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RELATING TO THE  
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY

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The Sussex Archæological Society



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MAY, 1945

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- 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.

# Sussex Archaeological Society

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1943

### 1. MEMBERSHIP.

	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Associate.</i>	<i>Life.</i>	<i>Honorary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1st January, 1943 ...	768	67	55	3	893
1st January, 1944 ...	752	65	56	3	876

It will be noticed that there is again a reduction in the membership, but on this occasion it is very much less than in any of the previous war years. The actual decrease of seventeen is less than half the decrease for 1942 (39), which was itself less than half the figure for 1941 (92). This satisfactory result is due mainly to the fact that many more new members have come forward for election.

The losses by death included : W. H. Abbey (1920); Arthur W. Beckett, F.S.A. (1890); Colonel E. Leslie Beves (1895); Major Leonard Darwin, R.E. (1913); B. A. Evans (killed in action) (1941); C. W. R. Gell-Woolley (1908); E. C. Griffith (1927); Edward Heron-Allen, F.R.S. (1909); E. M. Keay (killed by enemy action) (1932); H. W. Keef (1905); Mrs. M. Lamb (1904); Major J. J. Lister (1887); C. A. Morrish (1909); Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Robinson (1923); Major Francis Skeet, F.S.A. (1921); H. H. Taylor (1892); Hugh Whistler (1933).

Mr. A. W. Beckett and Mr. Hugh Whistler were both members of the Council and reference to the services which they had rendered both to the Society and to archæology in general has already been made in "Sussex Notes and Queries."

Mr. Edward Heron-Allen, F.R.S., had for many years acted as local Secretary for Selsey. His bequest to the Society of certain coins has already been announced in "Sussex Notes and Queries."



It will be noted that of those who died four were elected before 1900. There are still 15 members who were elected in the last century.

## 2. OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

At the Annual Meeting on 24th March, 1943, Sir George L. Courthope, Baronet, M.P., was elected as President in succession to the Right Reverend Hugh M. Hordern, Bishop of Lewes. At the same time the retiring members of the Council were re-elected. Two vacancies occurred during the summer owing to the deaths of Mr. A. W. Beckett, of Eastbourne, and Mr. Hugh Whistler, of Battle. These were filled by the co-option of Colonel J. V. Gray, of Westham, and the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Whistler, of Battle.

## 3. FINANCE.

In the report for 1942 attention was drawn to the fall in subscriptions and diminution of income from the properties vested in the Sussex Archæological Trust; and at the same time it was pointed out that war-time restrictions prevented heavy expenditure either on buildings or on publications. The Council is happy to be able to report that both the fall in subscriptions and the diminution of income from the properties have been checked. The amount received in subscriptions during 1943 was £732, as against £641 in 1942 and £724 in 1941. While it is undesirable to quote figures for individual properties, it may be said that the income from each of the properties was larger in 1943 than in 1942, the increase in some cases being very substantial. On the other hand, the restriction on expenditure operated with gradually increasing effect. As a result it has been found possible to create a reserve fund to meet the heavy outlay on repairs which will undoubtedly be required after the war. Early in 1943 the two legacies of £100 and £50 recorded in the reports for 1941 and 1942 were invested in Defence Bonds; and at the close of the year a further investment of £300 (making a total of £450) was made. Since the close of the year a further £250 has been invested, bringing the reserve up to £700. Satisfactory as this undoubtedly is, emphasis must again be laid on the many pressing claims for expenditure which will inevitably arise in the future.

## 4. PUBLICATIONS.

The drastic limitation of paper supplies prevented the publication of a volume in 1942, but it was found possible to make arrangements during the year 1943 for the appearance early in 1944 of Volume 83. This is regarded as covering the two years 1942 and 1943 and has been issued to all subscribers for either of the years. Although the volume is necessarily reduced in size as compared with its immediate predecessors, it has nevertheless nearly twenty pages more than Volume LIX., which was printed under somewhat similar conditions in 1918. And in quality it has been generally acclaimed full of interest and well up to, if not indeed actually surpassing, the previous high standard. The warmest thanks of the Society are due to its Honorary Editor, Mr. L. F. Salzman; and also to the Oxford University Press, without whose sympathetic co-operation the Volume could not have appeared.

“Sussex Notes and Queries” have continued to appear at regular, although slightly expanding intervals, and here again the thanks of the Society must be accorded to Dr. Arundell Esdaile for his success in overcoming numerous difficulties.

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NOTE.—The foregoing Report was read at the annual meeting held on 22nd March, 1944.

# THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

## ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1943

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from 1942 ... ..				269	7	2	By Vol. 83 on a/c of cost ... ..	177	15	0
Subscriptions—							„ Subscriptions to kindred Societies ... ..	9	15	6
Life Members ... ..	45	0	0				„ Library and Museum payments ... ..	23	10	3
5 at £1. 1s. 0d. (Affiliated Societies) ... ..		5	5	0			„ Printing, Stationery, &c. ... ..	13	14	4
17 at £1. 1s. 0d. (Members)	17	17	0				„ Salaries ... ..	145	7	9
494 at £1 ... ..	494	0	0				„ Sinking Fund for Index to Volumes 76-100	10	18	8
149 at 10s. (Old Rate) ... ..	74	10	0				„ Postages ... ..	17	7	8
3 at 10s. 6d. ... ..		1	11	6			„ Telephone ... ..	6	12	3
39 at 10s. and 1 at 10s. 6d. (Associate Members) ... ..	20	0	6				„ Rent of Strong Room ... ..	10	0	0
10 at 5s. (Ditto, Old Rate) ... ..	2	10	0				„ Hon. General Secretary's Expenses ... ..	4	18	4
11 Entrance Fees ... ..	5	10	0				„ <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> ... ..	158	19	0
Subscriptions in arrear ... ..	55	7	0				„ Miscellaneous ... ..	18	9	
Subscriptions in advance ... ..	11	0	0				„ Reserve Fund and Legacies £150 0 0			
							General £300 0 0			
				732	11	0		450	0	0
„ Interest on £250 3½ per cent. War Stock ("Robert Garraway Rice Bequest") ... ..				8	15	0	„ Balance at Bank ... ..	67	19	10
„ Sale of Volumes ... ..				66	6	4				
„ Sale of Tickets, Annual Meeting ... ..					12	0				
„ Interest on Deposit at Bank ... ..					1	6				
„ <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> ... ..				17	12	1				
„ Miscellaneous ... ..					1	7				
				<u>£1,097</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>£1,097</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>4</u>

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.  
11th January, 1945.

S. E. GRAVES,  
*Chartered Accountant.*

NOTE.—The Reserve Fund of £450 is invested in 3 per cent. Defence Bonds standing in the name of the Sussex Archæological Trust.

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1944

### 1. MEMBERSHIP.

	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Associate.</i>	<i>Life.</i>	<i>Honorary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1st January, 1944 ...	752	65	56	3	876
1st January, 1945 ...	755	58	54	3	870

The number of members is practically the same as at the beginning of the year, the decrease of six being much the smallest during the years of war. The following figures may be of interest:—

Members on 1st January, 1918 ...	794
Ditto 1940 ...	1097
Ditto 1941 ...	1024
Ditto 1942 ...	932
Ditto 1943 ...	893
Ditto 1944 ...	876
Ditto 1945 ...	870

It will be noticed that in five years the membership has fallen from 1,097 to 870, a total decrease of 227. But of this total, a loss of 165, or three-fourths of the whole, occurred in the first two years of the war, and the decrease in the last two years has only been 23.

Amongst those who have died may be mentioned Mrs. Bates (1926), L. Cameron (1921), G. R. Christie (1903), Major-General Sir John Daniell, K.C.M.G. (1930), E. G. Duplock (1908), Dame Alice Godman (1938), Ian C. Hannah, M.P., F.S.A. (1908), Miss M. E. Haviland (1908), A. D. Mackenzie (1919), Colonel E. W. Margesson (1910), the Hon. Lady Maxse (1925), the Right Hon. Lord Moyne (1936), A. W. Oke (1903), J. H. W. Pollicutt (1911), Patrick B. Stoner (1923), Dr. G. B. Watters (1921), Henry Willett (1901), S. E. Winbolt (1914), Sir Arthur Smith Woodward (1924).

It will be seen from this list that the Society has lost a number of prominent members, some of whom have rendered great service to the Society and to archæology in general.

Lord Moyne was President of the Society for 1935-1937, and Sir Arthur Smith Woodward for 1939-1941. The tragic circumstances of Lord Moyne's death will be fresh in the minds of all.

The archæological work of Sir Arthur Smith Woodward and also that of Mr. Ian C. Hannah and Mr. S. E. Winbolt has already been the subject of appreciative notices in "Sussex Notes and Queries."

Colonel Margesson was a member of the Council from 1922 to 1924; Mr. A. D. Mackenzie from 1935 to 1941; Mr. S. E. Winbolt from 1923 to 1924 and again from 1929 to 1932; and Sir Arthur Smith Woodward from 1925 to 1942.

Mr. Henry Willett will be remembered by a few of the older members of the Society as residing at Barbican House, Lewes, until he sold it to the Society in 1907.

## 2. OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

The Right Hon. Sir George L. Courthope, Baronet, M.P., was re-elected President at the Annual Meeting, over which he presided with much geniality. At the same time the other officers and also the retiring members of the Council were re-elected. No casual vacancies have occurred on the Council during the year.

The Council, as a tribute to the long and devoted service of Miss M. H. Cooper as Honorary Secretary, took steps to promote her election as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquities of London. Her nomination was signed exclusively by Fellows who are themselves members of the Council of the Society. Owing to the long waiting list of candidates, Miss Cooper's name was not submitted to ballot until March, 1945, when she was duly elected. The Council has paid the entrance fee and life composition on her behalf, and feels sure that the Society will approve its action.

## 3. FINANCE.

The Council is glad again to be able to report a satisfactory financial year. Subscriptions and receipts from properties have been well maintained, though slightly lower than in 1943. On the other hand, all channels of expenditure have been even more securely blocked than before, with the result that the reserve fund now stands at £1,000. Each year which passes, however, increases the need for deferred repairs and the claims which will be made on the reserve when expenditure is again permissible.

## 4. PUBLICATIONS.

Volume 83 (for 1942 and 1943) appeared early in 1944, as recorded in the last annual Report. Much of the material for Volume 84 (for 1944 and 1945) is already in print, and it is hoped that it will be published during 1945.

Thanks to the labours of Dr. Arundell Esdaile, "Sussex Notes and Queries," in a slightly attenuated form, has been published regularly, notwithstanding war-time difficulties.

## 5. LEWES HIGH STREET.

In June, 1944, the Lewes Borough Council published the Report of its Post-War Development and Housing Sub-Committee.

One of the suggestions in the Report was to the effect that Lewes High Street should be widened by pulling down all the houses on the north side from Castlegate to a point beyond Westgate Street, leaving St. Michael's Church as an island site with one-way traffic routes on each side of it. The report was illustrated with plans showing exactly what was proposed.

This startling and drastic scheme not unnaturally attracted more publicity than any of the other very numerous and important but more prosaic proposals in the Report, even although the Report itself made it clear that the widening of the High Street would really be a matter for the County Council, and that the Borough Council had no actual power to implement the scheme, but could only make representations on the matter.

The Council of the Society, after carefully considering the matter in all its aspects, passed the following resolution:—

"That while the Council of the Sussex Archæological Society appreciates the effort made by the Post-War Development and Housing Sub-Committee of the Lewes Borough Council to contribute towards the solution of the traffic problem, it considers that the dismemberment of the High Street will not offer effective or permanent relief. It desires to affirm the principle that the historic core of a town of the age and importance of Lewes should be preserved as a whole and that in accordance therewith

through traffic should be deflected from the High Street by routes planned on the lower slopes. It considers that only by such means can the centre of the town be used freely by the townspeople, and the progressive destruction of the High Street be stayed.

“That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Lewes Town Council, to the East Sussex County Council, and the Ministry of Town and Country Planning; and that, when this has been done, the terms of the resolution be communicated to the Press.”

Although strictly speaking it falls outside the limits of this Report, the Council is pleased to let members know that at its meeting on 6th March, 1945, the County Council recorded its agreement with the views expressed by the Council of this Society; and at the same time rescinded the instructions previously given to the County Surveyor to report on the scheme.

It may be added here that Lewes House and School Hill House, two of the most important houses in the High Street, have recently been acquired for use as offices by the Chailey Rural District Council and the East Sussex County Council. This may be regarded as most satisfactory, as the houses were too large for private residences.

#### 6. BRITISH COUNCIL FOR ARCHÆOLOGY.

The formation of the British Council for Archæology marks an important stage in the organisation on a national basis of the numerous specialist and local Societies covering various portions of the field. The Council of this Society has been pleased to co-operate in this effort and has responded to the appeal both for personal service and financial help. It has appointed Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., to represent the Society on the Council, and Mr. Godfrey, F.S.A., and Dr. Eliot Curwen as representatives on the Regional Group dealing with Kent, Surrey and Sussex. It also invited the Brighton and Hove, Littlehampton and Worthing Societies to appoint representatives to the Regional Group. Further details as to the aims and plans of the Council will be found in the November issue of “Sussex Notes and Queries.”

## 7. CENTENARY OF THE SOCIETY.

The Sussex Archæological Society was formed at a meeting held at Lewes on 18th June, 1846, and will therefore be celebrating its centenary in 1946. The Council feels sure that members generally will desire that special steps should be taken to mark so important a landmark in the Society's history. Owing to the continuance of war conditions, it was not been possible as yet to formulate any definite proposals. But it may be taken as almost certain that a meeting will be held at Lewes on 18th June, 1946, and that, if paper is available, a special centenary volume of the Collections will be issued during the year. For this, Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A., is preparing a record of the early history of the Society. Other plans will be announced in due course.

## 8. GENERAL.

The year was naturally and inevitably a quiet one so far as active work was concerned. But the Society and its machinery are being maintained in readiness for the time, perhaps not far distant, when it will be possible for normal activities to be resumed. When so many of the treasures of the past are being destroyed and civilisation as we have known it has been in jeopardy, it is essential that Societies such as ours, which stand for learning and cultural interests, should keep their lamps burning as brightly as conditions permit.

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NOTE.—The foregoing Report was read at the annual meeting held on 21st March, 1945.



# THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

## ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1944

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from 1943 ... ..				67	19	10	By Subscriptions to kindred Societies ... ..	13	16	3
Subscriptions—							„ Library and Museum payments ... ..	11	7	5
Life Members ... ..	45	0	0				„ Printing, Stationery, &c. ... ..	53	7	3
4 at £1. 1s. 0d. (Affiliated Societies) ... ..	4	4	0				„ Salaries ... ..	152	10	2
1 at £1. 10s. 0d. ... ..	1	10	0				„ Sinking Fund for Index to Volumes 76-100 ... ..	10	18	8
18 at £1. 1s. 0d. (Members) ... ..	18	18	0				„ Postages ... ..	19	17	10
507 at £1 ... ..	507	0	0				„ Telephone ... ..	7	19	6
151 at 10s. (Old Rate) ... ..	75	10	0				„ Rent of Strong Room ... ..	10	0	0
2 at 10s. 6d. ... ..	1	1	0				„ Hon. General Secretary's Expenses ... ..	6	19	8
33 at 10s. and 1 at 10s. 6d. (Associate Members) ... ..	17	0	6				„ Every Museum ... ..	52	7	10
9 at 5s. (Ditto, Old Rate) ... ..	2	5	0				„ <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> ... ..	178	8	0
16 Entrance Fees ... ..	8	0	0				„ Volumes purchased ... ..	6	0	0
Subscriptions in arrear ... ..	36	1	0				„ Annual Meeting Expenses ... ..	1	8	0
Subscriptions in advance ... ..	12	0	0				„ Carried to Reserve ... ..	550	0	0
				728	9	6		1,075	0	7
„ Interest on £250 3½ per cent. War Stock ("Robert Garraway Rice Bequest") ... ..				8	15	0	„ Balance in hand ... ..	22	15	3
„ Sale of Volumes ... ..				70	18	10				
„ Sale of Tickets, Annual Meeting ... ..				1	1	0				
„ <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> ... ..				14	11	8				
„ Miscellaneous ... ..				5	0	0				
„ Repayment of Loan by Sussex Archæological Trust ... ..				205	15	0				
				£1,097	15	10		£1,097	15	10

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. 16th March, 1945.

S. E. GRAVES, *Chartered Accountant.*

The Reserve Fund of £1,000 is invested in 3 per cent. Defence Bonds standing in the name of the Sussex Archæological Trust.

# THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1943

	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Qualifying Subscriptions to 31st December, 1942 ... ..	428	1	0			
Subscriptions received during 1943	18	11	0			
			446	12	0	
Endowment Fund and Specific Donations as at 31st December, 1942 ... ..	3581	15	1			
Less Legh Manor Loan Redemption Fund (see below) as at 31st December, 1942 ... ..	110	3	7			
			3471	11	6	
				3918	3	6
<b>LEGH MANOR, CUCKFIELD.</b>						
Land Improvement Loan, as at 31st December, 1942 ... ..			429	8	7	
Less Repayments during 1943			19	1	10	
				410	6	9
Loan Redemption Fund, as at 31st December, 1942 ... ..			110	3	7	
Transfer from Legh Manor Income Account			19	1	10	
				129	5	5
<b>THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND.</b>						
Capital Account ... ..				1000	0	0
Income Account—						
Balance as at 31st December, 1942 ...		3	14	9		
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1943 ... ..		41	17	6		
			45	12	3	
Less Grant towards Lewes Castle repairs		40	0	0		
				5	12	3

### ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

THE PRIEST HOUSE, WEST HOATHLY ...	200	0	0
HOLTYE ROMAN ROAD ... ..	300	0	0
ARDINGLY VILLAGE SIGN ... ..	100	0	0

### CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

Expenditure on the Purchase, Preservation and Equipment of Properties under the control of the Trust as at 31st December, 1942 ... ..	5910	9	1
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### TRUST FUNDS.

<i>(a) The Thomas-Stanford Trust Fund</i>					
Amount advanced on mortgage of premises at Henfield ... ..	1000	0	0		
<i>(b) The Priest House, West Hoathly</i>					
Endowment Fund, £200 3½ per cent. War Stock (at par) ... ..	200	0	0		
<i>(c) Holtye Endowment Fund</i>					
£320. 3s. 3d. 3½ per cent. War Stock (at cost) ... ..	300	0	0		
<i>(d) Ardingly Village Sign Endowment Fund</i>					
£107. 10s. 10d. 3½ per cent. War Stock (at cost) ... ..	100	0	0		
			1600	0	0

### INCOME ACCOUNTS.

<i>(a) Lewes Castle and Barbican House</i>					
Deficit as at 31st December, 1942 ... ..	410	4	8		
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1943 ... ..	83	15	4		
			326	9	4
<i>(b) Anne of Cleves House, Lewes</i>					
Deficit as at 31st December, 1942 ... ..	238	13	2		
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1943 ... ..	13	12	10		
			252	6	0

LOAN—SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Balance at at 31st December, 1942	...	...	2255	15	0
Sundry Creditor	...	...	3	3	0
INCOME ACCOUNTS.					
<i>(a) The Priest House, West Hoathly</i>					
Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1943	...	...	13	13	0
Less Deficit as at 31st December, 1942	...	...	7	7	3
					<u>6 5 9</u>
<i>(b) Legh Manor, Cuckfield</i>					
Balance as at 31st December, 1942	...	...	252	17	2
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1943	...	...	136	13	3
					<u>389 10 5</u>
<i>(c) Bull House, Lewes</i>					
Balance as at 31st December, 1942	...	...	304	1	9
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1943	...	...	74	10	4
					<u>378 12 1</u>
<i>(d) Holtye Roman Road</i>					
Balance as at 31st December, 1942	...	...	16	6	10
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1943	...	...	7	1	7
					<u>23 8 5</u>
<i>(e) Ardingly Village Sign</i>					
Balance as at 31st December, 1942	...	...	10	13	10
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1943	...	...	1	18	2
					<u>12 12 0</u>
<i>(f) Pigeon House, Angmering</i>					
Balance as at 31st December, 1942	...	...	99	1	4
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1943	...	...	89	10	0
					<u>188 11 3</u>
<i>Sussex Photographic Record and Survey</i>					
Income for 1943	...	...		19	6
<i>Sussex Archaeological Society's Reserve Fund</i>					
Income for 1943	...	...	1	4	7
Suspense Account	...	...		10	5
					<u>£9324 0 4</u>

*(c) Wilmington Priory*

Deficit as at 31st December, 1942	...	...	294	16	9
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1943	...	...		13	7
					<u>294 3 2</u>

*(d) The Long Man, Wilmington*

Deficit as at 31st December, 1942	...	...	39	8	10
Add Expenditure during 1943	...	...		3	
					<u>39 9 1</u>

*(e) Southwick Roman Villa*

Deficit as at 31st December, 1942	...	...	27	1	5
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1943	...	...		14	7
					<u>27 16 0</u>

*(f) Oldland Mill, Keymer*

Deficit as at 31st December, 1942	...	...	38	16	0
Add Expenditure during 1943	...	...	1	5	0
					<u>40 1 0</u>

General Income and Expenditure Account

Deficit as at 31st December, 1942	...	...	353	15	1
Add Expenditure during 1943	...	...	14	13	5
					<u>368 8 6</u>

Sundry Debtor ... .. 23 10 0

Balance at Bank—General Account ... .. 51 17 9

Ditto Legh Manor Account ... .. 89 10 5

Leigh Manor Repairs Reserve Fund, £300

3 per cent. Defence Bonds ... .. 141 8 2

300 0 0

£9324 0 4

# THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1944

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Qualifying Subscriptions to 31st December, 1943	446	12	0						
Subscriptions, less refund, received during 1944	11	10	0						
				458	2	0			
Endowment Fund and Specific Donations as at 31st December, 1943	3471	11	6						
Add Transfer from Suspense Account		10	5				3930	3	11
<b>LEGH MANOR, CUCKFIELD.</b>									
Lands Improvement Loan as at 31st December, 1943	410	6	9						
Less Repayment during 1944		19	14	6			390	12	3
Loan Redemption Fund as at 31st December, 1943	129	5	5						
Transfer from Legh Manor Income Account		19	14	6			148	19	11
<b>THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND.</b>									
Capital Account							1000	0	0
Income Account—									
Balance as at 31st December, 1943		5	12	3					
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1944		43	17	6					
		49	9	9					
Less Grant towards Lewes Castle Repairs		40	0	0			9	9	9
<b>ENDOWMENT FUNDS.</b>									
THE PRIEST HOUSE, WEST HOATHLY							200	0	0
HOLTYE ROMAN ROAD							300	0	0
ARDINGLY VILLAGE SIGN							100	0	0
<b>LOAN—SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.</b>									
Balance as at 31st December, 1943	2255	15	0						
Less Repayments during 1944		205	15	0			2050	0	0
Sundry Creditor							5	5	0

### CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

Expenditure on the Purchase, Preservation and Equipment of Properties under the control of the Trust as at 31st December, 1943

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				5910	9	1

### 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
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#### (c) *Holtye Endowment Fund*

£320. 3s. 3d. 3½ per cent. War Stock (at cost)

	300	0	0
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#### (d) *Ardingly Village Sign Endowment Fund*

£107. 10s. 10d. 3½ per cent. War Stock (at cost)

	100	0	0
	1600	0	0

### INCOME ACCOUNTS.

#### (a) *Lewes Castle and Barbican House*

Deficit as at 31st December, 1943

	326	9	4
--	-----	---	---

Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1944

	26	9	6
	299	19	10

#### (b) *Anne of Cleves House, Lewes*

Deficit as at 31st December, 1943

	252	6	0
--	-----	---	---

Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1944

	28	19	1
	281	5	1

INCOME ACCOUNTS.

<i>(a) The Priest House, West Hoathly</i>			
Balance as at 31st December, 1943	...	6 5 9	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1944	...	9 4 5	
		<u>15 10 2</u>	
<i>(b) Legh Manor, Cuckfield</i>			
Balance as at 31st December, 1943	...	389 10 5	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1944	...	66 14 11	
		<u>456 5 4</u>	
<i>(c) Bull House, Lewes</i>			
Balance as at 31st December, 1943	...	378 12 1	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1944	...	91 1 0	
		<u>469 13 1</u>	
<i>(d) Holtye Roman Road</i>			
Balance as at 31st December, 1943	...	23 8 5	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1944	...	7 1 7	
		<u>30 10 0</u>	
<i>(e) Ardingly Village Sign</i>			
Balance as at 31st December, 1943	...	12 12 0	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1944	...	3 14 2	
		<u>16 6 2</u>	
<i>(f) Pigeon House, Angmering</i>			
Balance as at 31st December, 1943	...	188 11 3	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1944	...	97 4 3	
		<u>285 15 6</u>	
SUSSEX PHOTOGRAPHICAL RECORD SURVEY.			
Balance as at 31st December, 1943	...	19 6	
Add Income for 1944	...	16 0	
		<u>1 15 6</u>	
SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S RESERVE FUND.			
Balance as at 31st December, 1943	...	1 4 7	
Add Income for 1944	...	13 2 10	
		<u>14 7 5</u>	

£9424 14 0

(c) *Wilmington Priory*

Deficit as at 31st December, 1943	...	294 3 2	
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1944	...	5 16 0	
		<u>288 7 2</u>	

(d) *The Long Man, Wilmington*

Deficit as at 31st December, 1943	...	39 9 1	
Add Expenditure during 1944	...	3	
		<u>39 9 4</u>	

(e) *Southwick Roman Villa*

Deficit as at 31st December, 1943	...	27 16 0	
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1944	...	8 13 1	
		<u>36 9 1</u>	

(f) *Oldland Mill, Keymer*

Deficit as at 31st December, 1943	...	40 1 0	
Add Expenditure during 1944	...	1 5 0	
		<u>41 6 0</u>	

GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.

Deficit as at 31st December, 1943	...	368 8 6	
Add Expenditure during 1944	...	12 11 0	
		<u>380 19 6</u>	

Sundry Debtors ... .. 55 19 9

Cash at Bank—General Account ... .. 40 3 7

    Legh Manor Account ... .. 49 17 7

    In Hand ... .. 8 0

90 9 2

LEGH MANOR REPAIRS RESERVE FUND.

£400 3 per cent. Defence Bonds ... .. 400 0 0

£9424 14 0

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

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Pursuant to Section 134, Sub-Section 1, of the Companies Act, 1929.

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I have examined the Books and Accounts of the Trust and those relating to Legh Manor in respect of the two years ended 31st December, 1944.

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.

16th March, 1945.

## ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM TO JULY, 1945.

1. Miss Beckett, 4, Upperton Mansions, Eastbourne.  
Oak chest.
2. Mr. D. F. Keef.
  1. Scraper and flakes of mesolithic culture from soil over Ridgewood sandpit, Framfield.
  2. Stem-and-barbed arrow head from Firle Beacon.
3. Mrs. J. Weaver, 1, Littledene Cottages, Beddingham.  
Sampler worked by Mrs. Weaver in 1869 for the Glynde and Beddingham Show.
4. Per Mr. H. J. Glover.  
Groats of Edward IV. found near Pevensey Castle.
5. Mr. N. Teulon Porter, Oldway, Etchingham.
  1. Bouquet holder, mid 19th century.
  2. Implement for cutting quill pens, early 19th century.
  3. Kettle or iron holder, early 19th century.
  4. Veterinary surgeon's lancet, early 19th century.
  5. Letter weighing machine, early 19th century.
  6. Corkscrew and sheath, 18th century.
6. Miss E. H. Gray.  
Pair of spectacles in case.
7. Mrs. Everson, Malling Cottage, Lewes.
  1. "Old Sarum kettle."
  2. Three brass candle extinguishers.
  3. Three pairs of steel snuffers.
  4. Charcoal heated iron.
  5. China lucifer match stand and lighter.
  6. Three candlesticks.
  7. Three snuffer trays.
  8. Flint lock pistol.
  9. Cigar cutter.
8. Colonel Sir George L. Courthope, Bart.
  1. Vermin trap.
  2. Hop tokens from Shovers Green Farm, Ticehurst.
9. Bequest of Miss F. Bagust, 116, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.
  1. Collection of horse brasses.
  2. Pyecombe crook.
10. Bequest of Mr. W. H. Hardham, Bournemouth.  
Framed sampler, worked by Fanny Head, of the New Station Inn, Lewes, in 1857, aged 12 years,

11. Rev. R. W. H. Acworth, Glovers, Kennington, Ashford.  
Collection of hop tokens.
12. Dr. Carruthers Corfield.  
Collection of tokens.
13. Mrs. F. Gearing, 9, Hamsey Crescent, Lewes.  
Rushlight holder.
14. Mrs. Browning, Wellingham House, Ringmer.  
Perforated stone hoe (half of) of the Bronze Age, found in  
the garden of Wellingham House.
15. Rev. A. J. Roberts.  
Wheelwright's or carpenter's compasses dug up at Harting  
in 1944.
16. Mrs. Lawrence, The Gables, Tongdean Road, Hove.  
Leather shoe found between the walls of No. 9, Cliffe High  
Street, Lewes.
17. Mr. Terry, c/o Mr. H. E. Davis, Selmeston.  
Ring, possibly bracelet, of bronze wire, from the Jevington  
Downs; probably Romano-British.
18. Mr. G. P. Burstow.  
Copper byzantine coin of 10th century from Iden.
19. Mr. R. Lawson Russell.  
Set of French playing cards. *circa* 1780.
20. Mrs. H. Helder, 39, Silverdale Road, Bushey, Herts.  
Sussex smock.
21. Mr. A. C. Haddrell, per Miss Keef, 23, Courtfields Gardens,  
London.  
A small spindle whorl from Camp, Beacon Hill, Harting  
Down.
22. Mr. J. Holmes, 108, Dora Road, Wimbledon, S.W. 19.  
Model of entrance gate and excavation on The Caburn,  
1937-1938.
23. Miss Harley, late of Beedings, Pulborough.  
Flints from a flint dagger factory at Beedings.
24. Mr. A. Maitland, late of Friston Place.  
Metatarsal bones of ox showing scoop cuts on front surface  
with backs trimmed flat and with perforations at ends.  
Use unknown. From the late Major F. J. Maitland's  
collection.



25. Mr. H. Minn, Old Manor House Farm, Cassington, Oxon.  
Bronze palstave, *circa* 1200 B.C., found in excavation of the  
Bognor branch railway.
26. Mrs. H. C. Allen.  
Highway Section Boundary Post.
27. By Purchase.  
Roasting jack and hood from Amberley.
28. Rev. A. C. Crookshank.  
Four Baxter portraits and one engraving (loan).
29. Mr. D. L. Bridgwater, 42, Bruton Place, Berkeley Square.  
Three photographs of the cast iron grave slabs in Wadhurst  
Church.
30. Miss Browne and Miss Pontifex.
  1. Needlework picture worked by Mary Hooper in 1798,  
aged 12 years.
  2. Tooled leather trunk about 1815.
  3. Netted scarf worked by Ellen Horn in early 19th Cent.
  4. Small chest of four drawers.
  5. Album with cut-out paintings of flowers, Victorian.
  6. Two books, "Child's Companion," 1864 and 1865.
31. Mrs. Simpson.  
Oil Painting of Messrs. Lowdell Cooper and Co.'s 18th  
Century Shop Front, 62, High Street, Lewes.
32. Mr. E. H. White, 61, Chapel Street, Newhaven.  
Romano-British Pottery Shards from Castle Hill, New-  
haven.
33. Mr. H. T. G. Blaauw.  
Portrait of the late Mr. W. H. Blaauw.

## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY TO JULY, 1945.

1. Rev. Sir Henry Denny, Baronet, The Rectory, Burwash.  
Burwash Parish Quarterly, "Gleanings from Local History."  
"A Problem Pedigree." Pamphlet (author's copy).
2. Mr. S. E. Winbolt (the late).  
"Britain B.C." (author's copy).
3. Mr. E. de Beer, F.S.A., per Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A.  
"Ecclesiastical Records of Somerset," by T. Scott Homes, D.D.
4. Sussex Record Society.  
"Lewes Chartulary Supplement."
5. Mr. F. R. Williams.  
"English Church Monuments, A.D. 1150 to 1550," by F. H. Crossley, F.S.A.
6. Miss M. Bathurst.  
"The Interpreter or Book containing the Signification of Words," collected by Dr. John Cowell, 1658.
7. Bequest of the late Miss Bagust, Eastbourne.  
"All about Horse Brasses," by H. S. Richards.
8. Miss Cooper.  
"The Village of the Buckle," by Rev. W. A. Pearson.  
"Slight Sketch of a Picture of Hurst by a native of this village," 1826.  
"A History of Hurstpierpoint," by a native, 1837.
9. Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A.  
Twelve Views of East Grinstead about 1869.  
"With a Spade on Stane Street," by S. E. Winbolt.
10. Dr. Carruthers Corfield.  
"Rustington Church Clock," pamphlet (author's copy).
11. Mr. H. J. Glover.  
"Index to Hennessy's Clergy List," typed copy.  
"Catalogue of Rubbings of Brasses and Incised Slabs."  
Victoria and Albert Museum Catalogue, 1929.  
Photographic copies of two water colour drawings of Pevensy Church and the Old Vicarage, Pevensy, 1873, by W. Hann.  
Picture card of Westham Street, 1905.  
"Diary of Thomas Turner of East Hoathly" (1754 to 1765), Ed. by F. M. Turner, 1925.
12. Mr. F. Bentham Stevens, F.S.A.  
Collection of Guide Books and Pamphlets relating to Sussex.

13. Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A.  
Twelve Numbers of Sussex County Magazine for 1943.
14. Dr. S. E. Gill (the late), 79, Shirley Drive, Hove.  
"Antiquity" Volumes 12 to 17 and Part 1 of Volume 18
15. Sussex Printers, Ltd.  
"Sussex County Magazine," Volume 17.
16. Mr. J. B. Caldecott, F.S.A.  
Two maps of Selsey.
17. Mr. W. H. Challen.  
Copies of Bishop's Transcripts of East and West Sussex,  
and of the Parish Registers of Burton-cum-Coates,  
1559-1812, and Stedham, 1538-1718, transcribed by Mr.  
W. H. Challen.

(See *Sx. N. & Q.*, Vol. X., for further details.)

## EAST SUSSEX.

Arlington	1606-1610	C.M. & B.	Lewes, South-		
Ashburnham	1606-1675	"	over, St. John		
Balcombe	1606-1708	M.	the Baptist	1607-1690	M.
"	1690	C. & B.	Lindfield	1672-1674	M.
Beddingham	1593-1699	C.M. & B.	"	1709-1711	M.
Berwick	1606-1640	"	"	1733	M.
Bexhill	1677-1694	C. & M.	Litlington	1593-1700	C.M. & B.
"	1695-1705	C.M. & B.	Lullington	1606-1759	"
Bramber	1611-1663	"	Mayfield	1666-1695	"
Buttolphs	1591-1663	"	Newhaven		
Catsfield	1606-1711	"	(Meeching)	1737-1743	"
Chiddingly	1605-1640	"	Ninfield	1599-1666	"
Dallington	1598-1639	"	Ovingdean	1606-1754	"
Denton	1593-1594	"	Penhurst	1599-1675	"
East		"	Pett	1606-1754	"
Chiltington	1608-1674	"	Playden	1600-1720	"
East Guldeford	1605-1714	"	Portslade	1608-1668	"
Fairlight	1606-1669	"	Preston,		
Falmer	1606-1672	"	St. Peter	1606-1812	"
Guestling	1606-1690	"	Rodmell		
Hangleton	1635-1727	"	(Radmell)	1610-1710	"
Hartfield	1594-1696	"	Seaford	1693-1725	"
Hastings,		"	Selmeston	1608-1682	"
All Saints'	1685-1691	"	Shermanbury	1606-1671	"
Hellingly	1607-1620	"	Slaugham	1606-1664	"
Hollington	1606-1667	"	South		
Hooe	1606-1610	"	Heighton	1604-1754	"
Horsted Keynes	1605-1640	"	Southwick	1606-1726	"
Hove	1606-1812	"	Telscombe	1606-1765	"
Icklesham	1606-1671	"	Twineham	1606-1718	"
Jevington	1606-1670	"	Westdean,		
Lewes, St. John-		"	(Seaford)	1607-1754	"
sub-Castro	1676-1687	"	West Firl	1606-1699	"
Lewes, St. Mary		"	West Hoathly	1606-1640	"
Westout	1608-1684	"	"	1749-1753	M.
Lewes,		"	Winchelsea	1606-1700	C.M. & B.
St. Michael	1606-1642	"	Withyham	1606-1664	"
"	1798-1812	C. & B.			

## WEST SUSSEX.

Amberley	1684-1707	C.M. & B.	East Marden	1584-1754	"
Angmering	1591 1596	"	Felpham	1596, 1613	"
	1613	"	Fernhurst	1590, 1591	"
Apuldram	1634	"	"	1613	"
Arundel	1739-1763	"	Findon	1607-1672	"
Ashington-cum-		"	Ford	1590-1662	"
Bunton	1591-1737	"	Funtington	1590-1669	"
Barlavington	1613-1684	"	Goring	1611-1757*	"
"	1721-1724	"	Greatham	1611-1711	"
"	1730-1732	"	Hardham	1592-1700	"
"	1754-1835	M.	Heyshott	1590, 1591, 1613	"
Barnham	1590-1680	C.M. & B.	Houghton	1591-1730	"
Bignor	1591-1676	"	Hunston	1584-1700	"
Billingshurst	1591-1663	"	Ifield	1606-1759*	"
Binsted	1591-1662	"	Iping	1613	"
Birdham	1591, 1613	"	Itchingfield	1591-1703	"
"	1667	"	Kingston		"
Bosham	1679-1692	"	(Ferring)	1590-1640	C.M. & B.
Boxgrove	1584	B.	Kirdford	1591-1663	"
"	1590, 1591	C.M. & B.	"	1689-1693	M.
Burpham	1590-1754	"	"	1745-1748	M.
Bury	1590-1700	"	"	1714-1721	C.M. & B.
Burton-cum-		"	Lancing	1591-1802*	C. & B.
Coates	P.R. 1559-1812	"	"	1591-1794*	M.
"	B.T. 1630-1812	"	Linchmere	1590, 1591	C.M. & B.
Chichester,		"	Littlehampton	1591, 1596	"
S. Andrew	1614-1754*	C.M. & B.	"	1613	"
Chichester, St.		"	Lurgashall	1591-1754	"
Martin in the		"	Lyminster	1680-1692	"
Vintry	1613-1754*	"	Merston	1613-1754	"
Chichester Sub		"	Midhurst	1613	"
Deanery, (St.		"	Mid Lavant	1741-1750	"
Peter the		"	New		"
Great)	1613-1679*	"	Fishbourne	1591-1812	"
"	1617	C.	North Chapel	1592-1717	"
"	1713-1718*	B.	North Marden	1590-1812	"
Chichester, St.		"	North		"
Peter the		"	Mundham	1591-1682	"
Less	1591, 1617	C.M. & B.	North Stoke	1590-1662	"
"	1620, 1629	"	Parham	1584-1754	"
St. Olave	1620	"	Patching	1676-1754	"
Chidham	1591, 1613	"	Pulborough	1590, 1591	"
Clapham	1590-1700	"	"	1595	"
Clymping	1591, 1596	"	Racton	1625-1700	"
"	1613	"	Selham	1613-1812	"
Cocking	1590-1812*	"	Selsey	1571, 1613	"
Coldwaltham	1587-1675	"	Shipley	1591	"
Compton	1591, 1613	"	Slinfold	1679	"
Crawley	1611-1700	"	Sompting	1590-1690	"
Donnington	1584-1674	"	Stedham	P.R. 1538-1718	C.M. & B.
Duncton	1630-1664	"	"	B.T. 1570-1755	"
"	1705-1714	M.	Sullington	1590-1754	"
"	1745-1754	"	Sutton	1590, 1591	"
Durrington	1683-1812	C.M. & B.	"	1613	"
Eartham	1591-1812	"	"	1662-1664	"
East Dean,		"	Terwick	1590-1755	C.M. & B.
(Chichester)	1591-1675	"	Thakeham	1590-1663	"

Tortington	1611-1754	"	"	1743-1754	M.
Trotton	1613	"	"	1690-1783	B.
Upmarden	1591,1613	"	Wisborough Green, collated with		
Warnham	1692-1696	M.		Parish Register.	
Warningcamp	1590-1640	C.M. & B.	Wisborough		
Westbourne	1775	C.	Green	1744-1774	C.
West			Wisborough		
Chiltington	1591-1712	C.M. & B.	Green	1744-1748	M.
West Dean,			Wisborough		
(Chichester)	1613	M.	Green	1678-1763,	
West Grinstead	1611, 1613	C.		1773	B.
Westhampnett	1584-1754	C.M. & B.	Woolbeding	1590-1754	C.M. & B.
West Itchenor	1613	"	Worminghurst	1560-1708	Burrell's
West Stoke	1625-1754	"			Extracts.
Wiggonholt cum			"	1590-1754	C.M. & B.
Greatham	1611-1711	"			
Wisborough					
Green	1670-1689	"			
"	1743-1783	C.	<i>*Main differences between P.R. and</i>		
"	1710 1721	M.	<i>B.T.</i>		

18. Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A.  
"Our Building Inheritance" (author's copy).
19. Mr. C. T. A. Gaster, 70, Lyndhurst Road, Hove.  
"The Stratigraphy of the Chalk of Sussex," Part 3,  
Western Area. Pamphlet (author's copy).
20. Mrs. Lewin, 136, Upper Shaftesbury Avenue, Highfield, South-  
hampton.  
Two photographs of North Mundham Church.
21. Mr. R. Lawson Russell.  
Fifty-eight negatives of photographs of the Sharp Collec-  
tion of Sussex Churches.
22. Rev. A. C. Crookshank.  
"Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum," by John Ecton,  
1754.
23. Miss Street and Mrs. George Street.  
"Paterson's Roads," 1781.
24. Mr. L. W. Cunnington, Olders School, Angmering.  
Transcript of Parish Register of Angmering, 1688 to 1726.
25. Miss Catherine Saunders and Dr. A. E. Saunders.  
One hundred and fifteen sepia drawings of Sussex Churches  
and one of Wilmington Priory by W. F. Saunders, also  
thirteen books of his journal from 1850 to 1901.
26. By Purchase.  
"Lewes Post-war Development," 1st Report.  
"Notes and Queries," Volumes 181 to 184.  
"English Medieval Wall Paintings," by E. W. Tristram.  
The Twelfth Century.

27. Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A.  
 "Chichester Diocesan Gazette" for 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927 to 1929, and parts of 1922, 1924, 1926 and 1930.  
 "Chichester Diocesan Kalendar and Directory," 1900, 1905, 1909, 1911 to 1922, 1925 and 1927. "Guide to Church Congress, Eastbourne," 1925.
28. Miss Northwich, 14, York Villas, Brighton.  
 Drawing of Hastings Castle.
29. Mr. G. P. Elphick.  
 "Sussex Bell Frames," typescript (author's copy).
30. Lady Snagge, 237, Knightsbridge, S.W.7.  
 MS book on Sussex Smuggling by the late Captain A. B. Lubbock, Blatchington, Seaford.
31. Captain A. W. G. Lowther.  
 "The Geological Structure of the Country seen from Leith Hill," by G. A. Mantell. Author's signed copy presented to Dr. Faraday.
32. Rev. D. L. Secretan, Oaklawn, Crawley Down.  
 "Balcombe." A few notes about the Parish Church, Parsonage and Rectory. (Author's copy.)
32. Mr. H. T. G. Blaauw.  
 Two copies of "The Barons' War," 1844, by W. H. Blaauw (with MS. notes by the author).
33. Dr. E. W. Hooper, F.S.A.  
 Surrey Seventeenth Century Towers (author's copy).

ADDITIONS TO THE DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS  
IN THE SOCIETY'S CUSTODY  
AUGUST, 1943—JULY, 1945

1. The British Records Association.  
Court Rolls of the Manor of Rockland in Boreham and Wartling, 1558-1563. Rental of Wartling, 1686.  
Book of Surveys of Lord Craven's manors of Wartling, Rockland, Falmer and Aldwick, 1678, and 56 documents relating to property in Newick and Chailey held of the manors of Allington, Northease cum Iford and Houndean.
2. Messrs. Blaker & Son.  
Papers relating to the Lewes-Eastbourne Turnpike Road, 1819.
3. Miss E. M. Daws.  
Collection of Letters from Dr. Goodwin, at one time Rector of Ewhurst, East Sussex, to Mr. Daw, of Ewhurst, and Mr. Beck, of Northiam, 1818-1833.
4. Dr. W. Hooper.  
16 deeds concerning property in Maltravers Street, Arundel, 1798-1811.
5. Mr. P. J. M. Leake.  
Genealogical papers of the Feldwick family.
6. Mr. Albert Pratt.  
Abstract of deeds relating to the De la Warr Estate in Seaford.
7. The Trustees of the late Sir Henry Shiffner, Baronet.  
400 deeds and documents and plans relating to the Coombe Estate in Hamsey, Chailey, East Chilmington, Barcombe and St. John under the Castle of Lewes, and Court Books of the Manor of Allington, 1641-1868.
8. Mr. Frank Verrall.  
Book of Reference to the Map of the parish of St. John the Baptist, Southover, by William Figg, 1840.



EASTBOURNE: HIGH STREET

The Old Dower House is the second house on the left



# Sussex Archaeological Society

## THE OLD DOWER HOUSE, EASTBOURNE

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

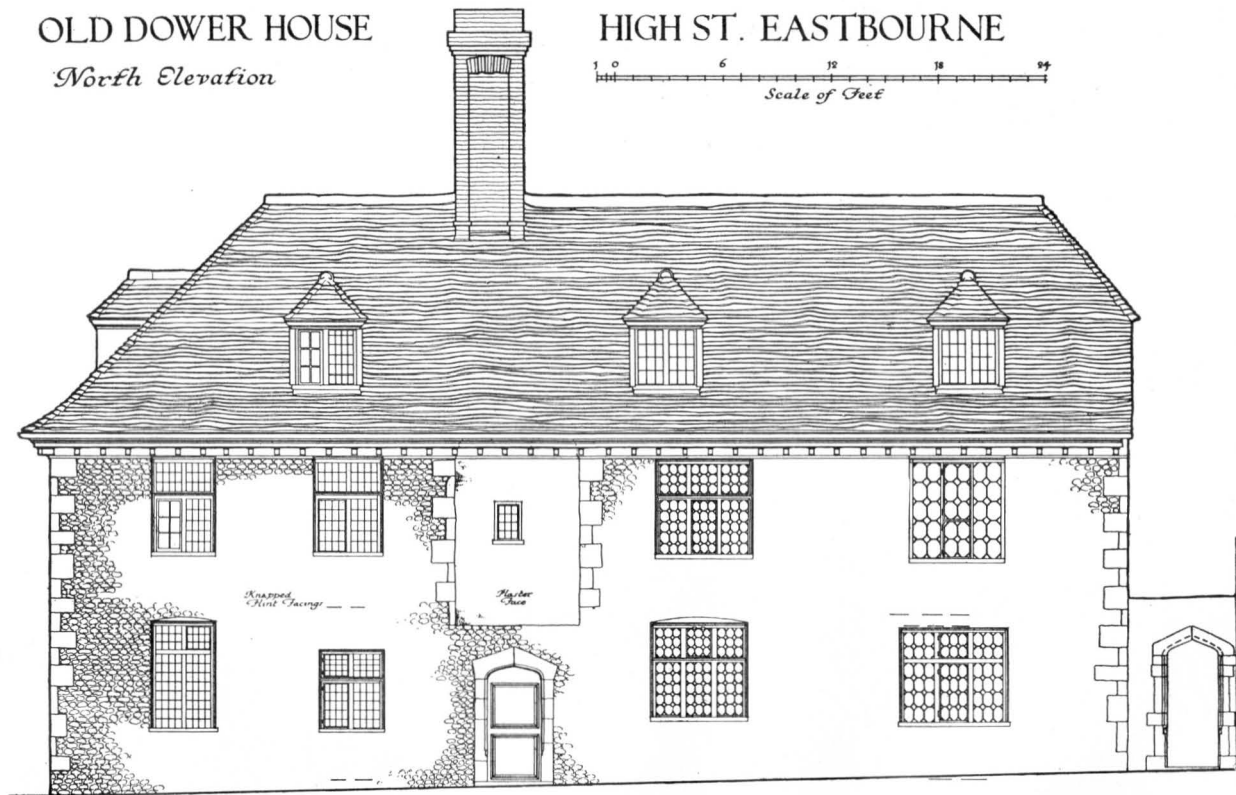
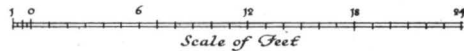
THE building known as the Old Dower House on the south side of High Street, Eastbourne, was pulled down some years back by the Corporation for the purpose of widening the road. Before its demolition I arranged with Mr. E. F. Harvey to make the survey of the house which is published here. The suggestion that this record should be made came from the Rev. W. Budgen, who has communicated the historical notes that are contained in this paper. The disappearance of the house is a loss to Eastbourne, and although it had no outstanding architectural merit, it would have repaid a more detailed study than proved possible. In setting down its plans and elevation and such facts as are known about its history it is hoped that further light may be forthcoming in regard to a house that must have had considerable importance in the Old Town.

