens, F. Bentham, F.S.A. }
 1909. †Stevens, Mrs. F. Bentham } Cinder Rough, Chailey.
 1936. †Stevens, R. K., 82, Green Hill, Hampstead, n.w.; and 5 Palm Court, Angmering.
 1924. Stobart, Miss A., Clayton Manor, Hassocks.
 1924. Stobart, James D. }
 1924. †Stobart, Mrs. James D. } Wyatts, Horsted Keynes.
 1919. Stokes, Charles, New Hall, Dymchurch, Kent.
 1908. Stone, H. W. }
 1924. †Stone, Mrs. H. W. } Tilsmore Lodge, Cross-in-Hand.
 1923. Stoner, Patrick B., 18, Regency Square, Brighton.
 1927. †*Storey, H., 3, Ludlow Court, 53, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne.
 1925. Story, Miss E. M., 20, Rochester Close, Hove.

LIST OF MEMBERS

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1930. tStrachan-Davidson, K., Lindfield.
 1923. tStraker, E., F.S.A., Friars Mead, Pilgrims Way, Reigate.
 1935. Street, Miss E., Rosemary, Bosham, Chichester.
 1933. Stretton, H. F., Adam's Barn, Willingdon.
 1938. Strickland, F. W., Springfield, Cross-in-Hand.
 1937. Sturgeon, Miss, Veules Cottage, Embercourt Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey.
 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.
 1937. ASutton, Mrs. }
 1920. tSutton, Major Thomas } Rowlands, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1930. tSwann, Mrs., Holbrook, Cross-in-Hand.
 1926. Swayne, T. Gatton, North Down, Warwick's Bench, Guildford.
 1939. Swinburne, Mrs., Wychwood, Hawkhurst, Kent.
 1937. Swindell, Rev. F. G., Isfield Rectory.
 1929. Swinderen, Madame de Marees van, 83 Eaton Square, s.w. 1.
 1925. Sykes-Maclean, Rev. H., Woodmancote Rectory, Henfield.
 1935. Symington, J. Nobel, Hambrook, Chichester.
 1924. Tacey, Neville, Resident Magistrate, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika Territory.
 1906. tTalbot, Hugo, O.B.E., Little Ease, Patching, Worthing.
 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.
 1929. tTaylor, H. H., Jarvis, Steyning.
 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.
 1936. Thacker, Captain N., 32, High Street, Arundel.
 1924. Thompson, Mrs. George R. T., Rother Cottage, Midhurst.
 1937. Thornton, A. R., 29, West Drive, Brighton.
 1936. Thornton, R., East Ashling House, Chichester.
 1920. Thornton, Major R. L., C.B.E., D.L., High Cross, Framfield, Uckfield.
 1938. Thornton-Smith, W., Shoppenhangers Manor, Maidenhead.
 1916. Thorpe, Arthur D., Highfield, Sedlescombe, Battle.
 1922. *Titley, R. K., Bringhurst, Horley, Surrey.
 1926. tTollemache, Sir Lyonel, Bart., Ham House, Richmond, Surrey.
 1937. Tomkinson, Rev. H. F., 237, Preston Road, Brighton.
 1935. Tomlin, J. W. }
 1935. ATomlin, Mrs. J. W. } Old Homestead, Bodle Street Green, Hailsham.
 1925. Tompkins, Newland, Estate Offices, Pulborough.
 1927. tTooth, S., Clare Glen, Rocks Lane, Buxted.
 1909. Torry, Rev. Claude, Church House, Chailey.
 1929. Townend, E. W., Nigishi, Kingston Road, Lewes.
 1938. Townly, H. C., Lachetts, Dyke Road, Hove.
 1927. tToye, D. B., O.B.E., 32, Welbeck Avenue, Hove.
 1927. Tranchell, Lt.-Col. H. C., The Plantation, Curdridge, Southampton.
 1924. Trehearne, F. W. }
 1927. ATrehearne, Mrs. F. W. } 16 Bedford Row, w.c. 1; and 63, Windsor 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.
 1938. Tufton, Mrs. A. G. }
 1938. ATufton, Miss } Toketon House, Southdown Road, Seaford.

1924. TTurner, Albert, Holme, Lewes.
 1925. TTurner, H. G., Isenhurst, Haywards Heath.
 1935. Turner, J. M.
 1935. ATurner, Mrs. M. G. H. } 28, The Drive, Hove.
 1936. Turner, Miss O., Hortons, Cuckfield.
 1930. Turner, S. Duke, Westbury, Purley, Surrey.
1929. TUpton, Miss H. E., Westways, Petworth.
 1933. TUridge, Miss C. G., Arlington House, Blatchington, Seaford.
1927. Vaile, Mrs. J., Middle Furlong, Seaford.
 1909. Verrall, Frank, Piccards Cottage, Sandy Lane, Guildford.
 1938. Verrall, H. H., Cranmore, Bramber Road, Seaford.
 1924. Verrall, Miss K. P., 34, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1926. TVidler, 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, Sir Sylvanus 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, Sunnycroft, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1929. TWalpole, Miss G. E., Strawberry Hill, Ufford, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 1926. Walsh, Cecil
 1926. AWalsh, Mrs. Cecil } North Acres, Streat, Hassocks.
 1917. Walton, H. W., White Hart Hotel, Lewes.
 1932. Walton-Wilson, Miss, Moorside, Westfield, Battle.
 1936. Wapshare, Miss G. S., 56A, St. Anne's Crescent, 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., 10a Featherstone Buildings, High Holborn, London, w.c. 1.
1918. Warren, A. G., Lewes House, Lewes.
 1921.T*Warren, Col. J. R., O.B.E., M.C., The Hyde, Handcross.
 1930. Waters, E. I., Glyndebourne, Forest Row.
 1929. Waters, H., c/o H. & E. Waters, Highgate, Forest Row.
 1930. Waters, H. E., Highgate, Forest Row.
 1924. TWatson, Lt.-Col. L. A., The Warren, Bognor.
 1936. Watson, Mrs., North Corner, Lewes.
 1936. Watson, Miss P., Glenthorne, Wickham Hill, Hassocks.
 1921. TWatters, G. B., Stafford Lodge, Haywards Heath.
 1929. Wauton, Mrs., Garth Place, Bexhill.
 1938. Webb, Charles, 8, Pavilion Parade, Brighton.
 1937. Webb, H. E., 105, Wick Hall, Hove.
 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.
 1938. West, Mrs., Gris-nez View, Rye.
 1933. TWestlake, Rev. Canon, The Presbytery, 69, Gratwicke Road, Worthing.
 1926. Weston, Major C. F. R. N., M.C., Tuscnoad Grange, Bethersden, Kent.
 1913. Wharton, E. A., Buckhurst Cottage, Withyham.
 1924. Wharton, Captain E. L., R.N., Hye House, Crowhurst.

1933. tWhistler, H., }
 1937. aWhistler, Hon. Mrs. } Caldbeck House, Battle.
1937. Whistler, Rev. W. W., The Glebe House, Elsted, Nr. Midhurst.
1939. White, J. A., Four Winds, Tongdean Lane, Brighton, 5.
1939. White, Mrs. Lewis, 7, Chichester Terrace, Brighton.
1930. tWhite, Mrs. Percival, 7, Albany Villas, Hove.
1930. tWhite, T. }
 1930. tA White, Mrs. T. } Holmwood, Little Common, Bexhill.
1932. White, W. L., Emlyn, Selsey.
1936. Whitehouse, Mrs., The Middle House, Limpsfield, Surrey.
1936. Whiteman, Miss E. N. }
 1936. aWhiteman, Miss E. M. } Overbeck, Ditchling.
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.
1938. Wilberforce, Lady, 3, Eaton Gardens, Hove.
1938. Wildes, Mrs., 107, Holland Road, Hove.
1939. Wilding, Mrs., Bazelhill House, Rottingdean.
1936. Wilkinson, Rev. D. F., Beckley Rectory.
1925. Willett, Lt.-Col. F. W. B., d.s.o., Cudwells, Lindfield.
1901. Willett, H., Paddock House, Lewes.
1930. tWilliams, F. E., o.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. tWillson, A. B., White Cottage, The Drove-way, Hove.
1937. Wilson, A. E., f.r.hist.s., Terrington, Tivoli Crescent North, Brighton.
1914. Winbolt, S. E., Aclea, Worthing Road, 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., 10, Cambridge Road, Worthing.
1924. t*Wishart, E. E., Marsh Farm, Binsted, Arundel.
1932. Wood, E. A., Ancey, Gillsmans Hill, St. Leonards.
1937. Wood, Rev. J. A., Wilmington Vicarage, Polegate.
1909. Wood, W. J., High Street, Seaford.
1927. Woodland, H. A., Chaterham House, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
1935. Woodroffe, Mrs. Warren, The Lodge, Ticehurst.
1924. tWoodrow, Mrs. W., Solana, Halsford Park, East Grinstead.
1924. tWoodward, Sir Arthur Smith, f.r.s., Hill Place, Haywards Heath.
1935. tWoodward, Miss K. M., 41, Ethelbert Road, Wimbledon, s.w. 20.
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. tWoolnough, J. W., Westmead, Nevill Avenue, Hampden Park.
1936. Woolstone, Mrs., 76, The Drove-way, Hove.
1922. tWright, Alec C., Holmestrowe Lodge, East Grinstead.
1936. Wright, Mrs. A. G., Fir Toll, Mayfield.
1925. *Wright, Miss Margaret, Watlands House, Scaynes Hill.
1925. tWright, R. B., Michelham Priory, Hellingly.
1937. Wright, Rev. W. H., The Clergy House, Cuckfield.
1937. Wyatt, Mrs. J. A. P., Broomers House, Pulborough.
1939. Wyatt, Col. R. J. P., Cissbury, Worthing.
1938. Wyld, Miss A. C., Upperton Lodge, Ratton Road, Eastbourne.
1931. Wyndham, Sir Percy }
 1932. aWyndham, Miss Eleanor } Rogate Lodge, Petersfield.
 1932. aWyndham, Miss Florence }
1923. tYapp, W. J., Beech Hurst, Haywards Heath.
1925. tYates, E., f.s.a., 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. τYoung, E. F., School Hill, Lewes.

PART II. LIBRARIES, SOCIETIES, AND INSTITUTIONS

1925. Bexhill Borough Reference Library.
 1935. Birkbeck College, Breams Buildings, London, E.C. 4.
 1897. Birmingham Public Libraries (Reference Dept.), The City Librarian,
 Ratcliff Place, Birmingham.
 1939. Bishop Otter College, Chichester.
 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. τCounty 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.
 1938. Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California, U.S.A.
 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.
 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 G. Bennett, 97, George Street,
 Croydon.

1932. Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.
1929. Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.
1926. National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
1903. New York Public Library (c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, Ltd., New
 Ruskin House, 28, Little Russell Street, w.c. 1).
1932. Newberry Library (c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, Ltd., New Ruskin
 House, 28, Little Russell Street, w.c. 1).
1938. Paddington Public Library, Dorchester Road, W. 2.
1939. Royal Institute of British Architects, 66, Portland Place, W. 1.
1897. Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21, Albemarle Street, London, w. 1.
1938. Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
1901. Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden.
1911. Rye, The Corporation of.
1929. South-Eastern Society of Architects, c/o A. J. McLean, F.R.I.B.A., 3,
 Palace Place, Brighton.
1903. Tunbridge Wells Natural History Society, E. H. Marsh, 10, Culverden
 Park Road, Tunbridge Wells.
1934. University of London Library, The Goldsmiths' Librarian, Bloomsbury,
 w.c.1.
1938. Utah Genealogical Society, Joseph Smith Memorial Buildings, Salt
 Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.
1937. Varndean School for Boys, Brighton, 6.
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 1938

Members of Council :

<i>Till 1939.</i>	<i>Till 1940.</i>	<i>Till 1941.</i>
SIR CHAS. F. ARDEN-CLOSE, K.B.E., F.R.S.	W. H. BLABER.	E. CECIL CURWEN, F.S.A.
A. W. BECKETT, F.R.S.L., F.S.A.	W. H. GODFREY, F.S.A.	C. H. S. ELLIS.
ELIOT CURWEN, F.S.A. (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).	I. D. MARGARY, F.S.A.	G. W. EUSTACE, M.C.
E. W. HULME.	S. D. SECRETAN.	BRIG.-GEN. E. G. GODFREY-FAUSSETT, C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A. (<i>Chairman</i>).
J. GODWIN KING, C.B.E.	L. A. VIDLER.	Miss M. S. HOLGATE, F.S.A.
D. MACLEOD.	H. WHISTLER.	The RIGHT REV. the BISHOP of LEWES.
J. S. NORTH.	W. L. WHITE.	A. D. MACKENZIE.
T. SUTTON.	SIR ARTHUR SMITH WOODWARD, LL.D., F.R.S.	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*).

The REV. W. BUDGEN, F.S.A. (*Hon. Curator of Deeds*).

1. MEMBERSHIP.—The membership of the Society again shows little change in numbers. During the year 83 new members were elected as against 90 deaths and resignations, so that the total was 7 less than a year ago. On the other hand, it was 8 more than it was on 1st January 1937. The steadiness of the membership during the past two years is shown by the following figures :

	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Associate.</i>	<i>Life.</i>	<i>Honorary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1st Jan. 1937 .	986	98	65	6	1,155
1st Jan. 1938 .	999	103	62	6	1,170
1st Jan. 1939 .	997	98	63	5	1,163

It will be noted that ordinary members, who necessarily form the bulk of the Society, only decreased by 2.

Amongst those who died special mention may be made of the following:—Mrs. Arthur Beckett (1926), Edgar H. Blaker (1907), James Innes C. Boger (1895), Mrs. C. A. Butt (1932), Henry Cane (1921), Major P. W. Carlyon Britton, D.L., F.S.A. (1923), Mr. A. J. Day (1909), His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. (1909), Canon

F. R. Fisher (1895), Brigadier-General E. W. B. Green, D.S.O. (1916), F. J. Hanbury (1923), Mrs. Dundas Harford (1926), R. J. Hodgson (1925), Horace Jackson (1909), J. C. Kenward (1923), A. W. Waterlow King (1919), E. V. Lucas, C.H. (1909), H. M. S. Malden (1886), Rev. A. Milton (1930), S. Rickman Penney (1898), Rev. J. P. Bacon Phillips (1904), Hubert J. Powell (1890), W. G. Reynolds (1922), J. E. Seager (1931), Miss F. S. Sinnock (1909), Dr. Sidney Spokes (1921), Mrs. R. G. Wilberforce (1923), J. H. Woollan (1902), H. R. Penfold Wyatt (1897), and one honorary member, Cecil H. Morris (1897).

Of the foregoing, the Duke of Devonshire was President of the Society in 1926-7. He had, during the previous year, handed over to the Trust Wilmington Priory and the Long Man of Wilmington.

Dr. Sidney Spokes had recently been elected a Vice-President to mark the Society's appreciation of his many years of most useful service as Local Hon. Secretary for Lewes. He will be much missed at Barbican House and the Castle and in Lewes generally, where he was always on the alert and prompt to record discoveries of every kind. He also frequently acted as guide to parties of visitors.

Mr. H. M. S. Malden at one time acted as Local Hon. Secretary at Frant, and the Rev. A. Milton and Mr. S. R. Penney represented the Society in a similar capacity at Uckfield and Hurstpierpoint respectively.

Mr. J. I. C. Boger had been a member for over forty years: and by his will he bequeathed to the Society a number of coins and clocks.

Mr. E. V. Lucas was well known in a much wider sphere as an essayist of charm, the author of many books descriptive of places and of their art treasures, and a regular contributor to *Punch*. But, notwithstanding his wide range and great popularity, Mr. Lucas never forgot that his career began as a Sussex journalist, and that the first of his many successful topographical books was *Highways and Byeways in Sussex*. Nor did he fail to repay the debt he owed to the Society's Collections, for he was always ready to promote the Society's welfare and to extend its sphere of influence.

Mr. C. H. Morris acted for a long period of years as one of the Society's Hon. Auditors. Mr. J. E. Seager had during recent years taken an active part, first as Deputy Clerk of the East Sussex County Council and then Clerk of the West Sussex County Council, in the official efforts for the preservation of the Downs: and was mainly

responsible for the scheme adopted in West Sussex under the Town and Country Planning Act.

2. OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.—At the Annual Meeting the Bishop of Chichester was re-elected as President, and he has continued to take a keen interest in the activities of the Society.

The other officers and the retiring members of the Council were re-elected with the exception of Mr. W. A. Raper, who intimated his wish to retire. His place was filled by Dr. G. W. Eustace, M.C., of Arundel.

To mark its gratitude to Mr. I. D. Margary for his many benefactions, the Society at the Annual Meeting elected him as a Vice-President. During the year the name of Mr. W. A. Raper was added to the list.

At its April meeting the Council decided to reconstitute the Museum Committee (previously known as the Museum and Library Committee) and to make separate arrangements in regard to the Library.

Sir Charles F. Arden-Close, K.B.E., F.R.S., succeeded Dr. Eliot Curwen as Chairman of the reconstituted Museum Committee, and his wide experience has proved most helpful in many directions.

Messrs. E. W. Hulme and J. S. North were appointed Hon. Librarians, and the Society is much indebted to them for their work in this capacity.

Members will have noted with pleasure that the honour of C.B.E. has been conferred upon Mr. J. Godwin King, who, in addition to his public work in many other spheres, has served on the Council of the Society for over thirty years and is now the Senior Elected member.

3. MEETINGS.—Detailed reports of the Meetings held by the Society in 1938 have appeared in *Sussex Notes and Queries* and so require only a brief notice here.

THE ANNUAL MEETING was held at Lewes on 23rd March. The usual business was transacted in the morning; and the gift by Alderman Turner, J.P., of a rare Lewes silver spoon was announced. The spoon is in the custody of the Bank, but it is hoped that a replica will shortly be on view in the Museum at Barbican House. At the afternoon meeting Dr. Gordon Ward read a paper on 'Horse-shoes' and Dr. A. E. Wilson lectured on the excavations on Mount Caburn in 1937.

THE SUMMER MEETING, held at Firle and Glynde on 7th September, was attended by nearly 300 members. Firle Church and Place were visited in the morning, Mount Caburn, Glynde Church and Place in the afternoon. Tea was served at Glyndebourne, and Ringmer Church was the last place on a very full programme.

THE AUTUMN MEETING took place at Worthing on 25th November, when a lantern lecture on excavations in Samaria was given by Mr. J. W. Crowfoot.

LOCAL MEETINGS were held as usual in the different Rapes during the summer months and were well attended. Shermanbury and Henfield were visited on 7th May; Slaugham on 28th May; Angmering Church and the recently excavated Roman Villa and Ecclesden Manor on 15th June; Peasmarsch and Iden on 9th July; Halmaker and Upwaltham Church on 17th August.

4. LEWES CASTLE.—No work of importance has been undertaken here this year. The path up to the keep has been covered with concrete and made drier and safer to walk on in consequence. The number of visitors (10,183) during 1938 was a gratifying increase on the figures for recent years although considerably below the records for the years immediately following the War.

5. BARBICAN HOUSE.—New objects are constantly being added to the Museum. The Museum Committee are hoping during 1939 to re-organize the arrangement of the rooms and cases and, to enable this to be done, the Council has authorized the building of a new room in the yard which will hold the Iron Age collection. This will give more space and so will permit the different periods to have separate rooms allotted to them; these it is proposed to illustrate with diagrams and maps. Some of the tapestries have been removed to Anne of Cleves House. A very valuable bequest has been made to the Society by the late Mr. J. I. C. Boger. It consists of a number of coins, including a complete set of gold sovereigns from the time of George III, and a number of cases containing complete sets of the Jubilee, Coronation, and other coins and medals as issued by the Mint.

6. ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE.—Again we have to report a change of Custodian here, for Mrs. Armstrong's health has unfortunately not been equal to the work and she was obliged to resign her post. The

work has been undertaken by Mrs. Acott, who is very interested in the exhibits, and is keeping everything in good order. Mrs. Prideaux has very kindly given a large doll's house, over 100 years old, which is exhibited here. The house represents an old building which has been modernized and is fully furnished. The old foot-plough which came from Oldland Mill has been repaired. The number of visitors during the year was 2,985.

The reconditioning of the west wing, together with the new staircase giving access to it from the main building—itsself the reproduction of an ancient feature—was completed early in the year. This has added greatly to the amount of space available and also to the interest and attractions of the house as a whole. The cost of the repairs and additions was defrayed by Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A., and to him and to Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., for his happy blending of old and new in a most successful piece of work, the warmest thanks of the Society are due.

7. WILMINGTON PRIORY.—The number of visitors to the Priory during the year has been 2,651. Some new picture postcards of the Long Man have been made and these are now on sale at Barbican House as well as at the Priory. An old wooden wheel-plough used on the Glynde estate has recently been placed on exhibition in the ruins.

8. PUBLICATIONS.—The issue of Volume 79 of the Society's Collections had to be deferred until the very end of the year. The volume is well up to the high standard which the Hon. Editor, Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A., has taught members to expect.

Sussex Notes and Queries has appeared at regular quarterly intervals during the year and continues to fulfil a most useful function. Incidentally, by reporting events connected with the Society as they occur, *Sussex Notes and Queries* makes it possible considerably to reduce the bulk of the Annual Report.

9. FINANCE.—The position of the Society's general fund continues satisfactory. For the first time the amount received in subscriptions exceeds £1,000. On the expenditure side the amounts paid for Volumes 78 and 79 totalled £375. The amount required in 1939 should be considerably less as practically the whole cost of Volume 79 was defrayed in 1938 as well as a substantial balance on Volume 78.

Other special items were the cost of cleaning tapestries at Barbican House and a further advance of £150 to the Sussex Archæological Trust.

It will be observed that over 75 per cent. of our members now pay the increased subscription of £1: and the proportion necessarily rises as the members elected before 1929 who have not voluntarily increased their subscriptions drop out.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

BEXHILL MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

Excursions to places of archaeological interest in East Sussex took place during the summer of 1938. These included visits—under the guidance of Mr. Edward Meads—to Bayham Abbey and (by kind permission of Mr. R. B. Wright) to Michelham Priory. A visit was also paid to Legh Manor, Cuckfield.

Mr. Laurence Beesley, M.A., of Normandale, Bexhill, undertook some preliminary excavations on the site of Northeye, to the west of Bexhill. The foundations of a building, apparently of the thirteenth century, were disclosed. It is hoped to continue these excavations at an early opportunity.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Society records a very successful year's work, with a slightly increased membership. Eight excursions to places of archaeological interest were arranged during the summer, including a visit to Parham House, which, by the kindness of the Hon. Clive Pearson, was opened to the Society in August. During the winter lectures on a variety of subjects were given, and at the Annual Supper the company was addressed by Miss Kathleen M. Kenyon, M.A., on the subject of the 'Jewry Wall Site, Leicester'.

For the second summer in succession the Society undertook excavations on the Caburn, under the direction of Dr. A. E. Wilson. As a result of a month's intensive work it was possible to make four main cuttings through the outer rampart. Much light was thrown on the various methods of constructing and repairing the defences, and there were quite a number of very interesting finds.

LITTLEHAMPTON NATURAL SCIENCE AND ARCHÆOLOGY SOCIETY

Twenty-four new members joined the Society in 1938.

Nine General Meetings were held during the Winter Session, with an average attendance of sixty-four. Five excursions took place.

A full season's work on the Roman Villa at Angmering resulted in many important discoveries in addition to those described in Vol. 79, *S.A.C.*, by Miss Leslie Scott, the Director of the Excavations.

The Littlehampton Museum has benefited by the continued support and assistance of the Society.

WORTHING ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The President for the year has been Councillor F. W. H. Migeod, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.I.

The Society has had a very successful year, and the membership, which stood at 334 at the beginning of the year, is still growing. Both the outings and lectures have been well attended.

Highdown Hill Excavations.—Several further exploratory trenches were cut, one running from east to west, and another south to north of the hypocaust. In the former, evidence of Iron Age pits was found, in the form of a knife and spindle-whorls; and also a polished axe-head. An almost square site, $19\frac{1}{2}$ by 20 ft., slightly to the south-west of the hypocaust was also uncovered, revealing the floor of a room, or rooms, with a heating system, possibly leading from a corridor running east to west.

In view of the continual damage done by sightseers it was found desirable to fill in all the excavations on this site. A scale model of the hypocaust, together with specimens of tiles, pottery, &c., and a fine series of photographs are on view in the Worthing Museum.

South-eastern Union of Scientific Societies.—The Annual Congress of this body was held in Worthing, 21st–25th June. The members of the Worthing Archæological Society entertained the Delegates attending the Congress at a Reception held in the Art Gallery during their visit.

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1938

	RECEIPTS				PAYMENTS						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
To Balance from 1937				47	1	7	By Volume 78, Balance of cost		97	3	9
„ Subscriptions—							„ Vol. 79 on a/c of cost		278	6	0
1 Life Composition	15	0	0				„ Subscriptions to kindred Societies		10	1	0
4 at £1 1s. 0d. (Affiliated Societies)	4	4	0				„ Library and Museum payments		19	8	6
28 at £1 1s. 0d. (Members)	29	8	0				„ Printing, Stationery, &c.		70	4	0
717 at £1	717	0	0				„ Salaries		165	12	6
235 at 10s. (Old Rate)	117	10	0				„ Sinking Fund for Index to Volumes 76-100		10	18	8
6 at 10s. 6d.	3	3	0				„ Postages		33	5	1
70 at 10s. (Associate Members)	35	0	0				„ Miscellaneous, telephone, &c.		11	18	4
21 at 5s. (Ditto, Old Rate)	5	5	0				„ Rent of Strong Room		10	0	0
Entrance fees	32	0	0				„ Hon. General Secretary's Expenses		9	2	10
Subscriptions in arrear	21	0	0				„ Mr. W. H. Godfrey's Expenses, 1934-7		15	16	6
Subscriptions in advance	15	11	0				„ Cleaning Tapestries at Barbican House		56	5	0
Donations	13	11	0				„ Amount advanced to Sussex Archaeological Trust		150	0	0
	1008	12	0				„ <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> —				
Less Subscription returned		10	0				Printing	121	9	6	
				1008	2	0	Postages, Stationery, Carriage, &c.	27	18	9	
„ Interest on £250 3¼% War Stock ('Robert Garraway Rice Bequest')					8	15	0				
„ Sale of Volumes					8	16	0				
„ Balance on Meetings Account					28	14	7				
„ Deeds and Documents (Sale of copies)					5	10	0				
„ Interest on Deposit at Bank							11	6			
„ <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> —											
*52 Subscribers at 5s.	13	0	0				Ditto Balance Commission 1938	1	0	0	
12 ditto at 6s.	3	12	0				Ditto Balance Commission 1936 and 1937	9	6		
Subscriptions paid in advance	17	0	0						150	17	9
Arrears of Subscription	11	0	0				„ Balance in hand		38	17	11
Agents and other copies	18	0	0								
Sundry Sales	1	9	2								
				20	7	2					
				£1127	17	10			£1127	17	10

* 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. 21st February, 1939.

S. E. GRAVES, *Chartered Accountant.*

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST

1. MEMBERSHIP.—The number of members of the Trust on 1st January 1938 was 285. Five new members were elected during the year. On the other hand, 7 died or resigned, reducing the number on 1st January 1939 to 283.

2. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING was held at Lewes on Wednesday, 23rd March, under the presidency of the Bishop of Chichester: and the necessary statutory business was carried through.

3. ANTIQUITIES ADMINISTERED BY THE TRUST:—

(a) *Lewes Castle*.—There was a gratifying increase in the amounts received from visitors, and owing to this and to the fact that the balance of the Thomas-Stanford Trust Fund was available towards repairs (in the previous year it had been applied towards the purchase of the Brack Mount) the accounts for the year showed a welcome balance on the credit side. For the first time the accounts include items in regard to the maintenance of the Brack Mount.

(b) *Anne of Cleves House, Southover*.—In this case, after charging structural repairs to capital account, the income account shows a small deficit. The expenses of maintenance necessarily tend to increase somewhat now that in addition to the main building the large west wing is open to visitors and provides much additional space for museum exhibits.

(c) *Wilmington Priory*.—Here again the receipts were satisfactory and exceeded the normal outgoings, although the necessity of reprinting the guide to the Priory entailed heavy expenditure and resulted in a deficit being shown for the year. However, the guides will in future years be a source of income.

(d) *The Long Man, Wilmington*.—There is nothing which calls for comment in the accounts for the past year.

(e) *Legh Manor, Cuckfield*.—The revenue from visitors shows a substantial increase, and it is satisfactory that this most interesting house is gradually becoming better known and appreciated.

On the advice of the Agent, a large sum has again been expended on repairs and improvements to the farm buildings, which are now

being made thoroughly up to date. A most generous donation from Lady Chance made this possible without undue strain on the funds.

The new Custodian took over the duties at Easter, and has carried out his duties most efficiently.

(f) *The Priest House, West Hoathly*.—There was a slight excess of expenditure over income but in this case also this was due to the printing of the excellent guide written by Mrs. Ursula Ridley.

During the year, thanks to the generosity of Mr. I. D. Margary and the skill of Mr W. H. Godfrey, F.R.I.B.A., a small additional building was erected independent of but communicating with the ancient cottage. This adds greatly to the amenities of the cottage as a dwelling house without interfering with its architectural features.

(g) *Bull House, Lewes*.—In normal circumstances practically the whole of the rent should be available for the general purposes of the Trust, but during the year 1938 the necessity for providing an up-to-date system of main drainage and for printing a guide has made serious inroads on the rent received. The guides should, however, bring in a small but steady income in future years.

4. GENERAL TRUSTS:—

(a) *Thomas-Stanford Trust*.—After defraying the cost of work on one of the monuments in Preston Church a sum of £45 was available for repairs at Lewes Castle.

(b) *Garraway Rice Bequest*.—The Trust holds this investment and the income is paid direct to the Society for its general purposes.

5. ANTIQUITIES ADMINISTERED BY LOCAL COMMITTEES.

(a) *The Marlipins, Shoreham-by-Sea*.—During the Easter Holidays more than 1,000 people visited the Museum, but the total voluntary contributions for the year amounted to about £3 less than in 1937. 414 copies of the brochure were sold. Dr. Reginald Brown has presented to the Museum some beautiful etchings of old buildings which have recently been removed in connection with the High Street widening. The Committee is most grateful for these pictures, which are the Doctor's own work and are in themselves a valuable record of the Shoreham that is passing.

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 those relating to Legh Manor.

No figures are inserted in the accompanying Balance Sheet in respect of various properties which the Trust has received by way of gift. With this exception, 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.

S. E. GRAVES,
Chartered Accountant.

51 Old Steyne,
Brighton.

24 February 1939.

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1938

LIABILITIES AND CREDIT BALANCES				ASSETS AND DEBIT BALANCES			
				CAPITAL ACCOUNTS			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Qualifying Subscriptions to 31				Expenditure on the Purchase, Preservation, and Equipment of Properties under the control of the Trust.			
December 1937	405	1	0	(a) <i>The Barbican</i>	657	9	2
Subscriptions received during 1938	5	0	0	(b) <i>Norman Gateway (Lewes Castle)</i>	365	3	5
				(c) <i>Lewes Castle Mound</i>	781	12	0
			410 1 0	(d) <i>The Brack Mount</i>	93	17	0
Endowment Fund and Specific Donations:							1898 1 7
General Donations	390	7	0	(e) <i>Anne of Cleves House</i>			
Lewes Castle	5	0	0	Expenditure to 31 December 1937	73	16	7
Norman Gateway (Lewes Castle)				Add Expenditure during 1938	674	8	5
Repair Fund	5	15	0				748 5 0
Lewes Castle Mound Repair Fund	30	14	6	(Expenditure prior to the Incorporation of the Trust £628. 6s. 7d.)			
Mr. I. D. Margary (Lewes Castle				(f) <i>Wilmington Priory</i>			1981 7 9
Mound)	500	0	0	(g) <i>The Long Man</i>			80 13 3
The Barbican (Lewes Castle)				(h) <i>Southwick Roman Villa</i>			213 8 8
Repair Fund	284	17	9	(i) <i>Lekh Manor, Cuckfield</i>			539 12 2
Ditto and Brack Mount (per				(j) <i>Priest House, West Hoathly</i>			
Thomas-Stanford Trust)	120	0	0	Expenditure during 1938			199 8 9
Anne of Cleves House	40	0	0	(k) <i>Barbican House, Lewes</i>			
Ditto (per Mr. I. D. Margary) ..	618	4	10	Expenditure during 1938			249 11 11
Wilmington Priory	37	2	0				
The Pilgrim Trust, for Wilming-							
ton Priory	400	0	0				
Southwick Roman Villa	161	6	6				
The Priest House, West Hoathly							
(per Mr. I. D. Margary)	199	8	9				
Barbican House (per Mr. I. D.							
Margary)	249	11	11				
The Executors of the late Mr. R.							
Garraway Rice (Legacy)	50	0	0				
	£	s.	d.				
Appeal, 1937	374	3	3				
Add Donation 1938	5	0	0				
			379 3 3				
Lekh Manor Loan Redemption							
Fund	39	13	3				
			3511 4 9				
			3921 5 9				
THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)	1000	0	0				
				TRUST FUNDS			
				(a) THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND			
				Amount advanced on mortgage of			
				premises at Henfield			1000 0 0
				(b) THE PRIEST HOUSE, WEST HOATHLY,			
				ENDOWMENT FUND			
				£200 34% War Stock (at par)			200 0 0

Balance as at 31 December 1937	5	9	3		
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1938	42	0	0		
	<hr/>				
	47	9	3		
Less Grant towards Lewes Castle repairs ..	45	0	0		
				2	9
				3	
THE PRIEST HOUSE, WEST HOATHLY (ENDOWMENT FUND)				200	0
LEGH MANOR, CUCKFIELD					
Lands Improvement Loan	516	3	11		
Less Repayment during 1938	16	5	0		
	<hr/>			499	18
				11	
LOAN—Sussex Archæological Society:					
Balance as at 31 December 1937	1955	15	0		
Add further advances in 1938	150	0	0		
	<hr/>			2105	15
				0	
Sundry Creditor				3	3
				0	
INCOME ACCOUNTS					
(a) <i>The Priest House, West Hoathly</i>					
Balance as at 31 December 1937	15	11	1		
Less Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1938	2	8	6		
	<hr/>			13	2
				7	
(b) <i>Bull House, Lewes</i>					
Balance as at 31 December 1937	67	0	6		
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1938	28	14	0		
	<hr/>			95	14
				6	
(c) <i>Legh Manor, Cuckfield</i>					
Balance as at 31 December 1937	85	11	0		
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1938	1	11	0		
	<hr/>			87	2
				0	
Overdraft at Bank on General Account ..	160	0	6		
Less Balance (Legh Manor Account) and cash in hand	87	2	0		
	<hr/>			72	18
				6	
				<hr/>	
				£8001	9
				6	

(a) <i>Lewes Castle and Museum</i>					
Deficit as at 31 December 1937	246	1	2		
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1938	21	12	6		
	<hr/>			224	8
				8	
(b) <i>Anne of Cleves House</i>					
Deficit as at 31 December 1937	68	15	11		
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1938	9	15	8		
	<hr/>			78	11
				7	
(c) <i>Wilmington Priory</i>					
Deficit as at 31 December 1937	199	6	8		
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1938	40	11	6		
	<hr/>			239	18
				2	
(d) <i>The Long Man</i>					
Deficit as at 31 December 1937	35	2	8		
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1938	3	0	5		
	<hr/>			38	3
				1	
(e) <i>Southwick Roman Villa</i>					
Deficit as at 31 December 1937	6	14	0		
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1938	5	1	9		
	<hr/>			11	15
				9	
(f) <i>Oldland Mill, Keymer</i>					
Deficit as at 31 December 1937	34	1	0		
Add Expenditure during 1938	15	0	0		
	<hr/>			34	16
				0	
General Income and Expenditure Account					
Deficit as at 31 December 1937	240	4	2		
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1938	23	3	0		
	<hr/>			263	7
				2	
				<hr/>	
				£8001	9
				6	

GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1938

EXPENDITURE							INCOME					
				£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
To Salaries				19	14	11	By Amount carried to Balance Sheet			23	3	0
„ Miscellaneous payments					5	0						
„ Printing, Stationery, &c.				3	3	1						
				<u>£23 3 0</u>						<u>£23 3 0</u>		

LEWES CASTLE AND MUSEUM, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1938

EXPENDITURE						INCOME										
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.			
To Repairs (Maintenance and Renewals):									By Sale of Tickets of Admission		213	19	7			
Castle			78	12	7				„ Ditto (Combined)		57	5	4			
Barbican House			47	18	10						<u>271 4 11</u>					
						126	11	5	„ Rents received		19	3	0			
„ Rates on gardens						6	7	8	<i>Less</i> Commission, 1937		10	1				
„ Water Rates						6	5	6			<u>18 12 11</u>					
„ Insurance (Fire, Theft, and Workmen's Compensation)						21	11	2	„ Sale of Postcards				4	1	0	
„ Wages, Commission, National Health Insurance and Unemployment Insurance						83	12	4	„ Ditto, Pamphlets				2	3	0	
„ Lighting, Heating, &c.						44	7	10	„ Sale of Flints						9	3
„ House Requisites						5	17	11	„ Rent received in respect of Brack Mount		1	11	6			
„ Miscellaneous						4	13	9	<i>Less</i> Tax				7	10		
„ Printing Tickets of Admission						4	17	6			<u>1 3 8</u>					
„ Cost of clearing trees, &c., on Brack Mount						2	17	6	„ Grant from Thomas-Stanford Trust Fund				45	0	0	
„ New gates and posts on Brack Mount						4	19	8			<u>£342 14 9</u>					
„ New tables (Museum)						9	0	0			<u>£342 14 9</u>					
„ Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Balance Sheet						21	12	6			<u>£342 14 9</u>					
						<u>£342 14 9</u>					<u>£342 14 9</u>					

ANNE OF CLEVES HOUSE, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1938

EXPENDITURE		£ s. d.	INCOME		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Repairs (Maintenance and Renewals) ..		7 6 9	By Sale of Tickets of Admission	30 6 6		
„ Water Rate		1 3 4	„ Ditto (Combined)	28 12 8		
„ Insurance (Fire, Theft, and Workmen's Compensation)		6 14 6	„ Rents received	20 0 0		58 19 2
„ Caretaker's Wages, Commission, and National Health Insurance		32 3 11	„ Less Commission, 1937	1 0 0		
„ Lighting, Heating, &c.		33 2 2	„ Sale of Postcards			19 0 0
„ House Requisites		3 4 0	„ Miscellaneous			1 7 6
„ Miscellaneous		6 16 8	„ Balance being Excess of Expenditure over Income carried to Balance Sheet			9 15 8
		<u>£90 11 4</u>				<u>£90 11 4</u>

WILMINGTON PRIORY, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1938

EXPENDITURE		£ s. d.	INCOME		£ s. d.
To Repairs and Renewals		18 12 6	By Sale of Tickets of Admission	65 12 3	
„ Insurance (Fire, and Workmen's Compensation)		2 0 6	„ Sale of Postcards	8 6 2	
„ Wages, National Health, and Unemployment Insurance		44 17 4	„ Sale of Pamphlets	1 11 2	
„ Printing Tickets of Admission		13 9	„ Sale of Guides	16 0	
„ Printing Guides		50 13 0	„ Balance being Excess of Expenditure over Income carried to Balance Sheet	40 11 6	
		<u>£116 17 1</u>			<u>£116 17 1</u>

THE LONG MAN, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1938

EXPENDITURE		£ s. d.	INCOME		£ s. d.
To Printing Postcards		4 3 4	By Sale of Postcards	1 2 11	
			„ Balance being Excess of Expenditure over Income carried to Balance Sheet	3 0 5	
		<u>£4 3 4</u>			<u>£4 3 4</u>

LEGH MANOR, CUCKFIELD, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1938

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Repairs (Maintenance and Renewals)	182	13	7	By Rents	200	0	0
„ Rates and Water Rate	40	10	0	„ Sale of Tickets of Admission	30	18	11
„ Insurance (Fire, Theft, and Workmen's Compensation)	21	12	9	„ Sale of Books and Postcards	5	3	9
„ Wages (including Health Insurance)	171	4	4	„ Income from Investments* (less Tax)	119	3	3
„ Lighting, Heating, &c.	28	1	6	„ Refund of Income Tax	48	2	6
„ Management fees	10	10	0	„ Lady Chance—Donation	99	0	0
„ Postages, Stationery, &c.	5	8	2	„ Mr. H. M. Drake—Ditto	5	0	0
„ Lands Improvement Company Interest	24	7	1				
„ Legh Manor Loan Redemption Fund	16	5	0				
„ Barclays Bank Ltd.—Income Fee	3	3	0				
„ Auditor's Fee	2	2	0				
„ Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Balance Sheet	1	11	0				
	<u>£507</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>£507</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>

* NOTE: Barclays Bank Ltd. holds as Trustee the sum of £5,000 as an Endowment Fund.

THE PRIEST HOUSE, WEST HOATHLY, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1938

EXPENDITURE				INCOME			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Repairs and Maintenance	2	7	10	By one year's dividend on £200 3½% War Stock	7	0	0
„ Lighting and Heating	11	9	4	„ Sale of Tickets of Admission	22	8	2
„ Water Rate	13	0	0	„ Sale of Postcards	2	11	6
„ Insurance	7	8		„ Sale of Guides	6	0	
„ Custodian—Commission	12	8	10	„ Balance being Excess of Expenditure over Income carried to Balance Sheet	2	8	6
„ Printing Tickets of Admission	15	0					
„ Printing Guides	6	12	6				
	<u>£34</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>£34</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>

THE SOUTHWICK ROMAN VILLA, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1938

EXPENDITURE					£	s.	d.	INCOME					£	s.	d.	
To Repairs	..	..	..	..	4	19	3	By Sale of Postcards	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
„ Insurance on Fencing		5	0	„ Balance being Excess of Expenditure over Income carried to Balance Sheet	5	1	9
					<hr/>								<hr/>			
					£5	4	3						£5	4	3	
					<hr/> <hr/>								<hr/> <hr/>			

BULL HOUSE, LEWES, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1938

EXPENDITURE					£	s.	d.	INCOME					£	s.	d.	
To Insurance	2	10	0	By Rents received	100	0	0
„ Repairs	25	9	9	„ One-half proceeds of Tickets sold	1	15	3
„ Cost of printing Guides	45	4	6	„ Sale of Guides		3	0
„ Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Balance Sheet	..	..	..	..	28	14	0						<hr/>		
					<hr/>								<hr/>			
					£101	18	3						£101	18	3	
					<hr/> <hr/>								<hr/> <hr/>			

THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1938

EXPENDITURE					£	s.	d.	INCOME					£	s.	d.	
To Commission, 1937	1	2	6	By Mortgage Interest	45	0	0
„ Renovations to Tablet in Preston Church	..	..	..	..	1	17	6						<hr/>		
„ Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Balance Sheet	..	..	..	..	42	0	0						<hr/>		
					<hr/>								<hr/>			
					£45	0	0						£45	0	0	
					<hr/> <hr/>								<hr/> <hr/>			

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

MIDHURST TOWN TRUST

Trustee appointed by the Sussex Archæological Society: Miss Florence Wyndham.

PEVENSEY TOWN TRUST

Trustee appointed by the Sussex Archæological Society: Mr. H. J. Glover.

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 1 JANUARY 1939

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. The Brack Mount, 1937.

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.

1936.

11. Bull House, Lewes.

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).
- Battle (field opposite the Chequers) (1936).
- Bodiam Castle (1926).
- Bosham, Quay Meadow (1933).
- Cissbury Ring (1925).
- Crowlink (1932).
- Marley Common, Farnhurst (1911).
- Marley Wood, Farnhurst (1936).
- Newtimber Hill (1935 and 1937).
- Selsfield Common, West Hoathly (1912).
- Sullington Warren (1934).
- The Warren, Wych Cross (1930).

ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM

1. Mr. S. D. Secretan.
Small Rush-seated Chair about 100 years old, a traveller's sample.
2. Mr. T. Pickard, Glynde.
 - (1) Sussex Wheel-Plough, used at Glynde.
 - (2) Two Stone Axes.
 - (3) Bronze Age Rapier (part of).
3. Mr. W. H. Stevenson, Southport.
Queen Anne Flint-Lock Pistol.
4. Lady Dawson, Maybourne, Sydenham, S.E. 26.
 - (1) Two Palaeoliths.
 - (2) One Mesolithic Tranchet Axe.
 - (3) One Chisel-ended Arrow-head. All from West Sussex.
5. The Misses Harley, Beedings, Pulborough.
 - (1) Large Roman Cinerary Urn.
 - (2) Shards of Roman Pottery.
 - (3) Flint Implements and Flakes from Beedings.
 - (4) Glass Linen Polisher (half), eighteenth century.
 - (5) Three Show Cases from Beedings, Pulborough.
6. Mrs. Meynell.
Two Ox Cues.
7. Mr. A. Beckett, F.S.A.
Sussex Round Frock from Heathfield.
8. Dr. Gordon Ward, F.S.A.
Medieval Spur dug up at Wadhurst.
9. Mr. V. Gerard Smith and Mr. F. S. Tritton.
Late Bronze Age II Urn with burnt bones from Seaford.
10. Mr. D. C. Keef.
Bronze Knife (broken) from Selmeston Sandpit.
11. Mr. G. Brown, Little Cansiron Farm, Holtye.
 - (1) Two Arrow-heads.
 - (2) Three Convex Scrapers.
 - (3) Seven Worked Flakes from Little Cansiron Farm.
12. Mr. A. Davis, Selmeston.
Early Saxon Loom Weight, sixth or seventh century, from Selmeston Sandpit.

13. Mr. P. S. Spokes.
Tripartite Urn; Middle Bronze Age from Barrow on Cliffe Hill, Lewes. (Loan.)
14. Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A.
 - (1) Collection of 1611 Sussex Stone Implements and twenty-six Bronze Objects in Show Case.
 - (2) Glass Linen Polisher, eighteenth century from Selmeston.
 - (3) Beaker, Type B, Early Bronze Age, from Rodwell.
 - (4) Part of Neck and Shoulder of Vessel, Late Bronze Age, from Earthwork on Glatting Down.
 - (5) Casts of reconstructed Neolithic Dish and Vessel from Whitehawk Camp.
15. Mr. C. Crouch, Town Hall, Lewes.
Ox Cue found at Haredean, Lewes.
16. Mrs. Somers Clarke.
 - (1) Sussex Iron Fire Back.
 - (2) Copper Skimmer.
 - (3) Brass Ladle.
 - (4) Adjustable hanging Candlestick.
17. Mr. C. G. Hamilton Dicker.
Eighteenth-century Shaving Glass with Trade Card of J. Lambert of Lewes, and Framed Photograph of Card.
18. Mr. H. J. Chapman.
Old Malt Mill from house at Heathfield.
19. Miss P. Keef.
Four Flint Implements.
20. Mr. T. H. Chandler.
Two Flint Implements.
21. Captain G. Phipps, Dallington.
Axe of igneous rock from Dallington.
22. Rev. A. C. Crookshank.
Narrow polished Axe from Thorney. (Loan.)
23. Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A.
 - (1) Late Bronze Age Vessel from ditch of Tegdown barrow, Patcham.
 - (2) Wax cast of impressions of grains of barley in the base of a vessel of Halstatt-La Tène I type.
 - (3) Wax cast of impressions of grain of husked barley in a shard of Late Bronze Age I Pottery.
 - (4) Wax cast of two grains of barley on shard of Neolithic pottery.

24. Mr. A. F. Maitland.
Large collection of Flint Implements, Bronze Implements, Iron Age and Roman Pottery, Coins, &c., found at or near Friston.
25. The War Office.
Large Collection of Iron Age and Roman Pottery Shards from Castle Hill, Newhaven.
26. Canon K. H. MacDermott.
Old Key found in a 'putlog' hole in the wall of Buxted Church during repairs 1904.
27. Mr. M. Tupper, Bignor.
Roman Flue Tile, Worked Chalk Blocks, Wall Plaster and Tile from Bignor Roman Villa. (Loan.)
28. Littlehampton Natural History and Archaeology Society.
Roman Opus sectile from Angmering Roman Villa. (Loan.)
29. Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A.
Iron Metalling from Roman Road, Holtye.
30. Col. J. V. Gray, F.S.A.
Large restored Early Iron Age Vessel from Fore Down, Lullington.
31. Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A.
 - (1) Restored portion of Halstatt Vessel, Half a Loom Weight, Spindle Whorl and Charcoal from Fore Down, Lullington.
 - (2) Restored (incomplete) Early Iron Age Vessel from Green Street Drove, Eastbourne.
 - (3) Small Roman Vessel from Folkington (given by Col. R. V. Gwynne).
 - (4) Pottery Shards, Early Iron Age Vessel, neck of Roman Flagon, from Chalvington and Arlington.
32. Mr. W. J. Parsons.
Samian Saucer from Chalvington.
33. Miss Bennett.
Cannon Ball.
34. Bequest of the late Mr. J. I. C. Boger.
A valuable collection of Coins and Medals, mostly English, and containing many in gold, and also eight Brass Lantern Clocks. Mr. R. C. D. Boger, the residuary legatee, has generously allowed the sale of some duplicate specimens to provide the cost of a case for exhibiting the coins.

ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY

1. Mr. W. S. Jackson.
 - (1) 'London', by David Hughson, 6 vols., 1811.
 - (2) 'Handbook for London', by Peter Cunningham, 2 vols., 1849.
2. Mr. C. G. Hamilton Dicker.

Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, vols. 1 to 44.
3. Miss R. A. Amphlett.
 - (1) 'Worcestershire Historical Society', 76 parts.
 - (2) 'Visitation of England and Wales', vols. 3 and 5.
 - (3) List of Genealogical and other works printed at the private press of F. A. Crisp, F.S.A., 1915.
4. Mr. G. M. G. Woodgate, Leverington House, Wisbeach.

'Woodgate Family History', by Rev. Gordon Woodgate and G. M. G. Woodgate.
5. Mr. E. Fayle.

'Cahercommaun', extra volume of Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
6. Rev. Sir Henry Denny Burwash.

Burwash Magazine Cuttings, 1939: 'Gleanings from Local History'.
7. Mr. E. J. Finch, 44, Fernleigh Road, Winchmore Hill.

Three cuttings from 'The Gentleman's Magazine' on Alfriston, 1767.
8. Mr. S. D. Secretan.
 - (1) Kent Records, vol. xii.
 - (2) Kentish Monumental Inscriptions, Tenterden and All Saints, Lydd.
9. Mr. E. Heron-Allen, F.R.S.

'Ecclesioclasm in West Sussex', by E. Heron-Allen and Harriett K. James. (Pamphlet.)
10. Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A.

'Catalogue of an Exhibition of Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1933-1938)'.
11. Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A.
 - (1) 'Honors and Knights' Fees', vol. iii, by William Farrer, Litt.D.
12. Mr. A. Beckett, F.S.A.

'Sussex County Magazine', vol. xii.

13. Miss Browne.
 - (1) 'Introduction to Gothic Architecture', by J. H. Parker, 1881.
 - (2) 'Sussex Water Colours,' by W. Ball.
14. Mr. F. Bentham Stevens, F.S.A.
'The Sussex Advertiser', July 23, 1862.
15. Per Miss M. S. Holgate, F.S.A.
'The Roof Tree', by James Kenward.
16. Dr. Gordon Ward, F.S.A.
Particulars of Sale of Seaford Battery, 1869.
17. Rev. A. A. Evans.
'By Weald and Down.' (Author's copy.)
18. Mr. W. H. Challen.
Typed copies of entries relating to Sussex from Parish Registers of Capel, Croydon, Dorking, and Ockley, Surrey, and Havant, Hants.
19. Mr. E. W. Hulme.
'Genealogists' Reference Journal', Parts I to 4.
20. Bequest of the late Mr. J. I. C. Boger.
Twenty-two Volumes on English Coins and Tokens.
21. (1) 'The History of the Royal Pavilion, Brighton', by H. D. Roberts. (Purchase.)
(2) 'Victoria County History', vol. ix. (Purchase.)
(3) 'Catalogue of Roman Pottery in the Essex and Colchester Museum', by Thomas May, 1930. (Purchase.)
22. Mr. J. B. Caldecott, F.S.A.
Water-colour Drawing of Lewes Castle, 1806, by J. R. Henderson.
23. Mr. W. G. Stevens, Willaston, Wirral, Cheshire.
Framed Water-colour Drawing of Clayton Church by G. de Paris.
24. Mr. J. S. North.
Thirty-one Engravings, &c., of Sussex.
25. Mr. G. Webb, Sackville House, East Grinstead.
Photograph of Wall Decoration, sixteenth century, from Wilmington House, East Grinstead.
26. Mr. A. B. Packham.
 - (1) Water-colour Drawing of The Dyke and Poynings Church, by J. M. Nias.
 - (3) Three Pencil Drawings, Keymer Church, 1862, Preston Church, and House at Alfriston, 1860.
27. Mr. W. A. Raper.
Framed Photograph of Mezzotint of John Fuller of Rose Hill, Brightling.

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

JULY 1938 TO JULY 1939

1. Messrs. Biddle & Co.
200 deeds and documents, Henfield and Shermanbury.
2. Mr. Chas. A. Butt.
Two Acts of Parliament, and Probate, Thomas Downer.
3. Mrs. Dunstons (per Major Thomas Sutton).
Fifty deeds, New Shoreham and Lancing.
4. Eastbourne Water Works Co. (per Mr. P. H. Blagrove).
Two Eastbourne Rentals, 18th century.
5. Messrs. Thos. Eggar & Sons (per Mr. W. D. Peckham).
Thirteen additional deeds, Henfield, &c.
6. Essex County Records Committee (per Mr. F. G. Emmison).
One deed, East Hoathly.
7. Mr. Edw. Heron-Allen, F.R.S.
Court Roll, South Bersted, and maps and 32 miscellaneous
deeds.
8. Messrs. Leman, Chapman & Harrison (per The British Records
Association).
Rental of the Half Hundred of Loxfield, 1575.
9. Mr. W. Morland (per the British Records Association).
Two Lamberhurst documents.
10. Messrs. Phillimore & Co. (per The British Records Association).
One early charter relating to Cooden.
11. Mr. John E. Ray, F.R.Hist.S.
Probate of the Will of Robert Heath.
12. Messrs. Robson Lowe, Ltd. (per The British Records Association)
Fifty-six deeds relating to Ringmer, Wivelsfield, &c.
13. Dr. Gordon Ward, F.S.A.
One Framfield deed.
14. Mr. G. M. G. Woodgate.
Plan of Durgates Farm, Wadhurst.
15. Deeds relating to property formerly belonging to the Fuller
family.



FIG. 1. No. 2 JUDGES' TERRACE, CLARENDON HOUSE, OLD STONE HOUSE.

H. Connold, photo

Sussex Archæological Society

EAST GRINSTEAD. NOTES ON ITS ARCHITECTURE

BY R. T. MASON

Part I. THE HIGH STREET

To volume xx of *Sussex Archaeological Collections* the late J. C. Stenning contributed a paper entitled 'Notes on East Grinstead', and in writing what appear to have remained for over seventy years the only published references to its architecture, he used the words: 'East Grinstead may lay claim to being one of the oldest fashioned places in the County of Sussex . . .' It is hoped that the following notes will help to show the very sound basis which he had for such a statement.

The town is often described as 'Tudor', and naturally that era has left a bold mark upon it, but the truth is that, behind the brick, tile, and plaster of the last four hundred years, it is still quite substantially medieval.

It returned its first pair of members to Parliament about the year 1300, and it has at least two houses which were built within twenty-five years of that date; and of the next two centuries—still the age of the hall, or smoke-house—the High Street alone retains no fewer than ten other examples. Old photographs and drawings suggest that it had others where certain modern buildings now stand, and although some of those remaining have met with preservation at the hands of sympathetic owners, the normal development of High Street along the lines of a general business area is obviously filled with risk.

There is, however, an encouraging display of interest among owners who use ancient structures for business purposes, and in certain cases where old features have been defaced or completely destroyed this has been due

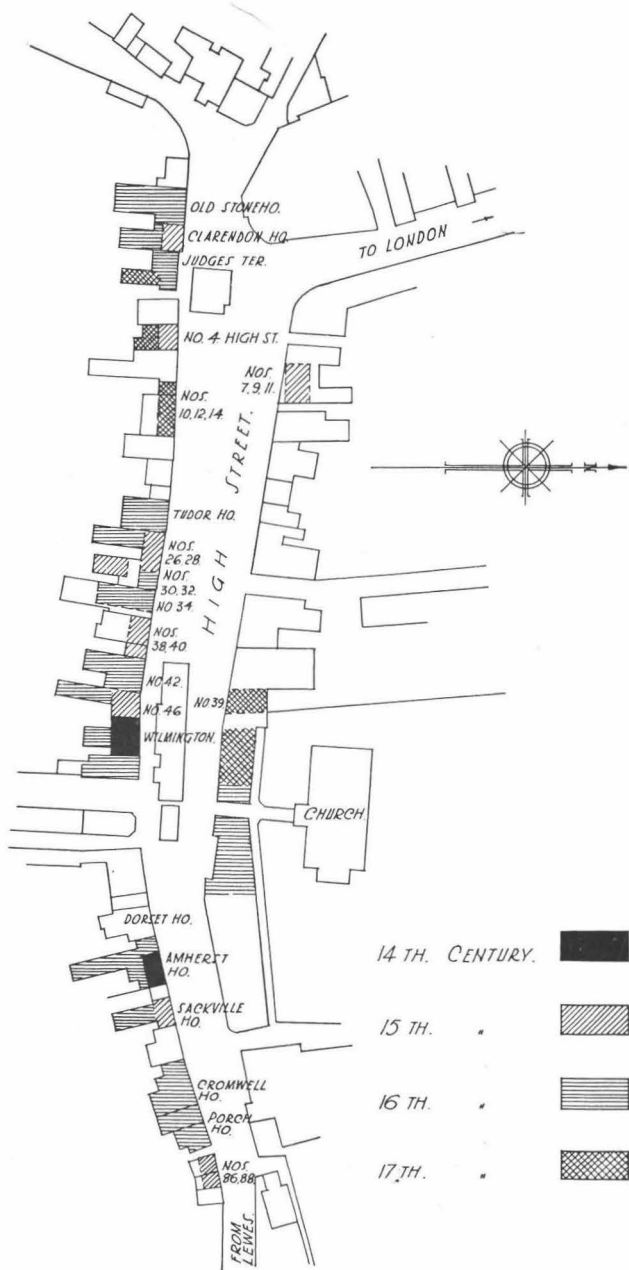


FIG. 2. PLAN OF HIGH STREET, EAST GRINSTEAD
 (Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map, with the sanction of the Controller
 of H.M. Stationery Office.)

rather to oversight on the part of those preparing plans for alterations, &c., than to wanton sacrifice in the interests of business.

The examination of the architecture of a whole street such as this—nearly all of it ancient—has certain special difficulties not met with in dealing with detached buildings. For instance, several of the medieval hall-houses have become split into two separate premises; some are without a solar portion, retaining screens, whilst others have retained the solar end whilst losing the whole of the screens-bay. In most cases where the screens are gone, however, the screens-beam has survived to provide a clue as to date—doubtless because its removal would have detracted a great deal from the strength of the fabric. Timber framing is employed throughout. Where half-timbering exists it is plainly a later feature which has resulted from conversion into shops or from decay of the lower parts of the framework.

It is naturally not possible to give detailed descriptions of the construction of each building; indeed, in many cases the ancient features are largely covered by plaster, tile, &c., of recent date, and in consequence it will be realized that these notes will remain capable of amendment and considerable addition as they are brought to light by structural alterations from time to time.

The construction of the medieval timber-framed hall-house has already been admirably described and illustrated in Mr. Ian C. Hannah's article on 'Trimmers Pond', Forest Row.¹ This house has many counterparts in the Weald. The most notable difference between it and those of High Street is that, although several of the latter still have their screens, these have, or have had, a small doorway at either end instead of the wide central opening formed by the 'speres' of Trimmers Pond. Each of the East Grinstead halls appears to have had a first-floor solar with a chamber beneath it, and in some cases, a chamber above the screens-passage also. The king-post roof is the rule, and exists or has

¹ *S.A.C.* LXXI. 107-25.

existed in every one of the medieval houses examined. Attention is drawn to any other outstanding variations in design in the ensuing notes.

A tribute should be paid to the many owners and occupiers whose kindness has made this work possible, and to Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., who has generously given dates for the mouldings illustrated in Fig. 12.

OLD STONE HOUSE. Architecturally one of the most notable buildings in the town, it is constructed of local sandstone in excellent tooled masonry, with heavy oak framing internally. It stands at the west end of the so-called Judges' Terrace, the old portion running at right angles to the street; the west wing was added during the last century. Tradition says that this house was built expressly for the occupation of Judges visiting the town for the Assizes, and this finds support in the name of this part of High Street, in its proximity to the site of the old Courthouse, and in the fact that the building itself has a certain sumptuousness which is not quite in keeping with the most prosperous burgess of the sixteenth century. It was built during the latter half of the sixteenth century, and its erection may have coincided with the conversion of a large medieval hall adjoining which is now known as Clarendon House, the stonework of the south wall of Old Stone House being continued along the back of Clarendon House to form a passage between it and the medieval wall some 6 ft. wide. Old Stone House has a great deal of period panelling in oak, some of which may be part of the original fabric. That in the entrance hall, whilst it may readily have always belonged to the house, has been refixed upside down, the bevelled edge of the rails now being at the top of the panels instead of the bottom. The town has many thousands of square feet of such panelling, and it seems likely that all the main rooms in the better-class houses were at one time embellished in this way. The fine staircase mentioned by J. C. Stenning still remains, and has excellent newels and

balusters of oak. The chief feature of the exterior is the large stone gabled bay-window, which has peculiar round shafts at its angles, running the full height of the light on both floors.

CLARENDON HOUSE, or No. 1 Judges' Terrace. A converted hall dating from the second half of the fifteenth century. Its history seems to be linked with that of Old Stone House, as previously mentioned, so that it may well have been converted for the accommodation of visiting men of law. There is a roof of four bays which retains an excellent king-post, but this stands perilously close to the inserted brick chimney—in fact, one of its brackets is actually buried in the brickwork. The mediæval fabric is practically intact, and was of such good size that the insertion of the Tudor floorings left quite adequate pitch to the rooms on both floors. The screens' beam (Fig. 12, moulding G), still remains at the west end of the hall portion, and the opening which undoubtedly contained one of the hall windows has been discovered in a partition on the first floor which was originally the exterior south wall. The Elizabethan features of the conversion are particularly good. Three large gables with oriel windows overlooking the street were inserted, the barges, fascias, and sills being rather heavily moulded in oak. The windows are of five lights, framed in oak, with stout mullions and moulded transoms. The inserted chimney breast is massive, and the original Elizabethan chimney-stack still remains. One of the ground-floor fire-places is of interesting design in local sandstone. The roof is covered mainly with tiles. The whole house is now (March 1939) undergoing renovation, with the closest possible regard for the preservation of its ancient features.

NO. 2 JUDGES' TERRACE. An interesting small house, with a Tudor addition at the rear. It appears to be somewhat later than Clarendon House, which it adjoins, and although the two frameworks are quite independent, there seems to have been no infilling to the attic gable

of No. 2, the partition being effected by that of Clarendon House; and the walls of the bedrooms of No. 2 which adjoin Clarendon appear to belong to the latter structure. No. 2 closely follows the medieval practice in plan, framing, and general design, and is possibly actually medieval in date, but its features are so obscured by plaster, &c., that it is not possible definitely to say. There are moulded girder beams to the ceilings in bedrooms and ground-floor rooms, which suggest that the house was built at least not later than the middle of the sixteenth century; the chimney-stack also, a large one for the house, is placed very similarly to the usual inserted chimneys in converted halls. It stands between the east and centre rooms and has a good stack of three separate flues carried well above ridge level; the heads, unfortunately, are mutilated. Early in the eighteenth century a brick front was erected on the street side encasing the timber wall, and this still remains. Timber framing, with widely spaced puncheons, shows on the east wall; the gable on this side is tile-hung and has a slight oversail.

The ground-floor space comprises two fairly big rooms and one small, the latter having, almost throughout, the familiar Elizabethan or Jacobean panelling. There is a simple chimney-piece of three shallow arched recesses; the arches are quite plain and spring from relatively large square imposts. An overmantel of later date, incorporating a pair of interesting panels (presumably of plaster, but thickly covered, like the panelling, with paint), has been superimposed upon the upper part of the original chimney-piece.

No. 4 HIGH STREET: Flomarie's Café. This house comprises hall and screens of a building belonging to the fifteenth century—possibly to the first quarter. The solar end has been displaced by the modern premises No. 2 High Street. The framing is exceedingly heavy, and the roof, in good preservation and still retaining its king-post, is covered with Horsham stone. The hall was of two very unequal bays (see plan, Fig. 5) and is

now represented on the ground floor by the café. A parlour at the east end is the screens-passage, and there is a small chamber above this which probably existed in medieval times. The screens, crudely formed of oak boards, still remain in part. The beam is now encased by the ceiling of a corridor adjoining the café. In structural alterations some time ago the inserted Tudor partitions of the hall space were removed, and the ends of the big ceiling beams which rested upon them were suspended by long steel tie-rods from the main tie-beam upon which the king-post stands. Thus this tie-beam is at present carrying the combined weight of two floors and a first-floor partition wall. Upon the tie-beam over the screens a pair of iron brackets have been fixed, a stone template laid upon these, and a small chimney-stack, providing a fire-place in the attic, has been built up through the roof space with the oak beam as its sole foundation. The king-post (Fig. 12, B) is a rather curious example, being extremely plain and yet very well executed. It is conceivably an early type, but has some resemblance to that in the fine timbered house opposite the Maypole Inn at Highhurstwood, which is recognizably of the fifteenth century. The cap of the king-post in question is an inverted form of the base; they are identical. This house seems to be the only local hall-house which was originally framed with an overhanging upper story. In this case the tie-beams overrun the main uprights by about 18 in. on the street side, and short upright posts are fixed between their ends and the bottom plate of the first-floor framing, this bottom plate, in turn, being supported by brackets tenoned into the main uprights. This 'oversail' was retained when the modern shop-front was inserted, and one of the curved brackets supporting the first-floor plate is visible on the north-east corner. The whole of the timbering on the street side has been covered with plaster, and narrow black stripes painted on in imitation of half-timber construction.

Nos. 10, 12, and 14 HIGH STREET. A block of buildings which is one of the most striking examples of timber framing in the town. The long, narrow plan suggests

that it was originally designed as business premises, but there are spacious living-rooms above and a large chimney-stack of early-seventeenth-century type which is in a practically unaltered condition. Most of the old features internally are covered by plaster, wallpaper, &c., but where framing does show it is of good size without being massive. The roof is constructed on the



FIG. 3. LEFT, NOS. 14, 12, AND 10; RIGHT, NO. 4.

H. Connold, photo.

‘queen-post’ principle, each truss forming a partition wall between attic bedrooms. The rafters and short collars are of rather slight average size, and are ceiled with plaster throughout the attics. The exterior timbering is composed of curiously irregular rectangles, resulting from the use of horizontal beams and upright studs of greatly varying lengths. The whole is infilled with apparently contemporary brick. This kind of timbering is perhaps typical of Jacobean times, but it occurs, in a more regular form, in many houses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries—notably in the Priest House, West Hoathly. The absence of contemporary wings or early additions to the rear of these premises indicates a disregard for the value of road frontage which is difficult to explain. Many of the houses in High Street

afford strong evidence that sites have been restricted from very early times, and nearly all have large additions of the Tudor and later periods.

TUDOR HOUSE: Messrs. Tooth: Is said to contain a considerable amount of panelling. The shopfront and various Tudoresque ornament within the shop were grafted upon the old Tudor building about the middle of the last century. At a more recent date the timber framing of the upper story received its present curious covering of oak bark.

Nos. 26 and 28: Messrs. Tyler. This is a hall-house of the second half of the fifteenth century, evidently converted rather late in the sixteenth, but the premises actually comprise a hall of two bays and screens only; the solar is, however, conceivably still existing in No. 30 adjoining. Most of the ancient details of the ground floor of the hall portion have now disappeared. Alterations in February and March 1939 necessitated the removal of the screens-beam and partition, but the works revealed another original feature in a window which had remained buried for over three hundred years since the south wall of the medieval building had been enclosed by large seventeenth-century additions. It was of three lights in oak, with pierced spandrels forming a pointed arch to each light and giving a rough form of tracery. It is very probable that its fellow on the north side was replaced by the ornamental Tudor panels which are the chief feature of the road elevation. The screens-beam (Fig. 12, moulding c) had simple mouldings, and a doorway existed at either end, and these had moulded jambs. The roof is not excessively blackened, as in some of the older halls, and the king-post appears to have been removed when the great Tudor chimney was built: this has an interesting stack of three separate and parallel flues. The timbering on the street side is mainly original, but there are three Tudor oriel windows, for which the early work has been cut away, and the ornamental panels already referred to. The horizontal beam

above the shop-front retains a piece of fifteenth-century moulding at the west end, about 18 in. long, which is probably a remnant of a string which originally ran the full length of the building. The Tudor features include a typical spiral stairway of the period with central newel of oak, and two very large ingles in the addition at the



H. Connold, photo.

FIG. 4. Nos. 40 AND 38; No. 34; Nos. 32 AND 30; AND Nos. 28 AND 26.

rear. At the conversion the eaves-level was raised on the north side by about 2 ft., giving the roof a flattened cant at the base, and forming a cloak over the inserted windows.

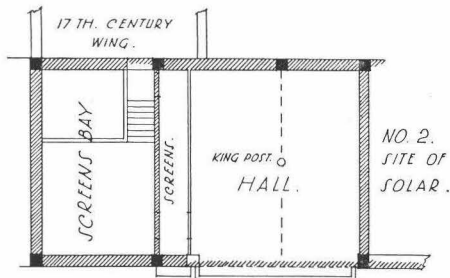
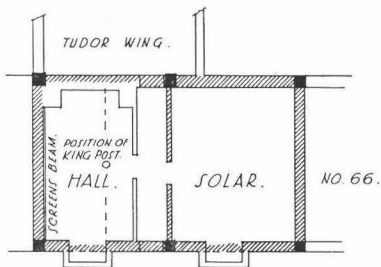
Nos. 30 and 32: Messrs. H. S. Martin & Co. The western half of the premises fronting the road may embody the solar of the hall-house described above. A heavy tie-beam and king-post principle occurs at a point which might well have been its end wall, and in a cupboard flanking the wall on the street side vertical timbering exists which is similar to that of the adjoining house. The street façade is plastered. Assuming No. 30

to have been the solar of 26 and 28, it may be that the other half of this house was originally one of the numerous and necessary passages leading to the rear. The rooms over are of the sixteenth century and contain a small area of Elizabethan panelling which was recently discovered behind modern wallpaper pasted on canvas. Most of the interior is treated in this way, so that it is possible that more panelling exists. The idea that No. 32 was once a passage finds support in the existence in the yard at the back of an undoubtedly medieval building, standing at right angles to the street. This has normal details of construction: a plain octagonal king-post, large tie-beams, and rafters somewhat heavily grimed. There are no datable features, but the house must have been built at least fairly early in the fifteenth century, since the south end (probably screens-bay) was added later and yet was exposed for a considerable time to the smoke of the hall. It is now a store, but has the usual inserted chimney-breast and, in one room, chamfered ceiling-beams with very elegant stops.

No. 34: Messrs. Rhythm. Briefly described in *Sussex Notes and Queries*, vol. VI, p. 245, and attention is drawn to a correction following in vol. VII. It is the house mentioned by J. C. Stenning as having a vaulted cellar with the arms of Dalyngrugge in the ceiling boss; but this has disappeared, together with the whole of the original ground floor. The house, incorporating a fine first-floor hall with king-post roof and elaborate moulded wall-plates (Fig. 12, moulding D), was erected early in the sixteenth century. It has been suggested that it was the Brotherhood Hall of the local Fraternity of St. Catherine, and in the Buckhurst Terrier of 1598 where the possessions of the Fraternity, having come into the hands of the Sackville family at some time after the dissolution, are listed in detail, it is stated¹ that:

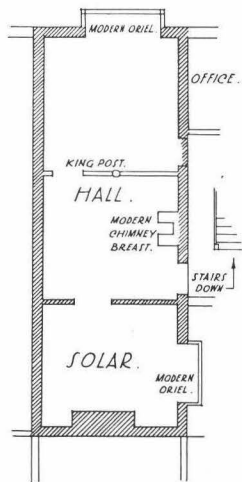
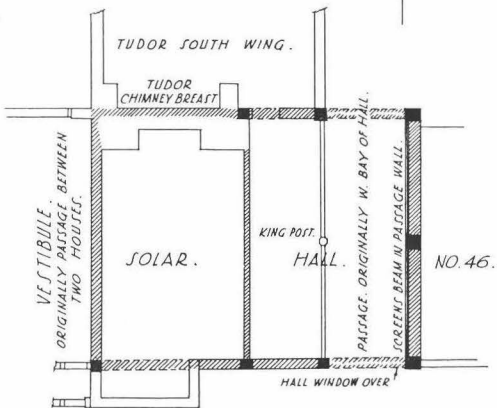
'Laurence Browne holds by indenture of bargain and sale . . . &c. . . the tenement and two burgages covered with stone called horsham stone with a piece of arable land called the fowre portland

¹ *S.R.S.* xxxix. 57.



AMHERST HOUSE.

NO. 4, HIGH STREET.



WILMINGTON.

NO. 34, HIGH STREET.



FIG. 5. PLANS.

according to the custom of the said town of East Grinstead. Ir. Also the kitchen and barn covered with straw, and one little cellar with the vault thereupon builded. . . .'

The reference to the cellar surely calls attention to something remarkable in its design, particularly since most of the houses in High Street apparently had cellars at the time. Portlands were attached to most of them, and from this circumstance is derived the name of the present Portlands Road to the south of High Street. No other example of a vaulted cellar exists or is supposed to have existed in any of the neighbouring houses, so that it may perhaps be inferred that the building was at any rate in the possession of the Fraternity of St. Catherine. The connexion with the Dalyngrugge family is by no means clear, since the last member of it to have property in the district seems to have been Richard, who died in 1469. One can only suppose that it belonged to an earlier building on the same site, perhaps also belonging to the Brotherhood. This hall and the one described under Nos. 30 and 32 are the only ones which stand at right angles with the street.

Nos. 38 and 40: Messrs. Broadley Bros. A hall-house of considerable size and height, doubtless retaining most of its old features behind the matchboarding of recent times. The roof over the screens, which were located in the existing passage at the east end, is exposed, and shows the usual blackened framing of king-post and tie-beam pattern.

There is no datable evidence, but the timbers are extremely massive. The back of the screens-beam can be seen in the passage between it and No. 42. The whole of the upper floor exterior is covered by modern tiling and there is the usual later addition on the south side.

No. 42: Ye Olde Welcome Café. Possibly pre-Tudor, but no features showing to support this. A rambling house with large addition at south side, which is probably of later date than the portion fronting the road.

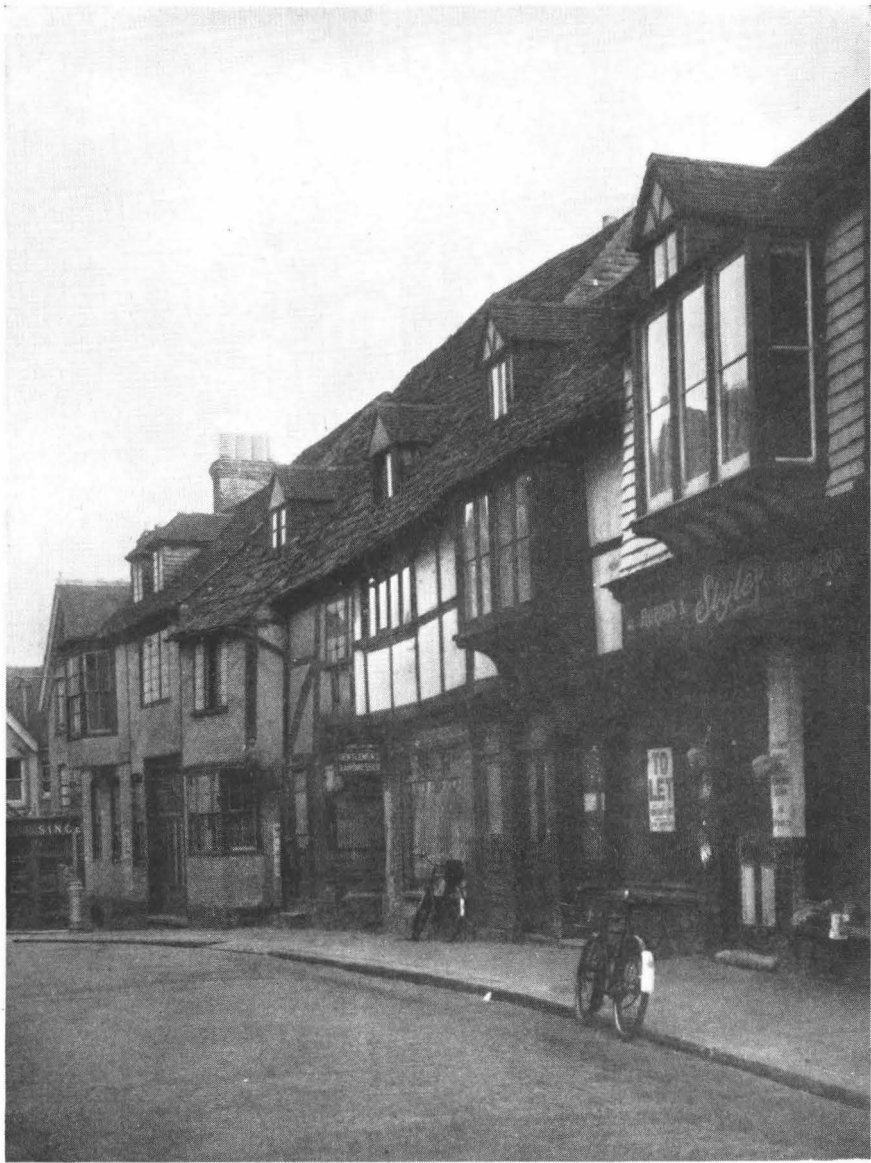
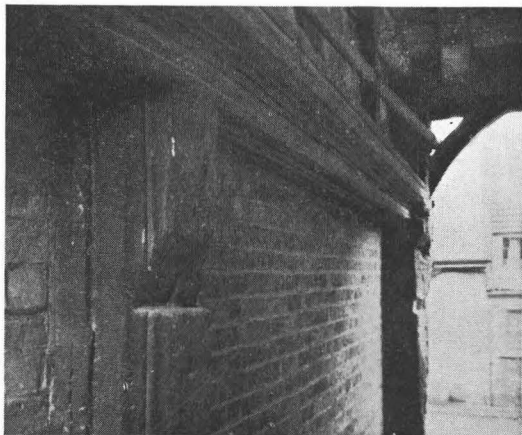


FIG. 6. WILMINGTON, NO. 46, AND PART OF NO. 42.

H. Connold, photo.

No. 46. A hall-house adjoining the fourteenth-century half of Wilmington House described below, but framed quite independently. It occupies the site of Wilmington's screens, and it seems that the screens-beams of the two houses were back to back. It follows that No. 46 can never have had a screens-passage and that that of Wilmington must have been demolished long before its



A. G. Lake, photo.

FIG. 7. WILMINGTON, SCREENS-BEAM

hall was converted. The chief feature of the conversion is the overhanging upper story on the street side, the line of the original hall wall showing about 2 ft. within the present one. The windows on this side are recent insertions. There are additions at the rear of Jacobean and Georgian character, and an Elizabethan chimney now unfortunately covered with cement.

WILMINGTON HOUSE. A hall-house of the early fourteenth century, joined to an Elizabethan-Georgian one. The ancient half was briefly described in *Sussex Notes and Queries*, vol. VII, p. 94, and it has the same general character as the later examples. The west bay of the hall now forms a right of way to the rear of the adjoining premises, and the finely moulded screens-beam (Fig. 12, moulding E) can be seen in this passage wall by any

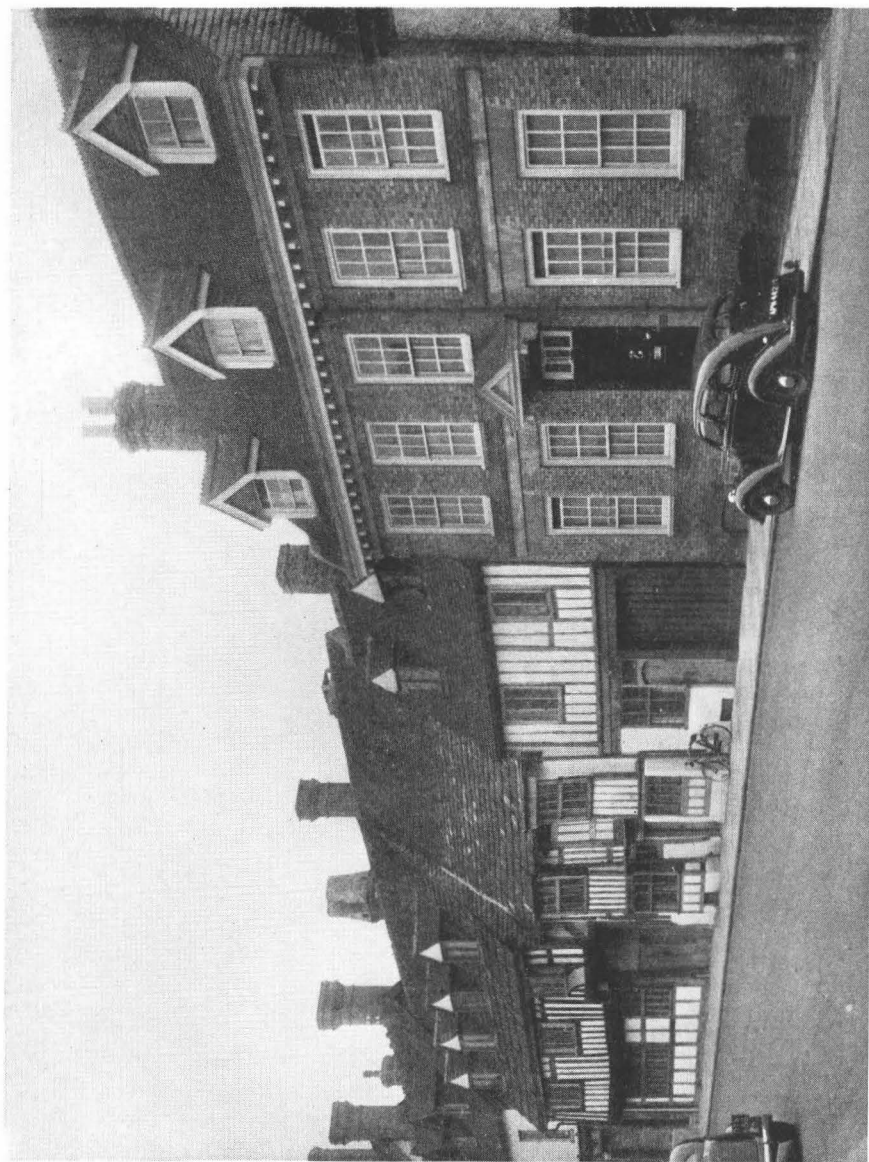


FIG. 8. SACKVILLE HOUSE, NOS. 68 AND 66 (AMHERST HOUSE), AND DORSET HOUSE. *H. Connold, photo.*

one standing on the public pavement. Otherwise the fabric is intact, and has a plain octagonal king-post, and at least one of its original hall windows which can be seen, filled up, in the north wall immediately over the passage entrance. The other half has a front of Georgian brick, and most of the interior features, including a good staircase, are of this period.

