

SUSSEX
Archæological Collections

RELATING TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY

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The Sussex Archæological Society



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NOVEMBER, 1943.

Sussex Archæological Society

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S. D. SECRETAN, ESQ.
L. A. VIDLER, ESQ.
THE HON. MRS.
WHISTLER,

Till 1944.

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C. H. S. ELLIS, ESQ.
ARUNDELL ESDAILE,
LITT.D.
J. GLOVER, ESQ.
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THE RT. REV. THE
BISHOP OF LEWES.
J. E. RAY, ESQ.,
F.R.Hist.Soc.
F. R. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,

Till 1945.

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D. MACLEOD, ESQ.
THE HON. SYLVIA
FLETCHER MOULTON,
J. S. NORTH, ESQ.
MAJOR T. SUTTON,

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Honorary Treasurer and Financial Secretary:

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Honorary Editor of Collections:

L. F. SALZMAN, ESQ., F.S.A., *53, The Avenue, Lewes.*

Curator of Deeds:

THE REV. W. BUDGEN, F.S.A., *Mountney, 38, Milton Road, Eastbourne.*

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Vice-Chairman: I. D. MARGARY, F.S.A.

Hon. Editor of Sussex Notes and Queries: ARUNDELL ESDAILE, LITT.D.

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

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

Assistant Secretary: MISS C. M. LUCAS.

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

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Brighton	J. S. NORTH, ESQ.	<i>44, Market Street, Brigh- ton.</i>
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Horsham	S. E. WINBOLT, ESQ. . . .	<i>Aclea, Worthing Road, Horsham.</i>
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Mayfield	MRS. MURRAY PHELPS . .	<i>Hodges, Five Ashes.</i>
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Devensey	COL. J. V. GRAY, F.S.A. .	<i>The Dial House, Westham.</i>
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Rye	L. A. VIDLER, ESQ. . . .	<i>The Old Stone House, Rye.</i>
Seaford	F. R. WILLIAMS, ESQ. . .	<i>Cherrywell, Kedale Road, Seaford.</i>

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Southwick . . .	E. F. SALMON, ESQ.	<i>4, Colebrook Road, Southwick.</i>
Steyning . . .	F. DUKE, ESQ.	<i>Trullers, Steyning.</i>
Storrington . . .	W. H. BLABER, ESQ.	<i>White Cottage, Amberley Road, Cootham, nr. Pulborough.</i>
Ticeburst . . .	MRS. ODELL	<i>Mabbs Hill, Stonegate, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
Winchelsea . . .	W. MACLEAN HOMAN, ESQ.	<i>Friar's Road, Winchelsea.</i>
Worthing . . .	MISS SNEWIN	<i>Vernon, Homefield Road, Worthing.</i>

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

- Bexhill Museum, c/o H. J. Sargent, The Museum, Bexhill-on-Sea.
- Brighton and Hove Archæological Society, c/o Miss Casserley, 5, Lawrence Road, Hove.
- Eastbourne Natural History, Photographic and Archæological Society, c/o F. G. Bing, 18, Sancroft Road, Eastbourne.
- Haverfield Society, Lancing College, Shoreham.
- Littlehampton Natural Science and Archæology Society, The Museum, Littlehampton.
- Worthing Archæological Society, The Museum, Worthing.

CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES

A list of Corresponding Societies will be found on p. xiii. of Vol. 82 of the Society's Collections. It is not reprinted owing to the necessity for conserving space.

LIST OF MEMBERS

This is not printed in the present volume owing to shortage of paper, and the great difficulty of compiling an accurate list in war-time.

Sussex Archaeological Society

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1941.

Members of Council :

Till 1942.

A. W. BECKETT, F.R.S.L., F.S.A.
ELIOT CURWEN, F.S.A.
LINDSAY FLEMING.
J. GODWIN KING, C.B.E.
D. MACLEOD.
THE HON. SYLVIA FLETCHER
MOULTON.
J. S. NORTH.
T. SUTTON.

Till 1943.

W. H. BLABER.
R. CARLYON-BRITTON, F.S.A.
W. H. GODFREY, F.S.A.
I. D. MARGARY, F.S.A.
S. D. SECRETAN.
L. A. VIDLER.
H. WHISTLER.
SIR ARTHUR SMITH WOODWARD,
LL.D., F.R.S.

Till 1944.

E. CECIL CURWEN, F.S.A.
C. H. S. ELLIS.
ARUNDELL ESDAILE, LITT.D.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. G. GODFREY-FAUSSETT, C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A.
G. D. JOHNSTON.
THE RT. REV. THE BISHOP OF LEWES.
J. E. RAY, F.R.Hist.S.
F. R. WILLIAMS.

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.

	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Associate.</i>	<i>Life.</i>	<i>Honorary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1st Jan., 1941 ...	876	81	61	6	1,024
1st Jan., 1942 ...	799	68	60	5	932

The decrease of nearly 100 is due to the fact that only 20 new members have been elected to replace the normal losses by death and the losses by resignations due to war conditions.

The deaths include the following: P. A. Bowyer (1899), the Rev. Prebendary R. J. Burdon (1896), Joseph Cash (1895), F. S. Cripps (1892), Mrs. Eliot Curwen (1921), J. H. Every (1894), W. H. B. Fletcher (1888), Charles B. Godman (1885), J. A. Greenwood (1898), Arthur Hill (1929), Mrs. Aubrey Hillman (1907), F. B. Penfold (1913), W. A. Raper (1872), Miss M. G. Roberts (1911), Sir Henry B. Shiffner, Baronet (1920), Ernest Straker (1923), Miss Sturtevant (1905), Miss Alice M. Tudor (1933).

It will be noted that nine of these members joined the Society in the last century, the average length of their membership being 50 years.

Mr. W. A. Raper, Mr. J. H. Every and Mr. W. H. B. Fletcher were Vice-Presidents of the Society, of which Mr. Raper was by many years the senior member. Mr. J. H. Every also served as a member of the Council from 1921 to 1936, and Mr. Arthur Hill from 1933 to 1937, while Miss Alice M. Tudor had acted for some years as local Secretary for Fernhurst, of which she had written a useful short history.

Sir Henry B. Shiffner, Baronet, who was killed in action in Libya, was one of the Trustees of the Castle and of Anne of Cleves House.

Three of the members who died during the year made notable benefactions to the Society, to which reference is made below, namely, Mr. J. H. Every, Dr. F. B. Penfold and Mr. Ernest Straker. Mr. Every several years before his death had given Bull House, Lewes, to the Sussex Archaeological Trust.

OFFICERS.—The only change amongst the Officers was the election of the Bishop of Lewes (the Right Reverend Hugh M. Hordern) as President in succession to Sir Arthur Smith Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S.

COUNCIL.—At the Annual Meeting Mr. G. D. Johnston and Mr. Williams were elected to fill two vacancies.

BEQUESTS.—The outstanding feature of the year 1941 was the addition accruing to the Society's already large store of Sussex antiquities by the generous testamentary benefactions of three of its members, Dr. F. B. Penfold, of Leatherhead, Mr. Ernest Straker, of Reigate, and Mr. J. H. Every, of Lewes.

Reference has already been made in Sussex Notes and Queries to the valuable books and coins which formed the principal items of the Penfold bequest and to the collection of iron slag and the books left by Mr. E. Straker in addition to MSS. notes, the value of which it is hoped will at some future date be still further

enhanced if his friend, Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A., is able to edit them, and so make them generally available.

The Every collection constitutes a Museum in itself and is the largest and most valuable gift of the kind ever received by the Society. Considerations of space and finance will preclude this unique gift being made available for general public exhibition during the war.

FINANCE.—The income from subscriptions has fallen from £797 to £724. Notwithstanding this, the Council has adhered to the policy it adopted on the outbreak of war of maintaining as long as possible the Society's publications, though paper shortage will now make it necessary to cut down to some extent the ordinary programme.

PUBLICATIONS.—Four numbers of *Sussex Notes and Queries* appeared during the year. These were somewhat reduced in size, and could not be published in the usual months. Mr. Salzman very kindly carried out the duties of Editor during Mr. Esdaile's absence in America.

Owing to pressure on the depleted staff of the Oxford University Press it was not possible to issue Volume 82 to members during 1941. But it is now in print, and it is hoped that it will reach members without much further delay.

NOTE : The foregoing Report was read at the annual meeting held on 18th March, 1942.

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1941.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	
To Balance from 1940				103	6	2	By Volume 81, Balance of cost		99	2	10
Subscriptions—							„ Vol. 82, on a/c of cost	200	0	0	
Life Member	15	0	0				„ Subscriptions to kindred Societies	9	15	6	
4 at £1. 1s. 0d. (Affiliated Societies)	4	4	0				„ Library and Museum payments	13	2	7	
17 at £1 1s. 0d. (Members) and 1 at £1. 10s.	19	7	0				„ Printing, Stationery, &c.	28	6	11	
534 at £1	534	0	0				„ Salaries	150	0	0	
167 at 10s. (Old Rate)	83	10	0				„ Sinking Fund for Index to Volumes 76-100	10	18	8	
2 at 10s. 6d.	1	1	0				„ Postages	19	1	7	
52 at 10s. and 3 at 10s. 6d. (Associate Members)	27	11	6				„ Telephone	7	17	9	
9 at 5s. (Ditto, Old Rate)	2	5	0				„ Rent of Strong Room	10	0	0	
13 Entrance Fees	6	10	0				„ Hon. General Secretary's Expenses	10	11	4	
Subscriptions in arrear	26	12	0				„ <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i>	178	4	8	
Subscriptions in advance	4	0	0				„ Subscription refunded	1	0	0	
							„ Miscellaneous	1	19	6	
				724	0	6	„ Balance in hand	116	17	8	
„ Interest on £250 3½ per cent. War Stock ("Robert Garraway Rice Bequest")				8	15	0					
„ Sale of Volumes				1	10	0					
„ Sale of Tickets, Annual Meeting						13					
„ Interest on Deposit at Bank				1	8	1					
„ <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i>				17	5	9					
				£856	19	0					
								£856	19	0	

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.
19th October, 1943.

S. E. GRAVES,
Chartered Accountant.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1942.

1. MEMBERSHIP.

	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Associate.</i>	<i>Life.</i>	<i>Honorary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1st Jan., 1942 ...	799	68	60	5	932
1st Jan., 1943 ...	768	67	55	3	893

The members again, as was only to be expected, show a decrease, but this is much smaller than in previous war years. The decrease in 1940 was 73, and in 1941 it was 92. For 1942 it was only 39, or less than half the figure for the previous year. The decreases have been mainly due to the small number of new members coming forward, but the Council is pleased to be able to report that during recent months there has been a distinct improvement in this respect.

It is perhaps worth while to place on record that on 1st January, 1918, the membership had fallen as low as 794.

The deaths include the following: F. C. Allwork (1919), C. J. Attree (1900), Geo. W. Buckwell (1897), Lieutenant-Colonel John Curteis (1918), Brigadier-General E. G. Godfrey-Faussett, C.B., C.M.G., F.S.A. (1923), W. W. Grantham, K.C. (1907), the Hon. Lady Lawrence (1921), P. R. Mann (1913), Sir Alan Mawer, Litt.D. (1930), H. C. L. Morris (1897), Dr. H. R. Mosse (1916), F. Newington (1903), Sir Sydney Parry, K.B.E., C.B. (1927), T. Baden Powell (1921), Miss Adela Shenstone (1921), G. Standen (1901), Hugo Talbot, O.B.E. (1906), Dr. J. G. Taylor, F.S.A. (1933), Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Woollett, F.S.A. (1891).

Of these, by far the best known to members of the Society was Brigadier-General Godfrey-Faussett, who died while still Chairman of the Council. A record of his many and varied services to the Society has already appeared in *Sussex Notes and Queries*.

Dr. H. R. Mosse was the author of a useful work on "The Monumental Effigies of Sussex," and a generous supporter of the Society's work. He served on the Council from 1933, when he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., but owing to ill-health did not seek re-election in 1935.

Sir Alan Mawer was known all over England and wherever the English language is studied for his great work as Director of the Survey of English Place Names, and the two volumes relating to Sussex which he edited are a mine of information in regard to the County.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Curteis was also interested in linguistic study, and had published a useful pamphlet on Sussex names.

The death of Mr. T. Baden Powell, of Newick, whose father, the Reverend William Powell, was Hon. Secretary of the Society

for many years, severs a link with the family of Powell of Newick which had been maintained since the founding of the Society.

Reference is made in a later paragraph to the legacy bequeathed to the Society by Miss A. Shenstone.

Dr. J. G. Taylor had acted as Local Secretary for Seaford, to which town he retired after a long scholastic career at Battersea, on the history of which he was an authority.

2. OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.—At the Annual Meeting the Right Reverend Hugh M. Hordern, Bishop of Lewes, was re-elected President; and the retiring members of the Council were also re-elected.

During the year the Council elected Dr. Eliot Curwen as its Chairman in succession to Brigadier-General Godfrey-Faussett, and filled the vacancies caused by the death of the latter and the much regretted resignation of Sir A. Smith Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S., by the co-option of Mr. J. Glover (until 1944) and of Miss H. Johnstone, Litt.D. (until 1943). The Council were glad to secure the help of Mr. J. Glover, who is Assistant Secretary of the Sussex Record Society, and of Dr. Johnstone, who, after a distinguished career as Professor of History in the University of London, has settled in Sussex and is already actively engaged in the investigation of local documents. As a sign of the times it may be mentioned that Dr. Johnstone returned from her first meeting of the Council to find that during her absence her house had been damaged by enemy action. All members will sympathise with her in this misfortune.

3. FINANCE.—The gradual fall in subscriptions and the diminution of income from the properties vested in the Sussex Archaeological Trust, together with the increase in the cost of printing and special expenditure on fire watching and war damage contributions, continue to make strict economy a necessity. On the other hand war-time restrictions prevent any heavy outlay on the properties, and also limit the amount which can be spent on the Society's publications. In particular, as mentioned in greater detail in the next paragraph, volumes can only appear at longer than yearly intervals and this to some extent eases the burden on the Society's funds.

While it might not be expedient to give precise details in regard to the various properties, it can be stated generally that the number of visitors to the various properties, while still much below the normal, was distinctly higher in 1942 than in 1941.

At the end of the year the Society received from the Executors of Miss Adela Shenstone, of Sutton Hall, Barcombe, a legacy of £50 given by her to the Society. She expressed the wish that the Society would preserve the record of the discovery on her estate of the remains of the Roman road from London by Maresfield to Lewes.

4. PUBLICATIONS.—Sussex Notes and Queries has continued to appear regularly, though in a somewhat attenuated form, and the Society is under a great obligation to Dr. Arundell Esdaile for his success in surmounting the difficulties which inevitably arise.

Volume 82 of the Society's Collections, which was originally intended to be the annual volume for 1941, could not be actually published until early in 1942, about 15 months after its predecessor. In the same way Volume 83 will not be ready until the late summer or autumn of 1943. This gradual slowing down of the Society's volumes is in the circumstances unavoidable. Neither labour nor paper is available, and if it were not for the special consideration given by the Oxford University Press to the publications of learned societies the difficulties would be much greater than they are.

All members will join in congratulating Mr. L. F. Salzman on the high standard attained by the articles in Volume 82 and in thanking him for his continued devotion to the task of editing the Society's Collections.

5. PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD AND SURVEY OF SUSSEX.—The Council has approved a scheme for taking over the work of the Photographic Record and Survey of Sussex, which had practically ceased to function as an independent body. The scheme provides that the collection of negatives should be vested in the Sussex Archaeological Trust, but on the understanding that it remains, at any rate for the present, at the Brighton Public Library. A meeting of the few remaining members of the Photographic Record and Survey is to be called to approve the scheme.

6. GENERAL.—The year has necessarily been one of restricted activity. The Council continues to pursue the policy outlined on the outbreak of war and has concentrated on the maintenance, subject to war restrictions, of the properties, and the continuance, as far as war conditions permit, of the Society's publications. Excavation on the ordinary lines is obviously out of the question, and for the most part members are too fully occupied with other and more pressing tasks for other branches of research. While the Council is pleased to note that some of the affiliated societies are able to maintain a good programme of local meetings, the conditions are quite different for a County Society with a widespread membership. With movement into a large part of the County prohibited during the summer, with no private transport facilities and great pressure on public transport, it appears quite impracticable for the Society to organise meetings of its members.

NOTE: The foregoing Report was read at the annual meeting held on 24th March, 1943.

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1942.

	RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from 1941			116 17 8			
Subscriptions—						
3 at £1. 1s. 0d. (Affiliated Societies)	3	3	0			
15 at £1. 1s. 0d. (Members)	15	15	0			
478 at £1	478	0	0			
154 at 10s. (Old Rate)	77	0	0			
4 at 10s. 6d.	2	2	0			
38 at 10s. and 1 at 10s. 6d. (Associate Members)	19	10	6			
10 at 5s. (Ditto, Old Rate)	2	10	0			
6 Entrance Fees	3	0	0			
Subscriptions in arrear	30	15	3			
Subscriptions in advance	10	0	0			
			641 15 9			
„ Interest on £250 3½ per cent War Stock (“ Robert Garraway Rice Bequest”)			8 15 0			
„ Sale of Volumes			1 6 6			
„ Sale of Tickets, Annual Meeting			1 10 0			
„ Interest on Deposit at Bank			1 8 11			
„ <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i>			14 7 5			
„ Miscellaneous			2 2 10			
„ Legacy, Miss A. Shenstone			50 0 0			
			£838 4 1			
By Volume 82, Balance of cost				31	18	9
„ Vol. 83, on a/c of cost				100	0	0
„ Subscriptions to kindred Societies				9	15	6
„ Library and Museum payments				9	0	8
„ Printing, Stationery, &c.				15	7	10
„ Salaries				155	0	0
„ Sinking Fund for Index to Volumes 76-100				10	18	8
„ Postages				15	3	6
„ Telephone				7	12	11
„ Rent of Strong Room				10	0	0
„ Hon. General Secretary's Expenses				11	7	4
„ Every Museum Insurance				8	2	5
„ <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i>				182	6	10
„ Subscription refunded				1	0	0
„ Miscellaneous				1	2	6
„ Balance in hand—						
Current account				£69	7	2
Deposit ditto				£200	0	0
					269	7 2
					£838	4 1

TUL

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.
19th October, 1943.

S. E. GRAVES,
Chartered Accountant.

Sussex Archæological Trust

For many reasons it does not appear expedient to print, during the war, any detailed report of the Trust and its properties. It is hoped that, after the end of the war, it may be possible to publish a report covering the war years.

For similar reasons, while Balance Sheets are appended, the detailed Income and Expenditure Accounts of the individual properties are omitted. Any member of the Trust desiring further details in regard to the accounts of any particular property should apply to the Secretary.

A list of the properties vested in the Trust on 1st January, 1939, will be found on p. lvii. of Vol. 80 of the Collections of the Sussex Archæological Society. The following additions have been made since :—

- | | | |
|-------|-----|--------------------------|
| 1939. | 12. | Holtye Roman Road. |
| 1940. | 13. | Pigeon House, Angmering. |

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR TO THE MEMBERS
OF THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST.

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 in respect of the three years ended 31st December, 1942.

No figures are inserted in the accompanying Balance Sheets in respect of various properties which the Trust has received by way of gift. With this exception, the accompanying Balance Sheets are, in my opinion, full and fair Balance Sheets, containing the particulars required by the Regulations of the Trust, and are properly drawn up so as to exhibit true and correct views of the Trust's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given to 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.

25th October, 1943.

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1940.

LIABILITIES AND CREDIT BALANCES.									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Qualifying Subscriptions to 31st December, 1939	417	1	0						
Subscriptions received during 1940	3	0	0						
				420	1	0			
Endowment Fund and Specific Donations:									
General Donations	390	7	0						
Lewes Castle	5	0	0						
Norman Gateway (Lewes Castle) Repair Fund	5	15	0						
Lewes Castle Mound Repair Fund	530	14	6						
The Barbican (Lewes Castle) Repair Fund	284	17	9						
Ditto and Brack Mount (per Thomas-Stanford Trust)	120	0	0						
Anne of Cleves House	653	4	10						
Wilmington Priory	37	2	0						
The Pilgrim Trust for Wilmington Priory	400	0	0						
Southwick Roman Villa	161	6	6						
Priest House, West Hoathly	199	8	9						
Barbican House	249	11	11						
The Executors of the late Mr. R. Garraway Rice (Legacy) Appeal, 1937-8	50	0	0						
Appeal, 1937-8	379	3	3						
Legh Manor Loan Redemption Fund	73	15	9						
				3545	7	3			
							3965	8	3
THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)							1000	0	0
THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND (INCOME ACCOUNT)									
Balance as at 31st December, 1939		1	6	9					
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1940		39	15	6					
				41	2	3			
Less Grant towards Lewes Castle repairs		40	0	0					
							1	2	3

ASSETS AND DEBIT BALANCES.									
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenditure on the Purchase, Preservation, and Equipment of Properties under the control of the Trust.									
(a) The Barbican	657	9	2						
(b) Norman Gateway (Lewes Castle)	365	3	5						
(c) Lewes Castle Mound	781	12	0						
(d) The Brack Mount	93	17	0						
				1898	1	7			
(e) Anne of Cleves House (Expenditure prior to the Incorporation of the Trust £628. 6s. 7d.)				748	5	0			
(f) Wilmington Priory							1881	7	9
(g) The Long Man							80	13	3
(h) Southwick Roman Villa							213	8	8
(i) Legh Manor, Cuckfield							539	12	2
(j) Priest House, West Hoathly							199	8	9
(k) Barbican House, Lewes							249	11	11
									TAX
TRUST FUNDS									
(a) THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND Amount advanced on mortgage of premises at Henfield							1000	0	0
(b) PRIEST HOUSE, WEST HOATHLY, ENDOWMENT FUND £200 3½ per cent. War Stock (at par)							200	0	0
(c) HOLTYE ENDOWMENT FUND £320. 3s. 3d. 3½ per cent. War stock (at cost)							300	0	0
(d) ARDINGLY VILLAGE SIGN ENDOWMENT FUND £107. 10s. 10d. 3½ per cent War Stock (at cost)							100	0	0

ENDOWMENT FUNDS:			
PRIEST HOUSE, WEST HOATHLY	...	...	200 0 0
HOLTYE ROMAN ROAD	...	...	300 0 0
ARDINGLY VILLAGE SIGN	...	...	100 0 0
LEGH MANOR, CUCKFIELD			
Lands Improvement Loan	...	483 3 2	
Less Repayment during 1940	...	17 6 9	
			465 16 5
LOAN—Sussex Archæological Society:			
Balance as at 31st December, 1939	...	2205 15 0	
Add Further advance in 1940	...	50 0 0	
			2255 15 0
Sundry Creditor	...	...	3 3 0
INCOME ACCOUNTS			
(a) <i>Priest House, West Hoathly</i>			
Balance as at 31st December, 1939	...	13 4 4	
Less Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1940	...	10 8 5	
			2 15 11
(b) <i>Bull House, Lewes</i>			
Balance as at 31st December, 1939	...	150 18 3	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1940	...	58 11 6	
			209 9 9
(c) <i>Legh Manor, Cuckfield</i>			
Balance as at 31st December, 1939	...	30 16 10	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1940	...	40 10 9	
			71 7 7
(d) <i>Ardingly Village Sign</i>			
Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1940	...	3 14 2	
(e) <i>Holtye Roman Road</i>			
Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1940	...	7 1 7	
Less Deficit as at 31st December, 1939	...	4 17 11	
			2 3 8
Suspense Account	...	...	10 5
Overdraft at Bank on General Account	...	111 7 8	
Less Balance (Legh Manor Account)	...	71 7 7	
			40 0 1
			<u>£8621 6 6</u>

INCOME ACCOUNTS

(a) <i>Lewes Castle and Museum</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1939	...	203 13 11	
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1940	...	84 6 5	
			288 0 4
(b) <i>Anne of Cleves House</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1939	...	130 0 0	
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1940	...	10 6 6	
			140 6 6
(c) <i>Wilmington Priory</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1939	...	247 13 6	
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1940	...	29 13 0	
			277 6 6
(d) <i>The Long Man</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1939	...	29 12 4	
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1940	...	9 16 0	
			39 8 4
(e) <i>Southwick Roman Villa</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December 1939	...	11 14 11	
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1940	...	5 12 4	
			17 7 3
(f) <i>Oldland Mill, Keymer</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1939	...	35 11 0	
Add Expenditure during 1940	...	15 0	
			36 6 0
(g) <i>Pigeon House, Angmering</i>			
Expenditure for 1940	...	...	6 3 6
<i>General Income and Expenditure Account</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1939	...	284 5 2	
Add Expenditure during 1940	...	21 13 10	
			305 19 0
			<u>£8621 6 6</u>

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1941.

LIABILITIES AND CREDIT BALANCES							
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Qualifying Subscriptions to 31st December, 1940		420	1	0			
Subscriptions received during 1941		5	0	0			
					425	1	0
Endowment Fund and Specific Donations:							
General Donations		390	7	0			
Lewes Castle		5	0	0			
Norman Gateway (Lewes Castle) Repair Fund		5	15	0			
Lewes Castle Mound Repair Fund		530	14	6			
The Barbican (Lewes Castle) Repair Fund		284	17	9			
Ditto and Brack Mount (per Thomas-Stanford Trust) ...		120	0	0			
Anne of Cleves House		658	4	10			
Wilmington Priory		37	2	0			
The Pilgrim Trust, for Wilmington Priory		400	0	0			
Southwick Roman Villa ...		161	6	6			
The Priest House, West Hoathly		199	8	9			
Barbican House		249	11	11			
The Executors of the late Mr. R. Garraway Rice (Legacy) Appeal, 1937-8		50	0	0			
Legh Manor Loan Redemption Fund		379	3	3			
		91	13	10			
					3563	5	4
							3988 6 4
THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)					1000	0	0
THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND (INCOME ACCOUNT)							
Balance as at 31st December, 1940		1	2	3			
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1941		36	15	0			
					37	17	3
Less Grant towards Lewes Castle repairs		35	0	0			
							2 17 3

ASSETS AND DEBIT BALANCES.							
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS							
Expenditure on the Purchase, Preservation, and Equipment of Properties under the control of the Trust.							
(a) The Barbican		657	9	2			
(b) Norman Gateway (Lewes Castle)		365	3	5			
(c) Lewes Castle Mound		781	12	0			
(d) The Brack Mount		93	17	0			
(e) Anne of Cleves House					1898	1	7
(Expenditure prior to the Incorporation of the Trust £628. 6s. 7d.)					748	5	0
(f) Wilmington Priory					1981	7	9
(g) The Long Man					80	13	3
(h) Southwick Roman Villa					213	8	8
(i) Legh Manor, Cuckfield					539	12	2
(j) Priest House, West Hoathly					199	8	9
(k) Barbican House, Lewes					249	11	11
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 3½ per cent. War Stock (at par)					200	0	0
(c) HOLTYE ENDOWMENT FUND							
£320. 3s. 3d. 3½ per cent. War Stock (at cost)					300	0	0
(d) ARDINGLY VILLAGE SIGN ENDOWMENT FUND							
£107. 10s. 10d. 3½ per cent. War Stock (at cost)					100	0	0

XVIII.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS:

THE PRIEST HOUSE, WEST HOATHLY ...	200	0	0
HOLTYE ROMAN ROAD	300	0	0
ARDINGLY VILLAGE SIGN	100	0	0
LEGH MANOR, CUCKFIELD			
Lands Improvement Loan	465	16	5
Less Repayment during 1941	17	18	1
		447	18 4
LOAN—Sussex Archæological Society:			
Balance as at 31st December, 1940 ...	2255	15	0
Sundry Creditors		6	11 0
INCOME ACCOUNTS			
(a) <i>Bull House, Lewes</i>			
Balance as at 31st December, 1940 ...	209	9	9
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1941	39	16	0
		249	5 9
(b) <i>Legh Manor, Cuckfield</i>			
Balance as at 31st December, 1940 ...	71	7	7
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1941	79	11	11
		150	19 6
(c) <i>Ardingly Village Sign</i>			
Balance as at 31st December, 1940 ...	3	14	2
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1941	3	5	6
		6	19 8
(d) <i>Holtye Roman Road</i>			
Balance as at 31st December, 1940 ...	2	3	8
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1941	7	1	7
		9	5 3
(e) <i>Pigeon House, Angmering</i>			
Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1941	67	13	6
Less Deficit as at 31st December, 1940 ...	6	3	6
		61	10 0
Suspense Account		10	5
Overdraft at Bank on General Account ...	212	17	6
Less Balance (Legh Manor Account) ...	150	19	6
		61	18 0
		£8841	16 6

INCOME ACCOUNTS

(a) <i>Lewes Castle and Museum</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1940 ...	288	0	4
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1941	116	6	7
		404	6 11
(b) <i>Anne of Cleves House</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1940 ...	140	6	6
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1941	53	1	1
		193	7 7
(c) <i>Wilmington Priory</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1940 ...	277	6	6
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1941	18	11	9
		295	18 3
(d) <i>The Long Man</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1940 ...	39	8	4
Add Expenditure during 1941			3
		39	8 7
(e) <i>The Priest House, West Hoathly</i>			
Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1941	12	12	0
Less Balance as at 31st December, 1940	2	15	11
		9	16 1
(f) <i>Southwick Roman Villa</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1940 ...	17	7	3
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1941	7	7	4
		24	14 7
(g) <i>Oldland Mill, Keymer</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1940 ...	36	6	0
Add Expenditure during 1941	1	5	0
		37	11 0
<i>General Income and Expenditure Account</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1940 ...	305	19	0
Add Expenditure during 1941	20	5	5
		326	4 5
		£8841	16 6

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1942.

LIABILITIES AND CREDIT BALANCES.			ASSETS AND DEBIT BALANCES.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Qualifying Subscriptions to 31st December, 1941	425	1 0				
Subscriptions received during 1942	3	0 0				
	428	1 0				
Endowment Fund and Specific Donations:						
General Donations	390	7 0				
Lewes Castle	5	0 0				
Norman Gateway (Lewes Castle) Repair Fund	5	15 0				
Lewes Castle Mound Repair Fund	530	14 6				
The Barbican (Lewes Castle) Repair Fund	284	17 9				
Ditto and Brack Mount (per Thomas-Stanford Trust) ...	120	0 0				
Anne of Cleves House	658	4 10				
Wilmington Priory	37	2 0				
The Pilgrim Trust, for Wilmington Priory	400	0 0				
Southwick Roman Villa ...	161	6 6				
The Priest House, West Hoathly	199	8 9				
Barbican House	249	11 11				
The Executors of the late Mr. R. Garraway Rice (Legacy) Appeal, 1937-8	50	0 0				
Leigh Manor Loan Redemption Fund	379	3 3				
	110	3 7				
	3581	15 1				
			4009	16 1		
THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)	1000	0 0				
THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND (INCOME ACCOUNT)						
Balance as at 31st December, 1941 ...		2 17 3				
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1942		40 17 6				
		43 14 9				
Less Grant towards Lewes Castle repairs		40 0 0				
		3 14 9				

LIABILITIES AND CREDIT BALANCES.			ASSETS AND DEBIT BALANCES.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS						
Expenditure on the Purchase, Preservation, and Equipment of Properties under the control of the Trust.						
(a) The Barbican	657	9 2				
(b) Norman Gateway (Lewes Castle)	365	3 5				
(c) Lewes Castle Mound	781	12 0				
(d) The Brack Mount	93	17 0				
		1898		1 7		
(e) Anne of Cleves House				748	5 0	
(Expenditure prior to the Incorporation of the Trust £628. 6s. 7d.)						
(f) Wilmington Priory					1981 7 9	
(g) The Long Man					80 13 3	
(h) Southwick Roman Villa					213 8 8	XX
(i) Leigh Manor, Cuckfield					539 12 2	
(j) Priest House, West Hoathly					199 8 9	
(k) Barbican House, Lewes					249 11 11	
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 3½ per cent. War Stock (at par)					200 0 0	
(c) HOLTYE ENDOWMENT FUND						
£320. 3s. 3d. 3½ per cent. War Stock (at cost)					300 0 0	
(d) ARDINGLY VILLAGE SIGN ENDOWMENT FUND						
£107. 10s. 10d. 3½ per cent. War Stock (at cost)					100 0 0	

ENDWMENT FUNDS

THE PRIEST HOUSE, WEST HOATHLY	...	...	...	200	0	0
HOLTYE ROMAN ROAD	...	...	...	300	0	0
ARDINGLY VILLAGE SIGN	...	...	...	100	0	0
LEGH MANOR, CUCKFIELD						
Lands Improvement Loan	...	...	...	447	18	4
Less Repayment during 1942	...	...	...	18	9	9
				429	8	7
LOAN—Sussex Archæological Society:						
Balance as at 31st December, 1941	...	...	...	2255	15	0
Sundry Creditors	...	...	...	9	14	0
INCOME ACCOUNTS						
<i>(a) Bull House, Lewes</i>						
Balance as at 31st December, 1941	...	...	...	249	5	9
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1942	...	...	...	54	16	0
				304	1	9
<i>(b) Legh Manor, Cuckfield</i>						
Balance as at 31st December, 1941	...	...	...	150	19	6
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1942	...	...	...	101	17	8
				252	17	2
<i>(c) Ardingly Village Sign</i>						
Balance as at 31st December, 1941	...	...	...	6	19	8
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1942	...	...	...	3	14	2
				10	13	10
<i>(d) Holtje Roman Road</i>						
Balance as at 31st December, 1941	...	...	...	9	5	3
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1942	...	...	...	7	1	7
				16	6	10
<i>(e) Pigeon House, Angmering</i>						
Balance as at 31st December, 1941	...	...	...	61	10	0
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1942	...	...	...	37	11	3
				99	1	3
Suspense Account	...	...	...	10	5	
				£8991	19	8

INCOME ACCOUNTS

<i>(a) Lewes Castle and Museum</i>						
Deficit as at 31st December, 1941	...	...	...	404	6	11
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1942	...	...	...	5	17	9
				410	4	8
<i>(b) Anne of Cleves House</i>						
Deficit as at 31st December, 1941	...	...	...	193	7	7
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1942	...	...	...	45	5	7
				238	13	2
<i>(c) Wilmington Priory</i>						
Deficit as at 31st December, 1941	...	...	...	295	18	3
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1942	...	...	...	1	1	6
				294	16	9
<i>(d) The Long Man</i>						
Deficit as at 31st December, 1941	...	...	...	39	8	7
Add Expenditure during 1942	...	...	...	3		
				39	8	10
<i>(e) The Priest House, West Hoathly</i>						
Deficit as at 31st December, 1941	...	...	...	9	16	1
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1942	...	...	...	2	8	10
				7	7	3
<i>(f) Southwick Roman Villa</i>						
Deficit as at 31st December, 1941	...	...	...	24	14	7
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1942	...	...	...	2	6	10
				27	1	5
<i>(g) Oldland Mill, Keymer</i>						
Deficit as at 31st December, 1941	...	...	...	37	11	0
Add Expenditure during 1942	...	...	...	1	5	0
				38	16	0
<i>General Income and Expenditure Account</i>						
Deficit as at 31st December, 1941	...	...	...	326	4	5
Add Expenditure during 1942	...	...	...	27	10	8
				353	15	1
Sundry Debtors	...	...	...	24	10	0
Balance at Bank (Legh Manor Account)	...	...	...	252	17	2
Less Overdraft on General Account	...	...	...	205	19	9
				46	17	5
				£8991	19	8

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM SEPTEMBER, 1941,
TO JULY, 1943.

1. The Misses Ormerod, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1. Brass roasting spit.
 2. Two of "A new Series of dissected maps by J. Passmore," Europe, and England and Wales.
 3. Collection of By-gones.
2. Mr. A. Du Cane (the late), Fittleworth House.
Brass Pauper's Badge, 1677, found at Petworth.
3. Mr. E. G. Duplock.
Two silver spoons.
4. Mr. J. B. Caldecott.
 1. Show card of Doctor George Dixon, author of Dixon's Geology of Sussex. Jan., 1800.
 2. Pair of sugar cutters.
5. Mrs. Lewis Richards, Balneath Manor, Lewes.
A small collection of flint implements, and a pottery jug, 1778, from the collection of the late Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C.
6. Mrs. Higgins, 5a, North Gate, Chichester.
Upper stone of saddle quern from downland site, Binderton.
7. Mr. F. Duke.
 1. Bronze Age quartzite mace head from Rock Sandpit, Washington.
 2. Box mangle.
8. Mrs. T. Holman, The Avenue, Lewes.
Balance and weights used by three generations of doctors of the Holman family of East Hoathly.
9. Mr. H. W. H. Bothamley.
Arm-guard (part of suit of 17th century armour), found in wall at Westmeston Place in 1900.
10. Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A.
Eel spear (modern).
11. Mr. E. F. Salmon.
Marble tessera forming part of a pavement discovered during the restoration of Chichester Cathedral in 1861.
12. Miss Barfield, 42, Headlands, Kettering.
Models in cardboard of Horselunges and a Sussex cottage.

13. Mr. A. W. Gibson, Haywards Heath.
Cradle and baby's chair used in Gibson family for three generations.
14. Mr. J. Godwin King, C.B.E.
Small hair-covered travelling trunk.
15. Canon H. K. MacDermott.
Axe of black volcanic rock, found on the shore at Bosham.
16. Mr. C. J. Attree (the late) and Mrs. Attree.
Neolithic flint lance head.
Flint dagger of Bronze Age.
Collection of flint implements from Horsham district.
17. Mr. S. J. Matthews-Hughes.
Opera glass and case, about 1830.
18. Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A.
Collection of flint arrowheads from Eastbourne.
19. Mr. F. S. Tritton.
Roman burial urn, Seaford.
20. Miss Victor, Lewes.
Spinning wheel.
21. Mr. H. J. Glover.
Medal of Battle Abbey.
22. Col. J. V. Gray, F.S.A.
Two coins (Elizabethan penny and Belgian coin) found at Pevensey.
23. Miss Gray.
 1. Gentleman's dress shirt, c. 1840.
 2. Gentleman's day shirt, c. 1840.
 3. Lace-edged handkerchief with central buttonholes through which a silver ring was passed and carried on little finger, c. 1850.
 4. Lace bertha (blonde lace), c. 1850.
24. Mr. J. A. Saunders.
Flint burin from Mesolithic site at Eastwolds, Thakeham Common.
25. Mr. E. Heron Allen (the late), bequest.
Collection of coins from Selsey.
26. Mr. E. Straker, F.S.A. (the late), bequest.
Collection of Wealden slag.
27. Mr. J. H. Every (the late), bequest.
Large collection of iron work, etc.
28. Mr. T. Baden Powell, the Executors of the late.
Flint lock pistol (on loan).

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY TO JULY, 1943.

1. Mr. L. A. Vidler.
Copy of Parish Register of Playden.
2. Mr. E. W. Hulme.
"Sylvae, or a Collection of Poems on several occasions by a young gentleman of Chichester, 1776."
3. Mr. C. A. Gaster, 70, Lyndhurst Road, Hove.
"The Chalk Zones of Offaster Pilula and Actinocamax Quadratus." Pamphlet (author's copy).
4. Bequest of the late Mrs. Aubrey Hillman.
"Hundred of Swanborough."
5. Mr. A. Beckett, F.S.A. (the late).
Sussex County Magazine, Vols. 15 and 16.
6. The Misses Ormerod.
Pencil drawings of Hove, and Aldrington Church, 1840 to 1850.
Watercolour drawings: Hastings, 1854; Clayton Mills, 1862; Hollington Church, 1854;
Engraving, St. Mary's, New Shoreham, 1857.
Two books of views of Brighton.
7. Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A.
Publications of the Pipe Roll Society:—
New Series, Vols. 13 to 17.
Cartae Antiquae Rolls, 1 to 10.
Map of Sussex, printed for C. Smith, Strand, 1804,
2nd Edition, corrected to 1808.
8. Mr. J. S. North.
"Old Brighton, Old Preston and Old Hove," F. Harrison, F.S.A., and J. S. North, 1937.
9. Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A.
"Surrey Hearth Tax, 1664" (Surrey Record Society).

10. Mr. Lindsay Fleming.
"The Story of South Bersted Parish Church."
11. Mrs. C. W. Owen, Horns, Hankham.
"Lord Seaton's Regiment at Waterloo" (2 vols.),
by Rev. William Leake, M.A., Curate of Westham,
1829-30.
12. Mr. F. Duke,
"Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 1751," 2 vols.
Holy Bible, 1617.
13. Mr. H. J. Glover.
Plan of the village of Hurstpierpoint, 1841.
14. Executors of the late Mr. T. Baden Powell.
Collection of books.
15. Sussex Record Society, loan.
Kent Records, Vols. 2, 10 and 11.
Parish Registers and Records in the Diocese of
Rochester.
16. Miss Griffith.
Collection of drawings, engravings, maps, etc., from
collection of the late Mr. A. F. Griffith.
17. The Manager, Lloyds Bank, Brighton.
Two copies of an article on the Brighton Branch of
Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Brighton. Pamphlet.
18. Mrs. Christie.
Domesday Book, Vols. 1 to 4.
19. Mr. Fayle, Markstakes, South Common, nr. Lewes.
Three etchings, Rye and Brighton, by the late Joseph
Diplock.
20. Bequest of the late Mr. Gilbert Standen.
Water colour drawings of Old Place, Pulborough,
and the De La Warr Chantry in Boxgrove Church.
MS. notes relating to the Standen family.

21. Dr. Arundell Esdaile.
 "Samuel Hieronymus Grimm of Burgdorf in
 Switzerland," by Rotha Mary Clay, 1941.
22. Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A.
 Original sketch book of R. H. Nibbs.
23. Mr. H. W. Keef (the late).
 "Parish Church of Framfield." Pamphlet (author's
 copy).
24. Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A., and Mr. H. J. Glover.
 Typescript copy of Parish Register of St. Mary's,
 Eastbourne.
25. Bequest of the late Mr. E. Straker.
 Collection of books.
26. Sir Charles Arden Close, F.R.S.
 "Hampshire Charters and Place Names."
 "Saxon Charters," Worcester, Somerset and Dorset.
 "Ancient Highways," Dorset, Somerset, Wilts,
 Berks and Hants.
 "Ancient Woodland of Gloucester."
27. Mr. R. E. Hassell.
 "The Worthies of Sussex," M. A. Lower.
 "History and Antiquities of Lewes, 1824," Rev. T.
 W. Horsfield.
 "Old English Worthies," 1847.
28. Mr. F. Standfield.
 Six original illustrations of the Camber Railway.
29. Bequest of the late Mr. J. H. Every.
 Collection of books.
30. Miss Cooper.
 Chichester Diocesan Directory, 1935 to 1939.

ADDITIONS TO THE DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS
IN THE CUSTODY OF THE SOCIETY, JULY, 1941,
TO AUGUST, 1943.

1. The British Records Association.
300 deeds relating to Cuckfield, Balcombe, Worth,
Warnham, Ripe, Brede, Beckley, Udimore, etc.
2. The British Records Association (per Mr. H. W. Knocker).
Abstracts of title and drafts of deeds, Rotherfield.
3. Mr. H. J. Chapman.
Printed Particulars of Sale of Pelham House,
Lewes, 1880.
4. Miss Cook.
Deeds relating to Chailey, East Chiltington and
Wivelsfield (loan).
5. The Executors of the late Mr. J. H. Every.
Lewes Act of Parliament, 1806, and Reports of
Lewes Water Works, 1832.
6. Miss I. Goldfinch.
Exemplification of a Recovery, Herstmonceux and
Warbleton.
7. Mr. Ivor Grantham.
Gaal Delivery Calendars, Militia papers and Lewes
Poll Book, 1802.
8. Messrs. Hunt, Nicholson & Adams (per Mr. L. F. Salzman).
Minute Books of Courts Leet for the Hundreds of
Hartfield, Longbridge, Dill, Buttinghill, Lewes
Burgur, etc., 1577-1746, and Courts of the Manors
of Duddleswell, Mucklow and Imberhorne, and
Rental of Buckhurst, 1715, and other records.
9. Mr. E. J. F. Hearne.
Photostat map of the Manor of Wick near Arundel,
1579.
10. Mrs. Henson Infield (per Mr. E. J. Bedford).
Copy of will of William Infield, 1569.
11. Mr. S. J. Marsh.
Ashdown Forest, Book of Decrees, 1691 and 1693,
formerly belonging to Mr. M. A. Lower.

12. Messrs. Moncton, Son & Collis (per British Records Association).
100 Beckley deeds (loan).
13. Mr. W. H. Odell.
Four Sussex documents.
14. Mr. A. R. Pannett.
25 Haywards Heath deeds, etc.
15. The Executors of the late Dr. F. B. Penfold.
Miscellaneous deeds.
16. The Executors of the late Mr. T. Baden Powell.
Newick Poor Law books and papers and O.S. maps.
17. Messrs. Raper & Fovargue.
Flimwell and Hastings turnpike road papers and account book of Stephen Fuller, 1758.
18. Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A.
Bramber Poll Book.
19. Mr. Towre (per the Rector of Thakeham).
Grant of the Manor of Grovehelde, etc., 1479.
20. Mr. Frank Verrall.
Southover Poor Book, 1819-1831.
21. Dr. Gordon Ward, F.S.A.
Two Withyham and Firle documents.
22. The late Mr. Hugh Whistler.
Books, papers and plans from Crowhurst Park and Pelham leases, Catsfield and Crowhurst.
23. The Vicar and Churchwardens of the Church of St. Thomas in the Cliff.
Churchwardens Account Book, 1620-1694, and Account of Special Funds, 1753 (custody).
24. The Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A.
Typed transcripts of Robertsbridge Manor survey, 1568-1586, and Chalvington Rentals, 1569-1793.
Plans of Saltham Farm in South Mundham and Dousets in West Grinstead.