It will be recalled that in 1555 the manor of Eastbourne was purchased from the Duke of Rutland by three local residents, James Burton, Nicholas Gildredge, and Francis Selwyn, and that when, in 1574, a partition of the lands of the manor was made between the purchasers, three quasi-manors were constituted under their respective names. Nicholas Gildredge adopted as his manor-house a yeoman's house, some 250 yards east of the parish church of St. Mary, on the south side of the High Street, and this remained the manor-house of the manor of Eastbourne-Gildredge until about 1800, when Charles Gilbert succeeded his brother Nicholas Gilbert as lord of the manor. He made another choice for his manor-house and selected the buildings in Borough Lane (which turns south from the High Street opposite the east wall of the churchyard), now belonging to the Eastbourne Corporation and known as the Towner Art Gallery. This house had been built and occupied as a vicarage by Dr. Henry Lushington, vicar of Eastbourne from

# OLD DOWER HOUSE

*North Elevation*

# HIGH ST. EASTBOURNE



1734 to 1799, on whose death Charles Gilbert purchased it from his son Sir Stephen Lushington, Bt.

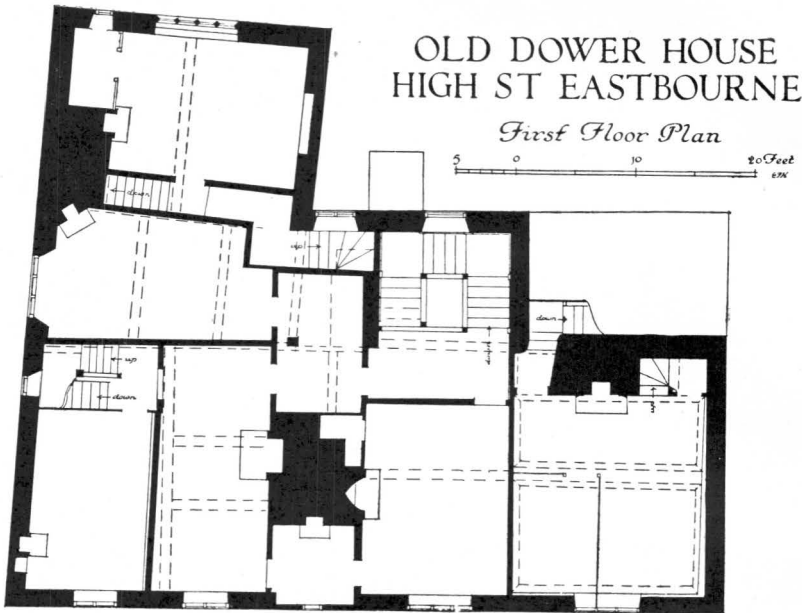
The Old Dower House, the subject of this paper, fronted the High Street on its south side and almost backed on the new manor-house in Borough Lane. It was occupied by Mrs. Mary Lushington, the second wife and relict of Dr. Lushington and later also by her sister Miss Susannah Gilbert, until their respective deaths in 1811 and 1816. The residence here of these two ladies, both sisters of the lord of the manor, no doubt led to the house being called the Dower House.

Its earlier history has not been traced, but in 1643 the property was held as copyhold of the manor of Eastbourne-Gildredge by Francis Jorden and was then sold to Thomas Store, who died in 1666. It passed to the Frankwell family by the marriage of John Frankwell with Frances Store, the sister and heir of Thomas Store, and it appears to have remained in this family until about 1701, when Thomas Roots, of a well-known Sussex family, was the owner.

The plan of the house is L-shaped with the longer arm facing and abutting onto the High Street. A staircase projection occurs to the south and with an adjacent chamber partly fills the angle formed by the two wings. The building was evidently remodelled *c.* 1700, probably by Thomas Roots, but there is evidence of a much earlier structure. The stone quoins at the external angles and those that mark what was probably a two-storied porch to the street point to a period at least as early as the sixteenth century, which would agree with the four-centred arches to the doorways. The fine knapped and coursed flints with which the building was faced were most probably of the period of the renovation, although it is quite possible that the house was originally flint-faced, but the regularity of the work showed no sign of adaptation to the various alterations made in the old walling. The fenestration had apparently been changed about the middle of the seventeenth century, to which the wood mullioned and transomed windows of the street front belonged. Two original stone windows of Elizabethan date existed in the east wing at the time of demolition—a four-light window on the first floor looking south and one of three lights in the west wall on the ground floor. There was a curious variety in the patterns of lead glazing which can be seen on referring to the drawing of the north elevation.

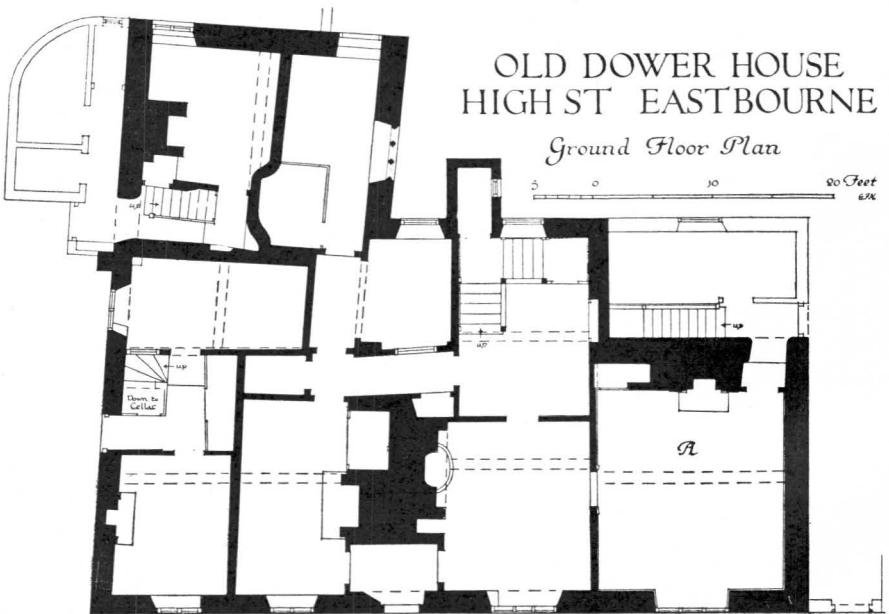
OLD DOWER HOUSE  
HIGH ST EASTBOURNE

*First Floor Plan*



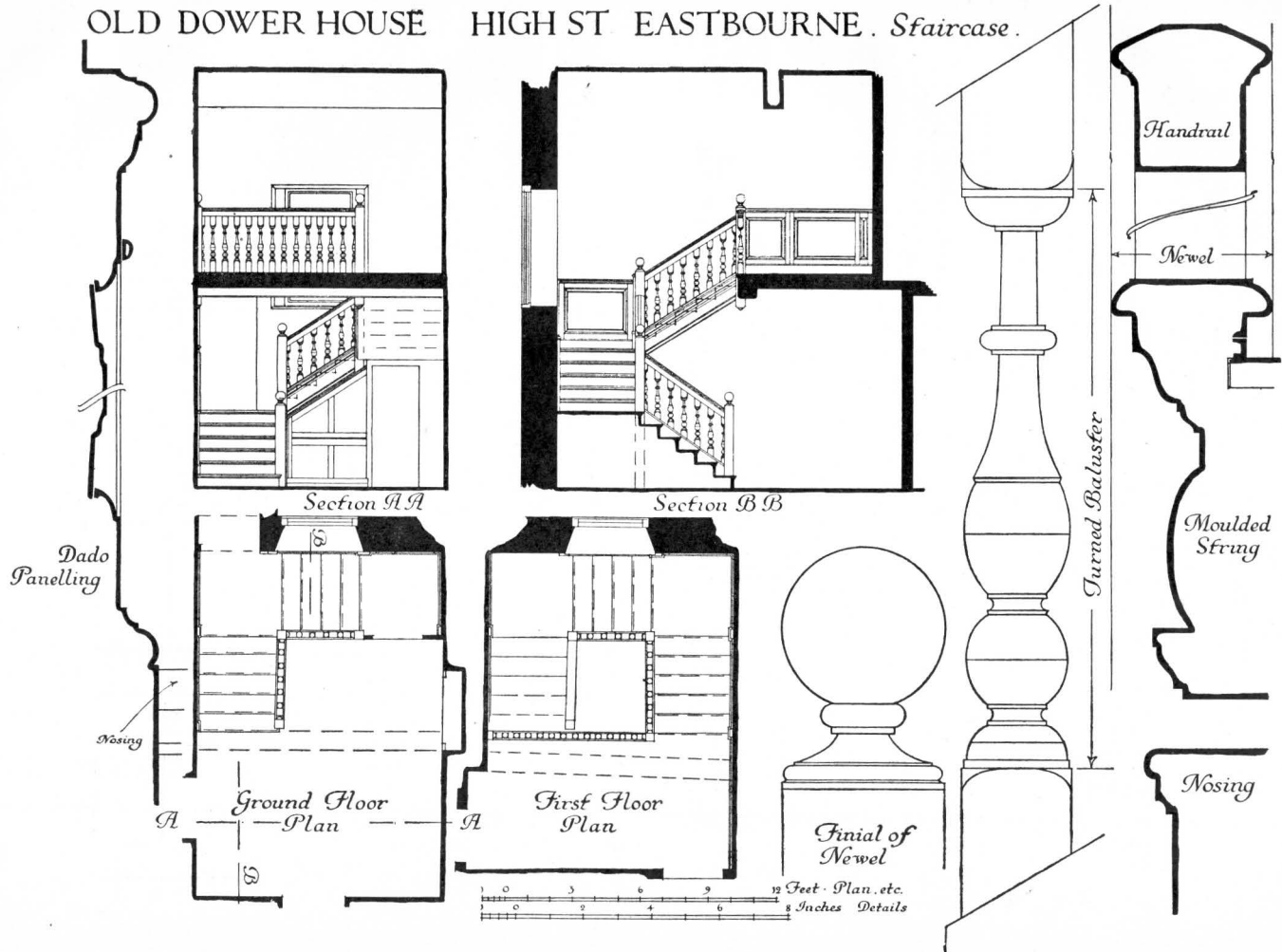
OLD DOWER HOUSE  
HIGH ST EASTBOURNE

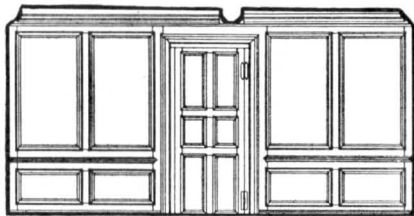
*Ground Floor Plan*



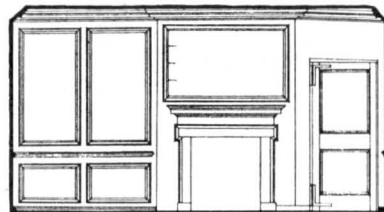
*High Street*

OLD DOWER HOUSE HIGH ST. EASTBOURNE. *Staircase.*

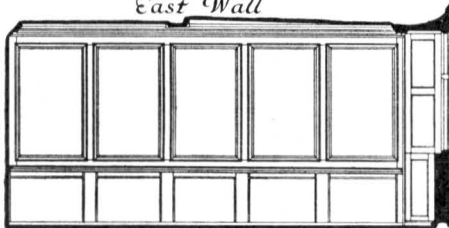




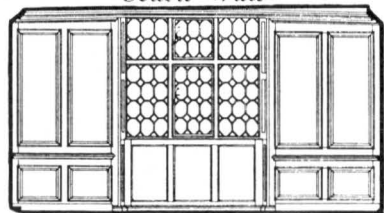
*East Wall*



*South Wall*



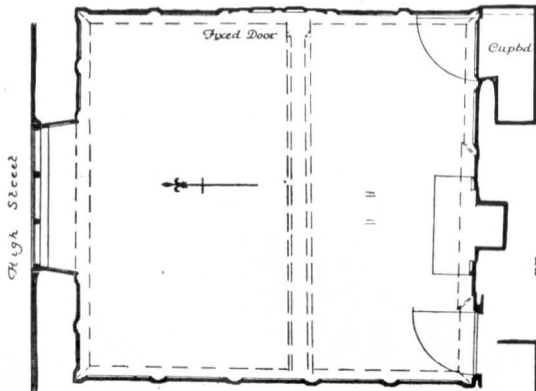
*West Wall*



*North Wall*

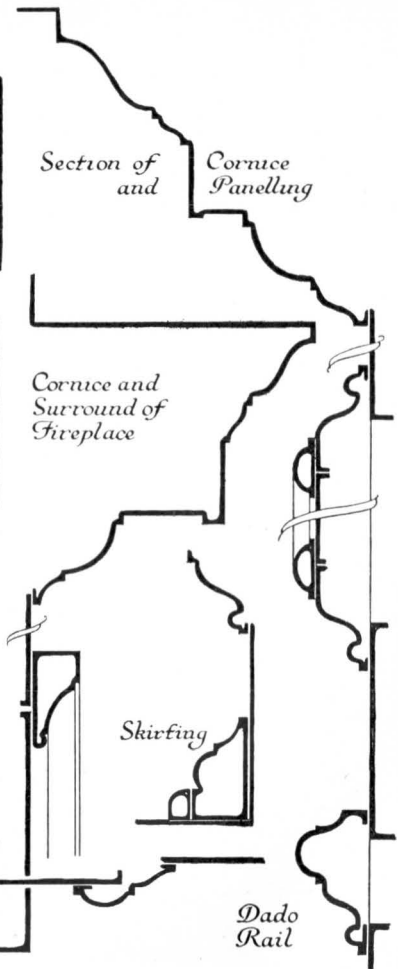
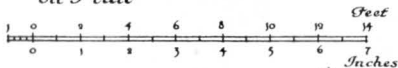
*Section of  
and  
Cornice  
Panelling*

*Cornice and  
Surround of  
Fireplace*



**OLD DOWER HOUSE  
HIGH STREET  
EASTBOURNE**

*Plan and Elevations of  
Panelled Room marked A  
on Plan*



*Architrave of*

*Dado  
Rail*

In the early-eighteenth-century reconstruction the original steep pitch of the roofs seems to have been maintained, but they were 'hipped' in the new manner and an eaves cornice with modillions was introduced. Hipped dormer-windows of two lights were inserted to serve the rooms in the roof and a brick chimney-stack, with panelled face, replaced the older design. It is strange that sash-windows were not put in place of the mullioned windows when so complete a re-modelling was carried out.

The plans show that a good deal of internal rearrangement had been made from time to time and that large rooms had been divided into smaller ones. It is probable that the main room of the Elizabethan house (the successor to the Hall) comprised the two rooms to the west of the entrance, that is to the right of the entrance lobby. The staircase would seem to have been in its original position with a passage communicating from it to the east wing. The last-named no doubt included the kitchen and a parlour, though how they were disposed is uncertain. The measured drawing of the staircase shows that it had all the main features of a late-seventeenth-century stair with traces of an earlier fashion in the shaping of the balusters and the retention of ball finials to the newels. The handrail, the string, which had a full moulded entablature with convex frieze, and the panelled dado, are characteristic of the Wren period. The stair-treads, too, had moulded nosings. This principal stair served the first floor only. There were three other stairs in the house.

The principal panelled room on the ground floor (marked A on the plan) exhibited all the mastery and finish in design that characterized the panelling of the late seventeenth century. Broad panels, in two stages, bolection-moulded, lined the room, with fine cornice, dado, and skirting. The fire-place was perfectly simple and in keeping, with a large panel above the mantel. There were two doors, the principal one being of six panels, but this had been closed and a new entrance to the room opened from a later extension of the building at the south-west. This had been fitted with an earlier two-panel door taken from elsewhere. A cupboard at the side of the fire-place had an invisible door, formed in the panelling.

When the house was purchased by the Corporation for demolition the staircase was reserved to the Gilbert estate

for re-use. Some of the panelling has been refixed at Birling Manor. The ornamental leaded lights were acquired by Mrs. Duffus, a member of the Sussex Archaeological Society, and some of them have been incorporated in her house, No. 4, Borough Lane. Others have been accepted for use in any future extension of the Art Gallery.



# DEAN CROUCHER'S BOOK

BY W. D. PECKHAM

OF the books formerly in the muniment room at Chichester which have strayed from it, the two<sup>1</sup> which are known to be still in existence have both, by different roads, reached the Bodleian. With one, quondam Liber D, now Ashmole 1146, I have already dealt in *S.N.Q.* II, pp. 105-8; recently work on Liber Y has drawn my attention particularly to the other, once doubtless known by the name which heads this paper, now Univ. 148.

The book is made up of several quires on different subjects bound together, as described in a note, perhaps in Dean Croucher's own handwriting, on f. 4\* v., which may be translated as follows: '[This book belongs to the Deanery of] Chichester, and was new bound by Mr. John Crucher, Dean, who also with his own goods renewed the Deanery stock, alienated and embezzled by Mr. Richard Talbot, his penultimate predecessor. Dean John spent much on the repair of the Deanery and the manor of Coudr[ay] and of other buildings belonging to the Deanery, all almost in ruins; his successor should therefore spare him and pray for his soul.'<sup>2</sup> One phrase in this is ambiguous, the book is described as *de novo ligatus*; but it is not clear whether this means that the binding of an existing book was renewed, or that a number of separate components was put together for the first time. The binding, or rebinding, can be dated fairly closely. The Dean speaks of Dean Talbot as his penultimate predecessor; Dean Talbot occurs in 1415,<sup>3</sup> and Dean Milton died in July or August 1424,<sup>4</sup> which fixes the superior limit for Dean Croucher's accession. Probably the King or the Pope (or both) had a hand in naming his successor, hence

<sup>1</sup> Or perhaps three. Pp. 367-92 of MS. Ashmole 1144 contain institutions and collations of Bishop Montague from 7 March 1628[-9] to 30 April 1634. If not the original Register, this is a contemporary copy, and is in the handwriting of one of the Registry scribes.

<sup>2</sup> Quoted by Walcott, p. 1; the first words, which have been cut away, are there restored as *Liber Decanatus* . . ., but this is too short to fill the gap; I would rather conjecture *Iste liber pertinet Decanatu* . . . This is not the only time I have found a medieval ecclesiastic showing anxiety about his successor's claims against his estate for dilapidations.

<sup>3</sup> Lambeth, Reg. Chichele, II, f. 194.

<sup>4</sup> *S.R.S.* XLI. 264.

some delay; the new Dean had, besides doubtless his prebend,<sup>1</sup> held one of the two Mortimer's Chantries in the Cathedral; and his successor in this was only presented in December 1426,<sup>2</sup> though there would have been no difficulty in finding a clerk to take the benefice.

Croucher combined the Deanery with the Wardenship of St. Mary's Hospital, being, so far as I know, the first, though by no means the last, Dean to do so; he evidently resigned both posts at the same time, for the Deanery was void when the Chapter, on 20 October 1447, appointed his successor in the Hospital.<sup>3</sup>

Between, then, 1426 and 1447 the book was bound; and we may suppose that it remained in the Chichester muniment room till the seventeenth century, and, probably, till 1642.<sup>4</sup> It next appears, from a note which may be in his own handwriting, as the property of Gerard Langbaine of Queen's College, Oxford.<sup>5</sup> Langbaine was Keeper of the Archives of Oxford University in 1655-6; he became Provost of Queen's in 1645, and died in 1657-8; before, then, the latter date, if not before the former (he does not describe himself as Provost in his note of ownership), he acquired the book. His son and namesake inherited it; but his interests were in the drama rather than in medieval manuscripts; after his death his widow, in 1692, gave the book to University College, of which her husband had been a fellow-commoner.<sup>6</sup> The College has now deposited its manuscripts in the Bodleian; and I have had opportunity of examining this one there.

Before giving a detailed account I must mention certain other books more or less closely connected with it.

Between the gift to University College in 1692 and his own death in 1711 Matthew Hutton made notes from the book, his notebook now being in the British Museum, Harl. 6973. Hutton was not always successful in reading unfamiliar names, Amb(er)ley once appearing as Wuble; later work on

<sup>1</sup> Presumably Wittering, to which he was presented in 1418: *Cal. Pat.* 1416-22, p. 154.

<sup>2</sup> *Cal. Pat. R.* 1426, p. 383. Mortimer's Chantrists were superior Vicars choral rather than inferior Canons; but the Chantries were fat enough to attract graduate incumbents; in 1478 Mr. Thomas Barkar was both Canon and Chantrist (*Reg. Story*, i. f. 4).

<sup>3</sup> *Post*, p. 17.

<sup>4</sup> But the loss may have happened earlier; see *Hist. MSS. Comm.* LV. 188, 201.

<sup>5</sup> f. 2\* r.

<sup>6</sup> f. 2 r.

the book has superseded his, a fact of which, unfortunately, E. W. H. Dunkin seems to have been ignorant.

In 1725 the Dean and Chapter of Chichester had a transcript of a great part of the book made. The volume containing this measures 8 in. by 6½ in., has a law calf spine and marbled paper boards; it is now in the Cathedral library. It has twice been collated with the original, once soon after it was made, once in recent years by Canon F. E. Teesdale.<sup>1</sup> I shall refer to it as UCc, i.e. U[niv. 148] C[hichester] c[opy].

In 1872 Canon C. A. Swainson, then Custos of St. Mary's Hospital, published, in *S.A.C.* xxiv, an account of those parts of the book which concerned the Hospital. He worked, not from the original, but from UCc, but his work did not suffer as the copy seems very reasonably accurate. Later, in 1880, he published *The History and Constitution of a Cathedral of the Old Foundation*, in which are other quotations from UCc. I shall refer to this latter book by the author's name.<sup>2</sup>

In 1874 Precentor Mackenzie Walcott read to the Society of Antiquaries a paper on 'The Early Statutes of Chichester Cathedral', his materials being taken direct from Univ. 148; the paper appeared in *Archaeologia* XLV in 1880, and an offprint, with special title-page and with an extra plan, in 1877. This also I shall simply refer to by the author's name.<sup>3</sup>

I shall also have occasion to refer to two books still in the

<sup>1</sup> But collation was not always improvement; the earlier collator altered the word *Wlstan* on f. 98 v. to *Willielmi*; and Canon Teesdale corrected the name of Jordan Pope (*Papa*) at the end of f. 70 r. to Jordan Reeve (*Preposito*). Both corrections are wrong.

<sup>2</sup> The book seems rare; in 1901 there was no copy in the Cathedral library (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* LV. 204), and it was only in 1941 that the Society's library at Barbican House acquired a copy from the Penfold bequest. The Cathedral library now has the copy that belonged successively to Canons R. H. Codrington and F. E. Teesdale, and also a copy formerly in the library of the Prebendal School. For long I sought a copy in vain; I now have the copy given by the author to Canon F. G. Bennett. The copy given by the author to Augustus Jessopp was included in the Fletcher sale at Bognor in 1941; this had a note, in Jessopp's handwriting, that Swainson had told him that only one copy had been sold. It is not surprising that the projected second part was never issued; the present book ends, in the middle of a word, on p. 120. Swainson's notebook is in the Cathedral library.

<sup>3</sup> Volumes of *Archaeologia* XLV are probably commoner than the offprint; to convert page references add or subtract 142. The Cathedral library had no copy in 1901, now it has: (i) an interleaved copy with notes in the author's handwriting, given by his widow to Canon Bennett and by him left to the library; (ii) a second copy that belonged to the Precentor and was extra-illustrated, having the same history as No. i; (iii) a copy that belonged successively to Canons Codrington (*e dono Cantoris*) and Teesdale; (iv) a copy that belonged to Treasurer Carey Borrer. The copy in the Society's library was given by the Precentor himself. My own copy was given by the Precentor to Canon Bennett, and by him to me. *V.C.H. Suss.* III sometimes refers to *Arch.* XLV, sometimes to the offprint; it was only recently that I saw the former and established the identity of the two.

muniment room at Chichester, Liber Y and Liber E. The former is a Cathedral Chartulary useful for determining the dates of certain parts of Univ. 148; I shall deal with its date in the edition which I am preparing for the Sussex Record Society,<sup>1</sup> but I here note that there is evidence that work on it had already begun by 1256, while it is probable that it had been bound by 1296. Liber E dates from the episcopate of William Rede (1369–85) and contains a copy of the Cathedral Statutes; where I have collated it (mostly in lists of Dignitaries and Canons) it is textually inferior to Univ. 148, and may be a copy of it.<sup>2</sup>

Three accounts of the contents of Univ. 148 have been made. The first is in the printed catalogue of Bodleian and other manuscripts published in Oxford in 1693; the account on p. 5 should be corrected by the addenda on p. 87. In 1700 some one, presumably the librarian of University College, made a manuscript table of contents on a blank leaf of the book itself.<sup>3</sup> And A. Ballard, as part of his introduction to the Chartulary of St. Mary's Hospital, gives a list of the things of Sussex interest.<sup>4</sup> In the course of my own account I shall note some material corrections to these.

The book now contains 119 leaves of vellum, measuring about  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in. by 7 in., and is in a modern casing of parchment. It appears to have had no earlier foliation than that in ink, in Arabic figures, in the middle of the head of the recto of each leaf, which, from the form of the figures, I suppose to have been made by Gerard Langbaine the elder. He began his foliation with the fifth leaf; the first four, still unnumbered in the original, I shall refer to as 1\*–4\*. He also missed the leaf after f. 27, which I shall refer to as f. 27*a*. Before his time a leaf had been cut out after f. 64, in the middle of the Chartulary of St. Mary's Hospital. The foliation ends with f. 113 and an unnumbered folio following. Later the book was paged, perhaps by the maker of the contents table of 1700, who refers to pages; but, while the foliator missed a leaf, the pager skipped from p. 37 to p. 40. Hence, f. 1 r. is p. 1, f. 19 r. is p. 37, f. 19 v. is p. 40, f. 27

<sup>1</sup> I have numbered the charters for that edition, and refer to those numbers in this paper.

<sup>2</sup> *The Statutes and Constitutions of the Cathedral Church of Chichester*, ed. F. G. Bennett, R. H. Codrington, and C. Deedes, Chichester, 1904, takes its text from E; this is surprising as two, at least, of the editors had copies of Walcott in their possession.

<sup>3</sup> f. 40 v., cf. f. 4\* v.

<sup>4</sup> S.A.C. LI. 42.

v. is p. 56, f. 27*a* r. is p. 57, and f. 113 r. is p. 229. The following table gives the structure of the book; but I am not sure whether the three single folios 7, 8, and 9 should be regarded as belonging to the quire which follows or as a quire by themselves.

				1*	2*	3*	4*				
		1	2	3	4	5	6				
		7	8	9	..	..	..				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	27 <i>a</i>	28	29	30	31	32
		33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
		41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48		
		49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56		
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	..	65	66	67
	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	
78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
		90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97		
		98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105		
		106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113		
				113 <i>a</i>	..						

The first four leaves were obviously added when Dean Croucher had the book bound. On f. 1\* r. are scribblings, including 'This pen was starke nowght', and the names of Thomas Woodshaw, John ?Clarkson, and Thomas ?Thomson; the verso is blank. F. 2\* r. has a note about Langbaine's ownership and the beginning of a table of contents in his hand; the verso has an ill-written note, apparently about Church law, as the phrase 'the privilege of Pope Clement notwithstanding' is legible; there follows, 'Mr. Vmfre Hawfilde clarke of the presentacions dwelleth by charterhowse gate. Mr. William Wasburne is his clarke and attendeth dayly in his office with the lorde keper'. Both these are in a hand of about the sixteenth century.

Ff. 3\* r. to 4\* r. have, in a fifteenth-century hand, collects for Trinity Sunday, St. Winifred, St. Pantaleon, a Mass of St. Mary,<sup>1</sup> St. Mary Magdalene, St. Clement, the Assumption, St. George, and St. Nicholas. The doctrine of the invocation of saints, which, of course, appears in most of these, has caused a later writer to make comments such as 'Superstition', 'Blasphemy, lies', and a long and illegible one opposite St. Mary Magdalene. I have some reason to suppose that the writer, whose handwriting is abominable, and who

<sup>1</sup> To be used, except within the octaves of feasts, from Candlemas to Advent: *Sarum Missal*, ed. F. H. Dickinson, 1861-83, p. 779\*.

made similar comments in Liber Y, was Bishop Barlow. F. 4\* v. has the statement, already quoted, about the re-binding by Dean Croucher, followed by a short note, in a contemporary hand, about some of the contents.

1, 2.<sup>1</sup> Ff. 1-3 r., copied in UCc, 1-13, contain copies of documents connected with a lawsuit of 1254 between the Crown and the Dean and Chapter about the feudal tenure of certain land outside the walls of Chichester. To judge by *V.C.H. Sussex*, I, p. 372, part of this is an exemplification of P.R.O. Curia Regis 151, m. 38, but I have not been able to verify. F. 1 has been mutilated and most of the outer column of it is missing.

3. Next, on f. 3 v., is a short treatise on the different, but kindred, subject of buildings on the City wall. The reference to the Franciscan site at Oxford fixes the superior limit of this at about 1244. Of the cities mentioned, the writer may have had first-hand knowledge of Rome and Paris, but is less likely to have seen the City of Jericho, the subject of the eloquent peroration (though I have little doubt that the house mentioned was shown, for a consideration, to thirteenth-century pilgrims). The omissions of some English precedents may be as significant as the mention of others; Winchester is, of course, the nearest walled city, but the omission of Canterbury is as curious as that of London. The account of Oxford is so inaccurate that I suspect the writer of having been a Cambridge man; St. Frideswide's, to-day Christ Church, was next to the south gate; the southern water defence of Oxford was the Isis, and the course of the Cherwell is entirely on the east of the city. It is perhaps significant that the case of the comparatively remote city of Gloucester is quoted by a man who seems to have some local knowledge; for there were Gloucester men in the Chichester Chapter at least from the time in 1214 when the Crown granted a prebend to Robert of Gloucester to the time, between 1272 and 1275, when Walter of Gloucester avoided the Deanery. It is probably relevant that the old Deanery house, destroyed in the Civil War, was actually on the city wall.

<sup>1</sup> I follow the numbering of the sections of the Univ. librarian's table of contents on f. 40 v., which has also been followed approximately by Ballard, *S.A.C.* LI. 42.

As these documents have never been printed, I close this paper with a translation of them.

4. Next follows, on ff. 4 r.-5 r., another treatise, on the relative rights of the Archdeacon and of the Dean and Canons in the churches of their prebends. Excerpts are given by Walcott,<sup>1</sup> who has occasionally altered the grammar to close his gaps; the complete text is given by Swainson;<sup>2</sup> the latter quotes from UCc, 14-20; I have collated about half with the original and found no serious error. I cannot leave this subject without a word of respect for the industry and patience displayed by Canon Swainson's identifications of the various quotations of Canon Law.

5. Ff. 5 v.-6 r. contain, in a more or less book-hand, the Rule of St. Mary's Hospital. The bede-roll of this can be dated to between 1227 and 1241 (in the original the Christian name of Mr. [William] de Keynesham is blank). This has been translated by Swainson, from UCc, 21-5, in *S.A.C.* xxiv, pp. 44-7.

6. On f. 6 v. is the record of the collation on 20 October 1447 by the President and Chapter of Chichester, the Deanery being void, of Sir John Goswell, Vicar choral, to the office of Custos of St. Mary's Hospital, void by the resignation of Dean John Croucher. This is in a contemporary hand; besides the transcript in UCc, 26, 27, there is a contemporary copy in Liber Y, f. 229 v.<sup>3</sup>

7. The three folios 7, 8, and 9 are written in single column, in a book-hand of perhaps the fourteenth century with rubricated capitals; I know of no copy. Ff. 7 r.-8 v. contain a series of prayers in preparation for the Mass which, as the table of contents notes, are to be found in the modern Roman Missal.<sup>4</sup>

Next, on f. 8 v., is a prayer of St. Ambrose, *Deus qui de indignis dignos . . .*; this is given in Maskell's *Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England* (3rd edition), p. 2. This is followed on f. 9 r. by another prayer, *Clementissime deus qui*

<sup>1</sup> pp. 63, 64.

<sup>2</sup> pp. 42-5, No. 87.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Swainson, p. 90, No. 163.

<sup>4</sup> The *Ritus Celebrandi Missam* and the section *de Defectibus* are followed by the *Praeparatio*; these prayers, attributed to St. Ambrose, follow the collect *Conscientias nostras*; they are divided into sections, one for each day of the week. They are followed by *Alia oratio* and a prayer of St. Thomas Aquinas, followed in turn by the prayers to be said while vesting. The printed text of the Sarum Missal, ed. F. H. Dickinson, 1861-83, pp. 566, 567, quotes them, with slight variations, from a sixteenth-century English Missal and from the Roman Missal of 1525.



centium sacerdotum. meq; tua miseria a unis  
omnib; guar. quem reatus pae conscie guar p

**O**loria in excelsis deo. **O**loria in excelsis deo.

**G**loria in excelsis deo. **G**loria in excelsis deo.

**O**loria in excelsis deo. **O**loria in excelsis deo.

**G**loria in excelsis deo. **G**loria in excelsis deo.

**D**um incensat altare oro.

**D**ne deus qui suscepisti munera iusti abel. noe ad  
ron. & samuel. suscipe dignare de indignis ma  
nibus meis hoc incensum in conspectu tuo in odorem  
suavitatis. in remissionem omnium peccatorum  
meorum. p.

**A**ue rex noster. **V**enite. venite

**V**enite filii. Audite me. **I**te missa est.

**I**te missa est. **I**te missa est.

**I**te missa est.

MS. Univ. Coll. 148.



*omnium occultorum* . . ., which I have not traced elsewhere. No vesting prayers are given save one for the chasuble which, as I have not found it elsewhere, I give at length: 'Fac me queso, domine Deus, ita iusticia indui ut in electorum tuorum merear exultatione letari quatinus exutus ab omnibus sordibus peccatorum consortium adipiscar tibi placentium sacerdotum meque tua misericordia a uitiiis omnibus exuat, quem reatus proprie conscientie grauat, per . . .' Next, on f. 9 v., are seven musical settings of the opening words of the *Gloria in Excelsis*.<sup>1</sup>

Next is a collect to be said while the altar is being censed, as follows: 'Domine deus qui suscepisti munera iusti Abel, Noe, Aaron, et Samuel, suscipere dignare de indignis manibus meis hoc incensum in conspectu tuo in odorem suauitatis, in remissionem omnium peccatorum meorum, per . . .' Next follow musical settings of the words *Aue rex noster*, and of *Venite, venite, venite filii, audite me*. The section concludes with four musical settings of the *Ite, missa est*.

It will be noted that, while the whole of this section seems concerned with the preparation for, and the celebration of, the Mass, it differs in details from other similar manuals. Little stress should be laid on variations in the preparation prayers; it is unlikely that any complete standardization of these was ever attained in the Middle Ages. But when we find a collection of ritual details that begins with the *Gloria in Excelsis* and ends with the *Ite, missa est*, it seems almost impossible to avoid the conclusion that all that lies between them is part of the ritual of a Mass, even if there is no parallel in other medieval Uses. For Chichester once had a Use of its own.<sup>2</sup>

It is not to be expected that this differed any more notably from the Use of Sarum than that did from other contemporary Uses of western Christendom; but differences of a sort there were, even in the Canon of the Mass; for St. Richard ordered all churches of his diocese to follow the

<sup>1</sup> Dean Duncan Jones has compared these with the Sarum settings as printed by the Medieval Music Society, and identifies as follows: 1 is iv, 2 is perhaps iii, 3 is perhaps viii, 5 is i, 6 is vii, 7 is perhaps vi, 4 is unidentified.

<sup>2</sup> The *Census of Medieval MSS. in U.S.A.* under The Pierpont Morgan Library (New York) lists No. 487 as being a Prayer Book of the Use of Chichester, and as such it was described in a pamphlet issued (as an advertisement for its sale) in 1907. The Director of that Library informs me that the MS. 'is distinctly for Sarum use' and has no definite Chichester connection—the erroneous description being apparently based on the occurrence of St. Richard in the Calendar.—Editor.

Use of Chichester in the Canon.<sup>1</sup> Whether his orders were obeyed or no, the local Use continued in the Cathedral as late as the time when Dean Croucher himself was a member of the staff. Dean Milton's will, dated 25 July 1424, is good evidence: 'I leave my great Missal to the High Altar of the Church of Chichester if the Use of Sarum is to be followed (*observetur*) there, otherwise to be disposed of by the Dean and Chapter.'<sup>2</sup> From this it is clear that the Use of Chichester still continued, but that its disuse was contemplated. The end came, it would seem, with an order of Archbishop Chichele, of which there was a copy in Liber Æ, the Leiger Book, now lost.<sup>3</sup> The engrossment was doubtless lost at the same time as the book; I have not been able to search Archbishop Chichele's Register, where it is reasonable to suppose that a copy should have been entered; but the Lambeth Registers are indexed, and I think that if there had been a copy there some previous student of Cathedral antiquities would have discovered it. The inferior limit for the order is 1443, the year of the Archbishop's death.

But why, it may be asked, were only these scrappy details preserved? They are no more the notes of a competent student of liturgiology than they are a complete Missal. With some diffidence, I suggest an explanation. The Use of Sarum was already in more general use than that of Chichester—even Dean Milton's great Missal was a Sarum one—and possibly this one page contained all the supplement needed to say Mass after the Chichester Use from a Sarum Missal. (The Congregation of Sacred Rites would probably be horrified at the idea of using two books thus; but what is ordered at Rome in the twentieth century is not certain evidence of what was done in Sussex in the thirteenth.)

And the mere possibility that these are relics of the Use of Chichester makes them worth some study. First, there is the censuring prayer. No other Use of which I have knowledge<sup>4</sup> prescribes a prayer to be said at this time; but we

<sup>1</sup> Swainson, p. 33, No. 70; Wilkins, *Concilia*, I. 691; the original of this is in Univ. 148.

<sup>2</sup> *Reg. Chichele*, I (C. & Y.), p. 287; *S.R.S.* XLI. 273.

<sup>3</sup> Swainson, p. 85, No. 153; Dean Hayley's Book, p. 88. In 1429 Canon Simon Northew left to the Cathedral two grails and two processions (of a Use not specified) 'to be converted to Salisbury Use'; one may perhaps infer from this that the change had already taken place. (*Reg. Chichele*, I (C. & Y.), p. 401; *S.R.S.* XLI. 273.)

<sup>4</sup> Except that most remarkable of Western Uses, the Muzárabe, which censes after

know from other sources that the Chichester Use was distinguished by peculiarities in the use of incense.<sup>1</sup> I have found no passage in other Uses at all corresponding to *Ave Rex noster*; but *Venite* is surely the opening of 'Come, ye children, and hearken unto me: I will teach you the fear of the Lord', of Psalm 34; though it is surprising to find an ideal of conduct which could be subscribed to by all good men, including 'Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Hereticks', in so doctrinal and denominational a service as the Mass.

8. Ff. 10 r.—40 r. contain musical settings of parts of the service; the words are written in a book-hand compared to which the products of fifteenth-century penmanship suggest a posse of porcupines; the lines of the stave are ruled in red and the capitals are rubricated. That this was of the Use of Chichester is attested, not only by the late note at the head of f. 10 r., but also by the note on f. 4\* v. Ff. 10 r.—13 r. contain Tropes,<sup>2</sup> f. 13 v. unforced Kyries, ff. 14 r.—15 r. eight settings of the *Gloria in Excelsis*, while ff. 15 v.—40 r. contain the following hymns, accompanied by notes of the days on which they were to be used.

F. 15 v. *Salus eterna indesitiens . . .* Advent I; *Regnantem sempiterna . . .*, Advent II; *Missus Gabriel de celis . . .*, St. Mary in Advent. F. 16 r. *Ave Maria gratia plena Dominus tecum uirgo serena . . .*, St. Mary in Advent. F. 16 v. *Qui regis sceptrum forti dextra . . .*, Advent III; *Nato canunt omnia domino . . .*, Christmas, first Mass. F. 17 r. *Lux fulget hodierna Christus . . .*, Christmas, second Mass. F. 17 v. *Celeste organum hodie sonuit . . .*, Christmas, second Mass. F. 18 r. *Celica resonent clare camenas . . .*, Christmas, high Mass; *Magnus deus in universa terra . . .*, St. Stephen. F. 18 v. *Laus deuota magister Johannes . . .*, St. John; *Celsa pueri concrepent melodia . . .*, Innocents. F. 19 r. *Circa fines occidentis stelle iubar . . .*, St. Thomas the Martyr. F. 19 v. *Epiphaniam domino canamus . . .*, Twelfth Day. F. 20 r. *Stola iocunditatis . . .*, St. Vincent. F. 20 v. *Dixit dominus ex basan conuertam . . .*, Conversion of St. Paul. F. 21 r. *Hac clara die turma festiua . . .*, Candlemas; *Ab arce sydere descendens . . .*, Lady Day. F. 21 v. *Fulgens preclara rutilat . . .*, Easter. F. 22 r. *Victime paschali laudes . . .*, Easter. F. 22 v. *Prvine (sic) casta contio . . .*, Monday, St. Mary Magdalene's Day,

the Gospel and uses quite a different prayer. But let no one suppose that my knowledge of liturgiology is anything but superficial. I can suggest, but have not followed, two lines of research which might prove rewarding. The close relations between Sussex and Normandy suggest the examination of the Uses of the Province of Rouen. And, if Ralph Luffa came from Lauffen near Heilbronn, the medieval Use of Wurtemberg might give a clue (Walcott, p. 53).

<sup>1</sup> Liber Y, f. 124 v., Nos. 290, 291; *S.R.S.* VII, No. 1156; *V.C.H. Suss.* II, 49.

<sup>2</sup> A Trope is a forced Kyrie, that is, the words *Kyrie eleyson* expanded by the addition of other words which are not, strictly speaking, part of the ritual of the service. An account will be found in the edition of the Winchester Tropar published by the Henry Bradshaw Society in 1894.

**O**

Et pater superius exornatus cunctipotent ut nostri dignetur election. Kyrie

leyston. **D**e deo Jans cum impudis ingret qua ubi punitur cunctipotent election.

leyston. **O** bone rex qui sup. astra sedes et domine qui cuncta gub-

nat election. **R**yre leyston. **O** theos age lina unifica redemptio-

nis election. **X**pc leyston. **Q**ui canunt ante te paxam annis et tu nobis sang-

leyston. **X**pc leyston. **Q**ua deuota plebs implorat ingret ut illi dignetur et

leyston. **X**pc leyston. **C**lamor inuestitur hic chorus cuncta. **X**pc election.

**K**yre leyston. **C**oeternae patri et filio tu nobis election. **R**yre

leyston. **I**n excelsis tibi magna sit gloria coeternae deus. **R**yre **D**icamus inobscu-

ter una uoce omnes election. **L** leyston. **D**e sed. cur sine dicitur.

**C**

lemens totam coeternae pater inmensae election. **R**yre

ne non uacat exaudire benedicti domine election. **R**yre

ser ut nostri benignus election. **R**yre leyston. **P**lectum tuum cuncta. **X**pc

**X**pc semp. roge et leyston. **X**pc leyston. **P**ater equalis sedular uolunt.

precat rex cuncta election. **X**pc leyston. **I**dem au. **Q**ui huius qui

cedunt in te tu facere et leyston. **X**pc **F**er. opem de excelsis et. **N**ostis spiritus

10

Tuesday (in Easter week); *Concinat orbis cunctus* . . ., Wednesday. F. 23 r. *Ad alta laus resonet* . . ., Thursday; *Alleluia dic nobis quibus e terris noua* . . ., Friday. F. 23 v. *Psalle lirica carmina* . . ., Saturday; *Laudes crucis attollamus* . . ., Invention of the Cross. F. 24 v. *Rex omnipotens die hodierna* . . ., Ascension; *Sancti spiritus assit nobis* . . .,<sup>1</sup> Whitsun. F. 25 r. *Ueni spiritus eternorum* . . ., Monday (in Whitsun week). F. 25 v. *Alma chorus domini nunc pangat* . . ., Tuesday; *Resonet sacrata iam turma* . . ., Wednesday. F. 26 r. *Laudes deo deuotas* . . ., Thursday; *Omnis spiritus concinat alleluia* . . ., Friday. F. 26 v. *Ueni sancte spiritus et emitte* . . ., Saturday; *Benedicta sit beata trinitas* . . ., Trinity. F. 27 r. *Quicumque vult* . . ., Sundays. F. 27 v. *Te ueneremur domine qui trinus es* . . ., Sundays; *Ronet (sic) uox et mens purgetur* . . ., Sundays. F. 27a r. *Uoce iubilantis magna* . . ., Sundays; *Stans alonge qui plurima* . . ., Sundays; *Eculta celum letare terra* . . ., St. John Baptist. F. 27a v. *Sancti baptiste christi preconis* . . ., St. John Baptist. F. 28 r. *Maxima que dantur sanctis* . . ., Decollation; *Laude iocunda melos turma* . . ., St. Peter. F. 28 v. *Sacra Paule uigere dogmata* . . ., St. Paul; *Saluatoris in honorem* . . ., Translation of St. Thomas Martyr. F. 29 r. *Mane prima sabbati surgens* . . ., St. Mary Magdalene; *Nunc luce alma splendescit* . . ., St. Peter's chains. F. 29 v. *Stola iocunditatis alleluia* . . ., St. Laurence. F. 30 r. *Area uirga prime matris* . . ., Assumption. F. 30 v. *Aue mundi spes maria* . . ., Assumption. F. 31 r. *Hodierna lux diei* . . ., Assumption; *Gaude dei genetrix, gaude uite reparatrix* . . ., Assumption. F. 31 v. *Alma dei genetrix eterni* . . ., Assumption; *Post partum uirgo maria* . . ., Assumption. F. 32 r. *Letabundus exultet fidelis* . . ., Assumption; *Uerbum bonum et suave personemus* . . ., Assumption; *Salue mater magne prolis* . . ., Assumption. F. 32 v. *Uirgini marie laudes* . . ., Assumption; *Aue preclara maris stella* . . ., Octave of Assumption. F. 33 r. *Alle(luia) cantabile sonet chorus* . . ., St. Bartholomew. F. 33 v. *Alle(luia) celeste necnon et perhenne* . . ., St. Mary's Mass. F. 34 r. *Ad celebres rex celice laudes* . . ., St. Michael. F. 34 v. *Christo inclita candida* . . ., All Saints. F. 35 r. *Sacerdotem Christi Martinum* . . ., St. Martin. F. 35 v. *Sacrosancta hodierna festiui* . . ., St. Andrew. F. 36 r. *Congaudentes exultemus* . . ., St. Nicholas. F. 36 v. *Psallat ecclesia Mater illibata* . . ., Dedication; *Laus deuota mente choro* . . ., Evangelists. F. 37 r. *Alleluia nunc decantet* . . ., Apostles. F. 37 v. *Celi solem imitantes* . . ., Apostles. F. 38 r. *Crebrescente Christi laude* . . ., A martyr or confessor; *Fulget dies celebranda* . . ., Several martyrs. F. 38 v. *A conualle fletus heres* . . ., A confessor; *Adest nobis dies alma* . . ., A confessor. F. 39 r. *Candidati gregis oues* . . ., A virgin. F. 39 v. *Exultemus in hac die festiua* . . ., A virgin. F. 40 r. *Uirginis uenerande de numero* . . ., A virgin.

The name of St. Thomas the Martyr on f. 19 r. and f. 28 v. has escaped the Protestant penknife; nor has Bishop Barlow made any observations. Like the last, this section, which is not accessible elsewhere, cries out for careful study by a competent liturgiologist.

On f. 40 v. is the contents table of 1700 already referred to.

<sup>1</sup> This is not the same hymn as that given in the printed edition of the Sarum Breviary (ed. Procter and Wordsworth, 1886), II. 504.

9. Ff. 41 r.–55 r. contain a series of prayers put forth, but probably not written, by St. Anselm. The University College librarian in 1700 notes that they are not to be found in the collected edition of St. Anselm's works, folio, Cologne, 1612, a fact which I can confirm at first hand. They are followed by four prayers: *Deus indulgentie pater . . .*, *Deus qui per coeternum filium tuum cuncta creasti . . .*, *Domine Jesu Christe qui es uia sine qua nemo . . .*, *Sancte spiritus qui te deum ac dominum reuelare dignatus es. . .*

10. Ff. 55 r.–56 v. contain, in a thirteenth-century book-hand, a meditation of Thomas, Dean of Chichester, followed, on f. 56 v., by a prayer of the same Dean Thomas. I must confess that my appetite for devotional literature of the thirteenth (or, indeed, of any other) century, and likewise my expectation of finding any historical facts, are both so slight that I have not read the meditation through. The identity of the author is uncertain, for three of the Deans of that century were named Thomas.

