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 1945. rCamplin, W. H., Oak Gate, Hankham, Pevensey.
 1923. rCarley, G. C., 34, The Towers, Grand Avenue, Worthing.
 1927. rCarling, William } West Cottage, 16, Butts Road, Alton, Hants.
 1927. rCarling, Mrs. W. }
1938. *Carlyon-Britton, R., F.S.A., 38, Westgate, Chichester.
 1935. Casserley, Miss E. M., 116B, Lansdowne Place, Hove.
 1946. Castle, R. B. T., O.B.E., } Downiye, Cuckfield.
 1945. ACastle, Mrs. }
1945. Catt, M. W., Pebsham Farm, Nr. Bexhill.
 1891. T*Cave, Charles, J. P., F.S.A., Stoner Hill, Petersfield, Hants.
 1926. Challen, W. H., Iping, 69, Brambledown Road, Carshalton, Surrey.
 1933. Chambers, Mrs. W. P. C., Heronsdale Manor, Waldron.
 1934. Chandler, R., Little Thurlow, Oathall Road, Haywards Heath.
 1926. Chandler, T. H., Litlington, Alfriston.
 1908. Chapman, H. J., Clapwater House, Fletching.
 1945. Charters, Mrs., Hilltop, Stonegate, Tunbridge Wells.
 1900. rCheal, H., Montford, Shoreham.
 1919. Chilton, T., Elmstead, St. John's Road, Bexhill.
 1947. Chown, Mrs., Coombe Wood, Sedlescombe, Battle.
 1939. Christie, John, M.C., Glyndebourne, Lewes.
 1946. Church, R. G., Flat 2, The Lawns, 8, Herne Terrace, Worthing.
 1944. Churchman, H., } Farnagates, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst.
 1946. AChurchman, Mrs. }
1947. Clark, A. J., Downderry, The Drive, Farnham Road, Guildford.
 1930. Clark, Mrs. Grahame, 42, Barton Road, Cambridge.
 1930. Clarke, D. K.,
 1937. Clarke, Miss F. E. R., 21, St. Martin's Square, Chichester.
 1929. Clarke, R. S., M.P., D.L., Hoathly Hill, West Hoathly.
 1895. *Clarke, Col. Stephenson R., C.B., Borde Hill, Haywards Heath.
 1938. Clarkson, G. A., } St. Anne's, Lindfield.
 1938. AClarkson, Mrs. }
1925. Clarkson, Capt. H. G. } 40, Wildcroft Manor, Putney Heath, s.w. 15.
 1925. AClarkson, Mrs. H. G. }
1947. Clawson, G. H. } 9, Heath Drive, London, n.w. 3.
 1947. AClawson, Mrs. }
1922. Clayton, C. L., 10, Prince Albert Street, Brighton.
 1926. rClayton, E. S., Prawles, Ewhurst, Nr. Hawkhurst.
 1946. Clayton, Mrs., 101, King Edward's Avenue, Worthing.
 1941. *Cleeves, C. E., Sproutes, Coolham, Horsham.
 1929. Clements, Col. H. T. W., Killadoon, Celbridge, Eire.
 1927. *Close, Mrs. J., Deep Springs, Westbourne, Emsworth, Hants.
 1921. Coast, Miss K., Rest Harrow, Arundel Road, Worthing.
 1936. rCoffin, S., 1, Turner Drive, Golders Green, n.w. 11.
 1943. Coleman, Miss M., 266, Ditchling Road, Brighton.
 1945. Coleman, T., The Cottage, Malling Deanery, Lewes.
 1930. Coleridge, A. H. B., 16, Southampton Place, w.c.1.
 1911. T*Collins, A. E., 40, Gunterstone Road, w. 14.
 1934. Collins, S.W. } Cotmaton, Lindfield.
 1934. ACollins, Mrs. S. W. }
1946. Coltart, W. S., Chilworth, Lavant Road, Chichester.
 1946. Colyer, H. G., Brendon, Chesham Road, Guildford.

1921. tCook, C. F., F.R.S.A., 56, Church Road, Hove.
 1909. tCooper, Miss M. H., F.S.A., Newbury Cottage, Cuckfield.
 1932. Cooper, Mrs. R., Danehurst, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.
 1947. Coplestone, J. A., Sutton Place, Seaford.
 1945. *Corballis, Rev. J. H. J., 2, Grange Road, Eastbourne.
 1932. tCorbett, Lady, The Forest Farm, Chelwood Gate.
 1935. Corfield, Dr. Carruthers, Broadmark Place, Rustington.
 1939. Corner, W., O.B.E., 5, Second Avenue, Hove.
 1944. tCosh, E. C., 27, Beach Road, Littlehampton.
 1928. tCourthope, Miss E. J., Sprivers, Horsmonden, Kent.
 1911. tCourthope, The Rt. Hon. Baron, M.C., Whiligh.
 1945. Courthope, R., Sprivers, Horsmonden, Kent.
 1947. Cox, C. T., Hill Lodge, Lewes.
 1923. Cox, Miss E. F., 5, St. Anne's Court, Nizells Avenue, Hove.
 1938. tCox, Miss Irene, O.B.E., Little Hobbs Cottage, Tandridge Lane, Lingfield.
 1938. tCox, Lieut.-Col. R. J., St. Julian's, Palmeira Avenue, Hove.
 1944. Cox, Miss G. M., The Grange, Burgess Hill.
 1939. Cree, Mrs., Old Strood, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham.
 1908. Cripps, Ernest E., Sunnyridge, Steyning.
 1924. Cripps, W. T., Sunways, Wickham Hill, Hurstpierpoint.
 1937. Croft, Miss G. M., c/o National Provincial Bank, High Street, Winchester, Hants.
 1939. Crook, Miss B., West House, Southover, Lewes.
 1922. Crookshank, Rev. A. C., Ditchling Vicarage.
 1925. Cross, D.
 1946. ACross, Mrs. D. } Moonrakers, Fairlight, Hastings.
 1930. Cross-Buchanan, L., King's Cottage, Mare Hill, Pulborough.
 1947. tCunnington, L. W., The School House, Angmering.
 1944. Curd, E., 15, South-under-Cliffe, Rye.
 1945. Curtis, Mrs., Barcombe House, Barcombe Mills.
 1909. tCurwen, Eliot, F.S.A., 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
 1916. tCurwen, Eliot Cecil, F.S.A. } 1, St. Aubyn's, Hove.
 1925. ACurwen, Mrs. E. C. }
1945. Danbv, Miss G. E. D., Crooked Lane Cottage, Seaford.
 1899.T*Darby, Miss C. C., 4, Hove Park Way, Hove.
 1930. tDarlington, W. S., The Mast Head, Frant.
 1913. Davidson, Miss Blanche, Hickstead Place, Bolney.
 1924. Davidson-Houston, Mrs., 21, Buckingham Palace Mansions, London, s.w. 1.
 1946. Davies, E., 5, Tillington Terrace, Hastings.
 1931. Daw, Mrs., The Vineyard, West Hoathly.
 1946. Dawson, H. D., 26-30, Kings Road, Brighton.
 1941. Day, D., Flat 2, 73, Castle Road, Southsea.
 1931. tD'Elboux, R. H., F.S.A., Whitelands, Battle.
 1940. De Candole, Rev. H. H. V., Henfield Vicarage.
 1920. *Demetriadi, Lady, c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 16, St. James's Street, London, s.w. 1.
 1920. *Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E., Middleton Laine, Westmeston.
 1946. tDenby, R. C., Broadacre, Toat Hill, Slinfold, Nr. Horsham.
 1913. Dendy, R. A., Southover, Woodland Drive, Hove, 4.
 1947. Denman, J. B., Bank House, Ditchling.
 1928. Denman, J. L., Oldways, Hurstpierpoint.
 1935. *Denman, The Hon. Lady, Balcombe Place.
 1939. Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, F.S.A., Compton Place, Eastbourne.
 1936. Dicker, Rev. C. G. Hamilton, St. Bartholomew's Clergy House, 27, Viaduct Road, Brighton, 7.
 1935. tDonne, L. V., 10, Nizells Avenue, Hove.
 1946. tDorman, Miss E. A., Dallington, Muster Green, Haywards Heath.
 1925. Downey, J. H., Hollington Place, Hollington.

1927. †Downs, Mrs., Brix, Mudeford, Christchurch, Hants.
 1935. Doxford, Mrs., Northfields, Eastergate, Chichester.
 1926. *Drummond-Roberts, Mrs. J. H., 13, The Drive, Hove.
 1947. †Duggan, A. L., Bodiam Manor, Robertsbridge.
 1947. Duncan-Jones, The Very Rev. A. S., The Deanery, Chichester.
 1903. †Duke, F., Trullers, Holland Road, Steyning.
 1931. Duval, Rev. D., Denham Villa, Heathfield.
1926. Eardley, Rev. F. Stenton, 61, Hindover Road, Seaford.
 1947. †Eales, Miss, Tythe Barn Cottage, Harting.
 1937. Easterbrook, L. F., Phillismead, Treyford, Midhurst.
 1938. Eckersley, Mrs. Renby Grange, Boar's Head, Tunbridge Wells.
 1938. Eeles, H. S., Bells Yew Green, Frant.
 1946. Edwards, W. E., Wyngarth, Ringmer, Lewes.
 1947. Edwards, Miss D., Rannock Lodge, Park Road, Burgess Hill.
 1924. Eggar, T. Macdonald, 9, Old Steine, Brighton.
 1918. Eldridge, D., Manor Farm, South Heighton.
 1945. Elliott, Canon G., St. Faith's, Heathfield.
 1946. Elliott, R. H., c/o 51, Longland Road, Eastbourne.
 1947. Ellis-Collins, S., West Harting Bakery.
1912. †Ellis, C. H. S. }
 1931. †Ellis, Mrs. C. H. S. } Bavelaw, Copyhold Lane, Cuckfield.
 1896. †Ellis, Geoffrey, South Rise, 69, Dorset Road, Bexhill.
 1943. Ellis, J. J. S., Bavelaw, Copyhold Lane, Cuckfield.
 1941. Elphick, G. P., 37, St. John Street, Lewes.
 1923. Emary, H. H., 147, St. Helen's Road, Hastings.
 1946. English, G. C., Harting.
1922. Esdaile, Arundell, LITT.D., }
 1924. †Esdaile, Mrs. Arundell } Leams End, West Hoathly.
 1946. Essex, P. C., 8, Broad Road, Lower Willingdon.
 1943. Evans, A.
 1943. Evans, Mrs., Hunt's Barn, Mayfield.
 1927. Eves, Mrs. R. G., 149, Adelaide Road, n.w. 3.
 1945. Evelyn, J., 5, Tregaron Avenue, East Cosham, Portsmouth, Hants.
 1946. Ewbank, A. L. J., Mayfield.
1945. Fabes, G. H., The Willows, Sea Road, Winchelsea.
 1946. Fairfield, Lady, Mercia House, Lansdowne Road, Hove.
 1934. Farmer, Miss E. M. O., Penlands, Loxwood, Billingshurst.
 1945. Fayle, A., Markstakes, South Common, Lewes.
 1947. Feast, F. H., Burletts Bramber.
 1946. Fenwick-Owen, Mrs., Langney Priory, Eastbourne.
 1940. Fibbens, C. W., Highdown, 17, Church Road, Worthing.
 1932. Field, L. F., 7, Ellerton Road, London, s.w. 18.
 1946. Field, Mrs., High Street, Handcross.
 1925. †Fife, Miss, Birchgrove, Haywards Heath.
 1946. Fife, J. E., Thurles, Hassocks Road, Hurstpierpoint.
 1944. Firth, R. I., 6, Windover Crescent, Lewes.
 1939. Fisher, Miss D. L., Friars Gate, Chichester.
 1946. Fitch, C. A., 51A, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
 1932. Fitt, H. F., Osborne Road, Jarvis Brook.
 1947. Fleet, S., 5, West Street, Rye.
 1926. Fleming, Lindsay, Aldwick Grange, Bognor.
 1937. Folev, Sir Julian, 6, Hadley Grove, Barnet, Herts.
 1940. Fookes, Miss, Chilver Bridge, Arlington.
 1943. Fooks, Rev. E. G., Boringwheel, Horney Common, Uckfield.
 1930. †Formbv, E. L., Ashdown House, Forest Row.
 1946. Forsyth, N., Pashley Manor, Ticehurst.
 1939. Foster, Miss, 20, Bradford Road, Lewes.
 1945. Fox, Miss E., Wealdworth, Loughton, Nr. Lewes.

1933. TA Foyster, Miss C. H. } Beechcroft, Hartfield.
 1933. T Foyster, Miss, E. A. }
 1940. Frampton, Miss A. M., The Book Club, Crowborough.
 1937. T Francis, R., 34, Winchester Road, Worthing.
 1945. Francis, Miss, 32, Park Drive, Hastings.
 1946. Fraser, M., Rosemary Cottage, Harting.
 1938. T Frere, S. S., F.S.A., Lancing College, Shoreham.
 1946. Freyhan, R., Upton Farm, Framfield.
 1946. Frowd, Mrs., Silver Trees, Westfield Lane, St. Leonards.
 1920. Fry, Mrs. Penrose, Little Douce Grove, Northiam.
 1937. Furness, Miss B. W., Upper St. Olaves, 7, Laton Road, Hastings.
 1929. T* Furse, Mrs. W., The Old House, West Hoathly.
 1916. Fynmore, A. H. W., By-the-Sea, 119, Sandgate High Street, Folkestone, Kent.
1912. T Gage, The Right Hon. Viscount, K.C.V.O., Firlle Place, Lewes.
 1913. T Gaisford, Miss, The Cottage, West Dean, Chichester.
 1946. Galloway, J. W., The Old Kennels, Staplefield, Haywards Htath.
 1945. Games, Mrs. C. Hughes, Wellington College, Berks.
 1926. T Gardner, Captain C. F. } Summertree, Herstmonceux.
 1926. A Gardner, Mrs. C. F. }
 1935. T Gardner, Miss, Nethergoing Cottage, Dorman's Park, East Grinstead.
 1946. T Gardner, Miss E. M., Borden Village, Liphook, Hants.
 1947. Garrick, Major G. C., Fewhurst Farm, Billingshurst.
 1946. Gasson, R. P., 150, London Road, East Grinstead.
 1947. Gates, J. S., West Lodge, West Broyle Drive, Chichester.
 1942. Gates, V., 416, Upper Shoreham Road, Shoreham.
 1923. Gentle, Sir William, Ford Place, Thetford, Norfolk.
 1918. Georges, F. E., Rosendale, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1946. Gibson, Mrs. W. C., 12 Beverley Court, Aldrington Close, Hove, 3.
 1946. Glazebrook, Major R. C., East Dean Road, Eastbourne.
 1946. T Gleadow, Miss, Belhurst, Windmill Hill, Nr. Hailsham.
 1928. Glegg, R. Ashleigh, Wilmington Cottage, Seaford.
 1923. T Glover, H. J., } South View, Westham, Pevensy.
 1945. T Glover, Mrs. }
 1928. Goddard, Scott, 21, Vanbrugh Fields, Blackheath, S.E. 3.
 1918. T Godfrey, Walter H., F.S.A. } 81, The Causeway, Steventon, Abingdon,
 1923. A Godfrey, Mrs. W. H. } Berks.
 1941. A Godfrey, Miss M. L. }
 1947. Goff, W. J., 4-5, Terminus Buildings, Eastbourne.
 1946. T Goodbody, A. W., Newlands, Houndean Rise, Lewes.
 1937. Goodchild, R., Woodlands, The Great Quarry, Guildford.
 1946. Goodinge, G. B., St. Anne's, Friars Hill, Guestling.
 1924. Goring, Mrs., Findon Park House, Findon.
 1944. Goring, Captain Sir F. G., Bt., Hyden, Broadwater Green, Worthing.
 1931. Gorringe, Lt.-Col. G. T. J., Kingston New Barn, Shoreham-by-Sea.
 1916. Gorringe, J. H., Penningtons, Cross-in-Hand.
 1939. Graham-Vivian, R. P., Wealden House, Warninglid.
 1918. T* Grantham, Ivor, Massetts, Scaynes Hill.
 1935. T Graves, P. K., 51, Old Steyne, Brighton.
 1931. T Graves, S. E., } 5, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
 1933. A Graves, Mrs. S. E. }
 1926. T Gray, Miss E. H., 27, Wilbury Gardens, Hove.
 1932. T Gray, Col. J. V., F.S.A., Dial House, Westham, Pevensy.
 1947. Graves, Mrs., M.B.E., 43B, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1943. Green, A. A. E., 2, White Rock Street, Southwick.
 1944. T Greenyer, Miss E. T., Wykehurst Park, Bolney.
 1921. Gregor, Rev. A. G., 13, Pevensy Road, Worthing.
 1932. T Greorv, W. R., 58, Harrington Road, Brighton.
 1934. Griffith, Miss, 3, Evelyn Terrace, Brighton.
 1928. Griffiths, Rev. Canon E., All Saints' Rectory, Lewes.

1946. AGroombridge, Miss M. }
 1946. Groombridge, Mrs. } 7, Drummond Road, Werthing.
 1947. Grover, W. J., Hillash Farm, West Harting.
 1946. Guthrie, Mrs., Westering, Litlington, Polegate.
 1929. *Guy, N. G., Tarvin House, Boughton Heath, Chester.
 1930. Gwynne, N. G., Deans, Piddinghoe, Newhaven.
 1920. *Gwynne, Lieut.-Col. Roland V., D.L., D.S.O., Folkington Manor,
 Polegate.
 1939. Habben, R. E., Quarry House, Ashurstwood, East Grinstead.
 1931.T*Haddock, R. N., F.S.A., Winchcombe Farm, Buckleberry, Nr. Reading.
 1913. Haire, Rev. A., Framfield Vicarage, Uckfield.
 1924. THales, Charles, Abbots Leigh, Haywards Heath.
 1946. Hales, Mrs., Cornerfield, Mill Lane, Peasmarsh.
 1946. Hall, Rev. D. P., O.B.E., Buxted Rectory.
 1929. THall, Miss H., Blue Gate, Lindfield.
 1930. Hallward, H., }
 1937. AHallward, Mrs. } Moghurst, Frant.
 1912. *Halstead, Leslie C., 40, Richmond Avenue, Bognor.
 1935. Hamilton, Mrs., 31, Warndene Road, Brighton, 6.
 1932. Hannah, C. W., The Rectory, Balcombe.
 1935. *Harben, J. R., 33, Withdene Crescent, Brighton, 6.
 1922. Harding, Major C. H. }
 1922.TAHarding, Mrs. } Birling Manor, East Dean, Eastbourne.
 1926. Harford, Rev. Dundas, Sandpit Cottage, Seaford.
 1927. Harrington, Miss M., Cromwell Cottage, Roman Crescent, Southwick.
 1921. Harris, Mrs. H. A. Clifton, Appledram, Ditchling.
 1947. Harrison, Lt. G. W. R., R.N.V.R., Providence Cottage, Seaford.
 1925. Hart, Edwin, F.S.A., 1, Christchurch Gardens, Epsom.
 1945. THart, B. J., Rosemary, Rattle Road, Westham.
 1933. Harvev. Mrs. A. F. B., Woodhatch, Hartfield.
 1900. Hassell, R. E., Tanners Manor, Horam.
 1926. Haviland, Rev. E. A., Great Wishford, Salisbury.
 1945. *Hawkins, Major L., Eartham, Nr. Chichester.
 1932. THawley, Lady, Sussex Rise, Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1947. Hayes, Mrs., Marden House, East Harting.
 1940. Hayes, R., Courtlands Hotel, The Drive, Hove.
 1932. THaynes, Rev. H. W., Deans Cross, 186, New Church Road, Hove, 3.
 1946. Hayward, S. A., 9, Station Street, Lewes.
 1940. Heald, Miss E. S., The Chantry House, Steyning.
 1946. Heaton, Rev. H. H. }
 1946. AHeaton, Mrs. } Mountfield Vicarage, Robertsbridge.
 1946. Hedgely, J. H., Beaclay, Clayton Avenue, Hassocks.
 1936. Heineman, Miss
 1935. THelme, Mrs. T., Myrtle Cottage, Denman's Close, Lindfield.
 1947. Helme, J. D., Woodlands, Lindfield.
 1947. Henderson, J. G. S. }
 1947. Henderson, Mrs. } 99, High Street, Lewes.
 1925. THenniker-Gotley, Rev. G., F.S.A., Crockers, South Chailey, Lewes.
 1938. Hett, L. K., Hapstead, Ardingly.
 1935. THewett, Mrs., Marston, 1, Warwick Road, Bexhill.
 1939. THewett, Major W. G. O'C., Uplands, Dallington, Heathfield.
 1947. Hewett, D. W. G., 72, Paynton Road, Silver Hill, St. Leonards.
 1925. THewlett, C., 6A, Swan Street, Petersfield, Hants.
 1932. Hickman, Mrs., Old Lullings, Balcombe.
 1946. THier-Davies, Captain H., Granville Court, Eastbourne.
 1928. Higgins, R. H.
 1945. Hill, H. F., Garden House, St. Swithuns, Lewes.
 1947. Hills, K. A., 6, Willie Cottages, South Street, Lewes.
 1946. THitchcock, G. E. W., Bedford Hotel, Brighton.

1947. Hobman, Mrs., 9, Gundreda Road, Lewes.
 1936. Hobbs, C. A., Tall Oaks, Lindfield.
 1924. Hodges, W. J., 28, The Causeway, Horsham.
 1928. rHodgson, Mrs. E. T., Barnfield, Cowfold.
 1945. Hodson, L. J., 5A, Adelaide Crescent, Hove, 4.
 1944. Hogg, Mrs., Avondhu, Westham, Pevensey.
 1926. Holland, M., m.c., Lullings, Balcombe.
 1946. Holland, Miss T. K. P., Seckhams House, Lindfield.
 1943. Holland, T. R., 27, Stockbridge Road, Chichester.
 1946. Holleyman, G. A., 21A Duke Street, Brighton.
 1907. Hollist, Mrs. Anthony, Highbuilding, Fernhurst.
 1946. Holloway, J. G. E., Ivy Bank, Broad Street, Cuckfield.
 1933. rHoman, W. MacLean, Friars Road, Winchelsea.
 1937. Homewood, Miss F. M., 117, Littlehampton Road, Worthing.
 1927. rHooper, W., LL.D., F.S.A., Loxwood, Ridgeway Road, Redhill, Surrey.
 1947. Hoper, Miss } Hill Farm House, Cowfold, Horsham.
 1947. aHoper, Miss G. }
 1897. rHordern, The Right Rev. Bishop Hugh M. } Brook Cottage,
 1935. aHordern, Mrs. } Slaugham.
 1935. Hornblower, Lieut.-Col. T. B., The Croft, Etchingham.
 1913. rHorne, Mrs. Alderson, Ditton Place, Balcombe.
 1946. Hoskins, J. S., Dymocks Manor, Ditchling.
 1946. rHouldsworth, H. O., 12, Sandringham Avenue, Loughborough Road,
 W. Bridgford, Notts.
 1925. rHuddart, G. W. O., Everydens, Lindfield.
 1945. rHuggett, N. E., } 17, South Street, Chichester.
 1945. aHuggett, Mrs. }
 1929. Hughes, A. A., Oak Cot, Poynings, Hassocks.
 1932. Hughes, Mrs., Snap Hill, Litlington, Nr. Alfriston.
 1924. rHulme, E. W., The Old House, East Street, Littlehampton.
 1946. Humphrys, H. T., Monkams, Clayton Avenue, Hassocks.
 1946. rHunter, Mrs., Wellington House, Haywards Heath.
 1905. Hurst, Lieut.-Col. A. R., Little Barrington, Burford, Oxfordshire.
 1895. Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C., The Nunnery, Rusper,
 Horsham.
 1927. Hutchings, J.
 1946. Hyland, G. W., Jasmine Cottage, S. Harting.
 1946. Hylton, W. } Cokeham House, Sompting.
 1946. aHylton, Mrs. }
 1928. Ingle, W. Brouncker, Saxes Plat, Rudgwick.
 1927. Innes, A. N. } King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1929. aInnes, Mrs. }
 1946. Innes, R. T., Crowborough Park, Crowborough.
 1932. Ionides, Basil, Buxted Park.
 1945. Irvine, B. Godman, Great Ote Hall, Burgess Hill.
 1915. Isaacson, F. Wootton, Slindon House, Nr. Arundel.
 1937. rIvatt, Miss, Anchorhold, Haywards Heath.
 1945. James, Miss, Boreham House, Boreham Street.
 1923. Janion, Mrs. H. Garnett, Rush Green, Forest Row.
 1936. rJarrett, A. M., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Worthing.
 1936. Jarvis, R. C., 31, Hitherfield Road, Streatham, s.w. 16.
 1934. rJeans, H., Little Bucksteep, Dallington.
 1924. Jefferson, Mrs., The High Beech, Hollington; and 12, Berkeley Square,
 w.
 1929. Jeffreys, Mrs. H. B., 30, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.
 1910. Jellicorse, Mrs., Densworth House, Chichester.
 1925. Jenner, L. W., 9, Stanford Avenue, Brighton.
 1943. rJennings, R. W., k.c., Mickleham Cottage, Dorking.

1934. Jervis, Mrs., St. Michael's House, Lewes.
 1923. Johnson, Mrs. C. Villiers, Philpots, West Hoathly.
 1945. Johnson, T. J., Wyddington, Hugh Road, Smethwick, Staffs.
 1909. Johnston, G. D. } 10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn,
 1947. Johnston, Mrs. G. D., } London, w.c. 2.
 1942. Johnstone, Miss H., LITT.D., 20, St. Martin's Square, Chichester.
 1946. Jolly, Rev. N. H. H., The Vicarage, High Hurstwood, Nr. Uckfield.
 1928. Jones, Mrs. J. A., The Croft, Southover, Lewes.
 1926. Jones, Miss Mabel, Clayton Wind Mills, Hassocks.
 1946. Jones, W. E., 39, Firlie Road, North Lancing.
 1931. Jordan, H. W., 23, Arlington Road, Eastbourne.
 1938. Jowers, Mrs., 5, Somerhill Court, Holland Road, Hove, 3.
 1946. Judd, Lt.-Col. J. S., Redhouse, Coolham, Nr. Horsham.
 1933. Judges, Mrs., Field Head, Wickham Hill, Hassocks.
1929. Kaye-Smith, Miss A. D., 23, Charles Road, St. Leonards.
 1937. Keef, D. C., Wineberry Cottage, Compton Dundon, Somerton, Somerset.
 1937. Keef, Miss, F.S.A. (Scot.), 23, Courtfield Gardens, London, s.w. 5.
 1943. Keen, Col. W. J., 6, Granville Road, Eastbourne.
 1946. Kelly, Miss K. N., Compton School, Compton, Nr. Chichester.
 1927. Kelsey, A. R., Brock's Ghyll, Wadhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 1928. Kelsey, C. E., Somerleaze, Eastbourne Road, Seaford.
 1945. Kendall, A. W., Laurelhurst, Burwash Weald.
 1943. Kennedy, Miss M. N., Lawn Cottage, Northiam.
 1947. Kenny, E. H. }
 1947. AKenny, Mrs. } Little Jointure, Ditchling.
 1947. AKenny, Miss A. }
 1930. Kensington, Lieut.-Col. G. B., Voakes, Pulborough.
 1947. Kent, Miss, Chittlebirch Oast, Staplecross, Robertsbridge.
 1933. Kenyon, G. H., Iron Pear Tree, Kirdford, Billingshurst.
 1945. Ker, Miss, Rosemount, Cullane, E. Lothian, Scotland.
 1938. Kerr-Jones, Captain T., Wythe, Cowfold.
 1935. tKewley, Miss, Flat 1, 16, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1938. tKimber, R. J., Corton, Blue House Lane, Oxted, Surrey.
 1899. tKing, J. Godwin, C.B.E., } Stonelands, West Hoathly.
 1912. AKing, Mrs. Godwin }
 1946. King, H. H., Brookside, North Chapel, Petworth.
 1941. Kingdon, Mrs., Chitcombe, Brede.
 1933. Kirby, Miss C. F. M., Heronry Cottage, Mayfield.
 1947. Kirk, Miss, Beech House, Sedlescombe, Battle.
 1946. Knaggs, Mrs., Whinchats, Ham Manor, Angmering.
 1944. tKnight, O. E., Ymuiden, Langney, Eastbourne.
 1946. Knight, Hon. Mrs. Claude, Conyboro', Lewes.
 1946. Knight, R., 3, Sunnywood Drive, Haywards Heath.
 1946. AKnoertzer, Mrs., Westering, Litlington, Polegate.
 1947. Korner, Miss T., Sideways, Broad Oak, Rye.
 1946. Kyrke, R. V., 11, Firlie Crescent, Lewes.
1922. Lamb, Miss W., F.S.A., Borden Wood, Liphook, Hants.
 1945. Lambert, Rev. L., F.S.A., Two Gables, Madehurst, Arundel.
 1947. Landbeck, L. R., 15, Oak Gardens, Shirley, Surrey.
 1947. tLangdon, Rev. P. G., F.S.A., Sherborne House, Burlington Place,
 1933. Latham, Sir Paul, Bart., Herstmonceux. [Eastbourne.
 1927. Latter, A. M., K.C., Nutbourne Place, Pulborough.
 1945. tLea, W. A. G., Monkton Wilde, Dyke Road Avenue, Hove.
 1947. Lear, Mrs., The Lodge, Ashburton, Steyning.
 1946. tLeechman, Miss D., 7, Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7.
 1926. tLeeney, O. H., F.R.S.A., Ivydene, 17, Church Lane, Southwick.
 1928. tLeese, Miss G., Windover, Alfriston.
 1924. tLeney, C. W., Stantons, West Barnham, Bognor.

1938. Lepingwell, G. B., Bratton, 51, The Droveaway, Hove.
 1939. Lesmoir-Gordon, I., H.M. Immigration Office, London Airport, Feltham, Middlesex.
 1934. Leyel, Mrs., Shripney Manor, Nr. Bognor; and 20, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, w.c. 2.
 1947. Lindsay-Parker, Miss, Mayfield, Erringham Road, Shoreham.
 1924. Lintott, Bernard, Ashleigh Road, Horsham.
 1945. Lintott, Miss E. L. N., 51, Gordon Road, Ashford, Middlesex.
 1923. Lister, Miss D., 1, Wilbury Avenue, Hove.
 1905. Livett, Rev. Canon G. M., F.S.A., Stoneleigh, Old Dover Road, Canterbury.
 1947. Livingstone, Major R. P., The Garden House, Searles, Fletching.
 1945. Livock, G. E., { St. Peters Court, Burgess Hill.
 1945. ALivock, Mrs. {
 1925. TLoader, Mrs., The Old Rectory, Kingston Lane, Southwick.
 1932. Lock, C. R., Caleb's Brook, Kirdford.
 1947. Lockhart-Smith, D. B., The Little House, North Common, Chailey.
 1924. Lomas, J. E. W., Birch's Farm, Isfield.
 1945. *London, H. Stanford, F.S.A., Coldharbour, Buxted.
 1908. *Long, Miss C. B., Selmeston House, Berwick.
 1945. Lovegrove, Captain, H., R.N., Ashdown, Winchelsea.
 1938. Lowther, A. W. G., F.S.A., The Old Quarry, Ashstead, Surrey.
 1937. Lucas, B. H.,
 1939. Lucas, Miss E. R., Wall Hill Field, East Grinstead.
 1946. Lucas, Mrs., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1946. TLucas, S. E., 5, Lancaster Gate, London, w. 2.
 1927. TLuck, Miss, The Old Rectory, Etchingham.
 1945. McClay, Captain, A. D. G., { 6, Third Avenue, Hove.
 1946. AMcClay, Mrs. {
 1904. MacDermott, Canon K. H., The Oaks, Felcourt, East Grinstead.
 1946. MacDermott, W. K., Twysdill, Ashurst, Nr. Tunbridge Wells.
 1929. MacDonald, Miss D., Warden Court, Cuckfield.
 1946. TMcElroy, Rev. G. G., Chalvington Rectory, Hailsham.
 1938. TMcIver, Mrs., Woodcock, Felbridge, East Grinstead.
 1947. Mack, Miss, 4, Cagefoot Lane, Henfield.
 1947. MacIse, Mrs. Kennard, P.O. Box 32, Guilford, Connecticut, U.S.A.
 1944. TMcLaren, A. E., High Beeches, Coleman's Hatch, Tunbridge Wells.
 1919. TMacLeod, D.,
 1924. AMacLeod, Mrs. D. { 7, Priory Crescent, Lewes.
 1943. Mackenzie, Col. J., 7, The Steyne, Worthing.
 1933. McWalter, W. F. C., 7, Albion Street, Lewes.
 1943. Maitland, G., Scaynes Hill House, Haywards Heath.
 1936. Malden, Rev. P. H., The Presbytery, Herons Ghyll, Uckfield.
 1938. Mallandaine, H. L., Linkhill, Storrington.
 1913. Malteau, Mrs. M. A., The Moorings, Ashurst Road, Seaford.
 1935. Manning, Captain T. Davys, R.N.V.R., Newlands, Seaford.
 1927. TMargary, I. D., F.S.A. {
 1932. TMargary, Mrs. I. D. { Yew Lodge, East Grinstead.
 1913. Margetson, Alan { 109, Marine Parade, Brighton.
 1913. AMargetson, Mrs. {
 1928. TMargetson, W. L., 32, Savile Row, w. 1.
 1935. TMarsh, S. J., Ardens, Nutley, Uckfield.
 1929. Marshall, Mrs. Calder, Becos Associated Works, 2, Howard Street, w.c. 2.
 1946. Marshall-Fraser, W., Albermarle Hotel, Eastbourne.
 1946. Marten, Miss, c/o Westminster Bank, Ltd., High Street, St. John's Wood, n.w. 8.
 1930. Martin, Miss E. B., The Dene, Shottermill, Haslemere.
 1942. Martin, R. E., 38, Courtway, Colindale, n.w. 9.