THE DORSET ARMS HOTEL. Has an eighteenth-century brick front and considerable modern additions, but the interior has many beams that have been re-used from some earlier structure. It was probably wholly rebuilt in the eighteenth century. The date 1510 on a beam in the bar appears to be spurious.

DORSET HOUSE. Is noticeable for its fine brick front with dented eaves of woodwork which is dated by a leaden rainwater head bearing the date 1705 and the initials I. T. K. The brickwork is in Flemish bond, and the arches and projecting string are fairly early examples of 'gauged' or 'cut-and-rubbed' work, in which bricks of a soft texture are rubbed upon sandstone to the exact shape of each voussoir and thinly jointed with lime putty. The great thickness of this wall suggests that the framing of an earlier house is still existing, as in the case of No. 2 Judges' Terrace. There is Elizabethan panelling in two rooms at the south end—plainly re-used; otherwise the whole character of the house is of Queen Anne's reign, and generally reflects affluence in the builder. All the main rooms, which are spacious and about 11 ft. in height from floor to ceiling, have elegant panelling, and there are two contemporary staircases, the main one being exceedingly well planned and proportioned. The street door, which has a heavy canopy of woodwork, opens directly into a large ante-room. In the opposite wall, giving access to the stairs and other rooms, is a tall archway on carved piers which exhibits an elaboration of Classic detail. A similar arch occurs at the head of the stairs. The house appears to contain a great deal of oak, and may be in substance

timber-framed. The roofs are of oak, in narrow spans with intervening lead gutters.

AMHERST HOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68. A hall-house of the early fourteenth century, as evidenced by the screens-beam which is visible in the extreme east end, and which has a moulding (Fig. 12, F) very similar in contour to that of Wilmington. It has been badly defaced—no doubt when the room was lined with the Jacobean oak panelling which still exists. The moulding was slightly more elaborate than Wilmington's, having a hollow at the top instead of the plain splay or bevel. Whatever may be above this is now buried in the ceiling.

The hall was of remarkably small size, in two bays of 6 ft. each, by 15 ft. wide, and yet had a tie-beam with king-post in the orthodox manner (see plan, Fig. 5). The solar must have been almost as big as both bays of the hall together. Most of the evidence for the foregoing is concentrated in the attic, where a blackened gable wall over the screens-end marks the termination of the hall, and another over the solar partition, sooted on one side only, marks its west end. The hall area is irregular, and badly out of square, but it is not more than 12 ft. long at any point. In the centre, the short collars and purlin still show traces of the tenon of the king-post and its curved brackets. The tie-beam has been sawn out, but the ends of it remain pinned to the seating of the rafters. What, if anything, was beyond the screens is not known, as this bay now forms the passage to the rear of Sackville House, adjoining.

The smallness of the hall seems to have caused an early addition to be made to the south side. This was enlarged in 1938, preservation of the old features being carried to the point of allowing a Tudor window and oak post to remain in the middle of the enlarged ground-floor room. The bedroom above is unaltered, and has a moulded ceiling beam which points to an Elizabethan date. During the alterations of 1938, No. 66, a small Tudor house, was incorporated into what is now called Amherst House, and both were restored to their present

satisfying condition. The roofing material is partly Horsham Stone and partly tile; the roof is extremely steep. There are the usual inserted floors and chimney-breast, and two small bay-windows in the street wall. Between these bays, just under the eaves, is an opening about 30 in. by 12 in. containing small, well-turned balusters of oak. They appear to be of sixteenth-century pattern, and the opening was probably originally unglazed. Its purpose is by no means clear.

SACKVILLE HOUSE. A hall-house, with no datable evidence, but probably of the fifteenth century. The date 1574 appears on the lintel of one of its fire-places, fixing with some certainty the time of its conversion. In restorations of the year 1919 a partition was pulled down near the west end which contained two shaped pieces of oak lying loosely within the wall. These have been refixed near the fire-place in what was originally the hall, and are perhaps doorheads from the hall screens. The solar, to judge from old photographs, was included in premises which were demolished some years ago to make way for the present butcher's shop adjoining the east end. At the conversion the roof was raised about 2 ft., leaving the old wall-plate with notches left by the rafter feet plainly showing in the framing on the exterior. This gave very good ceiling-height to the rooms of both floors. One of the Tudor girder beams has interesting chamfer-stops (Fig. 12, H). There is a large addition at the south end, which, from the position of the staircase partly outside the confines of the hall, is probably contemporary with the conversion. The roofing material is Horsham stone.

CROMWELL HOUSE. A fine three-storied timber-framed structure, which was badly damaged by fire in 1928 but has been so excellently restored that comparison with old photographs scarcely reveals any trace of the calamity. In truth, much of the street elevation is original, excepting the windows, and these appear to be faithful representations of the old ones. Distinctive

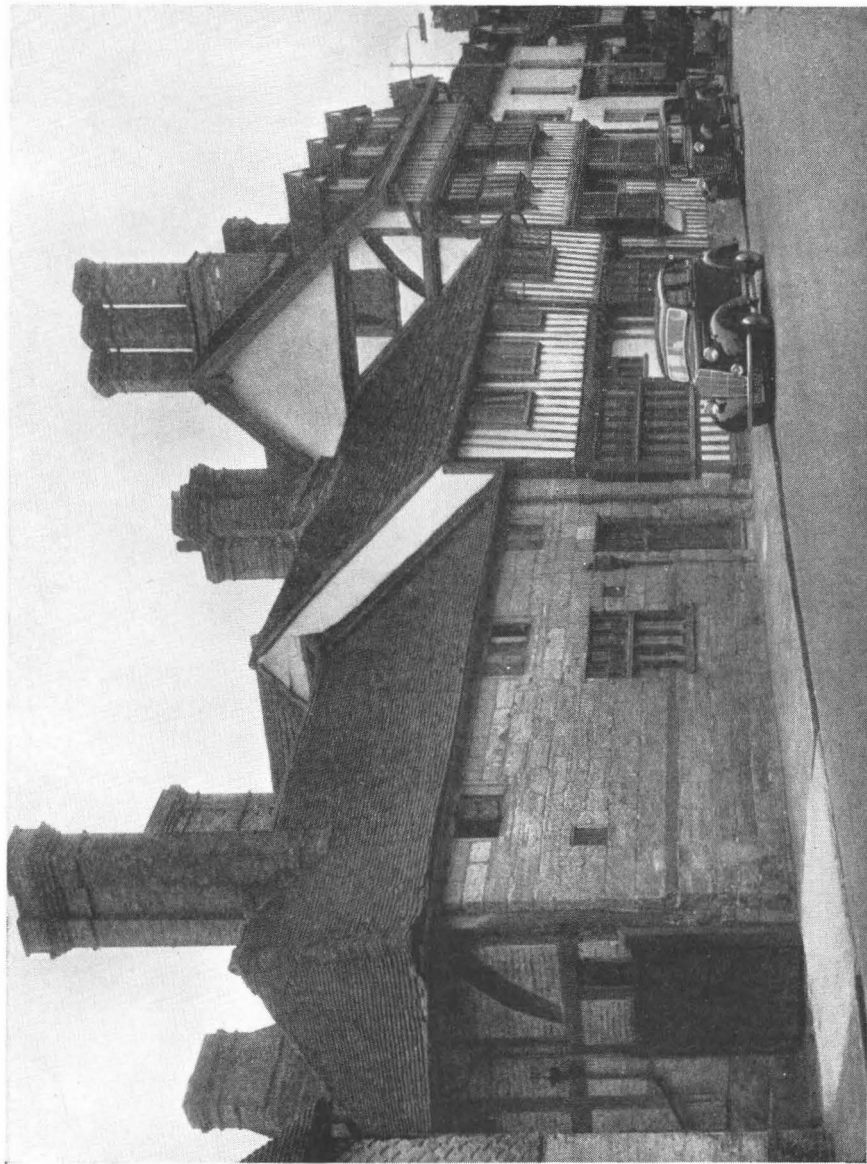


FIG. 9. PORCH HOUSE AND CROMWELL HOUSE.

H. Connold, photo.

features are the carved oak corbels upon which the overhanging stories rest, and a moulded string which runs the length of the building at first-floor level. The corbels are remarkably up to date if the erection took place in 1599 as evidenced by a fire-place, now gone, which bore that date and the initials E.P. A.P. The builder may have been Edward Payne, 1560-1642, and his wife Anne. He was a prosperous member of the family generally styled 'Paynes of the Town' as distinct from another branch which was settled on the farm lands of the Medway valley. This house had at one time mural paintings,¹ and much panelling, some of which is said to have been used in the restoration of Crowhurst Place, Surrey. Annexed to it is one half of a smaller timber-built house which is dealt with under Porch House, to which the other portion belongs.

PORCH HOUSE. Comprises the eastern half of the timber building referred to under Cromwell House, a spacious house of local sandstone which is situated behind it, and a low structure of stone and timber, now used as a servants' wing, which was most probably at one time stables attached to one or other of the larger houses adjoining. Until fairly recently all three were separate dwellings. The timber building shared by Porch House and Cromwell House follows the medieval plan and has a roof of king-post pattern, yet has apparently never been used as a hall-house and may therefore belong to a period of transition in the first half of the sixteenth century. There is a central chimney-breast with wide ingles which is almost certainly a part of the original structure and not inserted.

Porch House proper was built late in the sixteenth century or early in the seventeenth, and derives its name from the curious little stone structure which leads to the garden on the south side and which was given special mention by J. C. Stenning. The fluted columns which support the roof are square and of local sandstone. Some of the original small stone windows remain in the

¹ A copy of these is preserved at Barbican House, Lewes.

house, the mullions having a delicate ogee section instead of the more usual ovolo. The larger windows on the south side are replicas in all but size, inserted during alterations some years ago. At this time also, a great chimney-breast which stood in the south wall was re-



FIG. 10. PORCH HOUSE: THE PORCH.

moved to a more central position, the stack being left supported upon steel joists. There is a considerable amount of contemporary panelling in various rooms.

Nos. 86 and 88. A pair of cottages, half-timbered, which comprise hall and solar of a hall-house, probably of the fifteenth century. The wall which would have contained the screens-beam is faced with inserted stonework. No. 88, at the west end, represents the solar, and has a window on the street side which seems to be

original. The opposite wall is said to contain a barred window, and this has given rise to a belief that these cottages were at one time the local jail. It seems likely that these bars, if they exist, are of the diagonal type common in hall ventilators of the period. The inserted chimney-breast is in the solar-hall partition and is shared by the two cottages. At present the upper story of the hall portion is hung with Victorian tiles, whilst the other has exposed vertical framing of closely spaced studs. The underpinning to the first-floor story is of brick.

No. 39. An Elizabethan or Jacobean house of considerable interest containing many hundreds of feet of panelling, untouched apart from sundry rather lavish coats of modern water-paint, and two contemporary chimney-pieces in carved oak. One, the more complete of the two, is illustrated in Fig. 11, the other has been seriously damaged by the removal of the overmantel portion. In one room the ceiling has been raised, and a Georgian cornice moulding imposed upon that of the seventeenth-century panelling. This was probably done when the existing brick exterior walls were inserted beneath the original roof-timbers. The chimney is a fine stack of three diagonal flues and is Elizabethan rather than Jacobean. The house appears to have been built in the first decade of the seventeenth century.

Nos. 7, 9, and 11. These separate premises would appear to be all part of a hall-house of good size and height, although the present height is deceptive because the hall floor was actually about 4 ft. above pavement level instead of 9 in., as now. The floor was lowered and the whole of the first floor underpinned and steel joists inserted to form the existing shop-front. It seems that the old floor joists were retained, however, and these are stated to be heavily moulded. They are now covered by a matchboard ceiling. The upper and attic stories are still almost intact, and the roof absolutely so. The king-post has a well-moulded cap and base (Fig. 12,

moulding A), but is partly incorporated in a plastered partition. The big curved braces under the tie-beam have hollowed arrises. The solar was at the west end, as shown by the absence of blackness on the rafters there,



Kent and Sussex Courier photo.

FIG. 11. NO. 39: CHIMNEY-PIECE.

and the screens end, which is represented by No. 11, seems to have a fair-sized chamber above. The gable of No. 11 fronting the street may be a part of the medieval design, but as the timbering, and also that of Nos. 7 and 9, is obscured by tile and plaster it is impossible to be definite. Should this gable be original, the house reveals itself as one of a distinctive type of medieval hall, of which Town House, Ightham, Kent, is a well-restored example.

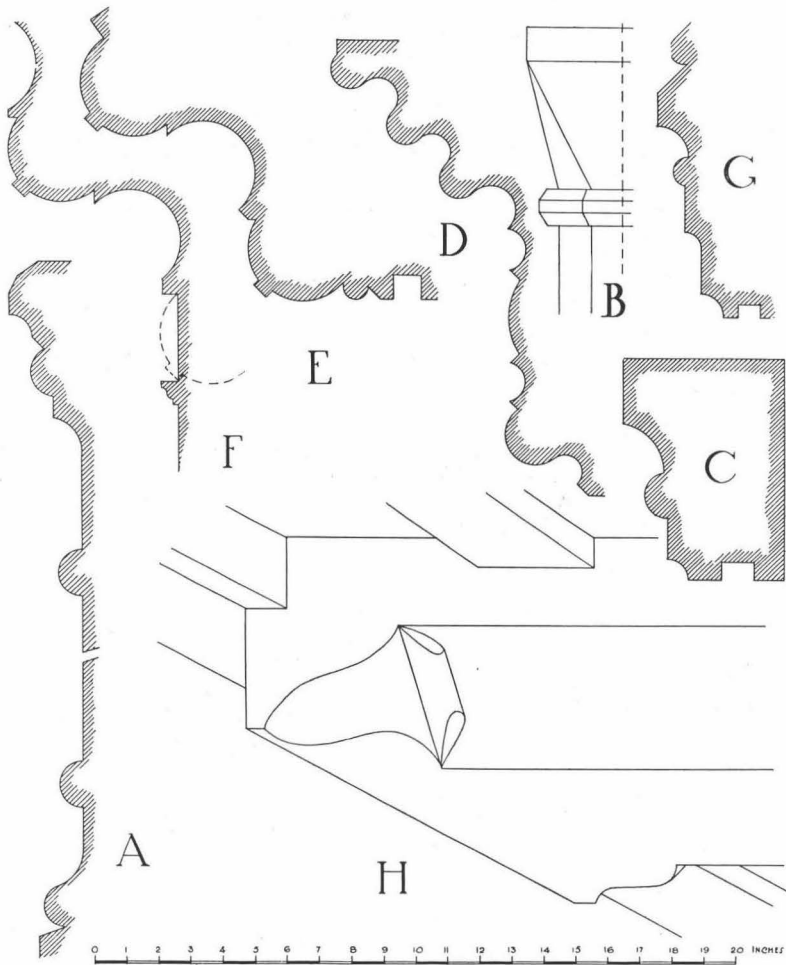


FIG. 12. MOULDINGS.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO PLATES

In the illustrations the buildings are identified from left to right in the usual way, this being the reverse order to which they occur in the text. Four of the medieval hall-houses do not appear or are only partially shown, namely, Nos. 7-9-11; 86-8; the building at rear of Nos. 30 and 32; Nos. 38-40, partly shown on Fig. 4.

Fig. 2. All buildings unhatched are, as far as it is possible to tell, later than the seventeenth century. Dorset House and The Dorset Arms are *c.* 1700-25, and are mentioned in the text but unhatched. Middle Row, *i.e.* the block of buildings standing in the centre of High Street, is excluded entirely from these notes. Many of its components, though unhatched, are of at least seventeenth-century date.

Fig. 5. The plans are given for purposes of comparison, and therefore the medieval outline (shown by hatching) is given at the expense of later features; dotted lines show where this has been destroyed or interfered with by passages, doorways, &c. For convenience angles are normally drawn as right angles, though in some cases there are considerable variations.

ROMAN ROADS FROM PEVENSEY

TO FIRLE AND GLYNDE, AND TO THE DOWNS
BY WANNOCK

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

THE West Gate of Anderida looks out on the High Street of Westham and is one of the most imposing Roman remains in Sussex, yet no serious attempt appears to have been made to trace any Roman road connecting it with neighbouring settlements, and it seemed desirable that this should be done before building developments in this growing district masked any remaining traces beyond recovery.

There are certain points which require to be carefully borne in mind when this problem is considered. First, the present inland situation of Anderida is, of course, quite misleading: the tide flowed under its eastern walls well into historic times, and in the Roman period it was undoubtedly upon a narrow promontory with the whole of Pevensey Levels as a broad tidal estuary to the east, while to the west of the Stone Cross-Langney ridge a similar estuary over Willingdon Level, stretching inland nearly to Polegate, cut off the Pevensey area from direct approach to the Downs south of that point, except perhaps by ferries.

Then it must also be remembered that Anderida is a late Roman site, erected about A.D. 280 as a Saxon Shore fort, and that so far as is known there was little or no occupation on the site at an earlier date. The familiar straightness of Roman roads, though always adopted where convenient, was less strictly followed in the later years, and it is therefore likely that any road made to serve Anderida would not be on very accurate alignments, particularly in view of the narrow limits of a land approach to Pevensey, and perhaps also of settlements and cultivated land lying on its course. The

Downs had been densely occupied by peasant farmers throughout the period and it is probable, indeed proved by the remains found in certain areas, that this occupation was extending northwards from the Downs on to the Lower Greensand zone, where native trackways had doubtless been formed already to serve these settlements and might well be embodied in a late Roman road cut through the district. Such late roads, too, are usually metalled thinly, and are less elaborate than those constructed earlier.

It is well to emphasize these points before considering the actual evidence because it is, I think, unlikely that remains of a first-class roadway could reasonably be expected under these conditions, while, obviously, it would be much more difficult to identify with certainty the remains of such a road or to ascertain its route.

Earlier references to any Roman road from Pevensy are very scanty, except at Glynde, where other routes would join it.

In 1868 Robert Wright records in a note¹ dealing with some pottery, medieval and Roman, found at Polegate during preparations for building that

‘Distinct traces of the Roman road from Pevensy (Anderida) to Lewes are seen near the School house, not many hundred yards distant.’

Allcroft² writes that

‘. . . east to west across the [Berwick] Common ran another ancient road, Roman in construction, if not also in origin. The road passed the Cuckmere at Chilver Bridge . . . and ran thence east by Monken Pyn to Polegate. . . Westward it went by Selmeston Church . . . to join the Roman road through Firlle Park to the ford at Glynde.’

Lower refers similarly to the route,³ saying:

‘it has been clearly traced at Polegate eastward, and at Berwick Common and Glynde westward, of Wilmington’.

Any route towards Lewes from Firlle must cross the Glynde Reach, still a tidal stream and in Roman times no doubt a wide tidal estuary covering all Laughton Level. Glynde offers the narrowest and easiest cross-

¹ *S.A.C.* xx. 233.

² *Downland Pathways*, p. 60.

³ *S.A.C.* xiii. 55, note.

ing, for the chalk comes close on each side. Traces of two such crossings there have been recorded. In the Parochial History of Glynde¹ the Rev. W. de St. Croix mentions both, 'a distinct length of elevated roadway' on the Firl side of Glynde Reach leading in the direction of an old lane to Wick Street and Heighton Street in Firl (i.e. south-east from Glynde), and also traces of a buried metalled roadway or ford, 30 ft. wide, just above Glynde Bridge and parallel with the modern road (i.e. south from Glynde). A Roman coin of Antoninus was found on this buried road.

These two crossings are quite distinct, and the south-easterly embankment can still be seen. The buried road at Glynde Bridge was described in 1818 by William Wisdom, who was in charge of the excavations that disclosed it when a new cut for the bed of the Reach was being made, and he has left manuscript notes about Glynde which include this description:

'About the year 1801 or 1802 a new cut was made in the River just above Glynde bridge. I had the measuring the work, paying men etc. . . . About 2½ feet under ground, just above Bridge, we came to a Road about 30 feet wide, running in a parallel direction with the Turnpike road, covered with large flint and a few sandstones; about two stones thick. On the edge of this Road we found a piece of Coin about the size of a penny piece—a very plain impression of a head on one side with the name "Antoninus" very legible; on the reverse was "Senatus Consultam".'

Horsfield² gives extracts from a letter received from Wisdom in almost identical terms, save that he gives the date as 1794, describes the road as

'covered with large flints about 2 feet thick³ . . . 15 tons were removed . . .',

and then goes on to say:

'there were no piles near it but at the other end of the brook [i.e. water-meadow] where there was no road we discovered some. I found an Antoninus on the side of the road. This road was about 4 rods to the east of the present road and ran parallel with it; it seemed to proceed from the outermost chalk on the Glynde side to the nearest rising ground on the Beddingham side, a distance of about

¹ *S.A.C.* xx. 51, 52.

² *History and Antiquities of Lewes*, II. 114, note.

³ Probably this is an error for '2 stones' as in Wisdom's own notes above, the copy of which has been checked with the original at Glynde.

30 rods, pointing directly to a large tumulus on the land above, exactly where the windmill now stands.'

These accounts are remarkably definite and make it plain that a metalled road crossed the Reach here, evidently by a ford which could, no doubt, be used only at certain states of the tide.

Allcroft refers to this evidence in a paper¹ dealing with a route from Lewes to Firlle Beacon, and adds in a footnote² with regard to the south-easterly route, called 'A' in his paper, that 'Mr. Colgate, Expenditor of the Ouse Levels, informs me that he has seen the actual paving of this ford in the river-bed'.

There is, however, one piece of ancient documentary evidence which is of the utmost importance, particularly for the Pevensey end of the road, and seems to give us definite assurance that as long ago as 1252 there existed a road ancient enough to be termed 'the old road' even then, and important enough to form a defined boundary all the way from Westham to Selmeston.

I am much indebted to the Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A., Curator of Deeds, for this information, and for kindly supplying the copy of the document and its translation which are here appended:

Patent Roll 37 Hen. III, m. 6.

Pro Petro de Sabaudia.

Rex Archiepiscopis etc. Salutem, Quia accepimus per Inquisitionem quam fieri fecimus quod a porta Castri de Pevenesh' versus Austrum usque ad Molendinum ad ventum Abbatis de Begham ex parte Occidentali de Westhamme et inde per vetus cheminum usque ad Ruding et inde per medium Dominici de Wodinton ex parte boreali Curie Godefridi Falconar et inde ad pontem de Chisilford per vetus cheminum et inde per veterem viam inter Alciston et Sihalmeston et sic inde usque Croteberge per regalem viam et inde usque ad pontem de Glinde per regalem viam et inde per filum aque de Lewes ex parte Australi usque ad mare et inde per costeram maris usque ad portam de Pevenesh', tenuit Willelmus quondam Comes Moreton Warrennam suam pertinentem ad Baroniam suam et Honorem de Pevenesham, Concessimus et hac carta nostra confirmavimus dilecto et fideli nostro Petro de Sabaudia quod ipse et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant liberam Warrennam per metas et divisas predictas sicut predictus Comes habuit Dum tamen ille non sit infra metas Foreste nostre.

¹ *Arch. Journ.* LXXII. 205.

² p. 206, note.

Translation

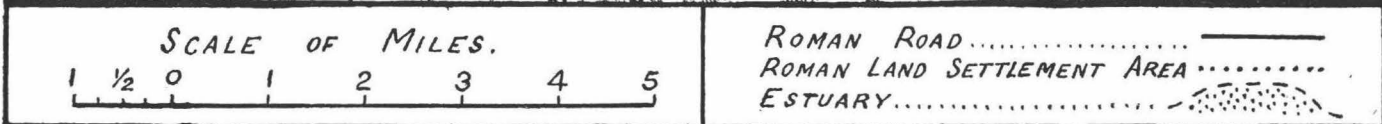
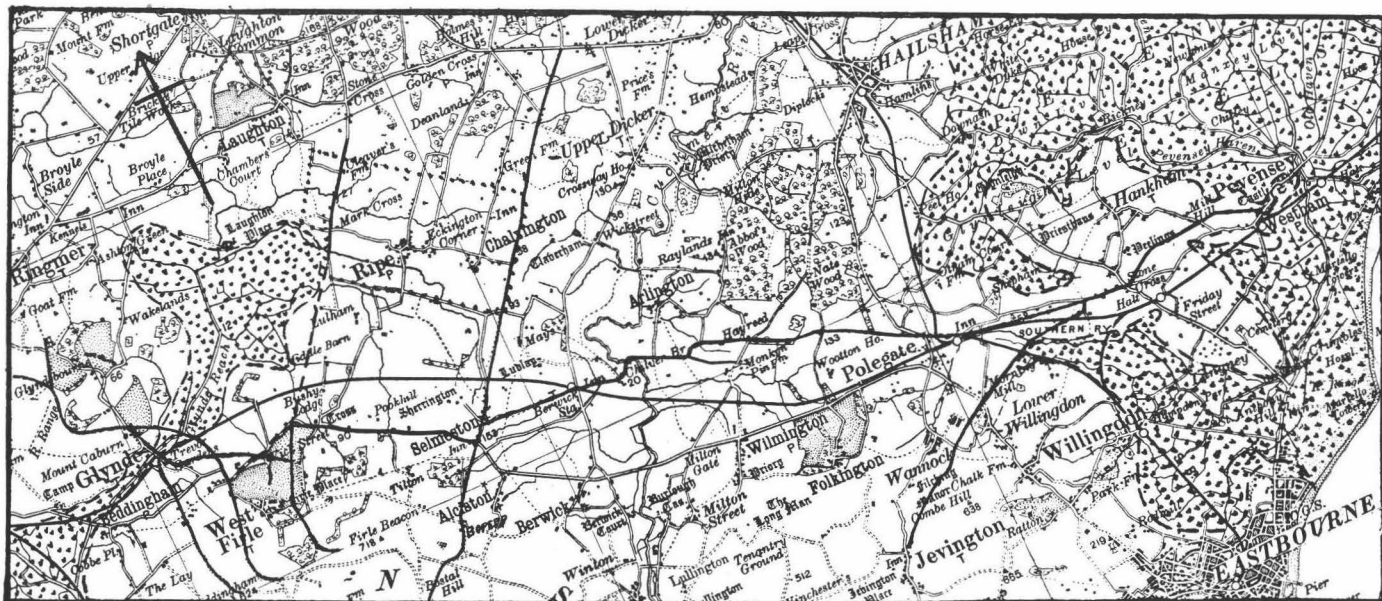
For Peter of Savoy.

The King to Archbishops &c., Greeting, Because we understand from the Inquisition that we have caused to be made that from the gate of the Castle of Pevensey towards the South as far as the Windmill of the Abbot of Bayham on the west side of Westham and thence by the old road as far as Ruding and thence through the middle of the demesne of Wodinton on the north side of the Court of Godfrey Falconer and thence to the bridge of Chisilford by the old road and thence by the old way between Alciston and Sihalmeston and so thence as far as Croteberge by the king's highway and thence as far as the bridge of Glinde by the king's highway and thence by the line of the water of Lewes on the South side as far as the sea and thence by the Sea coast as far as the gate of Pevensey, William sometime Count of Mortain held his Warren belonging to his Barony and Honour of Pevensey, We have granted and by this our charter have confirmed to our beloved and faithful Peter of Savoy that he and his heirs may have for ever free Warren by the metes and bounds aforesaid as the said Count had, so long, nevertheless, that it is not within the metes of our Forest.

The document is a charter giving the King's grant of free warren over a wide area bounded on the north by a line of roads all the way from Pevensey Castle to Glynde Bridge, on the west by the River Ouse, and on the south by the sea. The boundaries are thus clearly intended to follow important and easily distinguished lines, so that the roads mentioned must have been well known and their line suitable for the run of this boundary.

The windmill of the Abbot of Bayham 'on the west side of Westham' must be the one which gave its name to Mill Hill, for the mill at Stone Cross is known to have been first built at a later date. 'From the gate of the Castle of Pevensey towards the *south*' seems curious, for 'west' is the only possible direction for this boundary from Pevensey; Westham High Street does, however, run west-south-west, so perhaps we may assume that the orientation is faulty to that extent. This would also fit with the description of the windmill as 'west' of Westham, for it is actually north-west.

Wodinton is of course Wootton, and as the road went through the middle of the demesne but *north* of the



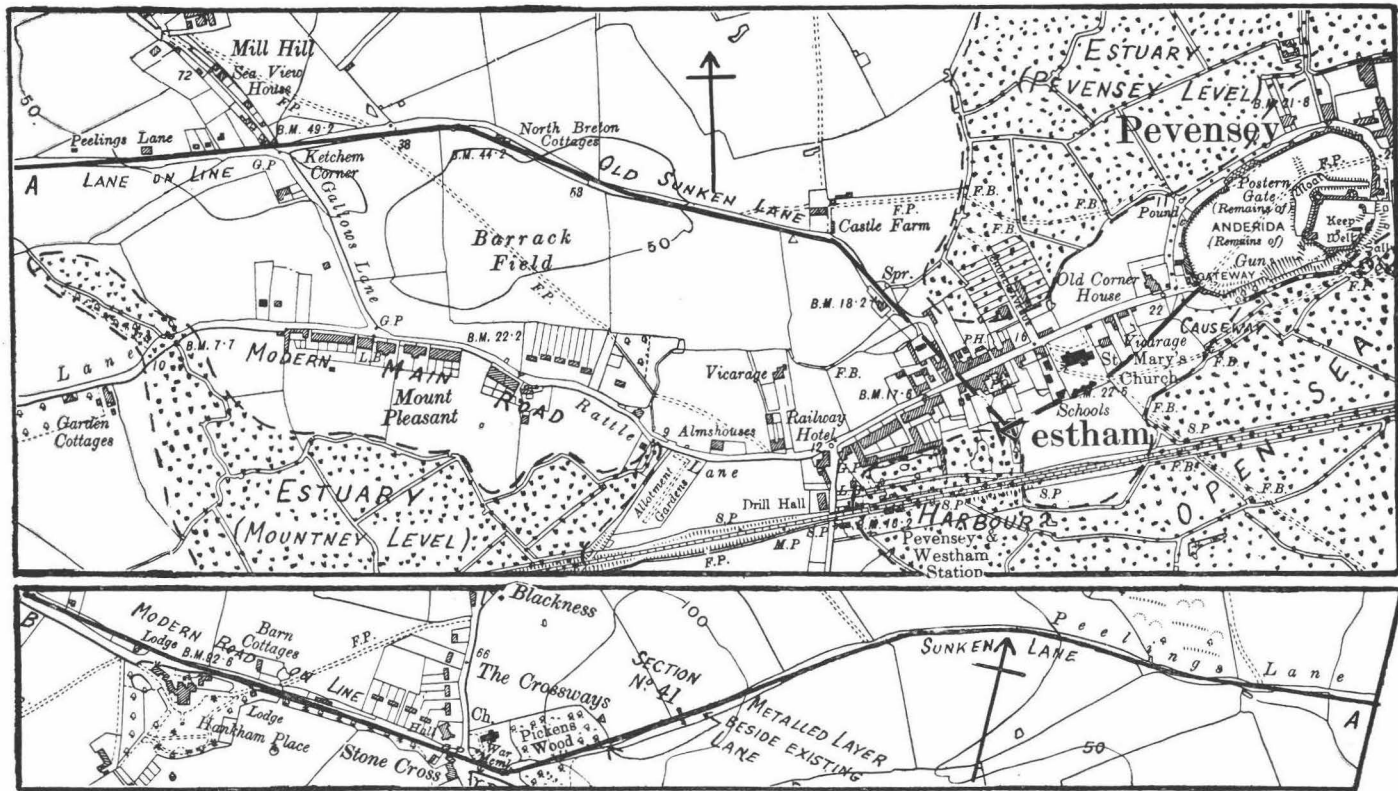
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Court (i.e. Wootton House) it cannot be anything else than the old road, now derelict, which runs prominently along the ridge westwards from Polegate, a most suitable boundary line. A field adjoining this old road on the south, just east of Wootton, is actually called Farnestreet in another old document, so that we even have an ancient name for the road here.

The boundary follows 'the old road' to Chilver (Chisilford) Bridge, and as no mention is made of the prominent landmark Moors Hill, or of Monken Pyn, which would probably have been included had the boundary gone that way, it seems most likely that the 'old road' went straight on by Hayreed and Pickhams, as the coach route did later, to turn by Whiteing Lane into Moorshill Lane west of Moors Hill, and so to the bridge. It is at least clear that this important line of old lanes from Polegate to Chilver Bridge formed the boundary, and, further, that they were regarded not merely as a 'king's highway' but as 'the old road'.

Next, the boundary goes 'by the old way *between* Alciston and Sihalmeston (Selmeston)'. As these places lie almost north and south of each other, it seems clear that the old way cannot have *led* between them but must *lie* between them, i.e. on or near the boundary of the parishes. This is supported by the fact that the boundary between these villages does follow the present road from the west side of Berwick Common for over a mile, to a point west of the Barley Mow corner, Selmeston.

The boundary is then continued 'by the king's highway', first to a point called Croteberge and then to Glynde Bridge. Croteberge is not known with certainty, but the existence of two fields called 'The Old Burgh' and 'Burghs', lying about 350 yds. to the north of the main Lewes-Eastbourne road near Newhouse Farm, Firle, close to the point where this road makes a right-angled bend which we shall see later to be of special significance, seems to make it very probable that this is Croteberge. It would be natural to mention an old landmark occurring at a point where the highway made a



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pronounced change of direction. The boundary then followed the highway to Glynde Bridge, probably by the most direct route.

The importance of this evidence for a line of old road between Pevensey and Glynde, recognized as old in 1252 and still definitely identifiable for a considerable distance, cannot be too greatly stressed.

DETAILED SURVEY

Main route. The edges of the marshland, or former estuarine areas, are usually very well defined and it is thus fairly easy to reconstruct the former coast-lines. They correspond, in this district, with the Ordnance Survey level of 12 ft., or thereabouts, and this fact is useful for fixing the probable coast-line in some doubtful places.

When allowance has been made for these profound changes in the Pevensey district, it is clear that the available ground for a road to Anderida has become narrowed down to a single ridge between Polegate, Stone Cross, and Westham. Any other route would have involved ferrying, and, though there may have been such crossings too, I think that a through road would certainly have been provided to such an important fort.

At Westham the estuary levels come close along the north side of the village almost to Castle Farm, and on the south side they come close to the houses all the way from Pevensey Castle to the railway station. The station lies in a nook sheltered from the south-west by a small ridge, then a headland, along which runs Gregory Lane. To the west of this ridge Mountney Level stretches in north of the railway again and just cuts the present main road, Rattle Lane, west of Mount Pleasant. Langney ridge then formed a wide peninsula stretching south-east from Stone Cross, with an estuary over Willingdon Levels to the west.

From all this it is, I think, quite clear that Westham High Street cannot be taken as a guide to the direction of the Roman road. If continued beyond the railway

station, it would have become involved in a 560-yds.-wide crossing of the Mountney Level estuary, with another estuary beyond Langney ridge before the high ground of the Downs was reached.

It seems far more likely that a Roman road would follow the main ridge, and there is still a lane which actually takes that route. This is Peelings Lane, an old lane, deeply sunken in places, which leaves Westham High Street at right angles, just where it is clear of the low ground to the north, passes Castle Farm, and proceeds in a series of short but distinctly straight lengths, apparently designed to keep it on the high ground, all the way to Stone Cross, carefully avoiding the Mountney Level, which the present main road fails to do. The short alignments seem strikingly intended to circumvent the low ground, and look distinctly Roman in character as in Fig. 1, thus:

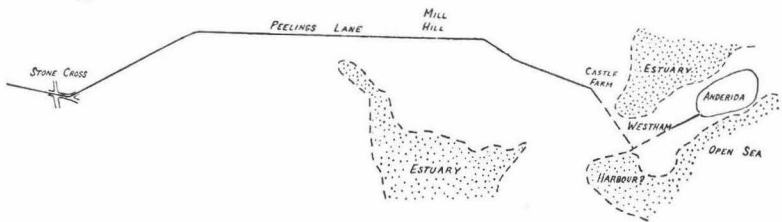


FIG. 1.

It is difficult to see how a road could have been planned more conveniently, in straight lengths, from the neighbourhood of Stone Cross to Pevensey, avoiding these obstacles, than this route, and the probability of its being the Roman road is thus greatly strengthened. Moreover, it will be remembered that the old boundary described above ran from Pevensey 'as far as the Windmill of the Abbot of Bayham on the west side of Westham', and Peelings Lane goes direct from Westham to Mill Hill where this mill must have stood. It is thus almost certain that this lane formed the first part of the boundary which, as we saw above, was planned to follow a prominent landmark, 'the old road', all the way thence to Selmeston.

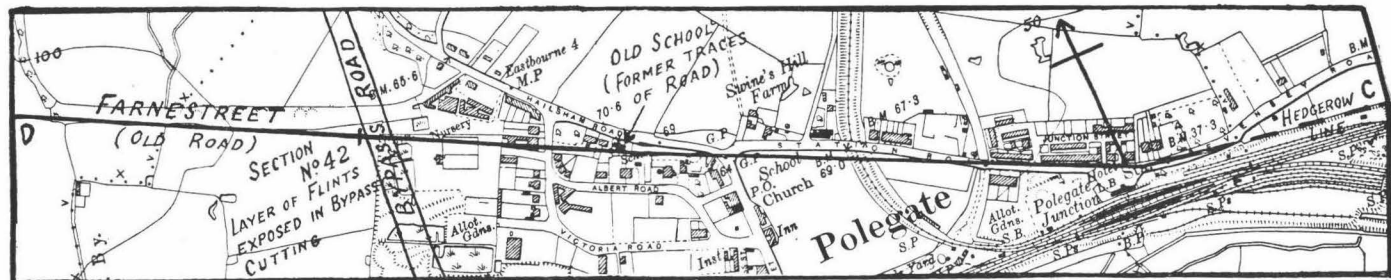
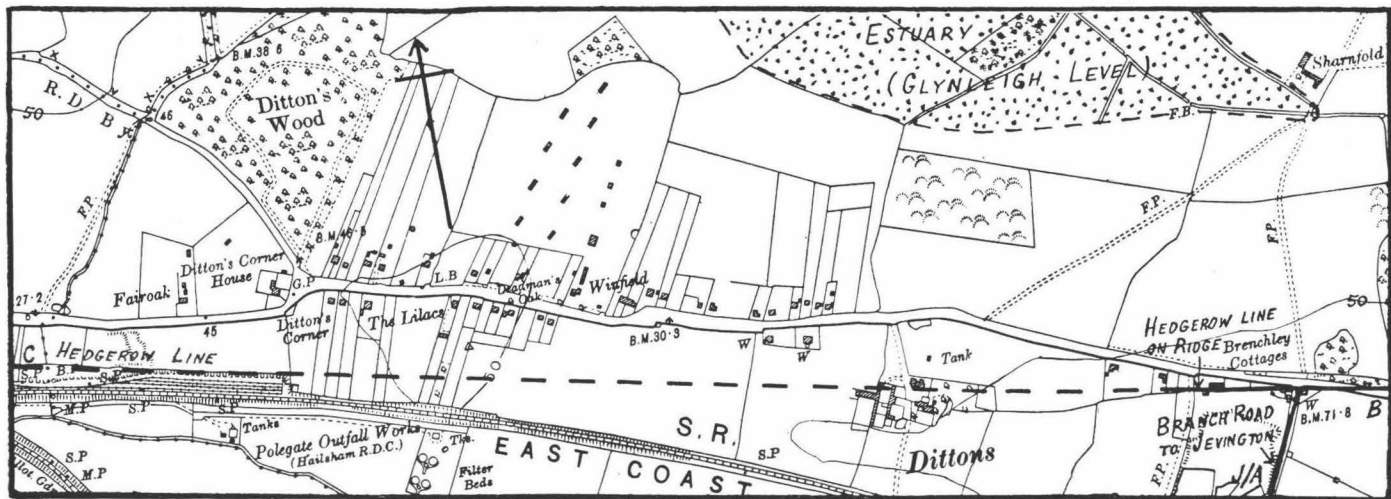
There is, however, some constructional evidence too. The modern metalled surface of the lane is very narrow, particularly from Mill Hill to Stone Cross where traffic now follows the main road near by. For 170 yds. before reaching Pickens Wood, near Stone Cross, there is a raised bank of soil on the north side of the lane, and the present roadway is only 7 ft. wide beside it. Investigation showed that the metalled surface extended right under this bank of earth, which had been dumped there at some time, and had formerly been 22 ft. wide there, of small flints, with a thickness of about 4 in. This wider metalled layer is traceable among the road-side scrub on into Pickens Wood in a way which suggests that it is old and not merely an earlier but modern form of Peelings Lane. A similar strip of wider metalling was also traced by probing in the wide grass verge, south of the lane, between Mill Hill and North Breton Cottages. Both these instances occur just where they would well fit the original alignments.

We may, I think, accept Peelings Lane as a definite route throughout for the Roman road, and only one small but interesting point remains to be considered at the Westham end. Why does the lane appear to be merely a side-turning off the High Street there, when the approach to the main gate of Anderida seems to have run almost parallel to the street, but on the south side of the church?

When the contemporary coast-line is taken into account it is seen that a distinct bay existed where the railway station stands. This would have been sheltered from the south-west by a small headland, and, though of course less secure than the extensive estuary behind Pevensy, it is possible that it might have had advantages for small shipping, such as an access less restricted by tides than the inner estuary. That this nook may have been used as a small harbour should, I think, be considered, and, if so, it would account for the approach road being connected in Westham as a T junction, to serve both the harbour and the fort.

Recent work¹ by the Ancient Monuments Branch out-

¹ Information kindly supplied by Mr. B. W. Pearce, F.S.A.

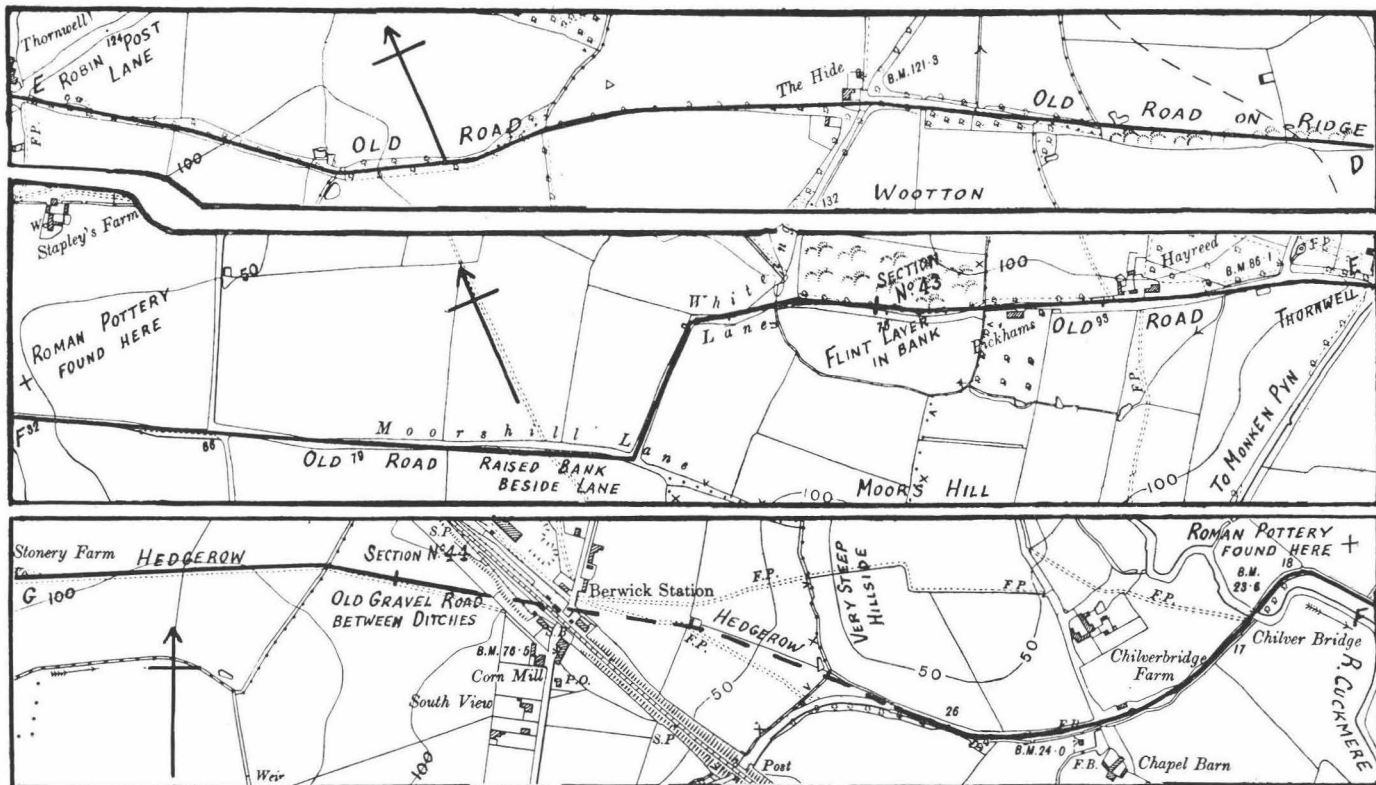


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side the West Gate has disclosed a causeway of large stones across an earlier ditch, with a cobbled roadway leading from the centre of the gate towards a line of hedgerows along the south side of gardens and Westham churchyard, a direction which takes it direct to the nearest corner of the little bay, where it would meet the line from Peelings Lane just west of the school buildings.

West of Stone Cross there is no definite evidence till Polegate is reached, but, as the road there is certain, it is clear that it must have run somewhere along this ridge by Dittons, for there were estuaries close to the ridge on each side. Near Hankham Place enclosed strips on the north side of the road mask its straightness, but the modern road must be practically on the line as far as Brenchley Cottages. There are now two alternatives, for the most likely route is a continuation of the same alignment close to a line of hedgerows to Dittons Farm, following the highest part of the ridge, and so on across the fields to skirt the edge of the railway for 630 yds. along another hedgerow, and rejoin the existing road at a bend 170 yds. east of Polegate Station. It seems most probable that this was the original aligned road, although no trace of it other than the hedgerows mentioned can now be found. The only alternative is that the existing road still marks the route, although this involves accepting several curves, with a sharp double bend at Dittons Corner, and a descent from the top of the ridge to lower ground on the north slope. I think the first route is decidedly the most probable here, even though the existence of some bends farther along the road is fairly certain.

West of Polegate we have the 'old road' of the charter, Farnestreet, for three miles to Chilver Bridge. For about a mile this is on a distinct ridge, and it is probably an old ridgeway utilized as part of the Roman road; it is direct but not rigidly straight. A good deal of flint metalling still remains in places but, although the lane is now quite impassable and overgrown, it must be remembered that it once formed part of a main coach road from Lewes to Eastbourne, and so the metalling



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may be of modern origin. One important piece of constructional evidence was, however, found which cannot be modern. The London-Eastbourne road has recently been cut through the ridge just west of Polegate. In the sides of the cutting, which show a distinctly stoneless clay soil, there were traces of a thin layer of flint below the top soil, like an old road surface. On the west of the cutting this lay some 30 ft. south of the existing old lane and was quite distinct from it. A section excavated behind the edge of the cutting disclosed a layer of flint, evidently a laid surface, 10 ft. wide and 4 in. thick, and a similar deposit can be seen on the east side of the cutting. It is evident that this formed part of the original Roman road, just on the general alignment of Farnestreet, where the later lane has wandered slightly north of the true line. Moreover, if the line is continued eastward it passes practically through the grounds of the old school, where traces are said to have been noticed when the school was built.¹

Taken together, it seems that we have here a convincing body of evidence for an east-west Roman road through Polegate, namely a traditional 'old road', the name Farnestreet, actual metalling found, and traces reported previously at the old school, which gives us grounds for confidence that the route is at least a Romanized one.

Continuing westward, the old road is plainly visible throughout, very direct though with one slight bulge southward, perhaps to keep on drier ground, for no signs of any earlier road remain within the bulge. At Thornwell it crosses Robin Post Lane, an old track on generally straight lines from Milton Street to Hailsham, but as our road obviously goes straight on for another half-mile to Whiteing Lane, Arlington, there is no reason to suggest any connection. The ridge we have been following from Polegate dies away near Thornwell, and another one, Moors Hill, takes its place slightly to the south and parallel with it. To gain this ridge our road has to make a double turn, which it appears to have done originally,

¹ *Loc. cit.*

where Whiteing Lane now is. The connecting link is 230 yds. long. Moorshill Lane then carries the old road on in a straight line for 1,100 yds. to Chilver Bridge. Roman pottery has been found close to the lane north-east of the bridge.

It may be recalled that the old charter makes no mention of Monken Pyn or Moors Hill and, if the 'old road' had turned at Thornwell and Monken Pyn to take that course, they would surely have been mentioned, for the hill is quite a prominent landmark. It seems probable, then, that the bends at Whiteing Lane are original and the kink too insignificant to be referred to in the charter.

The possibility that the road might have continued straight on by Stapley's Farm was fully examined. A cart-track and line of hedgerows runs past the farm, but it leads to a point on the River Cuckmere where the farther bank forms a high scarp, an inconvenient place for a crossing, and there are no likely indications beyond. The route is thus very improbable.

A valuable piece of structural evidence was found just west of Pickhams. The lane is slightly sunken, with the metalled surface of the now derelict modern road clearly visible in places. This metalling is 15 ft. wide and forms a well-defined layer, but on the north side of the sunken lane *another* metalled layer about 2 ft. above the other, and existing to a width of $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft., remains on a ledge among bushes. This upper layer is traceable from Pickhams to the junction with Whiteing Lane, just along that part of the existing lane which bulges southward from the true line. It is difficult to see what else this upper surface can be but the original Roman metalling, for the road at the lower level represents the now derelict coaching road, and the difference in level the sunken way that formed *before* this early modern metalling was laid. It is very unlikely that this road would have been metalled at any other time between then and the Roman period.

We may, I think, accept the course of the road as certain all the way from Polegate to Chilver Bridge, but

in continuing westward there are some complex problems to be considered.

First of all, the road mentioned by Allcroft is still plainly visible, just south of the railway at Berwick Station, as a wide agger with a hollow or ditch on each side, running across a meadow, formerly part of Berwick Common, almost direct from the station towards Stonery Farm. It is part of an old road past the farm to Selmeston Church, now represented by a footpath and lanes not quite on the original track of the road. This evidently lay just north of them, to judge by the bit of visible old road which now disappears into the hedgerow west of the common, and by certain walls alongside Stonery Farm. The route is again practically a ridge-way. A section was examined 230 yds. west of the station and the agger proved to have a simple layer of gravel 24 ft. wide and 3-5 in. thick, perhaps derived in part from the hollows on each side, for the ground has a natural layer of gravel there. But for the very clear hollows defining the road it would have been difficult to tell it from the natural gravel layer, and it seems possible that the roadmakers took advantage of this by simply adding to the natural layer when excavating the side hollows for drainage.

Traces of the road seem to have been found on the same line just east of the station when some houses were built there. Tracks and a piece of hedgerow suggest a direct continuation eastward to Chilver Bridge just to the north of Chilverbridge Farm, but this involves a steep climb over a small rounded hill, which shows no trace of any road down its steep western face, just where any such signs ought to be most obvious had the road existed. It seems to me more probable that the road curved round the south side of the hill, just as it still does, then along a hedgerow towards the station; and this, in fact, fits even better with the line of the road west of the station.

There is thus considerable evidence for a continuation of our road past Berwick Station and Stonery Farm to Selmeston Church along the slight ridge there. At

Selmeston it meets a road which comes north-eastward from the Downs at Bopeep Farm. This is an important connection, for there is a straight track right across the Downs from Newhaven, near the mouth of the Ouse, to Bopeep, descending the steep escarpment at this convenient point, obviously one of the main traffic routes across this part of the Downland region. Where, for 300 yds. just north of Bopeep Farm, it crosses low ground, the road runs on an embankment as much as 8 ft. high, and 10 ft. on the lower side, with a width at the top of 15 to 18 ft. Though it once formed part of the main Lewes—Eastbourne coach road and may therefore have been improved for that traffic, the road elsewhere was a poor one and it seems likely that so large an embankment dated from an earlier period. North-east of Selmeston this road follows an alignment from May's Corner through Poundfield Corner, Chalvington, traceable back to Selmeston Church by hedgerow lines, which appears to have formed a base line for an important series of Roman land measurements covering the rectangular lay-out of the land at Chalvington and Ripe.

It is evident that this north-east road was of some importance, and it is even possible that our easterly route had its origin here at least for a time. Traffic passing north-east from the Ouse Valley or the Downs near it would use the main route past Bopeep, and so this would be just the point at which there would be a need for a direct road east towards Pevensy and its estuaries.

But I think there was a westerly continuation too, although it may have been formed at a different time. The present Lewes—Eastbourne main road is very straight from a point 630 yds. west of Selmeston Corner to near Stanford Pound, and for nearly 1,300 yds. it carries the parish boundaries between Alciston, Selmeston, and Firle. It was not the main road until after 1810, but it is shown, exactly on its present course, on Gardner and Yeakell's map of Sussex in 1795, as a lane from Firle as far as Selmeston and Alciston. Its straightness is perhaps all the more important as evidence when it is con-

sidered that it was then only a lane and not the main road. At Stanford Pound slight bends occur, and where one has been cut back in front of the garden of the old workhouse a distinctly stony layer can be seen in the face of the bank. The name Stanford (Staneford in 1463¹) is itself suggestive.

If the alignment from Stonery Farm to Selmeston Church were continued westward it would meet the present main road just where the straight length begins. The route would be a possible one, but no trace could be found along it, and so it is perhaps reasonable to accept the existing line of road from the bend up to Selmeston Corner as the most probable line, for the parish boundary follows it throughout. The route keeps on somewhat higher ground and meets the north-eastward road at Selmeston Corner.

It will be recalled that the old charter ran its boundary along 'the old way *between* Alciston and Selmeston' from Chilver Bridge. If, as seems probable here, 'between' means 'on the boundary between', this exactly describes the road we have been discussing with, no doubt, its present eastward continuation to Berwick Common and Chilver Bridge. Whether this part of the road should be included as Roman too is uncertain. The way in which the parish boundary runs for 420 yds. as a hedgerow line straight from Selmeston Corner to the point where its line is picked up by the Berwick road at a sharp bend looks most suspiciously like a derelict bit of road, though there is no trace now, and if so it was already derelict at the date of Gardner and Yeakell's map. It is quite likely that this route is the 'old road' of the charter, but the other road by Stonery Farm is from its situation probably the older and, unless both roads are to be accepted as Roman (which is possible), I think it should be so taken.

It is perhaps worth mentioning that while I was examining the hedgerow line east of Selmeston Corner an old countryman came up. I told him I was looking for traces of a possible line of Roman road and asked if

¹ English Place-name Soc., *Sussex*, VII. 362.

he had ever seen any remains of an old road there. He said he had lived in the district over eighty years but had never seen anything on that line. Then, turning round and pointing to the Stonery Farm ridge, he added, 'But there's an old road over there'. This seems clear indication of a local tradition supporting the other route.

Branch road from Rabbit Walk. Just west of Stanford Pound the straight part of the present road ends with a right-angled curve south-west along the edge of Firle Park, close to Newhouse Farm, and it is particularly to be noted that just at this point another Roman road meets it. This road is plainly visible right across Firle Park, parallel with, and 550 ft. west of, the Heighton Street lane, as a distinct agger. Southward it mounts the Downs by a convenient spur leading to the Rabbit Walk Roman terrace-way described by Allcroft,¹ who was, however, content to accept the existing lane as its continuation northward.

In the park the agger, though continuously visible as a flattened ridge up to 55 ft. wide but more generally 24 ft. wide, has apparently been robbed of its metalling. Towards the north edge it still remains, and north of the park a line of hedgerows to Newhouse Farm marks its course, with some undisturbed remains of the metalled agger alongside. A section was examined here and showed a definite stony layer containing big flints for a width of 9 ft. on the west side of the hedgerow and up to a foot thick.

It is also to be noted that the alignment of Cleaver's Bridge lane in the Ripe area of Roman land measurements, if continued southward, would meet these roads at the corner by Newhouse Farm. Though no trace of a metalled road has been found between that point and Little Lulham, the coincidence of alignment is too striking to be overlooked, especially as it fits so well with the low-lying ground of Laughton Level, then an estuary, by just avoiding it at two points, as though that might have been the original intention.

Only 350 yds. north-west of Newhouse Farm lie the

¹ *Arch. Journ.* LXXII. 207.



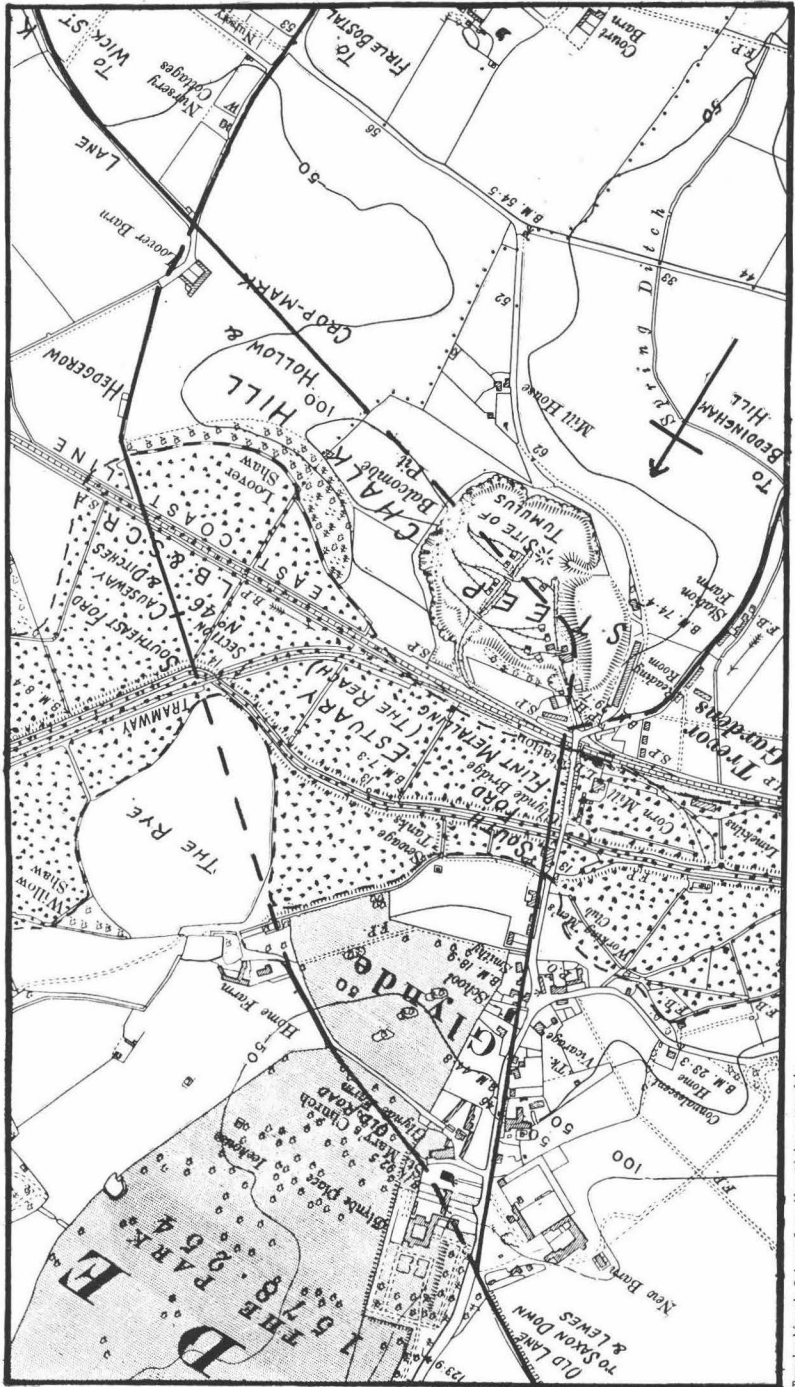
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fields called Old Burgh and Burghs, which may be the site Croteberge of the old charter.

Main route continued. We have now to consider the roads between Firle and Glynde, with the certain knowledge from earlier observations quoted above that there were two ancient fords across the Reach to Glynde. It is reasonable to expect several connections here, for the Glynde crossing was a most important link between the eastern Downs and the Caburn block, which gave a valuable dry route north-westwards to the Lewes area, the western Downs, and to the main Roman roads now known to exist north of Lewes.

For convenience let us call the crossing at Glynde Bridge South Ford, and that farther east South-east Ford. Of these the South Ford had much the shorter crossing over wet ground, some 170 yds., for it directly connected two spurs. From it a lane still runs practically straight to the Downs on Beddingham Hill past Prestoncourt Farm, although for the first 470 yds. it bends slightly round the foot of the chalk hill south of the crossing. Such a direct continuation from the ford to the Downs is just what we should expect of the original road, and I think we should accept it as such. It climbs Beddingham Hill by a convenient spur and, although the existing track forks half-way up, it is clear that the eastern route is the earlier of the two. This curves eastward round the head of a combe, just as the Rabbit Walk does, reaching the main ridge just north of Males Burgh tumulus. On the steep escarpment it is a terrace-way, usually 11 ft. wide, with a modern metalled road slightly sunk into its surface for the inner 6 ft., leaving a raised turf strip at the outer edge. From the appearance of the hill-side above, it seems probable that the terrace has been widened in modern times, but the similarity of its course up the hill to that of the Rabbit Walk is very striking.

The embankment leading across the flat ground from the South-east Ford can still be seen as a ridge 30 ft. wide, with ditches 130 ft. apart, though that on the west is not now very plain. It leads from a spur of high



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ground, which actually touches the Reach on the north side, to the eastern tip of the chalk hill south of the Reach, where an easy passage round this hill was possible. Though a longer crossing of low ground, 340 yds., than the South Ford, it thus gave a more direct route for east-bound traffic; and it should perhaps be noted that both routes pass this small but steep hill in a similar manner on east and west, so taking advantage of its dryness while avoiding awkward gradients.

Returning now to Heighton Street, in Firlie Park, there are, as Allcroft observed, traces of an old lane, marked now only by hedgerows and a sunken strip, which leads north-westward past the site of the church of Heighton St. Clere, through the park to the west bank of the decoy pond, and so to Wick Street, beyond which a lane continues in the same direction for 400 yds. before bending slightly west to Looover Barn.

The westward bend to the barn is important and has been overlooked in previous work. The lane there is sunken and of considerable age, whereas there is no trace of a direct continuation towards the ford except by way of the barn. The explanation was given me recently by a former resident at Gibraltar Farm and can indeed still be seen on the ground. The line of the lane from Wick Street is continued past Looover Barn on the south and straight up the hill towards the Glynde chalk-pit as a faint hollow in the arable on which crops grow with visible difference. A kink in the 50-ft. contour on the hill marks the position of this faint hollow even on recent maps.

Although remains of undisturbed metalling cannot now be found, I think the appearance of this strip and its alignment direct to the hill above the South Ford is sufficient to show that the south-east road originally came that way. It involved a stiff climb right over the hill and so, later on, the South-east Ford and causeway were made to obviate this. The junction of the new route with the old would then occur naturally at Looover Barn with the slight bends observed, and it may well be, too, that at the same time, if not earlier, the southward

route to the Downs by Preston, Newelm, and Firle Bostal came into being. The present lane is very straight and climbs the escarpment very similarly to the other two approaches, so there seems no reason why it should not be ancient.

Thus a cross-roads at Loover Barn would have been formed, of which the north-western limb would soon become disused, leaving the plan now seen there. It is also probable, of course, that an eastward link connected Preston, Wick Street, and Newhouse Farm corner directly, but this may well have been a rough track which just formed without proper laying-out.

To sum up, it seems probable that South Ford, the easiest crossing, was formed first, with a direct southward route to the Downs, and then a south-east route leading to the Rabbit Walk north-easterly road. Later, the South-east Ford was formed, and perhaps the route to Firle Bostal. It seems clear that our eastern route from Newhouse Farm was probably formed last or the bends there would scarcely have occurred. All these connections are quite natural and important links which a population living mainly on the Downs would have required for their traffic to other districts through this area.

After crossing the Reach by the South-east Ford the line of the embankment is continued north-west beyond a field called The Rye, in which traces are said to have been found, by a lane leading up towards Glynde Place. It is now deflected westward through the yard of Glynde Farm, but an old map of the Manor of Glynde in 1717 shows a distinct portion of it inside what is now the park. Beyond Glynde Place an old lane, on the same alignment, runs straight up to the Downs above Glynde Holt, where connection with various ridgeways is made, and this is clearly the route that led direct from the fords on to the Caburn block of Downs.

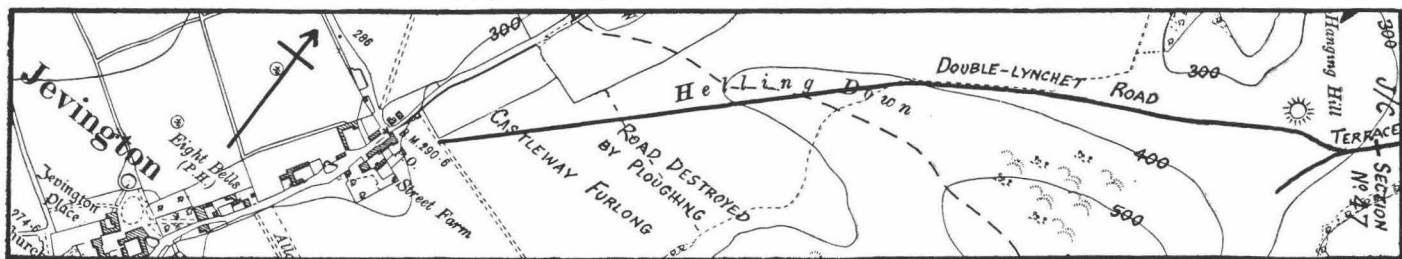
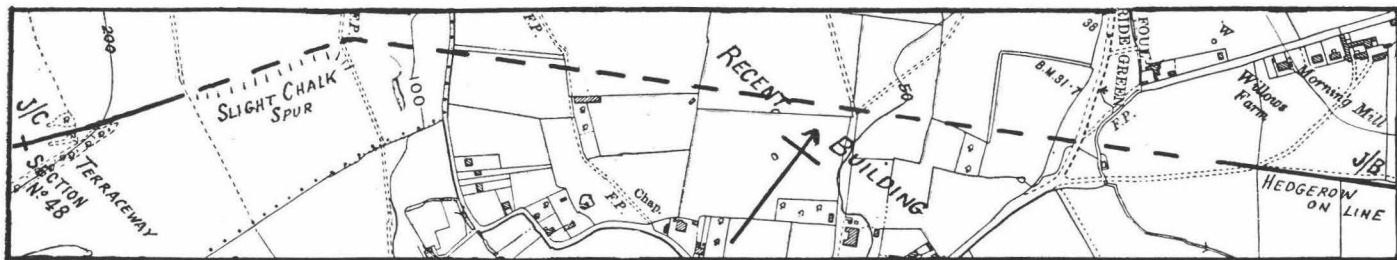
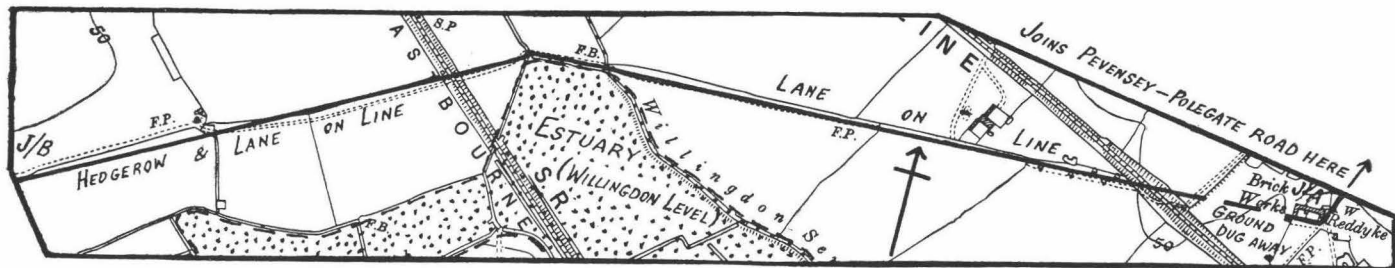
Stone Cross—Jevington branch road. This main route from Pevensey, which is so clearly defined through Polegate as to leave no doubt about its general direction, was evidently designed to run parallel with the Downs

and not directly to them. It is thus exactly similar to the Roman road from Barcombe Mills to Streat, Hassocks, and Washington¹ which takes a like course in that area. There would, however, be an obvious need for a direct connection from the eastern end of the Downs towards Pevensy, and, when the existence of the estuary over Willingdon Levels is allowed for, I think its route is quite clear.

This estuary must have extended to within 1,170 yds. of Polegate Station, and this would have been the nearest point to the coast at which a dry crossing to the Downs could have been made. To this very point run two straight lines of hedgerows with traces of a lane beside them, one, aligned eastward on Stone Cross, from the Reddyke Brickworks to the head of the estuary, the other thence to Foulride Green, Lower Willingdon. Lengths of hedgerow continue the same line towards Wannock Lane, across land now covered by houses, and the foot of the Downs is reached at a spur east of Hanging Hill, Wannock. Up the side of this spur runs a very fine example of a Roman terrace-way, generally 18 ft. wide, but in one place 34 ft. wide, then gradually narrowing towards the top where it fades out completely, but there are soon distinct traces of its continuation towards Jevington as a double-lynchet road, 12 ft. wide, across Helling Down. This disappears abruptly where plough-land is entered, but the track is shown on the old edition of the 6-in. map as continuing right on to Jevington, which it reaches at Street Farm. On Gardner and Yeakell's map the whole route is shown as a dotted lane from Jevington to Reddyke just as here described, and, from the directness of its alignment together with the nature of the terrace-way, there can be little doubt that this is the direct Roman road to the Downs, although owing to the stony soil below the Downs traces of metalling could not be proved with certainty.

After these lines were written I learnt from the Rev. W. Budgen that the field near Street Farm, through which the road runs, is actually called Castleway Furlong

¹ S.A.C. LXXVI. 7.



in the Tithe List, and the name might conveniently be adopted for this branch route.

Construction. The sections examined along the Pevensey-Selmeston road showed in every case a simple layer of flint or gravel metalling 3 to 5 in. thick, with little trace of other preparation. This is in accordance with what might be expected of a relatively late-period Roman road.

In Peelings Lane, near Stone Cross (Section No. 41, Fig. 2) the metalling was 22 ft. wide, of which 7 ft. on the south side forms the existing road surface, the remainder being deeply covered in places by dumps of earth. At the Polegate by-pass, Section No. 42 showed the layer of flint metalling to be intact for a width of 10 ft. and about 4 in. thick.

In the old lane near Pickhams the earlier road surface still remains on the bank north of the lane to a width of $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and about 4 in. thick. Section No. 43 shows its relation with the coach road which had been made at a much later date when medieval traffic had worn down the roadway by about 2 ft. The coach-road metalling is about 9 in. thick in the centre and there are, of course, abundant traces of it more or less undisturbed, though buried and derelict, all the way from Polegate by Thornwell to Moorshill Lane. This clear relic of the earlier metallated surface at Pickhams is therefore valuable as being independent of the modern work.

The road near Berwick Station (Section No. 44) shows up plainly on the ground owing to the hollows or shallow ditches bordering it. They are 24 ft. apart and the gravel layer, 3 to 5 in. thick, extended right into them at each side of the road. It was, indeed, difficult to distinguish from the natural gravel layer to be found beyond them. The ditches are quite definite, and it seems possible that, finding gravel *in situ*, the road-makers merely skinned the surface to expose the gravel, strengthened the gravel layer, and made the hollows to give the surface more drainage. This piece of road owes its preservation to the fact that the field formed part of Berwick Common and has not been heavily cultivated.

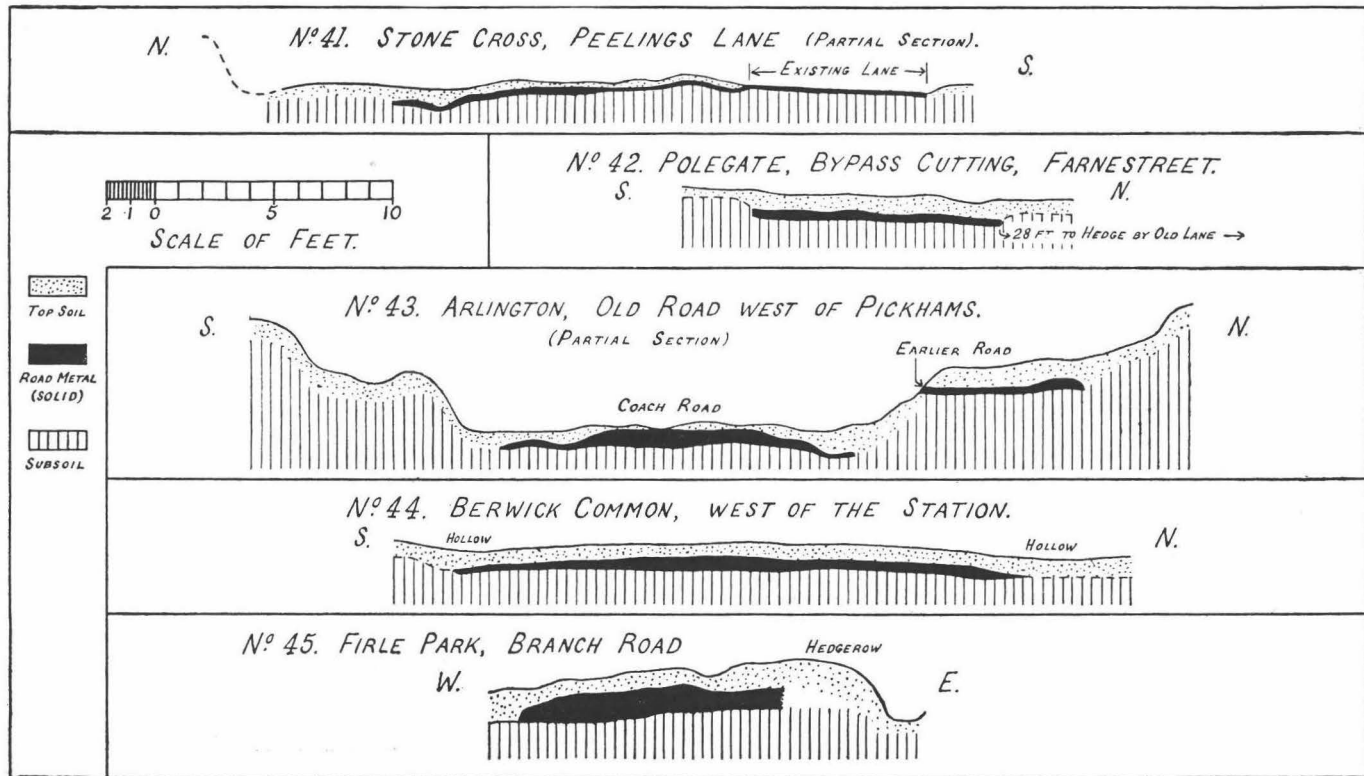


FIG. 2.

The road through Firlle Park from the Rabbit Walk terrace-way (which has been fully described elsewhere¹) is more heavily constructed. Traces of an earth agger, now much flattened in the park and robbed of its metalling but still plainly visible right across, suggest that this was about 24 ft. wide. At the north edge of the park flint metalling remains in places, and, in the fields just beyond, where the agger is very distinct along a hedgerow, Section No. 45 disclosed a heavy layer of flints and earth, up to 14 in. thick, still intact for 9 ft. west of the hedgerow, through which it had certainly extended eastward for perhaps a further 20 ft. The evidence would be consistent with an earlier date for this road than for the one from Pevensy.

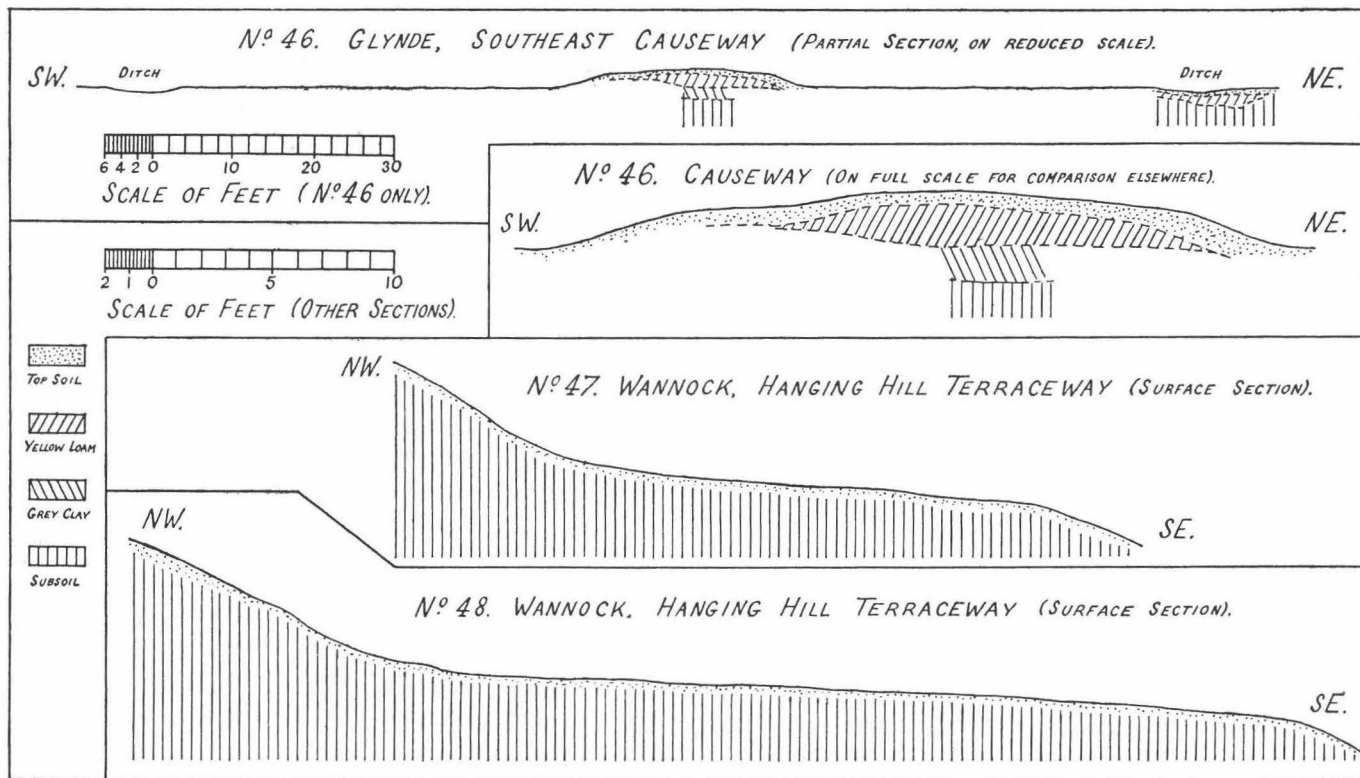
Section No. 46 (Fig. 3) shows the surface profile of the South-east Causeway at Glynde and a partial examination of the agger. This large work, still plainly visible, consists of two parallel ditches about 130 ft. apart, centre to centre, the western one now nearly silted up, and a large earth agger, 30 ft. wide and 22 in. high in the middle. A perfectly flat space some 46 ft. wide separates the agger from the ditches on each side, rather like the appearance of Roman roads with small side-ditches, sometimes called triple roads, which have been observed occasionally.² This space makes it clear, I think, that the earthwork is a causeway and not merely a floodbank or dam, for such banks usually rise close beside the drain which provided their material. The agger was found to be entirely of earth and no metalling was seen, but it is known from Mr. Colgate's evidence above (p. 32) that there was a paved ford in the river-bed here.

We may also recall here the evidence collected by Wisdom about the road to the South Ford at Glynde (p. 31), which showed that the metalling there was of large flint with a few sandstones, about 30 ft. wide and two stones (say 6-8 in.) thick.

Sections 47 and 48 show the surface profile of the terrace-way that led down the escarpment of the Downs

¹ Loc. cit.

² Margary, *Ant. Journ.* XIX. 53.



at Hanging Hill, Wannock, on the direct road from the Downs to Pevensey. It is a very good example of a Roman terrace-way, showing the gradual slope towards the outer edge for drainage. No. 47 shows a portion of average width, 18 ft., while, a few yards farther down, the terrace widens considerably to about 34 ft. as in No. 48. South-westwards from the terrace-way the road is continued towards Jevington on Helling Hill as a double-lynchet terrace about 12 ft. wide.

SUMMARY

The estuaries around Pevensey in Roman times make it clear that the approach road must have run by Peelings Lane from Westham to Stone Cross, then straight along the ridge to Polegate. Old lanes continue to mark its course by Thornwell, Chilver Bridge, and Berwick Station to Selmeston, where it meets a north-easterly road from the Downs. The main road, formerly a lane, continues it to Newhouse Farm, Firle, where it joins another road from the Downs by Heighton Street. Connections thence with the two fords at Glynde are traceable. The route is clearly described in a charter of 1252 as a boundary and much of it was called 'the old road' even then. A branch road from near Stone Cross gave direct access round the head of the Willingdon estuary to the Downs at Jevington.

In conclusion, thanks are due to those owners and others who so readily gave permission for these investigations to be made.