Thomas of Lichfield, formerly Chancellor of the Cathedral, and the virtual founder of St. Mary's Hospital, was elected to the Deanery in November 1227.<sup>1</sup> His successor, whom for lack of knowledge of his nativity I am driven to describe as Thomas de Alibi, or Plain Tom, occurs in 1235 in an agreement with Tortington Priory about the anniversary of Dean Thomas [of Lichfield] of good memory,<sup>2</sup> and avoided between 1239 and 1241.<sup>3</sup> Thomas of Bersted had just been elected on 26 September 1296,<sup>4</sup> and avoided in 1298 or 1299.<sup>5</sup> Walcott<sup>6</sup> credits the meditation to Thomas of Lichfield, Ballard<sup>7</sup> to Thomas of Bersted; neither, probably, had disentangled Plain Tom from his namesakes; to my mind there is a slight balance of probability, from the style of the handwriting, against the Bersted man being the author; but I would lay little stress on this.

11. The next section, ff. 57 r.–70 v., contains the Chartulary of St. Mary's Hospital, copied in UCc, 28–115, summarized by Swainson in *S.A.C.* XXIV, pp. 42–4, calendared by A. Ballard in *S.A.C.* LI, pp. 37–64. It is written in single

<sup>1</sup> Liber Y, f. 148 v., No. 410; f. 144 r., No. 393.

<sup>2</sup> Liber Y, f. 181 v., No. 543.

<sup>3</sup> Liber Y, f. 173 v., No. 507; f. 182 v., No. 550.

<sup>4</sup> *Lambeth, Reg. Winchilsey* (C. & Y.), p. 139.

<sup>5</sup> Liber Y, f. 219 v., No. 701; *Lambeth, Reg. Winchilsey* (C. & Y.), p. 370.

<sup>6</sup> p. 1.

<sup>7</sup> *S.A.C.* LI, 42.



column in a cursive hand of the thirteenth century with rubricated headings to the charters; the execution is identical with that of the earlier work in Liber Y, and the first part, at least, is in the handwriting of one of the Y scribes.<sup>1</sup> At one time I formed a plausible theory that the Chartulary was originally a quire of Liber Y, occupying a place between the present folios 179 and 180, but the structure of this book makes this most unlikely. It was, however, clearly contemporary work; this evidence, unknown to Ballard, supports his view of the date of it.

Also, it actually contains references to Liber Y. Before the first charter, in the same handwriting, is: 'Charter of the Church of St. Peter in the Market, look above among the Kings' charters.' This is clearly a reference to the Letters Patent of 1229,<sup>2</sup> a copy of which is on f. 91 v., No. 149. Between Ballard's No. 47 and No. 48 are references to four indentures, for which we are told to look above (*supra*) in the Dean's Register.<sup>3</sup> The first of these tallies with No. 500 on f. 171 v., the second with No. 496 on f. 170 r., the fourth with No. 443 on f. 155 r.; the third differs from No. 489 on f. 169 r. only in reading *5s. 1d.* instead of *5s. 6d.*

Ballard's work calls for a few remarks. As he himself knew, he used inferior *Fasti* for his dating. This has caused no serious error; but Thomas of Lichfield became Dean five years earlier than the date (of occurrence) in the *Fasti* Ballard used.

In No. 1, for 'squares (*quadratas*)' read 'wainloads (*quadrigatus*)'. William de St. John made a similar, perhaps contemporary, grant of firewood to St. James's Hospital<sup>4</sup> which is witnessed by Bishop John [Greenford], and can consequently be dated 1174-80.

In No. 3 read 'the lord of the fee of the aforesaid five acres'.

In No. 12 the name of Simon Aynolf probably read Arnolf in the original engrossment.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> He wrote Nos. 467 and 468 on f. 164 v. There is a slight change of hand here on f. 67 v., perhaps due, not to a new scribe, but to a mended pen. Unlike most of the early Y scribes, this man did not leave blanks for rubricated capitals.

<sup>2</sup> *Cal. Pat. R.* 1225-32, p. 249; Swainson, p. 18, No. 47; *S.A.C.* LXVII. 249.

<sup>3</sup> Ballard has omitted to translate the word *supra*. Taken literally, it supports the view that the Chartulary was once part of Liber Y, but this should not be pressed. If *infra* in medieval Latin means 'within', *supra* might mean 'without', i.e. elsewhere, but I have no authority for saying that it did.

<sup>4</sup> Liber E, f. 215 v.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Liber Y, f. 133 r., No. 341.

After No. 26, at the foot of f. 61 r., six lines are left blank. With No. 33 compare *S.R.S.* II, No. 406.

There are copies of No. 35 in Liber Y, f. 95 v., No. 173, and Liber K, p. 244. Richard the chaplain undertakes, not only to say a weekly Mass for Robert, but also to bid prayers for him every Sunday. 'The hide of Danesta' (*rectius* Danesca) should probably be rendered 'Daneshyde'.<sup>1</sup> For 'Richard de Lebun', read 'Richard de Bohun'. The charter is witnessed by Henry, Archdeacon. (The other copies give the names of more witnesses.)

No. 44 occupies the first five lines of f. 64 v.; the remaining 34 lines are ruled, but blank; No. 45, in the same handwriting, begins at the head of f. 65 r. Before the foliation was made a leaf had been cut out after f. 64.

I have not made a complete collation.

12, 13, ff. 71 r.—89 v., are copies of the Constitutions of Otto and Ottoboni, Papal Legates; these, of course, were part of the working equipment of any pre-Reformation ecclesiastical lawyer; the fourteenth-century Chichester copies are in quondam Liber D, now Ashmole 1146; the printed text is to be found in Wilkins, *Concilia*, I. 649–56, II. 1–19.

14, ff. 90 r.—94 v., is probably the only text of the synodal statutes of Bishop Richard II [de Wych], printed in Wilkins, *Concilia*, I. 688–93.<sup>2</sup>

15, f. 95 r. is the record of the Visitation, on 12 December 1299, of Chichester by Archbishop Robert Winchilsey. Printed, from UCc, 116, 117, by Swainson, p. 49, No. 100, from the original by Walcott, pp. 85, 86. The latter is the more accurate copy, but the former contains no material error; such small misreadings as there are, are those of the UCc scribe.

16. At the head of f. 95 v. is a note, in a running hand of the thirteenth century, concerning the non-observance of certain of the Cathedral statutes which follow. Swainson, p. 49, No. 100, prints from UCc, 118, 119, and suggests that this is part of the *detecta* of the Archbishop's Visitation, but it must be earlier; the provision of candles is said to be the Treasurer's duty, a duty which, with the consent of the Bishop,

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *S.R.S.* XXXI. 40. Liber Y reads *Clanesca*, an easy misreading.

<sup>2</sup> See C. R. Cheney, *English Synodalia of the Thirteenth Century*, pp. 84–9.



was transferred to the common fund in 1279.<sup>1</sup> Comparison of Cathedral practice, as here set out, with the Statutes will be a wholesome corrective of any tendency to believe that the latter furnish a faithful picture of things as they were.

17. Ff. 96 r.—101 r. contain the oldest and best copy of the ancient Cathedral Statutes, well written in a book-hand in double columns with rubricated capitals. A parchment tag stitched to the membrane of f. 96 once facilitated quick reference. There is a copy in UCc, 120—44; Walcott, pp. 18—75, worked from the original. Copies of a few sections (Walcott, pp. 64, 65—70) appear also in Liber Y. The fourteenth-century text in Liber E, ff. 179—84, may be a direct copy; over the first words on f. 96 r. is a mark, which I have several times met with in the Rede manuscripts, possibly a scribe's mark set against documents which he had copied or checked.<sup>2</sup> I have collated parts of Walcott with the original, particularly the lists of Canons on pp. 18, 42, 43, 65, 67, 70, and 71, and have found him trustworthy, more so than William Rede's scribe, who, for instance, has corrupted the dates 1193 and 1197 into 1113 and 1127. Ballard<sup>3</sup> describes this section as 'Constitutions of Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester, 1232'. This rather serious mistake arises from a misunderstanding of the mention on f. 96 r. of the Bishop as approving the Statutes.

There is a blank space on f. 101 r. after the Statute about copes at the night offices (Walcott, p. 74) of about the right size for a copy of the Statute of 1271 about the Communar, quoted by Swainson on p. 45, No. 88, of which no earlier copy than that in E exists.

18. On f. 101 v. is a quotation from the will of Dean Roger de Freton [dated 14 Feb. 1381—2<sup>4</sup>], referring to his establishment of stock on the Deanery lands. Printed from UCc, 144, 145, by Swainson, p. 69, No. 128.

A copy of the Constitutions of 1261 of Archbishop Boniface occupies ff. 102 r.—107 v. Printed by Wilkins, *Concilia*, I. 746—55.

The forms of instituting a Canon and installing a Dean occupy ff. 107 v.—108 r. They are copied in UCc, 146, 147, and

<sup>1</sup> Liber Y, f. 221 v., No. 713. Walcott's quotation on p. 41 misled me in a former paper; in *S.A.C.* LXXVIII. 144, for 1481 read 1279.

<sup>2</sup> Any one who has made much study of Sussex parish registers will be familiar with Sir William Burrell's tick.

<sup>3</sup> *S.A.C.* LI. 42.

<sup>4</sup> *S.R.S.* XLI. 263.

given by Walcott, pp. 75-9; Swainson, p. 29, No. 66, quotes Liber E, f. 178.

19. A memorandum of the installation by proxy of Dean Richard le Scrope on 2 August 1382, and of his appearance in person a year later, on f. 108 r., appears in UCc, 148, 149, and in Swainson, pp. 70, 71, Nos. 130, 131. There is a slightly different account in Liber Y, f. 228 v., Nos. 726, 727.

20. On ff. 108 v.-111 r. is a copy of the re-issue by Henry III of the Great Charter, dated 1225. Text in *Charters of Liberties*,<sup>1</sup> Record Commission, pp. 22-5.

21. On ff. 111 r.-112 v. is a copy of the Forest Charter of the same date, omitting the witnesses; text in *Charters of Liberties*, p. 26.

On ff. 112 v.-113 v. is a copy of the Statute of Merton of 1236. Text in *Statutes of the Realm*, Record Commission, I, pp. 1-3 to end of para. vii.

This is followed, on f. 113 v., by a slightly condensed version of the sentence of excommunication against violators of the charters given in *Statutes of the Realm*, p. 7.

F. 113a, the last ancient leaf in the book, is blank.

#### THE LITIGATION OF 1254

*f. 1 r.* King H[enry III] to the Sheriff of Sussex. Direct the following to render up: G[eoffrey de Glovernia], Dean of Chichester, 2 houses and 3 gardens in the suburb of Chichester and in Chichester; Adam the barber, 1 house in the suburb; Alice, formerly wife of le Serere, 2 houses in the suburb; Adam the miller, 1 house in the suburb; W[illiam de Neville], Treasurer of Chichester, 1 mill and land 20 p. long and 60 ft. wide in the suburb; Emeline de Merston, 1 house in the suburb; Robert, Parson of St. Pancras, land 2 p. long and 60 ft. wide in the suburb; W[illiam], chaplain of St. Michael, land 2 p. long and 60 ft. wide in the suburb; W[illiam] Doget, chaplain, 1 house in the suburb; the Warden of St. Mary's Hospital, land 6 p. long and 60 ft. wide in the suburb; John the smith, land 40 p. long and 60 ft. wide in the suburb; Alfred Frutel, 1 house in the suburb; Richard le Coniger, land 20 p. long and 60 ft. wide in the suburb; Clement de Porcestr', 1 house in the suburb; W[illiam] le Aungel, land 3 p. long and 60 ft. wide in the suburb. These are of our demesne of our City of Chichester. Summon the aforesaid (*one William and Alfred omitted, W. le Aungel torn away*) for the octave of Trinity (*torn*). [Dated] (*torn*) May, a. 37 (1253).

[Summon] the Bishop of Chichester (*torn*) [Geoffrey de Glovernia], Dean of Chichester, 2 houses (*torn*) in the suburb (*torn*) Chaplain of St. M[ichael] (*torn*) 60 ft. (*torn*) warrant W. le (*torn*) 60 ft. (*torn*) in our Court (*torn*). (*About half a column entirely missing.*)

<sup>1</sup> This is bound up with *Statutes of the Realm*, vol. I.

*f. 1 v.* [King Henry III] to the Sheriff of Sussex. Take (*cape*) in hand (*corn*) [Dean and] Chapter of Chichester worth (*corn*) [Chiches]ter in our Court (*corn*) as of our demesne of Chichester (*corn*) whence the said Adam in the same Court (*corn*) Dean and Chapter to warrant (*corn*) Dean and Chapter. Take (*corn*) worth of 1 house (*corn*) Court (*corn*) [Emel]ina de Merston (*corn*). (*About half a column entirely missing.*)

King H[enry III] to the Sheriff of Sussex. Take (*cape*) in hand of the land of the Bishop of Chichester to the worth of 2 houses and 3 gardens in the suburb and in Chichester, for which the Dean has called him to warrant; also to the worth of land 2 p. long and 60 ft. wide which William, chaplain of St. Michael, has called him to warrant; also to the worth of land 3 p. long and 60 ft. wide which W[illiam] Angel has called him to warrant. Summon the Bishop for a fortnight from Candlemas to answer why he was not before the Council at Windsor on the octave of St. Hilary to warrant them. Westminster, 27 Jan. a. 38 (1253-4).

*f. 2 r.* King H[enry III] to the Sheriff of Sussex. Summon Mr. R[oger] de Cant[ilupe], Canon of Chichester, for the octave of St. Hilary to warrant Alice la Serare for 2 houses in the suburb and in Chichester, and Adam the miller for 1 house in the suburb. Summon the Dean and Chapter to warrant Adam le Tundur for 1 house in the suburb and to warrant Emmeline de Merston for 1 house in the suburb, Richard le Coniger for half of land 20 p. long and 60 ft. wide in the suburb, W[illiam] Doget for 1 house in the suburb and Clement de Porcestr' for 1 house in the suburb. Summon Geoffrey de Belsted of la Manewode to warrant Richard le Coniger for half of land 20 p. long and 60 ft. wide in the suburb. Alice and her partners have called them to warrant. Witness, H. de Bathonia, date as aforesaid.

I, Geoffrey de Belstede, grant to Thomas le Coniger my arable in the suburb of Chichester outside the west gate under the town wall, abutting (*que habuteat*) on the east on the land of Peter de Ludeseye, which I hold of the King's fee, also the arable under the wall which I held of the fee of the Dean of Chichester, to him and his assigns, religious excepted; rendering to me a pair of gloves, price  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ , or  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ , at Easter, to John the clerk, son of Godwin Walsh (*Walens'*)  $1d.$ , to the King  $4d.$  at Lammas, to the Dean of Chichester  $5d.$  at St. Wilfrid's day (12 Oct.) and to Lettice Fotez  $5d.$  and a pair of gloves or  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  on St. Faith's day.

*f. 2 v.* Oxford, the quindene of Trinity, 38 Henry III (12 June 1254), before H[enry] de Bretton<sup>1</sup> and N. de Turrus, Justices. The King, by Laurence, etc., v. the Dean, N. houses in Chichester and its suburb as of his demesne. The Dean and Chapter by their attorney call to warrant the Bishop, who warrants, and says that these N. houses were of the land of a certain Ketell and (*sic*) Esterman; King William the Conqueror gave the land to the Church of Chichester, which has been seized of them ever since. He produces two charters of King William the Conqueror.<sup>2</sup> Laurence says that after those charters were made King Henry I and likewise King Henry II were seized. The Bishop by his attorney says that if King Henry I was seized he restored the land to Bishop Ralph [Luffa], and produces a charter as follows: 'King Henry [I] to R. de Belmeres and Hugh de

<sup>1</sup> Better known to lawyers as Henry de Bracton.

<sup>2</sup> Only formal opening words are recited, but they are evidently the two, Nos. 99 and 100 on f. 84 v. of Liber Y; copies in Liber A, f. 24 v., and Liber B, f. 23 v.; Dugdale-Caley, VIII. 1167, Nos. 22, 23.

Falaise and his men of Sussex. I have restored to Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, the land outside the walls of Chichester, and I grant him his ferry of Hoctona as he held them in the time of Robert de Belisma and his ancestors. Witness, William de Werelewast at Westminster in council.<sup>1</sup> So that afterwards the church was never out of seisin, and on this he puts himself on his country, Laurence likewise. A jury of sixteen is summoned for the octave of Michaelmas.

The King v. the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, 2 houses and 3 gardens in Chichester and its suburb. The Dean calls the Bishop to warrant, who produces a charter as follows: 'King H[enry I] to his men of Sussex. I grant to the Church of Chichester and Bishop Ralph the land which Earl Hugh gave for a graveyard and to his brother Henry the land, I say, and houses on the road and outside the wall. Witness, Robert Count of Mellent, at Westminster, Christmas day.'<sup>2</sup> Be it noted that the claim (*peticio*) for the house in Chichester on the road inside the wall at the end of it (*in parte sua extrema*) is voided (*evacuatur*) by the words 'land and houses both on the road', and that of the houses and gardens in the suburb by 'and outside the wall'. It is also clear that King Henry II declares the seisin of the Church by his charter to Dean Seffrid, allowing him to make a postern to go to his orchard, which was afterwards cut up into gardens by the road going to his barns and fields; the charter is: 'King H[enry II] to the Justiciar, the Sheriff and his servants in Sussex, and to all the citizens of Chichester. I have granted to Mr. Seffrid, Dean of Chichester, my clerk, that he may make a postern in the city wall over against his house to go out to his orchard, his fields and his barns. Let no one molest him on this account. Witnesses, John my son, Ralph fitz Stephen and Eustace his brother and Niel de Brok, at Winchester.'<sup>3</sup>

*f. 3 r.* Outside the east gate.<sup>4</sup>

The croft of Ralph de la Hulque goes from the prebendal land to the croft of John the smith, 22 p. 12 ft. long, about 3½ p. wide, and renders to the Earl 1*d.*

The holding of John the Smith is 14 p. 10 ft. long and 4 p. wide; from the house next to the wall, which was [built over part] of the moat, it renders 1*d.* to the Earl; from the rest 16*d.*; many holdings further on on that side of the street are the King's.

<sup>1</sup> No. 104 on f. 84 v. of Liber Y; copy in Liber B, f. 24 r.; Dugdale-Caley, VIII, 1168, No. 28.

<sup>2</sup> No. 103 on f. 84 v. of Liber Y; copies in Liber B, f. 24 r., f. 77 r.; Dugdale-Caley, VIII, p. 1168, No. 26.

<sup>3</sup> No. 125 on f. 86 v. of Liber Y; copy in Liber B, f. 25 v.; Swainson, p. 4, No. 13.

<sup>4</sup> The measurements go widdershins round the city wall. The southern end of the croft of Ralph de la Hulque was at the point, behind St. Pancras Rectory, where the line of the wall of the Pallant quadrant turns north. The house of Emeline de Merston was clearly on the site now occupied by the Eastgate Stores; the croft of St. Pancras is probably now the cinema car park; the croft of Philip at Castle presumably adjoined what is now Priory Park. Each parcel mentioned does not necessarily adjoin the last; there is, for instance, nothing which can be identified as being in the neighbourhood of the north gate; nor is there any mention of the land south of the wall between the [Dean's] garden and the croft of Ralph de la Hulque, including any property outside the south gate.

Measured on the 1:2500 O.S., the various lengths of the wall are as follows: South gate to East gate, 110 p.; East gate to North gate, 140 p.; North gate to West gate, 117 p.; West gate to South gate, 100 p. I assume the perch throughout to be of 16 ft.

On the other side of the street the holding of Emeline de Merstone is 2 p. 5 ft. wide, and from the house next to the wall which was [built over part] of the moat renders *1d.* to the Earl, from the rest (*18d. altered by erasure to*) *1d.* to St. Mary's altar in the high Church. On that side of the street eastwards as far as the chapel of St. Michael all the houses belong to the lordships of others and render nothing to the King or the Earl.

The croft of St. Pancras next to the wall, which is said to be [part] of the moat, is 2 p. long and renders (*6d. altered by erasure to*) *1d.* to the Earl.

Northwards outside the gate.

The croft of Richard Dureman, 18 p. long and 4 p. wide, renders (*3d. altered by erasure to*) *1d.* to the Earl.

The holding of Robert the smith, 8 p. long and 4 p. wide, renders (*6d. altered by erasure to*) *1d.* to the Earl.

The holding of Edmund de Bedinton, 4 p. long and 5 p. wide, renders (*3d. altered by erasure to*) *1d.* to the Earl.

The croft of Philip at Castle (*de Castris*) 10 p. long and about 4½ p. wide, renders (*2d. altered by erasure to*) *1d.* to the Earl.

The croft formerly of St. Mary House, 6 p. long and about 5 p. wide, was wont to render *1d.* to the Earl and *4d.* to St. Mary House, which it lost by default.

The croft of Peter de Ludesye which goes as far as the croft of Richard le Conyer, about 6 p. long and 5 p. wide, renders *2d.* to the Earl.

The croft of Richard le Conyer, held of the King, is 24 p. long and renders *1d.* to the Earl.

The croft which he holds of the Dean is 22 p. long and goes as far as the holding of Clement de Porcestre, which goes as far as the west gate.<sup>1</sup>

Be it known that that holding is 28 ft. wide next to the gate.

The holding of William Doget the chaplain on the other side of the gate is 32 ft. long, that is to say about 2 p.

Sum of perches lengthwise that belong to the King 118.

Rents to the Earl (*3s. altered by erasure to*) *1s. 1d.*

The new garden of the Deanery, besides the parcel of land that was in the garden of the house of the chaplaincy held by W[illiam] Doget, is 18 p. long.

The old garden, which goes as far as the henhouse, is 33½ p. long.

The garden eastwards is 30 p. long.

Total 81½ p.

It is manifest that the house of Emeline de Merston is a double one; that next to the wall which was newly taken, because it was [built over part] of the moat, renders *1d.* to the King. The remainder, which renders *18d.* to the light of St. Mary's altar, was given to the Church by one of the lords of the houses on that side of the street eastwards, which render nothing to the King. This house is claimed as the King's demesne because traces of the moat show outside it to the north; but it never was of the King's demesne since there were Christians in the kingdom. Let those summoned to inquest on the rights of the house beware lest simpletons' tales lead them to deprive the Church of its right, diminish the honour of

<sup>1</sup> 'As far as the west gate and beyond as it is said' in contemporary hand in the margin.

Our Lady in the light, and bring about the disherison of the ward who, after the beginning of the plea, succeeded Emeline.<sup>1</sup>

### THE RIGHT TO BUILD ON THE CITY WALL

*f. 3 v.* Seeing that there are in the world very few cities with both walls and moats, especially moats sixty feet wide, which have not many towers and bastions (*castra et castella*), it is strange that there should be enquiry on the subject in the poor City of Chichester, which never to this day has been able to defend itself against enemies; especially as this is confirmed (*muniatur*) neither by law nor statute nor by the usages and customs of other cities. The City of Rome, the head of all, has walls and no moat; the land within and without the wall is held by religious and others, clerks and laymen, all round; and they have towers on the wall and houses attached to it. So is it in the royal city of the French, Paris, and in other cities and towns in divers regions of the world. To speak of places better known, the Church of Winton uses its part of the circuit of the city wall to fence the close of the monks and that of the Bishop's house; in the monks' close the great hall of the guest house and the chambers and other buildings are attached to the city wall and their eaves in many places drip through (*per medium*) the wall and outside it, nor is there any moat outside the wall which fences the close of the Bishop and the monks. If there are signs of a moat (*fossata appareant*) about the place where Chichester Castle was and the neighbouring walls, there never was any moat in the part of the church except the bed of the Lavant. The Church of St. Fritheswiche in Oxford has the use of the wall and the land within and without it, and a gate in the wall itself; nor is there on that side any moat other than the Chereuull. Likewise the close of the Friars Minor is both inside and outside the wall, with no moat. Likewise the Minster of St. Peter and the Priory of St. Oswald in Gloucester have their own shares in the wall, and a gate in the middle. The church of St. Keneburga the virgin is situated (*situm suum habet*) in the middle of the wall of Gloucester, nor is there any moat about the wall save at the castle; it is said that the same prince was the first to build the walls of Gloucester and Chichester.<sup>2</sup> Since there are numberless cities with houses attached to the wall and towers on it owned by private persons, there seems no reason why the Church of Chichester should not have them on its own share. The poor burgesses of Chichester have houses attached to the wall in other quarters of the city; shall the Church be worse off than they in its own? Shall the Church of Chichester be lower than Rahab the harlot who, as we read in Scripture, had a house on the wall of the city of Jericho?

<sup>1</sup> I suspect that a lawyer would consider that the publication of this sentence to a juror would constitute embracery.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Brayley and Britton, *Beauties of England and Wales* (1810), v. 552: 'Tradition ascribes' [the walls of Gloucester] 'to Cissa, the second King of the South Saxons.' But the tradition is not necessarily continuous; possibly some eighteenth-century antiquary found this passage and let it loose on Gloucester, adding Cissa for corroborative detail.

## SUSSEX BELL-FRAMES

BY GEORGE P. ELPHICK

THE bell-frame, or bell-cage as it is sometimes called, strangely enough seems to have escaped the attention of the archaeologist. It is difficult to say why; certainly not for its lack of interest. Its very development shows how the carpenters of long ago faced and solved the many problems which it presented at each turn of its journey to its present form. Surely it is not to be said that men were unwilling to enter into the gloom and dirt of a belfry to seek knowledge? For it is this entering into strange places that gives 'steeple-chasing', or 'bell-hunting', the thrill of all true adventure. The difficulties that have to be overcome—the begging, borrowing, but not quite stealing of ladders to gain access to a tower or diminutive bell-cote; the making of notes and sketches with rough-hewn timber for a pad, hands and paper soiled with the dust of centuries and, of course, with oil and grease with which ill-fitting bearings have been anointed, and which have penetrated everywhere except where the steeple-keeper intended—these only add zest to the game. But there is another side which the old saying truthfully records, 'Out of sight, out of mind'. It is only too true, for sometimes it requires an effort to realize that one is in the 'House of God' when in the towers and bell-cotes containing the smaller rings of bells. The crunch of the bones of birds, the stench of rotting guano and pellets deposited by owls, not to mention the sticks and rubbish deposited by the birds! With regret it must be recorded that some Sussex belfries are in a disgraceful condition. Is it asking too much for every incumbent to visit his belfry and make it worthy of his church? The best preservative for timber is cleanliness and fresh air, which is free for the taking; iron and steel frames require a coat of paint every five years, which, by the way, does cost money.

Bell-frames are structures that convey the dynamical forces set up by the swinging bells to the walls of the tower or church. They may be either of wood, cast iron, rolled steel, stone or brick piers, or reinforced concrete. It is with



the development of the timber bell-frame, which consists of two trusses between which the bell swings, that this paper is chiefly concerned.

Before the bell-frames we ought briefly to consider the towers that contain them. It is generally agreed that the tower is a development of the porch, the room above being used for a variety of purposes and fulfilling the function of the narthex of the early Christian Church.<sup>1</sup> Their use as belfries came at a rather later date in the history of the Church. Belfries do not appear to have become part of the structure of churches until the seventh or eighth century.<sup>2</sup> Their development was gradual, mainly along the line of heavier bells requiring stronger towers to contain them. Our cathedral at Chichester tells a story of how men built the spire for inspiration and not for strength; consequently our cathedral possesses the only detached bell-tower among all the English cathedrals, though there was one at Salisbury until the architect Wyatt destroyed it at the end of the eighteenth century. There are several detached bell-towers in England, but they are far more common in southern Europe. In the writer's alphabetical list of Sussex churches<sup>3</sup> the dates of the towers are given in order to indicate when bells may have been installed, and it is surprising to find that a high percentage of the frames are inaccessible.

A slight knowledge of bell-hanging and methods of ringing is a great advantage in tracing the development of the frame. Bells are hung from and fastened to a horizontal baulk of timber known as the 'headstock', often referred to as the stock. This has fixed at the lower part of each end an iron or steel spindle called a 'gudgeon'. The gudgeons rest in bearings known as 'brasses', which are fastened to the top member of the bell-frame. Bells are swung by means of wheels or levers fastened to the headstock. A bell when normally at rest has its mouth in a downward position; to make it speak, or sound, it is swung through an arc. There are many varying factors that determine how far it has to swing before the clapper strikes the bell; this is usually after it swings through an arc of about 10°. The clapper continues to strike only on one side until the bell swings through an arc of about 100°

<sup>1</sup> *Sussex County Magazine*, v. 346.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. G. S. Tyack, *A Book about Bells*, p. 131.

<sup>3</sup> A copy of this list has been deposited by the writer in the Society's Library at Barbican House.



or more, when it commences to strike on either side alternately. It is then said to be rung to half-pulls; that is, it speaks twice for every pull of the rope attached to the wheel. If the bell is swung still higher it becomes possible to cause the bell to speak once every time the rope is pulled. This is known as whole-pull ringing. The bell is swung through an arc of  $360^{\circ}$ ; from a position of rest with its mouth up it is pulled off the balance, swings down one side, underneath and up the other side on to the balance again. A bell stresses a frame to its greatest extent when it is rung to whole pulls, the stress amounting approximately to twice the bell's weight in a horizontal direction and four times the bell's weight in a vertical direction.

The dating of bell-frames presents a much more complex problem than that of dating medieval bells, for many points have to be borne in mind. Dated frames do not seem to appear before the early seventeenth century. The earliest dated frame known to me is at West Hanney, Berks, dated 1605.<sup>1</sup> There are sixteen dated frames in Sussex, including one with a mass of dates indicating some repairs, and not counting dates cut by the mischief of idle boys. The earliest is at Westfield in 1617, and there are three others of seventeenth-century date. The eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries provide four examples apiece. The only other safe guide is when the frame timbers are built into the tower walls; the period in which the tower was built will then give the date of the frame. A point to be borne in mind about towers is that the addition of later buttresses may indicate when the number of bells was increased. A frame may have been altered to fit a tower when it was rebuilt, for some frames are older than the towers that contain them. Westfield is an example. Moulded frames can be approximately dated from the mouldings in vogue at different periods, on beams and other examples of the carpenter's work. It must always be remembered that the frames were constructed by the local carpenters, and they would use principles of construction with which they were familiar. In some cases the frame will be of similar type to a preceding one, only the sections of the members and the proportions of size will be different, the carpenter using his own judgement. In most cases the carpenter would have noticed where

<sup>1</sup> F. Sharpe, *The Church Bells of Berkshire*, pt. v. 80.

the old frame failed and would try to rectify the weakness in the new one, usually by using more braces and ties. The joints used do not give much help except when the heads are dovetailed into the end-frame heads. This usually indicates nineteenth-century workmanship. Joint marks are cut on the members to make certain that when the frame is taken apart on the ground, where it was fitted, to be fixed together in the tower, the right members will be fastened together. These marks are not of much assistance, except that as a general rule gouge marks are of earlier date than chisel marks, and that tally marks are usually earlier than Roman numerals. Brace-ties or the housings for them on the braces indicate that at one time the trusses were of either I, J, K, or L types, Fig. I. Curved braces are a sure sign of an earlier date than straight ones, except in very early frames. From this it will be noticed that most end-frames are of later date than the trusses themselves. When there is no evidence that the width of the pits has been altered, and there are marks in the clearance grooves of the bell rubbing the frame, a frame can sometimes be placed by the long-waistedness of the lip marks, which usually means thirteenth-century. Frames are often composed of various types of trusses; this may indicate the addition of new bells to the old ring. It should also be borne in mind that most of the types of trusses overlap each other by considerable periods. The roping of the bells, that is, the position of the rope in the pit within which the bell swings, may provide a clue; but first check whether the bells have been rehung, by looking for old rope holes in the floor boards and beams of the belfry floor. The next floor usually is not of much help, for often the ropes are pulled out of upright so that they fall in a good circle in the ringing chamber. The direction of the grooves that are worn by the rope, sometimes found on the arch over a door opening in ground-floor ringing chambers—caused by the sexton trying to toll the knell and keep his eye on the parson as well—may show if the roping has been altered. Whole-pull ringing was practised by the sixteenth century,<sup>1</sup> consequently by this period frames became more massive and were braced to a greater extent than formerly.

The use of bells in the Christian Church was confined to small handbells in its early days. In the course of time men

<sup>1</sup> A. H. Cocks, *The Church Bells of Buckinghamshire*, p. 83.

began to cast larger bells, and this involved the question of hanging them. The methods adopted can be divided into two branches: one where they are 'hung dead', or fixed, and are chimed by a hammer, and the other where they are swung and struck by a clapper. It is with the frames that carry the

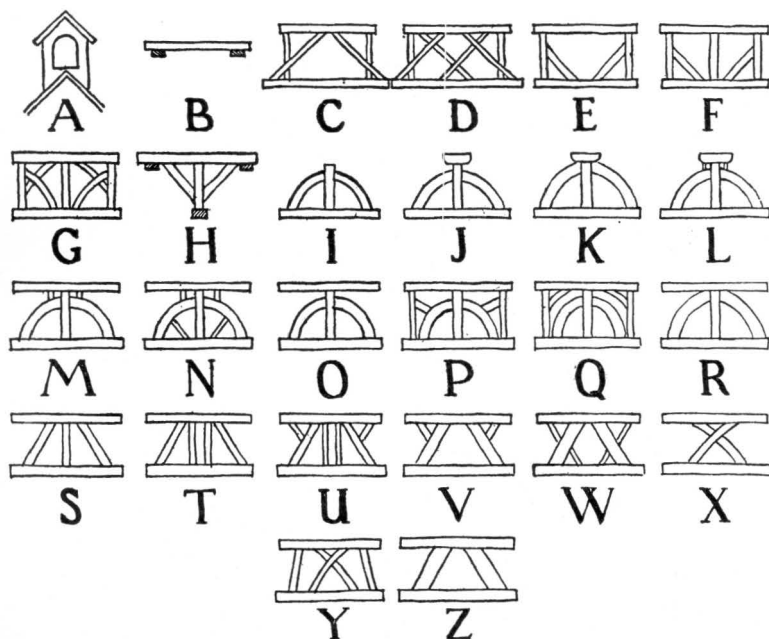


FIG. I. TYPES OF TRUSSES

*Variants*

B. As above, supported by plates, padstones, or studs of bell-cote. B 1. Supported by independent posts at ends. B 2. Supported by post in centre. B 3. Beams braced to walls. B 4. Beams braced to wall-posts. B 5. Beams braced to studs. B 6. Beams braced to independent posts. B 7. Brace-ties. B 8. Brace-ties strutted and braced. B 9. Head-struts vertical. B 10. Head-struts incline toward top of centre-post. B 11. Head-struts incline away from top of centre-post. B 12. End-frame head above truss head. B 13. End-frame head below truss head. B 14. End-frame head a return of the truss head. B 15. Sills above plates. B 16. Sills below plates. B 17. Sills returned in place of plates. B 18. End-posts to trusses. B 19. Corner posts to frame.

latter group that this paper is concerned. The simplest and no doubt one of the earliest methods was to hang the bell between stone or brick piers, which for convenience may be called an A-type frame (see Fig. I). Of the 406 churches covered in this survey, about 12 per cent. are of A type, which is often known as a 'bell-gable'. Usually the stone piers are a continuation of the gable wall at the west end of the church, the

piers being surmounted by an arch, and above this a stone-pitched roof is built (see Fig. II). It is usual for bells so hung to be tolled by a lever to prevent them being swung through too wide an arc, and so over-stressing the wall. There is one great disadvantage in this method: the bearings never get



FIG. II. SELHAM

any attention, yet being exposed to all weathers they need more attention than a bell hung inside a tower. The most elaborate bell-gable in the county is at Staplefield Common, containing five bells. What probably was the most massive was at West Chiltington, where previously to the building of the present bell-cote the chancel arch appears to have been carried above the roof to form an A-type frame. This probably was cut down to its present level in 1602, when the bell-cote appears to have been constructed. Didling, Rumboldswyke, Selham, and Woolavington may be some of the

oldest in the county. There are two or three examples of timber A frames in Sussex. At East Wittering is one of early-nineteenth-century date, consisting of two four-by-four posts, with clearance grooves cut  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep. Another is at Lindfield, where the tenor to the old ring of five was

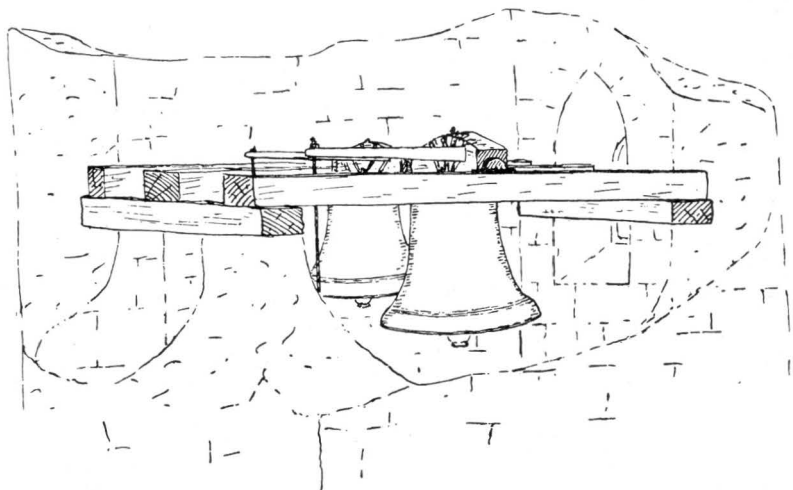


FIG. III. LYNCHMERE

(probably in 1887) hung between two ten-by-ten posts, as the clock hour bell.

As the founders became more proficient they attempted heavier castings, and towers were required in which to hang them. The most natural method would be to hang them from beams, the beams taking the place of the stone piers of an A frame. A B-type frame, Fig. I, is primarily two beams between which the bell swings. The ends of the beams may rest on timber plates, resting on the walls, on padstones, or they may be supported by the angle posts or studding of a timber-framed bell-cote. The tie-beams at the base of spires are often used for B-type frames, of which there are several variations. Probably the earliest example we have of a plain B-type frame is at Lynchmere, which I consider coeval with the late-thirteenth-century bell it contains. This is represented in Fig. III.<sup>1</sup> The present tower at Lynchmere appears

<sup>1</sup> It ought to be borne in mind that all illustrations of frames in this paper have been drawn from rough sketches made, on the average, five years ago. The drawings of bells, wheels, and fittings are not claimed as exact representations of them in the particular frame under review.

to have been built in 1665, and at first sight this would seem to be the date of the frame, for it is built into the tower walls. On closer examination the portion of the plates that is buried in the walls of the tower shows signs of exposure and age to the same degree as the parts that cross the present

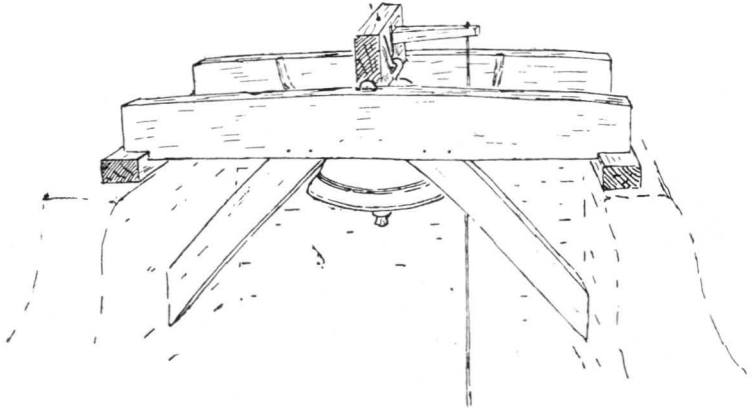


FIG. IV. NEWHAVEN, PART OF OLD FRAME RECONSTRUCTED

louvre windows, proving that they were in that condition when the present tower was built. The sections of the beams on which the bells hang show that by experience the early carpenters had found that beams on edge are stronger than beams of the same section laid on the flat, and that the central beams have to carry twice the load that the end ones do, and also that wall-plates should be laid on the flat to distribute the load over a greater area. The size of a tower was governed by the sizes of the timbers obtainable for the use of beams and B-type frames. It was soon discovered that the long beams necessary for B-frames were not rigid enough; so posts and braces were introduced to stiffen them, which subdivide the B type into two main branches and several slightly different forms. B 1 types (see Fig. I) are at Parham, Horsham St. Mark, and Middleton. Examples of B 2 trusses with a central post are to be found at Bramber, Framfield, Friston, and North Stoke. A combination of these types is at St. Mark's, Brighton, also the eighteenth-century frame at East Chiltington with the addition of braces. One of the earliest methods to stiffen B trusses was to brace the beams to the walls, the tops of the braces often

being one-third the beams' span apart. Of these B 3 trusses there are examples at East Chiltington (mid-twelfth century), Heyshott, and Newhaven (Fig. IV); examples at Ewhurst and West Grinstead have had their braces removed. The Newhaven example shows two improvements over the

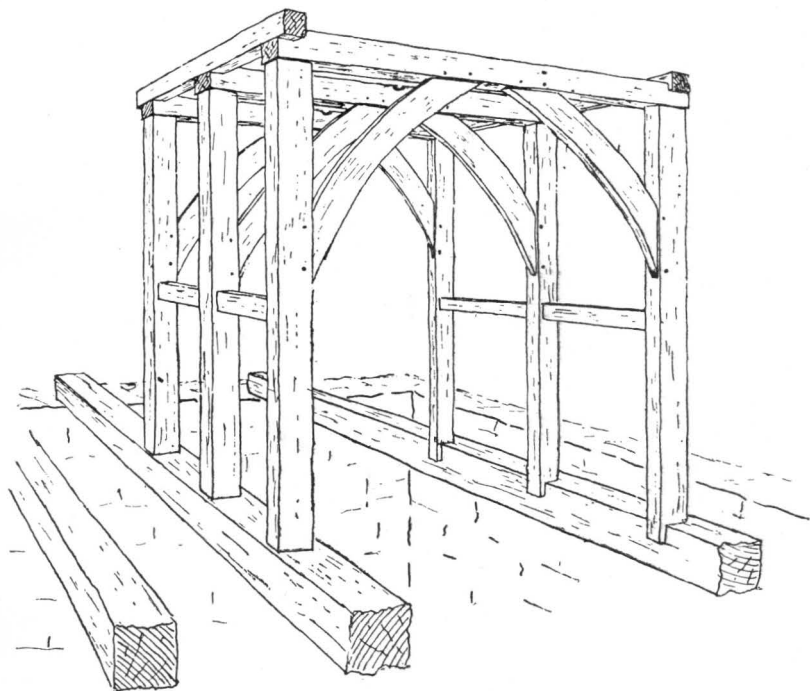


FIG. V. BECKLEY, OLD FRAME IN SPIRE

parallel beams usually used for B frames. The beams are higher in the centre than at the ends, the lower edge being straight; this has the effect of lightening the beams without detracting from their strength. The carpenters also had found out that the shorter the headstock the more efficient it became when driven-in gudgeons were employed; so vertical clearance grooves were cut in the beams to allow the beams to be of less distance apart than the diameter of the bell's mouth, the lip of the bell being able to swing through the clearance grooves (Fig. IV). A variation at Slaugham had a central post down to the floor. B 4 trusses and frames have the improvement of vertical wall-pieces or posts to

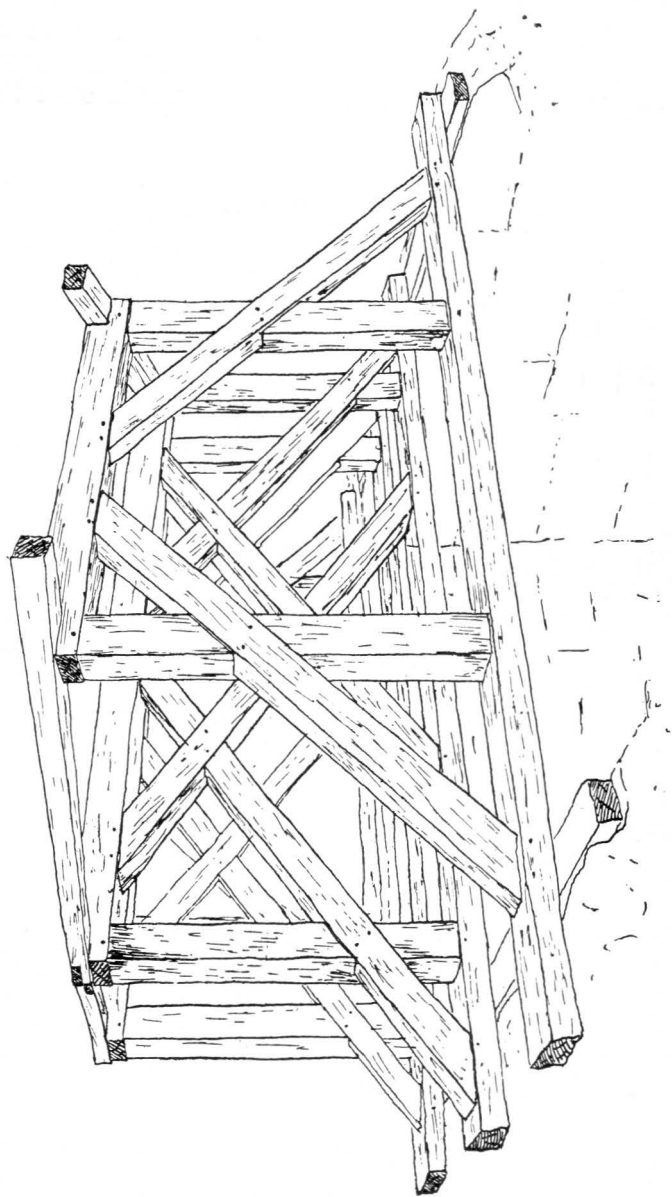


FIG. VI. WISBOROUGH GREEN, OLD FRAME IN SPIRE



distribute the thrust of the braces over a greater area. Fletching and Lurgashall B 4 frames are formed by the tie-beams of their spires. The old B 1.6.12 frame (explanations of figures, Fig. I) in the spire at Beckley (Fig. V) is a fine example of its type. It is 10 ft. high and is built off the tie-beams of the spire at a time when men endeavoured to hang their bells as high as possible. Examples at the normal height of frame are to be found at Burton and Apuldram. The B-type frame and its variations cover approximately 25 per cent. of Sussex bell-frames.

In the spire at Wisborough Green is a development of the B frame that is, as far as I know, unique. It is a frame for three, consisting of two trusses of C type and two central trusses of D type; they are lattice-braced, the braces being halved where they cross, the purlins of the spire forming the end-frame heads (Fig. VI). At Iping is an E-type frame, another variation of the B frame, the end posts being braced to the sill instead of the head, which is the more usual method. Another variation is the addition of a centre-post, making an F-type frame. Ashurst, Fletching—the truss for the treble pits—and Sutton are examples. The frame at Poling is the only example of a G-type frame in the county (see Fig. I). It is rather doubtful, in spite of their appearance, if these frames have developed so directly from the B frame. It is more likely that they are variations of the trusses known as the braced centre-post group, such as types I to R, Fig. I. If they are direct developments of the B frame, it is interesting to notice how they have shrunk from the span of the tower to independent structures resting on the beams carrying the belfry floor. The other main branch of the B frame developed into the bell-frame as the term is generally understood—a trussed timber frame. These types of frames were constructed from the experience men had gained from roofs and floors, to which they are closely allied. For the roof truss, like the bell-frame, has to contend with both vertical and horizontal thrusts. Up to the end of the twelfth century the carpenters were rather masonry-minded; it was in the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries that trusses were probably conceived.<sup>1</sup>

The H-type frame (Fig. I) is the first member of this branch. It consists of beams or 'heads', as they will be

<sup>1</sup> *Illustrated Carpenter and Builder*, xx. 750.