1945. Martin, G. N., The Observatory, Crowborough.
 1946. tMartin, R. A. }
 1946. Martin, Mrs. } The Weald House, Burgess Hill.
 1946. Martin, D. G., St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.
 1938. Martyn-Linnington, Miss, Little Park Hill, Burwash Weald.
 1937. Mason, Ven. L., Archdeacon of Chichester, The Rectory, Thorney
 Island, Emsworth, Hants.
 1934. Mason, R. T., Suntinge, North End, East Grinstead.
 1946. Masters, W. W. }
 1946. aMasters, Mrs. } Hollowdown Cottage, Kingston, Lewes.
 1947. Matheson, J. W., Bintree, Church Street, Littlehampton.
 1946. Matthews, Rev. W. D., The Vicarage, Heathfield.
 1928. tMatthews-Hughes, S. J., 13, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1945. Matthews, Dr. T., The Red House, Cowfold.
 1946. Matthey, G. C. H., 49, Palmeira Avenue, Hove.
 1946. Maude, Miss L. B., Little Bignor, Kirdford, Billingshurst.
 1928. *Maufe, Edward, A.R.A., Shepherds Hill, Buxted.
 1937. Maxwell-Hyslop, J. E., Rottingdean School, Rottingdean.
 1911. *Mayhew, K. G., Garden House, Ham Street, Ham, Richmond, Surrey.
 1926. Maynard, Lieut.-Col., S. T. }
 1935. aMaynard, Miss E. V. } Woodward, Burgess Hill.
 1924. Mead, Rev. A. R., Hopwoods, Swards End, Saffron Walden.
 1931. tMeade, Mrs. E., 18, Clarendon Road, Southsea.
 1937. Meade-Featherstonhaugh, Admiral the Hon. Sir H., Up Park, Peters-
 field.
 1922. tMeads, W. E. } Buckhurst Lodge, 30, Buckhurst Road, Bexhill.
 1922. aMeads, Mrs. }
 1938. Merritt, Mrs. Bertram, Knellstone, Udimore, Nr. Rye.
 1927. tMersey, The Right Hon. Viscount, P.C., C.M.G., C.B.E., F.S.A., Bignor Park,
 Pulborough.
 1902. tMessel, Lieut.-Col. L. C. R., Nymans, Handcross.
 1925. *Mettters, Mrs. T. L.,
 1931. tMeynell, Mrs., Conds Cottage, Ditchling.
 1913. Michell, Guy, Park House, Hove Park Gardens, Hove.
 1946. Michell, Commander K., R.N., Leith House, Amberley, Arundel.
 1911. Millbank-Smith, Mrs., Sella Park, Calderbridge, Cumberland.
 1940. Miller, Miss C., Tatsfield, Chyngton Gardens, Seaford.
 1941. Milner, The Rt. Hon. Viscountess, Great Wigsell, Salehurst.
 1905. Mitchell, G. S., Broadbridge Place, Horsham.
 1932. Mitchell, Mrs., Tylers, Kippington, Sevenoaks.
 1923. Mitchell, W. E., Annandale, Cuckfield.
 1941. Money, J. H., 3, Hungershall Park, Tunbridge Wells.
 1946. Monico, J. R., Windy Ridge, Eastdean, Eastbourne.
 1940. *Molson, H., M.P., House of Commons, London.
 1935. Monk Bretton, Lady, Conyboro', Lewes.
 1904. Montgomerie, D. H., F.S.A., Warmans, Bodenham, Salisbury.
 1921. Moore, Sir Alan, Bart. }
 1926. aMoore, Lady } Hancox, Battle.
 1946. Morant, Miss, Lavender Cottage, Rectory Lane, Pulborough.
 1947. Mordaunt, Mrs., Court Farm, Burwash.
 1921. *Morgan, J. J., Nyetimber, West Chiltonington.
 1922. Morgan, W. L., The Neuk, Warren Park, Warlingham Village, Surrey.
 1919. Morgan-Jones, P., 14, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.
 1935. Morland, Mrs., Little Pitfold, Hindhead, Surrey.
 1946. tMorris, M., Reedens, Newick.
 1907. tMorrish, H. G., Langhurst, Derby Road, Haslemere, Surrey.
 1928. Mosse, Rev. C. H., St. Wilfrid's, Aldwick, Bognor.
 1943. tMossop, G. P., Pre d'Elaine, Costel, Guernsey, C.I.

1938. Moyle, Mrs., Kilworth, Maresfield.
 1945. Mullins, Miss, Loves Farm, Easebourne, Midhurst.
 1923.†*Munnion, E. H., Ardings, Ardingly.
 1936. Munro, Sir Gordon, K.G.M.G., M.C., c/o Hubert Wagg & Co., Ltd., Threadneedle Street, London, E.C. 2.
 1938. Murray, Miss, F.S.A., Upper Cranmore, Heyshott, Midhurst.
 1946. Murphy, Miss L. P., Little Bignor, Kirdford, Billingshurst.
 1937. Musgrave, Mrs., Upper Lodge Cottage, Ardingly.
 1947. †Musson, R. C., Badlesmere, Seaside Road, Eastbourne.
1904. Nash, Canon E. H., 1, Vicars Close, Chichester.
 1946. Naylor, The Very Rev. A. T. A., The Deanery, Battle.
 1927.†*Nettlefold, F. J., Chelwood Vachery, Nutley.
 1921. †Newbery, Mrs., The Spring Green Lady, Pulborough.
 1942. Newnham, W., Portways Farm, Warninglid, Haywards Heath.
 1947. Newman, Mrs., 3, Kings Gardens, Hove.
 1946. Newson, Mrs., Keith Cottage, Harebeating, Hailsham.
 1914. †Nicholson, Mrs., Coopers, Five Ashes, Mayfield.
 1938. Niemeyer, Lady, Cookhams, Sharpthorne, East Grinstead.
 1913. *Nix, C. G. A., Free Chase, Warninglid.
 1946. Noble, F., O.B.E., Lonsdale, Hempstead Lane, Uckfield.
 1936. Norris, N. E. S., Wayside, Withdean Road, Brighton.
 1946. North, D. W. J., 44, Market Street, Brighton.
1903. Ockenden, Maurice, Glendyn, 4, East Hill, Sanderstead, Surrey.
 1920. †Odell, Mrs., Mabbs Hill, Stonegate, Ticehurst.
 1937. †Odell, W. H., Southlands, Hailsham Road, Worthing.
 1946. Ogden, R., Little Binns, Broad Oak, Heathfield.
 1937. Ord, Miss E. M., Stagshaw, Ditchling.
 1938. Ormerod, Miss R. E., 35, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1946. †Ovenden, Mrs., 6, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
1896. †Packham, Arthur B., 12A, North Place, North Road, Brighton.
 1946. Palmer, T. C. }
 1946. †Palmer, Mrs. } 50, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1897. Pannett, A. R., Hilvestedet, Haywards Heath.
 1928. Pannett, C. J., 33, Cross Way, Lewes.
 1940. Parish, C. W., Bateman's, Burwash.
 1946. Parker, Mrs., 49, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
 1947. Parker, Rev. R. M., Forestside Vicarage, Rowlands Castle, Hants.
 1946. Parkman, S. M., 43, Boscobel Road, North, St. Leonards.
 1937. †Parr, Lady Julian, Weald House, Old Heathfield.
 1925. Parris, C. J., Oaklands, Jarvis Brook.
 1924. Parsons, Miss L. M., Mousehole, Forest Row.
 1924. Parsons, T. E., Caburn, Sandyhurst Lane, Ashford, Kent.
 1927. Parsons, W. J. }
 1946. †Parsons, Mrs. } 6, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1918. †Patching, Mrs. F. W., West House, Shelley Road, Worthing.
 1937. Payne, Miss H. E., Broomwood, The Drive, Chichester.
 1947. Payne, F. W., Ashburton, Steyning.
 1924. Pearce, O. D., }
 1928. †Pearce, Mrs. } 63, Church Road, Richmond, Surrey.
 1940. †Pearce, Mrs., Coburg Court Hotel, Bayswater Road, London, w. 2.
 1923.†*Pearson, The Hon. Clive, Parham, Pulborough.
 1921.†*Peckham, W. D., Rymans, Apuldram, Chichester.
 1945. Pecry, Mrs., Oak Meadow, Billingshurst.
 1946. Pegge, P. W., Sunnyside, Rotten Row, Lewes.
 1928. Pelham, R. A., The University, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
 1911. Penfold, Rev. Prebendary E. W. D., Durrington Vicarage, Worthing.

1946. Penney, Miss }
 1946. aPenney, Miss K. J. } The Grange, Hurstpierpoint.
 1924. Penty, H. F., 5, Berkeley Court, Kings Road, Brighton.
 1943. tPenzer, N. M., 18, Manor Court, Pinehurst, Cambridge.
 1922. tPepper, Frank M., Amberley, Arundel.
 1925. Pepper, J. W., Danehill Lodge, Danehill.
 1922. Pepper, T. J. C., The Old House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing.
 1947. Perham, M. R. W., Harting.
 1944. Perrett-Young, N., 41, Denmark Villas, Hove.
 1940. Perry, Mrs., Ledgers, Cuckfield.
 1927. Pett, H. M., Diocesan Church House, 9, Brunswick Square, Hove.
 1923. tPhilcox, Miss, 42, Norton Road, Hove, 3.
 1936. Phillips, E. }
 1946. Phillips, Mrs. } 26, Wilbury Crescent, Hove.
 1937. Pickard, O. G., Ravensdene, Holden Avenue, N. Finchley, n. 12.
 1900. Pickard, T. W., Glynde, Lewes.
 1935. tPike, Mrs., 17, Gwydyr Mansions, Hove, 2.
 1946. Piper, O. B., Yeomans, Mayfield.
 1930. Pitcher, J. Scott, Boltro Road, Haywards Heath.
 1937. Plant, Mrs., Dormans Corner, Lingfield, Surrey.
 1904. Plummer, H., Lyntonville, Haywards Heath.
 1947. Ponsonby of Shulbred, The Rt. Hon. Lady, Shulbrede Priory, Haslemere.
 1930. tAPontifex, Miss, Downs Cottage, Heathfield.
 1934. tPopley, W. D., 13, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
 1937. Porritt, Captain S. E., 2, Adelaide Court, Hove.
 1946. tPowell, Mrs. Richard H., Church Farm House, Horsmonden, Kent.
 1924. tPowell, H. C., 79, High Street, Lewes.
 1945. Pound, R., Appletree, Rodmell, Lewes.
 1912. Povey, Edgar, 11, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1946. *Power, Miss M. E., Scotenai, Meads Road, Bexhill.
 1923. tPoynder, Mrs., 92, High Street, East Grinstead.
 1946. Poynder, Miss, Lavender Cottage, Rectory Lane, Pulborough.
 1922. tPrice, L. L., 39, Preston Drive, Brighton.
 1947. Price, Mrs., St. Francis, Camden Avenue, Pembury, Kent.
 1930. Prideaux, Mrs. Arthur, Shovells, Old Town, Hastings.
 1946. Pringle, Miss M. H., Greenlaws, Alfriston.
 1947. Pugh, Mrs., 40, Eley Drive, Rottingdean, Nr. Brighton.
 1925. tPulman, H. P., Sundridge, Hartfield Road, Seaford.
 1941. Quenault, Miss P. M., 57, West Hill, St. Leonards.
 1947. Randall, H. A., Green Plat, Spatham Lane, Ditchling.
 1944. tRash, Rev. A. F., 268, Ditchling Road, Brighton.
 1946. Ratcliff, S. C., Wyke Rectory, Chichester.
 1927. tRavenscroft, Lieut.-Col. H. V., The Abbey, Storrington.
 1902. tRay, J. E., F.R.HIST.SOC., }
 1939. aRay, Mrs. } 49, Ashburnham Road, Hastings.
 1946. Rayner, Miss, Primrose Corner, Hartfield.
 1946. tRead, Mrs., Highfield, Halland, Nr. Lewes.
 1939. Reader, Miss E. D., 76, Pennington Road, Southborough, Kent.
 1946. Recknell, G. H., Chantry Green House, Steyning.
 1939. Redhead, C. E. A., Little Garth, Blatchington, Seaford.
 1907. Reeves, B. V., High Street, Lewes.
 1933. Reid, Miss M., Highlands Farm, Iden, Rye.
 1932. tReid, Miss Shirley, Mill Hall, Cuckfield.
 1939. Reid, Ven. E. G., Archdeacon of Hastings, Windmill Hill Place, Hailsham.
 1943. tReid, G. L., Ringle Crouch, Sandhurst, Kent.
 1946. tReynolds, W. B., 35, High Street, Lewes.
 1922. Ricardo, Miss M. E., Fraryhurst, Prinsted, Emsworth, Hants.

1935. TRichards, F. E. }
 1935. ARichards, Mrs. F. E. } Coombe Hall, East Grinstead.
1941. TRichards, F. J., Treep's, Hurstpierpoint.
 1944. Richards, Mrs., Inghams, Little Blakerham, Ipswich, Suffolk.
 1926. Richardson, C. Winterton, Red Croft, St. Mary's, New Romney.
 1946. Richardson, W. Wigham, 4, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells.
 1936. Richmond and Gordon, His Grace the Duke of, Goodwood, Chichester.
1929. TRidge, C. H., F.S.A. }
 1936. ARidge, Mrs. C. H. } 108, Highgate Hill, N. 6.
1921. Ridley, Mrs. G. W., Lower Barn, West Hoathly.
 1928. Riley, W. N., 4, Hove Park Gardens, Hove.
 1945. Ritherdon, K. G., The Rectory, Newtimber, Hassocks.
 1947. Rivet, A. L. F., The Book Club, The Broadway, Crowborough.
 1934. Robb, Major Elvey, Wye-collar, Highfield Road, East Grinstead.
 1925. Roberts, Rev. A. J., Harting Vicarage, Petersfield, Hants.
 1946. Roberts, W. J., Bydings, 5, Offington Court, Worthing.
 1939. TRobinson, Miss N. M., The Bridge House, Dormans Park, East Grinstead.
1937. *Robinson, J. C., Oaklea Warren, Newick.
 1946. Robinson, W. E. P., The Pigeon House, Angmering.
 1933. Robson, E. L., 14, Hartington Mansions, Hartington Place, Eastbourne.
 1931. Roemer, Mrs. C. H. de, Lime Park, Herstmonceux.
 1932. Roper, E. E., Gailes, Hildenborough, Kent.
 1946. Rose, E. A., Post Office, Harting.
 1938. Rothermel, R. A.
 1947. Roumieu, Miss E. M., Woodcroft, Cuckfield.
 1935. Rouse, Lieut.-Col. A. H. T., Hethersett, Hassocks.
 1946. Royce, Mrs., 18B, Cantelupe Road, Bexhill.
 1927. Ruck, G., F.S.A., The Delles, Great Chesterford, Essex.
 1927. Rundle, E. C., }
 1945. Rundle, Miss A. H., } 21, The Avenue, Lewes.
1908. Russell, Miss Louise, Ashlands, Burwash, Etchingham.
 1922. Russell, Ernest C., Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes.
1936. Sadler, F., Apple Porch, Sidlesham, Chichester.
 1898. TSalmon, E. F., 4, Colebrook Road, Southwick.
 1896.T*Salzman, L. F., F.S.A., 53, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1946. Sams, Miss J. B., The Treasury, St. Richards Walk, Chichester.
 1943. *Sapsford, A. G., The Old Forge, Wilmington, Polegate.
 1920. TSargeant, Sir Alfred R., Fairmount, Crowborough.
 1945. Saunders, E. A., The Lawn, Barcombe Mills, Nr. Lewes.
 1934. Saunders, H., Gatewick, Steyning.
 1943. Saunders, J. A., 23, Winchester Road, Worthing.
 1935. Savill, Miss M. L., St. John's Lodge, Lindfield.
 1946. TSaville, M. V., The Cottage, Iden Lock, Rye.
 1925. Sawyer, Lt.-Col. J. E. H., Little Holton, Burwash.
 1928. Schove, A. P., 16, Herbrand Walk, Bexhill.
 1934. Scott Williams, Major A., D.S.O. } Asni, Upper Carlisle Road, East-
 1934. AScott Williams, Mrs. A. } bourne.
1940. Scragg, J., Headmaster's House, The Grammar School, Steyning.
 1920.T*Secretan, Spencer D., }
 1945ATSecretan, Junior Commander A. F. M., A.T.S., } Swaynes, Rudgwick.
 1946.ATSecretan, Miss J. R. }
1930. Selby Bigge, Sir Lewis Amherst, Bart., K.C.B., Kingston Manor, Lewes.
 1917. Selmes, C. A. }
 1927.ATSelmes, Mrs. C. A. } Kingfield, Rye.
1923. Shaft, Miss E. M., Brookview, Pulborough.
 1935. TShaw, T., 16, Sandy Lodge Way, Northwood, Middlesex.
 1946. TShephard, O. H., Harwood, Stone Cross, Pevensey.

1938. Sheriff, R. C., Rosebriars, Esher, Surrey.
 1943. Shiffner, Sir H. D., Bart., Bevern Bridge House, Lewes.
 1946. tShillito, N. W., Handcombe Lodge, Pevensey.
 1946. Shipway, E. R., 9, Bolebroke Road, Bexhill.
 1946. Sibree, J. O., Longhill Cottage, Ovingdean, Brighton.
 1935. Siggs, C. G., Stone Cottage, Frant.
 1943. tSimms, R. F., 22, Greenways, Southwick.
 1919. tSimpson, Mrs. Hume } Watland Furlong, Bishopstone.
 1925. Simpson, Miss M. A. }
 1936. Simson, R. S., Blunts, Lucastes Road, Haywards Heath.
 1925. Sinclair, Mrs., The Red House, Ninfield, Battle.
 1933. tSissons, Miss H. J., c/o National Provincial Bank, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.
 1945. Sissons, Miss J. B., Church Cottage, Rudgwick.
 1928. Sissons, Miss V. H., Crouchers, Rudgwick.
 1928. tSkinner, Lt.-Col. R. M., 3, Bohemia Road, St. Leonards.
 1922. Skyrme, Mrs. C. R., 2, Bank Chambers, St. Leonards Road, Bexhill.
 1926. Slagg, Mrs. J. P., Mount Joy, Battle.
 1947. Slyfield, G. N. 47, North Parade, Horsham.
 1927. Smart, H., Duncan's Bay, Church Street, Littlehampton.
 1927. Smith, Sir Francis E. J., Ashdown House, Danehill; and 4, Gloucester Place, w. 1.
 1944. Smith, G. P., West Lynden Farm, Stonegate.
 1942. Smith, H. L., 10, Market Street, Lewes.
 1909. tSmith, Miss Harvey, Hill House, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1944. Smith, V. Gerard, 19, High Street, Seaford.
 1945. *Smith, Miss, Homeside, Denton Road, Eastbourne.
 1946. Smith, T., 41, Gwydyr Mansions, Holland Road, Hove.
 1946. tSmith, Mrs., Meadow Cottage, Merriments Lane, Hurst Green.
 1894. tSomers-Clarke, Mrs. Cecil, 99, Furze Croft, Hove.
 1947. Somerville, Rev. C. D. B., 109, Offington Drive, Worthing.
 1947. Sopwith, Col. G. E., Cross Farm, Waldron.
 1946. Spencer, J. C., Coles Hall, Five Ashes.
 1923. tSpokes, P. S., 26, Charlbury Road, Oxford.
 1936. tSt. Croix, G. de St., Newlands Farm, Boars Head, Tunbridge Wells.
 1927. Staffurth, Miss F. E. A., Kenworth, Nelson Road, Bognor.
 1923. Standen, Miss Violet J., Church Place, Pulborough.
 1933. Stansfeld, R., Hailsham.
 1919. tStedman, T. Gurney, 6, Darracott Road, Pokesdown, Boscombe, Hants.
 1946. Steele, J., Hatchlands, Cuckfield.
 1947. Stein, G. L. H. } Tophorn, Warren Lane, Friston.
 1947. AStein, Mrs. }
 1924. Stenhouse, Mrs. J. R., 4, Park Road, Lewes.
 1922. Stenning, John K., Green Hedges, East Grinstead.
 1938. Stephens, Mrs. E. G. Walls, Nepcote House, Findon.
 1923. t*Stern, Col. F., m.c., Highdown, Nr. Worthing.
 1903. tStevens, F. Bentham, F.S.A. } Cinder Rough, Chailey.
 1909. AStevens, Mrs. F. Bentham }
 1936. tStevens, R. K., Green Path, Drayton Beauchamp, Aylesbury.
 1947. Stevenson, Rev. H. W., Westgate Manse, Lewes.
 1943. tStewart, Miss C., High Street, Westham, Pevensey.
 1924. Stobart, Miss A., Clayton Manor, Hassocks.
 1924. Stobart, James D. } Wyatts, Horsted Keynes.
 1924. AStobart, Mrs. James D. }
 1919. Stokes, Charles, 29, Nunnery Road, Canterbury, Kent.
 1908. Stone, H. W. } Tilsmore Lodge, Cross-in-Hand.
 1924. tAStone, Mrs. H. W. }
 1944. Stonham, Miss E. E., c/o National Provincial Bank, 128, Finchley Road, n.w. 3.

- 1927.†*Storey, H., Flat A, Dudley Court, 33, The Avenue, Eastbourne.
 1925. Story, Miss E. M., Cheniston, Nyewood Lane, Bognor.
 1939 Stormont, W., Chequers, Pulborough.
 1942. Storrs, W. T., The Storthing, Lewes.
 1930. †Strachan-Davidson, K., c/o Westminster Bank, Ltd., Haywards Heath.
 1933. Stretton, H. F., Adam's Barn, Willingdon.
 1946. †Strickland, F. W. } Springfield, Cross-in-Hand.
 1946. †Strickland, Mrs. }
 1935. Sturt, Rev. H., Oak Cottage, Sedlescombe, Battle.
 1945. Sutton, Sir George A., Bart., Folkington Manor, Polegate.
 1920. †Sutton, Col. Thomas, F.S.A., } 22, Pearl Court, Eastbourne.
 1937. †Sutton, Mrs. }
 1946. †Swann, O. H. } Hill Farm House, Rodmell, Lewes.
 1930. †Swann, Mrs. }
 1926. Swayne, T. Gaton, North Down, Warwick's Bench, Guildford.
 1937. Swindell, Rev. F. G., Isfield Rectory.
 1929. Swinderen, Madame de Marees van., 83, Eaton Square, s.w. 1.
 1946. Syngé, Miss D. M. B., Kelton, Sutton Road, Seaford.
1924. Tatchell, Sydney, C.B.E., Cliffords Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 1945 *Tattersall-Wright, Major J. W., Walden, Innhams Wood, Crowborough.
 1947. Taylor, Hon. Mrs., Orchard Cottage, Lower Farm, Madehurst, Arundel.
 1934. Teichman-Derville, Major M., F.S.A., The Red House, Littlestone, New Romney, Kent.
 1926. Tessier, N. Y., 11, Eaton Road, Hove, 3.
 1936.*†Thacker, Captain N., BM./DIPT., London, w.c. 1.
 1946. Thomas, A. H., F.S.A., 14, Drummond Road, Worthing.
 1947. Thorne, Sir John Anderson, Church Farm House, Herstmonceux.
 1936. Thornton, R., East Ashling House, Chichester.
 1942. Thorpe, S. M., Caburn, Broderick Road, Hampden Park, Eastbourne.
 1944. Tindall, Mrs., Mill Field, Peasmarsh, Rye.
 1947. Tindall, A. A. } Longacre, Ringmer.
 1947. †Tindall, Mrs. }
 1945. Titcombe, Miss, 42, Kings Road, Brighton.
 1922. *Titley, R. K., Bringhurst, Horley, Surrey.
 1946. †Tofts, T., Ivy Bank, Broad Street, Cuckfield.
 1926. †Tollemache, Sir Lionel, Bart., Ham House, Richmond, Surrey.
 1945. Tollemache, Mrs., Hanby, Crowhurst.
 1935. Tomlin, J. W. } Old Homestead, Bodle Street Green, Hailsham.
 1935. †Tomlin, Mrs. J. W. }
 1925. Tompkins, Newland, Estate Offices, Pulborough.
 1947. Tooth, Mrs., The Gables, Southover, Lewes.
 1947. Towner, H. B., 220, High Street, Uckfield.
 1938. Townly, H. C., The Barn, Dyke Road, Hove.
 1927. †Toye, D. B., C.B., O.B.E., St. Audries, Summerdown Road, Eastbourne.
 1927. Tranchell, Lt.-Col. H. C., The Plantation, Curdrige, Southampton.
 1924. Trehearne, F. W. } Town Laine, Alfriston.
 1927. †Trehearne, Mrs. F. W. }
 1946. Trestrail, Mrs. Brodribb Cottage, Wisborough Green.
 1941. Tritton, F. S., } Deans Barn, Alfriston.
 1941. †Tritton, Mrs. }
 1924. Troup, F. G., Amiesmill, Horsham.
 1940. Tuck, Mrs., Claverham Manor, Arlington.
 1938. Tufton, Mrs. A. G. } Toketon House, Southdown Road, Seaford.
 1938. †Tufton, Miss }
 1924. †Turner, Albert, Holme, Lewes.
 1925. †Turner, H. G., Isenhurst, Haywards Heath.
 1946. Turner, Mrs. Martin, Ricksteddle, Ditchling.

1936. Turner, Miss O., Hortons, Cuckfield.
 1942. Tyler, V. W., Old Place, Pulborough.
1933. rUridge, Miss C. G., Arlington House, Blatchington, Seaford.
1946. Varley, W. J., F.S.A., Lodge Hill Cottage, Watersfield, Pulborough.
 1909. Verrall, Frank, The Shieling, Links Road, Bramley, Surrey.
 1924. Verral, Miss K. P., Stoneleigh, Cornfield Road, Seaford.
 1947. tVerral, A. P., 7, Bramber Road, Seaford.
 1943. Vaughan, H. V., Selbourne, Summer Hill Lane, Haywards Heath.
 1947. rVaughan-Pryce, Mrs. H., 40A, High Street, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
1926. tVidler, L. A., The Old Stone House, Rye.
 1923. Vinall, F. C.
 1926. Vine, G., 12, Dunstan Road, London, N.W. 11.
 1935. Visick, H. C., 58, Moorend Park Road, Cheltenham.
 1931. Vivian, Sir Sylvanus P., C.B., Coldharbour, Hurst Green; and 7th Iverna Court, W. 8.
1947. Wace, Sir Ferdinand Blyth, K.C.I.E., The Orchard, S. Harting.
 1933. Wade, Miss, Barham, Cuckfield.
 1936. Waghorn, Mrs., Meroc, Angmering-on-Sea.
 1927. Walker, J. L.
 1946. Wallis, Miss, Sunnycroft, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1929. tWalpole, Miss G. E., Strawberry Hill, Ufford, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 1926. Walsh, Mrs. Cecil, Chippinge, North Common, Chailey.
 1936. Wapshare, Miss G. S., 33, De Montfort Road, Lewes.
 1932. Warburton, G. A., Shefford, Ridgewood, Uckfield.
 1925. Ward, C. R.
 1945. Ward, J. R., Tavistock Hall School, Heathfield.
 1935. Ward, T. G., Wayside, Mill Road, Steyning.
 1940. Warner, Mrs., East Kentwyns, Henfield.
 1921. t*Warren, Col. J. R., O.B.E., M.C., The Hyde, Handcross.
 1924. rWatson, Lt.-Col. L. A., c/o Messrs. Grindley & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W. 1.
1936. Watson, Miss P., 7, Le Brun Road, Eastbourne.
 1941. Watts, Miss H. K., 22, Mackie Avenue, Hassocks.
 1938. tWebb, Charles, 8, Pavilion Parade, Brighton.
 1923. Wedgwood, Mrs., Mill Lane House, Slindon, Arundel.
 1886. Weekes, Mrs., Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint.
 1946. tWeeks, P. C., The Rectory, Etchingham.
 1933. tWestlake, Rev. Canon, The Presbytery, 68, Gratwicke Road, Worthing.
 1926. Weston, Major C. F. R. N., M.C., Lolesworth, Short Lane, Bexhill.
 1924. Wharton, Captain E. L., R.N., Hye House, Crowhurst.
 1947. Wheeler, Rev. A., Glendene Cottage, North Common, Chailey.
 1937. Whistler, Hon. Mrs., } Caldbeck House, Battle.
 1944. *Whistler, Miss B., }
 1946. White, H. L., 4, Ipswich Road, Bournemouth.
 1930. tWhite, Mrs. Percival, 3, Albany Villas, Hove.
 1930. tWhite, T. } Holmwood, Little Common, Bexhill.
 1930. tAWhite, Mrs. T. }
 1946. White, P. F., 1, Church Square, Lion Street, Rye.
 1947. White, O. M. } Ashcombe House, Lewes.
 1947. AWhite, Mrs. }
1936. Whiteman, Miss E. N. } Overbeck, Ditchling.
 1936. AWhiteman, Miss E. M. }
 1944. Whiteman, J., 19, Fifth Avenue, Lancing.
 1929. Whittaker, C. J., 58, Ship Street, Brighton.
 1909. Wight, E., The Red House, Tongdean Avenue, Hove.

1938. Wildes, Mrs., 107, Holland Road, Hove.
 1939. Wilding, Mrs., Northgate Cottage, Rottingdean.
 1936. Wilkinson, Rev. D. F., Beckley Rectory.
 1925. Willett, Lt.-Col. F. W. B., D.S.O., Cudwells, Lindfield.
 1945. Willett, Miss, 19, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1931. Williams, F. R., }
 1942. A Williams, Mrs. } 31, Kedale Road, Seaford.
 1913. Williams, S. H., F.S.A., 32, Warrior Square, St. Leonards.
 1907. Williams, W. N., Knockbrea, Kingswood Road, Penn, Bucks.
 1944. Williamson, Captain C. H.
 1946. Willis, H. V., Charlton Lea, Little Breton Lane, Westham.
 1921. T Willson, A. B., 1, Shirley Road, Hove.
 1937. Wilson, A. E., F.S.A., Terrington, Tivoli Crescent North, Brighton.
 1946. Wilson, Mrs., Furnace Pond Cottage, Slaugham.
 1917. Windle, Rev. T. H., Moorhurst, Battle Road, St. Leonards.
 1920. Winterton, The Rt. Hon. Earl, M.P. }
 1947. Winterton, The Rt. Hon. Countess } Shillinglee Park.
 1944. Winton-Lewis, B. A. P., c/o Messrs. W. F. Andrews, 37, West Street, Brighton.
 1940. Wisden, T. J. F., White Cottage, Chailey.
 1930. Wisdom, Rev. H. T., 43, Hampstead Road, Brighton 5.
 1924. T* Wishart, E. E., Marsh Farm, Binsted, Arundel.
 1947. Witten, F. H., 32, Mill Lane, Shoreham.
 1932. T Wood, E. A., Annecy, Gillsmans Hill, St. Leonards.
 1937. Wood, Rev. J. A., Wilmington Vicarage, Polegate.
 1909. Wood, W. J., High Street, Seaford.
 1935. T Woodward, Miss K. M., 41, Ethelbert Road, Wimbledon, s.w. 20.
 1931. T Woolnough, J. W., Westmead, Nevill Avenue, Hampden Park.
 1922. T Wright, Alec C., Evergood, Horsmonden, Kent.
 1943. Wright, F., Tower Street, Rye.
 1925. *Wright, Miss Margaret
 1925. T Wright, R. B., Michelham Priory, Hellingly.
 1937. Wyatt, Mrs. J. A. P., Church Gates, Wisborough Green.
 1939. Wyatt, Brig. R. J. P., M.C., D.L., Cissbury, Worthing.
 1942. Wyndham, Miss F., Commonsides, Rogate, Petersfield.
 1925. T Yates, E., F.S.A., Elm Court, Marlborough Road, Hampton, Middlesex.
 1946. Yeatman, Mrs., Lane Lodge, Harting.
 1946. Yetts, Miss E. W., Granborough, The Goffs, Eastbourne.
 1934. Yolland, Miss B., Heather View, Fairwarp, Uckfield.
 1924. Youard, The Very Rev. W. W., Foxbury, East Grinstead.
 1904. T Young, E. F., School Hill, Lewes.
 1943. Young, G., Meadow Cottage, Hoe Lane, Flansham, Bognor.

PART II. Libraries, Societies and Institutions

1897. Birmingham Public Libraries (Reference Dept.), The City Librarian, Ratcliff Place, Birmingham.
 1947. Birmingham University Library, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
 1939. Bishop Otter College, Chichester.
 1907. Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 1892. Brighton Public Library, Church Street, Brighton.
 1943. California University Library, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.
 1922. Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
 1941. Cathedral Chapter Library, Chichester.
 1925. Chichester Diocesan Advisory Committee, Diocesan Church House, Hove.

1928. Cleveland Public Library, 325, Superior Avenue, N.E. Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.
1901. Columbia University, U.S.A. (per G. E. Stechert, 2, Star Yard, Carey Street, London, w.c.).
1870. Congress Library, Washington, U.S.A. (care of E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, w.c. 2).
1934. County School for Boys, Lewes.
1944. Croydon Public Libraries, Town Hall, Croydon.
1940. Duke University Library, Durham, N. Carolina, U.S.A.
1897. Eastbourne Central Public Library, 24, Grand Parade, Eastbourne.
1927. East Sussex County Library, Lewes.
1920. Glasgow University Library (c/o Jackson, Wylie & Co., 73, West George Street, Glasgow, c. 2).
1863. Guildhall Library, The Librarian, London, E.C. 2.
1911. Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. (per E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, w.c. 2).
1924. Haslemere Natural History Society, Hon. Sec., E. W. Swanton, A.L.S., Educational Museum, Haslemere, Surrey.
1930. Hastings Public Library, Brassey Institute, Hastings.
1938. Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California, U.S.A.
1925. Horsham Museum Society, Hon. Sec., F. A. Potter, Collyers School, Horsham.
1897. Hove Public Library, Church Road, Hove.
1934. Institute of Historical Research, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, w.c. 1.
1910. John Rylands Library, Manchester.
1938. Kent County Library, Springfield, Maidstone.
1946. Lewes Fitzroy Memorial Free Library, Lewes.
1886. London Library, St. James's Square, s.w. 1.
1932. Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.
1929. Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.
1926. National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
1943. National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.
1903. New York Public Library (c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, Ltd., New Ruskin House, 28, Little Russell Street, w.c. 1).
1932. Newberry Library (c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, Ltd., New Ruskin House, 28, Little Russell Street, w.c. 1).
1939. Royal Institute of British Architects, 66, Portland Place, W. 1.
1897. Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21, Albemarle Street, London, w. 1.
1938. Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
1901. Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden.
1911. Rye, The Corporation of.
1929. South-Eastern Society of Architects, c/o C. Burns, 11, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells.
1903. Tunbridge Wells Natural History Society, J. Lister, Heronsgate, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
1934. University of London Library, The Goldsmiths' Librarian, Bloomsbury, w.c. 1.
1938. Utah Genealogical Society, Joseph Smith Memorial Buildings, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.

1944. Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, New York.
1897. Victoria and Albert Museum Library, South Kensington, s.w. 7.
1927. West Sussex County Library, South Street, Chichester.
1896. T *West Sussex Gazette*, Mitchell & Co. (Printers), Ltd., 53, High Street, Arundel.
1946. West Sussex County Council (County Records Committee), County Hall, Chichester.
1897. Worthing Corporation Public Library.
1910. Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A. (E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, w.c. 2).



Sussex Archæological Society

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1946

1. MEMBERSHIP.—The Council is pleased to be able to report a substantial increase in membership as shown by the following figures :—

	<i>Ordinary</i>	<i>Associate</i>	<i>Life</i>	<i>Honorary</i>	<i>Total</i>
1st Jan. 1946	771	61	60	4	896
1st Jan. 1947	887	74	60	3	1024

It will be seen that the numbers now again exceed 1,000, although they have not yet reached the pre-war figure. Actually the number of members on 1st January 1947 was exactly the same as on 1st January 1941.

The number of new members elected, 206, is probably a record, but there were also heavy losses from deaths, resignations and lapses.

Of those who died the following may be mentioned : Harry Batley (1934), the Reverend A. L. Coates (1921), the Reverend A. A. Evans (1906), Miss V. Frewen (1926), W. M. Greenip (1919), C. R. B. Godman, T.D., F.R.I.B.A. (1903), H. A. Clifton Harris (1921), E. W. Hobbs (1897), T. R. Hyde (1914), J. G. R. Jobling (1923), J. C. Lucas (1907), Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede (1905), Colonel H. I. Powell Edwards, D.S.O. (1923), H. Vaughan Pryce, F.R.C.S. (1903), J. T. Rickman (1884), H. C. Secretan (1935), Quintin Waddington, F.S.A. (1945) and W. J. Yapp (1923).

Of these Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede was a Vice-President of the Society and had on two occasions allowed the Society to visit Shulbrede Priory which he had so carefully restored; the Reverend A. A. Evans served on the Council from 1929 until 1935 and was well known for his intimate and sympathetic books and articles on Sussex life and history; and Mr. J. T. Rickman was at the time of his death the senior member of the Society to which he had belonged for sixty-two years.

H. C. Secretan was originally reported missing but is now presumed to have been killed in action in France in 1940.

2. OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.—The Right Honourable Earl Winterton, M.P., was at the Annual General Meeting on 20 March 1946 elected President.