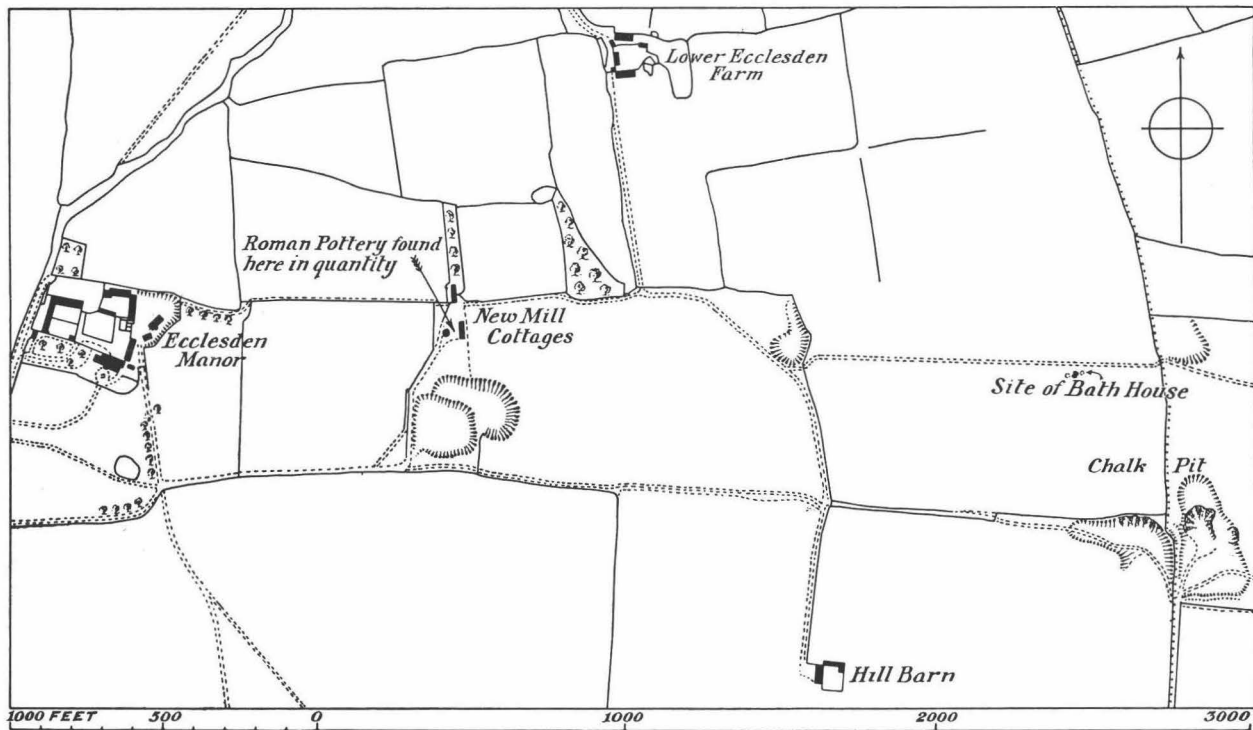


FIG. I. PLAN OF ROMAN SITE, HIGHDOWN HILL.

[Based on the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.]

A ROMAN BATH, HIGHDOWN HILL, SUSSEX

EXCAVATED APRIL AND MAY 1937

BY G. P. BURSTOW, B.A., AND A. E. WILSON, D.LITT.

HIGHDOWN Hill, an area of rising ground isolated from the main line of the Downs which lie to the north of it, is situated about a mile north of Ferring and two from the sea. From east to west the hill is about one and a half miles long. It is crowned on the top by a clump of trees which makes it a conspicuous landmark for many miles around. The southern slopes are chalky, but on the north there are considerable patches of the tertiary clay formation common to certain parts of the Downs. The hill, which commands an excellent view of its approaches from all four quarters, has been a home for many types of early man. On it, more perhaps than on any other Sussex hill, are to be found remains of the past.

While a great deal is still to be discovered on Highdown there are certain well-known facts about the early history of the hill. The clump of trees on the summit lies in the middle of an ancient earthwork which was partially opened on two occasions in the last century, first by Mr. G. V. Irving¹ and later by Col. A. H. Lane-Fox,² better known as Gen. Pitt-Rivers. These excavations and the pottery fragments which are common to the surface of the camp and in the surrounding Lynchet area seem to show that this camp belonged to the Early Iron Age. An excavation which we hope to carry out in the near future is needed to determine the construction and date of this earthwork.

Evidence of Roman occupation has also been found on the hill. By the edge of a chalk pit near New Mill Cottages east of Ecclesden Manor House remains of over a hundred vessels of early Roman date were found

¹ *J.B.A.A.* XIII (1857), 289-94.

² *Arch.* XLII (1869), 53-76.

about twenty-five years ago. Moreover, in 1892, when the trees were being planted in the top, Mr. Henty, the landowner, and Sir Hercules Reade unearthed a very interesting Saxon cemetery of eighty-six graves.¹ The remarkable glass, pottery, ornaments, and weapons found there are housed in the Worthing Museum.

In the late summer of 1936 Mr. W. H. C. Frend discovered by a series of trial cuttings at a spot about half-way down the west slope of the hill (see Fig. I) the foundations of an ancient building which from pottery sherds found near seemed to be of the Roman period. The Worthing Archaeological Society decided to excavate this small building in April 1937. It was expected to prove the remains of a barn or small farm-building, and the work to last at the most a fortnight. Actually the work continued for six weeks. With the help of a hard-working band of volunteers and the assistance of Mr. Frend, the original discoverer, for the first few days, the writers undertook to supervise the excavation and the results were more than successful. The site turned out to be, not the remains of a farm-building but of a bath-house. As by the terms of our agreement with Mr. Jenks, the farmer who very kindly allowed us to do the work, we were not able to dig outside a specified area, we did not definitely locate the site of the main villa, if any, although there seem traces of a building south and west of the bath-house.

The bath-house lies south of the trackway which runs from the top of the hill to Ecclesden Manor (see Fig. I). Our methods of excavation were as follows: we divided the area available for our work into eighteen 10-ft. squares in three parallel rows, leaving a 1-ft. baulk between each. This enabled us to take section drawings at various points from the turf line. When we had laid bare the tops of the walls we dug down to the solid chalk in spits of about a foot, keeping all finds separate in case the different layers should show differences of date. When the sections had been drawn we removed the baulks and the whole foundations were laid bare. Every-

¹ *Arch.* LXIV. 369, &c. (1895); LXV. 203, &c. (1896).

thing that we found intact lay below the plough level. The building consisted of the following features (see plan):

- a. A west sump.
- b. A cold bath.
- c. A hot room.
- d. A stoke-hole.
- e. A furnace flue.
- f. An east sump.

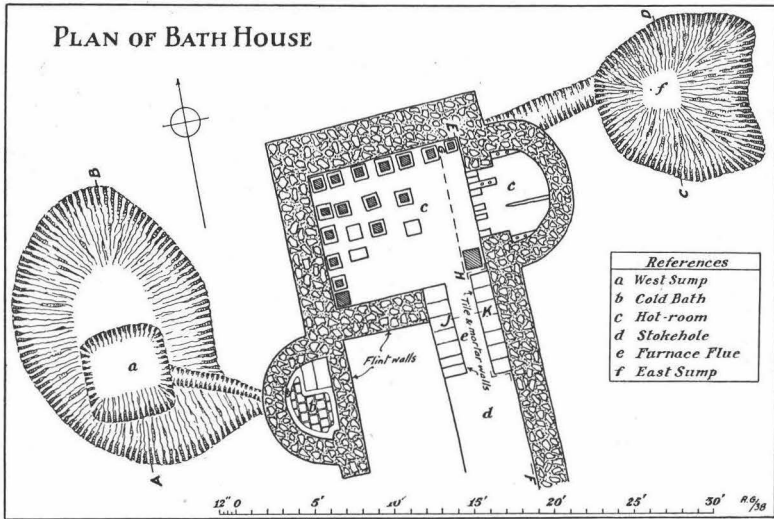


FIG. II.

The following figures give the principal measurements. A glance at the plan will give any extra details required. The thickness of the walls was approximately 2 ft., although round the apses it was a little less, about 1 ft. 6 in. The following are interior measurements:

- Length of hot room 14 ft.
- Width of hot room 9 ft.
- Diameter of apse of hot room 5 ft.
- Length (east to west) of cold bath 3 ft.
- Diameter of cold bath 5 ft.
- Distance of extreme ends of sumps 50 ft.

THE COLD BATH (Figs. III and IV)

The cold bath consisted of an apse only, backed on to a straight wall. The whole was filled with broken tiles

and mould mixed with plaster. There was a layer of black deposit on the floor about 1 in. thick, in which appeared fragments of window glass. The inner facing of the walls was covered with red plaster in a remark-

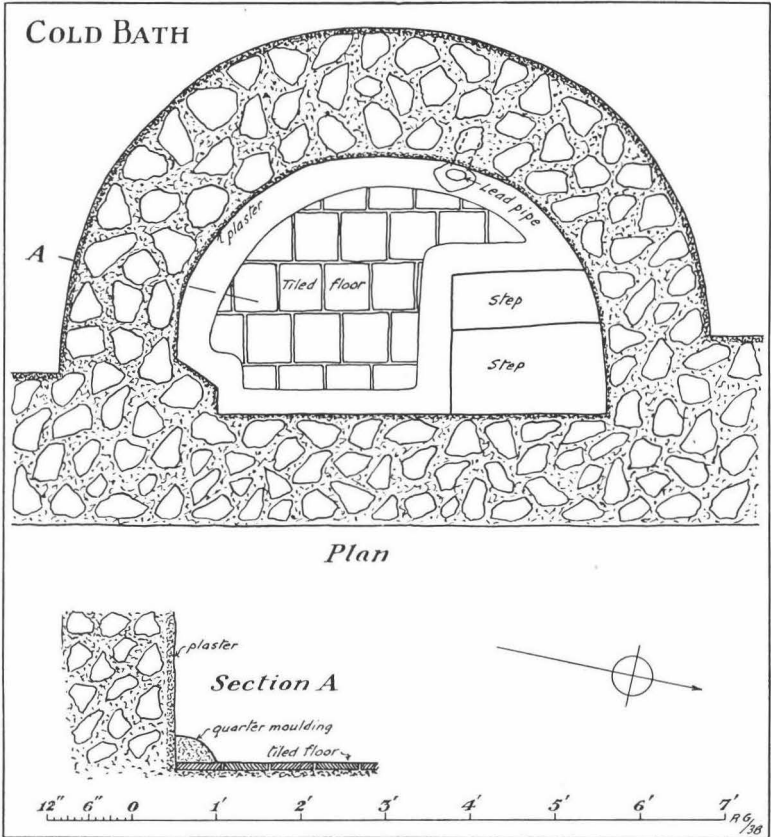


FIG. III.

able state of preservation. In the north corner were two steps 1 ft. 8 in. wide leading to the floor of the bath. The floor was covered with red tiles laid in mortar. A plaster quarter-circle moulding followed all round the base of the bath including the steps. The walls were 1 ft. 6 in. thick and were constructed of mortared flint. About 1 ft. from the south side of the bottom step, just

above the quarter-circle moulding, was a lead pipe giving an outlet to a 'sump' outside. This pipe did not go through the wall, although there was an exit right through. Two bronze surgical spoons (Fig. X, 14 and 15) were found near by, one inside and one outside the wall of the bath.

THE HOT ROOM

The hot room consisted of two parts, an apsidal east end and a rectangular main room. In the main room were the remains of twenty brick pillars which supported the floor and around which the hot air circulated. Several of the pillars were in a good state of preservation and still standing to their original height. These pillars were irregularly spaced. They were made of flat bricks of at least three sizes. The majority had their two base bricks unequal, but both larger than the succeeding ones. Most of those along the north and west walls still reached almost to plough level, but the two nearest the apse in the north-east corner were considerably lower than the others. The pillars in the south-west and south-east corners were made of bricks of even size. For the height of the pillar in the south-east corner see Section-drawing G-H (Fig. VII).

The walls were of flint and mortar with a double layer of brick coursing running through them. Between the pillars and the walls were remains of broken vertical flues for expelling the hot air up the sides of the walls to a point above ground-level whence it could issue into the open air. The filling of the room was composed of flint from the fallen walls, mingled with broken roof- and floor-tiles, coloured wall-plaster, and broken pillars. Also there were thick blocks of *opus signinum*, the floor having been broken by the outer walls when the building collapsed. At the bottom round the bases of the pillars was a layer of black ash in which we found quantities of iron nails.

On the south side was an absence of pillars. Here we found remains of red tesserae which may have come from the floor of the hot room or from a suspected tepid

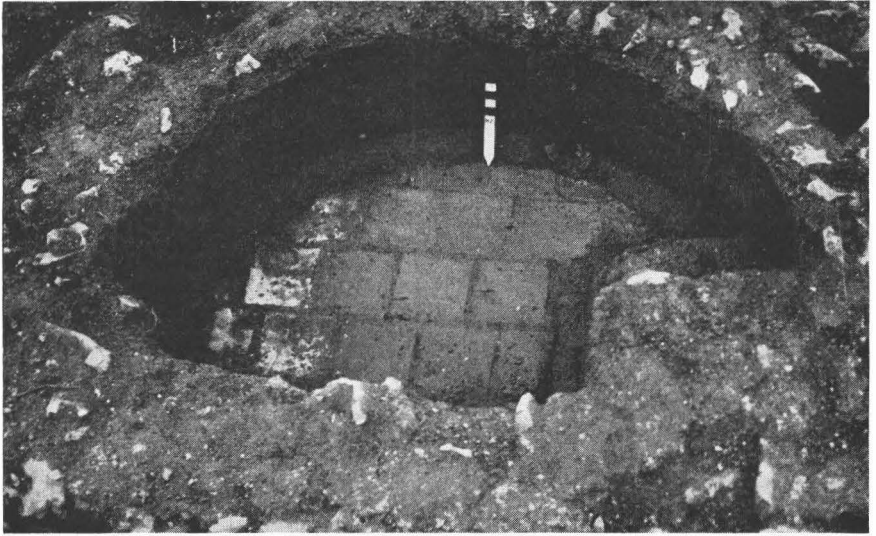


FIG. IV. THE COLD BATH (from the East).



FIG. V. THE HOT ROOM (from the East).

room made of timber on the farther side of the wall connected with the cold bath.

Across the entrance to the apse was a step about



FIG. VI. THE HOT ROOM (from the West).

6 in. high on which lay horizontal flues under the floor of the apse (Fig. VII, Section E-F). The apse had well-plastered walls and showed evidence of the original floor which lay on the top of the horizontal flues. There was a curious broken single box tile ($12 \times 6 \times 6$ in.) on the left of the apse entrance, with two round holes in it.

Another in a worse state of preservation lay on the opposite side of the apse.

Naturally there were few small finds in the hot room,

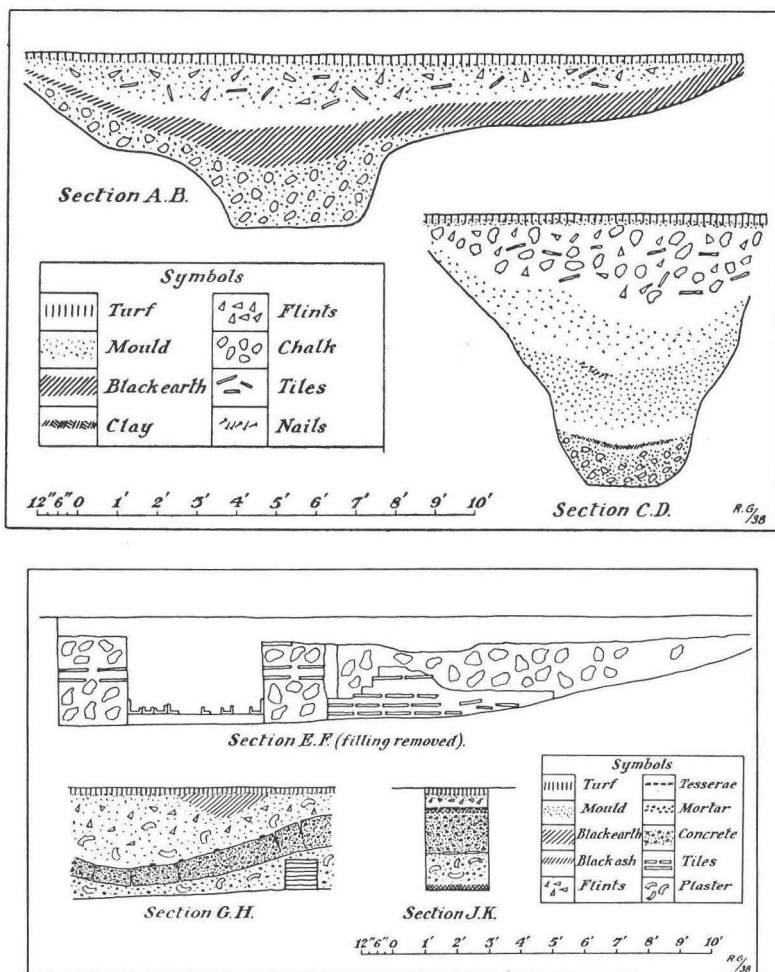


FIG. VII. SECTIONS.

but among the fallen debris we found fragments of red, green, and cream wall-plaster, numerous iron nails, a few red tesserae, and a fragment of window glass. There were a few fragments of a Castor ware jar.

The floor of the hot room must have rested on the tops of the pillars and then descended to the level of the apse floor by means of a step or steps. This step towards the apse seems to have occurred somewhere in the main room, as the level of the floor over the entrance to the hypocaust was the same as in the apse but considerably lower than the floor supported by the pillars round the walls (Fig. VII). Section G-H shows the floor-level about 1 ft. in front of the apse entrance.

THE STOKE-HOLE

This was the stoke-hole where the servant stood to feed the furnace heating the hot room. At the bottom was a layer about 6 in. thick of black earth and ash with no tile or flint but a certain amount of pottery. Pottery fragments were frequent at all levels. The pottery will be described later. There were traces of badly constructed walls bounding the two sides of the slope leading to the furnace flue.

FURNACE FLUE

The entrance was 6 ft. long and 2 ft. wide, and was flanked with large well-laid bricks. Fig. VII, section J-K, shows the filling. Under the mould came a layer of fallen flint, below that a layer of flint mingled with tesserae, then a thick layer of *opus signinum*. Then came a band of tiles. Below came a layer of earth, mortar, and grey plaster, and at the bottom two thin layers of black ash with a suggestion of a cement or earth floor between. The depth of the entrance was 3 ft. 2 in. Pottery and nails were fairly common. A large fragment of pottery (Fig. IX, 11), which fitted with others, lay in the black ash at the bottom; this, if dated, should give the last date when the stoke-hole was used, but it has unfortunately not been dated by the London Museum.

THE BEDDING TRENCHES

We cleared out the bedding trenches of the north and west walls of the hot room. We found in several places

that the outside of the walls had been plastered. Near the bottom of the bedding trench of the north wall and passing below it was a layer of broken tiles. We found a certain amount of pottery in the trenches. As it was of importance in determining the date of construction, I will give the opinions of the London Museum on the pieces.

North Trench.

Layer 1. From turf to layer of broken tile below rammed chalk.

Twenty-two sherds in all.

A piece of undoubted Iron Age A type with finger-nail ornament on the shoulder.

Several pieces probably of Iron Age.

Samian. Form 27. From South Gaul. Late first century.

Layer 2. Eleven sherds in all.

Several Iron Age sherds in this group.

West Trench.

Layer 1. Numerous sherds. None datable.

Layer 2. Fourteen sherds.

Brown rim. Common first- and second-century form.

Samian base. Form 27. From central Gaul. Early second century.

Fragments of two carinated bowls. Common first- and second-century form.

The Iron Age fragments must be intrusive from the neighbouring site discovered in 1938 (see below, p. 84). The Roman pottery seems to indicate an early second-century date for the building of the bath-house.

THE SUMPS

West. The west sump lay outside the cold bath. It was of irregular shape on the surface descending to a pit about 3 ft. square. Its depth was 4 ft. 6 in. The Section A-B (Fig. VII) shows the fillings. Near the exit to the cold bath we found one bronze surgical spoon at a depth of 1 ft. (Fig. X, 15).

East. This sump lay outside the apse of the hot room. It was 6 ft. 10 in. deep. Section C-D shows the fillings. The pottery lay scattered most of the way down. At 4 ft. 3 in. down came a black layer with a group of nineteen sandal nails. In the upper layers of this sump

came, as in other parts of the site, a number of squared chalk blocks probably used in the upper walls.

THE SUGGESTED ROMAN ROADWAY

It had been suggested that a Roman road may have gone over Highdown. We wondered whether it was on the line of the footpath which runs from the top of the hill to Ecclesden Manor past the north wall of the hypocaust. We dug a trench across this track with negative results.

POTTERY

West Sump. A graph of the dated pottery by layers shows the following conclusions. With the exception of a few intrusive Iron Age fragments the pottery falls into the period of the first to fourth century A.D. The bulk of the dated pottery came from the top two layers, and out of 27 pieces 19 are of the period A.D. 150-300. The remaining pieces were probably fourth century. In all 450 sherds were found in the west sump. There were remains of at least 20 vessels. There were 15 different bases and parts of other pots. The ware was divided into two groups: 'Imported' and 'Local' ware. N.B. 'Imported' includes Castor ware, New Forest ware as well as foreign wares. The majority of the dated sherds came from the imported wares.

IMPORTED WARE.

Samian. There were pieces of the following forms: 44, 31 or 18/31, 15/17, 33, and 27. Also fragments mostly of the second century.

Castor Ware. Red with leafy pattern, a type post-A.D. 180 at Verulamium.

Black with line pattern of the same date as above. Fragments of three pots.

New Forest Ware. Remains of a 'Thumb' pot. Late second century or later.

There was also a fragment of a buff mortarium, probably of the second century.

LOCAL WARE.

There were several fragments of a pottery that was new to us. We have lately found that pottery of this kind has come from a villa site near Havant and at a site on Thorney Island. These fragments were of a large vessel of a thick ware, made of a hard grey

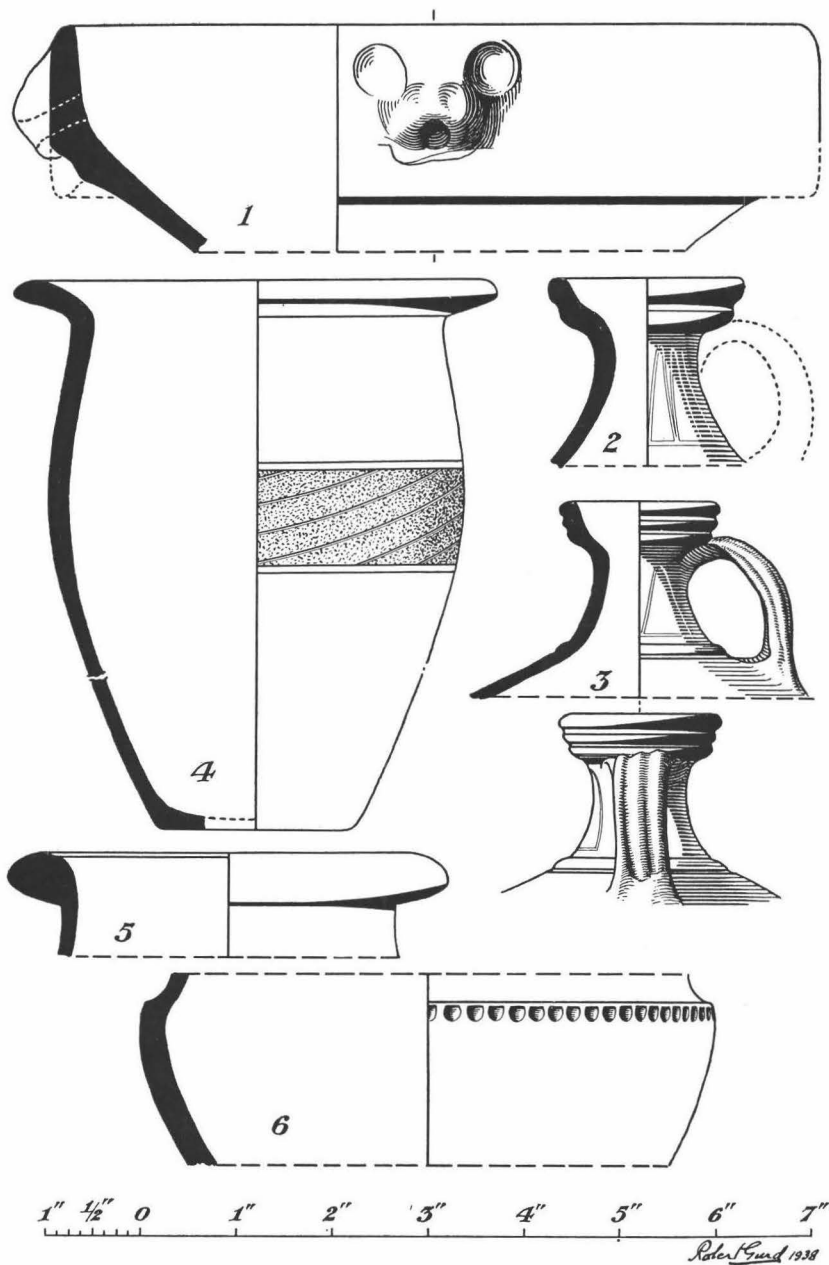


FIG. VIII. POTTERY FROM HIGHDOWN.

Robert Gundry 1938

paste with pronounced finger impressions. These impressions were more prominent inside, but there were signs of them again on the outside of the rim and a band of them less pronounced came near the shoulder. In appearance this ware is not unlike 'Thundersbarrow'¹ ware, though of a different paste. The pottery we found was of a typical Roman grey paste. Most

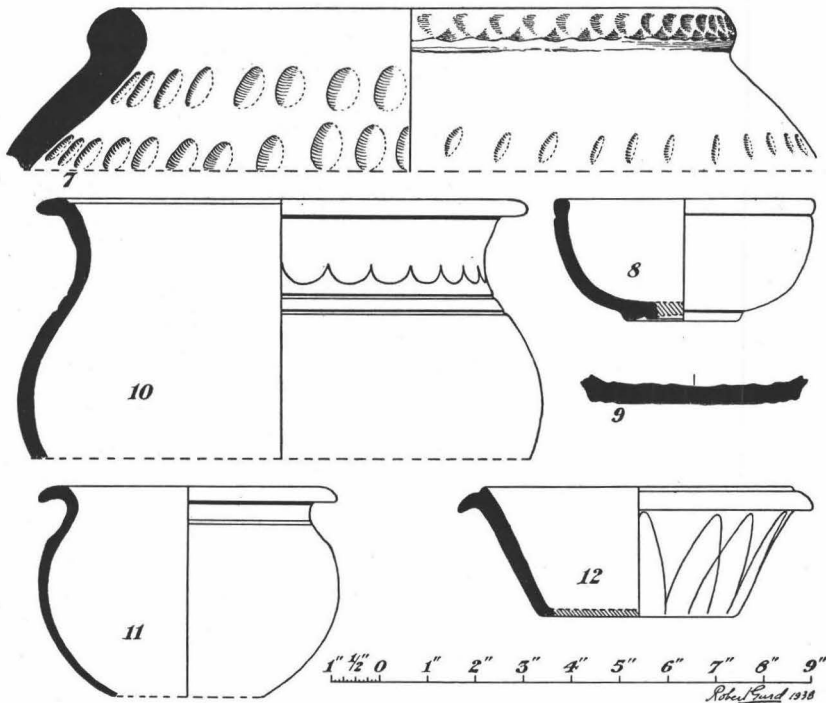


FIG. IX. POTTERY FROM HIGHDOWN.

sherds came from the west sump, although a few came from elsewhere and were apparently of other vessels. (Fig. IX, 7.) There were several fragments of a large grey vessel with a well-turned rim grooved behind with a swag ornament below the rim. Round the neck a double band. (Fig. IX, 10.)

A black-rimmed flanged bowl, probably of the third or fourth century.

A grey base with an inscribed cross.²

The neck and handle of a small grey flagon. A.D. 125-50 at Verulamium. (Fig. VIII, 3.)

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* XIII. 146 f.; Curwen, *Arch. of Sussex*, p. 306-7.

² E. Cecil Curwen, *Arch. of Sussex*, p. 278.

Fragments of a small buff-coloured bowl, not closely datable. Late third century at Welwyn. It may be earlier. (Fig. IX, 8.)
Shoulder of brownish-grey vessel. (Fig. VIII, 6.)

East Sump. There was much less pottery in the east than in the west sump. There were fragments of 8 different bases and indications of about a dozen to fifteen vessels. In all 134 fragments were found. As before they were of two types, 'Imported' and 'Local' wares.

IMPORTED WARE.

Samian. One fragment of form 33, probably second century.

Rhenish. One fragment. Late second to third century.

A piece of rim of buff-painted ware, probably fourth century. (Fig. VIII, 5.)

LOCAL WARE.

The better part of a small pot of rough grey ware on which the London Museum makes the following comment: 'This widely splayed rim suggests a late date (see Collingwood, *Archaeology of Roman Britain*, Figs. 57, 73), but it is hard to be certain.' (Fig. VIII, 4.)

The neck of a jar. Antonine. Mid-second century. (Fig. VIII, 2.)

One fragment of finger-impressioned ware referred to above.

Besides these there were several fragments of intrusive Iron Age pottery.

STOKE-HOLE AND FURNACE FLUE

There were 238 fragments of pottery found here. There were remains of 8 different bases and indications of about a dozen to fifteen vessels.

IMPORTED WARE.

Samian. Remains of the following forms: 45, 31, 18 or 18/31. The fragment of a mortarium form 45 had a bat's head instead of the more usual lion's. (Fig. VIII, 1.)

Castor Ware. Several fragments of red castor ware not made before A.D. 180 and probably later.

LOCAL WARE.

Remains of a flanged bowl similar to that found in the west sump.

Third or fourth century A.D. (Fig. IX, 12.)

Over half a black jar discoloured in its firing, height 5 in., diameter at the rim 4 in., at the shoulder 5 in. This pot was found partly in the entrance to the furnace-flue and, if datable, should give the latest date of the occupation of the bath-house, as so large a fragment could not have survived long in the entrance to a well-used hypocaust. (Fig. IX, 11.)

A grey rim with a graffito, probably the letter 'M'.
A grey base with inscribed cross.

A graph of the dated fragments in the stoke-hole shows that there was little difference in date in the layers. Of the 11 dated pieces 8 were from 180 to third

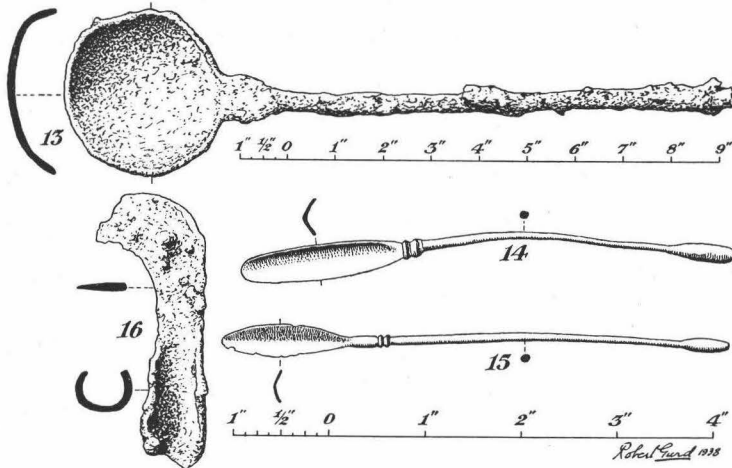


FIG. X. METAL OBJECTS FROM HIGHDOWN.

century and 2 might have been fourth but were more probably second century.

METAL OBJECTS.

A bronze coin identified by the British Museum as certainly of the second century, and almost certainly of Antoninus Pius, found in the ploughed field not far from the bath-house.

Two bronze spoons from the cold bath. (Figs. X, 14, 15.)

Iron ladle on the black ash layer near the entrance to the furnace-flue, 12 in. long, the bowl 3 in. long and 3.2 in. wide. (Fig. X, 13.)

Nineteen iron sandal nails from east sump.

Numerous bolts and door-fittings found over the whole area.

Part of an iron sickle blade. (Fig. X, 16.)

OTHER OBJECTS.

Window-glass fragments from the cold bath and floor of the hot room.

Animal bones and oyster shells.

REPORT ON BRICKS AND TILES FOUND ON HIGHDOWN

BY F. S. WRIGHT

The types of bricks and tiles found on this site correspond closely to those found at Castle Lyons, Holt, Denbighshire (a legionary kiln), and other sites.

Standard types.

1. Bricks, 7 by 7 by 2 in.: used for hypocaust pillars and floor-tiling (2).
2. Bricks, 11 by 11 by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.: used for the base of hypocaust pillars (3).
3. Facing-tiles, with a hole punctured in them for support for a nail, only found in fragments (4).
4. Flanged roofing-tiles, 20 in. long by 16 in., tapering to 15 in. wide (5).
5. Imbreces, all fragmentary (6).
6. Box (hypocaust) tiles:
 - i. Single box, 6 by 6 by 6 in. (8 (i)).
 - ii. As i, but twice the length, 12 by 6 by 6 in., with two holes, diameter 3 in., pierced in the lateral faces (8 (ii)).
 - iii. Single box, 7 by 9 by 9 in. (8 (vi)).

Other types.

1. *Bricks with knobs.* These are bricks which have a small knob of clay on each of their corners. They are apparently found only on the south coast, e.g. on this site, Dover, Havant (Hants). It has been suggested that these knobs were to maintain an air space between the bricks when stacked in the kiln. This is doubtful because:

- a. Roman bricks were fired on edge, not on their broad faces, as is shown by the different colour on one edge of any brick or tile. This is due to the fact that this edge does not gain sufficient oxygen during the firing process.
 - b. The knobs on these bricks are not flattened, as would be the case if they were stacked one on top of the other.
2. *Large bricks.* These bricks are 8 by $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., and do not resemble the usual flat Roman bricks. They are uncommon, Colchester being one of the few places where they have been found.

Positions where found.

- a. Floor-tiling. The floor of the cold bath is tiled with 8 by 8 in. bricks, open joint, laid broken joint (see Fig. III). The bricks are not cut to meet the cement walls. The latter are made over it.
- b. Flue-tiles. A few flue-tiles were in position at the junction between the main hot room and the apse; also some were in position running up the walls.

c. Bonding courses. A bonding course two bricks in width ran round the whole of the hot room.

N.B. The numbers in brackets in this report, on the bricks and tiles only, refer to 'Building Materials', B. Bricks and Tiles, in the report on Holt, Denbighshire: *Y Cymrodon*, xli (1930).

For alternative theories about the firing of the knobbed bricks see Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, *Verulamium Report* (1936, p. 141).

CONCLUSIONS

This bath-house was of a well-known type. It had a cold bath and a hot room. It lacked the usual tepid room unless that adjoined the cold bath and had a wooden outer wall. It seems to have been built in the late first or early second century and to have ceased to be used about the end of the third. The dated pottery from layers 1 and 2 in the sumps which lay on or above the fallen flints and tiles probably included sherds later than the date of the fall of the bath-house. There is a slight possibility that it was destroyed by fire from indications of burning on the north-east corner of the hot room. We doubt this because of the absence of any quantity of charcoal. The weight of the falling roof smashed through the floor of the hot room and probably accounts for the number of nails in the north-west corner. The number of flints found among the debris of the room suggests that one at least of the walls fell inwards. The walls were probably robbed by neighbouring farmers for their farm-buildings, and gradually the visible parts of the building disappeared and the plough went over the site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to record our very cordial thanks to all the following for their great assistance in making the excavation a success: Mr. Somerset, the owner of the property, for permission to dig; Mr. Jorian Jenks, the farmer who very kindly allowed us the use of his barn for our tools; Miss E. Gerard and the Worthing Museum Staff for the use of their room to keep our finds; Mr. F. W. H. Migeod for all his varied help and kindness;

Mr. W. H. C. Frennd for finding the site and his assistance in the excavations; and Messrs. Dennis and Roper for their excellent photography. We thank Dr. Mortimer Wheeler and Mr. J. Ward Perkins for their work on the pottery found here, and the late Mr. Robert Gurd for his usual excellent drawings. How much we regret we shall not have his cheerful help again.

And then we thank all those who worked so very hard in clearing the site: Mr. and Mrs. Roper, Mr. and Mrs. and P. Wyer, Messrs. G. Guy Atkinson, T. L. C. Bluett, R. H. E. Coad, P. M. H. Cooper, N. V. Davies, R. B. Dennis, E. B. Everington, F. Gibberd, F. W. Gregory, R. M. H. McMinn, Guy Rich, D. Smithies, R. K. Stevens, E. R. Willoughby, F. S. Wright.

EXCAVATIONS CONTINUED ON HIGHDOWN, 1938

Between April and July 1938 Mr. and Mrs. Roper, assisted at times by the writers and others, dug a series of trial trenches in the ground immediately to the west and south-west of the bath-house. These trial cuttings revealed the ground-plan of another hot room. The north-east corner of this room was 34 ft. south and 34 ft. west of the north-west corner of the hypocaust. Besides this Mr. and Mrs. Roper dug a large right-angled trench about 2 ft. wide, commencing at a point 90 ft. south and 10 ft. east of the north-east corner of the hypocaust. This trench revealed two pits of much earlier date than the hypocaust, a drain cut in the chalk which may be connected with the bath system, and a deep rubbish-pit of Roman date.

HOT ROOM (Figs. XI, XII, XIII)

This hot room was of rectangular shape 21 ft. by 19 ft. 6 in. Its walls were in a good state of preservation, about 1 ft. 6 in. in depth. They were 2 ft. thick and made of flint set in mortar. In the middle of the west wall was the entrance to the flue. This entrance was

flanked with pillars of five tile-thicknesses 1 ft. in depth. If you stood at this entrance the flue resembled a 'T' with extensions east and west at the end of each arm inside the main walls. The walls of the flue were con-

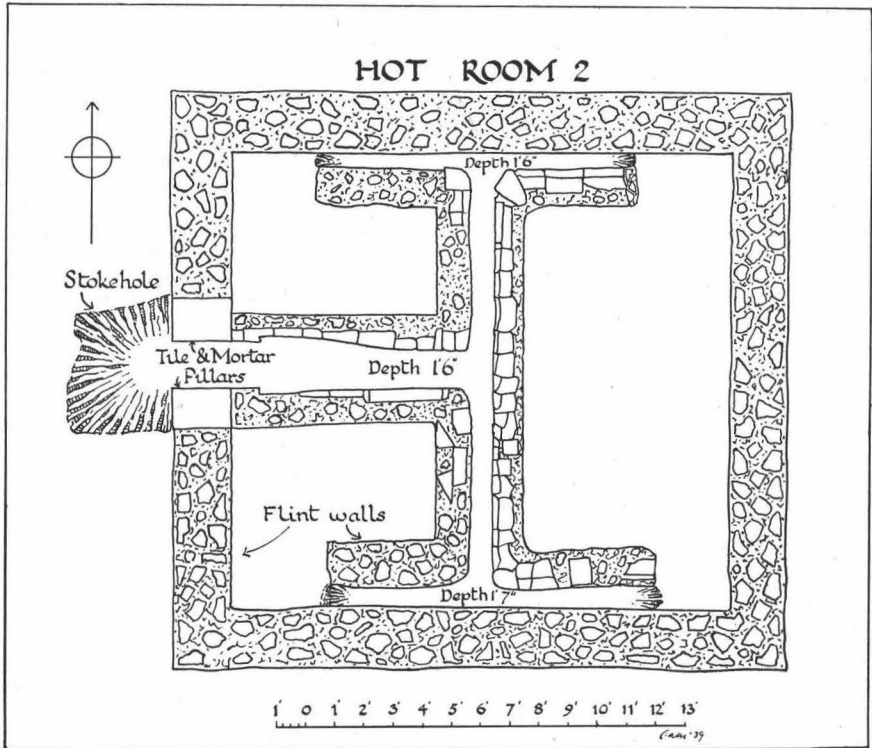


FIG. XI.

structed of flints set in mortar with a bonding course of tiles about 10 in. down. The floor of the flue consisted of chalk showing signs of burning, with a deposit of grey powdery substance solidified by compression and apparent burning about 1 in. in thickness. The walls of the flue averaged 1 ft. 2 in. in thickness with a layer of flanged tiles on top, outlining the edge of the flue. The filling of the flue consisted of a layer of mould and tiles, a layer about 8 in. thick of flint, earth, and tile, a layer

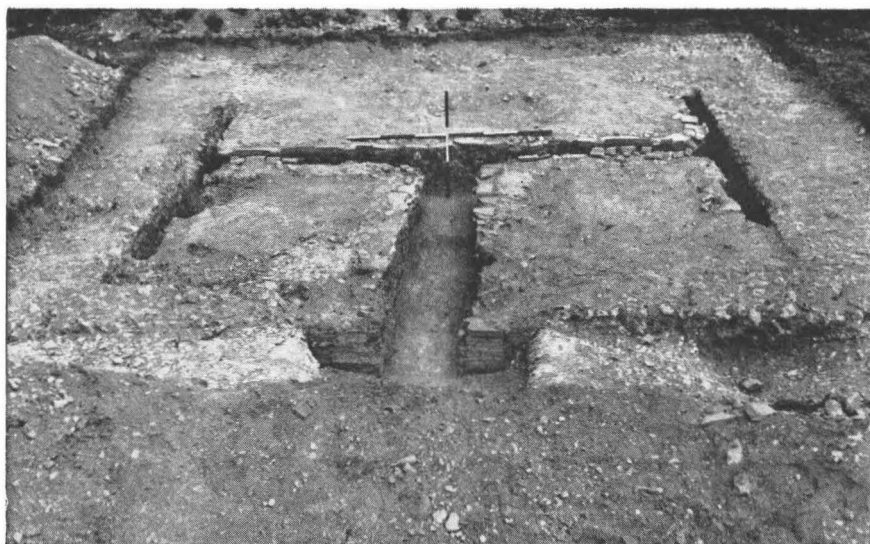


FIG. XII. HOT ROOM 2 (from the West).



FIG. XIII. HOT ROOM 2 (from the South-east).

of earth, tile, and mortar, and the powdery deposit on the bottom.

The east-to-west extension of the north arm of the flue was 1 ft. 6 in. in depth, showing signs of corbelling from the inside. The eastern arm was outlined in flanged tiles on the inside and had, in its filling, numerous fragments of painted wall-plaster, red, pink, green, yellow, mauve, and white. Some fragments had been recoated and many had signs of pattern. The western arm showed no signs of tiling and no plaster was found there.

The east-to-west extension of the south arm of the flue was 1 ft. 7 in. in depth, showing signs of corbelling. The width at the bottom was 10 in. and at the top 6 in. The east arm showed tiling and very small fragments of plaster. The west arm showed no tiling and no plaster in the filling which at this point consisted of packed chalk mixed with earth and flints.

POTTERY FROM THE HOT ROOM

Imported wares.

Samian base.

Castor-ware rim. Probably second century.

Buff-coloured rim. Probably third or fourth century. (Fig. XIV, 4.)

Buff-coloured jug handle.

Local wares. There were numerous fragments of local wares, several of which were of flanged bowls.

A rim of a flanged bowl was almost identical with a vessel found in the stoke-hole of the bath-house, since restored and in the Worthing Museum. (Fig. IX, 12.) Third or fourth century.

The base and sides of a dark grey vessel with a large 'S' scrawled on the bottom. Found in the flue. (Fig. XIV, 8.)

TRIAL TRENCH

A trial trench, 2 ft. wide, was taken east and west from a point 90 ft. south and 10 ft. east of the north-east corner of the hypocaust. Solid chalk was encountered at an average depth of 10 in. At the distance of about 28 ft. a bath-shaped pit (pit 1) was found which from pottery fragments seems to have belonged to Iron Age A. 2 times.

At a distance of 48 ft. a small post-hole about 6 in. in

diameter and 3 in. deep into the solid chalk was found. At 92 ft. another small post-hole of similar shape was found. This is presumed to be connected with pit 2, but no search was made for others owing to lack of labour.

At 97 ft. a circular pit (pit 2) was discovered. The pottery evidence, here again, gives an Iron Age A. 2

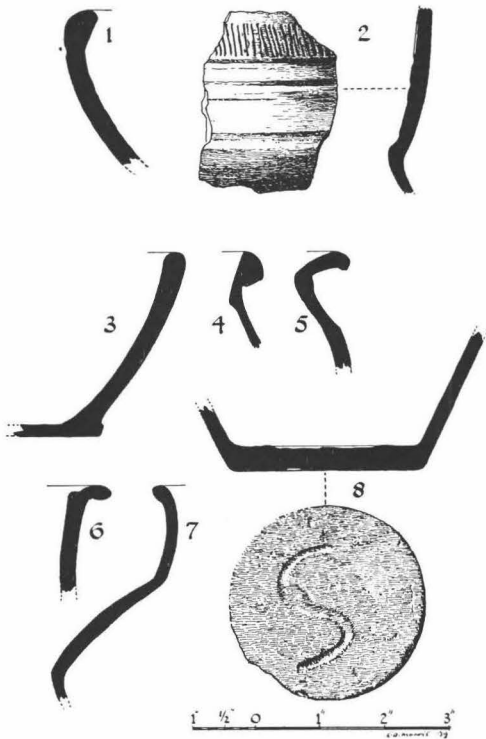


FIG. XIV. POTTERY.

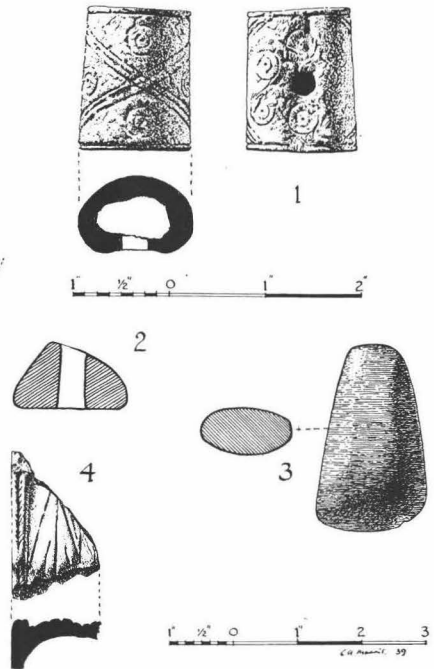


FIG. XV. OTHER OBJECTS.

date to this pit. At 132 ft. the excavators came upon a small area of laid flints. The trench was continued to the limit of the available area with negative results. Before discussing the extension northwards I will give more detailed accounts of the two pit sites.

PIT 1. Length 7 ft. 6 in.; width 4 ft. 4 in.; depth 2 ft. 5 in. For filling see Section (Fig. XVI).

Pottery. About 30 fragments of pottery were found, mostly in the body of the pit. Out of 16 fragments which Dr. E. C. Curwen has identified, 11 were of Iron Age A. 2 period and 2 of the ABC period. There was 1 fragment of haematite ware with a perforation.

Other objects. With the pottery fragments were found the following objects:

A conical spindle-whorl. Compare Park Brow (*Ant. Journ.* IV (1924), 357, Fig. 18). It was of the Hallstatt period and unusual in Britain. (Fig. XV, 2.)

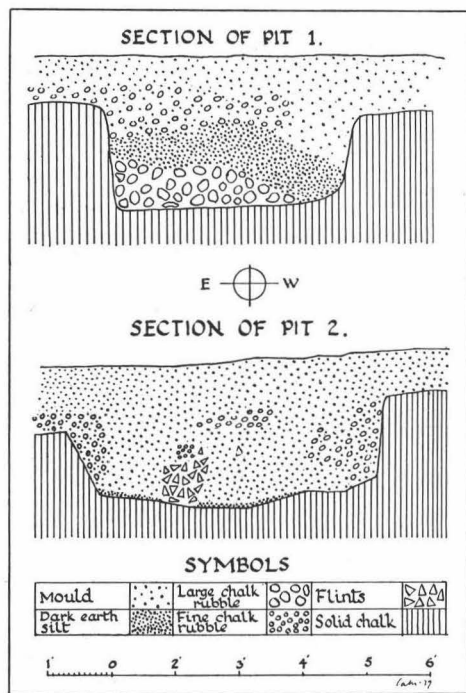


FIG. XVI.

A small axe-head made of dolerite. (Fig. XV, 3.)

Half a whetstone.

Some burnt clay and daub.

One hundred and twenty-two calcinated flints found mostly in the bottom of the pit.

PIT 2. Length 5 ft. ; width 4 ft. 4 in. ; depth 2 ft. 4 in. For the fillings see Section (Fig. XVI).

Pottery. Seventeen fragments of pottery were found in this pit. Of the 15 pieces identified by Dr. E. C. Curwen 8 were of the period Iron Age A. 2, 4 of the period AB to ABC. There were 3 sherds of Romano-British pottery at varying levels, and 1 fragment of glazed medieval ware at depth of 1 ft.

Other objects. With the pottery were found the following objects:

An iron knife.

A carved bone cloak-fastener (Fig. XV, 1). This was ornamented with diagonal triple-cut lines and a double circle-and-dot pattern. A comb with similar dot-and-circle pattern was found at Park Brow (*Antiq. Journ.* IV (1924), 357, Fig. 17). It was dated at Iron Age AB times.

Fragments of clay and daub.

Ninety pot-boilers.

These two pits are obviously previous to the Roman inhabitation of the hill and can be placed in Iron Age times between 250 and 150 B.C.

A trench was then taken at right angles northwards, following the flint area mentioned above. This flint area continued for a distance of 17 ft. 9 in. and was crossed at right angles by a transverse gully 18 in. wide and 1 ft. 8 in. deep at 11 ft. 3 in.

At 85 ft. 9 in. the chalk and flint foundations of a wall appeared 2 ft. 6 in. in width crossing the trench at right angles flanking a trench 4 ft. 9 in. deep at 90 ft. This seemed to be a section across a drain possibly connected with the bath-house. Beyond this the level rose to 3 ft. 9 in. at 93 ft. From here the level of the solid chalk dropped steadily to a depth of 6 ft. 9 in. at 100 ft., and continued to drop. In this depression a large quantity of Roman pottery appeared with iron nails, charcoal, oyster and mussel shells, bones, burned clay, a Roman lead weight, and frequent calcinated flints.

Pottery. There was very little imported ware in this rubbish dump. There were, however, quantities of Roman grey wares which included several pieces of flanged bowls. Many more remains of flattish dishes were to be seen than in the sumps of the bath-house. The general characteristics of the pottery seem to suggest a slightly earlier date to the main bulk of the pottery round the bath-house, and more comparable to the, as yet unrecorded, pottery from Ecclesden Manor referred to previously in this article. But I have no

doubt that this dump served the inhabitants of the bath-house at one part of their occupation.

Fig. XIV, 2, shows a fragment of ornamented grey ware.

Fig. XIV, 3, 5, 6, 7, show native ruins.

Fig. XV, 4, shows a pipe-clay fragment ornamented with an animal's claw(?).

CONCLUSIONS

The interest of the continued excavation was twofold. First we found evidence of another room of the Roman period. This new room, which may have been part of a wooden corridor, is not attached to the main bath-house but seems to have been contemporary with it. Secondly, evidence of a much earlier occupation extending back to an early period of the Iron Age was proved by the two pit sites of Iron Age A. 2 date. We hope that when the mystery of the Iron Age camp on the top of Highdown has been solved we shall be able to return to this Roman site and unearth the main buildings which seem to lie west of the area already excavated.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our thanks are due to the hard and excellently recorded work of Mr. and Mrs. Roper, to Mr. Morris, who has done such excellent drawings, to Dr. Curwen for identifying the pottery from the pit sites, and to Mr. Holmes and his party of Wimbledon Rover Scouts who, in one week-end, practically uncovered the whole of the new hot room.

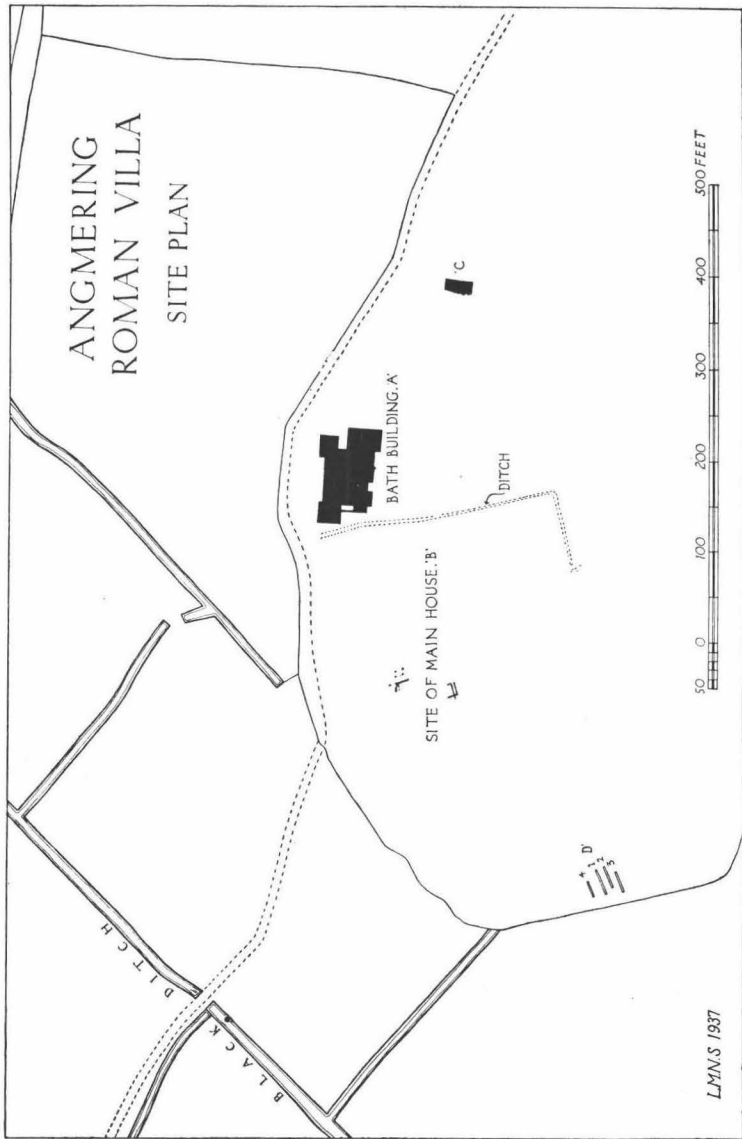


FIG. 1.

ANGMERING ROMAN VILLA

REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS IN 1938

BY LESLIE SCOTT

THE fortnight's excavations in the summer of 1938 were concerned chiefly with the further uncovering of the bath-building and the main house, which had been partially cleared in 1937, and in the complete excavation of a small building, found during the winter, lying to the east of the bath-house (*v.* Fig. 1). Some trenches also which had been dug at the extreme west of the site were further explored and were found to cut across a ditch and pits, the filling of which contained a considerable quantity of bones, pot-boilers, and Early Iron Age pottery. The work was carried on again this year through the generosity of Mr. R. C. Sherriff and the Littlehampton Natural Science and Archaeological Society, and with the much appreciated co-operation of a number of volunteers.

Site C (Fig. 2) consists of a very roughly built structure lying approximately north and south; the superstructure has been entirely ploughed out and only the floors remain, or in some cases merely their foundations, of a tank and hypocaust basement. A single flue-tile, and two sockets, exist to demonstrate the hypocaust, all trace of the position of other tiles on the floors having disappeared. From the existing remains it appears that labour-saving methods of building were employed. On the east side of Room *a*, for example, there are no wall foundations, and in Rooms *b* and *c* there is a wall only one course thick. Apparently it was considered that in *a* very shallow foundations or none at all were sufficient, whilst in *b* and *c* a lining of chalk blocks was built up against the face of Brick Earth into which the basement had been dug.

Although fragmentary, this building clearly seems to be a small bath establishment. There is a cold-water

tank, with the frigidarium, *a*, beside it, and *b* and *c* as Tepidarium and Caldarium respectively, the furnace being at the north end of the latter. Since the building

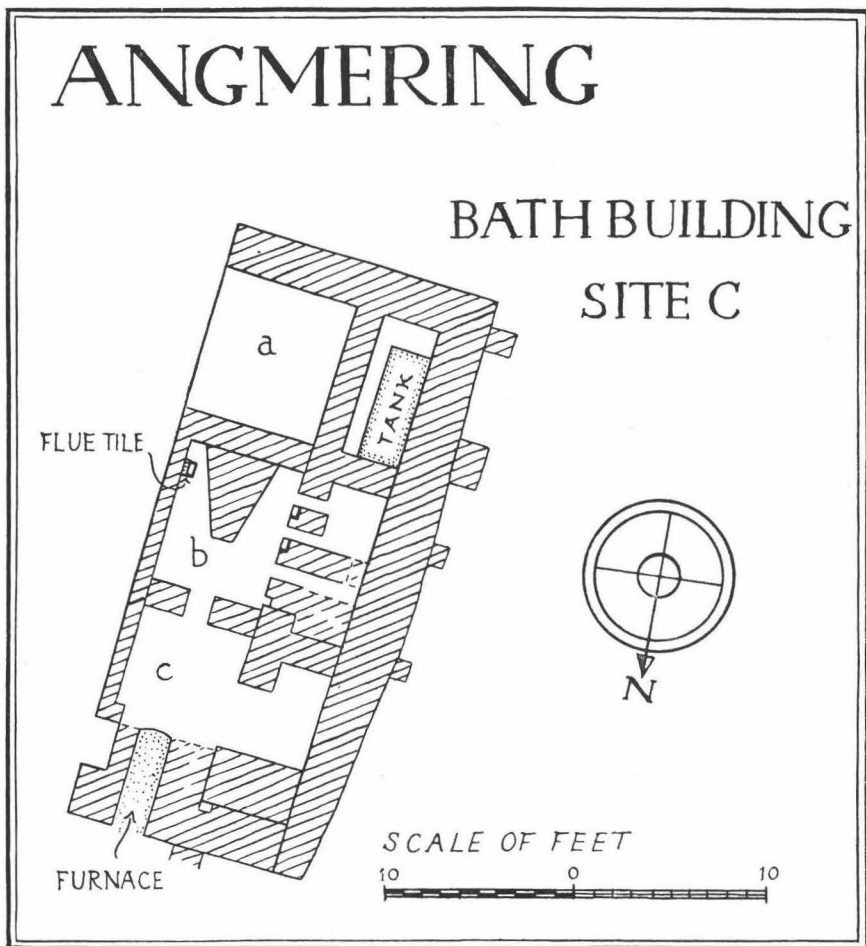


FIG. 2.

is just below the turf there is no stratification, although, from the absence of third- and fourth-century sherds and coins found on the surface of the site in general, this structure is unlikely to be later than the first decade or so after the middle of the second century. It would be

difficult to say whether this rather slovenly built bath served the scattered buildings, which appear to lie round about it, contemporaneously with the use of the main bath establishment, or whether it was put up as a makeshift when the running of the main bath had become impracticable. It is worth noting that the geometric, pattern-stamped flue-tiles of the main bath are here lacking among the fragments discovered, merely

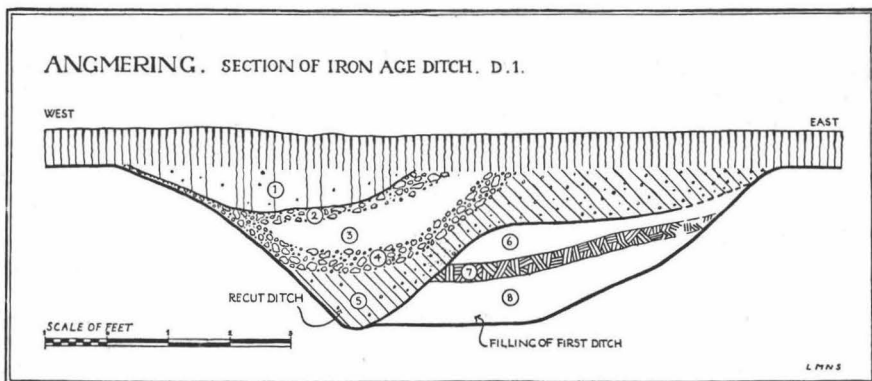


FIG. 3.

scored criss-cross designs being used. It would appear then that, at this period, the main bath-house had not yet been robbed.

A section across the Early Iron Age ditch is shown in Fig. 3 and the position of trenches across this ditch in Fig. 1.

The pottery from this ditch seems to form a single homogeneous group. There is a conspicuous lack of decoration, finger-tipping on the shoulder, or slashed and indented rims, only a single example of the former having been found (Fig. 4, 1). One piece of haematite polished ware has so far appeared. The forms are similar to those of sherds found at Park Brow¹ and Kingston Buci,² both in Sussex, amongst other sites, and com-

¹ 'Prehistoric and Roman Settlements on Park Brow', *Archaeologia*, LXXVI. 16, Fig. 4, &c.

² 'Prehistoric Remains from Kingston Buci', by Eliot Curwen, *S.A.C.* LXXII, Figs. 6-18, &c.

prise mainly a more or less debased situla shape. The group at Angmering therefore would seem to fall into line as forming part of the widespread Iron Age A culture of southern England.

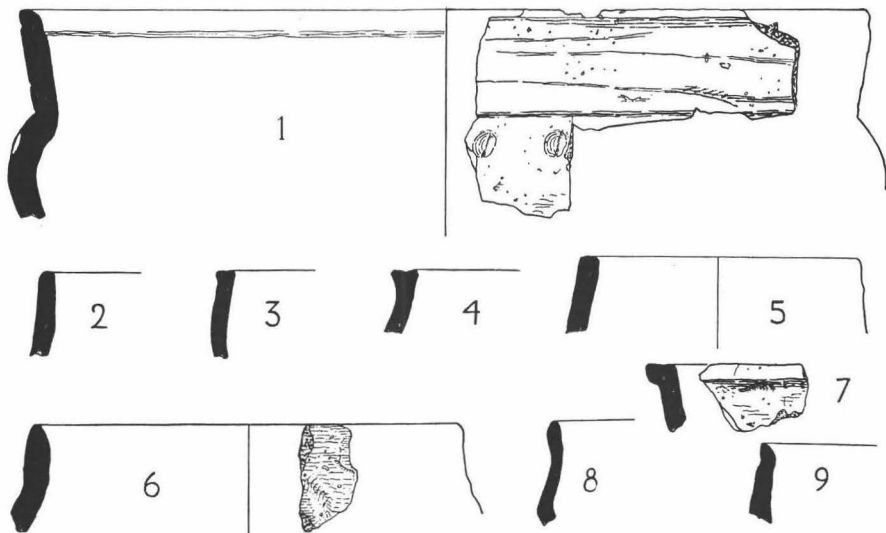


FIG. 4. POTTERY FROM ROMAN VILLA, ANGMERING. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

1. Top portion of a large situla-shaped pot with finger-tip decoration on the shoulder. The ware is a hard pink buff, very coarse, with considerable flint intermixture. From D. 1, level 2.
2. Plain rim of coarse black gritty ware, smoothed outside. Diameter 10 in. From D. 2, level 3.
3. Flattened rim, diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., of red ware with flint grit, burnt black outside. From D. 1, level 2.
4. Roughly grooved rim of black ware with flint intermixture. From D. 2, level 3.
5. Plain flattened rim of pink ware with flint grit. From D. 1, level 5.
6. Very rough rim of gritty red-grey ware. From D. 1, level 2.
7. Flat everted rim of red ware with flint grit. From D. 1, level 2.
8. Rim and part of carinated shoulder in brown gritty ware of finer texture than the preceding example. From D. 1, level 2.
9. Rim with slightly everted lip in coarse buff ware. From D. 2, level 2.

A small selection of the pottery found is shown in Fig. 4. The complete publication of the material from this Iron Age ditch and finds of the same period, which have been found underlying the Roman levels on other sites, will take place when the settlement has been more fully explored.

SUSSEX MONUMENTAL BRASSES

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

PART V

SINGLETON

Lost Brasses.

I. *Unidentified.* Cross, inscription, three shields. On wall of south chancel.

In an arched recess, 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 2 in., above a table tomb, are the matrices of a cross, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., an inscription, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., below which is a shield, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and two more shields, one on either side of the slab.

II. *Unidentified.* Achievement, and inscription. On wall of chancel.

In an arched recess, 3 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 ft. 11 in., above a table tomb, are the matrices of an achievement, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and an inscription, 17 by 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

STOPHAM

I. *John Bartelot, died 1428-9, and wife Joan: engraved c. 1460; shield, and two sons added c. 1630. Nave.*

These standing effigies, measuring 2 ft. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and 2 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., are badly proportioned. John Bartelot is in civil dress, he wears a doublet, long fur-trimmed gown, with full sleeves, narrowing to the wrists, and belted at the waist; half-boots, with pointed toes, fastened across the insteps, and hose. The head, executed in very poor style, was added c. 1670-80, and the figures partly re-cut. His wife Joan wears the 'horned' head-dress; a long gown with sleeves of the same pattern as those of her husband, with flat turned-back cuffs, belted at the waist; on the fold of her dress sits a small dog, with no collar; both effigies stand upon grass mounds.

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

Illustrissimi quondam Thom(a)e Comit(is) Arundelli(a)e hospicii
Thesaurarius Joh(ann)es Bartelot hic requiescit | humatus
cu(m) uxore sua Johanna quo(n)dam Will(elm)i de Stopham
filia qui quidem Joh(ann)es anno domini | M^oCCCC^oXXVIII^o sexto
die Februarii diem suu(m) clausit extremu(m) quor(um) ani-
mabus propiciet(ur) deus ame(n).

Translation: 'Here rests John Bartelot sometime Treasurer of the Household to Thomas, Earl of Arundel, with his wife Joan, daughter of William de Stopham, which said John ended his days on 6th February, 1428, on whose souls may God have mercy.'



¶ Uelcithin quodun elhonn eoung arundile hobru chelawreis jolies saricel he requere
honnans cu seuy fia rohans quodun ysill d' siphau lha na quere jolies anno domini
m. ccc. lxxv. cruce kno de sifwaga dem hui clante pterum quoy amurabi propurc drus ane



STOPHAM: JOHN AND JOAN BARTELOT.

On a small plate below the inscription are two sons, dressed in long capes, over doublet and hose; shoes with rosettes; these, with the shields, were added c. 1630; the shield above the heads of the effigies bears: *Sable three gloves pendant argent tasseled or*, for Barttelot, impaling: *Quarterly per fess indented argent and gules four crescents counter-changed*, for Stopham.

John was the son of Adam Barttelot, of East Preston and Stopham; he married about the year 1395 Joan, the eldest daughter and co-heir of William de Stopham of Angmering. He was Treasurer of the Household to Thomas, Earl of Arundel, whom he accompanied in his expedition to France in 1411. His eldest son and heir, John (No. II), married Joan Lewknor; his daughter, Joan, married John Threl (see Arundel, No. VII).

II. *John Bartelot, died 1453, and wife Joan; three sons, two daughters, and four shields, added c. 1630. Nave.*

Standing effigies, measuring 3 ft. 1¼ in. and 2 ft. 11¼ in. respectively; a new head was added to the man, and both figures partly recut c. 1670–80. John Bartelot has short curly hair, and a moustache; he is in armour, consisting of a gorget, breastplate, large pauldrons, arm-pieces, elbow-pieces of exaggerated size, gauntlets, with the finger-tips showing; a short skirt of taces, from which hang two large tuilles covering the thighs; a baguette of mail; leg-pieces, on which are engraved ogive lines or ridges; pointed sollerets, prick spurs fastened with straps; his sword hangs in front diagonally, suspended from a narrow bawdrick, the dagger is on the right, sloping behind; he stands on a grass mount. His wife wears the 'horned' head-dress, the stiffened band on the forehead nearly meeting the eyebrows; her dress resembles that of No. I; a dog, with a collar of bells, lies at her feet, on the folds of her dress, its mouth open.

The inscription, 2 ft. 5 in. by 3 in., is in three lines, in black letter:

Illustrissimis p(ri)ncipibus quo(n)da(m) d(o)m(ini)s Thom(a)e
Joh(ann)i Will(e)lmo Comitibus Arundell Consul prudens
Joh(ann)es Bartelot isto sub | lapide Jacet cui associat(ur)
Joh(an)na uxor eiusd(e)m q(ua)e quo(n)da(m) fuit filia et heres
Joh(ann)is leukenore Armigeri q(u)i quide(m) Joh(ann)es | anno
d(omi)ni M^oCCCC^oLIII^o me(n)sis Junii die p(ri)mo ab hac luce
discessit quor(um) a(n)i(m)abus p(ro)piciet(ur) deus Amen.

Translation: 'At one time wise counsellor to the most noble princes, the Lords Thomas, John, and William, Earls of Arundel, John Bartelot lies beneath this stone, and with him is joined Joan, his wife, who was formerly daughter and heiress of John Leukenore, esquire. The said John departed this life in the year of Our Lord 1453, on the first day of June. On whose souls God have mercy. Amen.'

Below the figures, on a plate 9 by 6 in., are three sons and two daughters, all standing; the eldest son has long hair and a moustache;



Johannes Bartelot armigerus quondam miles et locum in villa de Stopham in comitatu Sarum et parochia sancti Martini de sub
 Alipho Jacobi in villa de Stopham in comitatu Sarum et parochia sancti Martini de sub Alipho Jacobi in villa de Stopham
 Anno domini millesimo cccc lxxv in die mensis Junii anno ab hinc hactenus discretis quibus magis videtur hinc pueru.

STOPHAM: JOHN AND JOAN BARTELOT.

cloak, tunic, with wide collar; breeches, stockings, tied with ribbon at the knee; shoes; the second is similarly dressed, with his cloak over the left shoulder only; the third has no cloak; the elder daughter wears bonnet, ruff, farthingale, shoes; she holds an open book in her left hand; the younger is a child, in bonnet, full gown, and sash.

There are four shields. Nos. 1 and 2, over the heads of the figures, bear: Dexter, *Quarterly*; Barttelot, and Stopham. Sinister, *Quarterly*; I *Azure three chevrons argent*, for Lewknor; II *Gules three bucks' heads argent*, for D'Oyley; III *Azure two bars gemelles in chief a leopard or*, for Tregoz; IV *Or on a chief gules three roundles argent*, for Camoys; these are repeated at the base.

John was the son of John Barttelot (No. I). (*S.A.C.* xxvii. 42), 'In later life, the son, like the father, occupied some position of trust in connection with the great lords of Arundel, and served in parliament as Knight of the Shire, in the year 1434.' He fought at Agincourt. By his marriage with Joan, daughter and heir of John de Lewknor, he allied himself to one of the most ancient families of Sussex, and his descendants became entitled to quarter the arms of Lewknor, D'Oyley, Tregoz, and Camoys.

He had three sons, Richard, who married Petronilla Walton, (No. III), Thomas, M.P. for Midhurst in 1448, who married Elizabeth Oakhurst, and James, who married Alice . . .¹

III. *Richard Bertlot, Esq., 1482, and wife Petronilla, inscription; one son, one daughter, and two shields, added c. 1630. Nave.*

The effigies, 3 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and 2 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. respectively, were engraved earlier than the above date. Richard is in civil dress, with livery collar, and the staff of office between his hands. His hair is cut short above the ears, and he is clean-shaven; he wears a doublet, long fur-trimmed gown, reaching to the ankles, with bag-sleeves, a belt low round the hips, fastened with a buckle, the end hanging on the left side; pointed shoes; he stands upon a grass mound.

His wife wears a 'mitre' head-dress, with short veil, the hair drawn high up off the forehead into plain cauls, a long fur-trimmed gown, high-waisted, and belted, sleeves full, narrowing to the wrists. The inscription, 2 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 4 in., is slightly mutilated at the sinister end; it is in four lines, in black letter:

Dic O sarcophage quid celas tegmine petre:
 Ossa sepultor(um) p(ro)dent tibi carmina quor(um) |
 Nobilis Armigeri bertlot dicti q(ue) ricardi:
 Ac petronille q(u)a(m) desponsauerat ille |
 Hic comitis q(ui) semel fuit aula marchal arundell:
 M.d dementur x octo Christi ruit ann(us) |
 Pro q(uo) viro rogita c(on)iugetur sua spo(n)sa:
 Aureola(m) grat(is) his (con)ferat obsec(r)o Christus.

¹ For full account of the Barttelot family, with pedigree, see *S.A.C.* xxvii. 42-53.



STOPHAM: RICHARD AND PETRONILLA BARTELOT.

Translation:

'Say, O tomb, what thou hidest with thy cover of stone.
 The bones of the buried will give thee their epitaphs
 The noble esquire called Bertlot and Richard
 And Petronilla whom he married.
 He who was once Marshal in the Hall of the Earl of Arundel.
 Eighteen shall be taken from 1500, so runs the year of Christ.
 Pray for the husband, and let his wife too be added, (to thy
 prayers)
 May Christ graciously grant them, I beseech, a golden crown.'¹

At the base of the slab is a small plate, $6\frac{3}{8}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$ in., with one son wearing cloak, tunic, breeches, stockings tied at the knee, and shoes; and one daughter wearing bonnet, ruff, farthingale, shoes.

Two shields above the figures bear: Dexter, *Quarterly*; I Barttelot; II Stopham; III Lewknor; IV Camoys. Sinister, *Quarterly*; I and IV *Argent three cormorants' heads erect sable*, for Walton; II and III *Argent a double-headed eagle sable*, for Sygheston.

Richard was the eldest son of John and Joan Bartelot (No. II); he married Petronilla Walton, through whom the quarterings for that name on the Barttelot arms are derived. They had two children, John (No. IV) and Alice. Richard was a justice of the peace.

Illustrated in *Ashdown, Costume*, 184 (head of lady); *S.A.C.* XLII. 8 (head of lady).

IV. *John Bartellot, 1493, with inscription. Nave.*

The effigy was engraved c. 1630. John Bartellot, kneeling, turning to the sinister; he is in civil dress, and has long hair and a moustache; he wears a cloak with wide collar, tunic, narrow sash, breeches, jack-boots, and spurs. The original inscription, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{3}{8}$ in., is in three lines, in black letter:

Orate p(ro) a(n)i(m)a Joh(ann)is Bartellot filii et hered(is)
 Ric(ard)i | Bartellot de Stoph(a)m qui obiit xx^o die Noue(m)-
 bris | A(nn)o^o d(omi)ni m^oCCCLXXXIIJ. Cui(us) a(n)i(m)e
 p(ro)piciet(ur) de(us) amen.

Translation: 'Pray for the soul of John Bartellot, son and heir of Richard Bartellot of Stopham, who died the 20th November, A.D. 1493. On whose soul may God have mercy.'

John was the son of Richard and Petronilla Bartelot (No. III). He married Olive, daughter of John Arlote by his wife Isabel Sykston; they had three sons, John (No. V), Richard, who died at Tournay in France, and Thomas, who was ancestor of the Barttelots of Gloucestershire, and one daughter, Anne.

¹ See *Mosse*, 168.



V. *Inscription, John Barttelot, gent., 1525. Nave.*

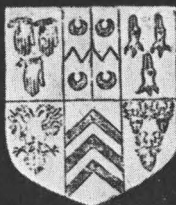
An inscription, 19 by 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., in three lines, in text, to John, son of John Barttelot by his wife Olive (No. IV):

Here lieth John Barttelot of Stopham gent^{sq} sonne of
 John Barttelot, who constantly depected this most tall
 life in y^e faith of Christ y^e first day of Apl. in y^e .16. yere
 of y^e raigene of king H. the 8th Anno Dñi. 1525

John married Katherine, sister of Sir John Dawtrey, of the Moor, Petworth; he died without issue.

VI. *William Barttelot, Esq., 1601, and wife, Anne Covert; inscription, and two shields. Nave.*

Standing effigies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., turned towards each other. William Barttelot is in civil dress; he has short hair, beard, and moustache; he wears a doublet, and long gown to the feet, with false sleeves.



HERE LYETH WILLIAM BARELOT ESQVIRE WHO
TOOKE TO WIFE ANNE COVERT BY WHOM HE HAD
ISSVE ROBERT BARELET. AND DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE XIIth OF IUNE 1601. AFTER HEE HAD LIVED 97
YEARES WHOSE SOVLE RESTETH WITH GOD.

STOPHAM: WILLIAM AND ANNE BARELOT.

His feet, and the upper part of his wife's effigy, were restored c. 1670-80. Anne wears a cap with the edge turned back, showing her hair; stomacher, farthingale, handsome under-skirt, and shoes. A small spaniel lies at her feet; the effigies stand upon platforms.

The inscription, 19 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., is in five lines, in roman capitals.

Above the figures are two shields, bearing: Dexter, *Quarterly of six*; I Barttelot; II Stopham; III Walton; IV Sygheston; V Lewknor; VI D'Oyley. Sinister, *Gules a fess ermine between three martlets or, an annulet on the fess for difference*, for Covert.

William, lord of the manor of Stopham, was the son of Richard Bartelot, who died at Tournay (1514), by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Gates; he married Anne, daughter of Giles Covert, of Hascombe, Surrey; they had one son, Robert, who married first, Mary, daughter of John Apsley, Esq., of Thakeham, and secondly, Barbara, daughter of Thomas Only, of Pulborough. William was an active magistrate for the county. He contributed considerably to the defence of the Sussex coast against the Spanish Armada; he died at the age of 97.

VII. *Richard Barttelot Esq., died 1614, two wives, five sons, and three daughters; inscription, three shields; brass engraved c. 1630. Chancel.*

Richard Barttelot is in armour of the Tasset Period, his two wives, on either side, are turned towards him; he is inclined very slightly towards the lady on his right, who appears to be the older of the two. Richard has flowing hair, a pointed beard and moustache; his armour consists of breastplate, with pointed peascod, pauldrons nearly meeting, arm-pieces, taces, with pointed ends; leg- and knee-pieces, sollerets, rowel spurs fastened with straps; instead of trunk-hose, an under-garment appears below the taces, and a turned back collar and cuffs of material are seen at the neck and wrists; the sword, supported by a plain bawdrick, hangs straight at his left side; the dagger hangs straight on the right; he stands upon a chequered pedestal; the brass is not cut away between the legs.

The lady on his right wears a long veil or calash, over a cap with vandyked edge, a ruff, a long gown tied at the waist with a bow of ribbon, lace edging on the bodice and cuffs; one shoe can be seen, with a low heel. The figure on his left is that of a younger woman, and the head-dress is of a lighter character, her hair curls at the sides; she wears a ruff, a long gown with low bodice, and a pleated partlett, two rose ornamentations in front, full sleeves, plain, turned back cuffs; the right shoe, with low heel, and the tip of the left, appear beneath the dress.

Below are the effigies of the children on two separate plates, $8\frac{3}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.; on the dexter side are four sons, and one daughter; over the heads of the daughter, and two of the sons, is a skull, showing they were deceased when the brass was laid down; one adult son is in Tasset armour, over knee-breeches, the other in tunic, breeches, jack-boots, cloak with collar; the two younger are in the same dress,



SUB HOC IN DNO REQUESCIT MARBOR RICVS BARTTELOT AR, HERES & NEPOS GVLIELMI BAPTTELOT AR, EX FILIO SVO WILCO ROÏTO & MARIA CONIUGE EIUS FILIA NATV MAGNA IOHIS APSLEY DE THAKEMAN AR, & RICVS & MARIA I Vxor (FILIA NATV ALIA RICÏ COVERT DE SLAWOHAM AR) 4th FILIOS, & VNA FILIA, SCLT GVALTERÏ, EDÏV, GVLIELMÏ, IOHÏM, & ANNÏ & EX ALTERA CONIUGE ROESIA (FILIA RICÏ HATTON DE THAMISDITTON IN COM. SVBBREY AR) 2th FILIOS & TOTIDEM FILIAS, VIZ RICÏ, ROÏTV, MARIA, & FRANCISCA, SVSCIPIT V. EX HAC VITA 6th DIE IYNIJ AN. RÏLAT 5VL 50, ANNOQ DNI 1614 VER^o XVI^o ECCLÏE. DE STOFHAM IN COM SVSSEX PATRONVS EMIGRAVIT



1614
Richard Barttelot
Arms as under, Barttelot
Barttelot qui obiit
Feb 1614 M.C.

STOFHAM: RICHARD AND MARY AND ROSE BARTTELOT, AND INSCRIPTION TO WILLIAM BARTTELOT.

but with stockings and shoes; the daughter wears a veil, bodice with basque, flowing skirt; all face to their left; on the sinister plate are two adult sons, in similar dress to those on the dexter side, with jack-boots; the two daughters are dressed as the previous one, the elder has an open book in her right hand; over the head of the younger is a skull.

The inscription, 2 ft. 11 in. by 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. is in eight lines, in roman capitals:

SVB HOC IN D(OMI)NO REQ(VI)ESCIT MARMOR(E) RIC(ARD)VS
 BARTTELOT AR(MIGER) HERES & NEPOS GVLIELMI BART-|TELOT
 AR(MIGERI) EX FILIO SVO VNICO ROB(ER)TO & MARIA CONIVGE
 EI(VS) [FILIA NATV MAXIMA IOH(ANN)IS APSLEY | DE THAKEHAM
 AR(MIGERI)], Q(V)I RIC(ARD)VS E MARIA I^A VXOR(E) [FILIA NATV
 MI(N)I(M)A RIC(ARD)I COVERT DE SLAVGHAM AR(MIGERI)]; |
 4^{OR} FILIOS, & VNA(M) FILIA(M), SC(I)L(ICE)T GVALTERV(M),
 ED(VA)R(D)V(M), GVLIELMV(M), IOH(ANN)EM, & ANNA(M), &
 EX AL-|TERA CONIVGE ROESIA [FILIA RIC(ARD)I HATTON DE
 THAMISDITTON IN COM(ITATV) SVRREY | AR(MIGERI)] 2^{OS} FILIOS
 & TOTIDEM FILIAS, VIZ: RIC(ARD)V(M), ROB(ER(T)V(M), MARIA(M),
 & FRANCISCA(M), SVSCE-|PIT & EX HAC VITA 6^{TO} DIE IVNIJ
 AN(N)O AETAT(IS) SVAE 50^O, ANNOQ(VE) D(OMI)NI 1614 VER(VS) |
 HVI(VS) ECCL(ES)IAE DE STOPHAM IN COM(ITATV) SVSSEX
 PATRONVS EMIGRAVIT.

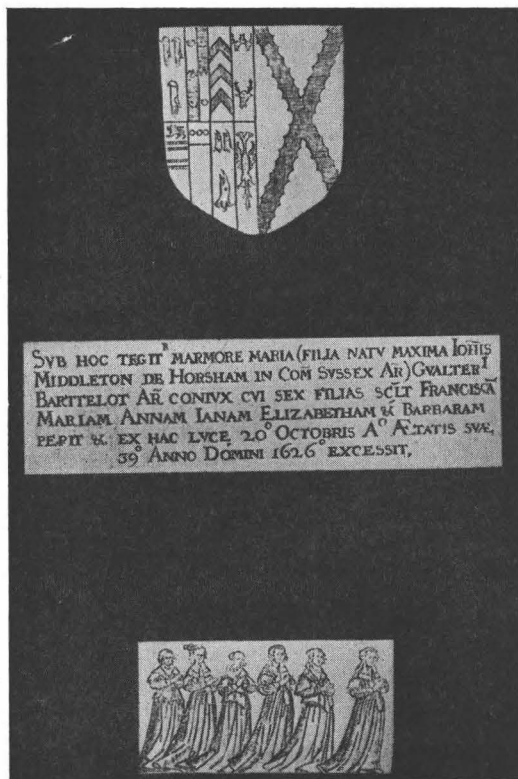
Translation: 'Under this stone rests in the Lord, Richard Barttelot Esq., heir and grandson of William Barttelot Esq., from his only son Robert, and Mary, his wife (eldest daughter of John Apsley of Thakeham, Esq.), which Richard by his first wife Mary (youngest daughter of Richard Covert, of Slaugham, Esq.) had four sons and one daughter, namely, Walter, Edward, William, John, and Ann, and begat by his other wife, Rose (daughter of Richard Hatton, of Thames Ditton in the county of Surrey, Esq.), two sons and the same number of daughters, namely, Richard, Robert, Mary, and Frances, and departed out of this life the 6th day of June A.D. 1614, in the 50th year of his age, (being) the rightful patron of this church of Stopham in the county of Sussex.'