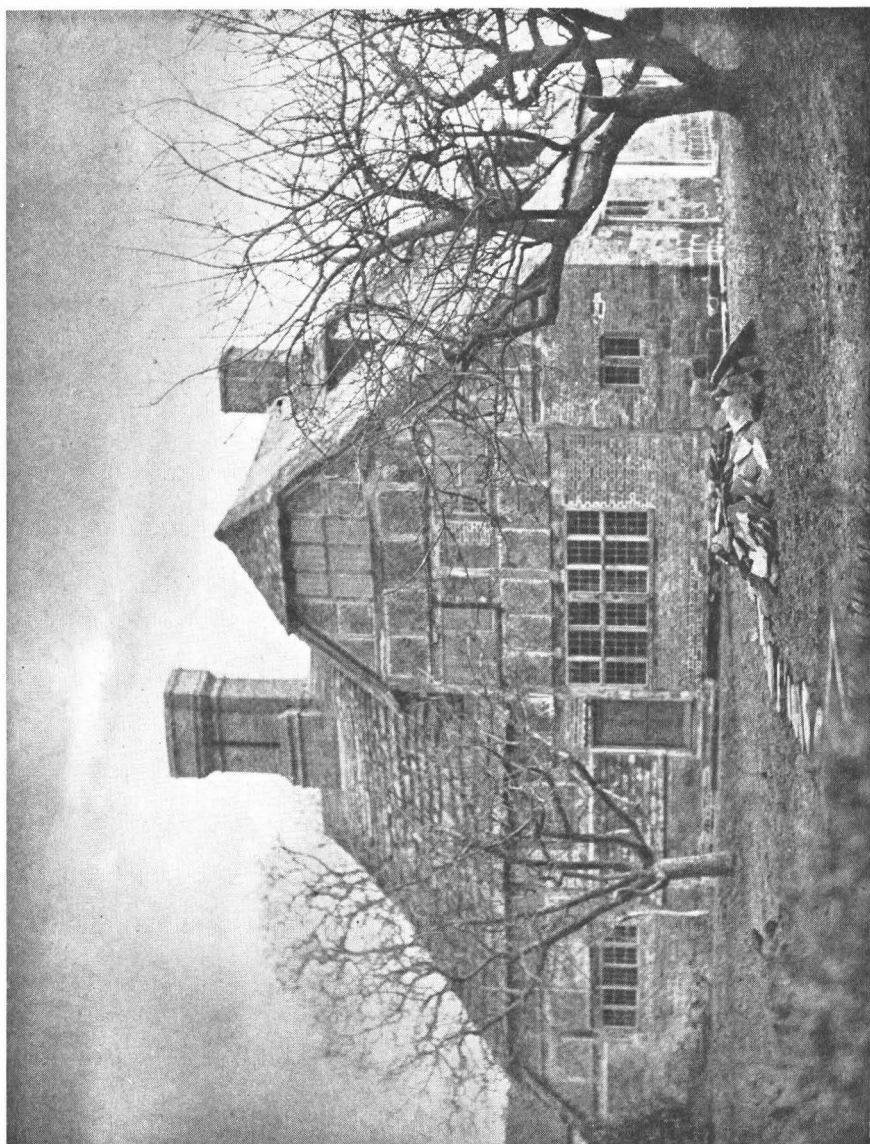


FIG. 1. ENTRANCE FRONT (WEST)

frontispiece

Sussex Archaeological Society

GALLOPS, ALBOURNE

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

THE village of Albourne is composed chiefly of small houses on each side of a short stretch of road parallel to, but at no great distance from, the main London to Brighton road. It forms the west side of a roughly rectangular island opposite the junction of the road from Hurstpierpoint with the Brighton road; and almost in the centre of its eastern side lies the house which is the subject of this paper, the only building of any architectural pretension. The little church lies half a mile to the south-west, near the entrance to Albourne Place. The church has been rebuilt, all but the small Norman Chancel which has signs of once possessing an eastern apse. The chancel arch is a reproduction of the original, the carved stones of which can be seen in the churchyard wall. The name Gallop is a common one in Sussex, and the house is no doubt named from a former tenant concerning whom nothing has been traced. The initials E. K. on the entrance door make it probable that Gallop's tenancy was subsequent to that of the original builder or occupier of the house. The building has several points of interest, apart from its conspicuous beauty, which is due as much to its felicitous shaping as to the delightful colouring of its oak, brick, and Horsham tile.

It has often been remarked that the variety of building-material available in Sussex allows of many forms of construction in its domestic architecture, and the design of its houses has not, therefore, been confined to a single local type. There is good stone, suitable alike for ashlar and for rubble walling, excellent brick and tile, plenty of flint, and no lack of oak timber for framing. Builders therefore had a good choice, and they were influenced no doubt chiefly by motives of economy in the selection of the method and material best suited to their immediate problem. Their chief difficulty lay in the exclusion of damp, for in a maritime county like Sussex the air is charged with moisture, and the south-

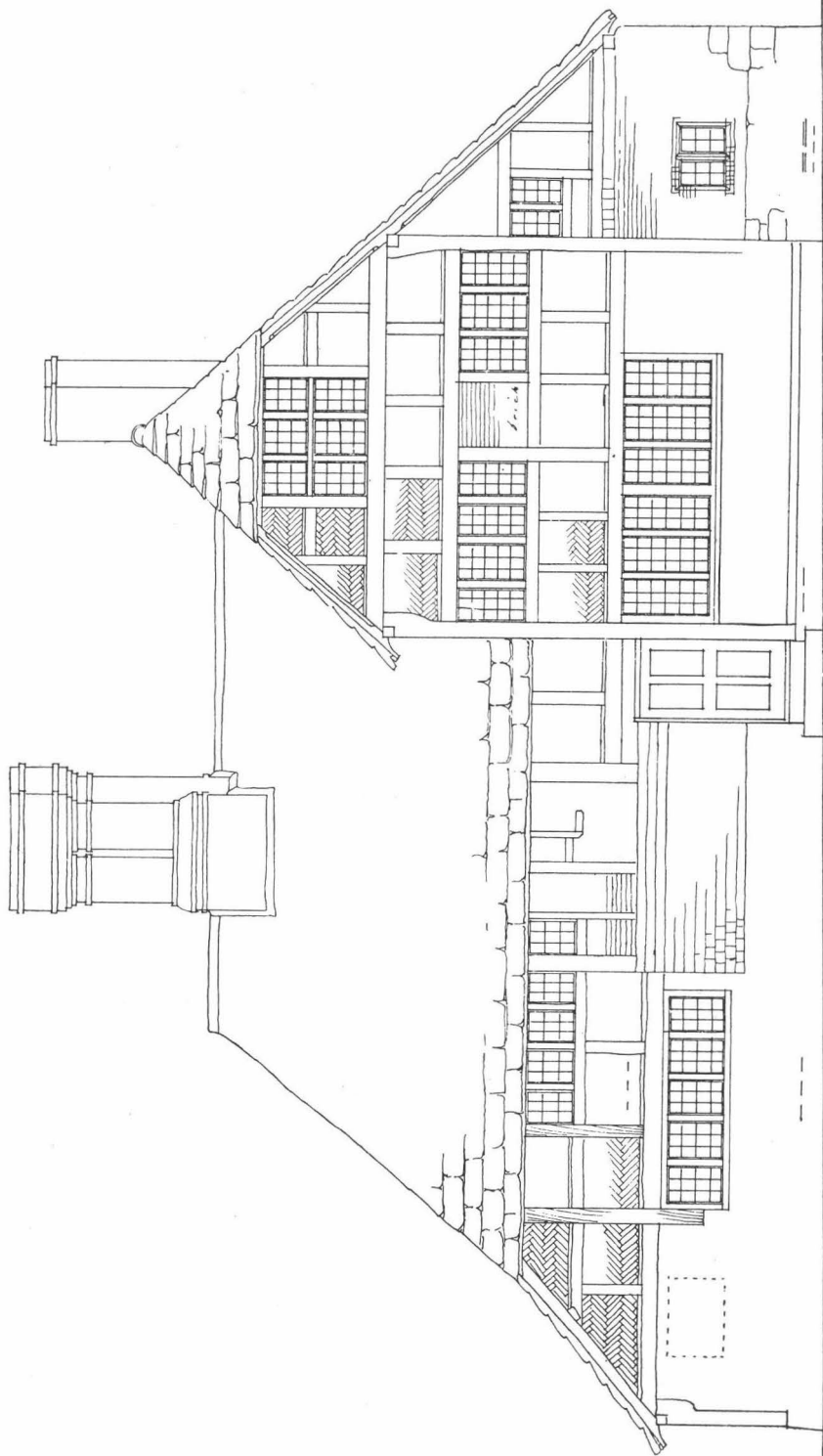
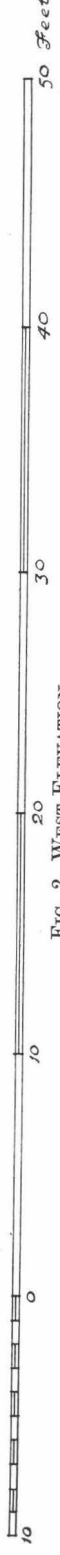


FIG. 2. WEST ELEVATION

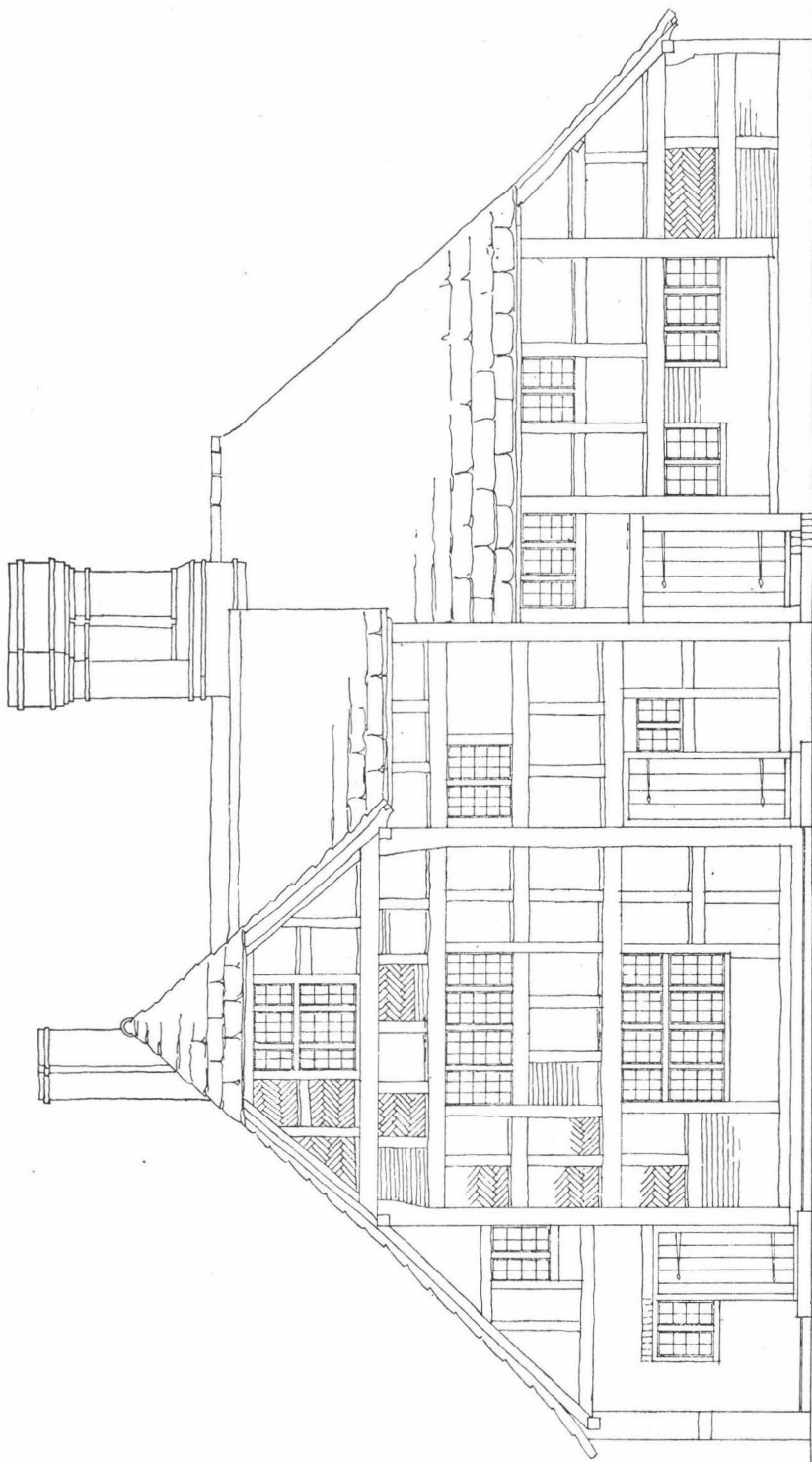


westerly gales have a particularly penetrative force. For this reason most timber-framed buildings were hung with tiles or covered with lath and plaster, and later with weatherboarding or the interlocking geometrical tiles that were a clever imitation of brickwork. Exposed 'half-timberwork' later than the medieval period is comparatively rare, and where the timbers are now shown there is in many cases evidence of their being originally covered.

In the case of Gallops, however, it is clear that the framing was intended to remain visible, for not only is the brick infilling arranged decoratively in herring-bone fashion, but there is an interesting device to provide a 'weathering' above the horizontal timbers so as to throw the moisture of rain and mist clear of the oak. This can be detected in the photographs and is shown more clearly in the detail drawing which Mr. J. L. Denman has been kind enough to furnish. Over the timbers is laid a course of projecting bricks, chamfered or splayed so that any moisture that runs down the walls is thrown outwards and drops clear, instead of being absorbed by the bricks, or drawn into the joints between the brick and timber. The same device is used at Blackstone, Woodmancote, and there may be other examples, but they are sufficiently rare to have escaped general observation.

Apart from this refinement of construction the building as a whole conforms to what is normally known as Elizabethan. It is wholly framed of stout oak timbers from ground-floor level with the exception of its chimney-stacks and the ground-floor walls of the narrow southern section, where the roof comes down near the ground. This is of brick on a base of roughly squared sandstone. Some portions of the ground-floor framework have also been sheathed in modern brick or tilework in recent times, especially on the northern part of the west front. None of the original windows remains in the framing, although it is obvious that they must have been of the oak casement type used in the recent reconditioning of the house¹. They may have had some enrichment similar to the lozenge ornament carved on the only remaining window-sill, that to the living-room

¹ It seems clear that the only windows furnished with transoms were those to the two rooms on the second floor and to the Parlour on the ground floor. Those in the Living Room were inserted after the drawing was made.



10 20 30 40 50 Feet

FIG. 3. EAST ELEVATION

illustrated in Mr. Denman's drawing (Fig. 7), but beyond this there is no indication of their design. There do exist, however, two brick windows of two lights each, one in the south and the other in the west wall, formed of moulded brick jambs, mullions, and heads (Fig. 2). These are very small since they served what was little more important than an outbuilding. We shall see later that despite the general early character of the house there are reasons for thinking



FIG. 4. PLANS

that it may not have been built until 1661, the date on the entrance door.

Apart from the brick-filled frame of the house, its most notable features are its steep roofs covered with Horsham stone tiles and its solid and well-built chimneys. The latter vary in construction and seem to have been enlarged from time to time. The main stack originally was of two flues, with separate shafts, built on a solid well-shaped base and linked by a head with over-sailing courses. It received later an additional flue touching the southern side and following the original detail, except for the omission of the main weathering of the base. This was added to accommodate a bedroom fire-place. The second stack is quite plain, with nothing but a heading course of brick to mark its apex. It has three flues, two being apparently added to the one

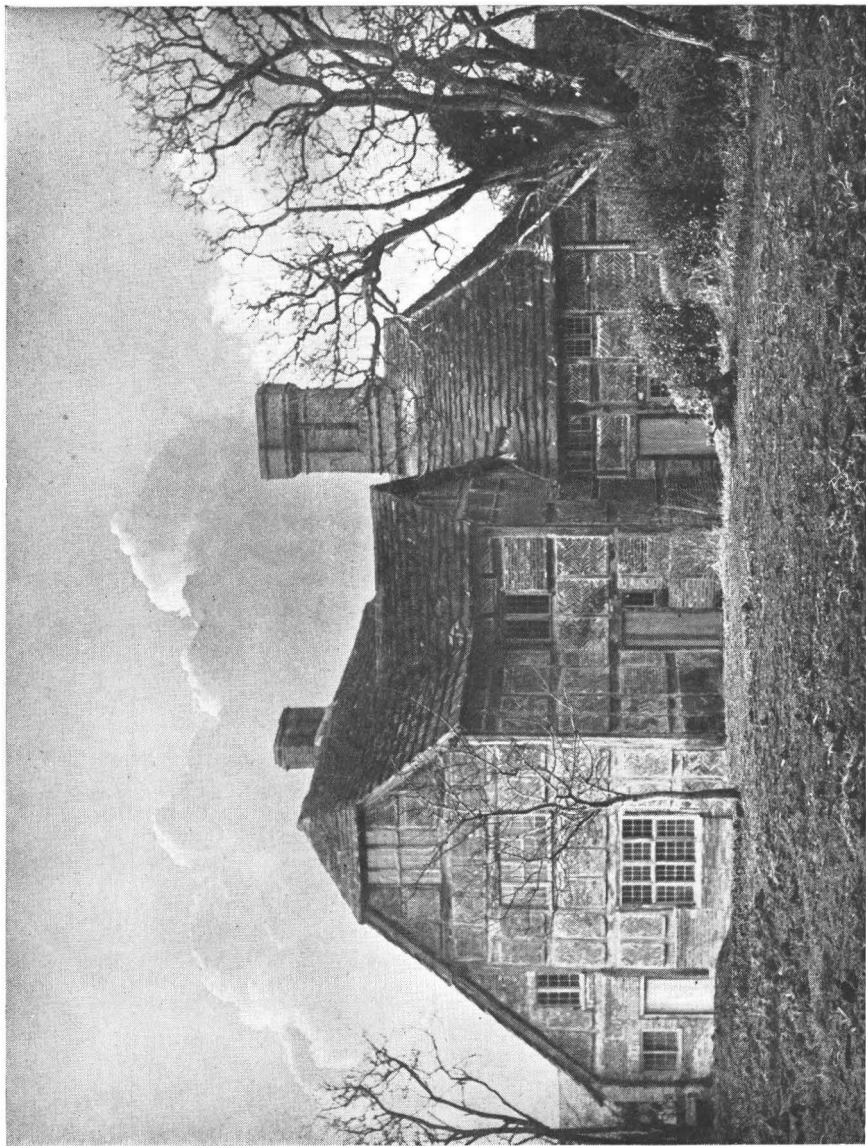


FIG. 5. VIEW FROM NORTH-EAST

servicing the ground floor when the bedroom fire-places were formed.

The plan of the house presents certain points of interest. It is L-shaped with a square newel staircase in the angle. The longer arm running north and south contains the main living-room (now reduced in size by a modern passage) and the kitchen; the shorter is occupied by the parlour. There is an extension under the lower roof north of the longer arm, and another running the whole length of both portions on the south side. On the first floor one good bedroom was over the parlour, and the space above the living-room seems to have been occupied by two rooms, the one opening from the other, since there are two fire-places. The attic over the kitchen was approached by a small secondary stair. On the second floor there are two rooms, one over the parlour wing and the other adjoining it to the west.

The method of roofing departs somewhat from the simple directness of old custom. The main western range is roofed in one span over its two floors, and has a hipped northern end which is continued down in one slope over the northern extension. The parlour wing is higher, since it contains three stories, and this loftier roof, which is at right angles to the main range, is carried across the latter to project above it, with a gable on the west front. Both east and west gables are hipped above window-level and the southern slope is carried down to cover the southern outbuilding. The stair has a separate roof, parallel to the main block, with an independent junction with the cross roof. It will be seen that the higher cross roof covers only a portion of the space occupied by the living-room and the bedrooms over it. In other words, it is planned independently of the structure below.

The decorative features of the house are few but not unimportant. The general design is practical, straightforward, and workmanlike, and the external charm of the building, as I have said, lies in the pleasant grouping of the roofs and the beauty that age has given to the combination of oak, brick, and stone tiles. Internally the stair, though wide and generous in size, is of the simplest construction, needing no balustrade, and the fire-places are spanned by plain oak beams, those of the living-room and kitchen being flanked by capacious ovens. But the carpenter, who, we

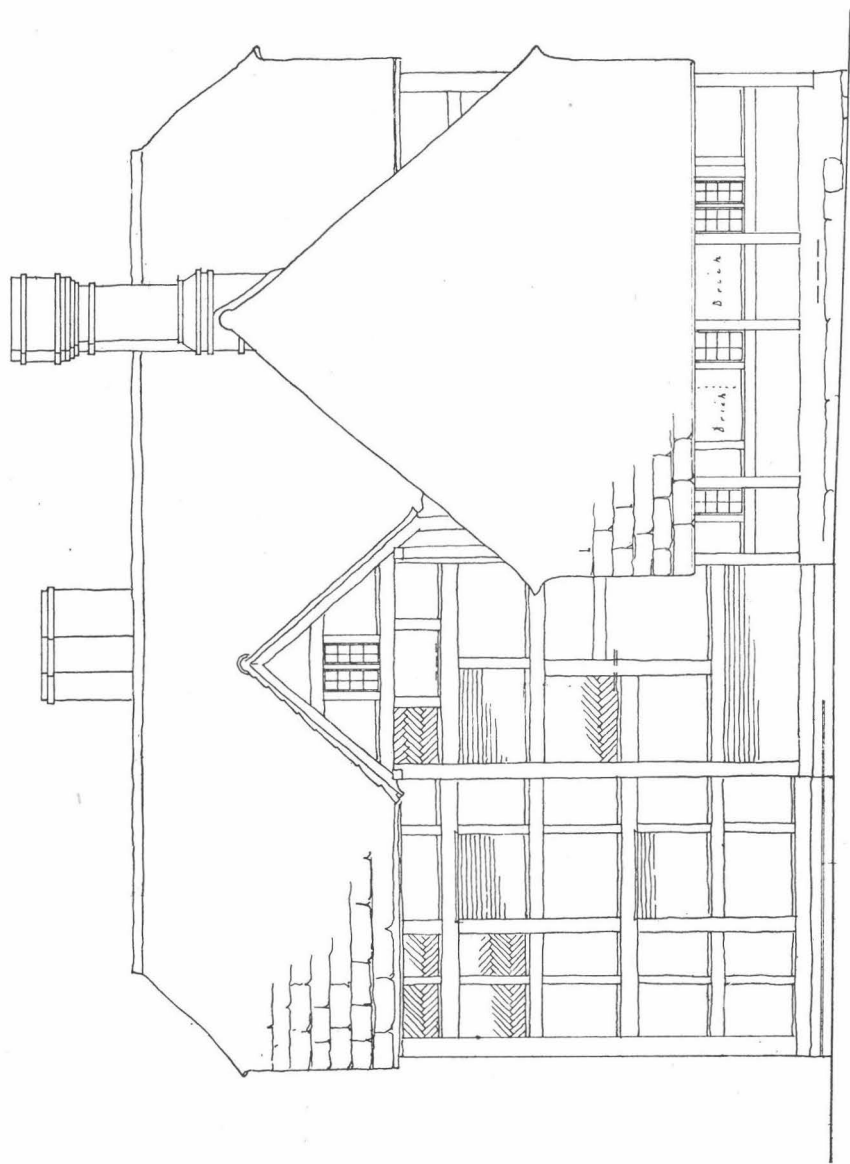


FIG. 6. NORTH ELEVATION

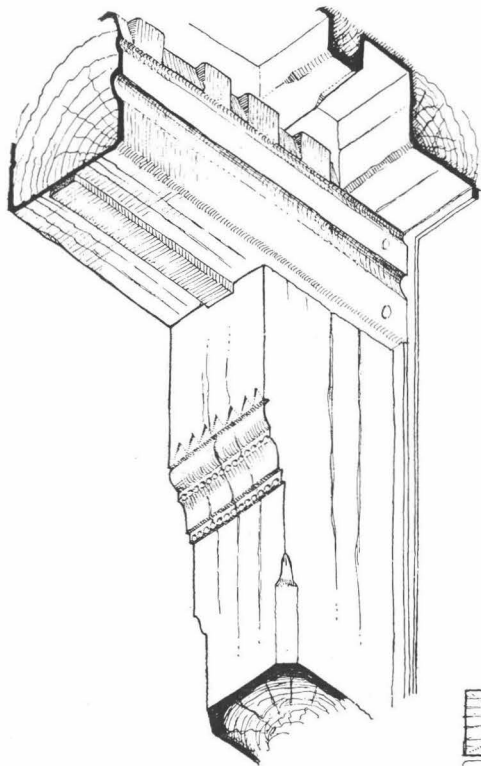
have seen, allowed himself a pleasant and unusual lozenge ornament on the sills of his windows, adorned the main beam across the living-room with mouldings and a reversed dentil course which recalls the mimic battlementing of Tudor woodwork. And the wall post that supports the beam is furnished with a moulded head delicately enriched with lines of carving. The post and the ceiling joists are chamfered, with well-worked stops. (See Mr. Denman's drawings, Fig. 7.)

The only other decorative feature of interest is the very plain four-panelled entrance door to the living-room, which has a pattern in nails and the initials E. K. and date 1661 shown in the same simple material. The question will naturally arise: is this the date of the house or merely a memorial of a later occupant?

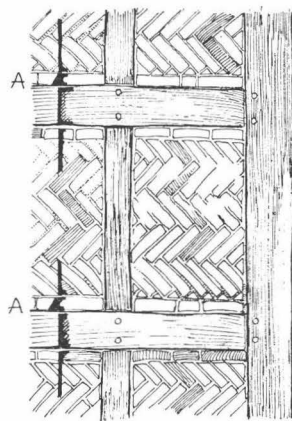
The character of the framing and its brick nogging would be quite consistent with a date a century earlier, were it not for the somewhat sophisticated device for the exclusion of damp. The structural independence of the plan is another pointer to a later date, and also the hips and half-hips to the roofs. The plan itself suggests a post-Elizabethan development, and the absence of any overhang to the upper stories, especially that of the top floor, is worth noting. The decoration too (such as it is) to the woodwork has a character of its own, and although, like the oak frame of the house, it has an early flavour, it is not inconsistent with a date as late as 1661, provided the builder had a taste for a fashion already passing away. Among the stone-built houses of the Cotswolds it is not unusual to see dates from the early years of Charles II's reign on the four-centred arches of doors and fire-places that, but for some slight difference in detail, might well have been made when Elizabeth was queen. On the whole I am inclined to think that Gallops was built by E. K., and that he had workmen of skill and intelligence but evidently of the old school.

I have intentionally left one feature to be recorded last—the painted decoration in the parlour—since this has no necessary bearing on the determination of the date of the structure. When the house was being repaired or reconditioned a few years back, it was discovered that many of the panels of plaster work, which had been applied direct to the back of the brick infilling of the walls, had become seriously

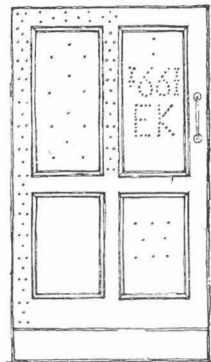
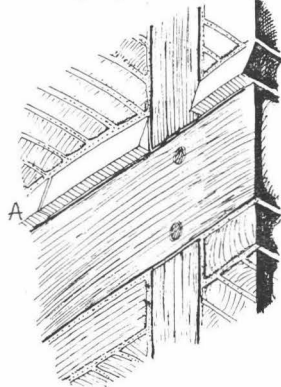
Gallops, Albourne, Sussex.



Detail of oak post head under beam to west room.



Brick nogging to timber framing with specially made brick drip courses at AA to protect top edges of timber framing.



Entrance Door with date initials and pattern in nailed studding.

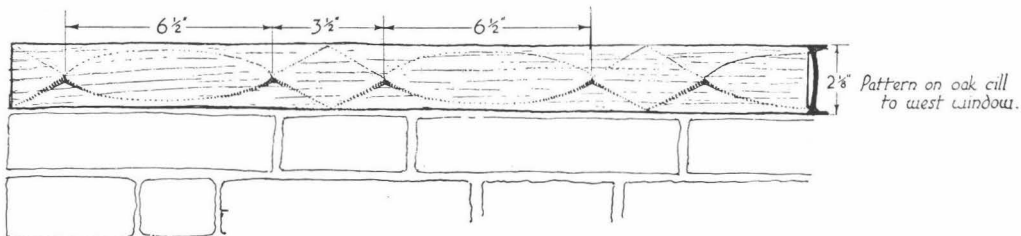


FIG. 7. DETAILS MEASURED AND DRAWN BY JOHN L. DENMAN



FIG. 8. PANELS OF WALL DECORATION DRAWN BY G. G. GODFREY

decayed and needed renewal. In this process it was found that some of the original sections in the east room on the ground floor, which I have called the parlour, bore traces of a scheme of wall decoration with figure subjects. Their fragmentary character precluded their preservation *in situ*, but a careful examination was made by the builder, the late Mr. G. T. Durrant, and every portion of the paintings that could be found was secured and mounted on wall-board. The outer coatings of plaster and lime-wash were removed, and Mr. G. Gordon Godfrey made facsimile drawings to secure records of the colours. The original plaster work is now lodged with the owner's permission in the museum of architectural fragments in the Barbican of Lewes Castle. I submitted the drawings to Mr. Francis W. Reader, who has for some years been publishing an exhaustive study of domestic wall-paintings in the *Archaeological Journal*, and he considers that the subject is almost certainly the Prodigal Son, which found great favour with the decorators of the time. Not only are the figure subjects that survive chiefly concerned with two male persons, obviously a youth and his senior, but there are also fragments depicting the swine of the parable. One brightly coloured piece shows a rider on a richly caparisoned horse. The skilful treatment of the trees and the uninterrupted flight of birds must have given a decorative value to the whole. From the examples illustrated here (Fig. 8) it will be seen that the costumes are mid-17th century and are thus in keeping with the date on the door, whether it is thought to represent the building of the house or the period of its repair and redecoration. It is unfortunate that we are unable to reconstruct the complete series of scenes around the room.

My acknowledgements are due to the owner of Gallops, Mrs. M. F. H. Orlebar of Pakyns Manor, Hurstpierpoint, for permission to use the photographs and the drawings prepared at the time of the restoration of the house, and to Mr. John L. Denman for the constructive and decorative details. The drawings of the building were made by Mr. E. F. Harvey under my direction.

OLD BUILDINGS ON BROOKHOUSE ESTATE¹

BY IAN C. HANNAH

FEW will deny that the greatest discovery made by our Society during the present century as regards the medieval period is the great wealth that exists in our midst of the humbler homes of our fathers. We can still see many of the dwellings of the generation that witnessed the career of the brilliant but erratic bishop, Reynold Pecock, who quarrelled both with Lollard and Pope. These were the days when the Paston letters were being penned, when Malory was delighting his countrymen with tales of King Arthur and the Grail, and the feudal system was getting cracked to its foundations by the wars between the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York. It is the more interesting as our Sussex churches display less of the work of the period than those of almost any other county.

When our member, Col. Ralph Clarke, asked the present writer to make a survey of the old buildings worthy of careful preservation on his estate of Brookhouse, it was not realized how much new light they shed on the history of small English houses and of timber construction. But many more old buildings must be surveyed before we can write anything like a complete story of the English cottage.

The estate is not an ancient unit, having been pieced together in quite recent days. No one of its twenty-seven ancient buildings is outstanding, but they do form a series of the greatest interest from the fifteenth century downwards. Nearly all are timber-framed. The district is in the heart of the forest land. Both oaks and iron for tools were close at hand. But it must not be supposed that medieval timbering was cheap. The numerous joints to be fitted and framed together without the use of nails must have demanded long hours of work, and that of the most skilful kind. Timbering must have been as expensive as any but the best masonry, and it was almost as permanent as stone. Some of our greatest mansions, such as Brickwall in the

¹ In the parishes of West Hoathly, Ardingly, Horsted Keynes, and Lindfield. Illustrations by Edith B. Hannah.

parish of Northiam, like most of the famous seats of Lancashire and Cheshire, are framed of oak.

It seems that the origin of Highbrook (a hamlet of West Hoathly; the church is modern) was a cluster of four medieval farm-houses, each placed on a corner of its land to be

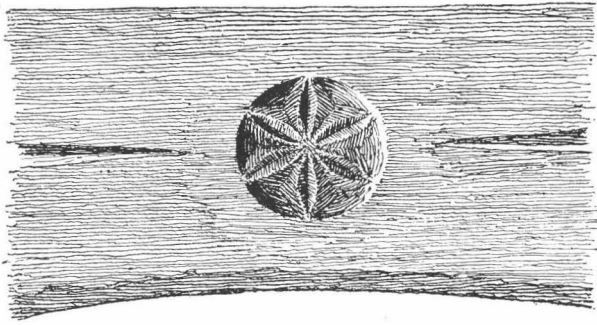


FIG. 1. CENTRE OF INGLE-BEAM, HIGHBROOK HOUSE (16th century)

near the others for company. Ancient France and modern America could supply analogies. They all stand north and south. The hall roof framing of *Highbrook House*¹ is a little unusual (Fig. 4, no. 3). The tie-beams have so exaggerated a camber as to be almost arched. They were braced to the posts below and to the king-posts above. These support a heavy ridge-piece from which the rafters extend to the wall-plate without intermediate support. The framing is massive and rough. It seems quite possible that what is now the ridge-piece was originally the collar-runner (or purlin) and that the roof was lowered in pitch and the rafters reset during a reconstruction. The flooring over is probably Elizabethan, and the chimney placed against the central tie-beam has a splendid inglet facing north; its beam has incised, deep, but very plain spandrel panels, and in the centre a 'marigold' within a circle, an ancient device that occurs on Roman altars, but appears to have no special significance (Fig. 1).

Hammingdean, across the road, displays a two-bay medieval hall and one bay floored over on the north. Under the latter is a roughly built stone cellar with little windows splayed downwards and protected by iron bars, clearly medieval work. The exterior is mostly weather-tiled and the

¹ For further particulars see *Sussex Notes and Queries*, VIII. 161 (1941).

inside is much plastered up, but the usual heavy cambered tie-beam, braced to the posts, that crossed the hall can still be seen. The roof above has been reconstructed, the old rafters nailed to a ridge-board. As is very usual in the better halls, the horizontal beam a few feet above the floor in the end wall by the dais has simple moulding to give dignity to the high table (Fig. 4, no. 1). Beneath it on the west side is a very good thin door, studded with nails and furnished with strap-hinges which extend nearly across; its present frame has late-seventeenth-century moulding with a little enriched roundel at the bottom of each side. But the actual door may date from the flooring-over of the hall, which seems to have been late in the reign of Elizabeth. Just south of the tie-beam is a great inserted chimney, whose deep angle has end seats under flat arches. The lower part is of stone, the shaft above the roof of thin bricks, with the usual projecting courses and heavy cornice above.

The date of the dividing up of halls into smaller chambers is a matter of some difficulty. Fuller is probably referring to some such fashion as prompted it when under the year 1587 he writes: 'Indeed now (pardon a slight digression) began beautiful buildings in England as to the generality thereof; whose homes were but homely before, as small and ill-contrived, much timber being needlessly lavished upon them. But now many more regular pieces of architecture were erected; so that, as one saith, they began to dwell *latius* and *lautius*, but I suspect not *laetius*, hospitality daily much decaying.'¹ Presumably the lavish hospitality that characterized the semi-public halls was somewhat restricted when private rooms had taken their places.² But it must be emphasized that the tradition of timber framing was untouched. We find it as virile under the Tudors (and even the early Stuarts) as ever under the Plantagenets.

At Appleton (Berkshire) the twelfth-century hall was floored over well before 1500 (though very likely another hall was provided, there are no remains); at Aston, a splendid Warwickshire mansion erected for Sir Thomas Holte between 1618 and 1635, the old plan of a great hall was retained. Of two late Elizabethan Sussex mansions, Danny has a hall, Wakehurst none. The flooring of the smaller halls, which seems to have been universal, must have been begun when

¹ *Church History*, ix. vi. 66.

² See below, p. 34.

Elizabeth ascended the throne, and it was completed before the Civil War.

Willards, also in Highbrook, displays the remains of a very small two-bay hall, only about 13 ft. in internal width. The work seems late, almost certainly after 1500, but not much more detail is to be seen than the posts with cambered tie-beams, whose brackets have been removed, though the grooves remain. In the flooring-over a large chimney (whose angle displays rather poor end-seats) was erected just south of the hall and re-used timbers form additional posts immediately south of the tie-beam. The roof is modern. The chambers formed in the hall are very low, and other framed rooms, which look like early-seventeenth-century work, are added to the south, surrounding the chimney. These are much loftier as if to emphasize the fact that a later generation was dissatisfied with the cramped quarters obtained by partitioning the hall. The old features are very much covered up, both inside and out.

Battens, the last of the four Highbrook hall cottages, is interesting in presenting a rather baffling problem as to date. There are clear indications of a two-bay hall with solar to the north, but the work is distinctly inferior. The timbers are surprisingly thin and the framing unusually rough. Either a late medieval builder was exceedingly stingy, perhaps agreeing with Fuller that much timber was needlessly lavished on the houses of his contemporaries, or a later occupier was very conservative and revived the house plan of an earlier age with the building methods of his own. The main hall posts are bevelled, and in the wall between the hall and the solar is a thin bracketed tie-beam without any camber. In the flooring-over the main tie-beam of the hall has been contemptuously cut away, leaving merely the ends above the posts. The actual roof is plastered up. The chimney is built in the south bay of the old hall and the angle has rather feeble end-seats.

In studying the history of our smaller timber buildings we are scarcely ever helped by actual dates. But there is a notable exception in the Church House at Bray (Berkshire). A gateway under the hall forms the eastern entrance to the churchyard. The gables have carved barge-boards. The timbers are much less massive than the bulk of Sussex work; the panels are square—not the narrow spaces between the

uprights that was once believed to be a mark of medieval date. And on one of the posts is the deeply incised date 1448, in an early form of Arabic numerals. A careful study of the great wealth of Sussex examples should throw far more light on the subject of dating than we at present possess.

Two other buildings on the estate are medieval, *Goddards* and *Brookhouse* itself. The core of the latter mansion is a fine old hall whose great cambered tie-beams and their brackets can be seen in certain passages and rooms, while in an attic is a great portion of the roof. The hall seems to have had the usual two bays; a third one to the north was floored. The tie-beam in the wall between is quite as massive as that which was fully exposed. The king-post is made octagonal by bold chamfering with neatly worked stops; this has the usual brackets to the collar-runner and the adjacent principals. Both walls and roof are heavily braced. The frame has required to be clamped with iron straps. The hall seems to have been rather unusually high; possibly (as at Bray and the Residentiary at Chichester) it was upon an upper floor. It is very successfully concealed, and it seems strange that the Victorian architect, in enlarging this house to being one of the biggest in the county (about 35 rooms), did not seek to give it dignity and distinction—which it badly needs—by the restoration of this stately hall.

Goddards displays a fine hall of the usual two bays, and like the great majority it stands north and south. A certain distinction is given by the fact that the huge cambered tie-beam, of about 19 ft. span, is simply moulded on the underside and braced by two long curved brackets. Each end-wall is furnished with a single large brace, and they slope in opposite directions. The beam behind the dais has a much better worked moulding than is at all usual in these buildings (Fig. 4, no. 2), though not to be compared with the screens-beam at Tickeridge (*S.A.C.* LXXXII. 69). It seems to be re-used, but is certainly part of the original framing. The exterior is unfortunately cloaked in stone, weather-tiles, and brick, and the low-pitched slated roof is obviously modern.

The flooring-over is normal and very good, probably Elizabethan or early Jacobean; a great chimney with ingle fire-places is built up just south of the tie-beam. The third bay on the north, with a straight stair, appears to be contemporary, though it is difficult to believe that so fine a hall

had no original solar.¹ There are some good batten doors with long strap hinges working on staples, and all-wood latches with snecks or strings. Much of the original flooring survives.

Next in date to these medieval houses would appear



FIG. 2. HORNCOMBE, N.E. (16th century)

to be a type in which the fabric exactly carries on the form of the hall, but the flooring is original. Examples of this on the estate are *Horncombe*, *Upper Sheriff*, and *Goddenwick*. The two former are the only buildings on Brookhouse that still display any considerable amount of uncovered timber and plaster framing, and both have some deep stay-notches. *Horncombe* is a charming little cottage, well restored and delightfully situated in the bottom of a deep valley beside the Cob brook. Clearly its builders were saturated in the tradition of the hall. There are the usual three bays and the southern is narrower than the others, but all are floored (Fig. 2). The roof is framed in the old way with prominent wind-braces and no ridge-piece, but it was clearly not designed to be exposed, and the floors that form two stories and an attic are part of the primitive framing; indeed most of the boards are original. The proportions would be very satisfactory for a little hall, but for the actual arrange-

¹ The *Oxford English Dictionary*, under *sollar*, gives no other derivation than chamber specially exposed to the rays of the sun, but the word soon came to mean any upper room.

ment they are not. The rooms are excessively low; under the beams of the lower story there is less than 6 ft. head-room. Projecting outwards at the north end is a huge chimney, the lower portion built of the local stone with set-offs, the shaft of brick—the almost invariable arrangement in Elizabethan and Jacobean times. In the north-east corner is a very large oven. The walls display workmanlike stays, but there is no detail of any kind; iron straps have had to be inserted to reinforce the tying of floor beams to posts. This little building must probably be placed about the middle of the sixteenth century.

Goddenwick is similar, but on a very much larger scale, so that the rooms have ample height. The timbers are very heavy and oak is lavishly used; uprights stout and close together. The posts have big root-stocks below the tie-beams. Both walls and collared roof are strongly braced; both floors (between the stories and beneath the attics) are original. At the east end and in the middle of the north side are huge externally projecting chimneys, stone below and brick above. The parlour has a heavy girder beam and purlins close together, all with stopped chamfering. The wide ingle has a salt-box and other recesses. Both stairs are straight, but one has steps of solid oak. An old batten door has wooden latch and strap-hinges without staples. The exterior with tiling over walls and roof gives little indication of the real character of the building, which was probably erected very early in the reign of Elizabeth.

Upper Sheriff is less massively constructed and about as plain as such a building can be; but the original two bays are similar in character and presumably in date to the others in this group. The roof has been reconstructed, using the old rafters. At the north-west end is a large external chimney, and in extending the building this has been enclosed in a little bay of its own, with two much larger and unequal ones beyond, which now form a separate dwelling. A further bay has also been added at the other end of the original part. The building is much reconstructed and the southerly front is chiefly covered with clap-boards. On the other side the timber and plaster work is exposed; the work of the different periods has much the same character, with sloping stays and a few stay-notches, but it is clearly distinguished. Much of the flooring is original, but it is impossible to express any

opinion as to the dates of the extensions made, except that all the work seems certainly before the Civil War.

Coming to the more numerous houses erected when separate floors had become the accepted principle, it is even more difficult to be at all precise as to dates. As a general rule we look in vain for the ornamental details that characterize, and so largely help to date, the great mansions; while such indications as exist must be used with some caution. Generally, but by no means invariably, timbering tends to become less massive from its midday glory during the fifteenth century to its fading twilight in the eighteenth. Wall chimneys projecting externally are earlier than those which extend into the rooms, but this only applies to those which are original features of timbered buildings. (Of course the great hooded fire-places of stone medieval buildings must project internally.¹) Stairs winding round central newel-posts are earlier in type than straight ones, but the latter are frequent at all periods (there is a fifteenth-century example at Rymans, Apuldram), while at the Plume of Feathers Inn at Salisbury an open-work external stair belongs to the timber section dated 1689 and displays the Renaissance details of that day. The simple lines of medieval halls give place to much variety of outline produced by subsidiary gables and chimneys, but this is as marked in Tudor as in early Stuart days.

Seven houses on the estate can with fair confidence be classed as Elizabethan. No one would suspect *Little Lywood* of being anything but a commonplace brick villa from any exterior view, but in the interior there peep out clear remains of two bays roughly framed of heavy timbers. A window remains formed in the medieval way with thin diagonal mullions, or rather bars, closed originally by a wooden shutter, of course unglazed. Such work is rare after the period of the halls, but there is another example at Hill Place Farm, East Grinstead.² Between the upper floor and the attic remains an original oak newel stair.

¹ Old Hall at Clifton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire, displays what seems to be an original ingle fire-place at one end of the hall, constructed internally. It is a timber-framed building with red brick filling, of the early sixteenth century, and consists of a hall of two bays, then a wide chimney space, and a floored bay beyond. There are thus two ingles, one at each end of the hall, wholly of brick, one constructed within its area, the other occupying the chimney space. This is very different from anything to be found in Sussex. While castles, large houses, churches, colleges, &c., of the medieval period have been fairly fully investigated, the serious study of contemporary cottages is still in its infancy.