At the same time the officers were re-elected as were the retiring members of the Council, with the exception of Mr. A. Carlyon-Britton and the Hon. Mrs. Whistler. The vacancies were filled by the election of Mr. R. H. d'Elboux, F.S.A., and Mr. S. S. Frere, F.S.A. It was left to the Council to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. S. North; and Dr. E. A. Wood was co-opted in his stead.

3. CENTENARY.—The principal event of the year was the celebration of the centenary of the foundation of the Society on 18 June 1846.

The celebration was heralded by the publication a few days before 18 June 1946 of a special centenary volume containing a history of the Society. For both the almost miraculous timeliness of its appearance and for the most interesting contents the Society is very deeply indebted to the Honorary Editor, Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A., to whose unflagging zeal and stern determination, aided by the Oxford University Press, this splendid achievement is entirely due.

Successful meetings were held on 18 June at Lewes, on 9 July at Pevensey and on 25 September at Brighton, the dates and places corresponding with the three inaugural meetings in 1846. The weather was not too kind to the Lewes meeting and the turf of the Castle grounds was so sodden with rain that the main assembly had to be in the Town Hall; but at Pevensey the members present greatly enjoyed the first, and almost the last, warm day of a very gloomy summer.

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1946

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS						
To Balance from 1945				52	19	1
„ Subscriptions—						
Life Members	30	0	0			
3 at £1 1s. 0d. (Affiliated Societies)	3	3	0			
46 at £1 1s. 0d. (Members)	48	6	0			
622 at £1	622	0	0			
114 at 10s. (Old Rate)	57	0	0			
4 at 10s. 6d.	2	2	0			
52 at 10s. and 4 at 10s. 6d. (Associate Members)	28	2	0			
3 at 5s. (Ditto, Old Rate)	15	0	0			
93 Entrance Fees	46	10	0			
Subscriptions in arrear	22	16	0			
Subscriptions in advance	44	4	6			
				904	18	6
„ Interest on £250 3½ per cent. War Stock (“Robert Garraway Rice Bequest”)				8	15	0
„ Sale of Volumes				13	15	0
„ Sale of Tickets for Meetings				85	14	0
„ <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i>				12	5	2
„ Miscellaneous				2	16	0
„ Repayment of Loan by Sussex Archæological Trust				300	0	0
				£1,381	2	9
PAYMENTS						
By Volume 84	244	4	3			
„ Volume 85 (Centenary)	283	19	0			
				528	3	3
Less Credit Balance on Vol. 83				46	10	9
						481 12 6
„ Subscriptions to Kindred Societies						15 7 9
„ Library and Museum payments						7 11 10
„ Printing, Stationery, etc.						203 14 5
„ Salaries						155 0 0
„ Sinking Fund for Index to Volumes 76-100						10 18 8
„ Postages						40 6 10
„ Telephone						7 15 2
„ Rent of Strong Room						10 0 0
„ <i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i>						230 12 8
„ Miscellaneous						4 19 6
„ Meeting Expenses						80 6 9
„ Balance at Bank	96	15	0			
„ Money in hands of Trust	36	1	8			
						132 16 8
				£1,381	2	9

NOTE.—The Reserve Fund of £2,000 is invested in £1,000 3 per cent. Defence Bonds standing in the name of the Sussex Archæological Trust, and £1,000 on deposit at the Brighton Savings Bank. The income earned, amounting to £108 14s. 9d., is also on deposit at the Savings Bank.

I have checked the above account with the books and vouchers, and I certify it to be correct in accordance therewith.

5 Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
4th March, 1947.

S. E. GRAVES,
Chartered Accountant.

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Qualifying Subscriptions to 31st December, 1945	470	2	0						
Subscriptions received during 1946	45	1	0						
				515	3	0			
Endowment Fund and Specific Donations as at 31st December, 1944				3472	1	11			
				3987	4	11			
LEGH MANOR, CUCKFIELD.									
Lands Improvement Loan as at 31st December, 1945				370	5	0			
Less Repayment during 1946				21	0	9			
				349	4	3			
Loan Redemption Fund as at 31st December, 1945				169	7	2			
Transfer from Legh Manor Income Account				21	0	9			
				190	7	11			
THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND.									
Capital Account							1000	0	0
Income Account—									
Balance as at 31st December, 1945				49	16	9			
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1946				19	17	0			
				69	13	9			
ENDOWMENT FUNDS.									
THE PRIEST HOUSE, WEST HOATHLY				200	0	0			
HOLTYE ROMAN ROAD				300	0	0			
ARDINGLY VILLAGE SIGN				100	0	0			
LOAN—SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.									
Balance as at 31st December, 1945	1450	0	0						
Less Repayments during 1946	300	0	0						
				1150	0	0			
Sundry Creditors				49	10	8			
INCOME ACCOUNTS.									
<i>(a) Lewes Castle and Barbican House.</i>									
Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1946	122	18	8						
Less Deficit as at 31st December, 1945	16	19	6						
				105	19	2			

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1946

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.						
Expenditure on the Purchase, Preservation and Equipment of Properties under the control of the Trust as at 31st December, 1944						5910 9 1
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 Endowment Fund.</i>						
£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) Anne of Cleves House, Lewes.</i>						
Deficit as at 31st December, 1945	226	19	5			
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1946	49	8	8			
						177 10 9
<i>(b) Wilmington Priory.</i>						
Deficit as at 31st December, 1945	258	13	5			
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1946	13	5	4			
						245 8 1
<i>(c) The Long Man, Wilmington.</i>						
Deficit as at 31st December, 1945						38 9 7
<i>(d) Southwick Roman Villa</i>						
Deficit as at 31st December, 1945	43	0	8			
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1946				15	4	
						43 16 0

(b) <i>The Priest House, West Hoathly.</i>				
Balance as at 31st December, 1945	...	26	1	11
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1946	...	10	7	0
		<hr/>		
		36	8	11
(c) <i>Legh Manor, Cuckfield.</i>				
Balance as at 31st December, 1945	...	547	9	4
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1946	...	18	14	1
		<hr/>		
		566	3	5
(d) <i>Bull House, Lewes.</i>				
Balance as at 31st December, 1945	...	559	13	6
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1946	...	105	9	4
		<hr/>		
		665	2	10
(e) <i>Holtje Roman Road.</i>				
Balance as at 31st December, 1945	...	37	11	7
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1946	...	7	1	7
		<hr/>		
		44	13	2
(f) <i>Ardingly Village Sign.</i>				
Balance as at 31st December, 1945	...	20	0	4
Less Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1946	...	3	12	7
		<hr/>		
		16	7	9
(g) <i>Pigeon House, Angmering.</i>				
Balance as at 31st December, 1945	...	382	19	9
Less Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1946	...	76	1	5
		<hr/>		
		306	18	4
SUSSEX PHOTOGRAPHIC AND RECORD SURVEY.				
Balance as at 31st December, 1945	...	2	11	6
Add Income for 1946	...	16	0	
		<hr/>		
		3	7	6

£9141 2 7

(e) <i>Oldland Mill, Keymer.</i>				
Deficit as at 31st December, 1945	...	42	11	0
Add Expenditure during 1946	...	15	0	
		<hr/>		
		43	6	0
GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.				
Deficit as at 31st December, 1945	...	409	3	6
Add Expenditure during 1946	...	20	6	10
		<hr/>		
		429	10	4
LEGH MANOR REPAIRS RESERVE FUND.				
£500 3 per cent. Defence Bonds	...		500	0 0
Sundry Debtors	...		148	13 8
BARCLAYS BANK, LTD.				
Balance at Bank, General Account	...	9	13	4
Legh Manor Account, Overdraft	...	5	14	3
		<hr/>		
		3	19	1

£9141 2 7

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

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

I have examined the Books and Accounts of the Trust and those relating to Legh Manor in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1946.

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

5, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.

25th November, 1947.

LIST OF PROPERTIES HELD BY THE SUSSEX
ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST on 1st January, 1947

1925.

1. Anne of Cleves House, Lewes (as Co-Trustee). Additional ground, 1928.
2. Wilmington Priory and the Long Man of Wilmington.
3. *The Marlipins, New Shoreham.*

1926.

4. Lewes Castle (as Co-Trustee). Additional ground, 1930.
The Brack Mount, 1937.

1927.

5. Barbican House, Lewes.
6. Oldland Mill, Keymer.
7. *Nos. 6, 8 and 10, Parsonage Row, West Tarring.*

1932.

8. Roman Villa Site, Southwick.

1935.

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

1936.

11. Bull House, Lewes.

1939.

12. Holtye Roman Road.
13. Ardingly Village Sign.

1940.

14. Pigeon House, Angmering.

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

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN SUSSEX

On pp. 138 to 140 of the Centenary Volume (*S.A.C.*, Vol. 85) was printed a list of monuments in Sussex scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913 (as amended by the Act of 1931), as being monuments the preservation of which is of national importance. This list comprised all monuments scheduled down to 31st December, 1935.

The following monuments have been scheduled since that date :

Angmering Roman Villa
Arundel, Maison Dieu
Bignor, Roman Villa
Brambletye, Forest Row
Burlough Castle
Chanctonbury Ring
Eastdean, Camp near Belle Tout Lighthouse
Hardham Priory
Laughton Place, Laughton
Patcham Court Farm, dovecot at
Seaford Head Camp
Seaford, Medieval Crypt

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND TRUST

Additions to the deeds and documents in the custody of the Society and Trust. July 1945 to July 1947.

1. Mr. Horace Brightwell.
Apprenticeship Indenture, Wm. Pannell to John Sturt.
2. Bedfordshire County Record Office.
Three Fines of the Manor of Cockhaise, Linfield.
3. British Records Association.
Seventy-two deeds and documents, Newick, Chailey, Wadhurst, Warbleton and East Grinstead.
4. Executors of Col. John Curteis (per Lady Hawley).
400 deeds relating to the Windmill Hill Estate in Wartling, etc., and other Curteis family documents.
5. Mr. A. R. Cotton, F.S.A.
Rental of the Manor of Bosham, 17th Cent.
6. Mr. H. Churchman.
Map of Mill House Farm, Rudgwick.
7. Executors of Mrs. Dudeney.
14 packets of diaries, 1911-1945.
8. Executors of Mrs. E. H. W. Dunkin.
Court books of the Manor of Thakeham and Telscombe, Rentals, etc., of Sullington Manor, and miscellaneous books and deeds.
9. Mr. F. Holcombe Fuller.
27 deeds, Selmeston, Waldron, East Hoathly, etc.
10. Lady Demetriadi.
Printed particulars of sale, Brede Place.
11. Guildford Public Library.
Two Exemplifications of Recoveries, Wisborough Green and Kirdford.
12. Mr. A. W. Gibson.
Ten documents relating to property in Cuckfield.
13. Miss Helena Hall.
Deeds relating to Cowfold, Beeding, etc., and short compendiums of Portslade Manor.

14. Mr. P. P. Jackson.
Lease of "Lodgelands" in Ardingly.
15. Mr. D. W. North.
Petition for, and grant of, Commission of Bankruptcy,
Portslade.
16. Mr. F. Povey.
Terrier of Lady Farm, Lancing and three deeds.
17. Executors of Mr. Ernest Robinson.
Court book of the Manor of Saddlescombe, 1584-1936.
18. Mr. P. S. Spokes.
Deeds relating to 166 High Street, Lewes.
19. Mr. H. W. Standen.
Thirty deeds, Wantley Farm in Sullington and
Thakeham.
20. Miss Edith Tredcroft.
Three deeds, Herstmonceux, Ashburnham, etc.
21. Dr. Gordon Ward, F.S.A.
Thirty deeds, East Guldeford, 1695-1767.
22. Miss K. Woodward.
Thirty-one documents, Mayfield, Framfield, Chiddingly,
etc.
23. Mr. Edward Wavell.
Genealogical notes and references to the Wavell family.

ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM TO JULY 1947

1. Mr. C. W. Catt, Chegworth, Goring Road, Steyning.
 1. Flint Implements.
 2. Two Early Iron Age Urns with burnt bones, from Park Brow.
2. Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A.
 1. Two uniform jackets of the 22nd Light Dragoons or Sussex Regiment, 1779.
 2. One uniform jacket of the North Pevensey Regiment, 1803.
 3. Two Victoria Jubilee plates, Borough of Lewes, June 20th, 1887.
3. Mr. H. Churchman.
Silver watch made by John Cragg, of Horsham, 1787.
4. Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A.
Four water colour drawings of The Barbican and The Gunfield, Lewes, and one of Lewes Priory.
5. Mr. W. J. Parsons.
End of bronze palstave, found on The Wallands, Lewes.
6. Mrs. Gray, Tudor House, High Street, Henfield.
 1. Silver bracelet, 1880.
 2. White cotton embroidered night cap, 1840.
 3. White cotton sunbonnet.
 4. Piece of flowered chintz border.
7. Mr. H. Brightwell.
 1. Shards of Early Iron Age pottery and fragment of shale bracelet from site on north escarpment, Harting Down.
 2. Key from garden at South Harting.
 3. Brighton trade token found at Harting.
 4. Set of wheelwright's tools used by his grandfather in South Harting.
8. Mr. G. H. Kenyon.
 1. Shards of A.B.C. pottery from Early Iron Age camp, Piper's Copse, Kirdford.
 2. Poacher's cross-bow and two wooden bolts, used at Kirdford.
9. Mrs. W. C. Gibson.
Portrait of Queen Victoria as a girl. Painted by E. H. Corbould.

10. Lt.-Col. G. Phipps, Padgham, Dallington.
Twelve-bore sporting gun in case, 1850. Made by Edward Adkins of 17 High Street, Lewes.
11. Mr. G. Harland, Blackboys.
 1. Three sickles used by the Harland family.
 2. Two horseshoes found at Pump Lane, Framfield.
12. Mr. S. D. Secretan.
 1. Plaster panel from The King's Head, Rudgwick, showing bellringers at Rudgwick Church, 1770.
 2. Wooden wall candlestick with metal candle holder, from Wanford Mill, Rudgwick.
13. Mr. A. Glasspool, 10 Stoughton, Chichester.
Three fossil sponges, native of the chalk.
14. Mr. G. Nugent, Homewood, West Common, Haywards Heath.
 1. Framed portrait of Francis Whitfeld, banker, of Lewes.
 2. Framed sepia drawing, "A Bit of Old Lewes."
 3. Two flint-lock pistols.
15. Miss Alice Verrall (the late), Heathfield.
Parasol with ivory handle, 1850.
16. Mrs. H. L. Glover, 198 Mile Oak Road, Portslade.
Set of Snap cards.
17. Mr. G. Maynard, The Museum, Ipswich.
Certificate of Burial in woollen at Kingston, Lewes, 1779.
18. Miss K. Spalton, bequest of Mr. J. C. Hudson, Dallington.
 1. Flint axes, etc.
 2. Bronze spearhead.
 3. Pottery vessel.
19. Mr. H. Wares, New Road, Lewes.
Axe of igneous rock, found while ploughing at Chailey.
20. Mr. J. B. Caldecott, F.S.A. (the late).
 1. Two bronze roundels, 13th century.
 2. Bronze armorial pendant, 13th or 14th century.
 3. Iron arrow point, from the Downs.
21. Miss A. Rigden, All Saints' House, Lewes.
"The Child's Companion," vol. 9, 1831.

22. The Misses Browne and Pontifex.
Collection of by-gones.
23. Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A.
Early Iron Age urns with burnt bones.
24. Mrs. Hazeldon, Chailey Church of England School.
Partly polished flint axe with expanded end, found at
Horsted Keynes.
25. Mr. F. Duke.
Coloured plan of Lewes, by James Edwards, 1817.
26. Dr. Gordon Ward, F.S.A., Sevenoaks.
Large collection of horseshoes.
27. Mrs. Clifton-Harris, from the collection of the late Dr. H. A.
Clifton-Harris.
1. Winged bronze palstave.
 2. Small-necked urn, found at Willingdon.
 3. Romano-British vessel, found at Hassocks.
 4. Roman Saucer and Cup, found at Hassocks.
 5. Medieval jug, found at Buxted.
28. Messrs. A. O. Heaver.
Triangular lignite axe, found at Portfield, near
Chichester.
29. The Rector and Churchwardens of Cliffe Church.
Lower part of 12th century carved figure, found in wall
of Cliffe Church, 1947.
30. Mr. Ellis, Westham.
Bowl of clay pipe, stamped R.A.O.B., found at Westham.
31. Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A.
1. A series of copies of sickles, illustrating their develop-
ment from the earliest time to the present time.
 2. A table case containing examples of wild and
cultivated wheat and barley; carbonized prehistoric
grains and casts of grain from Neolithic and Early
Iron Age pottery.
32. Mrs. Burton, Burr Hill, East Grinstead.
Roman pottery shards from Chanctonbury Temple and
from Hardham Camp. From a collection of the late
Sir Douglas Newbold.

33. Mr. W. D. Peckham.
1. Quail call from Chichester district.
 2. Barrel flagon for beer for field work.
 3. Adjustable candlestick and rushlight holder, from Henfield district.
34. Miss Hardy, 18 Keere Street, Lewes.
Toy coach, circa 1850.

ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY TO JULY, 1947

1. Mr. A. Packham.
"English Court-Hand, 1066 to 1500." Part 2.
2. Rev. F. W. B. Bullock.
A short guide for visitors to "The Church in the Wood,"
Hollington, 1946. (Author's copy).
3. Mr. H. L. Smith.
Scrap book.
4. Miss Cooper.
Seven photographs of Barton Farm, Nyetimber, taken
about 1902.
5. The Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A.
 1. "Pipe Roll Society," volumes 18 and 19.
 2. "Kelly's Directory of Sussex, 1874."
6. Mr. L. V. Grinsell, Bloomsbury House Club, 34 Cartwright
Gardens, W.C.1.
Card index of Sussex Tumuli.
7. Lt.-Col. J. E. H. Sawyer.
"The Church of Saint Bartholomew, Burwash,"
pamphlet (Author's copy).
8. Mr. W. J. Parsons.
Eight drawings and engravings of Sussex.
9. Mr. F. Verrall.
"The Survey of the Coast of Sussex in the time of
Queen Elizabeth."
10. Mr. C. J. P. Cave, F.S.A.
Engraving of Up Parke in Sussex.
11. Mr. W. D. Peckham.
Typed transcripts :
 1. Boxgrove Parish Register, 1500-1812.
 2. All Saints', Chichester, Parish Register, 1563-1812.
 3. Index to St. Pancras, Chichester, Parish Register.
12. Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A.
 1. "Windmills in Sussex," by Rev. Peter Hemming.
 2. "Register of Electors, City of Chichester, 1858."
 3. Album of water colour drawings.

4. "West Grinstead and our Sussex forefathers," 1924.
by Irene Hernaman.
 5. "The Sussex County Book," 1938.
 6. "Who's Who in Worthing and District,"
1938-1940.
 7. The Wonderful Almanack and Worthing Directory.
13. Miss Evershed, 37 Northholme Road, Highbury, N.5.
 1. "Domesday of Sussex."
 2. "Berry's Genealogies of Sussex."
 14. Mr. L. J. Hodson.
MS. Index to the Tabular Pedigrees, in Volumes 1-25,
of Sussex Archæological Collections. Compiled by
L. J. Hodson.
 15. Mr. F. Bentham Stevens, F.S.A.
 1. "Horsted Keynes, The Church and Parish of St.
Giles," 1939, by Rev. F. Stenton Eardley.
 2. "Our Sussex Parish," by Thomas Geering, 1925,
with an introduction by Arthur Beckett.
 3. "The Manor of Radynden," by Charles Thomas-
Standford, F.S.A.
 4. "Private Memorandums of William Roe,"
1775-1809, C. Thomas-Stanford.
 5. "Sussex, The Resistant County," introduction by
Hilaire Belloc, 1929.
 6. The Churches of Brighton. Newspaper cuttings
from *The Sussex Daily News* from 1880.
 16. Miss F. Wyndham.
"Papers of the British School at Rome," volumes 5-9.
 17. The Rev. A. C. Crookshank.
"Ditchling Broadshets," Nos. 1 and 2.
 18. Mr. R. A. Adams, 2 Strangeways Terrace, Truro.
List of inscriptions on gravestones in the Chichester
Litten Burial Ground in 1937.
 19. Mr. W. K. McDermott.
"The Art of Illumination as practised in Europe from
the earliest times," Part 2 (incomplete), by W. R.
Tymms.
 20. The Rev. H. W. Haynes.
"Sidlesham Past and Present" (Author's copy).

21. Mrs. Hollist.
Newspaper cutting and MS. notes "The Canals of Sussex."
22. Captain N. Thacker.
 1. "Ancient Burial Mounds of England," 1936, by L. V. Grinsell.
 2. "The Stane Street," by Hilaire Belloc.
23. Mr. H. J. Glover.
 1. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," 1901, by E. H. Pearce.
 2. "The Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Westham." Scheme for the regulations and management, 1906.
24. Mr. J. W. Starkey, 46 Muswell Hill Road, N.10.
Portfolio of Rouse's Scraps in Sussex and other prints.
25. Mr. S. D. Secretan.
"The Coronation Bonfires," 22nd June 1911.
26. Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A.
"Plough and Pasture" (Author's copy).
27. Mrs. Meynell.
"Sussex" (Author's copy).
28. Dr. Gordon Ward, F.S.A., 7 Pembroke Road, Sevenoaks.
 1. "The Old English War-Horse or Shire Horse," Walter Gilbey.
"The Art of Horse-shoeing," a Manual for Farriers, William Hunting, F.R.C.V.S.
"The Origin and History of the English Horseshoe," R. W. Murray, F.R.C.S.
"Notes on Shoeing Horses," Lt.-Col. Fitzwygram.
"A Handbook of Horse-shoeing," Jno. A. W. Dollar, M.R.C.V.S., and Albert Wheatley, F.R.C.V.S.
"Horseshoes and Horse-shoeing," George Fleming, F.R.G.S.
"Shoeing Horses," Joseph Goodwin.
"Hippodonomia," Bracy Clark, F.L.S.
"Oakham, Rutland," the official guide.
Eighteen notebooks with drawings of horseshoes.
Two notebooks with drawings of oxshoes.
Newspaper cuttings with illustrations.
Index of Horseshoes.
Index of Museums and Collections (horseshoes).
 2. Photograph of The Manor House, Bexhill.

29. Mr. A. H. Bryant.
Kelly's Post Office Directory of Sussex, 1862.
30. Mr. E. J. Bedford.
Photograph of Fireback, Richard Lennard, Founder at
Brede Furnace, 1636.
31. The Rev. Sir Henry Denny, Bart.
1. "A Kipling Shrine," 7th edition (Author's copy).
2. "Gleaning from Local History."
32. Bequest of the late Mrs. Henry Dudeney.
1. "Angmering," Edwin A. Harris, pamphlet.
2. "Angmering, A Study," Edwin A. Harris, pamphlet.
3. "Nature in Downland," W. H. Hudson, 1900.
4. "Sussex in the Past," G. Holman, 1930.
5. "Lewes, Its Religious History," Rev. J. M. Connell, 1931.
6. "The Mistress of Stantons Farm," Marcus Woodward, 1938.
7. "Brighton as it is, 1838," Wallis's Royal Edition, and other books.
33. Miss M. E. Marten.
Collection of Sussex Marten's MS. (Loan).
34. Sussex Record Society, Vol. xlvii.
"Survey of Robertsbridge."
35. Mr. G. W. Hulme.
"Ancient India," Nos. 1 and 2, 1946.
36. Miss Audrey Baker, Cavey House, Gerrards Cross.
"Lewes Priory and the Early Group of Wall Paintings in Sussex." Reprint from 31st Volume of The Walpole Society.

37. Mr. W. H. Challen.

Copies of Bishop's Transcripts of East Sussex, and of certain portions of the Parish Registers of Etchingham, Folkington, Hartfield, Herstmonceaux, Hurstpierpoint, St. Michael, Lewes, St. Thomas à Becket, Lewes, Waldron, and Westmeston, transcribed by Mr. W. H. Challen.

EAST SUSSEX.

Albourne	1606-1812*C.M. & B. 1754-1812 M.	East Hoathly	1607-1754†C.M. & B.
Alfriston	1606-1734*C.M. & B.	Edburton	1662-1754* "
Arlington	1606-1698* " 1746* "	Etchingham P.R.:	1561-1564 1st leaf
Ashburnham	Notes on P.R. & B.T.	P.R.:	1565-1580†C.M. & B.
Balcombe	1746-1748 C.M. & B.	B.T.:	1604-1754* "
Barcombe	1606-1708* "	Ewhurst	1750-1753 C. & B.
Battle	Notes on P.R. & B.T.	Fairlight	1670-1692 C.M. & B.
Beckley	1672-1679 C.M. & B. 1702-1707†C.M. & B.	Falmer	1673-1754 "
Eerwick	1678-1694 C.M. & B.	Fletching	1609-1618 C.
Bexhill	1558 1st P.R. page 1637 (part) C.M. & B.	Folkington	1606-1640*C.M. & B. 1671-1697 "
Bodiam	1606-1738*C.M. & B.		(B.T. & P.R.)
Bolney	1632-1715†M.	Framfield	1698-1754 C.M. & B.
Bramber	1592-1618†C.M. & B. 1670-1711 "	Frant	Notes on P.R. & B.T. 1717,1738 C.M. & B. 1745,1746 M. 1751,1752 M. 1774 C.
Brede	1678-1682 " 1717 "	Friston	1615-1751†C.M. & B.
Brightling	1610-1753†C.M. & B.	Glynde	1662-1754* "
Brighton	1689-1691 B.	Hailsham	1607-1686† "
Burwash	1664 C.M. & B.	Hamsey	1686-1688 " 1772,1773 C. & B. 1776-1779 B.
Buttolphs	1594-1618† " 1679-1715 " 1750-1797 C. & B.	Hangleton	1615-1812 C.M. & B. 1813-1837 M.
Buxted	Notes on P.R. & B.T.	Hartfield	1648-1654 C. (ex-P.R.) 1703,1713 M. 1716-1718 M. 1724 M. 1728-1734 M. 1731,1734 C.M. & B. 1738 B. 1810-1812 M.
Catsfield	Notes on P.R. & B.T. 1695 B.	Hastings:	
Chailey	1606-1754 M. 1609-1747†C. & B.	All Saints	1609,1613 C.M. & B. 1685-1691 " 1622,1635 M. 1606-1673 C.M. & B.
Chalvington	Notes on P.R. & B.T.	St. Clement	1611-1726† "
Clayton	1606-1754†C.M. & B.	St. Mary in	
Crowhurst	1604-1757* "	the Castle	Notes on P.R. & B.T.
Cuckfield	Notes on P.R. & B.T.	Heathfield	1600-1713†C.M. & B.
Dallington	1720-1725 M.	Hellingly	1618-1753* "
Denton	1593-1754†C.M. & B.	Henfield	1678-1685 "
Ditchling	Notes on P.R. & B.T. 1613 C.	Herstmonceaux	
Eastbourne	Notes on F.R. & B.T.	P.R.:	1538-1557 "
East		B.T.:	1606-1705† "
Blatchington	1592-1604*C. & B. 1592-1753*M.	Hollington	Notes on P.R. & B.T. 1719 C.M. & B.
East			
Chiltington	1607-1754 C.M. & B. 1755-1837†B. (elsewhere)		
East Dean (nr. Eastbourne)	1675-1681 C.M. & B.		
East			
Grinstead	Notes on P.R. & B.T.		

Hooe	1606-1608 C.M. & B. 1609-1754* "	Newhaven	1678-1689 C.M. & B. (Meeching)
	1800,1804 C. & B. (P.R.)	New Shoreham	1606-1700 "
Horsted Keynes	1656-1663 M. & B. from Rev. Giles Moore's Day Book	Newick	1617-1753+ "
	1664-1678 C.M. & B.	Newtimber	1606-1754 "
	1704-1705+C.	Ninfield	1663-1747* "
	1709-1711 B.	Northiam	1606-1737* "
Horsted Parva		Ore	1606-1717* "
(Little Horsted)	1593-1741 C.M. & B.	Ovingdean	1738,1751+ "
Hove S. Andrew's,			1704-1718 Entries ex- Stanmer P.R.
Waterloo St. Notes on P.R. & B.T.		Patcham	1617 C.M. & B.
Hurstpierpoint			1618,1620 "
P.R.:	1652 M.		1627-1754 "
P.R.:	1657,1658 M.	Peasmarsh	1607-1754 M.
P.R. & B.T.:	1664-1837 M.		1680-1696 C. & B.
B.T.:	1664-1777+C.	Penhurst	Notes on P.R. & B.T.
B.T.:	1813-1844 C.		1763-1784 C. & B.
B.T.:	1638-1775+B.	Fevensey	1596,1597 "
B.T.:	1813-1861 B.		1664-1693+C.M. & B.
Icklesham	1672-1726 C.M. & B.	Piddinghoe	1607-1639 C.M. & B.
Iden	Notes on P.R. & B.T.		1679-1738+ "
Isfield	1706,1707 C.M. & B.	Plumpton	1666-1678 "
Jevington	1536-1660 "		1686-1712 "
	(ex-Burrell)	Portslade	1666-1812 C. & B.
	1664-1783*C. & B.		1666-1879 M
	1664-1753*M.		1813-1879 C. & B.
Keymer	1601-1680*C. & M.	Poynings	1606-1754*C.M. & B.
	1601-1620*B.	Pycombe	1606-1757* "
	1646-1753+C.M. & B.	Ringmer	1666,1668+C.
Laughton	Notes on P.R. & B.T.		1668-1751+M.
Lewes:			1749 C.
All Saints	1606 C.		1758,1760 C.
	1609,1610+B.	Ripe (als.	
	1623-1627+B.	Eckington)	1641,1643 C.M. & B.
	1628,1629+C.	Rotherfield	Notes on P.R. & B.T.
	1664-1683 C.M. & B.	Rottingdean	1606-1731+C. & B.
	1691-1694 C.		1606-1752+M.
St. John-sub-		Rye	1624 M.
Castro	Notes on P.R. & B.T.		1625,1632 M.
St. John the			1630 C.
Bapt., S'thover	1607-1611 C.	St. Leonards	1631-1723+C. & M.
	1622,1623 B.	on Sea	
	1630,1671 C		Notes on P.R. & B.T.
St. Mary		Salehurst	1600-1782*C.M. & B.
Westout	1702-1715+M.	Seaford	1664-1693 "
St. Michael	1653-1666 M. (ex-P.R.)	Sedlescombe	Notes on P.R. & B.T.
	1666-1754 M. (ex-B.T.)	Selmeston	
	1667-1754*M.	(alias Sympson)	1683-1722 C.M. & B.
	1788-1790 C.	Southease	1609-1750+ "
	1798,1799 C. & B.	South Heighton	Notes on P.R.
St. Thomas à	1667-1737 M.	South Malling	Notes on P.R. & B.T.
Becket	(ex-B.T. & P.R.)	Stanmer	1663-1754 C.M. & B.
Lindfield	1662-1735 M.	Streat	1606-1754* "
Little Horsted	see Horsted Parva	Tarring Neville	1606-1640 "
Lullington	Notes on P.R. & B.T.		1665-1744+ "
Maresfield	Notes on P.R. & B.T.	Ticehurst	1593,1594 "
Mayfield	1739 C.M. & B.	Twineham	Notes on P.R. & B.T.
Mountfield	1609-1753+ "	Uckfield	1676,1677 C.M. & B.
		Udimore	1704,1707 M.

Upper Beeding or Seae		Westmeston	1606-1754*C.M. & B. 1654-1662†C. & B. ex- E. Chiltington P.R.
als. Beeding	Notes on P.R. & B.T.		
Wadhurst	1687,1688 C.M. & B. 1757,1758 C. & B.		1729-1735 B. 1755-1812 M. & Banns (ex-P.R.)
Waldron	1564-1812 M.(ex-P.R.) 1605-1696 M.(ex-B.T.) 1697-1812*M. 1687-1696 C.M. & B.	Whatlington	Notes on P.R. & B.T.
Warbleton	1611-1613 „ 1618 „ 1637-1639 „ 1753,1754 „ 1755-1759 C. & B. 1761 C. & B.	Willington	1607 C.M. & B. 1688,1689 „ 1608-1738† „
Wartling	1606-1787*C. 1606-1754*M. 1606-1794*B.	Wilmington	1616-1671†C.M. & B.
West		Winchelsea	1655-1657 M. & B. (ex- document found in Rye Corporation archives)
Blatchington	1635-1640 C. & M. 1811-1812 C. & B. 1762,1803 C. & M. ex-Portslade B.T.	Withyham	1701-1724 C.M. & B. 1688-1736†M. 1714-1717 C.M. & B. 1690-1747 Surnames in B.T. for "Hamlet" Peculiar
Westdean (Seaford)	1680-1683 C.M. & B. 1687,1698 „	Wivelsfield	Notes on P.R. & B.T. 1672-1742 & 1798 Surnames in B.T. for "Hamlet" Peculiar
West Hoathly	Notes on F.R. & B.T.	Worth	1606-1751†C.M. & B. 1798† „

* Main differences between P.R. & B.T. † Extracts.

‡ These were among the W. Sx. B.T. found in 1946 (see subsequent list) as these two parishes were prior to 15th Aug. 1929 in Chichester Archdeaconry.

38. Mr. W. H. Challen.

Copies of Bishop's Transcripts of West Sussex for certain years from 1567-1629 found in the autumn of 1946 in Chichester Cathedral muniment room by Dr. Hilda Johnstone, transcribed by Mr. W. H. Challen.

N.B. Bishop's Transcripts within the above period were also found for some other W. Sx. parishes, as well as further B.T. for the parishes italicised, but these B.T., not being pre-Register or filling gaps, were not copied. See *Sussex Notes & Queries*, vol. X.

WEST SUSSEX.