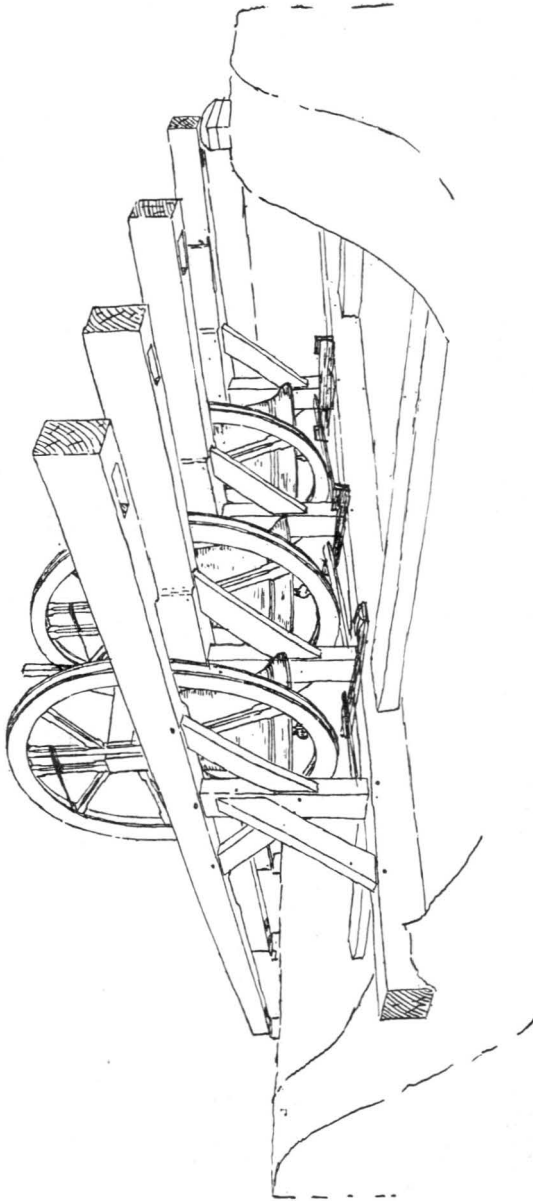


FIG. VII. COLD WALTHAM

called, on which the bells hang; below these heads is a beam lying in the opposite direction low enough to allow the bells to swing clear; the heads and lower beam are connected by short posts which are braced to the heads. It is in fact the construction of a floor, the posts and braces being borrowed from the roof truss. The Cold Waltham frame is an excellent example of this group (Fig. VII). An improvement on the previous types is shown in the shaping of the heads. The carpenters had found out that once a vertical cut or groove was made in the side of a beam, the timber between it and the nearest wall was not taking any strain; in fact, it was an unnecessary weight in the structure; so in their endeavour to obtain the maximum strength for weight of structure they cut it off and produced what will be called a 'reduced head'. The Cold Waltham frame has lip marks in the treble pit of a long-waisted bell; coupled with this, the fact that the lower beam is built into the tower walls is double proof of thirteenth-century date.

In the next type the carpenters have broken right away from the tradition of hanging bells on beams. Whether the I type (Fig. I) is an invert of the H type or whether it came direct from the roof truss is open to doubt, though the latter seems the more probable. There are I frames at East Blatchington, Guestling, Southease, Tarring Neville, and Telscombe. Now the strange thing about this group is that they are all in the Ouse valley, except Guestling, which is the only modern example, dating from 1890, probably a reconstruction of an earlier frame. Southease is no doubt the earliest in type, for the centre post of the spire is used for one side of an A frame with I trusses either side; the plates being halved show that strength was not the main consideration. The way the braces are fixed gives one the impression that they are second thoughts; if this is so, the I type is a descendant of the A frame and not from the H type after all. East Blatchington and Telscombe come next, both having brace-ties, i.e. horizontal members to keep the braces equal distances apart, probably a later addition. Both frames have straight braces, no doubt indicating the influence of straight principal rafters in the roof truss. Both have the posts, or centre-posts as they will be called, reduced after the manner of the central Cold Waltham heads. Tarring Neville is the last example of this group, and the great

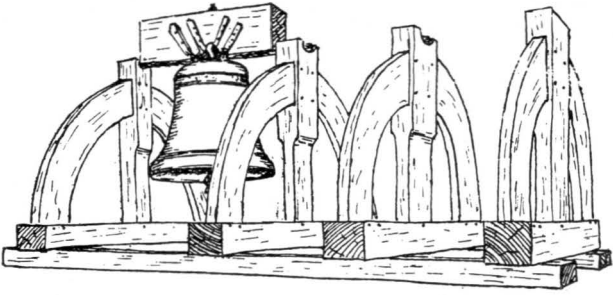


FIG. VIII. TARRING NEVILLE

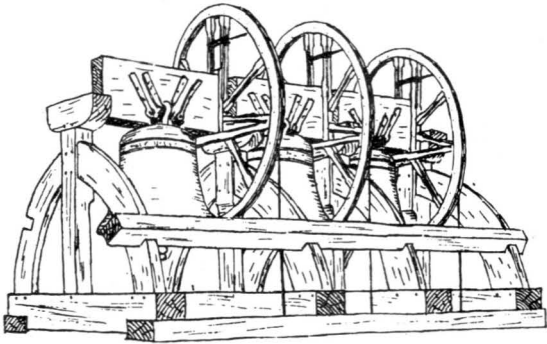


FIG. IX. CHALVINGTON

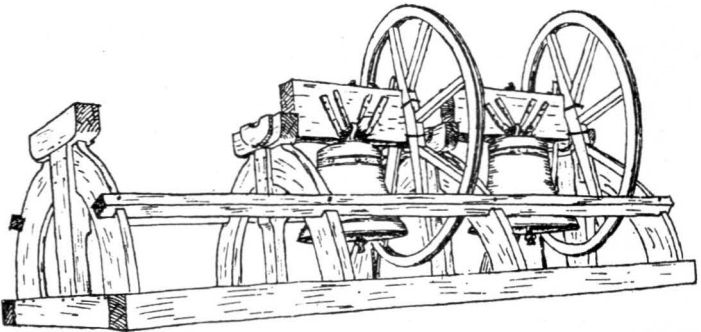


FIG. X. BIRDHAM

difference is the curved braces (Fig. VIII). The carpenters apparently thought that a curved brace would direct a horizontal force into a vertical direction. This is an example of one of man's inspirations which unfortunately does not work out in practice. This conception of directing forces by curved braces runs through the development of the bell-frame for over four and a half centuries, and it was not until after the late seventeenth century that straight braces became the general rule. These last three examples of I frames also show another improvement—the use of plates at the ends of and under the sills, the sills being the horizontal members into which the centre-post and braces are fastened. In this group the brasses are let into the end grain of the centre-post. This proved to be a source of weakness, for the carpenters found it difficult to fasten the brasses securely, so short heads were introduced to provide a fixing in the long grain. Newtimber and Chalvington (Fig. IX) are two Sussex examples of J-type frames. In solving the problem of fixing the brasses they created another—that of preventing the heads rocking on the centre-posts. This was the great problem that baffled the wits of the bell-hangers for centuries, and was only finally solved by discarding the centre-post altogether. First in the K type (Fig. I), of which Birdham (Fig. X) is an example, they moved the braces up to the head and fastened the tenons on the ends of the braces into both head and centre-post. A good idea, but in practice it did not work, for the cross-grain of the head was more subject to shrinkage than the long-grain of the centre-post. In the L type the braces were lowered and short posts known as 'head-struts' were introduced between the heads and the braces; Alciston, Lancing St. James, and West Wittering (Fig. XI) are examples of this type. The earlier examples have the head-struts vertical, the later examples have them inclined, to assist in directing, as was considered, the horizontal forces to the curved braces; see 9, 10, and 11 of Fig. I. The next problem to be solved was to prevent the frame from whipping. This was attempted by bracing the brace-ties to inclined struts between the braces and the sills. These struts later became the 'jack-braces' of the N, U, V, and W type frames (Fig. I). The three Sussex examples are at Lancing St. James, Plumpton St. Michael, and West Wittering. The head-struts at Plumpton are stop-chamfered,

an early attempt to ornament a frame. West Wittering is the tallest and most elaborate example (see Fig. XI). An interesting point about this frame is that the sill is cambered 2 in., consequently throwing the centre-post into greater tension, and proving that by this time the carpenters had

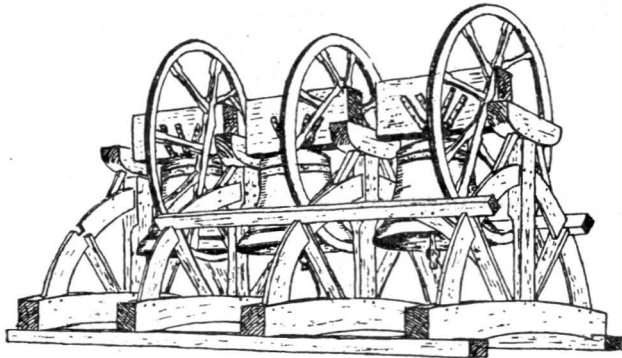


FIG. XI. WEST WITTERING

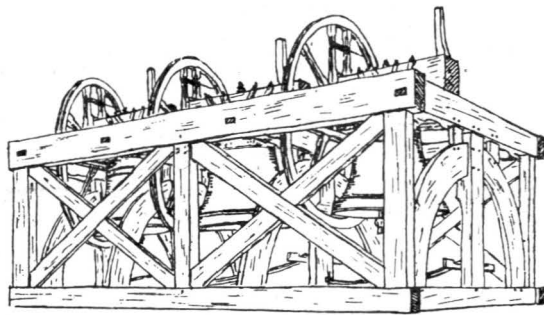


FIG. XII. WESTFIELD

thoroughly mastered the principles of the king-post roof truss. A noticeable feature is the height of these frames as compared with earlier examples. From now on, as a general rule, they get lower and lower, until by the end of the nineteenth century they were so low that it was almost impossible to give the clapper any attention that it may have required.

The method of bracing the brace-ties to prevent the frame from whipping did not prove too satisfactory; so long heads

were introduced to have greater leverage in preventing the heads from tipping, their ends being connected by return heads, known as end-frame heads (see 12, 13, and 14, Fig. I). The M-type frame is simply an L frame with a long head substituted for the short one and without brace-ties. These

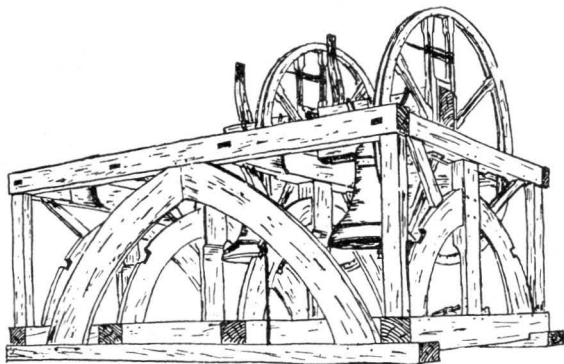


FIG. XIII. CLAYTON

frames account for about 5 per cent. of the frames in the county. There is an example at Westfield dated 1617 (Fig. XII). Some of these frames retain their brace-ties, showing that previously they had short heads; for example, Lewes All Saints, whilst Lewes St. Thomas-a-Becket plainly shows the transition from L to M types, it having both brace-ties and a head half-way in length between long and short heads; this frame appears to have been constructed from an earlier frame of the same type. The Clayton frame, like Cold Waltham, has an interesting point in that the end truss heads have clearance grooves and are not reduced like the central trusses (see Fig. XIII). In an effort to obtain still greater stability the braces were next braced to the sills, forming an N-type frame. The present frame at Pagham was a member of this class until it was reconstructed into a Q-type frame. The mortices for the braces of the earlier N frame are shown in Fig. XIV. From now on the carpenters alternated between types having many braces and struts, and types having as few as possible, still endeavouring to keep the heads from moving. Many braces meant plenty of joints that could not only work loose but also complicate the structure. The O type (Fig. I) is but the

earlier J type with long heads and without brace-ties; simplicity was the keynote—a few simple joints well constructed. These frames form 10 per cent. of the total in the county. East Dean, near Chichester, and Newick (Fig. XV) are dated examples, 1655 and 1682 respectively. These

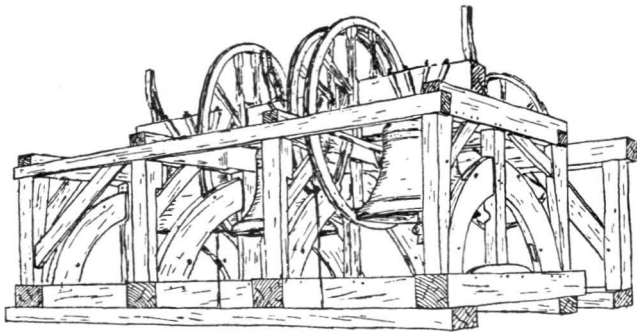


FIG. XIV. PAGHAM

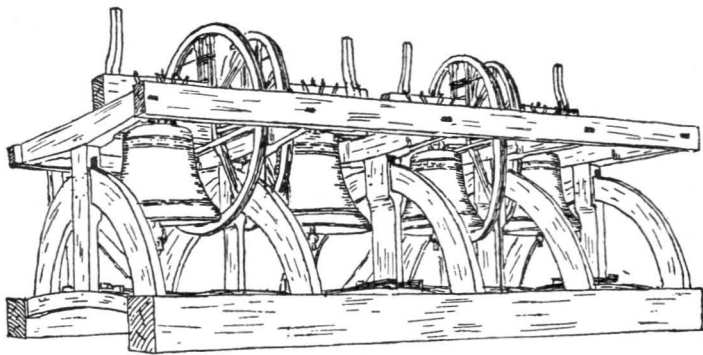


FIG. XV. NEWICK

frames appear to be generally of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century date, and are often moulded. The Newick example shows the sills, which are cambered, framed into the plates, the beginning of the end-frame sill. The moulded frames of this type are at Clapham, Findon, Kingston, Newick, and South Malling (see Fig. XVI for details). The frame at South Malling (Fig. XVII) is most elaborately moulded. It will be noticed that the most usual form of moulding is an ovolo. The earliest dated example of an O frame known to



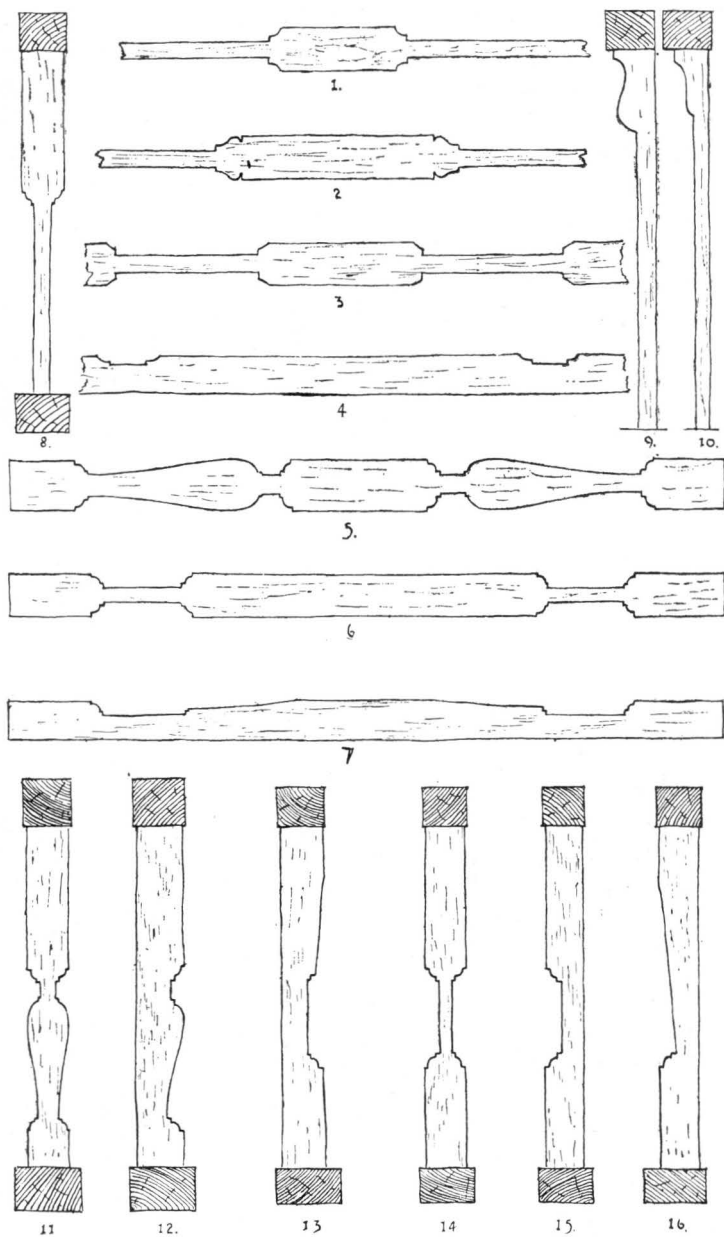


FIG. XVI. PLANS OF HEADS: 1. Newick; 2. Portslade; 3. West Grinstead; 4. Ripe; 5. South Malling; 6. Findon; 7 Kingston.

ELEVATIONS OF CENTRE-POSTS: 8. Findon; 9 and 10. Wilmington; 11 and 12. South Malling; 13-16. Kingston.

me is at Dilhorn, Staffs., dated 1652.<sup>1</sup> Secondary braces were then added from the main braces to the end posts—which by now had become part of the end-frame and were often braced in a variety of ways, making a P-type frame. The frame at Rustington is of this type and is dated 1671

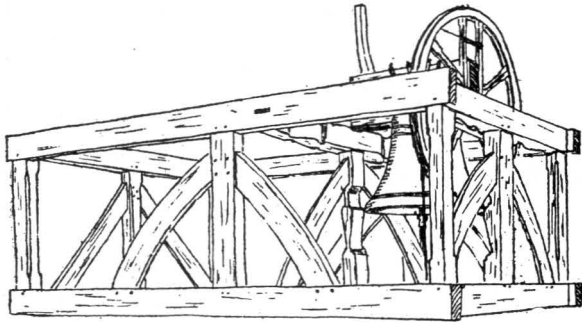


FIG. XVII. SOUTH MALLING

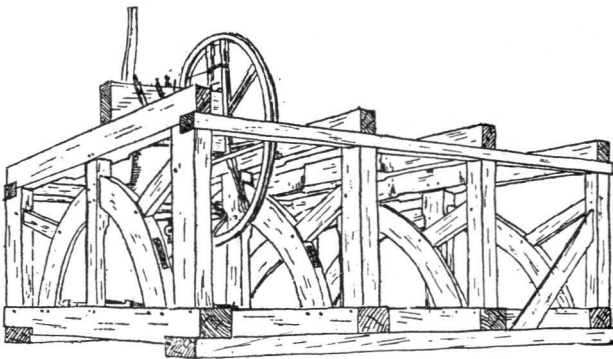


FIG. XVIII. RUSTINGTON

(see Fig. XVIII). Crowhurst and Icklesham are later in date, and of P type in part.

The system of bracing employed in the P frames did not solve the problem, so a different system was used, as, for example, the present frame at Pagham (Fig. XIV) known as Q-type frame. There is a group of these frames in Berkshire, dated examples being at West Hanney, dated 1605,<sup>2</sup> Lockinge, 1620, and East Hendred, 1631.<sup>3</sup> There was formerly a frame

<sup>1</sup> C. Lynam, *The Church Bells of the County of Stafford*, Plate xxxvi.

<sup>2</sup> F. Sharpe, *The Church Bells of Berkshire*, pt. v. 80.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 79.

of this type dated 1603 at Aston Tirrold, Berks.<sup>1</sup> The carpenters next tried raising the braces to the head, as in the R type, of which Botolphs is a good example (Fig. XIX). The end-frame braces at Botolphs and the truss braces at Sullington are of rather unusual shape; it seems as if the

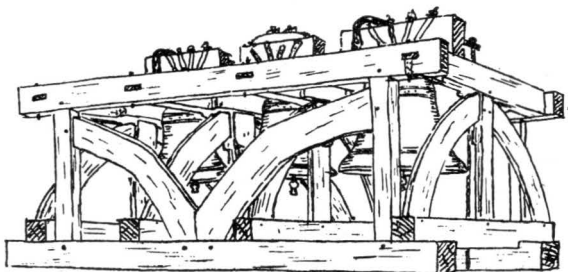


FIG. XIX. BOTOLPHS

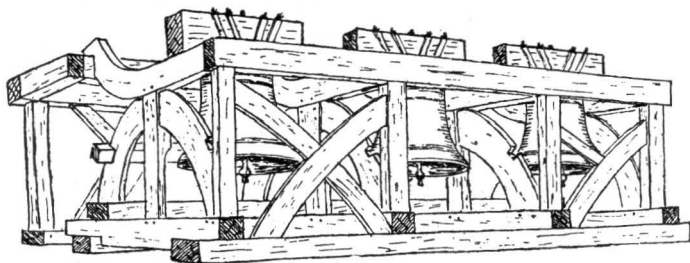


FIG. XX. FUNTINGTON

carpenters dimly realized that the curved brace did not direct the forces as expected, and that they were trying another form, which eventually became the straight brace. The frame at Funtington of this type (Fig. XX) is unique in my experience, the heads of the frame for three being raised at one end to join the head of a truss for carrying a bourdon bell. We often find mentioned in early wills bequests to the 'great bell', which usually means the tenor bell; seldom is it a bourdon. A dated example of this type is at Blewbury, Berks., 1640.<sup>2</sup> The carpenters in the S type (Fig. I) made a bold move; they braced the heads direct to the sills. It was a great step forward in the development of the bell-frame, for it led to the modern frame which is the simplest practical

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, pt. i. 86.<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 97.

form of a triangulated truss. Mid Lavant is an example of an S-type frame. At Mountfield one of the trusses has two centre-posts forming a T-type truss. This is usually employed for chiming hammers. The U-type frame at Ninfield has the addition of upper jack braces. In the next type, V,

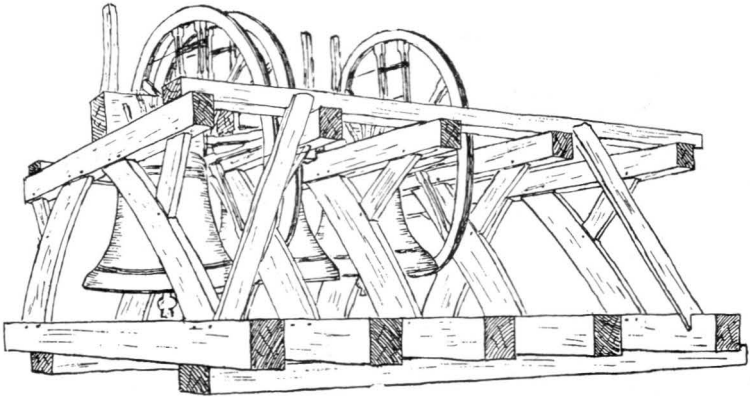


FIG. XXI. BURY

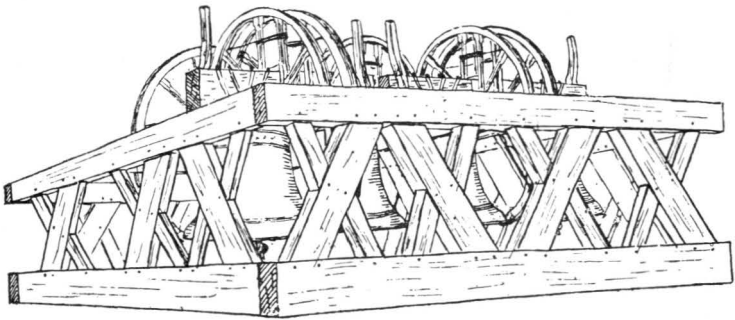


FIG. XXII. SHIPLEY

the carpenters took the final step and discarded the centre-post. There is a dated example at Beddingham, 1709. Figure XXI shows the V-type frame at Bury. The W-type frame, of which there is an example at Chichester Cathedral, dated 1731, was the type in general use during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It consisted of a V truss to which was added another set of jack braces from the main braces to the sills. Figure XXII shows the W frame at

Shipleigh, dated 1893. These frames form about 5 per cent. of the total in the county. There is a possibility that the X-type truss is a development of the D truss (Fig. I), or it may be merely half a W truss. There is much to be said for the view that the early examples such as Cuckfield (old

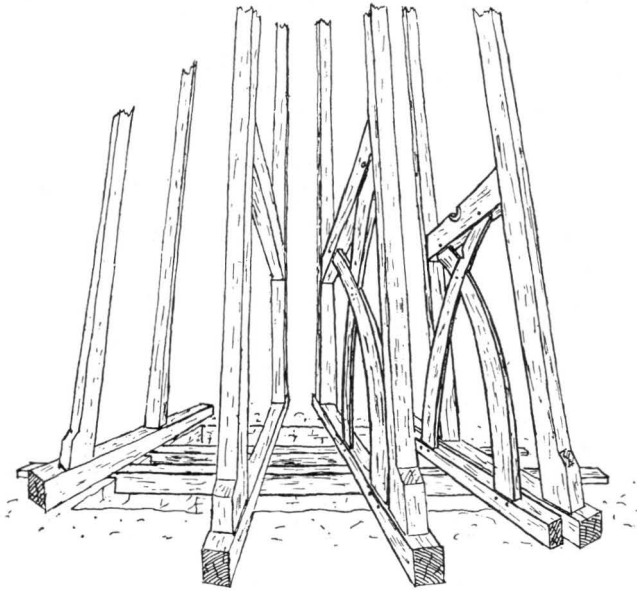


FIG. XXIII. CUCKFIELD

frame in the spire) and Rudgwick evolved from the D truss, and the later examples at Iden and Tillington from the W truss. Figure XXIII illustrates the old frame for one in the spire at Cuckfield. The Y-type trusses at Hastings, St. Clements, are a variation of the X truss. We have now arrived at the final stage in the development of the timber bell-frame: the Z-type truss. These form over 20 per cent. of the total of Sussex timber bell-frames. Figure XXIV illustrates the Z frame for one at Streat with an additional Z truss to carry a chime of two fixed bells. These frames are in fact W frames without the jack-braces, it being found as in the earlier types of N, P, and Q trusses that many joints were a source of weakness. The final step was to bolt the heads to the sills with long vertical bolts, known as 'tie-bolts'; these bolts usually pass through the braces. The

draw-bore pin, by which all the members of the framed trusses that we have considered were fastened together, was at last displaced. When the tie-bolts are kept tight, the present Z timber frame is one of the most rigid examples of the carpenter's craft.

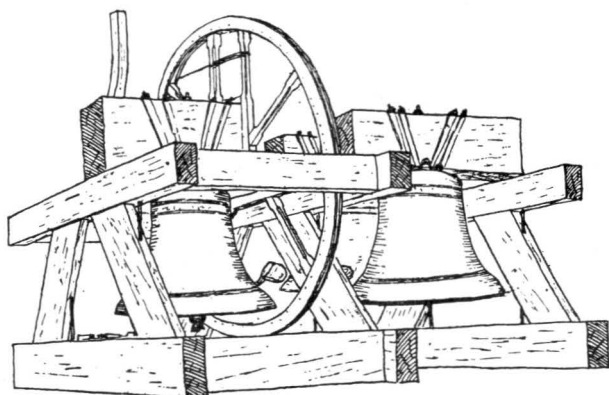


FIG. XXIV. STREET

Towards the close of the nineteenth century a slight weakness of the Z truss became apparent when unseasoned English timber was employed for the very wide braces used in these frames. When the braces shrank, the angle of their shoulders was altered, and consequently they did not fit the heads and sills properly, although the tie-bolts were tight. This was the reason why iron and steel were introduced into bell-frames. It is considered by many as a retrograde step, for it is extremely doubtful if the modern iron and steel frame will last as long as its counterpart in wood. If a parallel is drawn from the filthy condition into which many timber frames are allowed to get, the iron and steel frame is seldom likely to get its coat of paint every five years. Its insidious enemy—rust—will then get a foothold, which will be the beginning of the end. Claims that iron frames are fireproof are often put forward, it often being forgotten that the distortion of the frame caused by the heat of a fire means that most of it will have to be replaced after such a calamity. Composite frames, that is to say, those composed of both wood and iron or steel, were first used to overcome the weakness caused by the shrinking of timber braces. At first both

heads and sills were of wood, with either cast-iron or rolled steel joists or channel iron braces bolted to the woodwork at either end. Examples of these are to be found at Lindfield, 1887, Hastings, Christ Church Blacklands, 1890, and Aldrington, 1891. From an engineering point of view an improve-

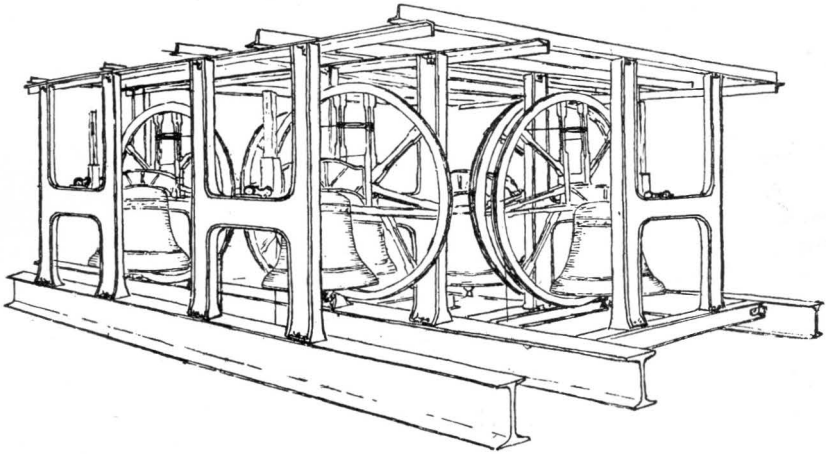


FIG. XXV. THAKEHAM

ment is shown in the frame at Christ Church, St. Leonards-on-Sea, 1894, with channel iron heads, and, better still, at Mayfield with heads, braces, and a top set of jack braces (like a V timber truss) in a single casting of iron, probably in 1898. In both of these cases timber sills are employed owing to the high cost and weight of cast-iron sills. Cast-iron is weak in tensile strength compared with steel, but this latter material was not used owing to its tendency to corrode. In composite frames the bell-hangers solved one problem, that of providing a good bearing area at the ends of the braces, and created another, that of fixing the ends of the braces, the many bolts used seldom receiving the attention they require. This was overcome at Mayfield by using iron castings for the trusses. Rolled steel joists were used later for sills and plates, these forming a grillage displacing the timber beams and floor used for carrying timber frames, and so the iron frame arrived in our Sussex towers. The iron and steel frames can be divided into two main branches: the 'H' frame and the side-frame. The 'H' frame (Fig. XXV)

is similar to a B-type timber frame, the bearings being fastened to a cast-iron beam supported by two cast-iron posts. The trusses are tied together at the top by angle irons, and the bases of the trusses rest on rolled steel joists. Danehill and Pulborough are both of this type, being the earliest

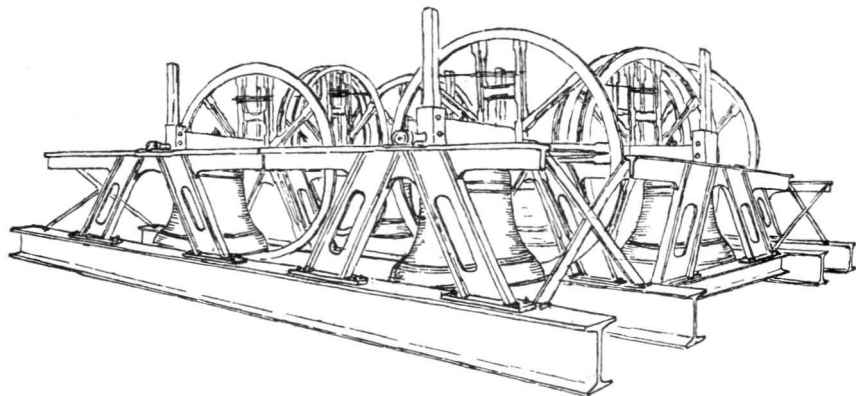


FIG. XXVI. BRIGHTLING

I have traced in Sussex. Both came from the Loughborough foundry; Pulborough in 1897. The side frame (Fig. XXVI) is either like V or Z timber frames. The castings usually have ribs to stiffen them, and often the webs (especially the later examples) are lightened by having some of the metal removed from their centres. Uckfield in 1905 appears to be the earliest example of a side-frame in this county, the trusses being similar to V timber trusses. The 'H' and side-frames are roughly in equal proportions, and account for about 10 per cent. of the total number of Sussex bell-frames. Two exceptions are at Lindfield and Westham. The lower frame at Lindfield is formed by cast-iron trusses of 'A' shape, the bells hanging from the bar. Milland also has this type of frame, the bells being hung in two tiers. The frame at Westham is composed entirely of rolled steel joists and flat steel braces. The trusses are similar in type to the timber T-type truss.

The modern bell-frame appears to be on the eve of a further stage in its development, if the reinforced-concrete frame installed at Liverpool Cathedral is a sign of things to come. If this comes to pass, the development of the bell-



frame will have completed a circle. Starting from stone piers forming A frames, it will have passed through wood, iron, and steel in their varied forms, and back again to man-made artificial stone piers. This concludes a survey of the development of the bell-frame, a subject which it has by no means exhausted; in fact, it has barely touched the fringe. Much remains also to be done in the allied subject of medieval bell-hanging.

# THE HUNDRED ROLL FOR SUSSEX

BY L. F. SALZMAN

PART III\*

## RAPE OF CHICHESTER

### HUNDRED OF DUMPFORD (*Dumesford*)

V. Henry Hussey (*Heuse*) holds this hundred of the Honor of Arundel and it is worth 40*s.* yearly.

VII. Henry Hussey has gallows in the said hundred, the assize of bread and ale, a market in the vill of Harting (*Herting*), and a fair in the same vill every year, and other liberties by charter of King Henry father of the present king.

The same Henry and Robert of Rogate (*de la Rugate*) have similar rights in the vill of Rogate by charter of the same King Henry.<sup>1</sup>

X. The said Henry has warren in the vill of Harting; the Abbot of Dureford in the vill of Dureford; John Camoys (*de Camays*) in Trotton (*Tratinton*); Robert de Vylers in Treyford (*Treuford*); and Robert of Rogate in Rogate, by charter of the said King Henry.

XX. The Abbot of Battle, William Aguillon (*Aguylun*), and Matthew of Hastings (*Hasteng'*), collectors of the twentieth took from the said hundred 14*s.* beyond the tale for weight.<sup>2</sup>

Robert Savage (*le Sauvage*), the sheriff, and Nicholas Wauncy took from the twelve jurors of the hundred £6 in which they were amerced before Henry of Bath (*de Bathonia*) in his last eyre<sup>3</sup> and . . . (*adhuc et venit in sum'*).<sup>4</sup>

### HUNDRED OF PAGHAM

VII. The Archbishop has from time of old all the liberties mentioned in the list.

X. Richard, Earl Marshal,<sup>5</sup> has appropriated to himself warren at [West] Stoke in the hundred of Bosham for (the last) ten years, by what warrant they know not.

XXXI. Mr. Richard Clifford, the King's escheator, at the time of the vacancy of the archbishopric<sup>6</sup> sold by the hands of Nicholas Breton, bailiff of Pagham, in the woods of Swyneghesham, Hychewod, and Chalkmere 114 oaks for 37*s.* 4*d.* And Simon Primus,<sup>7</sup> bailiff of the same Richard, sold in Heyewod 30 oaks for 38*s.* 1*d.*

The same Richard gave away in the woods of Chalkmere and Heyewod 13 oaks of the value of 45*s.*

The same Richard took in the park of Tangmere two deer, and the said Simon his bailiff two deer.

\* Concluded from *S.A.C.* LXXXIII. 35-54. Footnotes to this article will be found at the end, pp. 80, 81.

John St. John took in the park of Slindon two deer.

Robert Walerand and others who came on the King's behalf took about 28 deer.

The sluices of the stewponds of Saltham<sup>8</sup> had deteriorated to the extent of 1 mark by the default of the keeper, and damage was done in the same stews by the said Mr. Richard to the amount of half a mark.

The vill of Holand<sup>9</sup> has been deteriorated through the same to the amount of 20s., and he took six swans and sent them where he pleased.

The bridge of South Bersted (*Suthbergsted*) over against the sea has been deteriorated by the default of the same Richard to the extent of 1 mark.

The same Richard on his first coming took from the whole bailiwick of Pagham £49. 5s. 2d. for tallage of villeins; and from free men 47s. 9d. for the same; and from Henry the Reeve of Slindon 20s. for tithes kept back from the park of Slindon.

The same Richard took from Alice widow of Geoffrey Boys<sup>10</sup> (*de Bosco*) an apple-mill and press worth 20s.

The same took from Alice Hesse 5 marks because John her son, without her knowledge, struck one John of Middeton on the head; and from the vill of Bognor (*Bugenor*) 10 marks because they did not prevent the said trespass.

Also he took from the men of Pagham 100s. that he should support them before the Justices<sup>11</sup> and did not keep his promise to them at all.

Simon Primus, bailiff of the same Richard, took from Philip Penfold (*de Pundefald*) half a mark, from Robert Passe 10s., and from Osbert of Warbelton 5s., which were the arrears of their tallage; and the said Richard caused the said money to be raised from them a second time.

The same Simon took from John of Middeton 15s., from Alan Cokayne 56s., and from Richard de Pundevill 20s. for the King's use, and retained the money in his own possession.

John Clerk and Hugh de Lacy, esquires of the said Richard, caused 100s. to be forcibly raised from the men of the Hundred of Pagham for their own expenses before the Justices.

The same John borrowed from Roger the Reeve of Lavant (*Loueton*) 20s., and from John Cadel, Reeve of Tangmere, 23s., which he has not yet paid back to them; and (took) from the executors and widow of William Synod half a mark for a marriage fine, when William had previously paid a fine of 2s.

The same took from William Calle, arrested for the death of Roger of Bilsham (*Belesham*), 40s., that the said Mr. Richard might assist him, and afterwards did nothing for him.

Nicholas Breton by ill-treating the men of Pagham took from them for the King's use 8 marks and for the use of himself and his clerk 4 marks that they might be treated as they had been accustomed, and when he had taken the money he treated them worse than before.

The same Nicholas took from Philip Penfold for the King's use 15 marks and for his own use 40s. because Philip had bought the custody of a tenement from the executors of Mr. Hugh of Pagham, and afterwards took from him for the same reason for the King's use 2 marks and for his own use 20s.

Also he took from the whole hundred half a mark because they would not eject Philip from the said custody by force of law.

The same took from William Peytevyñ 40*d.* for the King's use and for his own use half a mark that he should not take certain land at Slindon which he had formerly offered him.<sup>12</sup>

He also took from Roger la Hay 20*s.* for the same; from Roger Stapelye for the King's use 2 marks and for his own use 2 marks for the same; and from William of Walberton half a mark for the same, and from Osbert of Hampton 40*d.* for the King's use and for his own use 1 mark and for his clerk's use 5*s.* for the same.

The same took from Roger Stapelye 4*s.* for a holding which he had given him.

The same Nicholas took unlawfully as well for the use of the King as for the use of himself and his clerk money amounting to a very large sum, as appears in the returns, namely, from Roger la Hay for the King's use 20*s.* and for his own use 20*s.*; from Richard Aluyn 5*s.* Also from the same and four others half a mark; from John Young (*le Jofne*) for the escheator's use 40*s.* and for his own use 20*s.* and for his clerk's use 10*s.* and for the use of Miles the Chaplain of the escheator half a mark; from Andrew of Horningeye for his own use 20*s.*; from Robert Aldwyne half a mark; from 17 widows 31*s.* for the King's use that they might live chaste;<sup>13</sup> from Robert atte Knoll (*de la Cnolle*) for the King's use 20*s.* and for his own use 10*s.*; from 24 men for the King's use 12*s.* because they did not know how to answer questions without premeditation; from John the Smith for his own use 1 mark; from certain men appealed of the death of Roger of Bilsham 114*s.* that he might lend them his aid; from William Grey 1 mark; from Richard Palmer 20*s.*; from Stephen the Merchant half a mark, also 4*s.* 6*d.* for the King's use; also from the same 4*s.* for the King's use; from Robert Synod 20*s.*; from William Calle 1 mark, and again half a mark.

The same took of the chattels of Geoffrey Lech, deceased, 38*s.* and from his widow 2 marks, and John his clerk took 5*s.* from her.

The same Nicholas took from the men of the said manor 26*s.* 3*d.* for pasture given over to them; from the serfs of the manor of Pagham that they might hold their own lands 65*s.* 5*d.* for the King's use; from certain free men that they might hold their lands freely 34*s.* for the King's use; from Walter Shoesmith (*le Ferur*) 2 marks; from Maud of Rythermere, who wished to marry her son outside the liberty, he took for the King's use 20 marks,<sup>14</sup> for his own use 20*s.*, for his clerk's use 1 mark, and from the sureties of the said Maud half a mark; from the borgh<sup>15</sup> of Bognor 2 marks for his own use; from the men of Pagham 2 marks that he should release them from land previously given over to them at an arbitrary assessment; from Thomas Woodhouse (*Wodehus*) of Tangmere half a mark for his own use and for his clerk's use 2*s.*; from the men of Chalder 32*s.*; from Nicholas Cadel, reeve of Tangemere half a mark; from him also 20*s.* for the King's use, and for his own use half a mark; also from the said reeve half a mark to have his favour; from Osbert of Horthegh half the ironwork of a cart; also for the escheator's use 40*s.* and for his own use 20*s.*, and he has retained until the present time 8*s.* of his chattels; also from Osbert half a mark; from Emeline widow of Richard Coynterel

4½ marks for the King's use and for his own use half a mark and for his clerk's use 3s.; from the vill of East Lavant (*Estlounton*) 1 mark; from the vill of Slindon half a mark; from the men of Tangmere half a mark, also 3s.; also from the men of Slindon 10s., also 1 mark, also half a mark; from Robert de Mall' 10s.; from Alice widow of Geoffrey Boys (*de Bosco*) 12s. 8d.; from John of Gates 10s., and half a mark; from Thomas of Mildeby<sup>16</sup> for the escheator's use 6 marks, for his own use 20s. and for his clerk's use half a mark.

The common fields of the manors of the Hundred of Pagham have been deteriorated through the said Mr. Richard and Nicholas by £32. 10s. 4d. And the defects of the common fields of the said manors amount to £59.

And the buildings of the said manors are deteriorated through the same by 78s. 4d.

And the stock which they received of the executors of Archbishop Boniface had deteriorated when they gave it up to the present Archbishop by £38. 0s. 2d.

The particulars of all the abovesaid acts of extortion done by the said Mr. Richard and Nicholas Breton appear in the returns.

#### HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE (*Stokbrugg'*)

II. The city of Chichester (*Cycestr'*) was in the hands of King John, after whose death Eleanor then Queen of England held it in dower and afterwards gave it over to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, her son at farm, who held it for all his life, and afterwards Edmund his son held it and still holds it, by what warrant they know not.<sup>17</sup>

The wood which is called The Broyle (*le Bruyl*) outside Chichester was a forest of King Henry father of the present King, and he gave it to God and the church of Chichester at the desire of Ralph, Bishop thereof, then Chancellor,<sup>18</sup> and there are there 2 ploughlands of arable, which is worth £10 yearly.

III. Reynold de Grey holds half a fee in chief of the King at Kingsham (*Lyngesham*),<sup>19</sup> and it is worth £10 yearly.

Geoffrey Moyne (*le Moygne*) likewise holds half a fee at Egley (*Heggelye*),<sup>20</sup> and it is worth £10 yearly.

The Bishop of Chichester likewise holds of the King the manor of Aldingbourne (*Adinggeburn*) in Purtingen<sup>21</sup> Hundred, and it is worth £80 yearly.

V. The King holds no hundred as his own, except only three which he holds in right of custody of Richard son and heir of John FitzAlan, and they are worth £6 yearly.

There are six hundreds belonging to the Castle of Arundel, of which Isabel Daubigny (*Daubeny*)<sup>22</sup> holds in dower the hundred of Westbourne (*Burn*), and it is worth 5 marks yearly; Maud de Verdun<sup>23</sup> holds four hundreds by way of dower, and they are worth 10 marks yearly; and Isabel Mortimer (*de Mortuo Mari*)<sup>24</sup> holds one hundred by way of dower, and it is worth 40s. yearly.

VII. The citizens of Chichester have estreats and hold pleas of distraint refused (*de vetito namio*); and the Archbishop of Canterbury likewise, by what warrant they know not.

XXIII. Walter of Begenor, bailiff of Mathew of Hastings the sheriff, took from the eyre of Mr. Roger de Seyton:<sup>25</sup> from the vill of Runcton (*Rungeton*) half a mark; from the vill of Drayton half a mark; from the vill of Merston 4s.; from the vill of Waltham 2s.; from the vill of East Hampnett (*Esthamtonette*) 12s. 8d., and did not acquit the debtors thereof; and afterwards the said sheriff caused the money to be raised from the said vill.

#### HUNDRED OF EASEBOURNE (*Essheburn*)

III. The Honor of Arundel is held in chief of the King and is now in the King's hands.

The manor of Woolbeding (*Wlbeding*) is held of the King by serjeanty of carrying the King's standard of [infantry]<sup>26</sup> through the midst of Sussex and is worth £10 and is now in the hands of Simon of Winchester (*Wynton'*).

V. Richard de Mundevill<sup>27</sup> holds this hundred as his wife's dower of the Honor of Arundel, and it is worth 100s. yearly.

VII. The Archbishop, the Earl of Cornwall, and the Bishop of Chichester have issues (of writs) and estreats, by what warrant they know not.

Richard de Mundevill has gallows and the assize of bread and ale in the hundred.

John de Bohun (*Bown*) has the assize of bread and ale in the vill of Easebourne.

The Bishop of London has gallows in his manor of Lodsworth (*Loddeswrth*).

X. John de Percy has warren newly in his vill of Heyshott (*Hesite*), and William of West Dean likewise in his lands of la Hethfeld [*?Heathfield* in Midhurst], by what warrant they know not.

XXIX. John the clerk of Simon of Ferring (*Ferynges*) the coroner takes 2s. to perform his duty at each death.

XVII. Richard de Mundevill traded the hundred to farm for 40s. to the oppression of the men of the hundred, who used to be traded for 20s. only.

#### HUNDRED OF MANHOOD (*Manewod*)

V. The Bishop of Chichester holds this hundred, by what warrant they know not, and it is worth 100s. yearly.

VII. The Archbishop has in the said hundred all the liberties mentioned in the list, and the Bishop of Chichester likewise.

John St. John has the assize of bread and ale and gallows in the manor of Halnaker (*Halfnakede*).

The Abbot of Battle has gallows newly in the manor of Apuldrām (*Apeldreham*), by what warrant they know not.

XX. The Abbot of Battle and William Aguillon (*Agwylun*), collectors of the King's twentieth, to<sup>28</sup> from the hundred 7s. for weight beyond the tale.

X. Denis Crofte has newly appropriated warren throughout the whole of his land of Keynor (*Kynnore*); likewise the Bishop of Chichester at Tudeham,<sup>28</sup> and the Earl Marshal at [West] Stoke, by what warrant they know not.

XXXII. Nicholas Breton, sub-escheator, seized into the King's hands all the goods of Nicholas Cokeyne on his death and detained the goods until Maud his widow had made a composition with him for 20 marks which she paid him.

#### HUNDRED OF BOSHAM

II. William Papillon (*Papylyun*) holds a messuage and 3 virgates of land in the vill of Bosham in chief of the King and pays therefor when the King passes through the said land two white capons for all service.<sup>29</sup>

VII. The Lord of Arundel has all the liberties mentioned in the list.

Luke de Vienne (*Vyane*) claims to have wreck of the sea and has no warrant.<sup>30</sup>

The Bishop of Chichester has all the liberties, &c., in his manor of Cacham (*Cacham*), by what warrant they know not.

X. Roger Bigot (*le Bygod*) has warren and other liberties aforesaid in his manor of Bosham from time of old, and likewise has warren newly at [West] Stoke and Stoughton (*Stocton*), by what warrant they know not.

Henry Hussey (*Heusee*) has newly warren and a park in the vill of Harting, by what warrant they know not.

VIII. Whereas the liberty of Chichester does not extend beyond 60 feet outside the gates (of the city), the bailiffs now take toll and make distrains for half a league beyond the fixed bounds.

XII. Henry Hussey has obstructed the highway in the vill of Harting for the last five years or more, to the yearly loss of the King and country of 20s.

XX. The Abbot of Battle and other collectors of the twentieth took from the said hundred half a mark for weight beyond the fixed tale.

#### HUNDRED OF SINGLETON (*Sungylton*)

II. At Mid-Lavant (*Midlouenton*) is a hide of land which used to pay to the King two white capons, and it (now) pays 1 mark, which the sheriff receives: Peter son of Thomas of Todham (*Thadeham*) and Amy his sister hold the land.

XX. They say that the aforesaid collectors took from this hundred beyond the tale of the twentieth.

#### HUNDRED OF WESTBOURNE (*Westburn*)

X. The Bishop of Exeter has newly appropriated warren at Chidham. And John Camoys likewise at Trotton, Dumpford (*Domesford*), and Elstead (*Elmsted*); Robert de Vylers at Treyford; the Abbot of Dureford at Dureford; by what warrant they know not.

XII. Robert of Wydycroft and Richard Bull (*le Bule*) have made an encroachment upon the highway at Inlond to the extent of half an acre.

William Tracy has obstructed a road in the manor of Lordington, to the grave injury of the whole country.

XX. The abovesaid collectors took from this hundred 9s. 6d. for weight beyond the tale of the twentieth.

#### CITY OF CHICHESTER

Robert Aguillon, guardian of Richard son and heir of John FitzAlan, Lord of Arundel, by force of arms, sometimes with 300 men and some-

times with more, has appropriated the fair of St. James outside the city of Chichester,<sup>31</sup> which was formerly appurtenant to the city; and this to the grave injury of the whole city.

Robert le Ster, formerly bailiff of the said city, took from various debtors in the city 20 marks and 20 pence for the King's twentieth, and has never yet acquitted the said debtors.