Over the heads of the figures are three shields. The dexter bears: *Quarterly of twelve*; I Covert, II *Gules a fleur de lys argent*, for Aguilon; III *Gules a fess argent between three leopards' heads or*, for Vaver; IV *Gules two crescents or a canton ermine*, for Cooke; V *Lozengy argent and gules a fess sable*, for Rokesley; VI *Quarterly azure and gules a cross or in the 1st and 2nd quarters a cross-crosslet fitchy or*, for Burford; VII *Or on a chief azure three lions rampant or*, for L'Isle; VIII *Or a cross azure*, for Bohun; IX *Vaire a chief ermine*, for Bickworth (?); X *Party or and vert a lion rampant gules*, for Marechal, Earl of Pembroke; XI *Or five chevrons gules*, for Strongbow, Earl of Clare; XII *Sable three garbs argent*, for MacMorrough. The centre bears:

Quarterly of eight; I Barttelot; II Stopham; III Lewknor; IV D'Oyley; V Tregoz; VI Camoys; VII Walton; VIII Sygheston. The sinister: Azure a chevron between three garbs or, for Hatton.

(For Heraldry notes, see *Mosse*, 171.)

Illustrated in *S.A.C.* XLII. 16 (heads of ladies).



VIII. *Inscription, Mary Barttelot, 1626, six daughters, and shield. Nave.*

An inscription, $23\frac{1}{4}$ by $6\frac{3}{4}$ in., in six lines, in roman capitals:

Translation; 'Beneath this marble slab is buried Mary (eldest daughter of John Middleton of Horsham, in the County of Sussex, esquire), wife of Walter Barttelot, esquire, to whom she bore six daughters, to wit, Frances, Mary, Ann, Jane, Elizabeth, and Barbara, and departed this life on the 20th of October, in the 39th year of her age, A.D. 1626.'

At the base of the slab is a plate, $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., with six daughters, in flowing dresses of the period; some of them appear to have hoods

over their hair, and basques to their bodices; all have broad collars and slashed sleeves.

The shield, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., bears: *Quarterly of eight*; I Barttelot; II Stopham; III Lewknor; IV D'Oyley; V Tregoz; VI Camoys; VII Walton; VIII Sygheston; impaling: *Argent a saltire engrailed sable*, for Middleton.

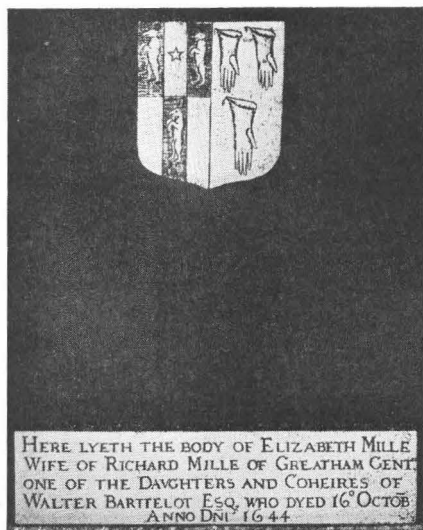
Mary married Walter Barttelot of Stopham, who died 1 January 1640; he was M.P. for Bramber in 1635; he repaired Stopham church and erected the east window, and was presumably responsible for the repair and embellishment of the brasses. They had six daughters, co-heiresses, Frances, Mary, who married her cousin Henry Barttelot of Stopham, Anne, Jane, Elizabeth, who married Richard Mille of Greatham, and Barbara.

IX. *Inscription (modern), Walter Barttelot, Esq., died 1640. Nave.*

A modern inscription, 24 by 6 in., in six lines in roman capitals, to Walter Barttelot (the husband of No. VIII), who was born in 1580, and died in 1640.

X. *Inscription, and shield, Elizabeth Mille, 1644. Nave.*

An inscription, 20 by $4\frac{5}{8}$ in., in four lines, in roman capitals, to Elizabeth, fifth daughter and coheir of Walter Barttelot (No. IX), by his wife Mary Middleton (No. VIII), and wife to Richard Mille of Greatham, gentleman:

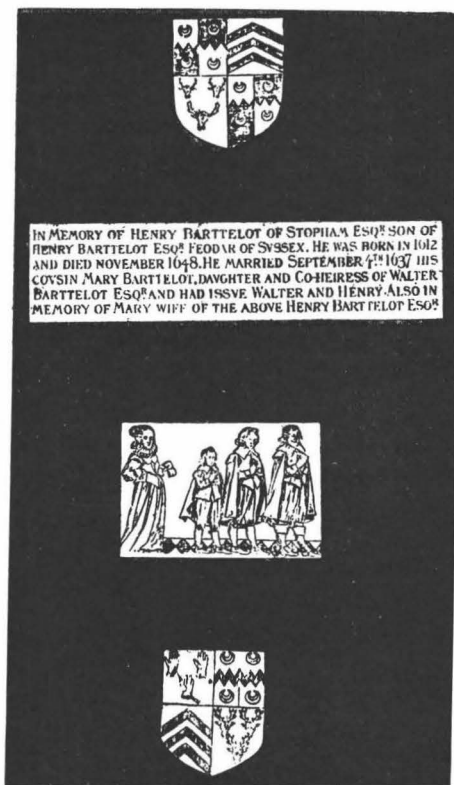


The shield bears: *Of six pieces argent and sable on each argent a bear sable muzzled lined and ringed or collared gules, a molet of difference*, for Mille; impaling Barttelot.

XI. *Fragments, three sons, one daughter, and two shields, c. 1630, now placed with No. XII.*

XII. *Inscription (modern), Henry Barttelot, Esq., died 1648. Nave.*

A modern inscription, 24 by 6 in., in six lines, in roman capitals, on the same slab as No. XI, to Henry, son of Henry Barttelot, feodar of Sussex.



XIII. *Inscription, William Barttelot, 1666-7, at the base of slab No. VII.*

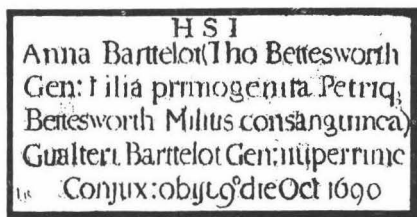
A small rectangular plate, $6\frac{3}{8}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., in five lines, in text, to William Barttelot, of Wisborough Green, son of Richard Barttelot, and brother of Walter (No. IX). William married Ann, daughter of William Strudwick.

H(ic) S(epultus) J(acet) Gulielmus Barttelot Gen(erosus) Filius Secundus Ricardi Barttelot qui obiit Feb(ruarii) (pri)mo 1666.

Translation: 'Here lies buried William Barttelot, Gentleman, second son of Richard Barttelot, who died 1st February, 1666.'

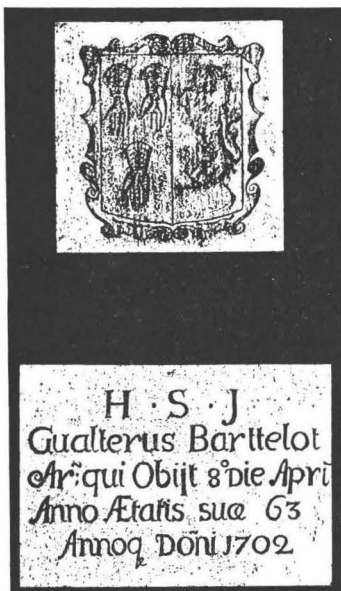
XIV. *Inscription, Anne Barttelot, 1690. Nave.*

On a plate, $9\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ in., an inscription, in six lines, in text, to Anne, wife of Walter Barttelot (No. XV).



Translation: 'Here lies buried Anne Barttelot, eldest daughter of Thomas Bettesworth, gentleman, and cousin of Sir Peter Bettesworth, Knt., late the wife of Walter Barttelot, gentleman.'

(*S.A.C.* xxvii. 44): 'Anne was descended from King Edward III, through Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and Eleanor, daughter of the Earl of Hereford and Essex.'

XV. *Inscription, and shield, Walter Barttelot, Esq., 1702. Nave.*

On a rectangular plate, $11\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$ in., an inscription in five lines, in text, to Walter Barttelot Esq., son of Henry Barttelot of Stopham (ob. 1648), husband of Anne Bettesworth (No. XIV), aged 63.

Translation: 'Here lies buried Walter Barttelot Esq., who died 8th April, in the 63rd year of his age, A.D. 1702.'

The shield, $8\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$ in., bears: Barttelot, impaling: *Azure a lion rampant per fess or and argent*, for Bettesworth.

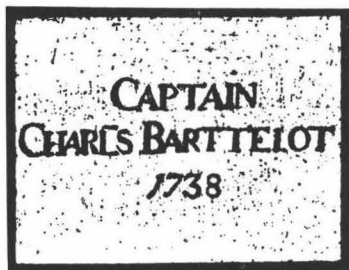
XVI. *Inscription, and achievement to Henry Barttelot of Fittleworth, Esq., 1710. Nave.*

An inscription, in four lines, in text, to Henry Barttelot of Fittleworth, Esq., brother of Walter (No. XV). He married Katherine, daughter of Nicholas Stonestreet.

On the same plate, 18 by 13 in., is the achievement, bearing Barttelot, impaling: *Argent on two bars sable three bulls' heads argent* for Stonestreet. Crest: a swan; below, the motto—'MATVRA'.

XVII. *Inscription, Capt. Charles Barttelot, 1738. On same plate as No. XIV. Nave.*

On a small plate, 5 by 4 in., an inscription in three lines, in roman capitals, to Captain Charles Barttelot, R.N., third son of Captain Walter Barttelot, by his wife Anne.



STORRINGTON

I. *Henry Wilsha, S.T.B., 1591-2, with inscription and text, scroll lost. Now on wall of chancel.*

A standing figure, much worn, facing to the dexter side. Henry Wilsha, B.D., is bare-headed and has a beard; he wears a ruff, a clerical habit, open in front, with false sleeves, the arms of the doublet coming through at the elbow; slippers on his feet; he stands upon a platform. A rubbing in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, shows the scroll issuing from his mouth on the dexter side, and the positions of the inscription and text reversed. The inscription, formerly at his feet, is $25\frac{1}{4}$ by 6 in.; it is in seven lines in roman capitals, the latter part being at the base of the slab on a separate plate, $23\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Between the figure and the latter part of the inscription is an extract from Job xix. 25 (Vulgate version).

Translations: 'Here lieth Henry Wilsha, B.D., pupil [? adopted son] of a certain Henry Wilsha, priest of Lichfield, at one time chaplain to the most noble lord, Lord Henry, Earl of Arundel, and the beloved friend of the most noble sons of the said Earl, Lord Henry Mautravers, Baron, and Lord John Lumley, Baron, patron of this church, under whose protection and guardianship he ever lived.'

He sank placidly to rest in the Lord, in the year	} (of his age of salvation of the month of February) (84 1591 10
--	--	----------------------

And at the last day I shall arise from the earth and shall be clothed again in my own skin, and in my own flesh I shall see God, whom I myself shall see, and my eyes behold, and not another. In my breast this hope is laid up.

This monument also in the course of the duty they owed to him his deeply devoted kinsmen erected.'

(Mosse, 1731): 'Wilsha was rector of Storrington from 1551 till his death. He also held West Grinstead from 1558 to 1585, and Westbourne from 1562 to 1592, and was made prebendary of Seaford in 1587. Further, he was chaplain to Henry, Earl of Arundel, and after, to his sons, Henry, Baron Maltravers, and John, Baron Lumley (to whom he was "most dear"), "patron of the church under whom he had always lived with protection and guardianship", as the inscription states. He was ordained at Lichfield 1535. It is averred he changed his views with his Sovereigns, and died at the age of 84 "in opulence if not in peace with God". He was a man of some ability, and was one of the very few preachers which the Diocese of Chichester then possessed. He was married and had two sons, the elder taking Holy Orders. His wife outlived him, dying in 1624; age unknown. Brasses to Elizabethan clergy are very rare.'

He was born at Buxton (Derbyshire); became a scholar of King's School, Canterbury; Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge, 1537-46; and was one of the original Fellows of Trinity College in 1546. In 1558 he became vicar of Wimbish in Essex.¹ His will is in P.C.C. 23 Harrington: it is dated 13 August 1589 (proved 24 March 1591-2) and directs that he shall be buried in the chancel of Storrington church under a marble stone bearing his name, age, and date of death, and the inscription—'Scio quod redemptor meus vivit, et in novissimo die (as above)'. He left £100 for a grammar school at Buxton, small bequests to the poor of Storrington and the neighbouring parishes; also 'one acre of land, commonly called Curfew acre, for the purpose of ringing the great bell in the parish of Storrington for half an hour every night from All Saints to the Purification'.

¹ Venn, *Alumni*.

HIC JACET HENRICVS WILSHA SACRÆ THEOLOG: BACALAVRIVS
 ALVIVS CIVIS DAM HEN WILSHA LICHELDIENSIS PRÆSBITERI
 QVONDAM INCLITISS: DNI DNI HENRICI COMITIS ARVNDL
 CAPELLANVS ATQ: NOBILISS: FILIIS EIVS DE COMITIS DNO
 HENRICO MAV TRAVERS BARONI & DNO IOHANNI LVMLEY
 BARONI PATRONO HVIVS ECCLIAE CHARISSIMVS SVB QVORVM
 PROTECTIONE AC TVTELA SEMPER VIVEBAT



& IN NOVISSIMO DIE DE TERRA
 RESVRRECTVRVS SVM & RVRSVS
 CIRCVDABOR PELLE MEA & IN
 CARNE MEA VIDEBO DEVM QVEM
 VISVRVS SVM EGO IPSE & OCVL
 MEI CIRCVMSPICIENT & NON ALIVS
 REPOSITA EST HÆ SPES IN
 SINV MEO

PLACIDE QUIEVIT
 IN DOMINO ANO

ÆTATIS SVÆ
 SALVTIS
 MENSIS FEBR:

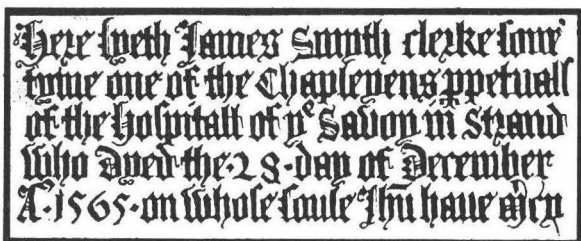
84
 1591
 10

HOC MONVMENTVM ET DEBITI OEFICII ERGO
 COGNATI EIVS DEVINCTISS: PP //

STOUGHTON

I. *Inscription, James Smyth, 1565. Mural, nave.*

An inscription, 12¾ by 5 in., in five lines, in black letter, to James Smyth, clerk, one of the perpetual chaplains of the hospital of the Savoy in the Strand:



(*S.A.C.* xxiii. 182): 'Whether this worthy belonged to any of the numerous Sussex families of Smyth, and if he did, to which, there is nothing to show. All that is known of him is what is here stated in his epitaph; a gentleman of the same name left a benefaction of £10 per annum to the poor of this parish.' The final phrase of commendation marks him as an adherent of the Roman Faith. He may have been chaplain to the Poles, or Pooles, of Lordington, as in his will (P.C.C. 2 Crymes) he leaves—'To my ladie Poole a fyne table Napkyn with blewe Clowdes', and 3s. 4d. each to Arthur, Thomas, Edmund, Gregory, and Henry Poole; also, 'To every servant in Lordington that taketh wages twelve pence apiece'. He left his 'shorte cloke' to the rector of Racton, and made bequests to his 'felowes' in the Savoy, Sir John Parke and Sir William Plason.

THAKEHAM

I. *Beatrice Apsley, 1515-16, with inscription. Nave.*

A standing effigy, 18¼ in., Beatrice Apsley wears the pedimental head-dress, the front lappets have a narrow border of ornamentation; a tight fitting gown with fur cuffs, a girdle with long end hanging centrally; the tips of her broad-toed shoes appear below her skirt; she stands upon a grass mound.

The inscription, 18 by 4¾ in., is in three lines, in black letter:

Hic iacet Beatrix Apsley mater Will(elm)i Apsley | armigeri que
obit primo die mens(is) February | A(nno) d(omi)ni M^oV^oCXV^o
cuius a(n)i(m)e p(ro)picietur deus ame(n).

Translation: 'Here lies Beatrice Apsley, mother of William Apsley, esquire, who died 1 February, 1515; on whose soul may God have mercy, amen.'

Beatrice was daughter of William Sydney, of Kingsham; she was the widow of . . . Knotsford, of Cheyney, and married Richard Apsley.¹



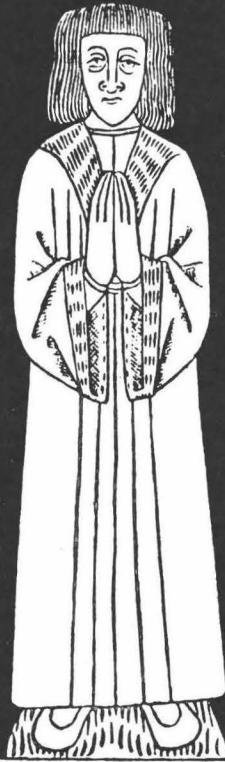
II. *Thomas Apsley, 1517. Nave.*

A standing effigy, 18½ in., Thomas Apsley has long hair, cut straight across the forehead, and is clean shaven; he wears a doublet, and long fur-trimmed gown; broad-toed shoes; he stands upon a grass mound. The inscription, 19 by 4½ in., is in three lines, in black letter:

Hic iacet Thom(a)s Apsley fili(us) Will(elm)i Apsley armig(er)i |
 qui obiit xi^o die mensis Septembris Anno d(omi)ni M(illesimo) |
 quingentesimo xvii^o cuius a(n)i(m)e p(ro)picietur deus ame(n).

Translation: 'Here lies Thomas Apsley, son of William Apsley, esquire, who died 11 September, 1517; on whose soul may God have mercy, amen.'

¹ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 183.



hic iacet Thome Apsley filii Willi Apsley armigeri
qui obiit xj die mensis Septembris Anno dñi m^o
quingentesimo xviij cuius anime propicietur deus amē

THAKEHAM: THOMAS APSLEY.

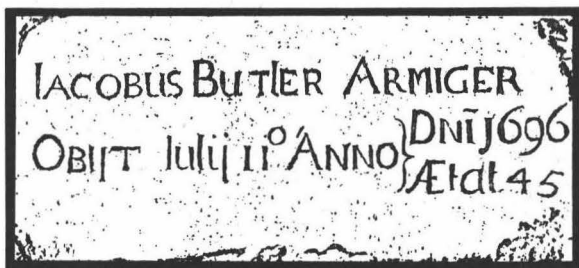
III. *One shield, Apsley, c. 1520; effigy, three shields, and inscription, lost. Altar tomb.*

An altar tomb to (?William) Apsley, containing the indents of an effigy, which measures 2 ft. 9 in., and three shields, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{8}$ in., two at the top of the slab, and one at the bottom dexter corner; the bottom sinister remains, and bears the Apsley arms: *Argent three bars gules a canton ermine.*

The rubbing in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, taken by the late Mr. Mill Stephenson in 1899, shows both the bottom shields, bearing the Apsley arms.

IV. *Inscription, James Butler, Esq., 1696. Nave.*

An inscription, $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 in., in two lines, in roman capitals, to James Butler, who died at the age of 45:



Fane Lambarde (*S.A.C.* LXXII. 926), writing in 1931, mentions 'In the altar piscina a loose escucheon'. This clearly belonged to this inscription and bore:—Azure three covered cups or, for Butler; impaling: Party or and azure on a chief gules three leopards' heads or, for Caldicott. James, son of James Butler of Amberley Castle, married Grace, daughter of Richard Caldicott, and niece of Edward Apsley.

TICEHURST

I. *Man in armour, c. 1370; inscription for John Wybarne, Esq., died 1489–90, and his two wives, Edith, and Agnes [1503]. Chancel.*

This brass was brought to light in June 1855, during repairs to the chancel, where it had lain hidden under the floor for over a century. The slab measures 5 ft. 2 in. by 2 ft. 3 in., and being narrow, the figures of the wives have had to be reduced in size in proportion to that of the man. Owing to the discrepancy between the date of John Wybarne's death and the character of the armour, it is supposed



TICEHURST: JOHN AND EDITH AND AGNES WYBARNE.

that the executors of Agnes Wybarne, who survived her husband, may have appropriated the figure of some deceased knight, and placed the disproportioned figures of his two wives by his side, with an inscription suitable to the period. The loss of the shield above the head of the knight removes a source of evidence. The figure, 2 ft. 10 in., used to represent John Wybarne is in armour of the Camail Period, he has a moustache, and wears a pointed bascinet, the vervelles being plainly seen; gauntlets, with knobs or gadlings, protecting the fingers; elbow-pieces; a jupon with scalloped edge, over a mail hauberk which appears at the arm-pits and lower edge; a handsome baudrick, worn horizontally, ornamented with maltese crosses; leg- and knee-pieces, pointed sollerets, gussets of mail at the insteps, rowel spurs strapped round the foot; the sword hangs straight at his left side, the hilt is mutilated; there is now no dagger; he stands upon a grass mound. His two wives measure 1 ft. 6 in. They are dressed alike, in pedimental head-dresses, the lappets of which are embroidered with a quatrefoil pattern; tight-fitting gowns with square necks, and turned-back fur cuffs; broad girdles, with a long central end, fastened to the short and broader end by an open clasp, showing the pattern crossing.

The inscription, 3 ft. by 2½ in., is in three lines, in black letter:

Orate pro A(n)i(m)abus Joh(ann)is Wybarne Armig(er)i Edithe
et Agnetis consort(um) | suarum qui quidem Joh(ann)es obiit
sexto decimo die Februarii Anno Rigni | Regis henrici Septimi
quinto quorum A(n)i(m)abus propicietur deus Am(en).

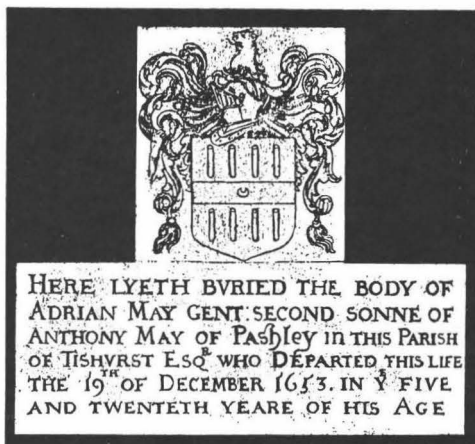
Translation: 'Pray for the souls of John Wybarne, Esq., Edith, and Agnes, his wives, which John died the 16th of February in the fifth year of the reign of King Henry VII. On whose souls may God have mercy, amen.'

John was the son of John Wybarne of Hawkwell, in Pembury, Kent, by his wife Agnes, daughter and heir of John Sidley, and the brother of Nicholas Wybarne, a knight hospitaller of Rhodes. He was possessed of considerable property in the parish, and was a great benefactor to the church. He married first, Edith Hide, by whom he had nine children, and secondly Agnes . . . widow of . . . Harris, who survived him, and by whom he had two children.

Her will was dated 20 February 1502-3, and proved 25 November 1503. She directs her executors 'to bye a convenient stone to laye upon my husband John Wybarne's grave, and myne, in the chancel of Tyseherst'. For information, and conjecture concerning the brass, see *S.A.C.* VIII. 17-26, and Hodson, *Ticehurst*, 53-4. Illustrated in *Connoisseur*, I. 165; *M.B.S. Trans.*, II. 224; *S.A.C.* VIII. 17.

II. *Inscription, with achievement, Adrian May, gent., 1653. Mural, south chancel.*

An inscription, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 8 in., in six lines, in roman capitals:

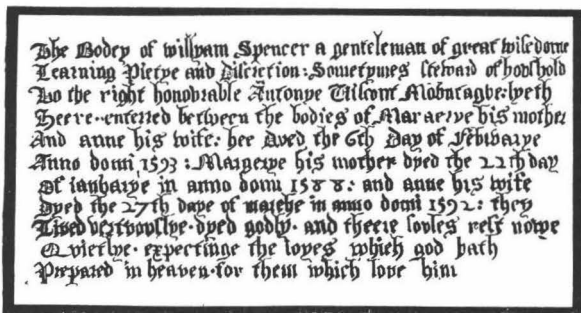


On a separate plate, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., is an achievement, *gules a fess between eight billets or*, with a crescent for difference, for May. Crest: a lion's head erased.

TILLINGTON

I. *Inscription, William Spencer, gent., 1593-4, his mother, Margery, 1588, and his wife, Anne, 1592. Mural, south aisle.*

An inscription, 17 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., in eleven lines in black letter to William Spencer, gentleman, steward to Viscount Montagu; also to his mother, Margery, and to his wife, Anne:

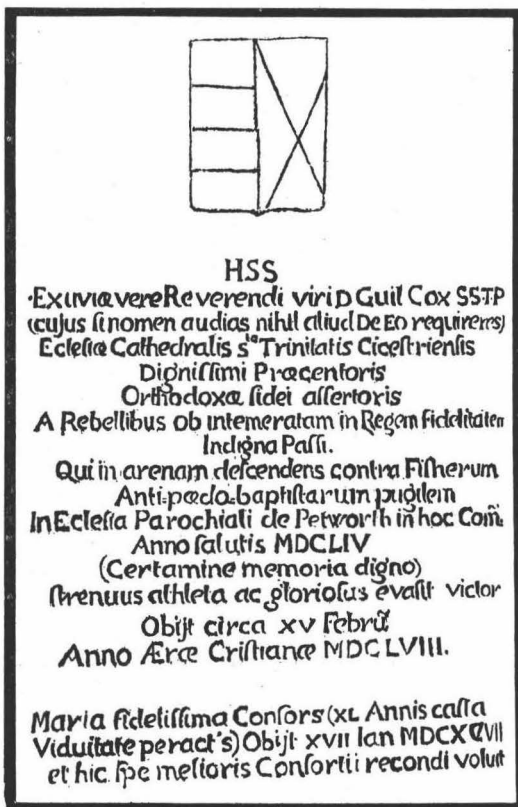


The Bodey of Willyam Spencer a gentleman of great wisdome |
Learning Pietye and Discretion: Sometymes steward of hovs-
hold | To the right honovrable Antonye Viscont Movntagve:

lyeth | Heere · entered between the bodies of Maraerye his
 mother | And anne his wife: hee Dyed the 6th Day of Febrv-
 arye | Anno dom(in)i, 1593: Margerye his mother dyed the 22th
 day | Of ianvare in anno dom(in)i 1588: and anne his wife |
 Dyed the 27th daye of marche in anno dom(in)i 1592: they |
 Lived vertvovsly · dyed godly · and there sovles rest nowe |
 Qvietlye · expectinge the joyes which god hath | Prepared in
 heaven · for them which love him

II. *Inscription, with shield, William Cox, S.T.P., 1658–9, and widow, Mary, 1697–8. Mural, south aisle.*

On a plate, measuring 1 ft. by 10 in., an inscription in sixteen lines, in text, to William Cox, precentor of Chichester, and another below, in three lines, to his wife, Mary, who survived him:



Translation: 'Here are buried the remains of the truly Reverend Doctor William Cox, Professor of Divinity (if you hear his name

you need ask no more about him). A very worthy Precentor of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity at Chichester. A champion of the Orthodox Faith, who suffered indignities at the hands of the Rebels on account of his fearless loyalty to his King. He entered the arena against Fisher, an Antipaedobaptist opponent, in the parish church of Petworth in this county in the year of Salvation 1654 (in a memorable debate) and like a glorious athlete came off the victor.

‘He died about 15 February in the year of the Christian era 1654. Mary, his faithful consort (after 40 years of chaste widowhood) died 17 January 1698, and in the hope of a better fellowship wished to be buried here.’

(See S. E. Winbolt, *Suss. N. and Q.* iv. 91–2.)

A shield, $2\frac{7}{8}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., much worn, at the top of the plate, apparently bore the arms of Cox,—*Or three bars azure on a canton gules a lion's head argent*, impaling: (?)

By his will, dated 6 September 1659, he desired his executrix, his wife Mary, to ‘cause my body to be interred in some publique place of Christian buriall without any other ceremony, since the use of the book of comon prayer and other rites of the Church of England (whereof I dye a member) are interdicted, then the meere tolling of a Bell, and without anie eating or drinkeing which I never understood at funerals and without the vanitee and ostentation of giveing promiscuouslie gloves and ribband’. (P.C.C. 125 Wotton.)

III. *Inscription, Charles Price, 1708. Chancel.*

An inscription, 5 by $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., in four lines, in roman capitals:

HERE LIETH Y^e BODY OF | M^r CHARLES PRICE WHO | DEPARTED
THIS LIFE | IULY 30th 1708.

Lost Brass.

I. *Inscriptions: Mary Hardham, 1601; Richard Hardham, 1664–5. Belfry.*

Burrell (Add. MS. 5699, f. 128): ‘on a Grave Stone inscribed in Brass in the Belfry,

Here lies the body of Mary Hardham daughter of William Hardham & Mary his wife who departed this Life June the third, 1601.

Here lies the Body of Richard son of William Hardham & Mary his wife, who departed this Life January the 14th 1664.

(Visited Friday June 5, 1778).’

TORTINGTON

I. *Inscription, Roger Gratwick, 1596. Mural, chancel.*

On a rectangular plate, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., four English verses, in roman capitals, followed by an inscription in three lines, to Roger

Gratwick, lord of the manor of Tortington Cheyneys, and ending with the name of, apparently, the engraver of the brass, his cousin, and executor, William Gratwick, of East Malling, in Kent:

BEHOVLD AND SEE A FREIND MOST DEARE.
 THE LORDE HATHE TAKEN HIM AWAYE,
 AMEND YOVR LIVES WHILST YOV BE HERE.
 FOR FLESH AND BLVDD MVST NEDES DECAY,
 ROGER GRATWIK LORDE OF THIS MANNOR OF TOR
 TINGTON CHEYNESSE AND PATRONE OF THIS CHVRCH.
 ENDED THIS MORTALL LIFE Y XXV DAY OF IULY 1596.
 MADE BY WILLVM GRATWIK OF EASTMALLINGE
 IN KENTT HIS EXECVTOR.

(*S.A.C.* xxiii. 185): 'This Roger Gratwick must have been the son of John Gratwick, of the Ham, in Angmering. He appears to have purchased the Tortington estate of John Apsley, who had bought it either of Henry, Earl of Arundel, or of his son-in-law, Lord Lumley. Having become possessed of the manor, he erected upon it the old manor house, called Tortington Place.

'Dallaway supposes him to have been the father of Sir William Gratwick, of Ulverston, in Lancashire, who was buried at Tortington in 1613, and whose granddaughter carried the estate by marriage, to Oliver Weekes, and whose grandson, member of Parliament for Arundel in 1702, sold it in 1706.'

It is stated in *S.A.C.* lx. 43-4 that the will of Roger Gratwick of Tortington, yeoman, dated 20 April 1596, was proved by William Gratwick 26 July.

TROTTON

I. *Margaret de Camoys, c. 1310, canopy, marginal inscription, shields, and devices, all lost. Nave.*

A recumbent effigy, 5 ft. 2 in. in height, the earliest known brass to a lady now remaining in England. It is a fine example of early fourteenth-century date.

The whole composition measures 7 ft. by 3 ft., the effigy, 5ft. 2 in.

Lady Margaret Camoys wears a wimple enveloping her face and neck, adjusted in such a way as to give a triangular outline to the face, a single curl of hair appearing on either side of her forehead which is encircled by an ornamented fillet; a veil, kept in place by two pins, covers her head, and falls over her shoulders; the loose cote-hardie has sleeves terminating below the elbows, showing the tight sleeves of the kirtle buttoned to the wrist; her pointed shoes appear below the drapery of her skirt, a small dog crouches between her feet.

Originally, nine small shields of arms decorated the front of the gown, but are now lost, and it is not known what the bearings were. The stone slab shows matrices of a cusped and crocketed canopy



TROTTON: MARGARET DE CAMOYS.

with side-shafts and pinnacles, eight shields of arms, and a border inscription in Lombardic characters; also the vacant spaces are powdered with marguerites and other devices which it is not possible to decipher.

The inscription was in Norman-French:

Margarete de Camoys gist ici Debe de sa Alme eit merci. Amen.

Compare with the brass to Joan, Lady de Cobham, 1320, Cobham, Kent. Margaret was the only child of John de Gatesden; she married first, John Camoys, and secondly William Paynel. See *Mosse*, 178.

While this identification has always been accepted, it cannot be regarded as certain. Margaret, daughter of John de Gatesden the younger (d. 1259) and granddaughter of John de Gatesden the elder (d. 1262),¹ inherited Trotton from her grandfather at the age of 16 and married Sir John Camoys. The marriage ended in the scandalous arrangement by which Sir John assigned his wife to Sir William Paynel, whom she married after her husband's death in 1298.² She died in 1310, but one would have expected her monument to bear either her maiden name (as an heiress of importance) or that of her second husband rather than that of her first husband, whom she had deserted. Her son Sir Ralph Camoys also married a Margaret (daughter of Sir William de Braose), who was dead before 1319, when he married again. The absence of any husband's name suggests the possibility that the lady commemorated was a daughter of Sir John and Margaret: they certainly had one daughter, Asceline, who was seduced, and afterwards married, by their butler, Thomas atte Wode.³ As the style of the wimple suggests an earlier date than 1310, being closely similar to that on the monument of Aveline of Lancaster (d. 1273) in Westminster Abbey, it is even possible that the lady was the mother or a sister of Sir John Camoys.⁴

Technically the brass is interesting, as the figure is composed of three plates brazed on to two battens which are sunk into the matrix. The battens are visible where some of the (presumably enamelled) shields have been picked out. The canopy was probably in two pieces joined by a vertical batten. This technique is peculiar to the earliest brasses and is another proof of the early date of this specimen. The whole was fastened into the matrices with pitch, and the absence of rivets has made it unfortunately easy to remove much of the design.⁵

The brass is illustrated in *Ashdown, Costume*, 79 (eff.); *Beaumont*, 61 (eff.); *Boutell, Br. and Slabs*, 81 (eff.); *Encycl. Brit.* IV, Pl. I, fig. 2, p. 434; *Geneal. Mag.* III. 549; *Johnston, P.M., Notes on Trotton Church*, Pl. 3; *Macklin, Br. of Eng.*, 28, and *Mon. Br.*, 6th ed., 77; *Memorials of Old Sussex*, 129; *M.B.S. Portfolio*, I, pt. 4, Pl. 2; *S.A.C.* XLII. 4 (head); *S.C.M.* VI. 217.

¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* I. 454, 706.

² *S.A.C.* LV. 31.

³ Assize R. 934, m. 13 d.

⁴ For this paragraph (as for many others) the Editor is responsible.

⁵ We are indebted to Mr. W. D. Peckham for calling attention to these points.

II. *Thomas, Lord Camoys, K.G. (1421), and Elizabeth his wife. Altar tomb, chancel.*

This is a very fine example of a Lancastrian military brass, and among the finest in the county. The whole composition measures 8 ft. 7 in. by 3 ft. 10½ in., the effigies 4 ft. 10 in. by 4 ft. 8 in. The figures are standing, the man on the sinister side. Lord Camoys is in armour of the Complete Plate Period; he has a short moustache, and wears a bascinet; a gorget, over which is the Collar of SS.; cuirass, shoulder plates (five on the right, and seven on the left); fan-shaped elbow-pieces, roundels protecting the arm-pits; a skirt of seven taces; leg-pieces, knee-pieces with extra plates above and below; pointed sollerets, rowel spurs strapped round the foot, the rowels lost.

His right hand is bare, and clasps the right hand of his wife, a gauntlet with divided fingers is on his left hand, which rests on the hilt of his sword, the latter had a pear-shaped pommel and straight quillons (now lost), it hangs straight at his left side, the dagger hangs sloping, on his right. An ornamental pattern decorates the gorget, roundels, scabbard, and the lowest tace. Below the left knee is worn the Garter. His feet rest on a well executed lion, full-face, and with tail raised.

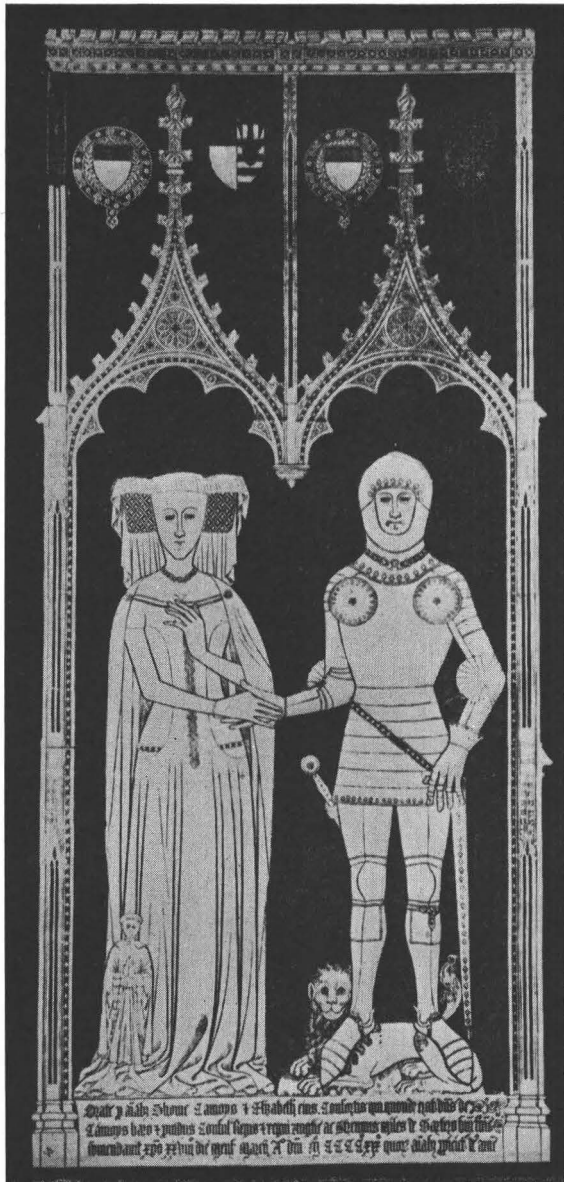
His wife, Elizabeth, wears an elaborate *crespine*, or early form of 'horned' head-dress; the hair is enclosed in richly ornamented square cauls, a veil is thrown over the head, and falls behind, away from the shoulders, the front of it appears to be crimped; a collar of SS encircles her neck; her dress consists of a kirtle, with tight sleeves to the wrist, a girdle round the hips, of the same pattern as her husband's bawdrick; a sideless cote-hardie, with short sleeves covering the upper part of the arm; a long mantle over her shoulders, fastened with a slide and two brooches; a handsome chain decorates the front of her dress; her right hand clasps that of her husband, and her left is raised to her breast; no hound lies at her feet as was usual. The small figure of their son, Sir Richard, who predeceased his father, stands at his mother's knee; he has short hair, and wears a long cloak, with broad collar, and surplice sleeves, turned back to show the fur lining over a belted doublet.

The figures stand under a beautiful example of a double canopy, with handsome side-shafts supporting an embattled entablature (compare Fletching) with short central shaft; the letter N, reversed, at the base of the dexter shaft, is the private mark of the engraver, the only instance of this in Sussex.

The inscription, 3 ft. 2 in. by 6 in., is in three lines, in black letter:

Orate p(ro) a(n)i(m)ab(us) Thome Camoys et Elizabeth(e) eius
 Consortis qui quon(dam) erat d(omi)n(u)s de | Camoys baro et
 pr(o)u(i)du)s Consul Regis et regni Angli(a)e ac Strenuus Miles
 de Gartero suum fine(m) | co(m)mendauit XPO xxviii die
 Mens(is) Marcii A(nn)o d(omi)ni M^oCCCC^oXIX^o quor(um) a(n)i-
 (m)ab(us) p(ro)piciet(ur) de(us) ame(n)

Translation: 'Pray for the souls of Thomas Camoys and his wife



TROTTON: THOMAS, LORD CAMOYS, AND LADY ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth. He was formerly Lord Camoys, a baron and wise minister of the King and realm of England, and a valiant Knight of the Garter. He commended his end to Christ on the 28th day of the month of March, A.D. 1419.¹ On whose souls may God have mercy, Amen.²

At the top, between the finials, three coats of arms remain, one is lost; No. 1 bears, within the Garter, *Or on a chief gules three roundels argent*, for Camoys; No. 2, Camoys, impaling: *barry or and azure a chief or with two pales between two gyrons azure and a scutcheon argent over all*, for Mortimer; No. 3 (within the Garter, with the motto, 'Honi Soit qy Mal y pense'), Camoys.

This is a rare example of the collar of SS. and Garter appearing on the same figure. Lord Camoys was a firm supporter of the House of Lancaster. He accompanied Henry V in his first expedition to France, commanded the left wing of the English army at Agincourt, and for his bravery was created a Knight of the Garter. He partially rebuilt Trotton church, and also the old bridge across the Little Rother, close by.² He married, as his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and widow of Sir Henry Percy ('Harry Hotspur').

The brass is illustrated in *Arch. Jour.* LVIII. 322 (gartered shield); *Ashdown, Armour*, 200 (elbow pieces); *Beaumont*, 65 (upper half of lady); *Boutell, Br. and Slabs*, 59 (effigies and garter); *Builder*, LIV. 30; *Camoys Peerage Case, Minutes of Evidence*, 1838, 31; *Connoisseur*, I. 167; *Dallaway*, I. 224; *Gawthorp*, Pl. 7, p. 30; *Geneal. Mag.* IV. 51, 52; *Haines*, 26 (engraver's mark); *Johnston*, Pl. 4; *Macklin, Br. of Eng.* 145; *Mason*, 3rd series, no. 38; *Memorials of Old Sussex*, 138; *Photo-lith.*, priv. printed by F. R. Fairbank; *S.A.C.* XLII. 7 (head of lady); *V. and A. Mus. List*, 1929, Pl. 15; *Woodman*, 7; *S.C.M.* VI. 217.

UCKFIELD

I. *John Fuller, gent.*, 1610, *inscription and shield. Mural, chancel.*

A standing effigy, 24½ in., facing to the dexter side; John Fuller has short hair, a moustache, and beard, and wears ruff, doublet, and trunk-hose, a long gown with false sleeves; high shoes tied with laces; he stands upon a round pedestal.

The inscription, 24½ by 10¼ in., is in nine lines, in roman capitals; below it, on a separate plate, 20½ by 11½ in., is a text in seven lines, with four English verses, in roman capitals.

At the top of the slab is a hatchment, bearing the Fuller arms—*Sable three bars gules, in chief a crescent between two fleurs-de-lys*. Below, on a scroll, the name IOHN FULLER.

The Fuller family was founded in Sussex in the sixteenth century by this John Fuller, a citizen of London; he and his family were connected with Uckfield for three generations; thence they removed to Waldron, where they ranked amongst the principal ironmasters

¹ The date is an engraver's error (MCCCCXIX for MCCCCXXI) for 1421; see *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, s.v. Camoys. ² *Memorials of Old Sussex*, 138.



HERE LIETH THE BODIE OF JOHN FULLER GENT LAY OF
 VIKFELD WHO DECEASED THE 6 DAYE OF APRILL AN 1610
 BEINGE OF AGE YEARES AND HATH GIVEN TO Y POORE
 OF Y PARRISH OF CHIDINGSTON IN KENT X SHILLINGS
 A YEARE FOR EVER TO Y POORE OF Y PISH OF PENS-
 HVST IN KENT X SHILLINGS A YEARE FOR EVER TO Y
 POORE OF Y PISH OF IFFELD IN SVSSEX X SHILLINGS A
 YEARE FOR EVER AND TO THE POORE OF Y PISH OF
 VIKFELD IN SVSSEX X SHILLINGS A YEARE FOR EVER

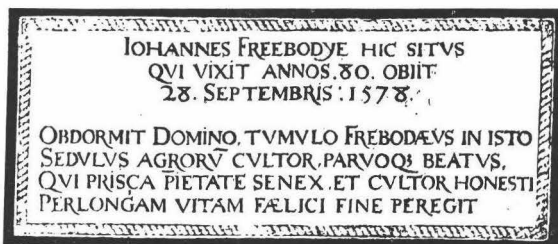
THIS IS THE MESSAGE THAT I HARD FROM THE
 BEGININGE THAT WEE SHOVL D LOVE ONE AN OTER
 NOT AS CAINE WHICH WAS OF THE WICKED AND
 SLEW HIS BROYER AND WHERFORE SLEW HE HIM
 BECAUSE HIS OVNE WORKES WERE EVILL & HIS
 BROTHERS GOOD MARVELL NOT MY BRITHREN
 THROUGH Y WORLD HAE YOU I JOHN 3 CHAP II 12 13
 NOW I AM DEAD AND LAYD IN GROVNDE
 AND THAT MY BONES ARE ROTTEN
 BY THIS SHALL I REMEMBED BE
 OR ELS I AM FORGOTTEN

of Sussex, and ultimately to Rose Hill, Brightling. They assumed the family motto 'Carbone et Forcipibus' (By charcoal and tongs) which is to be seen in a window in Brightling Church. (See *S.A.C.* xxv. 101-2.)

UDIMORE

I. *Inscription, John Freebodye, 1578. Nave.*

On a rectangular plate, $22\frac{3}{4}$ by 9 in., with a narrow ornamental border, an inscription in three lines, and four Latin verses in roman capitals, to John Freebodye:

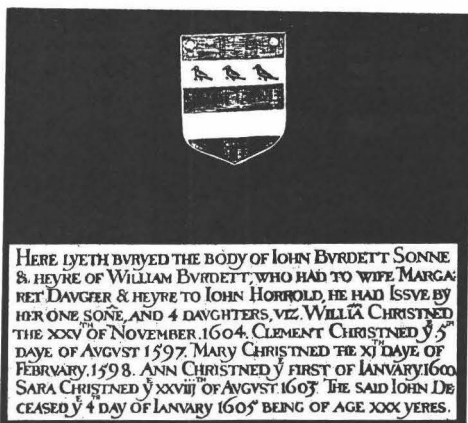


Translation: 'John Freebodye, placed here, who lived 80 years, died 28th September, 1578.

'In this tomb sleeps in the Lord, Freebodye,
A busy tiller of fields and happy with little,
A man grown old in venerable piety and one who
upheld honour,
He crowned a long life with a happy end.'

II. *Inscription, and shield, John Burdett, 1605-6. Chancel.*

An inscription, $20\frac{1}{4}$ by 8 in., in nine lines, in roman capitals:



Above, is a shield bearing the arms of Burdett—*Azure two bars or on the upper three birds gules.*

III. *Inscription, John Frebodye, 1612. Nave.*

An inscription, 18 by 5 in., in four lines, in roman capitals:

HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODY OF IOHN
FREBODYE WHO DIED THE XIITH OF MARCH
AÑO DÑI 1612. ÆTATIS SVÆ 57.
HODIE MIHI CRAS TIBI.

IV. *Twelve English verses, and epitaph, Sarah Brabon, 1626. Chancel.*

On a plate 16½ by 14 in., twelve English verses, with Latin epitaph, &c., in text, to Sarah, daughter and heiress of John and Margaret Burdett (No. III), and co-heir of her brother William; she married John Brabon, pastor at Udimore, who survived her; she died at the age of 24:

HEERE LYES IN ERD A CORPS, WHO WAS IN LIFE
HEIRE OF IOHN BVRDET, & MARGRET HIS WIFE,
COHEIRE OF WILL: BVRDET; THIS HIR BIRTH
BVT MVCH MORE GENTLE FOR HER GENVINE WORSH
IN PIOUS PRVDENT, PEACEFVLL, PRAISEFVLL LIFE,
FITTING A SARAH AND A SACRED'S WIFE.
SVCH AS IOHN BRABON (HEERE Y PASTOR STIL
WHOSE IOY OF LIFE DEATH IN HIR DEATH DID KILL

Quam pie obiit, Puerpera, Salutis: 1626

Die 14. Octobris Anno, Ætatis: 24

Sibi mature, at mihi cito;

THY REST GIVES MEE A RESTLESSE LIFE,
BECAVS THOV WERT A MATCHLESSE WIFE
BVT YET I REST IN HOPE TO SEE
THAT DAY OF CHRIST, AND THEN SEE THEE.

Pignus } Amoris } Posuit } IOH: BRABON
 } et } et }
 } Mæroris } Composuit }

Translation of epitaph: '... She made a pious end in childbirth, on the 14th of October in the year of salvation 1626, of her age, 24. For herself in ripe season, but for me too soon. . . . This pledge of love and grief was erected and composed by John Brabon.'

V and VI. *Inscriptions, Martha, 1635, and Margaret Jorden, 1636. Chancel.*

Two inscriptions, 12¾ by 4½ in., and 14 by 5 in., to Martha, daughter of William Jorden, of Udimore, and her sister Margaret,


who died at the age of four; they are in five lines, in roman capitals:

HERE LYETH Y^E BODY OF MARTHA
IORDEN DAUGHTER OF WILM:
IORDEN OF VDIMER WHO
DYED THE 26 OF IVNE
1633

HERE LYES INTERRED Y^E BODY
OF MARGARET IORDEN Y^E DAUGH
TER OF WILM: IORDEN WHO DYED Y^E
9 OF DECEM: IN Y^E 3^R YEARE OF HER
AGE ANNO DNI 1636

VII. *Inscription, with shield, John Freebody, gent., 1715–16. Nave.*

An inscription, 18 by 6 in., in five lines, in roman capitals:



HERE LYETH INTERRD Y^E
BODY OF JOHN FREEBODY
GENT^L OF KNELLSTONE DEPAR^{TED}
THIS LIFE Y^E 5 JAN^Y ANNO=
DOM= 1715 AGED 57 YEARS.

The shield bears the Freebody arms—*Gules a chevron argent between three hearts or*. The Freebodys were an ancient Sussex family residing for nearly 400 years at Knellstone, in this parish.

WALDRON

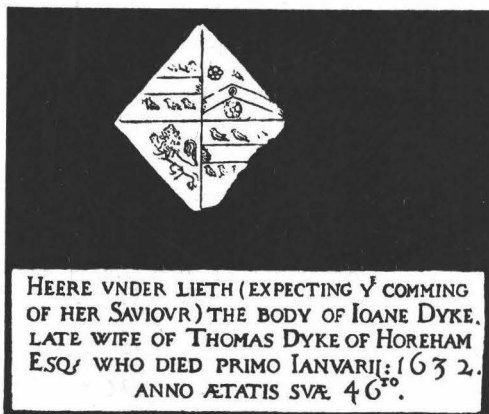
I. *Inscription (shield lost), Thomas Dyke, Esq., 1632. Nave.*

An inscription, 20 by 9½ in., in nine lines, in roman capitals:

HEERE VNDER LIETH (EXPECTING Y^E COMMING
OF HIS SAVIOVR) Y^E BODY OF THOMAS DYKE ESQ^R
WHO LEFT BEHIND HIM 3 SONS VZ: ABRAH^A, HERBERT
& THOM^S, AND 4 DAUGHT^S MARGERY IVDITH ELIZAB^H
& SARA: AL, W^{CH} HE BEGAT^T VPON Y^E BODY OF M^{RS}
IOANE WALSH DAUGHT^R OF THOM^S WALSH GEN^L: LATE
OF HOREH^A DECEASED: HAVING WTH HER IN MARIAGE
Y^E INHERITANCE OT HOREH^A. HE DIED 6^{TO} APRILIS
1632 SV^E 69^O.

II. *Inscription, with lozenge of arms, Joane Dyke, 1632-3. Nave.*

An inscription, 18 by 5½ in., in five lines, in roman capitals:



Above is a lozenge of arms, 7½ by 6¾ in., bearing: I and IV *Argent a fess between six martlets sable*, for Walsh; II *Argent a chevron between three roses gules an annulet or*, for Ward; III *a lion rampant*, for On a chalice given to the church 'by', or rather in memory of, her in 1638 these arms are impaled with those of Dyke (*S.A.C.* LV. 216).

III. *Inscription, with shield, Abraham Dyke, Esq., 1632. Nave.*

An inscription (now lost), 16 by 4½ in., in four lines, in roman capitals, to Abraham, eldest son of Thomas Dyke (No. I), by his wife, Joan Walsh (No. II), aged 24. The following is copied from a rubbing in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries:

HEERE AT HER FEETE LIETH THE | BODY OF ABRAHAM DYKE ESQ
WHO | DIED 15^{TO} DIE OCTOBER 1632. | ANNO ÆTATIS SVÆ 24.

The shield, 5½ by 4¾ in., above the inscription, bears: *Or three cinquefoils sable*, for Dyke, impaling Walsh.

Horsfield (Hist. of Suss. I. 361) records this brass.

WARBLETON

I. *Inscription, John and Joan Prestwyk, engraved c. 1430. Now on sill of window, chancel.*

An inscription, 26 by 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., in black letter, to John and Joan Prestwyk, parents of No. II.



Orate p(ro) a(n)i(m)ab(us) Joh(ann)is Prestwyk P(at)ris Wil(e)lmi Prestwyk Clerici et Johanne | consortis su(a)e (m)a(t)ris predi(ct)i Wil(e)l(m)i Prestwyk. Quoru(m) a(n)i-(m)ab(us) p(ro)piciet(ur) deus Amen.

Translation: 'Pray for the souls of John Prestwyk, father of William Prestwyk, clerk, and of Joan his wife, mother of the said William Prestwyk. On whose souls may God have mercy. Amen.'

II. *William Prestwyk, 1436. Chancel.*

This is one of the finest ecclesiastical brasses in the county. The whole composition measures 8 ft. 10 in. William Prestwyk, priest, 4 ft. 5 in., is in processional vestments; he has short hair and is tonsured; he wears a cassock, surplice with wide sleeves, fur almuce, and cope fastened at the neck with a morse engraved with the word 'credo', the remainder of the quotation as it occurs in the Office *Vigils of the Dead*, being continued on the orphreys; the text engraved on the orphreys is in black letter, in finely cut raised letters; on the sinister: 'Quod redemptor meus vivit Et in nouissimo die de terra', on the dexter: 'Surrecturus sum Et in carne mea videbo deum sa(l)uatorem meum.' ('I believe that my Redeemer liveth, and in the last day I shall rise again from the earth, and in my flesh I shall see God my Saviour.') The figure stands under a handsome canopy, cusped and crocketed, the finial being formed of a nest with a pelican 'in her piety', feeding her young with her blood; above is a scroll bearing the words: 'Sic Xps dilexit nos' (So Christ loved us). The pinnacles and part of the side-shaft are lost. The slab is surrounded by a marginal inscription, in black letter, with the emblems of the four evangelists at the corners. The lost portions of the inscription, which is in Leonine hexameters, are in square brackets:

Wil(e)lm(u)s Prestwyk. mundi vacca culmina plausus: Linqvens nunc iacet hic sub duro marmore clausus Vir constans [patiens. humilis devotus amenus Justitiam faciens. Xpm luet omnis egenus] Clerus eum flebit. Vulgus plus corde dolebit Curia lugebit. tanto quia patre carebit: Prouidus ille fuit. consultis

normula morum: Prodolor ecce ruit . Pater et tutor minorum:
 Extensis membris . Vehit hinc lux prima nouembris [Anno
 millesimo . qua]ter C . ter duodeno Totum peccamen sibi cristus
 dealeat . Amen.

Translation:

¹ Leaving the fleeting honours of this world to die,
 Beneath this marble hard doth William Prestwyk lie;
 A constant, patient, humble man, devout, urbane,
 And just to all. The Poor a mighty loss sustain.
 Clergy will weep, and common people deeply mourn,
 So great a father from his much-loved college torn;
 This rule of holy life, the weakest men's defence,
 This man of councils wise, alas! is hurried hence.
 His outstretched corse lies buried here; his vital breath
 November's earliest coming morn exchanged for death
 When fourteen hundred years their course had gone about,
 And three times twelve. May Christ his every sin blot out.
 Amen'

(*Mosse*, 182): 'William was the son of John Prestwyk, who with his wife Joan, was buried at Warbleton, and to whose memory William placed a Brass in that church. In 1414 William became rector of Warbleton, and nine years later, became Dean of the College of St. Mary in the Castle, Hastings. In 1424 he was appointed Clerk of the Parliament, receiving a grant of £40 out of the issues of the Hanaper² of the Chancery till he should be provided by the King with a competent benefice. This happened in 1430 when he was presented to the Rectory of All Saints, Hastings, and it was probably during his tenure that the present noble church was built. He was also a Master of the Chancery.' The brass is illustrated in *Alcuin Club Colls.* xxii. 54 (eff.); *Boutell, Series* (3 plates); *Haines*, 177; *S.A.C.* II. 309; *Woodman*, 52.

WARMINGHURST

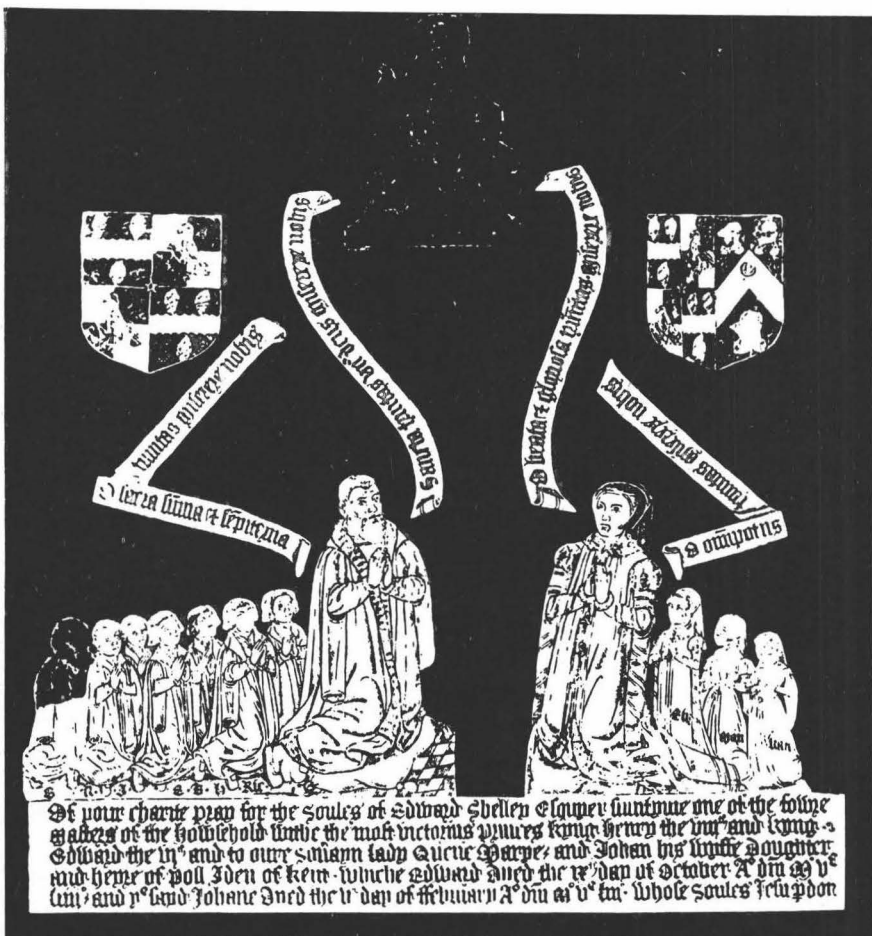
I. *Edward Shelley, Esq.*, 1554, and wife *Joan*, 1553-4, with seven sons and three daughters; four scrolls, and two shields. *Mural, chancel.*

On a quadrilateral plate, 3 ft. by 2½ ft., under an arched recess, are two kneeling figures, 12 in., turned half-front with their children kneeling behind them. Edward and Joan Shelley kneel on cushions opposite to each other (no prayer desk). Edward has short hair, a long beard, and a moustache; he wears a doublet, with frills at the wrists, under a long furred gown with false sleeves; low shoes, with straps; his seven sons kneel behind him similarly attired, the upper half of the seventh son is lost; the initial letter of their Christian

¹ *S.A.C.* II. 308.

² An Office of the Court of Chancery.

names is engraved below each figure, viz. Ric., H, T, E, J, R, G. His wife wears a near approach to the Stuart cap, the centre of the frontlet is depressed, the lappets fall over the cheeks; the long waistless



WARMINGHURST: EDWARD AND JOAN SHELLEY.

fur-lined gown is cut with arm openings and has false sleeves, it is fastened down the centre with three bows, the sleeves of the under-dress are puffed and slashed, and have frills at the wrists; her train falls over her feet; her eldest daughter is dressed like her, the two younger in dresses gathered at the waist, and open in front to show the under-skirt; all three wear the Stuart cap. Their names are

engraved on their skirts, viz.: Eliz(abeth), Mary, Kate. The inscription, 2 ft. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., is in five lines in black letter:

Of your charite pray for the soules of Edward Shelley Esquyer
sumtyme one of the fowre | Masters of the Howsehold withe the
most victorius Princes Kyng Henry the VIIIth and Kyng |
Edward VIth and to oure Sou'ayn lady Quene Marye, and Johan
his wyffe Doughter | and heyre of Poll Iden of Kent whiche
Edward Dyed the ixth day of October A^o dñi M^o V^o | LIII^o, and
y^e sayd Johane Dyed the vth day of February A^o dñi M^o V^o LIII^o.
whose Soules Jesu p(ar)don.

There are four mouth-scrolls; from the man: 'Sancta tr(i)nitatis un(us) deus miserere nobis' (Holy Trinity, one God, have mercy upon us); from the wife: 'O beata et gloriosa trinitas Miserere nobis' (O blessed and glorious Trinity, have mercy upon us); above the sons: 'O sacra su(m)ma et se(m)piterna trinitas Miserere nobis' (O holy, mighty, and everlasting Trinity have mercy upon us); above the daughters: 'O om(n)ipot(e)ns trinitas Miserere nobis (O Almighty Trinity, have mercy upon us). The representation of the Holy Trinity at the top of the slab is lost. There were two shields above the scrolls; the dexter bears: *Quarterly* I and IV Shelley; II and III Michelgrove; the sinister: *Quarterly* I and IV Shelley, II and III Michelgrove, impaling: *Azure a chevron between three helmets or*, for Iden. These two shields were stolen from the church in June 1931, the dexter one being returned about a month later to the Bishop of Lewes. Edward was the son of John Shelley (*ob.* 1526), and Elizabeth daughter of John Michelgrove, and brother to Sir William Shelley, the Judge. Joan was the daughter and heiress of Paul Iden; there is a brass to Paul Iden, 1514, at Peshurst, Kent. The brass is illustrated in *S.A.C.* XLII. 14 (head of lady); *S.C.M.* iv. 718.

WESTHAM

I. *Inscription, Elizabeth Stonstreet, 1644. North aisle.*

An inscription, 17 by 7 in., in six lines in roman capitals:

HERE·LYETH·BVRIED·ELIZABETH·DAUGHTER
OF·WILLIAM·HAMOND·OF·THIS·PARISH·GEN^T
SHE·WAS·THE·LOVING·AND·BELOVED·WIFE·OF
HENRY·STONSTREET·CITTIZEN·AND·MERCER
OF·LONDON:·AND·DEPARTED·THIS·LIFE
THE·6TH·DAY·OF·MAY·ANNO·J644

WHATLINGTON

I. *Inscription, Alice Dunck, 1627. Mural, nave.*

An inscription, $15\frac{3}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{4}$ in., in six lines, in roman capitals:

HERE LYETH^E BODY OF ALICE DVNCK WIEE,
 TO RICHARD DVNCK OF VINE HALLE IN THE
 PISHE OF WHATLINGTON GENT BEINGE ONE OF
 Y^E DAUGHTERS OF IOHN MICHELBOVRNE, OF CHICH
 ESTER ESQ^R WHO DECEASED Y^E 22 OF APRILL
 A^O DNI. 1627 & IN THE YERE OF HER AGE 64.
 BLESSED ARE THOSE THAT DIE IN THE LORD FOR
 THEY SHALL REST FROM THEIR LABOVS.

WILLINGDON

I. *John Parker, Esq., of Ratton, 1558, and wife Joan (effigy lost), died 1517, one shield. North aisle, Ratton Chapel.*

John Parker, $19\frac{1}{2}$ in., is apparently standing, but behind his head is a helm, he faces slightly to the sinister, legs apart as if walking; the brass is not cut away behind the legs. He is bare-headed, has long hair and a small moustache. His armour consists of a mail standard, breastplate with placates, scroll-shaped pauldrons, with perpendicular pike-guards (the dexter being larger than the sinister); arm-pieces, coutes of several plates, frills at the neck and wrists; there is a gusset of mail at the right arm-pit; three taces, from which hang two short tassets, over a mail skirt, a baguette of plate; leg-pieces, large knee-pieces with a scroll-shaped pattern, and back-plates; small sabbatons, large prick spurs strapped to the instep; a narrow belt round the waist supports the sword, which has a round pommel, and hangs straight at the left side; there is no dagger; he stands upon a small mount. The effigy of his wife Joan is lost. At the bottom of the slab is an inscription, 25 by 5 in., in four lines, in black letter:

Pray for the soule of Johñ Parker Esquyer and Johañ hys | wyfe
 whych Johñ decessed the fyrste day of October An^o dñi m^o v^c |
 lviiij and the sayd Johañ hys wyfe decessed the syxte day of |
 November An^o dñi m^o v^c xvii. Whose Soules Jhesu haue m(er)cy.

Above the figures is a shield, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 in., bearing: *Azure fretty and a fess or, differenced with a crescent*, for Parker. (Mosse, 190): 'Parker was deputy and lieutenant to George Boleyn, Lord Rochfort, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.' He married first Jane Farnefold,



pray for the soule of John Parker Esquire and Johan his
 wyfe whiche John deceided the tenth day of October an^o d^m of h^e
 l^o and the said Johan was wyfe deceided the tenth day of
 November an^o d^m of h^e xv. whose soules shew haue g^o



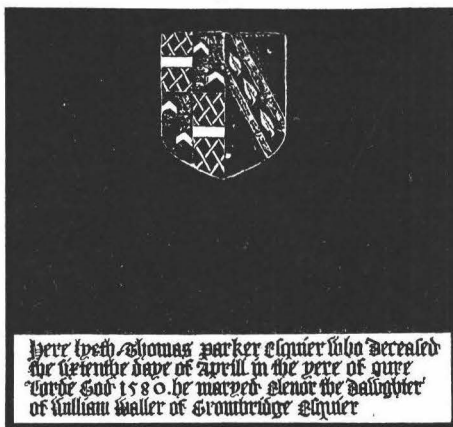
WILLINGDON: JOHN [AND JOAN] PARKER. [Detail]

and secondly, Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Sackville of Buckhurst, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir Edward Gage, Knt., of Firle. (See W. Firle, No. III.)

The brass is illustrated in *Girls' Own Paper*, xv. 26; *S.C.M.* III. 564.

II. *Inscription, and shield, Thomas Parker, Esq., 1580. North aisle, Ratton Chapel.*

An inscription, $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., in four lines, in black letter, to Thomas Parker of Ratton, Esq.; he married Eleanor, daughter of William Waller, of Groombridge; they had two sons and one daughter. There is an alabaster monument to 'Mrs. Elinor Parker' on the east wall of the Chapel. She died in 1598, at the age of 82:



Here lyeth Thomas Parker Esquier who Deceased | the sixtenth
daye of Aprill in the yere of oure | Lorde God 1580. he maryed
Elenor the Dawghter | of William Waller of Grombridge
Esquier.

The shield, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., bears: *Quarterly*, I and IV Parker; II and III *Quarterly*, 1 and 4, *Sable a chevron or between 3 hanks of cotton argent*, for Parker of Ratton;¹ 2 and 3, *Argent a bend gules between 6 rooks sable*, for Rakley; impaling: Waller, *Sable three walnut leaves or between two bendlets argent*.

Thomas Parker, by his wife Eleanor, had a son, Sir Nicholas, ob. 1619, to whom there is an alabaster monument in the Ratton Chapel.

¹ Although these arms are said to be for Parker and to have been confirmed to John Parker shortly before his death (*Genealogist*, N.S. xxiii. 126), it seems more probable that they were confirmed as quarterings long used by the family but of unknown derivation—probably through an heiress of some branch of the Cotton family.—*Editor*.

III. *Inscription, Robert Parker, 1618-19. Palimpsest, loose in vestry, formerly mural, on hinge.*

An inscription, 16 by 4½ in., in four lines, in roman capitals: to Robert Parker, son of Sir Nicholas Parker.

HERE LYES THE BODY. OF M^R ROBERT
PARKER THIRD SONNE TO S^R NICHOLAS
P^KER OF WALLINGTON K^T WHO DIED Y^E 22
OF IAN: 1618 BEING 18 YEARES OF AGE.

On the reverse side of the plate is a portion of another inscription, dated 1618, in five lines, in roman capitals:

IN ASSURED HOPE OF A BETTER: THE 16 OF APRILL | 1618 IN THE
17TH YEARE OF HIS AGE | De seipso | CÆLICA QVÆ VIVO DEDERAT
SPES GAVIDIA (CHRISTO | AVSPICE) IAM CVM SPES DESINIT ESSE
FRVOR.

Translation: 'On earth I dreamed of heavenly bliss, Christ guiding me; now dreaming's past and heaven is reality.'

WINCHELSEA

I. *Civilian, c. 1440, feet, inscription, and shields lost. Chancel.*

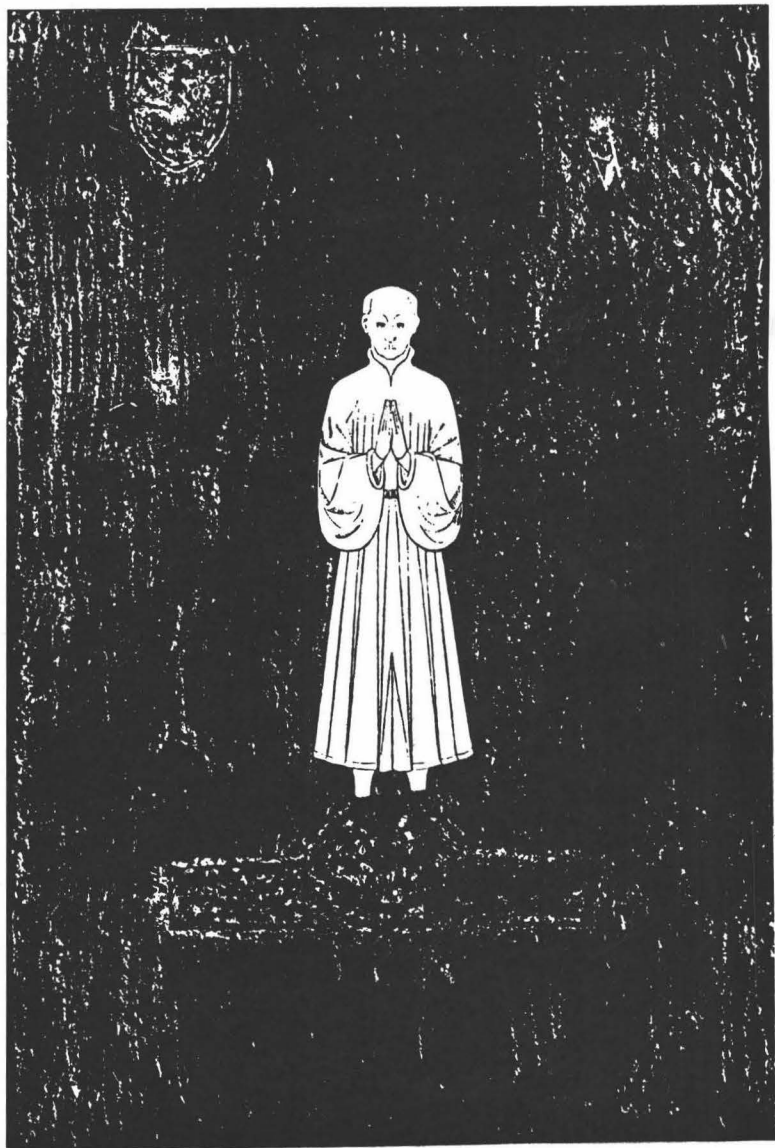
A standing effigy, 2 ft. ¾ in., to a civilian; he has short hair, and is clean-shaven; he wears a long gown nearly to the ankles, with bag-sleeves, and a narrow, ornamented belt; his feet are lost; the inscription and two shields are also lost. (Compare New Shoreham.)

II. *Inscription, Margaret Jorden, 1636. Chancel.*

An inscription measuring 19 by 12¼ in.:

HERE LYETH Y^E BODY OF MARGERET JORDEN
LATE WIFE OF IEREMY JORDEN OF WINCHELSEA
WHO HAD ISVE BY HIM 3 DAUGHTERS MAR-
GERET ALSE AND MARTHA, SHEE DEPARTED
THIS LIFE THE 2. OF APRILL 1636
ÆTATIS. SVÆ 63.

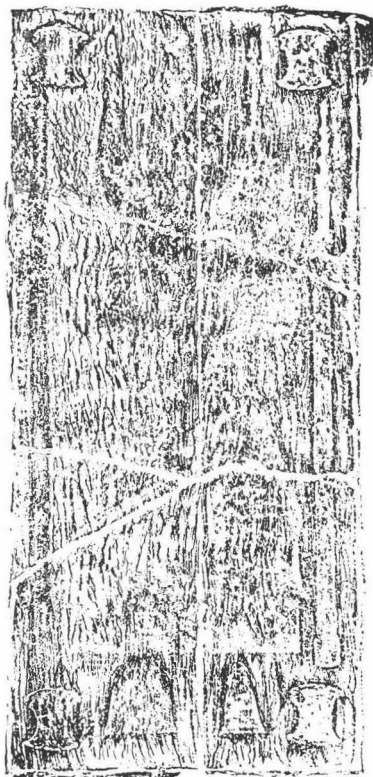
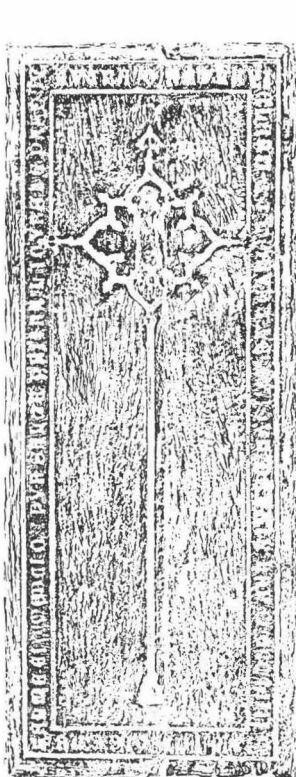
*Is not (Deare Samiel) a Stone can deck thy hearse
Or can thy worth Lodge in a narrow verse
No (pious Matron) This in grauen breathe
Is not to speake thy life but weepe thy death
And is here Laid by the ingenuous trust
Of a Sad Husband in honour to thy Dust*



WINCHELSEA: UNIDENTIFIED.

*Lost Brasses.*I. *Reynaud Alard, 1354. South aisle.*

A fine cross, with an effigy in the head, and marginal inscription in Lombardic letters. The whole composition measures 5 ft. 7 in. by 3 ft., the effigy measures 14 inches. The inscription reads:



Reynaud Alard q'i morut le 15 jour d'April MCCCLIII gist ici. Dieu de s'alme ait merci q'i pour s'alme priera L jours de pardon auera.

Translation: 'Reynold Alard who died the 15th day of April 1354 lies here. God have mercy on his soul. Whoever shall pray for his soul shall have a pardon of fifty days.'

II. *Two effigies under a canopy, with shields, late 15th century.*

In the south aisle there is a matrix, 5 ft. by 3 ft. 3 in., very much mutilated, showing four shields of arms, portions of a double canopy and side-shafts, with four children at the bottom of the slab.

WISTON

I. *Sir John de Braose, 1426, marginal inscription, &c. South chancel.*

This unusually interesting brass is one of the finest in Sussex. The effigy is in perfect preservation. The whole composition measures 7 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 3 in., the effigy 4 ft. 10 in. Sir John de Braose is in armour of the Complete Plate Period. He wears a somewhat pointed bascinet, a steel gorget, shoulder-pieces of seven overlapping plates, round palettes, arm-pieces, fan-shaped elbow-pieces, gauntlets with fingers divided; cuirass, a skirt of eight taces, with a small extra plate in front; leg- and knee-pieces with two plates above and below, pointed sollerets, very long rowel spurs fastened by straps; a narrow bawdrick, buckled in front, crosses the taces diagonally, supporting the sword, which slopes outwardly, it has a pear-shaped pommel, and straight cross-guard, the dagger hangs sloping at the right side; the head of the knight rests on a helm, adorned with his crest (a crowned lion standing on a cap of maintenance), and a *cointisse* or mantling, the buckle with which the helm would be fastened to the bascinet is shown on the sinister side; his feet rest on a well-executed lion, full-face.

The marginal inscription is in black letter, part of the dexter side being lost; the conjectural missing words are in square brackets:

In gracia et misericordia dei Hic Jacet d(omi)n(u)s Joh(ann)es de Brewys | Quondam miles Qui obiit xxix^o die mensis Nouembris Anno domini Mill(esi)mo cccc^oxxvj^o Cuius Anime Propicietur deus Amen. Es testis xp̄e q(u)od no(n) | iacet hic lapis iste Corpus ut ornetur sed spiritus | ut memoretur. Hinc tu qui transis medius magnus puer an sis . Pro me funde preces quia [sic mihi sit veniae spes].

Translation: 'In the grace and mercy of God here lies Sir John de Brewys (Braose) formerly a knight who died the 29th day of the month of November, A.D. 1426. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen. Be thou Witness O Christ that this stone lies here, not that the body be glorified, but that the soul may be remembered. Then you who here pass by, whether middle-aged, old or young, for me pour forth prayers, because thus for me may be a hope of pardon.'

There were six shields, each bearing the arms of the knight: *Azure semée of crosslets or a lion rampant argent ducally crowned gules.* Only the bottom dexter, the top sinister, and the upper half of the two lower sinister now remain; all six shields appear in Woodman's illustration, p. 39. The whole slab is powdered with small scrolls, bearing alternately 'Jesus' and 'Mercy', thirty in all; one is lost—it appears in Woodman's illustration, close to the top dexter shield.



WISTON: SIR JOHN DE BRAOSE.

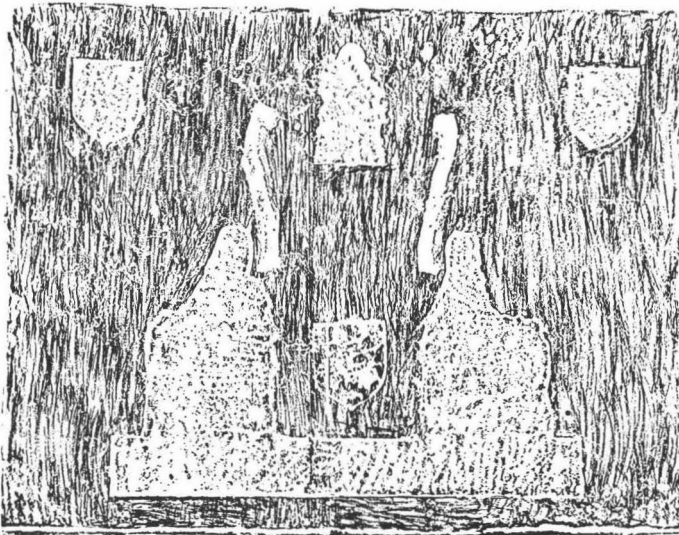
(*Mosse*, 198): 'Sir John was the eldest son of Sir Peter de Braose, who died in 1360, two years after the manor of Wiston had been confirmed to him and his wife, a daughter of Sir John Weedon, of Buckinghamshire. Sir John de Braose married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Poynings, Lord de St. John. The issue died young, and the estates passed to the Shirleys of Wiston, through Sir John's sister Beatrice, who had married Sir Hugh Shirley, she died in 1440.'

The brass is illustrated in *Boutell, Series*, and *Br. and Slabs*, 66 (effigy); *Noble British Families*, I. Bruce, 6; *Hewitt, Armour*, III. 426 (effigy); *Planché, Costume*, I. 181 (shoulder piece); *V. and A. Mus. List*, Pl. 16; *Woodman*, 39.

Lost Brass.

I. *Ralph Shirley, and wife Joan, inscription, two sons, five daughters, three shields, two scrolls, and Holy Trinity, all lost. North wall of chapel.*

On a slab, 3 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 6½ in., are the indents of a brass to Sir Ralph Shirley (*ob.* 1510), and his wife Joan, *née* Bellingham (of



Lyminster); kneeling effigies, with their two sons and five daughters kneeling behind them; an inscription, two mouth scrolls, three shields, and a representation of the Holy Trinity. Their eldest daughter, Jane, married Sir John Dawtry of Petworth, and had two sons, and two daughters. *Mosse* records this matrix, p. 196; see also p. 135.

WEST WITTERING

I. *Inscription, Edward Osborne, gent., 1660. Mural, south chancel.*

On a rectangular plate, 22 by 11½ in., an inscription in eleven lines in roman capitals:

CORPVS EDVARDI OSBORNE FILII IOHANNIS OS
BORNE DE COATES IN PAROCHIA DE WEST WITTERING
GENEROSI INFRA HVMATVM IACET
NATVS — 1597
DENATVS MART 29 1660
INHVMATVS MART 31 1660
IN CVIVS MEMORIAM SEMPITERNAM
FLENS MÆRENSQ;
GVILIELMVS OSBORNE
FILIVS PRÆDICTI EDVARDI OSBORNE
SACRAVIT HOC MONVMENTVM

Translation: 'The body of Edward Osborne, son of John Osborne of Coates in the parish of West Wittering, Gentleman, lies buried below. Born— 1597, unborn 29th March 1660, buried 31st March 1660. To whose everlasting memory, weeping and grieving, William Osborne, son of the aforesaid Edward Osborne consecrated this monument.'

II. *Inscription, Elizabeth Taylor, 1677. Chancel.*

On a plate, 14¼ by 6½ in., slightly mutilated, an inscription in six lines, in roman capitals:

HERE LYETH ^EY BODY OF ELIZABEH
TAYLOR YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF
RICH: TAYLOR ESQ WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE ^EY 16³ YEARE OF
HER AGE MAY. ^E 3^D. AN: DOM:
1677.

ADDENDA

ALBOURNE

Lost Brass.