² *S.A.C.* LXXXI. 12.

Two of the Elizabethan houses appear to have had lower stories of masonry, upper ones of timber. *Berry (Bury)* has been greatly enlarged and furnished with modern panelling of Jacobean pattern. One wall is of excellent thin brick, a material rare in the district except for chimney shafts. The

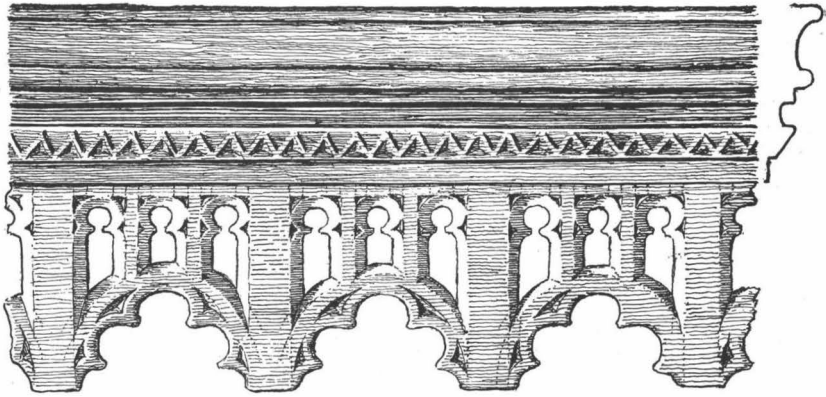


FIG. 3. PART OF SCREEN. WEST HOATHLY CHURCH (15th century)

framing of the upper story is rather ordinary; but ceiling beams are chamfered with stops. There is a large central chimney whose ingles are entirely modernized.

Ludwell has a lower story of ashlar and an upper timber-framed, but both are modernized. The stone work has two-light square-headed mullioned windows; the chamfers of the mullions, as is frequently the case, not properly continued into base and head. There is a cellar, but it presents no special feature. A lower fire-place has a very flat arch with mouldings all round, neatly stopped at the lower ends, of good Elizabethan form. The one above it is similar, but plainer. The stair has a timber newel. There are some good strap-hinges. One side of the roof retains its Horsham slabs.

By far the most interesting feature of the house is a moulded beam crossing the building and exposed above the door of the sitting room (Fig. 3). It is unquestionably part of the original framing. At the bottom is a chevron pattern, not set out at all, each zigzag a different width; above is a fifteenth-century moulding worked by local craftsmen. The soffit is indented by a groove into which portions of the tracery of the rood screen of West Hoathly Church exactly fit. There can be very little doubt indeed that this was the

lowest member of the rood loft, disposed of by the churchwardens when it was taken down, and secured by the builder of *Ludwell*.

A portion of the rood screen tracery was discovered under the floor of a bedroom in Great House when it was restored by our member, Godwin King, in 1907. This part, kept in the Priest House, is here drawn in its original position, fitted into the beam above. Another piece, which is smaller, hangs in the vestry and had previously been found up in the church tower. The tracery is chiselled out of an oak board half an inch thick, and it seems clearly local work. The large lights are cinquefoiled, little trefoil-headed piercings appear above. It cannot for a moment be compared with the superbly finished contemporary fifteenth-century screens of East Anglia or the south-west. The setting-out scratches can still be seen along the top; the compasses were usually allowed to mark beyond the limits of the arches they delineated. In two of the cusps the triangular incisions necessary to give character have been forgotten. (All this may be seen in the drawing.) Remains of painting show that the background was white—and this extends exactly up to the line where the board was set into the groove of the beam—and all the chamfers green, except that those of the little openings (only) in alternate bays were red. When new it must have been rather crude. The tracery was violently broken up. The fractures are obviously old. The two surviving fragments fit together and between them account for the whole or parts of six lights. It seems, however, that there were eight lights on each side of the central gate, which was some 3 ft. in width. The nave is 19 ft. wide and the bottom of the rood door is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above the floor. So the loft must have been fairly high, even supposing there was a slight descent from the door onto its platform, as is often the case. The door could not have been put lower without disturbing the eastern arch of the arcade. It is a plain opening pierced in the fifteenth century through the twelfth-century wall, with a very flat head. The stair must have been of timber against the wall in the (south and only) aisle.

A beam that may have formed part of the upper section of the rood loft now sustains the projecting upper story of *Langridge* farm-house (Fig. 4, no. 5). The length is exactly right, but it would not be safe to dogmatize. Sussex carpenters

were working much the same sort of rather feeble mouldings both for roods and the dais beams of halls, while their East Anglian comrades were cutting in timber work that fully rivals the deep shadows of thirteenth-century mouldings in stone. *Langridge* is a rather uninteresting Elizabethan

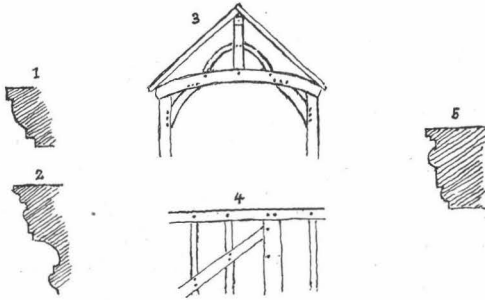


FIG. 4. 1. Section, dais-beam, Hammingdean; 2. dais-beam, Goddards; 3. Highbrook House, section of roof; 4. Highbrook House, part of west wall; 5. upper story beam, Langridge.

house very much modernized, but originally timber-framed. The exterior is tiled both over walls and roof. The interior displays little of antiquarian interest beyond chamfered ceiling beams, a very large ingle, and a most massive iron bolt, sliding in staples, attached to an inside door.

Lywood Farm has an Elizabethan house of more distinction than the others, being three stories high (instead of two and an attic), and the front porch is carried up as a closet projection to the top. The walls are timber-framed with small square panels which are filled with brickwork, and though nearly all the filling is modern, a few panels have late Tudor thin bricks. This seems undoubtedly to be the original arrangement. The garden is also enclosed by walls of brick. The building was originally L-shaped, but the angle has been mostly filled with walling of stone and brick, the lean-to roof having end half-gable timber-framed. The inner porch door, formed of vertical and diagonal battens, has nail studding, three round arches on six levels, with a latch and an iron knocker, all original work. The exterior has miniature diamond ornaments, each formed by little holes made by tapping nails: no two are alike, and it is clear no stamp was used. These are repeated on the wooden siding of the northern downstairs room, vertical boards, with simple mouldings,

taking the place of panelling. Scratched guide lines mark the positions for nails and diamonds.

Every room in the house displays its original timber and plaster: the large ceiling-beams downstairs are simply moulded. There are two wooden newel stairs, and one of them has a charming thin panelled and moulded Elizabethan door opening to the attic section, evidently not in its original position. There is a remarkable mural bead-box with bold billet mouldings in the chief bedroom on the south. The roofs are original and rather rough, the attic not being utilized. A chest of *c.* 1600, with boldly executed ornament of the period, originally fitted with double doors to cover the drawers, now belongs to the wife of the farmer, Mrs. Norman, formerly Miss Gander of Heaswood, between Haywards Heath and Burgess Hill. It has been handed down for generations, going (preferably) to the youngest daughter. This is an interesting example of the tradition of borough English.

Hoathly Hill, though large, is a rather disappointing house. There are three parallel gabled roofs between great externally projecting chimneys of the usual Elizabethan technique, wide ingles below, narrowing with set-offs like late medieval buttresses, and crowned by brick shafts. The house was well restored by the late Sir Alexander Stenning, but the lavish use of panelling and other fittings from elsewhere has left little of the original character. The roof is partly covered with Horsham slabs.

Pickeridge is a rather striking T-shaped house, the 'transept', standing east and west, being higher than the other part which extends southward from its centre and may be an addition. But as the exterior is covered with clapboards and the interior with plaster, it is not easy to be precise. While the northern portion has the usual two stories and attic, the rest has only two floors, and the upper rooms occupy much of the roof-space. The north wing has an original cellar. The framing is massive, with a cambered tie-beam reminiscent of the halls. In the north-west part is a newel stair with very easy treads. The most interesting feature is a perfectly enormous stone chimney projecting from the north wall, the set-offs being covered with tiles. The base of the brick shaft is like an inverted cornice with curving lines: there are little triangular pilasters with the

usual heavy cornice. It is the finest chimney on the estate.

The above may with fair confidence be assigned to the reign of Elizabeth, but the rest are either doubtful or definitely belong to the seventeenth century.

Kenwards, only recently added to the estate, was formerly a seat of the puritan Challoners, but being acquired by the Pelhams it was demolished during the eighteenth century and the materials used at Stanmer. The abandoned railway would have passed through its grounds. Of the mansion there remain only foundations, at considerable distances apart, ashlar facings to earthen terraces, forming convenient lines for hedges. Doubtless the plan might be recovered by excavation. A beautiful little oaken door with eight panels on four levels and good Elizabethan mouldings may have come from the house. It is now rehung in a building that seems to have been the stables, but with residential chambers, which still remains intact. The main fabric stands east and west, and narrow gabled wings extend from each end towards the north; there was originally a small court between them. Most of the work is of excellent ashlar and seems either late Elizabethan or Jacobean. There are three stories, the top one partly in the roof.

There is a bold plinth, and on the south façade the stories are marked by string-courses, the lower one deeply hollowed beneath, with the section usually employed to prevent rats climbing the wall, but it does not extend along the sides. At irregular intervals on the western side vertical holes have been made through the rat-string, two of them above one of the walled-up doorways, each of which has a flat arch formed of two stones. The holes were apparently to support some sort of framework, but the purpose is not clear. The only original window of the façade, stone-mullioned, between the doorways, has a later door opened through part of it, with a brick porch in front. Square-headed mullioned windows pierce the end walls with drip-stones of their own. High up over one of them on the west is a door with indications of a pulley above it. Each gable, east and west, has a low stone chimney, without projection. The eastern wing (probably both) is a little later than the front. The west wing is of ashlar with rectangular mullioned windows on the three levels, in addition to a small void under a depressed arch

of two stones, drip-stones above. The east wing has ashlar basement, then a few feet of thin brickwork, above which it is timber-framed, at present mostly covered with clapboards. The space between the wings has been filled, first by a lean-to against each, then by roughly roofing over the remaining area. The ground floor is paved with large tiles and rough slabs of Sussex marble; the higher ones retain most of the original oak boards. The upper part of the stair seems original, surrounding an octagonal newel of oak. The lower section is inserted and displays late-seventeenth-century turned banisters on two levels.

The relatively large and very substantially framed farmhouse of *Avins* stands by an ancient yew and is of at least three slightly different dates, but no portion appears to have been built before about 1600. The original section stands north and south; a later wing at the south end extending eastwards makes the plan an L; at the north end is an added area roofed at right angles to the main axis. All is of two stories with attic. The framing is in small rectangular panels, and some of the filling, which seems original, is little better than mud. The contrast between this and the massive frame suggests that the plaster panels were planned to be periodically renewed, and after a time it was found that clapboards were less trouble to affix and more effective in making the walls impervious to rain and wind. Nearly all this building is so protected. The roofing is framed in the traditional way with notched rafters and no ridge-piece. Two or three of the rooms have plain panelling to the ceiling and chamfered beams. A central chimney has a very large inglenook whose stone jambs are weather-worn and do not show the almost universal marks of knife-sharpening. One of the three stairs has late-seventeenth-century turned banisters.

Hook Farm has been much altered and enlarged, but the original building appears to have been a stone house of two stories and roomy attic, erected about the year 1600 or a little later. On the south are original square-headed mullioned windows. One stone inglenook is 8 ft. wide and there are the usual chamfered ceiling beams, but not much of real interest remains.

Grovelands is a seventeenth-century cottage of two bays and a further space on the north to provide ample cupboards each side of the large internal chimney. There are two

stories, the upper one largely in the roof. Many of the beams are re-used, and there are assembly marks. The rarity of these on the estate is perhaps evidence that most of the framing was fitted together on the spot and did not need transportation.

Holly is a small framed cottage standing north and south; an internal chimney at the north end, and the south end is hipped. There is a large round oven in the north-east corner. The lower floor is paved with tiles; the straight oak stair is evidently original, as also the massive flooring of the upper story. Except that the exterior is clapboarded, this cottage is in very much its original condition.

Bellows Nose, whose name is derived from the ironworks, is a very small cottage of four rooms on two levels, cemented without and plastered up within. No original feature is visible except the rather commonplace angle of the internal chimney on the north, but it is probably the work of the seventeenth century. It is almost certainly framed.

Nobles is very similar and seems contemporary, but it has an attic and the chamfered ceiling beams of the chambers on the two floors below have simple leaf-stops. There is a large double chimney through the tiled roof with the usual stone-built ingles.

The remains of an iron-furnace were found some years ago in the garden of *Lywood House*, and part of a pig is preserved. The building is so completely altered that it is impossible to be sure whether the whole or only the upper floor was originally framed. In any case the beams are flimsy and the work poor, though it was always a place of some importance. On the north side there is a huge and really striking stone external chimney, whose shafts are of brick and square, diagonally placed, crowned by the usual cornices. Some ceiling beams have simple mouldings, and one rests upon a wooden bracket with a rather insignificant floral pattern, the centre cut away.

Another seventeenth-century house is *Lower Sheriff*. This is a rather ordinary framed building, two stories and attic, standing east and west; a large central chimney, piercing the roof just south of the ridge, is of stone with brick shafts. The framing is almost wholly concealed by tiles and brick—the roof is tiled. The stairs are straight. Ingles and ceiling beams are very normal except that a bracketing piece

attached to the in-gle-beam of the west room helps to support the ceiling, probably a restoration. There is an early-nineteenth-century addition on the north side.

In old barns and other farm-buildings the estate is rather poor. At Lywood there is a four-bay barn, framed of most

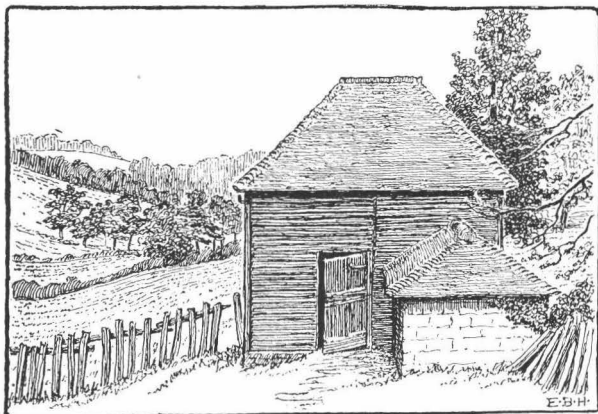


FIG. 5. WHITESTONE BARN, SOUTH SIDE (17th century)

miscellaneous timbers which are largely re-used. On bracketed tie-beams rest sloping queen-posts which directly support the purlins. Both roof and walls are well braced; there are wagon doors opposite each other. The walls are mostly clapboarded and the work may be assigned to the seventeenth century, except that eight panels filled with brickwork seem to be appropriated from some earlier building. The present roof covering is galvanized iron. At Pickeridge is a smaller outhouse of four bays, two open and two floored over, which, though different in appearance and purpose, is similarly framed (of very crooked timbers) and appears to be of about the same date.

The most interesting barn on the place is a little two-bayed building at Whitestone, only 23 by 16 ft., standing east and west. Most happily on the exterior of the wall-plate facing east the date is incised: Johnny Killingbeck (?) 1610.

It is likely that originally this inscription was brought out by paint; now that it is all tarred it is difficult to see and might very easily be missed. Though it appears to be the only date on the estate, it is possible that others may come to light.

The building preserves the medieval tradition of framing and stands upon a stone plinth. The whole is put together with pegs.¹ The posts sustain tie-beam with brackets; above are sloping queen-posts giving direct support to purlins which run round the hipped roof. The rafters are notched together without any ridge-piece. There is no trace whatever of any panel filling, and the clapboards seem to have been the original covering. Some are old, fixed with what appear to be the only contemporary nails, hand-made, very sharp with wide heads. These may well be among the earliest clapboards known. They were later to have great vogue in the plantations, and the first use of the word (in this sense) entered in the *Oxford English Dictionary* is an item in the records of Salisbury, Massachusetts, dated 1641, regulating the maximum price of 'clabords'.

The cart stable, seen in the drawing, extending southward from the east end, is probably eighteenth-century work. The date stone, 1758, of an exactly similar building at Philpots was (by the care of the present writer) built into a new wall when the fabric was reconstructed, by Rev. Preb. Hannah, in 1896. The walls of both are ashlar; at Whitestone, where the roof is at least mainly original, brackets and sloping queen-posts are pegged to lower and upper sides of the tie-beam, but the queen-posts are nailed to the principals and the rafters to a thin ridge-piece.

The cottage at *Whitestone* appears to be about the same date as the barn. The framing is rather ordinary, two stories and attic, now mostly covered up. The central chimney has an angle with a niche in each end-wall, and also one at the back.

The Civil Wars made great changes in the social life of England, and timber-framing was scorned by the triumphant classicism of the Restoration. It was a Gothic tradition. But its death agonies were long. Its memories were still alive when Dr. Johnson's literary club dominated the intellectual life of the country. *Burstow Cottage* has every appearance of being an example of timber-framing after the Civil War, thin and rather feeble indeed, but in principle unchanged. There are two stories and attic. The end-walls are of brick with chimneys, showing a very slight projection. This brickwork is of two periods and the chimneys belong to the second.

¹ Nailed parts seem clearly to be repairs.

The front, facing east, has been clapboarded, but at the back, within an addition whose roof slopes down nearly to the ground, the original framing with square panels can be seen. Some of the floor boards are old, and a rail along the top of the stairway has turned banisters of the eighteenth century, which may be the period of an extensive reconstruction. The external appearance is immensely improved by the fact that the whole of the roofing, including the addition, is still covered with Horsham slabs, the only building on the place where this is so.

Brookhouse estate is without any significant building erected during the eighteenth century, but on the next one the twilight of our Sussex timbering can be interestingly studied at Philpots barn. It is dated, 1760, on the west end of the stone plinth, and we may wonder whether its builders were talking about recent events on the Heights of Abraham or merely discussing the gossip of the local country-side. Part open to the roof, part floored to form a cart-house and a loft, it still carries on the tradition of the halls, but it conforms in a very unmedieval way to the symmetrical fashion of the day. There is a large central bay with southern wagon-gates under a flat gable; east and west a narrow bay, then a broader one occupying the area comprised in the hipping of the roof.¹ The centre and the two western bays are open. The main timbers are framed in the old way, but instead of 'needless lavishing' they are cut down so near the margin of safety that they have sagged rather badly, possibly under the weight of the present slates, if indeed they are heavier than what may have been the original thatch. The chief tie-beam (west of the central bay) has brackets and king-post, from whose sides (not base) extend braces to support the principals, between the two purlins. The three other tie-beams are similarly treated, but without brackets. All this carries on the tradition of centuries, but to fill in the wall-spaces meaner woods than oak are used with the feeble expedient of nailing. Long braces are first fixed, slanting from sill to wall-plate, and the uprights in separate pieces are nailed to them above and below. Making the uprights subsidiary to braces is the usual medieval technique; an example (part of the external wall of the solar) may be seen in a bed-

¹ Thus making five bays in all. Its general external appearance is similar to Whitestone barn, both ends hipped, but it is much larger.

room at *Highbrook House* (Fig. 4, no. 4). The rafters are similarly nailed, entailing the use of a thin ridge-piece. The walls are all clapboarded.

In the next stage the framing is lost; only the nailing remains. Soft wood is enough. Examples in the district are numerous, and one, at *Coneyburrow* on Brookhouse estate, in process of demolition, has been wholly exposed. The timbers are as thin as will do and, except for slight notching here and there, they are entirely dependent on nails. The walls are still formed by long braces with uprights nailed to them above and below. The rafters are nailed to wall-plate and ridge-piece. The exterior was covered with clapboards; the interior plastered. This type of building in England is used only for second-rate work, but in the American colonies it was developed during the eighteenth century for really excellent houses displaying delightful classic details, carved in timber without and moulded in plaster within. Wide lawns and elm avenues admirably set off the white clapboards, giving old New England its distinctive charm.

The old buildings on Brookhouse estate seem to fall into six periods:

1. Medieval halls: *Hammingdean, Willards, Battens, Highbrook House, Brookhouse, Goddards.*
2. Framed like halls, but always floored: *Horncombe, Upper Sheriff, Goddenwick.*
3. Elizabethan: *Pickeridge, Ludwell, Little Lywood, Lywood Farm, Berry, Hoathly Hill, Langridge.*
4. Late Elizabethan or early Jacobean: *Avins, Hook Farm, Kenwards.*
5. Seventeenth century, before the Commonwealth: *Holly, Grovelands, Bellows Nose, Lywood House, Nobles, White-stone, Lower Sheriff.*
6. Post-Commonwealth: *Burstow Cottage.*

There is every reason to suppose that a survey of adjoining areas would give substantially similar results. The whole forest district is probably richer than any other of Sussex in small medieval houses, preserved because oak framing was too substantial to be easily destroyed and too valuable to be scrapped. From early days down to the Civil War timber was the accepted material for all but churches and large mansions, such as Brambletye, Wakehurst, Gravetye, and Great House at West Hoathly.

Their interest is by no means with the past alone. Many an old family, newly poor, may find a timbered cottage far more tolerable than a council house. If ancient barns have outlived their use they can be fashioned into far more lasting and worshipful churches than most that are going up to-day.

Note. To contemporaries the provision of fire-places was more significant than the actual flooring-over of a hall. There is an undoubted reference to such a work in Shakespeare's *2 Henry VI*, act IV, scene 2:

Smith, the Weaver: Sir, he made a chimney in my father's house, and the bricks are alive at this day to testify it; therefore deny it not. (Of course, as so often, Shakespeare is referring to a past century what really belongs to his own day.)

THE HUNDRED ROLL FOR SUSSEX

BY L. F. SALZMAN

PART II*

RAPE OF PEVENSEY

HUNDRED OF ROTHERFIELD (*Rytherefeud*).

V. The Earl of Gloucester holds this hundred of the King in chief and pays therefor yearly to the King 10s., and does suit at every county court by one man for the said hundred.¹

The same Earl takes at the two law-days (*laghedays*)² of this hundred 6 marks yearly, whereas his predecessor used only to take half a mark, to the country's loss of 100s., by what warrant they know not.

X. The Earl of Gloucester has appropriated to himself warren in this hundred where there never used to be warren, and has exceeded the metes and bounds within which his warren used to be confined in former times, by what warrant they know not.

XII. The Earl of Gloucester has made an encroachment upon the highway in this hundred and takes yearly rents to the value of 20s. (therefrom), to the great injury of the whole country, by what warrant they know not.

XXVIII. Roger Horne had many [persons imprisoned on suspicion] and for money allowed them to go, as appears in detail in the returns, and this in the time of the present King, by what warrant they know not.

XX. Roger Horne, steward of the Earl of Gloucester, caused free men to be summoned late in the evening to appear at once next day at the Earl's court, whereas they were accustomed to appear only after receiving three days' notice, and he fines them heavily and heavily assesses their fines in their absence, to the great oppression of the whole country and contrary to common right.

BOROUGH OF EAST GRINSTEAD (*Estgrensted*).

III. The Queen,³ mother of the present King, holds of the King in chief the Barony of the Eagle (*le Egle*)⁴ and the borough of East Grinstead and half the town of Seaford and nine hundreds and a half belonging to the said Barony, namely the hundreds of Willingdon, Eastbourne (*Burne*), Longbridge, Flexborough (*Faxeberge*), Totnore, Dill (*Thille*), Shiplake (*Scepelake*), Hartfield (*Hertefed*), Grinstead, and the half hundred of Riston, paying yearly to the King £10. And the said Barony is worth £300 yearly.

IX. Richard of Pevensey, bailiff of the said Queen, takes from the men of East Grinstead each year 20s. for a common fine, whereas it never used to be taken before the time of the said Queen and of Peter of Savoy (*Sauveye*), deceased.

The said Richard of Pevensey, steward of the said Queen, distrains bur-

* Continued from *S.A.C.* LXXXII. 20-34. Footnotes to this article will be found at the end, pp. 53-4.

gesses to come to the gate of the Castle of Pevensey⁵ to answer pleas of trespass brought by whoever will, though this was not the custom in the time of any bailiff except the said Richard, to the said borough's loss of half a mark yearly.

The said Queen has in the borough of East Grinstead gallows and the assize of bread and ale, by what warrant they know not.

TOWN OF SEAFORD (*Sefford*).

V. The Queen, mother of the present King, Earl Warenne, and the Prior of Lewes have their own courts in the town of Seaford, but what it is worth yearly they know not.

VII. The Queen, mother of the King, holds the Barony of the Eagle (*Aquila*), and Earl Warenne has wreck of the sea in his baronies⁶, and so has the Queen.

The said Earl and the Prior of Lewes have other royal liberties in the town of Seaford, as, gallows, the assize of bread and ale, and the other rights which pertain to the Crown, except felons' chattels and except fines paid for the escape of felons, and this from time immemorial, by what warrant they know not.

HUNDRED OF EASTBOURNE (*Burne*).

II. The manor of Eastbourne was in the hands of King Henry by escheat of Peter de Craon (*Croun*), and is worth £40 and more yearly; and King Henry gave the manor to Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, and after the death of the said Bishop the same King gave the manor to Imbert de Salines, and Imbert demised the manor to Simon de Montfort (*Munfort*) to farm, and Simon to Peter of Savoy (*de Sabaudia*); after the death of Peter the Queen entered upon the said manor and now holds it, but how she entered they say they know not.

III. Gilbert Franke and Walter Evenyng hold a third part of a fee in Eastbourne of the King in chief.

V. The hundred of Eastbourne has been in the Queen's hand since the death of Peter of Savoy, by what warrant they know not, and it is worth 18s. 8d. yearly.

VII. Richard of Pevensey, the Queen's bailiff, holds pleas of distress refused and has wreck of the sea, gallows, and the assize of bread and ale, by what warrant they know not.

IX. The Queen's bailiff causes cattle belonging to men who are without the liberty of the Cinque Ports to be driven to the Castle of Pevensey which is within the liberty of the Cinque Ports, and retains them in spite of pledge and surety, so that they cannot obtain them through the sheriff until they have satisfied the arbitrary demands of the said bailiff.

X. Peter of Savoy appropriated to himself warren in the hundred of Eastbourne, by what warrant they know not, and the Queen now uses it in the same way.

XI. Richard of Pevensey, steward of the Queen, ignored the King's order obtained (against him), that he should not take a common fine from the hundred of Eastbourne at the law-day (*lagheday*), in that thereafter he did none the less take 5 marks yearly.

XVII. A certain bailiff called Robelard⁷ oppresses many men of the

hundred by illegal summonses and distrainments, and has extorted a great sum of money as appears in detail in the returns.

Richard of Pevensey, bailiff of the Queen, when he holds a hundred's-law (*lagh' hundr'*) at Eastbourne takes 2½ marks for the privilege of pleading without interference (*sine occasione*) before him and nevertheless when they have made their report upon oath the same bailiff calls one Martin Baker his servant and asks of him whether he knows of anything done in the said hundred to bring forward which the jurors have not reported, and if he alone makes a sworn report against (the report of) the whole hundred the bailiff fines the hundred 20s., and this he does every year, and thus and in other ways oppresses the whole country to the said hundred's yearly loss of 100s.

Walter of Endlewick (*Enlennyk*), bailiff of the castle, goes through the hundred at harvest time to collect sheaves,⁸ and if any will not give them to him immediately he impounds their cattle until they have satisfied his demands. And once he drove out of the said hundred more than one hundred cattle on that excuse, though by right they need not have given him anything, and he kept the same cattle until they had satisfied his demands.

The same Walter impounds the cattle of free men asserting that they ought to perform carriage-service to the Castle of Pevensey, though really they ought not to do so.

The same Walter came to the house of Thomas Bremelyng, who is a free man, and drove away from his house 11 cattle, both oxen and cows.

XXVIII. Richard of Pevensey, bailiff of the Queen, arrested Randoll Gerveys and Simon Godegrom and Peter Spute and William his son unlawfully and imprisoned them without trial in the Castle of Pevensey and would not release them on bail until each of them had paid a fine of 4s.

The same Richard arrested Walter atte Dune and Ralph Cok and Walter of Lamport because of certain sheep found in their fold, for which they had their warranty, and imprisoned them, nor could they be bailed by the representatives of two hundreds (*p ij^{os} hundr[edarios]*); and thus he acts in many other cases to the exceeding injury and oppression of the whole country and contrary to the royal dignity.

XXXIII. Richard of Walesborough (*de Walesberg*), bailiff, and Robelard his servant, William of Werth, coroner, and Richard of Walesborough (*sic*), and Richard of Pevensey, the Queen's bailiff, have taken bribes from various men of this hundred to perform their duties, to the exceeding injury and oppression of the whole country, as appears in the returns.

HUNDRED OF EAST GRINSTEAD (*Estgrenstede*).

I. The Barony of the Eagle is an escheat of the Normans,⁹ and it is in the hands of the Queen, mother of the present King; and there are in the same barony 62 knights' fees which are appurtenant to the custody of the Castle of Pevensey. And the hundreds of the Barony pay to the sheriff's aid £9. 17s. 6d., by which payment the barons and knights of the whole Barony are exempt from suit to the county court, except the Aldermen of the hundreds, who do suit to the county court for their hundred. And the Barony is worth £300 yearly. And the Castle of Pevensey belongs to the Crown.

XII. Geoffrey 'le Dykere' has made an encroachment upon the King in the Forest of Ashdown (*Esesdune*) for the last four years, by what warrant they know not.

XVII. Matthew of Hastings and William of Hever and the sheriffs their predecessors traded the bailiwick of the Rape of Pevensey to divers men for 40s. yearly, to the injury of the King and the whole country.

XI. The Prior of Lewes caused one of his tenants, John atte Mill (*de Molendino*), to be imprisoned, and kept him in prison in spite of pledges and surety and contrary to common right, and meanwhile took away his buildings and chattels. And Basile his wife obtained the King's writ to the sheriff, Matthew of Hastings, that he should liberate John from the said Prior's prison according to the form of the King's mandate, but the said sheriff for favour of the Prior ignored that mandate and three other mandates of the King, refusing to do his duty, in that he would not liberate the said John from prison. And the Prior still retains the said John's chattels to the value of 40 marks and more.

HALF-HUNDRED OF MILTON (*Middilton*).

II. The manor of Compton (*Cumton*) was of the King's demesne, and the late King Henry gave it to Sir Theobald de Englescheville, and the said Theobald gave it to the brethren of the Temple who now hold it and have held it for the last 16 years, by what warrant they know not.

III. The lords la Haye hold the manor of Milton of the King in chief by homage.

VII. The lords la Haye claim to have liberties, namely the assize of bread and ale and other liberties which belong to the Crown, by what warrant they know not.¹⁰

The bailiffs of Pevensey hold pleas of distress refused at the Castle gate of Pevensey, and William Bardolf and John la Ware claim wreck of the sea on their lands, by what warrant they know not.

XIII. The Prior of Michelham holds certain land and has now held it for 8 years of the gift of John la Haye, which land was held of the King in chief, and it is called the Knocke.¹¹

The Abbot of Robertsbridge holds certain land and has held it for 5 years, which land is called Blackstock and used to be held of the King in chief.

XXIX. William of Werth (*Werye*), coroner, took half a mark for performing his duty in the case of a certain woman who was drowned in the river (*aqua*) of Langeber',¹² who lay in the water for 9 weeks and 3 days.

HUNDRED OF DILL (*Thille*).¹³

V. This hundred used to give 10s. yearly at the view of frankpledge that no one might be hindered in pleading (*occasionaretur*) or put in default, now Richard of Pevensey, the Queen's steward, takes 60s. from the hundred and nevertheless fines pilgrims and beggars who are in the neighbourhood when summoned, for default, though they be liege men, and the tithing is fined because it does not produce such persons at the said view, and he fixes the fines at his own pleasure without grounds or consultation (*sine facto et consideracione*) contrary to common right and the royal dignity.

VIII. Peter of Savoy 15 years since set up a market in the vill of Hailsham (*Heylesham*) in the Rape of Pevensey, on Wednesdays,¹⁴ and caused toll to be taken in the market place on the same day; now the Queen's bailiffs unlawfully take toll there every day in the week, to the great oppression of the country, by what warrant they know not.

XIV. Nicholas Alchorne (*de Alchihorne*) was accused at the sheriff's tourn in the first year of King Edward, when Matthew of Hastings was sheriff, of stealing mares and other animals. The same Nicholas made a composition with Matthew of Hastings, for how much they know not, that he should not be arrested, and he is still in the neighbourhood under suspicion of the same theft but not arrested.

HUNDRED OF SHIPLAKE (*Schepelake*).

II. The manor of Berling was formerly part of the Barony of the Eagle, and King Henry the First gave it to Hugh Gurney and now William Bardolf holds the manor, by what warrant they know not.

Also, the manor of Berwick (*Berwyke*) was granted in the time of the said King, but to whom they know not, but now William Marmion holds it, by what warrant they know not.

Also, the manor of Sutton was given at the same time to the lords of Avranches (*Averenges*) and now the Abbot of Robertsbridge holds it, by what warrant they know not.

Also, the manor of Milton (*Middilton*) was given in the time of the said King to the lords la Haye, to hold of the King in chief, and it is now in the hands of the King as guardian of John la Haye who is under age.

Also, the manor of Compton was given in the time of the late King Henry to Theobald de Englescheville, and now the Templars hold it, and it was alienated by the said Theobald, by what warrant they know not.

Also, Imbert de Salines held the manor of Eastbourne (*Burn*) by grant of the late King Henry, in chief; and he demised it to Peter of Savoy, and now the Queen holds it, by what warrant they know not.

V. This hundred while it was in the King's hands paid yearly to the King at the four terms 21s. 8d., and now it is worth 6 marks.

VI. Nicholas Wauncy withdrew one tithing¹⁵ from this hundred and that of Dill (*Thille*), and held the assize of bread and ale there, and now John Camoys (*de Cameys*) holds it, by what warrant they know not.

VIII. Nicholas Wauncy had of the gift of Gilbert, Earl Marshal, 100s. of rent from the Barony, and now John Camoys holds this, by what warrant they know not.

IX. Richard of Pevensey, bailiff, interferes with the course of the common law (*impedit communem justitiam*) in that he holds a law-day (*laghe-day*) twice in the year before the sheriff's tourn, and those who are under arrest he takes and imprisons in the Castle of Pevensey until they have made a composition with him, to the prejudice of the King and contrary to the royal power, since in the time of other bailiffs prisoners used to be sent to Guildford (*Gildeford*) and there the King's justices dealt with the prisoners according to their deserts.

X. Peter of Savoy appropriated to himself unlawfully a certain warren,¹⁶ namely from the bridge of Glynde by the highway as far as the bounds

of the Lowey of Pevensey and by the said bounds to a place which is called Crumble and from Crumble by the sea to Seaford, as well on the lands of knights and other free tenants who do not hold of the Barony of the Eagle as on his own demesnes of the said Barony, to the very great oppression of the whole country, for all free men of the country both knights and others were accustomed to course there with their hounds without contradiction, except on the demesne lands of the said Barony.

XXIX. William of Werth, coroner, took 2s. from this hundred to perform his duty. And in the same way acted all the sheriffs, and their bailiffs took bribes to perform and carry out their duties.

XXXII. Master Richard Clifford while he was the King's escheator took for his own use 100s. from Thomas Peverel, besides the composition of £10 which the same Thomas made with the King, before he could have entry to his lands.

The same Master Richard took for his own use 100s. from Ralph of Stopham before he could have entry to his lands, in addition to the composition which he made with the King to have his land.

HUNDRED OF HARTFIELD (*Hertefeud*).

VI. Richard of Pevensey, the Queen's bailiff, after the death of Jordan Sackville (*de Saukevile*), in the first year of the present King, entered upon the manor of Buckhurst (*Bocherst*), of which the ward and maritag belong to the King, and held the said manor against the King's escheator from the feast of the Annunciation in the said year till the Christmas following, by what warrant they know not, and during the said term he took the rents and issues of the manor to the amount of £17, and took 4 deer in the park.

VII. The Queen, mother of the present King, has gallows and the assize of bread and ale, by what warrant they know not.

VIII. The aforesaid Richard causes free tenants of the Barony to be attached to defend at the gate of the Castle of Pevensey suits which are of the Crown and do not pertain to the Barony, whereas at no time did this use to be done but only in his time, to the oppression of the whole neighbourhood.

The same Richard, in the 53rd year of the late King Henry, arrested John 'le Cochere' on the highway in Hartfield without formal accusation (*indictamento*) and carried him to the Castle of Pevensey and kept him in prison, where he died, contrary to the royal dignity.

IX. John of Parrock (*de la Parocke*) claims to have warren at Parrock by grant of the late King Henry made 12 years since,¹⁷ by what warrant they know not.

The same John ignores the King's mandates, in that he will not come before the King's justices and their officers but rather withdraws himself and has so withdrawn for the last 12 years, by what warrant they know not.

XII. John of Parrock has made an encroachment by narrowing the highway at Parrock to the extent of two perches, to the injury of the whole neighbourhood.

XXVI. Robelard of Walesborough (*Walesburhe*) and John atte Tone, at the time when Roger Loges and Matthew of Hastings were sheriffs,

made many unlawful summonses and so extorted money unlawfully from many as appears more fully in the returns.

XXVIII. The aforesaid Richard, the bailiff, in the 57th year of the late King Henry, unlawfully imprisoned John Bonekyn at Pevensey and took from him half a mark to release him on bail.

XXIX. William of Werth, coroner, took from John atte Stone 2s. to perform his duty.

XXXI. Master Roger of Croft, serjeant of Master Richard Clifford the escheator, in the second year of the present King, while the same King had the custody of the manor of Buckhurst (*Bocherst*) sold two oaks at Buckhurst of the value of 10s.

Robert Livet, the subescheator, likewise came to the same tenement at Newham and sold 18 oaks and beeches of the value of 25s., to the waste and loss of the heir. And William Maufeu now holds the manor from the said escheators, and it is worth £22 a year.

HUNDRED OF TOTNORE (*Tottenore*).

II. The manor of Compton (*Cunton*) which is within the said hundred was formerly of the demesne of the King, father of the present King, and the tenants of the same used to give to the King for the same manor 100s. yearly, which 100s. he gave in fee to Theobald de Englecheville so that the said tenants should pay the 100s. to him as they used to pay to the King, and the said Theobald used his power to despoil the tenants of almost the whole manor by making and appropriating to himself demesne land, and afterwards he enfeoffed the Templars therein.

The manor of Heighton (*Hegtone*) which John Camoys (*de Kameys*) now holds, in the time of King Richard used to pay to the Exchequer 100s. yearly, but in what way and when this payment was withdrawn and by what warrant they know not.

The manor of Bedingham (*Bedinghehame*) and the land of the Combe were part of the King's demesne, which manor and lands William Echingham and the Abbot of St. Albans¹⁸ hold, but how or by what warrant they know not.

VII. The Prior of Ruislip (*Rislepe*)¹⁹ claims to have the assize of bread and ale; and he used to do suit at the law-day (*lageday*) of Totnore and there to take the assize of bread and ale, and this he did by two men of the vill of West Preston, but the said Prior has ceased to perform these services for the last 16 years.

The same Prior has withdrawn his services, as follows: he used to do suit with 10 freemen of the hundred of Totnore by 2 men of the said vill of West Preston before the King's Justices in Eyre and before the Sheriff when he held his tourn twice in the year, and how and by what warrant he has withdrawn these services they know not.

IX. Richard, bailiff of the Honor of Pevensey, took from Robert Lyvet five oxen and a cow for a debt of 2 marks which he owed to the King, and when the money had been paid he gave back the five oxen to the same Robert but still retains the cow in his possession, and the value of the cow is 8s.

Robert Croucher (*de Cruce*) was outlawed before the Justices in Eyre for homicide and was afterwards arrested in the hundred of Shiplake

(*Sepelake*) by Ralph of Stoclese, Adam Wade, and Hugh atte Tye who immediately went to Richard, who is now bailiff, demanding of him what they should do with such an outlaw, and he told them that they had arrested him illegally and he treated them with extreme harshness and by power of his authority caused him to escape from their hands, and then on this excuse cast them into the prison of Pevensey as if they had been felons and kept them close until they had paid a mark for his escape; and by such means he maliciously extorts endless sums from the country.

XXIX. Richard of Walesborough the coroner took 4s. to perform his duties, as appears in the returns.

HUNDRED OF WILLINGDON (*Willindon*).

III. William Bardolf the younger holds of the King in chief a certain manor of Berling (*Berlynges*) in the said hundred, which manor he holds in right of Julia his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh Gurney (*de Gurnay*), by what warrant they know not.

Thomas Aldham (*de Hawdam*) holds the manor of Jevington (*Gewinton*) of the King in chief, by what warrant they know not.

VI. Wybert, formerly rector of the church of Jevington (*Gyvinton*), withdrew from the hundred the suit of 4 men twice yearly, to the loss of Queen Eleanor who holds the said hundred of 16*d.* yearly, by what warrant they know not.

VII. The Lady Eleanor, the King's mother, has the return of writs in her court of Pevensey, and this, so they say, outside the liberty of the Cinque Ports, by what warrant they know not.

William Bardolf the younger has wreck of the sea on his own lands in the manor of Berling, by what warrant they know not.

John la Ware (*la Warr'*) claims to have wreck of the sea in his manor of Exceit (*Exsete*), by what warrant they know not.²⁰

The said Eleanor has the assize of bread and ale throughout the whole barony of the Eagle (*Egle*), by what warrant they know not.

William Maufe has the assize of bread and ale in his manor of West Dean (*Denne*), by what warrant they know not.²¹

X. The said Queen has warren in the hundred of Willingdon, newly appropriated, on the lands as well of knights as of her free tenants and on her own demesnes,²² which warrens Peter of Savoy (*de Saweye*) formerly appropriated to himself, by what warrant they know not: and so has William Bardolf the younger on his demesnes, by what warrant they know not.

XI. Richard Trulle,²³ steward of Pevensey to the mother of the present King, ignored the King's command which he received to the effect that he should remit the common fine which he took from the hundred of Willingdon for the privilege of pleading without interference (*occasione pulcre placitandi*).

XV. Robelard the catchpole under Richard of Walesborough (*de Walisbyr'*), serjeant of the Sheriff of Sussex, took from Andrew of Crowlink 5s. on various occasions to remove his name from the assize list and so he did with many others.

XXIX. William of Werth (*de Werye*), coroner of the Rape of Pevensey, took money from various persons, as appears in the returns.

XVII. Richard of Walesborough (*de Walesberewe*) bought his bailiwick from Matthew of Hastings Sheriff of Sussex for 20s. yearly, and the same Richard of Walesborough has under him many catchpoles and unlawfully oppresses the people.

XXVI. Walter of Endlewick (*Ellewynwike*), serjeant of the Castle of Pevensey, by his authority and in right of his office of bailiff distrains free men in his bailiwick to carry timber to the said castle when they are not bound to do carriage service of this kind, and afterwards he takes money to release the distrains so seized (*namium*), and this he does unlawfully.

HUNDRED OF LOXFIELD (*Lokkesfeld*).

X. John Earl Warenne has warren in the Rape of Lewes and has inforested Cleeres²⁴ (*le Clers*) but by what warrant they know not, and he exceeds the meets and bounds of his fee encroaching upon the fee of Christ Church Canterbury from Cleeres to Lindfield and the part in Lindfield where the Canons of South Malling (*Suthl'*) were accustomed to course. In the same way at Wooton (*Wodeton*) on the fee of Christ Church Canterbury where the Prior of the same church used to course at his pleasure.

In the same way, the Canons of South Malling used in the time of King Henry and from time immemorial to course at Stanmer and Balsdean (*Baldesden*), because they are of the fee of the said church.

XII. Walter Burdon, of the Rape of Hastings and hundred of Hawksborough (*Hauekesberg*), in the time of King Henry made an encroachment upon the fee of Christ Church Canterbury at Mayfield (*Maghfeud*) three furlongs and upwards in length, and still maintains that encroachment.

The Abbot of Bayham (*Begeham*) diverted a watercourse running between Sussex and Kent and turned the course of the said stream from the county of Sussex into the county of Kent upon his own land for a distance of five furlongs five years since in the time of King Henry.

The Abbot of Boxley (*Boyle*) turned the course of the same stream from its old bed onto his own land for a distance of three perches and raised a weir upon the Archbishop's fee between Wadhurst and Chyrgeheye without warrant.

XXVIII. Jordan Beneyt was imprisoned for defamation and could not get bail until he had made a composition with Richard of Pevensey for 10s., although he was bailable according to law.

In the same way Geoffrey 'le Heter' was imprisoned and could not obtain bail until he had made a composition with the same Richard for 2 marks, though he was bailable according to law.

XXXI. Master Richard Clifford the escheator seized the manor of South Malling and raised from the poor tenants of the same manor £36. 17s. 0d. at his pleasure. And afterwards came Master Hugh of Thornham and Nicholas Breton (*le Bretun*) on behalf of the said escheator and sold wood in the manor of South Malling as well in the forest as in the parks to the value of £43 and upwards.