## RAPE OF ARUNDEL

### HUNDRED OF POLING (*Palynges*)

IV. The Abbot of Fécamp holds the manors of Steyning (*Stenynges*), Ecclesdon (*Hechlesdon*), and Bury with their appurtenances in chief of the King of ancient tenure, by what warrant they know not.

The Bishop of Chichester holds the manor of Ferring (*Feryng'*) in chief of the King, by what warrant they know not.

V. This hundred is in the King's hands by right of custody of the Castle of Arundel.

VI. The Bishop of Chichester has withdrawn the suit of the manor of Ferring belonging to the hundred, and this for 30 years, to the yearly loss to the lord of the hundred of 2s., by what warrant they know not.

VII. The lord of the Honor of Arundel claims to have in the said hundred all the liberties mentioned in the list.

Likewise the Bishop of Chichester.

Also Henry Tregoz claims to have wreck in the hundred, and the assize of bread and ale in the vill of Goring (*Garyng'*).

The Abbot of Fécamp has the assize of bread and ale in the vill of Ecclesdon.

And John de Bohun likewise in Rustington, by what warrant they know not.

All the abovesaid who have the assize of bread and ale do not make trial thereof in due manner, but for a small bribe allow bakers and brewers to break the assize.<sup>32</sup>

X. Henry Tregoz has newly appropriated warren in the vill of Goring; the Bishop of Chichester in the vill of Ferring; the Abbot of Fécamp in the manor of Ecclesdon; the said Henry Tregoz in the manor of Preston; John de Bohun in the manor of Rustington (*Ryston*); the Abbot of Sées in the manor of [Little] Hampton; Peter de Chavent in the manor of Wepham; Pernel de Montfort in the manor of Burpham (*Berwham*); and the Earl of Surrey likewise in the whole Honor of Lewes<sup>33</sup> upon the lands of knights and of his free tenants, newly appropriated to himself, by what warrant they know not.

XI. Robert Aguilon's men were arrested with dogs upon the Bishop of Chichester's liberty at Henfield by John de Bohun and imprisoned by him in the Castle of Lewes;<sup>34</sup> and upon this the King's writ was obtained for their release, and the warden of the castle did gainsay the sheriff's officer and refused to release the prisoners for any such order until the sheriff came in his own person.

XXIX. Walter of Goring, clerk of John of Kingston the coroner, took from the tithing of Ecclesdon (*Eglisdon*) 2s. to perform his duties, and from the tithing of Ferring 12d. for the same.



Simon of Ferring, the coroner, took from Richard of Clipston half a mark to perform his duties.

XV. Henry Tysun, bailiff of Easewrithe (*Eswrig'*), took from William of Broadbridge (*Bradebrugg'*), Richard atte Weald (*de la Weld*), and Geoffrey Towner (*de la Tune*) 12*d.* that he should remove (their names) from the assize (list).

Robert Sackville (*de Sakeuill*) took from John Grant half a seam of corn for the same.

XVI. John le Fotur, serjeant of the sheriff of Sussex, took from John Grant 12*d.* for an amerced when he had not been amerced.

XX. The aforesaid collectors took from this hundred half a mark for weight beyond the tale of the twentieth.

XVII. Robert Sackville took the bailiwick of Arundel from the Sheriff for 40*s.* yearly and demised the bailiwick to Robert Noreys for 1 mark increase, and he has many catchpoles under him by reason of the bailiwick and they impose many burdens on the men of the district.

XXIII. Walter of Begenor, the sheriff's serjeant, took from Reynold atte Mere and Gilbert atte Ruse half a mark for a debt to the King when they owed only 40*d.* and did not give them an acquittance therefor. Also from Simon Hamund half a mark when he owed only 40*d.* and did not acquit him.

The same Walter seized Richard Goldwyne's stock for half a mark which he said was owing to the King, and he did not owe the King anything but nevertheless he compounded with him for 2*s.*

XXIX. Mathew of Hastings, the sheriff, came below Hayle [Highley in Balcombe] on the highway and there came John of Niwent, the master forester of Clers, and Walter of Haldeleye, the master forester of Wortling, with other under-foresters and stopped the sheriff and his men and seized his men's weapons and carried them off and still detain them. Afterwards when the sheriff had sent his horse to Ditchling (*Dychening*) to be shod, came Walter the parker of Ditchling and other men of the same vill with him and beat and wounded the groom who was riding the horse and robbed him of an iron gorget and other things.

Also when the same sheriff came to Pokepole there met him on the highway John Bacon with his men and certain foresters of Earl Warenne who came with him and again stopped the sheriff and forcibly carried off from him Amice wife of William Hotot and brought her with the sheriff's palfrey to the house of Mr. John of Ferring at Chiltington: and all this was done by the procurement of the said Mr. John and Alexander of Shyre.<sup>35</sup>

#### HUNDRED OF ROTHERBRIDGE (*Rutherebrugg'*)

III. Eleanor Percy widow of Henry Percy holds the manor of Petworth (*Pytteworth*) of the King through the Honor of the Castle of Arundel from of old.

Henry Hussey holds the manor of Harting of the King in the same way, as above.

V. All the hundreds are held of the Honor of the Castle of Arundel and are in the hands of various persons, as appears in the returns and elsewhere here in the county.

This hundred is in the hands of Richard de Mundeville and is worth

2 marks yearly besides the common fine which the bailiffs of the hundred receive for the right of unrestrained pleading (*pro pulcre placitando*), and none the less they trump up cases against (*occasionant*) the poor and those who are not concerned in any law suit and those who give them nothing. And besides this there is a beadle who is called Aldreman, who gives for his bailiwick 4 marks yearly and has no fixed source from which he can raise the said farm except what he can extort from the people put under him and by unlawful means. And at one time this kind of beadle used to be elected by the scotters of the hundred, and then they gave little or nothing for their bailiwick.

VII. The Archbishop has all liberties, as above.

The Bishop of Chichester has estreats, gallows, and the assize of bread and ale; and the citizens of Chichester likewise.

The Lords of Arundel have gallows and the assize of bread and ale in each hundred.

The Lords of Petworth have the assize of bread and ale in the whole manor of Petworth.

The rector of the church of Petworth likewise in all the holdings of his church, by what warrant they know not.

And likewise Ellen la Zouche in her manor of River (*Treue*), by what warrant they know not.

VIII. The lords of Petworth hold a fair once in the year on the feast of the Blessed King Edmund; and they used only to take toll for stallage, now they take it on cattle from both seller and purchaser, by what warrant they know not.

X. The lords of Woolavington (*Wlavinton*) and the lords of River have warren newly, by what warrant they know not.

XIII. William Percy in the time of King Henry III gave to the religious of Shulebred a mill called Cutereshoo [Coultershaw, in Petworth], and it belonged to the manor of Petworth, which is held in chief of the Castle of Arundel; and the mill is worth £10 yearly.

XX. One Robert of Preston, clerk, unlawfully and by a trumped up case compelled Richard of Splytewyk to give him his land of Splytewyk, which land the same Robert afterwards sold to Robert of Wephurst for 13 marks.

#### HUNDRED OF AVISFORD

VII. John of Polingfold and Richard of Nicon, bailiffs in the Hundred of Avisford, for the last six years and upwards have held in their court pleas of unlawful seizure and detention in the manner of pleas of distraint refused (*de vetito namio*), and this against the King's dignity.

The lord of Arundel has wreck of the sea and all other liberties in the hundred.

Luke de Vienne (*Vyaynes*) has wreck of the sea,<sup>36</sup> by what warrant they know not.

The successors of William the Butler (*le Botyler*),<sup>37</sup> who held the Castle of Arundel with its appurtenances by the gift of King Henry (II) the elder, have appropriated chaces in the forest.

And whereas the lords of Arundel used to hold the court of wood-pleas (*Wodeplayt*) once in the year, now they hold it every three weeks, and this

through John of Polingfold, now steward, to the grave injury of the whole district.

All the foresters are taken from the district without receiving any salary, and everywhere they receive 'waypeny' and levy contributions (*vad'*) in the woods of free men within the bounds of the forest and for two or three leagues beyond.

And if any forester make any presentment at the forest court, however untrue it may be, it is held as true, by which the whole district is oppressed.

IX. John St. John has warren newly in Walberton and Barnham; John de Bohun at Ford (*Fordes*); the bailiff of Atherington at Atherington and Eastergate (*Gates*); by what warrant they know not.

John of Polingfold, steward of Arundel, took the cattle of the Abbot of Fécamp and detained them in the Castle of Arundel, so that Mathew of Hastings, then sheriff, could not release them by the King's writ.

And when the sheriff holds his tourn the said steward does not allow any private matters (*secreta*) to be told to the sheriff in his absence. And if anyone in his liberty be there accused of felony or theft he causes him to be immediately arrested and imprisoned at Arundel and afterwards for a bribe allows him to escape from prison. And this he did in the case of the undermentioned, who were accused of theft, namely, William Freeland (*Frylond*), Robert Porter, William le Bolur, Roger Harald, whom for 2 marks he released from prison without trial.

XI. When one Roger White had been arrested by the King's order at Cudlow (*Cudelawe*) for a robbery and had been handed over by the sheriff to the headborough of Cudlow and four other men to be taken to Guildford (*Gudeford*) and there imprisoned Walter Sewale and a great many others by the order of the said steward of Arundel arrested the said headborough and four men while so conveying Roger and imprisoned them in the Castle of Arundel for 11 days until each of them had given the steward 2s. for their release.

XVI. William de Euere, the sheriff, fined Geoffrey Fauvarch, who was not summoned and owed no suit.

XIV. The said steward released from the prison of Arundel without trial or surety two thieves arrested at Angmering fair and imprisoned at Arundel.

The same steward at the time of the Justices' eyre at Chichester sheltered in his house Martin Yungemey, indicted at the sheriff's tourn for the death of a man whom he had killed at [Little] Hampton.

XV. Robert Noreys took from William White (*le Wyhte*) a bushel of corn, and from Gilbert of Walberton 18*d.* for the use of Robert Sackville his master.

XVII. Robert Aguillon traded the liberty of Arundel to Richard of Nicon and afterwards to John of Polingfold; and they fined free men and headboroughs without trial of their peers and themselves fixed the fines at their pleasure. And if a headborough came before them wearing his hood (*capuc'*) they immediately fined him. And this they did in the hundreds of Avisford and Poling.

XX. The said John of Polingfold unjustly impleaded Luke de Vienne for half his manor of Cudlow through Geoffrey le Fresteg', so that Geoffrey might give the said John an endowment in the said vill; and they ejected

Luke from the manor of Cudlow and seized his goods to the value of £20.

XXIII. Walter of Begenor took from William Fauvarch and William of Wyrmington half a mark for the King's debts and did not acquit them thereof.

#### HUNDRED OF BURY

XXVIII. William Norman, sub-sheriff, for favour of John of Polingfold (*Palingfeud*) allowed John Storm, who had been indicted at the sheriff's tourn and imprisoned for the death of Robert Colham, to escape from prison.

XXIX. Andrew le Puffere, beadle of Robert Sackville, took bribes from Robert of Lymburn to lift the distraint he had made upon him within the liberty of the Bishop of Chichester, when he ought not to have made any distraint.

#### BOROUGH OF ARUNDEL

VIII. Alan Baker and John Sharp of Petworth have taken customs and levies from the men of Arundel at the fair of Petworth by order of Gerard, steward of Petworth, and by the authority of Earl Warenne,<sup>38</sup> and this newly and without warrant.

XI. The present sheriff of Sussex came with the King's writ on the eve of All Saints to take possession of Arundel Castle on the King's behalf, and John of Polingfold retained the castle and still retains it, in the King's despite.

#### HUNDRED OF [WEST] EASEWRITHE (*Eswryth*)

VI. The Bishop of Chichester has withdrawn from the hundred the suit and service which he used to render for the tenement of Drungewick (*Doringwyk*), and this for 14 years, to the yearly loss to the lords of Arundel of 2s.

VII. The Bishop of Chichester has gallows and the assize of bread and ale in the vill of Amberley; the Abbot of Westminster likewise in the vill of Parham; and the Abbot of Fécamp, Ellen la Zouche, and Maud of Gatecumbe have the assize of bread and ale in the hundred, by what warrant they know not.

VIII. Thomas of Burnham, bailiff of the hundred, fixes the ameracements of the men of the same hundred at his pleasure without consulting the free tenants of the hundred, to their grave injury.

X. The heir of Henry Fleming (*le Flemeng*)<sup>39</sup> has newly appropriated warren upon his own lands and those of his free tenants; and likewise Ellen la Zouche in the vill of Nutbourne (*Nudburn*), by what warrant they know not.

XXIX. John of Kingston, the coroner, took from the vill of Nutbourne 2s. to perform his duty; and so he does for all deaths in the said hundred.

XXIII. Walter of Begenor, beadle in the Rape of Arundel, took from Henry of Lyndwyk 1 mark for the King's use, whereas he ought to have taken only half a mark, and nevertheless did not acquit him thereof.

And he took from John of Parham and Philip Wild 40*d.* for the King's use and did not acquit them thereof.

XXIX. The above-mentioned collectors took from this hundred 5*s.* for weight beyond the tale of the twentieth.

## RAPE OF HASTINGS

### HUNDRED OF FOXEARLE (*Foxherle*)

II. The whole of the rape was in the hands of King Henry III by escheat after the death of Peter of Savoy (*Sabaudia*), and now John of Bretagne (*de Brytannia*) holds it, by what warrant they know not.<sup>40</sup>

III. The said John of Bretagne has the lordship of 52 knights' fees, they do not know the names of the tenants.

V. The said John holds in the rape 9½ hundreds, by what warrant they know not.

VII. The said John has all the liberties mentioned in the list.

XII. The Abbot of Bayham (*Begeham*) for the last three years has narrowed the highway at Boreham and has caused rents to be levied on the same way.

XVI. Joce Gubyun, sub-bailiff of the hundred, caused William Love, Mauger Colebrond, Nicholas Batsford (*de Battlesford*), and William Ford to be summoned to an inquest at Horsham, and they were present at that inquest. The same day they were amerced (for absence) at the county court at Chichester, so that by distraint of Philip, the sheriff's bailiff, William Love paid 12*d.*, Mauger 2*s.*, Nicholas 2*s.*, and William Ford 12*d.* for default.

XVII. One Geoffrey Russell, the sheriff's sub-bailiff, when he ought to summon to each assize or jury by the King's order 12 law-worthy men, then causes 30 or more to be summoned and from each beyond the number that suffices for the assize or jury takes 6*d.* or 5*d.* as he can arrange with them.

In the same way act James Croucher (*de Cruce*) and Joce Gubyun, the sheriff's sub-bailiffs.

XX. Mathew of Hastings, the sheriff, by authority of his office retains custody of the lands formerly of Hugh of Cooden (*de Coding*), and this unlawfully, because when the title deeds of the said Hugh had been inspected by the Council of the present King it was decided that the land was socage,<sup>41</sup> for which reason wardship belonged to the mother or to the next-of-kin on the mother's side.

XXVII. Mathew of Hastings, the sheriff, had an approver who was under age, and he appealed liege and innocent men, namely, William de la Wynde, John his son, Gilbert atte Wode, Ralph the Miller, William of Pykenesse, and Ralph atte Sete, from whom the said sheriff took a great sum of money that they might be out of prison until the next gaol delivery.

### HUNDRED OF NINFIELD (*Newenefeld*)

I. The King has the Castle of Hastings in his hand.

John of Bretagne has the whole Barony of Hastings, saving to the King the advowson of the churches and two fees of Crotleslegh which are worth 2 marks yearly.

V. The sheriff takes from the whole rape of Hastings £10 yearly, of which this hundred gives 10s. yearly.

VI. The county court has been removed from its fixed place in the towns of Lewes and Shoreham to Chichester by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, to the yearly loss of the King and the whole district of £10, as appears in the returns of the next hundred below.

VII. The Bishop of Chichester claims to have wreck of sea in the Hundred of Bexhill (*Byxle*); John of Bretagne likewise in this hundred; and William of Northeye likewise; and the Prior of St. Martin du Bois<sup>42</sup> claims to have gallows and the assize of bread and ale in the manor of Hooe, by what warrant they know not.

IX. The barons<sup>43</sup> of Hastings, Bulverhithe (*Bolewar'*), and Pevensey distrain their neighbours when they are neither sureties nor actual debtors.

XIII. Saufray de Somery gave to the Abbot of Battle the third part of quarter of a fee.

John of Pysing sold to the same Abbot 1 mark yearly rent in the borgh of Ninfield.

The land of Northeye<sup>44</sup> belongs to the rape of Hastings and is treated as in the liberty of Hastings, by what warrant they know not.

XXIX. The coroners take for performance of their duties at every death 2s. or 12d.

XVI. Mathew of Hastings, the sheriff, took from John the Smith 2s., by the hands of William Swerk, bailiff, because he did not come to an inquest when sufficient persons had come.

XX. Mathew of Hastings, the sheriff, by authority of his office ejected Robert of Goatley (*Gotele*) and Desirée his wife from the manor of Cooden (*Goding*) with its appurtenances and still holds it, of which Robert and Desirée ought to have had the custody with John son and heir of Hugh of Cooden by reason of relationship, because that land is socage.

XXVIII. When the bishopric of Chichester was in the King's hands the bailiff thereof, namely Richard the clerk of Robert of Purley, took money to release from prison Ralph Shepherd and others whose names they do not know.

#### HALF-HUNDRED OF NETHERFIELD (*Neddrefeld*)

II. The manor of Brede was of the ancient demesne of the Crown, but before the Conquest of England, and now the Abbot of Fécamp holds it with the Hundred of Gostrow (*Gosetrewre*), paying to the baron for the hundred half a mark yearly, by what warrant they know not.

III. John of Bretagne holds the whole of this rape with 9½ hundreds, rendering therefor to the King the service of 4 knights in his army for 40 days and suit at every county court of Sussex, and he pays yearly to the King for the rape £10 by the hands of the sheriff.

VII. The Abbot of Battle has in this hundred all the liberties mentioned in the list.

The Abbot of Robertsbridge claims to have wreck of the sea, gallows, and the assize of bread and ale, by what warrant they know not.

XIII. The Abbot of Battle holds a fee in Whatlington of the gift of Simon and William, lords of Etchingham (*Ettlingham*—for *Ecchingham*).

HUNDRED OF SHOYSWELL (*Showell*)

VII. John of Bretagne has as above; the Abbot of Robertsbridge likewise; and the heirs of Geoffrey St. Leger likewise, by what warrant they know not.

XII. Walter of Crowhurst has narrowed the road at Crowhurst near the land which Robert of Burwash (*Burgheste*) now holds, for a length of 7 perches and a breadth of 4 feet.

XX. Mathew of Hastings took unlawfully from Benjamin of Shoyswell (*Showell*) 2s., from William of Ryngden 12d., and from Peter of Fowlbrook (*Fulesbrok*) 12d.

XXIII. When Peter of Fowlbrook had been amerced in the eyre of Martin Lytttilbire<sup>45</sup> at half a mark, afterwards he paid the half mark to John Wolf (*le Wlf*), bailiff to Roger Loges, sheriff,<sup>46</sup> by tally, and again to Austin Trome, alderman of the hundred, and a third time he paid it to Henry atte Snape, bailiff of the same Roger. Also when the same Peter had been amerced in the said eyre at 1 mark, he paid the same afterwards to the said Roger, and afterwards came Mathew of Hastings, the sheriff,<sup>47</sup> and took from Peter for the said mark two young oxen worth 16s. and still detains them; and they did not acquit Peter thereof.

XVI. John of Walesborough took from Thomas of Heylond, who had been summoned to an inquest, 6d. although he was there; and from Benet of Flotinden a sheaf of arrows worth 12d. and 4 bushels of oats that he might be removed from the assize; and from Peter of Fowlbrook a quarter of oats, worth 2s., for the same.

XX. Adam Ridge (*de Regge*) unlawfully amerced Reynold of Turzies (*de Tyrdeschese*) at 40d. for default from the Law-day, and Richard of Pykeners at 6d. for the same, while he was on pilgrimage to St. James.

The same took from Eylgar of Berwe 6d. for the same, and from Simon of Burgham 12d.

The hundred of Shoyswell used to give of common fine at the Law-day 2s. and (so) to hold ale-wives (*braciatrices*) who were unable to attend quit and without default; now by the authority of the bailiffs it gives 10s. and none the less the ale-wives are amerced.

## HUNDRED OF BALDSLOW

IV. The manor of Brede used to be ancient demesne of the Crown, and now the Abbot of Fécamp holds it, by what warrant they know not.

V. John of Bretagne holds 9½ hundreds, as is said elsewhere above; the Bishop of Chichester the Hundred of Bexhill (*Byxle*); and the Abbot of Fécamp the Hundred of Gostrow; and the Abbot of Battle the half-hundred of Battle (*la Batayle*); by what warrant they know not.

VII. The Abbot of Battle has all the liberties mentioned in the list.

XII. Mathew of Knowle (*de la Cnolle*) has made an encroachment upon the high-road in the place called Wick Cross (*Wykecroche*) in the Hundred of Goldspur (*Culspore*).

XIII. The Abbot of Robertsbridge has the manor of Metherham (*Maderesham*) of the gift of William of Northeye, and it is worth £10 yearly.

XXIII. Henry Gargate, bailiff of this rape under William la Zouche, the sheriff,<sup>48</sup> took from John Mowyn 1 mark for a debt to the King and



did not acquit him thereof; and afterwards John of Walesborough (*Waluwesburgh*), bailiff under Richard de Loges, the sheriff, took from him 1 mark for the same and did not acquit him.

XXXII. Robert Lyvet, sub-escheator, delayed giving seisin to Robert of Hugham of his land in Doleham after he had received the King's order to put him in seisin, because he would not give him half a mark; to the loss of Robert of Hugham of half a mark.

David de Gorgunvill took seisin of the manors of Crowhurst, Filsham, Bibleham (*Byveleham*), and Hammerden after the death of Walter of Scotney,<sup>49</sup> and remained seised thereof for quarter of a year.

Mathew of Hastings, the sheriff, took the manor of Icklesham into the King's hand and detained it unlawfully and without the King's order for six weeks, to the loss of William Heringaud of 40s., and of the Canons of Chichester of 20s.

#### HUNDRED OF HAWKSBOROUGH (*Hauekesberg*)

VIII. The Bishop of Chichester has tenants in this hundred who used to come by 4 men to the view of frankpledge of the Barony of Hastings to hear the assize of bread and ale; and if any youth of 12 years ought to be put into the King's assize, he should take the oath of fealty there: and they should have the same gallon measure as they have in the hundred; now they have their own gallon and it is smaller, and they do not keep the assize of ale, and they do not come to the view as above, save four only, who do nothing by order (*de precepto*). And this they have done for the last 20 years.

XVII. Mathew of Hastings, the sheriff, traded the rape of Hastings to William Lee (*de la Leye*) to farm. And whereas the same William the bailiff ought by right to have only two sub-bailiffs, now he has six, of whom Joce Gubyun and James Croucher (*de Cruce*), together with Benjamin the alderman of this hundred, came into the borgh of Bibleham demanding from the borgh 1 mark to the King's use from the eyre of Henry of Bath, which was not owing; and they took from Richard of Thorndon three young oxen worth 21s., and from Robert Attree (*de Ree*) a cow worth 8s.

Likewise from the borgh of Burwash (*Burvesshe*) they exacted half a mark.

And they took from Robert atte Hamme an ox worth 14s. for the same; and drove the animals away where they pleased; whether they put them up for sale or kept them for their own use they do not know.

XX. Mathew of Hastings, the sheriff, at his tourn fined those who were not in the district, although evidence was given that they were absent on summons, and so he unlawfully took from some 2s. and from some 3s.

This hundred used to give 40s. yearly that it should not be molested (*occasionaretur*) at the two views of frankpledge, and by the alteration of the bailiffs, who (all) alike increase the payment, they are now compelled to give 78s. yearly for the same, and none the less (the bailiffs) fine the absent for default, although their tithing undertake to warrant them liege men.

XXVI. Geoffrey Russell, sub-bailiff of Mathew of Hastings, summons to every assize or jury 40 men or more, in order to make a profit out of those in excess of the requisite number.



The collectors of the twentieth took from this hundred for weight 5s. 4d. beyond the tale.

XXXVIII. Robert Lyvet, the escheator, took the manor of Bungehurst (*Bonesherse*) into the King's hand on the Friday before the Nativity of Blessed Mary in the second year of King Edward (7 Sept. 1274) and held it until the feast of St. Denis (9 Oct.) next following, and then John of Bath entered, by what warrant they know not.

The whole hundred complains that Adam Ridge (*de Regge*) by his authority unlawfully makes the pound (*puntfold*) for distrains levied in this hundred at Burwash (*Borwhesse*), whereas by right and custom it ought to be at Guttresholt within the limits of the said hundred.

#### HUNDRED OF GOSTROW (*Gosetrewe*)

VIII. The Abbot of Fécamp does not allow any cattle to be driven out of the liberty of the Hundred of Gostrow when they have been seized therein for debts to the King or anyone else.

XVI. Mathew of Hastings, the sheriff, took from Thomas of Udimore (*Odymer*) and others named in the returns 4s. for default where they had made no default, namely, at his tourn at Netherfield (*Neddref*).

William Cokkesbrayn, bailiff of the same, took from Geoffrey Walterman 3s. for default at the county court, and from Robert of Stonelink (*Stonling*) 4s. for the same, when they had not been summoned to the said county court.

XVII. William Cokkesbrayn, bailiff of Hastings, summoned the whole hundred to come before Richard Seyton on his eyre at Chichester; and when the 12 elected men of the hundred were present before the Justice, the same William took from the commonalty of the hundred half a mark that they might send another 12 before the Justice and that he should release the others; and he did nothing about it, but then there were present 24 men.

The same William attached the said hundred for a debt to the King in which they were not bound, and took from the hundred 4s. to relax the distraint.

XX. The collectors of the twentieth took from this hundred for weight 11s. 2½d. beyond the tale of the twentieth.

XXX. Mathew of Hastings, keeper of the Castle of Hastings, took for the works of the castle 34 oaks of the value of 40s. in the wood of the Abbot of Fécamp against the Abbot's will: whether he answers therefor to the King they know not.

#### HUNDRED OF STAPLE

VIII. John of Bretagne has warren wherever he has land in the rape of Hastings, and gallows, and the assize of bread and ale. Likewise the Abbot of Robertsbridge in the Hundred of Staple.

XII. Mathew of Knowle (*de la Cnolle*) has obstructed a stream which is called Wykeford between the vills of Beckley (*Bekele*) and Northiam for the last 10 years, to the yearly loss to the King and the neighbourhood of 1 mark.

XX. Stephen of Penchester by authority of his office ejected William

de Sowell from his free farm in Bodiam (*Bodyham*), to his loss of 40 marks, and yet took 20 marks from the same William.

Adam Ridge (*de Rygge*) and other bailiffs of John of Bretagne take yearly from the said hundred by extortion  $5\frac{1}{2}$  marks beyond the money which it used to give in the time of the Countess Alice.<sup>50</sup>

#### HUNDRED OF BEXHILL (*Byxle*)

III. The Bishop of Chichester holds of the King in chief 100s. of land in Bexhill, which estate is part of the barony which the Bishop holds of the King.

VII. The Abbot of Battle and the Bishop of Chichester have all liberties mentioned in the list, by what warrant they know not.

XIV. Roger, formerly bailiff of Bexhill, took a cow worth half a mark that he should conceal a felony which was laid to the charge of Alan Frith (*de Freth*).

And Richard of Newenton, clerk, took from the same 4s. for the same.

#### HUNDRED OF GOLDSPUR (*Colspore*)

XII. Mathew of Knowle has obstructed the highway between the cross of Wyke and Maythambregg, to the yearly loss of the neighbourhood of 3s.

XIII. William of Northeye has sold the manor of Metherham (*Madresham*) and a carucate of land with wood to the Abbot of Robertsbridge; and it is worth £10 yearly and was of the King's demesne and alienated in the time of the present King.

XX. The bailiffs of John of Bretagne take from this hundred 7 marks beyond the money which the men of the hundred gave in the time of the Countess Alice.

#### HUNDRED OF HENHURST (*Hennehurst*)

VI. The Abbot of Robertsbridge has withdrawn for the last 20 years a third part of this hundred, by what warrant they know not, to the yearly loss of the hundred of 8s.

VII. The Abbot of Robertsbridge has gallows and the assize of bread and ale in his liberty.

XII. William Hunt has made a marl-pit in the highway, which contains in length 2 perches and in breadth 1 perch, to the injury of the King and the neighbourhood, and this for 4 years (past). The same has made an encroachment at Farnburn, in length 6 perches and in breadth 1 perch.

XXIX. The clerk of Richard of Whalesberg took 5s. from this hundred to perform his duties.

XVI. William Northman took from Robert Freeman 12*d.* because he did not come to an inquest, and yet he was present there.

XVIII. Mathew of Hastings held three tourns in one year, but he said that he had the special command of the present King therefor in the second year of his reign to make inquest into felonies which are the concern of the Crown.

XXIII. William atte Rede received from the borgh of Salehurst half a mark for debts to the King, and did not acquit them.

XXIX. John atte Rede received a bribe (*mercedem*) from the tanners of this hundred, namely, from Elfer the Tanner 8s., from Simon Whytfalt half a mark, and so from each and every tradesman that they might exercise their trade freely.

#### HUNDRED OF GUESTLING

VII. The Abbot of Battle has all the liberties mentioned in the list.

IX. The barons of the Cinque Ports by the charter of their liberties withdraw the suit of tenements which they have acquired, by which John of Bretagne and the suitors of his hundred of Guestling consider themselves oppressed, because the barons of the port of Hastings have withdrawn 7 messuages which Walter of Thattetegh, Roger atte Graunge, Stephen the Smith, the heir of Robert the Smith, and William the Smith hold in this hundred, and they and others whose names are not known used to pay suit to this hundred.

XII. The barons of the Cinque Ports have made an encroachment upon the barony which John of Bretagne holds in this hundred, from which much harm might accrue to the King by the lapse of time.

XIII. The Dean and Chapter of Chichester had entry into the manor of Icklesham by William Harengaud, and now the Bishop of Chichester holds it, by what warrant they know not.<sup>51</sup>

XV. Thomas of Lidham (*Lydehamme*) took from Ellis de Damme 12*d.* to remove his name from the assize, and from William Iggelard 12*d.* for the same, from Thomas Prat 8*d.*, from Ellis de Damme 6*d.*, from Richard de Damme 8*d.*, from Richard de Pontoys 2*s.*, from Richard of Fairlight (*Farelegh*) 2*s.*, from Martin of Cliff End (*Clyueshend*), Walter of Frostbourne, and Henry of Snailham (*Sneylhamme*) 12*d.* for the use of William Lee (*de la Legh*) and for his own use, on the abovesaid grounds.

XVI. William Lee took from Reynold of Stonelink (*Stanlyng*) 18*d.* because he did not come to a county court to which he was not summoned and did not owe suit; and from Martin of Cliff End 18*d.*; from William of Cliff End 12*d.*; from Henry atte Dune 2*s.*, for the same (reason).

XVII. The said William the bailiff has under him many sub-bailiffs, who gave him half their extortions. And one of them, Geoffrey Russell by name, carries about with him old Exchequer warrants under a cancelled seal of the Exchequer, by which warrants he causes much money to be raised, and does not make any acquittance thereof to anyone.

XXIII. The same Geoffrey took from Isabel widow of Stephen Andrews 4*d.*, and William Lee took 2*s.* for her to have respite of 1 mark, which she had previously paid to other bailiffs, and afterwards he had from her two cows worth 20*s.* for the same, and made her no acquittance; and from Reynold of Stonelink 4*s.*; and from Walter Clyve of Fairlight a horse worth half a mark for 26*d.* which he and others had already paid and then also offered him when he took away the horse, nor could the horse be recovered afterwards.

Also he took a horse and a mare worth 20*s.* from Alice Beauchamp (*de Bello Campo*), and from William Geffrey a horse and a cow worth 18*s.*, and gave them back nothing, and gave them no acquittance for the same.

CONCERNING OFFICIALS (*Ministris*)

## RAPE OF HASTINGS

HUNDRED OF BALDSLOW: Thomas Ridge and Richard of Baldslow came at harvest time in the name of Mathew of Hastings, then sheriff, to Hamptoneswisshe in the parish of St. Andrew at Hastings and there took 6 sacks of oats worth 3s. and hay to the value of 2s. and carried them away.

HUNDRED OF HAWKSBOROUGH: James Crowcher (*de Cruce*) and Joco Scorchevileyn, bailiffs of William Lee (*de Legh*), came through this hundred and took the cattle of William of Holbonesesshe and of many others out of their ploughs, and afterwards sold the same cattle to their rightful owners for 2s. 4d.

HUNDRED OF GOLDSPUR: Mathew of Hastings, the sheriff, by authority of his office inflicted much loss on Mathew of Knowle in beasts and in corn, to the same Mathew's loss of £57. Robert of Cokkesfeld destroyed Mathew's wood to the value of 8 marks. John Buntynge and other servants of the same Robert entered Mathew's courtyard in the night about Midsummer in the first year of the present King and, against the peace, broke his doors and took away three foals and a horse, worth 40s.; and they are still in Robert's possession. The said John Buntynge destroyed the crops of 45 acres during two harvests in the said Mathew's manor at Knowle (*Cnolle*), to Mathew's loss of 10 marks. The said John and John Udimore (*Odymere*), servants of the abovesaid Robert, on the morrow of St. Dunstan in the 56th year of King Henry [20 May 1272] came onto the said Mathew's land and there found John, his reeve, whom they drove to the house of Absalom of Knowle, and there beat and wounded and ill-treated him, against the peace, to his injury of 100s. The same sheriff took John of Knowle on the said Mathew's land and carried him away bound to Guildford and there imprisoned him, on what grounds they know not.

HUNDRED OF STAPLE: William of Bletchingly, the King's bailiff in this rape, took from Robert Ode of Overslak three young oxen and a heifer, worth 20s., on Saturday after the feast of St. Nicholas in the 1st year of King Edward [10 Dec. 1272] in the vill of Northiam, and is still in possession thereof, to Robert's loss of 2 marks; on what grounds or by what warrant (he acted) they know not.

## RAPE OF PEVENSEY

HUNDRED OF LOXFIELD (*Lovesfeud*): at the time when the manor of South Malling was in the King's hands Nicholas Breton, then escheator's bailiff, sold to John atte Stone four oaks for 11s. in discharge of the said Nicholas's expenses. Afterwards came Richard of Pevensey, steward of the Queen, when the manor was in her hands, and did not find the said oaks or the money (entered) in the account rolls (*in extractis*), and fined John atte Stone £4 by authority of his office: and yet the same John had no oak therefrom.

The same Richard by his authority sent Giles of Hydneye and John of Kent, his servants, to Wadhurst, Lamberhurst, Mayfield (*Maghfeud*), Uckfield (*Ukkefeud*), and Tarring, who there seized bushels, gallons, and

all kinds of other measures and burnt part and carried off part at their pleasure ; and this they did without (testing them by) the King's standard, and heavily fined the tenants in the said vill for their false measures, and extorted from them a great sum of money, as appears in the returns, in which their names are given.

**HUNDRED OF HARTFIELD:** Richard of Pevensey, bailiff of the Honor of Pevensey, by authority of his office maliciously interfered with this hundred and extorted from the same 17*s.* He also by authority of his office makes such an assize of bread and ale as cannot be kept ; namely, when corn is selling for 8*s.* (the quarter) he makes bakers make four loaves for a penny and brewers 3 gallons of ale for a penny,<sup>52</sup> to the great oppression of the whole district.

**HUNDRED OF TOTNORE:** The said Richard of Pevensey by authority of his office by maliciously interfering fines this hundred at the Law-day (*lageday*) and extorts untold sums, although the hundred has given every year 40*s.* for unrestrained pleading without interference and cavil. He extorts a great sum from the butchers of the hundred that they may exercise their trade. He fines headboroughs with the whole tithing because anyone of the tithing is absent on pilgrimage or serving in far-distant parts and has not come to the Law-day, although the whole hundred bears witness that he who is absent is good and liege.

**HUNDRED OF FLEXBOROUGH (*Faxberwe*):** The said Richard the steward maliciously interfered with William Holte and wished to have him made alderman, when by right he ought not to be, for which reason, by authority of his office, he took from him 4*s.* unlawfully.

A thief was arrested and detained in the vill of Seaford (*Sefold*) by the serjeants of the Castle of Pevensey ; and the serjeants handed the thief over in charge to three men, namely, one of the Hundred of Flexborough and two of the Hundred of Dill (*la Wile*) ; but the thief escaped from the hands of his keepers, and Richard, for a bribe, allowed the two men of the Hundred of Dill to be quit of the thief's escape and unjustly impleaded this hundred by authority of his office for the escape and made it pay 75*s.* unlawfully.

**HUNDRED OF EASTBOURNE (*Burne*):** Richard of Pevensey, the Queen's bailiff, has maliciously interfered with very many men of the district and has extorted from them by authority of his bailiwick a great sum of money.

The same Richard came to the fair of Otham (*Otteham*) and seized the brewers' measures and the bakers' loaves and did not test the measures or weights but fined all at his pleasure.

The same Richard whenever wreck of the sea occurs seizes all the goods of the merchants, although they be claimed by them, and so carries them to the Queen's court until the merchants ransom their goods at his pleasure ; and thus he took from three ships which came to wreck, from one ship £40, and from the other two ships, adventuring with wood and other merchandise, he took much goods, but the amount they know not.

The same Richard fines many men, both free and villein, in his bailiwick because they will not drive their pigs to the Queen's pannage.

The canons of Otham take toll in the fair of Otham, where they ought not to take it, and have done so for the last four years.

## RAPE OF LEWES

HUNDRED OF WHALESBONE (*Walesben*): One Gonter and William Stedeman, servants of William de Say, carried off the corn of Roger atte Wick (*de la Wyke*) in the parish of Brighton (*Bryhtelmeston*), to Roger's loss of 15 marks and more, by what warrant they know not. The same Gonter and William likewise took away unlawfully from Henry Lesce corn to the value of 8 marks, by what warrant they know not.

HUNDRED OF POYNINGS: William Breose and others with him came and seized Nicholas Braunche in the house of Richard . . . lyng and despoiled him of certain goods and chattels, against the peace, and unlawfully imprisoned him in the Castle of Bramber, as appears in the returns.

Maurice de Hewetune ill-treated Simeon of Balescumbe and his sons and unlawfully, against the peace, despoiled them of certain chattels, as appears in the returns.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> The 'similar rights' of Robert apparently only covered the fair: *Quo Warr*.

<sup>2</sup> The silver pennies were often under weight, through clipping or other causes; the pound of 240 pence by tale, or number, was therefore usually less than the pound by weight; the collectors were probably responsible to the Exchequer for amounts correct in weight.

<sup>3</sup> In 1249.

<sup>4</sup> The meaning is obscure.

<sup>5</sup> Given correctly elsewhere as Roger Bigot. Richard had died as far back as 1234.

<sup>6</sup> From the death of Archbishop Boniface of Savoy on 18 July 1270 the estates of the see were in the King's hands for nearly three years, until restored to Robert Kilwardby in 1273.

<sup>7</sup> 'Primus' appears to be Simon's name and not to mean 'chief' bailiff.

<sup>8</sup> On the borders of Pagham and North Mundham.

<sup>9</sup> Probably Honer, which is identified with the Saxon '*holan horan*' in *Place-Names of Sussex*, 94.

<sup>10</sup> This family of '*de Bosco*' are found in other records anglicized as 'Boys' (through the French '*bois*'); that in the Pevensey district was 'atte Wode'.

<sup>11</sup> Similar entries occur elsewhere. Officials would have a knowledge of the technicalities of the Law and could be of great assistance to laymen.

<sup>12</sup> The wording is rather obscure, but from later entries it seems to mean that Nicholas had compelled William to take the land at an excessive rent.

<sup>13</sup> i.e. that they should not be compelled to marry against their wishes.

<sup>14</sup> Maud must have belonged to the class of villeins; that she should have been able to pay such large sums is noteworthy.

<sup>15</sup> 'Borgh' is a term often used in Sussex for a tithing.

<sup>16</sup> The Mildeby family held land in West Lavant: *Sussex Fines* (S.R.S. VII), 764.

<sup>17</sup> See *V.C.H. Sussex*, III, 85.

<sup>18</sup> Granted in 1227 and 1229: *Cal. Chart. R. I.* 8, 107.

<sup>19</sup> See *V.C.H. Sussex*, III, 105.

<sup>20</sup> Egley, close to Shopwyke in Oving.

<sup>21</sup> Some blunder here. I suspect that in the original return '*p'dicto*' was badly blotted or smudged and misread by the compiler of this roll.

<sup>22</sup> Widow of Hugh Daubigny, last Earl of Arundel of that line.

<sup>23</sup> Widow of John FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel and son of Hugh's sister Isabel.

<sup>24</sup> Widow of Earl John, son of the above-named John and Maud, and mother of Richard FitzAlan, an infant in ward to the King.

<sup>25</sup> In 1271.

<sup>26</sup> The word omitted is given in other records; e.g. Assize R. 921, m. 21.

<sup>27</sup> Second husband of Maud de Verdun (see n. 23).

<sup>28</sup> It is not clear what place is meant by 'Tudeham'; possibly the entry should have read: 'the Bishop of Exeter at Chidham.'

<sup>29</sup> This serjeanty was at Broadbridge.

<sup>30</sup> This presumably refers to Luke's manor of Cudlow in Arundel Rape: see below.

<sup>31</sup> See *V.C.H. Sussex*, III. 98; *Coram Rege* R. 120, m. 5.

<sup>32</sup> Offenders should, after two convictions, be stood in the pillory, but it was the general custom to continue fining them. Court Rolls suggest that no brewers and few bakers kept the assize, and that the fine became practically a licensing fee.

<sup>33</sup> See *S.A.C.* LXXXIII. 49.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.* 50.

<sup>35</sup> For the full story, see *S.A.C.* LXXXII. 33, n. 21.

<sup>36</sup> It was found that Luke and his predecessors had that liberty in his manor of Cudlow [a parish, adjoining Climping, which has been almost entirely washed away by the sea], 'nevertheless the lord of the Honor of Arundel challenges that liberty': *Quo Warr.*

<sup>37</sup> This was William Daubigny, the King's Butler, who married Adeliz of Louvain, widow of Henry I, and acquired the earldom of Arundel, or Sussex.

<sup>38</sup> As guardian of John, the young son of Henry Percy.

<sup>39</sup> Walter de Lisle claimed free warren under a charter of Henry III (*Cal. Chart. R.* i. 326) to Alard Fleming, whose daughter and coheirss Florence he had married: *Quo Warr.*

<sup>40</sup> For descent of the Rape and Honor of Hastings, see *V.C.H. Sussex*, IX. 2.

<sup>41</sup> Socage was a free non-military tenure.

<sup>42</sup> A cell of the Norman Abbey of Bec-Hellouin. Hooe was given to the priory by Henry, Count of Eu, in 1106: Round, *Cal. Doc. France*, 134.

<sup>43</sup> The freemen of the Cinque Ports were called 'barons': *V.C.H. Sussex*, IX. 36.

<sup>44</sup> 'The Liberty of the Sluice' at Northeye in Bexhill was an outlying part of the borough of Hastings.

<sup>45</sup> In 1263.

<sup>46</sup> Sheriff 1263-6.

<sup>47</sup> Sheriff 1271-4.

<sup>48</sup> Sheriff 1262-3.

<sup>49</sup> Walter was executed for murder in 1259 (*V.C.H. Sussex*, III. 79), in which year David de Jarpenvill was acting-sheriff (*S.A.C.* xxvii. 35).

<sup>50</sup> Alice, Countess of Eu, forfeited her English estates in 1244.

<sup>51</sup> In 1279 the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter said that they held the manor of Icklesham from William Harengaud on a lease for a term of years, which had then terminated: Assize R. 921, m. 1.

<sup>52</sup> The price fixed for ale in London about this time was 1½*d.* a gallon for the best and 1*d.* for second quality: *Liber Albus* (ed. Riley), 311.

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*Corrigendum*: In the Introduction (*S.A.C.* LXXXII. 24) the date of the *Quo Warranto* inquests was, by an oversight, given as 1298; it should be 1278.

# ANGMERING ROMAN VILLA SITE 1941

## BUILDINGS G & E

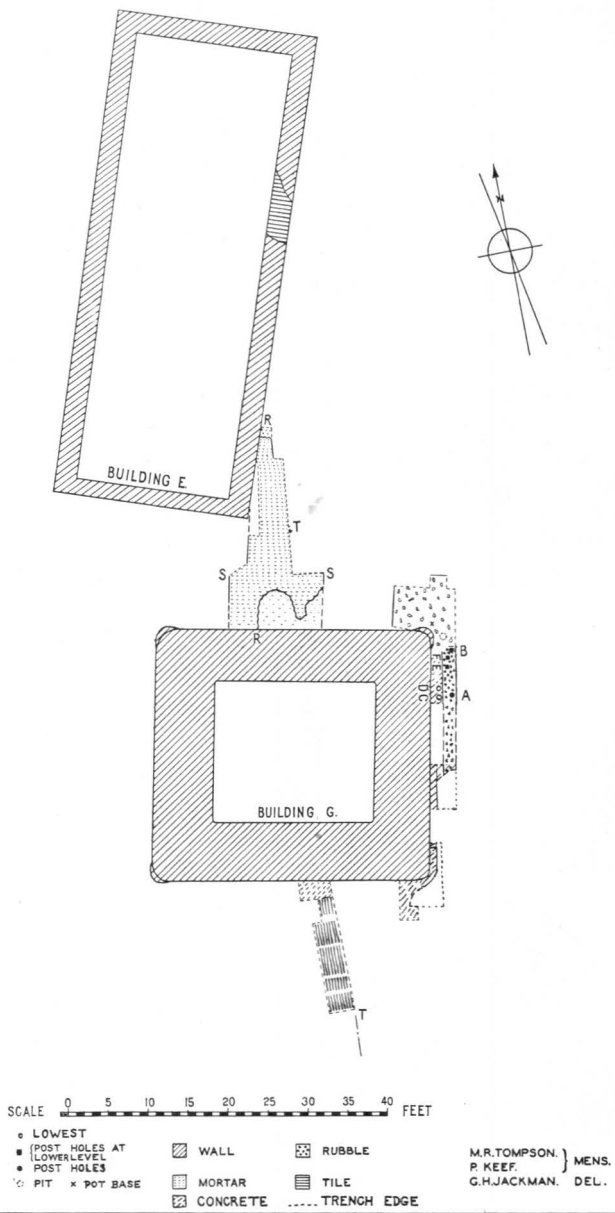


FIG. 1. PLAN OF BUILDING E AND G



# ANGMERING ROMAN VILLA SITE: INTERIM REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS, 1941

BY P. A. M. KEEF, F.S.A. SCOT.

DURING the summer of 1939 two more buildings were found on the Angmering Roman Villa site by the Littlehampton Natural Science and Archaeological Society. On the highest point of the site, which is, however, only slightly raised above the remainder of the field, stood a rectangular building (Building G on plan), and 14 ft. north of it an oblong building (Building E on plan).

Little excavating could be carried out that year or in 1940. In 1941 a month's excavation was undertaken by the writer, on behalf of the same society, as the site seemed to be in danger from air-raids.

Site C<sup>1</sup> of the Angmering Villa lies 24 ft. to the east of Building E, and the Bath-house<sup>2</sup> 124 ft. to the north-west,<sup>3</sup> Site B (Villa) 352 ft. west-north-west.

Building G was found to measure 18 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft. 3 in. inside, with walls 7 ft. to 7 ft. 6 in. thick, constructed of a concrete of white mortar and chalk lumps, laced with brick courses and faced inside and out with dressed chalk blocks. These blocks are 4 in. by 5 in. on their outer face and tooth-shaped. The interior and exterior wall-surfaces have been covered with white plaster, which was found still covering nearly the whole interior face of the south wall. It had been renewed once there. The exterior plaster was only visible on a very small area at the south-west corner. Foundations were reached at the base of the south and north walls' interior faces at 7 ft. It was found that only the brick course nearest the old ground-level is continued across the wall. The lower brick courses do not appear on the outside of the wall at all. The interior bottom course—an offset course of chalk blocks—rested on a layer of freshly struck flint chips, which tilted the course outwards, the angle being corrected with additional mortar to hold the clay working floor, described later in this paper.

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* LXXX.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* LXXIX.