Aldingbourne	1594-1618 C.M. & B.	Burpham	1571-1629 C.M. & B.
Angmering	1593-1629* „	Burton cum	
Ashington cum		Coates	1592-1622 „
Buneton	1571-1618 „	Bury	1595-1628 „
Barlavington	1572-1622 „	Chichester:	
Barnham	1592-1629 „	All Saints	1610-1611 „
Bepton	1592-1622 „	St. Andrew	1610 „
Bignor	1592-1622 „	St. B'tholomew	1610* „
Billingshurst	1592-1618 „	St. Olave	1610 „
Binderton	1592-1618 „		1731-1732† „
Binsted	1572-1629 „	St. Pancras	1610* „
Birdham	1592-1618* „	St. Peter	
Boxgrove	1592-1618* „	the Less	1591,1610 „
<i>Broadwater</i>	1571-1601 M. only	Chidham	1592-1614

Chithurst	1594-1622	C.M. & B.	Pagham	1610,1618	C.M. & B.
Clapham	1571-1629	"	Parham	1571-1618	"
Clymping	1572-1629	"	Patching	1610,1618	"
Coates	see Burton cum Coates	"	Poling	1605-1629	"
Cocking	1592-1622*	C.M. & B.	<i>Pulborough</i>	1592-1596	"
Coldwaltham	1592-1622	"	Racton	1601,1610	"
<i>Compton</i>	see Upmarden	"	Selham	1572-1622	"
Didling	see Treyford	"	Selsey	1594-1618	"
Donnington	1594-1618	C.M. & B.	<i>Shipley</i>	1592-1607	"
Duncton	1571-1622	"	Sidlesham	1592-1618*	"
Earley cum Almodington	1592-1618*	"	Slindon	1610,1618	"
Eartham	1592-1618	"	Sompting	1592-1618	"
Easebourne	1592-1622*	"	South Bersted	1610*	"
East Dean (Chichester)	1571-1618	"	South Stoke	1567-1629	"
East Lavant	1610,1618	"	(also all B.T. to 1754, collated with Parish Register to 1721 Baptisms, and 1737 Marriages & Burials).		
East Marden	1571-1618	"	Stedham	1592-1622*C.M. & B	
East Preston	1593-1629*	"	Stopham	1572-1622*	"
East Wittering	1571-1614	"	Stoughton	1592-1618	"
Elsted	1592-1622*	"	Sullington	1592-1618	"
Felpham	1593-1629*	"	Sutton	1592-1622	"
Fernhurst	1592-1622*	"	Tangmere	1610,1618	"
Findon	1592-1618	"	Terwick	1571-1622	"
Ford	1572-1629	"	Thakeham	1592-1618	"
Funtington	1592-1618	"	Tillington	1571,1572	"
Goring	1571-1618*	"	Tortington	1593-1629	"
Graffham	1592-1622	"	Treyford cum Didling	1592-1622	"
Greatham	see Wiggonholt	"	Trotton	1571,1622	"
Hardham (Heringham)	1592-1622	C.M. & B.	1573 Com- municants		
Heene	1610,1618	"	Tuxlith	1592-1618	C.M. & B.
Heyshott	1592-1622	"	Up Marden	1594-1618	"
Horsham	1571-1618*	"	Up Waltham	1592-1618	"
Houghton	1592-1629	"	Walberton	1572-1629*	"
Hunston	1592-1618	"	Warningcamp	1571-1618	"
Iping	1592-1622	"	West Chiltington	1571-1618	"
Itchingfield	1592-1618	"	West Dean (Chichester)	1592-1615*	"
Kingston (Ferring)	1592-1629	"	West <i>Grinstead</i>	1610-1618	C. only
Kirdford	1571-1618	"	Westhampnett	1592-1618	C.M. & B.
Lancing	1573	Present- ment	West Itchenor	1591-1618*	"
Linchmere	1592-1622	C.M. & B.	West Stoke	1594-1618	"
Littlehampton	1594-1629	"	West Thorney	1592-1618	"
Lodsworth	1572-1622	"	West Wittering	1592-1618	"
Lurgashall	1592-1622	"	Wiggonholt cum Greatham	1592-1618	"
Madehurst	1572-1629	"	Wiston	1570-1618	"
Merston	1594-1618	"	Woolavington	1571-1622	"
Middleton	1592-1629*	"	Woolbeding	1592-1622	"
Midhurst	1594-1622*	"	Worminghurst	1571-1618	"
New Fishbourne	1594-1610	"			
North Chapel	1571-1618	"			
North Marden	1592-1618	"			
North Mundham	1592-1618	"			
North Stoke	1572-1629	"			

* Main differences between P.R. & B.I.

± Found in B.T. parcel for Rumboldswyke

Sussex Archaeological Society

ANGMERING ROMAN VILLA

BY A. E. WILSON, LITT.D., F.S.A.

THIS report summarizes the results of a number of separate small excavations carried out by various members of the Littlehampton Natural History and Archaeological Society during the years of war (1939-45). After Mr. Cutler and Mr. Mailey had joined H.M. Forces the Society invited me to try to co-ordinate the work that had been done since the main excavation carried out by Miss Leslie Scott and reported in vols. LXXIX and LXXX of the *S.A.C.* Miss Keef described her excavations of building G in vol. LXXXIV. For the convenience of the reader the excavations will not be described in the order in which they were carried out, but in their proper place on the site. The excavations carried on under my supervision aimed at linking up the separated cuttings in order to find out the general layout of the site.

MAIN E.-W. DITCH (see Fig. 1)

A series of cuttings incorporating those already made by Mr. Cutler in 1939 and 1940 helped to trace the course of a main straight ditch running in a direction approximately from east to west across the middle of the field for some 400 ft. At this point it approached the line of the ditch running from north to south from the western side of the main bath building (Site A). A trial trench, near the place where the two ditches might have joined, exposed features which need more extensive examination.

The most easterly cutting (F. 14) showed that the ditch continued into the adjacent ploughed field. Here the filling of the ditch consisted mainly of rough soil with a number of broken flints and a few fragments of tile. In striking contrast to the ditches near Buildings

KEY TO SYMBOLS.

FLINTS 

CHALK 

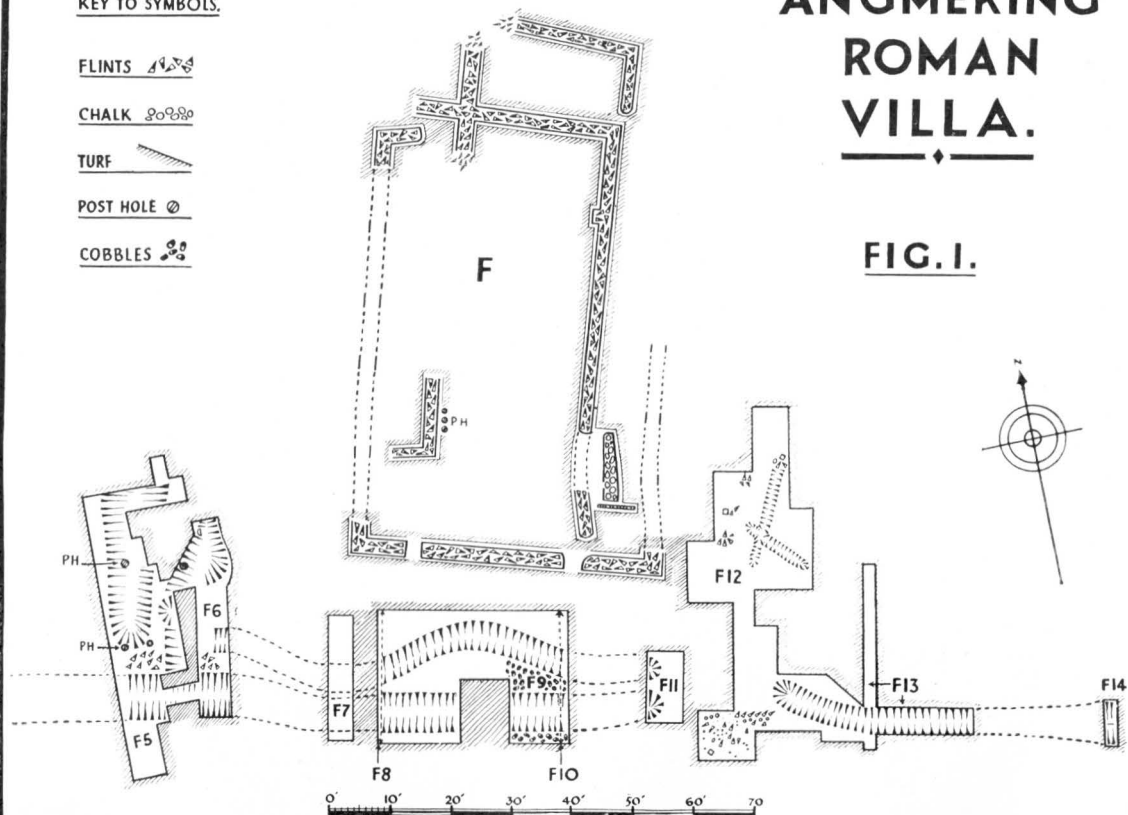
TURF 

POST HOLE 

COBBLES 

ANGMERING ROMAN VILLA.

FIG. I.



D. TUTT. 1946.

FIG. I. PLAN OF EASTERN PORTION OF SITE.

F and G it contained practically no pottery and very little building material.

From this ditch in Cutting F. 13 came many sherds of pottery including a good number of fair-sized pieces of Samian ware (two bases of Form 18/31, parts of a base and a rim of Form 33, a side of Form 38, and parts of rims of Forms 33 and 37).

About 60 ft. from the eastern edge of the site this ditch curled slightly to the north and finished to leave room for an entrance from the south to the northern part of the field where stood the main buildings. Even if no properly paved entrance had survived, the quantity of flint, broken tiles, and chalk blocks which lay scattered about the gap strongly suggested that farming activities had destroyed a trackway. Some 12 ft. westwards from the inturned end of the ditch another cutting (F. 11) had exposed the end of two ditches.

The section (Fig. 2, Sect. F. 10) drawn by Mr. Cutler when he made Cutting F. 10 a few feet farther to the west shows the relationship between the two ditches which he describes as follows: 'The inner (northern) and earlier ditch had been deliberately filled in with brick earth¹ . . . and this filling was almost indistinguishable from the natural. The ditch in this section had not silted up to a great extent.' Above the silt was a rubbish level with pottery sherds of three vessels including a Samian Cup (Form 27). On its side was scratched a graffiti M. 'Part of this cup was found on the lip of the ditch and part in the rubbish level near the bottom.' These sherds are important for dating purposes as they are the only Samian ware so far found in this inner ditch (see Pottery Report). The other pottery (Pl. I) belongs to a group derived from Belgic prototypes which predominated during the second half of the first century A.D. in western Sussex.

'South of this inner ditch was a cobbled area consisting of small rough flints with some beach pebble. . . . On its surface a coin of Vespasian was found. To the north of the inner ditch on the old

¹ On this site brick earth overlies pockets of the Coombe Rock which covers the natural chalk.

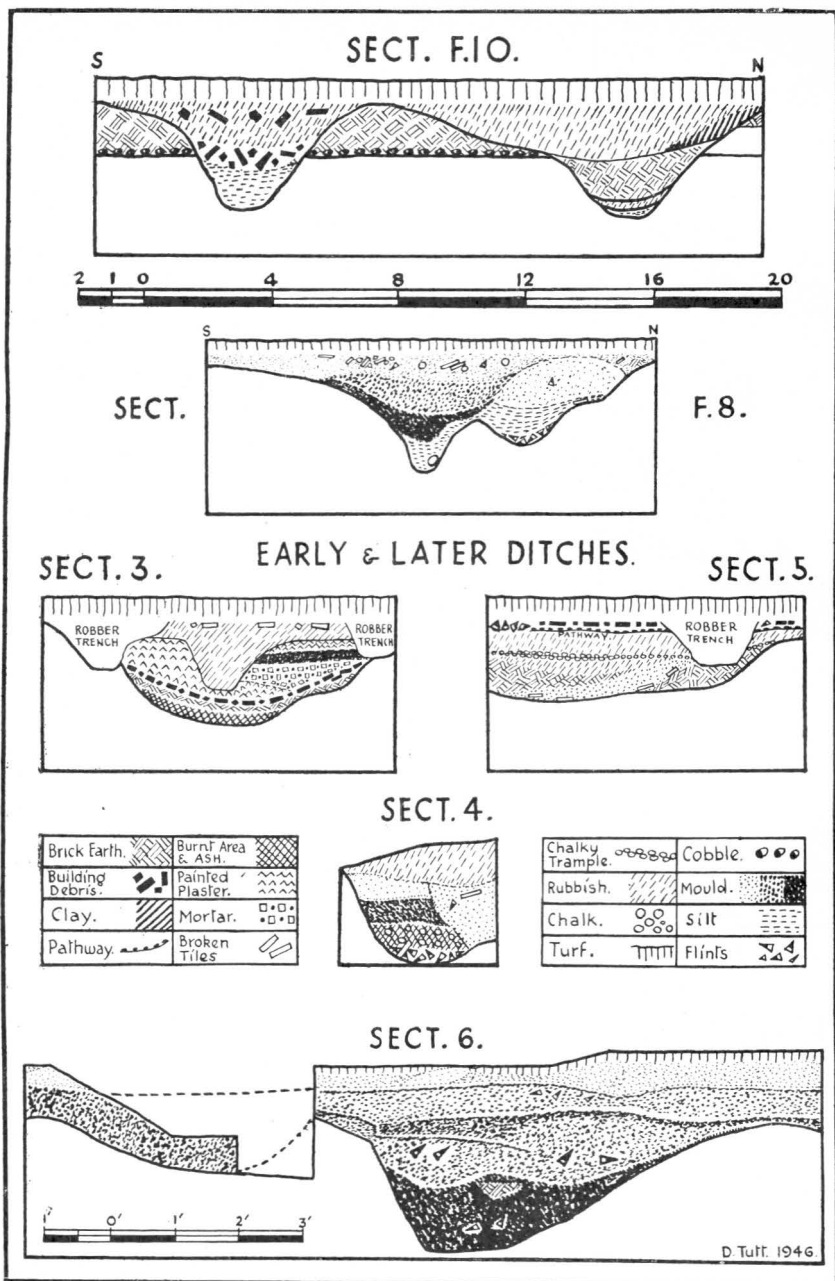


FIG. 2. VARIOUS SECTIONS. For position of each section see Figs. 1 and 3.

surface was a layer of yellow clay trodden down very tightly. After the earlier ditch had been filled in a second was dug. This cut through the cobbled area which was buried beneath the brick earth thrown out from the new ditch. Here, as elsewhere, this ditch had a rubbish layer containing second-century pottery above its early silt and above that a great quantity of builders' rubble. In and on top of this rubble were sherds of later pottery and two third-century coins.



PLATE 1. TYPICAL JAR FROM INNER DITCH (F. 10).
Cf. Fig. 7, No. 7; Fig. 8, No. 16.

Cuttings F. 9 and F. 8 showed that the inner ditch was irregular. In F. 8 (Fig. 2, Sect. F. 8) the new outer ditch actually cut into the older one.

A trial trench in 1939 about 190 ft. from the eastern edge of the field had shown that the outer ditch continued, but that there were complications on the line of the inner ditch. The war delayed further excavations here until 1946 (F. 5). The south end of Section A at T-T (*S.A.C.* LXXXIV. 86, Fig. 3) in Miss Keef's report shows the main ditch still continuing to the south of Building G. Farther to the west trenches 12, 13, 14, and 15 indicated its course across the field. Trench 12 exposed more paving and a considerable amount of chalk and flint work which merits more detailed investigation. [No plan in this report.]



PLATE 2. FOUNDATIONS OF EASTERN WALL OF BUILDING F,
taken from North.

BUILDING 'F' AND THE IRREGULAR DITCH

A number of scattered trial trenches made at different times pointed to the existence of one or more buildings to the north of the ditches running between 80 ft. and 160 ft. from the eastern edge of the site. Further excavation exposed the foundations of the walls of two buildings of apparently different dates. Some of the wall foundations consisted entirely of larger-sized flints (Pl. 2) well packed but without any trace of mortar. Other foundations contained chalk blocks and broken tiles (Pl. 3). Only a careful stripping of the whole area will reveal the full extent of these buildings and the relationship between them. Signs of post-holes suggest that some of the buildings were of timber. Constant ploughing of the site has destroyed the foundations in parts and increased the difficulty of interpretation.

About 20 ft. to the north of the entrance through the outer ditch the removal of the top soil exposed an area of scattered flint, chalk, and tile (F. 12). When these had been removed two shallow cross trenches appeared. Near the point of intersection lay some of the remains of an amphora and of a mortarium. Four clusters of large flints (or flint and chalk blocks mixed) lay to the west and north in positions which suggested the possibility of a barn-like structure. So far other similar clusters have not been found, but the area has not been fully examined. The northerly arm of the cross trenches seemed to be opening into a pit.

Considerable stretches of both ditches to the south of building F were cleared to obtain representative collections of pottery for dating purposes.¹ The detailed report of the pottery shows a very strong Belgic influence in the pottery from the inner irregular ditch, though some of the pieces were made in a definitely Roman paste. Much of the pottery had a dull dark grey to black finished surface which contains five par-

¹ The pottery from the inner ditch is described by Mr. J. Holmes in Appendix A. I have to thank Mr. Holmes for the work he did on this, and Messrs. E. S. Dickinson and Hocking for drawing the pottery and preparing the plates for publication.



PLATE 3. FOUNDATIONS OF LATER WALL IN SE. CORNER OF BUILDING F.



PLATE 4. PACKING OF POST-HOLE 3, taken before removal to reveal earlier ditch (Ditch 3).

ticles of sparkling grit strongly suggesting a mica dust. This finish is common to both coarse and fine wares. Similar pottery comes from the sites at Ecclesden Manor, Hardham, and Alfoldean.

CUTTING F. 5 (Fig. 3)

In 1939 and 1940 work in this area had revealed two 'pits' and a ring of chalk blocks at first thought to be a well head. A photograph was taken of this (Pl. 4) before removing it to open up what looked at first to be one of a series of pits. The excavations of 1946 showed that it was really a ditch running in a direction from south to north which had been filled in before large post-holes for a later building had been made. This area was so often disturbed in Roman times, and by trenches passing through it in the 1819 excavation, that it will probably be impossible to reconstruct the whole story. At present it is possible with the help of Mr. Cutler's drawings and notes to unravel the following stages. F. 6 and F. 5 together showed that the outer ditch continued across the field, but that the inner ditch finished somewhere between the two cuttings.

i. The inner ditch apparently ended 2 ft. westwards of Section 4.

ii. A northern extension had drained it into a pit (Pit 1) into the western side of which much wall plaster had been tipped. From the bottom of the northern extension of the ditch (Fig. 2, Sect. 6) came a Vespasian coin (Pl. 5) deposited in an almost unworn state.

Mr. Cutler drew a section across this pit from west to east (Fig. 2, Sect. 3). It seems as if this pit was originally connected with the inner ditch. After this had ceased to be used there collected a layer of rubbish at the bottom of this pit which yielded some interesting finds—first-century bronze brooch similar to the one shown in *S.A.C.* LXXIX, Fig. 20, a bronze needle with flattened end, several sherds of Samian dishes (Form 27), and some very badly fired and roughly moulded sherds of Samian Form 39. The grey clay has fired buff and the slip is uneven purple colour.

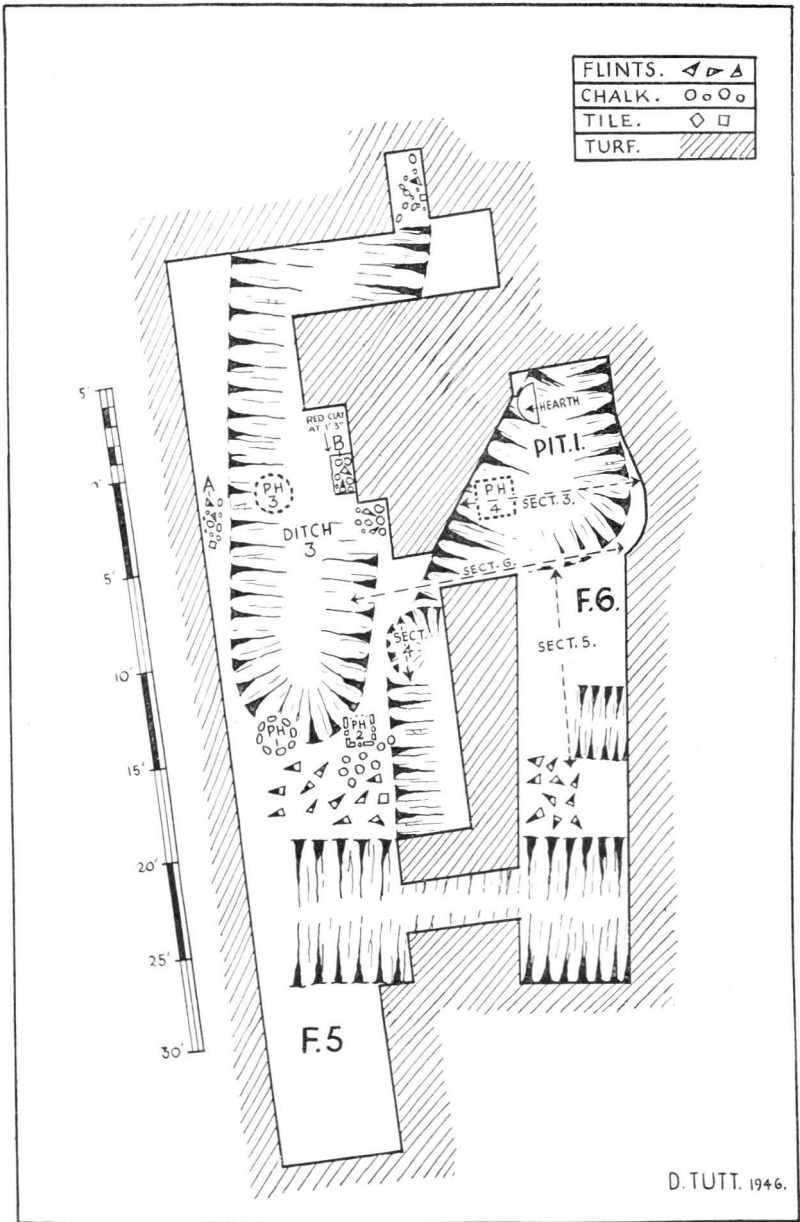


FIG. 3. PLAN OF CUTTINGS F. 5 AND F. 6, showing outer ditch to the South; end of inner ditch flanging out; part of a separate N.-S. ditch; Post-holes of later building.

iii. Above this rubbish layer came a layer of sandy silt similar to brick earth. Then came a layer of builders' rubbish, mostly tile fragments and mortar. Some of the flue tiles in this had patterns identical to those used in the main bath building. Into the western side of the pit there had been dumped a great quantity of broken plaster. The eastern half of the pit seems to have been levelled with mortar or a roughish kind of *opus signinum*. In parts of this pit loose small tesserae were lying about after it had been rather badly 'raided' by unauthorized diggers.

iv. Into this layer of plaster and mortar a post-hole (P.H. 4) had been cut. This seems to fit in with others found later in Cutting F. 5. As it had no signs of packing it is possible that it is contemporary with the mortar and plaster, which would then act as its packing. From the bottom of this almost square post-hole came a Roman spade iron. Mr. Cutler comments that the typical common hard grey gritty ware was frequent in the higher levels in the pit but was entirely absent from the bottom layer.

v. In F. 5 to the north of the outer ditch were exposed two very well-packed large post-holes (P.H.s 1 and 2). Though the northern edge of both had been cut away by previous excavation, the photograph (Pl. 6) shows how similar P.H. 1 was to the one originally thought to be a well-head (Pl. 4).

vi. In the area bounded by P.H.s 1, 2, 3, 4 were repeated signs of a rough floor which seems to have belonged to a building previous to the post-holes. Remains of chalk and flint walling seen in F. 5 appear to mark its limit. Sect. 5 in Cutting F. 6 (Fig. 2, Sect. 5) shows signs of something similar in a layer, called 'Pathway', to the north of a layer of flints which is in line with the tumbled flints in Cutting F. 5.

vii. Beneath this floor ran a ditch (Ditch 3) northwards. Its extent has not yet been determined. It had been practically cleared up to the site of P.H. 3. From the bottom came several sherds of a Samian cup Form 27 (see Fig. 4). What appears to be a pit cut into the



PLATE 5. COIN OF VESPASIAN from bottom of 'ditch' in Section 6, Fig. 2.



PLATE 6. POST-HOLES 2 AND 1 IN THE END OF DITCH 3; taken from the North-west. [P.H. 2, like P.H. 4, is 'square'.]

side may be the end of the inner ditch (Fig. 2, Sect. 4). Some of the pottery from it is almost identical to pottery found in other parts of the inner ditch (see Fig. 5).

viii. To the north of the line A-B (in Cutting F. 5) where the plaster floor finishes the foundation of a trackway begins. Trial cuttings have traced it for more than 20 ft., but have not yet revealed its other end.

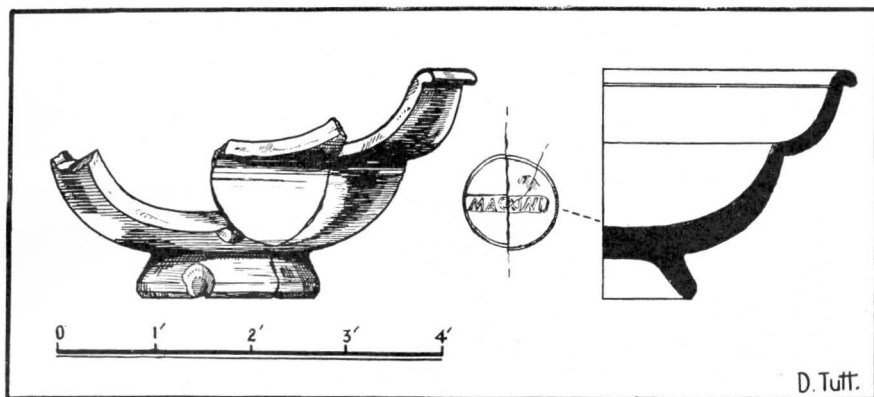


FIG. 4. SAMIAN FORM 27 FROM DITCH 3. Potter's mark MACRINI found also at Silchester.

This summary of war-time excavations has aimed at linking up a number of interrupted excavations by various sets of people. It seems to indicate three periods of occupation in this part of the field. A first-century occupation within Roman times when a very strong Belgic influence prevailed. To this period belonged the irregular inner ditch and first flint building. Then came the construction of the straight outer ditch which contained predominantly second-century pottery. This was the time when the inhabitants carried out considerable reconstruction, using chalk blocks and tiles as part of their foundations. After the outer ditch had been filled in with much builders' debris there were signs of a third-century occupation. The timber buildings may have belonged to either of these periods, but there is some evidence to suggest that they belonged to the

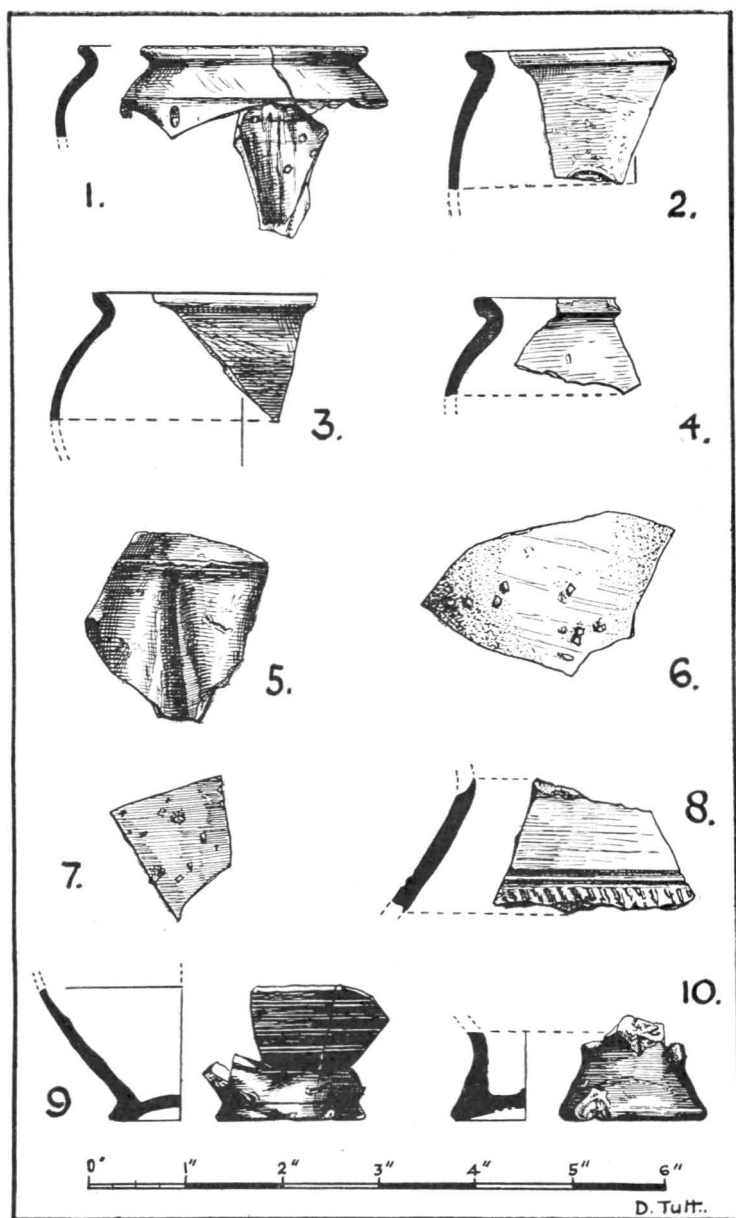


FIG. 5. FINE WARES FROM CUTTING F. 5, mainly from end of Inner Ditch. Nos. 1 and 5. Fine Belgic gritted and indented beaker, late first century.

third phase. It is quite evident that a stripping of much of Site F would yield much more information about this most interesting site. A short report on pottery is appended mainly for the purpose of dating the first phase of the occupation. There will have to be a much more comprehensive report at a future date when it should be possible to compare the pottery from Sites A and B with that from Site F.

In addition to Messrs. Cutler and Mailey I have to express my indebtedness to the late Mr. Frazer Hearne; to Messrs. C. Butt and E. W. Hulme of the Littlehampton Natural History and Archaeological Society; to Mr. and Miss Saunders; to Mr. G. P. Burstow and his helpers from Brighton College, F. H. Fellows and P. J. Myerscough; to members of the Brighton and Hove High School, Brighton Grammar School, and Varndean School for Boys. In the detailed work necessary for preparing the report I am much indebted to my daughter, and to Messrs. Burstow, Dickinson, Hockings, Holmes, and Tutt. I have to thank Messrs. Tripp and Waite for photographs.

APPENDIX

Pottery from the Inner Ditch

(Summarized from the forthcoming report by Mr. J. Holmes)

The five plates (Figs. 6–10) illustrate the main types of pottery found in the section of the inner ditch opposite Building F in Cuttings F. 8 and 9. With these may be compared the pottery from the inner ditch in F. 10 and from the areas in F. 5 and F. 6 which seem to mark its western end.

The only Samian ware yet found from this ditch is a cup of Drag. Form 27 which compares well with those dated at Silchester to the Nero–Vespasian period (*Silchester*, Pl. xxxi. 18). Similar examples of this cup occur at Newstead I in association with Belgic thumb-pots which are comparable to the two found in F. 5 near or in the end of this ditch. These are of fine buff ware well finished, gritted. They have a 'smoky' appearance which may be the remains of a dark slip (Fig. 5, Nos. 1 and 5). At Newstead and Richborough they are given a date about A.D. 80. This again fits well with the Vespasian coin (Pl. 5) found at the bottom of the off-shoot ditch leading into Pit I. A somewhat similar pot came from Pit 24 at

Hambleton Valley where it was associated with beakers described as Late Celtic survivals. The Angmering ditch has yielded a very crude copy of this type of beaker (Fig. 8, No. 21).

Fig. 6, No. 1, illustrates a bowl of fine, hard, grey ware with a putty-grey finish quite unlike the coarse grey wares normal on this and other Romano-British sites. It is well made and high-shouldered with a carefully moulded rim. It has a slight pedestal and foot-ring with a domed base. Its decoration consists of two grooves on the shoulder and a broad groove encircling the widest part of the bulge with a roulette pattern in each groove. This is definitely Belgic in style and seems closely related to the carinated shouldered Belgic wares from Alfoldean (*S.A.C.* LXV. 141, Pl. IV, Figs. 13, 74). Sherds of a carinated bowl of the Alfoldean type were associated with the Belgic indented beaker in F. 5. This vessel (Fig. 6, No. 1) acted as a prototype for much of the pottery from this site (Pl. 1 from F. 10, Fig. 7, Nos. 6 and 7, and Fig. 8, No. 16).

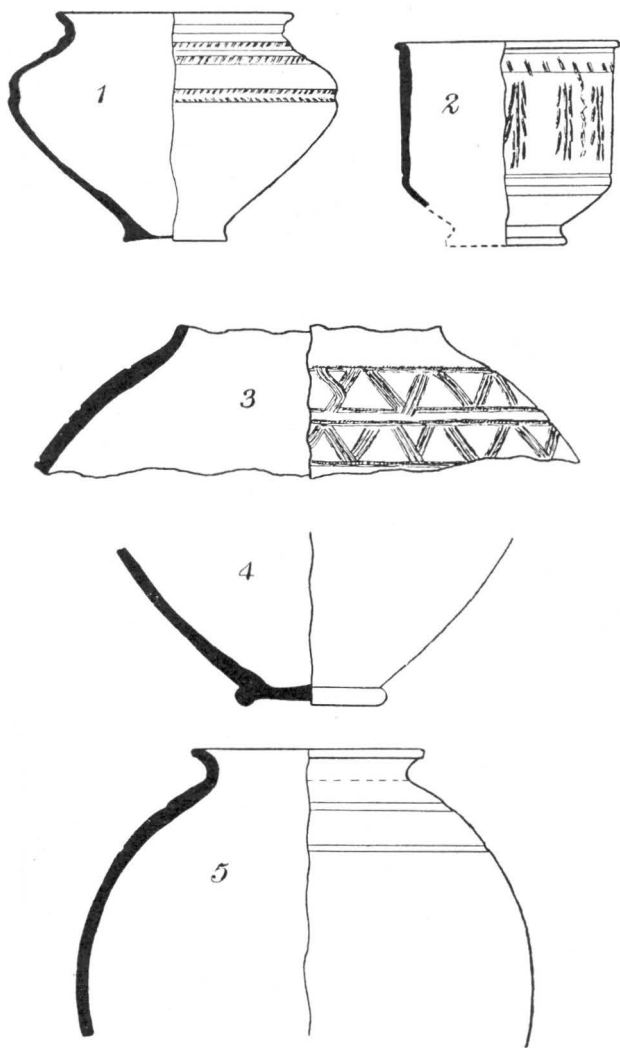
Another uncommon vessel from the ditch is illustrated in Fig. 6, No. 2. It is of fine hard grey paste, fired red, with a black slip, decorated with a plant motive in incised line arranged in panels. The shape is a close imitation of Samian, Drag. Form 30. A bowl similar in shape but in 'enamel glaze ware', decorated with wavy lines, comes from pit 20 at Hambleton Valley (*Arch.* LXXI, Fig. 25, No. 20).

The dishes from the inner ditch (Fig. 10, No. 42) are of rough sandy grey ware with a blackened 'micaceous' surface. The type was common on Belgic sites and survived into the Roman period. Grooves on the under side of the dish mark the survival of a foot-ring. Hardham, Alfoldean, and Shepherd's Garden all produced similar dishes.

Jars (Fig. 7, No. 9, and Fig. 9, No. 26) belong to a type well distributed in the 'Belgic' area during the early Roman period. It is well represented at Silchester (Pl. LXXVIII. 5). Fig. 10, No. 38, is part of a carinated bowl of hard grey ware roughly furrowed above the shoulder. From Aylesford comes a bowl of similar form and decoration (*Aylesford*, Pl. VIII. 2); but the local example has a romanized rim. The whole group of carinated bowls have developed from Belgic prototypes.

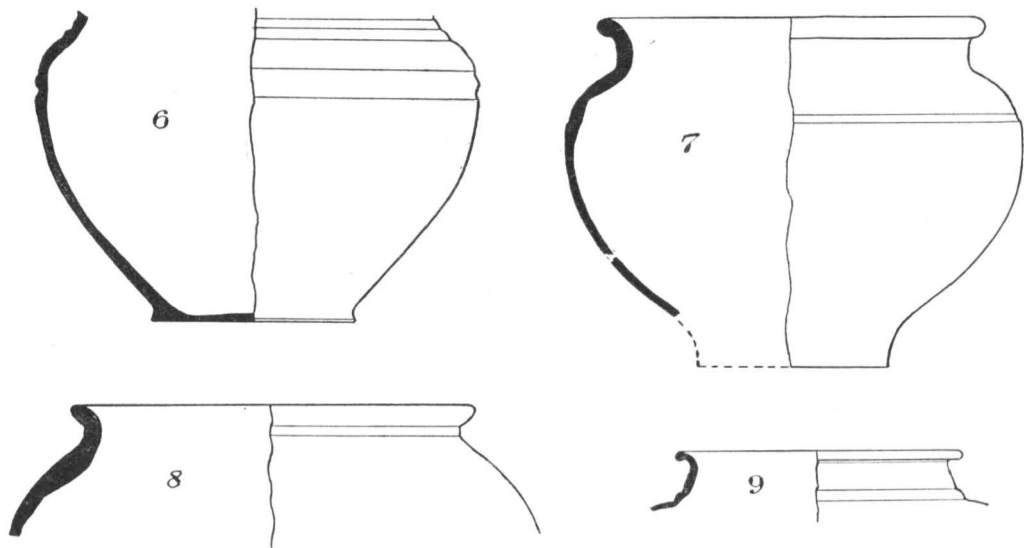
Enough has been said of the pottery from the inner ditch to illustrate Mr. Holmes's conclusion from his detailed study that there 'is not one piece which can be dated later than A.D. 100. For the majority of the pieces a date about 50 A.D. would be more suitable. The group clearly represents a strong native tradition, all the forms being typical of Belgic wares; but the presence of the Roman grey wares, often imitating Belgic forms, argues a date immediately following the Roman Conquest of about A.D. 43-70.'