The same escheator caused fish to be caught in the stews at his pleasure and took what he would, and so did the steward of the Queen in the stews at Plottesbregg.

And when the said manor of South Malling was in the said Queen's hands Richard of Pevensy, steward of the same place, sold during his period of office wood in the manor to the value of £54.

HUNDRED OF RUSHMONDEN (*Riston et Denne*).

III. The fee of Keynes²⁵ is held in chief of the King in Sussex and Northants, namely 7½ fees which Roger Leukenor holds, and they are worth £60 yearly.

VI. The half-hundreds of Riston and Denne used to render suit at the County [court] by one alderman, and the fourth part of them which Earl Simon de Montfort held and which Laurence Seymour (*de Seimor*) now holds has been withdrawn from the said suit to the county by the same Laurence to the King's yearly loss of 2s.

VII. Laurence Seymour, who holds a moiety of the half-hundred of la Denne, holds pleas of distraint refused (*de namio vetito*) and has gallows and the assize of bread and ale, by warrant of the King as they say.

John Peverel has a borough²⁶ of the fee of Winchester belonging to the half-hundred and holds the assize of bread and ale, but by what warrant they know not.

John Camoys (*de Cameys*) has a borough in the said half-hundred and holds the assize of bread and ale, but by what warrant they know not.

And the other moiety of the said half-hundred of la Denne of the fee of Keynes has gallows and the assize of bread and ale, which Roger Leukenor holds as part of his barony (*per baron*).

XIV. John atte Grave and Robert son of the clerk of Fletching (*Flessing*) were accused of the death of Robert of Bechesbeche and were arrested and imprisoned in the Castle of Pevensy and gave Richard the bailiff of Pevensy 1 mark that they might be bailed. And when they had been released from gaol then came Richard of Walesborough, at that time bailiff of the King in the Rape of Pevensy, and began to threaten that he would arrest them and so they compounded with him for half a mark.

William of Werth, the coroner, took bribes to perform his duties, as appears in the returns.

XXVIII. Richard of Pevensy took from John atte Grave when imprisoned in the prison of Pevensy 2 marks before he could be bailed.

The same Richard arrested Ralph Breues and kept him in prison until he had made a composition with him for 20s.

XXXI. Simon son of William of Sherrington (*Shirinton*), clerk to Sir Robert Livet the subescheator within the seisin of the King, sold an oak for 6s. at Sheffield (*Shipfeud*) in the half-hundred of la Denne.

XXXVIII. Robert Livet the subescheator seized the manor of Sheffield which was of Laurence St. Andrew into the King's hand fifteen days before Martinmas 2 Edward I.

HUNDRED OF DILL (*Thille*).

IV. John de la Haye, deceased, held the manor of Milton (*Middilton*) with its appurtenances of the King in chief; now it is in the King's hands by right of wardship; by what service or for how many fees he held it they know not.

XL. Matthew of Hastings while he was collector of the King's twentieths took from the hundred 9s. 4d. for weight beyond the fixed number of pence at which it was assessed.

XXI. Roger de Loges while he was Sheriff took 100s. from Geoffrey of Copford (*Cobbeford*) for [a fine imposed in] the eyre of Hugh Despenser and gave him no acquittance, wherefore he was many times distrained for the same and put to the expense of 30s.

XXVIII. Robert Tedbrith was imprisoned in the Castle of Pevensey for no fault of his (*sine culpa*) and Richard the Queen's steward took from him 2 marks to release him on bail until the coming of the Justices.

The same Richard imprisoned Robert atte Grove (*de Grava*) for no crime and without accusation and took from him 5s. and let him go free.

The same Richard took in the same way from Roger Fuller 1 mark.

The same Richard imprisoned in the said castle Simon the merchant and took from him a cask of wine worth 40s. and let him go.

XXXVIII. Robert Livet, the escheator in the county of Sussex, seized the manor of Milton with its appurtenances after the death of John de la Haye at Hokeday 2 Edward I and still retains it in the King's hands.

HUNDRED OF FLEXBOROUGH (*Faxberwe*).

III. The Bishop of Chichester holds his manor of Bishopston (*Bissoppes-ton*) with its appurtenances of the King in chief, by what warrant they know not.

Thomas Peverel holds the third part of a knight's fee in his manor of [East] Blatchington (*Blecchinton*), by what warrant they know not.

Robert Corbet and William Wancy and Lady Olive Tyrel hold the manor of Chyngton (*Chyntynge*) of the King in chief, by what warrant they know not.²⁷

The Abbot of Hide (*la Hyde*) holds the vill of [South] Heighton (*Heyton*) in the hundred of Flexborough of the King in chief, by what warrant they know not.

VI. The Prior of Michelham has withdrawn the suit and service of 25 tenants in his manor of Chyngton who used to pay suit and service to the Hundred of Flexborough, and they have been withdrawn for 6 years to the yearly loss to the said hundred of 5s.

The Prior of Wilmington has withdrawn the suit and service of 10 tenants in his vill of Firle (*Ferle*) who used to pay suit and service to the Hundred of Flexborough,²⁸ and they have been withdrawn for 30 years, by what warrant they know not, to the yearly loss to the said hundred of 5s.

VII. In the time of Gilbert of L'Aigle (*de le Hegle*) they held no court at the gate of the Castle of Pevensey, but afterwards came Gilbert the Marshal (*le Marscale*) and Piers d'Orival (*Durival*) and Peter of Savoy (*de Saueye*)²⁹ and they set up there a court which they held every three weeks and which still continues, and to it are distrained to come and plead both free men and others of the whole district, and moreover as well without the Honor of the Castle as within, by what warrant they know not.

The Lady Eleanor mother of King Edward has wreck of the sea between

the Forehaven (*la Forhawene*) and la Wesb . . . le along the whole sea coast³⁰, by what warrant they know not.

The same Eleanor holds the assize of bread and ale in the Hundred of Flexborough [and] through the whole barony.

The Bishop of Chichester holds the assize of bread and ale in the manor of Bishopston, by what warrant they know not.

The Prior of Michelham (*Muchilham*) holds the assize of bread and ale in his manor of Chyngton, by what warrant they know not.

X. The Lady Eleanor mother of the King has warren throughout the whole Barony of the Eagle (*de Aquila*) in the hundred of Flexborough by a new [custom], by what warrant they know not.

The Bishop of Chichester has warren in his manor of Bishopston newly appropriated, by what warrant they know not.

XXIX. Richard of Walesborough (*Walisberge*), coroner of the Rape of Pevensey, by authority of his office took money to perform his duties, as appears in the returns.

HUNDRED OF LONGBRIDGE (*Langebregre*).

II. The manor of Eastbourne (*Burn*) was anciently demesne of the old King Henry, and now the Queen holds it; it was alienated in the time of the same king.

The manor of Birling was in the hands of the same King, who gave it to Hugh de Gurnay and now William Bardolf holds it, for how many fees and by what warrant they know not.

The manor of Berwick (*Berewike*) was in the hands of the said King at the same time and now William Marmion holds it, for how many fees and by what warrant they know not.

The manor of Sutton in the same way the Abbot of Robertsbridge now holds, for how many fees and by what warrant they know not.

III. The manor of Compton was held of the King and was alienated by Theobald de Englecheville and now the Templars hold it and have held it for 16 years, by what warrant they know not.

VII. John la Ware has liberties at Folkington (*Fokinton*) and the assize of bread and ale, by what warrant they know not.

IX. Richard the bailiff of Pevensey impedes the royal authority in that he arrests accused persons and imprisons them at Pevensey whereas they ought to be imprisoned at Guildford (*Gudeford*) in the King's prison, and in this [he acts] without the bailiffs of the King, and he detains those arrested at his pleasure.

XL. Matthew of Hastings, collector of the twentieth, took from the hundred 4s. 4d. for weight more than was due for the twentieth.

XXVIII. Walter of Endlewick took Mr. John of Cambridge (*Grantebregre*) and imprisoned him in the Castle of Pevensey and kept him there until he made composition with the same Richard of Pevensey the steward for 5 marks.

XXIX. William of Werth, the coroner, took 6s. from the hundred to perform his duties in two cases of accidental death in the time of the late King Henry.

*Verdict of the Hundred of Longbridge (Langebregre).*³¹

I. They say that the Barony of the Eagle (*del Egle*) was an escheat of

the old King Henry through the escheating of the Normans, which barony contains 35 knights' fees and 9 hundreds and is worth yearly with the borough of [East] Grinstead (*Grenstede*) and part of the town of Seaford (*Sefford*) £300. These fees owe for castleguard yearly 6s. 8d. each, and there are also held of the Honor of Leicester 27 fees, of which each is responsible for 6s. 8d. yearly for guard of the Castle of Pevensey, which castle was in ancient times of the demesnes of the Crown. Also the said fees give yearly for sheriffsyield (*ad donum Vicecomitis*) 14 marks 10s. 10d. at two terms of the year.

II. They say that the manor of Eastbourne (*Burne*) was in ancient times of the demesne of the old King Henry, and now the Queen holds it, and it was alienated in the time of the same King Henry. Also they say that the manor of Birling (*Berling*) was in the hands of the same King, who gave the manor to Sir Hugh de Gurnay, and now Sir William Bardulf holds it, but as how many fees or by what warrant they know not. Also the manor of Berwick (*Berwike*) was in the hands of the said King at the same time, as how many fees or by what warrant they know not, and now Sir William Marmiun holds it. Also the manor of Sutton in the same way, which now the Abbot of Robertsbridge holds, as how many fees and by what warrant they know not.

III. They say that Sir John de la Haye held the manor of Milton (*Middeltone*) in chief of the King, and it is in the King's hands by the death of Sir John de la Haye because his son is under age. Also they say that the manor of Compton (*Cumpton*) was held of the same and was alienated by Theobald de Engleskeuile and now the Templars hold it and have been holding it for 16 years, by what warrant they know not.

IV. Nothing.

V. They say that the Hundred of Longbridge while it was in the King's hands (was worth) 19s. 6d. when it was given to Gilbert de L'Aigle, then Baron of the Eagle, and afterwards it fell into the King's hands and the King gave the barony with the hundred to Gilbert, Earl Marshal, and afterwards the bailiffs of the said earl came and asked the said hundred to aid (*ut adjuarent*) him beyond what was due and (promised) that that aid should not be turned into a custom, and from that time to the present time it has been turned into a custom, namely 5 marks 3s. 4d. and none the less it has paid the old rent of 19s. 6d.

VI. They say that Ralph Nevile, Bishop of Chichester, in the time of the late King Henry appropriated to himself the tithing of Hamtone by warrant of the King; and it does suit to the Hundred of Longbridge by 4 men.

VII. They say that the bailiffs of Pevensey in the time of Peter of Savoy used to hold pleas at the gate of the Castle of Pevensey and the present bailiffs still do so; and they make deliverance of distrains refused (*de namio vetito*) and hold pleas of unjust seizure and detention and every plea except *vée* (*vetitum*), to the great injury of the county (and) of the King. Also they say that Peter of Savoy appropriated to himself warren from the bridge of Glynde to the sea as far as Pevensey in the lands of knights of other fees who do not claim to hold anything of the said Barony of the Eagle. Also the said Peter appropriated wreck of the sea from the Forehaven (*foraue*) of Pevensey to Seaford. And because the lord of

Eastbourne had wreck of the sea on his demesne lands Hugh de Gurnay and his successors continued to have it there until the usurpation (*deforciamantum*) of Sir Peter of Savoy, and the Queen has it and also on the lands of Sir John de la Ware and Sir William Maufe in their demesnes. Also Sir John la Ware has liberties at Folkington (*Fokintone*) and the assize of bread and ale, by what warrant they know not.

VIII. They say that the bailiffs of Pevensy, namely Walter of Endlewick (*Enlenewike*) as well as Richard of Pevensy, distrain people of the neighbourhood otherwise than they ought to, for they distrain tenants of other fees who do not claim to hold anything of the fee of Pevensy, and they drive the distrains into the Liberty of Pevensy, where the sheriff and the King's bailiff have no power of deliverance, and retain the distrains until the persons distrained are amenable to their will. Also the said bailiffs distrain men of the neighbourhood to do carriage service otherwise than they should, including those who never did such service; and they did so in the time of Sir Peter of Savoy and of the Queen; and from those who ought to carry one cartload of wood or pay 2*d.* they now take by force 6*d.*

X. Nothing, except as above.

XI. Nothing.

IX. They say that Richard the bailiff of Pevensy impedes the royal power inasmuch as he arrests accused persons and imprisons them at Pevensy, whereas they ought to be in the King's prison at Guildford; and this (he does) without the King's bailiffs, and he detains those arrested at his will.

XII. Nothing.

XIII. They say that the Priory of Michelham was founded by Gilbert of L'Aigle. Further they say that the priory holds an estate which is called 'le Cnokke' [Knock Hatch, in Arlington] and has held it now for 8 years; which estate was of the gift of Sir John de la Haye who held it in chief of the King. Also the Abbot of Robertsbridge holds land of the gift of the same and of the same fee and has held it now 5 years, which land is called 'la Blakestokke'.

XIV–XVI. Nothing.

XVII. They say that Herbert le Burhunte first bought the bailiwick of the Rape of Pevensy from Philip de Croft and gave him $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for the bailiwick of the said Rape; and now the bailiwick gives yearly 40*s.*, to the oppression of the whole district.

XVIII–XIX. Nothing.

XX. They say that Walter of Endlewick holds the land of Thomas le Dudel in the vill of Sherrington (*Syrintone*) by force of his bailiwick and makes his neighbours buy their pasturage at his will.

XXI. Nothing.

XXIII. They say that Matthew of Hastings, then Sheriff, took more than the twentieth of the Hundred of Longbridge 4*s.* 4*d.* for weight.

XXIV–XXVII. Nothing.

XXVIII. They say that Walter of Endlewick arrested Mr. John of Cambridge (*Grantebregre*) and imprisoned him in the Castle of Pevensy and kept him there until he paid a fine of 5 marks to Richard of Pevensy, the steward.

XXIX-XXXII. Nothing.

XXXIII. They say that William of Werth the coroner took 6s. from the Hundred of Longbridge to perform his duties touching two accidents in the time of the late King Henry.

XXXIV-XXXVII. Nothing.

XXXVIII. They say that Robert Livet the subescheator seized the manor of Milton into the King's hands at Easter 2 Edward I and it is still in his hands and is worth £30. 4s. 6d.

XXXIX. Nothing.

XLV. They say that John of Tarring, John Welve, Richard Sucine, and Reynold of Tarring carried wool overseas from the port of Seaford at the instigation of the bailiffs of Earl Warenne, but where to and what number of sacks they know not.

RAPE OF LEWES

HUNDRED OF POYNINGS (*Ponynges*).

II. The Honor of the Eagle with the Castle of Pevensey (*Peuenysse*) and other appurtenances is the King's escheat, which Eleanor the King's mother now holds.

III. John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, holds in chief from the King the whole Rape of Lewes, from the time of the Conquest of England.

V. There are in the Rape 9 hundreds which the said Earl holds, by what warrant they know not.

VII. The said Earl in his court of Lewes and William Braose (*de Breause*) in his court of Bramber (*Brembre*) hold pleas of distraint refused, which pleas they call pleas of unlawful seizure and detention, and this to the King's injury, by what warrant they know not.

The said Earl has wreck of the sea everywhere upon his own demesnes, by what warrant they know not.

The Bishop of Chichester likewise has wreck of the sea everywhere upon his liberty.

John de Burgh used to have wreck but the said Earl has deprived the same John of it.

The said Earl has all the liberties mentioned in the list within the borders of the said Rape; and similarly the Bishop of Chichester within the borders of his liberty.

X. William formerly Earl of Surrey, father of John now Earl, and John himself newly appropriated chaces and warrens throughout the whole Barony of Lewes and in the lands and tenements of Robert Aguylyn and of others who hold of the fee of the same Earl, where the same Earl has no warren nor should have by right;³² and he strives to the best of his ability to appropriate warren there by stationing his armed men there to frighten the said Robert Aguylyn and others from coursing with their dogs where they have been accustomed to course from ancient time and of which the said Robert is still in seisin.³³ And because the said Robert makes use of his seisin in the aforesaid the Earl has many times caused him to be distrained exceedingly heavily, as appears in the returns. And he makes arrests for his hares and deer [taken] from the said chaces and warrens illegally appropriated in his father's time and his own, and causes

men to be imprisoned until they have paid fines and compositions at his pleasure.

XI. The said Earl, Richard de la Vache, and William Yvor took from Robert Aguylon 52 oxen in the parish of Edburton (*Edebreton*) for the said Robert's coursing there with dogs; and upon this Robert obtained the King's writ of livery of his oxen, and when the King's serjeants came with the writ the Earl and his servants impeded them so that they could not release the beasts according to the King's command until another order had been sent by the King and his Council to the Sheriff that he should go in his own person to the Earl, Richard de la Vache, and Walter Dragun to effect the release of the said beasts by the King's order.

Also when some servants of the said Robert had been arrested in the liberties of William Braose and the Bishop of Chichester with Robert's dogs and imprisoned in the Castle of Lewes, upon this the King's writ for their release was obtained and sent to the said castle by William Bowyer (*le Boghyere*) the King's serjeant, the men of the castle did not allow the command of the King to be executed but openly refused to do it, so that the Sheriff in his own person afterwards could hardly perform the King's command.

William Braose, contrary to the King's command, prohibited the honest men of Shoreham to sell food or other goods to any of the men of the said Robert, and this he did in the King's despite for 19 weeks, as appears in the returns.

The said Earl, contrary to the King's command, issued a similar prohibition at Lewes.

BOROUGH OF LEWES.

XXIX. William of Werth, the coroner, took money in the Borough to perform his duties; and 2s. for the production of his rolls before the Justices at Chichester.

XL. The collectors of the twentieth would not receive the twentieth of the town of Lewes, namely £6. 12s. 8½d., wherefore the said money still remains in the hands of the burgesses of the town.

HALF-HUNDRED OF SOUTHOVER (*Suthovere*).

VI. The whole homage of Earl Warenne has been withdrawn from taking the oath at the Sheriff's tourn, and this in the time of the present King.

XXIX. Walter of Kingston, coroner of Arundel, took 2s. to perform his duties concerning the death of one Levote of Kingston.

HALF-HUNDRED OF FISHERSGATE (*Fysshersgatt*).

V. The Bishop of Chichester holds a quarter of the full hundred of Whalesbone (*Walesbon*), by what warrant they know not.

XX. Walter le Dragun and Henry le Foutur, clerk, maliciously summon men in all the hundreds of the said Earl, and those who are infirm or live in remote parts, or even those who by right owe no suit to the hundred, they fine heavily and unlawfully, to the grave injury of the whole district.

XXVI. William Bowyer, the King's serjeant in this Rape, causes 24 men or more to be summoned when by the King's orders he should summon 12 only, so that he may make some profit out of those in excess.

And so did all his predecessors in the said Rape. And this will be found in the returns at the sign —.

[XLV.] They say also almost at the end of their returns that William Braose took from William Chamund who caused two sacks of wool to be shipped at the port of Shoreham 10 marks for that trespass, which was done during time of war.

HUNDRED OF SWANBOROUGH (*Swamberch*).

II. Southease (*Suthese*) and Telscombe (*Tetelescombe*) were formerly in the King's hands and now the Abbot of Hide holds them in free alms, and the Sheriff takes therefrom 2 marks yearly.

XX. The collectors of the twentieth took from this hundred 4s. for weight beyond the tale.

HUNDRED OF YOUNSMERE (*Ywonesmere*).

XX. The above-mentioned collectors took from this hundred 2s. 6d. for weight beyond the tale of the twentieth.

HUNDRED OF HOLMESTROW (*Holmestrouhe*).

II. The manor of Compton was of the King's demesne belonging to the Crown and was given to Theobald de Englescheville, who sold it to the Templars of London; and while it was in Theobald's hands the King received therefrom 100s. yearly.

XX. The aforesaid collectors took from that hundred 5s. 2d. for weight beyond the tale of the twentieth.

HUNDRED OF WINDHAM.

V. Earl Warenne holds the town of Lewes with the barony of the King in chief.

VII. The Archbishop has here all the liberties which he has elsewhere, by what warrant they know not.

XXIX. Richard of Walesborough (*Whalwesbergh*), the coroner, took in the Hundred of Buttinghill (*Buckyngeshull*) 2s. to perform his duty concerning a dead man there.

XX. Nicholas de Dytton, constable of Bramber, Andrew le Wodere, Matthew son of John le Fol, William Frewyne, and Gilbert son of Richard Porter on the morrow of St. Nicholas 1 Edward [I] came onto the King's highway which leads to Shoreham and there took from Roger de Bechel and others named in the returns several carts laden with wood and drove them to the Castle of Bramber and kept the wood there and paid nothing for it, against the will of the said Roger and others and against the peace, and wounded and ill-treated the servants in charge of the carts.

HUNDRED OF BUTTINGHILL (*Bottynghull*).

VII. The Archbishop has here as above.

VIII. The Earl of Surrey took from each knight's fee of his tenure in the county of Surrey 100s. for the enclosure of the town of Lewes with a stone wall, and this without warrant.

IX. The bailiffs of the said Earl tax at their pleasure bakers, brewers, butchers, tanners, and white-tawers (*whyttawyatores*) dwelling outside the borough.

X. The said Earl's warrens do so swarm with wild animals that they almost destroy the corn of the men who live near the warrens, and because of the Earl they dare not enclose their lands with hedges or drive the wild animals out of their fields, to the grave injury of the whole district.

XII. William of London, the Earl's bailiff, has appropriated to the Earl half an acre of land or more from the King's highway in the parish of Cuckfield (*Cokkefeld*) in the Hundred of Buttinghill between Tymannebrigge and Stonrokke, to the grave injury of the district; and William Burde holds this encroachment.

Richard la Vache has appropriated to the said Earl half an acre of encroachment upon the King's highway, and Walter de Holdel' holds it, to the injury of the King and of the district.

Robert de Lynde impeded the men of Luke de Ponynges of the vill of Crawley in the use of their common rights (*communicare*) in the King's street from Frythcothe to Alexander's Cross in the said hundred.

Maurice de Hewekene, the Earl's bailiff, closed the King's street which leads from the church of Balcombe (*Balecumb*) to Suthgate, to the injury of the King and of the district.

Walter de Haldele closed the King's street which leads from the house of Blakeford to the said church.

Maurice de Hewekene closed the King's street in the parish of Worth from Selasle to Crawley Down (*Crauledun*).

Geoffrey de Breyboef appropriated to himself half a rod of land from the King's street at Scottesford.

William Bardolf has appropriated to himself 7 acres and more in which the men of Richard de Plaiz (*Pleys*) both free and bond used to have common rights in the Hundred of Barcombe (*Bercomp*) in Egardethye.

The same William impeded the same men using their common rights outside the enclosure as they used to.

John le Vautrer, the Earl's bailiff, impeded the men of the vill of Hamsey (*Hammes*), Offham (*Wouhamme*), and Allington both free and bond from using their common rights on a heath between the Serjaunt land and the wood of Sonder, estimated at 15 acres; and they are still impeded, to their grave injury.

XXIX. Richard of Walesborough, the coroner, and his clerk habitually take money from men of the hundred to perform their duties.

XXIII. William de la Zouche (*Suche*), the Sheriff, took by an Exchequer summons 40s. from the vill of Cuckfield (*Cokkefeld*) and did not acquit the debtors.

Roger de Loges, the Sheriff, took from Richard Benfield (*de Benetfeld*) by an Exchequer summons 10s. and did not acquit him.

XLIII. The said Earl and his bailiffs, whose names they do not know, summon and distrain free men and bond to follow him with arms wherever he goes, without the King's order at his own pleasure. And William Braose (*de Brewse*) does the same, and if they do not come fines them heavily.

XXXI. The Earl's bailiffs broke up the stew-pond of Richard de Plaiz after his death and wasted his wood at Wapsbourne (*Werplesburn*) in the Hundred of Street to the grave injury of Richard's heirs.

XX. Nicholas de Ditton and other constables of the Castle of Bramber

seize on the King's highway cartloads of wood by 20 and 30 belonging to poor men of the district who are going to Shoreham market to earn money by selling it there, and pay nothing for the wood when it has been brought into the castle, to the yearly loss to the district of 100s.

And in like manner the bailiffs of William Braose seize corn, meat, and fish and all kinds of food at their pleasure and pay nothing, against the King's dignity and to the injury of the district.

John de Bohun and the bailiffs of the Earl of Surrey pursued the men of Robert Aguylyn with horses and arms as far as the house of Robert Burnell in Henfield (*Hanfild*) and there arrested them and took them to the Castle of Lewes and imprisoned them, contrary to the King's dignity, until they were released by the King's writ.

The Earl's bailiffs put free men on their oath without the King's order and fine them heavily at their pleasure.

HUNDRED OF BARCOMBE (*Berecomp*).

VII. The Archbishop of Canterbury has here all the liberties as elsewhere.

HUNDRED OF WHALESBOURNE (*Walesbone*).

XX. The bailiffs of Earl Warenne impede the Sheriff so that he cannot hold his tourn as he ought to and as his predecessors used to do.

HUNDRED OF STREET (*Strete*).

VII. The Archbishop has here all the liberties as elsewhere.

Notes

1. The Earl proved his prescriptive right to various liberties, including a free chase and that the men of his manor should do suit to the county court 'by one alderman only': *Quo Warr*.

2. The two great courts of the hundred, at which view of frankpledge was held.

3. Queen Eleanor apparently received the Lordship of Pevensey under the will of her uncle Peter of Savoy, as there was no royal grant of it to her; but an assignment of it was made to her in 1269 by King Henry III and Prince Edward, for the term of her life: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii. 743.

4. Pevensey was held in the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries by members of the family which took its name from L'Aigle, or Laigle, in Normandy. The lordship was therefore known as the Barony of Laigle or (in English) the Eagle, latinized as de Aquila.

5. See entry under Flexborough Hundred, p. 45.

6. In 1262, when Peter of Savoy held Pevensey, it was stated that—'in the port of Seaford there stands a rock which is called Whasbetel, and Peter of Savoy cannot claim anything west of that rock within the liberty of the Earl Warenne, nor can the Earl claim anything east of the same rock within the liberty of Peter save only as far as a man can throw an axe with his right hand while holding part of his hair below his right ear with his left hand so that in throwing his right arm remains below his left arm': Assize Roll 912, m. 7.

7. In 1278 it was stated (Assize R. 921, m. 7) that 'Robert Robilard extorted sheaves (of corn) at harvest time from poor men and made *scothal*', i.e. 'scot ales', a sort of bean feast provided by compulsory contributions.

8. See last note.

9. After the death of the last Gilbert de Laigle in 1235 the family, holding land on both sides of the Channel, chose to adhere to the King of France and therefore lost their English possessions as Normans.

10. John del Haye in 1278 successfully claimed to hold the manor of Milton (in

Arlington) as a half-hundred and to exercise these liberties by prescription: *Quo Warr.* The manor contained a castle, of which the earthworks can still be traced near the River Cuckmere.

11. Knock Hatch, on the edge of Milton Hide near Michelham.
12. i.e. the River Cuckmere.
13. Other items later, p. 44.
14. He had a grant of a market in 1252: *Cal. Chart. R.* II. 400.
15. This was in Waldron.
16. In 1252 the boundaries of the warren appurtenant to the Barony as formerly held by William, Count of Mortain, and as then granted to Peter of Savoy were: from the gate of the Castle of Pevensey southward to the windmill of the Abbot of Bayham on the west side of Westham, and thence by the old road to la Ruding, and thence across the demesne of Wootton (*Wodinton*) on the north of the court of Geoffrey Falconer, and thence to the bridge of Chisilford [Chilver Bridge in Arlington] by the old road, and thence by the old boundary between Alciston and Selmeston, and so to Croteberge [in Firle] by the highway, and thence to the bridge at Glynde by the highway, and thence by the middle of the stream of Lewes southwards to the sea, and thence along the coast to the gate of Pevensey: *Cal. Chart. R.* II. 410.
17. The actual date of the grant, made to Robert of Parrock, was Jan. 1253: *ibid.* 416.
18. The abbot in 1278 claimed that the manor of Cumbes had been ancient demesne and was granted to St. Albans by Henry II: Assize R. 921, m. 7 d.
19. Ruislip was one of the cells of the Norman abbey of Bec, whose abbot in 1278 established his right to a long list of privileges: *Quo Warr.*
20. In 1278 Roger la Ware's claim to have wreck was disallowed: *ibid.*
21. William Maufe failed to establish his claim to the assize: *ibid.*
22. Richard of Pevensey, Queen Eleanor's steward, claimed in 1278 that 'no freeholder has warren within the Rape of Pevensey, but only the Queen': Assize R. 921, m. 7.
23. 'Trulle', in this one place applied to Richard of Pevensey, was probably an opprobrious nickname.
24. The chace of Cleeres seems to have been in the neighbourhood of East Chiltington: *Place-Names of Sussex* (P.N. Soc.), 299.
25. Horsted Keynes and its members.
26. Tarring Peverel in Fletching.
27. Thomas Tyrel had held the serjeanty of Chyngton by finding a serjeant whenever the King went to war in Wales for 40 days; his co-heirs in 1278 were Olive widow of Roland de Aestede, Aline widow of Robert Corbet, and Lucy widow of William de Wancy: Assize R. 921, m. 10.
28. In 1278 orders were given that these tenants in Firle should do service to the Hundred of Flexborough and not to that of Longbridge, to which the prior had transferred them: Assize R. 921, m. 10.
29. Grants of the Honor were made to Piers d'Orival in 1232 (*Cal. Chart. R.* II. 163), to Gilbert, Earl Marshal, in 1234 (*ibid.* 191), and to Peter of Savoy in 1246 (*ibid.* 296).
30. See above, n. 6.
31. This, which is not printed in the Record Commission volume, is the only surviving original return for a Sussex hundred.
32. The earl claimed that when his ancestors lost their lands in Normandy by adhering to King John, that King gave them the right of free warren in all their lands 'for the sake of their surname of Warren': *Quo Warr.*
33. For notices of the high-handed conduct of the earl towards Robert Aguillon, see *S.A.C.* LXXIX. 57-8.

SUSSEX, KENT, AND THE CONTINENT IN EARLY SAXON TIMES

BY A. E. WILSON

RECENT archaeological, historical, social, and economic researches have tended to soften the sharp distinctions previously drawn between Kent and Sussex in early post-Roman times. In doing so several writers have pointed to strong Gallo-Roman and Frankish influences at work throughout the whole of the south-east of England. Mr. E. T. Leeds, F.S.A., in his *Early Saxon Art and Archaeology* brings out vividly three main phases of post-Roman pagan Kentish archaeology: (1) the Jutish phase, c. A.D. 450 to 500; (2) the Frankish phase—the sixth century; (3) the Kentish phase from the late sixth century onwards. In the first of these periods he insists on the similarity of the grave-goods from Kent to those found throughout the whole of the south-east. There is a strong sub-classical influence partly from Britain, but mainly from Gaul. In the second period Kent still had close links with the rest of the south-east of England, more especially with the Isle of Wight and south Hampshire, but to a certain degree with Sussex also. The main continental influence for these years came from the Franks as they moved from their home in the Middle Rhine valley to conquer Gaul. During the third period Kent, then a fully organized kingdom and the main route for commerce from the Continent to England, developed the magnificent gold jewellery so distinctive of the county, though it must be admitted that the Sutton Hoo burial unexpectedly yielded the finest examples of 'Kentish' jewellery yet found.

This article applies these conclusions to the jewellery found at Alfriston and Highdown and compares the results with other evidence of the early Saxon settlers in Sussex. In last year's *Collections* there was shown a Romano-Celtic penannular brooch from Highdown which was typical of similar finds in early Saxon graves throughout the whole of the south-east of England from Yorkshire to Wiltshire. From this essentially British type the incoming Saxons

developed the annular brooch found in great numbers in the same area. The craftsmen of Kent and Sussex created a peculiar local type, half-way between the penannular and annular.¹ Moreover, the brooches of this type, whether found

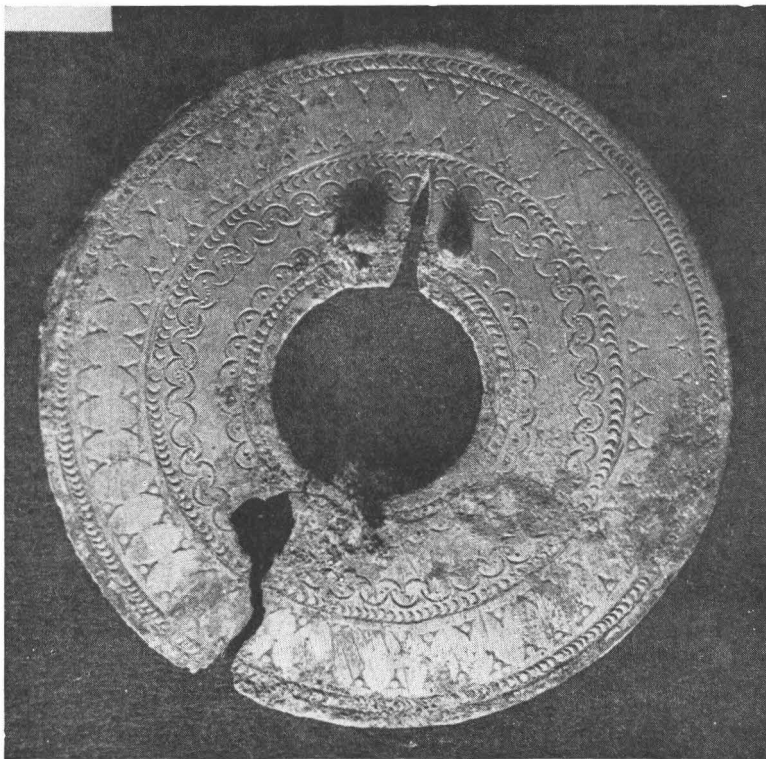


FIG. 1. DEVELOPED TYPE OF PENANNULAR BROOCH FOUND IN KENT AND SUSSEX

at Alfriston, Highdown, Howletts, or Sarre, all bore designs derived from classical sources which were well represented in the Gallo-Roman warrior's grave at Vermand. The confronting animal design on the Sarre and Howletts brooches is found on a buckle plate and tab from Alfriston and, in a different form, on a belt plate and buckle from Highdown. More frequent in the Sussex graves was the vine-scroll design, with or without the bird pecking grapes, and later conventional designs derived from it.

¹ Fig 1.

During this same early or 'Jutish' phase some other settlers brought with them to Sussex, Surrey, and north-western Kent (on the estuary of the Thames) the early forms of saucer brooches decorated with a spiral design in chip-carving technique.¹ These resemble brooches from the Saxon cemetery of Westerwanna near the mouth of the Elbe so closely that some of them must have belonged to the first settlers. Apart from Sussex, Surrey, and north-west Kent, they were plentiful in the south Midlands.

Another early form of brooch, the cruciform type with detached knobs, so prevalent in the south Midlands, the Eastern Counties, and Kent, has not been found in the Sussex cemeteries. Thus in the first phase of settlement Kent had much in common with the rest of England and nothing distinctive of its own.

At the beginning of the sixth century the Franks, under the leadership of Clovis, moved rapidly to the conquest of Gaul and gained the mastery after the decisive victory over the Visigoths at Vouglé, near Poitiers, in A.D. 507. A cemetery at Herpes, Charente, eighteen miles from Angoulême, which could not have come into use until after that date has yielded a whole range of grave-goods, of Frankish type, strikingly similar to those found in Kent, Sussex, the Isle of Wight, and parts of Hampshire. Mr. Leeds enumerates the Frankish element in Kentish graves as the throwing-axe or francisca, the pilum and angon; the biconical pottery vessels decorated with roulette stamps, the bottle-vase and minor forms of Kentish pottery; certain types of glass-ware, especially the conical beaker, the concave-sided beaker with rounded base, the round-bottomed cup or tumbler, the lobed beaker; small circular quatrefoil with garnet settings, bird and animal brooches, brooches with a semi-circular head plate with three or more radiating knobs and a straight-sided or oval foot; large square-headed brooches with zoomorphic design derived from rampant beasts and smaller square-headed brooches modelled on them. To these I would add a certain type of bronze bowl, and draw attention also to the prevalence of chip-carving technique at this time throughout the Frankish homeland and the areas affected by it.

The Sussex cemeteries do not yield examples of all these

¹ Fig. 2.

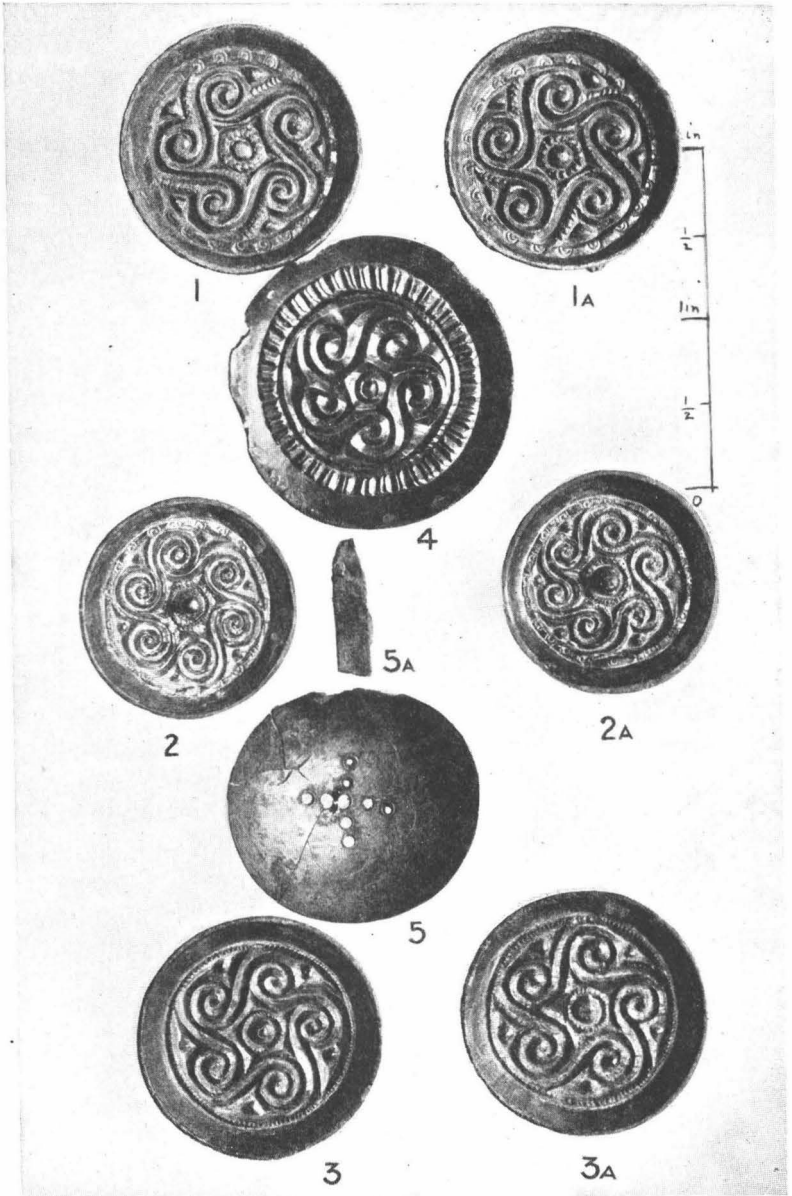


FIG. 2. SAUCER BROOCHES WITH 'CHIP-CARVING' TECHNIQUE

Frankish types, but there are some very significant similarities, especially at Alfriston. Highdown has a single example of an angon, Alfriston of a francisca. Neither cemetery yielded any wheel-turned purely Frankish pottery, but some of the Highdown pots seem to be modelled on certain Frankish rather than the more usual Anglian types. Both Alfriston and Highdown have produced fine examples of Frankish glass-ware, especially bowls, beakers, and tumblers, which compare favourably with similar types from Chessel Down, Isle of Wight, from Kent, Herpes, Belgium, and the Rhineland.¹

Though Sussex and the Isle of Wight have yielded none of the early cruciform brooches, they have examples of the plain square-headed ones with triangular or shovel foot which date to the same period² and to which the Frankish designs were transferred from the large square-headed brooches.³ It is at this stage that Kent and the south-east began to part from the east and Midlands. The East Anglian large square-headed brooches develop on entirely different lines. Mr. Leeds has pointed out the essential facts for dating the arrival of the large Frankish brooches in Kent. They appear only with the earliest forms of simple cloison circular brooch at the early cemeteries of Bifrons, Howletts, Sarre, and Ash, and in the west Jutish area of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, and at Alfriston, which, though it has no cloison circular brooches, has the contemporary garnet inlaid buckles. They do not appear at the later cemeteries with the rich gold jewellery.

These large brooches betray their origin in the details of their decoration—the rampant animals flanking the top of the lozenge-shaped foot. This style differs essentially from that of the northern Teutonic series, which has a median bar down the length of the foot. In the Frankish series *either* there is no median bar *or* it is accompanied by a cross-bar. The crouching animal along the sides of the lower edges of the lozenge-shaped foot is practically unknown in northern examples and does not appear at all on purely Scandinavian examples. It is, in fact, the animal of Gallo-Roman ornament which figured frequently on the penannular brooches and buckle plates of the early Jutish phase in south-east England

¹ Fig. 3.

² See *S.A.C.* LXXXII. 51, fig. 4c. *Ibid.*, p. 54, fig. 7.

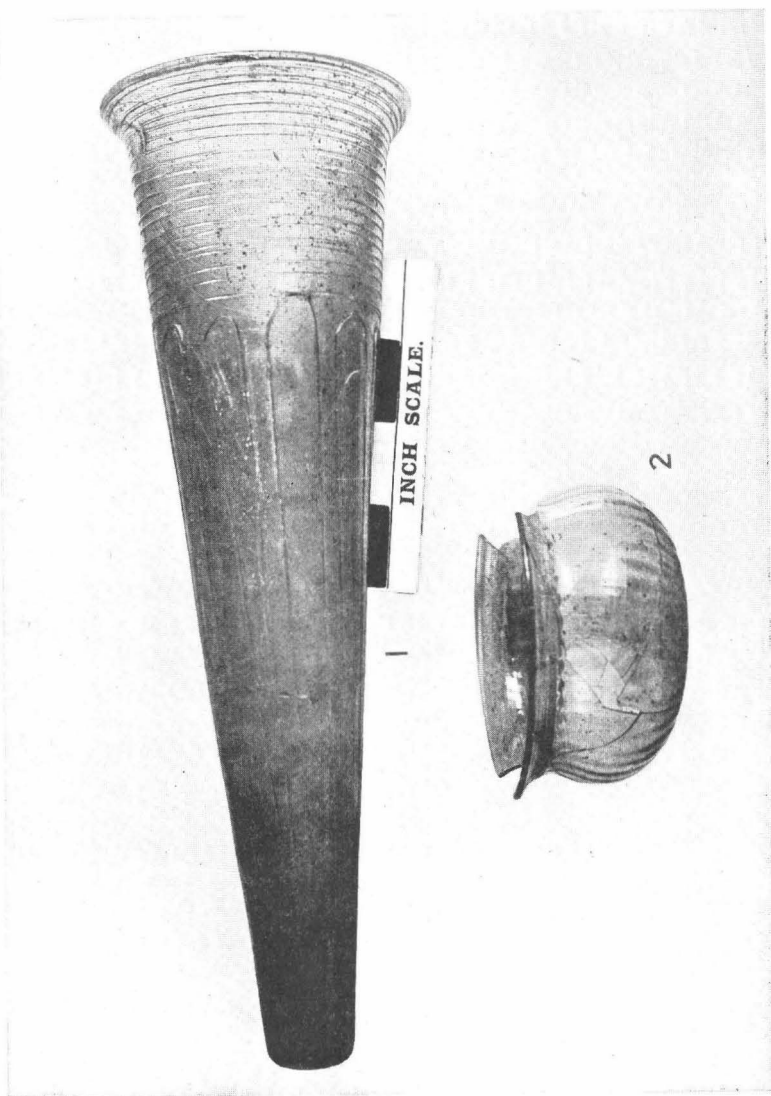


FIG. 3. GLASS VESSELS FROM ALFRISTON

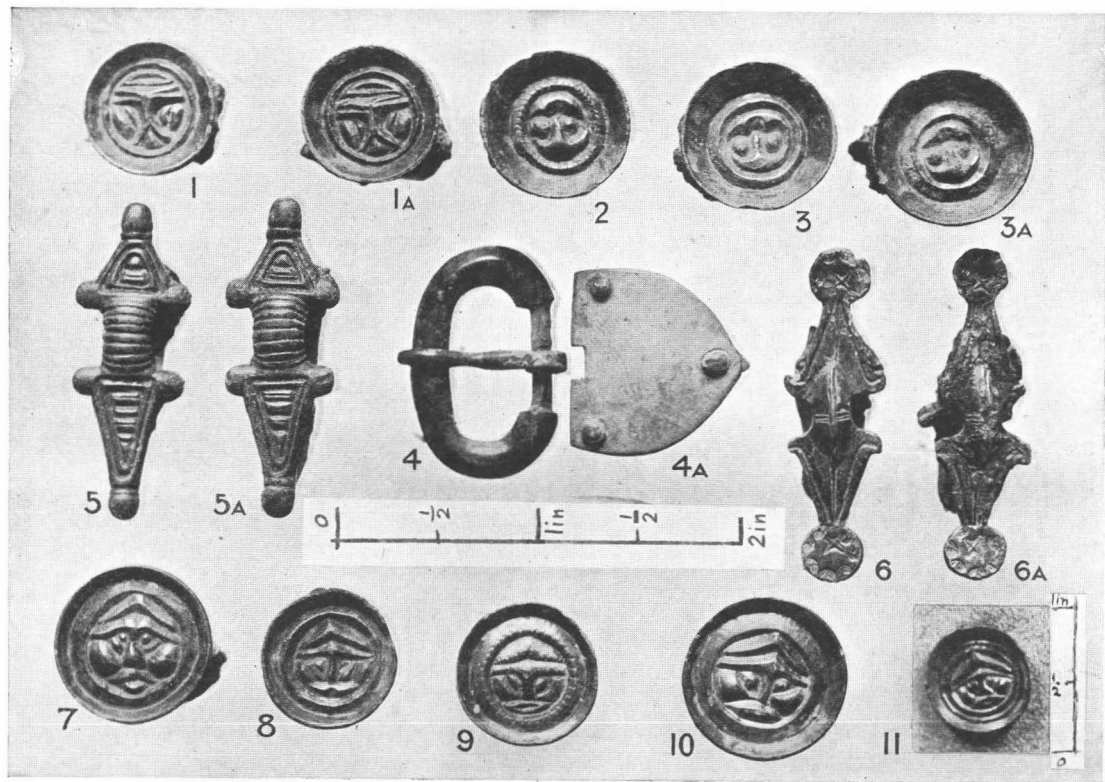


FIG. 4. BUTTON AND OTHER BROOCHES FROM ALFRISTON

and in the contemporary culture of northern Gaul before the Frankish invasions.