I. *Inscription, Edward Fenner, 1603.*

Dallaway (II. ii. 291): '... on a bras now removed from the church Here lyeth buried the bodye of Edward Fenner, gent. who deceased in the true faith of Christ the XXI day of julye, anno domini 1603.'

BATTLE

Lost Brass.

I. *Inscription, Edward Morant, 1504. North aisle.*

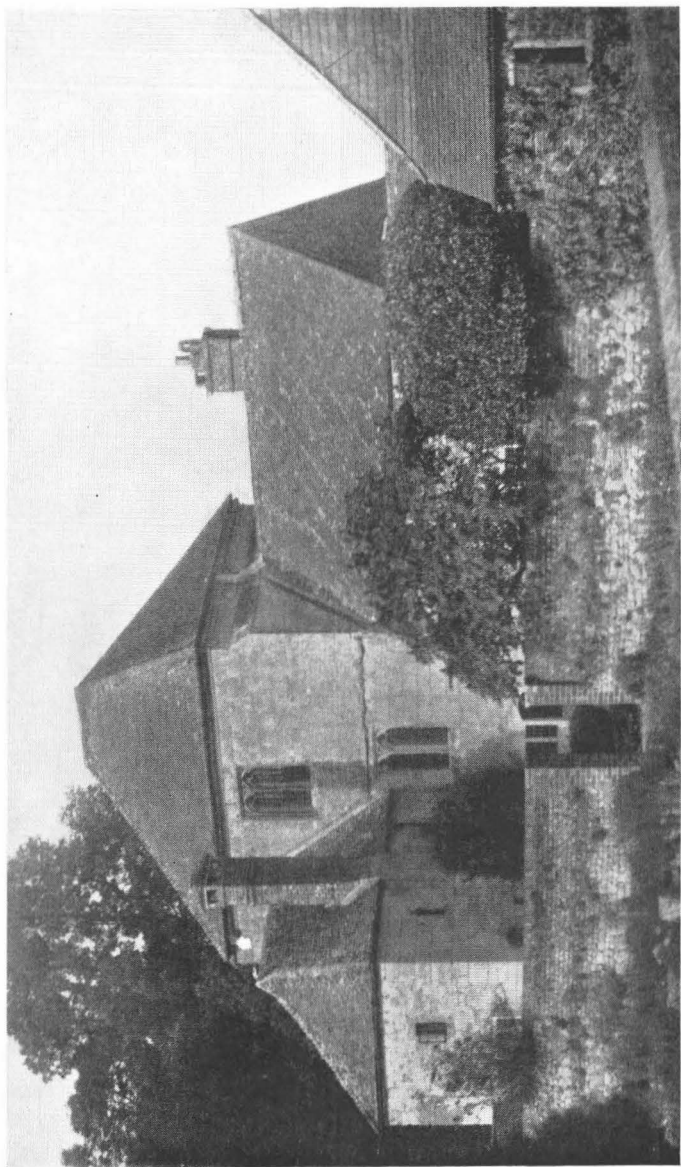
Burrell (Add. MS. 5697, f. 13r.): 'On a grave stone in North Isle is the following Inscription in Brass:

Hic jacet Edward Morant qui obiit in vigilia Dominicae in ramis . . . palmar Videlicet, xxvi^o Die Martij A^o. Dñi m.^o D.^o IIIJ.^o cujus a^o ppicietur.'

BODIAM

Lost Brass.

I. Hayley (Add. MS. 6344, f. 42 b, col. 164) records the 'remains of a very small Portrait of a Woman abt 4 inches long'. The date of his visit was 29 April 1784.



RYMANS, APULDRAM, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

THE HOUSE OF WILLIAM RYMAN

BY W. D. PECKHAM

FOR some sixteen years I have been collecting materials for the history of my own house. Finality in such a quest is not to be looked for; but no startling new discovery is now likely, and my results are worth putting on record.

Naturally, the first authority I went to was Dallaway; and a good deal of my early work consisted in correcting Dallaway's errors, which are many and misleading. Among others they misled F. H. Arnold, who in a paper in *S.A.C.* XVIII made confusion worse confounded.¹ It will be well, therefore, at the outset to correct some of the blunders which still crop up, like weeds, in guide-books and the like.

The first is that the house is the Manor House. The true Manor House, a pleasant building of the seventeenth century, with alterations of about a hundred years later, lies next to my house to the westward; the whole descent of the manor is traceable from the time when Henry I separated it from Bosham to give it to Battle Abbey down to the present day; the descent of the single historic freehold, which is my house, is also traceable, though not so completely; and it was only for a short time that the two properties were in the same hands. The title 'Manor House' can only have been applied to my house by people ignorant of local conditions and prone to suppose that any ancient house must necessarily be a manor.

More serious, because more misleading, is the superstition that the house is an unfinished castle. This crops up in various forms,² but the essence of it is this:

- i. A member of the Ryman family proposed to build

¹ pp. 74-86.

² I once heard a well-known Sussex antiquary, trusting in a not too trustworthy memory, say that William Ryman had helped himself to stone brought to build the Bell Tower, and had built my house with it.

a castle at Apuldram, but was refused the necessary licence to crenellate.

- ii. In consequence of the refusal he gave, or sold, the stone which he had collected to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, who built with it the present Cathedral Bell Tower.
- iii. He had, however, already begun to build; and his unfinished building is the older part of my house.

This is an embroidery on a passage of Camden,¹ whose words are: 'But that great high tower which standeth neere unto the west dore of the Church [of Chichester] was built by R. Riman, as the report goeth (when he was forbidden to erect a castle at *Apledram* his habitation hard by) of those stones which for that Castle he had provided afore.' Camden, on his own showing, is only quoting an unverified tradition of events said to have happened, as will be seen, a century and a half before his time; and this is of no more authority than a similar tradition current to-day about events of the early years of the reign of George III would be.

That a member of the Ryman family asked for, but failed to get, a licence to crenellate his house at Apuldram is possible, but not likely;² there is no evidence either way save Camden's story; and the question is alien to the architectural history of the present house.

Three relevant facts with regard to the Bell Tower are certain; it was constructed of Ventnor stone, which is the stone used in the upper part of the medieval work at Rymans; it was building in, or before, 1428; and it was known as Raymond's Tower.³ This goes no distance in proving the story; the use of the same freestone in two contemporary buildings a couple of miles apart is only what might have been expected, and the name 'Raymond's Tower' proves no more than that a man of that

¹ *Britannia*, ed. 1637, p. 308 D.

² The only trace that an unsuccessful application for a licence would be likely to leave is a petition; and I have found no such petition in the indexes of the Public Record Office.

³ C. A. Swainson, *History and Constitution of a Cathedral of the Old Foundation*, p. 84, no. 151. Raymond and Ryman are variants of the same name.

name, possibly William Ryman of Apuldram,¹ was associated in some way with the building of it.²

At first sight the similarity of names is striking. But my house has been known by a variety of names. Fifteenth-century Court Rolls describe it by the phrase which I have chosen as the title of this paper, evidently no more than a dignified periphrasis of the colloquial 'Rymans'; in 1656 it is called 'Appledrum Place',³ and is in the tenure of Edmund Martyn; hence, evidently, the name 'Martin's Farm', which appears in the eighteenth century; by 1748 it had become 'Church Farm' (it is the nearest house to Apuldram Church),⁴ under which name it appears in the Tithe Award of 1845. These are locally used names; but the amateur archaeologist, perhaps familiar with Camden, soon got busy. Grimm's drawing of c. 1782⁵ calls it 'Apuldram Tower', which is really of no more authority than the 'Manor House' of T. S. in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1792, but which is probably the origin of the 'Tower House' of the 6-in. Ordnance Survey; and the passage from this to the historically incorrect 'Ryman's Tower' was easy. I reverted to the fifteenth-century form of the name; but popular 'tradition' persists in producing forms such as 'Rieman Towers', or, worse still, 'The Towers', horribly suggestive of the neo-Gothic mansion of a Victorian *nouveau riche*.

While later writers have made Camden say that Ryman had begun his castle, Camden himself says no such thing; so far as the *Britannia* goes the plough might have been passing over the ground where the medieval Rymans lived. But there is one authority, older than Camden, and indeed coeval with, or older than, the Bell

¹ But Camden says 'R. Rimán'. If he means Richard, who died in 1540, his story falls to the ground as an anachronism; if he means that Robert Ryman whose name occurs occasionally in fifteenth-century documents, the evidence is pretty clear that he never held the Apuldram freehold.

² If the reason for the name of the Tour de Beurre at Rouen was not known, what wonderful stories could popular imagination make about it!

³ P.R.O., Chan. Proc. B. & A. 25, 81. The statement in *S.R.S.* xiv, no. 898 that it was called Impe Crosse in 1541 is due to a misreading of a field name, Impe Crofte.

⁴ Chchr. Cons. Ct. Wills 38, p. 236.

⁵ B.M. Add. MS. 5675, f. 48.

Tower, whose evidence, read aright, is final—the house itself.

On plan this is a very uneven T, formed of the so-called Tower and three wings, projecting south, east, and north. The last may be dismissed at once as an addition of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; but the weathermoulds on the 'Tower' show that it was designed as part of a building L-shaped on plan. This proves that it cannot have been designed as an isolated pele tower—if such a thing had been known outside the Welsh and Scottish marches in the fifteenth century—and the possibility of its having been intended to be a corner tower in a fortified quadrangle is equally excluded, not only by the large windows in the west wall, but by the weathermoulds themselves. For if the buildings adjoining had been against a curtain wall their roofs would have been lean-to, whereas both were span roofs. To me no small part of the attraction of the house is that it was built for what it is to-day, a simple country dwelling-house.

For how many centuries the site has been inhabited I know not; during the works of 1913–14 a very small pot of Roman design was found;¹ but this proves no more than would be learned by the discovery in the fortieth century on a piece of ground frequented by the litter-lout of a whisky bottle of twentieth-century pattern. Possibly the oldest piece of human handicraft is the well, which has a total depth of 24 ft. and is steined with blocks of hard chalk. In 1937 I had it cleared out, in the hope of finding some evidence; but a recent cleaning, perhaps of the early nineteenth century, had left nothing. The placing of it, which is by no means ideal for the medieval kitchen, suggests that it was sunk for a house of different design or siting from that which I surmise to have existed in the thirteenth century, when documentary evidence begins.

The earliest of my predecessors whom I can trace is one Michael, 'de Appeltrieham', who was deputy Sheriff

¹ I never saw it; it was broken and the pieces thrown away before I bought.

of Surrey and Sussex in 1197.¹ He was dead by 1229, when a suit of *assize mort dauncestor* was settled by a final concord,² and left a son and a daughter. The former, Jordan son of Michael, made over his rights in his Apuldrum property to Walward de Wadehurst by a deed indented, undated, but probably of the same date.³ Subsequent litigation⁴ proves that Walward was the husband of Maud, daughter of Michael; he seems to have died soon after, and his widow married again; her second husband's Christian name is unknown, but he was of Trubwick, a manor in Cuckfield. She was Maud de Trubwick, evidently again a widow, when she was dis-seised by Guy de Apuldrum, who probably acted by the authority of the Abbot of Battle. The latter secured himself from any claim from the heirs of Walward de Wadehurst; by two deeds poll, undated, but clearly executed at the same time,⁵ Philip and Alan, sons of William Frankelein de Wadehurst, and nephews of Wluard de Wadeherst, surrender to Abbot Richard, and to Sir Guy the clerk,⁶ then holding a life lease of the manor, all claim in three yardlands in Appeldram, which Wluard their maternal uncle held.

Maud de Trubwick left heirs. Taken together, the two lawsuits prove that John de Trubwick, on whom with Cecily his wife land in Trobewyk and Hayworthe was settled in 1276,⁷ was her son. I. de Trubewik witnesses a charter of Bishop Stephen [de Bergstede] concerning the Chantry of Our Lady in Sidlesham in about 1287;⁸

¹ P.R.O. *List of Sheriffs*.

² *S.R.S.* II, no. 230.

³ P.R.O., Ancient Deeds, D. 3665. Not only does this mention Abbot Richard (1215-35), but Richard de la Gare, who was the Abbot's attorney at the levying of the fine, is the first witness of the deed. A misreading of Walward's surname as Wakehurst, and the careless indexing of a fifteenth-century A.Q.D. (for which see *S.N.Q.* III. 170) are responsible for Dallaway's myth that the Wakehursts were freeholders in Apuldrum.

⁴ De Banco, Easter, 3 Edward II, m. 287 d., *ex inf.* Mr. L. F. Salzman.

⁵ P.R.O., Ancient Deeds, D. 3186, D. 3916. The same ten witnesses, including Richard de Trubewike and Ralph de Campis, attest both.

⁶ Sir Guy is only mentioned in D. 3186; there is a casual reference to him in the Apuldrum Custumal.

⁷ *S.R.S.* VII. 856. Hayworthe is now Haywards Heath.

⁸ Chichester Episcopal MSS., Liber E, f. 211 v. The substantive charter is undated, but the Insepimus by the Dean and Chapter is dated 18 July 1287, three months before the Bishop's death. The superior limit is 1279, when a predecessor of Thomas de Berghstede, Archdeacon of Lewes, a witness, occurs.

but he was dead by 1296, when Cecily de Trobbewyke paid subsidy in the Hundred of Menewode.¹

Richard de Trubbwyk first appears in 1310, when he made his first attempt to recover his grandmother's land in Apuldrum.² He appears as a taxpayer in Sidlesham township in 1327 and 1332;³ and made a second attempt to recover the Apuldrum property in 1328.⁴ Evidently neither lawsuit was successful. It is presumably this Richard de Trubwyk whose widow Maxentia gave a parcel of land called Manewodescroft to the Chantry of Our Lady at Sidlesham.⁵ A third attempt was made in 1345 by William de Trubwick, a generation later, but equally without success.⁶

The next family certainly traceable as freeholders was that which appears as Chauns, Chans, Champs, latinized as de Campo or de Campis. Ralph of this family, besides appearing in an undated deal concerning a kiddle in Apuldrum,⁷ made an exchange of land there in the time of Abbot Reynold (1261–81).⁸ He was perhaps father of Henry de Chauns, the largest individual taxpayer in Apuldrum in the Subsidy of 1296,⁹ who is incidentally referred to in the (undated) Apuldrum Custumal.¹⁰ Alice Champs, who appears in a Rental of 1432 as a predecessor in title of William Ryman, was probably his widow.¹¹

We next meet William 'le Chans', who is returned in a Manor Rental of 1321¹² as holding a house and four yardlands freely, besides other small parcels of property; he appears with his son Richard and two other members of the family, Elias and his brother Nicholas, in a lawsuit of 1325.¹³ Last he appears on the Assessment Committee of the Subsidies of 1327 and 1332.¹⁴

Richard, his son, is presumably the Richard de

¹ *S.R.S.* x. 89.

³ *S.R.S.* x. 131, 247.

⁵ Liber E, f. 211 v.

⁷ B.M. Add. MS. 6344, col. 240.

⁹ *S.R.S.* x. 29.

¹⁰ *Camden Soc.* 1887, p. 54. The context implies that he was a freeholder.

¹¹ P.R.O., Aug. Off. Misc. Bk. 56, f. 64 v.; Rentals and Surveys, 36. 41; S.A.S. Deeds, C. 244. 11.

¹² P.R.O., Rentals and Surveys, 643.

¹³ Assize Roll 938, m. 19.

² De Banco, *ut sup.*

⁴ De Banco 274, m. 74.

⁶ De Banco 344, m. 221.

⁸ *Ibid.*, col. 270.

¹⁴ *S.R.S.* x. 203, 316.

Champs responsible in 1370 for dilapidations of the buildings of the Prebend of Apuldram, of which he had long held the farm;¹ and may easily be the Richard Champs who had house property in the Pigmarket in Chichester in 1379.²

Here, at an interesting moment, comes a gap. The freehold next appears in the hands of William Ryver, who conveyed to William Neel, who in turn conveyed to William Ryman, it seems in 1410.³ Ryman was certainly owner in 1412;⁴ and in 1422 added to his homestead by taking on lease a garden immediately west of it, now my orchard.⁵ I have traced a number of stray references to him in contemporary records; he was knight of the shire in various parliaments from 1420 to 1432; and his name occurs in trust deeds and wills in such contexts as to suggest that he was the medieval equivalent of a solicitor. He died 11 May 1443,⁶ leaving two sons, William and John, both probably under age, and a widow Alice, who was subsequently married to Sir John Paschle and died in 1459.⁷

John, son and heir of William Ryman, made an exchange of property with Battle Abbey in 1483,⁸ and may be the John Ryman who died in 1532,⁹ but is more likely to be his father, as such longevity is unlikely in the insanitary, ill-policed Middle Ages; in 1496 the Abbess of Syon complained that John Ryman, senior, gentleman, late of Westminster, and John Ryman, junior, gentleman, late of London, broke her close at Fysshebourne *vi et armis*.¹⁰

¹ Exeter, *Reg. Brantingham*, ii, 'commissions', f. 13.

² Chichester Episcopal MS. Lib. C, f. 84 r.

³ S.A.S. Deeds, C. 244. 11; cf. P.R.O., Court Rolls 205. 45. From the scanty materials available it is not certain that these conveyances all represent transfers of the beneficial ownership, not merely mortgage or trustee business. William Ryman conveyed to trustees in about 1423, evidently as the then necessary preliminary to disposing of his real property by will; this trust was wound up in about 1435 (S.A.S. Deeds, *ut sup.*), but he created a new trust before his death (P.R.O., Court Rolls, *ut sup.*; cf. De Banco 370, m. 117).

⁴ *Feudal Aids*, vi. 522.

⁵ P.R.O., Aug. Off. Misc. Bk. 56, f. 64 v. I have traced renewals of this lease in 1438 and 1564; and the tenure probably continued leasehold till the ownership of the manor and the freehold cohered under the Smiths.

⁶ P.R.O., Court Rolls, *ut sup.*

⁷ P.C.C. 17 Stokton.

⁸ P.R.O., Aug. Off. Misc. Bk. 47, 116.

⁹ P.R.O., Ct. Rolls, *ut sup.*

¹⁰ De Banco 936, m. 163.

From this time the descent of the freehold is well established; only one date, unfortunately an important one, is lacking. Richard Ryman, son of John, died testate at Apuldrum 13 October 1540;¹ his son Humphrey Ryman, born *c.* 1523, died 12 September 1568;² his son John Ryman, born 22 May 1550, died testate and was buried at the Subdeanery, Chichester, 4 February 1627-8. His son, Devenish Ryman, baptized at St. Andrew, Chichester, 20 April 1578, died in his father's lifetime and was buried at the Subdeanery, Chichester, 4 January 1611-12, leaving a son, Cox Ryman, who was baptized at Kingston-on-Thames 9 November 1600.

The financial position of Devenish Ryman was bad,³ that of Cox Ryman worse, which explains why, after he had settled his property on himself for life with remainder to his eldest son William, the latter sold his interest.⁴ Cox Ryman was living in 1662, when there was litigation about the will of his son William;⁵ but I have failed to find the date of his death, or whether there are any descendants of his name to-day.

William Smith of Binderton, who became Lord of the Manor there in 1604-5, also bought the Manor of Apuldrum in 1619 as a provision for his second son Thomas.⁶ (But his eldest son William died in his father's lifetime and Thomas inherited both Binderton and Apuldrum.) And it was this Thomas Smith who, in 1654,⁷ bought the reversion from the Rymans. He died about 26 April 1658,⁸ and it was his son Thomas who entered into possession, it is to be supposed about 1670. He died early in 1688,⁹ having settled his Apuldrum property on his wife Alice, who died in 1729.¹⁰

Meanwhile there had been a Chancery suit about the Smith property; and the Court ordered a partition between the daughters of George Smith, first cousin

¹ P.R.O., I.P.M. Chancery, II, 63, no. 63 and Chchr. Cons. Ct. Wills II f. 147 v.

² P.R.O., I.P.M. Chancery II, 152, no. 141, and *S.R.S.* xxxiii, no. 40.

³ P.R.O., Star Chamber Proc. Jas. I, bdle. 248, file 4, pt. 1.

⁴ P.R.O., Chan. Proc., C 5, 25, 81.

⁵ P.C.C. 162 Laud.

⁶ P.R.O., Close Roll 17 Jas. I, pt. 23, no. 58.

⁷ P.R.O., Chan. Proc. *ut sup.*

⁸ P.C.C., 88 and 187 May.

⁹ *S.N.Q.* III. 86; cf. VII. 119.

¹⁰ M.I. Chancel, Houghton Regis, Beds.

of Thomas.¹ By this Martin's Farm and some three hundred acres in Apuldram were awarded in 1730 to Barbara, then wife of the Rev. Walter Barttelot;² thereafter the house continued in the possession of the Barttelots of Stopham till, in 1913, Sir Walter Barttelot sold to Arthur R. Edwards. He, in 1919, sold to Norfor Evelyn Heseltine and Phyllis Joan his wife, who, in 1922, sold to me. I may, perhaps, be allowed to add a detail, the romance of which has always appealed to me. I am a blood relation of my predecessors in title between 1670 and 1913, though I only lit on the first clue to the kinship after I had begun negotiations to buy, and did not completely prove it till several years after.³

I have dealt with the descent of my freehold at some length for two reasons: it cannot often happen that the history of a homestead can be so fully traced, and the history of the ownership is valuable collateral evidence for the architectural history of the house.

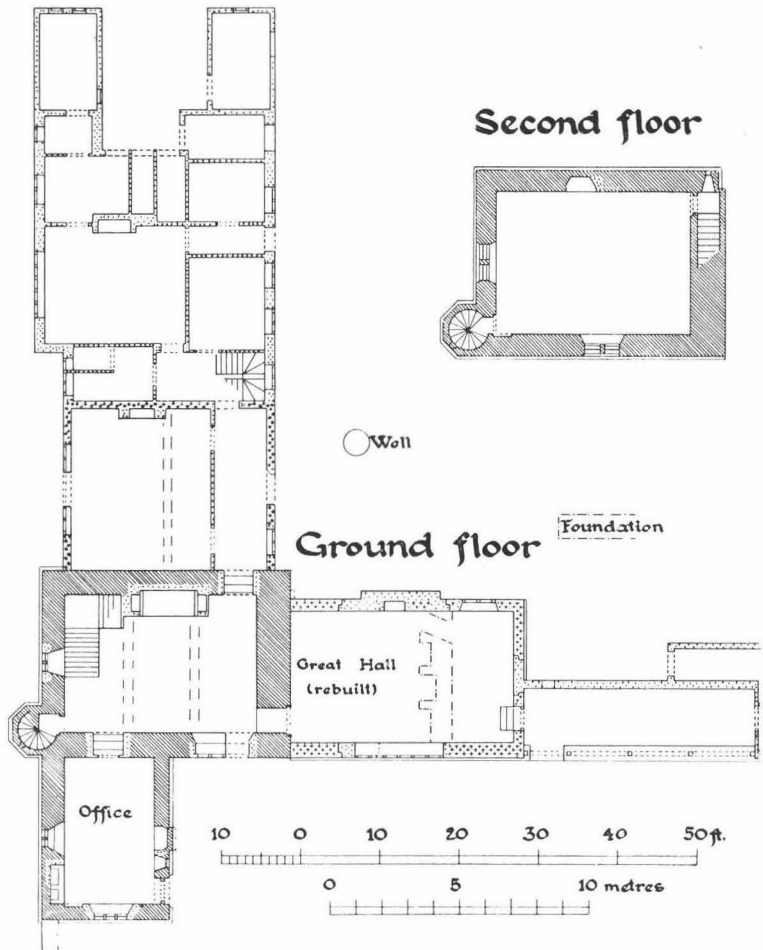
Though nothing of earlier date than the fifteenth century remains above ground, it is possible to make some surmises about the home of the Chauns family. The east wing of the present house clearly occupies the site, and may be on the foundations, of the Great Hall of their time, which I suppose to have been, above footings, timber framed. The present building, from the ground up, dates from the seventeenth century, but preserved, till 1913, two traces of the Great Hall. The principal entrance to the house was at the east end of the north side of it, and opened into a passage crossing the build-

¹ P.R.O., Chancery Decrees, Roll 1834, no. 7.

² B.M. Add. MS. 5689, f. 33 v.

³ Thomas Woodward, Canon of Chichester, who died in 1696, married a daughter of Richard Smith, brother of that Thomas who died in 1658, and had two daughters. Barbara, baptized at West Clandon, Surrey, 12 June 1666, buried at West Dean 23 September 1754, was married, 10 December 1693, to her cousin George Smith, and was the mother of Mrs. Barttelot; Elizabeth, baptized at West Clandon 18 April 1661, was married in Chichester Cathedral on 8 May 1688 to John Buckenham, Rector of Fittleton, Wilts., and was buried there 1 November 1717. Her daughter Sarah, baptized at Fittleton 30 June 1693, was married in 1715 to John Smith of Chichester, surgeon (*S.R.S.* XII. 149; cf. the codicil of the will of John Smith, Chchr. Dean's Pec. Wills, V, p. 127, and P.C.C. Herschell, 657). This John Smith is my great-great-great-grandfather in the male line, my grandfather, Charles Peckham Smith, having, in 1820, assumed by Royal Licence the name and arms of Peckham.

ing. This is exactly the layout of the passage at the lower end of a Great Hall. Also, much of the ashlar used in the lower part of the fifteenth-century work is Bem-



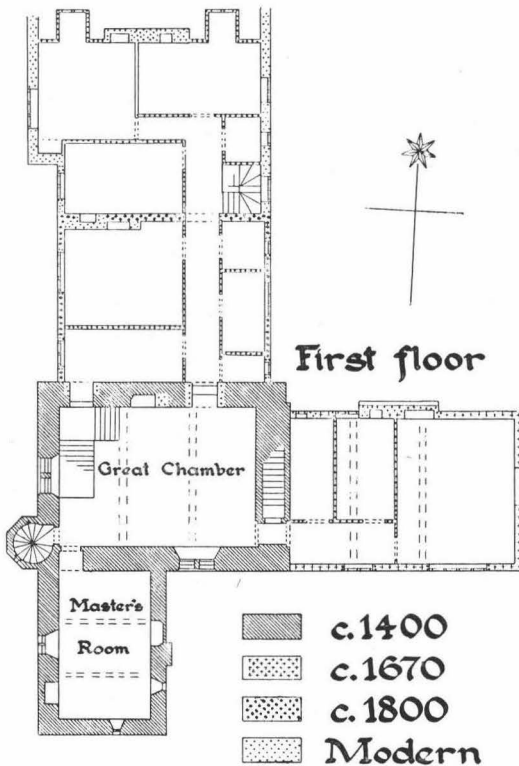
bridge stone, which occurs in work in Chichester Cathedral of dates considerably earlier than the fifteenth century.¹ I surmise a small stone-built solar, the materials of which have been re-used; and it is notice-

¹ *Ex. auct.* Prof. E. S. Prior.

able that the mason's marks on this stone, where traceable, are never the same as those certainly of Ryman's time, and are cut deeper.

Rymans

Ground Plan



W. D. P. mens. & del. 1935.

The oldest work above ground, which from joint evidence of documents and style I attribute unhesitatingly to William Ryman, consists of a solar wing, so little altered that it is possible to say with fair certainty what the use of nearly every room was. It is built of

stone, the south and west faces of the 'Tower' and the east face of the south wing being of ashlar, and the rest of rubble, which still retains some of its original plaster. Some of the lower courses are of Bembridge stone, in courses of about a foot; the rest, including all stones specially dressed, is of a sandstone of a pleasant greenish colour from the Ventnor quarries.¹

The ground floor of the 'Tower' is reached by a doorway from the former Great Hall (this, like all the other

Rymans

Banker marks (not to scale)

On Bembridge stone



On Ventnor stone



doorways, has a plain four-centred arch and a door rebate), and originally had windows to south and west. The whole rear arch of the west window survives, and the lines of the original splay are traceable on it; the original window was of one light, about 10 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., evidently square-headed. Of the south window only one springing of the rear arch remains; if this was a one-centred segmental arch its span would postulate a window of four lights, each of the same dimensions as the east window. In the south-west corner a doorway leads to what was evidently William Ryman's back stairs, a stone newel staircase of the ordinary medieval pattern, which runs the whole height of the house, giving access to each floor. The original use of the ground-floor room is uncertain; the room in this position

¹ Three different 'banker marks' can be seen on the dressed Ventnor stones, but never on the more elaborately worked pieces, such as trefoil window heads; this tallies well with the theory that banker marks are signatures. The master mason did the most skilled work himself; it was only the work of his subordinates that needed an identification mark.

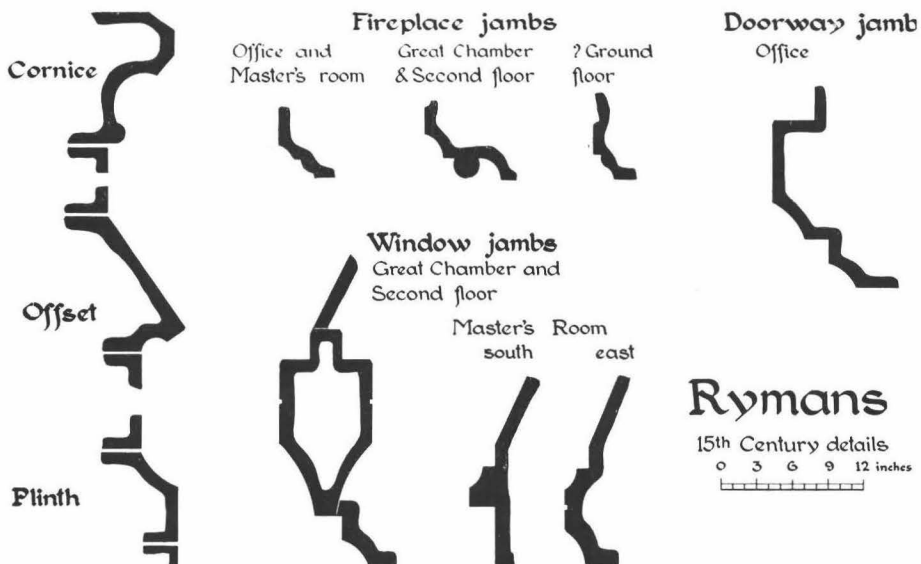
in some houses seems to have served as cellar and store-room, as this may have done. But, though lighting must have been poor, it may have been a living-room. Its present fire-place is a modern reconstruction of a seventeenth-century ingle-nook; but I have discovered two stones which once formed the four-centred arch of a fire-place some 5 ft. wide, to judge by the mouldings contemporary with the house; and there seems no other place than this from which they could have come.

South of this is a smaller room reached by a modern doorway, no trace of the ancient being left. An east window of one light, and a west window of two, both square-headed, are medieval. In the south wall was probably a single-light window like that in the floor above; this was enlarged in the early sixteenth century, two jambs of a window of three or four lights being traceable outside. These are made of Dutch bricks measuring about 7 in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; such bricks seem to have been used locally just before we began making our own bricks, as we did in Bishop Sherburne's time. A modern stone-mullioned window now occupies its place. Direct access to the garden is given by a doorway with moulded jambs; one jamb of a medieval fire-place, also moulded, survives; and in the south-west corner are the remains of a garderobe. The outer doorway gives the clue to the use of this room; it evidently was an office—here William Ryman interviewed his bailiff (and his election agent, if he had one) and transacted his law business.

The principal stairs to the first floor originally occupied the south-west corner of the Great Hall and, save that they were of wood, must have resembled those in the Hall of St. Cross, Winchester. The doorway at the head of them survives, with a modern wooden door-frame inserted in the rebate; the door was secured by two iron bolts, the holes in the stonework into which they shot being still visible. From a small square landing two or three steps led down to the Great Chamber.¹

¹ The present staircase, like the panelling of the room, is of the seventeenth century, and was brought here in 1913 from a farm-house in Billericay, Essex.

This is lit by two large two-light windows with trefoil heads of an early Perpendicular type. They were originally shuttered, and some of the hinge hooks for the shutters survive.¹ In the north wall is one moulded jamb of a contemporary fire-place; next to this is what was, till 1913, a doorway leading to the north wing, perhaps originally a garderobe.²



Opening out of the Great Chamber, over the office, is what was designed as the private room of the master and mistress of the house, standing to the Great Chamber in much the same relation as the solar did to the Great Hall.³ In the west wall is a two-light, and in the east a single-light, window with trefoiled heads, in the south another with square head; the jamb section of the south window is interesting, evidently made to take

¹ The present shutters are all modern, but must represent fairly accurately what the originals were; such detail of the large ones as was not deducible from the stonework was based on the (approximately contemporary) shutters in Winchester College.

² Two stone arches, probably contemporary, now used in a garden doorway, may have been those of this garderobe and that in the Office.

³ As the hall and withdrawing room correspond to the Scottish but and ben, this may be said to represent the far ben.

a casement, perhaps the still existing one. In the south wall is the one intact medieval fire-place in the house, with moulded four-centred arch and carved spandrels; the tile backing is, however, a modern reproduction. The stonework of a garderobe in the west wall is intact, but the wooden screen of it has disappeared. There is now a flat plaster ceiling, but there was originally an open timber roof. This had two trusses, each consisting of a pair of principals, a collar, and an arched brace; the principals were linked on each side by a purlin and a single pair of arch-shaped wind braces. At a later date this roof has been reconstructed, the south gable, apparently, pulled down, and the roof hipped, but the two trusses are intact.

From the landing at the head of the (medieval) principal staircase, in the thickness of a wall specially thickened to receive it, runs the staircase to the second-floor room. This is practically a duplicate of the Great Chamber, but appears never to have had a garderobe.¹ The roof over this is a plain piece of work of perhaps the seventeenth century; knowing as I do the financial embarrassments of the later Rymans I suspect that the house was in bad repair when the Smiths entered into possession, and that this roof was entirely reconstructed then. Its eaves overhang the medieval cornice, which originally, I suppose, carried a parapet, while the newel staircase, which now ends rather awkwardly, gave access to a lead-floored gutter running round a pitched roof of smaller dimensions than the present. The second-floor room was, I conclude, the women's sleeping quarters, and tended to be nursery and boudoir by day.

The medieval Great Hall may have been cut up into two floors before the Rymans parted with the place; evidently the Smiths found it ruinous and rebuilt it. Their work was entirely remodelled in 1913; originally each floor had square-headed three-light windows to north, east, and south; there was, besides, an intermediate one-light window on the south, which seems to

¹ I once stripped plaster off the wall between the fire-place and the north-west corner, but found nothing.

have lighted a staircase. The jambs, sills, and lintels of the windows were of brick, rendered with Roman cement to imitate stone; I have found no trace of mullions and suspect that they were of wood, and that it was their rotting which made necessary the reconstruction of the windows in the nineteenth century.¹

Of the medieval kitchen and offices no trace remains above ground; in 1913 there was found a length of foundation which might have been part of the kitchen; but any building on the site must have been demolished, at latest, by 1670. When, in the early nineteenth century, it was decided to enlarge the house the new kitchen was added north of the 'Tower'.

It will be seen that the solar alone of the fifteenth-century house remains, but remains in an almost unaltered condition. The documentary evidence explains how this came about. When built it was evidently thoroughly up-to-date (and it is noticeable that the three upstairs rooms are practically up to modern standards in such matters as height and window area, while all three have south aspects); by the time that the owner might have been tempted to make alterations to suit the changed taste of the age he had no money to do so. For the Smiths, and later the Barttelots, the house was an investment, not a dwelling; it was kept in repair, but the landlord was not prepared to spend money on altering windows simply because the age of Good Queen Anne despised them as 'Gothick'; and the twentieth century, which saw the owner again resident, can appreciate at its true value the work of the fifteenth.

¹ The Manor House, which seems to have been completely rebuilt by the Smiths, had similar windows, shown in a drawing in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1792; but all have been reconstructed.

MEDIEVAL HOUSES AT LINDFIELD

THE TIGER AND THE BOWER

BY IAN C. HANNAH

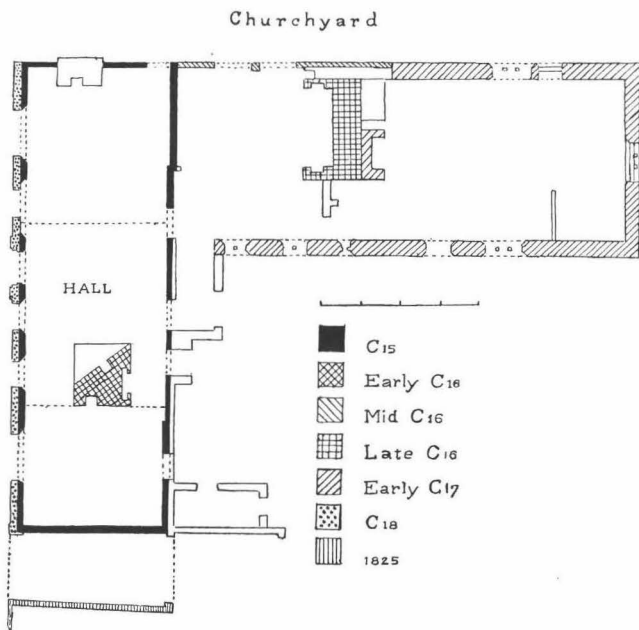
FORMING the southern boundary of the churchyard at Lindfield, in process of restoration as a parish house, is a block of old buildings that illustrate the story of domestic architecture from the fifteenth century to the nineteenth. It was formerly an inn,¹ but there is no trace of the medieval galleried courtyard that was the prototype of the modern theatre. The fabric follows the ordinary domestic tradition.

The earliest portion is a timber-framed hall (axis north and south) with chambers at both ends: it may with fair confidence be assigned to the fifteenth century, though it might be a little earlier, or just possibly later. The uprights are close together, in the usual medieval way. The hall was of two bays: the heavy cambered tie-beam has a roll moulding along its soffit, which is cut off at either end to oppose the massive brackets which press against it, each being morticed to the tie and fixed with three pegs. Above (visible over the ceiling) is a good octagonal king-post, braced to the collar-runner and the adjacent collar. The roof over the chamber to the north has long braces from the end-posts to the collar-runner. The framing is entirely normal, but the work has been much reconstructed, a rough ridge-piece being added. Smoke blacking largely remains. On the west side, facing the street, the lower portion of the roof is covered with the original Horsham slabs. Elsewhere are red tiles. There is no indication whatever as to which was screen or dais end of the hall.

The flooring over was carried out rather early, probably before the middle of the sixteenth century. The ceiling beams of the ground floor are moulded—concave

¹ Originally, it seems, the Michelborne Arms (*S.A.C.* x. 188). The Tiger was the crest of the Michelbornes.

edges, rolls along the under sides—and the work has been very good, though now badly hacked about. At the same time a large brick chimney was erected in the southern bay of the hall; the portion above the roof is oblong with projecting ends having a central triangular vertical ridge, the whole crowned by the customary



GROUND PLAN. (Scale in 5 ft. sections)

heavy cornice. The stack leans heavily westward and has largely dislocated the roof, the reason being that during the nineteenth century nearly half the base was cut away, diagonally across, to insert a modern fireplace. Though badly cracked, the fabric successfully stood on account of its admirable building, and the damage is now restored.

It was probably a little later—but there are no precise indications of date¹—that a new two-storied

¹ In contrast with masonry, whose technique was getting constantly modified, timber-framing (with mortices, tenons, and pegs) remained very much the same from the late fourteenth century till well into the eighteenth.

wing of timber was added to the east of the north end. This portion is very roughly framed of massive timbers, displaying square panels to the exterior, which, on the north, overlooking the churchyard, is still untouched. The upper long window is intact with wooden mullions, modelled on those of stone and obviously intended to be glazed, in contrast to the free diagonally set square rails with wooden shutters against them that presumably existed in the earlier section.

Probably during the reign of Elizabeth a huge brick chimney was rather clumsily constructed within the eastern part of this addition, providing for the lower apartment a large, if very ordinary, ingle, having a salt-recess at either end. This work seems to contain vast spaces of internal rubble; part of the east side appears originally to have been of rough stone. Many of the bricks are vitrified. The portion above the roof is modern.

Early in the seventeenth century this wing was extended by a fine addition of ashlar stone, rather suggesting Brambletye in its technique. The stones are large, but the courses are not entirely regular. Owing to the slope of the ground this portion is on a lower level. It has two stories and had above them a very large loft whose floor rested on ledges formed by the setting back of the inside walls about 3 ft. from the top. It was lit from a square-headed three-light stone mullioned window in the east gable. All the windows of this part are of the usual plain Jacobean type of two and three lights except three which are obviously altered and another small rectangular (south wall) which apparently was not glazed. A loose shutter was inserted into a groove in the lintel, pressed against the frame, and secured by a massive wooden bar which fitted into large holes in the jambs of very medieval type. The actual jambs are greatly worn down by knife-sharpening. On the same (south) wall is a plain doorway under a flat arch. The lower story formed domestic offices.

Above them is a fine chamber, originally ceiled, but now open to the ridge of the (modern) roof by the

throwing in of the loft. The opportunity has been taken to provide a most attractive west gallery against the battering chimney. The (original) fire-place has a very flat arch formed of two stones, over which for relief was inserted a hidden oak beam. Each jamb has a very simple form of the ancient 'marigold' pattern,¹ in this case mere four-petal cruciform blossoms, each formed by four semicircles, very crudely made. The two eastern windows (beneath that in the gable that originally lighted the loft) have been enlarged, with wooden frames under flat brick arches, during the nineteenth century. The apartment is locally known as the tithe-room, which probably explains the large store space.

During the eighteenth century the street front (west) was faced with brick, 9 in. walling, entirely outside the old timber frame. The house adjoining on the south, with gateway through, is dated 1825.

The reconstruction of the fabric is being carried out by Harold Turner of Haywards Heath, to whom I am much indebted for help in its study. The outlines of the plan were made in his office, but I am myself responsible for its dating.

Across High Street, 36 ft. away, which gives the width of the medieval highway through the village, is another, smaller old house whose history seems largely similar. It is now known as the Bower. Its centre is a late-medieval hall of two unequal bays, whose roof is perfectly preserved as an attic, the original plaster and beams heavily coated with untouched soot. A massive cambered tie-beam, originally braced, supports a plain square king-post with braces to the collar-runner and the adjacent rafters, which are not heavier than the rest. In the wider bay only, the collar-runner is also braced to the wall centre-post. There were rooms (two stories and attic) both north and south of the hall.

The flooring over, in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, is interesting from the fact that curving wall-braces and other parts are clearly cut from the ribs of

¹ It is more than likely that the resemblance to this ancient Romano-Celtic device is purely accidental.

old vessels, and nothing of the kind is more persistent than the traditions among the older countrymen throughout the Weald about the extensive use of ship-timber in the building of cottages and barns. Any sawn beams were far too valuable not to be re-used, if possible. One of the purlins has a ring that could be of no possible service in its present position. Another is formed from timber that displays the arras groove, with holes through it for the pegs by which the curtain was suspended. A similar beam at Philpots (West Hoathly), in its original position, opened from the hall to the rooms beyond the dais.¹

It was presumably at the same time that the hall was floored over that a large brick chimney was built outside it on the west. Probably timber wings projecting westward from the north and south ends are also contemporary.

During the eighteenth century the interior chambers were plastered up in the fashion of the time, and the outside walls were mostly refaced in brick below and hung with weather tiles above. The date of this is given on a stone tablet

V
A M
1725

Recently the timbering has been re-exposed throughout the interior, but also, rather confusingly, in parts reconstructed.

¹ I have seen reason to alter the view (expressed in *S.A.C.* LXXIII. 166) that this lintel is re-used.

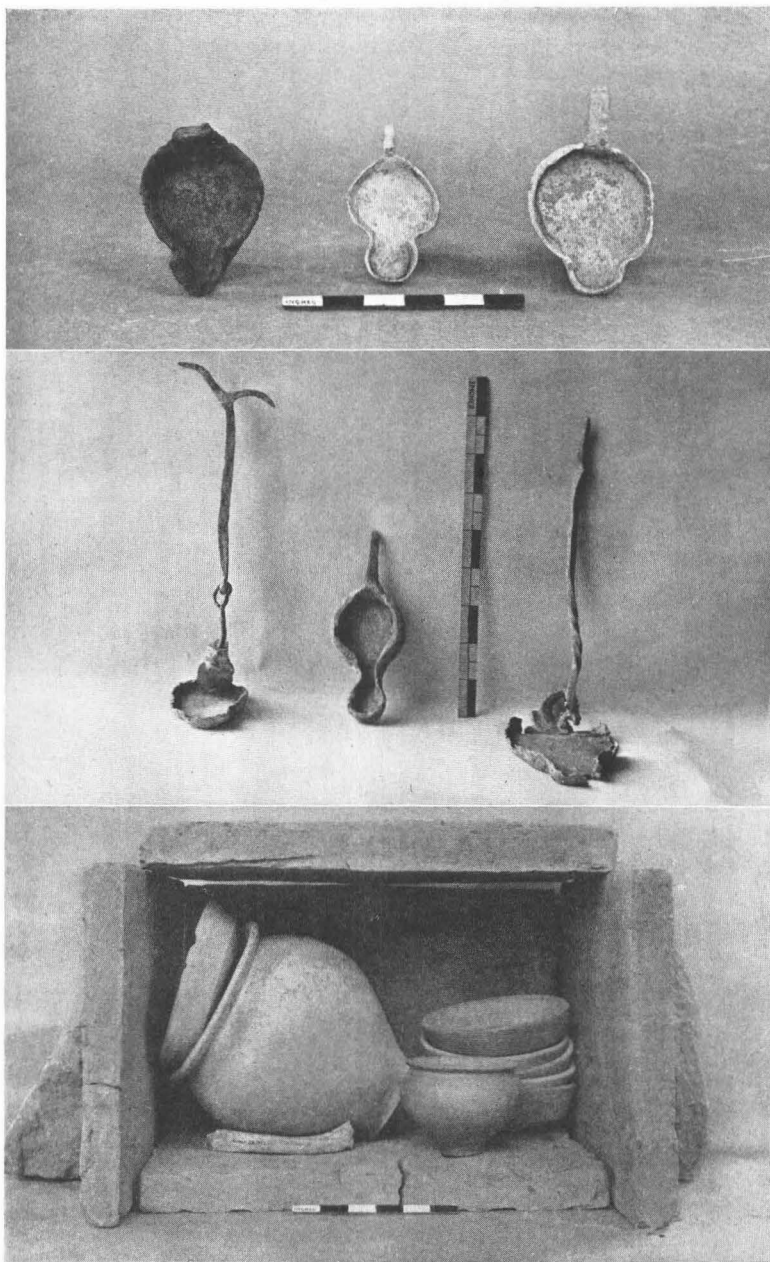


PLATE I

Above. IRON AND LEAD LAMP-HOLDERS FROM BURIALS 47, 50, AND 24, AND FROM THE BUTLER COLLECTION.

Below. BURIAL GROUP 28 IN CIST.

THE ROMAN CEMETERY AT CHICHESTER

BY G. M. CLARK

THE Roman cremation-cemetery at Chichester lies 300 yds. beyond the East Gate of the city on the north side

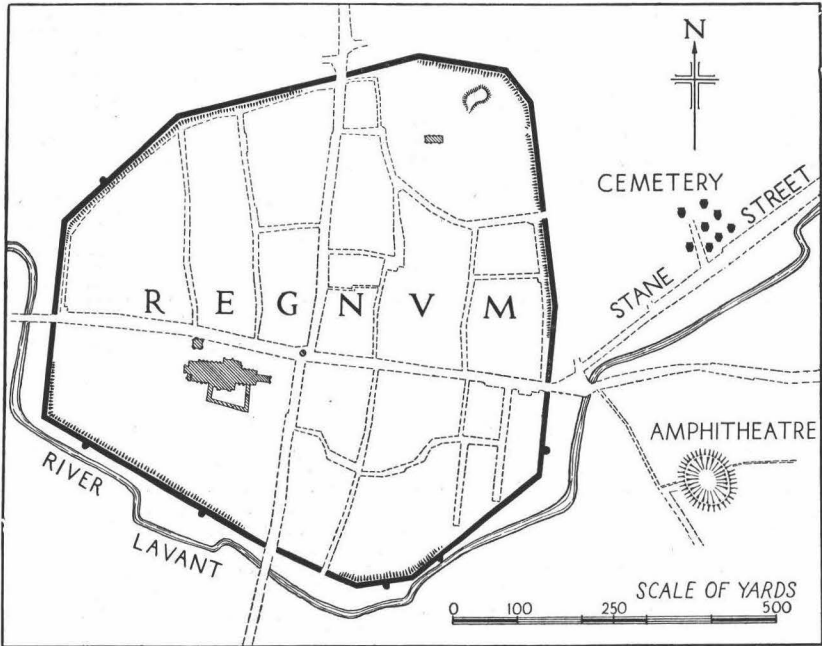


FIG. 1. ROMAN CHICHESTER

(from *The Antiquaries Journal* by courtesy of the Society of Antiquaries)

of Stane Street and is now covered by cottages and gardens in Alexandra Terrace and St. Pancras (Fig. 1). Excavations were first made in 1895-6 by Councillor Butler under some of his property in Alexandra Terrace, and an account, with photographs of the vessels found, was published by the Rev. F. H. Arnold in these

Collections.¹ No record of grave-groups seems to have been kept, and the vessels were for some years stored in the chapel in Priory Park until they were loaned to the Chichester and District Museum in 1933 and were cleaned and examined.

Known as 'The Butler Collection', the vessels number over 150 and belong to the first to third centuries. (A few selected types are illustrated on Fig. 3; the numbers refer to the Museum Catalogue.) The variety of forms is not wide and most of them can be paralleled among those from the later (1934-7) excavations. Many of them are clearly derived from native La Tène forms and Belgic prototypes, and another native trait is seen in the practice of marking a cross on the base of the vessels before or after firing, recalling similar finds from Mount Caburn² and the Early Iron Age settlement at Selsey.³ Many of the vessels are marked also, before firing, on the shoulder just below the rim, with signs which probably represent numerals or individual potters' marks. A similar series has been recorded from Wymering, Hants.⁴

Among the flagons there is a small 'alphabet-jug' which Professor R. G. Collingwood has very kindly examined. He reports that above the shoulder (Fig. 3, No. 163) the graffiti read **A X B X C X**, followed by some small meaningless signs; below the shoulder, **III O P H O I A N** and a large **K N**. Alphabets in graffiti are often very incorrect, transposing and omitting letters.

It should be noted that the 'vase ornamented with figures, probably of Bacchantes' and supposed to have been a British imitation of Samian ware, is in fact a genuine example of the continental form Déchelette 64, such as is usually signed by the potters Butrio or Libertus. The remaining potters' stamps are given in the Appendix on p. 192.

Three lead lamp-holders were also found (Pl. I), of which two have hooks and swivels for suspension

¹ *S.A.C.* xli. 1-3.

² *S.A.C.* lxxviii. 34 and 39-43.

³ *Antiq. Journ.* xiv. 50.

⁴ *Journ. Roman Studies*, 1926, p. 233.

and may be compared with the early-second-century example from the Baldock cemetery.¹

In order to establish the northerly and easterly limits of the cemetery along St. Pancras and, if possible, to recover individual grave-groups and so obtain closer dating criteria, excavations were carried out in 1934-7 by Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton and Mr. W. Ll. White in the gardens of Nos. 19, 20, and 21 St. Pancras, with the ready co-operation of the owner, Mr. Donald Farr, and his tenants (see plan, Fig. 2). Thirty-five burial groups were recovered from these gardens where excavation was possible, and it was clearly established that the cemetery did not extend farther in an easterly or northerly direction.

The cottages in Alexandra Terrace, from the rooms and gardens of which Councillor Butler recovered his collection in 1895-6, were condemned and purchased by the Chichester Corporation in 1935-6, and by permission of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. F. C. Nash, who gave every facility for furthering the work, it was possible to make a fresh examination of the rooms and gardens of these cottages, with the result that thirty groups were recovered, raising the total to sixty-five.² The collection is now deposited on loan in the Chichester Museum.

The plan (Fig. 2) shows that the cemetery has been much disturbed by later buildings and by trees. Complete vessels are frequently found when any trenches are dug in the roadway of Alexandra Terrace, but the A.R.P. trench-digging in the recreation ground opposite Alexandra Terrace in 1938 produced no evidence of the extension of the cemetery in this direction. The greater part of the cemetery appears to lie immediately under and eastward of Alexandra Terrace, but its excavation is necessarily incomplete. It may have originally extended westwards into the cemetery of St. Pancras church known as 'the Litten'. A number of the burial

¹ *Arch. Journ.* LXXXVIII. 255, Pl. 1.

² In 1895-6 the tenant of No. 6 was apparently unwilling to allow excavations to be carried out under his floors, and it was from this cottage that thirteen groups were recovered in 1935-6.

groups, which lay between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 ft. of the present surface, had been disturbed and scattered, and many of the pots were cracked by the heat of the ashes they contained and showed signs of double firing. In some cases it was obvious that broken pots or kiln 'wasters' had been used for the burial. The bones were in nearly all cases reduced to small fragments, and many iron nails were found in or adhering to the pots.

It is clear that many of the vessels from the cemetery are local imitations of Belgic and Gallo-Roman forms, of which there is a small, but increasing, body of material from the city and district. It is unlikely, however, that any of the burials can be dated prior to the last quarter of the first century; the majority belong to the second century, and the cemetery continued in use until as late as the fourth century. The squat flagons in burial groups 49 and 59 indicate a connection with the New Forest kilns, but there is a complete absence of later New Forest wares, nor are there any examples of Castor ware or indented beakers. The collection as a whole is remarkable chiefly for the survival of early forms to a late date, as may be seen in burial groups 43, 49, and 59. Apart from the carinated vessels, it has few features in common with the pottery from the post-ing-station at Hardham,¹ but is more closely akin to that from the bath-building of the Angmering villa.²

ABBREVIATIONS

Col. T. May. *Catalogue of the Roman Pottery in the Colchester and Essex Museum.*

Rich. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London: *The Excavation of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent*, I, II, and III.

Sil. T. May. *The Pottery found at Silchester.*

Ter. Sig. Oswald and Pryce. *Terra Sigillata.*

Ver. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London. *Verulamium.*

Wroxeter. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

N.B. Unless otherwise stated the vessels are of hard, grey ware

¹ *S.A.C.* LXVIII. 102 ff.

² *S.A.C.* LXXIX. 37 ff.

ROMAN CEMETERY AT CHICHESTER



- - - - EXCAVATED 1934-37
 + 1-65 BURIAL GROUPS
 MODERN BUILDINGS

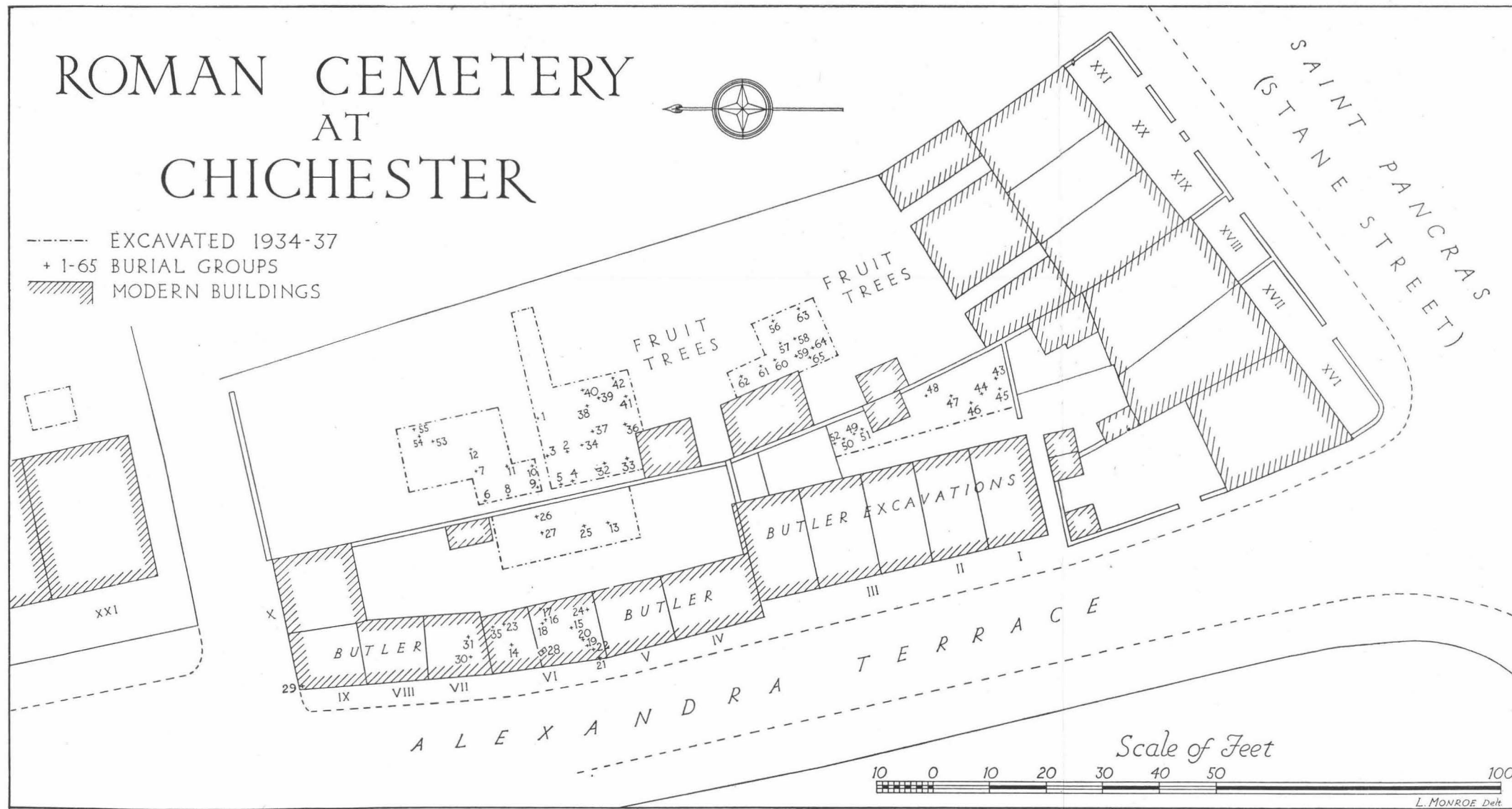


FIG. 2.

L. MONROE delt

of varying degrees of coarseness. The cinerary urn is cited first in each burial group. The numbers of the vessels which are illustrated are printed in heavier type.

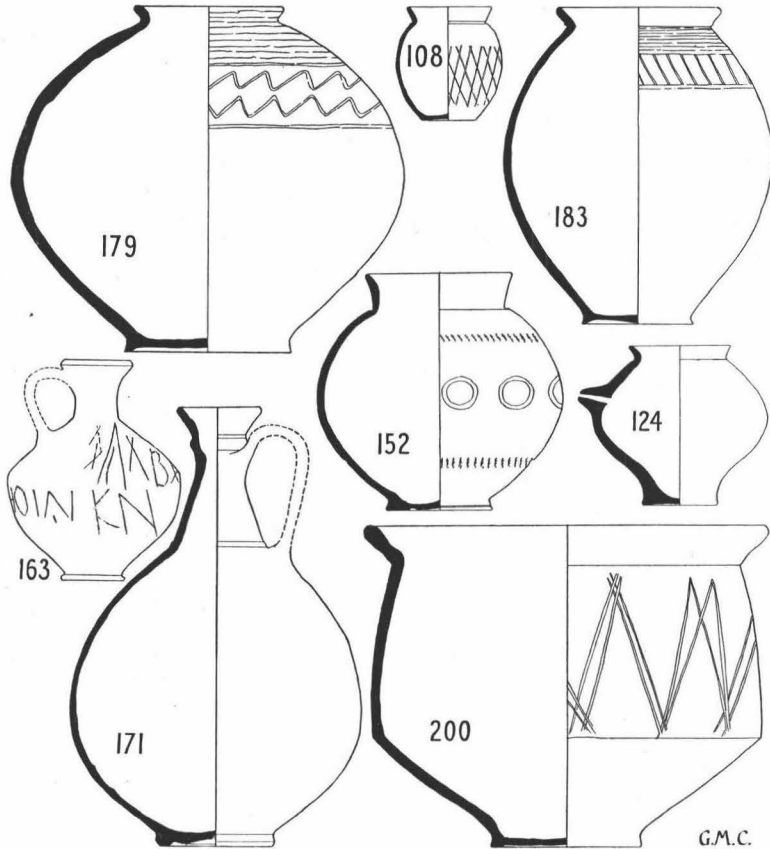


FIG. 3. BUTLER COLLECTION

BUTLER COLLECTION (FIG. 3)

179. Globular urn with narrow mouth, out-curved lip, and hollow base; hard, sandy grey ware, burnt pinky-red by double firing, burnished on lip and shoulder, double line of zigzag below, cross on base. Another urn, almost identical, lacks the cross on the base. The type is related to the globular urns of Mr. Ward Perkins's South-eastern B pottery (see the Sussex examples, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* iv (1938), p. 164, Fig. 10, No. 3, and p. 165, Fig. 11, No. 2), and probably belongs to the late first or early second century.

108. Very small example of the olla with lattice-pattern; fine grey ware, black surface.

183. Ovoid beaker with everted lip and hollow base; red-brown sandy ware, black burnished surface, tooling on shoulder above enclosed band of oblique lines.

163. Flagon with alphabet graffiti; soft pink ware (see p. 172).

152. Large 'poppy-head' beaker; fine grey ware, burnished black surface, band of circles between rouletting.

124. Child's feeding-bottle; hard grey ware, black-red surface.

171. Flagon, ringed bell mouth, cordon at junction of neck and body, two-ribbed handle; soft pink ware, cream slip, probably late first century (cf. *Col.*, Pl. L, No. 220).

200. Wide-mouthed bowl with everted lip and low carination; chevrons tooled on upper part of body.

BURIAL GROUP 1. Two associated objects; A.D. 50-100. (Fig. 4.)

A: Pear-shaped urn with wide mouth and narrow foot; cross on base.

B: Carinated beaker with small pedestal foot; soft, fine grey ware, surface black originally (cf. *Col.*, Pl. v, Nos. 48-55, A.D. 48-80).

BURIAL 2.

A: Single urn, type 1 A.

BURIAL 3.

A: Single urn, type 1 A; red ware, black surface, fragmentary.

BURIAL GROUP 4. Two associated objects.

A: Urn, type 1 A, with red slip and cross on base.

B: Urn, type 1 A.

BURIAL 5. Second half of first century (Fig. 4).

A: Single vessel with wide mouth and narrow foot, high carinated shoulder above gracefully curved side; dark grey ware, red surface, tooling on shoulder and oblique lines on body. This type of vessel occurs very frequently among the burial groups and in the Butler Collection and appears to be of first-century date, deriving ultimately from Early Iron Age prototypes (cf. Roy. Comm. Hist. Monuments, *Eng., London (Roman)*, Fig. 65, No. 28; Fig. 67, Nos. 42 and 43, and Fig. 69, No. 62, all of mid-first-century date). Locally it continues in use into the second century.

BURIAL 6.

A: Single urn, type 1 A.

BURIAL GROUP 7. Two associated objects; late first century A.D.

A: Carinated vessel, type 5 A, red ware with black surface, cross on base.

B: Similar vessel in grey ware, cross on base. Both contained burnt bones.

BURIAL 8.

Single vessel, type 5 A.

BURIAL GROUP 9. Seven associated objects; late first to early second century (Fig. 4).

A: Urn, type 1 A, red slip.

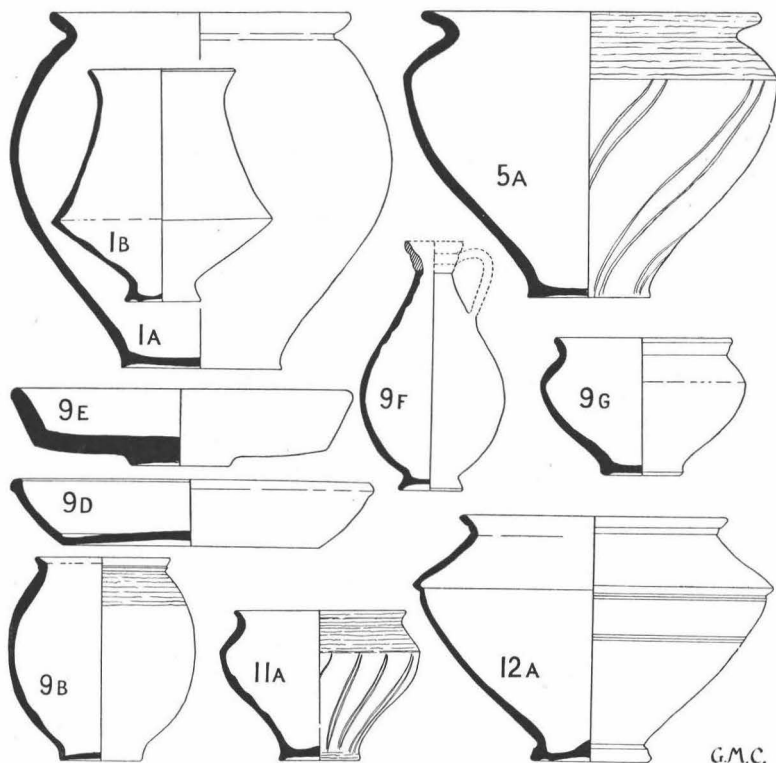


FIG. 4. BURIAL GROUPS 1, 5, 9, 11, 12

B: Beaker with straight everted lip; grey ware, red slip, tooling on shoulder, cross on base.

C: Plate, red ware, fragmentary.

D: Plate with bead lip, curved side and rising base, step at junction of side and base; soft red ware, mica-dusted. This and the following plate are local imitations of first-century Belgic types.

E: Plate with straight side and small foot-ring; hard grey ware, black tooled surface.

F: Small, handled flask of soft buff ware, white slip, neck missing.

G: Wide-mouthed bowl with high shoulder.

BURIAL GROUP 10. Two associated objects:

- A: Urn, type 1 A, red slip, potter's mark /// under lip.
 B: Fragmentary buff flagon.

BURIAL GROUP 11. Three associated objects; second century (Fig. 4).

A: Carinated bowl, red slip, tooling on shoulder and body, cross on base.

B: Spherical flint pebble.

C: Iron bell (Fig. 9, No. 4) of simple form with rectangular mouth. The clapper is attached to the ring forming the handle. This was the grave of a child and the pebble and bell were evidently play-things.

BURIAL GROUP 12. Four associated objects; late first century (Fig. 4).

A: Wide-mouthed vessel with high, carinated shoulder and narrow foot; soft, thin brownish grey ware, black surface. This is a Belgic type, which survives into the second half of the first century. Weaker copies of a later date may be seen in groups 63 A and 59 A (cf. *Ver.*, Fig. 15, Nos. 38 and 39). A bowl of similar type to these was found by Mr. S. Winbolt at Greatham, Sussex (*Antiq. Journ.* VII. 516).

B: Similar vessel, slightly smaller, also contained burnt bones.


C: Flagon of buff ware with lighter slip; neck and handle missing.

D: Samian cup, form 35, ivy leaves on rim, no stamp; Flavian (cf. *Ter. Sig.*, Pl. LIII, Fig. 2).

BURIAL 13.

Single vessel, type 5 A.

BURIAL GROUP 14. Fourteen associated objects; early second century (Fig. 5).

A: Pear-shaped urn, hard grey ware with light red slip; potter's mark  below lip.

B: Screw-neck flagon with foot-ring and three-ribbed handle; gritty pink ware, paler slip.

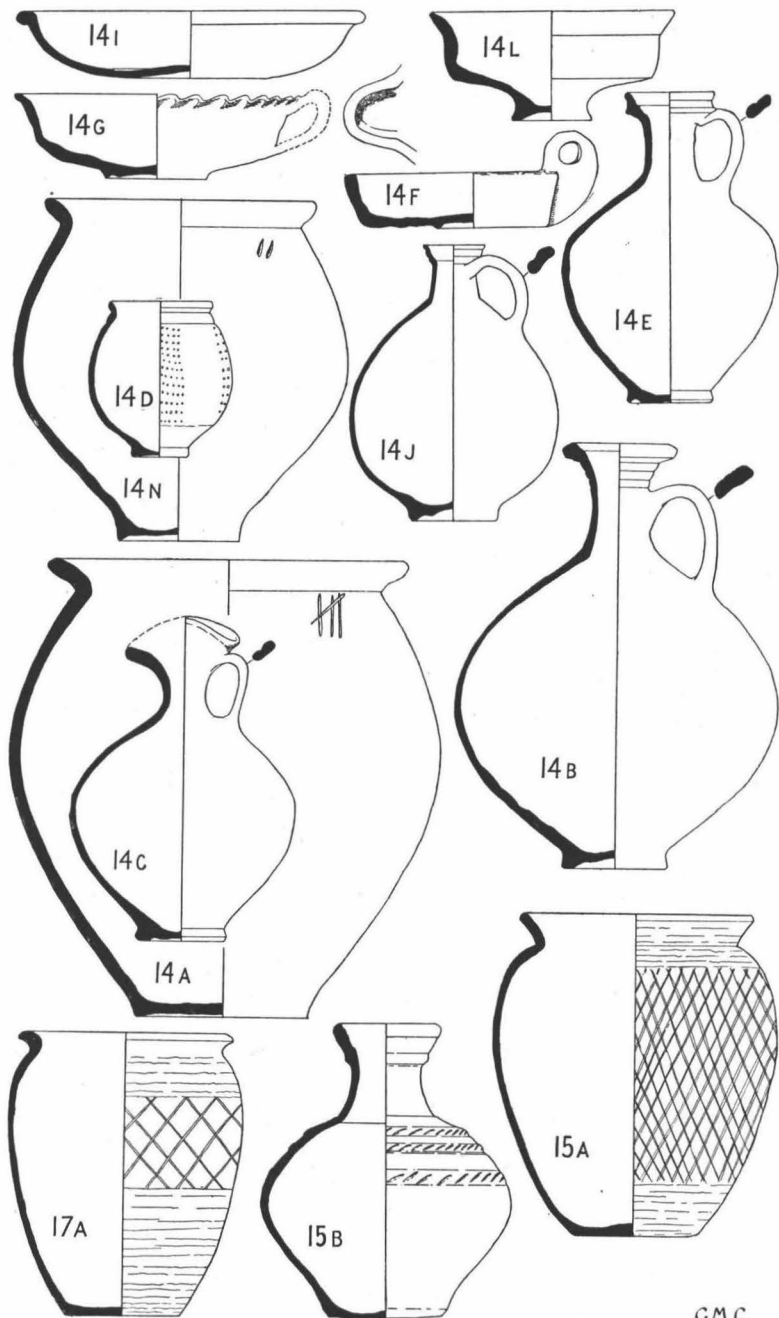
C: Flagon with pinched mouth; soft pink ware, paler slip (cf. *Rich.* III, Pl. XXXIII, No. 207).

D: Beaker with cordon below lip; soft grey ware, white slip over greater part of body, five panels of applied dots.

E: Flagon with double-ring lip; two-ribbed handle; soft cream ware, orange-red slip.

F: Lamp-holder with handle; coarse red ware, cream slip, burnt round nozzle.

G, H, and K: Shallow bowls with frilled rim and remains of handle; soft pink ware, lighter slip. The frilled rim is usually found on the pedestalled tazza or incense cup, and parallels to this type with hollow foot and handle are rare (cf. a bronze patera in the



G.M.C.

FIG. 5. BURIAL GROUPS 14, 15, 17

Guildhall Museum, *Catalogue of the Guildhall Museum*, 2nd edition, 1908, p. 10, No. 106, Pl. v. 5).

I: Plate with rounded side, rising base stepped on inside, and bead lip; soft pink ware, lighter slip.

J: Flask with saucer-shaped mouth, rising base, and two-ribbed handle; gritty buff ware, lighter slip.

L and M: Bowls with pedestal foot, straight side, and everted lip; coarse grey ware, black tooled surface.

N: Urn, similar to **14 A**, potter's mark // below lip; also contained burnt bones.

BURIAL GROUP 15. Two associated objects; late first to early second century (Fig. 5).

A: Olla with lattice-pattern on body; soft grey ware, white slip on upper part of body, cross incised on base.

B: Bottle with cordon below lip, and three cordons on upper part of body obliquely slashed; sandy red ware, black burnished surface. This is a Belgic type which is found at Colchester, Silchester, and elsewhere.

BURIAL 16.

A: Single urn, type **14 A**.

BURIAL 17. Third century (Fig. 5).

A: Single olla with narrow band of widely spaced lattice-pattern on body; coarse reddish ware, black surface.

BURIAL GROUP 18. Two associated objects; late second century (Fig. 6).

A: Wide-mouthed vessel with carinated shoulder, everted lip, and slightly hollow base; hard grey ware, lighter slip, pairs of oblique lines tooled on body. This is probably a 'waster' from the kiln, as the mouth is oval in shape.

B: Handled beaker with bead lip and hollow base; smooth grey ware, white slip, zone of lattice-pattern on body (cf. *Rich.* III, Pl. XL, No. 322).

BURIAL 19.

A: Single olla, type **15 A**, cross on base.

BURIAL 20.

A: Single urn, type **14 A**; hard grey ware, red slip.

BURIAL GROUP 21. Three associated objects; late first to early second century (Fig. 6).

A: Beaker of 'poppy-head' type with hollow base; thin grey ware.

B: Dish with straight side; cross tooled on base inside and out; sandy ware, black surface.

C: Beaker with bead rim; black burnished surface.

BURIAL 22.

Single beaker, type **25 K**.

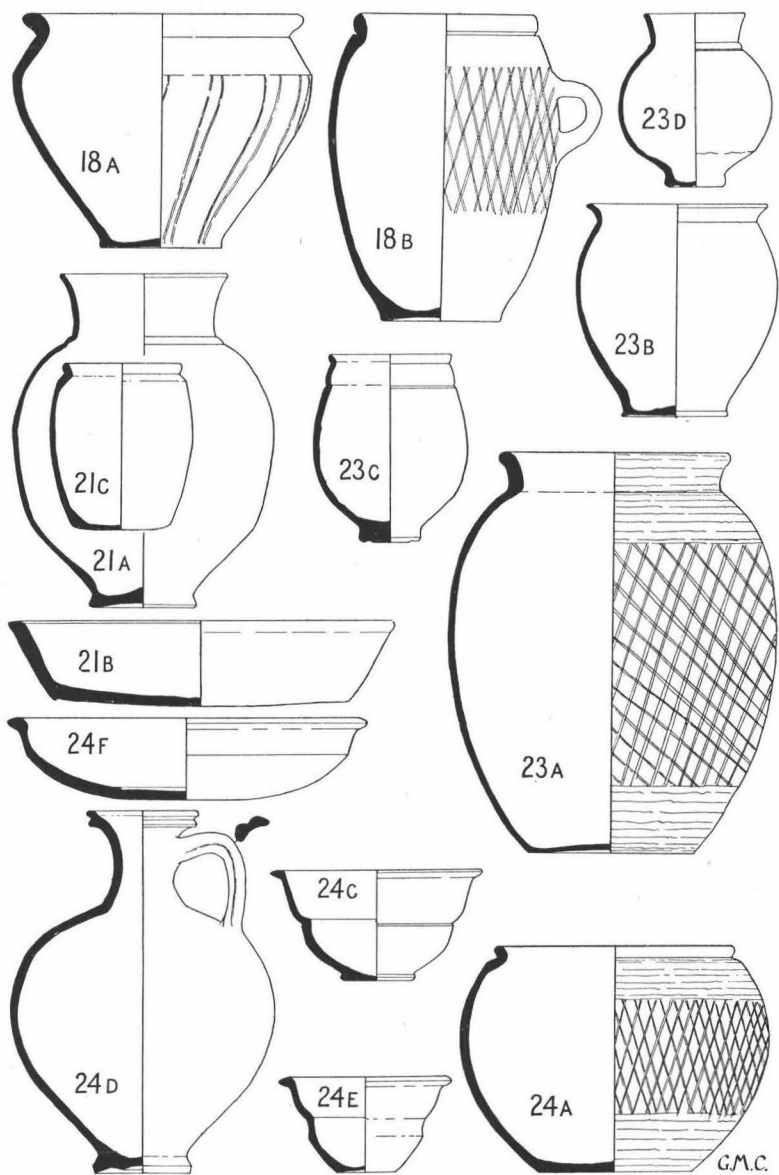


FIG. 6. BURIAL GROUPS 18, 21, 23, 24

BURIAL GROUP 23. Five associated objects; mid second century (Fig. 6).

A: Thin-walled olla with wide band of lattice-pattern; sandy grey ware, black surface.

B: Pear-shaped beaker with wide mouth and everted lip, scribbling on base.

C: Bag-shaped beaker with narrow foot and constriction round shoulder; soft grey ware, white slip on upper two-thirds of body.

D: 'Poppy-head' beaker; soft grey ware, white slip on upper two-thirds of body.

E: Samian campanulate cup, Drag. 46, poor glaze; date Trajan-Hadrian.

BURIAL GROUP 24. Six associated objects; late first to early second century (Fig. 6).

A: Globular urn with bead rim and zone of lattice-pattern; coarse grey ware, black tooled surface.

B: Lead lamp-holder (Pl. I).

C: Cup, imitation of Samian form 27; soft pink ware, darker slip (cf. *Rich.* III, Pl. XXXIV, Nos. 225-7).

D: Flagon with double-ring lip and two-ribbed handle; sandy ware, cream slip.

E: Cup, imitation of form 27, but without foot-ring.

F: Plate with curved side and out-bent lip, step at junction of side and base; soft pink ware, darker slip.

BURIAL GROUP 25. Sixteen associated objects; early second century (Fig. 7).

A: Pear-shaped urn with wide mouth and narrow foot.

B: Flagon with cordons at base of neck and round body, two-ribbed handle; coarse brown ware, black surface.

C: Small olla, fragmentary.

D: Unguent pot, roughly made; sandy buff ware.

E: Carinated bowl with narrow pedestal base; coarse grey ware, black surface, tooled inside and out on neck, oblique lines on body, cross on base (cf. *Rich.* I, Pl. XXVI, No. 74, a more elaborate form which occurs with first-century wares).

F: Double-ring lip flagon; hard sandy buff ware.

G: Plate with straight side, curving base, and foot-ring; grey ware tooled inside and out, chevrons on base, cross in foot-ring (cf. *Ver.*, Fig. 22, No. 15).

H: Flint tool, of type known as fabricator, 2.8 in. long, triangular in section, much worn on one end, probably a strike-a-light; lying close by G.

I: Urn, fragmentary.

J: Urn, fragmentary, containing K.

K: Beaker with narrow foot and mouth, obliquely everted lip; tooling on shoulder, traces of red slip.

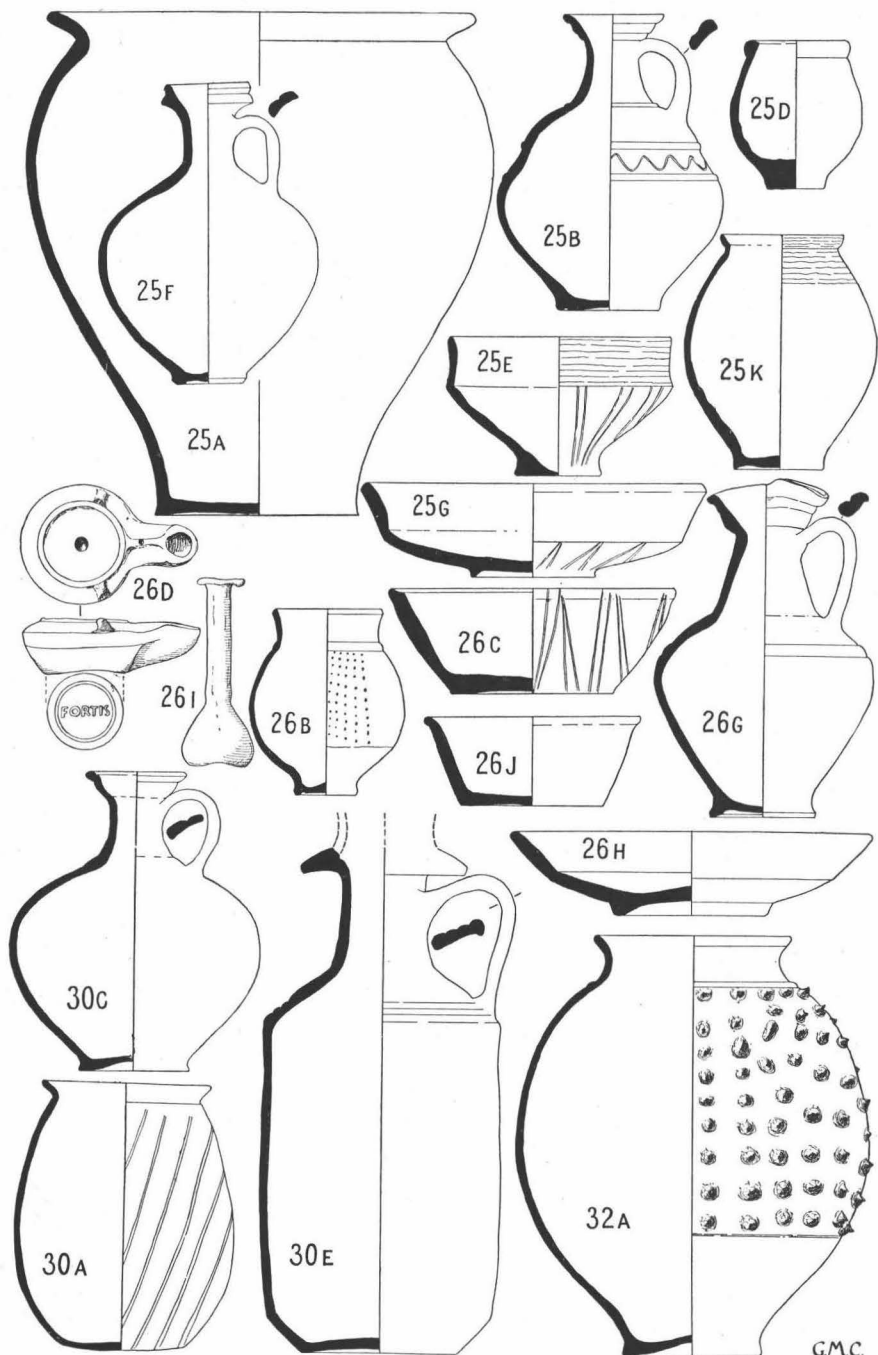


FIG. 7. BURIAL GROUPS 25, 26, 30, 32.

G.M.C.

L: Indeterminate iron object inside **K**.

M: Bowl similar to **E** without cross.

N: Flagon similar to **F**.

O: Nail-studded sole of shoe.

P: Bronze spoon inside **G**, tinned and reeded handle.

BURIAL GROUP 26. Sixteen associated objects: late first to early second century (Fig. 7).

A: Olla, fragmentary, of gritty red ware with black-grey surface and wide zone of lattice-pattern on body.