(Mr. Holmes hopes to publish soon a study of the first-century pottery of Surrey, Sussex, and parts of Hampshire. The above summary deals with the Angmering section of his study.)



Scale  inches.

FIG. 6. Nos. 1 and 2. See pottery report.
 No. 3. Pedestal jar derived from Belgic type—sandy grey.
 No. 4. Flagon—sandy, white clay. Cf. Silchester.
 No. 5. Roman grey, 'olla'.

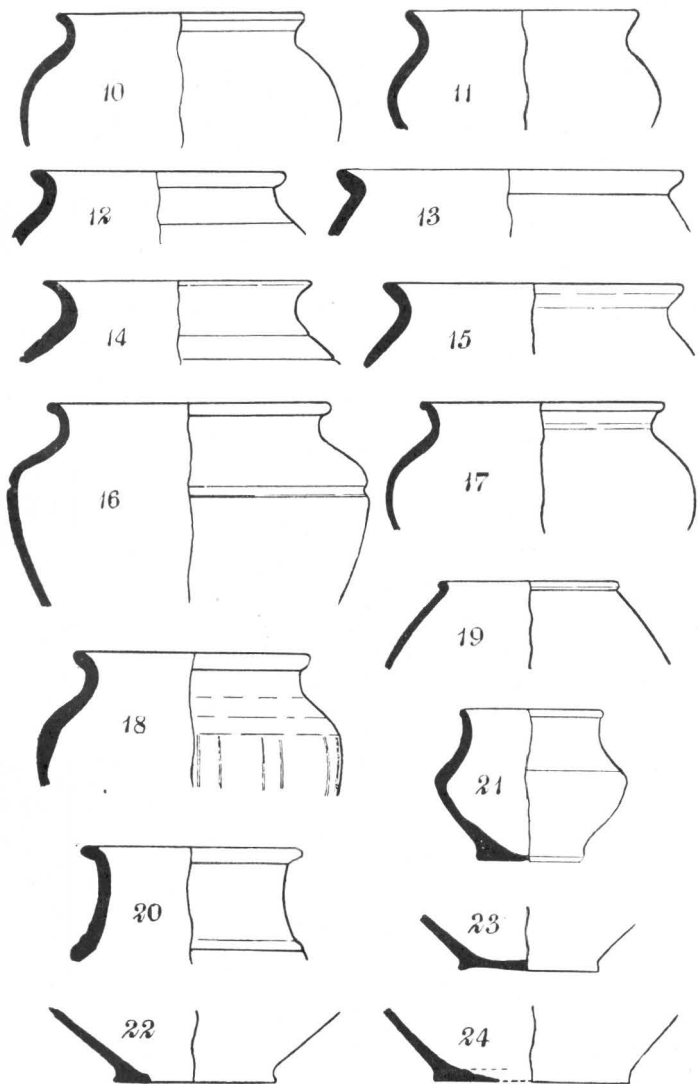


Scale  *inches*

FIG. 7. Nos. 6 and 7. Local imitations of Fig. 6, No. 1.

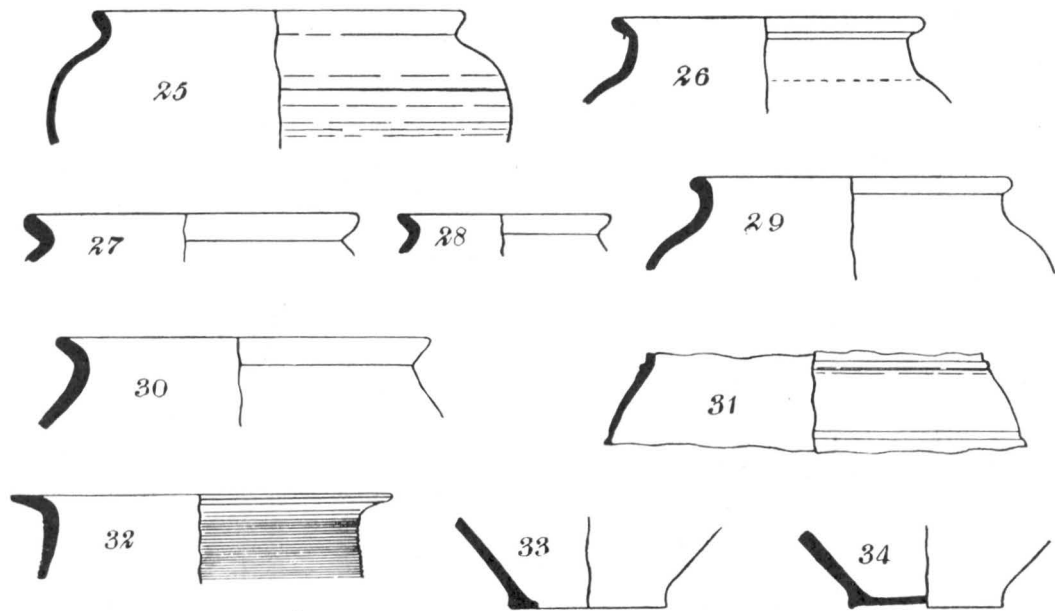
No. 8. Coarse grey jar.

No. 9. A well-made jar, grey, Belgic type.



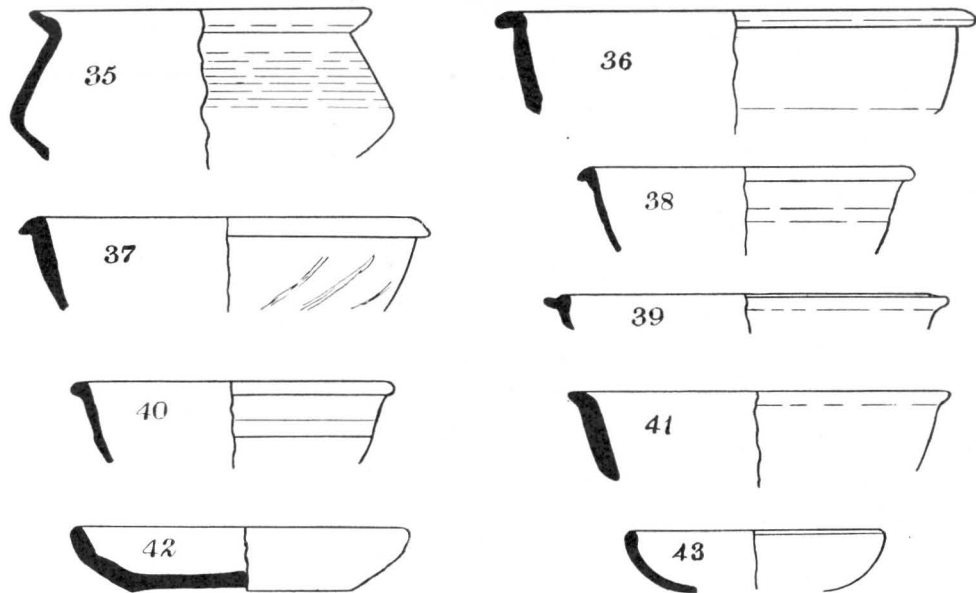
Scale  inches.

FIG. 8. POTTERY, ALL FIRED DARK AND SHOWING 'MICACEOUS' FINISH.



Scale  inches.

FIG. 9. POTTERY IN LIGHTER ROMAN GREY WARE. N.B. the combed or finely grooved ornamentation of N. 32.



Scale  inches.

FIG. 10. A SELECTION OF BOWLS AND DISHES. See pottery report.

ROMAN COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN KENT AND THE EAST SUSSEX IRONWORKS

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

IRONWORKING was conducted by the Romans upon quite a large scale in the district inland of Hastings, especially around Battle and Sedlescombe, where extensive remains of the cinder deposits and considerable amounts of Roman and Romano-British pottery have been found.

It is evident that such an industry would have needed a good system of communications for the transport of its products, but this aspect of the business seems hitherto to have attracted very little attention although the ironworking sites have long been known. The district lay in what must have been a particularly remote and difficult corner of the Weald to reach, except by sea, for it is far removed from the populous and accessible Downland areas and from the good trunk roads which served them. Moreover, the country is very hilly and is intersected by deep gills which must always have been awkward obstacles to early traffic through the forests.

Two factors probably helped to mitigate these difficulties: the well-marked ridges, mainly running east-west, which must certainly have had trackways upon them from the earliest times, and the long estuaries of such rivers as the Rother and Brede, which in those days must have run, with tidal water, far inland from the sea area of what is now Romney Marsh, enabling the light shipping of the period to berth at sheltered havens well into the ironworking region.

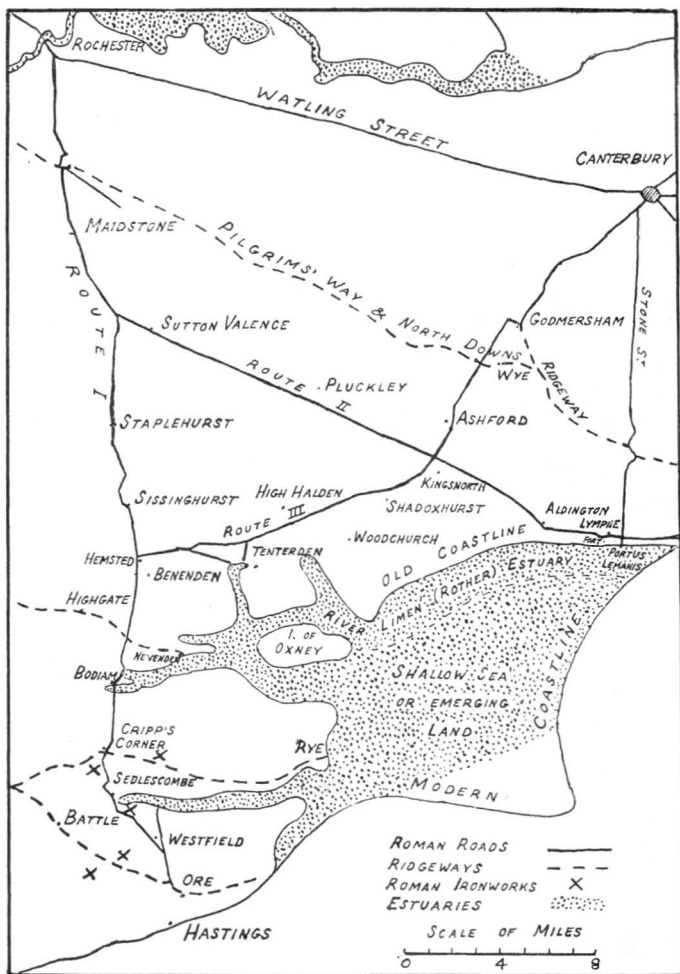
Of the ridgeways, that from Fairlight and Ore to Battle, and the central ridgeway from Rye to Cripp's Corner, Vinehall, Mountfield, Netherfield, and west to Heathfield and Uckfield, must have been strengthened and used by the Roman traffic, although as they have

remained in use to the present day no evidence of early construction is available. It will be observed that these provide for access from the north-west and west but would be of no use for traffic to or from Kent, which must at first have relied almost entirely upon waterborne transport to this area.

Since Hastings is the nearest of the ironworking areas of the Weald to the important and thickly settled Roman district of Kent, a trade in iron goods must soon have become important there. Hence it is not surprising to find that true Roman roads were laid out to provide the connexion. Two main routes were established, one from Rochester, on Watling Street, running through Maidstone and nearly due south through Staplehurst, Benenden, and Sandhurst, pointing directly towards the Hastings area; the other, an easterly branch from Benenden, running through Tenterden St. Michael's to Kingsnorth, near Ashford, where it connected with a cross-road from Maidstone to the south-east coast at Lympne and Dover, and itself continued through the Wye gap north-eastwards to Canterbury.

Parts of both these roads have been shown upon the 6-in. Ordnance Survey maps from the time of the first edition, under the somewhat unusual title, 'Track of Ancient Road', though it has long been recognized that they were, in fact, Roman. The eastern road, from Kingsnorth to near Tenterden, is mentioned in Hasted's *History of Kent*,¹ but otherwise the roads have attracted singularly little attention, and it would be interesting to know how they came to be marked in by the Ordnance Survey. The evidence for this was, no doubt, duly recorded in the Object Name-books of the Survey, but, most unfortunately, these were destroyed during the bombing of Southampton and the evidence is thus lost to us. The roads appear to be fairly well known to local residents, even though long lengths of them run through fields and woods completely derelict and marked only by the usual traces of buried or scattered metalling, with, in places, a visible *agger* or deserted green lane.

¹ 2nd edition, 1798, vol. VII. 584.



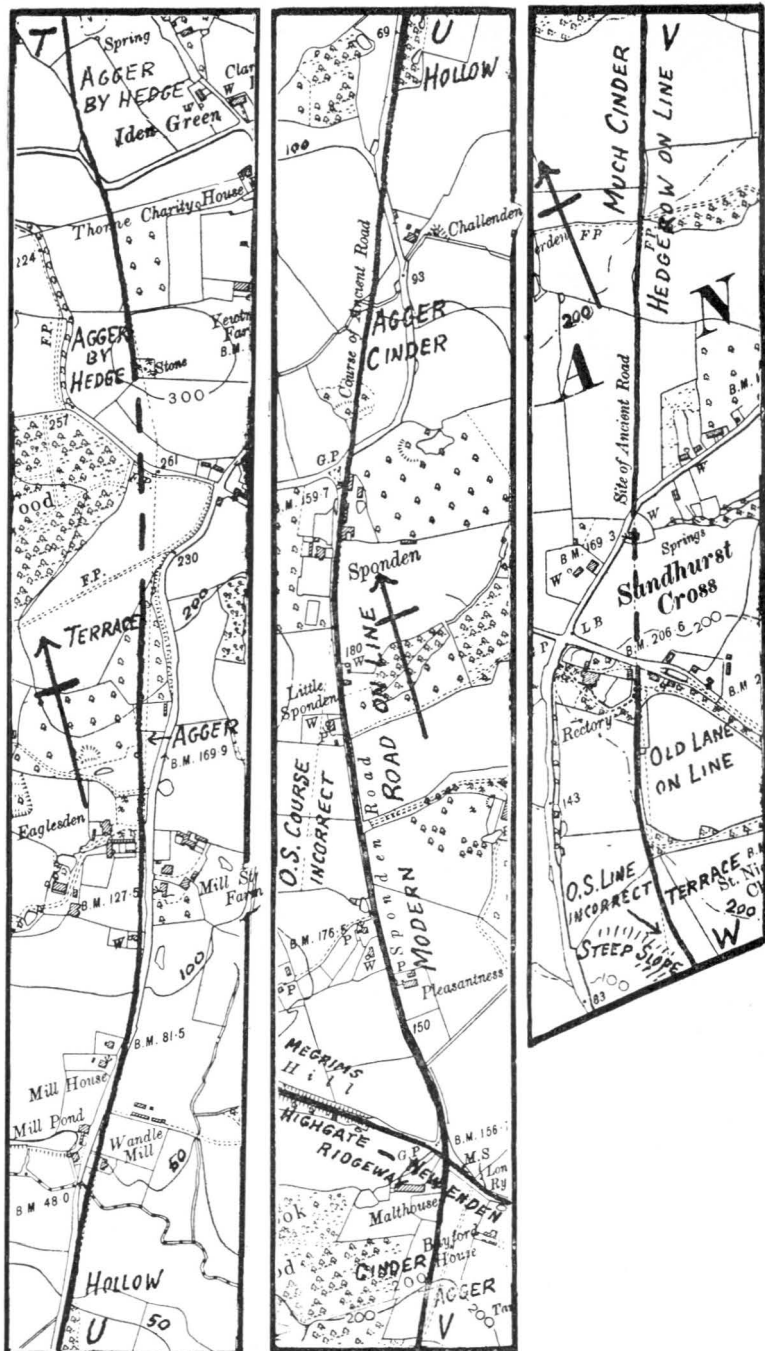
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Thus it is probable that the surveyors worked from local information, available at certain points along the routes, and endeavoured to join up these sections in what they—as untrained archaeological observers—considered the most likely manner. In fairness to the Survey the consideration of this matter is of some importance because, upon careful examination of the ground evidence, it is clear that the course of the roads as indicated needs amendment at quite a number of points, in spite of the fact that they have been shown upon the maps for many years. Experience in examining the routes has shown that the Survey's lines can only be taken as a *general* indication of the position of the roads. A corrected survey of the routes will be found in *Archaeologia Cantiana*, for the roads lie mainly in Kent.

From the standpoint of the Sussex ironworks, then, we have two known Roman roads approaching the area. One comes due south from Watling Street at Rochester, through Maidstone, Staplehurst, Benenden, and Sandhurst; the other comes from Canterbury, through Ashford and Tenterden, to join the first at Hemsted Park, near Benenden, giving direct access to East Kent.

At first sight it may now appear strange that this easterly route was directed so far inland as to join the northern one at Benenden. The reason is, of course, that tidal estuaries ran far inland at that time. The area of Romney Marsh was, to a large extent at least, still under sea, the Isle of Oxney was a true island, and estuaries extended close to the west and east of Tenterden. The ridge on which the easterly road approaches Benenden was then actually the most southern overland route available, and there is even some indication that short branch roads may have led down from it to the shores of the estuary west of Tenterden, not far from Rolvenden railway station.

Traffic from both roads met at Benenden, at a point close to the north-west corner of the mansion of Hemsted and proceeded southwards to Sandhurst. The course is clearly marked almost throughout, first by traces of a derelict roadway in Hemsted Park, leading to a green

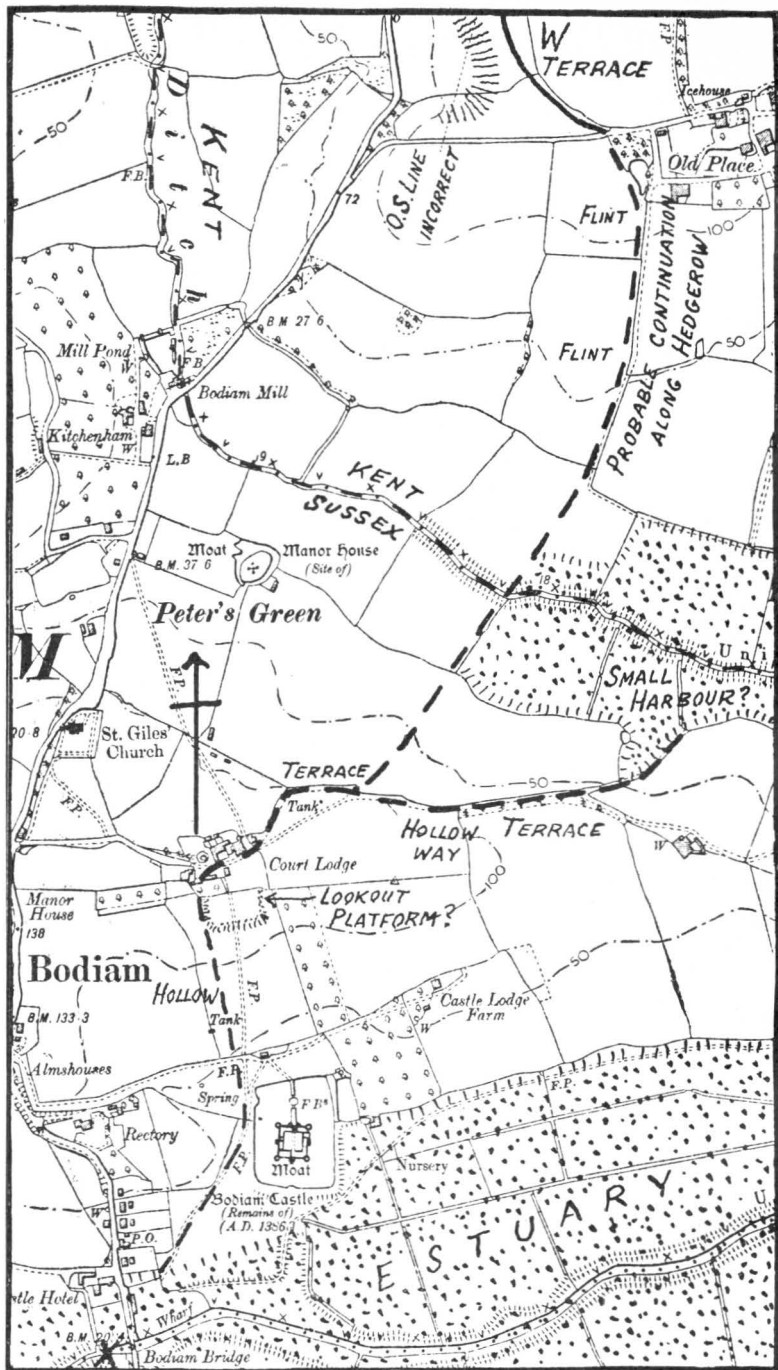


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lane which runs from Corner Cottages due south to Stream Farm, Iden Green. The lane becomes a deeply sunken waterworn hollow as we proceed. Where the stream is crossed, near the farm, a feature of great interest still remains. This is no less than a paved ford, of massive, roughly squared, blocks of local stone, in sizes of approximately 34×22 in., 25×15 in., 22×14 in., and all about 6 in. thick. The paving now lies to the north of the present stream-bed, into which many of the outer stones have collapsed, but a substantial area of the paving still remains quite intact, though covered by turf, alongside the hedge between the stream and the farm gateway. The great age of the paving is well shown not only by the relation of its position to the present stream-bed and existing tracks, but also by the fact that a Hundred boundary stone, probably some centuries old, has been planted right in the ancient paving, one large slab of which has been uprooted to make way for it and still lies beside the boundary stone. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., tells me that this ford, which he has seen and photographed, may well be unique in these islands.

From the stream the road climbed up the spine of the spur beyond, traces of an *agger* being visible farther on, passing along the west side of the little hill-top at Iden Green. Traces of its course are again visible north of Eaglesden, as a terrace through an orchard and then as a derelict *agger*. The existing road on to Challenden then lies more or less upon it, a hollow way on the east side of the road marking it south of the mill. Where the modern road curves up the hill to Sponden the course lay straight across the bend, as is shown by a trace of the *agger* and some iron cinder down near the stream. From Sponden to Sandhurst the modern road marks the course, this being one of the points at which the Ordnance Survey line is clearly at fault.

From the Sandhurst-Hawkhurst road, itself an important east-west ridgeway from Newenden, the course is very plain to Sandhurst Cross, marked by a straight line of hedgerows and a foot-path, with abundant traces of



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cinder metalling, as typical an example of these 'lost' sections of Wealden Roman roads as it could well be. The line is continued from the Cross by a derelict lane forming the eastern boundary of the Rectory garden, and the Ordnance Survey shows it as continuing straight on for a further 400 yds. to end 'in the air', pointing in the direction of Court Lodge, Bodiam.

Here we must pause to consider these Ordnance Survey lines. Although based, no doubt, upon accurate information and observation of remains at certain points, there is no doubt now that they were largely marked in by extending straight alignments from such proved points, rather than by any continuous observation along the route. Although in suitable country Roman roads do run very straight, it was a particularly unfortunate method to apply here, for in this difficult Wealden country it is quite clear that the roads never ran absolutely straight for any long distance and the method was thus likely to be misleading. Particularly was this so where the lines were extended far beyond the *last* known certain portion. This led the Survey seriously astray at the Ashford end of the easterly road, where, from Stubs Cross, a quite imaginary 1,500 yds. of alignment is shown pointing towards Park Farm, Kingsnorth, although substantial traces of the road still exist along a prominent line of hedgerows a little to the west. This error has caused the true continuation of the road, by a line of foot-paths and roads, through Ashford and Kennington, and so through the Stour valley to Canterbury, to be entirely overlooked hitherto.

Again, between Sponden and Sandhurst, the northern alignment through Sponden was extended 400 yds. too far, thus missing the obvious connection by Sponden Road with the well-marked alignment to Sandhurst Cross. Indeed, these two lines, as shown upon Kent Sheet LXXVIII NE., are obviously incompatible with one another.

Consideration of these examples is important when we come to the 'loose end' south of Sandhurst Rectory. Inspection upon the ground shows that this would

involve a slantwise descent down a very steep hill-side upon a bracken-covered rough pasture which would certainly have preserved some traces of such a road had one ever existed there. On the other hand, upon ascending the hill, one finds a perfectly obvious ancient roadway, as a well-formed turfed terrace, 18 ft. wide, continuing the derelict lane from the Rectory but *curving round* the top of the hill towards the south-east, towards Old Place. It is quite obvious that this is the Roman road, which a rigid adherence to straight lines regardless of topography caused the Ordnance Surveyors to overlook.

Why did the road take this curve, and what lay beyond? The point seems to me a crucial one for the understanding of this route into Sussex. We have seen that the road was laid upon a nearly due-south course, evidently directed at the Hastings ironworking district. From Sandhurst the last certain piece of alignment points towards Bodiam village, and then comes this distinct easterly curve. Admittedly, the steep hill-side at this point makes some such bend necessary at first, but the road shows no sign of resuming its former course where it would have been free to do so. On the contrary, it clearly continues south-eastwards until it meets the farm road to Old Place just where a large pit has been excavated. From this pit a line of hedgerows runs straight down to the Kent Ditch, forming a likely continuation of the course of the road, and some scattered pebbles may possibly be traces of its metalling. The situation is on a slight spur and the gradient easy. The route meets the Kent Ditch 580 yds. below the modern road-bridge, at a point where the low ground is about 200 yds. across, just about where the head of this arm of the Rother estuary would have been.

It seems clear that this deviation of the road, deliberately taking it to a lower point for crossing the valley close to tidal water, can have only one purpose, to make contact with that water at a small haven or port. Coming from the north, this would be the nearest point at which tidal water could be reached and the supposition

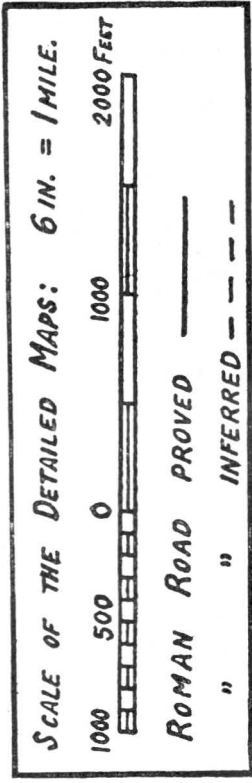
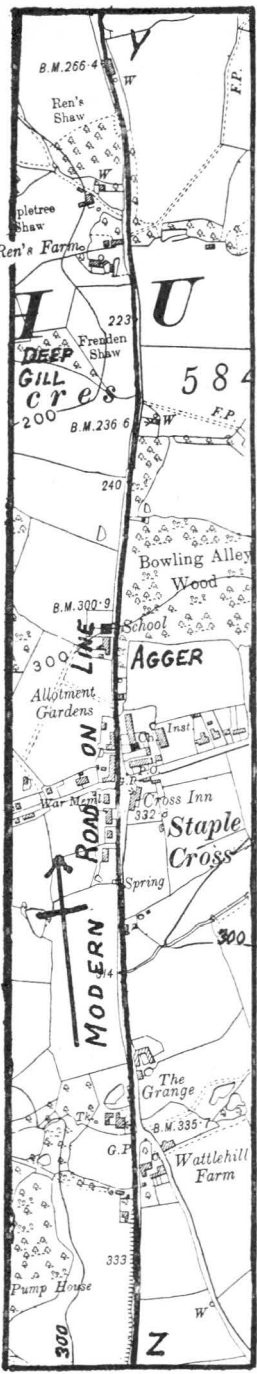
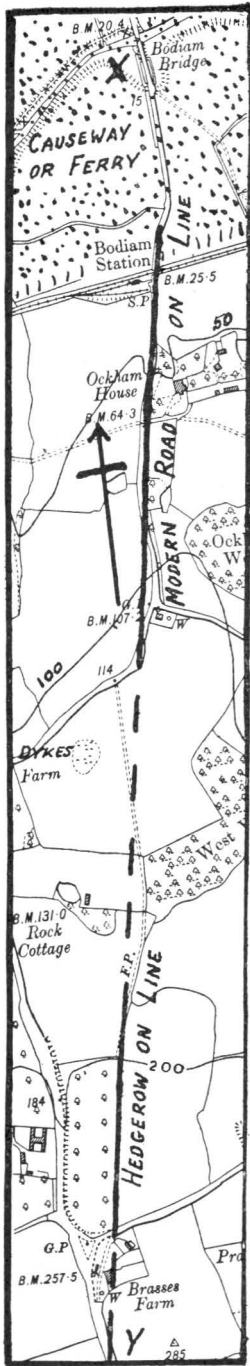
seems an entirely reasonable one. At the same time it would, I think, be very unlikely that this represents the ultimate destination of a long road aimed so clearly at the ironworks district farther on. But the existence of a port hereabouts, in the sheltered Rother estuary, conveniently adjacent to the north-south road, would obviously attract traffic to itself from those ironworks. The existence of a continuation of the road southwards is thus rendered still more likely.

For two miles beyond Bodiam Bridge, through Staple Cross to Wattlehill, a reasonably straight alignment of road and hedgerows does actually exist. From Ockham to Brasses Farm the modern road bends away to the west, but the line is followed throughout by a footpath and hedgerows. The route keeps conveniently upon high ground and is just what we should expect for our continuation. At Wattlehill it bends a little south-west to Cripp's Corner, thus avoiding very deep gills which run close in, first from north-west and then from south-east. The crossroads at Cripp's Corner¹ was a very important point, for here was the central east-west ridgeway of Sussex, from Rye to Uckfield.² It also represents the beginning of the ironworks area. Chitcombe lay two miles to the east, along the ridgeway; Footlands $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the south-west; and Oaklands Park, Sedlescombe, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the south; at all these there were Roman workings. It is clear that this area, at least, would have had direct communication with the road through and north of Bodiam.

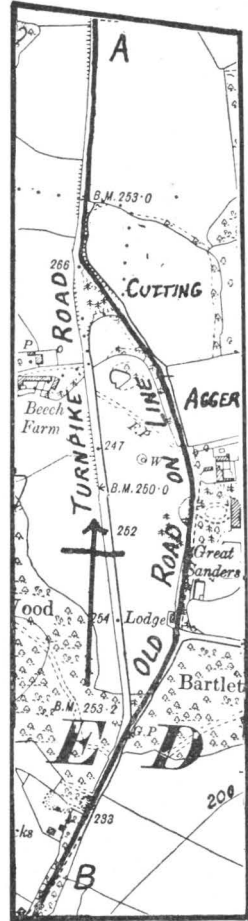
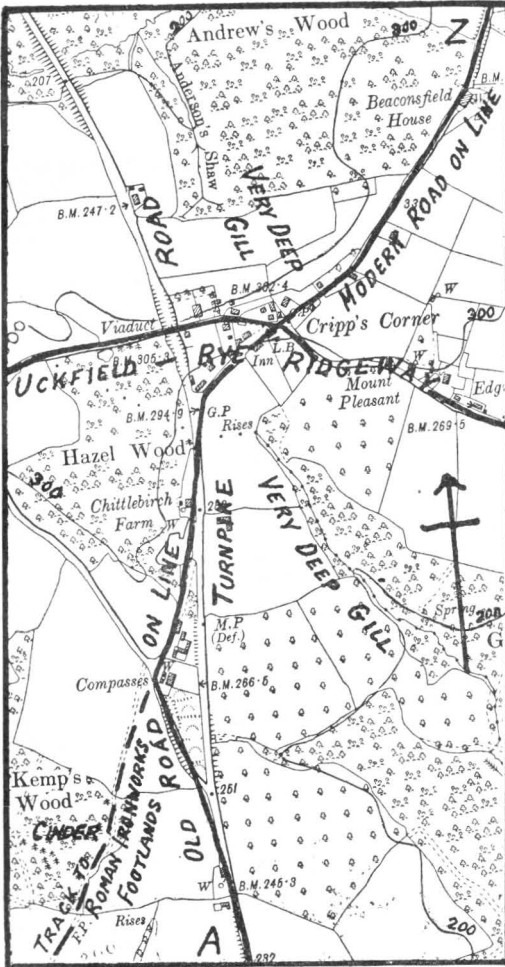
At this point a word of caution is necessary regarding the turnpike roads which form such prominent and straight features upon the map hereabouts. The older

¹ There is a Streetfield Wood $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of Cripp's Corner adjoining the south side of the Rye ridgeway at Austford, but it seems more likely that the place-name is to be associated with this ridgeway than with our route. However, it is of interest to note that in the Survey of the Manor of Robertsbridge in 1567, just published by the Sussex Record Society, the place gave its name to one of the seven 'boroughs'—Stretfelde Borowe—into which the manor was divided, and that the lands included lay not only along the Rye ridgeway from Vinehall to Chitcombe but also along our route from Cripp's Corner through Staple Cross to Bodiam Bridge, based perhaps upon some tradition of the old roads.

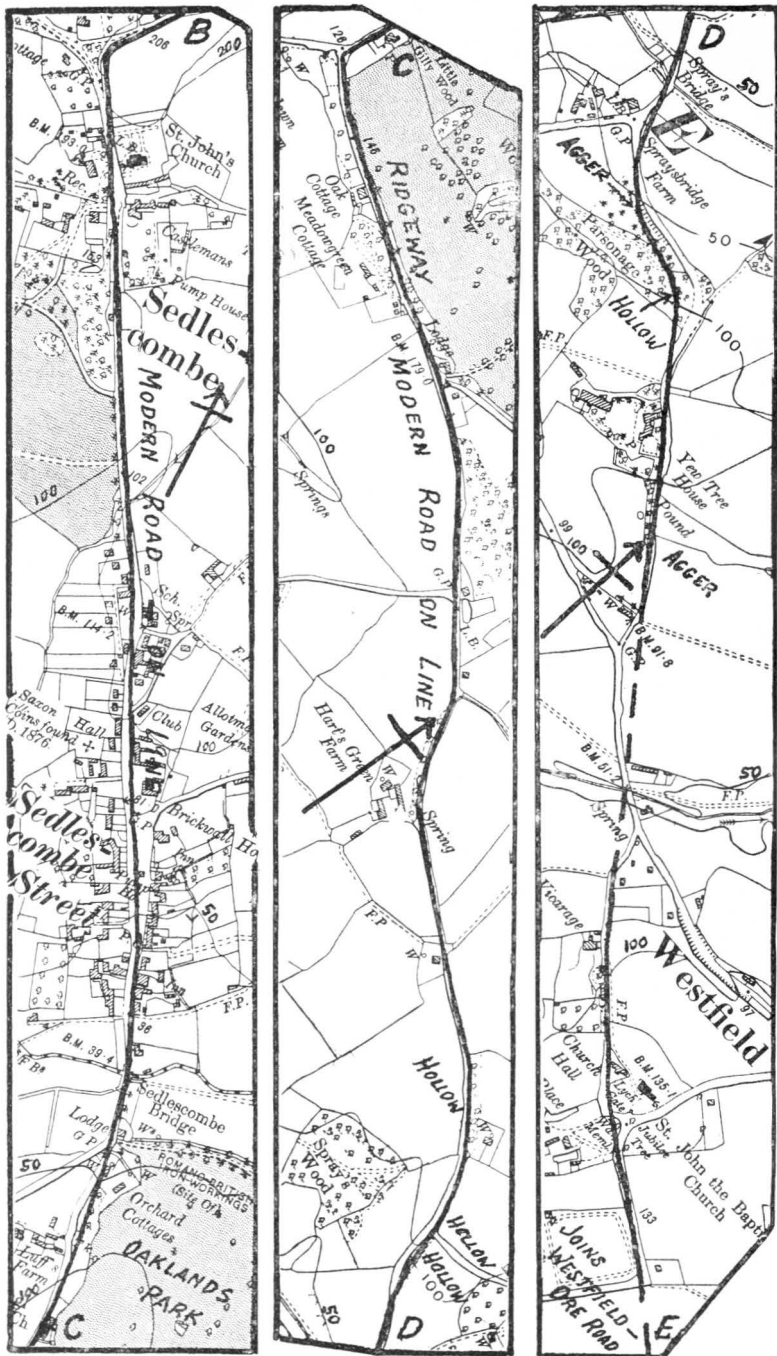
² E. Straker, 'A Wealden Ridgeway', *S.N.Q.*, vol. VI. 171.