In England it is seen in its purest form on a large square-headed brooch from Bifrons which has a flattened roundel on the bow decorated with the representation of the full-faced

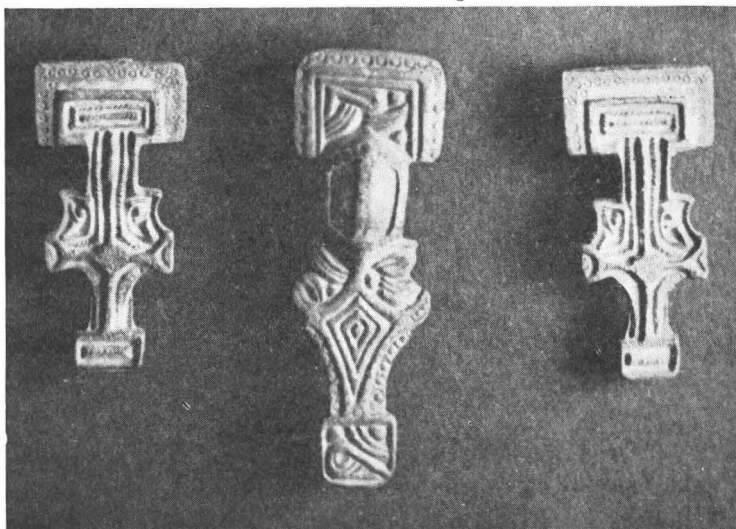


FIG. 5. SQUARE-HEADED BROOCHES (1) WITH LOZENGE FOOT;
(2) WITH TWO CROSS BARS

human mask, found also at this period on the small button brooches which are confined almost exclusively to Kentish and Sussex graves.¹ This combination of animal ornament and roundel on bow links the Bifrons example to the Frankish homeland at Engers, Hessen-Nassau. Other evidence, especially at Howletts, fixed these large square-headed brooches with animal ornament to the earlier part of the sixth century, when the same archaeological elements appear in the Rhine valley, northern Gaul, Herpes, the Isle of Wight, and Alfriston, Sussex.² One of three examples from Alfriston very closely resembles one from Bifrons; one from Sarre seems to come from the same workshop as another from Herpes. In a slightly different style, with garnet insets, there are three remarkably similar brooches from Herpes, Finglesham, and Chessel Down, Isle of Wight.

At a slightly later date this type of animal decoration in a

¹ Fig. 4.

² Fig. 6, central brooch.

more decadent zoomorphic stage was transferred to the smaller plain-square-headed brooches prevalent in south-east England.¹ Some of these have the lozenge-shaped foot without bar; others have the two bars forming a cross on the

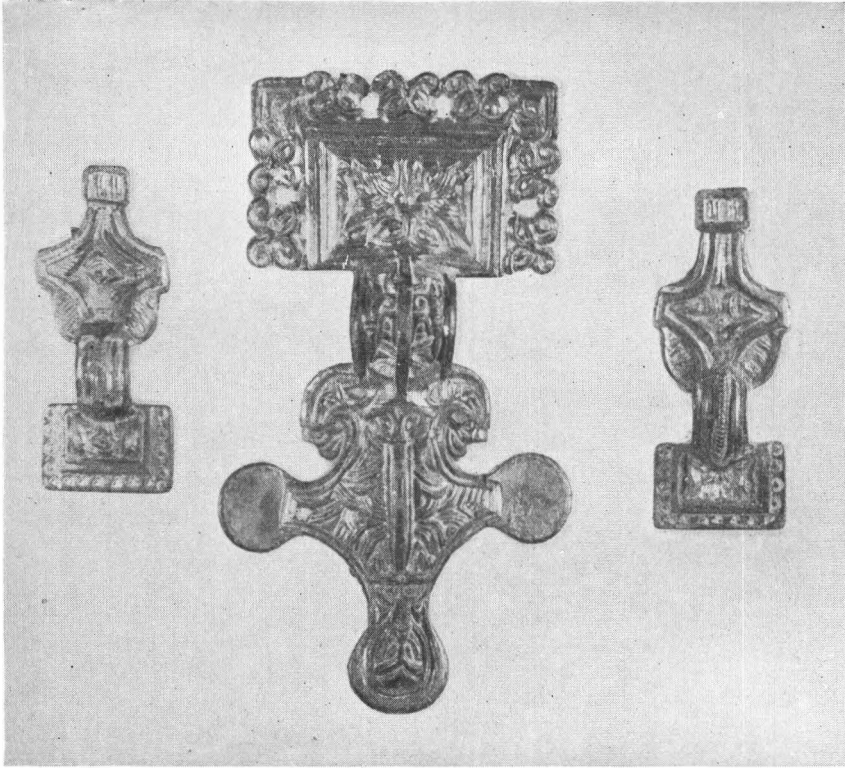


FIG. 6. LARGE SQUARE-HEADED BROOCH WITH ZOOMORPHIC DESIGN, AND TWO SMALLER BROOCHES WITH SIMILAR DESIGN

foot.² They are quite numerous at Bifrons, Alfriston, Highdown, Chessel Down, Droxford (Hants), and Herpes; though it must be remembered that they do not necessarily represent many burials, as often one grave contains at least three of the small ones as well as a large one. All these cemeteries yielded jewelled buckle plates with zoomorphic design in chip-carving technique. Alfriston has an example

¹ Figs. 5 and 6.

² None in Kent, Sussex, or the Isle of Wight have the single median bar. Fig. 6 shows examples, from Highdown, of small brooches with lozenge foot and with both bars. In Fig. 4 the brooches at the side are examples from Alfriston of the lozenge foot.

of a bronze bowl with embossed decoration on the rim which is rare in England.¹ Another example comes from Stowting, Kent. Several were found at Herpes, Charente, and Lindenschmidt notes the wide distribution of this type in Frankish and Alammanic territory. Both Highdown and Alfriston have yielded odd examples of other items in Mr. Leeds's list of the Frankish style of brooches—the pair of bird brooches from Highdown and the small brooches with lozenge-shaped foot and small semi-circular plate with three diminished knobs from Alfriston which are similar to some small brooches at Chessel Down and some Kentish cemeteries.

Thus in the second phase Sussex has many things in common with both Hampshire and Kent, though Alfriston and Highdown did not receive any of the small cloison circular brooches. It must be remembered that Highdown is in the centre of the area that, as we shall see later, Mr. Jolliffe claims to be the Saxon core of Sussex, and that Alfriston lies on the border of the Saxon and Jutish (Frankish) area. From the area which, according to Mr. Jolliffe, came more fully under Frankish influence, no large pagan Saxon cemetery has yet been found. Certainly neither Alfriston nor Highdown has yielded any of the magnificent jewellery which belonged to the third (or Kentish) phase when Kent forged ahead of the other settlements under the House of Aethelberht.

As long ago as 1915 Dr. H. L. Gray in his study of the English field system had shown that the only area in the south-east of England to have the typical common field system of the nucleated village was the Sussex coastal plain between the Downs and the sea from the Cuckmere to the borders of Hampshire. Elsewhere in Kent, east Sussex, mid-Sussex north of the Downs, the Meon valley, and the Isle of Wight there were signs that the original dominant system was the hamlet system with the single 'great' fields held by one man or *socii*. In Sussex there was a mixed or neutral area which became more purely a hamlet area in east Sussex near the Kentish border. In 1905 Mr. Salzman had called attention² to two features of pre-Domesday Sussex which differed from the normal Saxon type. Some sixty or seventy manors had in the time of King Edward the

¹ *S.A.C.* lvi, pl. xiii, fig. 1.

² *V.C.H. Sussex*: Introduction to Domesday Survey. Cf. *S.A.C.* LXXII, 20-9.

Confessor outlying estates sometimes as much as twenty miles from the main settlement. The Sussex grouping of hides did not add up to the 100-hide 'Hundred' but to an 80-hide unit akin to the Kentish 80 sulungs.¹

Mr. Jolliffe, in his *Pre-Feudal England*,² developed these and other points to contend that Kent, much of Sussex, and parts of Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight, were essentially Jutish and that this Jutish element in the south-east was of Frankish origin. He showed that forty Sussex manors had forinsec (detached) woodland in the Weald in the Kentish fashion. Two of the forty (Alciston and Berwick) which can be shown to have been villages of the Saxon three-field nucleated village type, lie on the edge of the admittedly Saxon coastal area of Sussex.

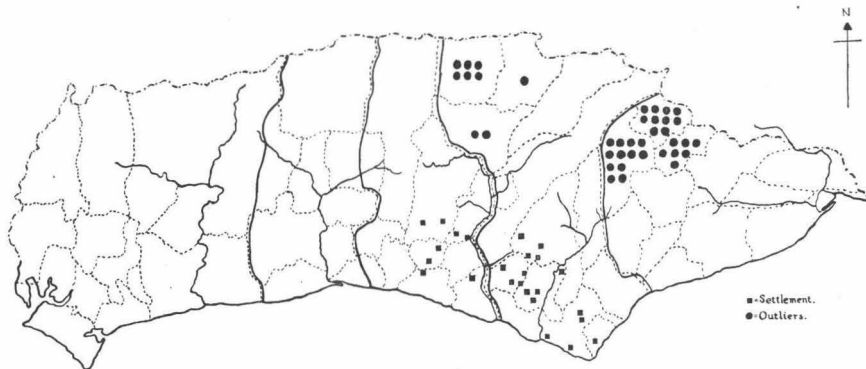
The contrast between the Jutish and Saxon type of holding is well seen by comparing two manors belonging in post-Norman times to Battle Abbey. Alciston, except for its outlying forest, belonged essentially to the Midland type of three common fields worked on the strip system, with each man's holding scattered throughout the fields. Buckstepe belonged to the Jutish hamlet type, with each tenement named and its boundaries well defined.

Entries in Domesday Book concerning the forinsec forest holdings were practically confined to the rapes of Lewes, Pevensey, and Hastings. The rape of Hastings with its 160 hides or 80 sulungs at the time of Edward the Confessor was thoroughly Kentish in its organization. Pevensey and Lewes rapes seem to have grown out of the union of smaller units based on the 80-sulung area; for they were assessed at 640 and 800 hides respectively. In Sussex the small Kentish virgate of less than 20 acres held instead of the 30-acre unit of most Saxon England. The Battle Abbey Customal gives the equations 1 sulung equals 4 iuga equals 16 virgates.

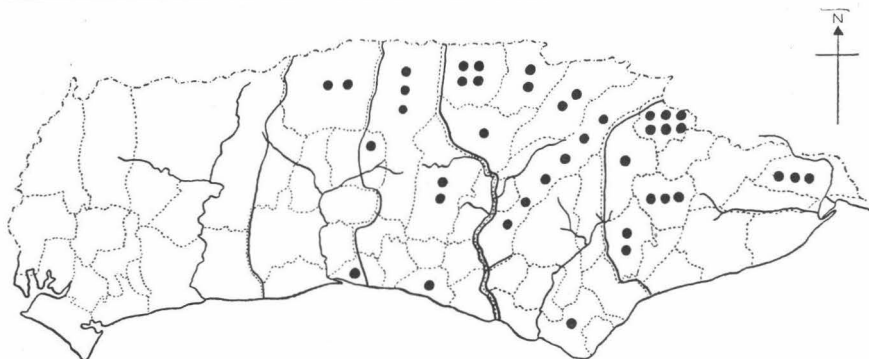
In spite of the subdivision of territory in late Saxon times it is still possible to trace remnants of the large holdings based on the *villa regis*. At the time of the Conquest, and for two centuries beforehand, Mallings hundred, assessed

¹ Ibid. and LXXIV, 214-25. This 80-hide grouping apparently applies to West as well as East Sussex.

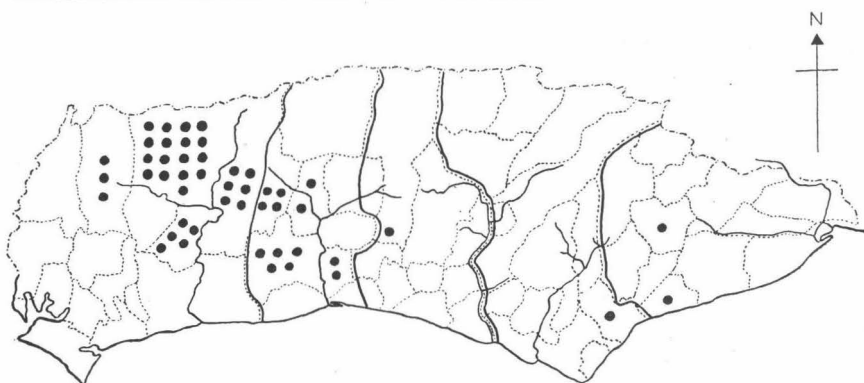
² The editor has reminded me that many students do not accept Mr. Jolliffe's views. In this article I have not attempted to criticize those views, but only to summarize them and place beside them other evidence of the close connexions which existed between parts of Sussex and Kent (and also Frankish Gaul) in Early Saxon times.



OUTLYING FOREST HOLDINGS - 1086



SAXON PLACE NAME ELEMENT - denn.



SAXON PLACE NAME ELEMENT - fold.

at 80 hides, had belonged as one unit to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and included not only the main settlement across the river from Lewes but a strip of the forest up to the Sussex-Kent border. In the Hawkesborough, Shoyswell, and Henherst hundreds lay outlying forest areas from settlements situated at the foot of the scarp of the South Downs between Lewes and Eastbourne.¹ The occurrence of the outlying forest holdings from Eckington, Ripe, Willingdon, West Firle, &c., in more than one forest hundred strongly suggests an earlier economic and social unit larger than the hundred and points to a system like the Kentish *lathe*. The Sussex rape of Norman times may well be a survivor of this earlier social organization, possibly dependent on the royal manor of Beddingham. East Grinstead hundred contained many stretches of outlying forest for Ditchling, Falmer, Wooton, Bevendean, Allington, and Waningore, and even for East Lavant. Westward of this there appear to be no other outlying forest stretches surviving at the time of Domesday except two in Riston hundred from Hamsey and Balmer which may in earlier times have belonged to the same unit as those in East Grinstead—a unit which centred round the *villa regis* of Ditchling.

These outlying forest estates have certain features in common with similar pieces of *silva communis* in Kent. They are 'outside the rape' and 'have not paid geld'. These phrases are used in Domesday Book of the area which are said to 'belong to' (*jacuit ad*) Ditchling, Allington, &c. Mr. Jolliffe contends that these and other similarities point to a Jutish (Frankish) settlement of the whole of the south-east where the original unit of settlement was a province. Later these provinces were administered through the King's Reeve at a *villa regis* which was the centre of an economic as well as a governmental unit. The services were light and differed from the tenures of Saxon England. In Kent itself gavelkind prevailed. In the Hastings rape the partible tenure surviving in early charter and manor rolls was 'Kentish gavelkind in all but name'. Farther westwards in the county Borough English was the type of custom

¹ In *Hawkesborough*: Beddingham, West Firle, Arlington, Laughton, Eckington, Ripe, Tilton, East Dean, Willingdon, Sessingham, West Dean, and Ratton. In *Shoyswell*: Chalvington, Sherrington, Alciston, Ratton, Winton (in Berwick), Willingdon, Ripe, West Firle, Eckington, Laughton. In *Henherst*: Eastbourne, Berwick, Ratton, Willingdon, Eckington, Alciston, West Firle. See Map 1.

one would expect to arise from the imposition of Saxon custom on top of the earlier Jutish (Frankish) type.¹ Traces of this system of dependence on a *villa regis* remain in the Domesday Book entries not only for Ditchling but also for Beeding and Steyning. 'King Edward held (Beeding) *in firmam suam*.' Though it was only assessed for 32 hides in the time of King Edward, it rendered one night's ferm and was worth £95. 5s. 6d. 'Harold held (Steyning) at the end of the reign of King Edward and it was assessed for 81 hides and there were in addition 18 hides and 7 acres outside the rape which have never paid geld.' These appear under the name of William de Braose, where we learn that 'King Edward held it as part of his ferm'.

A study of the place-names of Sussex and Kent suggests that the earliest post-Roman settlers in the two counties used certain place-name elements not found elsewhere. In the introduction to the Sussex volume the editors remark that 'much of it (The Weald) appears as swine pasture appurtenant to the villages of the more habitable south of the shire and its nomenclature is of a race of herdsmen living in scattered settlements and preserving in their isolation names of which many must descend from the seventh if not the sixth century'. One such element (*denn*, a clearing) appears only in Kent and Sussex. Moreover, the distribution of the Sussex examples strongly supports the conclusions of Mr. Jolliffe. There are no examples in west Sussex. There are two (Denne and Oakingdean) near the Adur valley. It is most frequent in those areas which have the outlying forest attached to villages at the foot of the Downs.² As west Sussex is as heavily forested as east Sussex or Kent, the occurrences of this name in east Sussex and Kent only must point to either a different group of settlers or to a different method of settlement.

Of special significance for these 'swine-clearing' names is Palinga schittas, mentioned in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum* 898. The second element *scydd*, combined with the genitive singular of an *-ingas* name, gives the meaning 'the sheds or swine-cotes belonging to the people of Poling'—a very early form. This element is found only in Sussex and

¹ For arguments in support of this contention see Jolliffe, *op. cit.* 79–81.

² Hammerden, Mapleden, Ringden, Witherenden, Broomden in Shoyswell hundred. Cowden, Riselden, Sharnden, Hawkesden, Sandyden, Barnden in the Mallings holding. Hackenden, Standen, Hazelden in East Grinstead. See Map 2.

Kent. Citangaleahge, the OE. form of Chiddingly wood in West Hoathly, is another primitive form similar to Kentish forest names—the clearing or woodland of Citta's people. West Hoathly itself contains the OE. *hap* found also in Kent and common in ME. field-names in mid and east Sussex. The Place-Name Survey gives fourteen examples all east of the Adur.¹ Other elements rare outside Kent and Sussex are *geselle*,² and *snad*³ and *dael*.⁴ Two other elements found this time in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight as well as in Kent and Sussex are *scora*, in Shoreham in Kent and Sussex, Shorwell (Isle of Wight), and *ried* common in Sussex and Kent with single examples in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. In contrast it may be noticed that *fald* belongs essentially to west Sussex and Surrey. Of some fifty examples in the county thirty-two belong to the rape of Arundel and seven to the Bramber rape.⁵

As already noticed, Mr. Leeds holds on archaeological grounds that it 'is in Frankish territory that the origin of most of the Kentish culture must be sought—within a triangle at whose corners now stand the towns of Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, and Trier'. Mr. Jolliffe, on the ground of law, custom, and economic organization, argues for a similar origin for the 'Jutish' settlement of much of the south-east of England including all east Sussex and mid-Sussex north of the Downs. He bases much of his argument on the essential differences between the Saxon and Jutish systems which arise from the fact that in Wessex and part of Mercia the basic unit (of land tenure) is the yard or *virga*: 'the tenement marked off by the customary number of such yards is the yardland or *virgate*'. . . . 'The Kentish system is not strictly a land measure but one of labour. At its base is the unit of land covered by a day's ploughing, the day-work or *diete*—and it is built up into the normal tenement of the *jugum* or yoke of two oxen and the full ploughland or *sulung* of eight.'

On the Continent German historians have shown that the

¹ *The Place-Names of Sussex*, II, p. 543.

² Found in Buxshalls near Lindfield; Drigsell in Salehurst; Bemzells (Herstmonceux) and Breadsele (Battle).

³ Snathurst Wood near Brede; cf. Snodhurst, Kent (B.C.S. 370 Snadhyrst). B.C.S. 208 has Tattingsnad in the bounds of Icklesham.

⁴ Dael, found in Kent and Sussex, but not in South or South Midlands, Summersdale (New Fishbourne), Dale Park, Daleham (Fletching), Hendal (Withyham), Hendall (Buxted), and Holmdale (Rye).

⁵ See Map 3.

measure by 'yards' is roughly Saxon and is confined to north-west Germany. If this test is valid the Jutes did not come from north-west Germany but from central western Germany, where there existed a system similar to the Jutish. Here in the district occupied by the Franks the 'morgen' or acre is estimated as a day's work for the plough and the term *jugerum*, *yoke*, *joch* is used. For a larger unit the term common in Kentish documents—*terra aratri*—appears as a Rhenish land unit. Moreover, it is an area not of open fields but of enclosed settlements (*hoba*, *cum casulis*, *pratis*, *sylvis*), corresponding to the Jutish hamlet.

The same fundamental agreement exists between Jutish and Frankish customary law. Both have the threefold wergeld for the noble and not the sixfold of Wessex and Saxony. The early Frankish 'gau', as a district, corresponds to the early lathes of Kent and the provincial units which underlie the Sussex rapes. The rules of inheritance in early Frankish law indicate a transition from joint family holding to a partible tenure something akin to gavelkind. The obligations under *Lex Salica* and *Lex Ripuaria* are remarkably similar to those of Kentish law. Frankish deeds are full of such phrases as *Mansi* with *silva ad eundem locum pertinens*, *cum silva ibidem aspiciente*, *cum foresta sua*. Thus the south-east of England owes much of its custom as well as its art to Frankish influence.

In 1940 Miss Deanesly read a paper before the Royal Historical Society¹ on 'English and Gallic Minsters' in which she drew attention to an alleged charter of Æthelberht from Canterbury Cathedral archives. She proved that the later transcript was based on an original drawn up under strong Merovingian influence. Moreover, the witnesses showed that Æthelberht's court was arranged on a Frankish model with signatories who not only held positions similar to those of a Merovingian Court but whose names were themselves Frankish—one of them contained the Frankish element *gisela*. She summed up by saying: 'it is hardly possible to doubt in view of this list of witnesses that Æthelberht had a court and officials on the Frankish model . . . and that the introduction of writing in Kent came with the copying of Frankish methods of government before the coming of Augustine; it would be needed in connexion with the King's landed pos-

¹ Proceedings of Royal Historical Society, 1941.

sessions, the equivalent of the Frankish fisc, and with tribute.'

In the same article Miss Deanesly calls attention to the coin finds at Sutton Hoo, where the magnificent jewellery unexpectedly marks, though in Suffolk, the peak of Kentish jewellers' art. All the coins were struck in Merovingian mints. This point, in its turn, directs attention to an appendix of Mr. Derek Allen to the monograph on the Richborough hoard of 'radiate' coins found in 1931 and reported on by Messrs. Mattingly and Stebbing in 1938. The authors of the main monograph give convincing reasons to show that the hoard was not deposited till post-Roman times. The art of some of the later examples which have a copy of a third-century radiate on the obverse with a late-fourth-century reverse finds numerous parallels in Merovingian silver coins and Saxon sceattas. Mr. Allen elaborates this point and shows that certain designs on sceattas and thrymsas are clearly derived *indirectly* from Roman models *through* the designs on some of the Richborough hoard. He illustrates the appendix with twenty examples of gold and silver Anglo-Saxon and Merovingian coins which show close relationship to some of the hoard. The similarity is so great as to suggest that the artist who struck the sceattas must have handled the Richborough type of coins. He holds that there is no evidence that the coins should have been struck nearer A.D. 500 than the time of St. Augustine. Thus the Richborough hoard shows that some of the people settling in Kent in the sixth century had been in close contact with the Franks.

All this varied evidence tends to strengthen Mr. Leeds's original suggestion of a strong Frankish element in the second stage of the settlement of Kent—the phase he calls the Frankish phase during the sixth century. The only Sussex cemeteries which have yet yielded much material for this period are Alfriston and Highdown. As yet no significant discoveries have been recorded in the Hastings area, where on social and economic grounds Frankish influence should be most marked. A comparison of the grave-goods from Highdown and Alfriston, however, provides some interesting relevant facts. Highdown, which is in the admittedly Saxon area of Sussex, shows three phases of settlement—the early phase of the penannular and derived brooches with strong

Roman influence common to Alfriston and Kent. It has yielded more of these early goods than Alfriston. Probably contemporary with these, or at any rate not much later, are the solid saucer brooches with scroll design and rich gilding found in both cemeteries and in the north-west corner of Kent.

During the second or Frankish phase of the sixth century Alfriston was more influenced than Highdown. It has a fair number of the small square-headed brooches, three large square-headed brooches, and the bronze bowl and some glass. At Highdown small brooches are well represented, but there are no large brooches. Highdown is rich in glass and, like Alfriston, has a little Frankish work in buckles, but neither has any cloison round brooches.

In a third phase Highdown seems to become more Saxon than Alfriston. It has numerous examples of the later Saxon brooch apparently absent from Alfriston. On these, in addition to the typically Saxon five-pointed star decoration, are several varieties of late zoomorphic design. At Alfriston such design is present only on a pair of solid saucer brooches. Thus it would be fair to say that Highdown shows the Saxon element asserting itself more decisively than at Alfriston. This is in keeping with the evidence put forward by Mr. Jolliffe in *Pre-Feudal England* and with a study of certain of the early place-names. It would seem that in the late sixth or early seventh century the Saxon rulers of the coastal plain, either alone or in conjunction with the Saxon rulers of Wessex, began to assert their power over a wider area and grafted on to an existing Jutish custom, derived eventually from the Frankish Rhineland, their own Saxon customs, derived from the north-west of Germany, to found the Kingdom of Sussex.

Acknowledgements

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ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AT RYE

BY LEOPOLD A. VIDLER

It seems to us that the time has come when a more accurate and fuller inquiry into the history, and site on the map, of this institution, Rye's earliest social service, could and should be attempted. Much new evidence has come to light since Holloway¹ in 1866 endeavoured to fix its site, and since Mr. G. S. Butler, F.S.A.,² and Dr. T. W. W. Smart³ added to our knowledge of its history, and many of their statements and conclusions are no longer tenable.

We will first give such facts as are known of its history and of the Wardens who managed it, and then deal with the position of the actual site of its buildings and chapel, tracing its descent from the time when the Hospital ceased to function to the date of the tithe map of 1840. Then, after disposing of previous claims, especially that relating to the 26 acres of Spittle land, we shall deal with its endowments, both those proceeding from the Manor of the Hospital and those from lands owing service to other manors, bringing their ownership, so far as possible, down to the present time.

The illustration is reproduced from a water-colour, kindly lent to the Rye Museum by Mr. P. F. Henley, and represents the site, taken from the adjoining Spittle land, in 1779, and this is the earliest view that is known of it. The plan and schedule are taken from the tithe map and give the position of all the lands in Rye and Playden mentioned in the text.

Of the early years of St. Bartholomew's Hospital at Rye, or even the date of its foundation, we know nothing; but as the Abbot and Convent of Fécamp made it a self-governing body some time between 1189 and 1219,⁴ it is safe to assume an early date for its foundation. St. Bartholomew's Hospital at Smithfield was founded in 1102 and was the earliest institution of this kind to be founded in London, so we cannot assume an earlier date. Although Rye had belonged to Fécamp Abbey since *c.* 1030, it did not become a place of much importance until about the date of the Domesday Survey;

¹ *Antiquarian Rambles through Rye* (Second Series, 1866), by William Holloway, pp. 13-17.

² *S.A.C.* xvii. 134-6.

³ *S.A.C.* xvi. 303-4.

⁴ Round, *Calendar of State Documents Preserved in France*, p. 52.

but it would seem reasonable to place the foundation of the Hospital in the first half of the twelfth century. The authentic history of the Hospital, however, commences with the document that follows, which is preserved among the archives of Fécamp Abbey. It is undated, but from the names of the witnesses and other grants made to the men of Rye about the same time it can be approximately dated about A.D. 1200.

'Notification¹ by Simon the priest and the brethren and sisters of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew at Ria, that they had received from Ralf, Abbot of Fécamp, and the whole Convent, the houses and chapel of the said Hospital, with their appurtenances and half a virgate of land in perpetual alms, saving the rents, services, and aids due from that land to the Abbey, for which chapel they are to pay annually, as a pension, two shillings sterling at Christmas, providing always that on Simon's death or on his becoming a monk the Abbot and Convent are to appoint another priest from their fraternity (*collegio*) or from another, if necessary, with the advice of the "prudhommes" of the town, saving the right of the Abbey and of the Mother Church. If Simon and the brethren can obtain from the King a fair (*nundinas*) at Ria, the Abbey shall receive the toll of the whole town and port while it lasts, and they will share with the Abbey (the profits of) the fair on their ground. Simon and the brethren have sworn to observe this agreement strictly, and they append their seal and that of the Barons of Ria.

'Testibus: Vicentio de Ria; Nigasio; Girrado de Luvesham et multis aliis.'

The importance of this document for our purpose cannot be overstated, as its provisions seem to have been carried out to the letter; the two shillings pension was paid to the Abbots and to the lords of the Manor of Brede, the successors in title to the Abbot, until the middle of the eighteenth century, and the appointment of the Warden was made by the Abbot and Convent of Fécamp and later by the King, on the recommendation of the Barons of Rye, so long as the Hospital fulfilled its original purpose; also the fair, which was obtained from the King in 1290,² paid toll to the lord of the Manor of Brede down to the middle of the eighteenth century and was held on the same ground until 1858.

We have no evidence that the deed of resumption of 1247,³ whereby the King took back into his own hands the Borough of Rye, made any difference in the government of the Hospital, as by the bounds of the town then fixed the whole

¹ Round, loc. cit.

³ *Cal. Charter Rolls 1257-1300*, vol. II, p. 81.

S.A.C. xvii. 123.

of the Hospital and its grounds remained under the control of the Abbot of Fécamp, in that part of the parish known to this day as the Foreign of Rye.

There is, however, reason to think that the incorporation of the town in 1289 both increased the duties and tightened the hold of the new Mayor and Commons on the Hospital, as, when the customs of the town were codified in the reign of Edward III, we find that, in addition to their right of recommendation of any new Warden, they also had the power of admission of the inmates and the auditing of the accounts; also, most important of all, the custody of the seal.

From the Rye Customal¹ it also appears that both men and women, from the deserving poor of the town, were admitted free of charge, and that the number of inmates varied from time to time. From what other sources inmates were recruited, or how many could be accommodated at one time, we are not told. The fact that approved poor of Rye were admitted free of charge makes it possible that inmates were also admitted on payment. However, all candidates had to accept the rules and statutes of the Hospital, and, before admittance, be approved by the Mayor and Commons of Rye. We hear also² that they prepared their own dinners, and in times of scarcity were sent to beg in the streets of Rye. Whether the men and women were housed in separate buildings, as seems probable, as the chapel and houses are mentioned, or, as at Chichester, on the opposite sides of one large building, must be left for some future excavator to decide. It was only some untoward event that brought their placid life into the glow of publicity, so we can only try to picture their daily round by the analogy of similar institutions.

It was probably much like that of the Poor Law institution of to-day, in which the monotony is only broken by the visits of official and charitable people, and the petty disagreements that are sure to arise among those who have not made much success of their lives and who have no relatives or friends who wish to take care of them.

The duties of the Warden, who was always in priest's orders, were to conduct the daily services in the chapel, preside at the common meals, keep order, collect the rents

¹ Holloway, *History of the Town and Port of Rye* (1847), pp. 156 and 157.

² *S.A.C.* xvii. 134-5.

and oblations, which constituted the income of the Hospital, manage its farms and land, take his turn as Bedell for Northbroke at courts of the Manor of Brede and, generally, to superintend the running of the institution.

That the Wardens always carried out these duties as they should have done is contradicted by the following episodes that have come down to us. In 1262¹ the then Warden is reported to have employed one Sybil of Yarmouth to set fire to the buildings and ricks of Matthew de Knoll of Beckley, with whom, presumably, he had had some disagreement, and then to have helped her to escape by keeping her one and a half days at the Hospital and afterwards placing her in Playden Church, where she abjured the realm.

Again, in 1379² the Warden, Robert de Burton, so misbehaved himself that an inquisition was held and we have the report of the jurors upon the case. In the first place they throw doubt upon the validity of his appointment; they then accuse him of selling seventy-five large oaks from the Hospital land at Brookland³ to the value of £20; then they state that he had wasted the wheat and corn he had found in the granges and fields to the value of £10. Further that he had allowed their property at Playden and at Brookland to lie waste and open, without any enclosure, causing a loss to the Hospital of £20. He was also accused of carrying away the muniments and bulls and indulgences of the Hospital, which were worth 40s. a year in oblations for the support of the poor. Also, that during his period of office he had permitted the brazen vessels to be taken for distress, to the value of 26s. 8d., for rent, and, to sum the matter up, they said it would be the final destruction of the Hospital, unless a remedy was very soon applied. We should like to know what defence, if any, Burton made. Further, what were the Mayor and Commons of Rye, who had the right to examine his accounts four times a year, doing while all this was going on? The date itself, two years after the destruction of the town by the French, is very suspicious, as they were busy rebuilding the walls and defences and constructing two new balingers, and the seventy-five oaks

¹ *V.C.H. Sussex*, II. 104.

² *S.A.C.* xvii. 134-5.

³ This is not Brookland in Kent, but Brokeland, now Spital Wood in Ewhurst. See 'Views of Frankpledge or Hundreds', *S.R.S.* xxxvii. 170. The writer regrets that, in his *Riddles of Rye*, he led his Kentish friends to believe that, at this date, oaks were growing at Brookland in Kent.

would have been extremely useful to them. Unfortunately all we know is that the Hospital suffered a blow from which it apparently never quite recovered, and that by 1435 it had ceased to function as a hospital and its buildings were in ruins. From 1420 the office of Warden was a sinecure usually held by a King's clerk or other wealthy pluralist.

The following list of Wardens of the Hospital is taken, where other references are not given, from *V.C.H. Sussex*, II. 105, where references are given to the original sources.

Wardens

Simon, occurs *c.* 1200.

Robert, occurs 1262.

Robert de Southmallyng, presented 1319,¹ died 1329.

Richard de Gerlthorp, presented 1329.²

John de Garlethorpe, occurs 1331.³

Hugh Pipard, appointed by the King 26 Sept. 1343, apparently in error, as his appointment was revoked in 1344.

Randall de Wyke, nominated by Mayor and Commonalty of Rye, 4 Feb. 1344.

John, occurs 1348.⁴

William atte Nesshe, occurs 1370-1.⁵

Robert de Burton, appointed 1379.

John de Waldeby, appointed and died 1391.

Robert Longe, appointed 1391, died 1392.

Ralph de Repyngdon, appointed 1392, resigned 1393.

Thomas de la Chambre, appointed 1393.

John Bowerby, appointed 1395.

John Sharpe, appointed 1396.

Thomas Brygge, appointed 1397.

John Hoton, appointed 1399, exchanged with John Deye, 1400.

Robert Kyng, nominated 22 Feb. 1401.

John Bedeford, nominated 28 Feb., instituted March 1401,⁶ exchanged with

Joseph Scovill, 1403.

John Preston, appointed 1405, resigned 1407.

John Elmeton, appointed 1407.

Nicholas Colnet, or Colvet, appointed 1413, occurs 1419.⁷

Thomas Chase,⁸ appointed 1420, resigned 1430.

¹ Chich. Cath. Liber E, fol. 228 v.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* v. 508: perhaps an error for Richard.

⁴ Brede Court Rolls, bble. A. 7.

⁵ *Ibid.* A. 10. Cf. *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* v. 513.

⁶ Vacant by resignation of John Hoton: *S.R.S.* XI. 258.

⁷ De Banco Roll 635, m. 97.

⁸ Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

William Parker, appointed 1430,¹ deprived 1442.

John Faukes, appointed 1442.

William Tracy, appointed 1461, died 1478.

John More, appointed 1478, died 1479.

Thomas Brent,² appointed 1479, surrendered 1 Feb. 1503.

After the grant of the Chapel to Westminster Abbey no more Wardens are known to have been appointed, and although 'the Master of the Hospital of Playden' continued to be appointed Bedell of Northbroke in the manor court of Brede there is no reason to suppose that there was in fact any such person.

The seal of the Hospital, of which there is a cast in the British Museum,³ is contemporary with its foundation. It is round and shows a figure, probably of St. Bartholomew, with his right hand raised holding (?) a knife, standing in front of the round-headed doorway of a building. This building, crudely executed, is apparently gabled at each end, and is crowned in the centre by a very short spire and a cross. Legend: [SIGILLUM DO]MUS HOSPITAL' SCI. BARTHOL'. DE R[YA].

Later History of the Hospital

On 7 July 1502⁴ King Henry VII made a grant of various rents and profits to John Islip, Abbot of Westminster, and among them was the Chapel at Rye. The purpose of the grant was to provide money for the religious services in the Abbey; for three monks studying at Oxford; for the Almshouses; and for a priest to sing evermore at Carmarthen for the soul of the King's father, Edmund Tudor. Two years later, on 13 July 1504,⁵ the King made another grant to the Abbey of Westminster of various manors and lands, including those of the Free Chapel of Playden beside Rye, and followed this on the 25th of the same month with a royal pardon to John Islip, Abbot, and the Convent of Westminster⁶ of all grants, purchases, and alienations hitherto made by them from the advowson and patronage of various places, including that of the Free Chapel of Playden beside Rye. This Free Chapel is un-

¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1429-36, p. 79. His was the last nomination by the Mayor and Barons of Rye.

² Queen's Almoner.

³ No. CLXII, 23. Owing to war conditions it is unfortunately impossible to reproduce the seal.

⁴ Westminster Abbey Muniments, 6634.

⁵ *Ibid.* 1465.

⁶ *Ibid.* 6636.

doubtedly that of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, of which, for several years, the chapel alone had been in use. The property of the Hospital was valued at £130. 13s. 4d., and the purpose of the grant was extended to include assistance to the building of the Chapel of St. Mary, commonly called King Henry VII's Chapel, at the eastern end of the Abbey.

On 26 November 1505¹ the Abbot granted to Stephen Sampson of Odymere, lands, called Tyllynghambroke, belonging to 'St. Bartholomew's Chapel in Rye Co. Sussex' for a term of fifty years at 6s. 6d. p.a.

It would have seemed that the title of the Abbey of Westminster to this property, under the above grants, was beyond question, but in the latter part of 1521 they seem to have become uneasy about it, possibly because in Henry VII's deeds of gift it had been described only as the Free Chapel and not as the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, so the Abbot applied to Bishop Robert Sherburne of Chichester to confirm them in it. In their application, so that there should be no further room for doubt as to their title, they called themselves 'Proprietors and Patrons of the King's Free Chapel or Hospital of St. Bartholomew of Playdon next Rye', and it was duly granted by the Bishop on 28 November 1521, confirmed by the Dean and Chapter on 1 March 1521/2, and by the Archdeacon of Lewes on the next day.²

With the exception of the piece of land, probably that later known as 'Spitalmede', which they had leased to Stephen Sampson, the Abbey of Westminster appear to have managed the property directly with the tenants, one of whom may have been regarded as the titular Master who was still appointed Bedell of Northbroke in the courts of the Manor of Brede.³

However, on 12 February 1529/30⁴ the Abbey leased the site of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew at Rye, with all things belonging thereto, to Nicholas Tufton, gentleman, of Northiam, for thirty years at £10 per annum. This was not the first connection of this family⁵ with the Hospital, as we are told that 'they were good benefactors to the Hospital of St. Bartholomew at Rye by the gift of certain lands thereto

¹ Ibid. 4081.

² Chichester Episcopal Reg. Sherburne, I, ff. 85 r-86 v.

³ Brede Court Rolls, bdle. J.

⁴ Westminster Abbey Muniments: Lease Book No. 2, fol. 259.

⁵ Collins, *Peerage*, III. 276.

in Ewhurst', of which we shall treat later in this article. Nicholas Tufton probably took over Sampson's lease with the other property, as we find in the survey made in 1535, known as the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, that the property of the Abbey at Playden is thus entered: 'Valet in libera capella de Playdon juxta Rye cum suis pertinentibus per annum ut patet per dictum librum examinatum X li.'

Westminster Abbey was dissolved in 1540 and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, with the Tufton lease still unexpired, passed into the King's hands. He retained it for less than two years, and on 14 March 1541/2¹ as part of a large transaction with Andrew, Lord Windsor, it passed into the possession of the latter.

Lord Windsor and his immediate descendants (William, who succeeded to his father's title and estates in 1543, and Edward, his son, who succeeded in 1558) held the Hospital and its property until the lease, then held by John Tufton, who had succeeded on his father's death in 1538, had expired, that is, in 1559/60. In 1560² Edward Wyndesor, knt., Lord Wyndesor, executed a deed whereby he transferred the Manor of Playden and tenements in Rye, Iden, Peasmarsh, Udymer, Beckley, and Ewhurst to William Scott, John Tufton, Henry Peck, and Robert Marche and to the heirs of William Scott. This deed, which by the properties' later descent clearly refers to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, seems to have dealt with the estate in the following manner, though to effect this a further deed was probably necessary. The first three plaintiffs took over the manor, site of the Hospital, and all the lands, with the exception of the 26 acres, to which we have already referred, which passed as a freehold to Robert Marche. This property we shall deal with later.

The next transaction concerning the manor that we can trace, and in which it is now called the Manor of St. Bartholomew, alias Playden, is in 1572, when William and Joan Farrar and Thomas Heath, probably as executors or mortgagees, transfer it to Henry Peck, thus apparently eliminating the Scott interest. In 1576 Henry Peck with Joan Farrar, widow, William Farrar having died in 1573, transfer their interest to Robert Brabon. By 1600/1 it had all passed into

¹ Cat. Harl. Coll. MSS. No. 1880; *S.R.S.* iv. 79.

² *S.R.S.* xx. 352, under 'Playden (Manor)', et seq.

the hands of John Tufton, who had succeeded on his father's death in 1567, and who, in this year, executed a deed, probably a family settlement, in favour of William Cecil, John Baker, and Thomas Horsman and heirs of John Baker. This John Tufton was a grandson of the well-known Sir John Baker of Sissinghurst. As the Tufton family held the manor and the site for nearly another 200 years, it is evident that further apparent transfers, in 1616 and 1663/4, could only have been in the nature of mortgages or settlements of some kind.

John Tufton was knighted on 11 May 1603 and made a baronet on 19 June 1611, and he apparently took advantage of this evidence of the King's favour to procure from him a re-grant of the Hospital. On 27 June 1611¹ a grant to Sir John Tufton and his heirs of the site of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew of Playden and of the Manor of Playden, near Rye, was prepared and sent to the Earl of Northampton, Lord Privy Seal, to be sealed. Before doing so, however, he wrote a letter to the Mayor of Rye² in these words: 'Out of the regard I have for poor estate of the Town of Rye, I have made stay of a late grant unto Sir John Tufton, of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew of Playden, in the Parish of Rye and send you a copy of the docquet of the said grant. I pray you to send me particulars of the estate of the Hospital, so that I may know whether to give way to Sir John's contract.' As the Corporation of Rye had had no interest in the Hospital for about 175 years and its lands were outside its jurisdiction, they could hardly have raised any objection; at any rate, the grant was sealed and Sir John continued in possession.

On Sir John Tufton's death in 1624³ his eldest son, Nicholas, who had been knighted in 1603, succeeded to the manor. Sir Nicholas was created a Baron, as Lord Tufton of Tufton, in 1626 and Earl of Thanet in 1629. He died 1 July 1632 and was succeeded by his second son, John, in both his titles and estates. John, second Earl of Thanet, died on 6 May 1664; but the Hospital estate had been included, with other property, in a marriage settlement, executed in 1663-4 by his son, as Nicholas, Lord Tufton, whose marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of

¹ *Cal. State Papers Domestic, Jas. I, 1611-19*, p. 49.

² *H.M.C. 13th Rep.*, app. pt. IV, p. 147.

³ Collins, *Peerage*, III. 276 et seq.