B: 'Poppy-head' beaker; soft red ware, grey surface, white slip on upper part of body, five panels of applied dots.

C: Bowl; coarse grey ware, black burnished surface, chevrons tooled on side, cross on inside and outside of base. Contained lamp and bottle.

D: Lamp; pink ware, darker slip, stamp **FORTIS** on base. Lamps bearing the name **FORTIS** are known from sites dating before A.D. 80 and continue into the second century.

E: Bronze mirror tinned on one surface, adhering to the side of **A**.

F: Flagon, biconical body with foot-ring, neck and handle missing; sandy cream ware.

G: Jug with pinched mouth, two-ribbed handle, hollow foot, and cordon on shoulder; soft pink ware, cream surface (cf. *Rich.* III, Pl. XXXIII, No. 206, which dates from the middle of the first century).

H: Dish with foot-ring and rising base; soft red ware.

I: Glass bottle.

J: Bowl with straight side and out-curved lip.

K: Iron object, possibly a knife.

With this burial, which was much disturbed, were found traces of a wooden casket with bronze fittings (**N-O**) and a fragment of lead sheeting (**M**) with squared shoulder, which may have enclosed the whole burial.

L: Iron hinge.

N: Three bronze rings, 0.9 in. diameter, with iron attachments, and one bronze ring, 1.5 in. diameter, hanging from two iron loops.

O: Hasp, ending in a palmette, of tinned bronze with broken iron rivet (Fig. 9, No. 5).

P: Three lion's-mask mounts of very thin bronze, secured by bronze pin through centre (Fig. 9, No. 2).

BURIAL 27.

A: Single urn, fragmentary.

BURIAL GROUP 28. Eight associated objects: second century.

A: Urn, type **1 A**.

B, C, D, E, F, H: Saucers, type **25 G**.

G: Carinated bowl, type **11 A**.

This burial was enclosed in a cist of six red tiles, the cinerary urn being supported on a rib bone (Pl. I).

BURIAL GROUP 29. Two associated objects:

A: Urn, fragmentary.

B: Beaker, fragmentary.

BURIAL GROUP 30. Six associated objects; third century (Fig. 7).
A: Olla with drooping body; sandy ware, tooled with oblique lines.

B: Beaker, fragmentary.

C: Flagon with saucer mouth and two-ribbed handle; soft cream ware.

D: Flint 'ball'.

E: Flagon, straight-sided, cordons on shoulder, stopper neck, four-ribbed handle; soft pink ware, cream slip. This uncommon type resembles a more barrel-shaped flagon from the camp at Niederbieber, A.D. 190-260 (Oelmann, *Die Keramik des Kastells Niederbieber*, Pl. III, No. 63).

F: Lamp-holder; gritty red ware, type 14 F.

BURIAL GROUP 31. Much disturbed.

All that remained of this burial were traces of a wooden casket (A) with three bronze lion's-mask mounts (Fig. 9, No. 3) and three bronze rings, 0.9 in. diameter, and

B: Lamp, similar to 45 C, two lugs on rim and mask on disk; red ware with black slip.

BURIAL 32. Late first to early second century (Fig. 7).

A: Single urn with narrow mouth and foot, the upper part of the body decorated with applied clay *en barbotine*; sandy grey ware, traces of black burnished surface. The mouth was sealed with a thin plate of tinned bronze, probably a mirror. Among the bones were pellets of molten glass. This burial, together with the similar urns 37 and 39, was overlaid by a spread of gravel, on the upper surface of which lay a coin of Hadrian (A.D. 119) in fresh condition bearing the figure of Britannia on the reverse.¹ The use of exactly similar urns for the three burials would suggest a family connexion. For the type see burial group 50, Pl. II. (Cf. *Wroxeter*, II, Fig. 18, No. 52, dated A.D. 80-120.)

BURIAL GROUP 33. Two associated objects:

A: Urn type 1 A.

B: Small olla with zone of lattice-pattern.

BURIAL 34.

A: Single urn, type 1 A.

BURIAL GROUP 35. Six associated objects; second half second century (Fig. 8).

A: Olla with zone of lattice-pattern; soft grey ware with darker slip on neck and shoulder running down over body.

¹ *R.I.C.* 577 (a) R².

B: Samian dish, form 31, bright orange glaze, band of rouletting on floor (cf. *Ter. Sig.*, Pl. LXXV, No. 2).

C: Beaker, type 30 A.

D: Beaker with drooping body; sandy grey ware with vertical lines of darker slip.

E: Samian plate, form 18, stamp probably PATERCLO FEC (Domitian-Trajan).

F: Flagon with saucer mouth; pink ware, lighter slip.

BURIAL GROUP 36. Two associated objects:

A: Urn, type 1 A, much broken.

B: Cup with down-curved rim, similar to 60 F.

BURIAL 37. Late first to early second century.

A: Urn decorated *en barbotine*, type 32 A (see remarks under burial 32).

BURIAL 38.

A: Single carinated urn, type 5 A, crushed.

BURIAL 39. Late first to early second century.

A: Single urn decorated *en barbotine*, type 32 A (see remarks under burial 32).

BURIAL 40.

A: Single urn, fragmentary.

BURIAL 41.

A: Single urn, fragmentary.

BURIAL 42.

A: Single urn, fragmentary.

BURIAL GROUP 43. Five associated objects; second century (Fig. 8).

A: Carinated urn, type 5 A; sandy red ware burnished black, chevrons tooled on body.

B: Roughcast beaker; white ware, red-brown slip.

C: Lamp; fine white ware, orange slip.

D: Glass tear-bottle, type 26 I, placed in urn.

E: Flagon with stopper neck and two-ribbed handle; soft cream ware.

BURIAL 44.

A: Single urn, fragmentary.

BURIAL GROUP 45. Six associated objects; mid second century. (Pl. II.)

A: Olla with zone of lattice-pattern, type 23 A; white slip.

B: Samian plate, form 18/31, stamp BIGA·FEC (Domitian-Trajan).

C: Lamp with lugs on rim; soft white ware, red-brown slip.

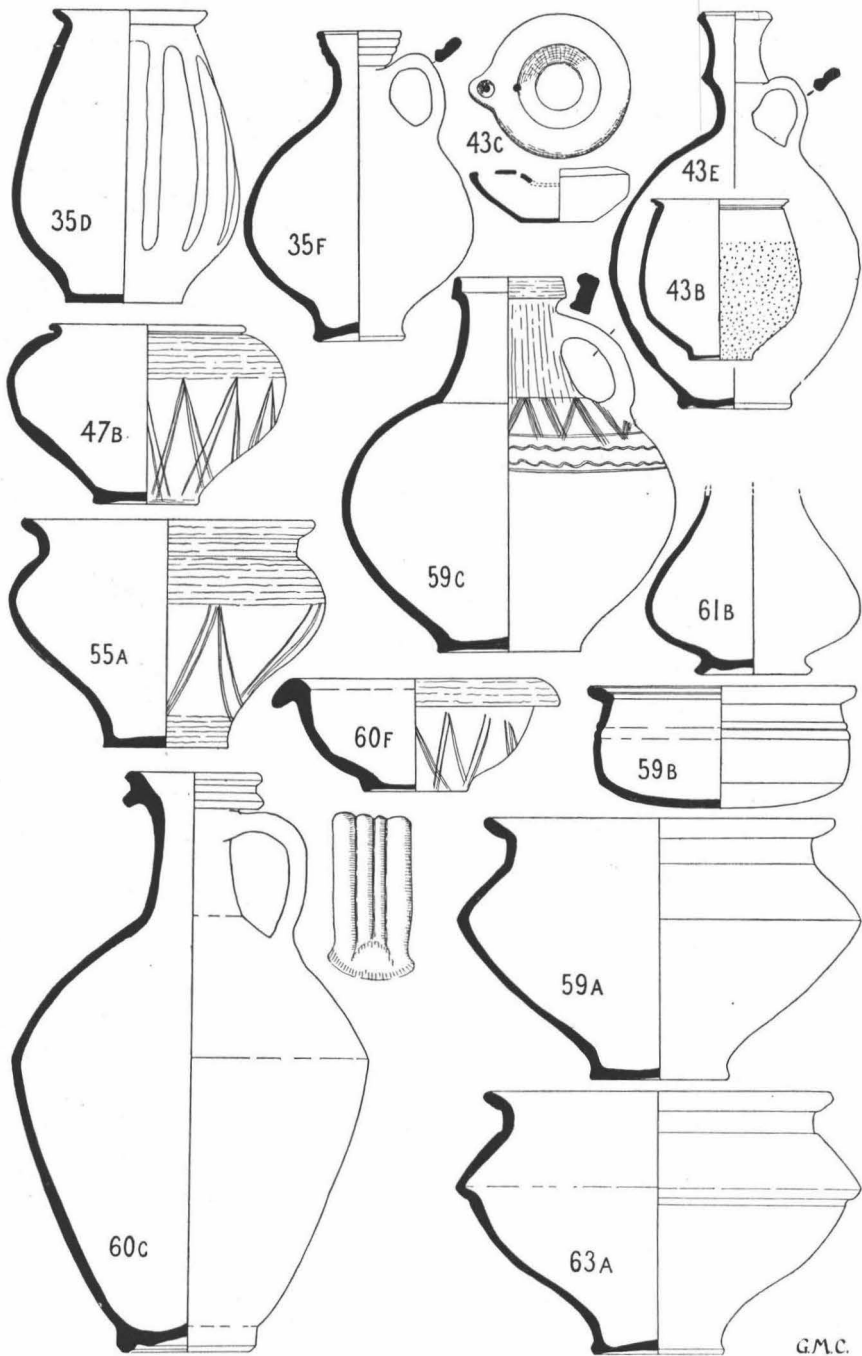


FIG. 8. BURIAL GROUPS 35, 43, 47, 55, 59, 60, 61, 63

G.M.C.

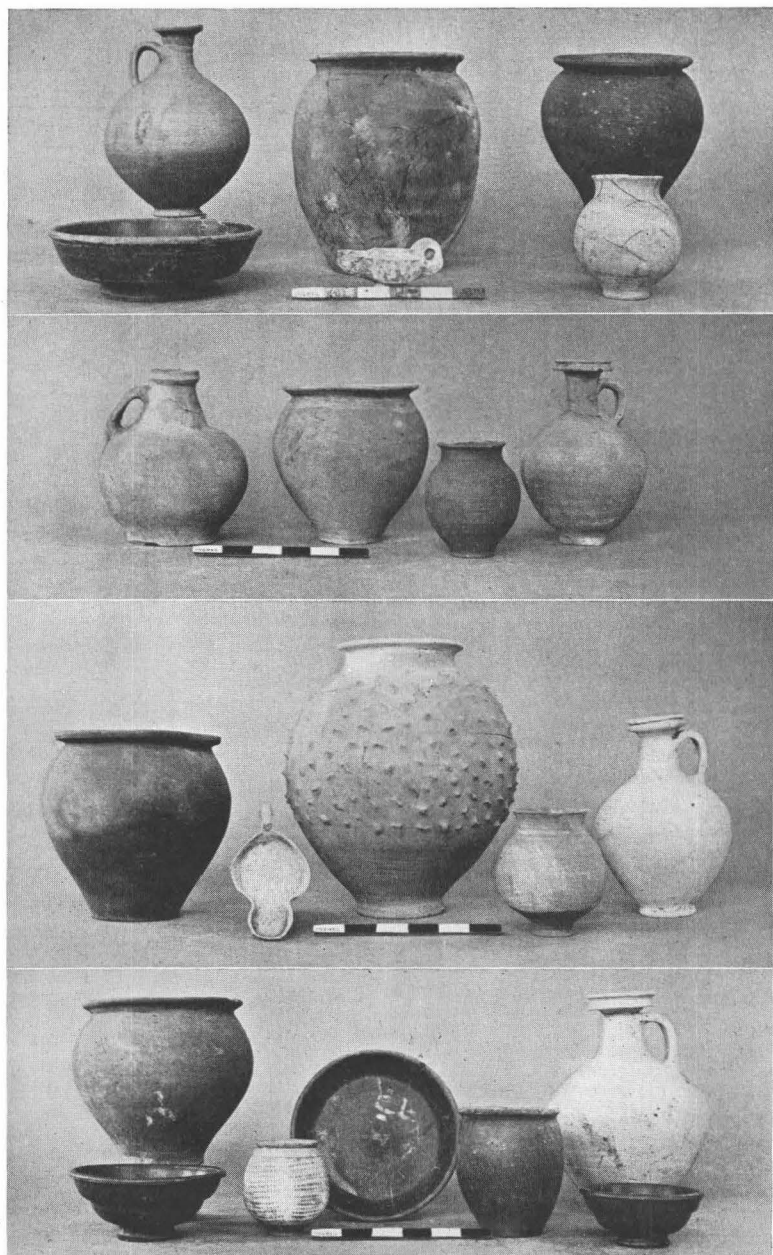


PLATE II
BURIAL GROUPS 45, 49, 50, and 58

BURIAL 55. Late first century (Fig. 8).

A: Single urn with wide mouth and high rounded shoulder; hard grey ware, chevrons tooled on body: the Romanized form of similar bowls from the Iron Age site at Selsey (*Antiq. Journ.* xiv. 49, Fig. 5, No. 12).

BURIAL 56.

A: Single pear-shaped urn, type **1 A**, contained no bones. This burial and the following were much disturbed and the association is not certain.

BURIAL GROUP 57. Three associated objects; late first to early second century.

A: Small ovoid beaker with everted lip; red ware, black surface, burnished on shoulder and base, zone of lattice-pattern on body.

B: Samian cup, form 35, decorated *en barbotine* on rim; probably Flavian (cf. *Ter. Sig.*, Pl. LIII, Fig. 3).

C: Samian dish, form 36, decorated *en barbotine* on rim; probably A.D. 80-100.

BURIAL GROUP 58. Eight associated objects; A.D. 90-110 (Pl. II).

A: Pear-shaped urn, type **1 A**.

B: Flagon with double-ring lip, upright handle, and foot-ring; cream ware.

C: Samian plate, form 18, stamp illegible.

D: Samian cup, form 27, stamp (?) MACELLVS.

E: Small olla with zone of lattice-pattern; black ware.

F: 'Poppy-head' beaker with small lip; white slip on body, five panels of applied dots.

G: Samian cup, form 27, stamp  . This is a

well-made, early type, probably from Lezoux, Flavian in date.

H: Coin of Domitian (A.D. 81-96) among bones in cinerary urn; A.S. much corroded.

BURIAL GROUP 59. Six associated objects; late third to fourth century (Fig. 8).

A: Sharply carinated bowl with wide mouth and narrow foot; sandy grey ware.

B: Round-bottomed bowl with reeded lip and cordon on body; sandy pink ware, lighter slip. Compare a first-century bowl from Colchester with flat base, *Col.*, Pl. LVII, No. 253.

C: Flagon with squat body, conical neck, and flanged handle; sandy grey ware, white slip, chevrons and wavy band drawn through slip to show grey body, New Forest type, see **49 C**.

D: Samian plate, form 18, stamp DONNAVC · F (Domitian-Trajan).

E: Samian cup, form 33, no stamp, much burnt.

F: Bowl similar to **B**, but smaller.

BURIAL GROUP 60. Thirteen associated objects ; A.D. 80-100 (Fig. 8).

A: Carinated urn, type 5 A.

B: Small olla ; black burnished ware, lattice-pattern on body.

C: Flagon with biconical body, double-ring lip, four-ribbed handle, and hollow foot ; sandy cream ware, pink slip. These features indicate an early type.

D: Samian dish, form 36, ivy leaves on rim (cf. *Ter. Sig.*, Pl. LIII, Fig. 20 ; Claudius-Nero).

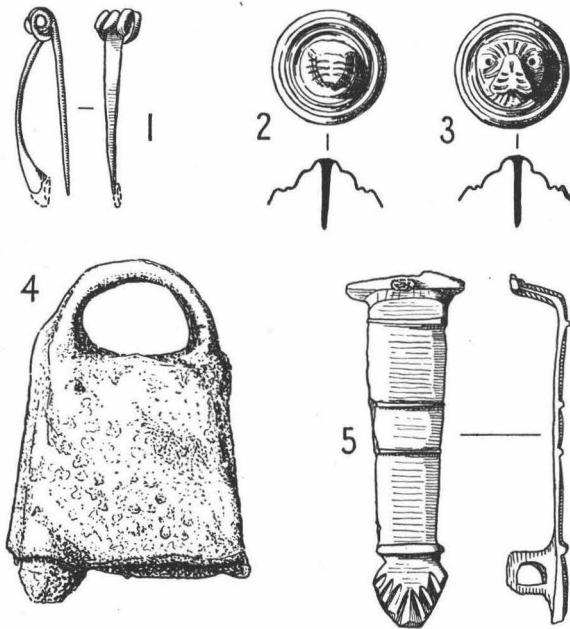


FIG. 9. METAL OBJECTS

E: Carinated cup with pedestal foot, type 25 E ; hard grey ware.

F: Bowl with heavy turned-down lip ; sandy ware, tooled chevrons on body (cf. *Col.*, Pl. LVII, No. 259, 'probably Flavian').

G: Carinated cup, type 25 E.

H: Samian plate, form 18, stamp LITERA · F (Flavian).

I: Coin of Titus (A.D. 79-81) (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*, No. 866, Pl. 42, No. 2 ; rev. ALTAR, PROVIDENT).

J: Bronze brooch in one piece with coiled spring and solid catch-plate, first-century type (Fig. 9, No. 1).

K: Bone point, 5·5 in. long.

L: Rectangular bronze mirror with tinned surface, $2\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ in., with traces of wooden cover.

M: 'Poppy-head' beaker, fragmentary.

BURIAL GROUP 61. Five associated objects:

A: Urn, much disturbed.

B: Flagon with foot-ring and drooping body, neck missing; reddish ware with black surface.

C: Cup, fragmentary.

D: Samian dish, form 36, ivy leaves *en barbotine* on rim; no stamp, good glaze.

E: Small cylindrical bead, black glass, red surface, with bones in cinerary urn.

BURIAL 62.

Single urn, type 5 A, cross on base.

BURIAL GROUP 63. Three associated objects:

A: Sharply carinated urn with wide mouth and narrow foot, groove below carination; sandy grey ware. This vessel is similar to 12 A, but the neck is more pronounced and the ware coarser.

B: Urn, fragmentary.

C: Beaker, fragmentary.

BURIAL 64.

A: Single pear-shaped urn, type 1 A.

BURIAL 65.

A: Single pear-shaped urn, type 1 A.

APPENDIX

List of Potters' Stamps in the Butler Collection

CARRILLVS·F	Form 18/31.	Nero-Vespasian.
L·LLI·M	18/31.	Vespasian-Hadrian.
PATNA·F	18/31.	Hadrian-Antonine.
ELVILLI	18/31.	Antonine.
SACRAPOF	33.	Antonine.
TITVRONIS	Lud. Ob. 6.	Antonine.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE CABURN, 1938

BY A. E. WILSON, D.LITT., F.R.HIST.S.

At the end of the report on the 1937 excavations¹ it was announced that the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society had decided to raise funds for a second season's work. With the generous support of private subscribers and the offer of help from numerous volunteer workers the sub-committee² was able to plan a fairly comprehensive excavation consisting of:

- (a) A series of cuttings near the gateway in the hope of dating more closely the stages of fortification.
- (b) An examination of the outer works to the north-west of the gateway.
- (c) The stripping of a small area near one of the pits excavated in 1925-6.
- (d) One long cutting through the southern defences.

The material obtained from these cuttings included such a large proportion of pottery differing from the normal Sussex Iron Age type that the committee decided to ask Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A., if he would review it in conjunction with the pottery found in 1925-6 and that recently recovered by Mr. Field from Castle Hill, Newhaven. Mr. Hawkes not only willingly assented, but carried his study even farther to produce the important papers which are printed elsewhere in this volume. For the zeal which he showed in this extensive call on his scanty leisure I welcome this opportunity of expressing to him my most sincere thanks and gratitude. It remains for me to describe as shortly as possible the actual excavations and to give the general conclusions which arise from his detailed study. The figures illustrating this article are numbered I to X; those illustrating his pottery report, from A to M. Whenever necessary I have given references to his figures as well as to those illustrating this article.

¹ S.A.C. LXXIX. 193.

² Mr. G. P. Burstow, B.A., Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A., and the writer.

Before describing the various cuttings made in 1938 I propose to state the general conclusions derived from the detailed study of the pottery from those cuttings, and to point out the modifications of the provisional conclusions stated last year.¹

A. The hill was first occupied as an open village by inhabitants using two types of pottery—the local A 2 coarse ware and a finer ware described later as Caburn I ware.² This occupation certainly began about 300 B.C., but went on undisturbed until a date about 100 B.C.

B. Then (and not as previously suggested about 250 B.C.) the inner rampart and ditch and the first gateway were erected at a time when the neighbouring peoples of the Cissbury-Wealden 'AB' culture³ pressed down upon the site. From 100 B.C. to the time of the Roman Conquest of Britain the 'Cissbury-Wealden' culture people dominated the site and turned an open village into a defended town of some importance—the capital of the district.⁴ Moreover, they developed a new type of pottery under the various influences to which they were subjected in the last century B.C.—a type described later and named Caburn II ware.⁵

C. At the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain the inhabitants built the first phase of the outer rampart and the outer ditch across the north and north-western spurs and made some additions to the southern defences. These changes involved a new gateway⁶ Mr. Hawkes has directed my attention to the forthcoming report of Mr. Ward Perkins on his excavations at Oldbury, Ightham.⁷ At this site there is a similar wide flat-bottomed ditch built at the same date. The unusual width of these two ditches suggests that they were specially designed in an attempt to frustrate the Roman methods of attack by filling up the ditches with earth or brushwood under cover of a 'testudo' to form a path

¹ *S.A.C.* LXXIX. 192-3.

² See pp. 217 sqq. and Figs. A, B, and C, pp. 218-20.

³ See p. 246.

⁵ See p. 243.

⁷ *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 1939.

⁴ See pp. 230 sqq. for arguments.

⁶ See p. 246.

across which their troops could storm the rampart. That Caesar actually used this method in his raids on Britain a century earlier is evident from his description of storming a British Camp, possibly Bigberry: 'At milites legionis VII, testudine facta et aggere ad munitiones adiecto, locum ceperunt.'¹

These extensive efforts at strengthening the defences proved vain, for there is no evidence of any occupation of the site in early Roman times. Moreover, there is distinct evidence of burning at this time at the gateway. Also, the chapes of two bronze scabbards and the binding of another, found in the ruins of the outer rampart, belong to the type illustrated and described by Mrs. Hencken in her report on Bredon.² There she points out that this type of chape is 'a derivative from Roman prototypes, and not in the La Tène development'. Her examples came from the 'massacre' area in the gateway in the last stage of fortification.³

D. After a break sufficiently lengthy for the outer rampart to fall into decay and to be covered with a thick turf-line, there was at least a partial rebuilding of the outer defences⁴ at some date intermediate between Roman and Norman times. Insufficient evidence was forthcoming to date this exactly, but there are slight hints of a date late in the Roman period.

E. Finally, after some mid-twelfth-century pottery had been left on a hearth to the north-west of the gateway on the top of the remains of Rampart 3, the site was fortified again as an adulterine castle in the civil wars of Stephen's reign. Though I have not yet been able to trace any exact reference to this event there exists every probability for some such happening. Stephen's son, William, had married the heiress to the Warennes' land and had himself become earl of Surrey. The Treaty of Winchester had guaranteed to William, as Stephen's only surviving son, the private estates of his father, and we know that, after his accession, Henry II

¹ Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*, v. 9.

² *The Archaeological Journal*, xcvi, Pl. I.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 24-5.

⁴ Called Rampart 3 in Figs. III and IV.

confirmed him in the Pevensey lands; but the great support that the Warennes had given to Stephen through most of his reign gave ample opportunity for some local fighting.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXCAVATIONS OF 1938 AND
ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE EXCAVATIONS OF 1937

Stage A. Open village before 100 B.C.

Evidence for this stage came from:

- (i) Hut-site B; comparable with Hut-site A, 1937.
- (ii) Cutting XIII.
- (iii) Beneath the inner rampart (Rampart 1) in cutting XI A, and especially from the post-holes marked 1 and 2.

The Hut-site yielded:

- (a) Many sherds of Caburn I ware (Fig. C, p. 220).
- (b) Various small objects including two spindle-whorls, pieces of two whetstones (Fig. VIII, Nos. 36, 40, and 41, p. 208), parts of a quern, and, nearby, the Kimmeridge shale bangle (Fig. X, No. 44, p. 211).
- (c) A quantity of broken iron fittings.

Cutting XIII showed that the counterscarp bank had been built over an earlier 'low barrow' containing the fragmentary remains of two pots associated with an urn burial (see Fig. VII and Fig. B, p. 218). One of the pots is typical of Caburn I ware and the other shows its 'A 2' affinities.¹ Post-holes 1 and 2 in Cutting XI A obviously belonged to the pre-rampart period as they were sealed by a turf line before the rampart was built. The post-holes and the turf line beneath the rampart proper yielded various forms of Caburn I pottery comparable to that found in 1937 beneath the same rampart (Rampart 1) in Cutting II. The pottery from these two cuttings through Rampart 1 led Mr. Hawkes to date the first fortification as late as 100 B.C.²

¹ See p. 218.

² See p. 249.

Stage B. Fortified 'Town': 100 B.C. to Roman times.

Cutting XI A confirmed the conclusion of 1937 that the inner rampart was of simple 'mound' construction without timber revetment. Fig. II A shows the line taken by the original rampart at the gateway. Later reconstruction removed the material of the rampart, but it was possible to trace its course by the line of the original ditch with its offset to flank the entrance and by the channels made to revet it when it turned in towards the original gate (G 1 and G 2). Traces of it could be seen beneath later material along the edge of the offset ditch on the north-west of the gateway. The pottery evidence¹ shows that the hill-town flourished from 100 B.C. to about A.D. 43 when there was a complete refortification against a danger which, immediately afterwards, caused the desertion of the site.

Stage C. Fortification at the time of the Roman Conquest.

The provisional conclusions of 1937 suggested that there was a partial refortification at the gateway about 50 B.C. followed by a complete refortification at the time of the Roman Conquest. The main reason for the second season's work was to test this conclusion as the evidence was not convincing. Much depended on the relationship of the tie-beams to the close-set palisade (Fig. II B). The digging of yet later post-holes into the rampart remains and the existence of a later pit² had so disturbed the soil that it was difficult to sort out the levels.

A comparison of the new cuttings (Cuttings XI B, XII B, XIV A and B, and XV) with those made in Cuttings I and II in 1937 brought out the following points:

- (a) The tie-holes³ were in the material of the earliest stage of the building of Rampart 2 where it crossed the offset inner ditch and turned into the gateway.

¹ See pp. 249 sqq.

² *S.A.C.* LXVIII, Pl. I, p. 1, pit 122.

³ *S.A.C.* LXXIX, Pl. II, Sect. D-D¹, and E-E¹, p. 176.

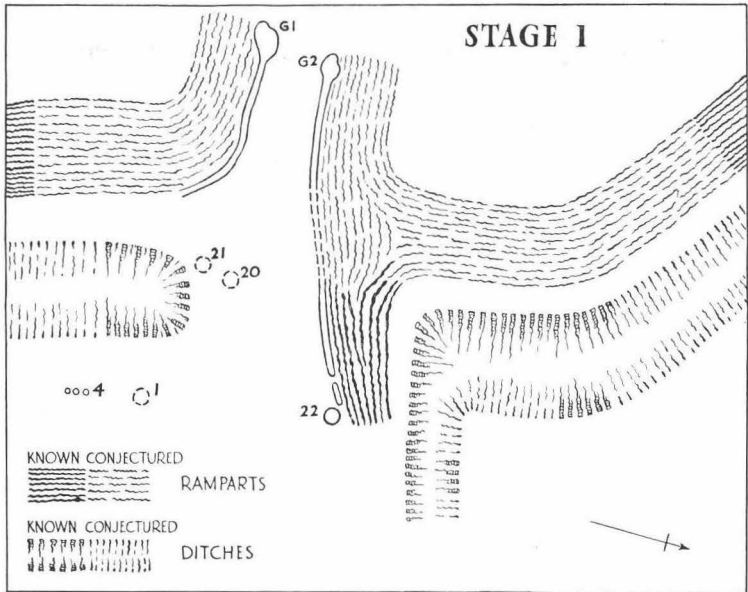


FIG. II A. GATEWAY OF CAMP ABOUT 100 B.C.

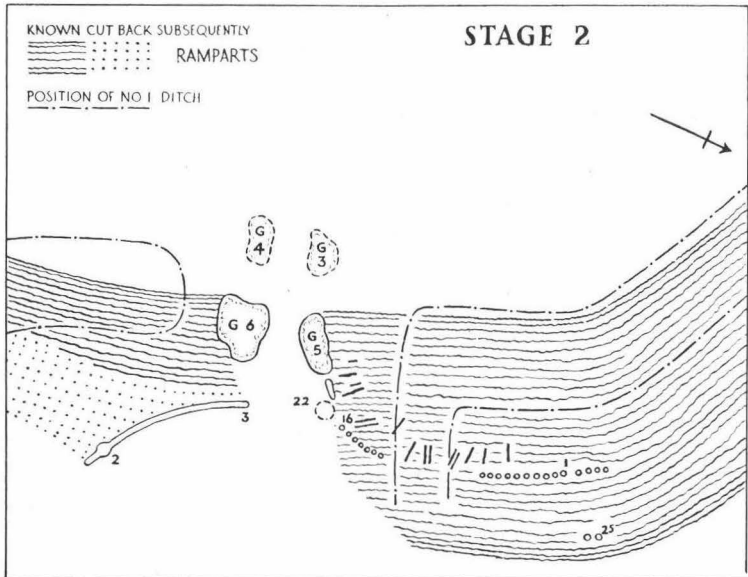


FIG. II B. GATEWAY AND RAMPARTS OF CAMP ABOUT A.D. 43.

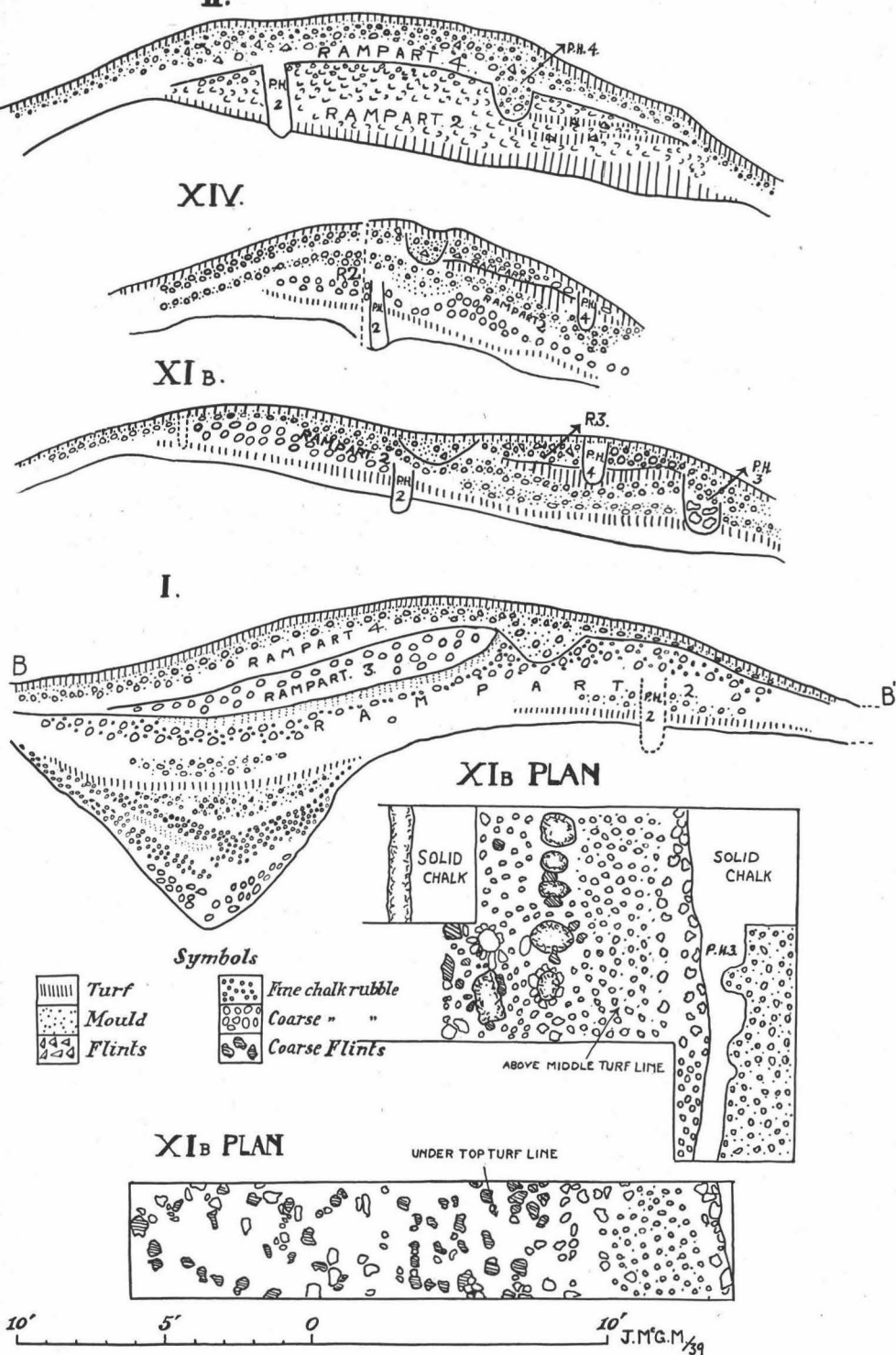


FIG. III. SECTIONS AND PLANS OF CUTTINGS TO THE NORTH-WEST SHOWING DIFFERENT STAGES OF REFORTIFICATION.

- (b) The remains of Rampart 2 reached, at least, up to the close-set palisade.¹ In this connexion Cutting XV, made as close as possible to Sect. B-B¹, of Cutting I (1937),² showed that the interpretation given there was wrong in marking the material in the right half of the section as Rampart 3. The corrected drawing is published in this year's report.³
- (c) Similarly in Cutting II (1937)⁴ the material marked as Rampart 3 should belong to Rampart 2 as shown in this report (Fig. III, Cutting II). The post-holes beneath the turf-line⁴ belonged to some pre-fortification feature.
- (d) Thus the tie-beams belong to the same period as the line of close-set posts. Mr. Hawkes gives conclusive arguments⁵ for dating this to the Roman Conquest.

If we now look at the construction of Rampart 2 we shall easily see its most prominent features:

- (a) A line of close-set posts runs from the gateway right along the northern defences as is shown in all the cuttings.⁶
- (b) Near the gateway most of the material of this rampart is inside this line of posts and was obtained by scooping away the ends of the inner rampart and depositing the soil partly over the silted-up inner ditch and partly on the solid ground outside that ditch (Figs. II B, III, and IV; Cutting XII B: Cutting I, Sect. B-B¹).
- (c) Across the northern defences, where the inner rampart is still in existence, the material came partly from the cleared-out inner ditch and partly from the new, wide, outer ditch. Here the main defences are outside the line of the close-set palisade. Their final form is best seen in Cuttings II and XI B and XIV, where they consist of (i) a

¹ *S.A.C. LXXIX*, Pl. II, Sect. E-E¹, p. 176.

² *Ibid.*

³ Fig. III, Cutting I, Sect. B-B¹.

⁴ *S.A.C. LXXIX*, Pl. I, Sect. A-A¹.

⁵ See p. 259.

⁶ In Fig. III. These post-holes are marked '2' in each case, cf. Fig. I.

ramp on the inside of the line of posts, (ii) a forward 'wall' of rammed chalk or layers of turf, flint, and chalk, (iii) a chalk-rubble filling. Some of this chalk-rubble filling consists of humps of white, freshly quarried chalk from the new outer ditch, and some re-used grey, weathered chalk containing many sherds of earlier pottery.¹

Two points of interest arise in connexion with these defences. In lecturing to the Sussex Archaeological Society on the excavations I made a special point of the regularity of the interval between the posts in the close-set palisade. Both in Cutting II and Cutting XV and at the gateway, the distance spanned by any selected five posts measured almost exactly 66 in. Later Sir Charles Arden-Close sent Dr. Curwen a letter from which I quote: "The only authority I can find for the length of the Belgic foot is Petrie. In the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, 1883-4, Petrie stated that the original old English mile was identical with the old French mile, which was based on the medieval foot of 13·22 inches. In the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (9th ed., vol. XXIV, p. 484) it is stated, "When the Belgic tribes migrated to Britain, they brought the Belgic foot of the Tungri, which was one-eighth longer than the Roman foot, and was used until the fifteenth century. . . . The average length of this foot was 13·22 ins." This gives exactly the average distance from mid-stake to mid-stake of the close-set palisade.

The second point concerns the disposal of the material from the wide outer ditch. Only a part of it was required for the rampart; the rest seems to have been scattered to form a sort of platform between the counterscarp of the ditch and the edge of a coomb some distance to the north-west, seen on the left of the photograph.²

¹ Dr. E. Cecil Curwen suggests that the inhabitants originally intended to build a small counterscarp bank only, with the close-set palisade as a revetment. Then, feeling this was insufficient, they launched out on the more ambitious scheme.

² *S.A.C.* LXXIX, Fig. 1, p. 169.

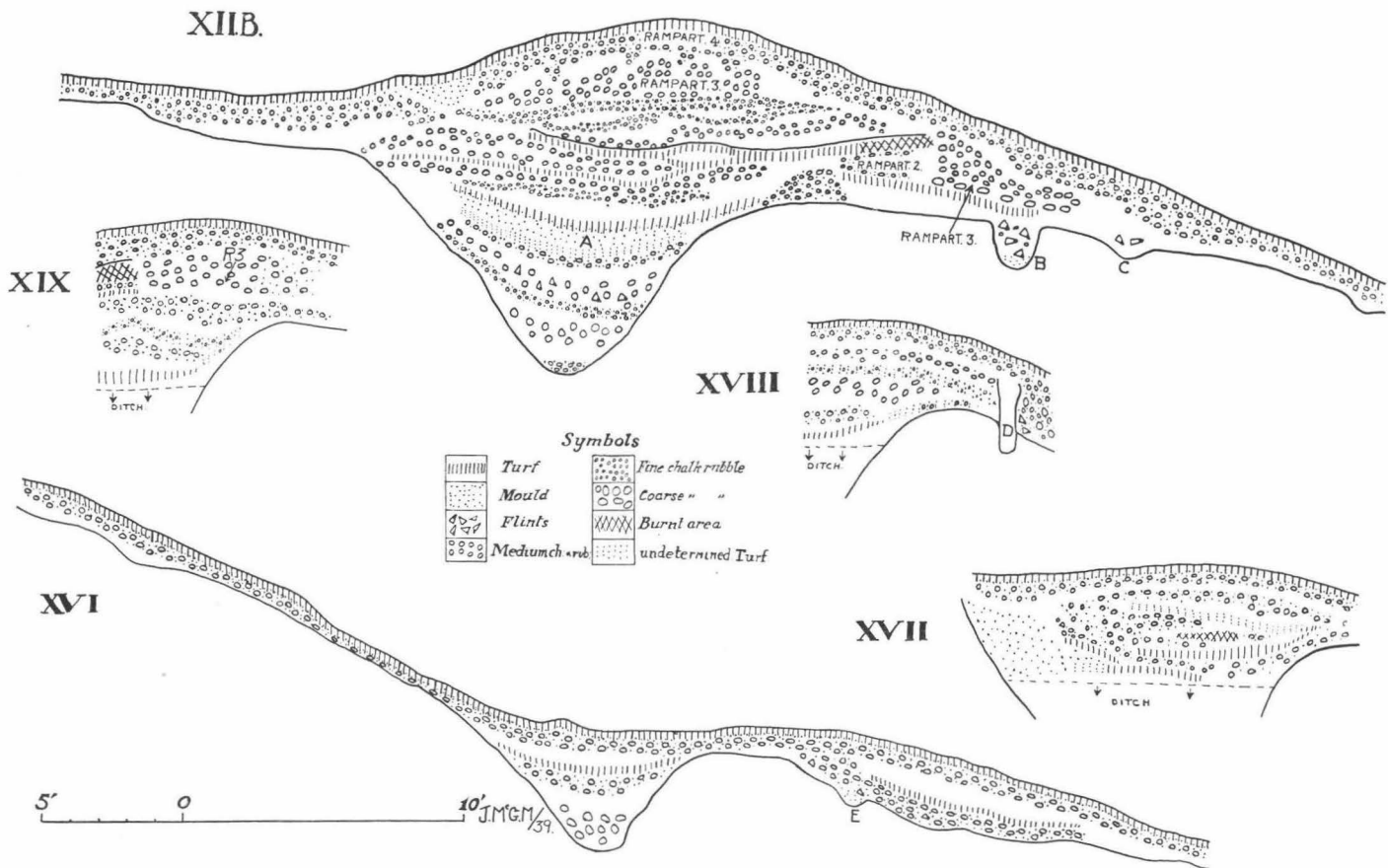


FIG. IV. SECTIONS TO THE SOUTH-EAST OF THE GATEWAY.

XII B shows four stages of fortification. A marks occupation layer containing pottery dating to the eve of the Roman Conquest; B, post-hole of pre-fortification period; C, channel for revetting Rampart 2.

XVII, XVIII, and XIX are sections showing relationship of new rampart to original ditch.

Stage D. Local reconstruction at an unknown date (probably Dark Ages).

Evidence for a partial reconstruction at some date intermediate between the Roman Conquest and Norman times comes from the gateway, from Cuttings XII B, XVIII, and XIX (Fig. IV), Cuttings I (Sect. B-B¹), XI B, and XIV (Fig. III). Either side of the gateway¹ and in Cutting XII B there are remains of additional white chalk above the turf line sealing Rampart 2. This material was placed in position after a good turf-line had formed and before the twelfth-century cooking-pot had been placed above it. Cutting XII B shows how the remains of Rampart 2 were cut back when the new work was made. A tumble of large chalk blocks on the old turf-line suggests the existence of a wall associated with some large upright posts whose position could be traced in the remains of Rampart 2.

Away from the gateway the builders had dug trenches into Rampart 2 to take a line of posts, rammed in with large chalk blocks. In Fig. I, the general plan, these channels are marked A-B between Cuttings XVIII and XIX, and 7 in Cutting XI B; the photographs (Figs. VA and VB) show them after they were cleared out.

Stage E. Mid-twelfth-century fortification.

There yet remains one stage to be explained. Its date is fixed by the pottery found near the gateway, 2 ft. 6 in. below the existing surface on the 'Norman' hearth in Cutting I (Fig. I).² The material above that pottery forms a rampart with which a number of large post-holes were associated.³ Mr. Dunning, F.S.A., has called my attention to the fact that reports of traces of the timber-work in Norman castles are rare.

Cutting XI B brings out the sequence of building quite well. After Rampart 2 had fallen into decay the builders of Rampart 3 dug their channel and heightened

¹ *S.A.C.* LXXIX, Pl. II, p. 76, Sect. A-A¹, C-C¹, E-E¹, and F-F¹.

² See also *S.A.C.* LXXIX, Pl. II, Sect. C-C¹, p. 176.

³ *Ibid.*, Pl. II, P.H.s 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29; cf. Fig. I (this report).

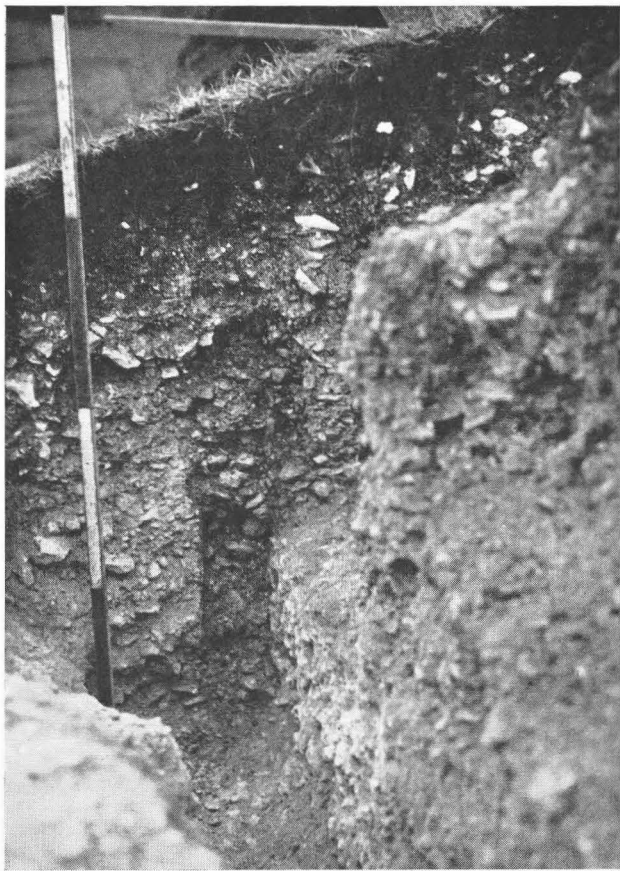


FIG. V A. CHANNEL FOR POSTS OF RAMPART 3 NEAR CUTTING XVIII (FIG. IV, P.H. 'D').



FIG. V B. CHANNEL FOR POST-HOLES IN XI B.
(See FIG. III, plan, P.H. 3.)

the rampart with some white chalk. The plan (Fig. III) made just beneath the top turf-line shows the distribution of flints and chalk. When the flints were removed,



FIG. VI. 12TH-CENTURY POST-HOLES, CUTTING XI B.
(See FIG. III, plan.)

the bases of a row of post-holes were found. They are shown in the plan made above the middle turf-line.¹ As the section shows, these post-holes (P.H. 4) were cut down through the material of Rampart 3 down into the turf-line sealing Rampart 2. Associated with this last

¹ See photo Fig. VI, and Fig. III, 'Plan at Middle turf-line'.

stage (Rampart 4) are the flints behind the line of post-holes and the scoop filled with a mixture of mould, flint, chalk, and pottery sherds, which has cut out the intermediate turf-line in Cuttings XI B and XIV. It is noticeable that flints and a dirty mixture of mould and chalk are always associated with these twelfth-century post-holes (Rampart 4), and that newly quarried white chalk always goes with the post-holes of Rampart 3.

Cutting XVI showed that there were practically no remains of the inner rampart on the steep south slope; but at the place where it probably ran there were traces of a second turf-line and quite a quantity of Caburn I ware. The new outer rampart here was not entirely over the old inner ditch as in Cutting III (1937), but was mainly forward of it, and there was a distinct channel for a palisade. Some distance farther down the hill a trial trench showed that chalk had been obtained by cutting a sort of terrace, and it is almost certain that this was the method of getting the chalk for the later rebuildings on this side of the hill.

Cutting XIII to the north-west of the gateway brought to light several interesting features. Some post-holes beneath the old turf-line belong to a feature earlier than the rampart built on the counterscarp bank. One of them was very close to some pottery and fragments of burnt bone which mark a burial. It looked as if the burial was later than the post-hole, but it was certainly earlier than the rampart. It is of particular interest because the main pottery belongs to Caburn I ware, discussed elsewhere.¹ With it were fragments of a small pot of A2 type. Unfortunately, it was impossible in the time at our disposal to test this rampart farther along to see if the channel for the post-holes continued in a direct line with the rampart. It seemed to be laid out too straight and the larger chalk blocks in this area did not continue through the rampart. Moreover, beneath the large chalk blocks and on the turf-line was a layer of broken flint forming a rough sort of pavement. Neither flints nor chalk blocks were present in the main

¹ See Fig. B, p. 218.

part of Cutting XIII. Further excavation is definitely necessary to clear up the relationship between these separate items.

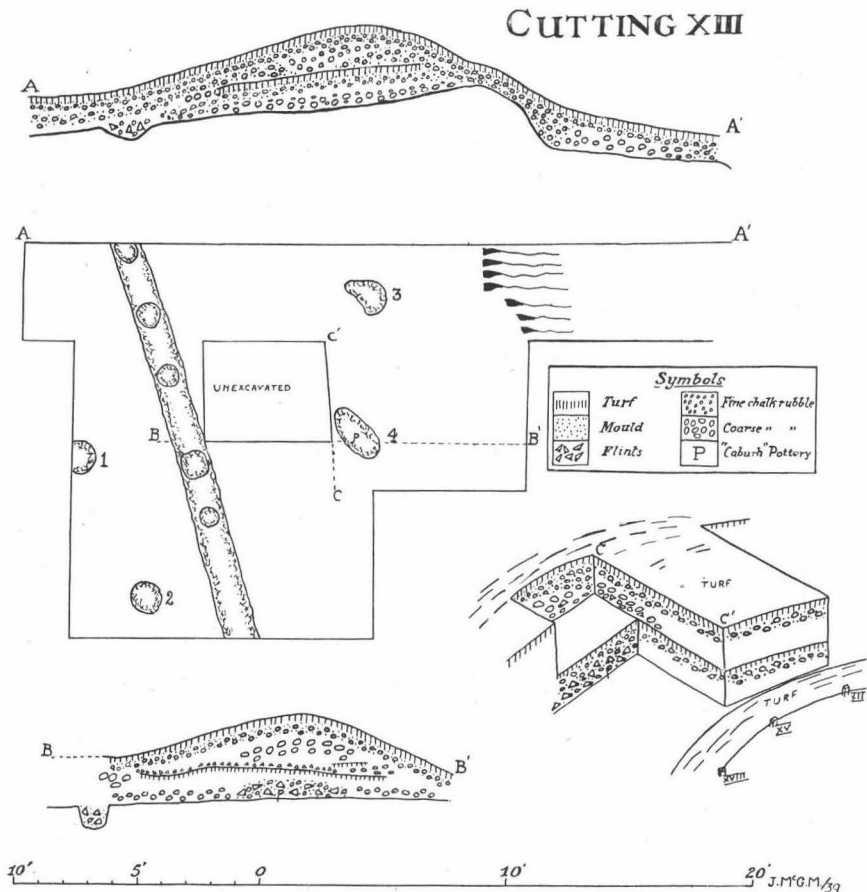


FIG. VII. PLAN, SECTIONS, AND ISOMETRIC DRAWING OF CUTTING XIII.
'P' marks the position of the broken burial-urn. (See Fig. B, p. 218.)

Hut-site B.

It was decided to strip an area near some of the pits excavated by Dr. Eliot Curwen and Dr. Cecil Curwen in 1926. At first there were practically no finds, but when the third side of the pit was reached many remains began to turn up, including two post-holes of a hut.

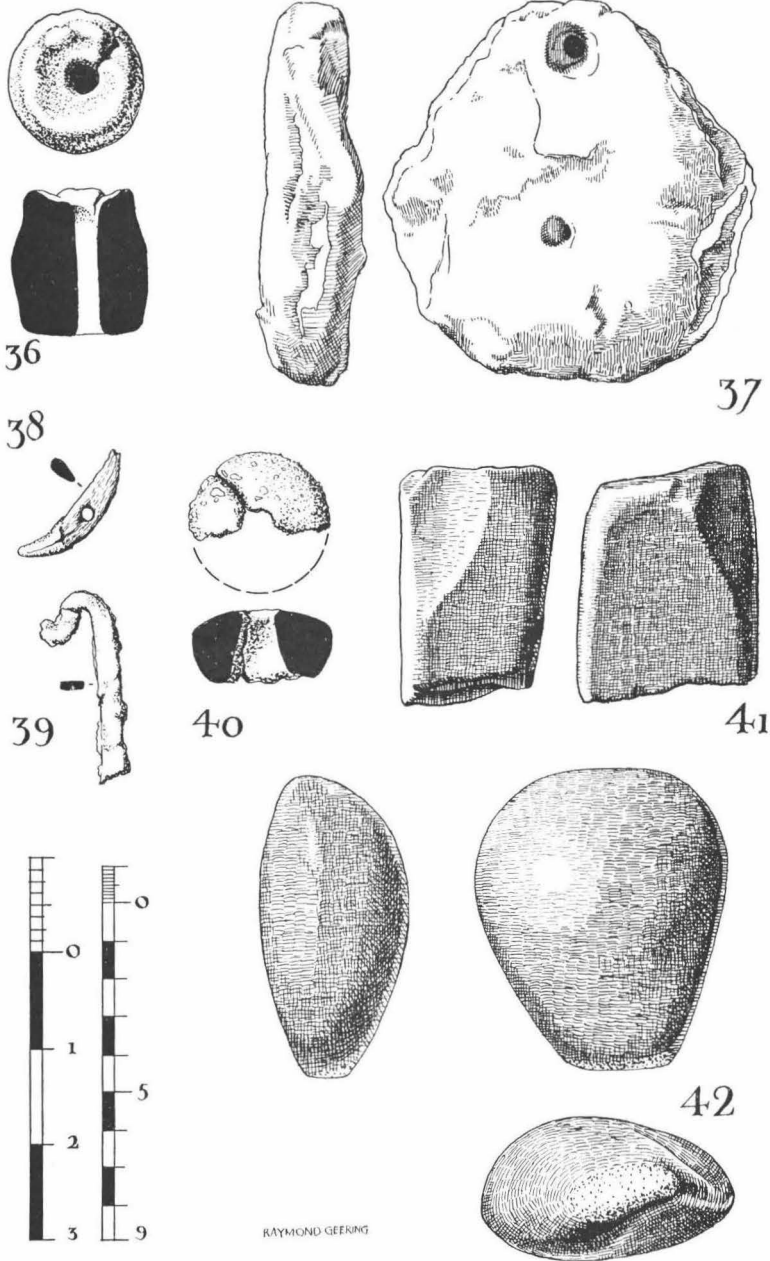


FIG. VIII. MISCELLANEOUS FINDS.

36 and 40, Clay spindle whorls; 37, Chalk loom weight; 38, Pierced tooth; 39, Iron fitting; 41, Part of whetstone; 42, Hammerstone.

Marks on the ground running from one of them seemed to indicate the presence of some wall or partition. This site yielded a goodly quantity of Caburn I ware, two spindle whorls, parts of two whetstones, a Kimmeridge shale bangle, parts of a quern, and other small finds. The area uncovered showed how productive and informative an excavation might prove if carried out on the lines indicated by Dr. Bersu in his excavations at Woodbury for the Prehistoric Society. It is strange that the two hut-sites which were touched by the excavations of 1937 and 1938 and the burial under the counterscarp bank should produce such a predominant amount of Caburn I pottery. It does not figure to a marked extent in finds of 1926 beyond the well-known haematite bowl and the pottery from Pits 90, 106, and 137.

REPORT ON MEDIEVAL COOKING-POT FROM THE CABURN

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

The fragments of pottery found on a hearth contemporary with Rampart 4 have been noted in *S.A.C.* LXXIX, p. 183, and the rim sherd illustrated on Fig. 14, 2, but merit a more detailed description. In addition to the fragment already published, there are several mended sherds of the side and base of the same pot, sufficient to allow of accurate reconstruction. The pot (Fig. IX) is of globular shape, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. rim diameter and about 9 in. high; the rim is everted and the top has an outward slope, and the base of the pot is sagging. The ware is coarse and fired hard, grey in section with free admixture of flint and stone grit, with light reddish surface blackened below the shoulder by contact with a fire. The pot may be dated with some confidence to the middle of the twelfth century. The shape and gritty ware are closely matched by a cooking-pot of the early Norman period from Bramber Castle (*S.A.C.* LXVIII. 243), but the rim-section of the Caburn pot is one of the most characteristic and widespread forms of the twelfth century and occurs at several castle sites almost certainly built in Stephen's reign. Comparison may be made, for instance, with pottery from Lydney Castle, Glos.,¹ and Castle Neroche, Somerset.² Analogous cooking-pots were also found

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* xi. 258, Fig. 7, 15.

² Pottery in Taunton Castle Museum; the rims in question are not figured in *Proc. Somerset Arch. Soc.* XLIX.

by Gen. Pitt-Rivers in the adulterine castle of Castle Hill, near Folkestone,¹ and the coarse ware of the Caburn pot agrees with his class 7. These analogies suffice to fix the date of the Caburn cooking-pot at about the middle of the twelfth century and, together with the absence of documentary evidence for a Norman castle here,

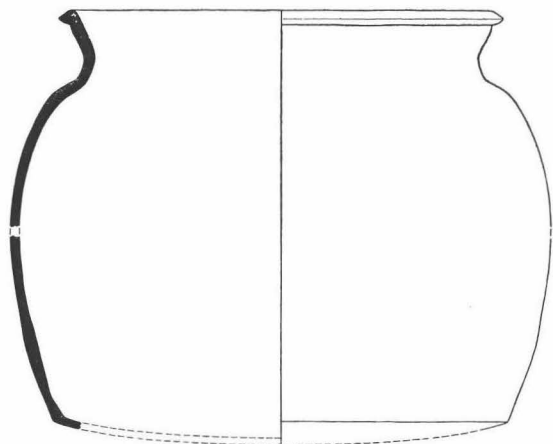


FIG. IX. MID-TWELFTH-CENTURY COOKING-POT FROM HEARTH BENEATH RAMPART 4 TO THE NORTH-WEST OF GATEWAY (¼).

support the identification of Rampart 4 and the associated timber-work as an adulterine castle built in the reign of Stephen.

REPORTS ON BRONZE PIECES AND KIMMERIDGE SHALE ORNAMENT

BY C. F. C. HAWKES, F.S.A.

The bronze pieces are from the binding of a dagger-sheath (Fig. X, 43). The knob is the terminal or chape, and the portion directly adjoining it has got bent outwards. This type may be considered quite late in the Iron Age. Specimens were found last year by Mrs. Hencken and Mr. Ward Perkins at Bredon Hill Camp, Glos., in a context assignable to the pre-Roman portion of the first century A.D., and one very similar to this from the Caburn in the Glastonbury Lake-village, not earlier than first century B.C. (Bulleid and Gray, vol. I, p. 232, E. 247, and Fig. 43 (p. 190)). In the British Museum are examples from Hod Hill and Spettisbury Camp in Dorset, which should be of the same period, and the earliest possible association is that of the Wilsford Down specimen, north Wilts., found in one of a group of

¹ *Archaeologia*, XLVII. 438, Pl. XX, 44.

pits which also contained haematite-coated pottery resembling the latest from All Cannings Cross (*Devizes Mus. Cat.*, ed. 2, p. 155 (No. 806)). Such pottery, however, may be as late in Wiltshire

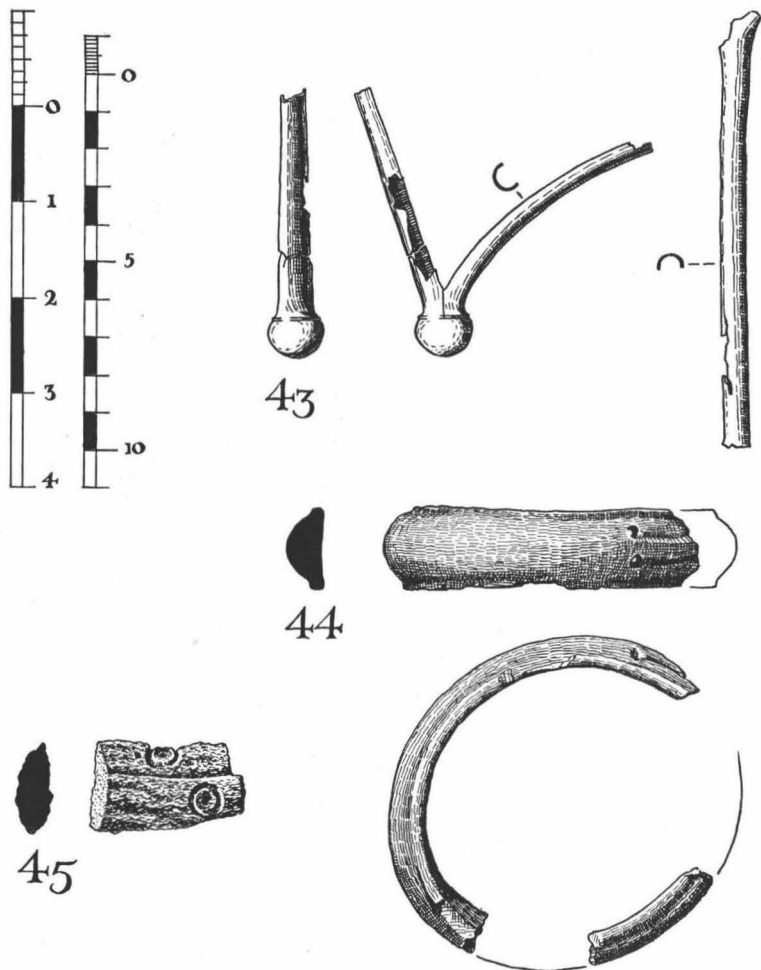


FIG. X.

43, Bronze chape and binding of dagger sheath; 44, Kimmeridge shale bangle; 45, Ring and dot ornament carved on a piece of antler.

probably as the second century B.C., and in any case the association cannot be treated as a sealed one.

The Kimmeridge shale bracelet (Fig. X, 44) is an excellent example of the ornamented type as found at Glastonbury (Bulleid and Gray,

vol. I, pp. 254 ff. and Figs. 50-2), though its moulding is not identical with any specimen there. The prototype was probably the glass bracelet type of the La Tène II or La Tène C culture of the Continent, which had its centre of manufacture in the Upper Rhine-Black Forest area, at its height in the second century B.C. (see Déchelette, *Manuel*, IV, pp. 830-2; Viollier, *Sépultures du 2nd âge du fer*, p. 64, Pls. 33-5). One form of this foreign glass type is represented by a cobalt blue specimen found in the Iron Age site on Boxford Common, Berks. (*Trans. Newbury Dist. F. C.* VI, No. 4 (1933), pp. 210-17, with contribution by Dr. G. Kraft); the second century B.C. date (late in the life of the Boxford site) should give an upper limit of age for the shale renderings, which seem for the most part to be first century B.C. or A.D.

Acknowledgements.

Even more than in 1937 I feel that the success of the excavations arises from the unselfish help I received from so many people. I have already expressed my indebtedness to Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A., for the many hours of his time he has devoted to the pottery. Mr. G. C. Dunning, F.S.A., has made a number of most valued suggestions about the Norman period—some of which I should like further opportunity to follow up in greater detail. Dr. Zeuner of the Institute of Archaeology has analysed numerous samples of soil from the site. For Sussex Iron Age sites this approach by Geochronology is a new experiment of which the implications are not yet clear. On the site Messrs. G. P. Burstow, J. Holmes, O. G. Pickard, and A. C. Roper took charge of separate cuttings and relieved me of much detailed work. Messrs. Radford and Roper again supplied me with an excellent photographic record of the excavations. Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, though unable to spend much time on the site, was ever ready to give his advice and to relate work to the general history of Sussex in the Iron Age. Mr. King dealt with all the camp arrangements. Mr. Cox and Miss Casserley dealt with the financial appeal and much general correspondence. The real work, excavation under section leaders, fell upon those volunteers who so readily gave up so many days of their holidays: Misses Badrock, Cooper, Ellenband, Keeble, Lees, Lynam, Smee, and

Wilson, Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. Baker, Barnes, A. S. Bridle, V. C. Bridle, Butler, Cother, Cox, Gerard-Smith, Griffiths, Hitchings, Keech, Lidstone, Lynam, Mathieson, McMinn, Martin, Mason, Newton, Ridgewell, S. M. Smith, Spence, and Wright. After the death of Mr. Gurd I was fortunate enough to secure the services of Miss Webber, Mr. Geering, and Mr. Mathieson at very short notice to produce the very useful drawings which illustrate this report.

THE IRON AGE IN SUSSEX

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

SOME apology is perhaps needed for inflicting upon the non-technical reader such a mass of details about apparently dull pottery sherds. But pottery is the raw material of history, where contemporary written records are wanting, and its peculiar tendency to local development during the Iron Age gives it special importance as a clue to the movements and contacts of different peoples during this phase of our history. In no county has this subject been so comprehensively studied as in Sussex, thanks largely to the work of Mr. Christopher Hawkes, F.S.A.; and the ever-increasing mass of evidence, accumulated in the main from excavated habitation sites, can now be used for building up the main outline, at least, of the picture of the five or six centuries that immediately preceded the Roman Conquest in A.D. 43.

As a basis for this reconstruction the writer has, in collaboration with Mr. Hawkes, compiled the accompanying chronological chart (Fig. XI), in which the principal Iron Age habitation sites between Eastbourne and Winchester are shown in their chronological as well as their topographical distribution. The vertical columns indicate the extent of time during which each site was occupied or fortified, as determined by a study of the pottery. The conclusions, which were foreshadowed by the writer in his *Archaeology of Sussex* (chap. ix), have, with the amplifications and modifications necessitated by recent discoveries, been dealt with very fully by Mr. Hawkes in his two papers which appear in this volume. He indicates the directions from which immigrant populations reached our shores, the dates of their arrival, the parts of Sussex affected, and the reactions of the local residents to such immigrations. One feature of the times is very noteworthy,

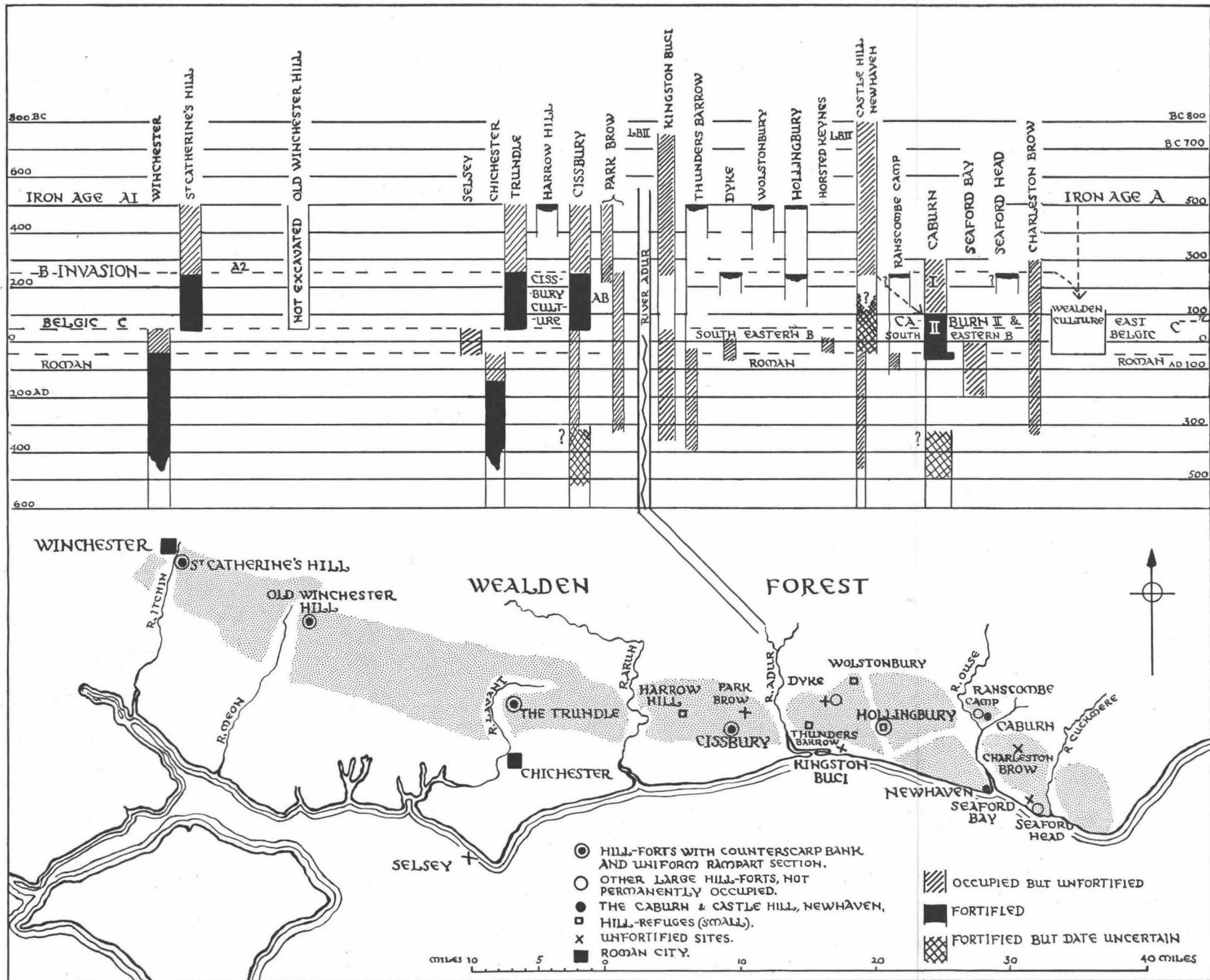


FIG. XI. THE PRINCIPAL IRON AGE HABITATION SITES ON THE SOUTH DOWNS
 Below: DISTRIBUTION MAP. Above: THE CORRESPONDING CHRONOLOGICAL CHART

and that is the relative non-mobility of the population, as expressed in the restricted distribution of individual pottery types, and the survival of one phase of culture in isolation for a couple of centuries, within five miles of an area where another culture prevailed. This is because the structure of society depended upon the self-supporting community; on the other hand, nomad life leads to a wide diffusion of pottery types. Another very striking conclusion is that the division of Sussex into eastern and western portions goes back at least to the third century B.C., being reflected in the different 'architecture' of the hill-forts in the two areas, and in the different reactions to the immigrations of that century.

West of the River Adur, and reaching as far as Winchester, the four great hill-forts (Cissbury, the Trundle, Old Winchester Hill, and St. Catharine's Hill) show the same style of construction, viz. single rampart and ditch, with counterscarp bank, and uniform section all round. Each is situated in an area of downland which is delimited from its neighbours by rivers, and each, so far as excavational evidence goes, was constructed in the third century B.C. and occupied till the Belgic immigration of the first century B.C.

East of the River Adur, on the other hand, counterscarp banks are not found, and uniformity of section is not invariable. The block of downland between the River Adur and the River Ouse possessed three major hill-forts (the Dyke, Hollingbury, and Castle Hill, Newhaven), separated from one another by the two large valleys which now carry the roads from Brighton to London and Lewes respectively. While it is not possible to be sure in the case of Castle Hill, the available evidence suggests that these three hill-forts may have been constructed in the third century B.C.—very probably on sites previously occupied in one or more cases—but that they were abandoned during just that period when the corresponding forts of west Sussex were fortified and permanently occupied. East of the River Ouse we have the hill-forts of Seaford Head and

Ranscombe, which to all appearances belong to the east Sussex series and were likewise abandoned on completion; Ranscombe may even be unfinished. Only the Caburn seems to have survived this period—as yet unfortified, and living on in splendid isolation.

Such are the principal facts, so far as we know them; more details will be found in the table. The explanation of the phenomena is suggested by Mr. Hawkes in his papers on the pottery from the Caburn and from Castle Hill, Newhaven.

THE CABURN POTTERY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

BY C. F. C. HAWKES, F.S.A.

I. CABURN I.

THE initial occupation of the Caburn was given in the 1925-6 excavation report as 'Hallstatt', and in his supplementary note on the site's chronology published in 1931 Dr. Curwen defined it more precisely as 'Hallstatt-La Tène I'. In his book of 1937, translating this into the terminology of Iron Age A, B, and C, he assigned to it the earlier phase of A, falling before about 250 B.C. Reviewing the material on which this attribution has been based, together with that obtained in the excavations of 1937-8, we see that it consists exclusively of pottery, and that that pottery falls into two main classes. The first is the familiar coarse gritty ware characteristic of the earlier Iron Age of Lowland Britain, with its well-known preference for simple shouldered form, and sometimes with finger-tip or analogous slashed ornament on shoulder or rim. The second is of finer texture, harder baking, and normally reddish to buff or brown—but occasionally grey—in colour, with a strong preference for carinated forms. The carinations are sometimes plain angles, but more often have a slight offset or groove, which may occur combined with small ribs or cordons, similarly grooved off, on shoulder or neck, and occasionally with a corresponding treatment of the rim. Also, and executed either with such cordons or in their stead, on rim, neck, or shoulder, this ware may be decorated with rows of small slanting incisions or slashes, giving a sort of flattish cable effect, which appears to be a refinement of the finger-tip or slashed ornament of the coarse ware just mentioned.

This finer ware is, as far as is at present known in Sussex, peculiar to the earlier occupation of the Caburn,

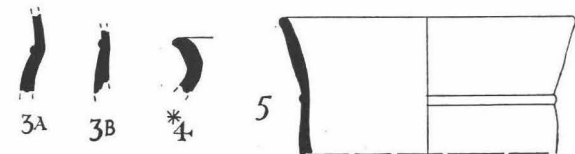
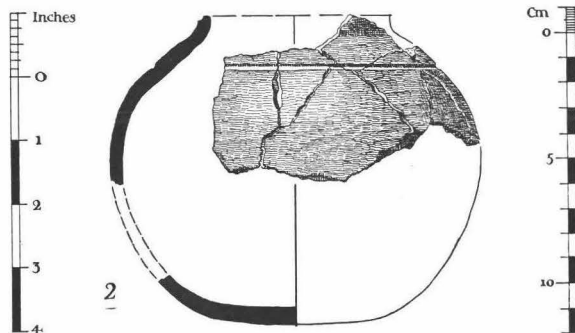
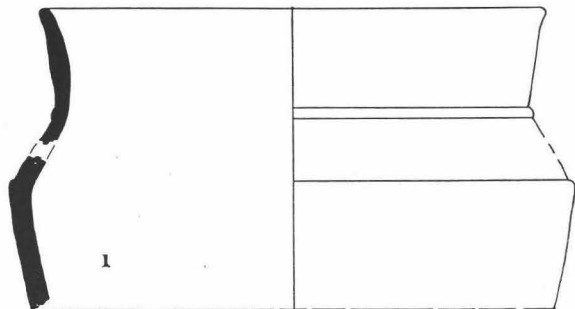


FIG. A. CABURN: POTTERY FROM 1937 HUT-SITE.
All Caburn I except *4 (CABURN II).

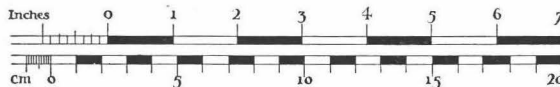
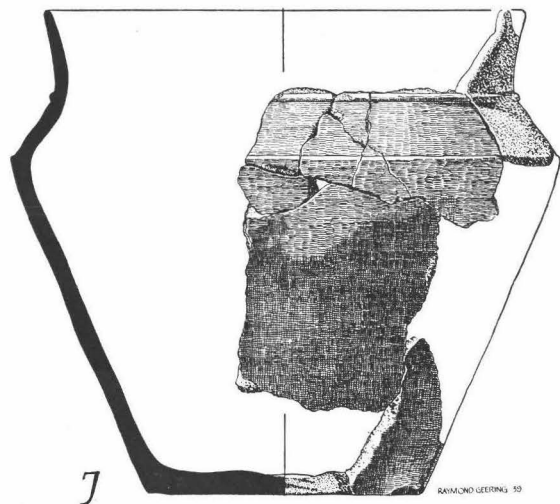
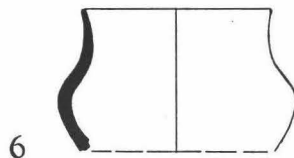


FIG. B. CABURN I: POTTERY FROM CREMATION-BURIAL
IN CUTTING XIII.

and it will be here referred to as 'Caburn I ware'. That it represents a distinct phase in the history of the site has been shown in the last two years by the demonstration that the two hut-sites excavated a short distance inside the entrance contained this ware almost exclusively (Figs. A and C). The only intruders here are two everted rims (Fig. A, 4, and C, 10) and a few plain sherds, of the black burnished ware typical of the later Iron Age occupation, 'Caburn II', which need occasion no surprise, as these two sites are in no way archaeologically sealed, and the intensity of the later occupation makes a few strays in them inevitable. For the rest, the material found gives a good sample of the main features of Caburn I ware. Fig. C, Nos. 8 A, 9, 11, and 12, from the 1938 hut-site, show the distinctive slashed cable ornament, while the 1937 hut-site (Fig. A) is stronger in plain cordoned and grooved forms. Here, too, an affinity for Caburn I ware begins to be apparent with the cordoned and grooved pottery of Iron Age A, or more precisely A 2, in Wessex. The cordoned bowl No. 5 (lower portion missing) seems best taken as a variant of the well-known bowl-form of the Wessex A type-site at All Cannings Cross,¹ and the round-bodied bowl with grooved shoulder, No. 2, recalls *All Cannings Cross*, Pl. 30, 3, and the cordoned equivalent from Meon Hill, Stockbridge, Hants.² The Wessex affinities of Caburn I ware may be seen more plainly in the two vessels (Fig. B) from the cremation-burial in the low barrow discovered beneath the later outermost rampart in Cutting XIII (p. 207), both of the same reddish-brown fabric, blackened in places; the larger (No. 7) has a typical Caburn I neck-cordon and carination-offset, but its general profile, as also that of the smaller (No. 6), may be closely paralleled on the Wessex sites: *All Cannings Cross*, Pl. 41, 3, is a less neat and shoulder-ornamented version of the same form as No. 7,³ while for No. 6

¹ Cunnington, *All Cannings Cross*, Pl. 28.

² Liddell, *Proc. Hants Field Club*, XIII, 1, 27-33, Pl. 26, p. 356.

³ Compare also the Meon Hill piece, *Proc. H.F.C.* XIII, 1, 27-33, Pl. 25, P 166, and the statement, *ibid.*, that a neck-cordon on this form is a common feature there.

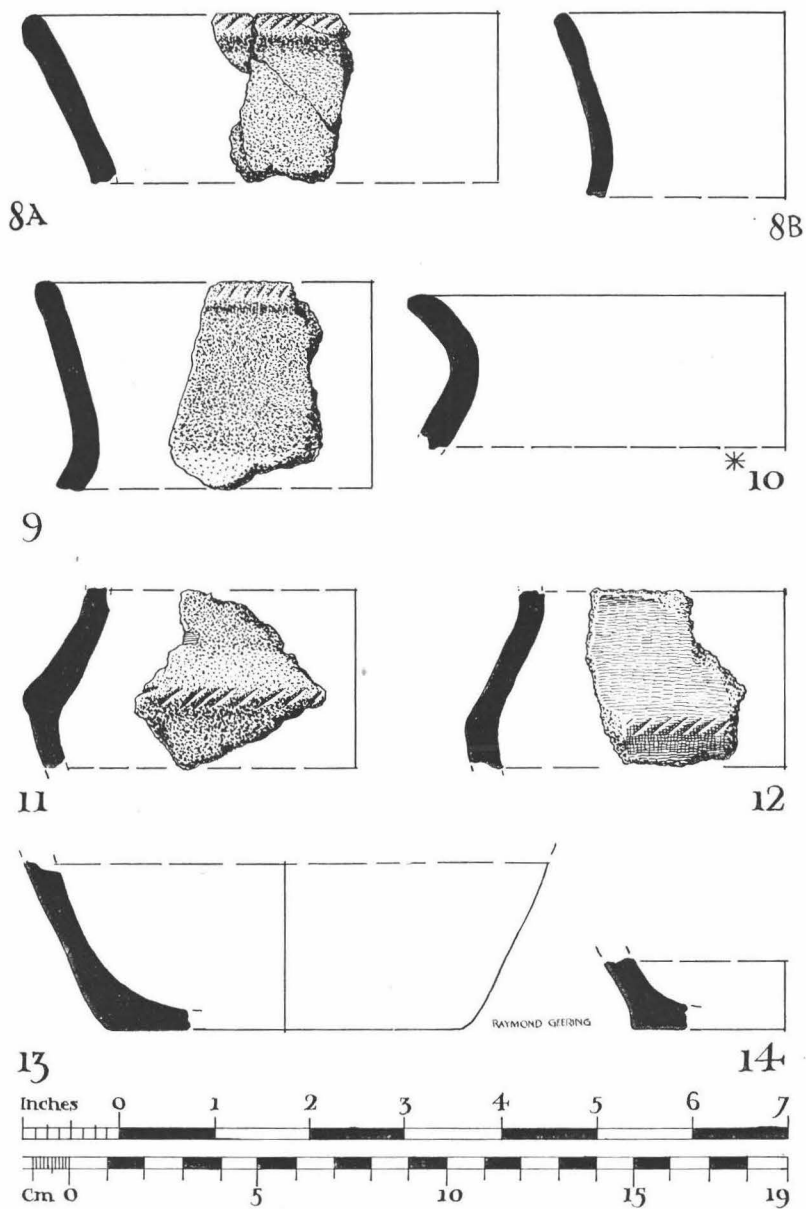


FIG. C. CABURN: POTTERY FROM 1938 HUT-SITE.
 All Caburn I except *10 (Caburn II).

one may compare *All Cannings Cross*, Pl. 28, 9, 14, 16, and 19.

It might be expected that from the total of nearly 150 pits, excavated either in 1925-6 or by Pitt-Rivers in 1877-8 within the Caburn, sealed groups of this pottery—as likewise of that of the site's later occupation, Caburn II—would be available. And indeed in 1931 Dr. Curwen felt able to assign twelve of these pits to his 'Hallstatt-La Tène I' phase on the strength of its presence, the 1925-6 pottery having been kept in the Society's Museum in groups as excavated. Actually, no pit-group appears to contain Caburn I ware exclusively, for sometimes the excavator's inclusion in a pit's contents of material really lying at its mouth will have let in pieces really of later date, and sometimes pits of later date will have stray pieces of this ware, already lying about the site when they were dug, swept into their filling. In the circumstances one cannot suggest using juxtaposition in these pits as archaeological evidence of contemporary association. But after re-examining a selection of the pit-material it seems possible to pick out Pits 90 and 137 as very possibly of the Caburn I period, owing to the strong majority of pieces of this ware preserved in them. It also occurs in Pits 48, 51, 60, 84, 115.¹

In the selection from Pit 90, here taken for reproduction (Fig. D) from Pl. XIV of the 1925-6 Report, Nos. 115-21, whether buff, brown, or grey in colour, are constant in their quality of fabric and well show the typical carination, with the offset groove above-mentioned along it in five cases, while the contemporary coarse gritty ware is represented by a plain piece, No. 124, and by two other pieces of a certain interest. No. 122 is superior to the average quality both in texture and hardness, and in this respect resembles some of the pottery from the Late Bronze Age sites of New Barn Down² and Plumpton Plain B,³ while its finger-cabled plastic shoulder-strip is well in the Late

¹ *S.A.C.* LXVIII, 1925-6 Report, Pl. XIII.

² *S.A.C.* LXXV. 160-2.

³ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 1935, 46-57.