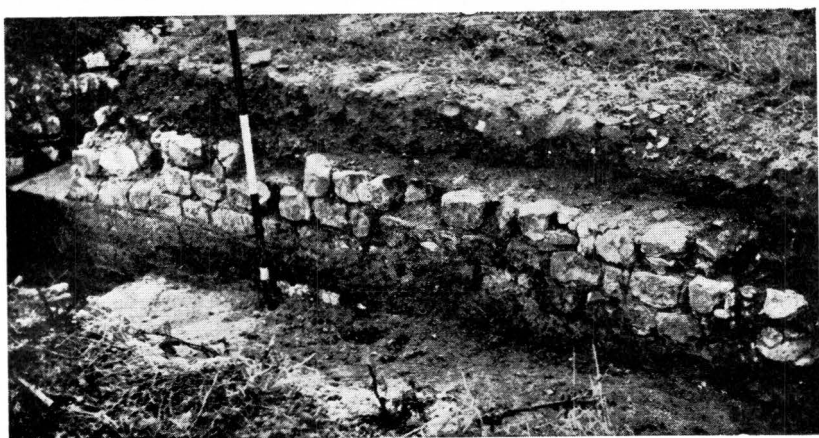
<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

The walls are trench-built. The outer face of the south wall retreats inwards towards the bottom. Outside the south wall flints were found mixed in the brick-earth. Outside the north wall a sherd of terra sigillata was found 4 ft. down, sealed by the mortar arch of the Approach.



FIG. 2. BUILDING G: Interior view across South Wall at tile course, showing floor resting on offset at A

The interior corners of Building G are bonded in beneath plaster coving. The exterior corners appear to have been slightly rounded, as far as one can judge from the few stones remaining above old ground-level at the south-west corner. Below old ground-level these corners were found to be built out 1 ft. and to be made of the same concrete as the wall. The whole arrangement is little more than a bulge, but projects definitely from the line of the walls. In addition the whole east side of the building shows a concrete flange or shelf jutting out beyond these corner plinths. The south-east corner has this flange squared in section. With the



1. Inner Face of South Wall



2. Inner Face of North-east Corner



3. Exterior, North-west Corner

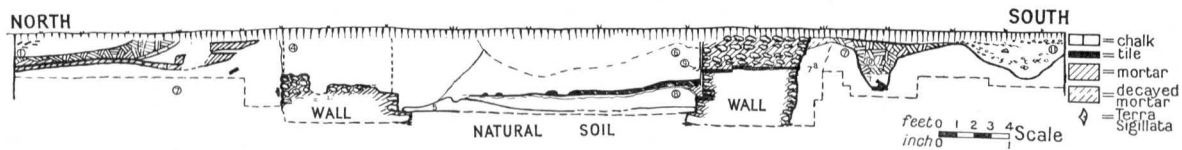


FIG. 3. SECTION A, at T-T (plan)

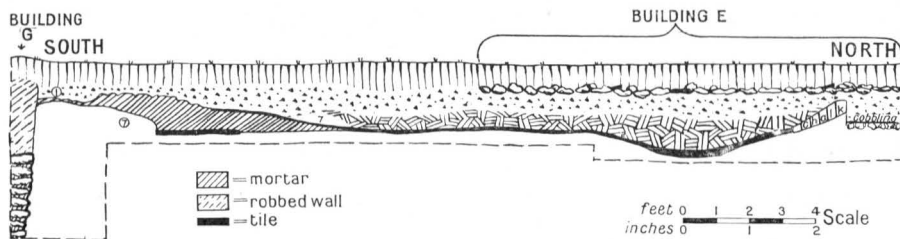


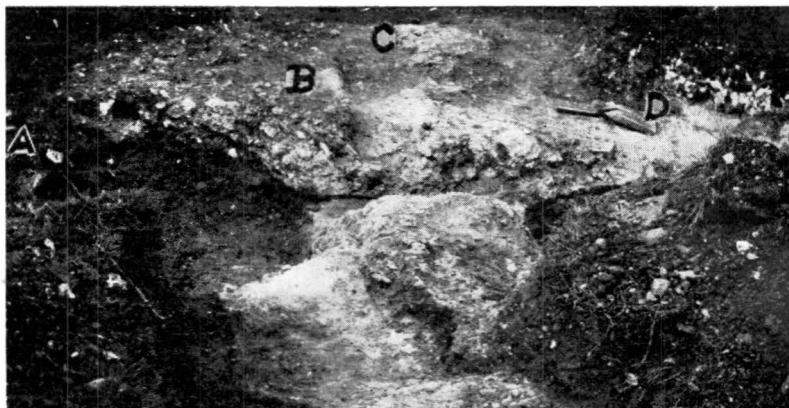
FIG. 4. SECTION B, at R-R (plan)

exception of the few stones at the south-west corner the walls have been robbed on all sides down to the old ground-level. On the west and north robbing had reduced the interior walls to the last few courses, and in some places the exterior face has been removed to far below old ground-level.

The floor of this building, of fine yellow sandy mortar, lies at basement level, 3 ft. below old ground-level. It springs from an offset brick course in the wall. An addition of mortar beneath the floor at that point gave it a slightly arched substructure on leaving the wall. The original surface, however, to judge by the decided coving of the wall plaster, seems to have been 5 in. above the present surface. The floor survives only in patches, principally near the south wall. It bends downwards and gradually disappears towards the north, though its level can be traced nearly to the north wall. Directly under the floor proper a packing of brick-earth levels the top of a layer 2 ft. deep of rammed building rubble. This rubble, which contains no wall plaster, lies over a clay and flint floor (presumably a working floor), to the level at which the mortar had been added on the bottom offset course of the wall. Under this was the natural soil.

It is remarkable that here and in many other parts of the building brick-earth, which packs down like clay under pressure, has been extensively used.

At the north wall of Building G the remains of an Approach (platform or steps) and approaching path were found. This Approach consists of a white mortar layer 12 ft. wide and 6 ft. long projecting from the north wall, but not at the central point of the wall. On the other hand, it is central between the north-west corner and the edge of the rammed rubble area at the north-east corner. A white mortar path led north from the broad portion towards Building E, by the erection of which its further extension had been destroyed. There were indications that steps or a platform had existed upon the broad part, as in that area rubble was mortared on to the flat mortar surface. This top surface was rough, and on to it had been rammed more rubble later. The top part of the steps (?) seems to have been removed and left rough to hold the second application of rubble. A mortar arch laid over brick-earth joined the Approach to the main building. The angle of the Approach and path to the main building showed that it led, not to the basement floor found,



1. Approach, from West:

- A. Robbed North wall of Building G
- B. Half-arch substructure of C—base of (?) steps
- D. Original surface of Approach path



2. Approach, from South:

- Rods at S-S in Plan, Man points at path.
- Robbed wall in foreground, left.

but to the story above. Tiles are laid flat where this arch leaves the path, at the major pressure point.

The later-added rubble surface on the mortar path seems to have aimed at an even higher level of Building G than did the mortar Approach. The rubble level is made up with chalk where necessary. As it rose above the present ground surface it is lost before it reaches the main building. At the north end, where the mortar path has been destroyed, the required surface has been continued with rammed chalk. Immediately north of that point appears the usual courtyard cobbling that is found intermittently all over the villa site.

Along the south and east sides of the building arrangements had been made by the builders to catch the drip from the eaves and to prevent surface water from accumulating by the foundations. Whereas these sides had carefully designed gutters and drainage the west wall shows no such feature. This is probably due to the natural soil being so near the surface there—only 2 ft. down. Combe Rock, the natural soil, has a natural drainage.

The gutter along the south wall consists of a concrete flange 2 ft. wide, much decayed. It projects from the wall-surface and leads rain-water down into a rubble-filled ditch, Ditch 1. The top of this ditch has been rammed down, and is so hard that it seems possible that it was a path. It will be noticed in the section that the filling of Ditch 1 overflows in lines of pebbles into Ditch 2. Ditch 2, then, was open when Ditch 1 was being dug and was apparently filled in at the same time.

For drainage at the east wall, but separated from it by a narrow layer of brick-earth, runs a channel 2 ft. wide, based on the natural soil (Combe Rock) and completely filled with loose flints. The top of the flint layer had been rounded off with brick-earth and a thin layer of mortar laid over, sealing the flint layer. Above this mortar brick-earth was packed up to the concrete flange or gutter running along the east wall. Unfortunately the stratification outside the wall has been destroyed by stone seekers between this point and the south-east corner. There are 2 small post-holes, Post-holes C and D, sealed by the mortar top. These belong to a series of post-holes and allied construction at the north-east corner.

The outer edge of the mortar sealing the flint-filled channel (outer is used to denote the side farthest from the wall) abuts on a narrow trench running north and south along the wall, filled with rubble and earth and rammed on top so hard that it also, like the south side, appears to have been a path.

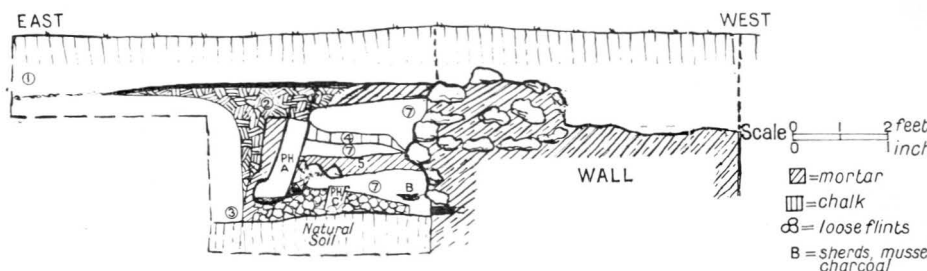


FIG. 5. SECTION OF POST-HOLE A

It was in the bedding-trench that 4 flint scrapers were found, also 2 pre-Roman sherds.<sup>1</sup> A large and elaborate post-hole had been sunk in the rubble-filled trench (Post-hole A). Another had been placed in a line with it 5 ft. farther north. This stands just outside the north-east corner itself (Post-hole B). And between these two, but out of line with them, and opening at a deeper level, are two more (E and F).

Post-hole A is set in mortar and slopes steeply towards the building. A shaped piece of chalk had even been mortared in and wedged with large flints to take the play of the post and to prevent it from sloping too much. A little round of black soil at the bottom of the post-hole represents the remains of the post itself. This was the only post-hole that showed any sign of the post. Post-hole A appears to be for something like a hoist or to have been used in the construction of Building G, though similar posts were found along the walls of the Triangular Temple at Verulamium,<sup>2</sup> at the same distance from the wall as these and about the same distance apart. Post-hole B had been set upright as carefully as A had been set at a slope. Its post had been squared on the outer face. Both posts are secured with mortar and open at the same level in the rubble. These two post-holes seem to belong together. As A had been set

<sup>1</sup> See report at end of paper.

<sup>2</sup> Wheeler's *Verulamium*.



crooked, it seems unlikely that they supported a veranda or portico. However, A's hole is mortared straight on the side farthest from the wall, so this post may possibly have been originally set upright, and reset later at an angle.

Post-hole F was small and simple and was based on the

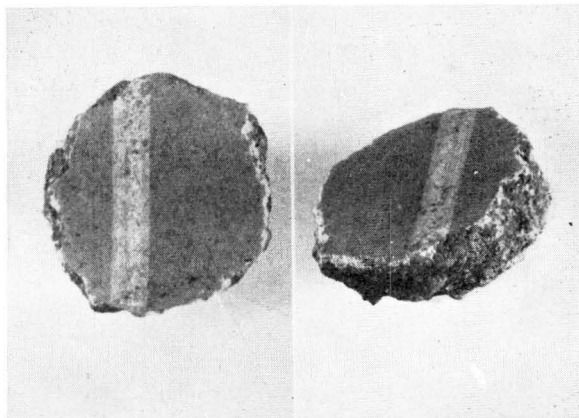


FIG. 6. PLASTER COUNTER

flint layer. It may perhaps have been a conduit hole from the higher layers to the flints and natural soil, and not a post-hole. Post-hole E, on the other hand, was nearly as elaborately made as A and B, but is not in line with them and opens at a lower level. Neither of these post-holes shows any signs of remains of posts or signs of wear. Both these and C and D may well be scaffolding post-holes.

A curious feature at the north-east corner just outside the wall is the rammed rubble area into which the rubble-filled trench draining the east wall widens. Five feet north of the corner it disappears completely. It does not run along the north wall. The surface rubble forms a small squarish floor stretching from the wall east and north. Among the rubble are long-shaped chalk lumps set with the long axis vertical. A patch of mortar in this floor proved to be a little pit 1 ft. deep. It contained a counter chipped from red wall plaster with a cream stripe.<sup>1</sup> This was in very fine condition and must have been sealed up as soon as it was made. A tile fragment spanning the pit from top to bottom had been

<sup>1</sup> A similar specimen was found at Maiden Castle.

placed by the counter and the pit filled in with mortar and brick-earth. Also, set flat near the pit and just below the surface was the base of a large coarse buff olla filled with charcoal and stained with burning. Another small base of the same ware had been found previously near Building G, but on another side. Between Post-hole B and the east wall, in the surface of the same rubble floor, a whole tile was found laid flat. Underneath it in a small hollow a great number of tiny snail shells (*Cocilioides acicula*)<sup>1</sup> were found; this is a meat-eating snail.

The elaborate levels in which the post-holes are sunk do not seem certainly to be of one build with the east wall. Some are divided from the wall surface by brick-earth. There seems the possibility that these levels belong to a building previous to Building G. However, the curious position of G's Approach lying centrally between the west edge of this rubble floor area and G's north-west corner, seems definitely to show that whatever construction was standing before G's time was still standing during G's first period, and was part of G's original plan.

It seems certain that Building G's roof was made of ordinary roof tiles (*imbrex* and *tegula*) as there are enormous quantities of these in the loose rubble and they are not used anywhere else in the building.

Building E is exceedingly simple. Its length is 60 ft. and its width 24 ft. The walls are 2 ft. 6 in. thick with the exception of the south wall, which is 6 in. narrower. Of these walls only the bottom stones (rubble of flint, chalk lumps and tile fragments) remain. At 35 ft. along the east wall a course of brick laid flat, 5 ft. broad, has been inserted. There is no rubble ruin in the building. Lying directly under the plough soil, it is unstratified. However, Section B shows that E is secondary to G, as E's wall foundation lies over the Approach to G.

Of the identity or possible use of Building E little can be said owing to its scanty remains, beyond suggesting that it was a timber structure on a rubble foundation. No indication of its basement floor even remains. Though the walls are founded in builders' trenches, the rubble they are composed of is so rough that a dwelling seems out of the question. The curving inset of tiles suggests that the building may

<sup>1</sup> See A. S. Kennard's report on the snails.

possibly have been heated by a flue from Site C,<sup>1</sup> the rather mysterious little bath building excavated by Miss Scott.

The question of the identity of Building G, which in many ways resembles the tomb at Keston,<sup>2</sup> is complicated by the presence of a bath-house,<sup>3</sup> small bath building C, and

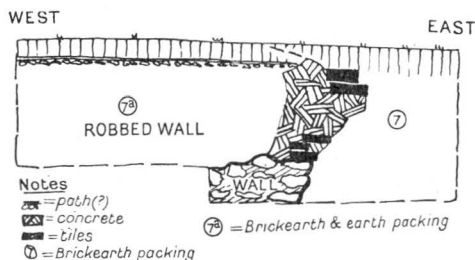


FIG. 7. SECTION ACROSS CENTRE OF EAST WALL

traces of a villa. Building G appears to stand beside some sort of track running east and west apparently towards a ferry or ford across the Black Ditch and there joining the east-west lane to Lyminster. Immediately across the Black Ditch<sup>4</sup> stand Poling Church and the tiny village. The Black Ditch itself runs into the River Arun and may very well have been navigable in ancient times, at any rate for barges, though opinions differ on this point. Rome, it will be remembered, possessed an efficient European barge service.<sup>5</sup> A narrow canal would serve for the passage of barges, so that the water-way need not have been tidal at that date, and silting would hide all traces of it later.

Building G seems to have been deliberately ruined. Trenches for this purpose can be seen breaking through the rubble levels at the north end of the interior and on the exterior in the centre of the east wall. The north end of the floor appears to be trampled away, as it bends downwards and gradually disappears from south to north, though its level can be dimly seen nearly up to the north wall. The interior facing-stones seem to have been the object of the search. The deliberate breaking-up of the steps or platform surface of the Approach and the superimposing of Building E's foundations over the path support the idea of demoli-

<sup>1</sup> S.A.C. LXXIX.

<sup>2</sup> V.C.H. Kent, III. 119.

<sup>3</sup> S.A.C. LXXX and LXXIX.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. The position of the villa site is fully discussed by Miss Scott.

<sup>5</sup> Déchelette, *Manuel d'Archéologie*. — *La France Gallo-Romaine*.

tion in Roman times, as these points show that Building G's Approach and Building E cannot have been used at the same time.

It seems that the north end of G may have been taken down first, perhaps in order to construct E, and that the south end was taken down later, thus causing a heavy fall of plaster after rubble was already spread over the remains of the floor. This may account for the better preservation of the south end of the floor and the enormous quantity of white wall plaster in the upper levels above the floor (see plan). It seems possible that the ceiling of this structure was a white plaster-covered vault. The bottom interior stone course is propped outwards deliberately, and the brick-earth takes the thrust of the whole arrangement. This tilting can surely not be necessary if a thrust was not postulated.

Exactly the same type of rubble that occurs in such great quantities inside this building has been rammed over the Approach and path. This arrangement is seen on other sites where a safe surface for traffic is required. In this case the traffic may have been carrying the building material from Building G to E.

Among this rubble, both in the building and on the Approach, lay nearly all the pottery found. Sherds from inside G actually fitted sherds of the same pot from the Approach. This surely means that this rubble must be all of one period and spread. Now, on the rubble-covered path were many little hearths, composed of sherds, nails, charcoal, and, in some cases, of mussels. They appear to have been workmen's hearths, based on miscellaneous sherds. It is interesting to note that there is a large bed of mussels at Littlehampton, 2 miles away, at the present day. These hearths were found at various levels up to the base of the plough soil.

It would appear, then, that the earth and rubble found over the path were filled in when the path was no longer required and soon after the demolition of G. In that case, was the rubble-covered way only needed to transport the building material?

As to Building G being a temple of Mithras or Mithraeum, it can be stated definitely that the structure lacks all the characteristics except that it is underground. A vaulted

substructure under a temple is not, however, unknown in Britain. For, though the Colchester temple<sup>1</sup> vaults were found filled with earth, that earth was added in the Middle Ages.

The floor of Building G is interesting. Black and white tesserae were found this year in the rubble over the Approach, and in 1940 a group of three white tesserae mortared together occurred in the same trench. As the plaster coving between wall and floor is placed 5 in. higher than the present floor surface, and the surface itself is so soft, even allowing for age, it seems very likely that there was a black and white tessellated floor in the building. Another point in favour of such a floor is the heavy rubble make-up under it. This is like the floor construction of the Wroxeter<sup>2</sup> temple, which was made of alternate layers of loose stones and clay, here paralleled by rubble and brick-earth. Again, there can be seen inside the south wall in Building G a curious gap of about an inch between wall and floor. It shows where the plaster face is still in existence and so cannot be intended for a space for wall plaster. But it is about the right width for the insertion of a crowbar to lever up the tessellated pavement segments for removal.

Building G may have had some architectural pretensions. In 1819 a piece of architrave of Sussex marble was found,<sup>3</sup> though the exact spot is unrecorded. Another piece of architrave of the same marble has been found within the last two years near the buildings described in this paper. It was considered by Miss Scott<sup>4</sup> that the Bath-house was used as a dwelling in its secondary phase. It appears that Building G was demolished in Roman times. So it seems at least possible that these architectural fragments may have belonged originally to G, and that they may have been carried away later to decorate the Bath-house. Thus, in what may be called Building G's period 1, it may have possessed Sussex marble architectural features and a black and white tessellated pavement.

The main impression that the ruin of this building makes is one of having, in every detail, been constructed to carry great weight and to be exceptionally stable and dry. As the

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to Mr. M. K. Hull, of the Colchester and Essex Museum, for this information.

<sup>2</sup> *Wroxeter Excavations*, Bushe-Fox.

<sup>3</sup> *V.C.H. Sussex*, iii. 20.

<sup>4</sup> *S.A.C.* LXXIX, 13.

area of the building is small, the weight it seems designed to carry may be due to height.

Our dating material is scanty—the iron knife of a common Roman shape sealed by Building G's floor, and the sherd of terra sigillata sealed by the Approach. The report on the latter will be found at the end of this paper. The resemblance to the tomb at Keston,<sup>1</sup> mentioned earlier in this paper, is further supported by our building's proximity to a dwelling-house and road. Cremation burials were found in the excavations of 1819 in the field just east of the Angmering site, on the same east-west line leading to Poling. Moreover, if the estate changed hands the tomb might well be converted to other uses and demolished. The circular foundation of a tomb exists at Pulborough,<sup>2</sup> farther up the River Arun.

Building G resembles in some ways a small temple, even though it lacks so far the surrounding wall or portico usually associated with the common type of Romano-Celtic or Gallo-Roman temple, of which many examples have been found in north France and in parts of Britain. Both Lancing and Chanctonbury Ring temples are within a few miles of Angmering. There is a building at Jordan Hill,<sup>3</sup> near Weymouth, which has many points in common with our site; and a temple at Autun (Augustodunum)<sup>4</sup> in France, which is, in many ways, strikingly like Building G. That at Jordan Hill is situated on a hill (Building G is on the highest part of the site, it may be remembered). Its shape is rectangular, with walls 9 ft. thick, built of roughly dressed blocks of limestone enclosing rubble. Limestone is there easily accessible, as chalk would be at Angmering. There appeared to be no surrounding wall, but a mortar spread was traced round about and then the excavations could not be continued. The curious feature of the structure was the burial pit 14 ft. deep in one corner. The building was surrounded by a rough cobbled courtyard containing many bones, for the most part of young oxen. At Angmering there is an intermittent courtyard cobbling on the south side, the tiny pit outside the north-east corner and the rubble are there, with what may be food deposits in it.

The Autun building is called the Temple of Janus. This

<sup>1</sup> *V.C.H. Kent*. III.

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

<sup>3</sup> *Dorset Nat. Hist. and Arch. Soc.* 1931. Pottery resembling the Angmering large urn (No. 1) was found on this site.

<sup>4</sup> *Autun: de Fontenay et de Charmasse*, p. 210.

temple building stands by the Roman road at Autun. Its walls are 2·20 metres thick with one offset, made without any dressed stones,<sup>1</sup> so they may have been plastered. The interior measures 16·75 metres by 16·25 metres and the interior floor-level is 0·60 metre higher than the surrounding level. At the present day the structure stands 23 metres high. In 1655 it was recorded that the floor was tessellated.<sup>2</sup> The roof was of ordinary tiles, as at Angmering. The Autun building, however, had some veranda or portico, for large ragged holes show that there had been some structural feature attached at a height of 13 metres on each side. Towards the present top are three windows on each side. This building appears to be the nearest analogy to Building G; though none of these buildings mentioned, it will be remarked, contains a floor at basement level.

Perhaps a guess may be made at Building G's second period, which seems to have been industrial. In addition to the heating arrangements near Building E, suitable for the drying of corn, in Building G we found a great quantity of mouse bones both in the rubble at the south end and in the silt on the floor, also at the south end. Was this building used for the storage of corn, thus attracting thousands of mice to its ruin? To this day corn grows well in the district and the site has the additional advantage of lying near the Continent. There is also the example of a French temple that was rebuilt probably as a granary.<sup>3</sup> If that was the case, an enlargement of the site may have resulted in the demolishing of G in order that larger store-houses should be built from its material, though at present nothing has been found quite comparable to the well-known sites at Langton<sup>4</sup> and Hambledon.<sup>5</sup>

#### ADDENDUM

A few days' work in March 1942 completed the excavation of the south-east corner and confirmed its shape. The plinth found there continues north for 4 ft. along the east wall. Its square edge has been obtained by laying it against flat-faced flints packed in brick-earth. The upper flat mortar

<sup>1</sup> 'Sans la moindre pierre taillée', cf. *ibid.*

<sup>2</sup> 'À la mosaïque', cf. *ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Antiquaries Journal*, 1928.

<sup>4</sup> 'A Roman villa at Langton near Melton, Yorks', Corder and Kirch.

<sup>5</sup> *Archaeologia*, LXXI.

surface of the corner occurs again 3 ft. to the south, the intervening 3 ft. having been destroyed. Along the east wall nearly all of it has been robbed away—a mortar floor 2 ft. thick founded on a mortar spread.

Deepening of the east wall trial trench showed that, in spite of extensive robbing, the plinth runs along the east wall surface, projecting about 1 ft. from it. The east wall here is 9 ft. wide, whereas the other walls do not exceed 7 ft. 6 in. The narrow rubble-filled ditch that had been found at the north-east corner appears again in this east wall trench. It evidently runs along the east wall to this point and originally it probably ran the whole length of the wall. At this point it is exceptionally firmly packed. Tiles are laid flat in its top and at the bottom. The whole is mortared together and mortared as well to the wall face, forming thus a concrete half-arch set over brick-earth (see section). The care with which it has been built suggests the necessity for great stability—the base of steps or even of a pillar? It is in line with the large post-holes (A and B) at the north-east corner. The concrete slope leading down to the top tile (see section 5) and its resemblance to the wall edge at the north-east corner and to the profile of the south-east corner plinth seems to indicate that this is the original design along the east wall and that the complicated variations near post-hole A are the result of resetting that post at a slope to act as a hoist, as Miss Taylor has suggested.

Extending all over the south-east corner at the bottom of the plough level and over the east wall itself runs a patchy chalk and mortar surface. This is founded on a thin uneven layer of rammed rubble laid over brick-earth and earth, packed over the whole east wall. It runs north to the north-east corner, but does not show east of the wall and becomes very patchy farther north, disappearing some feet north of the building (see plan).

These patchy remains of substantial rubble, when considered with the curious centring of the Approach, lying between the north-east rubble floor edge and the north-west corner, instead of centrally between north-east and north-west corners, seem to suggest that some sort of portico existed along the east side, occupying part of the thickness of the wall and projecting only a slight distance, the plinth and extension on the east side being its substructure. This



would be a departure from the usual arrangement of porticoes, which project bodily from the main wall. Examples of slight easterly projections, however, are found at Wroxeter, Caerwent (Mon.), and at Harlow in Essex.<sup>1</sup>

It seems most probable that the highest rubble surface that covers the greater part of the east wall of Building G is a path or road running north and south, and that it was laid after the building was pulled down, the ruined east wall providing a dry foundation.

The platform level of the north and south-east corners seems to be part of the original projecting platform or portico, though so little remains of it that it is difficult to be sure. It appears that these remnants were incorporated later in the path or road surface, as, though they are constructed quite differently from the path surface, they lie at the same level.

On the whole, we seem to have a little more evidence for considering Building G to have been constructed as a small temple or tomb, designed with a portico running along its eastern wall, later partly overlaid with a path or road, and an entrance at the north or water side.

#### NOTE: 1944

Subsequent finishing of the original South-East Corner trench showed that both ditches had been redug and refilled for a distance of four feet in Roman times; the Inner Ditch with building rubble, flints and mortar set on the outer side against upright brick to prevent movement. This filling was rammed firmly down and extended to the wall face. The Outer Ditch was filled with brick-earth; in the centre, where sinking might be expected, brick fragments were piled from top to bottom. All this arrangement suggests a buttress foundation, secondary in erection to the building itself and probably to ensure its stability, as the section shows that this wall leans outwards at old ground level. One must conclude, therefore, that Building G threatened to collapse, or actually did so, and that its demolition was not entirely a matter of choice.

Trenching, independently carried out by members of the Littlehampton Society, in 1943, across Building E, uncovered

<sup>1</sup> *Antiq. Journ.* VIII. 300.

the rubble footing of a wall 6 feet long and 1 foot 6 inches wide, running inside the building, parallel to, and at 3 feet from the east wall at the tile inset (not shown in plan). Built into this short wall was part of the top stone of a rotary quern of late form, not earlier than the third century and probably fourth.

As the wall incorporating the quern lies exactly parallel to the main wall and is of exactly the same build, there appears to be no doubt that it is of contemporary erection, thus giving an approximate date for the building and for the rearrangement of both these buildings.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

That the excavation—a war-time emergency one—could be carried out at all is due to the leave of absence kindly given me by the Colonel Commanding the Canadian Hospital, with which I was working, and of the Hospital Library Headquarters.

Funds were provided by the Excavation Committee of the Littlehampton Archaeological and Natural Science Society, supplemented from a private source. Work on the site was undertaken by a little enthusiastic paid labour and some volunteers, when their war work permitted. Of these should be specially mentioned Messrs. J. Matheson and Tozer and Miss Scrivenor, and members of the Littlehampton Archaeological and Natural Science Society.

For general information on the site between 1938 and 1940 I am indebted to Mr. G. Cutler.

It was most kind of Mr. Thompson to make the general survey under present conditions, and I have much appreciated Mrs. Evans's help on many constructional points in the report.

For the identification of flint implements found I am indebted to Dr. Curwen and for advice on pre-Roman sherds to Dr. Cecil Curwen. I should like to thank Mr. Philip Corder for examining the pottery; Mr. M. K. Hull for examining the terra sigillata sherd; Dr. Oakley for reporting on the stones used in Building G; and Mr. Kennard for identifying the snail shells.

Miss Patchett has very kindly drawn the pottery. Finally I must thank Miss Taylor for her most valuable advice and

help; Mr. Ian Richmond for examining the plans and material; and Lt.-Col. Drew for allowing me to examine the Jordan's Hill pottery in the Dorchester Museum.

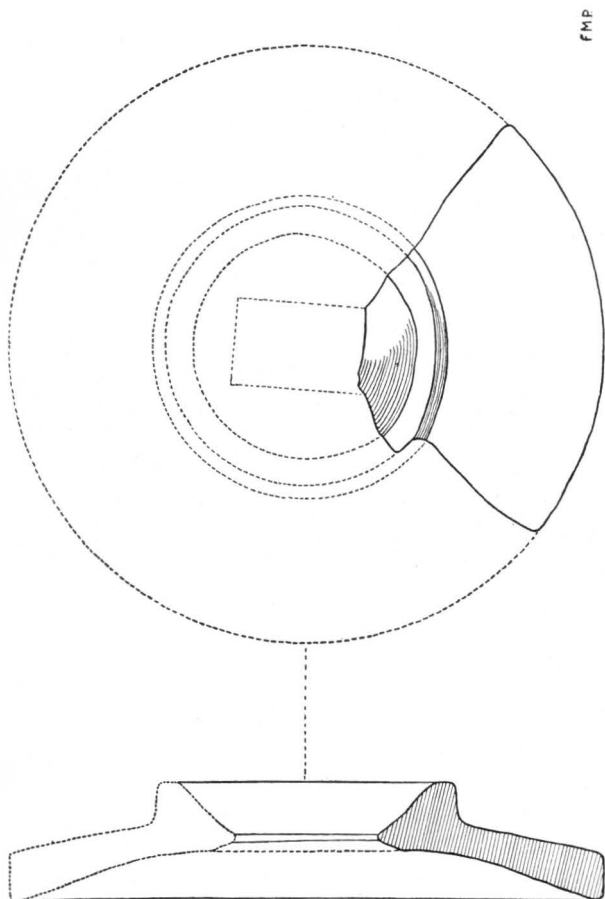


FIG. 8. FRAGMENT OF QUERN

#### FINDS

One fragment of *architrave* or *plinth*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. long,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. high, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick, of Sussex marble, found in 1940 near Building G—unstratified.

*Counter*, chipped from red wall-plaster with one cream stripe. Found at bottom of pit at north-east corner of Building G.

#### *Iron Objects*

An iron *knife*, in rather bad preservation, of a well-known Roman shape— $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. long and  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. wide at widest part. Found in the rubble make-up

of the floor in Building G and sealed by the floor. The shape of the knife is common throughout the Roman occupation of Britain.

Round-headed *nails* about 1 in. long.

*Hobnails* of common pattern.

All the nails were found with the workmen's hearths in the rubble and in the earth over the Approach path.

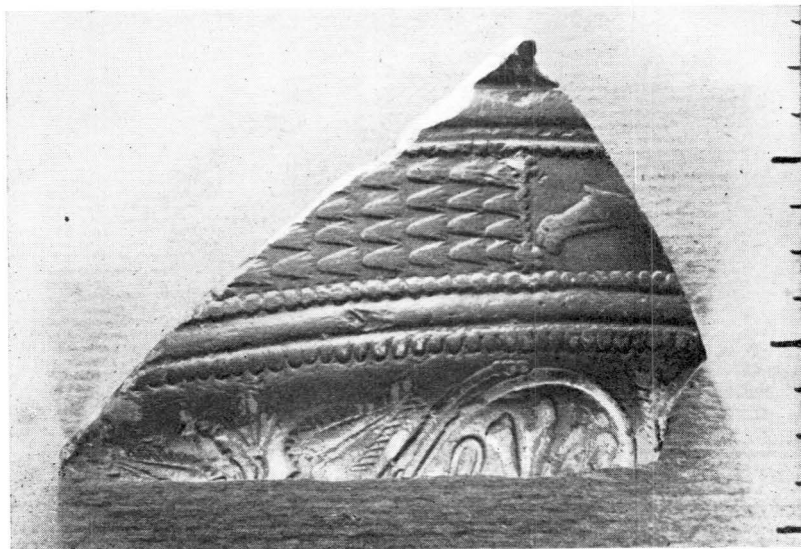


FIG. 9. SHERD OF TERRA SIGILLATA (scale of inches at side)

#### *Window glass*

A fragment of window glass, measuring 3 in. by 2 in., was found in the rubble lying near the Approach, with the pottery sherds.

#### *Quern*

A fragment of the upper stone of a rotary quern (fig. 8) from the short wall of Building E. The hopper has a rectangular aperture. The grinding surface is smooth, without grooves. The slope of the upper and grinding surfaces are nearly parallel. There are signs of such wear in the hopper and on the grinding surface that they nearly meet at the base of the hopper. The original width at that point is shown by a dotted line in the drawing. This quern is, Dr. Cecil Curwen thinks, a late type, not earlier than the third century and probably fourth. Its nearest Sussex analogy being a quern from Thundersbarrow Hill (*Antiq. Journ.* VIII, fig. 14).

The stone of which the quern is made is, Dr. Oakley considers, a buff-coloured grit stone, almost certainly from the Hythe Beds of the Lower Greensand—the nearest outcrop of these beds being in the Pulborough district.

## REPORT ON TERRA SIGILLATA

BY M. R. HULL

The fragment of terra sigillata of Form 29 has a rather poor glaze, but the carination is not extreme. The decoration of panels of arrow-heads in the upper zone, alternating with panels of running animals, is well known from Claudius onwards. The large unilateral scroll of the lower zone begins similarly early, but the many units in each loop (apparently four) and the generally coarse style of the piece make the earliest possible limit Nero, and I consider the piece is most probably Flavian.<sup>1</sup> The following signatures are found on bowls of this form decorated with similar leaves: Jucund and Vaderio.<sup>2</sup> Bowls signed Mercator and Natalis<sup>3</sup> use similar arrow-heads, and bowls signed Rufini<sup>4</sup> bear a general resemblance to the Angmering bowl.

## POTTERY

*Pre-Roman Pottery*

Two small sherds of the side walls of straight-sided pots were found in the rubble ditch filling outside the east wall, immediately beside post-hole A. This filling also contained flint scrapers. Apparently both flint implements and pottery were lying on the surface when the rubble was shovelled in.

The pottery is about half an inch thick, of soft dark body mixed with chalk backing and insufficiently fired. It appears, in Dr. C. Curwen's opinion, to belong to an Iron Age A straight-sided pot, as far as it can be identified from such small pieces possessing neither rim nor base.

*Colour-coated Ware*

Barrel flagon. A buff pipe-clay mixture body, once slip-coated inside and out a reddish-brown, now largely worn off. On the almost vertical sides is a white slip decoration the scheme of which cannot be accurately recovered. The clay of the neck has twisted while being thrown. Fumed grey specimens resembling this shape were found at Ospringe Roman cemetery, near Faversham, in Kent,<sup>5</sup> Nos. 625 and 335. These are dated to A.D. 140–90. Barrel flagons are usually grooved, cf. Holt 118. Though pottery made by this technique was manufactured at the well-known kilns in the New Forest, this is not one of the shapes made there. This pot seems, so far, to be unique in Britain, and may possibly come from the Continent. Unstratified, in Building E.

*Coarse Pottery*

1. Bead-rimmed bowl, of brownish gritty ware with fumed grey surface. It is hand-burnished horizontally, except on the reserved band of chevron

<sup>1</sup> The second half of the first century A.D. is thus the earliest possible date for the erection of Building G.—P. A. M. Keef.

<sup>2</sup> *Terra Sigillata des Ersten Jahrhunderts*, plates 43 (4 and 6) and 80 (5) respectively. Knorr.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, plates 57 (12) and 61 (3) respectively.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, plate 69 (c).

<sup>5</sup> *Ospringe Roman Cemetery*, Hawley, White and May.

pattern round the girth. This ornament has been incised with a sharp instrument. The bowl is probably of Claudian date. A grey olla from the Tilbury Romano-British village resembles ours closely, even to the chevron ornament, though this is placed higher on the pot's side at Tilbury (*London in Roman Times*, Fig. 56, No. 6). The nearest parallel, however, was found at Hengistbury Head, in a Belgic context (class J).<sup>1</sup> The Hengistbury jar,

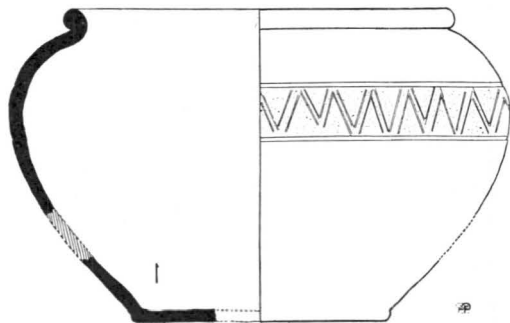


FIG. 10. GREY BOWL (No. 1)

though black, is strikingly similar in shape and burnish and has an unburnished reserved band of chevron pattern, like the Angmering specimen. One may also quote Fig. 28 in 'The Belgae of Gaul and Britain';<sup>2</sup> and a bowl from Farley Heath.<sup>3</sup> Rim 8 in. in diameter, girth  $10\frac{7}{12}$  in., base  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in.; height  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. In Approach rubble, except one sherd, which was in Building G rubble above floor.

2. Amphora fragment. White body covered with white slip. Not illustrated. Unstratified, by east wall of Building G.

3. Lagena or large flagon, of smooth grey fumed ware. The surface of the neck has been brushed vertically while very wet and small panels have been burnished (not brushed) on the upper part of the girth. Diameter of base of neck  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. In Approach rubble.

4. Fragment of flagon with moulded double-ring lip, of fine grey fumed ware. No. 198 at Richborough<sup>4</sup> is of this shape, and Nos. 196-7, 201, &c., at Colchester.<sup>5</sup> Diameter of the rim  $3\frac{5}{10}$  in. In Building G rubble.

5. Ring-topped flagon or jug, with three-ribbed handle of black ware, probably bitumen-coated. White ware examples of this shape occur at Richborough, Nos. 66-9. These jugs are usually made of a pipe-clay or a pipe-clay mixture. Though the shape of this specimen is excellent the surface shows clumsy handling, and it may therefore be a native imitation of 66. Diameter of rim  $1\frac{10}{12}$  in., base of neck  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., girth  $6\frac{5}{12}$  in.; height  $7\frac{1}{5}$  in. In Approach rubble.

<sup>1</sup> *Excavations at Hengistbury Head*, Bushe-Fox.

<sup>2</sup> Dunning and Hawkes, *Arch. Journ.* LXXXVII (1930), where the subject of bead-rimmed bowls is dealt with exhaustively.

<sup>3</sup> *Surrey A.C.* XLII (1934), p. 70, fig. 2.

<sup>4</sup> *The Excavations at Richborough*, Bushe-Fox.

<sup>5</sup> *Catalogue of Roman Pottery in the Colchester Museum*, T. May.

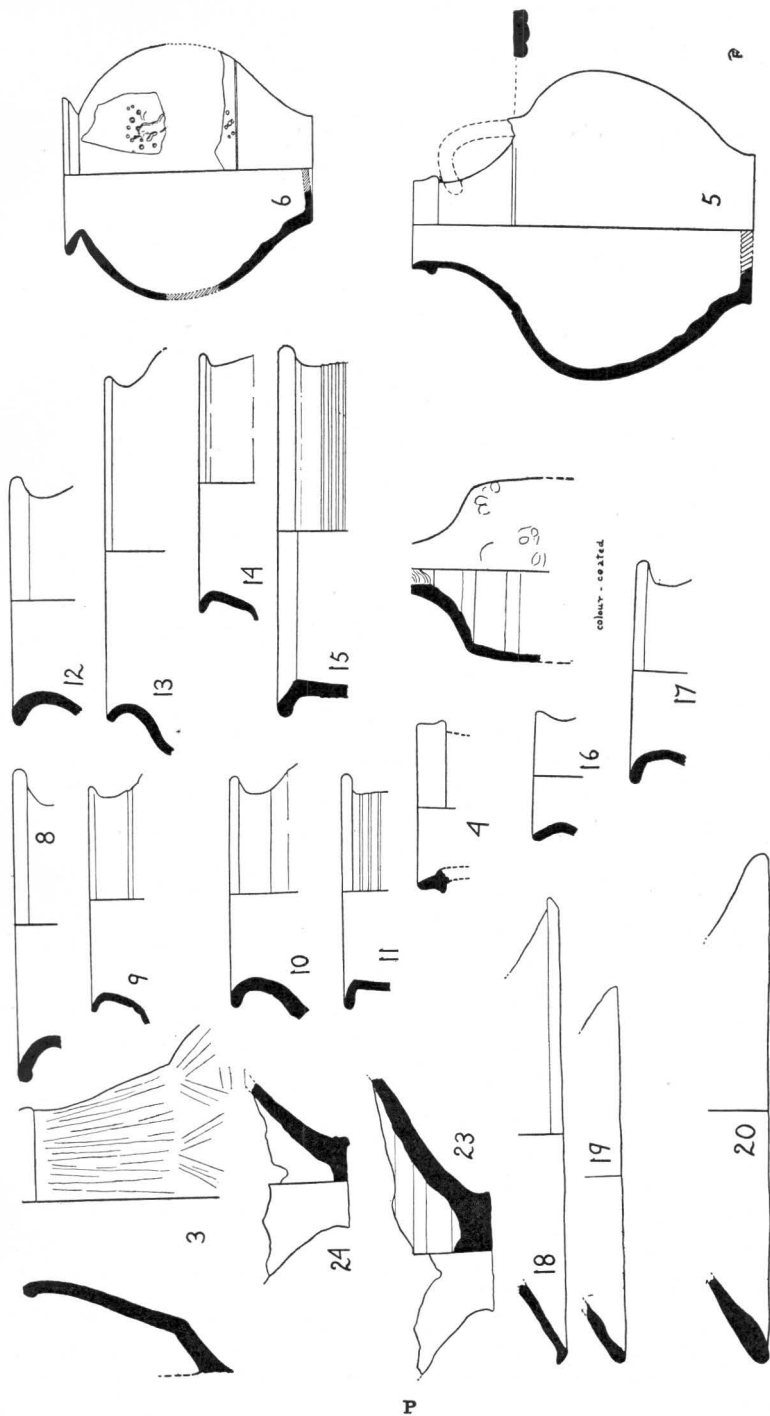


PLATE III. POTTERY FROM ANGMERING ROMAN VILLA SITE

6. Small beaker of fine grey fumed ware, called rusticated ware. The pot is partly slip-covered. The form is well known. The figures 278-87 from Richborough<sup>1</sup> resemble this beaker. At Margidunum<sup>2</sup> they are of Claudian date. There are examples also at Silchester (LXX, Nos. 157-9) and Colchester (III, No. 17). Diameter of rim  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in., neck  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., base  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.; height  $5\frac{1}{5}$  in. In Approach rubble.

7. Fragment of small rusticated-ware beaker, white fine pottery, probably a pipe-clay mixture, decorated on girth with regular dots of barbotine. Not illustrated. In Approach rubble.

*Ollae and Cooking-Pot Rims and Lighter Beakers*

8. Everted rim of black ware with high wheel-burnish, black coated. The black coating is partly burnt orange-red. This rim is quite out of step with the bulk of the collection. It belongs to a cooking-pot like Segontium 55-6 or Birdoswald type 19 (fig. 14) and many other places. It is universally found in the fourth century, but the date is really dependent on the form of the body, which is wanting at Angmering. Diameter  $6\frac{3}{8}$  in.

This rim was found in a small open-air hearth, so the variation in colour may very likely be due to having been reheated in a clear fire, as the black colour of the pot was probably obtained by firing under reduction. The writer has found by experiment that such pots will become red on refiring in a clear fire. In Approach rubble.

9. Fine light pot, the rim only slightly turned over—slight cordon effect at base of decided neck. Fumed grey body covered with grey slip. Diameter  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. In Approach rubble.

10. Rim of large heavy olla of gritty ware. Rim slightly turned over. Two grooves at base of neck and slightly carinated shoulder  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. below. Sandy body. Diameter  $4\frac{5}{8}$  in. In Approach rubble.

11. Flattened rim of large jar of black ware. The rim stands out almost at a right angle to the wall of the pot. There are three wheel-burnished grooves below rim. Diameter 5 in. In Approach rubble.

12. Heavy rim, slightly everted, of sandy rough ware. This pot probably belongs to an early second-century form derived from a Belgic prototype, but might be earlier; cf. Richborough<sup>3</sup> XXI. 16. Nearer dating depends on the shape of the body, which is here wanting. In Approach rubble.

13. Moderately everted rim of large fine olla with thin walls and sandy body. Certainly an early shape, probably first century. Diameter  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. Outside west wall of Building G, old ground-level.

14. Rim sharply everted from a decided neck. Fine reddish very hard ware, with fumed burnished surface; a light thin rim, resembling No. 9. This is probably Richborough<sup>3</sup> 64 and belongs to the first century. Diameter  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. In Approach rubble.

15. Flattened rim, resembling No. 11, of dark grey ware. Three grooves made on the wheel are placed  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. below the rim. Both this pot and No. 11 have rims suitable for holding a lid. Probably first century, but the shape is unusual. The grooving is a Roman descendant of the combing and scoring used on Belgic pots. Diameter  $7\frac{3}{8}$  in. In Approach rubble.

<sup>1</sup> *The Excavations at Richborough*, Bushe-Fox.

<sup>2</sup> *F.R.S.* XIII. 134.

<sup>3</sup> *The Excavations at Richborough*, Bushe-Fox.



16. Small grey beaker rim, hardly curved. Diameter  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. In Approach rubble.

17. Moderately everted grey olla rim. Diameter  $4\frac{5}{8}$  in. In Approach rubble.

#### *Lids*

18. Buff-coloured lid of pipe-clay mixture. Diameter 10 in. Early shape. In Approach rubble.

19. Lid of buff pipe-clay ware. 8 in. in diameter. Old ground-level at north-west corner of G.

20. Lid of black fumed and coated ware with a darker slip. Not illustrated. The edge is wanting. In Approach rubble.

21. Lid of fumed grey ware. Early shape. 11 in. in diameter. In Approach rubble.

22. Fragment of a native-made and fired cooking-pot. It has been made on a slow wheel and is of poorly prepared clay. Not illustrated. On old ground-level outside north-west corner of Building G.

23. Base of a large coarse light buff olla. The exterior of the base shows that it has been taken off the wheel with a wire, the modern method. The upper part has been chipped round to a sort of tazza shape. This pot was found buried upright, showing fire stains and containing charcoal. Diameter of base  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Upper portion 8 in. in diameter 2 in. above base. In rammed rubble surface at north-east corner of Building G.

24. A smaller specimen of exactly the same shape, but of softer-fired ware, found near the same building and set in the same way, in 1940. Base diameter 2 in. Near Building G at old ground-level.

### REPORT ON STONES USED IN BUILDING G

BY K. P. OAKLEY

The tesserae found are made of the following stones:

*Brown.* Hard clay, probably Wealden series, exposed, for example, in the Arun valley north of Pulborough.

*White.* Chalk rock from the South Downs.

*Yellowish-grey.* Lower Greensand chert, probably from Pulborough district.

The slab of yellowish-grey (probably a piece of *Opus sectile*) is of the same claystone.

### REPORT ON THE NON-MARINE MOLLUSCA

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

Two species were obtained, viz.:

*Helix aspersa*, Muller. Two specimens from the under-face of concrete flange of South-east corner of Building G. Over the greater part of England this common living form was quite unknown until Romano-British times, when it was probably widely introduced as an article of food, and it is nearly always present on Roman occupation sites.

*Cocilioides acicula*, Muller. Several specimens from the under-surface of a tile set flat in rammed rubble spread at north-east corner of Building G. This is a subterranean species, and judging from their condition and position they are contemporary.

# AN UNUSUAL BONE IMPLEMENT

BY ELIOT CURWEN, F.S.A.

IN 1910 Mr. Reader wrote a paper<sup>1</sup> on a series of thirteen bone objects of a type to which attention had not previously been drawn, and which have not, as far as I know, been reported upon since. A recent gift to the Museum of the Sussex Archaeological Society, consisting of a perfect specimen and three fragments, offers an opportunity to draw attention to the type once more and to solicit opinions as to the purpose for which these objects were used.