Burlington, took place on 11 April 1664. Nicholas succeeded as third Earl of Thanet on his father's death; and on his death, without issue, in 1679, his Countess came into a beneficial interest in the manor and site, until her death about 1727, and, during this period, in the Brede Court Rolls her name is bracketed with that of the succeeding Earls of Thanet.

Nicholas, third Earl of Thanet, was succeeded, in succession, by three of his brothers: John, who died in 1680; Richard, who died in 1693/4—these were both unmarried—and Thomas, who died in 1729, whose children all died in infancy, and the title and estates devolved on a nephew, Sackville, son of another brother of the same name, who became the seventh Earl of Thanet. On his death in 1753 his second son, also named Sackville, succeeded as eighth Earl, and he again, on his death on 10 April 1786, was succeeded by his son, another Sackville, who became ninth Earl of Thanet.

In 1796¹ Sackville, ninth Earl of Thanet, sold all his estates in Sussex, and the Manor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital or Playden, near Rye, the site, and the Spital wood and fields at Ewhurst were bought by Mr. Edward Jeremiah Curteis on behalf of his father and himself. Mr. E. J. Curteis was a Rye banker and landowner and the son of Mr. Jeremiah Curteis, Town Clerk of Rye from 1756 to 1806. On Mr. E. J. Curteis's death in 1835 he left the lordship of the manor to his eldest son, Mr. Herbert Barrett Curteis, who became in 1841 M.P. for the Borough of Rye.

Mr. H. B. Curteis died in 1847² and left the manor to his son, Mr. Herbert Mascall Curteis, who also succeeded him as M.P. for Rye. On his death in 1895, his son, Mr. Herbert Curteis, a Vice-President of our Society, became lord of the manor, and when he died in 1919 he was succeeded by his son, Mr. Herbert Charles Curteis, who is the present lord of the Manor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital or Playden near Rye, although the Act of 1 January 1926 brought about the extinguishment of its manorial incidents.

Thus we see that the manor was held 18 years by the Windsors, 236 years by the Tuftons, and has already been held 146 years by the Curteis family.

¹ Curteis family papers.

² Court Rolls of the Manor of Playden near Rye.

Identification of the Site and Property

The first point to settle in our inquiry is in which parish was the Hospital situated, with its buildings and grounds, including the 26 acres of Spittle land? Curiously, this question is complicated by the frequent description of it as the 'Hospital of Playden or Playdon', though this is sometimes qualified by the explicit words 'in the parish of Rye'. However, it seems to us that all the evidence points to its having been wholly in the parish of Rye, though only divided from Playden by the high road from Rye to Peasmarsh and within a stone's throw of Playden Church. It may be noted that, in the grants of appointment to the Wardenship made by the King, in which one would expect a high degree of accuracy, Playden is never mentioned; they are always to the Hospital at Rye; also it is never anywhere called 'in the *parish* of Playden'.

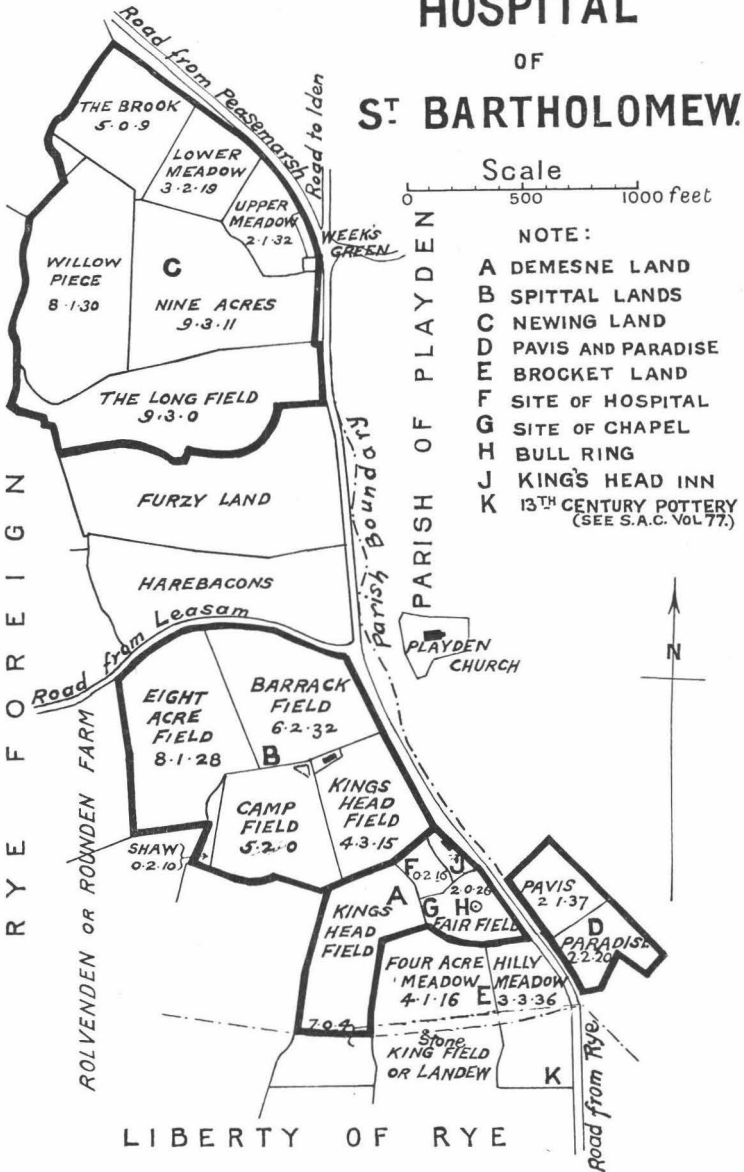
Now the parish of Rye, after the deed of resumption by the King in 1247, consisted of two parts: the Cinque Ports Borough, which included the town within the walls and the Liberty; and the Foreign of Rye, or that part of the parish which remained in the jurisdiction of the Abbot of Fécamp after he had relinquished the borough to the King.

The question therefore arises, Was the Hospital and its demesne land wholly or partly in one or other of these divisions? It is one object of this article to show that, although Holloway's site, which is partly in the Liberty and partly in the Foreign of Rye, has been generally accepted until recent years, it is based on a misreading of the documents and is to-day impossible of acceptance.

When, about the year 1200, the Abbot and Convent of Fécamp, who founded this institution, handed over to the then Master, Simon the Priest, and the brethren and sisters of the Hospital, the possessions and government of the same, it contained, in addition to the houses and chapel, half a virgate of land. As Mr. Salzman¹ in a recent article has claimed that the average content of a yardland or virgate in Sussex was about 15 acres, and as the land which we identify with the site of the Hospital and its original demesne contains just over 9 acres, the agreement is reasonably close.

¹ *Sussex N. & Q.* VIII, No. 4, p. 106.

HOSPITAL OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW



As regards the 26 acres of Spittle land,¹ mentioned in 1669, which Holloway attempted to identify in his *Rambles* of 1866, this we claim did not include the site of the Hospital, which has quite a different descent, but is to be identified with what was later known as the Barrack land, and lies entirely to north of the fields and enclosures, which are included in Holloway's plan, though it is possible that it was a later extension of the demesne.

To assist in our inquiry we have consulted the tithe map of the parish of Rye, dated 1840, and taken such particulars as it, and the terrier belonging to it, afford.

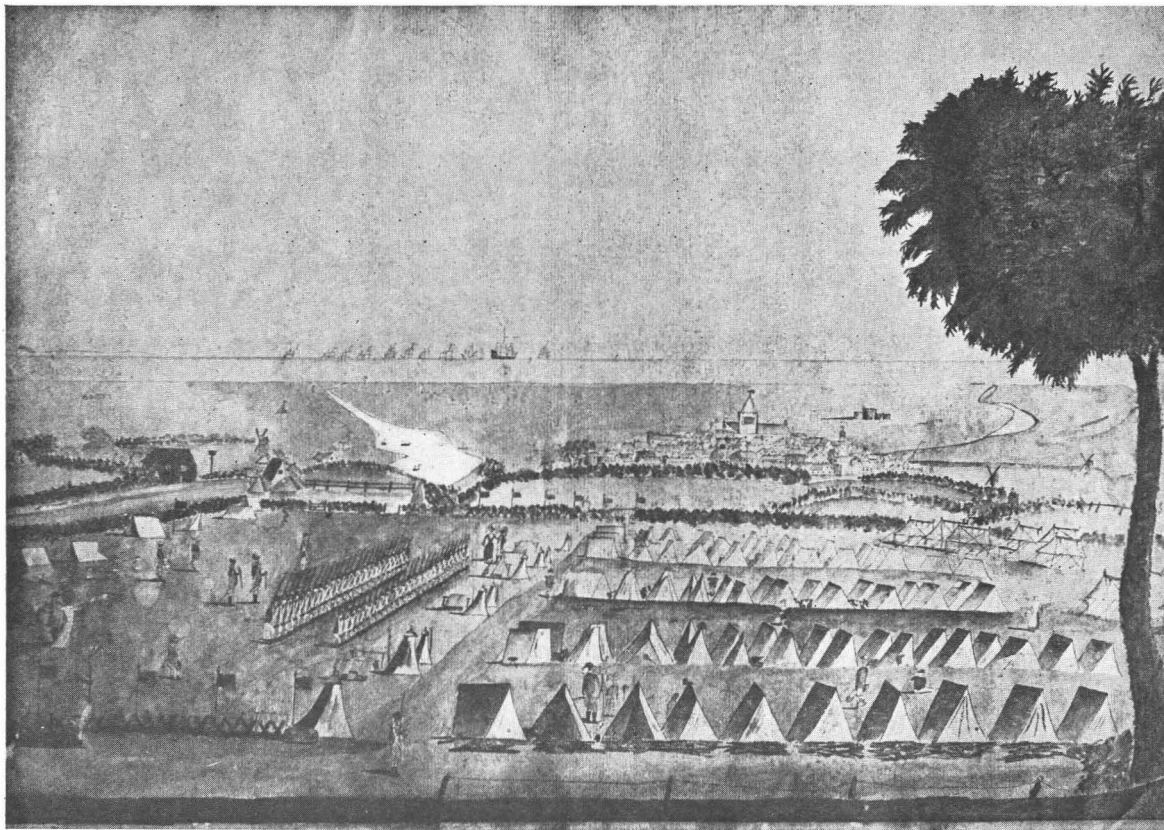
There are several facts which seem to place the whole of the 9 acres comprising the Hospital site and demesne, and also the 26 acres, in the Foreign of Rye. Firstly, in the charter granted to Simon the Priest it is provided that, if he could obtain a fair at Rye from the King, it was to be held on their ground and certain profits were to accrue to the Abbot. A grant of a fair was obtained in 1290 and a fair was held, until 1858, on a field in the Foreign of Rye, called Fair Field, and the Abbot of Fécamp and the lords of the manor of Brede, his successors in title, took tolls from it until some 150 years ago.

Secondly, in the deed of resumption of 1247² part of the bounds of the borough are thus given: 'by a certain footpath to the land of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew and from thence towards the west through the whole length of the land of the said Hospital, to Dodeswell'. Now the present boundary stones run within a few feet of a hedge, which bounds to the north a field called King Field, in the Liberty of the Borough of Rye, and in this hedge is a very old boundary stone, possibly showing there has been a slight diversion; this field we know from early deeds not to have been the property of the Hospital. There is also another field, between it and Rye Hill, also south of the boundary line, and as we have ourselves, over a period of five years, conducted excavations in this field and found there an extensive pottery site of thirteenth- to fourteenth-century date;³ and as the late Mr. Cheney dug many trial trenches in various other parts of this field and found no trace of any buildings, we can safely dismiss Holloway's claim that this

¹ *S.A.C.* xvi. 303.

² *Cal. Charter Rolls*, 1257-1300, p. 81.

³ *S.A.C.* lxxiii. 83-101; lxxiv. 45-64; lxxvii. 107-18.



PARADE OF THE 13TH REGIMENT ON THE SPITTAL LANDS: 1779. SHOWING THE KING'S HEAD INN ON THE LEFT, AND THE TOWN OF RYE IN THE DISTANCE

was the site of the Hospital. It therefore seems clear that, if the boundary running east to west passed through the whole length of the Hospital grounds, the boundary line being only a few feet from the hedge of the land to the south, and those lands were at the time in other hands or put to other uses, then the Hospital site and lands must lie to the north, that is, in the Foreign of Rye.

Thirdly, in the rolls of the Hundred of Colespore, which we have had examined, so far as they are extant and legible, from 1392 to 1477, under the heading of the tithing of Colespore, which was the official name of the Foreign of Rye, several references to the Hospital and its garden appear.

Fourthly, in 1669 Richard Kilburne wrote a letter to Samuel Jeake, which was communicated to the *Collections* of our Society by the late Dr. Smart, in which the 26 acres of land is described. He calls them the 'Spittle lands at the top of Rye Hill, looking down on your Towne', and a more accurate description of the seven or so fields and enclosures which we find on the tithe and ordnance maps, and which we claim to be the land in question, would be difficult to find.

Fifthly and lastly, in the rate books kept in Rye Church safe these same 26 acres, called, from the then owners, Halsey's or Wilson's land, and the Hospital site and grounds, called Thanet lands, can be traced from 1664 to 1832 and they are always included in the rates levied in the Foreign of Rye.

There are two more claims, made by Holloway, of which we should now like to dispose. The first is 'Dodeswell',¹ mentioned in the charter of resumption, which he claimed to be the same as Blekewell or Queen Elizabeth's well. From the earliest times this well has been called Blekewell, later perverted to Brickwell, and Dodeswell does not appear elsewhere. It is, almost certainly, the stream running down the valley between the Hospital lands and Leasam, on Rolvenden farm, through which the borough boundary passes. Blekewell is within the Liberty of the town.

The second claim relates to two fields across the road, in the parish of Playden, called Pavis and Paradise; and on part of the northern one, Pavis,² can be seen an old stone foundation, alongside the high path. This foundation Hollo-

¹ Holloway, *History of the Town and Port of Rye*, p. 286.

² Holloway, *Antiquarian Rambles through Rye*, First Series, 1863, p. 74.

way claimed to be part of the Free Chapel of Playden, which was granted to Westminster Abbey in 1504. This claim cannot be sustained, as we have shown that the Free Chapel of Playdon juxta Rye, is only a later name for the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, the chapel being the only part that functioned after about 1435. These fields are not only in the parish of Playden, outside the jurisdiction of the Abbot of Fécamp, but were subject to a quit-rent to the Manor of Iden. It is true that from 1560 to about 1634 they descended in the same ownership as the 26 acres of Spittle land, but as separate property.

Having thus cleared the ground for our inquiry, we will proceed to identify on the tithe map of 1840 certain fields and enclosures which contain, quite near enough for our purpose, 26 acres, and other lands to the south of these containing over 9 acres, which we claim to be the lands in question. These fields will be found, on reference to the Ordnance map of 1871, to have suffered between these dates many changes both in buildings and boundaries; but in 1840 they still remained mostly meadow land, as they had been from the earliest times, with the King's Head Inn and barns taking the place of the Hospital buildings.

Commencing from the north, we will first take field No. 148 on the tithe map, which is there named the Barrack field, on part of which now stands the Rye & Winchelsea Hospital. This field took its name from the time of the Napoleonic wars, when large government barracks were built on it and another field on the other side of Leasam Lane, called Harebacons. The tenant of the 26 acres at this time was Mr. Nathaniel Procter,¹ and from 1804 to 1816 he was granted an abatement of £6 on his assessment on this account. The next field west, No. 149 on the tithe map, is called 'the eight acres' and contains approximately this area. No. 150 is a small shaw, containing 2 r. 10 p. and being wood is tithe-free. No. 151 is called the Camp field and got its name when, with 153, it was taken over by the Government in 1779, during the American war, and a large camp was formed here; and on part of these two fields the Rye Union Workhouse now stands. It was at about the junction of these three fields that the coloured drawing, a reproduction of which accompanies this article, was made.

¹ Rye Rate Books.

It represents the 13th Regiment, under the command of General Sloper, on parade in 1779; in the background are the King's Head Inn, with its signboard, the demesne lands of the Hospital, and the Town of Rye.¹ No. 152 is a small barn and yard in the corner of 153, which took its name of the King's Head field from having been hired by its landlord in 1825. These fields constitute the 26 acres, freehold from 1560, but called the Spittle lands at any rate as late as the end of the seventeenth century.

Our next task is to identify the 9 acres odd that we claim to be the actual site of the Hospital, its chapel, buildings, and half-virgate of demesne land, mentioned in 1200 as the then extent of its property. These fields immediately to the south of the Spittle land are Nos. 154, 155, 156, 157, and 160 on the tithe map, the latter being only taken down to the borough boundary. The first three enclosures contain the King's Head Inn, barns plat and garden, and part of the roadway into the cemetery; and these we claim to have been the site of the Hospital and its buildings; the site of the chapel being No. 156, a small plot enclosed by ditches and surrounded by trees and the only part of this land which does *not* pay tithe.

We will now give our reasons for this claim. Firstly, it is close to the high road, with an ancient path leading to it from the town of Rye, and the Spital gate is mentioned as a place on the highway in the Hundred Court rolls in 1411. Secondly, it has been stated that stone foundations were found when the cemetery road was constructed in 1855, and we have ourselves seen the corner of a stone building uncovered when a water main was laid through the King's Head plat to connect with a newly built water-tower about ten years ago.

The two remaining fields are what we claim to be the half-virgate of A.D. 1200. No. 157 on the tithe map is called the Fair Field, and here the fair was held until 1858. On part of this Fairfield House was built about 1871 and its then owner, the late Mr. Walter Dawes, J.P., some years before his death in 1930 removed, for safety, the old bull-ring which was down to then still in its place in the field. This ring, to which the poor animal was tied and baited

¹ James Rouse published (c. 1825) an engraving under the title 'Rye from the London Road', which shows the gable of the King's Head Inn and the Fair Field.

during the time of the fair, is now preserved in Rye Museum. Holloway, writing in 1847,¹ states that the fair was then still held in this field and called Beggar's Bush Fair, the name of Rye Hill being in early days Beggar's Hill. The other field is No. 160, a long field to the west, also called the King's Head field. This field, in 1840, stretched over the boundary line into the Liberty, but as the contour of the hedges seems to imply that the lower part is a later addition, we have only measured to the boundary line. This is now nearly all occupied by the Rye cemetery. The site of the Hospital and its demesne descended with the manor until 1796, when Mr. E. J. Curteis purchased the manor and the site, but, being largely financed by his father, Mr. Jeremiah Curteis, the son took the manor and the father the King's Head and the site. On Mr. Jeremiah Curteis's death on 31 December 1806, the ownership was again united in Mr. E. J. Curteis. He did not, however, hold the King's Head Inn and the site long, but sold them to Mr. Lewis Meryon² (1740–1824), on whose death it passed to his son, Dr. Charles Lewis Meryon, who was the owner in 1840.

Except that the Hospital buildings were in ruins at the date of Bishop Praty's visitation in 1441/2, and that the chapel may have been in use and a Warden was appointed until the grant to Westminster Abbey (1502), we know little of the fate of the actual buildings. It is certain, however, that an inn was built on part of the site as early as 1677, when mention is made in the rate books of the Chequers³ and Chequers Farm, this being one of the earliest known generic names for an inn or house of entertainment. We have definite proof that its name was the King's Head in 1761, when Richard Austin was the landlord, and that the Austin family held it from 1740 to 1785. It was rented by Thomas Tutty, a Rye brewer, from 1682 to 1698 and appears with its sign in our illustration in 1779. Thus we think we can claim it to be one of the oldest inns with a continuous history in the parish of Rye.

In 1842 Dr. Meryon offered to sell his property to the Rye Board of Guardians for £1,800, but they did not accept it. In 1855 he sold the lower part of the King's Head field to the Rye Burial Board, and about 1868 he appears to have

¹ Holloway, *History of the Town and Port of Rye*, p. 608.

² Rye Land Tax Returns.

³ *Notes & Queries*, 8th Series, II. 491, 492.

sold the remainder of the property to Miss Elizabeth Elliott, the daughter of his late bailiff, Mr. James Elliott, who died in 1866. In 1870 Miss Elliott sold her holding, which included the King's Head Inn, to Mr. Thomas Levett. Mr. Levett built Fairfield House and sold it with the Fairfield, Little King's Head field, and part of the King's Head plat, including the chapel site, to Mr. James Foulis Plomley. The King's Head, with what was left of the plat, was sold in 1873 to Messrs. G. Hilder and J. A. Body, who in 1877 sold another 3 acres to the Burial Board for an extension of the cemetery, and in 1878 Mr. Body purchased Mr. Hilder's share. Later it passed into the possession of Mr. John Bowen, a Rye brewer, who sold it in 1900 to Messrs. Alfred Leney & Co., from whom the present owners, the Star Brewery Co., purchased it on 7 February 1924.

Fairfield House and grounds passed on Mr. Plomley's death in 1880 to his daughter, Mrs. Walter Dawes. Her son, Capt. E. P. Dawes, T.D., sold Fairfield House and garden to the late Mr. A. A. Clark, J.P., some ten years ago and still retains the remainder of the land.

The last two fields that we shall mention here are No. 159 and part of No. 158 on the tithe map; these were formerly one field and have come down quite a different line of descent to the other property, but, as the boundaries in 1247 seem to make it clear that the Hospital land was immediately to the north of the boundary line, we tentatively include them.

THE SCHEDULE

Numbers and acreage of these fields from the tithe map of 1840

No.	Name of field	Owner	a.	r.	p.
148.	Barrack field.	H. B. Curteis.	6	2	32
149.	Eight acres.	" "	8	1	28
150.	Shaw.	" "		2	10
151.	Camp field.	" "	5	2	0
152.	Barn and yard.	" "			30
153.	King's Head field.	" "	4	3	15
			<u>26</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>35</u>
154.	Barn and yards.	C. L. Meryon.	2		5
155.	Barn Plot.	" "	2		16
156.	King's Head garden.	" "			17
		Site of Hospital and Chapel	1	0	38

No.	Name of field	Owner	a.	r.	p.
157.	Fairfield.	C. L. Meryon.	2	0	26
160.	King's Head field to the boundary.	„ „	5	2	20
			Demesne		
			7	3	6
158.	Hilly meadow, part of				
159.	Four acre meadow.	S. B. Brocket.	6	0	0
		Together, say			

The Endowments of the Hospital

These were derived from property which falls under two headings: the first that which proceeded from lands belonging to the manor and probably represents the original endowment, and the second which proceeded from lands held from other manors, which probably represents later gifts from various benefactors.

We will deal first with the holdings of the manor, which was earlier known as the Manor of St. Bartholomew at Playden near Rye and then shortened to the Manor of Playden near Rye, the name by which it is known to-day.

The demesne of the manor or that part which the Hospital retained in its own hands comprised the site and half-virgate, originally granted them by the Abbey of Fécamp and which was held of the head Manor of Brede at a rent of 2s. and consisted of about 9 acres, and possibly the adjoining 26 acres, known as the Spittle land. As woods were generally included in the demesne, we can add to these Brokeland or the Spital wood and fields at Ewhurst, an early gift from the family of Tufton.¹ These were the lands that Robert Burton, the Warden in 1379, was accused of having misused and allowed to lie waste, without any enclosure. The other property of the Hospital would not have suffered by his depredations, as it would be in the hands of tenants.

It is probably not possible to recover a complete list of the lands held by the Manor of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew or Playden near Rye, as the present court rolls only commence in 1751. The first list we have of the parishes in which they were situated is in the deed whereby the King made an exchange with Andrew, Lord Windsor, in 1542;² and here we find mentioned Pleydone, Rye, Saltcote, Pesemershe, Bekeley, Brede, Udymer, Iden, Ewhurst, and Northyam. As in 1560, when Edward, Lord Windsor, sold

¹ S.R.S. xxxvii. 170.

² Ibid. iv. 79.

the Hospital property, only Rye, Iden, Pesemarsh, Udymer, Beckley, and Ewhurst appear he evidently retained some of the lands, particularly in Brede, as this parish never appears in these lists again and the Windsors held property there at a later date.¹ Playden, of which Saltcote is only another name, appears again later, but not after 1576, so it would seem to have passed into other hands or, if part of the manor, the tenure was extinguished, following purchase by the lord. Other parishes, which only appear later, such as Hooe, &c., would seem to be temporary additions and to have nothing to do with the original holdings of the Hospital.

Such land in the remaining parishes as undoubtedly formed part of the manor of the Hospital were all copyhold, and are described as Bond land, held of the lord by an annual quit-rent, a heriot of the best beast, and relief (a year's quit-rent) on death, and a fine on alienation, when the new tenant did fealty to the lord.

In Rye the manor held eight fields, containing 40 acres² at Weeks or Wix Green, called Newing land, bounding on the main Rye-to-Northiam road, immediately to the north of Springfield House, at a quit-rent of 16s. p.a. In 1724 it was held by Mr. Marten, and Walter Waters died possessed of it in 1773 and left it to his son, who died the following year. He left it to Elizabeth Duke, who left it to Walter Duke; he sold it in 1809 to Richard Heath. In 1811 Richard Heath sold 31 acres of it, at an apportioned quit-rent of 12s., to Thomas Meryon (1780-1820), and in 1833 the other 9 acres, at an apportioned quit-rent of 4s., to Herbert Barrett Curteis, who on becoming lord of the manor in 1835 merged the manorial rights in the freehold. The 31 acres on Mr. Meryon's death in 1820 were vested in his executors, and the survivor of them, Dr. Charles Lewis Meryon, sold them in 1865 to Major E. B. Curteis. They were enfranchised later, at any rate before 1893.

In Iden the manor held two pieces of Bond or customary land, containing 6 acres, abutting to the King's highway from Iden Crosse to New Bridge. In 1833 they belonged to Edward Pennefather and the tenant was Mr. King, formerly John Stonham. They were held at a quit-rent of 5s. p.a. and were enfranchised between 1863 and 1893.

In Peasmarsh the manor held a messuage and barn,

¹ Brede Court Rolls, Book P, pp. 111, 112.

² See plan.

with five pieces of arable and pasture land, containing 13 a. 3 r. 39 p., called Frymans farm,¹ formerly Wills late Davy's. It paid a quit-rent of 7s. 7d. p.a. and was for many years the property of the Reeve family; it was enfranchised in 1935. Also in this parish, part of Dinglesden farm, being three pieces of land, formerly five, which were called Spittle brook, Hylands, Puttocks, John Deans, and Watts or Little Croft. In 1618 this land had been the property of John Davy, later of William Davey, who sold it, in this year, to the three daughters of Jeremy Jorden. The steward of the manor in 1618 was Anthony Tuttesham, and it was called the 'Manor of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew next Playden'. This was also the property of the Reeve family and was sold by them, in 1917, to Mr. R. W. Skinner and enfranchised in 1930.

In Beckley and Peasmarsh the manor held Kingsland Wood, all in Beckley, and Spittlehoath, partly in each parish. In 1618 these together paid a quit-rent of 14s. p.a. and contained 21 acres. In the rental of 1833 only Spittlehoath appears, as several pieces of bond land containing 20 acres, late Stonhams, and it paid a quit-rent of 10s. p.a. In 1893 it belonged to Edward Pennefather. These lands in Beckley and Peasmarsh are mentioned in the bounds of other property as early as *temp.* Edward I and 1338,² as the property of the Hospital.

In Northiam the manor held a tenement and 20 acres of land, called Northiam Hoth, held at a quit-rent of 3s. and the heriot was to be 1s. 8d. certain. This is situated at the extreme eastern end of Brickwall Park and is really partly in Beckley. It belonged to the Frewen estate and was sold by them to the late Mr. Albert Roberts in 1900. About fifty years ago there was a brickyard on it. It was enfranchised in 1926.

We will now treat of the property which the Hospital held of other manors, which probably represent later gifts by pious benefactors.

To the head manor of Brede, in addition to the 2s. p.a. paid for the chapel and site, the Hospital paid four several rents, fealty, suit at court, relief, and heriot, when it should

¹ For an illustration of the 16th-century farmhouse of Frymans (destroyed by an enemy mine 19 Sept. 1940), see *Sussex County Mag.*, vol. xvi, Nov. 1942, p. 305.

² Additional Charters, Nos. 20045 and 20133.

happen.¹ The first was a parcel of land, formerly of Edward de Woldbaldinghurst, at a rent of 3s. p.a. This family were holders of land in Rye Foreign during the fourteenth century and the virgate of Matilda de Woldbaldinghurst is frequently mentioned in the Brede Court Rolls between 1377 and 1399, so it was possibly a gift by her, early in the fifteenth century. The second is another parcel of land, called Eldingewell or virgate of Aldingwell, at a rent of 2s. 4½d. p.a. This also is mentioned between the same dates in the Brede Rolls. The third is another parcel of land, called Normans, at a rent of 15d. p.a. The Norman family were of Gateberg in the thirteenth century, but this land belonged to a Mrs. Fowler in the fourteenth. The fourth was a parcel of land, formerly of Richard Longe, at Herlynde, at a rent of 3s. 4d. p.a. Richard Long was a witness to a deed, *temp.* Henry III, in conjunction with Brice de Rie, who died in 1279. From an entry in the Brede Court Rolls all these lands were in the possession of the Hospital before 1451, and the rents were paid to the Manor of Brede until the middle of the eighteenth century, when they ceased to collect them from the then owner of the Hospital property, the Earl of Thanet.

To the Manor of Udimore the Hospital apparently paid one rent of 14d. which is thus described in a survey of that manor, dated 1587.² 'John Tufton Esquire houldeth one parcell of Marshe caled Spittle meadowe containinge by estimation tenn acr. lyinge by the lande of the same John caled the Harpe on the parte of the easte and the waie leadinge to Leuysham Bridge on the parte of the weste, the south hedd abutteth on the lande of the same John caled Mylkespottes, the northe hedd abuttethe on the Sewer caled the Channell.' This field is mentioned as 'Spetylmede' in a deed dated 15 April 1471, so belonged to the Hospital at that date; and it may possibly be the land leased by the Abbey of Westminster to Stephen Sampson of Odymere in 1505.

The only other rent payable by the Hospital that we can trace is from a deed whereby Thomas, son of Simon de Wynchelse, grants to Brice de Rie (d. 1279) 7s. of annual rent, which the Brothers and Sisters of the Hospital of

¹ Brede Court Rolls, 1639 Freehold Book, p. 26, J. 44.

² A Survey of the Manor of Udimere by Ralph Agas, 37 Eliz. penes John E. Ray, lord of the Manor of Udimere.

St. Bartholomew de Rya paid to him for Brocke Kenepenebroke. The Hospital also held land from the Manor of Iden, at a quit-rent of 6*d.* p.a.

It will be noticed that we have been unable to trace any lands in Playden, owing service to the Hospital manor or otherwise owned by it, beyond the mention of them in the deeds dated 1542, 1572, and 1576. This is hardly surprising when we remember that Playden is a small parish, without its marshes, which were inned at a late date; and that there were already two manors of Playden; and that the Manor of Iden and others held land there as well. It seems that a more accurate name for this manor would be Rye near Playden.

We will now consider the descent of the 26 acres of Spittle land and so clinch the argument that they are those on the plan which accompanies this article. The descent of the 6 acres of Brocket land will be treated separately.

Edward, Lord Windsor, in 1560 sells the whole property of the Hospital, except the land in Brede, to certain persons, already mentioned, and the last name on the list is Robert Marche. On Marche's death on 3 February, 5th Eliz. an Inq. p.m. was held, in which it is stated that he died seised of certain parcels of land, containing 26 acres, called the Spittle land in Rye, late of Andrew Windsor, Lord Windsor. In a later inventory¹ they are valued as 26 acres of arable and pasture called 'Le Spittle land' lying in the parish of Rye, held in chief, 20*s.* Here we have proof that these fields were bought outright; that they did not belong to or pass with the manor, nor did they owe any services to any other manor, but were held in chief. In Robert Marche's will,² the lands were left to his widow for life and then to Simon Marche, his son and heir. Simon Marche died 13 April 1584,³ seised of 'Spittle land' in Rye and left it to his son William, then 3 years old. William Marche died 28 July 1603,⁴ leaving the same lands to his cousin, Thomas Marche, son of Robert Marche, his father's brother.

On 25 May 1633 Lt.-Col. John Halsey,⁵ a governor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, made his will leaving his land in the parish of Rye, called the Spittle lands, purchased of Robert March, and let to Ellen Aaron, widow,

¹ *S.R.S.* xxxiii, No. 186.

³ *Ibid.* xiv, No. 684.

⁴ *Ibid.* xiv, No. 685.

² *Ibid.* xiv, No. 683.

⁵ Will. P.C.C. 114. Russell.

at £16 p.a., to his 'cosen, William Halsey (being, as I conceive my next heire)', until his son Robert Halsey is of age, when they are to go to him and his heirs for ever. William Halsey was his nephew and Robert his great-nephew, but 'cousin' was often then used for these relationships.

Robert Halsey died on 4 February 1634/5,¹ just after he had come of age and succeeded to the property, and at an Inq. p.m. he was declared to have lands in Rye and his heir was his brother, John Halsey, then aged 18 years. They were still in the possession of John Halsey, now of Lincoln's Inn, on 27 December 1669, and the letter, written by Richard Kilburne to Samuel Jeake on that date, already mentioned, gives a description of them. It there states that Mr. Thomas Tutty is the tenant of the 26 acres of land (called the Spittle lands) at the top of Rye Hill, 'looking down to your towne' (of Rye), and he asks Mr. Jeake to see that they are being well used, that he may report to the owner, Mr. John Halsey. Sir John Halsey—he had been knighted the same year—died on 29 June 1660² and left all his lands in Rye to his son, Thomas Halsey, upon trust and to be settled on his eldest son after his death. In spite of this, although he did not die until 1715, the lands were sold to a Mr. Thomas Morrow about 1705. Mr. Morrow was admitted a freeman of Rye on 12 March 1698 and was buried at Rye on 2 August 1725. In his will³ he leaves his 30 acres of land in Rye, in the occupation of Abraham Kennett, to his wife, Sarah, and if his son John marries with his mother's and certain named people's consent, then to him. Although here called 30 acres, it is undoubtedly the same land, as Abraham Kennett was paying the rates on it at this time. Mrs. Sarah Morrow died in June 1739, and in 1742 Abraham Kennett paid rates on Willson's late Morrow's land. They are later called Mr. Edward Wilson's land, and we think we are correct in identifying him with the Rev. Edward Wilson, M.A., son of the late Vicar of Rye of the same name, who was farmer of the Rectory of Rye and rector of both Ashhurst and Westmeston, Co. Sussex. After his death, on 8 December 1783, the rating on this land was raised from £20 to £36, all other assessments remaining the same, which seems to imply that the new owner had raised the rent.

¹ *S.R.S.* xiv, No. 526.

² Will. P.C.C. Penn. 165.

³ Will. Lewes Probate Reg., 4 Nov. 1724.

It remained the property of the Wilson family, and in 1807 we find the Rev. William Wilson the owner, and in 1825 he sold it to Mr. Frederick Barry. On 11 October 1833¹ he sold it to Mr. Edward Jeremiah Curteis for £1,500 and it was now known as the Barrack land. On Mr. Curteis's death in 1835 he left it to his eldest son, Mr. Herbert Barrett Curteis, who was the owner on the tithe map of 1840. In 1843 Mr. H. B. Curteis sold part of the land containing about 8 acres to the Rye Board of Guardians for the new Union House and grounds, the foundation stone being laid on 14 August of that year, and the remainder he sold a few years later to his brother, Major E. B. Curteis; it is now the property of his grandson, Mr. H. C. Burra, J.P. The Rye Memorial Hospital was built on part of the Barrack field in 1921.

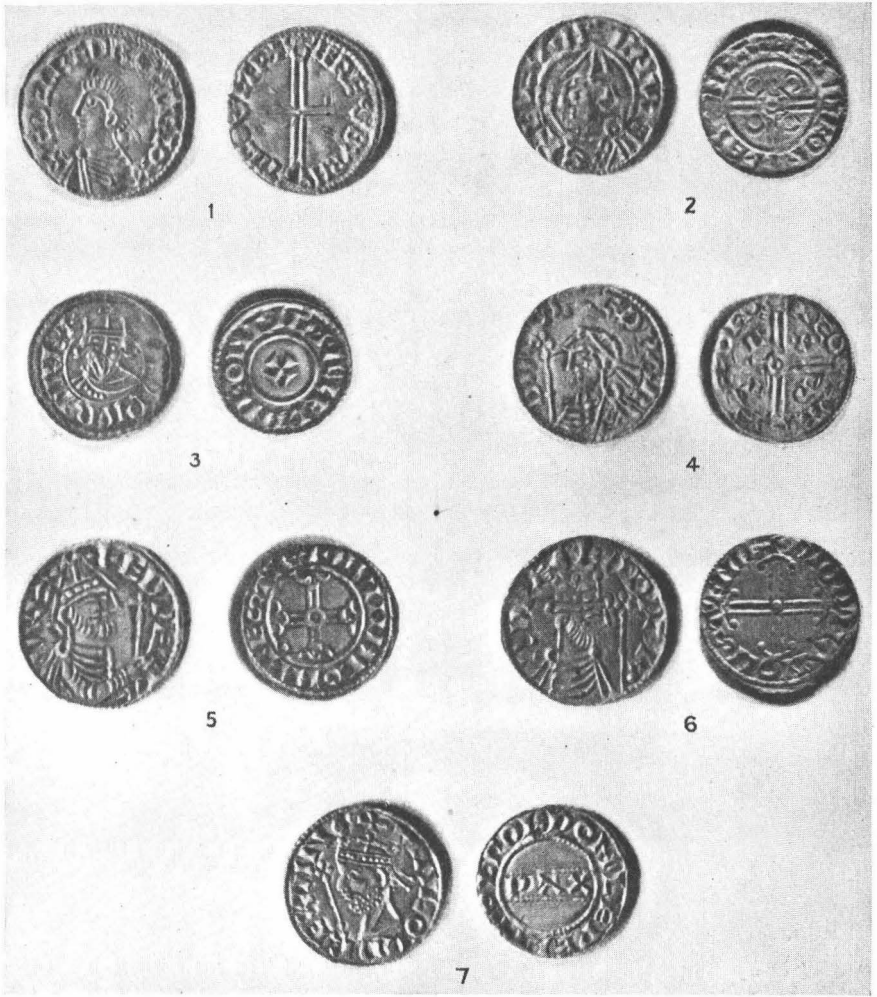
The Brocket fields, containing about 6 acres, which may have been part of the Hospital lands, part of which were stated by Holloway to have been known as the Spital field (and as he was uncle by marriage to the daughter of the then owner, he may have had access to the deeds), come down quite a different line of descent. They were certainly in 1724 the property of Mr. Ralph Norton, who probably inherited them from his father, Daniel Norton, the heir to the estates of Antony Norton (1593–1659) and of his son, Richard Norton (1621–c. 1665). Ralph Norton died in 1750, leaving it to his daughter Catherine, who married Thomas Owens in 1752. She died, a widow, s.p., in 1797, leaving it to a distant relative, John Bradbury, who took the name of Norton. John Norton sold it in 1821 to Thomas Phillips Lamb, who shortly after sold it to Mrs. Woollett. In 1822 Mrs. Woollett married Stanes Brocket Chamberlayne who later changed his name to Brocket and was the owner in 1840. On Mr. Brocket's death in 1873, their daughter Mary, the wife of Mr. Charles Pix Meryon, inherited it and some thirty years later herself took the name of Brocket. Mrs. Mary Brocket died in 1906 and left it to the late Mr. Walter Dawes, J.P., and it is now the property of his son, Capt. E. P. Dawes, T.D.

We thus see that these lands, dedicated of old to the alleviation of the lot of the sick and needy, have in part, after 500 years, been again put to their former use as the

¹ Curteis family papers.

site of a memorial hospital, a retreat for the aged poor, a cemetery, a water-tower, and an inn. So, may we hope, that, as the beneficent purpose of its founders has again been realized, the ghosts that haunt the possessors of property once dedicated to pious uses have been for ever laid.

For much assistance in preparing this monograph my most grateful thanks are due to Mr. John E. Ray, F. R. Hist. S., the lord of the manors of Brede and Udimer; to the late Lt.-Col. John Curteis and his nephew, Mr. H. C. Curteis, the lord of the Manor of Playden near Rye; to his steward, Col. F. G. Langham, C.M.G.; to the authorities of Westminster Abbey; and to the many others who have so generously placed their knowledge and time at my disposal. My grateful thanks are also due to Mr. W. G. Hewitt and Mr. W. M. Homan, F.G.S., for their help in preparing the illustration and plan, which add so much to its interest.



THE PENFOLD BEQUEST: ANGLO-SAXON PENNIES

- (1) Æthelred II: Lewes (2) Cnut: Hastings (3-6) Edward the Confessor:
 (3) Chichester (type XIII) (4) Hastings (type IV) (5) Hastings (type VII)
 (6) Steyning (type XI) (7) Harold II: Lewes

THE PENFOLD BEQUEST: COINS AND TOKENS

BY J. B. CALDECOTT, F.S.A.

I. ANGLO-SAXON PENNIES

INCLUDED in the bequest of the late Dr. F. B. Penfold to the Sussex Archaeological Society is a small but very welcome collection of Anglo-Saxon silver pennies struck at mints in Sussex, and the writer has been asked to give some account of these.

For their better understanding it may be well to give a short description of the coinage in general and afterwards of that of Sussex in particular.

Apart from a few halfpennies issued by Ælfred and one of Eadred, the silver penny was the sole denomination issued, halfpence and farthings being provided by cutting the penny into halves and quarters.

The coin bore on the obverse the name of the king, with or without his bust, and on the reverse the name of the moneyer who struck it—followed at first by some abbreviation of the word *monetarius* and afterwards by the word *on* (in) where the place of mintage was given. This latter was generally much abbreviated.

The moneyer was responsible to the Exchequer for the proper weight and quality of the coin under what we should now term brutal penalties for any falsification; he was probably under the immediate control of the reeve, who was liable to similar punishment should he connive at the moneyer's misdeeds; the moneyer had to pay certain fines to the king or bishop whenever a new type was issued for new dies and to return the old ones. When this took place an inquiry was held as to the weight and quality of the expiring issue, and these inquiries later led to the regular Trial of the Pyx.

The early history of the moneyers is obscure until we come to the laws of Æthelstan enacted at the synod held at Greatley in Huntingdonshire A.D. 728, which enacted that there should be one kind of money only throughout the realm and that no one should coin save in a town.

Each burg was entitled to have one moneyer; but certain

important places were to have two or more, London being allowed eight; only a few towns were specifically mentioned, amongst these being Chichester with one moneyer and Lewes with two, a somewhat surprising comment on the relative importance of these two places at this period. From the surviving coins of this reign it seems that many burghs did not avail themselves of their privilege.

During the succeeding reigns of Eadmund, Eadred, and Eadwig the number of mint places decreases, but with Eadgar they again increase, till in the reign of Æthelred II there was no place of any note which did not exercise the right of coinage¹ and this also applies to the reign of Edward the Confessor.

The more or less regular mints in Sussex from the time of Æthelstan (subject to the reservations in the above paragraph) were Chichester, Hastings, Lewes, and Steyning, with a small issue during the reign of Eadgar and Edward the Confessor from Winchelsea (no specimen of these last appears in the bequest), and very rare specimens, not Anglo-Saxon, but in the reigns of William I, William II, and Stephen, from Pevensey.

It was only during the present century that any coin of Chichester or Lewes under Æthelstan has been found; that of Chichester is remarkable for preserving the old name of the city in the reverse inscription of IOHAN MO CISSAN CIVI² and that of Lewes reads PILEBALD MO LAE VRB³ descriptions of status which do not occur again in subsequent reigns; both describe the king as AÆDELSTAN REX TOT. BRIT. in the case of Chichester and TOT. BRI. in that of Lewes; both are without the king's bust and seem to be unique.

Of the four mints Chichester (Cicestrie), Hastings (Haestinga), Lewes (Laepes), and Steyning (Staenig) coins—in addition to the two quoted *ante*—are known as follows, though, of course, some may have escaped the writer's researches and others may yet turn up.

There are none of Eadmund, Eadred, Eadwig, and Eadward II; under Ædgar and Æthelred II of Chichester and Lewes only; but all four occur in the reigns of Cnut, Harold I, Harthacnut, Edward the Confessor, and Harold II.

With regard to the number of moneyers coining at the

¹ *B.M. Cat. Anglo-Saxon Series* (1893), p. cix.

² Carlyon Britton Sale, Sotheby's, 1913, lot 379.

³ *Ibid.*, lot 387.

same time, Chichester which had one allowed by Æthelstan had at least three under Edward the Confessor (Ælfwine, Godwine, and Wulfric) when the output of coinage in the kingdom reached its peak; Hastings, which does not appear to have exercised the privilege granted by Æthelstan, had at least three (Colswegen, Duninc, and Theodred) at the end of the Confessor's reign; Lewes, granted two by Æthelstan, had at least four (Eadward, Eadwine, Godwine, and Oswald)



WILLIAM I: PEVENSEY MINT
(slightly enlarged)

under the Confessor, whilst Steyning had only one moneyer employed during the period we are dealing with.¹ A schedule of the coins in the bequest is appended; this includes three pennies of William I; these are given on account of the rarity and interest of the mint at Pevensy which first came into being during this reign.