Bronze Age tradition, and bears out Dr. Curwen's observation¹ on the survival of that tradition into the

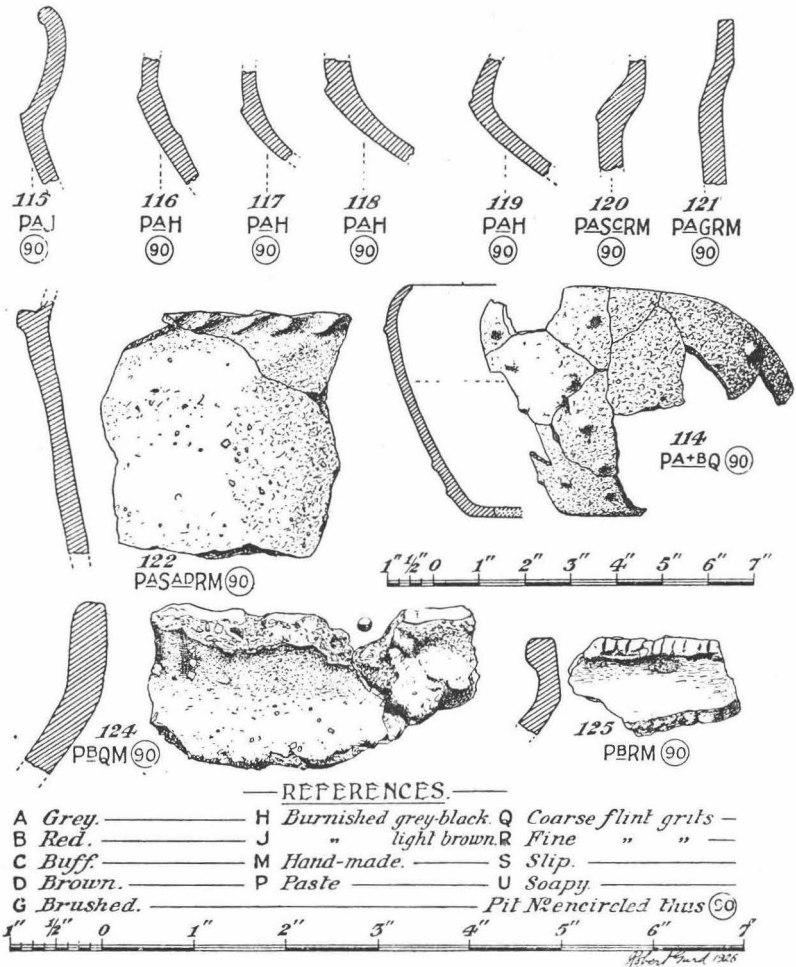


FIG. D. CABURN I: POTTERY FROM PIT 90.
 (1925-6 Report, Pl. XIV.)

Sussex Iron Age. However, this is far more clearly marked on sites where the occupation runs on from Late Bronze Age times and covers the earlier or A I

¹ Curwen, *Arch. of Sussex*, 271.

phase of the Iron Age, without the later continuation into the A 2 phase which we shall find attested at the Caburn: e.g. Kingston Buci¹ and the site on Castle Hill, Newhaven, published elsewhere in this volume (pp. 269 ff.). The other piece from the pit, No. 114, coarser and rougher but equally hard-baked, received special notice in the 1925-6 Report for its warped condition, suggesting it might be a 'waster' from an otherwise unattested kiln, and for its ornament of warts or studs, suggesting imitation of a metal prototype: these cannot at present be exactly paralleled, but the idea is, if anything, a Late Bronze Age rather than an Iron Age one, and though the vessel's intended shape cannot be estimated precisely, it seems to approximate to the bag shape notable among the Late Bronze Age forms at Plumpton Plain site B, and so may perhaps reinforce the notion of a Late Bronze Age survival just perceptible here. There remains No. 125. In fabric this must be classed with the fine-grained red Caburn I ware, though its form is rather that of the contemporary coarse gritty pottery; further, the row of slashes along its rim is precisely intermediate between the slashed equivalent of that pottery's typical finger-tip ornament and the neater rows of incised slashes typical of the fine Caburn I ware as already seen. Much the same thing may be noticed in the A pottery of Hengistbury Head, Hampshire.² The piece may thus serve to emphasize the common Iron Age A character of both classes. The most notable Caburn I vessel from Pit 137, No. 61 of the 1925-6 Report, has now been restored afresh at the University of London Institute of Archaeology by Miss D. Parker and Miss I. Gedye, and is seen (Photo. p. 224) to be closely similar to No. 1 from the 1937 hut-site (Fig. A), having, however, an additional cordon on neck and on shoulder: it was accompanied by a large number of unrestorable Caburn I sherds, and by the pieces shown as No. 73 in the 1925-6 Report, reproduced in Fig. E here, with a partial restoration showing

¹ *S.A.C.* LXXII, 185 ff., 191 ff.

² Bushe-Fox, *Hengistbury*, Pl. x.

a very similar profile with cable instead of cordoned ornament.

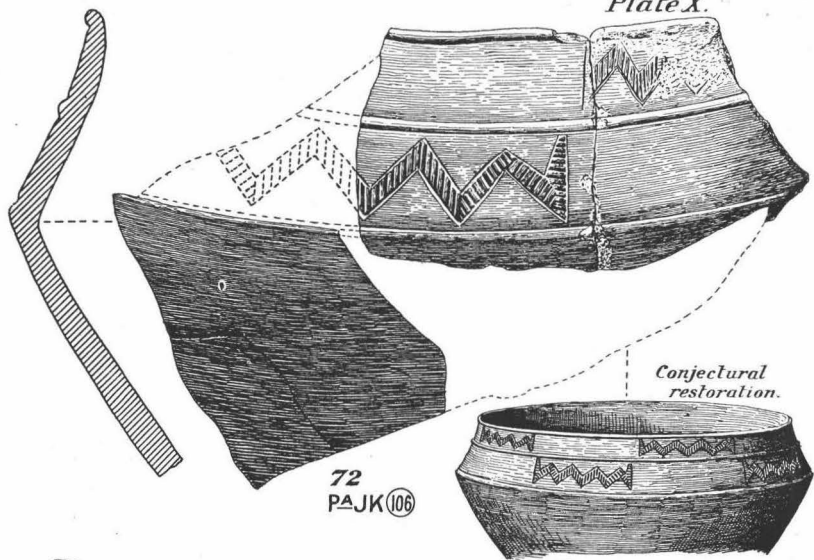
No. 74 on the same plate, Fig. E, a stray find of 1925-6, shows cordons and cable combined, with a biconical profile repeated in the notable vessel, No. 72, where the spaces between the shoulder-cordons were



CABURN I: VESSEL FROM PIT 137.
(1925-6 Report, no. 61, newly restored.)

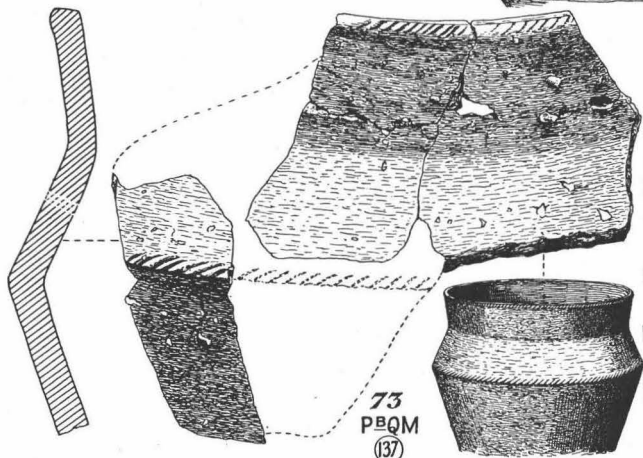
apparently occupied by short lengths, alternately above and below the central cordon, of zigzag hatched-ribbon ornament, sharply incised and filled with white inlay. Here we return to Wessex affinities. This decoration is not paralleled at present in Sussex, though Fig. 13, 6, of the 1937 Caburn Report¹ suggests something analogous, on a similarly carinated bowl; but its general affinity with the sharply incised, white-inlay ornament of All Cannings Cross pottery is obvious, and this Wessex relationship is reinforced by the fact that the vessel has been coated with a thick slip of purple-

¹ *S.A.C.* LXXIX. 189.



72
PAJK (106)

Conjectural
restoration.

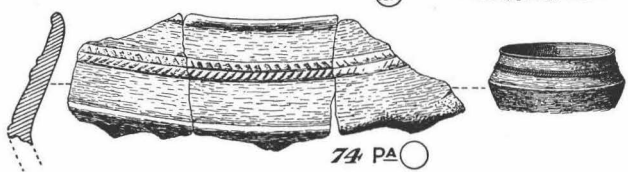


73
PBQM
(137)

REFERENCES.

- A Grey. ———
- B Red. ———
- J Burnished ———
- light brown.
- K Hæmatite-
coated outside.
- M Hand-made.
- P Paste. ———
- Q Coarse flint
grits. ———

Pit No encircled
— thus (106) —



74 PA (106)

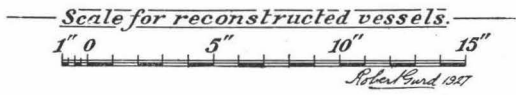
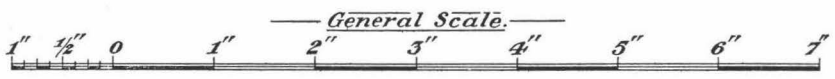


FIG. E. CABURN I: POTTERY FROM PITS 106, 137.
(1925-6 Report, Pl. x.)

red haematite. Now all Caburn I ware seems originally to have been finished with a surface coating of smooth clay, normally fired red or red-buff, though this has frequently worn off to leave the hard sandy paste exposed: the right-hand sherd of Fig. B, No. 7, here well shows this, in contrast to the remainder, to which their surface coating still adheres. And it can hardly be doubted that this was intended to imitate such a haematite slip as is in evidence on No. 72, the underlying motive being, of course, to reproduce the copper-red hue of the bronze vessel, whose high-shouldered angular 'situla' profile is likewise reproduced in this pottery's sharply carinated profiles. Further, whereas neither in Sussex itself nor anywhere else in the south-east of Britain is this combination of haematite coating and incised white-inlaid ornament known to be at home, its prominence at All Cannings Cross can leave no doubt that it is native to the Iron Age A culture of Wessex, with its centre apparently in the north Wiltshire area for which that settlement is the type-site of its period. It is therefore surely permissible to conclude that the development of Caburn I ware was to some appreciable extent due to influence upon east Sussex from the direction of Wessex.

It would, indeed, be going too far to say that the Caburn I repertory of angular forms is as a whole to be ascribed exclusively to this influence. There is, for example, fairly similar angular pottery from the eastern counties—a vessel from Strutton in Suffolk in the Ipswich Museum, a series from West Harling in Norfolk in the Norwich Museum,¹ and some fine pieces from Fensgate, Peterborough, in the collection of Mr. G. Wyman Abbott, F.S.A., shortly to be published by Miss Clare Fell. These are merely selected, as coming fairly close to the Caburn I types, from the range of angular or carinated forms covered by the Iron Age A pottery of south Britain generally; and this, as Mr. H. N. Savory has recently stressed in his study of the early series from Long Wittenham, Berks.,² was inspired by the

¹ *Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, vii. 1, 119-21.

² *Oxoniensia*, ii. 1-11.

high, sharp-shouldered form of the originally Italian bronze 'situla', widely distributed in western Europe during Hallstatt times, and exercising this influence on pottery forms most strongly round the period of transition, in the fifth century B.C., from Late Hallstatt culture to Early La Tène. Carinated pottery is thus present from the start of the Iron Age A succession in south Britain, as it is, in forms sometimes quite like those of Caburn I in a general way, in the contemporary but more sophisticated pottery of the Marne culture of the earlier La Tène times in the north of France. But its early incidence is in some regions less marked than in others, and in Sussex the typically Iron Age A 1 sites of Eastbourne¹ and Kingston Buci² show by contrast the round-shouldered profile of the purely ceramic form-tradition of Hallstatt pottery still dominant. At the earlier of the two Iron Age sites on Park Brow, near Cissbury, again, the influence of the 'situla' is only quite partially apparent.³ In Wessex at All Cannings Cross, on the other hand, angular forms are prominent, and particularly so when the close of the A 1 phase there would seem to be marked by the rise of a particularly fine haematite-coated ware normally decorated with ribs or cordons. To these latter the cordons of our Caburn I ware would appear to be related. Thus our diagnosis of our No. 72, its haematite coating and its white-inlaid incised ornament, is confirmed, and the peculiar Caburn I emphasis on angular profiles may be allowed to come well into place in this whole Wessex connexion. As for absolute chronology, the initial date for Caburn I should thus correspond to the close of the A 1 phase in Wessex, and on present indications it is probably best put about 300 B.C. and no earlier, the period of Wessex influence in Sussex coinciding roughly with the first half of the third century B.C.

Now it is remarkable that of this Wessex influence there is considerably less sign in the central and western regions of the Sussex downland than here in the Caburn

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* II. 354-60.

² *S.A.C.* LXXII. 191 ff.

³ *Archaeologia*, LXXVI. 16-18.

in the east, though it is that way that Wessex lies. In fact, in Iron Age A 1 the style of All Cannings Cross pottery is foreign not only to Sussex but also to the Winchester region of Hampshire, where the earliest fine pottery is plain shouldered ware standing far closer to that of the central Sussex A 1 type-site at Park Brow near Cissbury: compare, for instance, *St. Catharine's Hill*, 97-8, Fig. 10, A 1 with *Archaeologia*, LXXVI. 17, Fig. 6 from Park Brow. In the A 2 phase, when the later, normally cordoned type of fine haematite-coated ware set in at All Cannings Cross and extended into Hampshire, the influence that we have detected in the Caburn I pottery does just appear in west Sussex at the Trundle, where Dr. Curwen has recorded a few pieces of fine red ware, and a few with the Caburn I type of offset-groove carination, or with the row of slashes on rim or shoulder which engendered the Caburn I cable ornament.¹ However, there is nothing to show that at the Trundle this tendency had any sequel corresponding to the abundance of Caburn I ware at our site. And in central Sussex, Hollingbury Camp near Brighton has indeed produced a piece of cordoned pottery, found in one of the post-holes beneath the rampart, fine enough to have suggested in 1932 a comparison with the (really later) B ware of Hengistbury Head;² but Hollingbury Camp was evacuated very soon after it was built, and the known pottery which follows in Iron Age A 2 in central Sussex is different from Caburn I ware altogether. Therefore the individuality of Caburn I ware in Sussex, already indicated above, deserves at this point further stress, as being an individuality developed in isolation. The characters which it derived from the Wessex influence we have seen signs of at the Trundle and, perhaps, at Hollingbury were able to grow on their own into a distinctive, specialized Caburn I pottery style, isolated from that of the neighbouring regions, and thus as peculiar geographically as typologically. The in-

¹ *S.A.C.* LXX. 53-4, Pl. x, 99-100 (fine red); 96-7 (carinations); Pl. xi, 121, 124, 127 (slashing).

² *Antiq. Journ.* XII. 4-5, and 12.

ference must surely be that soon after the Wessex influence had begun, something happened in central Sussex, something intruded into central Sussex, which turned the pottery development there in quite a different direction, and that this something, whatever it was, did not affect the Caburn directly, but isolated it, with the little east Sussex region of which it was the centre, to pursue its own form of Iron Age A 2 development along its own line, in which seclusion led inevitably to specialization.

The situation invites inquiry into the historical context for such a course of events. But first, we have to note the relation between the Caburn I pottery and the Caburn defences. We shall recall below that a number of sherds of it were found from the old turf-line upwards in the Outer rampart, Rampart 2, together with pottery of the later, Caburn II, phase (pp. 259-61, Fig. L); these are evidently simply re-deposited pieces and do not tell us how much earlier than their re-deposit was the date of their manufacture. It was, in fact, considerably earlier. For in Cutting XI A (p. 196) a number of pieces of Caburn I ware, fine as well as coarse, were found under the old turf-line beneath the earlier, inner rampart, Rampart 1, some in one of the post-holes explained above (p. 196) as representing timber structures earlier than and unrelated to it—belonging, accordingly, to the Caburn I phase. The thickness of the turf-line over these and beneath the rampart here points to a considerable lapse of time between their depositing, in the period of the post-hole (i.e. Caburn I), and the construction of the rampart above. Similarly, the nest of pottery fragments found beneath the inner talus of this rampart here, at a low level which can scarcely fail to imply priority to it in time, consisted of coarse Caburn I ware. On the other hand, within the material of Rampart 1 itself, and on the old turf-line under it, in Cutting II, the pottery found in 1937 includes types which will be seen shortly to come appreciably closer to the repertory of the subsequent phase, Caburn II. The site in Caburn I times

was therefore unfortified, and it was not fortified until influences which became fully manifest only in Caburn II times had already begun to penetrate its pottery-tradition. What these influences were will appear as we proceed.

2. THE CABURN AND ITS NEIGHBOURS: PARK BROW, THE CENTRAL SUSSEX INCURSION, AND THE CISSBURY AND WEALDEN CULTURES

We are now in a position to consider the historical context. There is nothing surprising in some reflection by east Sussex of influence from the flourishing Iron Age A culture of Wessex. What is surprising, at first sight, is that at the Caburn this should lead to a specialized local development, isolated from Wessex by a central Sussex area in which things developed differently. Actually, it is the central Sussex area which seems to supply the information. For there, as we have already begun to see, the different turn taken by events was due to some kind of intrusion from without. This should, if our general idea of the situation so far is correct, have occurred at a date about or closely following the turn from Iron Age A 1 in Sussex to A 2, which on the 'dead reckoning' usual in recent years falls somewhere around the middle of the third century B.C., following fairly closely upon the same transition in the Wessex culture-centre, and coinciding roughly with the turn from La Tène I to La Tène II culture on the Continent. And the type-site for the central Sussex Iron Age provides a fixed point precisely at about 250 B.C. for a disturbance which should throw the required light on the matter. That type-site is Park Brow near Cissbury,¹ and the disturbance was the evacuation of the Iron Age A 1 settlement there on the Brow itself ('Park Brow I') for a new settlement at the foot of the slope where habitation continued thereafter until late in the Roman period ('Park Brow II').

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* IV (1924), 347 ff; *Archaeologia*, LXXVI (1927), 1 ff.

Since its publication by Mr. Reginald Smith, the Park Brow I pottery has stood as in the main typically representative of an Iron Age A I rooted in Hallstatt tradition and lasting on as the local British equivalent of La Tène I. The arrival of a more definite increment of continental La Tène I character in the pottery, however, was recognized by Mr. Smith in three distinctive

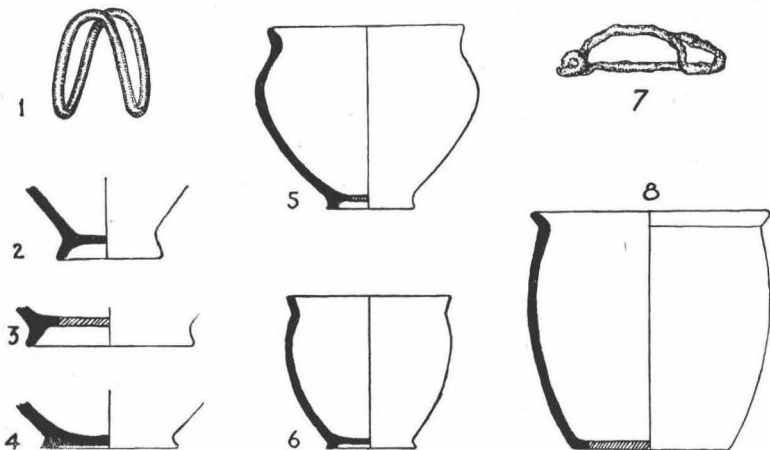


FIG. F. PARK BROW AND FINDON PARK

(after Smith and Fox, by courtesy of the Society of Antiquaries).

- 1, Bent silver ring, Park Brow I ($\frac{3}{8}$). Pedestal pottery ($\frac{1}{8}$): 2, 4, Park Brow II; 3, 5, 6, Findon Park. 7, Iron La Tène I c brooch, with 5-6, Findon Park ($\frac{1}{8}$). 8, 'Saucepan' pot, Park Brow II ($\frac{1}{8}$).

features of the series: the dying-out of fingertip ornament on the coarse ware, the emergence of a smoother finish giving a distinctive 'soapy' feel, and the incoming of a new form—the pedestal base.¹ He confirmed his dating of these novelties by pointing to a peculiar bent ring of silver (Fig. F, 1) found on the Park Brow I site,² of a type plentiful only in the La Tène graves of the Swiss Plateau, where Viollier has shown it to belong typically to the third phase of the La Tène I period, La Tène I c, dated by him from about 325 to 250 B.C.³ 'This discovery', said Mr. Smith, 'is not only a fixed

¹ *Archaeologia*, LXXVI. 19.

² *Ibid.* 19-20, and 11, Fig. J.

³ D. Viollier, *Les Sépultures du second âge du fer sur le plateau suisse*, Pl. 28, Figs. 19-23.

point in the chronology of Park Brow, but a broad hint as to the commercial relations, if not the original home, of these Early Iron Age inhabitants of Sussex'. 'In full agreement with this silver relic', he went on to point out, 'is the iron brooch, also of continental La Tène I c type (Fig. F, 7), found on the neighbouring and closely related site of Findon Park, two miles distant'.¹ For, as was pointed out by Fox in the subsequent publication of this site,² the occupation there begins at just the same 'Late La Tène I' point, and the brooch was found in a pit with two pots³ (Fig. F, 5-6) whose pedestal bases are typologically just a stage beyond those that attracted Mr. Smith's attention at Park Brow. He was in fact able to illustrate his typological degeneration, by which the pedestal form 'becomes more and more depressed', jointly from Findon Park and Park Brow II. That the move to Park Brow II from Park Brow I coincided with the incoming of the primary form of pedestal base which opens that series is argued by the fact that of the two such pedestals found at Park Brow, one came from each site.⁴ And that from Park Brow II (Fig. F, 2; his Fig. 10 A)⁵ is the closer to the 'degeneration' forms (Fig. F, 3-4): the Park Brow I example, on the other hand (Fig. G, 2; his Fig. 10 B), is the only one from its site, where those forms are unrepresented, the bulk of its pottery being, as has been said, not later but earlier in character. The inference is clear: directly after the first pedestals appeared, Park Brow I was deserted in favour of Park Brow II, and occupation began at Findon Park *de novo*. A further feature of Park Brow II and Findon Park is the apparently gradual emergence of what has been called the 'flower-pot' or 'saucepan' type of pot (Fig. F, 8).⁶ Mr. Wolseley, the excavator,

¹ D. Viollier, *op. cit.* 20 and 11, Fig. G; cf. Fox, *Arch. Camb.*, June 1927, 90, fig. 20, and 111, no. 68.

² *Antiq. Journ.* VIII (1928), 449 ff.

³ *Archaeologia*, LXXVI, 20-1, Figs. 11, 12.

⁴ *Ibid.* 19, Figs. 10 A and 10 B.

⁵ Exact find-place, *ibid.* 9, Fig. F, no. 10 A.

⁶ Park Brow II: *Archaeologia*, LXXVI, 21, Figs. 13-15; Findon Park: *Antiq. Journ.* VIII, 454-7, Figs. 6, 7 a-b, 8 a, 9 a.

referred to this at Park Brow as showing 'new influence':¹ though Mr. Smith suggested treating it as an 'aberration',² one may contend, as will be seen shortly, that it does in fact embody a new influence, the same as that attested by the pedestal base form, whose arrival coincided with the removal from Park Brow I to II and the beginning of occupation at Findon Park.

For the date of that event we have the evidence of the bent silver ring. Finger-rings of this peculiar type are apparently confined to the Swiss Plateau, and there, as Mr. Smith noted, they are known in the majority of cases from graves of La Tène Ic. Viollier in fact lists thirty-one from graves dated to this phase by its typical brooch-form—that represented by our iron example at Findon Park. He cites indeed in addition five cases of association with the brooch of the succeeding La Tène II type; but in three of these (Münsingen 149 and 171, Worb 4) the La Tène I form was still present as well. Thus the 'hang-over' of the vogue of these rings into La Tène II was not only restricted but brief.³ And that the La Tène II period began in the Alpine region about 250 B.C. is proved by the cemetery of Ornavasso on the Italian side of the mountains, where La Tène II brooches appear already fully established at the start of a long series of graves dated by Roman coins from 234 B.C. onwards.⁴ It is notorious that La Tène II brooches on the continental model are rare in Britain, and the slender possibility that the Park Brow ring could have reached this country after their period

¹ *Archaeologia*, LXXVI. 11.

² *Ibid.* 20.

³ Viollier, *op. cit.* 10-11; refs. to graves under Pl. 28, Figs. 21-2.

⁴ Bianchetti, 'I Sepolcreti di Ornavasso', in *Atti della Soc. di Arch. e Belli Arti di Torino*, VI (1895), 79-84, with table of coins. These Ornavasso graves sometimes contain (*op. cit.* 33-4) bent rings rather similar to those just considered, but with this difference: they occur, not on the finger, but lying above the right shoulder of the corpse, and were thus probably worn tied into a 'love-lock' of long hair; their average size, too, is much larger than that of the Swiss finger-rings, from which indeed Déchelette expressly distinguished them as *anneaux huméraux* (*Manuel*, II. iii. 1244, 1266). Even so, of the few of this sort found north of the Alps, the only two in the direction of Britain come from Champs near Auxerre, Dépt. Yonne (Sens Mus.), and their associations are not yet La Tène II, but, as typically with the Swiss rings, Late La Tène I (A. Hure, *Le Sénonais aux Âges du Bronze et du Fer*, 169-70, Figs. 363-4). There is thus nothing here to suggest a reduction of the Park Brow ring's date to La Tène II, and 250 B.C. may stand as the latest reasonable figure for it.

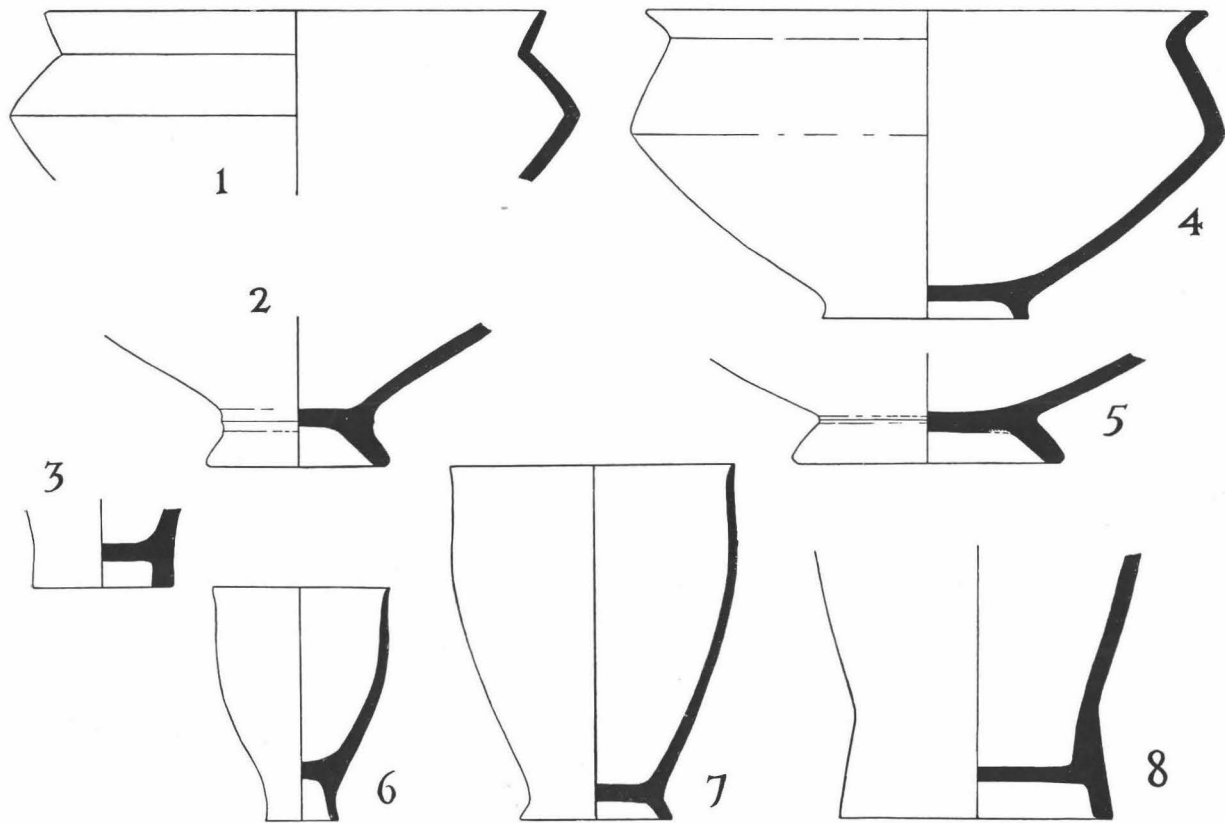


FIG. 6. PEDESTAL POTTERY FROM PARK BROW I (1-3) AND DÉPT. MARNE, N. FRANCE (4-8). Scale 1

abroad had begun seems effectively negatived by the fact that the Findon Park brooch is precisely of the type which dates its Swiss fellows in nine cases out of every ten to La Tène Ic. It is fair to conclude that Mr. Smith's dating to *c.* 250 B.C. is the latest consistent with reasonable probability, especially as there can hardly be any question of a long individual survival for a type of object of this ring's extreme fragility. On the evidence so far produced, then, one may believe that these changes in the life of central Sussex occurred about 250 B.C. and no later.

To what were these changes due? Neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Wolseley¹ would attribute them to a foreign incursion more readily than simply to foreign trade; but trade is often a weak explanation for a new departure in pottery-type (as opposed to the importation of individual foreign-made pots, which is not here in question), and the introduction of the pedestal form remains to be explained. Now in the initial publication of the Park Brow I site,² where the pedestal base above mentioned (Fig. G, 2) was figured as Fig. 8, two other pieces were published among the pottery, both of fine ware, yellow to black in colour, and found together.

One (Fig. G, 3; *loc. cit.*, Fig. 9) is a stumpy form of pedestal base, to be considered in a moment. Of the other (Fig. G, 1; his Fig. 3) Mr. Smith wrote: 'This vase is remarkably like one from the Marne in the British Museum.' Re-examination in the Museum, and comparison with the well-known Morel collection of La Tène pottery from the Marne there, entirely confirms his view. The Marne region was the cultural centre of La Tène civilization in north France, the hinterland of the coast directly opposite the shores of Sussex: the same civilization extended in the direction of Switzerland, and covered the valleys of the upper and middle Seine and its other tributaries. And in the middle Seine valley was the territory of the Parisii, who, as has long been recognized, must be the parent stock of the tribe

¹ *Archaeologia*, LXXVI. 11, 20-1.

² *Antiq. Journ.* IV. 347 ff., 352-3.

of the same name who brought La Tène culture and the rite of chariot-burial to the Wolds of east Yorkshire. The same movement appears to have spread a martial upper class of La Tène warrior people over the eastern and east Midland counties, while its farther waves reached parts of Scotland and in time north-eastern Ireland too. Is it possible that this movement passed the south of Britain by without leaving any trace of its passage? It has usually been said that the migrants must have found the Iron Age A peoples in possession too firmly rooted for them to be able to make any impression there. But a Celtic warrior migration was not a timid or pacific affair. Celts had already swept through Italy with fire and sword and put Rome to sack, and in this century those who had flooded the Danube basin were likewise overrunning the Balkans and north Greece, to establish finally the Galatian kingdom in the heart of Asia Minor. Attempts upon Britain from the Gaulish coast centred on the mouth of the Seine must have begun by falling upon the shores immediately opposite, and here surely is the explanation of the disturbance in the district of Park Brow, directly in-shore from Worthing and the mouth of the Adur at Shoreham, and of the foreign La Tène trinkets and pedestal pottery found there. The two pieces of Park Brow I pottery just noted, with the pedestal base mentioned previously, are here re-figured in Fig. G, Nos. 1-3, with corresponding types from the Marne opposite them, taken from the Morel collection in the British Museum. The carinated shoulder and everted rim of No. 1, no less than the pedestal No. 2, are seen to point very clearly to these as prototypes, while the stumpy pedestal No. 3 must surely belong to a tall cup or beaker of the sort represented by Nos. 6-8 at the bottom of the illustration. And that this is no isolated phenomenon may be shown from another group of south British Iron Age pottery published by Mr. Smith. The finds from beneath the Romano-Celtic temple excavated by Mr. W. G. Klein at Worth near Sandwich in east Kent include a number of unmistakable Marne

types,¹ while a derivation from the same source was claimed by Mr. Bushe-Fox for the Class C pottery excavated by him at Hengistbury Head in Hampshire,² and a like context may be suggested for the pedestal forms found by Dr. R. C. C. Clay among the Iron Age A pottery at the Fifield Bavant and Swallowcliffe Down settlements excavated by him in south Wiltshire.³ The most northerly find that can be brought into direct connexion with this series is a narrow-footed vase found by Canon Greenwell in a barrow at Risby in Suffolk and now in the British Museum: as the migrants drew away northwards and settled down to the lordship of the barbarous inhabitants of middle-eastern and northern Britain, their effect on the sedentary craft of the potter dwindled, till in Yorkshire they were content with the crude flat-rimmed ware of their native subjects.⁴

But those who in the initial raids on the south coast had effected a lodgement in the Park Brow or Cissbury region of central Sussex, as the evidence here reviewed has suggested, kept recognizable traces of their continental pottery tradition, and furthermore, besides thus accounting for the Park Brow II and Findon Park pedestal series, carried something of the same tradition with them when, in the course presumably of the second century B.C., they expanded inland into the Weald. For 'degenerate' pedestal pottery of just this family has been recognized by Mr. J. B. Ward Perkins as prominent among the wares of the next century excavated by him in 1938 at Oldbury Camp near Ightham in west Kent, and his Report⁵ demonstrates that this is an essential element of what he has named the 'Wealden culture', in which it joined with the tradition of the native Iron Age A of the Wealden district. The finger-printed coarse ware of that tradition there continued side by side with it; but

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* VIII. 81 ff.

² Bushe-Fox, *Hengistbury*, 39.

³ *Wills. Arch. Mag.* XLII. 476-7, Pls. VII, 1-5, and VIII, 2; XLIII. 12-13, Pl. IV, 4, 6.

⁴ e.g. *B.M. Iron Age Guide*, 118, Fig. 129 (Danes' Graves, Kilham).

⁵ To be published in *Archaeologia Cantiana* in 1939.

in the Cissbury region the immigrants' influence upon the native style of pottery was stronger. Hence the discontinuance of finger-printing, and the emergence of the superior 'soapy' finish, noticed by Mr. Smith together with the Park Brow pedestal forms; and hence very probably also came the tendency to constrict the usual Iron Age shouldered profile into the 'flower-pot' or 'saucepan' form above mentioned. For cylindrical vessels, flat-based with a projecting foot, and with a faintly everted or embryonic 'bead' rim, had been early current in the Marne culture.¹ Those were probably ceramic renderings of wooden vessels, and it may well have been through the wooden form that this 'saucepan' shape became naturalized in Sussex, for around the turn of the first centuries B.C. and A.D., when that shape had become widely popular in southern Britain, the same profile in lathe-turned wood has a famous representative in the decorated tub from the Glastonbury Lake-Village, where it is accompanied by many pottery 'saucepans'.²

The suggestion here advanced will explain the Park Brow and Findon Park phenomena and the genesis of the Wealden culture alike, by recognizing that an incursion into central Sussex formed part of the long-familiar movement that brought the east and north of Britain their share of the La Tène civilization of the continental Celts. In the Iron Age A-B-C terminology the culture resulting from that movement is reckoned the initial member of the series comprised under the heading Iron Age B. And if a label is wanted to designate culture-groups of the Park Brow II and Wealden type, formed by the grafting of an element of Iron Age B culture on to a stock of the native Iron Age A, I suggest as convenient the term 'AB', already used by Dr. Curwen in his book with a connotation which can in this way be given a precision previously lacking. It is accordingly so used in the chart he has designed to illustrate this Report (Fig. XI). But the A-B-C terminology is no more

¹ e.g. *Préhistoire*, v (1936), 118-19, Figs. 57.3 and 58, from the La Tène (not the Hallstatt) cemetery of Les Jogasses, near Chouilly.

² Bulleid and Grey, *Glastonbury Lake-Village*, I. 312 (tub); II. 503 ff., Pl. LXXV, xv (pottery).

than a set of symbols for use while we are feeling our way towards the correct identification of culture-groups defined in factual terms of time and space. Now that such culture-groups are beginning to acquire definition of that order, we ought not to hesitate to give them the regional names to which, according to established archaeological usage, they are thereby entitled. Groups so signalized can then be assigned to their appropriate place in the A-B-C series by relating them as species to genus within it. The genus 'Iron Age AB' in Sussex will then include the Wealden culture in the north-west, and in the central area that of Park Brow II and Findon Park, which might very well be named the Cissbury culture. For the dominating site of all that Worthing block of down-land is of course Cissbury Camp, and Dr. Curwen's excavations of 1930 produced pottery that established its initial date¹ as later than the 'Hallstatt' or A I phase of Park Brow I, but early enough to cover a 'La Tène' series of material corresponding to that of Park Brow II; the camp was thus occupied by the people of the 'AB' culture, and must have been their capital citadel.

This does not mean that Cissbury was built by the invaders who brought that culture into existence. There is in fact neither material nor comparative evidence for their having done so; on the contrary, as Dr. Curwen in his contribution to this Report points out (p. 215), the correspondence in date and type between the whole line of major hill-forts in Sussex, and on into Hampshire at least as far as St. Catharine's Hill, suggests very forcibly that all of them—each the 'acropolis' of its own block of downland—were built at the same time for defence against a danger which threatened the whole range of the South Down country at once. That danger can most probably be identified as the continental invasion to which we have here drawn attention. A beginning has recently been made of recognizing a similar phenomenon farther away in Wessex, but it will be sufficient to point out the apparent synchronism

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* xi. 29-30, 32.

between these hill-forts in the region covered by Dr. Curwen's chart. In the west of it the Trundle is at present weak in material of the period including the incursion-horizon, though a rim like *S.A.C.* LXXII. 135, Pl. x. 5 may hint at the presence of a foreign or B element added to the population; and at St. Catharine's Hill, where the entrance-defences of the fort were then allowed to fall into disrepair,¹ there is no more than one similar rim,² though the massive fragment B³ could quite well be explained as a Marne or foreign La Tène derivative. But in the central Sussex area the evidence is plainer: Cissbury will have been taken over as the citadel of the 'AB' culture-group which the invaders' success in this region brought into existence, and which one may suggest calling the Cissbury culture. Next, in the Brighton block of downland, the abrupt desertion of Hollingbury, and the absence of all traces of occupation in the ensuing period, seem to indicate that this region was left for some time after the incursion-horizon depopulated altogether. The evidence from the Castle Hill site at Newhaven is noticed elsewhere in this volume (pp. 277-8); in the downland east of the Ouse, while positive evidence is not to hand from the camp on Seaford Head, we at any rate pass outside the region most directly affected by the incursion, for here we come back to the isolated area of native Iron Age A 2 survival in the culture of Caburn I. It has been seen that the Caburn was still unfortified in this period. But in close proximity to it is Ranscombe Camp, at present unexcavated and hitherto unaccounted for, and it seems likely (since once the Caburn had been fortified, Ranscombe appears superfluous) that the local equivalent—in Dr. Curwen's opinion (p. 215) actually unfinished—of Hollingbury, Cissbury, and the rest, is to be found there, while the Caburn remained an open settlement until a later date.

Our suggestion, then, has been that the Caburn I occupation began not before about 300 B.C., at a point

¹ *St. Catharine's Hill*, 60, 63-4.

² *Ibid.*, 114-15, Fig. 13, AR. 42.

³ *Ibid.* 98-9, Fig. 10, B.

in the history of the Sussex Iron Age A culture when influence from Wessex was beginning to appear, and that about 250 B.C. an incursion of Iron Age B Celtic peoples from the Continent, after first forcing all the South Down peoples to defend themselves by building hill-forts, was successful in establishing a new dominion in the Cissbury region of central Sussex, depopulating the Brighton region, and leaving the Caburn I folk as an isolated group of Iron Age A culture in east Sussex, to develop their pottery in a specialized form of Iron Age A 2 style peculiar to themselves. The quantity of this pottery found by excavation is sufficient to let one believe that the Caburn I culture lasted anyhow into the second century B.C. But it now becomes a question for how long its Iron Age A tradition can have remained uninfluenced by the 'Iron Age AB' Cissbury culture, particularly when, probably before the end of that century, the Cissbury people's expansion created a new 'AB' group farther inland—the Wealden culture of the iron-producing region directly north of the Caburn district.

Bearing on this question we have only one source of material evidence, and that is the pottery found in, and upon the turf-line directly beneath, the Inner Rampart of the Caburn, Rampart 1, in 1937. The most distinctive pieces of this group are illustrated in Fig. H. Allusion has already been made to them on p. 229, where it was remarked, in anticipation of this paragraph, that they would be found to come appreciably closer to the pottery-repertoire of the next or Caburn II phase of the occupation. That this is so can now be made plain. Of the pieces from the old turf-line beneath Rampart 1, No. 15 has the hard, grey-brown, gritty paste of the Caburn I coarse ware, and its flat-topped upstanding plain rim above a prominent shoulder betrays this same tradition. But its neck-profile is curved and not angular, and No. 16, in thicker and rather smoother coarse ware, goes further towards similarity to the Caburn II profiles to be noticed below: one may compare Nos. 31 and 33 on Fig. M (p. 261). As for No. 17, in the same sort of ware, it gives in its everted rim a

strong hint of the shape of the Park Brow and Findon pedestalled forms (repeated in the Wealden culture at Oldbury) of Fig. F, 5-6 (p. 231). From within the make-up of Rampart I itself, No. 18, similar in paste to No. 15 and containing a flake of flint no less than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, is still in the Caburn I coarse-ware tradition, but

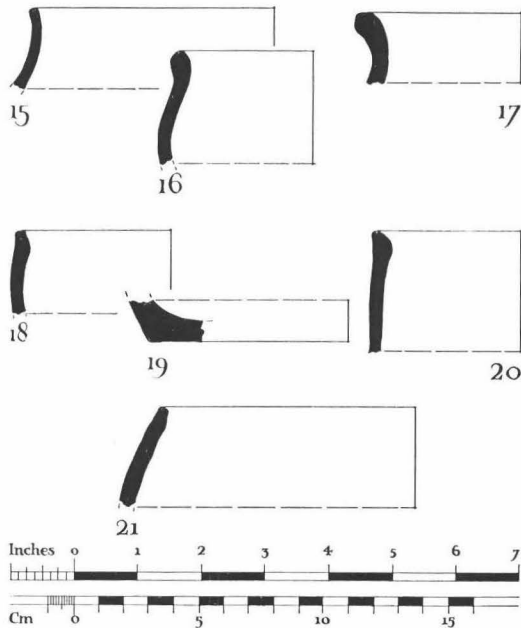


FIG. H. POTTERY CERTAINLY (15-20) OR PROBABLY (21) ANTEDATING CABURN INNER RAMPART.

15-17 from beneath it; 18-20 from its make-up; 21 from Cutting XVI.

despite its slight rim-flattening it has a simplified shape not far from the Cissbury culture's saucepan type (Fig. F, 8, p. 231), to which No. 20, with its slightly lipped rim-form and smoother black ware, approximates still more closely. The base No. 19 is again in slightly smoothed and scarcely at all gritty black ware. Lastly, No. 21, from a position in Cutting XVI on the south side of the circuit of Rampart I whose nature was explained above (p. 206), shows a modified rendering of the carinated shape of Fig. E, 72 (p. 225), in once more very similar

fabric. That these pieces are not isolated phenomena on the site may be seen from comparing Nos. 126, 128-9, 132, 138, 143, 150, 152-3, and 156-7 on Pl. XV of the 1925-6 Report, all of which show in one way or another similar characteristics. It looks then as if by the time Rampart I was constructed the original Caburn I pottery style was dying away, under the influence, evidently from the neighbouring 'AB'-culture folk, which became more fully manifest in the second or Caburn II phase of the occupation. The nature and date of the situation thus suggested will best be considered in a fresh section, dealing with that phase as a whole.

3. CABURN II

To this phase the greater part of the pottery discovered by excavation, particularly from the pits explored in 1925-6, may unquestionably be assigned. Fig. J, selected from Pl. IX of the 1925-6 Report, shows what are its primary forms. In the first place, the 'degenerate pedestal' type of the Cissbury (and Wealden) culture is represented by No. 59¹ (cf. Fig. J), and in the second, the same culture's saucepan type makes its appearance in Nos. 63, 68, and 70. The S-curved profile, with everted rim, of the former is prominent on the site generally: one may compare No. 82 (Pl. XII) of the 1925-6 Report, and in Figs. A and C here Nos. 4 and 10, already mentioned (p. 219) as strays of this period on the hut-sites excavated in 1937 and 1938. As for the pedestal foot, there can be no doubt that this is the prototype of the still slightly raised foot-form of the well-known cross-ornamented bases figured on Pl. XVI of the 1925-6 Report,² an example of which was also found in the Wealden site of Oldbury, Ightham, above mentioned. But there is also further evolution: in our No. 60 the type acquires a sharp angle at the neck, emphasized by a groove and cordon, suggesting the Caburn I tradition, while the

¹ Cf. Curwen, *Arch. of Sussex*, 275, Pl. XXVIII, 1.

² Cf. Curwen, *Prehistoric Sussex*, 46, Pl. XI, 168.

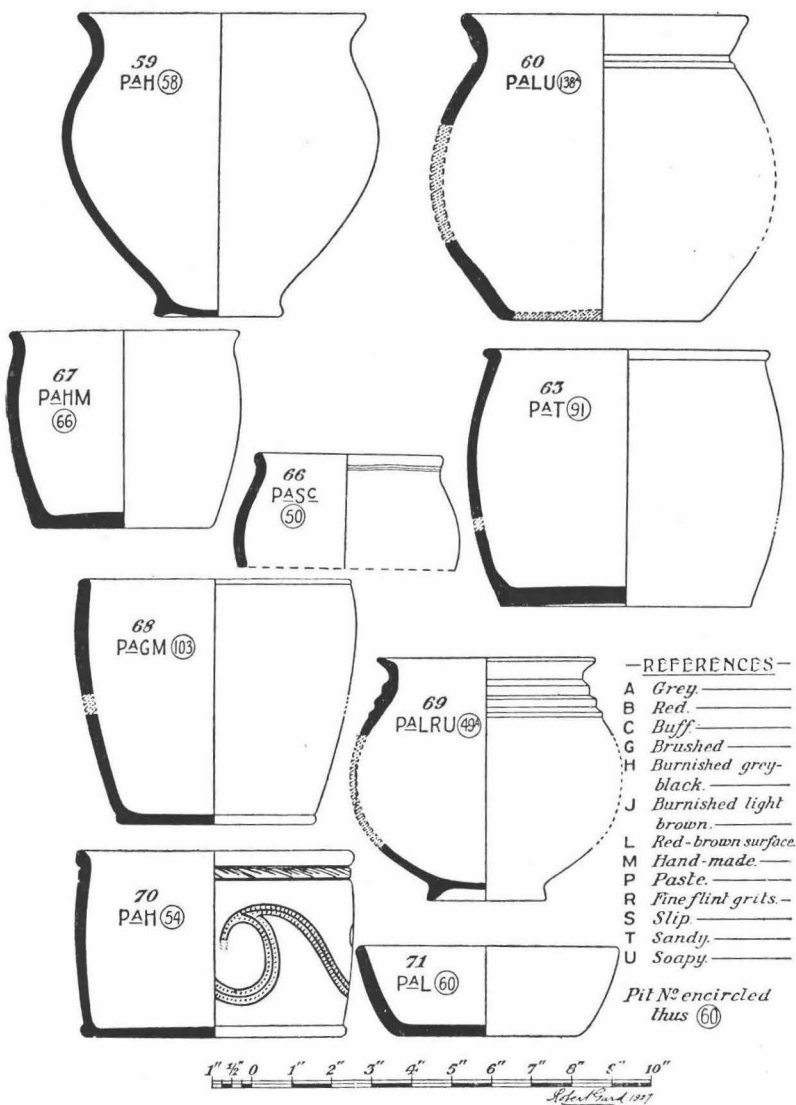


FIG. J. CABURN II: POTTERY FROM PITS EXCAVATED 1925-6
 (from 1925-6 Report, Pl. IX).
 69 is an East-Belgic stray.

pedestal foot here disappears altogether. Similarly, our Nos. 66 and 67 show the saucepan type modified by the acquisition of a slightly humped shoulder, which leads over to the mild S-profile, intermediate between the saucepan type and that of No. 59, which is represented by a large proportion of the plain jars of this period seen on Pl. xv of the 1925-6 Report, and further here by Nos. 31 and 33 on Fig. M.

These last have already been cited in connexion with the No. 16 from beneath the Inner Rampart on Fig. H, where also Nos. 17, 18, and 20 have been seen to approximate to some extent to our everted-rim and saucepan forms respectively. The main distinction between these and the regular Caburn II pottery is in fact rather one of ware: theirs is comparatively coarse and only slightly smoothed, while the regular Caburn II ware is finer and well smoothed to a burnished black (or sometimes buff) surface. It thus becomes natural to ask whether the Inner Rampart, Rampart I, should not in virtue of these pieces in and beneath it be assigned to the beginning of the Caburn II period, rather than to the end of Caburn I. The answer to this question is impossible to give with certainty. For since the Inner Ditch, belonging to Rampart I, was cleaned out at the time of the construction of the Outer Rampart II, there is no decisive pottery evidence from the rapid silting there to supplement the rather meagre material from within and beneath Rampart I shown in Fig. H. It is clear that a time came when the isolation of earlier Caburn I times was brought to an end by the incoming of a culture derived from that of the Cissbury area, or the Cissbury and Wealden areas, to which the Caburn thus became assimilated in what we are calling the Caburn II culture. But this may have happened in either of two ways. Either the Caburn I people were first influenced by their neighbours, in handicrafts such as pottery, and then threatened by them with an aggression which caused them to construct the Inner Rampart and Ditch in a self-defence which proved vain; or, alternatively, they submitted to them without

constructing any defences, and the Inner Rampart and Ditch were constructed by the new masters of the site in an initial phase of their mastery when the site's pottery had not yet had time to take on the Caburn II characteristics in full measure. The poor structure of the Inner Rampart, of simple 'dump' construction over piles of brushwood, recalls the Late Iron Age A 2 'dump' construction of Wessex (e.g. at Maiden Castle), and to that extent supports the first view, that these defences were the last effort of the Caburn I people. But final certainty is not attainable on the existing evidence.

At all events, there can be no doubt that the people responsible for the Cissbury or 'AB' culture came here and created the Caburn II culture in its likeness, just as they came and created the Wealden culture represented at Oldbury, Ightham. And whether it was they or their predecessors who built the Inner Rampart, it remains to assign this event to an approximate date. Mr. Ward Perkins makes the Wealden culture (though not actually the Oldbury occupation) start in the first century B.C., on the strength of the relationship he claims for it with a development in the British Iron Age not hitherto here mentioned—namely, the Belgic or Iron Age C invasion of east and central Kent. The agreed initial date for this is about 75 B.C., and on the evidence of the well-known series of cremation-burials at Aylesford, the Belgic invaders may be taken to have reached the middle Medway valley, bordering on the area of the Wealden culture, within quite a few years from that date. It was this expansion on their part, in Mr. Ward Perkins's contention, which caused the Wealden people to build the first defences of Oldbury, and the associated pottery shows that by then the Wealden culture was already fully formed. The close similarity of its 'degenerate pedestal' pot-form to the parent Cissbury-culture series, beginning as we have seen as early as about 250 B.C., forbids the assumption of too long an intervening gap, and argues the initial formation of the Wealden culture to have been not later than about

100 B.C. The Caburn II culture is essentially a parallel development, and that its formation should be dated at about the same time may be confirmed by certain further arguments. The iron-producing district of the Weald was evidently of economic value to both the Wealden and the Kentish-Belgic peoples, and that the latter, as well as the former, were early concerned to exploit its wealth has been shown recently by the presence of Kentish-Belgic, or East Belgic, pottery on the bloomery site explored by Mr. Ernest Straker at Crowhurst, between Battle and Bexhill, of which Mrs. Piggott has published specimens in *Sussex Notes & Queries*.¹ No. 1 of the pieces illustrated by her has the distinctive corrugated shoulder which, though occurring in degenerate form in the first century A.D. in the Kentish-Belgic cemetery at Swarling (type 19 of Mr. Bushe-Fox's Report),² yet in its best days is most closely paralleled at the Wheathampstead fortress in Hertfordshire,³ shown by Dr. Wheeler to belong to the earliest Belgic occupation of that district, rather before the middle of the first century B.C. If, then, this piece suggests that the Kentish Belgae were already active in the iron district after 75 but before 50 B.C., the Caburn II occupation can be argued to have begun already by that same period, for on Fig. J here, No. 69, found in Pit 49 A at the Caburn in 1925-6, is of exactly this Kentish-Belgic corrugated-shoulder type, in an early form closely paralleled, as Mr. Ward Perkins and Mr. G. C. Dunning have kindly informed me, among pottery in the Boulogne Museum assignable to the Belgic culture of north Gaul of the period in which the invasion from there to Kent took place. This vessel is of course a stray at the Caburn, where Kentish-Belgic pottery is otherwise absent, but its similarity to the Crowhurst piece should show that the Kentish connexion which brought it here lay through the Wealden iron industry. It is to the Caburn II occupation that activity in

¹ *S.N.Q.* VI, No. 8 (Nov. 1937), 231-2.

² Bushe-Fox, *Urnfield at Swarling*, Pl. VIII, 19; cf. p. 26.

³ Wheeler, *Verulamium*, Pl. XLIX, 8.

that industry is pre-eminently to be ascribed. The numerous iron objects, and the traces of iron-working on the site itself, found in the pits excavated in 1925-6, were among the most important discoveries published in the 1925-6 Report (pp. 11-15 there, with Pls. III-IV), and the industrial character of the Caburn II occupation so revealed was emphasized not only in that Report (pp. 44, 46), but by Dr. Curwen in both his books.¹ That this activity was already flourishing in the first half of the first century B.C., and began not later than about 100, is argued by the direct affiliation which the Caburn II shares with the Wealden pottery to the Cissbury-culture series of the preceding period, and is reinforced by the evidence of this pot No. 69 for a connexion with Belgic Kent not later than about the end of that half-century. One may add that among the iron objects just mentioned the sword (Pl. III, 11 of the 1925-6 Report) has the ogival hilt-guard of the earlier (La Tène I-II) type of weapon, and not the straight guard of the La Tène III culture which the Kentish Belgae brought into Britain as Iron Age C. Furthermore, both in Pitt-Rivers's and the 1925-6 excavations were found examples of the tin coins (1925-6 Report, Pl. II, 1-6) which Mr. Derek Allen has shown reason to ascribe to the non-Belgic, pre-Belgic peoples of south-eastern Britain, with a primary date in the opening decades of the first century B.C.² These tin coins would appear to be the south-eastern counterpart of the iron currency-bars of south-western Britain, and it is further worth noting that the lead weight of Pl. v, 35, of the 1925-6 Report (pp. 16-17 there), found in Pit 79, was apparently intended to weigh $\frac{1}{16}$ of the standard 'pound' unit of the currency-bar standard. The tin and lead must have come from south-western Britain, the tin from Cornwall, and it was perhaps that way that the Carthaginian coin found just outside the Caburn in 1926 (1925-6 Report, 8, 57-8) reached the site: its date of minting is c. 200 B.C., though how much

¹ *Prehistoric Sussex*, 47-53, with Pl. XII; *Arch. of Sussex*, 251, with Fig. 74.

² *Trans. International Numismatic Congress, London, 1936*, 351-7.

later it was here lost is of course indeterminable. Taken together, these points suggest that the primary affinities of the Caburn II culture were westward as much as eastward, non-Belgic, and initially pre-Belgic, though it was flourishing, together with the Wealden culture to the north of it, in the period of the first Belgic settlements in Kent. It would probably be unwise to suggest a date for its inception later than about 100 B.C.

Further confirmation of this will appear if we next consider the Caburn II decorated pottery. Two of its distinctive characteristics may be appreciated from No. 70 on Fig. J, a 'saucepan' pot of developed type with double beading at the rim and a projecting foot also grooved off as a beading (cf. *Antiq. Journ.* VIII. 455, Fig. 7, *a*, and 457, Fig. 9, *a*, from Findon Park, and Curwen, *Arch. of Sussex*, Pl. XXVII, 6, from Cissbury itself). The ornamental band is formed of two lines of shallow tooling with a continuous row of dots in the same technique between, and itself has the form of a curvilinear scroll, in this case of conjoined S-curves, such as is characteristic of the Celtic art of the La Tène period in general, and its later manifestations in Britain in particular. It is actually seldom that such a perfect rendering of a La Tène motive is found on the Caburn pottery, but while straight-line patterns are present in plenty, curvilinear design is distinctly prominent. Now in the Iron Age A times decoration on pottery in Britain was typically a straight-line affair, and its history in the later centuries of the Iron Age seems to be one of the progressive adoption of curvilinear motives, side by side with further rectilinear work. In rendering either, the old sharp incision of Iron Age A (cf. No. 72, Fig. E, p. 225) gave place to the shallow tooling of both lines and dots, and the dominating elements of design may be either a double line so executed with a row of dots between, as here on our No. 70, or alternatively a double row of dots with a single line between, or patterns formed of lines only or dots only. The growth of all this in southern Britain generally has yet to be followed out both in time and

space. But the initial impulse in the direction of curvilinear or La Tène pattern, and perhaps to some extent also of shallow-tooled technique, can scarcely be a matter of doubt: it proceeded from the La Tène art introduced into Britain by the Iron Age B invaders of the third century B.C.

Not that these introduced anywhere a ready-made convention of such decorated pottery. The pottery of the Marne culture, and indeed that of the La Tène civilization of the Celts generally, was basically a plain-surfaced ware, which might be and often was embellished with horizontal cordons and girth-grooves, but apart from the special case of actually painted vases, which occur from time to time in the Marne cemeteries, it only bears deliberately planned surface ornamentation in culture-provinces where a tradition of ornamenting pottery in some way or other was already in existence in pre-La Tène times—that is, in the preceding Hallstatt period. Only where La Tène culture spread afield to regions where a Hallstatt tradition of pottery-ornamentation was strong enough to survive into it are we likely to find the La Tène style used for that purpose. This happened to some extent in the East Hallstatt province of central Europe; it happened apparently in north-western France and Brittany; and now we find it happening in southern Britain. The Iron Age B invaders' own pottery-tradition, where they kept any of it at all, was predominantly, as we have seen in the previous section, a tradition of plain ware. But they delighted in decorated metal-work, and no doubt also in decorated woodwork, leather, and textiles. The Iron Age A Briton was thus confronted with a fascinating new art, and little by little he began to imitate its motives after his own fashion. In particular, he—or she—tried applying them to the old Iron Age A craft of pot-decoration. It is impossible in the present context to discuss the rise of the resulting new style outside Sussex. The centres whence the fashion spread are still ill defined, though the patterned bowls inspired by Iron Age B art at

Hunsbury in Northamptonshire will be cited below (p. 283) in connexion with those from Castle Hill, Newhaven. Its chronology is still ill charted; all we can say is that in the first century B.C. it was well and widely established, and that stages of its growth have presumably to be assigned to the second century B.C.

In Sussex the sequence indicated for the Cissbury culture by Fox at Findon Park, from 'Early La Tène II' with simple line-swags to 'Late La Tène II' with regular line-and-dot pattern, may be thought to conform to the general line of development (*Antiq. Journ.* VIII. 455, Fig. 6, *a*; 457, Fig. 9, *a*), and the latter stage at least is clearly recognizable at Cissbury itself, and in west Sussex at the Trundle (Curwen, *Arch. of Sussex*, Pl. XXVII, 6, 9; *S.A.C.* LXX. 49-57, Pl. VIII, 4, Pl. XII, Pl. XIII, 155-6; LXXII. 136-7, Pl. XI, 6-7). From these and from Worthy Down and St Catharine's Hill in Hampshire (*Proc. Hants Field Club*, x, pt. 2, 182-3, Pl. III; XI (*St. Cath.'s Hill*), 113-20, Figs. 13-14) we have a fair range of parallels to much of the Caburn decorated ware. Shallow tooling is now universal; the line-and-dot family of motives, which probably arose from the impact of the derivative Iron Age B style on the Iron Age A incised convention best known in Wessex from All Cannings Cross, is strongly in evidence; and the whole goes together with the refinement of paste and smooth surface-burnishing on which we have already remarked. Pl. XII of the 1925-6 Report gives a good selection of pieces, to which we may add Nos. 30 and 32 on Figs. L and M here; the forms of the vessels so decorated comprise the saucepan type, various more or less convex-sided approximations to it, leading over to a bulbous bowl-form probably partly engendered, like the bead-rim bowls of Iron Age B in Wessex, from a metal prototype, and lastly the everted-rim vase of degenerate-pedestal type, previously in evidence as a plain form only. The extension of ornament to this last type (e.g. 1925-6 Report, Pl. XII, 82), and the unusual development attained by curvilinear patterns, are features in which the Caburn II pottery excels that

of Cissbury or the Trundle. Pl. XI of the 1925-6 Report is shown here (Fig. K) to emphasize this latter point (see especially Nos. 76-9 and 81), and the explanation no doubt is that whereas in western and central Sussex the life of this culture was cut short by the second or western invasion of the Belgae, with their unornamented Iron Age C pottery, that invasion did not reach the Caburn, which thus had time to carry the development of its decorative style farther, into the later first century B.C. and earlier part of the first century A.D.

But in this later period of the Caburn II culture there are traces of a fresh element to be discussed. In his paper of 1938 on the Iron Age site at Crayford in north-west Kent¹ Mr. Ward Perkins drew attention to a group of pottery, previously inadequately recognized, which he assigned to a distinct member of the Iron Age B series of cultures under the name 'South-eastern B'. Of its two leading forms, the more important was a wide-bellied bowl, with either a collar or bead-rim or an upstanding and recurved neck, and a distinctive broad countersunk 'omphalos' base. Several examples of this form occur in east Sussex, two of them complete bowls. One, from the cremation-cemetery at Bormer near Falmer, in the Society's museum, is probably early Roman in date (his Fig. 11, 2): the other, from Saltdean near Brighton (his Fig. 10, 3), has been cited by Dr. Curwen² in connexion with what he has called the 'Asham type', after a find beneath a linchet at Asham near Beddingham³ of vessels of similar form but with a softened neck-profile and a flat instead of an omphalos base. This, the Asham type proper, is obviously simply a derivative, probably no earlier than the Roman conquest, of the Saltdean type of omphalos bowl,⁴ and it is the latter that is here of interest, since it belongs typically to the late stage of the pre-Roman Iron Age that we are considering in connexion with Caburn II. For, though as Dr. Curwen has pointed out⁵ the Asham

¹ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* iv, pt. 1, 151-68.

² *Arch. of Sussex*, 281, 279, Fig. 81, 2.

³ *S.A.C.* LXXI. 254-7.

⁴ Cf. Ward Perkins, *op. cit.* 155.

⁵ *Arch. of Sussex*, 280.

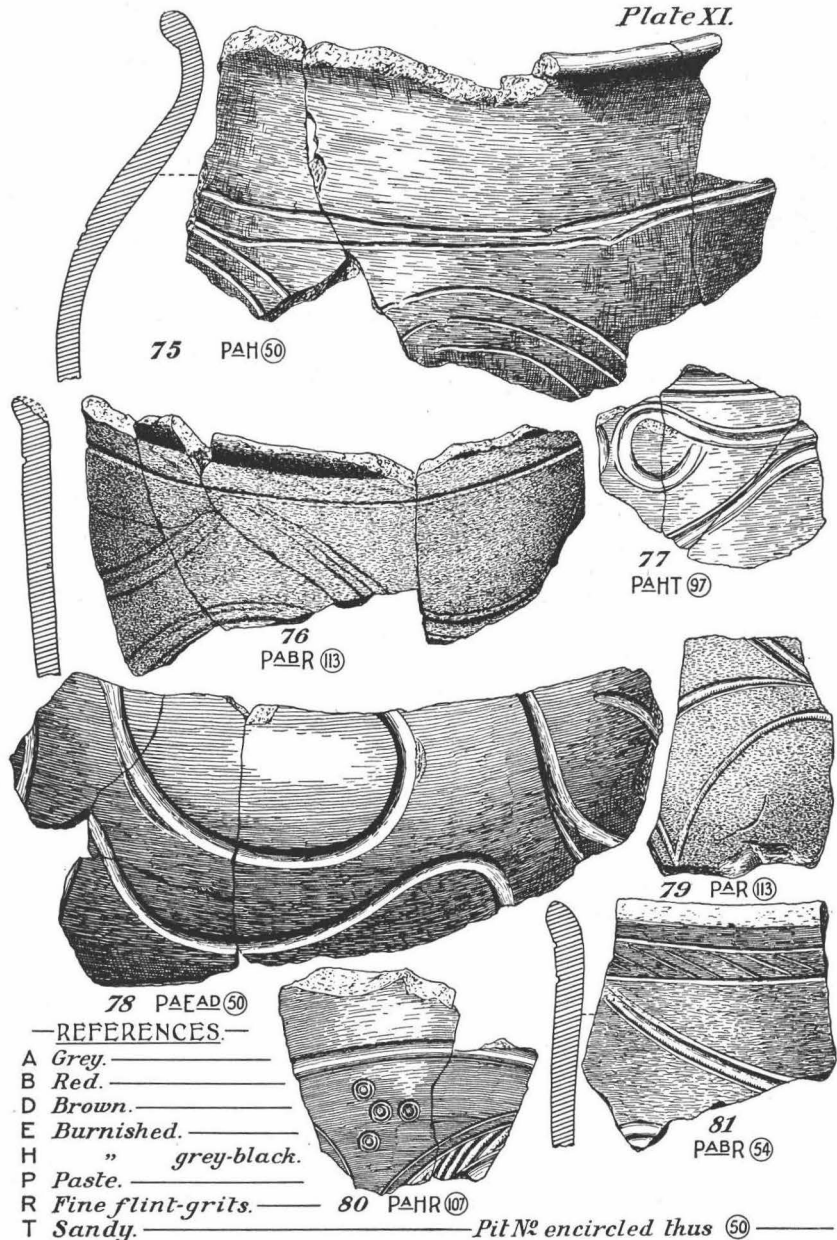


FIG. K. POTTERY OF CABURN II: PERIOD WITH CURVILINEAR ORNAMENT
 (from pits: 1925-6 Report, Pl. XI).

Nos. 75 and 80 show 'South-eastern B' character.

type is absent from the Caburn, an example of the Saltdean form of omphalos base was figured in the 1925-6 Report (Pl. xvii, 174), and it also occurred on two neighbouring sites of this period whose pottery makes interesting comparison with that of the Caburn II occupation, at Horsted Keynes seven miles to the north,¹ and at Charleston Brow four miles to the south-east near Firle Beacon.² Both these sites are rich, furthermore, in the particular form of the period's curvilinear pottery-ornament which is regularly found on the Saltdean type of omphalos bowl (and its derivative the Asham type), and regarded by Mr. Ward Perkins as characteristic of his 'South-eastern B' culture—namely, a frieze of tooled arcs arranged like 'eyebrows' (or alternatively, the arcs may be arranged in interlocking alternation). Now this 'eyebrow pattern' occurs also at the Caburn, and may be seen on our Fig. K, 75. But it is here found not (as far as is known) on omphalos bowls, but on the other of Mr. Ward Perkins's leading 'South-eastern B' forms, the everted-rim type already familiar to us as the degenerate-pedestal pot of the Cissbury, Wealden, and Caburn II cultures. The best complete example of this 'dumpy' and late pedestalled type so decorated is that from Little Horsted Lane, not far from the Horsted Keynes site, figured by Dr. Curwen in his book,³ but it is also well represented at the latter site itself,⁴ and at Charleston Brow,⁵ as well as to a slight extent here at the Caburn.⁶ The element in the 'South-eastern B' complex represented by this dumpy-pedestal or Little Horsted type of pot is then of perfectly straightforward Sussex origin, as Mr. Ward Perkins admitted was possible, despite doubts about its Park Brow and Findon chronology which the preceding section here should now allay.⁷ But its specialized 'eyebrow pattern' remains peculiar,

¹ *S.A.C.* LXXVIII. 253, 265, Figs. 10 and 24.

² *Ibid.* LXXIV. 164-80, Fig. 28 (not in Ward Perkins's list, *op. cit.* 167).

³ *Arch. of Sussex*, 275, Pl. xxviii, 2; cf. Ward Perkins, *op. cit.*, Fig. 11, 1.

⁴ *S.A.C.* LXXVIII. 255 ff., Figs. 4 ff. and 28-31.

⁵ *Ibid.* LXXIV. 170 ff., e.g. Figs. 22, 27.

⁶ And, in the Cissbury culture-area, at Park Brow II: *Archaeologia*, LXXVI. 22, Fig. 16; 24, Fig. 24.

⁷ *Op. cit.* 154-6.

and the omphalos bowl which shares that peculiarity with it has no such local pedigree. It looks then as if, at some time within a century before the Roman conquest, there was an intrusion into east and central Sussex of people who introduced omphalos bowls and the idea of 'eyebrow' pattern, and extended the latter to the dumpy-pedestal pots already there current, by fusion with the Sussex population that made them. That there was such an intrusion is Mr. Ward Perkins's belief, and, with the modification just proposed as regards the dumpy-pedestal pot-type, this belief is surely right. Who, then, were the intruders, and where did they come from?

What distinguishes 'eyebrow pattern'—in fact, all that distinguishes it—within the period's range of curvilinear pot-decoration in general, is its governing idea of geometrical regularity, which stands in marked contrast to the wanderings of a design like that of Fig. K, 78. And this is often enhanced by an important feature of the style not yet mentioned, the embellishment of the spandrels or curve-junctions of the pattern by small stamped circlets, either singly or in groups. An example is shown in Fig. K, 80; the Saltdean urn has them; they occur on several of the 'eyebrow'-patterned pots at Horsted Keynes,¹ as well as on the Little Horsted pot and a number of Mr. Ward Perkins's 'South-eastern B' vessels from Crayford and across the Thames estuary at Canewdon and Langenhoe;² and in the Cissbury culture-area they appear at Findon Park³ and at Kingston Buci, on a vessel⁴ not only with 'eyebrow' but with zigzag pattern, which is better represented again with these stamped circlets at Charleston Brow.⁵ The same thing is found on some sherds from the site of this period at Seaford Bay, recently submitted to me by Mr. C. R. Ward.

¹ *S.A.C.* LXXVIII. 255 ff., Figs. 8, 10, 11.

² Ward Perkins, *op. cit.* 161 ff., Fig. 7, 12; Fig. 9, 5; Fig. 10, 1-4; Fig. 11, 1 (6 here is our Caburn example).

³ *Archaeologia*, LXXVI. 21, Fig. 13 A, third from left.

⁴ *S.A.C.* LXXII. 202-3, Fig. 36.

⁵ *Ibid.* LXXIV. 170-4, Figs. 9, 13-16.

These circlets are highly distinctive. And both they and the regular symmetry of the eyebrow pattern, especially of its more complicated variant with interlocking arcs, are strongly characteristic of some of the famous decorated pottery of the Somerset Lake-Village culture of Glastonbury and Meare. That culture is now recognized to be of mixed origin, and much of its pottery, notably the coarse ware and the decorated saucepan type already here familiar, seems assignable to British 'AB' sources, like the analogous material in Wessex and Sussex, though much more strongly under the influence of the ornament of true B metal-work—the chief focus of the British La Tène style. But the features of the distinctive Glastonbury profile of lip and recurved or upstanding neck above a bulbous body, and of the regular Glastonbury geometric-curvilinear decoration of eyebrow, swag, and interlocking-arc design, in all its delightful variety, have long been compared with the decorated La Tène pottery of Brittany, on which bands of eyebrow, interlocking-arc, and other geometric-curve patterns are characteristic.¹ In particular, the use of stamped circlets forms an outstanding link between the two styles, and the phenomenon is best explained by the supposition that one element in the Lake-Village culture was formed by immigrants into south-west Britain from Brittany. And if that is true of the Lake-Village or 'South-western B' culture of Britain, it is likely to be true also of the 'South-eastern B'. There is no reason to assign the fully-formed Lake-Village culture to a date earlier than the middle of the first century B.C., and it is very possible that its Breton immigrants would be refugees fleeing from the Armorican peninsula after its conquest by Julius Caesar and his lieutenants in the year 56. The Veneti of the Morbihan district of south Brittany, indeed, were so nearly annihilated by Caesar in the famous sea-battle of that year that Dr. Wheeler, in considering recently the possibility that refugees from among them may

¹ e.g. Déchelette, *Manuel d'Archéologie*, iv. 973 ff., Figs. 663-6.

have come over to found the Maiden Castle or (West) Wessex province of Iron Age B culture,¹ has argued² that there can have been no effective transfer to Britain of the craft of the Venetic potter, so that the bead-rim pottery of that culture is to be explained as a ceramic rendering of the immigrants' bronze bowls. But from parts of Brittany farther from the Venetic centre refugees may well have been able to get away in rather less desperate straits. Though the identity of the Class B and H pottery at Hengistbury Head with the fine wheel-made ware of Le Petit Celland in north-eastern Brittany is best explained by its commercial importation during the half-century before Caesar,³ the decorated wares of Hengistbury actually present several points of resemblance to those we have been discussing,⁴ and, while one can safely say that the reactions of Caesar's Armorican conquest upon south-west Britain are by no means yet fully brought to light, it seems scarcely possible to deny to the Breton analogies in the Lake-Village pottery the probability of a good place among them. And if some groups of Breton refugees reached the coast of eastern or central Sussex also, the intrusive elements in the 'South-eastern B' complex can be explained. The introduction of the stamped circlet convention and a partiality for eyebrow pattern will be their work; and of the associated pot-forms, the dumpy pedestal represents the native tradition with which these innovations fused, while the omphalos bowl, like the Wessex bead-rim bowls of Maiden Castle, is best taken as a ceramic rendering of a bronze bowl prototype introduced at the same time. For apart from anything else, the omphalos base is a purely metallic feature for which the period's pot-

¹ Sometimes called 'Hill-fort B', from its apparent strength in impressive hill-fort sites.

² 'Iron Age Camps in NW. France and SW. Britain' (Interim Report of the Brittany Expedition led by Dr. Wheeler in 1938), *Antiquity*, XIII, No. 49 (March 1939), 58 ff., esp. 74-8.

³ Wheeler, op. cit. 78-9 and Fig. 8; cf. Bushe-Fox, *Hengistbury Head*, 34-7 and Pls. XVII-XVIII.

⁴ Classes D, E, and in a more specialized fashion F: Bushe-Fox, op. cit. 39-44, and Pls. XI-XII and XX-XXI.

typology cannot otherwise account;¹ the wide-bellied body is distinctive of all the few bronze bowls of the pre-Roman Iron Age known; and though bowls like the Saltdean example have been given an upstanding, recurved neck, very like the Lake-Village type, this can itself be matched on a bronze bowl from the Thames near Battersea in the British Museum (which has a hollow, though not actually an omphalos, base), while other examples² have a bead or collar rim which conforms very well with Dr. Wheeler's thesis of the derivation of the Wessex bead-rims from a metal rim-form like those of the Glastonbury and Spettisbury bronze bowls of this period. It may therefore be regarded as probable that about the middle of the first century B.C. a region stretching from east-central Sussex northwards into north-west Kent, and including the Caburn II culture-area, received a number of refugees from the Roman conquest of some part of Brittany, who brought with them innovations in pottery-ornament that were applied to the dumpy-pedestal pots already in use there, and also to a new type, the omphalos bowl, made in imitation of contemporary bronze vessels which was later modified into the Asham type of early Roman times.

In point of fact there is little to suggest that at the Caburn itself these new arrivals made themselves much felt. As the capital settlement of the region, it was no doubt fully enough populated already, and refugees would more naturally settle in the country round. Thus the small amount of 'South-eastern B' pottery from the site is readily explained. It is paralleled by the paucity of the peculiar plastic-ornamented ware of this same period, with applied clay girth-bands bearing slashed or finger-printed decoration, illustrated in Dr. Curwen's

¹ If the Wotton (Surrey) hoard of bronze vessels were really of this period (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.* xxvii. 76 ff.), one could quote such forms as Figs. 10 and 11 there as to some extent illustrating the prototype required; actually, there can be little doubt that it is of late or sub-Roman age, as Mr. Kendrick has pointed out (*Antiquity*, vi. 162-3). But the existence of bronze omphalos bowls of the desired pre-Roman date need not be doubted: cf. Fig. 14 in the Wotton paper from Lisnacrogghera, N. Ireland.

² Ward Perkins, *op. cit.* 163 ff., Fig. 9, 8; Fig. 10, 1; Fig. 11, 5.

book by an example from Hassocks,¹ but best represented in the east Sussex region, especially at Horsted Keynes and Charleston Brow.² A few examples are to be seen on Pl. XIII of the 1925-6 Report, of which Nos. 105, 106, and 108 are the most typical. The strange recrudescence on this ware of the old plastic, slashed, and finger-tip ornament of Iron Age A and even Late Bronze Age times is perhaps best explained if we assume that when the Caburn II culture was forcibly introduced at our site as above suggested (pp. 245-6), the people of what had been the Caburn I culture, dispossessed from the Caburn itself, found themselves relegated to the surrounding country, where they continued, incorporating elements of the Caburn II and later of the immigrant 'South-eastern B' culture, but retaining an Iron Age A tradition, transmitted through the medium of Caburn I, which issued in this renewal, in altered but still essentially archaic form, of the pottery-ornament of earlier times. That there is so little of this at the Caburn itself compared with the surrounding village sites would be in accordance with this conception, which will be noticed again in connexion with some of the pottery from Castle Hill, Newhaven, on p. 288 of this volume.

We have now reviewed the principal characteristics of the Caburn II pottery, and there is little left to add. It has been shown above (pp. 194-5) that the Outer Rampart (Rampart 2), built in two successive stages and associated with a cleaning-out of the old Inner Ditch and the addition of a broad Outer Ditch, was added to the defences of the Caburn on the north side at the very end of the Iron Age occupation, it would seem certainly as the inhabitants' response to the Roman invasion of A.D. 43. As regards the pottery associated with these works, Figs. L and M make it clear without more ado that pottery of both the Caburn I

¹ *Arch. of Sussex*, Pl. XXVIII, 4; cf. 277-8.

² *S.A.C.* LXXIV. 170 ff., Figs. 17-21, 23-4; LXXVIII. 260, Figs. 25-7. It also occurs at Castle Hill, Newhaven (pp. 280-1, 288), and at the Seaford Bay site mentioned above (p. 255), as well as at Telscombe and Ranscombe, the Dyke, and Kingston Buci.

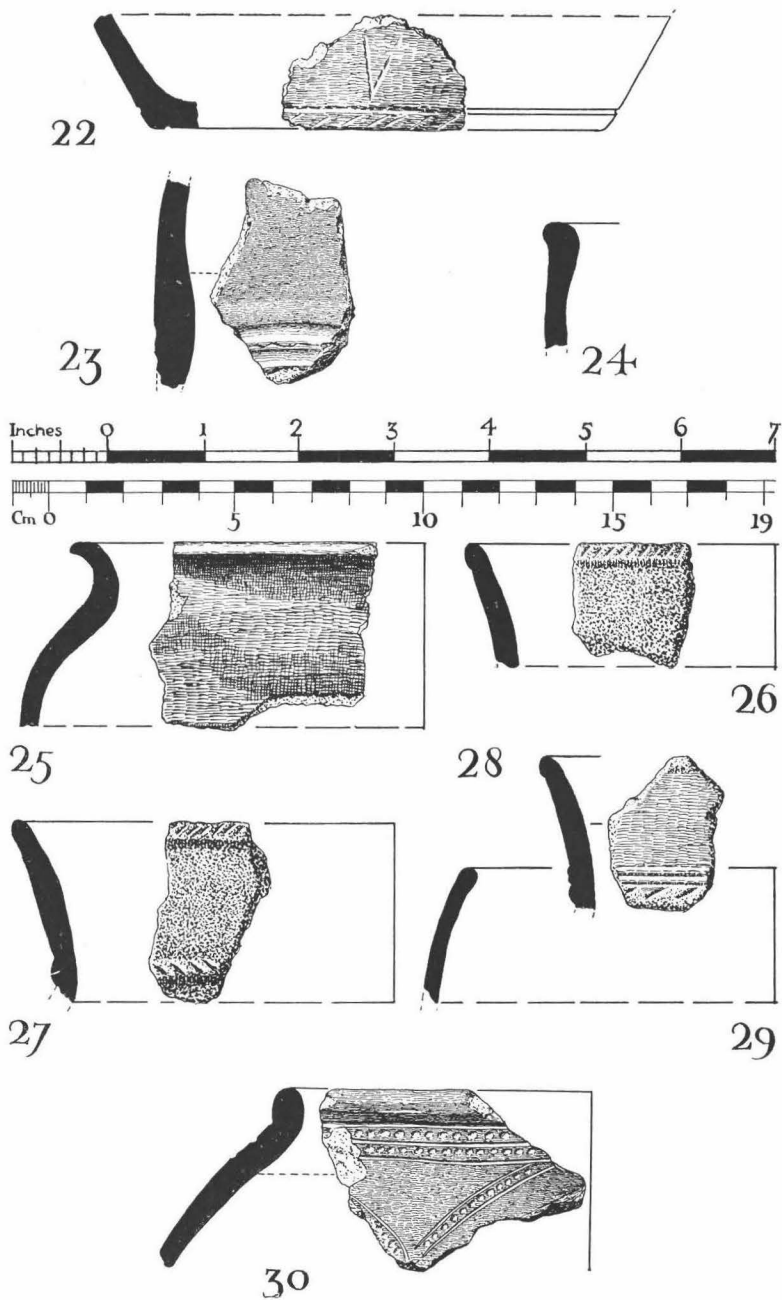


FIG. L. POTTERY FROM BENEATH CABURN OUTER RAMPART.
 Caburn I: 22, 26, 27, 28. Caburn I or II, 29. Caburn II: 23, 24, 25, 30.

and Caburn II occupations was found under and in the Outer Rampart, showing that its construction took place at a date late enough to follow both, and only limited by whatever dating can be assigned to anything found *in situ* in either of the ditches. Actually, attention need only be directed to the scraps of light pink ware found scattered through the rapid silt or talus from the back of the Outer Rampart in the cleaned-out

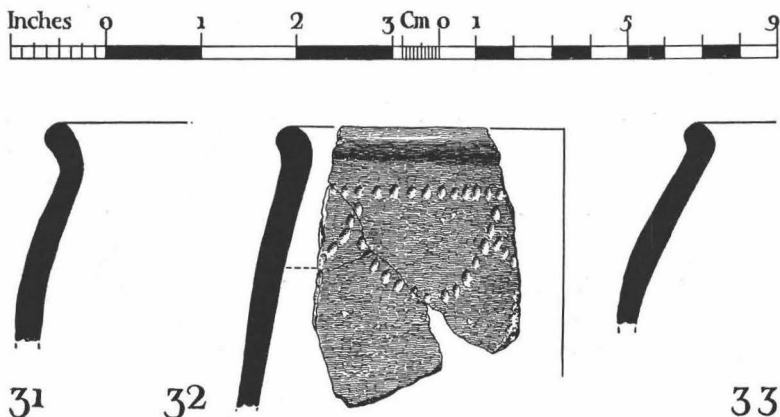


FIG. M. CABURN II: POTTERY FROM BENEATH OUTER RAMPART.