The bones are the metatarsals and metacarpals of the ox or horse, and their constant features are a longitudinal scoop-scar on one or more surfaces, and a back from which all protuberances have been removed so as to render it a more or less flat surface. In addition the majority of the examples show one or more perforations bored in an antero-posterior direction through one or both ends.

These notes deal with the four examples presented to the Society's Museum by Mr. C. Maitland from the collection of local antiquities collected by the late Major Maitland of Friston Place, together with a specimen that has long been in the Society's Museum without label or record, and another from the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford, which Mr. T. K. Penniman, the Director, kindly allows me to describe and figure.

1. The Pitt Rivers Museum example (Fig. 1) was found by a dog, buried at an old mill near Banbury, Oxon., 1908. It is a large metatarsal bone of a full-grown ox, from which both ends have been hacked off. The anterior aspect of the bone has been cut longitudinally for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. with wide, sweeping cuts which have removed half the thickness of the bone and opened up the medullary canal for 3 in.; its surface presents eleven concave tool scars, no two of which are in the same plane. Each scar surface is perfectly smooth as if cut by a knife, and shows no signs of scraping or rasping; the cut edges are sharp and not worn down. The posterior surface of the bone has been flattened by chipping and

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries*, 2nd Ser. xxiii (1909-11), 51.

appears glazed, the glaze being as apparent in the small concavities as on the small convexities. A slice of bone



FIG. 1

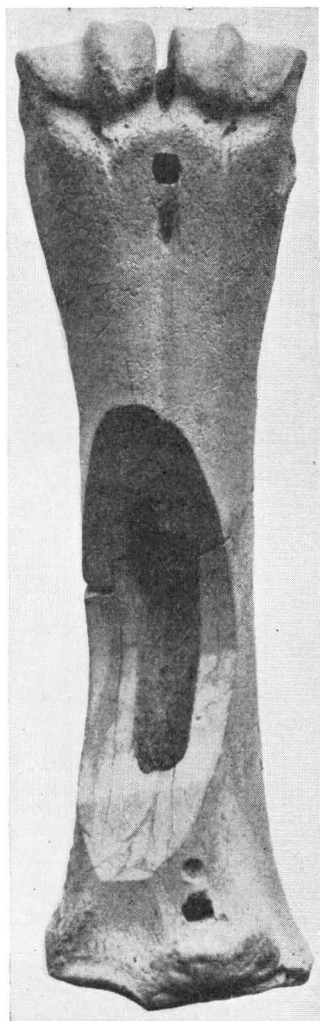


FIG. 2

$\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick and 1 in. long has been sawn off from this surface at the distal end of the bone, and the cancellous tissue thus revealed shows the same glaze in patches. At the proximal end a longitudinal slice of bone has been sawn off as shown

in the figure. In addition the expanded ends of the bone have been shaved down so as to reduce their width to approximately that of the rest of the bone. Both ends show large circular antero-posterior perforations, a single one countersunk at the distal, and two, one of which is countersunk, at the proximal end. There is no sign of denaturing of the bone, which is as dense as ivory.

Examples 2-5 are from the late Major Maitland's collection at Friston Place, Sussex, and it is greatly to be regretted that no note of their provenance has come down to us.

2. Metatarsal or metacarpal of an adult ox (Fig. 2). In this case the slicing or scooping on the anterior surface of the bone is nearer the proximal end; it is nearly 4 in. long and has opened up the medullary canal for 2 in. Unlike the Banbury specimen the scar surfaces on each side of the middle line are in one plane. As in all the examples, the scar surfaces are quite smooth as if made with a cutting instrument, and are not grooved or uneven as if ground or scraped out. The posterior surface has been flattened, and some of the more slightly convex surfaces show a brightness as if they had been smoothed by friction. Both ends of the bone are intact and present two small antero-posterior nail holes, circular at the proximal and square at the distal end. The bone, which is somewhat denatured, has been broken across in the middle.

3. A fragment (Fig. 3*a*); the anterior surface presents a flat scar for 2 in. at the proximal end, as if it had been chipped or scraped flat, and then commences the even concave surface of a scoop-cut that opens up the medullary canal; it is here that the bone is broken obliquely. The posterior surface is roughly chipped or rasped flat. There is a round antero-posterior perforation of medium size at the intact end, and some slight traces of gloss, especially in the scoop-cut surface.

4. Seven inches of the distal end of an adult bone (Fig. 3*b*). For 3 in. of its anterior surface this distal end has been thinned down and flattened, and on its posterior aspect projections of the articular end have been removed. The proximal end of the bone shows a slice-scar on its anterior aspect, just before it is broken off; as most of these bones are from 10 to 11 in. long, this would still allow room for a short scoop-cut. (In the York Museum is an example with

the scoop-cut quite close to the articular end of the bone.) There are two small circular antero-posterior perforations,

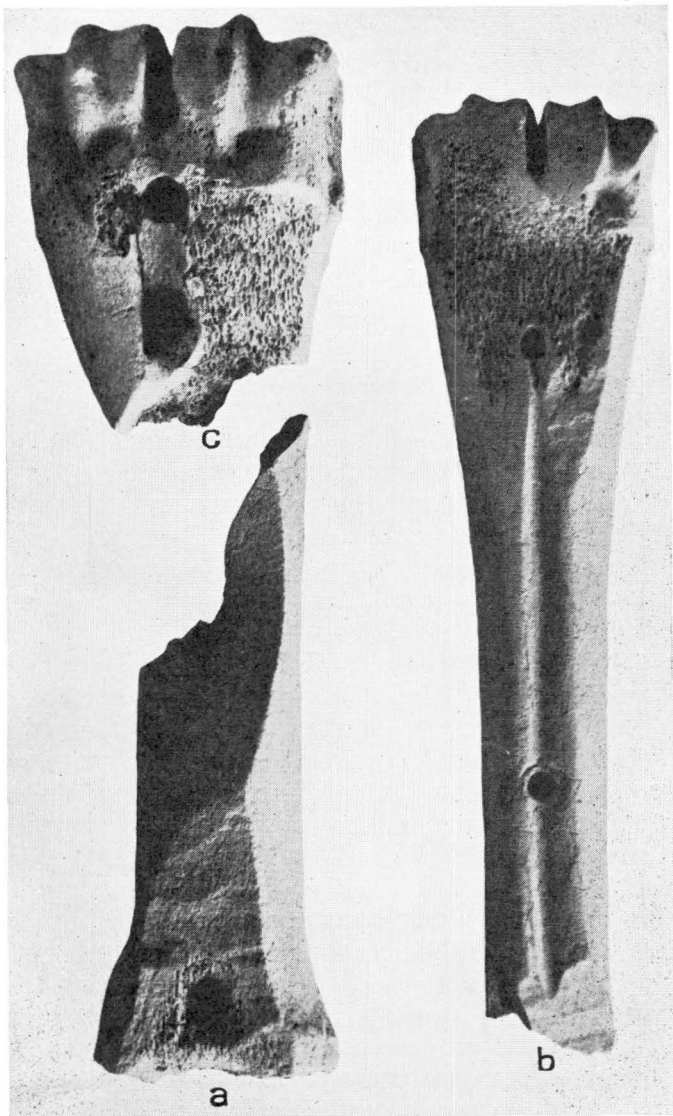


FIG. 3

one in the customary position near the articular end and the other near the middle of the shaft; this unusual position for

a hole suggests that its more normal position at the end of the bone was occupied by the scoop-cut.

5. This fragment (Fig. 3c) consists of 3 in. of the distal end of a bone of large size. It is included in this series because the finder evidently so included it, because presumably it was found with the others, and because, although it is a mere stump and shows no cut scar, it exhibits some of the other characteristics of the type. As in the other cases, the posterior projections of the articular surface have been removed so as to make the back a flat surface. There is one large round perforation near the joint, and an inch from it, and also in the middle line, what appears to be the head of an iron nail, which, however, does not perforate the bone.

6. In this example from the Lewes Museum there are two deep scoop-cuts, one on the antero-lateral angle of the bone and the other on the postero-lateral angle of the same side. It is at the intersection of these two cuts that the bone is broken. The scar surfaces are quite even and smooth, and one of them almost polished; their edges are not abraded or worn. The whole articular end has been hacked away, and the cancellous bone scooped out so as to open up the medullary canal. The circular antero-posterior perforation is unusually large.

This curious type of bone implement has a wide distribution. Mr. Reader refers to examples from York, East Anglia, the City of London, and Mortlake; to this list must be added Banbury in Oxfordshire and Friston in Sussex. A further example from the mud of Boveney Lock is mentioned in a letter from the late Prof. E. Ray Lankester to Mr. Quintin Waddington. Of the eighteen examples known only seven are whole, or nearly whole, the remainder being portions only and generally broken transversely across the cuts. They are all alike in showing deep longitudinal scoop-cuts with smooth surfaces and sharp, clean-cut edges, in having their backs trimmed down to a flat surface, and in possessing one or more antero-posterior perforations. Of the perfect specimens the two from York are perforated at one end only; those from Suffolk, Banbury, and Sussex in two places; the Banbury example has two perforations at one end, as shown, and so also has a fragment from Mortlake; of the other broken portions five show perforations and two do not.

These perforations would appear to be essential to the use of the tool, whatever that may have been; they were drilled, and are not the result of driving a nail; their edges are clean and sharp or else countersunk; only in one example we have seen was the hole squared.

In two cases the character of the bone is spoken of as being 'as dense as ivory', and in both the concave surface of the scoop-cut is described as very highly polished. The bone of the Friston examples has denatured to some extent, probably owing to the character of the soil in which they have lain, but in them the concave surfaces carry a marked degree of polish also.

The wide distribution of this bone object, and the similarity of the various examples, indicates that it had a definite and specific function, or else was a by-product in the manufacture of some definite article or articles. For what purpose the bones were made may never be clear until further examples are discovered in close association with known objects. In the meantime various suggestions have been made, but none carries conviction. Mr. Reader suggested that the concavity may have held some material that was being manipulated, and that the perforations were made to nail the bone down to the bench—hence the flattening of the back. Since two were found in connexion with old mills it has been held that they acted as chocks or brakes at the side of the millstones, but the absolute smoothness of the concave surfaces, the complete absence of striae, and the lack of symmetry of the cuts, negative this suggestion. One correspondent reports that he had seen a cobbler finish the blade of his trimming knife on such a bone after using the stone, though he preferred a cow's rib for the purpose; this purpose, however, would not account for the Colchester specimen, the scoop-scar of which is only about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. long and  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. in depth, with very steep sides. Other suggestions are that they were musical instruments of the bull-roarer type; that they came from a factory for the manufacture of bone objects of some kind, such as buttons, or are the tools of some extinct craft. None of these suggestions is satisfying, and it will be best to withhold judgement till further evidence is forthcoming. None of the bones has been found in unequivocal associations, but the condition of the bones themselves does not suggest any great age.



# REFERENCES TO ANCIENT SUSSEX CHURCHES IN *THE ECCLESIOLOGIST*

## MAINLY AS REGARDS RESTORATION AND REPAIR

BY O. H. LEENEY

(Continued from *S.A.C.* LXXXIII, p. 150)

### ARUNDEL (*Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity*)

Arundel Church figures in the article 'Progress on the South Coast', in which several churches are described. (Dec. 1857, vol. xviii, N.S. xiv, pp. 336-41.)

We wish that we could have a more cheering report to give of the internal condition of the magnificent collegiate church of Arundel. At least the structure of the choirs and chapels has been made good, and the windows all glazed; but the squalor and desolation of the interior is still very sad: and although of course it could not be expected that the Duke of Norfolk, whose seignorial rights over the eastern part we are not lawyers enough to define, should contribute to bringing it into a condition suited for Anglican worship; yet we trust that the claims of his ancestors' tombs will not be overlooked. As it is, the building shows on every side traces of that incredible barbarism of the eighteenth century, when the wooden groining was sawn asunder, to crunch everything beneath. The once rich stalls both of the choir itself and of the lady chapel are a hideous collection of *débris*; and the series of high tombs of the Fitzalan Earls calls for the most extensive, yet delicate repair. In the meanwhile the ecclesiologist can study the spectacle of a church in England which has retained *in situ* four stone altars, three of them still bearing their mensae, the rebedos of the high altar still standing, and a contemporaneous grille filling up the entire chancel arch.<sup>1</sup> This feature preserves the memory of the ancient distribution of the church, the choir and lady chapel for the college, the nave for the parish. The actual position of the parochial altar in the south transept is not, as might have been supposed, a churchwarden's barbarism, but a medieval tradition. It is needless for us to say that we contend, *totis viribus*, that when the college was dissolved, the parochus ought to have obtained the use of choir and of high altar. As it is, some recent polychrome and decent fittings attest that the eccentrically placed altar is not neglected. But the other misarrangements stand unconcealed. Not only is the ancient portion of the nave aisles choked up by galleries, but a rostrum of more than usual absurdity still rises in the middle, composed of a pulpit, with a sort of open arch under it, flanked by matching tubs for the reader and the clerk. To complete the affair the old constructional stone

<sup>1</sup> The writer is referring to the eastern arch of the central tower.



pulpit remains a few feet distant, now neatly cushioned up as a private box—we cannot give it any other name—for a single individual. Some interesting mural paintings have been found in the nave (one of them partially concealed by a gallery). These have been, unfortunately we think, touched up. The most curious is a symbolical figure of our Blessed Lord, surrounded by a circle of the works of mercy. The Third-Pointed domestic buildings of the College have been put into repair, and are now used as a Roman Catholic chapel and the priest's residence.

The restoration of the parochial parts of the church, i.e. nave, north and south aisles, transepts, central tower, and north, south, and west porches, did not take place until 1874. A clean sweep was made of the more than usually intrusive eighteenth-century fittings and furniture;<sup>1</sup> apart from this, the work appears to have been of a conservative nature, only the decayed masonry and woodwork, where necessary, being renewed; while it is satisfactory to record that the altars remain, the ancient stone pulpit is now in use, and the magnificent iron grille of late-fourteenth-century date is still *in situ*.<sup>2</sup>

The restoration of the choir or chancel (Fitzalan Chapel), with Lady Chapel, must be considered as that of a separate structure, which indeed it is. The destruction of the ancient roof alluded to was probably one of the worst acts of vandalism, short of the destruction of an entire fabric, that any Sussex church has undergone.<sup>3</sup> A short time before (in 1780) part of it was sketched by Grimm; a copy of it accompanies Mr. J. C. P. Cave's description<sup>4</sup> of six of the bosses which were removed to Poling, *c.* 1830. In 1886 the (late) Duke of Norfolk provided a new fan-vault in timber, incorporating other ancient bosses and woodwork.<sup>5</sup> The rest of the Fitzalan Chapel has been no less sumptuously restored, and rich glass inserted in the great east window of seven lights; most elaborate of all has been the restoration of the Lady Chapel, the four windows of which have an elaborate modern Tudor cresting, the authority for which I do not

<sup>1</sup> An interesting painting of the church, showing the interior before the restoration of 1874, hangs near the south doorway.

<sup>2</sup> The pulpit is of Caen stone, covered with yellow plaster: this seems unsatisfactory, but has probably ensured its better preservation; the iron screen, or *grille*, seems not to have suffered.

<sup>3</sup> The roof was not *groined* (nor is it) as the writer in *The Ecclesiologist* states. No architectural word seems so strangely misused; *vaulted* is what is usually meant.

<sup>4</sup> *S.A.C.* LXXIII. 1-11, with admirable photographs. See also P. M. Johnston, in *ibid.* LX. 86-7.

<sup>5</sup> An illustration in *ibid.* xxx (p. 37) shows the condition of the roof before the restoration of 1886. (Fitzalan Chapel.)

know; the fine series of monuments have been carefully repaired.

The entire church, spire and all, has now a magnificent covering of lead; it is worth while climbing to the parapet of the tower to view the whole. Hollar's view (1632) shows roofs of loftier pitch; but Hollar is not always to be trusted.<sup>1</sup>

### BATTLE (*Parish Church of St. Mary*)

Battle Church has had several painstaking historians.<sup>2</sup>

*The Ecclesiologist* has only one passing reference to the building, mainly concerning its wall-paintings, now invisible.<sup>3</sup> The passage reads (Feb. 1846, vol. v, N.S. II, p. 83).

*S. Mary, Battel.*—Some very interesting wall-paintings were lately discovered in the semi-Romanesque<sup>4</sup> nave of the decanal church of *S. Mary, Battel*. In spite of earnest remonstrances the churchwardens have again whitewashed them. The painting over the chancel arch represented the *fabliau* of the three kings who met three skeletons. It is curious that an allegorical subject should occupy so distinguished a position, which was, as our readers know, generally appropriated to the Doom. The splays of the clerestory windows were filled with whole length figures. What seems to be a chantry altar has been discovered at the east end of the north aisle sunk in the wall, over which is an arch, and over that a rood staircase. The works in the chancel and its aisles will be done in the right direction, these being free from churchwarden's (*sic*) influence.

Little, however, seems to have been done at this time (1845) beyond the obliteration of the wall-paintings in question. In 1869, however, the year after the demise of

<sup>1</sup> For an account of the church, with plan by W. H. Godfrey and W. T. Harvey, see *Arch. J.* xcii. 403-5.

<sup>2</sup> See Mr. J. L. André, in *S.A.C.* xlii. 214-36; the Rev. Greville M. Livett ('Three East Sussex Churches') in *ibid.* xlvi. 69-93; Canon Livett treats the church more from the architectural standpoint. See also *V.C.H. Sussex*, ix. 108-10, where the church is yet more exhaustively treated, by Sidney Toy and Walter H. Godfrey. It is instructive to compare Mr. Godfrey's plan with those of Canon Livett. They agree in the main, the chief point of difference being the supposed date of the nave. I may also mention an excellent account, written by Dr. E. H. Stevens and illustrated by John Godfrey, that appeared in *Past and Present*, the magazine of the Brighton Grammar School (Dec. 1901), being a report of a lecture by the Very Rev. E. R. Currie, Dean of Battle.

<sup>3</sup> A copy of a painting of the interior in 1845 accompanies Mr. André's account and also that of Dr. Stevens and Mr. Godfrey. The wall-painting over the chancel arch (*Les Trois Vifs et les Trois Morts*) is shown clearly. Equally remarkable was a series on the north side of the nave; it covered, not only the splays of the clerestory windows, but the wall spaces between, framed in oblong panels of some size, extending from the apices of the arcades to a little below the wall-plates; Mr. André gives them all a 15th-century date. Fortunately, drawings were taken of the paintings by a Hastings artist (Mr. W. H. Brooke) and presented to the Museum at that town; another set is, or was, at the Deanery; sketches of five subjects are given by Mr. André in his article. (Information from Mr. John E. Ray.)

<sup>4</sup> 'Semi-Romanesque' was the name given by the Camdenians to what we should call nowadays Transitional, or Transitional Norman.

*The Ecclesiologist*, William Butterfield seems to have laid a particularly heavy hand upon the fabric.<sup>1</sup> The church, when it emerged from his hands, displayed many wholly new features. The Perpendicular east window of five lights was destroyed, and a sham triplet of lancets inserted in its place; these, described as so many 'mere slits in the wall',<sup>2</sup> were subsequently smartened up internally by the addition of shafts. The chancel arch, coeval with the nave arcades, was a striking late-twelfth-century design, the *voussoirs* apparently of Caen and a brown sandstone alternating;<sup>3</sup> the arch was widened and heightened, and some of the old stones were retained, including the capitals.

For these structural alterations Butterfield seems to have been responsible; the 1845 restorations may or may not have made a clean sweep of the box pews, which were of good design, and the classical reredos, a fair specimen of its kind. Nor can we acquit the restoring architect of the partial destruction of the grand old medieval roof of the nave. It was a typical piece of ancient Sussex carpentry, of heavy timbers, five tie-beams, cambered, king-posts with collar purlin, underdrawn with plaster. The wall-plates remain; but the tie-beams were cut away and distressing iron rods substituted for them; a large west gallery, that one gathers was not an ill design, has also disappeared.

Apart from the east window, Butterfield's treatment of the chancel deserves praise; he was careful to preserve the very beautiful arrangement of wall arcades north and south, with each lancet framed within an arch; the arrangement is nearly perfect on the south side. Perhaps we should thank him, too, for the fact that Battle church has more ancient glass than one usually meets with; it is placed in the windows of the north aisle; some was formerly to be seen in the old east window.

The church has also been the subject of controversies. The chancel and nave present certain diversities which

<sup>1</sup> Mr. André (op. cit., p. 215) gives the date of 1845 for its restoration, with Butterfield as architect; and is followed by Mr. Fredk. Harrison, *Notes on Sussex Churches* (4th edn., 1920), 57. Butterfield, though his name often figures in *The Ecclesiologist*, is not mentioned in connexion with Battle.

<sup>2</sup> Information from Dean Currie.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. André compares the work to that of Tillington. At Aldingbourne, as at Battle, may also be found an interesting attempt at poly-, or rather bi-chromatic treatment, readily suggested by Caen stone and the native chalk and sandstones. The first example of this, so far as I know, is to be met with at Ovingdean, on the north side of the nave.



BEDDINGHAM CHURCH IN 1805  
*(From a drawing in the Sharpe Collection)*

Canon Livett attributes to the former having been undertaken by the Abbey masons, the parishioners employing inferior hands for the nave, both being carried up at much the same time.<sup>1</sup> But I know of no other Sussex antiquary who takes this view; and a comparison of the nave of Battle with that of Aldingbourne will convince most antiquaries that they are both very definite works of the last years of the twelfth century.

#### BEDDINGHAM (*St. Andrew*)

Beddingham Church,<sup>2</sup> though little known, is of interest from the fact that its architectural history is clearly indicated from a study of the fabric itself. A blocked window of its original Norman aisleless nave remains on the north side. The very striking Transitional Norman arcades, cut through earlier walls, present wholly different designs, though not separated, perhaps, by any great length of years; while the last page of the medieval fabric was written between 1540 and 1560, when the tower was building, largely of good Caen stone, almost certainly brought from the then dismantled Lewes Priory.<sup>3</sup> The record of its restoration, therefore, is one that should have a peculiar interest to the antiquary.

Unfortunately, its only mention in *The Ecclesiologist* is one meagre, very slightly informative notice (Oct. 1857, vol. XVIII, N.S. xv, pp. 323-4):

*S. Andrew, Beddingham, Lewes* is one of those curious early churches so frequently found in Sussex and Surrey, comprising a low west tower, a clerestoried nave and aisles of three bays, and a chancel; the piers of the south arcade being square masses, chamfered. Mr. Slater has in hand the restoration of this church, including the rebuilding of the south aisle, in which new work are narrow trefoiled lancets, in imitation of those in the chancel. The new fittings comprise open seats, but the prayer-desk stands in the nave to the north, while the pulpit stands against the south chancel pier [the south respond]. The ancient cinquefoil clerestory deserves study for its gracefulness, but can hardly, we should think, be imitated to any practical end, as the amount of light it admits must be small.<sup>4</sup>

One is inclined to praise Slater's restoration for its careful

<sup>1</sup> Canon Livett, *op. cit.*, p. 78.

<sup>2</sup> An excellent plan by Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, with differential colours to show the dates, drawn on a large scale, may be studied in the church.

<sup>3</sup> Bequests show that the building of 'the steeple' was intended in 1540 and was in progress 1557-9: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xli. 106.

<sup>4</sup> The writer errs in supposing the clerestory to be a common feature in Surrey and Sussex, where, as in most English counties, it is only found in a small minority of churches.



BIRDHAM CHURCH IN 1803  
*(From a drawing in the Sharpe Collection)*

conservatism. He seems to have left untouched the greater part of the ancient stonework and to have avoided the crime of forged tooling. He left the walls unstripped, so that the striking mural paintings, floral patterns, and figures<sup>1</sup> remained undiscovered. The tracery of the east window, a pretty, familiar East Sussex Curvilinear pattern of three lights, is still original; and so are other features of the beautiful chancel, including the priest's door in the south wall.<sup>2</sup> Here the antiquary will note its inner jamb, all of Caen stone with Norman tooling, obviously re-used; the arch, of green sandstone, with the typical cross-hatching of the fourteenth century, so well seen in this part of Sussex; outside the arch is all of green sandstone (with the tooling abraded by the weather) with one bit of modern Caen; all this surely points to tender treatment of the fabric. But, unfortunately, the great sprawling chancel arch, destitute of screen, is modern, and I can find no reference to it, nor description of its predecessor.

Sharpe's drawing shows that the south aisle still existed in 1805; but between that date and 1827 the church had been 'much altered, contracted and improved', the aisle being removed and the arcade walled up.<sup>3</sup> A sepia drawing of the church from the south-west by G. Earp, junr. (c. 1850) shows it in this condition, with a Geometrical two-light window in each blocked bay. Kelly's *Directory* states that the south aisle was added in 1858, and that it was rebuilt in 1884 (when the nave was also new roofed). This seems improbable, and the reference may be to the north aisle, which existed in 1827<sup>3</sup> but appears to have been completely rebuilt (with the old Norman north door reset), except for the east wall.<sup>4</sup>

### BIRDHAM (*St. James*)

April 1863<sup>5</sup> (vol. XXIV, N.S. XXI, p. 134) of *The Ecclesiologist* contains, apparently, its only reference to this church.

<sup>1</sup> See *S.A.C.* XLIII. 224. According to Mr. Johnston the work is coeval with the arcade, c. 1200. They were discovered during the course of some repairs in 1862.

<sup>2</sup> Illustrated by Mr. P. M. Johnston in *ibid.* XLII. 161.

<sup>3</sup> Horsfield, *History of Lewes*, II. 27.

<sup>4</sup> Plan by W. H. Godfrey in *Suss. N. and Q.* II. 141. In this plan most of the walls of the south aisle are shown as of the 14th century.

<sup>5</sup> Kelly's *Directory* gives the date of restoration as 1883; also Harrison, *Notes on Sussex Churches* (4th edn., 1920), p. 64; the evidence of *The Ecclesiologist* for the earlier date (1863) must be conclusive.



*S. Leonard*,<sup>1</sup> *Birdham, Sussex*. This small church, a building of no interest or architectural value, is under restoration by Mr. Gordon Hills.<sup>2</sup> The chancel is enlarged, and rebuilt in a good Pointed style, and properly arranged internally.

So far from being of 'no architectural value', the church presented unusual features, with the added importance of dated work.

Its Norman origin is indicated in worked stones of that period, re-used, in a blocked doorway north of the nave; and there is an Early English lancet near it. A drawing in the Sharpe collection (1805), from the north-east, shows the church with a small square chancel, tacked on to a relatively large and wide nave, with west embattled tower, and south porch; a second view from the south-west, in the same collection, does not show the chancel at all, so small were its dimensions. The nave appears to have been widened in the thirteenth century, of which date the doorways remain, as well as the lancet referred to; but the builders seem to have left the chancel unenlarged.

The tower appears to have been commenced in the fourteenth century, its arch being the most striking feature in the church; it is lofty and narrow, of three orders, with effective hollow chamfers, supported by bold, triple attached shafts. A curious feature is a secondary base to the central shaft, at about 3 ft. 7 in. from the ground, worked in Bath stone, of modern date; it is a puzzling feature, hardly to be explained as 'a restorer's trick'. The tower, with a newel stair in a flat buttress at its south-east angle, was not completed until long afterwards;<sup>3</sup> its west window of three lights, and doorway beneath, are good Perpendicular work.<sup>4</sup>

The ancient chancel was wholly swept away at the restoration, and rebuilt on what was conceived to be a more sym-

<sup>1</sup> An article by Mr. Charles Gibbon on the dedications of the churches in West Sussex (*S.A.C.* xii. 61-111) gives, on the authority of 'a printed book' (the name is not given), the alternative dedication of St. Leonard. That of St. James, however, appears certain from three references to wills dated respectively 1542, 1545, and 1548 (Gibbon, *op. cit.*, p. 69; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xli. 152).

<sup>2</sup> On the same page is a reference to a Kentish church, St. John at Chatham: 'We notice with great satisfaction some excellent alteration by Mr. G. M. Hills.' It was under Hills that perhaps the worst act of vandalism of that restoring age was perpetrated at Westhampnett, where the unique Saxon arch, constructed of Roman tiles, re-used, was destroyed.

<sup>3</sup> Four bequests towards building the new steeple (i.e. tower) were made between 1540 and 1546: *ibid.* xli. 152. The original twenty-nine stone steps still remain.

<sup>4</sup> Sharpe's drawing of the church from the south-west seems to show the upper part of the window blocked; but the restoration would appear to be a faithful one.



metrical plan, thus wholly falsifying its history. Not a stone east of the chancel arch is ancient; happily the chancel arch was spared.<sup>1</sup> This, which is of two orders, is apparently late fourteenth-century, springing from flat jambs without capitals or impost mouldings, the responds being merely finished with uncouth chamfer-stops. The nave retains a Perpendicular window of three lights, much renewed; and the ancient roof of seven-sided trussed rafters, three tie-beams, and king-posts remains. The purlins are modern; and the tie-beams have a modern embattled ornament, stuck on. The tower battlements are a restoration of the old; for those of the porch there seems no authority.

The font and nearly all the furniture are modern; but the eighteenth-century altar-rails have survived.

### BODIAM (*St. Giles*)

Bodiam Church, the interest of which has been perhaps imperfectly realized, the neighbouring Castle naturally attracting a greater share of attention, is mentioned several times in *The Ecclesiologist*.<sup>2</sup>

The first reference is in Nov. 1843 (vol. III, p. 57) and, among similar errors of topography, Bodiam is wrongly placed in Kent. It merely states:

In the church of St. Giles, *Bodiam*, the eastern window is to be restored, and the western gallery removed.

These innovations were carried out. In the second reference the church is described at greater length:

*S. Giles*, Bodiam, Sussex.—Considerable restorations have been effected in the chancel of this church by Mr. R. C. Carpenter, at the cost of the

<sup>1</sup> The attitude of the restorers towards chancel arches strikes one as being capricious. Doubtless, if a crack appeared in the wall above, or in the walls adjacent to the responds, it was taken down. But it is just to observe that a chancel arch may never have existed, as at Denton; or it may have been destroyed at some unknown period, as at Hangleton. At Plumpton a recent neo-Gothic chancel arch succeeds another, dating from 1867; it would be instructive could we see them side by side, or back to back. (Mr. Godfrey informs me that the new chancel arch is built inside the former one.)

<sup>2</sup> Described by Mr. Sidney Toy in *V.C.H. Sussex*, IX, 264; there is no plan. See also Dr. W. Douglas Simpson's 'The Moated Homestead, Church, and Castle of Bodiam', *S.A.C.* LXXII, 69-99. Dr. Simpson gives a plan, drawn by Mr. J. F. Wyness from his measurements; but it lacks differential hatching, save for modern porch and vestry, and gives no indication of the widening of aisles; Carpenter's name is not mentioned. His account, though broadly agreeing with the one I have given, does not notice the indubitably earlier work surviving in the lower part of the tower. Dr. Simpson's paper gives two copies of valuable drawings of the church, both of the exterior taken from the south-west, one by Grimm in 1784, the other by Lambert in 1788, both from the Burrell Collection (British Museum).

Vicar:<sup>1</sup> whose good example has induced the parish to undertake the repair of the nave. The chancel is of the First, the nave and aisles of the Middle-Pointed styles. A simple triplet has been restored at the east end of the chancel, in the place of an ugly square-headed insertion. This the Vicar proposes to fill with stained glass representing scriptural subjects. Two oak seats, with poppy-heads, and traceried panel fronts, have been placed longitudinally against the north and south walls of the chancel. The service is said from a stall on the north side. The pulpit is new, of oak on a stone base. Its design is very simple, but the chamfers of the styles of the framing are painted; as is also the front of the stall, which bears the legend *Jesu Mercy* thrice repeated, on a riband wreathed about a branch of holly. A good window, of the Middle-Pointed style, of two lights, has been inserted at the east end of the north aisle; and all the other windows of this aisle have been restored. The arches, piers, and sedilia have been scraped, and the chancel laid with encaustic tiles. The south aisle, which is in bad condition, is to be rebuilt. The exterior of the chancel has been greatly improved by the removal of a coat of rough-cast, and by the restoration of the coping and gable cross. (May 1845, vol. iv, N.S. i.)

The third reference is merely a passing note as to the manner in which our churches, a century ago, suffered from the theft of the monumental brasses placed therein. A correspondent<sup>2</sup> writes:

Your recent paper on Monumental Brasses<sup>3</sup> reminds me to write to you for the purpose of mentioning that I fear there is still a considerable destruction and loss going on, especially of the smaller and less considered monuments of that description. . . . At Bodiam, on inquiring for some brasses that were said to be there, I was informed that they had for many years been lying loose about the church, and were now in the possession of the incumbent, who very obligingly allowed me to see them, and take impressions. One was a small female figure in a shroud, the other a headless knight of about the date of 1350, I should guess—a very beautiful specimen, though small. The incumbent stated his intention of having them replaced in the church, and as it is some time ago, they are probably restored to their proper places by this time. (Jan. 1847, vol. vii, N.S. iv, pp. 39–40.)

The incumbent appears to have carried out his intention,

<sup>1</sup> The living is a rectory; a framed list of incumbents hangs near the font. The first name given is that of William Wardedieu, 1370, Archdeacon of Chichester and Vicar of Mayfield, who in 1382 bequeathed a sum for the rebuilding of the church. The other is that of William Wetherden, Vicar, whose brass inscription records his death on 26 Feb. 1513. His will, dated 8 Feb. of that year, left 20s. 'to the mending of the Boteraces'. I do not know if any of the 'Boteraces' (buttresses) retain any of this work. (See the Rev. Theodore Johnstone, *History of Bodiam*, and *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 196.) Mr. Johnstone was Rector of Bodiam 1894–1924, and during his long incumbency the vestry and organ chamber were built, possibly on old foundations.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. W. Gresley.

<sup>3</sup> The brasses are described and illustrated by Mrs. Davidson-Houston in *ibid.* LXXVI. 84–7. That of the knight, which has been often illustrated, is assigned to a member of the Wardedieu family. Some antiquaries think the shrouded figure may be a palimpsest, but it is improbable that the writer of the above letter, who handled it when loose, should not have noted this if it was so.

as the brasses in question have been placed on the west wall of the tower.

The fourth and last reference in *The Ecclesiologist* (April 1856, vol. xvii, N.S. xiv, pp. 156-7) shows the work to have been recently completed. Carpenter died the previous spring (27 May 1855) and, though he is distinctly credited with the restoration of the chancel, could not have lived to see the nave finished, though his designs were probably followed. It would appear that some years elapsed between the commencement and termination of the works of restoration, although the church is but a small one:

*S. Giles, Bodiam, Sussex.*—The restoration of this very pretty church—commenced years back, in that of the chancel by Carpenter—has been recently completed. The exceedingly narrow aisles have been rebuilt of a somewhat larger width, and a font with a lofty cover has been placed at the west end. A reredos, partly of marble, has been erected, and oaken seats resembling those of S. Mary Magdalene, Munster Square, have been placed in the nave. Several of the windows have also been filled with painted glass. We were sorry to see so infelicitous a pattern chosen for the iron sanctuary screen. The western tower (curious for its being oblong instead of square), has been slightly raised, and has been replaced by an ordinary beacon turret, embattled after the common Kentish type. The change is an archaeological loss. There is now a north porch. With the exceptions we have pointed out, the restoration merits much praise for the good feeling which it exhibits.

These frank statements of a restoration of at least ten years' work (1845-55) need some further comment. It is possible that Carpenter's east triplet may have been inspired by that of the adjacent Castle Chapel,<sup>1</sup> the lancets of which are a curious survival of earlier work, though actually of late-fourteenth-century date. It is to be noted that the external mouldings of these lancets, and the side windows of the chancel, certainly have not a thirteenth-century look about them; there is a hollow chamfer; inside, the dripstone mouldings (if original) of the piscina and sedilia have the curved terminals common in south-east England; it should be added that the whole of this work internally, the nave arcades, chancel, and tower arches, are so smothered in whitewash as to make it difficult to recognize any ancient masonry as such. Such, however, undoubtedly survives in some of the side lancets of the chancel; and it seems likely that Carpenter's restoration as regards the fenestration was

<sup>1</sup> See Lord Curzon's *Bodiam Castle* (1926), plate facing p. 128; and Mr. Harold Sands, *S.A.C.* XLVI. 114-33.

a faithful one. If so, the work is a remarkable instance of belated lancet design, a century and a half after its common use.

It will be noted that though Carpenter, as at St. Nicholas, Brighton, and elsewhere, widened the aisles, so often remarkably narrow in ancient churches, one lancet was spared, at the west end of the south aisle. He also spared the masonry of the west front, and this is fortunate, as the earlier architectural history of the church is thus preserved. The tower, oblong on plan, as stated, was carried up, possibly in the fourteenth century, on the walls of what was apparently an aisleless Norman church, without the walls being appreciably thickened, but with heavy angle buttresses added. Of this towerless and aisleless Norman church part of the west front remains; the masonry is largely of a chocolate wealden sandstone, a yellow variety being used when the tower was built.<sup>1</sup> The raising of the tower, and substitution for the pinnacle of an embattled turret, are, as our critic in *The Ecclesiologist* rightly observes, a distinct archaeological loss; the turret is of a type frequently met with in East Sussex, as well as in Kent.

To-day, St. Giles' presents the usual spick and span neatness of a 'thoroughly restored' Victorian church, the fate of thousands of our ancient fanes; but Carpenter's innovations might well have been worse. We have particularly to thank him for preserving the old design of the chancel; whereby he has not only handed down to us some remarkable details, but has preserved the medieval chancel arch.

### BOSHAM (*Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity*)

It is not strange that Bosham, hardly rivalled among churches of its size, both in historical interest and archaeological importance, should early have engaged the attention of our Camdenian reformers.<sup>2</sup> There are many references to the fabric in the pages of *The Ecclesiologist*.

<sup>1</sup> This was pointed out to the writer by Mr. John E. Ray, who is also of opinion that the chancel has been lengthened.

<sup>2</sup> There are many references also in our *Collections* to Bosham church; but no detailed account, with plan and adequate illustration, has there been given. See, however, the Rev. E. Turner, in *S.A.C.* VIII. 189-200; the Rev. H. Mitchell, xviii. 1-9; and the Rev. K. H. Macdermott, *The Story of Bosham Church* (1906); *Bosham Church: its History and Antiquities* (1911); and *Arch. J.* xcii. 411-12, with plan by W. H. Godfrey and E. F. Harvey.

Bosham is first casually mentioned in Jan. 1843 (vol. II, p. 67) in the course of an academic and laboured discussion as to the propriety, or otherwise, of the use of western triplets (meaning windows) in a church.

The next reference (Sept. 1845, vol. IV, N.S. I, p. 240) is noteworthy, as recording some careful restorations by a local architect, Mr. J. Butler, of Chichester:

*S.*———, *Bosham, Sussex*, known to ecclesiologists as possessing one of the finest Saxon towers in England, and otherwise a very interesting building, has undergone some satisfactory restorations. The windows of the south aisle, which were gutted, have been filled with their original Middle-Pointed tracery; and its east window, where all tracery of the original work has been lost, will be imitated from that at Oundle. The architect is Mr. Butler, of Chichester.

The reference, it will be observed, is to the east window of the *south aisle*; the great east window, a magnificent quintuplet, is yet, happily, in good preservation. The aisle windows referred to are five in number, three of Curvilinear and two of Geometrical patterns; and all of two lights, except the east window, which is of three lights and of Geometrical design; all these windows, unfortunately, were renewed in Caen stone, which has decayed badly and deceived many into believing them to be original work. The work was well carried out, though how far exactly Mr. Butler's designs are authentic it would be hard to say; the fine buttresses and interesting eighteenth-century porch were spared, as well as the good fourteenth-century doorway.

Apparently further repairs were carried out in the next few years; but *The Ecclesiologist* does not specify them. The next reference (Aug. 1852, vol. XIII, N.S. IX, p. 302) merely mentions them in a general way:

*Holy Trinity, Bosham, Sussex*.—This church, most interesting, historically, as well as architecturally, has been for some years in course of gradual and careful restoration, in great measure at the sole cost of the vicar. It is a case that much deserves help from other quarters; and much remains to be done: e.g. the restoration of the stalls in the chancel as well as of the nave sittings, the repair of several windows, especially of the belfry stage of the (Saxon) tower, and of the effigy of Canute's daughter, who is buried here. We should be glad to be able to announce the completion of the works.

Other repairs were carried out, but there is no further mention of the church for many years. Then in April 1863 (vol. XXIV, N.S. XXI, p. 120) is printed a letter from the

vicar, the Rev. Henry Mitchell, with the all too familiar appeal for financial help. The letter states:

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have most liberally offered to make a complete restoration of the chancel of Bosham church (Sussex), and to raise the roof to its original height, at the cost of £514, *provided* the roof of the nave be raised to its proper elevation, and the restoration of the nave itself be proceeded with *simultaneously*. I need scarcely say how desirous we are to accept this munificent offer, but am compelled to add, that in a work involving so great an outlay, without extraneous assistance, it will be utterly impossible for us to do so.

Mr. Mitchell goes on to describe the historical events (if we accept the entirely mythical burial of Canute's daughter as such) and gives the interesting information that: 'its tower is the highest in England of Saxon origin': 80 ft. high, the spire another 40 feet.

In the next number of the same volume (June 1863) we gather (pp. 194-5) that the work has started, not doubting, from the name of the architect (Mr. Ewan Christian) that it would be vigorously pursued:

*S. Mary* (sic) *Bosham, Sussex*.—This venerable church, noticeable in history for its tower-crypt, and its connection with S. Wilfrid's history and with the Bayeux tapestry, and in architecture for the beautiful First-Pointed work in the chancel, is under restoration by Mr. Christian, who shows a laudable attention to the retention of its ancient features. We should, however, recommend him to reconsider the traceried opening, which he has pierced in First-Pointed over the chancel-arch. It does not accord with the Romanesque arch beneath, and destroys the possibility of future mural decoration in a space peculiarly adapted for it; neither do we like the vesica window in the east gable. The seats are of course open, and the chancel is stalled; but we observe, to our surprise, a prayer-desk in the nave facing west. Surely we ought to have got beyond this. The pulpit stands against the north jamb of the chancel-arch; and the font is well placed in a vacant space adjacent to the elevation caused in the south aisle by the tower crypt, and just adjacent to the southern entrance. The south porch is new.

The writer, as will have been noted, has altered the dedication of the church. The references to a 'tower-crypt' are, of course, blunders; there is no such thing; tower and crypt are a considerable distance apart. The south porch, of eighteenth-century date, could not have been described as new in 1863. It is gratifying to add that neither the traceried opening over the chancel arch nor the *vesica* over the east quintuplet was inserted. Christian, not less destructive than his contemporary restorers, had an equally blame-worthy propensity for inserting unnecessary novelties on his

own account, which his critics, as in this instance, did well to censure.

The next volume (vol. xxv, N.S. xxii) contains the final references to Bosham. In April 1864 is an interesting historical sketch of the place, with another appeal for subscriptions (pp. 63-5). It repeats, however, the assertion, for which there appears no warrant, that the church occupies the site of a Roman basilica; and that the bowl of the present font is also a relic of the Roman occupation, which is certainly not the case.<sup>1</sup>

Last of all, at a meeting of the Ecclesiological Society on 19 March 1864, reported in the same number (p. 107), it is stated:

Letters were read from the Rev. Henry Mitchell, Vicar of Bosham, Sussex, explaining the progress of the restoration of that interesting church, and making an earnest appeal for further contributions towards the completion of the work. Mr. Mitchell also submitted a coloured cartoon for a proposed painting, representing the Labourers in the Vineyard, by an amateur. Upon this the Committee adopted the following resolution.

The design proposed to be painted over the chancel-arch of Bosham would be more appropriate if the style were more in harmony with the architecture that it is intended to decorate. It is most necessary to design a wall-painting that is limited by the architectural lines of the building in such a manner as to maintain as much as possible the effect of 'flatness,' in order that it may be a real wall-painting, as distinguished from a picture. The effects of atmospheric perspective make the wall appear concave, and all architectural effect around it is at once destroyed, and the purposes of arches and other matters of construction are stultified. It is possible, without any return to what is ugly in modern eyes in medieval art, to design a perfect wall painting in harmony with various styles of Architecture.

In view of the fact that at the present time (February 1942) wall-paintings have very recently been executed, or are in

<sup>1</sup> The Roman origin of the bases, or rather plinths, of the existing responds of the chancel arch has been stoutly maintained. To quote, however, Professor G. Baldwin Brown: 'There is no feature in any Saxon building that is more characteristic. The jamb respond, which possesses a soffit shaft and angle shafts, is bedded on two huge slabs, a square one measuring 4 ft. from west to east and 9 in. high, and another above it in the form of a circular disc 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter by 9 in. in height. These slabs are commonly attributed to the Romans, but it is not easy to see what part of a Roman building they can ever have formed. The truth is that they bear no resemblance to known classical features, while they are on the other hand characteristically Saxon. The nearest parallel to them is to be found in the impostes of the chancel arch at Worth, a place far away from Roman sites' (*The Arts in Early England*, vol. II, pp. 327-30). The present writer is convinced, by the tooling of the plinths, that the work is of advanced Saxon character, not earlier than the second half of the eleventh century. The tooling is axed, not unskillfully done, and suggests that the Saxon mason was successfully imitating the strokes of his Norman *confère*. The professor's drawing (p. 329) does not show this; a photograph does.



actual course of being placed<sup>1</sup> in several Sussex churches, ancient and modern, and that there is a movement on foot for their active extension, this report is of singular interest.

There are no further references to Bosham in the pages of *The Ecclesiologist*; and the actual information as to the work carried out is scanty. Additional notices, however, are afforded by the Rev. K. H. Macdermott, Vicar of Bosham 1902–15, and a close examination of the fabric leaves us in little doubt as to what was done, though the date is not always clear.

Christian was fearfully destructive of all post-Reformation woodwork, or even that of medieval date. According to Mr. Macdermott the oak stalls, probably of Tudor days, 'were restored out of existence altogether in 1865, as were also the ancient oak pews and the carved Jacobean pulpit and the Clerk's desk and the old hatchments and the old roof and much else besides'.<sup>2</sup> 'The pulpit is modern, in that it was carved in 1905, but it is also ancient inasmuch as the wood of which it is made was cut from old oak beams taken out of the tower in 1903.'

In justice to Christian, however, he seems to have respected the structure, apart from stripping the plaster from the walls, and with it, of course, any ancient wall-paintings thereon.<sup>3</sup> The walls thus exposed are a fascinating admixture of Quarr Abbey (Chara) and Caen limestones, as is the ashlar throughout the building; sandstone of different colours and provenance are also used.

The south aisle and its restored windows by Butler have been mentioned; Christian's restoration of the north aisle must be mentioned with approval. He spared the north doorway, as did Butler the south; and thanks to him the fenestration of the north aisle is still largely original; its early English doorway, with excellent vertical tooling; two

<sup>1</sup> At the time of writing (Feb. 1942) a series of wall-paintings were in course of preparation by well-known artists, Mr. Duncan Grant, Mrs. Vanessa Bell, and Mr. Clive Bell, destined for the ancient Sussex church of Berwick. The work of other artists is to be seen at Climping; and, in modern churches, at St. Elisabeth, Eastbourne; St. Wilfrid, Elm Grove, Brighton; and the Bishop Hannington Memorial Church, West Blatchington.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Macdermott quotes from a paper read by the Rev. E. Turner at Chichester to the members of the Archaeological Institute 13 July 1853 on Bosham church: 'the stalls of the Prebendaries, with their misereres [misericords] which are of oak, and, though probably of the date of Henry VII, are in a tolerable state of preservation; at each end is a fleur-de-lis' (*The Story of Bosham Church*, pp. 25–6).

<sup>3</sup> I can find no detailed reference to mural paintings at Bosham, save that to a Virgin and Child, in the South Kensington list. (See *S.A.C.* XLIII. 33.)



ancient lancets of the same period, one of which, at the west end of the aisle, has the jambs of another window to the south of it; and, best of all, the east window of this same north aisle. This is a beautiful design, probably of late-fourteenth-century date, of three lights, worked in Caen stone, with round segmental head; its preservation is particularly fortunate, as it seems to have replaced an arch that led into a vanished chapel or aisle, as a strip of the roof of such aisle remains above the window in question. The nearest chancel window thereto is modern; Christian's work, I take it. An unaisled strip of chancel follows (no adjunct seems to have existed on the south side, ever) and then the rebuilt vestry, in two stories, which doubtless formed part of the older aisle.<sup>1</sup> Before leaving the chancel another restored window must be mentioned, I think one of Christian's. It is the one on the south side nearest the chancel arch, of two lights, an unfortunate experiment in plate tracery, but retains, inside, its ancient jambs and rear-arch; another window to the north, apparently modern, is now masked by the organ.