From Domesday we learn that there was an annual payment of twenty shillings by the Pevensy mint, and its output must have been very small, as sums up to forty pounds are given for other towns; this accounts for the rarity of existing specimens, the number known of the one in the bequest could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Although the coins in the bequest are but a fraction of those issued from Sussex mints, they are sufficient to illustrate the Anglo-Saxon coinage to the general public, apart from the student or specialist, and form a nucleus which the writer hopes may be added to in happier times.

The rarer pieces are the Hastings coin of Cnut, the Harold II pieces, which are in mint condition and probably came from the Chancton find, and the William I of Pevensy; there are also in the bequest twenty-two pennies issued from

¹ G. C. Brooke, *B.M. Catalogue of English Coins, the Norman Kings*, 1916, vol. 1, pp. clxviii, clxxi, clxxiv, and clxxxiii. The number of moneyers is deduced from the number of names found on coins of the same type.

mints not in Sussex of similar character to those given in the list.

List of Sussex Coins in the Bequest

ÆTHELRED II, A.D. 979-1016 Lewes, B.M.C. type III. IVa.	PVLSTAN M-O LÆPE. MEREPIKE M-O LÆPE. HEREBYRHT M-O LÆP. GODEFRID M-O LÆP.
CNUT, A.D. 1016-35 Hastings, B.M.C. type XIV	ETSIGE ON HÆSTINGA.
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, A.D. 1042-66 Chichester, B.M.C. type V. XI. XIII. XV.	ÆELFPINE ON CICESTR. GODPINE ON CECEIT. ÆELFPINE ON CIC. ÆELFPINE ON CICEST.
Hastings, B.M.C. type IV. VII. IX. XI.	LEOPFINE ON HÆ. DVINNC ON HÆSTIE. (2) ÐEOÐRED ON HÆSTI. BRID ON HÆSTIEN. BRID ON HÆSTI. DYNINC ON HÆST. PVLFRIC ON HÆSTI. COLSPEGEN ON HÆS.
XIII.	
Lewes, B.M.C. type V. XI.	ÆELFSIE ON LÆPEE. OSPOLD ON LÆPE.
Steypning, B.M.C. type VII. XI. XV.	PVLFRIC ON STÆNI. PVLFRIC ON STÆ. DIORMAN ON STÆNIG. GODPINE ON STÆ.
HAROLD II, 1066 B.M.C. type I, Chichester Lewes Steypning	ÆELFPINE ON CICEI. OZPOLD ON LEPEEI (2). DERMON ON STÆNI.
WILLIAM I, 1066-87 B.M.C. type VIII, Chichester Steypning Pevensey	BRVMN ON CICES. ÐURBRN ON STNI. ÆELFHEH ON PEFNS.

II. SUSSEX SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY TOKENS

Included in the munificent bequest of the late Dr. F. B. Penfold to the Sussex Archaeological Society is a fine collection of seventeenth-century tokens issued in Sussex;

but before dealing with these it may be well to give some account of the series in general and of those of Sussex in particular.

These pieces were struck on behalf of tradesmen and the corporation or overseers of towns in England, Wales, and Ireland between the years 1649 and 1671 and were generally of the value of a farthing or halfpenny, though there are a few of a penny, but none of these latter occur in Sussex.

They usually bear on one side the name of the issuer and on the other the place of issue; in the field some device having reference to the issuer's trade on one side, and the issuer's initials, together generally with that of his wife, on the other, and in the majority of cases, they bear a date.

They were very extensively issued; more than 10,000 are recorded, and of these over 3,500 of London alone, and thus they form a commercial directory of at any rate the principal tradesmen of the period, and are invaluable for local history.

Their general use and popularity arose from the want of small change, as, although under the Commonwealth numerous inquiries were held as to the desirability of issuing farthing tokens by the Government, nothing was done in the matter and the smallest coin was a halfpenny in silver, not much bigger or thicker than a spangle, consequently very inconvenient to use and liable to be lost.

The tokens would have been given to customers as change at the shops to be afterwards exchanged for goods; the names and addresses on them were a cheap advertisement for the traders in addition to the credit obtained from those outstanding and the profit on those that were lost. Their use continued until 1672, when a regal issue of halfpence and farthings of good design and weight was made which drove the tokens out of circulation.

The record of the gradual Publication of these tokens, so far as Sussex is concerned, is as follows, each succeeding author adding to and deleting from the previous list: William Boyne in his *Tokens of the Seventeenth Century*, 1st edition, 1858, gives only 93; an excellent article by Messrs. J. S. Smallfield and Ernest Ellman (*S.A.C.* xxiv. 122-34) describes 162, with many notes on the issuers; *Sussex Tokens*, a small book published by James Lowe-Warren in 1888, lists 175; and Dr. G. C. Williamson in his second edition of Boyne, 1891, brings the number up to 183.

Recently the writer in a critical examination of this last work (*British Numismatic Journal*, 1939-40, pp. 301-20) after deleting seven as almost certainly not existing, was able to add three new places of issue, Dallington, Fletching, and Itchingfield, the names of twelve new issuers, and five major varieties of those already described.

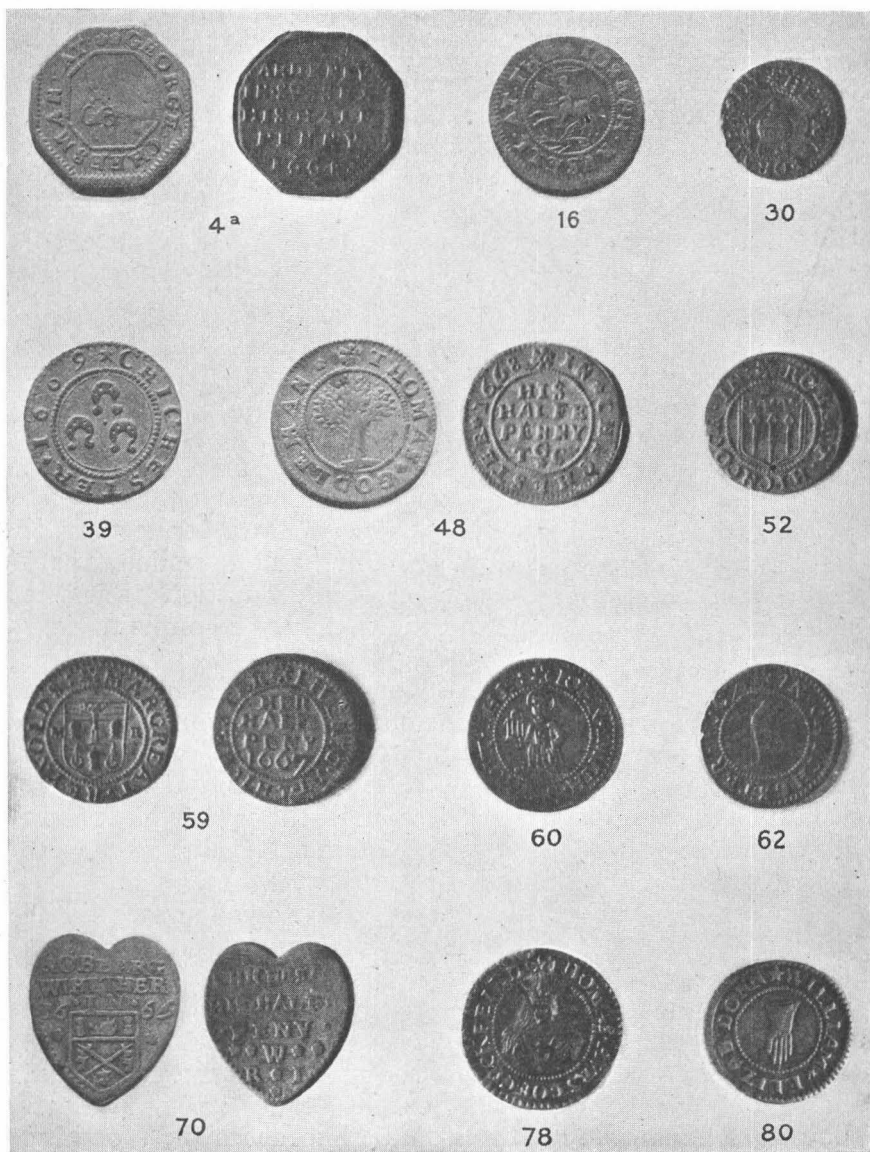
As practically all the collections, public and private, have now been examined, it may well be that we may look only to the spade, the plough, and the house-breaker's pickaxe to turn up new varieties in this series.

Dealing now with those tokens issued in Sussex, the number of varieties recorded up to date is 193, not a large number for the size of the county; but it must be remembered that most of the towns and villages were for more than half of the year at this period isolated and inaccessible owing to the terrible condition of the roads in the Sussex clay and that, in consequence, trade was small and purely local except in the few larger towns. This probably accounts for the rarity of a large proportion of these tokens, many of which must have been struck in very small numbers, unless the careful Sussex housewife meticulously returned them to the issuers on their demonetization or, if she lost one, 'swept the house and sought diligently until she found it'; in addition, the greater portion of them were issued between 1666 and 1670 and thus had only a short period of circulation before they were put down by the regal coinage of 1672.

One peculiarity may be noted, viz. that the name of the county appears upon no less than sixty-one tokens, as 'Sussex', 'Sussex', 'Sosex', and 'Susx', in addition to the usual spelling; if one deducts from the total number those issued in the larger towns, which would be well known, and names such as Brightelmstone; which left no room for more on the die, this is a very high proportion, and points to the issuers' pride in their county, as few of the places could be mistaken for others of a similar name in the kingdom.

Spelling was evidently not a strong point with Sussex tradesmen, the name of Arundel appearing in six different forms on an issue of only eleven tokens.

Amongst the arms of London trade guilds, used, as usual, by tradesmen in the provinces, Sussex has the distinction of having, at Chichester, the only token known bearing the



PENFOLD BEQUEST: SUSSEX TOKENS: PL. I

arms of the Needlemakers' Company, an important industry during the 17th Century at Chichester.¹

The use of family arms, unlike Cornwall, where so many younger sons of landowning families appear to have gone into trade, is very rare in Sussex, an exception being John Gunter of Brighton, who uses the arms of Gunter of Racton. Of gentlemen there is one; a monument in Petworth Church to the issuer, John Peachey, there describes him as 'Esquire'.

Rather more than half the tokens bear the occupations of their issuers, either by means of actual description, by Companies' Arms or by emblems; these include apothecary (2), baker (3), blacksmith (2), butcher (3), chandler (13), cordwainer (2), draper (3), grocer (21), innkeeper (15), mercer (19), tailor (3), tobacconist (2), and weaver (2), whilst single examples occur of bookseller, brazier, carpenter, distiller, dyer, glover, fishmonger, haberdasher, merchant-tailor, needlemaker, pewterer, and stocking maker.

The prominence of mercers, grocers, and innkeepers is natural, as is that of tallow-chandlers, who supplied, apart from rushlights, the sole means of illumination; but the small number of butchers and bakers may be explained by the habits of life of the period.

Probably most households depended on home-cured bacon and, in the winter, on salted meat for their consumption, and the baking of bread at home must have been almost universal. Had it not been, one would have thought that the baker would have been most in need of small change, as halfpenny loaves are spoken of as late as 1789 and farthing ones were probably common more than a century earlier.

The relative importance of the Sussex towns in the middle of the seventeenth century may be fairly well gleaned from the number of tokens (including varieties) issued from them; they are, Chichester, 37; Arundel, 12; Midhurst, Petworth, 11 each; Horsham, 10; Lewes, 7; Battle, 6; and Steyning, 5.

Of the present coast towns, the number is much smaller, being Rye, 6; Hastings, 1; Bexhill, 1; Pevensey, 1; Eastbourne, 2; Seaford, 1; Brighton, 5; Shoreham, 1; Worthing none (Broadwater taking its place with two), and Little-

¹ The issuer was Robert Hitchcock, admitted a member of the London Needlemakers' Company in 1674. Hay in his *History of Chichester*, 1804, p. 330, says: 'The needle Manufacture in Chichester never thoroughly recovered from the cruel interruption and desolations of the civil war in England. About fifty years ago it employed forty or fifty hands and supported almost twenty families, but is now entirely dropped.'

hampton and Bognor none; the popularity of the sea-side for residence did not begin until more than a century later.

On the other hand, single tokens were issued from Aldingbourne, Alfriston, Balcombe, Bolney, Dallington, Falmer, Horsted Keynes, Itchingfield, Litlington, Slaugham, and Thakeham, and two each from Boreham and Loxwood, all places which, before the present influx of private residents, were mere hamlets, though evidently formerly centres of local trade.

In the case of many of these in east Sussex their greater importance was due to the iron foundries, then at the height of their activity.

Some hundred and twenty-two tokens are dated, and from an analysis of these it seems that Sussex was slow in adopting the token habit, as, starting with The Cat at East Grinstead in 1650, only ten bear dates between this and 1655; then comes an increase in their popularity between 1656 and 1659, during which period twenty-six dated specimens are found; to be followed by an almost complete cessation of new issues between 1660 and 1665, there being only five in these six years. The great bulk of the whole bear dates between 1666 and 1670 inclusive, and number eighty-one for this period, four of these being issued in the last year.

It looks very much as if there was, between 1666 and 1670, an intensive drive by travellers of the London die sinkers to bring the advantage of token issue before the Sussex tradesmen and that the latter, each fearful of being cut out by his neighbour, hastened to adopt the practice.

An interesting fact may be noticed, that, in common with other counties, the tokens issued up to 1665 are all farthings, the halfpence coming after this date, commencing with a solitary specimen in 1666, followed by twelve in 1667, fourteen in 1668, eighteen in 1669, and three in 1670, or forty-eight in all.

Meanwhile, the farthing struggled to maintain its popularity, nine being dated 1666 and fifteen 1667, after which there were only nine in the remaining three years.

This seems to point to an increase in the prosperity of the country and of a rise in prices towards the end of the token issue; detailed figures over such a short period are difficult to get, but harvest wages which in 1632 were sixpence a day were in 1688 eightpence, a rise of one-third.

The price of wheat is unreliable, as it depended entirely on the annual harvest, but the price of small beer, that universal beverage of the poorer classes, rose from twopence a gallon in 1650 to threepence in 1675, whilst the stronger ale doubled in the same period, from fourpence to eightpence.¹

The presence on so many tokens of the initial of the wife with that of the husband, a custom also general upon the porches of houses at the period, may be considered to imply a practical business partnership and share of work such as still prevails amongst the small French shopkeepers; and it may safely be assumed that those issuers using only two initials were either bachelors or widowers, though on the halfpennies the male sex universally asserts itself with the formula of 'His half penny', only in a few cases adding the three initials.

The village shop, now, alas, fighting a losing battle against the multiple stores, remains little changed and in many cases is carried on in the manner above suggested, and often 'the silver grey mare is the better horse'.

One token of Eastbourne bearing the names 'William Elizab. Donn', the second of which must surely be the wife's name, is a solitary example of both full names appearing, whilst of male partnerships, which seem to have been unusual, we have only William and Henry Bingham at Ardingly and Richard Page and Henry Peasted at East Grinstead; so single-handed businesses must have been almost universal.

Of unusual shapes, only William Dammer of Aldingbourne and George Cheesman of Ardingly are octagonal, and Robert Wihither of Chichester and Edward Waters of Horsted Keynes are heart-shaped.

Of those issuers who have interest apart from their trade may be quoted John Washington of Petworth, a cousin of the John Washington who emigrated to America in 1657 and was the ancestor of George Washington;² Mary Akehurst of Cliffe, a Quakeress who was imprisoned for her faith with other of her co-religionists in Horsham Gaol; Alice Char-mayne and James Morris of Arundel, both of whom received substantial compensation under the Commonwealth for sufferings from Royalist expulsion;³ and John Forster of Brighton⁴ who was distiller to, and witness of the will

¹ *S.A.C.* xxii. 77.

³ Williamson, vol. II, pp. 1159-60.

² *Brit. Num. Journ.* 1915, p. 3.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 1162.

of Captain Nicholas Tetersell, in whose vessel Charles II escaped to the Continent in 1651; as might be expected, most of the other issuers were 'the rude forefathers of the hamlet' personally unhonoured and unsung except in 'the parish registers.

The Penfold Collection is a very welcome addition to the Barbican Museum, which hitherto has been very weak in this series, as it contains 139 of the 193 varieties known to have been issued in Sussex, and the majority of the pieces are in fine condition. It has a few great rarities (anything like a complete collection being impossible to gather together as some of the tokens are known only by single specimens and many others by from two to six) and ranks probably third in completeness, the most complete being that collected by the late Mr. J. H. Daniell and now in the Brighton Museum, whilst the second is that of the present writer.

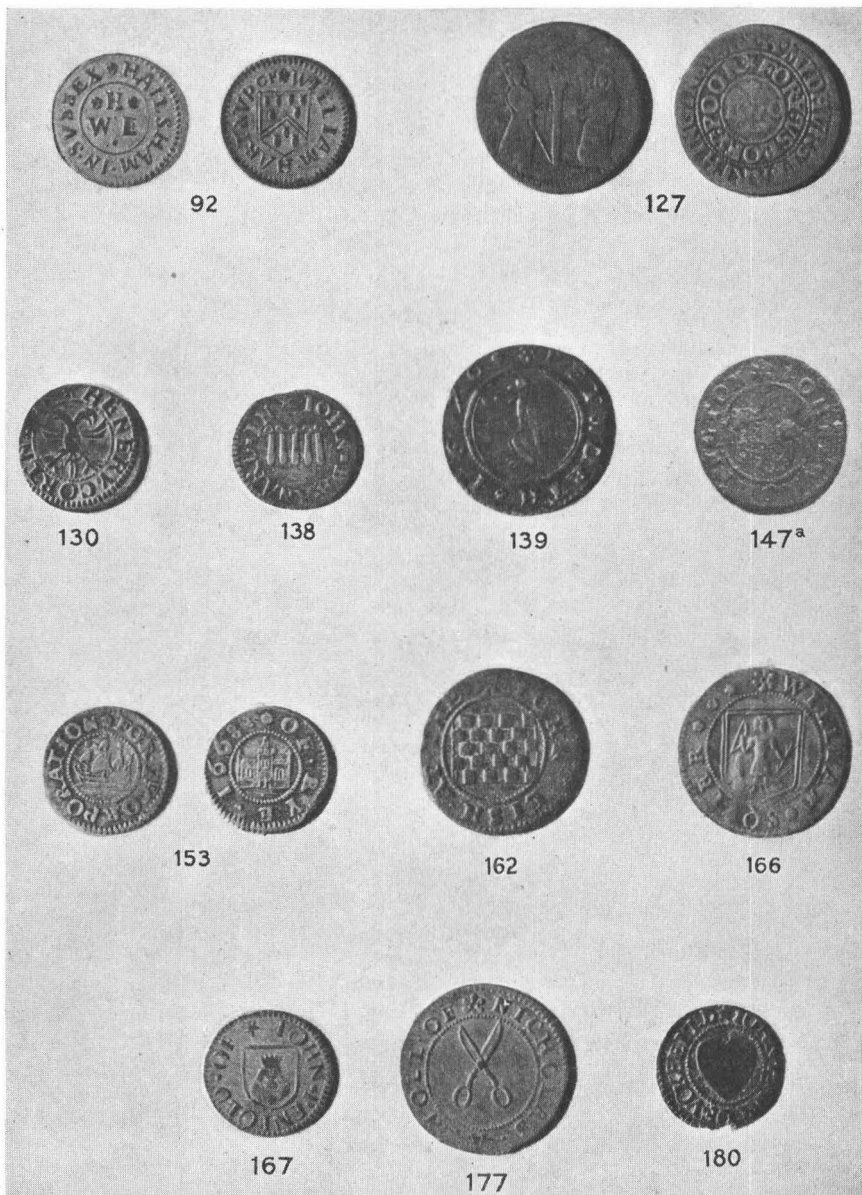
A detailed list of the collection follows and a selection of some of the more interesting specimens appears on the accompanying plates. For the photographs of these tokens, and of the Anglo-Saxon pennies, we are indebted to the kindness and skill of Major Thomas Sutton.

List of the Tokens in the Penfold Bequest

ANGMERING			(30) Henry Forster	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(3) John Stone	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	(31) John Gunter	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
ARDINGLY			(32) John Peersy	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(4) Will. & Hen. Bingham	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	BROADWATER		
(4a) George Cheesman	$\frac{1}{2}$	1668	(33) William Robison	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
ARUNDEL			CHAILEY		
(7) Alice Charmayne	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657	(38) John Combridge	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667
(8) Thomas Drewitt	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657	CHICHESTER		
(9) Thomas Drewet	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667	(39) Richard Aylwin	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669
(11) James Morris	$\frac{1}{4}$	1652	(40) Mathew Ball	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657
(12) John Pellet	$\frac{1}{4}$	1659	(41) James Farenden	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.
(13) John Pellet	$\frac{1}{2}$	1668	(42) " "	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667
(15) George Penfold	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657	(43) William Fletcher	$\frac{1}{4}$	1655
(16) Joseph Rusell	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.	(44) " "	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667
(17) Thomas Withers	$\frac{1}{2}$	1668	(45) John Gittings	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
BATTLE			(46) John Gittins	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(19) Jonas Lulham	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(47) Fran. Goater	$\frac{1}{4}$	1659
(20) Thomas Manhood	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.	(48) Thomas Godleman	$\frac{1}{2}$	1668
(21) John Medhurst	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(49) John Hatch	$\frac{1}{4}$	1665
(23a) Edward Welsh	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(50) Edward Hichcocke	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
BILLINGHURST			(51) " "	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.
(25) Mathew Weston	$\frac{1}{2}$	1666	(52) Robert Hichcock	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667
BRIGHTON			(53) Francis Hobson	$\frac{1}{4}$	1652
(29) John Brooker	$\frac{1}{4}$	1660	(54) George Jenings	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667

(55) Ann Michell	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	(103) Robert Hurst	$\frac{1}{4}$	1664
(56) Richard Mills	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(104) Thomas Lucas	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667
(57) Richard Pellett	$\frac{1}{4}$	1668	(106) Arthur Rowland	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669
(58) Stephen Penford	$\frac{1}{4}$	1658	HORSTED KEYNES		
(59) Margreat Reynolds	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667	(108) Edward Waters	$\frac{1}{2}$	1668
(59a) William Royle	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	HURSTPIERPOINT		
(60) John Smith	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.	(109) Thomas Donstall	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(61) " "	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(110) James Mathew	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667
(62) Thomas Spatehurst	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667	LEWES		
(63) William Swan	$\frac{1}{2}$	1668	(111) John Draper	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(64) Marey Taylor	$\frac{1}{4}$	1666	(112) Ambrose Galloway	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667
(65) Richard Trevet	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667	(113) John Henty	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(66) Thomas Valer	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(114) Edmund Middleton	$\frac{1}{4}$	1666
(67) " (Chirhester)	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(115) Edward Middleton	$\frac{1}{4}$	1666
(69) Jeffrey White	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(116) John Pemell	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657
(70) Robeart Wihither	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	(117) William Read	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669
(72) Richard Younge	$\frac{1}{4}$	1658	LINDFIELD		
CLIFF			(118) Samuel Blunt	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(73) Mary Akehurst	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667	(120) Francis West	$\frac{1}{4}$	1659
(74) Richard White	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	LOXWOOD		
(75) " "	$\frac{1}{2}$	1668	(123) Heneric Ireland	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
CRAWLEY			MAYFIELD		
(76) Ralph Patricke	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(124) Clement Reade	$\frac{1}{2}$	1668
CUCKFIELD			(125) Clem. Reade	$\frac{1}{4}$	1652
(77) Edward Brinckhurst	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	MIDHURST		
(78) Thomas Hurst	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.	(127) A Midhurst Farthing		1670
EASTBOURNE			(128) Robat Atkinson	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657
(80) William Elizab. Donn	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.	(129) Thomas Aylwin	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657
(81) John Ellphicke	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(130) Henery Cortney	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(82) William Hale ¹	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667	(131) " "	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.
EAST GRINSTEAD			(133) George Chandler	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(84) Thomas Bodle	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(135) John Pepson	$\frac{1}{4}$	1669
(86) At the Catt	$\frac{1}{4}$	1650	(136) John Stent	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
FALMER			(137) John Shotter	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(88) Richard Alderton	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667	PETWORTH		
FRAMFIELD			(138) John Barnard	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(89) Thomas Peckham	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	(139) John Eede	$\frac{1}{2}$	1670
FRANT			(140) William Hurst	$\frac{1}{4}$	1653
(90) Nicholes Hosmare	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(141) John Johnson	$\frac{1}{4}$	1656
HAILSHAM			(142) John Launder	$\frac{1}{4}$	1663
(91) Samuell Gilles	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657	(144) William Manser	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(92) William Hartnup	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(145) John Peachey	$\frac{1}{4}$	1656
HARTING			(147) Richard Stringer	$\frac{1}{4}$	1652
(93) Tho. Vallor	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(147a) John Washington	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.
HASTINGS			PEVENSEY		
(94) At the Maiden Head	$\frac{1}{4}$	1651	(148) George Ford	$\frac{1}{4}$	1658
HELLINGLY			PULBOROUGH		
(95) Richard Page	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	(149) John Allen	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669
HENFIELD			ROBERTSBRIDGE		
(96) Thomas Pilfold	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	(151) Richard Grove	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667
(97) Elizabeth Trunnell	$\frac{1}{4}$	1657	RYE		
HORSHAM			(153) 'For Ye Corporation'	$\frac{1}{4}$	1668
(99) William Hamper	$\frac{1}{4}$	1653	(154) Thomas Boyce	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
(101) John Higingbottom	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(156) William Keye	$\frac{1}{4}$	1652
(102) John Hindly	$\frac{1}{4}$	1666			

¹ Now assigned to Westbourne.



PENFOLD BEQUEST: SUSSEX TOKENS: PL. II

SEAFORD			TARRING		
(158) John Hide	$\frac{1}{4}$	1656	(171) George Fletcher	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667
SHOREHAM			THAKEHAM		
(161) Richard Glyd	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(174) John Lee	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667
SLAUGHAM			TICEHURST		
(162) John Lish	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667	(174 <i>a</i>) Tho. Laurence	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.
STEYNING			(175) Thomas Naysh	$\frac{1}{2}$	1667
(163) John Groomes	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	TURNHAM HILL [? TURNER'S HILL]		
(164) „ (Stenning)	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(177) Nicholas Arnoll	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669
(165) William Smith	$\frac{1}{4}$	1667	UCKFIELD		
(166) William Squier	$\frac{1}{2}$	1669	(179) John Devenish		1669
STORRINGTON			(180) John Hart		1668
(169) John Penfold	$\frac{1}{4}$	N.D.	(183) Now assigned to Itchingfield		
(170) Natheaniell Streater	$\frac{1}{2}$	N.D.			

The numbers given in brackets before the names of the issuers are those given in Dr. G. C. Williamson's edition of Boyne's *Seventeenth-Century Tokens*. Those marked *a* after the number are not listed by him, but have been identified by the present writer.

THE PENFOLD BEQUEST: THE BOOKS

BY ARUNDELL ESDAILE, LITT.D.

DR. PENFOLD bequeathed to the Society not only his Sussex coins and tokens but also a collection of books relating to the county, consisting of about 950 volumes, exclusive of sets of *S.A.C.*, *S.N.Q.*, the Sussex Record Society's publications, *The Sussex County Magazine* and *Downland Post*, and portfolios of maps and engravings. Four hundred and seventeen volumes are duplicates, and of these many, being better copies, replace those already in the Library; and space has been found, though with difficulty, for the rest of the books. A few of the most valuable have been sent elsewhere for safe keeping. A label recording the bequest has been inserted in each volume.

The greater number are not rare, but the collection as a whole constitutes a substantial accession to the Library, adding greatly to its series of minor publications, unregarded in their own day but providing facts hard to come by later, such as series of old guide-books to Brighton, Worthing, Tunbridge Wells, Hastings, Eastbourne, Rye, Bognor, Arundel, and Chichester. Thus Fisher's *New Brighton Guide*, 6th ed., 1804, has a folding plate showing the Pavilion in its first state.

Of the rarer books many came from the library of Edward Huth, of Wykeham Park, Bolney, a member of a famous family of book-collectors; these are distinguishable by his book-plate and by handsome bindings, doubtless made for him.

Early Brighton is strongly represented in the collection. Of Dr. Richard Russell's *De Tabæ Glandulari* (first published in 1749), which brought the town into fashion as a health-resort, we find the 1760 edition of the original Latin and the fourth and fifth, 1760 and 1769, of the English translation; of R. Sickelmore's *History* two copies of the 5th edition, 1827, one plain and one coloured as issued; Humphrey Repton's *Designs for the Pavillon [sic] at Brighton*, 1806; Brayley's *History of the Royal Pavilion*, with Nash's plates, 1838; a Directory of 1810, which shows, among other details, that a packet ran from Brighton to Dieppe every other day,

the fare being one guinea; while we can see that if France was known to Brighton folk, some French visitors reached Brighton, from a little volume, *Souvenirs de Brighton, de Londres, et de Paris . . .* par Mme Simons-Candeille, Paris, 1818. A curious by-product of fashionable life in the Brighton of George IV is an advertising book, *Shampooing*, by S. D. Mahomed, Brighton, 1822, which contains a portrait of its dusky author and a long list of his patrons.

The history of Regency Brighton touches English history generally, and particularly of course that of the Regent and his family and circle. One of the most interesting volumes in the bequest, bound in red crushed morocco, and in fine condition generally, consists of five satirical pamphlets of some rarity: *The New Brighton Guide*, by Anthony Pasquin (John Williams), with plates by Bartolozzi, 1796; *A Looking-Glass for the Royal Family, being a postscript to the New Brighton Guide*, 1797; *Shrove Tuesday, a satiric rhapsody* (1790, a sheet without title-page, perhaps imperfect); *A Crying Epistle from Britannia to Colonel Mack, including a naked portrait of the King, Queen, and Prince*, by Anthony Pasquin, a new edition (n.d.); and *Legislative Biography*, by Anthony Pasquin, 1795.

Books relating to the county printed before the late eighteenth century are not numerous in the bequest, but there are some of interest, such as *Magna et Antiqua Charta quinque Portarum [sic] Domini Regis et Membrorum eorundem, Cantabrigiae, excudebatur pro Majore et Juratis Hastingiae*, 1675, and English editions of the same printed in 1682 and (Dover), [1807]; *Metellus* (John Lewkenor) *his Dialogues . . . a journey to Tunbridge-Wells, also a description of the Wells and place*, 1693; and Richard Budgen, *The Passage of the Hurricane from . . . Bexhill . . . to Newington Level* (of 20 May 1729), 1730, with a very fresh impression of the long folding plate; there are incidentally several nineteenth-century pamphlets on the geology of the county and good copies of Arthur Young's *General View of the Agriculture of Sussex*, 1793, 4°, and enlarged edition, 1808, 8°.

The elections of 1820, 1823, and 1837 are represented by the Poll Books; the first two, and especially the first (Chichester, a fine volume from Edward Huth's library), are enlarged by the speeches delivered by and on behalf of the candidates, and with songs and squibs.

Another rare trifle is the privately printed *Glossary of Provincialisms*, by William Durrant Cooper, 1836.

Some standard books in frequent use are represented by good copies, which are very acceptable; among these are two sets of Dallaway and Cartwright, *History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex*, 3 vols., 1815-32, one uncut as issued and bound in levant morocco, and a very fine uncut copy of Berry's *Pedigrees of the Families of the County of Sussex*, 1830.

THE PENFOLD BEQUEST: MAPS AND PRINTS

BY L. F. SALZMAN

THE late Dr. Penfold appears to have had an extensive collection of atlases, as Thomas Chubb in his standard work on *The Printed Maps in the Atlases of Great Britain* mentions him on four occasions as owning the only known copy of a particular edition, and in two other instances in conjunction with another name. None of these atlases has come to the Society, but the bequest includes many separate maps of the county or of parts of it, as well as several editions and sections of the Ordnance Survey Maps.

With one exception, to be mentioned later, the county maps do not appear to include any great rarities. Saxton's map of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent is only represented by the reissue 'corrected' by Philip Lea in 1690. There is a copy of the Royal Geographical Society's facsimile of the unique example of Norden's map of Sussex (1595) which formed the basis of the maps in Camden and Speed. Of Greenwood's large map of the county (1824) the copy, folded in a case, is unfortunately incomplete, the western section being missing. The one rarity referred to above is also only a section, covering from Rye as far west as Cuckmere and as far north as Rushlake Green. This is part (presumably) of a map of the county, on the scale of approximately 1 inch to the mile, by J. Andrews and published by John Stoke in 1777, and appears to be unrecorded. Chubb (op. cit. 419) says that John Andrews produced large-scale maps of Hertford (1766), Kent (1769), and Wilts. (1773), but does not mention Sussex. It is valuable as showing roads and windmills, and such features as the avenue at Halland. A *Map and Sections of the Brighton, Croydon and South Eastern (Dover) Railways* published in 1844, with the railway from Brighton to Hastings (the cutting of which through the site of Lewes Priory led to the foundation of the Sussex Archaeological Society) shown as projected, is the first of a series through which the development of railroad communications within the county can be traced.

Of local maps there are those relating to Sussex from the Road Books of Ogilby, Paterson, and Laurie; John Smeaton's

map of the proposed new harbour at Rye (1763), and Greenville Collins's earlier map of Rye Harbour (? 1723); and Bradshaw's large-scale (20 inches to the mile) map of Brighton by J. Pigott Smith and W. R. Gardner, published in 1826.

Altogether there are between eighty and ninety maps in this collection which can be distinguished as from different sources, though in many instances they are merely reissues. Some of them are, naturally, already in the Society's collection, but they form a very useful addition thereto.

Dr. Penfold also collected, or one might say accumulated, a mass of Sussex prints, including large numbers of duplicates. In the absence of any kind of bibliography of this subject it is not easy to say which of these are rare, but there is a (framed) Panorama of Brighton in 1807 by I. Bennett which certainly is in that class. There is also a fine example of Lambert's view of Brighton in 1765, and a copy of the reissue of it made in 1817. The number of prints relating to Brighton is very large; some of the earlier are certainly scarce, and it is probable that others would be difficult to find—such as the Panorama of Brighton Front published with the Christmas number of *Brighton Society* in 1892, or the views on the front pages of ephemeral pieces of music. Among the earlier specimens are the Hollar prints of Arundel and Bramber Castles, and 'A View of a Piece of Water in the Manor of Iping' by W. Bellers, engraved by T. Mason, 1762. Of the latter there is also a proof in unfinished state, without underline and bearing only the signature of Mason. It may be mentioned that among plates of Nash's illustrations of the Pavilion are some artists' proofs with corrections, that of the West Front bearing the signature of A. Pugin.

Next to Brighton the town most fully represented is Hastings. Here some of the early prints are probably scarce, and there are two excellent examples of Baxter prints—'The Dripping Well' and 'The Lovers' Seat'. There is also a Baxter print of the Lewes Avalanche, as frontispiece to 'Winter', a poem by Robert Mudie, 1837. The views of Chichester are numerous, but mostly well known. A set of views of Hartfield in 1865, bearing the imprint of 'Cowell's Anastatic Press, Ipswich', are new to me. There are a few original pencil drawings of no importance, including Stanmer

Church, which seems to have been drawn by every amateur artist in the early nineteenth century.

There are a good many portraits of persons connected with the county, including a fine copy of the group of the three Smiths of Chichester, artists. A volume of the Smiths' etchings is included among the Penfold books; unfortunately they preferred 'romantic' landscapes and were not interested in local views. Also among the books is Nibbs's *Sussex Churches* and his less known *Shipping, Coastal Scenes, and Antiquities of Sussex* (1876), and a portfolio of *Sussex Parish Churches, by a local artist* (W. T. Quatermain—see below, p. 137, note 3), issued by W. J. Smith (1874).

Finally, mention may be made of a small collection of 'tradesmen's cards', mostly of the early nineteenth century, including a number issued by the circulating libraries which played an important part in the social life of our early sea-side resorts.

THE 'JOHN EVERY' COLLECTION

BY MAJOR T. SUTTON

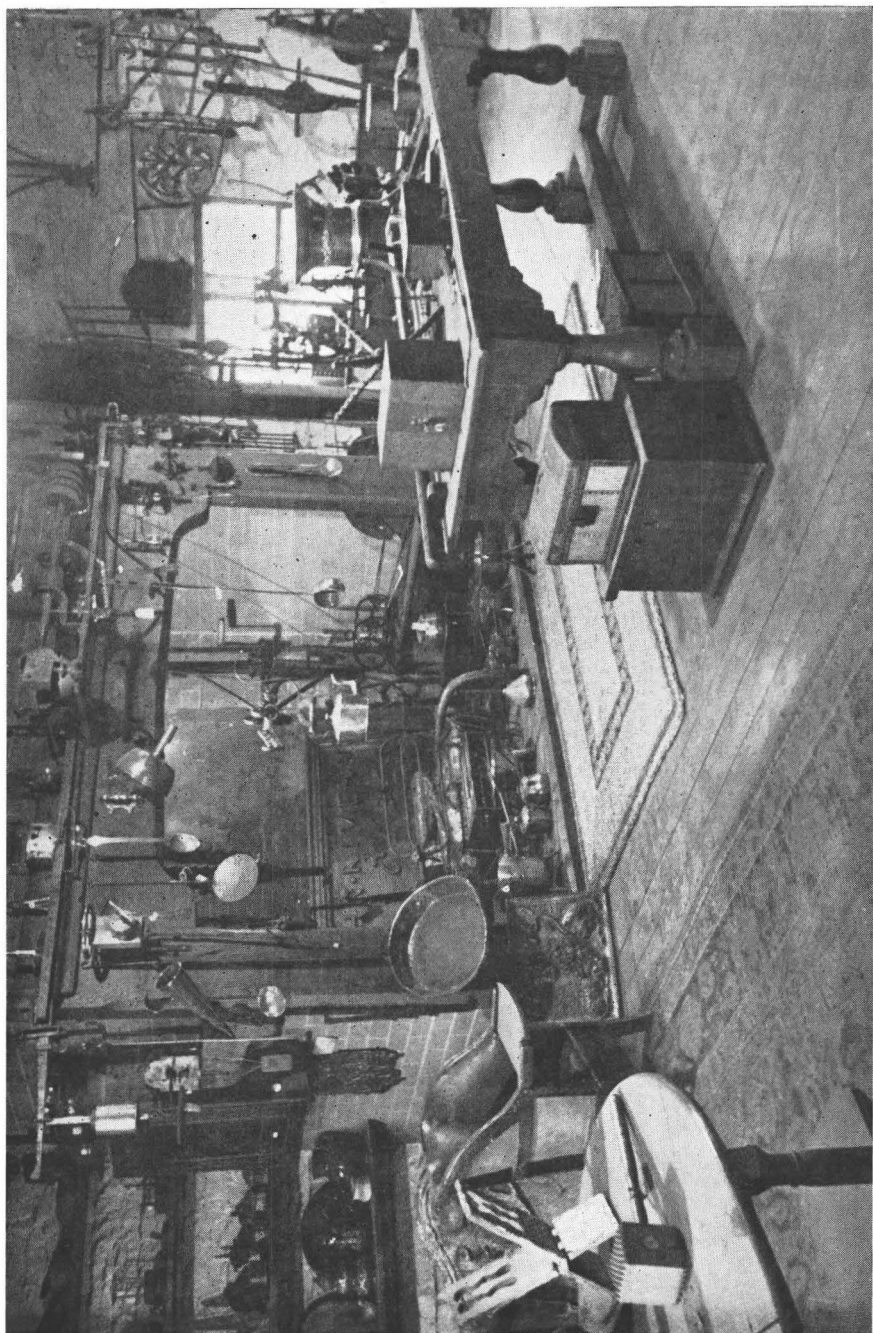
JOHN EVERY, ironmaster of Lewes, was a man of great character, wide interests, and profound knowledge in all that related to his craft. In one story above the foundry offices he built and furnished a remarkable museum of objects dealing with or relating to iron-founding. On his death he bequeathed this unique collection to the Sussex Archaeological Society, of which he had for many years been a keen and efficient member, serving on the Council from 1921 to 1936. When he retired, owing to ill health, he was elected a Vice-President.

Members of the Society will recollect that this is only a further memorable gift from Mr. Every. Bull House, that curious fifteenth-century building in the High Street of Lewes, owes its preservation to his care, and the gift of it to the Society was one of the outstanding events during the period he was interested in the Society.

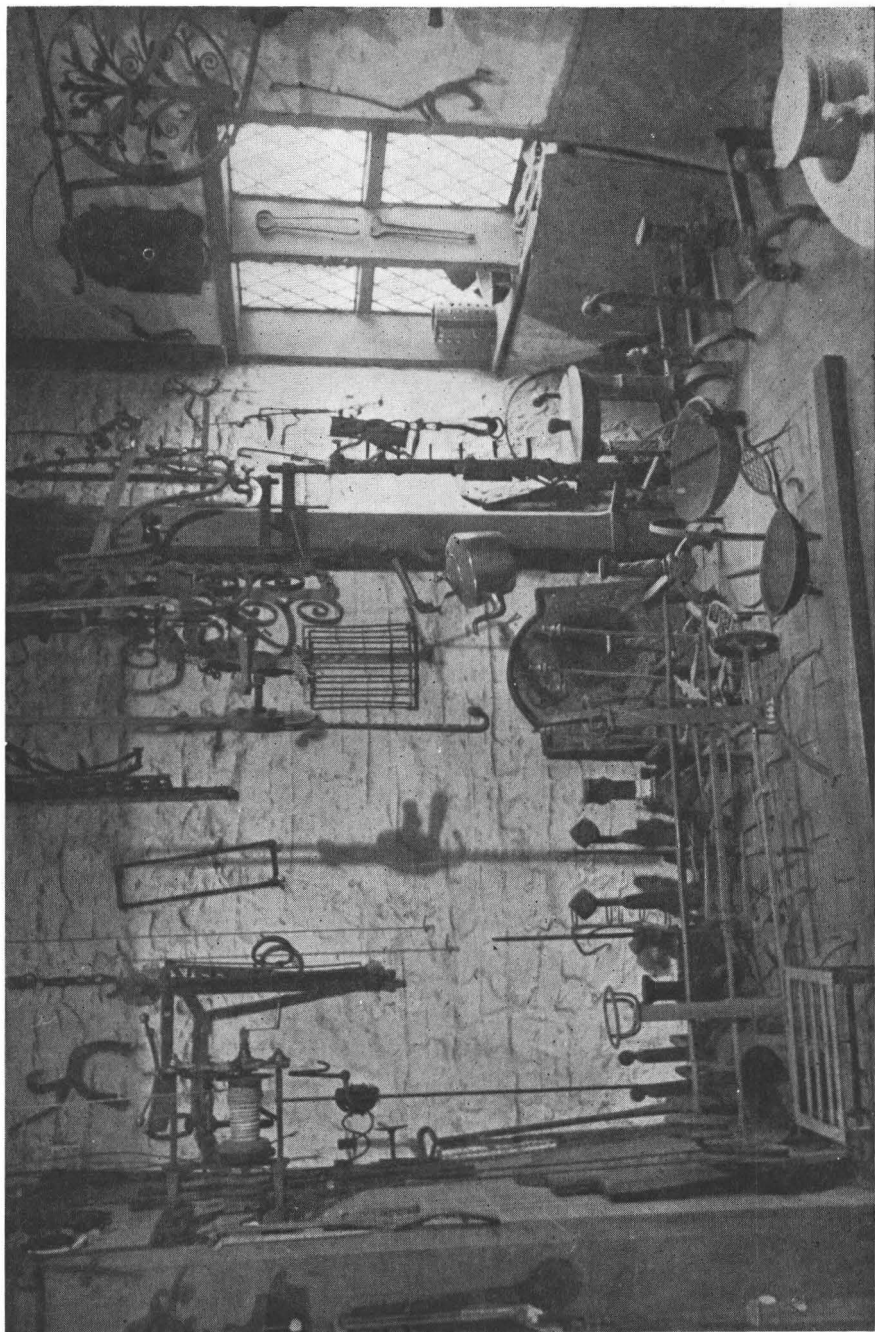
With regard to the Museum at the Iron Foundry, as it will be necessary eventually to rehouse this collection in another building, it would seem wise to take the opportunity of describing the collection, room by room, as it stood at the time of John Every's death.

Visitors to the Museum generally approached it through the offices, up a spiral iron staircase, and immediately found themselves in what appeared to be a large Sussex farm-house kitchen. John Every naturally realized that any museum dealing with iron solely would be incomplete, because iron and its counterpart, wood, must be considered together. He therefore included in his museum important objects of typical household furniture, mostly made during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and a large proportion of it Sussex in origin.