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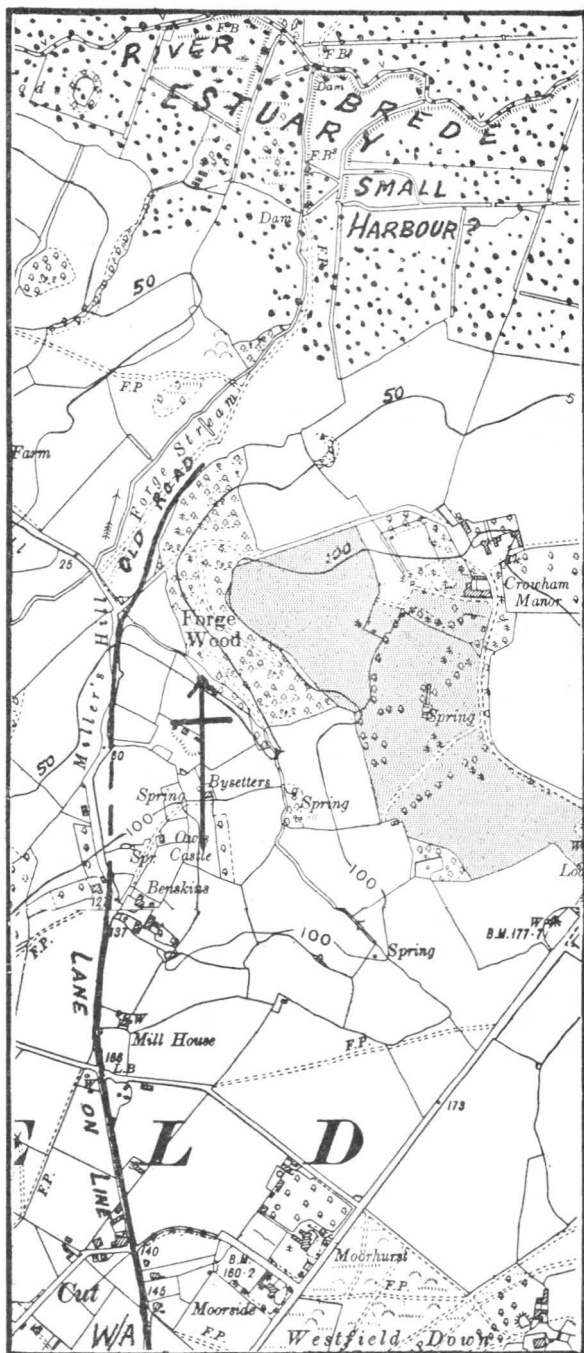


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roads seem to have been extensively reconstructed here and the alignments of these turnpikes might well be misleading. Inspection will soon show, however, the modern character of their large cuttings and embankments, which are quite in railway style. One such road joins us at Cripp's Corner and its straight course towards Sedlescombe must not mislead us. The older road ran first south-west behind Compasses, and then south-east past Great Sanders, where its older, pre-turnpike, form as a distinct *agger*, quite considerable north of Great Sanders, can be well seen; it is, of course, a ridgeway here, as the ground requires, and is not an aligned road.

The road leads straight through Sedlescombe village to the bridge over the Brede, here easily crossable. The ironworks in Oaklands Park lay close to the bridge. It seems clear that the road climbed the hill beyond, along the west side of the park, for the lower road is only a modern branch of the big turnpike to the west, and both of them go through low wet ground which must then have been marshland, although farther from tidal water than the crossings at Bodiam. Having regained the high ground, the only likely continuation seems to be by the south-easterly road, by Spray's Bridge, to Westfield. This road keeps to high ground as much as possible, and its course is very direct, although it now appears to be such a winding lane. Its age is shown by hollow ways beside it north-west of Spray's Bridge, while in Parsonage Wood, to the south-east, there are distinct traces of an older and more direct course through the wood, cutting across the present elbow which eases the hill there, first as a slight *agger* beside the lane and then as a cutting higher up the hill pointing to the further course of the lane past Yew Tree House. Just beyond this house, where the lane crosses the head of a little eastward gill, the road runs upon a decided embankment.

But, it may well be asked, why to Westfield? The answer appears to lie in the very straight north-south lane that runs from Great Ridge, Ore, through Westfield to the shore of the Brede estuary west of Crowham Manor. This lane, leading to nowhere in particular,



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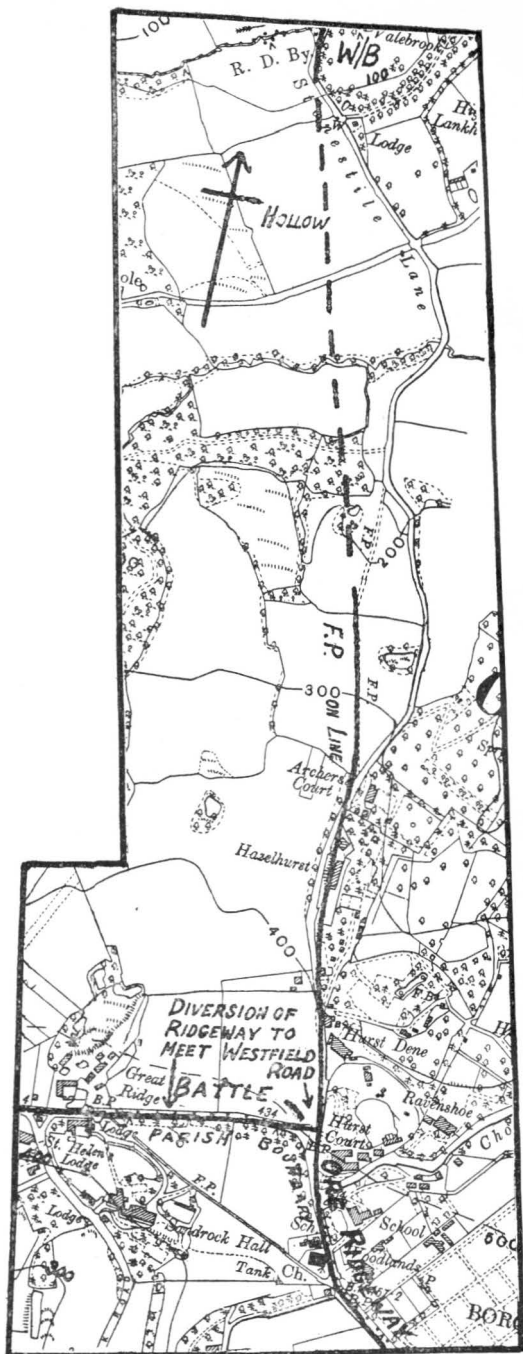
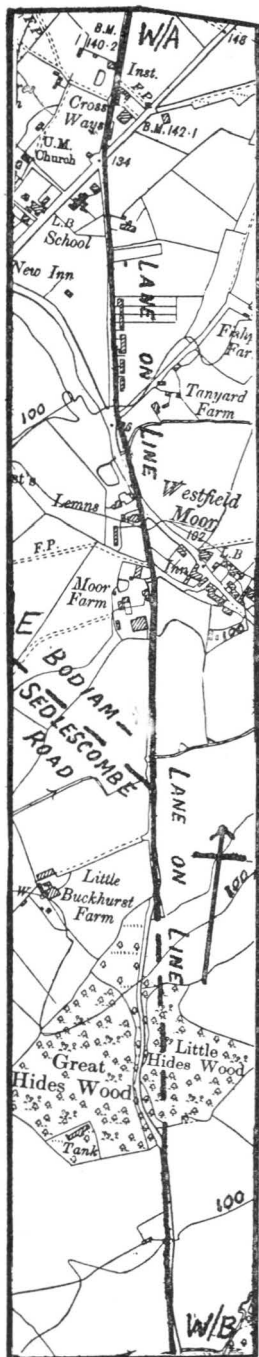
avoiding even the old centre of Westfield, and ending at a remote point where an inlet of the Brede was formed by a small tributary,¹ is remarkably direct for lanes in these parts. At its southern end where it joins the Ore ridgeway, close to the old church, it is particularly noteworthy that the ridgeway follows its alignment for 250 yds., before turning off sharply to resume its course along the ridge. The ridgeway all along here has almost certainly been Romanized for use through the ironworking district for the sites near Battle, and thus it seems probable, to say the least, that this sharp turn and the northern lane with which it is associated were contemporary. It may well be that the lane led direct to another small port situated somewhere at its northern end, upon the Brede estuary.

Thus it would be both natural, and convenient, to join the route through Sedlescombe with this road. The road through Westfield would provide the most convenient means of doing so, and, further, would thus account for the peculiar layout of the present road with its sharp bends near the church.

Now that we have seen what lies to the south, we must return to the Rother crossing at Bodiam and consider certain problems that arise at that point. First of all, we must bear in mind that this was the head of the most important estuary in the district, and, further, that it is known historically that in earlier times the main stream of the Rother ran north of the Isle of Oxney. In medieval times the river ran thus to Appledore and turned thence south-east along the course of the Rhee Wall to discharge at what was then the harbour of New Romney. But, earlier still, there is evidence that the Rother went still farther east, on the course later occupied by the residuary stream of the Limen (which is the old name of the Rother itself) to discharge at West Hythe, the Roman *Portus Lemanis*.

Thus it is practically certain that, to whatever extent the initial formation of Romney Marsh had begun in Roman times, there must have been at least a wide tidal

¹ The Forge Stream, so called from an ironworking site in use in Tudor times.



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river running parallel with the coast for a long distance. Such a course would have provided a sheltered route for coastal shipping, and, even if the Marsh had not then begun to form, the course of the Rother emerging at Appledore from the shelter of Oxney would have greatly shortened the journey to East Kent by open sea as compared with that from the Brede estuary or Rye.

Thus the position of Bodiam, and also of Newenden at the end of its ridgeway, had an importance for waterborne traffic eastwards which is by no means apparent to-day. The marshes along the river right up to Bodiam are of extremely recent formation. At Bodiam Bridge the crossing is about 430 yds. wide, not a width to present any great difficulty to Roman traffic, though it seems possible that there was never more than a ferry-crossing here, for the modern causeway is a weak structure and in earlier times there would probably have been a greatly increased tidal scour and possibly water of considerable depth.

The southern road alignment from Bodiam to Staple Cross appears to have been laid out from Court Lodge farm, on the ridge 250 yds. south-east of Bodiam Church. The alignment of the northern road, past Sandhurst, would also reach this ridge between the church and the farm, so that it seems quite likely that both were laid out as parts of a through route. Nevertheless, the deviation eastwards near Old Place, referred to above, is indisputable, and we can only assume that local considerations modified the general layout of the road here. If, as is probable, the line of hedgerows running down to the Kent Ditch represents the road, the low ground to be crossed is only just over 200 yds. wide, probably close to the head of this branch of the estuary. A convenient spur beyond would allow of an easy gradient up to the prominent ridge of Court Lodge; this ground is under intensive hop cultivation and there is now no trace of any track across it, but at the top of the field, just where an old track along the north side of the ridge is reached, the entrance to the field, deeply sunken, suggests the age of the approach at this point, as also does the trackway

thence into the farm. The track along the north of the ridge, deeply sunken in parts and in others a well-made terrace, slants down by an easy gradient to reach the edge of the marsh beside a curious inlet. The position is a most remote one, for the two valleys bar all approach from the east and the amount of traffic must have been inconsiderable—unless it were from traffic by sea. It seems to me very probable that this inlet, 300 yds. below the assumed crossing-place of the Roman road, may represent the silted remains of a small haven, lying conveniently under the shelter of the tip of the Court Lodge ridge, three-quarters of a mile from the main Rother estuary. Its presence here would explain the reason for the course of the road perfectly.

South of Court Lodge past Bodiam Castle there is little to be seen. A faint hollow runs directly from the farm-house towards the western bank of the moat and may represent the old road, but the proximity of the castle and its construction may well have obliterated any earlier traces. One point of interest, however, is the faint outline of a rectangular embanked area on the crest of the hill, immediately south of the farm-house, about 210×150 ft. in extent. The probable course of the road is along its western side. The position is ideal for views over the head of the Rother estuary and it might well have served as a lookout or signal station. In this connection mention should be made here of the site of Castle Toll, which is situated in a position somewhat remarkably similar with respect to Newenden, two miles farther down the estuary. The main site is a very extensive promontory fort, probably of Iron Age date, but within it, at the most prominent corner overlooking the estuary, is a highly raised square embanked area, almost certainly a later addition and hence quite possibly a Roman work.

Thus it seems probable that the development of communications with Kent from the East Sussex ironworks went through several stages:

- (i) Ironworking near the Sussex coast behind Hast-

ings, and the products transported by sea from the south coast and from the Brede estuary.

- (ii) Working farther inland, with local roadways and ridgeways to serve the workings, leading to havens on the Brede and Rother estuaries for sea transport.
- (iii) Engineered roads laid out to connect the area by land directly with East Kent and with London via Rochester.

SUSSEX ANGLO-SAXON CHARTERS

BY ERIC BARKER

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A.D. 477-1066.

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INTRODUCTION

IT may be claimed that the charters of Sussex contain more of real historical interest than any similar group in England, since the standard written authorities, such as Bede's *Ecclesiastical History* and the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* contain such meagre information about Sussex that the charters are almost the sole repositories of information concerning the fate of the ancient kingdom in the seventh and eighth centuries and the history of the episcopal see of Selsey from its foundation in A.D. 681 almost to the Norman Conquest.

It may be of profit before considering the charters to summarize the details about Sussex given in the national chronicles. Sussex was occupied late in the fifth century (477 is the traditional date) by Ælle and his sons Cymen, Wlencing, and Cissa, who in 491 captured a fort named Andredesceaster, which was presumably Pevensey.¹ Ælle was recognized as over-king by all the other Saxon tribes, but after his death (when, the twelfth-century writer Henry of Huntingdon tells us, he was succeeded by his third son Cissa) his kingdom disappeared completely from history: the early sixth century was the period of British growth which culminated in 516 with the battle of Mount Badon, and it is possible that Ælle met his end in some military disaster.

We are told that in 607 there was war between Wessex and Sussex; also that Damian, bishop of Rochester (c. 654–64), was a Sussex man, so that it is clear that Christianity reached Sussex, in some degree at least, at a very early period. In 661 Æðelwath, king of Sussex—the first name preserved since Cissa—was baptized, with his chief ministers, at the instance of King Wulfhere

¹ The possibility that the actual stronghold of the Britons was one of the hill-top forts on the edge of the Andredesweald should not be entirely ruled out.

(658–75) of Mercia, who granted him the Meon district of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight; this monarch was still reigning in 681 when Wilfrid of York (634–709), on his first exile, visited Sussex and effected a wholesale conversion of the inhabitants. Before 685 Æðelwath had been killed and his kingdom ravaged by Cædwalla (685–8), king of Wessex, and although he was driven out by the late king's aldermen, Berhthun and Andhun, his successor Ini (688–725) succeeded in restoring West Saxon power for many years. Meanwhile, in 686 Wilfrid left Sussex and the district remained under the episcopal cure of Winchester until, about 709, Eadberht, abbot of Wilfrid's community at Selsey, was appointed bishop. He was succeeded by Eolla, on whose death, some time before 731, there was a vacancy in the see which was only filled by the appointment of Sigfrid in 733.

Ini did not retain his control without fighting. In 722 Sussex gave asylum to the rebel Ealdberht and in 725 there was further conflict. From thence there is a leap to 771, when the late-eleventh-century writer Symeon of Durham tells us that King Offa (757–96) of Mercia reduced the men of Hastings by force of arms. In 823 the men of Sussex were among those who made submission to Ecgberht (802–39) of Wessex. In 894 the Danes ravaged in Sussex and fought with the men of Chichester. The remarkable consecration of seven bishops at once, in 909, caused the name of Beornheah, bishop of Selsey, to be remembered as one of those concerned. In 982 Eadwine, alderman of Sussex, died. These brief references conclude the history of Sussex, according to the standard written authorities, up to the outbreak of the second Danish war in 991, while the next reference to a bishop of Selsey is not until 1038, when the death of Bishop Æðelric I is mentioned in the *Chronicle*.

The sequence of charters runs sparsely but fairly continuously from the end of the seventh to early in the ninth century, and again from the year 930 onwards. The earliest charter of all is exceptional in that it is not

a Chichester document at all, but has its provenance at Canterbury; it is a grant by Cædwalla to Bishop Wilfrid, in 680, apparently prior to the latter's arrival in Sussex, of land forming the present Hundred of Aldwick. This later came into the peculiar jurisdiction of Canterbury, where it was explained that the land had been given by Wilfrid to Archbishop Theodore (668–90) as part of their reconciliation in 686. Its successor is a grant of 87 hides forming the Hundred of Manhood, with other lands, by Cædwalla to Wilfrid in 683. This land is unquestionably identical with the 87 hides which, according to Bede, were granted to Wilfrid by Æðelwath; doubtless Cædwalla as over-king was caused to confirm the grant, and in fact the name of Æðelwath in a mutilated form appears as an assentient.

Wilfrid left Sussex in order to be reconciled to Theodore in 686, but despite Bede's statement that the see of Selsey remained vacant for about twenty years, the charters give clear evidence that, although Eadberht, the follower and successor to Wilfrid, may only have filled the post of abbot of Selsey, he actually enjoyed bishop's orders; for he signs charters as bishop before 709: No. II with Wilfrid, perhaps in 686, and Nos. III and IV in 689 and 692. The evidence of No. V shows, however, that the local nobility regarded Wilfrid as their bishop as late as 692.

Bede's narrative suggests that the independence secured by the aldermen Berhthun and Andhun lasted until the end of Cædwalla's reign in 688; the West Saxon recovery must have been made at once, for in 689 the West Saxon kings Cœnred and Ini attest a charter of the new king of Sussex, Noðhelm or Nun (No. III). This remarkably rapid change suggests that Nun was, in fact, a puppet set up by the West Saxon kings. The *Chronicle* says that a Nun who was the king's relative aided him in a war against the Welsh in 710: as names in N are quite foreign to the West Saxon royal house—the members of their royal family changed from names alliterating in C to a vocalic alliteration about this very time, with the solitary exception of Beorhtric

—it is likely that this Nun of 710 was, in fact, Nun of Sussex, and that his status as ‘relative’ was derived from an act of fealty.

Nun reigned a full quarter of a century; he is last heard of in 714 (No. VIII). Meanwhile Bishop Eadberht had died about 710 and been succeeded by Eolla, who had been abbot for a few years, and was himself succeeded as abbot by Beadufrið, after whom we know no more of the names of the abbots of Selsey. Eolla does not seem to have lived to enjoy a very long episcopate: he apparently died about 720, and Nun perhaps about the same time; at least if we are right in supposing that he was a West Saxon puppet, the trouble referred to in the *Chronicle* under 722 and 725 may be associated with the end of his reign and the succession of a less complaisant monarch. Perhaps an unsettlement in the political state of Sussex may also account for a lapse of a decade or more in the tenure of the See. For it was not until 733 that, according to the Continuator of Bede, Sigfrid was appointed into the room of Eolla. He held the see until at least 747, when he attested the acts of the Council of Clofesho. The charters tell us (Nos. VII, IX, and X) that the king of Sussex at this time was Æðelberht; his reign was assigned to the period about 774 by the editors Birch and Kemble because No. IX has a confirmation by Offa (757–96) added; the appearance of Bishop Sigfrid, however, shows that their true date is thirty to forty years earlier. The charters from here until 771 are granted by kings of Sussex quite independently of any outside authorities, and this suggests that in the fighting with Wessex in the early 720’s the men of Sussex had been victorious. Æðelberht, if we may judge by the alliteration of his name, came of the same royal stem which had produced Æðelwath (660–86) as well as a tributary-King Æðelstan who had signed a charter of Nun (No. VIII) in 714. It is, indeed, quite feasible, although incapable of proof, that these three were father, son, and grandson.

The medieval Cathedral Lists, the materials for the compilation of which no doubt included charters now

lost to us, mention as the successor to Sigfrid a bishop named Alubert; but in the extant documents there is a gap until 765, when the testimony of three charters of roughly contemporary date (Nos. XI, XII, and XIII) reveals that the political state of Sussex was very confused. The see of Selsey at this time was occupied by Oswald, the sixth of his line, who lived to witness the Mercian conquest of Sussex and died between 772 and 780. Of these three charters the first two are of land at Ferring and at Henfield; they are granted by a king named Osmund and witnessed by the bishop and others of lesser rank. This King Osmund also, at an uncertain date, made a grant of land at Peppering, near Arundel (No. VII); we may perhaps, therefore, infer that his sphere of influence lay in western Sussex.

The third of these charters (No. XIII) is a very corrupt grant by King Ealdwulf of land at Stanmer and Wivelsfield, witnessed by two other kings, apparently his dependants—Oslac and Ælfweald: it would thus appear that he reigned over eastern Sussex. But that these kings Osmund and Ealdwulf were not entirely independent of each other is shown by the fact that two witnesses of minor degree—Eadberht and Hedde—attest the charters of both.

In 771 this state of affairs was summarily closed by Offa, king of Mercia; Symeon of Durham refers to his intervention when he says *Hestingorum gentem armis subegerat*; the charters, however, make it clear that this conquest extended to the whole of Sussex; for when in 772 Offa granted land at Bexhill to Bishop Oswald, the charter (No. XIV) was witnessed by Kings Osmund, Ælfwald, and Oslac with the reduced rank of aldermen; and before 775 Ealdwulf has the same title in a Mercian confirmation of No. XII. These local chieftains retained some degree of power until near the end of Offa's reign, the last charter for which they are responsible being No. XVII, granted by Alderman Ealdwulf in 791. Early in the eleventh century Wulfnoð, the supposed father of Earl Godwine, who took to piracy about 1007, was referred to as 'the child' of Sussex, a title usually

reserved for the heirs-apparent of royal families; from this it has been inferred that the ancient dynasty of Sussex in fact persisted until the end of the Anglo-Saxon period. Nevertheless, no identifiable member ever held any power after 791, while in 792 there is a charter (No. XIX) by Offa confirming a grant which had been made in 787 or 788 (No. XVIII) by the Mercian alderman Berhtwald of land at Rotherfield, Hastings, and Pevensey to the church of St. Denis in France. In their present form both these charters are complete forgeries. But the abnormal dedication of the church of Rotherfield to St. Denis, which persists to this day, points to some ancient connection between the two places, and it may well be that these charters represent a genuine grant, and that the names in them were taken from a genuine charter—which to the eye of an eleventh-century Frenchman would be an unsatisfactory affair owing to its lacking a seal. For the present purpose, however, the interest of these charters lies in the fact that neither invokes any Sussex authority; and we may thus be brought to consider that the fact of the last native charter of Sussex being dated about 790 (the date of No. XVII, 791, is based on a reconstruction) is no mere accident of survival, but that the reigning dynasty actually came to an end at that time.

The reigning dynasty of Sussex seems to have been a fruitful one, if we may judge by the number of kings it produced during the last generation of its existence. Its disappearance, then, is not likely to be due to the ordinary accidents of biology, and we can reasonably suppose that it was suppressed by order of the Mercian government in some way or another. Why should Offa have tolerated the native dynasty for twenty years after the conquest and then deprive it of all its power? We cannot answer this question directly—probably we shall never answer it—but parallels drawn from the condition of the other kingdoms which were subject to Mercia at that time may provide a hint.

We find that towards the close of his reign Offa's hold on his dependent kingdoms was maintained with diffi-

culty. In Kent a certain Ealhmund became king and in 784 issued a charter without reference to any Mercian authority; the country had to be systematically reconquered by Coenwulf (796–821) of Mercia in 798. In 794 the *Chronicle* records that Offa caused the king of East Anglia to be beheaded; this would seem a purposeless exhibition of cruelty unless the king had been involved in some kind of revolt. It is a plausible conjecture that the native aldermen of Sussex were also disaffected at the same time, and that they were deprived of their authority in consequence.

Meanwhile Bishop Oswald had died and been succeeded by Gislhere, whose episcopate is only remarkable that from it (780) survives the oldest extant original Sussex charter (No. XV). Gislhere cannot have survived long, for in 789 we find a certain Wihthun signing charters, and the medieval Cathedral Lists tell us that there had been a Bishop Totta between Gislehere and Wihthun. The episcopate of Wihthun opens a new era in the ecclesiastical as in the political history of Sussex. Hitherto the bishops of Selsey had led a restricted, insular existence. The first three, Eadberht, Eolla, and Sigfrið, are mentioned by Bede in purely local connections; of the many synods and councils attested by charters during the eighth century only two were attended by bishops of Selsey: Sigfrið signed the proceedings of the synod of Clofesho in 747 and Gislhere that of Brentford in 781. But from 789 to 838 Wihthun and his two successors, Æðelwulf and Coenred, regularly sign dozens of charters of all kinds; charters in general are scarce for the remainder of the ninth century but when the regular flow is resumed about 930 the bishops of Selsey are revealed as taking a frequent part in the councils of the king.

The removal of the native aldermen left no one to represent Sussex on the king's council. The disaffection of the local nobility meant that the new aldermen had to be Mercians appointed from outside, purely administrators with no intimate knowledge of local conditions. If Berhtwald was the new alderman, we know from his

signatures to charters that he was an old soldier who had had the rank of *dux* in Mercia for a generation prior to 790. Accordingly the bishop was the only man who had the local knowledge and, at the same time, the political impartiality to represent Sussex on Mercian councils, and it was no mere coincidence that the bishops of Selsey appeared in the king's councils at the same time that the kings, or, more properly, ex-kings, of Sussex disappeared from them.

Check List of Sussex Kings and Bishops to 800

<i>Kings</i>		<i>Bishops</i>		
			<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Death or trans.</i>
1. Ælle	? 477-? 516	1. Wilfrid	681	trs. 686
2. Cissa	? 516	2. Eadberht	686	705 × 709
3. Æðelwalh	c. 660-686	3. Eolla	705 × 709	c. 720
4. Noðhelm	688/9-c. 720	4. Sigfrið	733	747 × 765
5. Æðelstan	fl. 714	5. Aluberht	747 × 765	747 × 765
6. Æðelberht	c. 720-740	6. Oswald	747 × 765	772 × 780
7. Osmund	fl. 765-772	7. Gislhere	772 × 780	781 × 789
8. Oslac	fl. 765-780	8. Totta	781 × 789	781 × 789
9. Ælfwald	fl. 765-780	9. Wihthun	781 × 789	..
10. Ealdwulf	fl. 765-790

I

In nomine saluatoris nostri Ihesu Christi. *Nihil intulimus in hunc mundum verum nec auferre quid poterimus.*¹ Idcirco² terrenis et caducis æterna et cœlestia supernæ patriæ premia mercanda sunt. Quapropter ego² Cædualla³ disponente domino rex rogatus a venerando uulfrido⁴ episcopo ut sibi aliquantulam terram ad suffragium vitæ suæ famulorumque suorum qui secum conversarentur et in divino servitio huius peregrinationis quam vir venerandus diutius peregit pro relaxatione criminum et perpetui premii receptaculo largiri dignarer. cuius *precibus annuens*⁵ terrenam sibi possessiunculam de qua *sugerere videbatur*⁵ pro remedio animæ meæ libenter inpendi. et hanc libertatem⁶ sub estimatione lxx tributariorum taxavimus in illo loco qui dicitur peccanham⁷ aliisque locis circumquaque adiacentibus. hoc est scrip-

pan eg.⁸ ceorla tun.⁹ bucgan ora.¹⁰ beorgan stede.¹¹ north beorgan stede. crymesham.¹² se northra mundan ham.¹³ other mundan ham. et hæc omnia venerabili viro uuilfrido cum consensu et devota confirmatione ecgualdi¹⁴ subreguli in potestatem propriæ donationis pro suæ nimie sanctitatis conversatione et nostrorum peccatorum relaxatione redigimus. insuper addidimus fratribus suis deo servientibus ad æcclesiam sancti andreae super ripam positam orientalem portus qui dicitur uedringmutha.¹⁵ terram quæ dicitur tangmere.¹⁶ x tributariorum. ut eis quamdiu regnet fides catholica hinc necessaria corporalis usus specialiter prebeantur. Si quis vero quod absit contra hæc decreta firmiter statuta contraire et ea solvere conatus fuerit, noverit se ante tribunal examinis christi rationem redditurum et habere partem cum iuda traditore domini nostri ihesu christi in inferno inferiore. hæc sunt territoria ad peggan ham⁷ pertinentia primitus ab occidente uedringmutha.¹⁵ per illum portum ad locum qui dicitur holan horan fleot¹⁷ et sic ducitur in lang port.¹⁸ inde ad aquilonem to unning londe.¹⁹ sic ad orientem on fleot super illud quod dicitur inufes ford.²⁰ inde in locum qui dicitur cynges uuic.²¹ et sic ad locum qui dicitur langan ersc.²² inde on loxan leage.²³ et sic in locum qui dicitur bebbes ham.²⁴ inde in pontem thelbrycg.²⁵ et sic ad aquilonem juxta palustria loca. super hoc ad locum qui dicitur hylsan seohtra²⁶ et sic ad orientem in uuærmundes hamm.²⁷ hinc in uuadan hlæu.²⁸ ab illo loco in fisc mere.²⁹ et sic in brynes fleot.³⁰ sicque dirigitur in mare. Sed et hi sunt termini pertinentibus ad tang mere.¹⁶ primitus of hleap mere³¹ per viam publicam³² ad terram heantunensem³³ ad angulum circianum.³⁴ inde in locum horsa gehæg.³⁵ et sic ubi dicitur hean ersc.³⁶ hinc ad ælrithe.³⁷ ab ipso rivo ad fraxinum unum. et sic ad locum cealc mere.³⁸ hinc ad headan screaf.³⁹ ab illo loco to lulan treouue.⁴⁰ et sic in tatan ham.⁴¹ sic ad risc mere.⁴² ab illo loco to hleap mere.³¹ Et sunt pascua ovium in meos dune⁴³ pertinentia ad tangmere.¹⁶ anno dominicæ⁴⁴ incarnationis. dclxxx. ego cædualla rex³ a præfato rogatus episcopo hanc donationis meæ cartulam

scribere iussi. et absque trimoda necessitate totius christiani populi. id est. arcis munitione. pontis emendatione. exercitu congestione.⁴⁵ liberam perstrinxi. ego ecguald⁴⁴ subregulus mente devota consensi et subscripsi. ego æthelredus⁴⁶ domino præstante rex pro remedio animæ meæ hanc donationem corroboravi. ego hæddi⁴⁷ episcopus consensi et subscripsi. ego ercenualdus⁴⁸ episcopus consensi et subscripsi. ego aldhelmus⁴⁹ scolasticus archiepiscopi theodori⁵⁰ hanc cartulam dictitans prout regia maiorumque inperia statuerunt scribere iussi. illisque sancientibus constitutum est ut beato viro uuilfrido liberum remaneret arbitrium in vita sua de hac ruris possessiuncula. et post obitum cuicunque voluerit in æternam possessionem iure hereditario derelinqueret.⁵¹ pax cunctis legentibus consensumque prebentibus. sitque laus utentibus luxque præpes credentibus. virtus vita faventibus. rite constet senatibus anglorum atque cetibus (*sic*) qui dona firment nutibus.⁵² uuilfridus⁴ episcopus cartulam hanc multimodasque et humillimas theodoro⁵⁰ archiepiscopo in christo salutes.

In the name of our Saviour Jesus Christ. We have brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. Therefore the eternal and heavenly rewards of the Kingdom on high are to be sought instead of earthly and transitory things. On that account I, Cædwalla, king by the grace of God, have been asked by the venerable Bishop Wilfrid to be so good as to grant him a little land for the support of himself and of his followers who abide with him, and in the divine service of the pilgrimage which the venerable man has long made for the forgiveness of sins and the receipt of the eternal reward; and I have, in answer to his pleas, freely for the good of my soul granted him that small estate which he had indicated; and this jurisdiction we rate by estimate at 70 hides in the place which is called Pagham and other places in that neighbourhood, that is, Shripney, Charlton, Bognor, Bersted, North Bersted, Crimsham, North Mundham, South Mundham; and all this we grant to the venerable Wilfrid with the consent

and pious agreement of the under-king Ecgweald, to be in his own power of gift, for the abode of his great holiness and the forgiveness of our sins. In addition, we have granted to his brethren, serving God at the church of St. Andrew, situated on the eastern shore of the harbour which is called Withering, the land of 10 hides which is called Tangmere, that as long as the catholic faith remains supreme the necessaries of their bodily requirements may be especially provided therefrom. And (may it not be) if anyone attempts to go against and nullify this firmly established decree, let him know that he will have to render account before the judgement seat of Christ, and will take his place with Judas, the betrayer of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the depths of Hell. These are the lands belonging to Pagham, firstly from the west of Withering, by that harbour to the place which is called Honer stream, and thus it leads to the long village, thence northwards to Unna's land, so eastward to the stream and over it at the place called Ufa's ford, thence to the place called the king's farm, and thence to the place called Lagness, thence to Loxley, and so to the place called Babsham, thence to the bridge at Elbridge, and thus northwards beside the marshy places, over this to the stream called (Aldingbourne Rife) and thence east to Wærmund's enclosure, thence to Wada's barrow, from that place to the fish pond, from there to (Ryebank Rife), and so the line runs to the sea. And these are the bounds belonging to Tangmere, firstly from Leapmares along the highway to the Easthampnett land, to the bend, thence to the horse paddock, thus to the place called the high stubble, thence to the eel brook, from that brook to the single ash-tree, and thus to the place called the chalky pool, thence to the (?) deep cave, from that place to Lula's tree, and thus to Tata's farm, thus to the rushy pool, and from there to Leapmares. And there are sheep pastures belonging to Tangmere at (? Levin Down). In the year of our Lord's incarnation 680 I, Cædwalla, king, at the request of the aforesaid bishop, have ordered this grant of mine to be drawn up as a charter, and made it free, with the usual three

exceptions common to the Christian world, that is, the arming of forts, the repairing of bridges, and the raising of troops. I, Ecgwald, under-king, have agreed and signed with devout mind. I, Æðelred, king under the rule of the Lord, have corroborated this gift for the good of my soul. I, Hæddi, bishop, have agreed and signed. I, Earconweald, bishop, have agreed and signed. I, Aldhelm, student of Archbishop Theodore, have dictated this charter and had it written out in accordance with the orders of the king and of the elders. And with the agreement of these men it was decided that the holy Wilfrid should retain full control over this parcel of land during his lifetime, and at his death leave it in eternal possession as a legal inheritance to whomsoever he wished. Peace on all who read this and agree with it, and praise to those who use it, and swift-moving light on all who believe it, and a good life to those who favour it. Properly may it have the support of the councils of the English and of others who support the gift. Bishop Wilfrid gives this charter in the name of Christ to Archbishop Theodore with many humble greetings.