Inner Ditch (p. 200). These are unquestionably from a Roman jug of the soft pink ware in which several types of jug were made in the Claudian period, the age of the Roman invasion and conquest. But there is no evidence of a Roman occupation of the site in directly post-conquest times (the brooch from the 1925-6 excavations¹ need be no later, as the discoveries of recent years at Colchester have shown, than the years of conquest itself): on the contrary, the traces of destruction of the entrance works by fire point to the sack and dismantling of the site by the invaders. Either, then, the scraps of jug are to be connected with the Roman troops who captured the site, or this vessel had reached the site from a Roman source but before its

¹ *S.A.C.* LXVIII, 14-15, Pl. v, 32; Curwen, *Prehistoric Sussex*, Pl. xi, 4; *Arch. of Sussex*, Fig. 73, 1.

actual capture. It has been suggested above (p. 200) that the capture probably followed a year or two after the initial Roman invasion of 43, and if our jug-fragments may be treated on a par with the piece of Roman mortarium found in an analogous position at Oldbury, Ightham, they represent a vessel that reached the site in that interval—say A.D. 43–5. In any case, there is otherwise a complete absence of Gallo-Belgic and other wares such as would indicate effective contacts with Roman culture on the eve of or in the conquest period, though these (p. 290) are present at Castle Hill, Newhaven, Seaford Bay, and even in one case at Charleston Brow. This negative evidence, with the positive evidence of the construction and fate of their outer defences, would seem to show that unlike the pro-Roman King Cogidubnus in Belgicized west Sussex, the Caburn people would make no terms with the invader, and went down fighting to the last.

CASTLE HILL, NEWHAVEN

BY LAURENCE F. FIELD

CASTLE HILL is situated on the west side of the river Ouse at the entrance to Newhaven harbour, and is about one mile south of the centre of the town. For three years workmen have been engaged in collecting flints from the hill-top—at the edge of the cliff about 300 yards west of the modern fort, and extending to a point almost opposite the breakwater. Much of the work was done with an excavator, and it was therefore impossible to carry on archaeological activities in the scientific way which one would desire; nevertheless, every effort was directed to collecting all objects of interest, with intermittent digging whenever possible, and the extensive finds have been grouped and labelled under the following sites:

- A, which covers an area roughly 600 ft. by 150 ft.
- B, (situated at the western extremity of Site A), a small plateau standing about 15 ft. higher than the ground immediately surrounding it, with an area of approximately 6,500 sq. ft.
- C, (running southwards from the central part of Site A), a ridge about 210 ft. by 5 ft. which was dug systematically in three layers, i.e. 1 (top), 2 (middle), and 3 (bottom), and the finds labelled and kept separately.

The former existence of a hill-fort on this site seems to be indicated by the name of 'Burrow Cliff'¹ (for Castle Hill), which is found on both old and comparatively modern maps—perhaps the survival of tradition, by the signification 'Burrow' or 'Burgh'. The ancient encampment first seems to have been noticed by Bishop Gibbon² as 'Miching Camp' in the seventeenth century. Stukely,³ Elliott⁴ and Hayley⁵ (in the eighteenth

¹ *History of Newhaven* (by L. F. Field—awaiting publication).

² Camden's *Britannia* (translation from the Latin).

³ *Itinerarium Curiosum* (1724).

⁴ Elliott MSS.

⁵ Hayley MSS.

century); Mantell¹ and Horsfield² (in the early nineteenth century); and still later, Lieut. Ardagh³ and Col. Lane-Fox,⁴ all give it some attention. During the last hundred years the finding of a number of flints, bronze, and other objects have been reported from time to time, as well as Roman coins and pottery. Noteworthy among them is a set of carpenter's tools of the Late Bronze Age, now in the Society's Museum.⁵

The earthwork forming the north side of the vanished hill-fort is marked on Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex (1783) and on Greenwood's map (1825), and, if one may depend upon their accuracy, extended east and west for a distance of 400 or 500 yds. from the summit of Castle Hill down to the site of the modern fort.

Unfortunately, the early earthworks have entirely disappeared, owing to four distinct causes:

- (1) Erosion by the sea.
- (2) Disintegration from internal springs.
- (3) The subsoil is tertiary clay and gravel, overlying chalk, and this crumbles more easily than the chalk.
- (4) Constant use and adaptation for fortifications since the Elizabethan era; the construction of forts in the early nineteenth century; and finally the building of the present fort in 1864, which practically obliterated all trace of the more primitive encampments. During the latter operations much of the earth excavated was thrown along the surface of Site A; to make matters worse, the whole of the area investigated was subjected to an artillery bombardment, before the choice of the actual site of the present fort was made.

The most important find was a sherd of Neolithic B (Peterborough) ware which was submitted to Mr.

¹ Appendix I in Horsfield's *History of Lewes*, vol. i.

² *History and Antiquities of Lewes*.

³ *Journal of the Anthropol. Soc.* iv (1866).

⁴ 'An Examination into the character and probable origin of the Hill Forts of Sussex', *Archaeologia*, XLII.

⁵ E. Cecil Curwen, *Arch. of Sussex*, 208-9, 220-1.

Stuart Piggott, F.S.A., who points out that as far as Sussex is concerned, Neolithic B ware has only been found hitherto at Selmeston and Selsey. The sherd (see photograph) consists of part of the shoulder and neck of a bowl of reddish-brown clay, full of coarse flint-grit, and with a leathery surface. The decoration



SHERD OF NEOLITHIC B POTTERY.

consists of rows of closely placed, deep, vertical slashes which cover the hollow neck and upper part of the body of the vessel.

List of Objects Found at Site A

- 1 sherd of Neolithic B pottery.
- 1,300 pieces of rims or bases of pottery.
- 35 pieces of very thick wares (pitchers, &c.).
- About 6,000 other sherds *circa* 500 B.C.—A.D. 200—many decorated pieces.
- About 100 different types of Roman and other ware showing various pastes and colours.

- About 200 animal bones.
- About 100 teeth or sets of teeth of animals.
- 14 bullocks' horns. 4 boars' tusks.
- Part of human skull.
- 15 oyster, bivalve, and limpet shells.
- Small quantity of charcoal.
- 14 pieces of querns.
- 18 flints and hammer-stones. 12 pot-boilers.
- 4 pieces of iron ore. 3 iron implements (?).

List of Objects Found at Site B

- 185 decorated sherds—mostly finger-tip decoration.
- 375 portions of rims and bases.
- About 1,000 other sherds of pots.
- Collection of animal bones, teeth, horns, tusks, &c. (see separate report).

List of Objects Found at Site C 1 (top spit)

- 45 rims of pots, decorated sherds, &c.
- 40 plain sherds.
- 24 animal bones, and 3 sets of teeth.
- 1 flint.

List of Objects Found at Site C 2 (middle spit)

- About 80 pieces of rims, bases, and decorated ware.
- About 60 other sherds.
- About 100 animal bones.
- About 20 teeth or sets of teeth of animals.
- 2 boars' tusks.
- 2 flints. 2 pot-boilers.

List of Objects Found at Site C 3 (bottom spit)

- 56 pieces of rims, bases, &c., mostly gritty Belgic ware.
- 120 other sherds.
- About 75 animal bones, some burnt.
- 28 teeth or sets of teeth of animals.
- Small quantity of charcoal.
- 2 shells.
- 1 large hammer-stone. 10 flints.
- 3 pot-boilers.

The above are in addition to a considerable collection of selected sherds from all the sites (see separate report). The bulk of the finds have been given to the Society by the War Office, and the British Museum have retained a representative series of pottery for their own use.

I would here acknowledge my special debt of gratitude to Mr. Christopher Hawkes, F.S.A., of the British Museum, for the great trouble he has taken in preparing the accompanying report on the pottery from this site, and to Dr. J. Wilfrid Jackson, F.G.S., F.S.A., of Manchester, for his examination and report on the animal bones. I would also acknowledge the helpfulness of the War Office authorities in permitting a room at the fort to be used as a workroom and store for the relics as they turned up, and for allowing the latter to be divided between the Society and the British Museum.

REPORT ON ANIMAL REMAINS FROM THE LATE
BRONZE AGE SITE AT NEWHAVEN, SUSSEX

BY J. WILFRID JACKSON, D.Sc., F.G.S., F.S.A.

(*Manchester Museum*)

The animal remains found by Mr. Laurence F. Field at the above site (B) are as follows:

Small horse. Of this there is a hind cannon-bone (metatarsal) with the distal condyles broken off (old break); also the upper end of a similar bone. Both are slender, as in the Romano-British breed.

Pig. Fragmentary limb-bones and jaws; also loose teeth, of young and old animals. They are of the *Sus palustris* type.

Oxen. Fragmentary limb-bones, loose teeth, and fragments of horn-cores belong to these animals. On the whole they seem to suggest the small Celtic Shorthorn. The only measurable bone is a rather robust left fore shank-bone with the following dimensions: length, 181; mid-shaft diameter, 37; proximal end, 60; distal end 70 mm. It probably belonged to a bull. The distal condyles of three humeri are 64, 63, and 73 mm. in diameter. The latter is rather robust. The distal ends of the two tibiae are 53 and 57 mm. overall. An astragalus is 60 mm. overall.

Sheep. Of this there are lower jaws, loose teeth, and slender limb-bones of young and old animals. They are of the Romano-British type. One adult right mandible has a tooth-row of 66.5 mm. (6 teeth). Another adult right mandible has only five teeth and the tooth-row measures 60 mm. Similar five-toothed jaws have been found at the Glastonbury Lake-Village and other places.

Dog. Belonging to this animal are the fragment of a tibia and an imperfect right mandible with teeth.

In addition to the above domestic animals there are the following remains:

Red Deer. Two lower teeth.

Roebuck. Two fragments of antlers.

Badger. An imperfect skull (? recent).

Rabbit. Many limb-bones (? recent).

Human. Two fragments of skull.

Similar remains of horse, pig, oxen, sheep, dog, and roebuck have been seen from other sites of the Late Bronze Age, including the enclosure on Boscombe Down East, Wilts. (see my report in *Wilts. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag.* XLVII, 1937, 484-6).

THE POTTERY FROM CASTLE HILL, NEWHAVEN

BY C. F. C. HAWKES, F.S.A.

By arrangement with the War Office, to whom the property belongs, a series fully representative of the pottery from the Castle Hill site, Newhaven, was selected by Mr. L. F. Field and Dr. E. Cecil Curwen and submitted to me for examination at the British Museum. I have been enabled to do this simultaneously with the work on the pottery from the Caburn published elsewhere in this volume (pp. 217-262), and the report which here follows is intended to be read in conjunction with what I have said there. Mr. Field has already made it clear that circumstances have prevented the obtaining of any evidence from stratification, so that the classification adopted is one based entirely on the internal evidence of the pottery itself, its form, fabric, and decoration.

Fig. 1. Late Bronze Age II, with transition to Iron Age A1.

Six examples are figured to cover the varieties present. The whole series is of coarse but fairly hard-baked ware, with a good deal of flint grit in the paste. There is often, however, a definite slip of cleaner clay covering the surface to give a smoother exterior and interior finish. Colour varies from grey to a pinkish-buff. Ornament, where present, consists of finger-tip impressions, applied to the top or face of the rim, or to the neck or shoulder either directly or on a 'plastic' applied band. The forms cover a variety of profiles in which a projecting shoulder, and often also an everted rim, is a distinctively recurring feature; the top of the rim, too, is regularly flattened, sometimes very sharply. On the whole this pottery corresponds to Class B 1 from the second of the two Late Bronze Age sites explored by Mr. Holleyman and Dr. Curwen on Plumpton

Plain and published with my collaboration in 1935,¹ that known as Plumpton Plain B. Two subdivisions of that class were to be recognized, and I distinguished them as Class B 1 A and Class B 1 B. The same distinction is

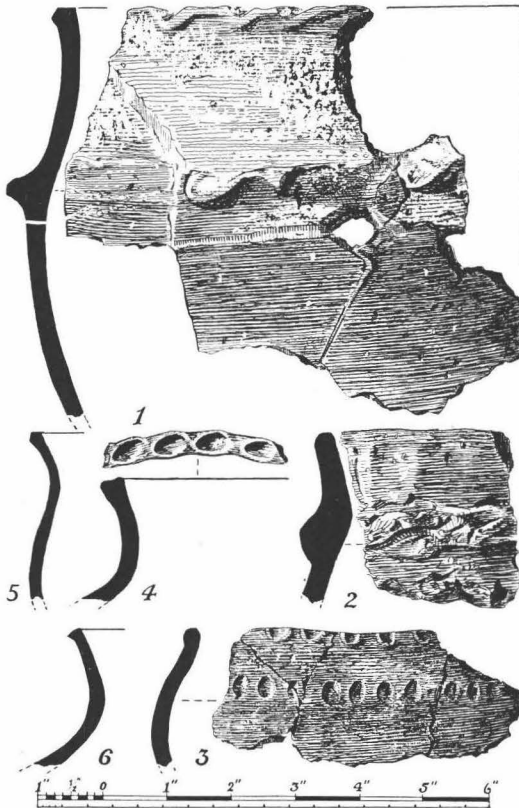


FIG. 1. NEWHAVEN POTTERY: LATE BRONZE AGE II, WITH TRANSITION TO IRON AGE A I.

perceptible here, and I believe it to be important. In the earlier part of the Late Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age I, estimated to cover two centuries or a little more from about 1000 B.C., there was a certain but not overwhelming amount of foreign immigration into Sussex, issuing from the opposite coast of the Channel, and

¹ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* I (1935), 16-59.

introducing, with a little decorated ware of no evident survival-value, the first instalment of distinctive Late Bronze Age coarse pottery known in the region, of bucket, barrel, or bag shapes, decorated, if at all, with plastic or finger-tip ornament.¹ Side by side with this, it must be supposed that the old native pottery tradition of the Middle Bronze Age survived through this phase of the period, for when we get to Late Bronze Age II and the second or Plumpton Plain B site, the pottery is found to show a marked contribution from this source. The subdivision of the Plumpton Plain B I pottery corresponds to the absence or presence of this contribution. Its presence, shown in a more or less biconical or convex profile derived from that of the Middle Bronze Age overhanging-rim urn, with the decoration along the shoulder-angle or line of greatest girth, is the mark of Class B I B,² best represented by the fine urn reproduced by Dr. Curwen in his *Archaeology of Sussex*.³ This duly recurs at Newhaven, and is here represented by Fig. 1, 1. In its absence we are left with the standard form of coarse pot made by the fresh immigrants to whom the Late Bronze Age II culture was due. This has, between its more or less everted rim and more or less projecting shoulder, a concave neck, and it is along the hollow of this that the decoration, where present, of finger-tip work normally on an applied plastic band, is found to run. At Plumpton Plain B it is represented by Class B I A,⁴ and here at Newhaven we have it in Fig. 1, 2. This constricted-neck form of coarse pot is not found among the bucket-, barrel-, and bag-shaped pottery of Late Bronze Age I (Plumpton Plain A), and is characteristic only of the fresh immigrant element of Late Bronze Age II (Plumpton Plain B). The reason is apparently as follows. The whole phenomenon of immigration from the Continent into Britain in the Late Bronze Age was due to the

¹ Ibid. 39-46, represented from Plumpton Plain site A.

² Ibid. 48-9, Figs. 6 and 7, with inset-sketch B.

³ Pl. xxv; Dr. Curwen there summarizes (264-7) this same account of Sussex Late Bronze Age pottery in general.

⁴ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* i. 46-8, Figs. 5 and 6, with inset-sketch A.

westward expansion out of central Europe of the people whose culture is known as that of the Urnfield civilization.¹ At first, that is, about 1000 B.C., this expansion only had the effect of pushing out of France into Britain some of the people who had there been responsible for the culture of the preceding Middle Bronze Age. Their coarse pottery was of the simple bucket class, and so there is no sign of much neck and shoulder profile in the corresponding coarse pottery of our Late Bronze Age I. Later on, renewed expansion brought over a form of the Urnfield civilization itself, and that form, though attenuated, was yet distinctive enough to introduce its characteristic type of coarse pot, with projecting shoulder and constricted neck, which accordingly figured in our Late Bronze Age II. Its direct embodiment there is, in the first place, the Plumpton Plain Class B 1 A (Fig. 1, 2 here), while by fusion with the native Middle Bronze Age tradition it produced Class B 1 B (Fig. 1, 1). But in addition to these coarse 'urn' classes of pottery there is a further class of projecting-shoulder vessels in Late Bronze Age II to be assigned to the same origin, much more rarely decorated, and running both to smaller size and finer ware. At Plumpton Plain B these were distinguished as Class B 5;² actually, this class and B 1 run over into each other to a certain extent, and this is well seen in the Newhaven series here. In Fig. 1, Nos. 3-6 all represent this class more or less, but 3 and 4 have each something in common with 1 and 2, that is, with the B 1 groups, while 5 and 6 stand for the smaller and finer norm of the B 5 category. It is on these latter that the smooth surface slip mentioned above is most noticeable, and together with the comparative rarity of the finger-tip decoration and the 'rustic' effect given by it, this entitles them to rank as the best ware of the period on the Newhaven site. Also, with their sharply flat-topped rims and strong projecting shoulders, our Nos. 4, 5, and 6 come even closer than the coarse No. 2

¹ Childe, *The Bronze Age*, ch. vi, esp. 209-16 ('North Alpine Urnfields').

² *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* I. 53-4, Fig. 13.

to their prototypes of the Urnfield civilization abroad. And within the range of that civilization their resemblance is most particularly marked to the corresponding pottery of the West Alpine Lake-dwelling culture of Switzerland and Savoie.¹ It has for some years past been recognized on the strength of bronze implements and hoards, especially of winged axes and 'carp's tongue' swords, that an immigration coming from this source by way of north France was a major element in the creation of our Late Bronze Age II. Part of one such axe was found on the Plumpton Plain B site,² and the character of the pottery here discussed, reinforced by the equally West Alpine B 4 class at that site, warrants the repetition of my conclusion of 1935 that in this Sussex material we have definite traces of immigrants directly or indirectly of West Alpine derivation. Their coming may be assigned to a central date of about 750 B.C., which will support an upper limit of something like 800.³ In conclusion, it may be emphasized that a good deal of this shouldered pottery is hard to distinguish from that of the ensuing period which initiates the Early Iron Age: Iron Age A 1, conventionally dated from about 500 B.C. Comparison of No. 3 on Fig. 1 here with a piece like No. 4 on Fig. 2 should therefore warn us to include 'transition to Iron Age A 1' in the heading of this section.

Fig. 2. Iron Age A 1, with transition to A 2.

The arrival of a fresh instalment of immigrants in Sussex to introduce the initial culture of the Iron Age, Iron Age A 1, is not usually disputed, and that culture may be regarded broadly speaking as a derivative from the Late Hallstatt culture of the Continent, which was in considerable part the outgrowth of the Urnfield civilization of the Late Bronze Age mentioned above. The date commonly assigned to the immigration, about 500 B.C., is simply a convenient 'central' figure for what

¹ Ibid. 55-7; Vogt, *Spätbronzezeitliche Keramik der Schweiz*, Taf. VII, Reihe XI a. This ware is well represented in the British Museum.

² Ibid. 32-3, Fig. 15.

³ Ibid. 57-9.

must have been a spread-out process rather than a single event. In these years leading up to and into the fifth century B.C. the pottery of the Celtic peoples concerned was in development, and that development came to include a notable feature in the imitation of the high, sharp shoulder of the bronze buckets known as *situlae*, which the Celtic world had come to know through their exportation from their centre of manufacture in Italy. How this sharp-shouldered *situla* pot-form appears to some extent in the Iron Age A I pottery of Sussex, without, however, ousting the round-shouldered profile traditional in the Hallstatt culture generally, has been remarked above in commenting on the Caburn pottery (p. 227). In our Fig. 2 here it is most obvious on No. 6, in uneven-surfaced, coarse, and rather gritty black ware, which, however, has not the flat-topped rim usually characteristic of A I ware, and may well be relatively late in date. Such a rim is more in evidence on the thicker and grittier coarse ware assignable to this period on the site, here represented by Nos. 4 and 5, associated with the finger-tip or finger-nail ornament already encountered on the corresponding pottery of the Late Bronze Age. Indeed, the persistence of a Late Bronze Age element, revealed in this feature and the crude fabric often associated with it, into Iron Age A I has been noted by Dr. Curwen¹ and referred to above in considering the Caburn pottery (p. 222), and comparison of Fig. 1, Nos. 1-4, with Nos. 3-5 on Fig. 2 shows that this has to be allowed for as a feature of the transition from one period to the other which we are suspecting on the Newhaven site. On Nos. 3 and 4 this ornament appears also on the pot's shoulder, which only in No. 4 approximates at all closely to the angular *situla* form. Speaking generally, the A I group of pottery on this site is paralleled best by that from Kingston Buci published in these Collections in 1930,² where the same blurred transition from the Late Bronze Age was perceptible; the similarity comes out also,

¹ *Arch. of Sussex*, 266, 269, 271-2, with Fig. 78.

² *S.A.C.* LXXII, 191 ff.

however, in the presence of finer, smoothed-surface Iron Age ware side by side with the coarse, which may be taken as definitely an Iron Age A 1 introduction. No. 1 in Fig. 2 may thus be compared with Fig. 20 of

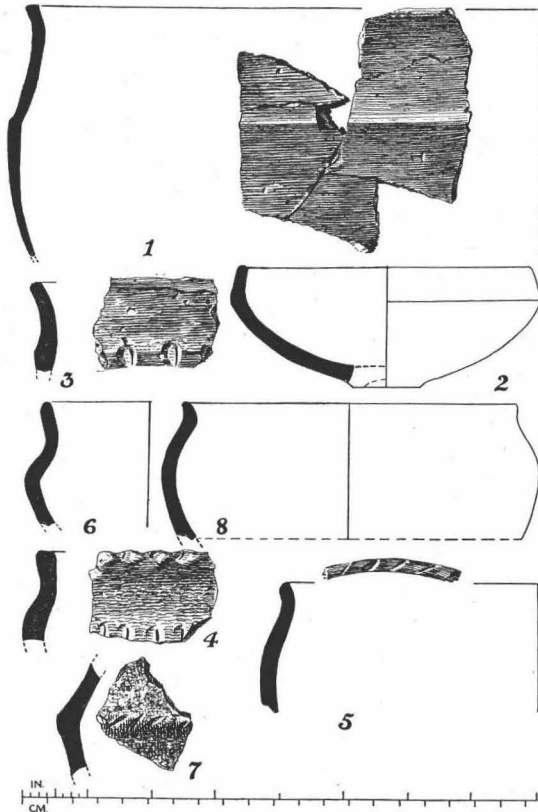


FIG. 2. NEWHAVEN POTTERY: IRON AGE A 1, WITH TRANSITION TO A 2.

the Kingston Buci series, especially in the slight inward bevelling of its flattened rim-top: this is in quite good grey ware with a smoothed though slightly pitted surface, and has a mildly angular shoulder. Rather less smartly finished, and in dark grey to buff ware, is No. 2, a mildly angular-shouldered or carinated bowl. This, with its inbent rim and very possibly hollow base, has

good Hallstatt antecedents abroad,¹ and the situation of its most quotable analogues all in the east of Britain—at West Harling (Norfolk),² Hunsbury (Northants),³ and Scarborough (Yorks.)⁴—may serve as occasion for remarking that this Sussex Iron Age A 1 series, both in its intrinsic features and its partial continuity with late Bronze Age forms, has more in common with eastern Britain than it has with Wessex, where the distinction between Late Bronze Age and Iron Age is much sharper, and the latter is from the first distinguished by haematite-coated and incised pottery of the style of All Cannings Cross. It was towards the end of the A 1 phase of the Iron Age, as observed above in connexion with the Caburn pottery (p. 227), and not before, that Wessex influence made its way into our county. It has there been argued that this was to a considerable extent responsible for the emergence, to characterize the A 2 phase, of the distinctive class of angular pottery that may be called Caburn I ware, initiated not before 300 B.C., and fully specialized only after the separation of the Caburn area from the Wessex quarter by the invasion of central Sussex by a new culture. A sherd like Fig. 2, 7, in fairly ordinary Iron Age A ware, but with the angular shoulder, and the ‘slashed’ ornament (a refinement of finger-tip) which came to be typical of this Caburn I ware, may perhaps be assigned to the initial period of that Wessex influence, some time after 300 B.C. or thereabouts, but before the isolation of the Caburn by the central Sussex invasion which helped to bring about the Caburn I specialization. This is of course conjecture; but it remains true that the specialized Caburn I ware itself is absent from the Newhaven site, despite its close proximity to the Caburn, so that we cannot approach the question of a transition here from Iron Age A 1 to Iron Age A 2 without inquiring whether the Newhaven site was not abandoned during

¹ e.g. Schaeffer, *Les Tertres funéraires préhistoriques dans la Forêt de Haguenau*, II (Âge du Fer), 293, Fig. 189, E-F; and ultimately von Sacken, *Grabfeld von Hallstatt*, Taf. xxvi. 1.

² *Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, VII. 120-1, Fig. 43.

³ *Arch. Journ.* xciii. 87, Fig. 10, C 12. ⁴ *Archaeologia*, lxxvii. 190, Fig. 54.

the period of its production. This will require a fresh paragraph. But Fig. 2, No. 8, will remind us meanwhile that the round-shouldered profile of such coarse-ware forms as No. 5 was not in general extinguished, but meets us again in the transition from the A 2 culture of Caburn I to its successor of Caburn II. That is a further transition, to which this No. 8, which is of black ware with a slightly smoothed surface, may very well, in fact, belong.

Fig. 3. The Question of Iron Age A 2 and Iron Age AB.

In Section 2 of the commentary on the Caburn pottery given above (pp. 230 ff.) it has been contended that about 250 B.C. parts of southern Britain were invaded by new Celtic peoples from the Continent, whose culture, of the final stage of what is there called La Tène I, must be reckoned the first instalment of what in Britain is known as Iron Age B. A group of these folk succeeded in establishing themselves in central Sussex, where at Park Brow and Findon Park their culture achieved a fusion with the native Iron Age A tradition, entitling it to the label 'Iron Age AB'. It has been proposed to call this 'AB' group the Cissbury culture, since the great hill-fort of Cissbury must be regarded as its capital citadel. Its defences were, however, probably not raised by the invaders but by the natives in their attempt to resist the invasion, since the same would seem to be true not only of the Trundle and St. Catharine's Hill farther west, but eastwards here also of Hollingbury Camp near Brighton, where the sequel was not any such 'AB' occupation, but the total abandonment of the site. Perhaps this was likewise the occasion for the building of Ranscombe Camp, close to the still unfortified Caburn, and, as Dr. Curwen has already pointed out (p. 215), the vanished defences of the Newhaven Castle Hill may also have owed their construction to the stress of this invasion. If so—and indeed in any case—the apparent absence from this site of either a culture of 'AB' type like that of the Cissbury region, or, on the other hand, of a specialized survival of the native

A 2 culture like that of the Caburn with its 'Caburn I' ware, strongly suggests that for a time at least the sequel of the invasion-period here was the same abandonment and dereliction that we have seen overtook Hollingbury. For the site lies west of the Ouse in the same block of downland as Hollingbury, though in a measure separated from it by the Brighton-Falmer-Lewes dry valley, just as the other dry valley north of Brighton separates the region of the Devil's Dyke; and it may well be that despite these subdivisions this block of downland should be regarded as a single whole, all of which suffered the depopulation of its hill-forts in the period following the incursion that created the 'AB' Cissbury culture on the west of it beyond the Adur. In that case the isolated Caburn region alone will have continued to maintain a native or Iron Age A 2 form of culture, namely, that recognized at the Caburn as Caburn I. The transition at the Castle Hill from Iron Age A 1 to A 2 will then be a transition—for a time at least—into nothingness.

But the negative evidence of the collection of potsherds which is all we have from the site to go upon must of its very nature remain tenuous enough to leave any conclusion of this kind open to doubt, and a query mark has accordingly been placed at this point in the Newhaven column on the chart prepared by Dr. Curwen to illustrate this reconstruction of Sussex Iron Age history (p. 215, chart). And this uncertainty must be followed by another. For in dealing with the Caburn pottery it became apparent (pp. 241-6) that the sherds associated with that site's first defences, the Inner Rampart or Rampart 1 of the Caburn, could not with certainty be assigned their true context as between a possible final phase of the Caburn I occupation, and an initial phase of the ensuing occupation named Caburn II. It is in any case certain that at a date best put at about 100 B.C. the people of the 'AB' Cissbury culture, who about the same time had extended their sway north-eastwards into the Weald to form there the so-called Wealden culture, pushed in and established

themselves at the Caburn also, thus creating the culture of Caburn II. But whether the Caburn Inner Rampart was their work, or a measure of defence against them on the part of the last Caburn I people, those sherds of pottery do not enable one definitely to decide. Similarly, the answering pottery at our Newhaven site does not enable one to decide whether to assign it to an Iron Age A 2 occupation of a late stage corresponding to the last of Caburn I, or to the first of the new culture introduced by the same movement that created Caburn II. Comparison of Fig. 3, Nos. 1-5, with Fig. H of the Caburn series (p. 242) illustrates this difficulty well enough without further description, save that both groups are in very much the same sort of ware, still somewhat unrefined, but blackish and already somewhat smoothed and improved in finish. In form, the Newhaven group's relationship to Nos. 1-2, 5-6, and 8 of Fig. 2 is evident, and Fig. 3, No. 5 noticeably recalls the vessel found in Hole A of the East Gate at the Trundle,¹ which emphasizes its Iron Age A 2 character. But the affinity with Caburn II ware remains, and comes out so clearly in Nos. 2 and 3 (compare Nos. 31 and 33 of the Caburn series, Fig. M, p. 261) that these at least really must be assigned to the culture which after this period of uncertainty the site certainly shared to a great extent with Caburn II. They represent a considerable number of such vessels in the collection, most of which are in black ware of decent fabric and more or less well-smoothed finish, and which compare in general with those figured on Pl. xv of the 1925-6 Caburn Report.²

It is time to consider the rest of the Castle Hill pottery corresponding to that of Caburn II, of which No. 6 on Fig. 3, of cylindrical 'saucepan' shape and with characteristic shallow-tooled decoration, is already a representative. But first Nos. 7 and 8 on this figure remain to be noticed. They represent a small group of sherds which show the typical sharply carinated shoulder-angle and slashed ornament of Caburn I ware, but are made in the typical black smooth-surfaced

¹ *S.A.C.* LXXII. 135-7, Pl. x, 3.

² *S.A.C.* LXVIII. 39.

fabric of Caburn II. If, then (as is yet possible), they do not belong to the hypothetical late A 2 stage answering to the last of Caburn I, discussed and dismissed above, they may, one can suggest, stand for an element of

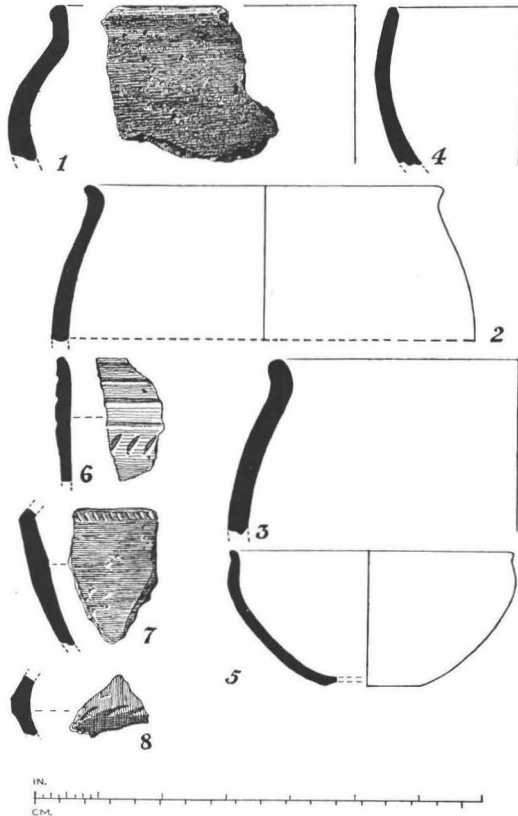


FIG. 3. NEWHAVEN POTTERY: IRON AGE A 2 AND AB.

Caburn I derivation, surviving here—as at the Caburn itself it did not—into the period of Caburn II culture. For it is a curious fact¹ that in just this region of downland (e.g. at Telscombe), as also farther east in the Firle Beacon neighbourhood (at Charleston Brow), farther north (at Horsted Keynes), and westward as far as Kingston Buci, there later appears a form of pottery

¹ Curwen, *Arch. of Sussex*, 277-8.

with archaic A features. It is natural to seek some sort of lineal descent from Iron Age A itself to account for these, and it is just possible that this was provided through the Caburn I culture. If on the establishment of the Caburn II culture the survivors of Caburn I were left dispersed in the surrounding country, there to contribute this revival of old-style potting to the repertory proper to the period into which they had thus survived, the phenomenon would be explained. However, as will be emphasized when this later pottery comes to be considered shortly (p. 288), there has hitherto been a marked gap both in date and typology between it and anything that can be called Iron Age A proper, even anything as late-lasting as the A 2 ware of Caburn I. It is possible that these sherds from the Newhaven site should be recognized as doing a little to bridge this gap: at least they show a sort of combination of Caburn I features with the fabric proper to the period ensuing; which opens the possibility that when at the Caburn itself the Caburn II culture supervened, this site was left with something of a Caburn I survival to hand on into the last phase of the Iron Age in east Sussex generally.

Meanwhile, returning to chronological sequence, we may yet take it as certain that whatever survival of that kind there may have been, so to speak, under its wing, the culture of Caburn II did not fail to become established at the Newhaven site, which in the first century B.C. it dominated just as it did the Caburn. From an initial date, which we have already proposed to put at about 100 B.C., it lasted here, as there, until the Roman conquest.

Figs. 4 and 4a. Decorated Pottery answering to that of Caburn II.

The Caburn II decorated pottery has been introduced above (p. 249) by calling attention to the fact that in the centuries following the Iron Age B invasion-period of about 250 B.C. an improved style of pottery-decoration, together with an improved technique in the manufacture of pottery itself, became diffused over large

parts of southern Britain. In execution this style is distinguished by shallow tooling instead of the sharp incision of the Iron Age A style of All Cannings Cross, and in design, by a growing approximation to the curvilinear art of the Celtic La Tène civilization

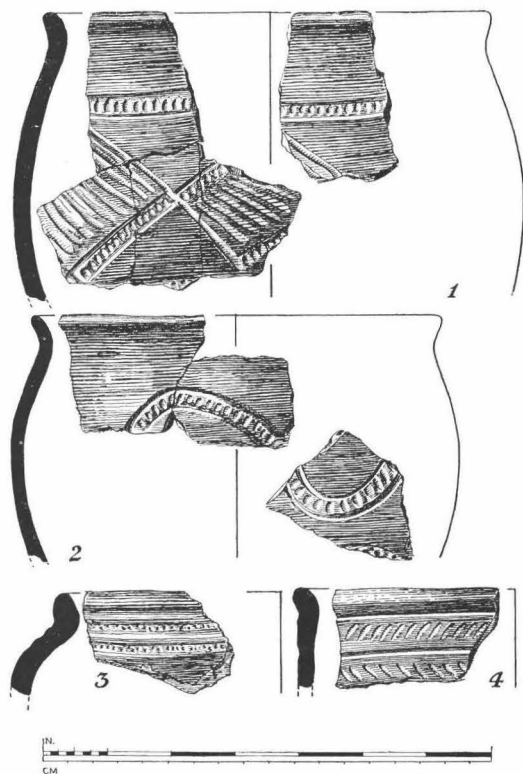


FIG. 4. NEWHAVEN: DECORATED POTTERY ANSWERING TO THAT OF CABURN II.

generally. The Newhaven site has produced some excellent examples of this development in its Sussex form. The favourite motive of a double-line band with a row of dots down the middle is well shown in Fig. 4, Nos. 1-3, all of which are swelling-sided jars or bowls, in burnished black ware, the type of which probably owes something, like the later bead-rim bowls of the Wessex Iron Age B culture, to a prototype in metal.

Not only this type of bowl, but both the curvilinear and the rectilinear designs seen in the decoration, may be significantly paralleled at Hunsbury in Northamptonshire, which may be regarded as one of the leading sites to exemplify this application to British Iron Age potting of the La Tène art introduced from the Continent by the invaders of the third century B.C. and primarily made manifest in their distinctive ornamental metalwork. At Hunsbury both the dotted band and the broad diagonally hatched lozenges of No. 1 are represented:¹ the winding scroll of No. 2 has already been noticed at the Caburn:² and No. 3, again with dotted bands, has also good Caburn parallels;³ while No. 4, dark grey rather than black in colour but similar in fabric to the rest, shows the slanting dashes which occasionally take the place of dots in⁴, a form closely matched at Wisley in Surrey,⁵ on what is clearly not a bowl but the more or less cylindrical 'saucepan' type of pot already represented, with line-and-dash decoration in the same style, in Fig. 3, No. 6 here, and explained in connexion with its Caburn representatives (p. 238) as engendered under the influence of the similar vessels, whether of pottery or (as is highly probable) of wood, familiar in the Marne culture that formed the north French province of the third-century invaders' La Tène civilization. No. 5, Fig. 4 A, in brown-buff ware with a slightly pitted surface, shows the same type of vessel with shallow-tooled decoration in line only, while No. 6, in smooth-faced ware of the same colour, displays dashes combined with lines in a pattern in the same technique which includes a triangle arrangement. No. 7, again light brown with a pitted surface, is one of several pieces which show the true spiral-ended scroll of La Tène art, another (in smooth black ware) being No. 8, where the depression that emphasizes the scroll's termination is particularly well marked. In fact, it may be claimed that the decorated ware of this

¹ *Arch. Journ.* XCIII. 1, 75-7, Fig. 6, D4 and D10.

² Above, Fig. J, 70 (p. 244).

³ Above, Fig. L, 30 (p. 260); *S.A.C.* LXVIII. 36, Pl. XII, 99.

⁴ *Cf. S.A.C.* LXVIII, nos. 88, 90, 92.

⁵ *Antiq. Journ.* IV. 44, Fig. 9.

period at the Castle Hill site provides as admirable examples of this style of rendering La Tène ornament on pottery as are to be found in the south of Britain.

Fig. 5. Pedestal-base and 'South-eastern B' pottery.

The considerable further number of plain pots from the site answering to those of Caburn II in general needs

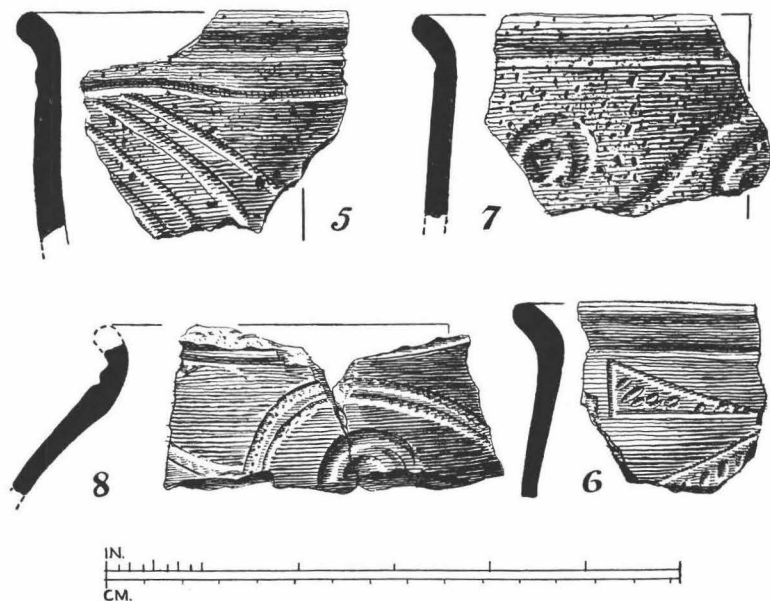


FIG. 4a. NEWHAVEN: DECORATED POTTERY ANSWERING TO THAT OF CABURN II.

no illustration additional to that provided by Fig. 3, Nos. 2 and 3 above. But two plain pieces require especial mention, Nos. 1 and 2 of Fig. 5. Of these No. 2 in smooth, brown-grey ware, is useful as representing the 'degenerate pedestal' type of vessel which in the Caburn II as in the Wealden culture is derived from the pedestalled type of vase introduced into Sussex by the La Tène invaders of the third century B.C., and embodied primarily in the Cissbury culture which their establishment in central Sussex created. This matter has been fully gone into above in connexion with the

Caburn pottery (pp. 231 ff), and it is only necessary to point out that the type is present on this site just as it is at the Caburn—though no examples of the Caburn ‘crossed bases’ seem to be forthcoming.

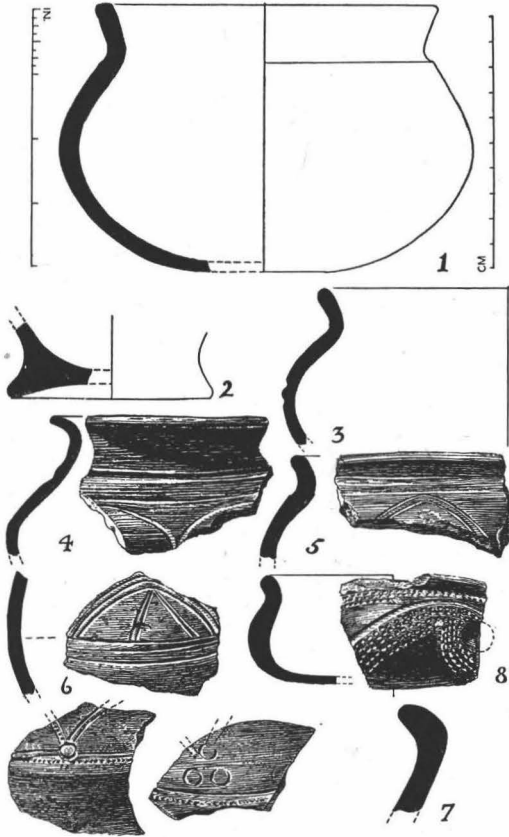


FIG. 5. NEWHAVEN: PEDESTAL-BASE AND ‘SOUTH-EASTERN B’ POTTERY.

No. 1 would seem to have a different implication. Its wide-bellied form, upstanding and recurved neck, and absence of foot mark it off from the Caburn II series proper and make one wonder whether it should not be connected with the fresh element of culture that seems to have intruded into these parts of south-eastern

Britain within the century before the Roman conquest, for which Mr. Ward Perkins, in his paper on the site of this period at Crayford in Kent,¹ has proposed the name of 'South-eastern B' culture. The 'South-eastern B' episode has been discussed in dealing with the Caburn pottery above (pp. 252 ff), and it will suffice to recall that as regards forms the only recognized type primarily associable with it is the wide-bellied omphalos bowl, probably based on a bronze bowl prototype. The shape of our No. 1 is distinctly reminiscent of this, and though no sign of the hollow omphalos base survives owing to breakage, it is just possible that that feature was here originally present. Actually, the space available is rather narrow for it; but the loss of the omphalos from this type is a recognized occurrence, and is, in fact, well attested in east Sussex in the so-called Asham type which derives from it, so that even without the feature the bowl may still be allowed a 'South-eastern B' context. For the rest, the 'dumpy pedestal' or Little Horsted type of pot, also associated with 'South-eastern B', has been argued above to represent the degenerate pedestal type just mentioned as already naturalized in Sussex through the Cissbury culture, in the form it took when the 'South-eastern B' element was added to the existing pottery-tradition of our region; in fact, the pedestal No. 2 here may have been surmounted by a vessel bearing 'South-eastern B' characters, for it is in decoration that these are really most generally recognizable, and a good deal of the decorated ware of the site displays them. This fact is illustrated by Nos. 3-7, any or all of which may come from vessels of the Little Horsted type, and which answer to the pieces from the Caburn typified above (p. 253) by Fig. K, 75 from that site. The principal feature is the concentration of the La Tène tendency to curvilinear pattern upon a geometrically regular scheme of simple juxtaposed arcs, conveniently known as 'eyebrow pattern', and an approximation to the variant of this in which the arcs are placed in inter-

¹ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* iv. pt. 1, 151-68.

locking alternation is rather clumsily displayed by No. 6. It is thought (pp. 255-8) that this concentration on 'eyebrow pattern' may best be explained by supposing the intrusive 'South-eastern B' features to have been due to immigrants, probably refugees from Caesar's conquest of 56 B.C., from some part of Brittany, where a geometricizing tendency, expressed in arc-patterns of the 'eyebrow' type, is well attested on the decorated pottery of the local Iron Age in the first century B.C., if not before. This supposition draws its principal strength from the frequent presence in association with our 'eyebrow pattern' of impressed circlets of the kind here illustrated by two of the pieces numbered 6, which are a highly distinctive feature of these Breton decorated wares. Thus, like Charleston Brow, Horsted Keynes, and the other neighbouring sites quoted in the Caburn paper above, the Castle Hill is shown to have received an instalment of the people responsible for introducing this 'South-eastern B' element into the local Iron Age culture, in which, establishing itself presumably in the second half of the first century B.C., it is most strongly manifest in the decades immediately preceding the Roman conquest. There remains for consideration Fig. 5, No. 8, a remarkable smooth black fragment of an apparently flat-based bowl ornamented with a La Tène scroll pattern set off with harmonized rows of oval dots in shallow tooling, and with the scroll-end emphasized by a saucer-like circular depression. Such a combination of a scroll with fields of dots need itself have no particular connexion with 'South-eastern B': it is best paralleled by a vessel from Margate in Kent,¹ probably of the degenerate-pedestal family, the relation of which to the Belgic or Iron Age C culture by this time established in Kent must remain uncertain, though it was found at a low level with Belgic material (now with it in the British Museum) overlying it. However, parallels for this vessel were quoted from Brittany, and the saucer-depression of the Newhaven piece is distinctively a

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* v. 164-5.

Breton feature, occurring there associated with the stamped circlets just mentioned, and repeated in Britain in the South-western Iron Age B culture of the Glastonbury Lake-Village, as well as in the Class E pottery of Hengistbury Head in Hampshire (p. 257 above): Breton elements analogous to that of our 'South-eastern B' may be believed present there, and thus it is allowable to place this Newhaven piece, in ornamentation closer to Glastonbury work than anything yet known in Sussex, in this same context.

Fig. 6. Other pottery of the late pre-Roman period.

The Kentish Belgic or Iron Age C culture has now in passing been mentioned, and it will be recalled that some contact with this was found attested at the Caburn (p. 247 with Fig. J, 69). In Fig. 6 here, No. 1 repeats this testimony, being part of a typical Belgic carinated bowl or tazza,¹ made on the wheel. Of the remaining illustrations of local ware, Nos. 2 (in reddish ware), and 3 (grey) show the application of the wheel to the local pot-forms with which we are already familiar: this should be ascribed to the same Kentish-Belgic contact, since it was the Belgic invaders of Kent who in the first century B.C. first introduced the potter's wheel into Britain. The rest of the pieces in this figure illustrate the peculiar ware of this late pre-Roman period in the district mentioned already (p. 281) as apparently descended from an Iron Age A tradition, manifest in its cordon or plastic-strip, slashed and finger-tip ornament. The occurrence of this ware at neighbouring sites such as Telscombe, Charleston Brow, and Horsted Keynes has been noticed already in discussing it in connexion with the Caburn (pp. 258-9), and it has been suggested that it may perhaps be taken as derived from the A tradition embodied in the late-lasting A 2 culture of Caburn I, at the superseding of which at the Caburn it may have been left to survive into this form in the surrounding districts (since it is rare in the ensuing II culture at the Caburn itself).

¹ Cf. *British Museum Early Iron Age Guide*, 131, Fig. 143.

This conjecture is here repeated without further argument, save such as may be drawn from the fact that No. 4, with its rather neat slashed cordons, is somewhat more like true Caburn I ware than the generality of this pottery represented by Nos. 6 and 7. No. 8, with

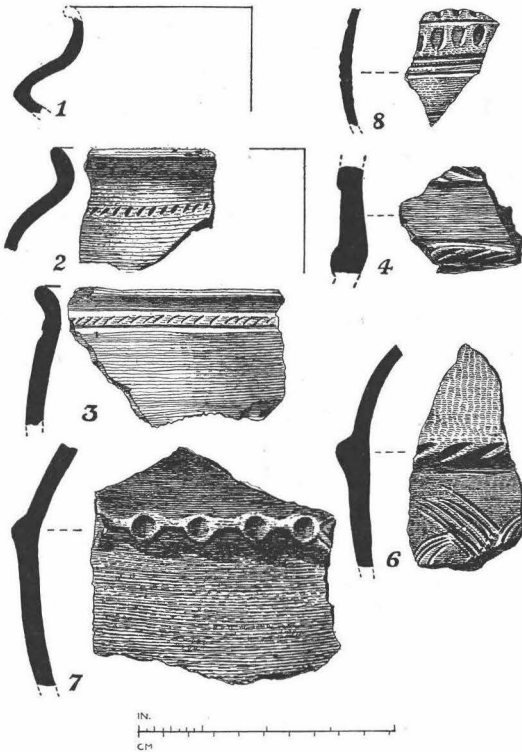


FIG. 6. NEWHAVEN POTTERY: VARIOUS, LATE PRE-ROMAN TO EARLY ROMAN.

finger-tip ornament and grooves executed directly on the side of the pot, is in hard grey to pink paste, pointing to a date after the Roman Conquest: No. 4 is in softer rather reddish ware with a dark grey burnished surface, and the others are in the rather rough grey-brown fabric typical of their class.

No. 5 of this group, figured separately owing to its size, is apparently a locally made rendering, in fairly

good pinkish ware but not made on the wheel, of the big cordon-ornamented pedestal-urn characteristic of the Belgic or Iron Age C culture of Kent already mentioned;¹ one may compare the Eastbourne copy of the accompanying Belgic butt-beaker form, illustrated in Dr. Curwen's book.² With this the pre-Roman Iron

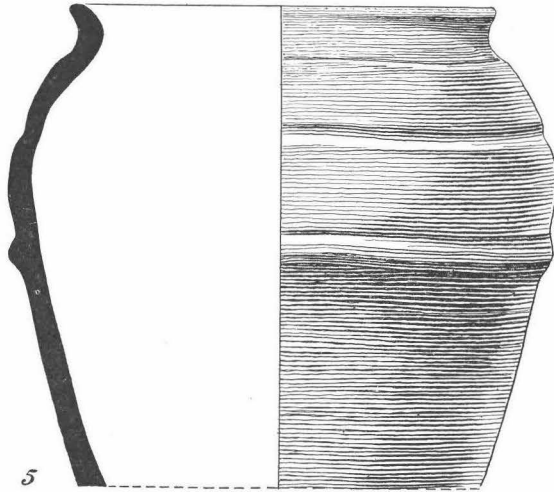


FIG. 6 a. NEWHAVEN: HAND-MADE RENDERING OF BELGIC URN-TYPE.

Age pottery-series of the site may be brought to an end, and the period of the Roman Conquest introduced.

In contrast to the Caburn, where, but for the small scraps of jug from the ditch behind the Outer Rampart, no pottery assignable to a Roman source at the conquest period was found (p. 262), the Newhaven site has yielded a small but noteworthy quantity of fragments of the imported Gallo-Belgic pottery made in the main in the Roman province of Gallia Belgica and imported into Britain. Of a dozen or so fragments of the rims of Gallo-Belgic platters, three are figured in Fig. 7, 1, *a-c*:

¹ e.g. *British Museum Early Iron Age Guide*, 130, Fig. 142, 1 and 5, from the cemetery at Swarling.

² *Arch. of Sussex*, Pl. XXIX. 2.

these are in the red version of the ware (*terra rubra*)—actually buff with a brick-red burnished slip—but there are a couple of fragments of the usually commoner black-on-grey version (*terra nigra*). It is possible to contend¹ that the importation of this ware from the Continent should antedate the Roman Conquest; but at the most prolific site for it in the country, that of the British Camulodunum at Colchester, great quantities of it occur in deposits immediately following, as well as

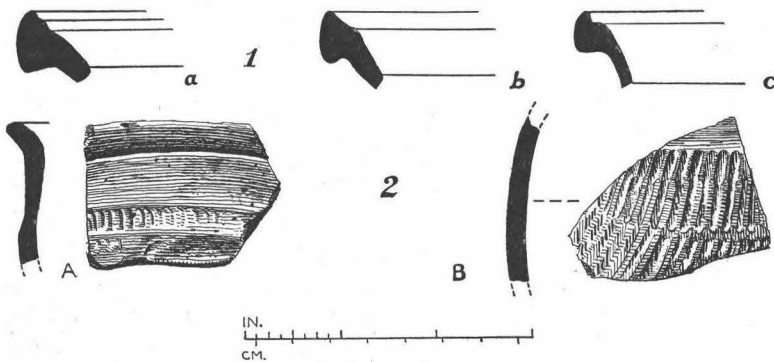


FIG. 7. NEWHAVEN: IMPORTED AND IMITATED GALLO-BELGIC POTTERY.

preceding the conquest, and, as has already been argued in these *Collections* in connection with its occurrence at Chichester,² it is difficult in the absence of other evidence to be quite sure whether a pre-conquest or a post-conquest date is here represented. It is at any rate definite that this import-trade may be dated very close to the conquest period, the initial Roman invasion of Britain being in A.D. 43, and, as above suggested (p. 262), the arrival of the Roman arms in east Sussex being probably a year or two later. With the platter-fragments may be mentioned a soft red-brown copy, probably made in some Belgic district of Britain, of another Gallo-Belgic form, the girth-beaker (Fig. 7, 2 A), and a piece of whitish butt-beaker (2 B), probably imported Gallo-Belgic but possibly also a British-Belgic copy. The roulette ornament on these beakers

¹ Cf. *Antiq. Journ.* xviii. 262 ff.

² *S.A.C.* lxxvi. 138 ff., 156 ff.

is distinctive. Among a few other small fragments of this sort of ware may be mentioned part of a white pipe-clay jug, and two pieces of another form of beaker in white ware with an orange metallic slip on its shoulder and everted rim.

Romano-British Pottery

In conclusion, it should be stated that there is a large amount of Romano-British pottery from the site: hard, wheel-made coarse ware of types running through from the second half of the first century A.D. into the third century, accompanied by both plain and decorated Samian ware (the earliest being some pieces of form 29 apparently of early Flavian date, and the remainder covering the later first and all the second century, and ending in the third century with a piece of hook-rimmed mortarium). Jugs, mortaria, and other forms in buff or other pale fabric, including what may be part of a 'face-urn', are also present, and there is some, though not a great deal, of colour-coated ware of the 'Castor' family. While the Romano-British period of the site's occupation may be judged from the pottery to run directly on from the pre-Roman Iron Age, through the conquest period represented in particular by the Gallo-Belgic ware just noticed, it does not appear, to judge by the pottery, to have lasted out the whole of the four centuries or so of Roman rule in Britain. There is, in fact, no pottery which requires a date after the middle of the third century A.D. If, then, the occupation came to an end about that time, the fact is readily explained from the grave economic crisis and general insecurity then experienced by the Roman world, in which the abandonment of settlements of this kind cannot be regarded as in any way surprising. In the decades round A.D. 250, then, the site may be taken as having been deserted. Thus terminated an occupation which had lasted, if the round date of 750 B.C. for the initial date Bronze Age occupation be accepted, for a period of a thousand years.

IRON AGE AND ROMANO-BRITISH SITE AT SEAFORD

BY V. GERARD SMITH

THE site lies on a spur which projects north-westwards from the hill on which stands the Seaford Head hill-fort. Formerly the river Ouse entered the sea immediately to the west of this hill, and to the north of the site lies a piece of low ground which must represent the remnants of a bay or harbour on the course of the old river. The site lies between Corsica Road and Steyne Road and on the north ends in a steep bank some 20 ft. above the low ground mentioned. Southwards it rises to Seaford Head, and to the east lies level ground which merges into the Seaford Head golf-course. From the south edge of the site to the nearest point in the rampart of the hill-fort is about 760 yds. ; and about 530 yds. east from the centre of the site is the Romano-British cemetery excavated in 1876 under the superintendence of General Pitt-Rivers.¹ Confirmation of the suggestion that the low ground to the north of the site is, in fact, part of the old haven or harbour may be found in an article by W. W. Turner,² who describes how, in 1868, he was 'superintending the filling up of a lagoon or pond close to the supposed site of the old harbour'; and the site, or at least part of its western side, is probably 'the sand-cliff or bank' which, he states, 'was sloped down out of its rugged, cliff-like shape, to one uniform level'. A large sandpit immediately to the west of the site shows a section which agrees with that mentioned by Turner. It is probable that he was responsible for the very obvious disturbance of the topsoil which has resulted in pottery sherds of early date being found at higher levels than later sherds, including even some of medieval date which have turned up below Romano-

¹ See *S.A.C.* xxxii. 167 et seq.

² *S.A.C.* xx. 180.

British specimens, thereby making strict stratification quite impossible.

So far as it has been investigated, the site occupies an area of about 3 acres, but it may have extended farther to the south and east and this may be proved at a later date.

The subsoil is all of undisturbed sand, with topsoil varying from 4 ft. at one place in the centre of the site to about 6 in. at the north and south limits. There is no sign of chalk.

In 1935, in preparation for building operations, a steam excavator was used to cut a road straight through the middle of the site from north to south and the material was used for the construction of a causeway across the low ground already mentioned (now called Fitzgerald Avenue). During this work many sherds of pottery were observed, but it was not possible at the time for a constant watch to be kept. Doubtless much evidence was then lost. When the sections through the site were cleaned up, the kitchen midden which has already been reported¹ came to light. From the time in 1937 when building commenced the site has been kept under observation, which has been supplemented by a small amount of digging down to the sand-level in one or two places. That certain evidence has been removed by workmen is unfortunately true, notably a grave-group of three jars which it is reported were found on the south edge of the site a few feet from where the 'Rosedene' jar² was discovered. These are in the possession of the foreman, who refuses even to let them be removed for examination. It is, however, fairly certain that they are of second-century date. There has been some talk of five coins being found at different places, but this has not been confirmed.

Practically all the material has been found in the shallow trenches for the footings of houses or in the larger diggings made for ramps to the garages. As much of the pottery was found by workmen when no one was

¹ *S.N.Q.* Nov. 1935.

² Curwen, *The Archaeology of Sussex*, Pl. xxviii. 8.

present to take measurements and was subsequently collected, or even found on heaps of excavated earth, it has not been possible to stratify the pottery or to

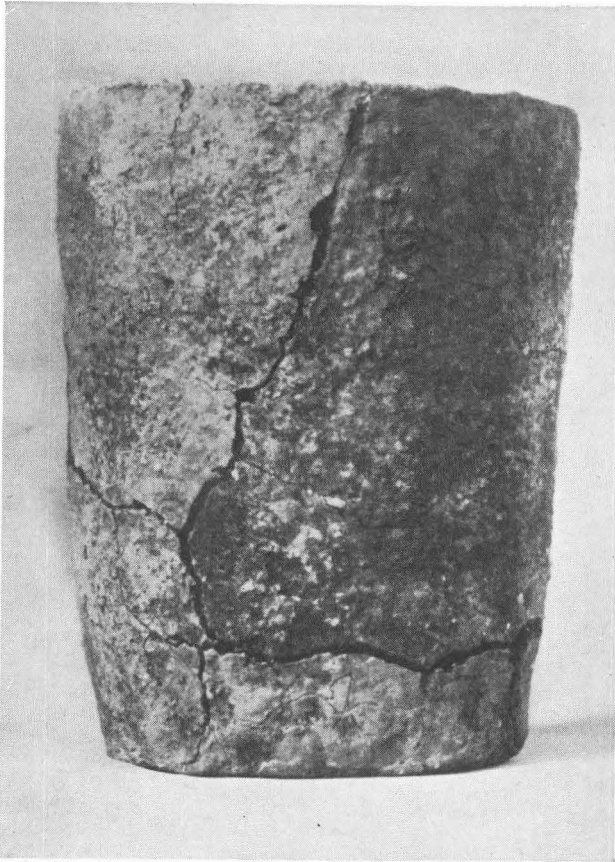


FIG. 1. LATE BRONZE AGE II: FUNERARY URN.

record any definite associations between pottery and other objects.

The earliest pottery found is three or four small sherds, one of which bears part of a lug, which Mr. Stuart Piggott places as Neolithic A. Next in date is practically the whole of a small funerary jar, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, which was found at a depth of 1 ft. 6 in. still in

the charcoal powder in which it had been buried. This is illustrated (Fig. 1) and is now in the museum at Barbican House. Of this Mr. Hawkes writes:

‘ . . . the form . . . would come under my class B2 of the pottery from Site B at Plumpton Plain—see *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 1935, pp. 50–1, Fig. 8, where the sherd *f* corresponds exactly. I have no hesitation in assigning your pot to what I have called Late Bronze Age II—see Dr. Curwen’s book Ch. VIII.’

Following this in date, at a depth of 4 ft., were found the fragments of a jar which corresponds in all respects, except that the finger-nail ornamentation on the rim is absent, with that illustrated in Curwen, *The Archaeology of Sussex*,¹ and it is therefore attributed to Iron Age A 1. Several other sherds of Iron Age pottery of early date have been found, all later than those mentioned, but they are hardly worth separate mention.

Mr. C. Richard Ward has kindly reported on the Romano-British pottery as follows.

REPORT ON THE LA TÈNE III AND ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY FROM FITZGERALD AVENUE, SEAFORD

BY C. RICHARD WARD, F.R.S.A.

A selection of this pottery shows a continuous series commencing with the La Tène III period and lasting through Roman times, though the greater proportion of the shards are of La Tène III (Iron Age ABC) date, the later Roman period being represented by only a few examples. No break is discernible between the pre-Roman and Roman groups, which merge one into the other. The pottery is described under the headings below.

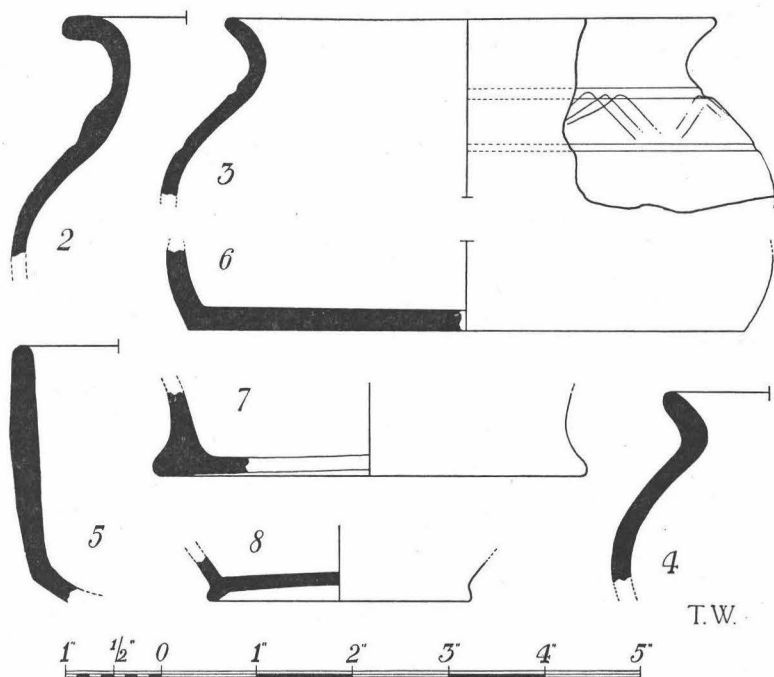
LA TÈNE III

A. *Plain ware.*

Of the pottery submitted no shards are datable prior to this period—say 50 B.C. to A.D. 50—but earlier pieces have come from this site and are dealt with elsewhere in this paper. On the whole they are typical of the native ware of the district, with a coarse paste and smooth and often soapy surface. Strong East Belgic influence, probably from Kent, is apparent in some of the rims and shoulders, and one base appears to be a definite imitation of the pedestal type contemporary with the Swarling group. Decoration consists mainly of lightly tooled lines in the form of crossed triangles, after the earlier

¹ Pl. xxvi. 5.

La Tène II style. Some fragments show evidence of having been wheel-made. Besides rims and bases of jars and cooking-pots, there are fragments of platters with sloping sides, denoting imported Belgic influence (compare group C). Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes remarks: 'The importation may well have begun before and was going on at or about the time of the Conquest. On the whole this pottery is in



most respects identical with the La Tène III pottery of Charleston Brow,¹ Newhaven Castle Hill site (see current volume), Telscombe,² and that which was current at the Caburn³ at the time of the filling up of the inner ditch there and the erection of the outer rampart partly over it. The exception is the peculiar Caburn pottery represented by Pl. xxix, Fig. 1 in Curwen's *Archaeology of Sussex*.

1. Fragment of vessel with everted rim and pronounced bulge. Lattice pattern lightly tooled on shoulder. Pink-buff paste with grey core.

2. (Fig. 2.) Part of recurved rim with cordon on shoulder. Pink-buff paste throughout. Soapy surface. Shows strong Belgic influence.

3. (Fig. 3.) Fragment of vessel with everted rim. Crossed triangle pattern tooled between two bands. Pink-buff paste. Soapy surface.

¹ *S.A.C.* LXXIV. 164.

² *S.A.C.* LXXVII. 202.

³ *S.A.C.* LXVIII. 1, and current volume.

4. Side of thick cooking-pot. Coarse grey paste. Crossed triangle pattern on shoulder with shallow cordon.

5. Fragment of flat everted rim of coarse grey paste.

6. Fragment of cooking-pot with thick squat rim. Coarse grey paste.

7. (Fig. 4.) Rim of vessel of coarse red-brown paste. Black exterior (cp. 'The Caburn', *S.A.C.* LXVIII, Pl. IX, Fig. 59).

8. (Fig. 5.) Fragments of platter. Coarse paste with mottled red-black surfaces (cp. *S.A.C.* LXXIV. 178, Fig. 30).

9. Fragment of platter. Lightly tooled lattice pattern on outside.

10. Thick recurved rim with cordon on shoulder. Red paste throughout with Roman influence.

11. Shoulder of vessel of fine hard black paste burnished inside and out (Roman influence).

12. Part of thick base of cooking-pot. Coarse red-brown gritty paste.

13. (Fig. 6.) Flat base of brown paste with grey core. Lightly tooled lines probably indicating a 'crossed' base (cp. *S.A.C.* LXVIII. 40, Pl. XVI).

14. Fragment of flat base of very coarse grey paste heavily gritted.

15. (Fig. 7.) Fragment of thick base of coarse black ware (cp. 'The Caburn', *S.A.C.* LXVIII, Pl. IX, Fig. 59).

16. Base of coarse cooking-pot heavily gritted, and having holes perforated after firing.

17. Fragment of squat recurved rim. Red paste throughout. Soapy (cp. *S.A.C.* LXXVII. 214, Fig. 39).

18. (Fig. 8.) Base imitating pedestal type. Dark gritty paste, black exterior. Lattice decoration tooled on outside.

19. Part of hollow omphalos base. Coarse red-black paste.

B. *Specialities.*

A few examples of the plastic strip, finger-tip, slashed, &c., ornamentation as found at Charleston Brow, Telscombe, and the Caburn were shown to belong to the same late period as group A; and also of the fine cross-beaded, fine line, and swag and circle ornament. The latter are also contemporary with group A and have an apparent connection with the pottery from Horsted Keynes.¹

20. (Fig. 9.) Applied strip of cable pattern on hard smooth grey clay. Paste romanized. Lightly tooled chevron pattern beneath (cp. *S.A.C.* LXXIV. 172, Fig. 20).

21. (Fig. 10.) Example of slashed or cable pattern on fragment of coarse ware. Fabric hard grey and romanized.

22. (Fig. 11.) Applied strip with finger-tip pattern on fragment of hard smooth grey clay with mottled brown exterior. Roman influence in paste (cp. *S.A.C.* LXXVII. 210, Fig. 15).

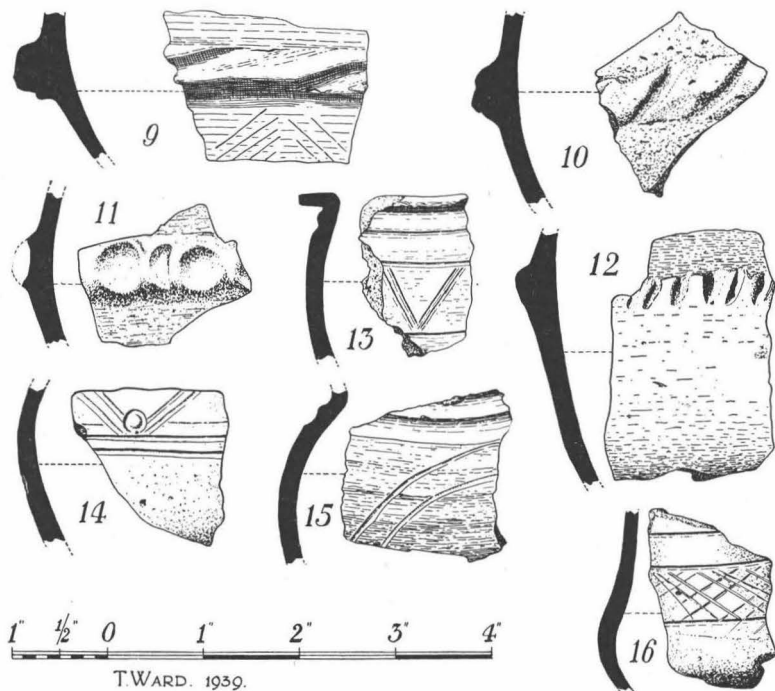
23. (Fig. 12.) Fragment of orange-red ware with slashes on angle (cp. 'The Caburn', *S.A.C.* LXVIII, Pl. X, Fig. 73).

¹ *S.A.C.* LXXVIII. 255.

24. (Fig. 13.) Fragment of grey ware with chevron pattern lightly tooled between two grooves. Paste coarse. Small everted rim.

25. (Fig. 14.) Fragment of gritty brown-black ware with pattern of impressed circle connected with pairs of diagonal lines (cp. *S.A.C.* LXXIV, p. 171, Fig. 9).

26. (Fig. 15.) Fragment of coarse black ware with traces of cordon and swag decoration.



27. (Fig. 16.) Examples of brown and grey ware with tooled lattice pattern and grooves on shoulder.

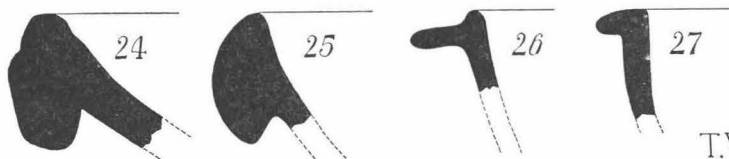
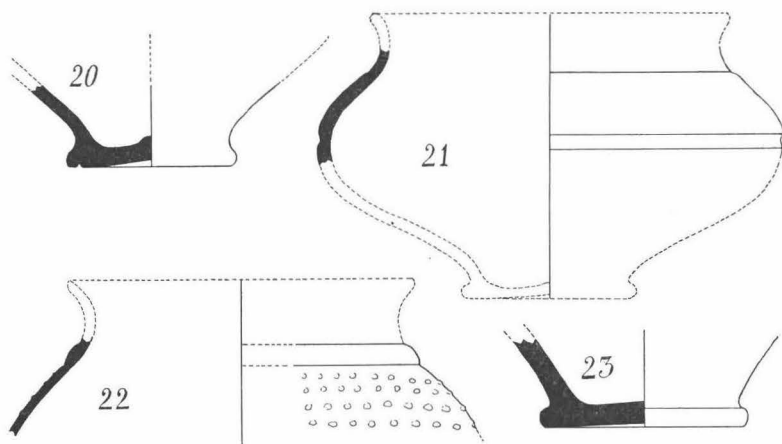
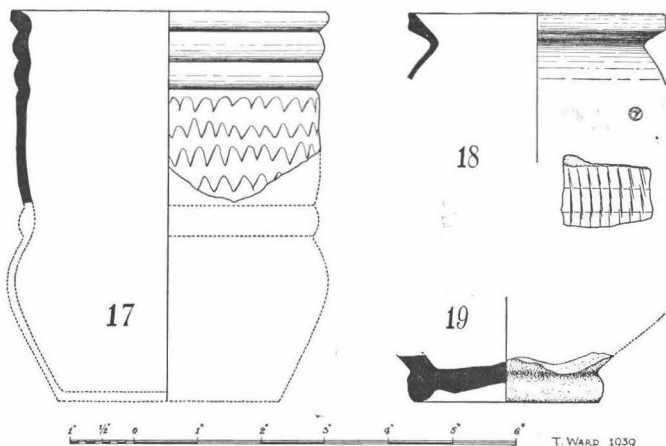
C. Imported ware.

28. (Fig. 17.) Part of a fine imported Belgic ('Gallo-Belgic') girth-beaker in black-coated ware (*terra nigra*).

29. (Fig. 18.) Fragments of pink or pink-buff butt-beakers of imported type (cp. *Verulamium Report*, Pl. LV, Fig. 6).

30. (Fig. 19.) Base of cream-coloured jug of imported type.

Mr. Hawkes writes as regards the dating: 'No. 28 (Fig. 17). This is certainly imported and probably pre-conquest. No. 29 (Fig. 18). These are probably imported and probably (some would say certainly)



T.W.



pre-conquest. No. 30 (Fig. 19). This is early in the Roman period but not necessarily pre-conquest.' See his notes on ware of this kind from Chichester.¹

ROMAN

D. This consists chiefly of many small fragments of grey ware without characteristics. The paste is hard and brittle and apart from one or two pieces that bear signs of exterior burnishing the shards have the usual sandy feel. A few fragments of 'poppy-head' beakers occur, but generally speaking the shards are not closely datable. They are supported, however, by a quantity of Samian ware of second-century date, a rim of a mortarium, and a piece of late red-coated ware, together with a few small fragments of 'Castor' and 'Rhenish' ware. Only one piece of doubtful New Forest ware was present. On the whole, they cover the period from the second half of the first century to the late third or early fourth century.

31. (Fig. 20.) Base of fine black ware with a narrow groove underneath. This is early in the Roman period, probably latter half of first century.

32. (Fig. 21.) Side of small carinated beaker. Grey ware rather sandy. A girth groove just below the carination.

33. (Fig. 22.) Side of a 'poppy-head' beaker with cordon below neck. Smooth grey paste. Decorated with applied dots *en barbotine*.

34. (Fig. 23.) Part of base of well-fired smooth clay, buff inside and out. Pronounced foot-ring.

35. (Fig. 24.) Fragment of mortarium of light buff paste. Slightly gritted on the flange and outside. An unusual shape approximating to the hammer-head type (cp. *Wroxeter*, 1st Report, p. 78, No. 94).

36. (Fig. 25.) Part of another mortarium. Coarse buff paste, heavily gritted inside.

37. (Fig. 26.) Flanged rim of bowl of sandy red ware. Red-coated inside and on flange. Exterior coated grey. Late third to fourth century.

38. (Fig. 27.) Another fragment of similar ware to the above, with traces of red and grey coatings.

NOTES ON THE SAMIAN WARE

BY T. DAVIES PRYCE, F.S.A.

Decorated ware.

1. Form 37. Ovolo poorly executed. Beneath, a row of closely coalescent beads, from which depends a tendril. This type of pendant tendril and leaf occasionally occurs in the late Flavian period, but is more common in the early second century (cp. *J.R.S.* xxv, Pl. xviii. 3; *Knorr*, 1907, xvii. 8, style of SATTO). Period: 'Trajanic', c. A.D. 100-15.

2. Form 37. Ovolo with beaded or striated tongue, bordered by

¹ *S.A.C.* LXXVI. 138 et seq.

a sharp wavy line, a characteristic of much ware of the early second century (cp. *J.R.S.* xxv, Pl. xvii. 3, 6)—good workmanship. Period: 'Trajanic', c. A.D. 100–20.

3. Form 37. Free style and panel decoration. The serpent-like object on the right is frequently met with in the first third of the second century¹ (cp. *J.R.S.* xxv, Pl. xiv. 25). Period: Trajan–Hadrian, c. A.D. 110–30.

4. Form 37. Heavy lip, deep plain band above ovolo, coarse wavy line. Period: c. A.D. 110–40.

5. Form 37. Leaf as used by CINNAMUS, also bird (cp. Curle, *Newstead*, p. 225, 7; see also *ibid.*, p. 255, 4). Period: Hadrian–Antonine, c. A.D. 130–60.

6. Form 37. Well-formed ovolo with striated tongue, bordered by a row of small beads. Lion, as used by BORILLUS, a Hadrian–Antonine potter (cp. Déch. 741). Good work. Period: 'Hadrianic', c. A.D. 120–40.

7. Form 37. Base and squat foot-stand, with outward bulge as characteristic of mid-second century and later work (cp. Oswald and Pryce, Pl. xii). Period: Hadrian–Antonine, c. A.D. 120–60.

8. Probably Form 37. Heavy rim. Period: mid-second century.

9. Form 37. Ovolo with plain tongue, bordered by heavy line. Period: Hadrian–Antonine, c. A.D. 130–60.

Remarks. Broadly speaking the decorated pieces may be dated to the first half of the second century. Of these Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are quite definitely of the first third of the century.

Plain ware.

10. Form 18/31. Period: Trajanic.

11. Form 31. The characteristic plate of the second century. Fair glaze and workmanship. This plate with its abrupt apical cone is chiefly met with in the Hadrian–Antonine period, but I should judge that this particular piece is of Trajan–Hadrian date, on account of its neat foot-stand, &c. Stamp DRAU/. This potter is supposed to have worked at Montans, but this particular piece appears to me to be Central Gaulish.

12. Form 31. Similar to No. 11 and probably by the same potter, DRAUCUS. Better preserved glaze.

13. Form 31. Band of coarse rouletting. Ware heavier and coarser than foregoing Trajan–Hadrian pieces Nos. 11 and 12. Period: Hadrian–Antonine.

14. Form 33. Part of the wall, which shows the slight external concavity characteristic of the second-century examples (cp. Oswald and Pryce, Pl. li. 10–13). Period: first half of second century.

15. Form 18/31. The rim is rather heavy for Form 18. Period: late first to early second century.

¹ I have failed to find a parallel of the little dolphin in the centre.

16. Form 18/31. It still retains the slight outward curve of the walls as in Form 18. Period: early second century.

17. Form 18/31. It is rather difficult to judge, but this is apparently a flat plate of the late first century.

18. ? Form 38. Foot-stand, as frequently found in this form (cp. Oswald and Pryce, Pl. LXXII. 2). Second century.

19. Form 36. Rim. Probably first half of second century.

Remarks. In general, the chronology of the plain ware is similar to that of the decorated fabric with the exception that Nos. 15 and 17 might date to the late first century.



FIG. 28. CREMATION BURIAL GROUP(S). Found together.

THE CREMATION BURIAL GROUP(S)

Several vessels from either one or two burial groups came from this area and may conveniently be described here. Reading from left to right:

1. Samian dish Form Drag. 31. Potter's stamp on cone of base unreadable. Lezoux. Date: Antonine, mid-second century (above).

2. Part of Samian campanulate dish with upturned and pendant lip. Curle, Type 15. Lezoux. Date: late second century (below).

3. Tall ovoid vase of hard light grey ware, with outcurved rim and frill under lip. On the shoulder a cordon defined by grooves. Girth grooves and shallow cordon round bulge, with faintly pencilled lattice pattern between cordons. Beaded foot. Date: mid-second century.

4. Goblet of 'Rhenish ware' coated with dark metallic lustre glaze. Small opening and elongated tubular base. Between rouletted bands a scroll pattern of heart-shaped leaves ending in sharp points. Animal figures, hound chasing hare (?) *en barbotine*. Date: probably late third or early fourth century.

5. Wide-mouthed urn of coarse 'native ware'. Red-brown mottled surface. A slight groove runs round the base of the neck and shoulder.

The above vessels are now in the Society's museum at Lewes and were noted in *S. N. & Q.* VII, No. 4, p. 116.

I am indebted to Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes for kindly examining a selection of this pottery and for his notes thereon, and to Dr. Davies Pryce for the description and dating of the Samian ware. Also to my brother Mr. T. Godsolve Ward for the drawings, and to Dr. E. Cecil Curwen for reading through the manuscript.

Medieval sherds have been found in fair quantity, but no attempt has been made to classify these, as it is the prehistoric and Romano-British aspects of the site that are being reported on here.

Of the other objects found, perhaps the most interesting are fragments of querns, one of which (now in Barbican House) is made of conglomerate shell stone. Dr. Curwen places these in the second century A.D. Many small objects of iron have turned up, some at a depth of about 4 ft., including part of a bill-hook; what appears to be a dagger closely comparable with that found on Mt. Caburn and now in Barbican House; what may have been a ring-bolt or possibly part of a bit; a small knife-blade, and nails of different sizes. Two or three unidentifiable fragments of bronze have been found and one small bronze pin exactly similar to six or seven that were found at Chichester and which are in the collection in that city. Fragments of antler and bones of red deer; bones of sheep, pig, and horse, and a small pocket of charred human bones have also turned up. In several places on the site there are traces of charcoal layers, and a large number of 'pot-boilers' are scattered throughout. In the section on the east side of the main cutting traces of three further kitchen middens were noted, with edible shells, chiefly mussel, oyster, winkle, and limpet, but no pottery.

Up to the time of publication it has not been found possible to trace the pottery excavated by General Pitt-Rivers from the Romano-British cemetery on the golf-course or that from inside the hill-fort on Seaford Head. If this could be examined it is very likely that a close connection would be discovered between the cemetery and the site. Some sherds from the cemetery in the possession of the writer are of about the same date

as much of the pottery from the site. An authoritative dating of the Pitt-Rivers pottery and of the hill-fort would be a very useful addition to our knowledge of the site, and it is hoped that excavations in the hill-fort may be undertaken at a not very distant date.

The writer wishes to acknowledge warmly the assistance of Mr. C. Richard Ward and his collaborators (to whom he has made acknowledgements in his report) for their assistance in dating and describing the pottery; to Mr. Fred S. Tritton for keeping a constant watch on the site, for digging, and for the photographs reproduced in this article; to Mr. Harold Burgess and to Mr. Hall of Rottingdean for permission to watch the site and to the former for presenting the grave group to Barbican House. Mr. G. Holleyman kindly assisted in surveying the site, and Dr. E. Cecil Curwen has greatly helped the writer by his advice and by reading the script.

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