The main feature of the first room, then, was the large fire-place (see Plate No. 1), suspended above which was a spit in working order, the pulleys and wires being connected to the pendulum weight in a corner of the room. There are, in fact, several turnspits in the collection, and it is hoped



'JOHN EVERY' COLLECTION: PLATE No. 1



'JOHN EVERY' COLLECTION: PLATE No. 2



'JOHN EVERY' COLLECTION: PLATE No. 3

that in the future these will again be reassembled in conditions which show their actual and practical use. The fire-place was surrounded by various objects of culinary or kitchen interest: large pans, small spits, jacks, kettles, funnels, spoons, grills and grids in copper, brass, or iron. It is impossible at this juncture to give a *catalogue raisonné* of the contents of these various rooms, but the photographs we have taken go far to record these possessions. To the left of the fire-place were shelves containing bygones. Here were displayed such items as wooden mouse-traps, early English pottery (including a striped ware pie-dish), Sussex pottery money-boxes, lead tobacco jars, hour-glasses, and kitchen and farm wooden utensils, and, of course, the harvester's wooden bottle. In the centre of the room two tables, one a short refectory type with turned bulbous supports on cross-stretchers, supported a fine bronze mortar. Here, too, stood an amusing public-house penny-in-the-slot tobacco-twist machine, the simplicity of its working methods being of interest. An early set of weights fitting one into the other, dated 1588, will need further discussion at a later date. A circular gate-leg table bore an interesting cheese tray, various rushlight holders, and a pastry moulder. To the right of the fire-place and towards the window began the collection of ironwork proper, in the form of andirons, fire-irons, suspended kettles, more grids, and several early iron firebacks. A view of some of these is given in Plate No. 2. Incidentally, firebacks included in the collection number nearly one hundred. It is one of the most remarkable collections made in this country, and deals with the whole art of fireback-making, both in England and on the Continent.

Among the amusing objects pointed out to visitors was a curious box with holes cut in the side (one in the top half and two in the bottom), which was stated to be, and probably was, a smuggler's signal box—a candle showing through one hole signifying danger, and through the two lower holes safety. On the walls of this room were to be seen some lugubrious signs of the use of iron, in a very good man-trap, gyves, handcuffs, and ankle-chains, and the inevitable spring-gun. In a large showcase were contained many interesting examples of Sussex red-ware pottery and other bygones, mostly of household and individual use. Other furniture in



'JOHN EVERY' COLLECTION: PLATE NO. 4

this room included two three-legged so-called 'cricket' tables, a child's stuffed-over chair (which may be seen in Plate No. 1, on the left of the fire-place), several odd stools, an iron-bound chest with intricate and finely pierced lock inside the lid, and a good type four-panelled settle with cabriole legs. Above this oak settle were three or four leather 'bottels', and a black jack. See Plate No. 3.

Plate No. 3 also shows the wooden scales, typical sheep and cow bells, a very curious adjustable candlestick holder, and to the right of the plate may be noted a pair of leg-irons. The whole room was full of interest, and would in itself have made a notable collection.

Leaving this room one proceeded through a wide passage, in which sloping cases were arranged (see Plates Nos. 4 and 5). These cases contained a fine pair of pistols and other instruments showing the application of the flint-lock for making fire. This passage bore on its walls some of the most interesting of the more flamboyant firebacks (see Plate No. 5), and every table contained objects of antiquarian interest, such as police rattles, ember-tongs, a salt-box, working models of hammers and bellows in wood; irons, scissors, snuffers and candlesticks, and tinder-boxes. An early oak side-table of the altar type stood close to a good gate-legged table. On a side wall a glass case contained a number of interesting pamphlets dealing with the history of Lewes, including a fine series of poll-books (1774-1868). On the end wall (shown in the photograph) was a good portrait of Thomas Paine as a young man. Other relics of this author, who resided for a time in Bull House, were to be seen in the room at the other end of the passage.

Opening from this passageway was the main room of the Museum, where Mr. Every had placed his finer objects, or, rather, things which belonged to the town-house as opposed to the farm-house type. This oak-panelled room was certainly very attractively arranged. In one corner, in a specially built mahogany case, was contained the brilliant 'Wimble' Worcester tea-set made to commemorate the visit of William IV to Lewes, and this glowing porcelain Barr, Flight & Barr service set the colour of the whole room (see Plate No. 6). Opposite to it stood a good late-sixteenth-century oak bed, the posts turned and carved, the head and canopy also carved decoratively. To the right of this in the



'JOHN EVERY' COLLECTION: PLATE No. 5

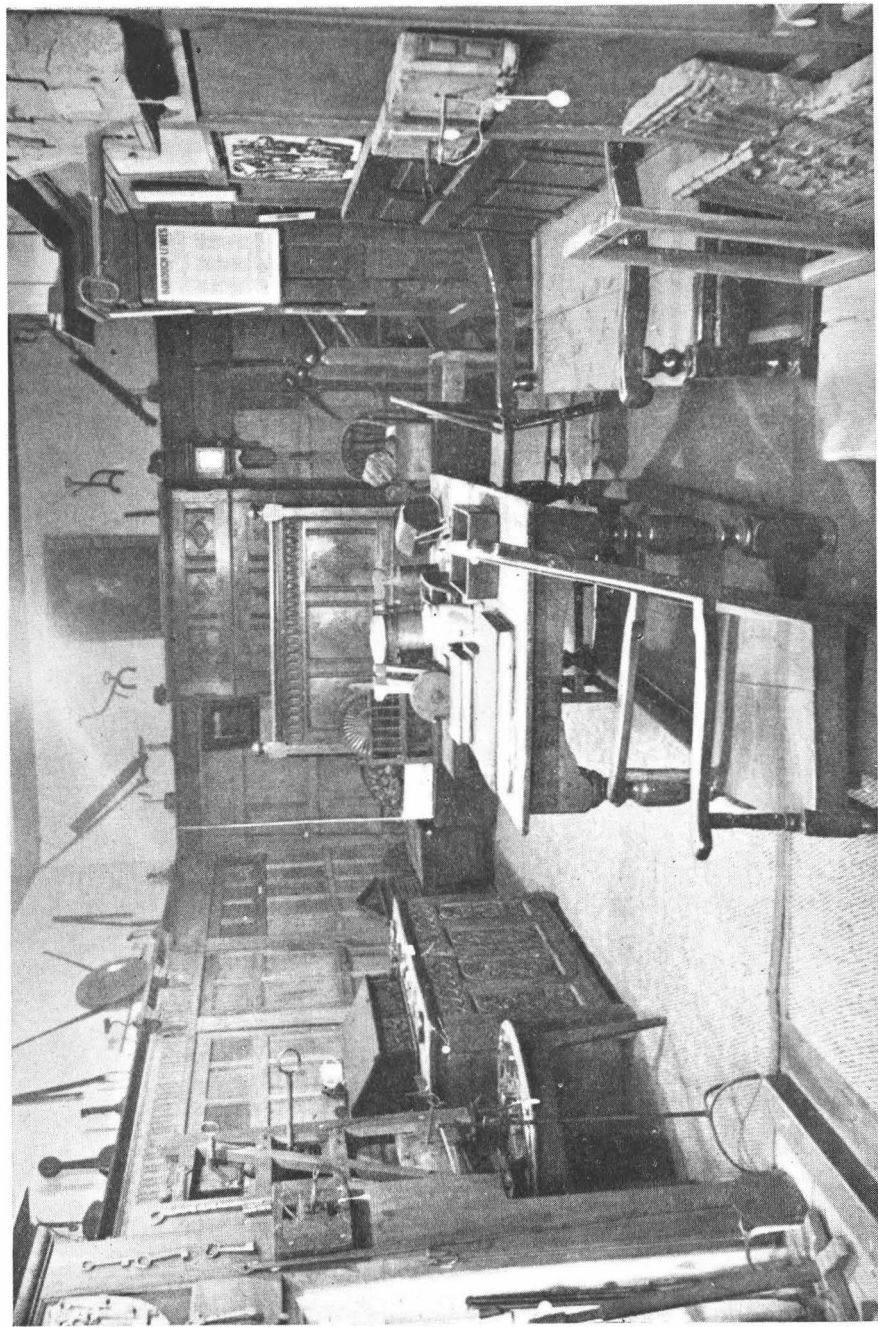


'JOHN EVERY' COLLECTION: PLATE No. 6



'JOHN EVERY' COLLECTION: PLATE No. 7

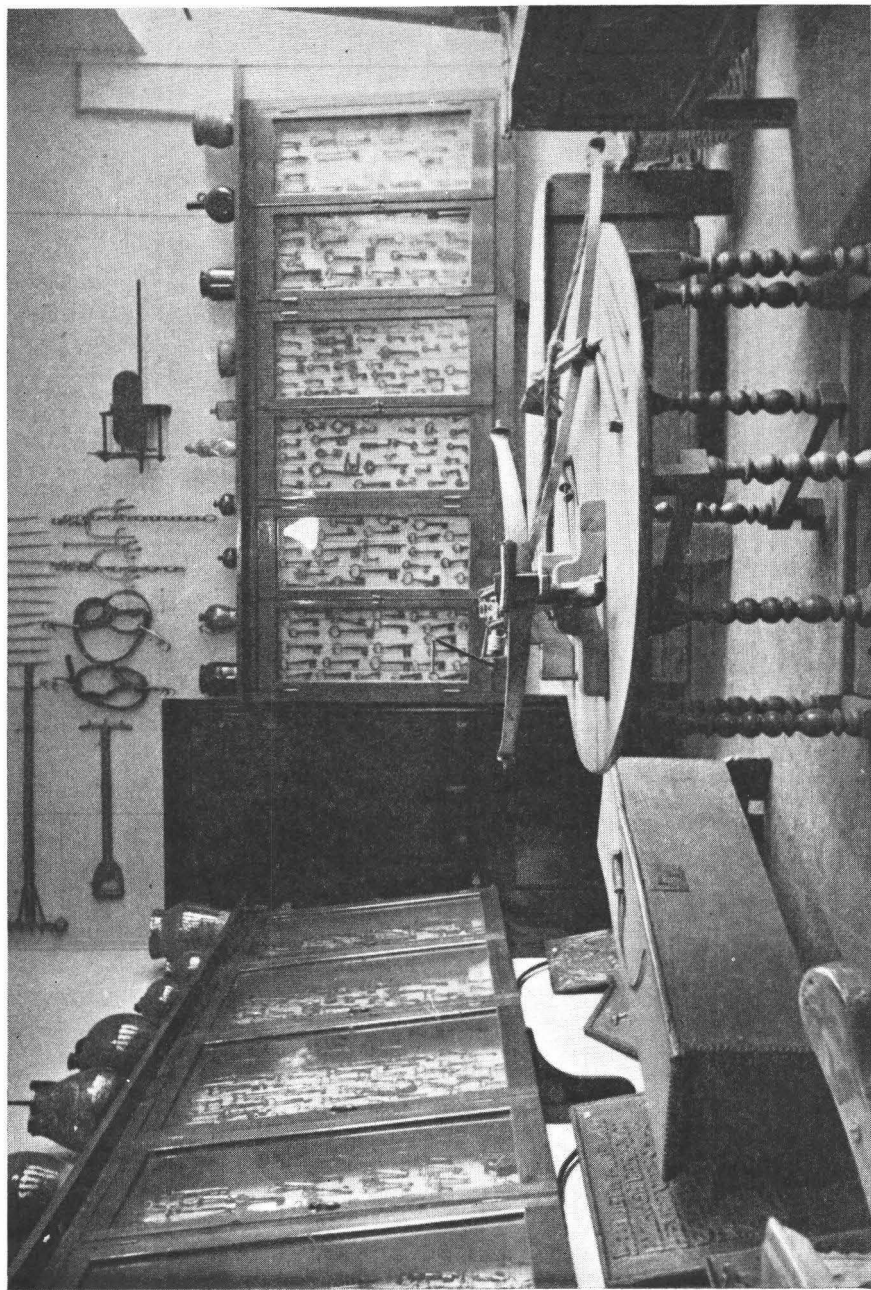
corner hung an Act of Parliament clock. These clocks were placed in their inn-yards by the tavern keepers, who anticipated a scarcity of timepieces and watches amongst their visitors due to the imposition by Pitt in 1797 of a tax on anybody owning a watch or clock—an interesting reflection on the tax methods adopted to pay for the Napoleonic War. These clocks all date from about the same period, as the Act was repealed in 1798. Below the clock stood an early, possibly Charles II, chest of drawers—a thoroughly good specimen. To the right of this was a good livery cupboard, the doors ventilated with turned spindles for admitting air to the food. Here were also a Bible box and three good Sussex pottery jugs. On the walls were hung a collection of samplers (see Plate No. 6)—several worked by members of the Justice family, a well-known Lewes name. In the centre of this wall hung a lantern clock over one of the several large chests. A spinet was included, which shows in our plate, and to the right of the 'Wimble' cabinet was a showcase containing Sussex smocks, a Victorian sunshade, and other articles of apparel. Over the fire-place, itself a fine stone example, were three panels of carving used as an overmantel, and at right angles from the fire-place stood a very good example of a bacon cupboard with an overhanging top and a settle seat in front (these can be seen in Plate No. 7). This, with a short settle on the other side of the fire-place, gave a feeling of warmth to the whole room, a small snuggerly in itself. A pipe-rack, stools, all completed the illusion of a living-room from which an active housewife had just departed. The gleaming silver colour of the pewter on the dresser helped to enhance this effect. A good refectory table with a carved frieze and boldly turned legs held the centre of the floor, with an early coffer in front of it. Spaced about the room were several fine oak arm-chairs, early examples from the 'Warren' Collection at Lewes House. These were grouped round an unusual tip-up chair-table of a type seldom seen outside books on furniture. Perhaps the most attractive of the smaller objects was a tripod adjustable table with carved knees and well-turned and carved stem; a very unusual type. This may be seen in the right-hand corner of Plate No. 6. It was possibly used as a reading or music stand. Above the panelling on a protruding ledge were various objects of household use: pewter plates, spice jars, candlesticks, rushlight holders, and ad-



'JOHN EVERY' COLLECTION: PLATE No. 8



'JOHN EVERY' COLLECTION: PLATE No. 9



'JOHN EVERY' COLLECTION; PLATE No. 10

justable candlesticks. The pewter gathered throughout the Museum was a typical kitchen collection of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Large dishes grooved or with wells, pepper pots, mustard pots, jugs, salts, spoons, and cooking pots. Nothing outstandingly remarkable perhaps, but all very typical. A pair of James II highback chairs stood with dignity, fragile but interesting, against the wall. The whole effect was completed by the latticed windows at either end of the room.

Returning again by the passage, one now entered a long room with jutting-out firebreast, which contained some of the smaller iron objects as well as interesting pieces of early oak. Of considerable interest were the panelling and doorway surmounted with a carved frieze. This was removed from one of the older shops in Lewes—a reminder of the quality of the houses for which Lewes is so justly famous. Here were an oak bed, without canopy, dominating one end of the room; another good refectory table and tables of the 'cricket' type; and, swinging out from the wall, a model to show the working of big locks. Here also began some of the collection of keys, mounted and hung over the fire-place (see Plate No. 8). The fire-place displayed spits, jacks, log holders, and andirons, and an interesting adjustable rush-light holder and toaster—an unusual type. A large and early massive chest with domed top was at one end of this room, next to a pulpit removed from Bareombe Church. But though oak and furniture seemed to predominate everywhere, examples of ironwork were to be found. Above the frieze was the usual collection of small objects, and what was of considerable interest was an oil painting by himself of James Lambert, the famous Lewes painter of the eighteenth century, and everywhere firebacks, locks, keyplates, and hinges.

From this room, proceeding up five steps (on the left of which, as shown in our plate, are a number of interesting lock-plates), one entered the last room of the Museum. This we might call the 'Key Room', for round the walls in well-made wall cases were contained the majority of the collection of keys. John Every realized that as the tea-caddy reflects the skill of a cabinet maker, so a key can tell the quality of an ironworker. There are over one thousand keys in the collection; and here again the future will bring us an

article on the Every Collection of keys. There were many objects in this room of interest, especially such trade articles as the woolpacker's tools and nails. A number of Sussex pottery jars and bottles, chests, and a fine crossbow, and two other crossbows of a smaller type with quarrels. Among the key collection should be noted the original keys of Brighton Pavilion.

This is the 'lay out' of the collection as it appeared at the time of Mr. Every's death. How best to exhibit these many items in the future, bearing in mind the very Sussex character of so many of the objects, is a problem which the Council of the Society will have to decide.

For the moment the collection will, by the kindness of the executors of the estate, remain in its present home.

After the war we trust that, following the name of the Iron Foundry where it was formed, it will arise, Phoenix-like, from the flames of war, and be rehoused in a new museum worthy alike of itself, the Sussex Archaeological Society, and the memory of one of the great sons of Sussex, John Every.

REFERENCES TO ANCIENT SUSSEX CHURCHES IN *THE ECCLESIOLOGIST*

MAINLY AS REGARDS RESTORATION AND REPAIR

BY O. H. LEENEY

MANY a writer, puzzling over some problem in the architectural history of an ancient church, the course of which he is endeavouring to work out, must have asked himself: 'What did it look like before restoration?' 'Was it there before the church was restored?' 'Is such and such a feature genuine, or is it merely a restorer's trick?'

The answer, of course, may be forthcoming. The invaluable sketches of Grimm and Lambert,¹ in the Burrell Collection; those a little later in date, of equal, or even greater, value, in the Sharpe Collection,² or the rough etchings of Nibbs³ give us priceless information often unobtainable from any other source; though in most cases the interior, which has almost always undergone the greater change, remains undelineated.

Large numbers of our ancient churches have been 'restored' without any adequate statement of what was done having been put on record, even in the pages of our *Collections*; and although the files of local newspapers and trade journals contain a good deal of information, yet too often even these give only hasty generalizations, not always

¹ Sir William Burrell, in his will dated 9 Dec. 1790, bequeathed to the British Museum eight large folio volumes of drawings executed by Grimm and Lambert, relating to the County of Sussex: Lower, *Worthies of Sussex*, 132. The drawings, not all of churches, were executed mainly c. 1785-6. For Catalogue see Mr. H. Simmons in *S.A.C.* xxviii. 148-79.

² The Sharpe Collection, of which photographic copies have been made, dates from 1797 to 1807 and illustrates some 300 churches.

³ *The Churches of Sussex*, etched by R. H. Nibbs, 1851, re-issued, with text by M. A. Lower, in 1852; 73 churches are illustrated. I should add the name of W. T. Quatermain, whose work is little known, apart from some spirited etchings of the Lanes, at Brighton; he is not mentioned, I believe, in our *Collections*. Quatermain was a working man (he has been described as an Inspector of Fire Engines) who made long excursions on foot, generally on Sundays, with the purpose of sketching ancient churches. His works have never been published in book form, but some were collected by Mr. W. J. Smith in 1874, and made into a few volumes, issued privately. They include views and details from about 50 Sussex churches, and date from 1826 to 1865; some are undated; his work has a greater finish than that of the other artists mentioned. (Information from the late Mr. W. J. Smith, bookseller.)

accurate, and show a tendency to praise everything that was done.

One source of information, however, is so important, and, so far as I can judge, so often overlooked, that I propose to transcribe and annotate such references to our ancient Sussex churches as are to be found therein—the 29 volumes of *The Ecclesiologist*. In 1842 was published, by the Cambridge Camden Society, the first volume of this periodical¹ bearing on its title-page, and on that of every subsequent number, the appropriate motto *donec templa refeceris*. Its centenary, therefore, may have for its appropriate memorial this notice in the 1943 volume of our *Collections*.

To the student of church matters the volumes are not merely informative but entertaining. Clergy and laity, professional architect and amateur alike, contributed to its pages; its reviews, by no means always complimentary in tone, sometimes enthusiastic, are at least of commendable frankness; while the sociology of another, and, to us, utterly remote, age may be studied in its articles, largely written by youthful pens more zealous than discriminating.²

The notices of the various works of restoration, as well as those of new churches, are of unequal merit. Over-attention may be given to one particular church; while another is ignored. A new church, again, took the fancy of our critics and received much more than its share of descriptive adulation. They appear to have been far more concerned with the correct placing of stalls, pulpit, and prayer-desk than with the preservation of ancient architectural features; had a particular dislike of pews and galleries; regarded every form of late Gothic as a manifest corruption; and would look upon everything connected with the Classical Renaissance as

¹ The first number of *The Ecclesiologist* is dated Nov. 1841; the last, numbered 189 (153 of the New Series), is dated Dec. 1868. Of these, the first three volumes were published under the auspices of the Cambridge Camden Society, who were responsible for 36 numbers. The Society was dissolved towards the end of the seventh year of its existence. A sympathetic account of the publication, its aims and efforts, is given by Mr. T. Francis Bumpus in his *London Churches, Ancient and Modern* (1908). See also Charles L. Eastlake's *History of the Gothic Revival* (1872). One would hardly expect it to figure in contemporary fiction; but Alton Locke (in Charles Kingsley's novel) noted some copies in Lord Ellerton's rooms at Cambridge.

² Its chief secretary was Rev. Benjamin Webb; the Rev. John Mason Neale was Chairman of Committees; other members included Edward A. Freeman and F. A. Paley. In 1847 Webb's colleagues were Neale and Sir Stephen R. Glynne of Hawarden. The latter left some notes on Sussex churches, still in manuscript at Hawarden (St. Deiniol's College). A list of these figures in *Sussex Notes and Queries*, VIII. 158–60 (Feb. 1941.)

anathema. All this is a familiar part of the history of the Gothic Revival; but it is just to observe that the young Camdenians learned moderation as they grew older, and that they attracted to the pages of *The Ecclesiologist* men whose contributions both to the literature and fabric of neo-Gothic art are outstanding.

I have referred to the 'entertaining' character of the publication. This is well marked, especially, perhaps, in the earlier numbers. The first volume, for instance (Feb. 1842, pp. 61-4), contains an extraordinary article, 'A Camdenian Field-Day', remarkable for the vivid light that it throws upon the social customs of the age.¹ A boisterous party of young men ride out on horseback to some neighbouring village churches, dig up a font, with beer-drinking both inside and outside the church, at the same time distributing certain pamphlets, *Hints to Churchwardens*, published by their Society, a delicious touch; lunch at the expense of a hospitable vicar (paying certain restoration fees in the meantime), and finally, well pleased with themselves, wind up the day with the delights of a Cambridge college supper-party. Between these two repasts (such was the conviviality of the age) a section of the party had ridden on to Royston, there to partake of dinner at 6 o'clock.

The third volume (Nov. 1843, p. 51) contains the review of a small slim octavo of 144 pages: *Aunt Elinor's Lectures on Architecture*. This little work, largely consisting of extracts, acknowledged for the most part from the fourth edition of Rickman,² has not, I believe, removed the veil of anonymity. She was evidently a Sussex lady, for the references to Sussex churches, faithfully following Rickman, are numerous. The review is too good not to transcribe in full:

This book is written in a very good spirit, but does not display any deep knowledge of the subject. The only novelty it presents is a *catalogue raisonné* of almost all the Sussex, and many of the Hampshire, churches. The correctness of the account, in most instances, we can vouch for. We decidedly object, in a work intended to be ecclesiastical, to any description or plates, of the Pagan orders, and still more to the elaborate account of St. Paul's. We do not exactly see the reason why this work should be 'dedicated to the Ladies of England': it has very little reference to their duties with respect to the present revival, though a most useful volume might be written on that subject.

¹ Cf. Kingsley's *Alton Locke*, chapters 12-13.

² *An Attempt to discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England, from the Conquest to the Reformation*, by Thomas Rickman, 1835.

We regret to find that we have not the honour of having *our* books patronised by Aunt Elinor in her list of Ecclesiological works recommended for perusal.

The index of this third volume is an egregious compilation, actually containing a list of 'Architects condemned and approved' (the first part contains quite a number of respectable names, with 'designs praised, condemned, and mediocre'). Perhaps less conceited and foolish counsels prevailed, or possibly the threat of a libel action; for the list is discontinued in the next volume.

The fourth volume (the first volume of a New Series) contains another review (Sept. 1845, pp. 227-8) which, with the one just quoted, is worth mentioning for the light it sheds upon the intense neo-Gothic feeling of these young reformers, consistent in their dislike of all 'Pagan' forms. It also helps us to understand that which underlay the wanton destruction of so much Jacobean and Caroline woodwork.

The book in question is a diminutive quarto, *A Peep into Architecture*, by Eliza Chalk, and is a more original work than its predecessor, quite well illustrated; and even after the lapse of a century it might with advantage be placed in juvenile hands. But let the reviewers be heard:

This little volume is not written exclusively on the subject of our own ecclesiastical architecture, but comprises a brief sketch of all the pagan styles, from their earliest origin, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Chinese, Druidical, &c. A good deal of space is taken up with the description of classical temples, and several plates are devoted to this subject, which might have been valuable and interesting enough had they contained some more of the very neatly executed and select Gothic details, which are given in the after part of the work. We really cannot see what use there is in initiating young people (for whom this work is designed), into the mysteries of fluted columns, architraves, and pediments, unless it be to teach them to appreciate fully the absurdity of their introduction into other countries for modern use. And we confess that we are not predisposed to be pleased with a book on architecture, which exhibits on its title-page a view of the Parthenon.

Let us, however, do justice to the authoress . . . what has been done by Mrs. Chalk is simply, unaffectedly, and well written. . . . A more serious subject of complaint is, that Mrs. Chalk seems to have purposely avoided anything like distinctive principles in treating of ecclesiastical architecture. Her notices of Messrs. Nash, Inigo Jones, Vanbrugh, &c., and her eulogy of their works is truly pitiful!

In the same number (p. 220) in a review of *The Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral*, by Professor Willis, a mono-

graph without a rival of its kind, the learned author gets a sharp rap on the knuckles: 'Such (doubtless unintentional) irreverence as we have seen him display in Cathedrals, may do more moral harm than his works can produce of intellectual good.'

Towards the end of the publication (June 1866) a note of alarm is sounded, in no uncertain tones, as to what is perhaps the worst crime of the Victorian restorer—the forging of medieval tool-marks. In this number, in a letter headed, very appropriately, 'Bare Bones', a very strongly worded protest, signed J. C. J., is made against the customary scraping process to which many of our great churches were then being subjected; it is followed by an editorial note in which specific reference is made to Canterbury and Gloucester cathedrals. The writer accurately foretells the condemnation of future generations of these sins against historical truth.

The writers remark (pp. 182–9):

It is high time that restorers be entreated to take a little more care of what they do to the interior walls. . . . Not only has the whitewash been scraped off with the roughest possible tool, but also the fine coating of gesso, with which the ancient architects almost always finished their masonry; and, in five cases out of six, the plaster as well, has been violently torn away. How much polychromatic decoration, how much even of figure painting, has been destroyed by this careless, tasteless process, it is miserable to think of. . . .

As it is, half the cathedrals, and probably a larger portion of our parish churches, have been mercilessly excoriated. How far the thing has gone may be seen by anyone who has the time to pay a visit to some of the restored districts. Let anyone, for instance, take the old Sussex churches, which used to be so interesting because, happily, they had been left in their original state, probably through the poverty of the Downs country. How is it now? Almost without exception, those that have been touched have been ruined. Sompting, Broadwater, Old Shoreham, and a host of others have scarcely a vestige of original antiquity about them. The comb has done its very worst; and in some of them the ancient tombs have been entirely recut. They have been reduced, by a very considerable thickness of the surface having been chiselled away and cleaned off—of course at a very considerable outlay.

How heartily our grandchildren will hate this generation! Our own objection to Puritans and Churchwardens is as nothing when compared with what must be the contempt which will be felt for the nineteenth century spoilers. Surely the acme of absurdity was reached when a fairly educated architect attempted to clean up and smarten Norman rubble vaulting work.

Caen stone is quite unsuited for external work in this climate; and as a matter of fact the work is no sooner done than it begins to decay.

I am glad to say that, as a lifelong observer of Sussex churches, who has not lost an opportunity of examining every bit of original masonry *in situ*, to say nothing of ashlar removed elsewhere, I think these statements to be exaggerated. In studying these ancient buildings, as every antiquary knows, it is a common experience to meet simultaneously with stones that have been replaced and stones that have been left alone.¹ Of the three churches mentioned, Sompting and Old Shoreham still retain much ancient masonry that has not been re-tooled; Broadwater has suffered more.

The reference to Caen stone means, of course, that quarried in the nineteenth century; nothing can be more remarkable than the splendid preservation of that which, imported in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, or even earlier, may still be seen in scores of churches along the coast.² But its modern external use has too often proved unsatisfactory; and there are many cases, e.g. Bexhill and Old Shoreham, where old and new masonry in Caen may be seen side by side, in which the latter has decayed.

Restoring Architects Mentioned in 'The Ecclesiologist'

Antiquaries nowadays have adopted a harsher attitude to the entire body of restoring architects than the facts warrant, even if we admit that much of their work would not be approved by a generation of larger historic vision. We must remember the appalling state of dirt, decay, and damp into which too many of our ancient fanes had been allowed to fall, from every grade of casual neglect to actual ruin—a thing rarely seen nowadays, when even ruins are tidied up and kept decent; and while the restorers are rightly discredited on many counts, we hardly give them their due for what they did preserve. If we lament the monotonously new levels and the smug polish of the modern tiled floor, we must remember that the medieval paving,

¹ Ripe, in Sussex, affords a good example of a church where forged tooling and original work may be seen side by side; and many other examples could be given.

² 'The excellence of the stone is attested by the manner in which it has withstood the south-westerly rains and humid atmosphere near the sea for seven or eight centuries, so that the original tool-marks are, in most cases, clearly visible': Mr. P. M. Johnston, in *V.C.H. Sussex*, ii. 334. I visited the most famous of these quarries, those of Haute Allemagne, a few miles to the south of Caen, in 1925, finding them still active.

cracked and uneven, disturbed by insanitary interments, perhaps little better than the muddied, rush-strewn earth of the primitive fabric of Saxon days, could no longer be tolerated; if we contemn the inartistic admixture of oak and pitch-pine in roof and seating, we must remember that the rotting timbers, for all their picturesque carving, rendered at once the building unsafe, and comfort impossible.¹ And those who know France can realize that as a rule on the Continent restoration is a far uglier thing than it is with us.

I give a list of the principal restoring architects whose names are mentioned, as well as their works described, in the volumes of *The Ecclesiologist*. Some attached themselves, so to speak, to the Camden Society and their successors, whose patronage must have had its commercial value; others worked independently, perhaps rather disdaining a help that not all parties in the Church approved of. But the former, as will be seen, were men of mark in many cases. They must have been men of amazing diligence, travelling and working hard in days when our railway system was very far from its present perfection and travel by coach or post-chaise still necessary in remote districts.

The name of SIR GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT (1810-79; knighted in 1872) naturally claims our attention first; the greatest restoring architect of the nineteenth century, from the number of commissions he received to set our cathedral churches in order, or to rescue them from ruin. He was not always *persona grata* with the pundits of *The Ecclesiologist*; they took him severely to task for building a Lutheran church at Hamburg; and when he replied, in a letter no less remarkable for its manly good sense than that which Dr. Johnson sent to Lord Chesterfield, they refused to print it.² His restoration of Chichester Cathedral (1861-6) after the fall of its tower and spire is, apart from new works of his own designing, his most important undertaking; his minor restorations include Boxgrove, Ardingly, and Clapham.³

RICHARD CROMWELL CARPENTER (1812-55) must be included in the first rank of architects of the Gothic Revival; his churches, like those of Pearson, show a steady advance in artistic value. Much of his best work, e.g. St. Paul's and

¹ Dickensians will pardon my reference to *Martin Chuzzlewit*, chapter 31, for a description of an unrestored church.

² Possibly because of its length. It will be found in his *Recollections*, pp. 135-46.

³ Scott describes the church (but gives no plan) in *S.A.C.* xxvi. 212-15.

All Saints, Brighton, and his London church of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster Square, remains unfinished; the beautiful interior of the last mentioned church has the feeling, almost, of an actual medieval building. With him was associated WILLIAM L. SLATER, who after his colleague's death carried on his designs for the restoration of Chichester Cathedral and Sherborne Minster and the new foundations of Lancing College and Hurstpierpoint, both in Sussex. His son, W. R. CARPENTER, built the fine wooden lantern at St. Paul's, Brighton; and the very remarkable Church of the Resurrection, now a cold-meat storage, hard by; in some churches Slater collaborated with him. Carpenter the elder was responsible for the restoration of other Sussex churches, notably St. Nicholas, Brighton, and Sompting, both too drastic.

WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD (1814–1900) has perhaps been more harshly judged than his contemporaries, since his most prominent work, Keble College at Oxford, has somehow found more detractors than admirers. 'It is strange', writes a biographer,¹ 'that one who based all his knowledge upon original study and who had a genuine love of old buildings should have produced such misinterpretations of antiquity.' But his London churches, e.g. St. Alban, Holborn, St. Matthias, Stoke Newington, and, best of all, All Saints, Margaret Street, a building which called forth even the praise of Ruskin, are among the noblest of the Gothic Revival. Butterfield's Sussex restorations include Sackville College, East Grinstead, and Battle parish church; and here he was no more destructive than most.

GEORGE EDMUND STREET (1824–81) contributed several valuable articles to *The Ecclesiologist*; and the last of his church restorations (a far too drastic one) was Bignor. His Sussex work, apart from restorations, includes St. Margaret's Convent, East Grinstead, and St. Saviour's, Eastbourne; they hardly rank among his more important churches.

JOHN LOUGHBOROUGH PEARSON (1817–97), one of the outstanding architects of the nineteenth century, is well represented in Sussex (All Saints, and St. Barnabas, Hove; St. Matthew's, Silverhill, Hastings), but hardly on account of restorations, with the exception of the north-west tower of Chichester Cathedral, not finished (1898) until after his

¹ P. W. (Paul Waterhouse) in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, Suppl. (1901), i. 361.

death. Pearson's first London church (Holy Trinity, Bessborough Gardens) is one of the only two noticed in *The Ecclesiologist* (Dec. 1852);¹ the other, a most important building in the history of the Gothic Revival, is St. Peter, Vauxhall.

GEORGE FREDERIC BODLEY (1827–1907) built some important Sussex churches (St. Wilfrid's, Haywards Heath, and St. Michael and All Angels, Brighton), but his works of restoration are few. Perhaps he is better known for his association until his death with SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT in the building of Liverpool Cathedral; and with THOMAS GARNER (1839–1906), a younger architect, whom he out-lived.

WILLIAM BURGESS (1828–81), whose papers on medieval art, notably metal-work, contributed to *The Ecclesiologist*, Scott's *Gleanings from Westminster Abbey*, and other publications, are of lasting value, designed a remarkable addition to Bodley's Brighton church of St. Michael and All Angels.² This church, like his greater work at Cork (St. Finbar's Cathedral), is a paraphrase of Early French Gothic, not without some eccentricities.

BENJAMIN FERREY (1810–80) is remembered for his admirable drawings of restorations of Old St. Paul's; and for one of the very few first-rate architectural biographies of the century.³ He designed some few Sussex churches of no great importance, e.g. St. Anne's, Brighton, and Elsted Church, the latter, unfortunately, taking the place of an ancient parish church which has been allowed to fall into ruin, like others in the neighbourhood.⁴ Ferrey was responsible for many restorations.

The names of many other architects associated with the Gothic Revival figure from time to time in the pages of *The Ecclesiologist*; and can only be briefly enumerated; for the

¹ These two churches, within a short walk of each other, afford a very instructive study. St. Peter's was the first of a noble series of vaulted churches, usually in brick.

² Built, however, some years after his death, with, I believe, important modifications.

³ *Recollections of Augustus Northmore Welby Pugin and Augustus Pugin, with notices of their works* (1861). Ferrey also wrote a good architectural monograph: *Antiquities of the Priory of Christchurch, Hampshire* (2nd ed., revised by Britton, 1841).

⁴ Eastlake thus describes this church, which is out of place in its surroundings, and thus contrasts unfavourably with its neighbours: 'Erected at great cost (1850–53) by the late Rev. L. Vernon-Harcourt. Mr. Sharpe, the author of *Architectural Parallels*, describes it as one of the best modern churches of its time.' The new church serves the united parishes of Elsted and Treyford, of which the ancient church is also in ruins.

most part they have not gained, even if they have fairly earned, a place in the *Dictionary of National Biography*; and a record of their work must be sought for, not always easily, in the local newspapers and trade periodicals of their day.

The names include C. A. Buckler; Ewan Christian, a very busy restorer, as was Gordon M. Hills; William White; James Brooks, both men who designed with a bold originality; S. S. Teulon; H. Woodyer; H. Clutton; Geo. Goldie;¹ and A. Salvin. I trust no other name of importance has been omitted.

The first church to be mentioned in *The Ecclesiologist* (No. 1, Nov. 1841, vol. I, pp. 12–13) is that of Old Shoreham, to which reference will be made in due course; but in the meantime it will be better to consider each church that is dealt with in its pages, alphabetically. Some minor references are, for the present at any rate, omitted.

ANGMERING (WEST) ('*St. Peter*', more correctly *St. Margaret*)

No. 106 of *The Ecclesiologist* (Feb. 1855, vol. XVI, New Series, vol. XIII, p. 50) contains the first ominous intimation of the destruction of a whole group of buildings, which must have been one of the most beautiful in Sussex, at West Angmering:

The Committee also inspected some drawings by Mr. S. S. Teulon . . . of the restoration of *Angmering church*, Sussex, and of the conversion of some old buildings there into a group comprising schools, schoolmaster's house, vestry-hall, and sexton's house with lichgate.

The next references indicate the progress of the scheme. April 1857 (vol. XVIII, N.S. vol. XIV, pp. 119, 132) contains a mention of a pulpit, still existent, which seems to have greatly pleased our critics:

St. Peter, Angmering . . . is to receive a handsome stone pulpit, designed by Mr. Teulon, with marble shafts, carvings of angels and the evangelistic symbols, and some monograms and diapers of glass mosaic. This effective work has also the advantage of being remarkably inexpensive. We are specially pleased to see this introduction of glass mosaic.

To us the work in question looks painfully out of place in a country church, while its belauded cheapness is only too apparent.

¹ Goldie was set, or set himself, a task of great difficulty, in designing a church immediately opposite the imposing west front of York Minster, the Pro-Cathedral (Roman Catholic) of St. Wilfrid. Most amateurs of neo-Gothic will sympathize with the architect: few will condemn his work, which dates from 1862 to 1864.

The December number of the same volume contains an extensive reference to the church, with other references to Chichester Cathedral, Arundel, Patching, Sompting, and West Tarring, which will all be noticed in their turn. They appear in a long informative article (anonymous) entitled 'Progress on the South Coast', commencing with a laudatory description of Lancing College (pp. 336-41). The description of Angmering is worth quoting in full:

We have already noticed, from drawings, Mr. Teulon's sumptuous reconstruction of *St. Peter's, Angmering*. The *coup d'œil* of the building, with its abundance of painted glass, its stalled chancel, and polychromatised sanctuary, its mosaic pulpit and metal parclose to the south chancel aisle, is very striking; but there are features about this church which might be ameliorated. No one can view the gallery in the north aisle without regret, nor justify the appropriation of the chancel aisle as a family pew, with the seat actually running along its east wall. The foliated capitals of the pillars in the arcade (executed by Mr. Forsyth) are too large for the circular shafts beneath. The prayer-desk, of oak, at the north-east faces west for the lessons, and south for the prayers; the two portions being divided by a shaft bearing the figure of an angel. We cannot think that there is any precedent for the detail of this shaft. The pulpit opposite, of alabaster, and decorated with glass mosaic, which was executed by Mr. Forsyth from Mr. Teulon's designs, deserves much praise. It is low, and circular in general form, rising from its base upon a species of inverted cone. We wish that the ribs upon this cone were not cut off with vertical surfaces, of which the trefoils embossed upon them fail to save the abruptness. But we repeat that the restoration is altogether one which deserves notice and praise. The painted glass is by various artists, chiefly Mr. Gibbs. We should have observed that the plan of the church is composed of a nave and aisles under separate gables, and a south aisle to the chancel.¹ The tower, the only portion of the old building preserved, bears date early in the sixteenth century. The new work is in Middle-Pointed. A roomy and picturesque lich-gate gives access to the churchyard to the east, near Mr. Teulon's new schools. These, and the entire restoration of the church, are the munificent offering of the Seigneur (*sic*).

No antiquary nowadays would agree 'that the restoration is altogether one which deserves notice and praise'. A drawing in the Sharpe Collection (*c.* 1805), taken from the north-east, shows that, besides the fortunately preserved tower, the church had other interesting late Gothic features: three square-headed windows on the north side of the nave, a good east window of three lights, with good Rectilinear

¹ The tower, though of no great height, is a fine late Perpendicular structure; the masonry is an irregular chequer of flint, green sandstone, and (on the south side) of Caen stone with Norman tooling recognizable in places, pointing to an earlier structure. The west doorway, partly of Caen, has been partly renewed in Bath stone. An inscription over the doorway, between two Calvary crosses, with the arms of Sion Abbey (Middlesex), gives the date 1507, cut in an oblong piece of Caen stone.

tracery and hood-moulding; this, and two of the other windows appear in excellent preservation; a blocked arch north of the chancel suggests a former chapel or vestry.

The mediæval plan would appear to have consisted of chancel, with the north chapel just alluded to, shorter south chancel, or chapel, nave of three bays, with south aisle, and west tower with newel stair in an oblong projection at the north-east angle. Teulon added a north aisle to the nave, and built a new north vestry (with organ chamber) and south porch, possibly on old foundations; his alleged 'Middle-Pointed' is of a mixed neo-Gothic character, with varied and unsympathetic traceries.

For one thing Teulon should be given credit: he retained a strip of unaisled presbytery or sanctuary, an arrangement conducive to proper and effective chancel lighting. And the account of the church in *The Ecclesiologist* errs in stating that the tower is the only portion of the old building preserved. Some old work survives in the chancel arch, of which the square order has well-designed pear-shaped mouldings, foliated capitals, renewed, but partly original on the south side; the responds are restorations, but some original work may be found in the bases. The arch leading from the south aisle to the south chapel is also ancient; it is worked in yellow sandstone; the abaci are steeply chamfered. The south doorway, with plain capitals badly mutilated, seems to have been re-set in a modern wall; possibly Teulon widened the south aisle. All these ancient fragments are of the latest Transitional-Norman period; a little original tooling is preserved. Sharpe's drawing shows stone healing throughout, but the present roofs are tiled.

Teulon's church, with its unauthentic windows and triple gabled nave, must convey a wholly different impression from the simple beauty of the former fabric.¹ Perhaps, however, the most regrettable thing about his restoration was the disappearance of a remarkable wall-painting over the chancel arch. This was a Doom, of perhaps unique character. All the women were represented as going to bliss, whilst all the men were taking an opposite direction.²

¹ A drawing of the church by Quatermain, taken soon after its rebuilding, shows a triple chancel arrangement, the east walls in a line; it may have been copied from a design of the architect, who did not carry it out.

² Assigned by Mr. L. A. André to the 15th century. See *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 6, 8; XLIII. 222, 223.

APPLEDRAM (*St. Mary*)

Appledram, by reason of the beauty and delicacy of its mouldings, deserves to be better known. This excellence, however, is confined to the interior, the exterior being quite plain. The chancel is a lovely design: triplets of lancets north, south, and east, with shafts of Sussex marble; it is in good preservation and has been well treated. The design is of the simplest: chancel and nave with continuous walls and roofs; the nave has a south aisle with three bays under one sloping roof; and there is no chancel arch. The south porch is modern, and an ancient doorway on the north side of the nave leads to a modern vestry.

Restorations of the church took place in 1877 and in 1890.¹ That of 1877 gave the church new roofs, new windows to the nave and aisles, and a new octagonal broach spire of oak shingles, in place of a typical example of the Sussex 'cap'.

Sept. 1845 (vol. IV, N.S. I, p. 238) of *The Ecclesiologist* would appear to refer to an as yet unnoticed restoration of the building:

S. Mary the Virgin, Appledram.—The very elegant Early English church of St. Mary the Virgin, Appledram, in the same county,² is in course of restoration. The whitewash has been removed from the walls and piers; and the rich mouldings of the triplet in the chancel have been cleaned and renewed. Open seats have taken the place of the pews with one or two exceptions. These, we are sorry to say, are singularly ugly. A very elegant trefoil-headed hagioscope has been opened, and the stairs leading to the rood-loft have been discovered. Of course the incumbent will make these intelligible by restoring the rood-loft. The chancel has been raised and paved with Chichester tiles. The restoration is under the superintendence of Mr. Butler, of Chichester.³

Butler's handling of the church so respected the fabric that one regrets that he was not entrusted with the restoration of other Sussex churches that fared very differently; we shall meet him again at Bosham and elsewhere. Butler spared even the rectangular opening at the east end of the south aisle.⁴ In one of the later restorations benches, based

¹ Harrison, *Notes on Sussex Churches* (4th edn., 1920); Kelly's *Directory*.

² The writer in the preceding paragraph is referring to the neighbouring church of Tangmere.

³ J. Butler, at one time Architect to the Cathedral. Butler's plan and drawings of the Cathedral, taken before the fall of the tower and spire in 1861, have been invaluable.

⁴ Shown in a drawing by Nibbs of the church from the south-east, c. 1851. In an earlier sketch (Sharpe) it appears blocked.

on the design of an ancient one, a solitary example still remaining at the west end of the aisle, were placed in the chancel; but the wishes expressed with regard to a rood screen are still (1942) unfulfilled. It is curious that he does not mention that Appledram still retains fourteenth-century screen-work, with Curvilinear tracery of very remarkable character. The screen, with door almost perfect, occupies its original position at the east end of the aisle, forming a chapel.¹

¹ A plan of the church is given in *S.N.Q.* II, 256.

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