In the nave arcades, of thirteenth-century date, the work is of a pronounced Sussex type, with round piers, moulded capitals, and *griffes* (foot ornaments) throughout; most of these are much worn, and some replaced; but one (a grinning mask), the second from the east on the north side, is original. In the south arcade the stonework (Caen) has been largely renewed; and throughout there have been repairs, probably at different times. The curious crypt, or bone-house, is of the same period; it is stone-vaulted in two bays, the *extrados* rising 4 ft. 11 in. above the existing pavement of the aisle, which, with the rest of the nave, has been lowered; happily, the crypt has escaped restoring zeal; six steps leading into it (Caen stone) are much worn.

Very few timbers of the ancient roofs have survived successive restorations; but the stonework everywhere has been tenderly dealt with; tower and chancel arches both survive; and a photograph of the two, taken together,

<sup>1</sup> Excellent photographs (pp. 2 and 43) are given by Mr. Macdermott showing, *inter alia*, the west end of the north side of the chancel or original Saxon part, which seems to have been lengthened twice, in Norman and Early English times, as suggested in the plan prepared by Professors Baldwin Brown and Edward Prior: *op. cit.*, p. 328. The photographs show the earliest Saxon fenestration, blocked by later windows.

reveals one of the most impressive things, perhaps the most, in all Anglo-Saxon architecture.<sup>1</sup> The Saxon belfry windows were remodelled in Saxon times; and perhaps there were other Perpendicular additions, now destroyed; the west belfry window is in good preservation; others were repaired or stopped during the last restoration in 1903, when the spire was re-shingled and the nave roof again repaired.

This account of Bosham church may indicate, perhaps, how difficult it is to assign any particular repair to any special date; just as 'Monuments themselves memorials need', so do restorations require restorations; and to track down the date of any particular stone may be impossible.

### BOXGROVE (*Priory Church of S. Mary and S. Blaize*)

In vol. xxvi (N.S. xxiii) there is an important article on the church and its restoration under Sir G. G. Scott (April 1865), then in progress. Scott was engaged at the time in building the tower and spire of Chichester Cathedral and visits to Boxgrove, only five miles away, naturally followed.

From the article in question (pp. 75-9) the following extracts are taken:

The noble Priory church of Boxgrove, near Chichester, which was partially restored under the able superintendence of Mr. W. White a few years since, has recently been undergoing a more thorough repair at the hands of Mr. Gilbert Scott. The works are not yet quite completed; but enough is done to show how admirable will be the effect of the whole when finished . . . it may be regretted that . . . portions of the work, such as the opening of the fine lantern of the central tower, are left for a future day . . . but we have seldom seen a restoration . . . where the result was so satisfactory.

Originally a cruciform church with a low central tower, the only portion it has lost is the western part of the nave, about 98 ft., which served as the parish church till the Dissolution . . . We know few buildings of equal size and of the same early date where the alterations have been so few and

<sup>1</sup> See also sketch by Mr. M. B. Hamilton, of the interior of the church, looking south-west, showing both arches, the south arcade, part of the ancient seating, and roof of the nave; also the unlowered floor, concealing Saxon plinths; this excellent drawing is dated 1862; it is reproduced by Mr. Macdermott, who also gives many other dates of repairs, including the re-shingling of the spire, e.g. in 1638 (after a fire), 1794, 1841, 1865, and 1903. The 1841 re-shingling is the most suggestive, as three years earlier the removal of the entire spire was mooted, with the raising of the tower, as a substitute, 12 ft., Butler actually preparing estimates for 'a Design of an Architectural Tower'. Happily the proposal was never carried out. I can find no reference to this in *The Ecclesiologist*. Mr. Macdermott also records the opening out of the doorway between the chancel and the vestry, the latter being probably at the same time, in 1837; also the restoration of two windows in the north wall of the nave in 1862. That would just antedate Mr. Christian's work; evidently there was a good deal of renovation in the twenty years prior to his restoration in 1865.

so unimportant. We see Boxgrove Priory now in all essential points as it was when the last sound of the stonemason's chisel had rung through the walls, and the monks' hymn of praise echoed beneath its vaulted roof as they took possession of their new and stately choir.

The writer, after a pointless gibe at the occupants of the Delawarr chantry, goes on to describe the peculiar vaulting arrangement of the church, in which, as is well known, one compartment of the central nave and choir corresponds to two in the aisles, a common arrangement in German Romanesque.<sup>1</sup> He then compares the design of Boxgrove choir with that of the presbytery [retro-choir] of Chichester Cathedral.

Certain works of renovation are mentioned:

The accumulation of soil round the walls has been removed; the site thoroughly drained, and all the walls underpinned. Even the foundations of the tower piers have been replaced with new solid work. The flying buttresses which are so conspicuous in the external view of the choir have been taken down and rebuilt; the parapets and gutters made good; and the roof put into a state of soundness. Within, the whole area of the church has been excavated to the depth of 2 ft.; 6 inches of concrete have been laid, and a new and well-designed pavement of Minton's tiles put down throughout the church . . . galleries which encumbered the nave<sup>2</sup> have been taken down . . . the eastern arches of the choir—the loveliest in the building—which have been blocked to avoid draughts, have been opened, together with those from the transepts into the choir aisles. The bases of the pillars where defective have been replaced. The upper part of the west wall which had been thrust in awkwardly, hiding the vaulting shafts, has been taken down and rebuilt with the corners canted off. A new west window of a pleasing Decorated type has been introduced, which it is proposed to fill with stained glass in memory of Sir William Burnett. The east window, a noble triplet, reminding one in its simple majesty of the west window of Romsey, contains stained glass by O'Connor, as a memorial to the late Duke of Richmond. The design of the side lights seeks to commemorate the Duke both as a soldier and an agriculturist: the centre light containing the Nativity, Crucifixion, and Ascension, connecting and harmonising the two. The tone is rich, but heavy.

The vaulting of the choir still retains the fresco painting with which it was ornamented at the same time with the cathedral and probably by the same Flemish artist whom Bishop Sherborne employed.<sup>3</sup> We can hardly counsel its obliteration, though it might easily be replaced by something much superior in colour and design.

<sup>1</sup> The arrangement has its parallel at Portsmouth, in the choir of St. Thomas of Canterbury, now the cathedral.

<sup>2</sup> This does not mean the remarkable late medieval wooden galleries, one in each transept, of unknown purpose and now inaccessible, which successive restorers have happily let alone. It is strange that in this account there is no mention of them.

<sup>3</sup> I believe it is incorrect to call these paintings *frescoes*; neither was the artist a Fleming. The Vandal suggestion to replace them has happily not been followed.

The present reredos consists of some Early English sunk panels. These were put up at the former repair. Something more worthy of their position is understood to be in contemplation.

An examination of the fabric shows that both Scott and his predecessor White have left the most ardent antiquary little cause for complaint. Honestly conservative, their work appears to have consisted almost wholly of essential repairs to decaying stonework, even a square-headed window of two lights, a mere rectangular opening, of marked 'churchwarden' character, being let alone. Mr. White's work, of which I can find no record, appears to have been in the nature of repairs; while Scott seems to have removed nothing but the commonplace segmental-headed opening pierced in the post-Reformation wall, added above the stone screen placed one bay westwards of the crossing,<sup>1</sup> still retaining, though blocked, its original three doorways. Scott replaced this window with a two-light opening; perhaps it had been better left alone; but the rebuilding of the post-Reformation wall so as not to hide the vaulting shafts was a good step.

The buttresses referred to—rather clumsy, inert masses, so common in early Gothic, and, on the continent, at a later date as well, doubtless, too, adapted from those at Chichester Cathedral—seem to have been faithfully copied except, if we may trust the evidence of old drawings, in the reduction of their set-offs.

The existing ornate reredos, a typical work of the period, in Caen stone and Purbeck marble, is of Scott's design, as are also the pulpit and lectern.

### BRIGHTON (*St. Nicholas*)

The record of the mother church of Brighton is indeed a melancholy one; its restorations are nothing less than a tragedy. At first sight the church promises well. One that has preserved its ancient font, one of the most remarkable extant; a mediæval screen, of average interest, the base and steps of its churchyard cross, tombs of note, a host of valuable literary associations, and a site that yet retains some beauty in the midst of a great town, is not a building

<sup>1</sup> The screen-wall separated the monastic and parochial churches; at the Reformation the parishioners exchanged their church, viz. the nave, for the monastic choir, allowing the former to fall into ruin. See *Arch. J.* XCII. 415-16; and *S.A.C.* LXI. 1-19.

from which the historian would readily turn aside. Yet imitation windows, modern walls, a modern clerestory, modern doorways, porch, and vestries, arcades of a tinkered authenticity, so that it is difficult to light upon a single stone that has not been tampered with, may well leave the visitor with something like a feeling of disgust.<sup>1</sup>

It was inevitable that R. C. Carpenter should be given the task of restoring St. Nicholas; and we must not be too hard upon him. Some three years before (in 1850) he had completed, save for a stone spire never carried out, a building that inaugurated a new era of architecture in Brighton;<sup>2</sup> and his somewhat captious employers, well pleased with their architect, broadcast widely the fame of the neo-Gothic glories of St. Paul's—the first really *correct* church to be built since the Reformation!

To those enthusiastic young ecclesiologists, in the first years of their newly won successes, St. Nicholas must have seemed nothing short of offensive. Its first mention in the pages of their representative organ in June 1854 (vol. xv, N.S. XIII) has an article to itself, and deserves to be transcribed in full (pp. 177–9):

### S. NICHOLAS PARISH CHURCH, BRIGHTON<sup>3</sup>

Many of our readers will probably remember the old parish church of Brighton, reared as the church of a small fishing borough, with a low tower, frightfully modernized, and standing in the middle of a teeming churchyard, but magnificently situated on a height, with the now enormous town nestling round and up to it, and the sea beyond. The restoration of this ancient place of worship had long been a thing rather looked for and anticipated; but the death of the Duke of Wellington, and certain early associations connecting him with this church, led to its restoration being proposed as the Brighton memorial to the Duke. The idea was successful, and the work was entrusted to Mr. Carpenter, who undertook

<sup>1</sup> The church is well described by Mr. Somers Clarke in *S.A.C.* xxxii. 33–74; and *V.C.H. Sussex*, vii. 259, with plan by Mr. W. H. Godfrey. See also: *St. Nicholas, Brighton: a Short History of, and Guide Book to*, by Mr. T. W. Hemsley (1896), an excellent little work, apart from some three pages of irrelevant romancing concerning a reputed founder, who remains unknown.

<sup>2</sup> 'Previous to the erection of St. Paul's, Brighton was, without doubt, the worst place in England for the absence of all church going things. The horrible edifices, whether chapels or district churches, were not worse as to architecture than to ritualism (*sic*) . . . the condition of the Church was as low as it well could be' (*Ecclesiologist*, Feb. 1852, vol. XIII, N.S. IX). The reference is to proprietary chapels, licensed by the bishop of the diocese, always numerous at Brighton; the last did not cease to hold this status until 1897.

<sup>3</sup> St. Nicholas remained the parish church of Brighton until 1873, when its place was taken by St. Peter's (1824–8) and a separate ecclesiastical parish given to the former.

it, in compliance with the wishes of the promoters, as a *conservative restoration*<sup>1</sup>. We could have wished a larger work carried out in so grand a position, incorporating into the new structure the features of the old church, such as the font and chancel-screen, which were worthy of being preserved. As it is, the tower, general plan, and central arcade (*sic*) of the original church have been repaired, while the aisles have been rebuilt (from the exigencies of accommodation) of an enlarged width, and that to the north has both been extended to the western face of the tower, and also eastwards in the form of a chancel aisle with a vestry beyond, surmounted by the organ-chamber. The south chancel aisle existed already. The nave aisle-roofs are lean-to, of a flatter pitch than that of the nave; those of the chancel are gabled. The windows are restorations of the early Third-Pointed ones already existing, except at the east end, where a graceful three-light Middle-Pointed window has been inserted, with tracery consisting of two trefoils in circles, and a quatrefoil in a vesica. The seats are all low and open, though unluckily the broad central gangway is encumbered by a series of little moveable benches without backs.

The well known Romanesque font now stands in the south aisle, to the left of the entrance from the porch.<sup>2</sup> The chancel-screen, which, it will be recollected, is a very perfect specimen of Flamboyant work<sup>3</sup> has been restored, and richly polychromed. The prayers are said outside, at a desk looking north. The pulpit is as yet but temporary.<sup>4</sup> Within the screen the chancel is seated stall-wise, and the sanctuary is lined up to the window-cill, with tiles embossed and coloured, and forming a repeated pattern. With these, the painted screen, and the painted glass in all the windows, there is a considerable effect of colour in the church. We trust this may soon be increased by the coloration of the most eastern bay of the nave, which presents the peculiarity of being waggon-headed, while the remainder is open,—a feature which has, of course, been preserved in the restoration.<sup>5</sup> The glass in question is from the cartoons of Mr. Clayton, and executed by Messrs. Ward and Nixon, the whole being superintended by Mr. Carpenter. We looked upon it with much interest as the result of the movement which Mr. Carpenter has made for the improvement of glass painting in England. The east window contains three subjects, in a band of medallions, bolding stretching across the grisaille,—the calling of the Apostles by the sea of Galilee, the miraculous draught of fishes, and the walking on the sea—all of course having reference to the maritime position of the church, and to its dedication. The drawing is antique without being distorted; it shows thought and talent, and the whole window

<sup>1</sup> The italics are the writer's; they indicate, to us strange, the mentality of our restoring ancestors, in their attitude as to how an ancient church should be treated.

<sup>2</sup> The font is described at length by Mr. Somers Clark, *op. cit.*, pp. 49–57. See also Mr. Francis Bond, *Fonts and Font Covers* (1908), pp. 37, 155, 165, 175, and (illustrations) p. 162; and the Rev. A. P. Spelman, *Historical and Descriptive Sketch of the Font, S. Nicholas' Church, Brighton* (1906).

<sup>3</sup> English screen work exists of French Flamboyant character, e.g. Brushford, Colebrook, and Coleridge in Devon; but that at St. Nicholas can hardly thus be classified. See Mr. Francis Bond, *Screens and Galleries in English Churches* (1908), pp. 84–7.

<sup>4</sup> Its successor is of wrought iron, painted and gilt, presented in 1867 by Mr. Somers Clarke, *senr.*, from an early design of his son, and wisely dated, with Scripture text.

<sup>5</sup> No longer retained, when the roof of nave was raised (1892–3).

is singularly destitute of that vulgarity which is so apt to cling to English specimens of glass painting.<sup>1</sup> The remaining windows contain grisaille relieved with colour, the glass in which struck us as being too smooth in its contexture. This defect in all probability will soon yield to the saline atmosphere.

We have left to the last the most striking object in the building,—the monument by which its connection with the Duke of Wellington is maintained. Mr. Carpenter had the difficult problem of designing a monument which should be commemorative of an absent person, without partaking of the idea of a shrine.<sup>2</sup> The novel and ingenious notion of an in-doors modification of a churchyard cross presented itself. But then another difficulty occurred, viz., the risk of producing that which should resemble a 'sacrament-house'. This has been overcome by making the memorial hexagonal, wrought in open work (standing of course upon a solid base) and exposing to view a central shaft of dark marble, bearing mottoes indicative of its destination, the main work being of clunch stone. The general design (so difficult to describe) is composed of a bold base bearing the legend: 'In memoriam maximi ducis Wellington hæc domus sacrosancta qua ipse adolescens Deum colebat reaedificatur.' Above that rise two stages of open-work, the upper of rather less diameter than the lower, composed of a trefoiled-headed niche-like opening on each face, with straight-sided pediments in the lower and ogee pediments in the upper story, supported by richly crocketed buttresses at the angles. Above is a smaller solid stage panelled in each face, with double niche-like panels. Above is another open stage to contain the figure hereafter to be mentioned. The whole is capped by a crocketed spirelet, surmounted by a bold crop. The internal shaft, of S. Ann's marble, is surmounted by a small figure in alabaster of S. George overcoming the dragon. The entire effect is very original and rich; and, under the circumstances, we think quite admissible. The *restoration* of an *entire church in memoriam* of a national benefactor—not, be it specially noted, '*in honorem*,'—is a new idea. But that being ruled it was well that it should contain some note of the fact. The danger was the quasi-canonization of the Duke of Wellington, which Mr. Carpenter has been most assiduous in avoiding, by producing that, which, very beautiful in itself, is obviously neither a tomb nor a receptacle for a reliquary. It stands to the east of the south chancel aisle. We wish it could have been placed more centrally with reference to that aisle, but congregational demands forbade it.<sup>3</sup> The scale of this monument may be judged of by the fact that its height is about eighteen feet and a half.

<sup>1</sup> Notwithstanding the high praise given to this window in the text, it failed to gain approval; with other windows, filled with grisaille glass by Hardman, 'of good pattern, but crude in colour', according to Mr. Somers Clarke, it has been replaced. They were designed by Mr. C. E. Kempe, and form an interesting series, the gift of many people. To form the existing east window the glass was not only removed, but a new design of five lights, instead of three, as formerly, substituted, with Rectilinear tracery. (See Hemsley, *op. cit.*, pp. 28-9.) Hardman's east window has been removed to the Church of the Annunciation, Brighton.

<sup>2</sup> The anxiety to avoid the 'quasi-canonization' of the Duke has its humorous touch; while we can sympathize with the writer's descriptive struggles.

<sup>3</sup> The monument, much the worse for wear (its decay was noticed as far back as 1882), has long been banished to a dusty corner at the west end of the north aisle; it would long since, doubtless, have been placed in the open air, but for the certainty of the soft clunch perishing more rapidly still.





BRIGHTON CHURCH IN 1802

*(From a drawing in the Sharpe Collection)*



Altogether this restoration is a very interesting and pleasing work. Mr. Carpenter was not able from the conditions under which it took place, to use entire liberty; but he has carried out harmoniously and completely a consistent idea, and the inhabitants of Brighton, we understand, are using with pleasure their ancient church, restored, but not deprived of its well-known identity.

Carpenter's restoration of St. Nicholas was apparently the last which he lived to see completed.<sup>1</sup> It is described, in an illuminating article on the church, at some length, but it leaves some problems unsolved. Plans of the church, before and after restoration, show, as to the former, an arcade of two arches between the chancel and its south aisle or chapel; most unfortunately the history of the building was falsified by their removal, and the substitution of a solitary arch, which still remains.

The widening of the aisles, as indicated in *The Ecclesiologist*, was also a fatal mistake. It provided, in part, the additional seating accommodation demanded by the removal of the galleries, but gave little more cubic space. Thanks presumably to the dormers, people could at least breathe in the unrestored church;<sup>2</sup> when dormers and galleries were removed, they could not, as easily at any rate. So a clerestory was added (in 1892) by Mr. Somers Clarke; the roof was raised some 4 ft.

The nave arcades of yellow sandstone, the piers octagonal, the arches well proportioned, have been repaired with similar stone from the quarries at Bolney, which probably furnished the original material in the fourteenth century; but capitals and bases alike, especially the latter, have been tampered with; the west doorway and window are also modern. The tower is of the same date: a few stones are inserted in it, re-used; they are in Caen and have Norman tooling and ornament. A reference in Rickman<sup>3</sup> wherein that excellent antiquary, in writing of the church, had remarked that it had 'some Decorated portions', had puzzled me for years; such are hardly to be found in the

<sup>1</sup> Carpenter died in 1855; see *S.A.C.* LXXXIII. 143-4. His memorial brass was placed in front of the Duke of Wellington's monument; it now (1942) is no more to be seen in the south chancel or chapel.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Somers Clarke, *op. cit.*, pp. 33-74.

<sup>3</sup> Rickman, *op. cit.*, p. 247. The reference disappears in the last (7th, 1881) edn., enlarged by J. H. Parker, and revised by Sir G. G. Scott, but the allusion to 'Decorated portions' long continued to be copied in directories and guide-books. Rickman well remarks besides: 'the church has been so altered and modernised as to retain but few ancient features.'

church at the present time. The mystery was cleared up some years ago, when in a rockery in a garden of Clifton Lodge I discovered fragments of traceried windows, of a good Curvilinear design, in Portland stone. I take it they had been restorations, and excellent restorations too, of the original tracery of the fourteenth century, which, executed in the more perishable sandstone, had doubtless decayed. Probably they belonged to one of the aisles, chancel or chapel, previous to Carpenter's fatal widening, and were neither copied nor replaced in his new windows.

Pre-restoration drawings of the church are common. Those of Nibbs are the most familiar (1851) as they are nearest in date to Carpenter's innovations. However objectionable in Camdenian eyes, it was a picturesque building, lit by a variety of dormers of various size—four on the south side; while the spaciousness of a west gallery was attested by a flight of stone steps between the two westernmost windows of the south aisle. Nibbs's view of the interior shows that all parts of the church had galleries, which, however, if we had them now, would rank as ecclesiological curiosities. Over the screen was a platform called the Old Men's Gallery, 'used by the recipients of a local charity'. It was, as Mr. Somers Clarke justly observes, a direct descendant of the rood-loft.<sup>1</sup> Adjacent, to the north, was another gallery containing the Thrales' pew, occupied by Dr. Johnson when on his visits to that family; a tablet has been placed below, as near as possible to the spot.

The restorations both of font and screen demand some notice.

The font, of Caen stone,<sup>2</sup> has been given an impossible Saxon origin. The present writer has long held the opinion that its sculptures are of Burgundian origin, via Lewes and Cluny.<sup>3</sup> Doubts, however, were formerly cast upon its genuineness. 'Depend upon it,' wrote John Carter, 'this font, in a certain degree, is a trick upon antiquaries.'<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Somers Clarke, *op. cit.*, pp. 57-9, but see note 20. There was a similar east gallery at Chelsea Old Church.

<sup>2</sup> The font long stood near the screen; in Carpenter's plan it stood in the centre of the church, but was placed in its present position in 1853.

<sup>3</sup> The present writer put this question to the late Professor Edward Prior, a high authority. His reply was: 'very likely.'

<sup>4</sup> The *Gentleman's Magazine*, April 1808, quoted by the Rev. A. P. Spelman, *op. cit.*, p. 7 et seq.

No one now shares Carter's suspicions, which seem to have been grounded on the fact that some foolish churchwardens affixed their names (which need not be perpetuated here) and the date 1745 upon the base; the offending stone or stones have been removed. Beyond some scraping attendant on the removal of whitewash, and perhaps some slight recutting, the sculptures have not been interfered with. The font, as is well known, long stood near the screen, but was removed to the middle of the church prior to the restoration of 1853-4.

The screen has obviously undergone some substantial renovations; the lower part, however, with panels (formerly painted), uprights, trefoiled arches between with finials, and the striking lierne vaulting, and depressed ogee arch in the centre, seem largely original. One genuine piece of old carving should be examined, near the centre, on the west side of the central finial. It consists of foliage, and a small nude figure (?) Cupid with bow, some 4 in. long, head downwards, with bird on the other side.<sup>1</sup> The screen was restored by Carpenter; and a new beam with cross and gun-metal gates provided from the designs of Mr. Somers Clarke in 1887; the rood has been added of recent years.

Mr. Somers Clarke has given some interesting facts concerning the screen, which is of pronounced East Anglian type, having little affinity with other Sussex examples of the period. Some painted figures on the lower panels, brought to light at the restorations of 1853-4, were on the *east* side, and not, as is customary, on the west; also it would appear that the top woodwork had been cut away to fit the arch mouldings. These two facts suggest that the screen has been placed the wrong way round, which is puzzling, as it occupies a normal position; there is, of course, the possibility of its having been brought from another building,<sup>2</sup> and this is suggested by the spacing of the arches. The vaulting, too, is certainly that of a screen which faces west, as may be seen by studying it from the east side. We owe its preservation,

<sup>1</sup> Described and illustrated by Dr. F. J. Sawyer, in *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 216. (It should be added that the ogee arches are ancient, excepting two only over the larger central arch, which is also original.)

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Somers Clarke, in a paper read in the church on the occasion of a visit of the Sussex Archaeological Society to Brighton in 1879 offers this suggestion; but in the paper quoted seems to hold a contrary opinion. The first, however, is widely maintained among Sussex antiquaries. Its date is unknown; Mr. Fredk. Harrison (op. cit., p. 76) assigns it to the Early Tudor period; Mr. P. M. Johnston gives an earlier date (1430-40). It may be added that no trace of an original stone staircase to the rood-loft has been discovered.

perhaps, to the fact that certain private pews were long placed within the chancel; their occupants would appreciate the privacy which the screen afforded, though but of a slight nature.

The parclose screen, to the south, was put up in 1884.

### BROADWATER (*St. Mary*)

Broadwater Church, and more particularly its chancel, had the misfortune, at various periods during the nineteenth century, to undergo more savagely destructive and ignorant rebuilding, which it would be absurd to call restoration, than any church in Sussex. It is not so much a question of condemning what was put up, bad as it is, as regret for the loss of what was wantonly pulled to pieces. It is just to observe that none of the architects mentioned in the preceding pages, so far as I am aware, had anything to do with it.

The first reference to Broadwater Church in the pages of *The Ecclesiologist*<sup>1</sup> has already been quoted in our *Collections*, but by reason of its brevity and for the light it throws upon the idiotic maltreatment of the fabric, it may surely be given again (Dec. 1850, vol. XI, N.S. VIII, p. 264):

This church was thought too large and irregular; so they pulled down the eastern transept aisles; but it was also too small, so they filled the aisles of the nave with galleries; but then it was too large again, so they cut off the greater portion of the transepts for a school and vestry respectively; and when last we saw it it was once more on Sundays too small, so that the chancel was freely used by a lay congregation, superabundant only because the properly available area of the church was infested with, and subdivided and curtailed by, cumbrous and exclusive, and therefore unfit 'fittings'.

Broadwater is next mentioned in the letter (Feb. 1851, vol. XII, N.S. IX, p. 77) of a correspondent<sup>2</sup> seeking to establish some rule of symbolism, to be found in the east windows of ancient churches, a common pastime (which did not take them far) of ecclesiologists at that time. The writer asks the reason of so many churches of the 'Early Middle-Pointed Period' possessing an even number of lights to their east windows, and gives a list of twelve churches where this is the case, quoting that of Broadwater as possessing four.

<sup>1</sup> Broadwater Church is described at length by the late Mr. Fredk. Harrison and the present writer in *S.A.C.* LXXIV. 99-130.

<sup>2</sup> Written from Wantage, Berks., undated, and signed 'G.E.S.', the initials of the famous architect of the Law Courts in the Strand, George Edmund Street.

The answer is, of course, that it would be just as easy to give a list where the number of lights is odd, and not even; but the reference is not without a painful interest, as the window in question was destroyed in 1856.

Feb. 1856 (vol. xvii, N.S. xiv, pp. 34-5) contains a further interesting notice:

The obituary window by Mr. Willement, and reredos in pseudo-Romanesque, designed by a Mr. Hide, and gaudily painted by Messrs. Kuckuck, at Broadwater church, Sussex, are a failure, and one to be deplored in so fine a church. They contrast strikingly with the neat drawing of the coloured restoration of the reredos at S. Cuthbert's, Wells, by Mr. Dollman.

Willement was an artist of repute; he is more specifically criticized later on; and his Broadwater window, perhaps, is neither better nor worse than hundreds of its age: of the other artists I know nothing.<sup>1</sup> The sham Norman reredos alluded to has given place to one of more 'correct' design, allied to the imitative lancets in the rebuilt chancel; but sham Norman ornamental arcading is still to be found at the sides.

Worse, however, than the insertion of a window condemned as a failure, and a displeasing reredos, was to follow. In the very informative article already quoted, 'Progress on the South Coast', in connexion with Angmering and Arundel there is a reference to Broadwater so striking as to demand quotation in full (Dec. 1857, vol. xviii, N.S. xv, p. 338):<sup>2</sup>

We reach the large and interesting church of S. Mary, Broadwater, built as if in anticipation of the increase of population which would accrue in centuries to the parish, by the erection therein of that flourishing town, Worthing, which has by this time run inland as far as Broadwater itself. The nave of five bays with aisles, the central lantern with its rich transitional arches,—Pointed, but with mouldings after mouldings of quaint Romanesque, and the long First-Pointed transepts, are all of them in that condition which was the normal aspect of country churches before our Society came into existence. In the long First-Pointed choir, noticeable for its groined roof, the hand of the restorer is visible working, unhappily, 'not wisely but too' gaudily. There was a church of far more than usual value to be restored, funds were clearly not stinted, and the spirit evinced was good. Accordingly the local builder of Worthing was the magnus

<sup>1</sup> F. I. Dollman was the author of a good quarto (1858) on ancient English Domestic Architecture, and of a rare work (1849) on ancient pulpits, the only one of its kind until recent years. His original detailed drawings of the stalls at Broadwater are in the Society's Library at Barbican House.

<sup>2</sup> The ancient altar stone, easily recognized, is still (1942) lying in the middle of the chancel. The description quoted, though unsigned, would appear to be the work of E. A. Freeman.

Apollo employed. We spare his name, for no doubt he did his best. Those who were reckless enough to commit a work to such hands are the persons really to blame for the miscarriage. The low wooden screen with returned stalls, and benches stall-wise along the north and south walls, of Third-Pointed date, are happily intact, and form, together with the similar arrangement at the neighbouring church of Tarring, an instructive precedent for the frequent adoption of low screens in modern ecclesiology. The flooring of the chancel of encaustic tiles is indifferent, and much disturbed by the monumental slabs which are retained. The interesting string-course has been cut through for modern monuments. But it is in the sanctuary that bad taste reigns most pre-eminent. North and south there the walls are covered with a kind of attenuated arcading of most incorrect detail and unsatisfactory design, comprising narrow openings, and long thin banded shafts, the recesses being lined at the back with flimsy tiles, and awkward sedilia provided on either side by throwing back the recess, and filling the opening with wooden seats. The altar is of open wood-work, and the heavy reredos projects, being in the central panel illuminated with a large gold cross—a redeeming feature. The entire effect of these *purpurei panni* is equally opposed to correct architecture and to the keeping of the remaining church. But the manner in which the east window has been handled is, if possible, more deplorable. The east window had been of the later days of Pointed. In order, however, to imitate First-Pointed, this space of that window has, all of it, been filled with wrought stone, and a triplet of most inharmonious proportions cut through, which is on the outside further diversified with two little recessed blank trefoils over the heads of the side lights. This deplorable caricature of Pointed is filled with painted glass of a recent date by Mr. Willement, of a feeble landscape style, neither attempting an archaeological uniformity with the assumed date of the window, nor yet exhibiting satisfactory proofs of art progress. Upon the way in which the chancel is furnished up externally, we need not dilate.

The reference to the east window as ‘a deplorable caricature’, is, unhappily, only too true; it is particularly unsatisfactory from outside.

Of a yet more drastic remodelling of the chancel, when the vaulting was renewed in brick, and the excellently designed side windows removed in favour of a couple of rows of sham lancets, there appears no mention in *The Ecclesiologist*: the work is dated 1866.<sup>1</sup> Finally, the long list of nineteenth-century forgeries and destruction ends in 1897, when some repairs were executed; the west porch was put up ten years earlier, and is so dated.

<sup>1</sup> In the article quoted (*S.A.C.* LXXIV. 99–130) it is inferred that the entire restoration of the chancel dates from 1866; whereas from the notice in *The Ecclesiologist* of February 1856 it would appear that the destruction of the old east window (mentioned by Street) and its substitution by the existing design took place ten years earlier. The two distinct rebuildings of the chancel seem not to have been noticed.

BURWASH (*St. Bartholomew*)

*The Ecclesiologist* (Dec. 1855, vol. XVI, N.S. XIII, pp. 392-3) contains a reference to this church.<sup>1</sup> In the account of an obviously far too drastic a restoration it is instructive to note how like one restoring architect was to another. In this case it was Slater; but one feels instinctively that Carpenter would have followed almost wholly similar lines:

*S. Bartholomew, Burwash, Sussex.*—This church, noticeable for its very early Romanesque west tower, and large western porch attached of Middle-Pointed, is being restored by Mr. Slater. We have had the opportunity of seeing both the designs, and what remains standing of the original structure. The condition of the walls has necessitated the pulling down of the old building excepting the above feature and the arcades. The chancel will however be literally rebuilt, preserving the old materials as much as possible. The aisles will be widened and separately gabled. The nave is of three bays, with a Middle-Pointed arcade of octagonal pillars, except one, which is circular. The windows of the aisles are to be of two lights, with square heads, the end windows of two lights pointed, those to the east having respectively a large quatrefoil in the head, and to the west a smaller quatrefoil with two bifoils in the tracery. The chancel is of First-Pointed, the eastern triplet and side lancets being restored; of the latter there are three on the south side, and two to the north, the vestry gabling out at right angles to them. Besides, there was a curious kind of lychnoscopic window of late Middle-Pointed on the south side, of one light cinq-foiled in the head, between the most western lancet and the chancel arch, which is likewise to be restored. The organ chamber stands over the vestry, opening by an obtuse arch into the church. The chancel arch, which is preserved, springs from responds. Mr. Slater carefully restores the curious tower and shingled broach, and adds on the south side an external staircase turret to the belfry chamber, dying away to the height of the tower. There are traces over the porch door of two single-light windows with a niche between, which are to be restored. The niche is prettily designed, the windows being cinqfoiled; an iron gate of simple design gives entrance to the porch; there is also to be a door in the north aisle. The prayer-desk against the south jamb of the chancel faces north and west. The restoration deserves much credit for preserving the important features of a village church full of character, while providing for the additional accommodation needed. We trust to recur to the works at a later stage of the restoration.

The second notice duly appears in the next volume (April 1856, vol. XVII, N.S. XIV, p. 380). Some lines of repetition are omitted.

*St. Bartholomew, Burwash, Sussex.*—The restoration of this characteristic church by Mr. Slater, to which we have already alluded, has been

<sup>1</sup> Architectural description of the church by E. T. Long, with plan by John E. Ray and Walter H. Godfrey in *V.C.H. Sussex*, ix. 198-9. It would appear that the aisles were widened in mediæval, as well as in modern, times.



recently completed. The curious western porch is now entirely renovated<sup>1</sup> and is secured by rather lofty gates of ornamental iron work, of a very simple and graceful design, executed by the donor from the architect's hands. Over the west door has been inserted a very pretty niche, adorned with that local product, the hop. The tower against which this porch abuts, of early Norman work, has been completely renovated, and the ringing chamber is now approached by a turret staircase on the north-east angle, which leaves the area both of the porch and tower entirely open to the church. The nave is composed of three bays, with north and south aisles. The windows (Middle-Pointed) are square-headed externally, and hooded inside, and restored from the old windows. The roof is of the cradle form, with ties. The seats, of deal, are all open. The font stands in the north aisle. The chancel arch is broad, and rather low, following the proportions of the chancel, which is devoid of clerestory. The desk facing north, and the lectern, of simple design, stand to the south-west of the arch; the pulpit, of wood, upon a stone base, on the opposite side. There is a low wooden chancel-screen destitute of gates. Within this it has unfortunately been necessary to provide congregational accommodation, in the form of three rows of longitudinal seats on either side. The chancel and sanctuary rise by three levels of a step each; the sanctuary rail is of wood. On the south side of the chancel is a curious quasi-lychnoscopic window, of Middle-Pointed date, composed of a single broad light, with foliated head. All the other windows of the church are First-Pointed. The eastern triplet is filled with graceful medallion glass, with a due admixture of grisaille. The vestry stands on the north side of the chancel, with an organ chamber (not yet made use of) over it.<sup>2</sup> Before this restoration was undertaken, the aspect of the church, cut up with enormous galleries, was frightful to behold.

A drawing in the Sharpe Collection (1804) of the church from the south-east shows that the restoration, though drastic, yet preserved many ancient features, and especially the old fenestration. The 'enormous galleries' referred to were lighted by dormer windows; these, of course, were swept away; the drawing shows a neat row of three on the south side; the north side doubtless had a similar row, the whole church being probably better lighted than at present. In the south aisle square-headed windows of two lights, exactly like those which Carpenter renewed at St. Nicholas, Brighton, and which are frequent everywhere; the east window was a triplet of separate lancets, remarkable for their length; all these are also shown in the drawing. The entire church, ancient and modern work alike, seems to have been built of

<sup>1</sup> I cannot find one ancient stone in this porch; the statement in the text is literally true.

<sup>2</sup> Slater's possibly awkward arrangement for the organ has not been adhered to; in 1892 a normal position for it was adopted, by extending the north vestry westwards, with new arches into north aisle and chancel. (*V.C.H.*, *ut supra*.)



the same yellow Sussex sandstone, presumably from the Wadhurst quarries, like many other churches in the neighbourhood.

It seems impossible to believe that so much renewal was necessary; but, nevertheless, the history of the church can still be read from what Slater spared.

#### CATSFIELD (*St. Lawrence*)

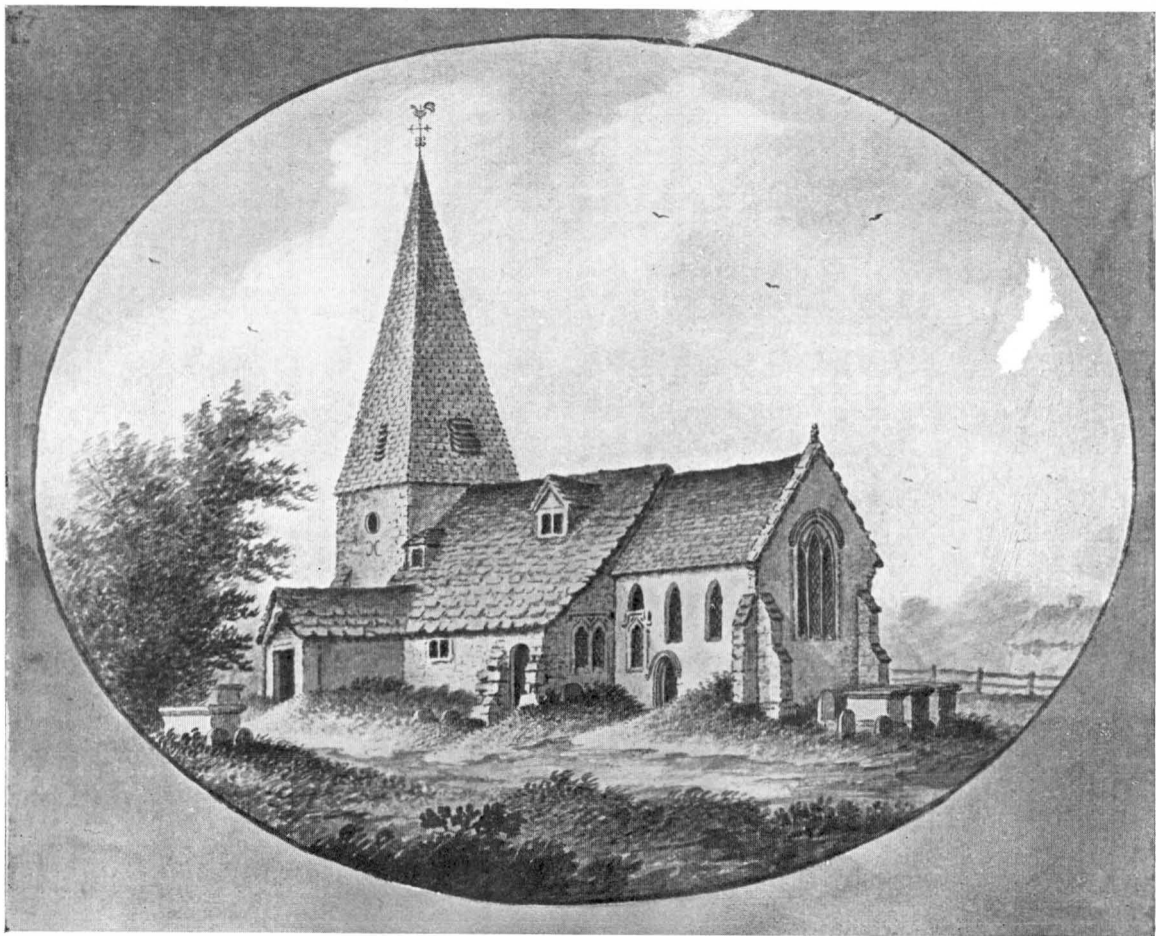
*The Ecclesiologist* (July 1845, vol. IV, N.S. I, p. 194) contains a reference to a proposed enlargement of Catsfield Church, by R. H. Carpenter:<sup>1</sup>

*Catsfield, S. Lawrence, Sussex.*—The chancel of this church is to be restored, and a new north aisle added, by Mr. Carpenter. In the chancel an unequal triplet of lancets is renewed for the east window, and the priest's door is made good. The new aisle, which is added to the chancel, as well as to the nave, is of simple character, but very good. There is a well moulded arcade between the nave and aisle, an arch between the chancel and its aisle, and an arch springing from corbels spanning the aisle, at the chancel-arch. We do not observe a rood-screen in the plan.

Few antiquaries will agree with this comfortable verdict. Carpenter's new arcade, of two round piers, square responds, and three pointed arches, in an alleged Transitional Norman style, contrasts very infelicitously with his own triple two-light curvilinear windows in the north aisle, and with the fine late-twelfth-century work in the tower and earlier nave, with its thick walling and beautifully variegated sandstone rubble.

His restoration of the chancel appears to have been as drastic as that suggested in the text. The north chapel or chancel may rest upon ancient foundations, as the arch dividing the two is ancient (early 14th century), but the chapel (the Camdenians usually classified them as aisles) was rebuilt by Carpenter at the same time, as stated; a lop-sided vestry added to the east of it may, however, be later. We must give him the credit of having contrived a recess in the north wall of the chapel (now an organ chamber) for the preservation of a beautiful cross-slab in yellow sandstone, assigned to an unknown monk of Battle Abbey: the organ (presented by Lady Brassey in 1883) almost hides it.

<sup>1</sup> For architectural description see J. W. Bloe, with plan by Walter H. Godfrey and John E. Ray, in *V.C.H. Sussex*, IX. 243, with reproduction of a drawing of the church from the south-east in the Sharpe Collection, c. 1800.



*The Ecclesiologist* speaks of the renewal of the east window, a triplet of unequal lancets, divided by mullions; and that of the priest's doorway; the latter remains, together with two ancient lancets south of the chancel; but the east window is modern. The drawing in the Sharpe Collection, however, suggests that the restoration was a faithful one.

The church is still interesting; and the south side is so picturesque that one may forget Carpenter's aisle for a space. 'The spire retains its original timber framework, which is a fine example of medieval carpentry, ca. 1310.'<sup>1</sup> A century later, perhaps, is the king-post roof of the nave; the chancel roof is modern. The church seems to have been well 'brought up to date' in the fourteenth century, with doorways of that age west and south with heads for dripstone terminals; in the chancel, a thirteenth-century rebuilding of an older church, only a piscina of the Decorated period seems to have been inserted. Mr. J. W. Bloe gives a fourteenth-century date to the buttresses, a pair of each, at north-west and south-west angles of the tower; and the same date to the tower windows, six in number, square-headed externally, with a wide inner splay and pointed arches; the ancient Transitional Norman tower arch, low and pointed, was retained.

The font, perhaps of the fourteenth century, has shared in the general scheme of restoration, and, much re-tooled, has been placed on a modern pedestal. The whole church, in effect, is typical of that which, within the next thirty years, our ancient English parish churches were to endure in thousands of cases; and the contrast here, as elsewhere, of the fine old thick walling of the medieval building with its thin modern imitation, is its sufficient condemnation. Perhaps Carpenter felt this himself; I do not think he repeated the Catsfield arcade elsewhere.<sup>2</sup>

#### CHAILEY (*St. Peter*)

Chailey Church is another example of the harm done by enlargement as well as restoration. It has undergone two, in c. 1845 and in 1878-9 respectively; with the result that

<sup>1</sup> Bloe, *op. cit.*, p. 243.

<sup>2</sup> The restoration appears not to have been carried out until 1849. See Harrison, *op. cit.*, p. 82.

the ancient nave has been destroyed, and the chancel greatly injured. Prior to 1845 it must have been one of the most interesting churches in the county; the chancel, especially, was a fine design.<sup>1</sup>

Chailey figures early in *The Ecclesiologist*. In July 1846 (vol. VI, N.S. III, p. 30) there is this notice:

*S. Peter, Chailey, Sussex*.—Some time ago, in our *Few Words to Church-builders*, we quoted this church as an excellent model of a small First-Pointed building. It then consisted of chancel and nave; the former highly enriched, the latter much plainer, and a tower at the west end, crowned, not with the common Sussex pyramidal head, but with an elongation of this into a very ill-looking extinguisher spire. A north aisle has recently been added, and so far as the architect is concerned, it is quite in the old spirit. It has a very good pitch, and good open roof, being (in this case almost necessary) under a separate gable. The piers are massy and singular, and well worked.<sup>2</sup> On the north it is lighted by plain lancets; on the east and west by an early geometrical window of two lights. Above these, near the apex of the roof, is a small useless light, the only external blemish<sup>3</sup> except the absence of gable crosses, which we have to notice. Inside, the seating is bad; the passage being left between the wall and the seats; this is to accommodate a bench running round the aisle, after the ancient fashion. The latter is good in itself: but the arrangers should have remembered that when this kind of seat was employed, no other was used. With the restoration of the chancel we are not pleased. There is no return to the stalls, and no Rood-screen, though from the absence of any chancel arch, it is especially necessary. There is an apparatus for hot air, and two great altar-chairs in the usual and odious places. However, the jamb shafts, &c., have been well scraped. There is (it seems) a new font, but *without* a drain, and *with* a basin.

Before proceeding to an account of the second restoration, which was perhaps yet more destructive than the first, we may consider more specifically the nature of the same; it will be noted that *The Ecclesiologist* does not give the name of the architect.

Originally, Chailey seems to have been a small church of the simple chancel and nave type, aisleless and towerless. To the nave was added, towards the end of the twelfth century, a south aisle of three bays, the piers rectangular masses of masonry, part of the old Norman wall, with round

<sup>1</sup> For architectural description of the church by Miss Margaret Wood, and plan by Walter H. Godfrey, see *V.C.H. Sussex*, VII. 97, with reproduction of a drawing of the exterior from the south-east, by J. Lambert (c. 1780) in the Burrell Collections.

<sup>2</sup> 'Massy' was a favourite word with the Camdenians; also affected by Rickman. Perhaps it meant something not quite the same as 'massive'.

<sup>3</sup> These unpractical critics failed to realize that the retention of these small openings was a tribute to the old builders, who thus provided for the proper ventilation of their roofs.

arches; Ditchling, not far away, offers a parallel, though here the arches are pointed.<sup>1</sup>

There can be no doubt that the chancel was ignorantly tampered with, in a manner more harmful than all the injuries done by Georgian bunglers. The chancel had three lancets north and south, with an east window of three lights,<sup>2</sup> divided by mullions, beneath a containing arch with unpierced masonry in the spandrel; a similar window remains at West Hoathly (east window of south chancel). The south elevation of the chancel in Sharpe's drawing (c. 1805) shows three lancets; the easternmost was as we now see it; the second had a priest's door beneath it, part of the jambs of which is still *in situ*; the westernmost had inserted in its lower portion an ogee light with label. The restorers made these side lancets uniform, obliterating much interesting old work to provide internally a new string-course of impossible section; and pierced the spandrel of the east window.

Happily, however, much valuable work remains. The rear-arches of the three lancets, north and south, are supported by shafts with finely carved capitals; of these, one has a head with sprigs of foliage issuing from its mouth; another, which seems to be of foliated design at a distance, on closer inspection resolves itself into two winged reptiles, whose tails are carved as heads. Carved heads, good original work, form the dripstone terminals both externally and internally. Other original thirteenth-century work is seen in the tower area; the tower arch has the outer order modern and the inner ancient. There are also two old lancets north and south: the former blocked, while the west window is modern, though the old Early English doorway, a very plain design, is seen beneath it. The tower area is lighted by three modern sexfoiled circles; their predecessors seem to have been plain *oculi*.

The second restoration (1878-9) can only be described as a particularly unhappy one; since, with utter indifference to the history of the fabric, the still remaining old arcade to the south was destroyed, and a sham Gothic one of three bays put in its place; the easternmost forms the organ chamber. The modern north aisle of 1845 was lengthened

<sup>1</sup> A photograph of the interior prior to the second restoration may be seen in the choir vestry; it shows the arcade in question.

<sup>2</sup> Miss Margaret Wood (op. cit., p. 96) suggests a seventeenth-century 'simplification' of the lights.

westwards to form a vestry; an additional north aisle of three bays added, with a second vestry at the west end, the two communicating, while a new chancel arch was also built; there was none, as the writer in *The Ecclesiologist* tells us, in the old church.

Of the medieval structure there are yet other remains in the south aisle; its east window, coupled trefoiled ogee-headed lights with internal rebates for shutter, is ancient; over it is a Georgian square opening, that doubtless gave light to a gallery, now removed. The aisle roof retains twelve old rafters and ashlar-pieces; the doorway is ancient, and so are the walls of the porch, of which, however, the timber upper part and roof are modern.

Such, in brief, is the architectural history of Chailey Church. For the rest, there may be found a century hence some interest in the perspectives of its varied neo-Gothic arcades; but that time is not yet; they seem to lack even a fortuitous picturesqueness, which assuredly the old builders would have achieved, had they attempted the same thing.

*(To be continued)*

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