This charter appeared in Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum* (London, 1885—hereafter as BCS), No. 50, and in Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici* (London, 1839–48—hereafter as KCD), No. 18, from the tenth-century copy in the British Museum, Cotton MS. Augustus ii, 86; photographed in the *Facsimiles of Ancient Charters in the British Museum* (London, 1874), vol. iv, Plate 1.

NOTES

1. This is a quotation from the Old Latin (pre-Vulgate) version of 1 Timothy vi. 7.

2. These phrases occur in several charters of about this date; BCS, Nos. 25, 47, 70, and No. II (all of Cædwalla) and Nos. 58, 59, of Æðelred of Mercia but relating to Malmesbury.

3. According to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* and Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, Cædwalla began to struggle for a kingdom in or about 685; this and the next charter show that he must have claimed the title of king some time earlier. He resigned in 688 and went to Rome to be baptized by Pope Sergius, dying there in his chrisom-cloths a week after Easter, 689.

4. This is the famous St. Wilfrid, who had led the Roman cause at the Synod of Whitby, 664, and was made bishop of York soon

after. He was expelled from his see by Ecgfrið, king of Northumbria, in 678, and imprisoned for a while after vainly attempting to enforce a decree of the Pope, restoring his see, on the militant king. He came to Sussex in 681 and saved the inhabitants from a severe famine by teaching them to catch fish in nets; as a result he was able to convert them to Christianity. This grant, made in 680, was evidently in preparation for that expedition. Wilfrid was at length restored to a portion of his old see and died in 709 at the age of 75.

5. The phrases *precibus annuens* and *sugerere videbatur* appear to be taken from the *Privileges* of Leuther, p. 508, 16.

6. These early grants of large parcels of land do not seem to be grants of possession but, as Vinogradoff pointed out, rather of jurisdiction or, to use a later medieval phrase, suit of court. Some of the land contained in them is granted again in later times. This would be superfluous if the original grant had conveyed any kind of freehold. I have therefore translated the word *libertas* as 'jurisdiction'.

7. *Pecganham* is Pagham, from the personal name *Pæcga* and OE. *ham*, homestead, with the *-an* of the OE. genitive being weakened to *-e* in Middle English and finally disappearing altogether.

8. *Scrippan eg* is Shripney in Bersted parish, near Bognor. The second element is OE. *eg*, island. The first is a very difficult word indeed. It is not a personal name, since it appears as a significant word in a charter (BCS, No. 390), *on þone midmestan scrippan*. This is probably connected with the modern word 'to scrape' and therefore may mean either something flat (this would suit the situation of Shripney very well) or long and attenuated. As the land of BCS, No. 390, is situated in the Wiltshire downs the latter would seem the more likely.

9. *Ceorla tun* is Charlton, a lost tithing of Pagham—the tun, or farm, of the husbandmen. See *S.N.Q.* ix. 148.

10. *Bucgan ora* is Bognor, from OE. *Bucge*, pers. name, and *ora*, or bank.

11. *Beorgan stede* is Bersted, near Bognor; it appears once again in a charter of 988 (No. XLIX) as *Beorganstedinga mearc*: from OE. *Beorga*, pers. name (evidenced in Bede, where the name of the queen of Northumbria, generally known as *Æðelburh*, persistently appears in such forms as *Aedilberga*) and *stede* often used in as loose a sense as 'place', but here meaning 'piece of property'.

12. *Crymesham* is Crimsham Farm in Pagham. The second element is *ham* (n. 7 above); the first is *Crymi*, a pers. name perhaps derived from the use of the word 'crumb' to describe a small person.

13. *Mundan ham* is Mundham, North and South; from a pers. name *Munda*, formed as a nickname of names like *Eadmund*, *Æðelmund*; and *ham*.

14. The name of *Ecwald* does not appear again except in No. II, and there it also occurs with a variant spelling *Ethwald*. I think it very likely, therefore, that this is a corrupt form of that *Æðelwalk* who, according to Bede, was King of Sussex at this time; cf. also n. 46.

15. *Uedringmutha* is Withering, which is the old name for Pagham Harbour; it occurs as *Wynderynge*, *Wuderingemuðe* in 683 (No. II) and as *wedering muðe*, *wederingemuðan* in 956 (No. XXXIX). As both of these are fourteenth-century copies, it appears likely that this is a formation with OE. genitive in *-ing*, rather than one in *-ingas* which would mean 'the people of—'. The OE. word *muða* (mouth) is found occasionally with personal names.

16. *Tangmere* is the present village of that name near Chichester. To this day it forms a detached portion of the Hundred of Aldwick, which is the territory described by this charter. There are very few ponds anywhere in the district now, but the word *mere* occurring two or three times in this charter show that there must once have been several. The 'mere' in the village, shown as extensive in late eighteenth-century maps, is now little more than a puddle.

17. *holan horan fleot* is Honer Farm in Pagham; from OE. *hol*, hollow, *ora*, bank, and *fleot*, creek; hollow-banked creek.

18. *Lang port* is not identified, but it must have been to the north of Honer Farm.

19. *Unning lond*e contains the word 'land' with a genitive form in *-ing* of the pers. name *Unna*.

20. *Inufes ford* is a variant of the name *ufes ford* due to the preposition having become attached to the name itself, a very common phenomenon when OE. words were entered into Latin documents. This contains the same name *Ufa* as is found in Oving not very far away. The ford must have been over Pagham Rife, which is the *fleot* in question.

21. *cynges uuic* is self-explanatory; the king's farm.

22. *langan erse* is Lagness in Pagham; the long stubble.

23. *loxan leage* is Loxley Farm in Pagham.

24. *bebbesham* is Babsham Farm; *babberham* [sic] in 988, No. XLIX. The homestead of *Bæbbi* (pers. name).

25. *thelbrycg* is *þelbrycg* in 988 (No. XLIX); Elbridge Farm in North Bersted—'plank bridge'. Initial þ is often lost in Middle English documents.

26. *hylsan seohtra*, 'drain, ditch', is the stream now called Aldingbourne Rife. It has taken its present name in comparatively modern times from the village.

27. *uærmundes hamm* is the *hamm* or enclosure of one *Wærmund*. The word *hamm* is often very difficult to distinguish from the much commoner *ham* or homestead. Confusion between the two often arose in quite early OE. documents. Thus Bosham, Sussex, occurs in Bede as *Bosanhamm* in all MSS. except the Moore MS. which, although written as early as 737, has reduced it to *Bosanham*. *Wærmund* is a name well attested in the Heroic Age, but uncommon in later OE. times. Examples are the *Wærmund* who appears in the upper stages of the Mercian royal genealogy in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*; and the one who signs a Sussex charter in 780, No. XV. The preservation of the form *hamm* and the old-fashioned personal

name are indications of the general antiquity and trustworthiness of the document.

28. *wuadan hlæu* is the barrow of one Wada. A personal name could be attached to the word *hlaw* quite late; the barrow of Tæppa, which gave its name to Taplow (Bucks.), proved on excavation to be filled with grave-goods of about 575 at the earliest. This type of name is not, therefore, as has sometimes been argued, valid evidence for early Anglo-Saxon settlement in an area.

29. *fisc mere* is self-explanatory; the fish-pond.

30. *brynes fleot* is the stream now called Ryebank Rife. The pers. name *Bryni* (equivalent to German *Bruno*) occurs several times in OE. documents with regard to this area; it is the first element in Brinfast Farm in Selsey (*Brimfastun* 683, late copy, in No. II; *Brimesfasten*, 957, late copy, in No. XXXIX) and in the lost name of the dyke north of Birdham (*brimes dik* 683, *brynes dic* 957); and is the name of the Sussex ealdorman who granted No. VI about 692.

31. *hleap mere* is not, as suggested by the editors who produced the volume on Sussex for the English Place-name Society, Limmer Pond, but another pond a short distance westwards along the main road from Limmer, which seems now to be nameless, but was referred to as *leap mare* in an estate map as late as 1791.

32. *via puplica*, 'the highroad', perhaps denoting a road built by communal labour of the whole district and thus belonging to the people of the village, and not the local landowners. Perhaps the highroad in question is the present Arundel-Chichester road. Between two important local centres it is likely to have existed from very early times.

33. *terra heantunensis* is 'the land of Easthampnett'. The form with medial *n* is due to an OE. dative, (*æt þæm*)*hean tune*, at the high farm.

34. *angulum circianum* is a very obscure phrase. It seems to mean 'the rounded corner'; perhaps named from the configuration of the land at this point.

35. *horsa gehæg* is 'the horse enclosure, or paddock'. [Mention of 'campus qui vocatur Horsehaie de territorio Hamton' occurs in a deed of c. 1200 in the Boxgrove Chartulary: Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 64.—*Editor*.]

36. *hean ersc* is 'the high stubble-land', with the same element *ersc* as is found in Lagness *supra*, and the OE. dative form of *heah*, high; cf. n. 33.

37. *ælrithe* is 'the eel stream'; probably Aldingbourne Rife, east of Tangmere.

38. *cealc mere* is 'the chalk pool'; as the Tangmere district is some distance from the main chalk areas, the presence of an odd pocket or outcrop would be sufficiently remarkable to give its name to the place.

39. *screaf* is a den or cave; *headan* probably for *headō*, deep.

40. *lulan treouue* is self-explanatory; 'Lula's tree'.

41. *tatan ham* is Tata's enclosure, Tata being a nickname of forms such as *Tatwine*.

42. *risc mere* is 'the rush pool'.

43. *meos dune* may perhaps be Levin Down near Singleton; it figures as *Mousdone apud Sengleton* in an Assize Roll of the thirteenth century. The situation of swine- or cattle-pastures at a distance from the main territory is a feature found in Sussex, Kent, and the Meonstoke area of Hampshire; it has been held to be evidence of former Jutish occupation. Cf. No. II.

44. The Era of the Incarnation, invented by Dionysius Exiguus in 525 for the purpose of calculating Easter tables, was not put into practical use until used by Wilfrid at the time of the Synod of Whitby (664); and it was popularized by Bede's *Chronicle* and *De Temporum Ratione* (725); this is, therefore, an early example of its use. As Wilfrid was concerned, the genuineness of the document need not be called into question on that account.

45. The phrase *trimoda necessitas* does not occur until the tenth century; here it is probably an addition by the transcriber.

46. Æðelred was king of Mercia 675-704, and Eddius, the biographer of Wilfrid, writing about 720, says that before his accession Cædwalla was a fugitive *in desertis Ciltine et Ondred*; the Chilterns are certainly Mercian territory; on the other hand, there is not a scrap of evidence that Cædwalla ever had any dealings whatever with the Mercian government. This is very likely another corrupt form of Æðelwath, king of Sussex (c. 660-86) (cf. n. 14); the Anglo-Saxon characters for *r* (r) and *w* (p) are similar, and if the MS. were only slightly injured the transcriber would jump to the conclusion that the name was the very common and familiar Æðelred.

47. Hæddi was bishop of Wessex 676-705 according to Bede, 703 according to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, which also gives the length of his episcopate as 27 years.

48. Earconweald was bishop of London 675-692/4: Bede, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, III. 22, IV. 7, 11.

49. Ealdhelm was abbot of Malmesbury 676-705, bishop of Sherborne 705-9: Bede, *H.E.* v. 18.

50. He had studied under Theodore at Canterbury before his abbacy.

51. The insertion of these phrases, which are an essential part of later charters, at the end in this awkward fashion, shows that this charter does genuinely date from an early period when formulæ were less rigidly laid down and charters might be made up almost offhand.

52. For verses of this kind cf. Aldhelm, *de Virginitate*, c. 7, and *Epistola ad Effridum* (*Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*, *Auctores Antiquissimi*, xv).

II

In nomine salvatoris nostri ihesu christi! Nihil intulimus in hunc mundum, verum nec auferre quid possumus; idcirco terrenis et caducis æterna et cœlestia supernæ patriæ præmia mercanda sunt. Quapropter ego Cædualla disponente domino rex rogatus a venerando uuilfrido episcopo ut sibi aliquantulam terram ad suffragium famulorum christi, qui vitam cœnobialem degant, et ad construendum monasterium in loco qui vocatur Seolesige,¹ pro relaxatione criminum et perpetui præmii receptaculo largiri dignarer; cuius precibus annuens eandem terram de qua suggerere videbatur, pro remedio animæ meæ libenter impendo;² id est lv tributarios in illis locis qui vocantur Seolesige,¹ Medemenige,³ Wihtringes,⁴ Iccanore,⁵ Bridham,⁶ Egesauude,⁷ simulque Bessenheie,⁸ Brimfastun,⁹ et Sidelesham,¹⁰ cum aliis villis sibi cohærentibus, et cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus. Necnon terram illam quæ appellatur Aldingborne¹¹ et Lydesige,¹² vi cassatos; et in Geinstedisgate¹³ vi, et in Mundham¹⁴ viii,¹⁵ et Hohtun viii,¹⁶ et in Uualdham¹⁷ iiii, id est xxxii¹⁸ tributariorum, cum consensu uuilfridi archiepiscopi,¹⁹ et Æthuualdi²⁰ subreguli, cæterorumque episcoporum, ducum, optimatumque Anglorum, in potestate propriæ donationis dabo.²¹ Si quis vero contra hæc decreta firmiter statuta contraire et ea solvere conatus fuerit, noverit se ante tribunal examinis christi rationem redditurum, et habere partem cum iuda traditore domini in inferno inferiore. Scripta autem est hæc cartula anno ab incarnatione domini dclxxxiii, indictione xi, mensis Augusti die iii. Prædicta siquidem tellus his terminis circumcincta clarescit. Ab introitu portus qui appellatur Anglice Wynderynge,²² post retractum mare²³ in Cumeneshora;²⁴ sic versus occidentalem plagam juxta mare usque Rumbruge²⁵ in ante juxta littus maris usque Chenestone;²⁶ inde in ante juxta littus usque Heremuðe;²⁷ et inde versus septentrionalem plagam in longum fluvii²⁸ usque Wiales flet,²⁹ rursus usque quo Brimesdik³⁰ exit; inde versus orientem in longum prædicti fossati in Woflet;³¹ inde versus orientem in longum

fluvii et sic versus australem plagam usque Wuderinge-
muðe.²² Ego Cæduualha³² rex, a præfato rogatus
episcopo, donationis meæ cartulam subscripsi. Ego
Uuilfridus³³ archiepiscopus¹⁹ consensi et subscripsi. Ego
Birhtuualdus³⁴ archiepiscopus³⁵ consensi et subscripsi.
Ego Eguualdus²⁰ episcopus³⁶ consensi et subscripsi. Ego
Uuilfridus³⁷ episcopus terras mihi donatas crucis christi
roboratione confirmo. Ego Eadberhtus³⁸ episcopus con-
sensi et subscripsi. Ego Ealdulfus³⁹ dux Suðsaxonum
consensi et subscripsi. Omnes isti et multi alii con-
sentientes subscripserunt et confirmaverunt.

In the name of our Saviour Jesus Christ! We have brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. Therefore the eternal and heavenly rewards of the Kingdom on high are to be sought instead of earthly and transitory things. On that account, I, Cædwalla, king by the grace of God, have been asked by the venerable Bishop Wilfrid to be so good as to grant him a little land for the support of the followers of Christ who lead a monastic life, and for the construction of a monastery in the place which is called Selsey, for the forgiveness of sins and the receipt of everlasting reward; and I have, in answer to his pleas, freely for the good of my soul granted him the same land which he had indicated; that is, 55 hides in the places which are called Selsey, Medmeny, Wittering, Itchenor, Birdham, Egesa's wood, Bessa's hedge, Brinfast, and Sidlesham, with other vills adjoining and with all things pertaining thereto. In addition, with the consent of Archbishop Wilfrid, and Æthwald the under-king, and the rest of the bishops, dukes, and noblemen of England, I will give in his own power of gift the land which is called Aldingbourne, and Lidsey, of 6 hides; and 6 at Westergate, and 8 at Mundham, and 8 at and Houghton, and 4 at Coldwaltham, that is 32 hides. And if anyone attempts to go against, and nullify, this firmly established decree, let him know that he will have to render account before the judgement seat of Christ, and will take his place with Judas, the betrayer of the Lord, in

the depths of Hell. This charter was written in the year of our Lord's Incarnation 683, the 11th of the indiction, on the 3rd day of the month of August. Indeed, the aforesaid land is clearly described by these bounds. From the entrance to the harbour, which is called in English Withering, round where the sea retreats to the Owers, thus westwards along the sea-coast to Rumbridge, along the shore as before to the queen's farm, then along the coast to Hormouth, thence northwards along the river to (Bosham Channel), and up it to the mouth of Bryni's dyke; thence eastwards along that dyke to the crooked stream, thence eastwards along the river and south to Withering. I, Cædwalla, at the request of the aforesaid bishop, have signed the charter of my grant. I, Wilfrid, archbishop, have agreed and signed. I, Birhtwald, archbishop, have agreed and signed. I, Ecgwald, bishop, have agreed and signed. I, Wilfrid, bishop, confirm the lands granted to me with the strength of the cross of Christ. I, Eadberht, bishop, have agreed and signed. I, Ealdwulf, duke of the South Saxons, have agreed and signed. All these and many others agreed and signed.

This charter appeared in BCS, No. 64, and in KCD, No. 992, from the following MS. sources: (a) Chichester Cathedral (hereafter as CC.) MS. Liber Y, f. 73r (c. 1250); (b) CC. MS. Liber A, f. 16r (1337); (c) CC. MS. Liber B, f. 4v (1368-85). This is the MS. which was cited by Birch as MS. of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester (hereafter as DCC.), Register B. xviii; (d) CC. MS. Liber E, f. 175v (c. 1400).

The present edition is from (c). (a) is as given without the bounds and is dated erroneously 673. (b) has added a note in Latin that at the Inquisition by Commission in 1525 Bishop Sherburne exhibited ancient copies of Cædwalla's Charter which were hardly legible through age and faintness of the ink, but were found to agree with extant copies in the registers. (c) adds after *clarescit*: 'tunc sequuntur limites et bundæ terrarum prædictarum in carta originali, sed in quadam alia copia veteri cartæ prædictæ sequuntur bundæ dictæ sub hac forma.' This has been omitted from the present edition because it forms no part of the charter but is a mere footnote.

1. *Seolesige* is Selsey, which became the seat of the Sussex bishopric; for the place-name form we cannot disagree with Bede's explanation (*HE.* iv. 13) *selæseu quod dicitur Latine insula vituli marini*, the Sea-calf being the nearest Latin rendering of 'the Seal'.

2. The whole of the portions of this charter printed in italics are derived from No. I above; see notes thereto.

3. *Medemenige* is Medmeny Fm. in Selsey, 'the middle island' with relation to Selsey and Thorney.

4. *Wihtringes* is East and West Wittering; it is an *-ingas* formation from a personal name, 'the people of Wihthere'. Here and almost throughout the place-names of this charter have been rendered into ME.

5. *Iccanore* is Itchenor, near Wittering, 'Icca's bank'.

6. *Bridham* is Birdham north of Selsey; self-explanatory.

7. *Egesauude* cannot be identified; it is a compound of the word 'wood' with a personal name *Egesa* which is evidenced in the form *Egesan stane* in which the name of the battle of Degsastan (603) appears in the *ASC*. This is apparently a weak form.

8. *Bessenheie* cannot be identified; it may contain the common word 'hedge' (OE. *hegge*) with the *g* softened to an aspirate in the ME. form; with a personal name, *Bæss*, which was that of the monk who founded Reculver minster in 669 (*ASC*).

9. *Brimfastun* is Brinfast Fm. near Selsey; it contains the personal name Bryni (see No. I, n. 30) with a very rare and archaic OE. word *fæsten* denoting a fortress; the occurrence of this word has been held to be evidence of very early AS. occupation in this area; but in view of the survival of the name as a living person at the end of the seventh century, and a duke at that who may well have been the very man who gave his name to all these places, and who certainly held large estates in this area, it may be questioned whether the word did not survive longer in Sussex than elsewhere, owing to its inaccessibility and severance from the outside world.

10. *Sidelesham* remains with its spelling almost unaltered as Sidlesham to this day. It contains the common OE. word *ham*, or homestead, with a personal name Sidel, which is a regular pet-name for the Sida which is occasionally attested as an element in compound names such as Sideman.

11. *Aldingborne* is the present village of the name east of Tangmere. It contains the common word 'bourne' with a personal name Ealda which is a contraction of many common names as Ealdhelm, Ealdwulf, &c.

12. *Lydesige* is Lidsey, near Aldingborne; perhaps 'Lida's island'.

13. *Geinstedisgate* is Westergate in the same neighbourhood. It occurs in No. IV as *Genstedegate*; this may mean simply 'the gate to the estate' from OE. *ongean stede gat*; in ME. this might well be misunderstood and redivided as *on genstedegate*; this was a very common phenomenon (cf. n. 25 *infra*); the preposition was then omitted and a medial *s* added in accordance with the more familiar genitive formation of place-names.

14. See No. I, n. 13.

15. The re-grant of the same lands in 957 (No. XXXIX) gives *Amberla* (Amberley in the Arun valley) in place of this lacuna, which

is common to all the MSS. and therefore must be due to a defect in a very early copy.

16. *Hohtun* is Houghton, near Amberley.

17. *Uualdham* might on etymological grounds equally well be Coldwaltham in the same vicinity or Up Waltham NW. of Arundel.

18. This, with the addition of the 55 hides above, makes a total of 87 hides; it is almost certain that we have here the same grant as was mentioned by Bede as 87 hides at Selsey conveyed to Wilfrid by Ædelwalh, king of Sussex. This lends colour to the suggestion that the under-king Ecgwald, Ethwald, mentioned here was none other than the same Ædelwalh (No. I, n. 14).

19. Wilfrid was never archbishop, and this had been held to brand the present document as a forgery; but surely it may be due to a copyist's error, who put in 'archbishop' as that was the title by which he was accustomed to call Wilfrid.

20. See n. 18 above and No. I, n. 14.

21. The form of grant in the future is discordant with the rest of the charter, and in any case is not a charter form at all but an epistolary form, used very often in Gaul but only occasionally found in Britain; here it is in a peculiarly localized distribution, as follows: (a) grants by kings of, or relating to, the Hwiccas region; KCD, Nos. 13, 21, 53, 146, 993 (672-781); (b) grants by kings of, or relating to, Kent; KCD, Nos. 39, 179, 1005, 1013 (696-801); (c) grants by kings of Sussex; Nos. III, VIII, X (692-735). Now all these areas have been held to be areas of sometime Jutish influence. In the Hwiccas region, at the large early AS. cemetery of Bidford-on-Avon, were found a number of brooches with Kentish type of ornament; the region had its *communis silva* at a distance from the centre, so typical of Jutish organization, in Wychwood (OE. *Hwicce wudu*); and there is the place-name Conderton which goes back to OE. *Cantwaratun*, 'farm of the men of Kent'. In Sussex there have been found, at High Down, Alfriston, and elsewhere a good number of brooches whose ornament shows very close affinities with those from cemeteries in Kent, and a large number of estates have detached swine-pastures. *Communis silva* is especially vouched for by the occurrence of the word *gemæne* in No. XIII, which is glossed in an early-ninth-century charter (BCS, No. 426) *in commune silva quod nos saxonice ingemennisse dicimus*. The evidence that the future tense in grants comes from areas of Jutish influence is further supported by the fact that this is a form common in Gaul; now many of the peculiarities of Jutish organization can best be traced in Gaul, and the earliest charters, going back to the beginning of the seventh century, show evidence (although corrupt in their present forms) of having been written under Merovingian influence. No. I states explicitly that it was drawn up by Ealdhelm, at that time abbot of Malmesbury; this charter shows extensive similarities with it, and in those parts of the main grant which are not identical, the general language and style suggest that they were both drawn up by the

same person. No. I and the main part of No. II were, therefore, most likely drawn up in Wessex, since Cædwalla only visited Sussex to conquer it, in 686. But the epistolary part of No. II was almost certainly drawn up in Sussex, or possibly in Kent (where Cædwalla was in 687), since in Wessex the epistolary form would not have been used. Although it conveys the same lands as No. IV, a purely Sussex document in which the Wessex authorities appear only as confirmatory witnesses, the language similarities are not sufficient to suppose that it was merely a corrupt text of that charter inserted here by error; it must have been a record of a genuine grant by Cædwalla with the consent of Æðelwalh, which took place in 686/7, probably to Wilfrid's successor Eadberht; it would appear superfluous for Wilfrid to consent to a grant to himself. Very likely the original addressed Eadberht merely as *episcopo* or even *tibi* (this is the usual epistolary form), and a later copyist misunderstood this to be Wilfrid and entered it with the main Selsey charter. Even before 731 the two had been 'lumped together' in men's minds into an estate of 87 hides as appears in Bede; yet, as we see here, not all the 87 hides were at or even particularly near to Selsey.

22. See No. I, n. 15.

23. *retractum mare*, 'the retreated sea', is obviously a reference to Selsey Bill; it shows that the bounds were perambulated on land, since if this had been done from a boat, or taken from some plan, some word more definitely like 'promontory' would be used.

24. *Cumeneshora* is the Owers off the west of Selsey Bill, the sea having considerably encroached since the end of the seventh century. It is the *Cymenes ora* of 477 *ASC.*, where the first landing in Sussex was made by Ælle and his three sons, and preserves the name Cymen of the eldest of the three.

25. *Rumbruge* is the lost Rumbridge; it was swept into the sea in the fifteenth century. It is *at prim beorgum* in 957 (No. XXXIX); i.e. the three hills; in ME. the *p* of *prim* was mistaken for a definite article and the word redivided thus; *at þe rimbeorgum*.

26. *Chenestone* is perhaps 'the queen's stone' by a bad transcription for OE. *cwene stane*, or 'the queen's farm' in which the original OE. *cwene tune* had become in ME. *cwenes tone*.

27. *Heremuðe* is the lost name Hormouth for the entrance to Chichester Harbour; 'dirty estuary'.

28. The 'river' can only be Chichester Harbour itself.

29. *Wiales flet* contains OE. *fleot*, 'stream', with a personal name. It is the old name for Bosham Channel.

30. *Brimesdik* is the small stream leading into Bosham Channel near Birdham, which to this day forms the boundary of the Manhood Hundred described in this charter. For the personal name see n. 9 above.

31. *Woflet* is 'the crooked stream'; it is a branch of Pagham Rife, which approaches very near to Brimesdik at one point.

32. See No. I, n. 3.

33. See No. I, n. 4.

34. Berhtwald was abbot of Glastonbury 669–79, abbot of Reculver 679–92, and archbishop of Canterbury 692–731.

35. He was not archbishop, but this is to be regarded as a title by which he was dubbed by the copyist, rather than as that by which he himself signed; cf. n. 19.

36. There was no Bishop Ecgwald at the time—this is clearly the under-king, given ecclesiastical rank by a transcription slip.

37. This and the next signature are quite separate from the rest of the charter; they form a kind of receipt.

38. According to Bede, Eadberht did not become Bishop of Selsey until the time of Ealdhelm's bishopric, i.e. 705–9; but his signature here with Wilfrid, as well as in Nos. III, IV, bearing dates before 705, show that he must have succeeded Wilfrid directly, in or about 686.

39. Ealdwulf granted No. XIII (before 771) as king, and appears in Nos. XV (780), XVI (c. 785), XVII (791) as duke. His signature here as duke must therefore have taken place towards the end of the eighth century, and represents an entirely separate confirmation, entered, as often, on the bottom of the original, and then copied, through stupidity, as if the whole were one. The 'many others' were very likely the South Saxon witnesses to Ealdwulf's signature, who, as they occur only occasionally elsewhere, were probably quite unfamiliar to the ME. scribe and lent nothing to the authenticity of the document, as the more important people were considered to do; they were therefore omitted.

III

Regnante perennitus deo ac domino nostro ihesu christo simulque spiritu sancto paraclito in tribus personis una deitas sine fine permansura.¹ Qua de re unicuique cogitandum quantum sibi sufficiat possessio ut cum rebus transitoriis labentibusque sibi æterna præparet præmia quod huius vitæ præsentis quibusque nolentibus vel volentibus adpropinquat terminus. Quamobrem ego nunna² rex australium saxonum aliquas telluris partes pro amore dei et cœlestis patriæ venerando episcopo eadberhto³ in suum et in dei servitium liberato assensu sæculari⁴ æternaliter conscribo et firmiter ad episcopalem sedem adtingens⁵ cum totis ad eam pertinentibus in campis in silvis montanis pascuis pratis terra⁶ quæ vocatur hugabeorgum⁷ et æt dene.⁸ xx. tributarios libenti animo attribuo. Si quis autem successorum meorum quod absit hanc donationem meam

in modico vel in magno minuere vel invadere temptaverit sciat se in tremendo examine coram christo rationem reddere nisi ante satisfactione emendaverit. Istis terminibus circumgirata esse videntur (andlan)g dices on ðeodweg⁹ norð ofer ðone weg laving-tunes¹⁰ dices east ende. of ðære dic norð e þanan east to freccehlince¹¹ of þam hlince to halignesse¹² beorge of þam beorge east to stæ(ne¹³ of stæne to þam garan of þam garan to þam byrgelsan¹⁴ of þæm byrgelsan to billingabyrig and swa andlang læse and ða dænn ærest þær scealces burna and bollanea hi gegaðeriað¹⁵ on norðhealfe wæsbr and bulanhol and isenan æwylm and sængelwicos¹⁶ and feale beag. tibbanhol. Scripta est hæc cartula anno ab incarnatione domini. declxxv.¹⁷ indictione. ii. Testium ergo et consentientium huic donationi signa æterna demonstrabo.¹⁸ Ego Nunna² rex primus crucis christi signo munio. Ego uuattus¹⁹ rex consensi et subscripsi. Ego cænredus²⁰ rex westsaxonum roboravi. Ego Eadbriht³ episcopus mihi terram tributam confirmo signo crucis christi. Ego Ine²¹ consensi et propria manu subscripsi.

Dorso. Þis is seo landboc þe nunna cyng gebocade eadberhte biscopeo into hugabeorgum. xx. hida.

In the eternal reign of God and our Lord Jesus Christ, with the Holy Ghost and Spirit, one Deity in three persons remaining without end. Because of this it is for everyone to consider how far his belongings are sufficient that he may by means of things fleeting and transitory prepare for himself eternal rewards, since the end of this present life approaches everyone willy-nilly. Therefore I, Nunna, king of the South Saxons, for love of God and of the heavenly kingdom, and with the free assent of the laity, grant in writing in perpetuity to the venerable Bishop Eadberht certain pieces of land for the service of himself and of God. And I gladly assign them as firmly attached to the episcopal see with all things pertaining thereto, fields, woods, hills, pastures, and meadows, that is, in the land called Hugabeorgum and East Dean 20 hides. But if (God forbid!) any of my succes-

sors attempt in a small or great degree to lessen or encroach upon this my grant, let him know that he has to render account at the terrible judgement before Christ, unless he previously make satisfactory amends. (These lands) are clearly described by these bounds

(alon)g the dyke to the public road, north over the road the east end of the Lavington dyke, from the dyke north thence east to the dangerous hill, from the hill to the sanctuary hill, from that hill east to the stony place, from the stony place to the triangle of land, from the triangle to the tombs, from the tombs to the swordsmen's hill, and so along the pasture, and the swine-pastures, firstly where the soldier's brook and the bull's river join on the north side of [?], and the bull's hollow, and the iron spring, and the thicket dwelling, and the yellow crown, and Tibba's hollow. This charter was written in the year of the Lord's incarnation 775, the 2nd of the indiction. I will give the eternal signs of those who witnessed and agreed to this grant. First I, Nunna, king, fortify it with the sign of the cross of Christ. I, Wattus, king, have agreed and signed. I, Cœnred, king of the West Saxons, have confirmed it. I, Eadberht, bishop, affirm the land granted to me with the sign of the cross of Christ. I, Ini, have agreed and signed with my own hand.

Dorso. This is the charter by which Nunna the king granted 20 hides at Hugabeorg to Eadberht the bishop.

This charter appeared in BCS, No. 144, from (a) a tenth-century copy of the original, in the possession of DCC; and from Register B, xviii, f. 5v. The original is in a very bad state of preservation and some gaps have had to be filled in from the copy in the register, which is unfortunately without the bounds, but which examination shows to be a faithful copy of the original.

1. The first sentence is peculiarly turgid and ungrammatical. It begins in the regular way with a phrase in the ablative absolute and proceeds with a nominative in apposition. This appalling construction at once marks this charter out from the preceding, which although involved and in rather bombastic and pretentious style are at least grammatical. The whole language and phrasing of this charter are entirely separated from the other two; this suggests at once that while they were drawn up in Wessex, this was drawn up locally.

2. Nunna is a regular contraction of Nōðhelm, who is concerned in the next few charters up to 714. He must also have been the Nun who fought with Ini against the Welsh in 710 according to *ASC*. He is there described as Ini's *mæge* or relative. He was in fact subordinate to him, and may have been admitted to Ini's *mægð* as part of a ceremony similar to the later *commendatio*, or received the hand in marriage of a relative of Ini.

3. Eadberht was Wilfrid's successor in the see of Selsey; according to Bede he was abbot only, and consecrated bishop in the period 705-9, but must in fact (see II, n. 38) have succeeded Wilfrid about 686.

4. *Sæculari assensu* is apparently an ablative of accompaniment meaning 'with lay assent' and corresponding to the more pretentious phrase *cum consensu . . . ducum optimatumque Anglorum* in No. II.

5. The object of this sentence is *aliquas partes* understood from the preceding; the word *adtingens* seems to be an error for *adtingentes*.

6. The accusative *tributarios* is in apposition to *partes*; *terra* should be preceded by *in*.

7. *Hugabeorgum* is unidentified; it is the dative plural of the common word *beorg*, 'hills', understanding a preposition such as *æt*, with a personal name *hugi* which may be a weak form of the Hyge, a shortened form of names like Hygelac, Hygeberht. The present High Down (NE. of East Dean church) may preserve the name in a corrupted form.

8. *æt Dene* is East Dean, near Singleton; it means merely 'at the valley'.

9. The bounds must have begun at the point to which they return, namely *feale beag. tibbanhol*, 'the yellow crown, or ring, and Tibba's hollow'. At the NW. corner of East Dean parish—a natural point from which to start—is marked on the 6 in. O.S. map Golden Combe Bottom. If this identification is correct, 'the public road' is probably the ridgeway which forms the parish boundary for a short distance here. It should, however, be pointed out that the words *ða dænn* may introduce a list of separate swine-pastures and the boundaries proper may begin and end at the *læse*.

10. 'Lavington dyke' is presumably the earthwork close to Lavington Lane.

11. *freccehlince* contains the common word *hlinc*, 'hill' (preserved in dialectical 'linch' and in golf 'links'), with a word which may be OE. *frece*, 'danger': probably the steep western side of Duncton Hill.

12. *halignesse beorge* is the hill on which stood a heathen sanctuary: perhaps the present Heath Hill.

13. *stæ-* is probably part of the word *stæne* meaning 'stony place'.

14. The 'burials' are no doubt tumuli, still numerous round here. The *gar* is represented by an angle in the bounds of the present parish of East Dean jutting into Up Waltham parish.

15. *sealc* is a 'servant' or 'soldier'. It is probably only a curious

coincidence that just about where one would expect to find this junction of 'the soldier's brook' and 'the bull's river' there are two hillocks, separated by a slight dip, now called Soldier's Clump and Bull's Clump, as these names are probably of comparatively recent date.

16. *Sœngelwicos* contains an archaic OE. word for 'thicket' which is found twice more in this neighbourhood, in the place-name Singleton and in *la Sengle* in an Assize Roll of 1279 referring to Cowdray Park. Perhaps the whole area was once covered with brushwood. This must clearly be on the boundary of Singleton.

17. 775 is an obvious error in dating. Birch amended it to 725; but this is still inconsistent with the indiction, and at this time the Incarnation era was still a comparatively recent introduction, and the scribes being more familiar with the Indiction, this is more likely to be correct. 725, ind. viii was the very year chosen by Bede in his *De temporum Ratione* to illustrate the method of calculating the indiction. This charter must in any case have been drawn up before 714, since Eadberht died before that year, when No. VIII was granted to his successor Eolla; and after 686, when Cædwalla ravaged Sussex and killed King Æðelwath. The only two years in this period which fit the indiction are 689 and 704, and of these, the signatures (see nn. 18-21) favour the former.

18. The formularies never used the editorial first person; the use of it here is a sign of the earliness of the charter.

19. Wattus only appears here and in the following charters of 692 with Nunna; he was apparently an under-king.

20. Cœnred was the father of Ini. He is not mentioned in *ASC.* as having ever been king of Wessex; but *ASC.* says that Ini succeeded in 688 and abdicated in 728, while insisting on the length of his reign as 37 years. Cœnred appears for the last time in 692 (No. IV) and Ini was certainly sole king by 694, when the men of Kent compounded with him for the death of his relative Mul. The AS. conception of family as the basis of law was so strict that they would not have done so if his father had been alive. Therefore Cœnred must have died before 694, and this proves conclusively that this charter must bear date in 689. In fact, to allow for a reign of 37 years (or nearly 37) by Ini, he must have died in 692.

21. The signature of Ini here and in No. IV without the title of rex bears out the statement of n. 20 about the reign of Cœnred.

IV

*In nomine domini nostri ihesu christi salvatoris!*¹ ego noðelmus² rex suðsaxonum, *pro remedio animæ meæ,*¹ sciens mihi in futuro prodesse quicquid christi membris de mea propria possessione impendero, tibi noðgiðæ³

sorori meæ aliquam partem terræ *libenter dabo*, ad *construendum* in ea *monasterium*⁴ basilicamque erigendam quæ divinis laudibus et sanctorum honoribus servire videatur, id est, xxxiii⁵ cassatos in locis qui appellantur; hoc est in Lydesige⁶ et Aldingburne⁷ xii, æt Genstedegate⁸ x, in Mundhame⁹ xi, in orientali plaga¹⁰ ii, in occidentali iii, ut possidendo teneas cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus rebus, campis, silvis, pratis, pascuis. *Si quis hanc donationem* attributam tibi, in maximo aliquo *vel in modico minuere ausus sit*, *sciat*¹¹ se in districto omnipotentis dei iudicio pœnam præsumptionis suæ incurrere. *Scripta est hæc cartula anno ab incarnatione*⁴ christi dexcii. Ego nunna² rex suðsaxonum consensi et subscripsi. Ego uuattus¹² rex consensi et subscripsi. Ego cœnredus¹³ rex uuestsaxonum consensi et subscripsi. Ego ine¹⁴ consensi et subscripsi. Ego eadberhtus¹⁵ episcopus consensi et subscripsi. Ego aldhelmus¹⁶ abbas subscripsi. Ego haguna¹⁷ abbas subscripsi.

In the name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ! I, Noðhelm, king of the South Saxons, for the good of my soul, knowing that in the future it will be to my benefit to give some of my own goods to the followers of Christ, will freely grant a certain piece of land to you, Noðgið my sister, in order thereon to construct a monastery and erect a church which may be visible proof of devotion to the praise of God and the honour of the saints; that is, 33 hides in the places which are called thus; in Lidsey and Aldingborne 12, at Westergate 10, in Mundham 11, on the east 2, on the west 3, to have in possession with all things pertaining thereto, fields, woods, meadows, pastures. If anyone dares to reduce this grant made to you in a greater or lesser degree, let him know that he will incur the penalty for his presumption in the stern judgement of Almighty God. This charter was written in the year 692 from the incarnation of Christ. I, Nunna, king of the South Saxons, have agreed and signed. I, Wattus, king, have agreed and signed. I, Cœnred, king of the West Saxons, have agreed and signed. I, Ini, have agreed and signed. I,

Eadberht, bishop, have agreed and signed. I, Aldhelm, abbot, have signed. I, Haguna, abbot, have signed.

This charter appeared in BCS, No. 78, and in KCD, No. 995, from DCC Reg. B. xviii, f. 4*v* (fourteenth century). Its style is much better than No. III, and the appearance of Ealdhelm among the witnesses, as well as certain similarities to Nos. I and II, suggest that he may have had a hand in its composition.

1. Cf. No. I.
2. See No. III, n. 2.
3. She appears only here and in No. V.
4. Cf. No. II.
5. The total 33 covers the first three items only. Nevertheless, as No. V also refers to 33 hides, it is unlikely that the same transcription error has been committed twice, i.e. xxx[v]iii. The last two items are probably an explanatory parenthesis to *Mundhame xi*, the figures being miswritten for v and vi respectively—the Roman figure 5 was frequently written as u and in this form became copied into ii. Cf. No. XI, whose date 765 is miscopied 762 in a similar way. The phrase would then mean ‘in Mundham 11—5 on the east, 6 on the west’.
6. See No. II, n. 12.
7. See No. II, n. 11.
8. See No. II, n. 13.
9. See No. I, n. 13.
10. The word *plaga* is used in charters in the loosest senses; in No. XVII it is clearly a synonym for the word *pars* in the sense of ‘direction’, since it speaks of *occidentali plaga . . . altera parte*; it is apparently to be rendered thus here. Cf. n. 5.
11. Cf. No. III.
12. See No. III, n. 19.
13. See No. III, n. 20.
14. See No. III, n. 21.
15. See No. II, n. 38, and No. III, n. 3.
16. See No. I, n. 49.
17. Haguna, abbot of the Old Minster, Winchester, signs five charters from 688 to 704, KCD, Nos. 35, 40, 50, 994, and 997.

V

Ego Noðgiða¹ famula christi, præfatam terram illam, quam mihi hæreditarie per manus consanguineorum meorum,² in propriam potestatem trado wilfrido³ episcopo reverendissimo; hoc est xxxiii tributariorum; meque ei monacham facio, præstante domino, devota mente paratam peregrinari coram deo omnipotente.

Ego Offa⁴ rex Merciorum illam donationem, quæ in alia parte huius paginulæ plenissime scripta tenetur, cum meis fidelissimis testibus firmiter firmo. Ego Offa rex crucis signum impono cum aliis testibus.

Ego Æðelwlf,⁵ gratia dei Occidentalium Saxonum rex, qui donavi, cum signo crucis christi propria manu impono, ab omni regali servicio et omni sæcularium causarum absoluta servitute. Si hoc quis minuere vel mutare præsumpserit, noscat se ante tribunal christi rationem redditurum, nisi prius satisfactione emenderit.

Ego Ceolwlf⁶ rex Merciorum hanc præfatam terram, secundum petitionem Kenredi⁷ episcopi, et eius placibili (pecuniæ), id est in numero c mancusæ, ab omnibus curis sæcularibus in æcclesiasticam libertatem perdono, cum meis fidelibus testibus et illis rogantibus et consentientibus. Eadbricht⁸ episcopus. Kenired⁷ episcopus. Sired⁹ dux. Wulfred¹⁰ dux. Acta sunt hæc in villa quæ dicitur Deaniton.¹¹

I, Noðgið, servant of Christ, grant to the most reverend bishop Wilfrid the aforesaid land which (was given) to me by the hands of my relatives, to be in his own power; that is, 33 hides; and I make myself his nun, under the rule of the Lord, prepared with pious mind to perform life's pilgrimage as in the sight of God Almighty.

I, Offa, king of the Mercians, emphatically confirm this grant, which is very clearly set out elsewhere on this page, with my most faithful witnesses. I, Offa, king, place the sign of the cross; with other witnesses.

I, Æðelwulf, by the grace of God king of the West Saxons, in giving place the sign of the cross of Christ with my own hand, absolving (it) from all royal dues and lay impositions. If anyone presume to lessen or alter this, let him know that he will have to render account before the judgement-seat of Christ, unless he first make satisfactory amends.

I, Ceolwulf, king of the Mercians, on the petition of Bishop Cænred and his acceptable (money), that is, 100

mancuses by count, will grant the aforesaid land as a Church jurisdiction, free of all secular dues, with my faithful witnesses, at their request and with their consent. Eadberht, bishop. Cœnred, bishop. Sigered, ealdorman. Wulfred, ealdorman. This was done in the town called Denton.

This charter appeared in BCS, No. 79, and in KCD, No. 1060, from DCC Reg. B. xviii, f. 4*v* (fourteenth century). It consists of a charter by Noðgið which is really no more than an appendix to No. IV, with three later confirmations. It is not clear why Kemble dated it to 868 unless he was thinking of the Ceolwulf 'unwise king's thegn' who became the last king of Mercia; but his reign did not begin till 874.

1. The recipient of No. IV; this charter evidently bears the same date.

2. i.e. Nunna.

3. Here and in No. VI Eadberht was not called bishop. This suggests that his consecration in 686 was either only as coadjutor or that its validity was called into question. That would account for his being reconsecrated after 705.

4. King of Mercia 757-96.

5. King of Wessex 839-57.

6. King of Mercia 821-3; the last of the ancient dynasty.

7. Cœnred was bishop of Selsey; he signs from 824 (CD 218) until 838 (CD 1044), the last signature of his predecessor Æðelwulf being in 816. This is therefore the earliest mention of him.

8. There was no Bishop Eadberht at this time; Eadberht dux signs from 811 (CD 196) to 825 (CD 220). In five charters he is the first layman signing immediately after the bishops, and it is a common error to mistake a rank at this position. The existence of a famous early Bishop Eadberht would assist this confusion in the case of Selsey.

9. Sigered signs from 814 (CD 206) to 836 (CD 237).

10. Wulfred signs from 811 (CD 197) to 825 (CD 220).

11. *Deaniton* ('the farm in the valley' from OE. *denu*, *tun*) may be any of the various places in England called Denton.

VI

In nomine domini nostri salvatoris. Ego¹ Bruny² dux³ Suthsaxonum partem agri iuris mei pro remedio animæ meæ Eadbyrhto⁴ abbati ad insulam quæ appellatur Selesey libenter concedo, id est quatuor manentes in loco qui vocatur Hilegh.⁵ Ego Nunna⁶ rex hanc donationem

consensi et subscripsi. Ego Wattus⁷ rex consensi et propria manu subscripsi.

In the name of our Lord and Saviour. I, Bryni, duke of the South Saxons, for the good of my soul gladly grant a portion of land under my control to Eadberht, abbot at the island which is called Selsey, that is, four hides in the place which is called Highleigh. I, Nunna, king, have agreed to and signed this grant. I, Wattus, king, have agreed and signed with my own hand.

This charter appeared in BCS, No. 80, from DCC Reg. B. xviii, f. 4*v* (fourteenth century).

1. For the portions in italics, cf. No. IV.
2. See No. II, n. 9.
3. The title *dux Suthsaxonum* need not imply any break in the kingship; the genitive might well be an adjectival one.
4. See No. II, n. 38; No. III, n. 3; and No. V, n. 3.
5. Highleigh near Selsey; 'the high clearing' (OE. *leah*).
6. See No. III, n. 2.
7. See No. III, n. 19.

VII

*In nomine domini dei salvatoris nostri ihesu christi!*¹ Quid aliud in hoc mundo adipisci possumus, nisi ut animas nostras deo offerentes et per beatam spem æternam mereri dignemur vitam. Qua de re *ego nunna rex sud̄saxonum, pro remedio animæ meæ,*² aliquantulam in proprias substantias condonabo famulo dei nomine Berhfrid,³ in loco qui appellatur Pipingas,⁴ juxta flumen Tarente,⁵ id est iiii tributarios; ita tamen ut in eo loco die noctuque ad deum perveniant orationes orantium pro me, et pro sæculo semper specialis locus deo servientibus conservetur. Denique⁶ præfato sene se sæcularibus se solvente rebus, et deo soli desideranti servire in re prædicta, sua omnia cum semetipso Eollano concedebat. Idcirco⁷ ego Eolla⁸ pro suscepta pecunia, hanc donationem cum consensu fratrum regisque nostri Nunnani Wulfherio⁹ in re præfata in possessionem perpetuam tradam. Si quis temeritatis audacia hæc, aut

per vim vecordiae, avertit decreta, a catholicorum cater-
 va anathematizatus iure divino, et insolubilis aeternae
 retributionis vindictam poenas¹⁰ subiaceat cruciandus
 imperpetuum. Hanc donationem meam ego Nunna rex,
 consentientibus omnibus comitibus una mecum, mea
 manu subscripsi. Ego Osricus¹¹ consensi et subscripsi.
 Ego Eadberhtus¹² consensi et subscripsi. Ego Eolla⁸
 consensi et subscripsi. Ego¹³ Beoba¹⁴ hanc terram iuris
 mei, quam mihi propinqui mei edonabant, cum consensu
 Nunnan regis et Eollan⁸ episcopi, consentientibus Æðil-
 berhto¹⁵ rege et episcopis¹⁶ Sigfrido¹⁶ Beorran¹⁷ et Eccan¹⁸
 libenter concedo; ut me vivente in potestate eorum sit,
 et post obitum meum habeant licentiam habendi donan-
 dique cuicumque illis placuerit. Eandem¹⁹ terram ego
 Osmundus²⁰ rex pretio redemi ab Errano²¹ comite meo
 cum consensu episcopi nostri, cum augmentatione terrae
 illius quae appellatur²² Titburge²³ dei famulae in perpe-
 tuam attribuo possessionem. Ego Osmund²⁰ rex signum
 sanctae crucis expressi. Ego Osa²⁴ episcopus consensi
 et subscripsi.²⁵

In the name of our lord God and saviour Jesus Christ!
 What else can we gain in this world, except that in offer-
 ing our souls to God and for the heavenly hope, we may
 be found worthy to win eternal life. On that account I,
 Nunna, king of the South Saxons, for the good of my
 soul, will grant to the servant of God named Berhfrid,
 a little piece of (land) for his own property in the spot
 which is called Peppering on the river Arun, that is,
 4 hides, so that day and night in that place the prayers
 of my beadsmen may rise to God, and that this place
 may be always specially reserved for those who serve
 God. Then the aforesaid man in his old age, retiring
 from worldly affairs, and desiring to serve God alone in
 the aforesaid matter, committed himself with all his
 goods to Eolla. Therefore I, Eolla, for money received,
 will grant this gift for the aforesaid purpose in perpetual
 possession to Wulphere with the consent of the brethren
 and of Nunna our king. If anyone with rash daring or
 by the force of folly upsets this decree, may he be

anathematized from the ranks of the catholic according to divine law, and be tortured forever and undergo the penalty and vengeance of unrelievable retribution. I, Nunna, king, have signed this my grant with my own hand, with the agreement of all the thegns with me. I, Osric, have agreed and signed. I, Eadberht, have agreed and signed. I, Eolla, have agreed and signed. I, Beoba, freely give this land of my jurisdiction, which my relatives gave me with the consent of King Nunna and Bishop Eolla, to Beorra and Ecca with the consent of King Æðelberht and Bishop Sigfrid; that it may be in their power during my life, and that after my death they may have it with permission to have and to give to whomsoever they please. The same land I, Osmund, king, have bought from my thegn Erra with the consent of our bishop, and now grant it with the addition of the land which is called [Henfield] in perpetual possession to Titburh, the servant of God. I, Osmund, king, have put on the sign of the holy cross. I, Osa, bishop, have agreed and signed.

This charter appeared in BCS, No. 145, and in KCD, No. 1001, from DCC Reg. B. xviii, f. 4v (fourteenth century).

1. Cf. No. I.
2. Cf. No. IV.
3. Berhfrid does not appear again.
4. *Piperingas* is Peppering, near Burpham on the river Arun; it is 'the people of *Pippra*'; for this name see Mawer, *Problems of Place-name Study* (Cambridge, 1929), pp. 107-13.
5. *Tarente* is the old name for the river Arun, the modern name being a back-formation from the town of Arundel.
6. The charter proper ends here. From the similarity of style to No. IV it very likely belongs to the period about 692. The next sentence to *concedebat* is a narrative passage connecting two separate documents.
7. This begins another charter, with the proem omitted; the word *idcirco* in charters always follows some religious truisms. By the witnesses this part is dated c. 710.
8. Eolla succeeded Eadberht as bishop of Selsey about 714, and died c. 720; he had been abbot before. Bede says of him (*HE*. v. 18) 'Eolla suscepit officium pontificatus. Ipso autem ante aliquot annos ex hac luce subtracto, episcopatus usque hodie cessavit.' Now Bede is very loose in his ideas of 'few years' and the like; in i. 17. for

instance, *ante paucos annos* takes him from 449 to 429; in III. 19 *his temporibus* from 651 to 631; in IV. 17 *his temporibus* from 686 to 680. If such phrases meant up to 20 years Eolla must have been dead by 720 at least; *aliquot* is more than *pauci*. He must have succeeded only a little before 714 (he appears in that year in No. VIII), since otherwise there would be no room for the episcopate of Eadberht, who according to Bede (*loc. cit*) was only officially recognized as bishop during the episcopate of Daniel and Ealdhelm, that is, 705–9. As Eadberht appears in the witnesses, Eolla must be only abbot here, and this portion bear date *c.* 710.

9. Wulfhere does not appear again. He was evidently another anchorite.

10. *vindictam pœnas*: two nouns in apposition, 'vengeance (and) punishment'.

11. Osric does not appear again. He is apparently a member of the Sussex royal house, of whom a good number appear with names alliterating in *Os-*, e.g. Oswald, Osmund, Oslac.

12. See No. II, n. 38; III, n. 3; and *supra*, n. 8.

13. Here begins another document of *c.* 735, continuing to *placuerit* below. It is not a complete charter but rather an endorsement added to the one before in a similar manner to No. V.

14. Beoba appears only in No. IX.

15. Æðelberht was the grantor of Nos. IX, X; the spelling of his name here as *Æðilberht*, which would have been archaic after the eighth century, testifies to the authenticity of the original.

16. Read *episcopo*, abl.; *Beorran et Eccan* is the indirect object. Sigfrid was consecrated bishop of Selsey in 733 (*Continuatio Bædæ*) and died in 739 according to the Cathedral Lists; but he appeared at the Synod of Clofesho in 742 and 747.

17. Beorra does not appear again.

18. Ecça may be the same as the Erra below. Under certain circumstances *r* and *c* can be very alike.

19. Here begins the last endorsement, about 770.

20. Osmund was king of Sussex *c.* 765–71, Nos. XI, XII.

21. Erra may be the survivor of the two grantees of *c.* 735; see n. 18.

22. A place-name is wanted here; from No. XII it is evidently Henfield. Apparently the scribe was interrupted and went on thinking that the *appellatur* referred to a person.

23. Titburh was a nun, the wife of the thegn Warbald; see No. XII.

24. Osa or Oswald was bishop of Selsey and appears from 765 (No. XI) to 772 (No. XIV).

25. This document gives a complete and interesting—indeed, unique—history of the land of Peppering almost throughout the eighth century. About 690 it was granted by Nunna to Berhfrid for the offering of prayers for his soul. About 710 Berhfrid retired to Selsey monastery and gave his land to Abbot Eolla, who promptly sold it to a certain Wulfhere for the furtherance of the prayers.

During Eolla's episcopate Wulfhere gave it to his relative Beoba, and about 740 Beoba granted it to Beorra and Ecca. If Ecca and Erra are the same, he must have acquired Beorra's share; if different, Erra may be the son of one or the other and inherited it. Anyway, from father or son it was bought by King Osmund about 770 and granted to Titburh for the foundation of the monastery of St. Peter at Henfield.

VIII

Ego Nunna rex Suðsaxonum¹ aliquam partem terræ iuris mei,² pro remedio animæ meæ,³ dabo⁴ Beadufrido⁵ et fratribus qui habitant in insula quæ dicitur Seolesige,⁶ ubi cupio ut corpus meum requiescat; id est. in Heritunum⁷ iiii manentes. et in Braclæshamstede⁸ iiii castatos. et in Sideleshamstede⁹ iii. cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus silvis, campis, pratis, fluminibus, coram episcopo reverendissimo Eollan,¹⁰ necnon et abbatibus comitibusque meis congregatis libenter hæc perdonamus. Si quis vero contra hoc decretum¹¹ tyrannico fastu temptaverit, noverit se in tremendo examine coram christo rationem redditurum.¹² Scripta est hæc donationis magnificentia anno ab incarnatione christi. dcc.^{mo}. xiiii.^{mo}. Ego Æðelstan¹³ rex consensi et subscripsi. Ego Æðelðryð regina consensi.

I, Nunna, king of the South Saxons, for the good of my soul, will give to Beadufrid and the brothers who live in the island called Selsey (where I wish my body to rest) certain lands of my realm, that is, in Heritun 4 hides, and in Bracklesham 4 hides, and in Sidlesham 3, with all things pertaining thereto, woods, fields, meadows, rivers; we give these gladly in the presence of the most reverend bishop Eolla, as well as my abbots and thegns in concourse. But if anyone with tyrannous pride attempts (to act) against this decree, let him know that he shall give account at the terrible judgement before Christ. This generous gift was written down in the 714th year from the Incarnation of Christ. I, Æðelstan, king, have agreed and signed. I, Æðelðryð, queen, have agreed.

This charter appeared in BCS, No. 132, KCD, No. 999, from DCC Reg. B. xviii, f. 5.

1. Cf. No. IV.
2. Cf. No. VI.
3. Cf. No. IV.
4. For the epistolary form in charters, see No. II, n. 21.
5. Beadufrið, abbot of Selsey, does not appear again. He was apparently successor to Eolla.
6. See No. II, n. 1.
7. Not identified. From OE. *here*, 'army' (cf. *heregraf* in No. XXXV) and dative plural of OE. *tun*, 'farm'.
8. Bracklesham Fm. near Selsey, from an OE. personal name with *ham stede*, 'homestead'.
9. See No. II, n. 10.
10. See No. VII, n. 8.
11. Cf. No. I.
12. Cf. No. III.
13. This king and queen do not appear again. They may well be the parents of the Æðelberht of twenty years later.

IX

In nomine dei summi! *Ego Æðelbertus¹ rex Sussaxonum,*² domino regnante imperpetuum, *aliquam partem terræ iuris mei,* ad construendum monasterium, Dioszan³ venerabili viro do, *pro remedio animæ meæ,* decem et octo manentes in loco qui dicitur Wystrings,⁴ *cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus, campis, silvis et piscalibus fluminibus* et ita firmiter et immutabiliter in potestatem præsentis viri Dioszan³ hæc donatio permaneat, ut nullus post obitum nostrum mutare aut minuere præsumat. *Ego Æðelbertus¹ rex* hanc donationem cum propria manu scripsi. *Ego Seffridus⁵ episcopus* consensi et subscripsi. *Ego Wyghere⁶* consensi et subscripsi. *Ego Beoba⁷* consensi et subscripsi. *Ego Wyga⁸* consensi et subscripsi. Et ego Dioszan³ donationis huius terram quam mihi Æðelbertus¹ rex concessit, in libertate iuris mei dilectissimæ sorori meæ donabo etiam cum consensu venerandi episcopi Seffridi,⁵ ut in potestate eius sit post obitum meum habendi donandique cuicumque voluerit. *Ego Offa⁹ rex* hanc donationem manu propria signo et confirmo. *Ego Cyneðryð¹⁰ regina* consensi et

subscripti. Tunc sequuntur limites in lingua Saxonica in dorso cartæ originalis.¹¹

In the name of God the highest! I, Æðelberht, king of the South Saxons under the eternal reign of the Lord, for the good of my soul grant to the venerable man Diosza certain lands of my realm for building a monastery, eighteen hides in the place which is named Wittering, with all things pertaining thereto, fields, woods, and fishing rivers; and may this gift remain so firmly and immutably in the power of this man Diosza that none after our death presume to change or decrease it. I, Æðelberht, king, have written this gift with my own hand. I, Sigfrid, bishop, have agreed and signed. I, Wyghere, have agreed and signed. I, Beoba, have agreed and signed. I, Wyga, have agreed and signed. And I, Diosza, will give the land of this grant, which king Æðelberht ceded to me, to my most beloved sister under the rights of my jurisdiction; also with the consent of the venerable bishop Sigfrid, that it be in her power after my death to have and to give to whomsoever she wishes. I, Offa, king, sign and confirm this gift with my own hand. I, Cyneðryð, queen, have agreed and signed. Then follow the bounds in the Saxon tongue on the back of the original charter.

This charter appeared in BCS, No. 211, and in KCD, No. 1010, from DCC Reg. B. xviii, f. 8 (fourteenth century).

1. See No. VII, n. 15.
2. For the portions in italics see No. VIII.
3. Diosza does not appear again.
4. See No. II, n. 4.
5. See No. VII, n. 16.
6. Wyghere does not appear again.
7. One-time owner of Peppering; see No. VII.
8. Apparently a relative of Wyghere above; it is an abbreviated form of the same name.
9. King of Mercia, 757-96; conquered Sussex in 771.
10. Offa's second wife, died about 790.
11. If the bounds were contemporary with the original (i.e. c. 740) the portions *et ego . . . voluerit* and *ego Offa . . . subscripti*, which are not parts of the charter proper, must have been added,

as it were, as footnotes; but if the original had had sufficient room for these annotations, it would be more natural to write the bounds on the *recto* with the main grant. I am therefore inclined to think that the bounds (not now preserved) of this charter were a later addition, added after the confirmation by Offa at the end of the eighth century.

X

In nomine dei summi! ego Æðelberhtus rex Australium-Saxonum, domino regnante imperpetuum, aliquam partem terræ iuris mei¹ venerabili episcopo Uuilfrido² donabo pro remedio animæ meæ, id est dimidium tributarium in australi parte Cicestrîæ³ iuxta murum, cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus campis, pratis, fluminibus, firmiter et immutabiliter permaneat, ut nullus post obitum meum mutare aut minuere præsumat. Ego Æðelberhtus rex hanc donationem propria manu confixi et subscripsi. Ego Uuilfridus episcopus consensi et subscripsi.⁴

In the name of God the highest! I, Æðelberht, king of the South Saxons under the eternal reign of the Lord, for the good of my soul will give to the venerable Bishop Wilfrid certain land of my realm, that is half a hide in the southern part of Chichester next the wall, with all things pertaining thereto, fields, meadows, rivers; may it remain so firmly and immutably that none after my death presume to change or decrease it. I, Æðelberht, king, have put together and signed this gift with my own hand. I, Wilfrid, bishop, have agreed and signed.

This charter appeared in BCS, No. 212, and in KCD, No. 1011, from DCC MS. Liber Y, f. 73r (c. 1250).

1. For the portions in italics cf. No. IX.

2. Wilfrid must be an error for Sigfrid; see n. 3.

3. This is either the Cathedral precincts or the Pallant; more probably the latter, since the Pallant was from very early times associated with Wilfrid's land of Pagham (see No. I), as a peculiar of Canterbury, and this would further the error, perpetrated here, of Wilfrid for Sigfrid. There is no reason why the church of Canterbury should not have acquired the Pallant at a later date. Chichester is *Cissanceaster* in 894, *ASC.*; the *ceaster* or fort (Lat. *castra*) of

Cissi, a variation of the name of one of the sons of Ælle, first king of Sussex.

4. This pair of charters both have certain peculiar phrases, especially the *firmiter . . . præsumat* which takes the place of a form introduced by *Si quis* in most charters. Both state that they were written by the king, and in No. X *confixi* is a very unusual word for this; it means literally 'pinned together', hence here 'put together' or 'compiled'. The early eighth century was an age of enlightened kings; Ealdfrið and Eadberht of Northumbria and Ini of Wessex are examples. It is, therefore, not impossible that these two charters were in fact personally drawn up by the king.

XI

*In nomine domini ihesu christi salvatoris!*¹ Esto nobis adiutor deus, quem credimus, et diligimus, et scimus retributorem operum nostrorum; *idcirco ego* Osmundus,² rogatus a comite meo Walhere³ *ut sibi aliquantulam terram ad construendum in ea monasterium largiri dignarer; cuius precibus accommodans eandem terram de qua suggerere videbatur pro remedio animæ meæ imperpetuum libenter impendo, id est xii tributarios*⁴ terræ quæ appellantur Ferring⁵ *cum totis ad eam pertinentibus*⁶ rebus, campis, silvis, pratis, fluminibus, fontanis, et silvatica Copanora⁷ et Tittleham.⁸ Scripta est hæc cartula anno ab incarnatione domini dclxii.⁹ indictione tertia, mensis Augusti die tertio. Ego Osmundus² hanc donationem propria manu subscripsi. Ego Osa¹⁰ episcopus consensi et subscripsi, &c. Testes in lingua Saxonica.

In the name of our lord and saviour Jesus Christ! Be our guide, O God, in whom we believe, and worship, and know to be the rewarder of our acts. Therefore I, Osmund, (have been) asked by my thegn Walhere to be so good as to grant him a little land for the building of a monastery; and in answer to his pleas I grant him the same land which he indicated, freely and eternally for the good of my soul, that is, 12 hides of land which are called Ferring, with all things pertaining thereto, fields, woods, meadows, rivers, springs, and woodlands

at Copanora and Tithesham. This charter was written on the third day of the month of August in the year 762 from the incarnation of the Lord, the third of the indiction. I, Osmund, have signed this grant with my own hand. I, Osa, bishop, have agreed and signed, &c. Witnesses in the Saxon tongue.

This charter appeared in BCS, No. 198, and in KCD, No. 1008, from DCC Reg. B. xviii, f. 5 (fourteenth century).

1. Cf. No. IV.

2. Osmund was the last grantor of Peppering (No. VII); he also grants No. XII. He signed No. XIV (772) as *dux*.

3. Walhere does not appear again.

4. For the parts in italics from *idcirco* to *tributarios* cf. No. I.

5. *Ferring* is the modern village of the same name near Worthing. The ME. spelling gives no clue to its origin. Occurring as it does from Domesday (1086) onwards with frequent spellings in -es it is probably an OE. form in -ingas from a personal name, meaning 'the people of *Ferra*' or the like.

6. Cf. No. III.

7. *Copanora* is unidentified; it is the *ora* (bank) of *Copa*; cf. Copnor, Hants.

8. *Tithesham* is the *ham* or homestead of *Titel*. A *Tita* would exist regularly from names like *Titburh* in No. XII; and *Titel* is a pet-form analogous to the *Sidel* formed from *Sida* in Sidlesham (see No. II, n. 10).

9. This is an error for *dcclxu* (765) which agrees with the indiction. The copy in Liber Y has *DCCLXIJ*; evidently through rubbing or other cause there was a break in the *u*.

10. Osa is an abbreviated form of Oswald. He succeeded Aluberht (of whom we know nothing) this very year, according to the Cathedral Lists; this is, however, probably a mere inference from this charter. He signs No. VII and No. XII, and was the grantee of No. XIV (772).

XII

In nomine domini nostri ihesu christi! Nihil intulimus in hunc mundum, verumtamen nec auferre quid possumus; et ideo cum terrenis et caducis aeterna praemia mercanda sunt. Quapropter ego Osmundus, rogatus a comite meo¹ venerabili Warbaldo² atque uxore illius Tidburge,³ ut sibi aliquantulam terram ad ecclesiam beati Petri apostoli, quae ibi sita est, [largiri dignarer; cuius precibus

accommodans terram]⁴ in loco qui dicitur Hanefeld⁵ xv manentium in perpetuam attribuo possessionem, *cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus rebus, id est campis, silvis, pascuis, pratis, fluminibus, fontanis.* Acta est hæc cartula anno ab incarnatione domini nostri ihesu christi dclxx. Deinde sequuntur bundæ sive metæ terræ prædictæ in lingua Saxonica.⁶ *Ego Osmundus* rex hanc donationem propria manu subscripsi. *Ego Osa archiepiscopus*⁷ consensi et subscripsi. *Ego Hedde*⁸ episcopus⁹ consensi et subscripsi. *Ego Eadbriht*¹⁰ episcopus⁹ consensi et subscripsi. *Ego Offa*¹¹ cum supranominatis personis hanc paginulam libens munio. *Ego Wilfrid*¹² episcopus consensi. *Ego Brodda*¹³ dux. *Ego Berhtwald*¹⁴ dux. *Ego Eadbald*¹⁵ dux. *Ego Esne*¹⁶ dux. *Ego Aldwlf*¹⁷ dux, &c.

In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ! We have brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. Therefore the eternal rewards are to be sought by means of earthly and transitory things. Therefore I, Osmund, having been asked by my venerable thegn Warbald and his wife Titburh, [to be so good as to grant] them a little land for the church of St. Peter the apostle, which is in that spot, I grant in perpetual possession [land] of 15 hides in the place which is called Henfield, with all things pertaining thereto, that is, fields, woods, pastures, meadows, rivers, springs. This charter was done in the year 770 from the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ. Then follow the bounds or precincts of the aforesaid land in the Saxon tongue. I, Osmund, king, have signed this gift with my own hand. I, Osa, archbishop, have agreed and signed. I, Hedde, bishop, have agreed and signed. I, Eadberht, bishop, have agreed and signed. I, Offa, freely confirm this charter with the above-named persons. I, Wilfrid, bishop, have agreed. I, Brorda, alderman. I, Berhtwald, alderman. I, Eadbald, alderman. I, Esne, alderman. I, Aldwulf, alderman, &c.

This charter appeared in BCS, No. 206, and in KCD, No. 1009, from DCC Reg. B. xviii, f. 5 (fourteenth century).

1. For the portions in italics cf. Nos. I and XI.
2. Warbald does not appear again.
3. Titburh was the final recipient of Peppering (No. VII).
4. The charter in its present form is defective and does not make sense. A phrase has apparently been omitted by the transcriber, and the portions in brackets are a suggested reconstruction based on No. XI, which the present document resembles in many respects.
5. *Hanefeld* is Henfield; from OE. (*æt pæm*) *hean fælde* (dat.), '(at the) high field'.
6. This is an editorial footnote; cf. introductory note to No. II.
7. Osa never claimed to be archbishop; see nn. 8 and 9.
8. Hedde signs No. XIII.
9. They have been confused by the transcriber with the famous bishop of Winchester and Selsey at the end of the seventh century, and Osa has been promoted to make the precedence right.
10. Eadberht signs No. XIII.
11. King of Mercia 757-96.
12. There was no Bishop Wilfrid at the time; the name is perhaps a corruption of Milred, who was bishop of Worcester 743-75, FW.
13. Brorda signs charters regularly from 764 to 798 and died in 799 (SD II. 62).
14. Berhtwald signs charters regularly from 764 to 796.
15. Eadbald signs charters regularly from 749 to 789.
16. Esne signs charters regularly from 764 to 805.
17. Ealdwulf was the grantor of No. XIII as king; he signs No. XIV (772) and thence to No. XVII (791) as alderman. He was apparently 'demoted' in the course of Offa's conquest of Sussex in 771; as he signs here as alderman, the date of the confirmation is 771-5.

XIII

In nomine domini nostri ihesu christi salvatoris. Esto nobis iutor deus, quem credimus et diligimus et scimus retributorem operum nostrorum; idcirco ego¹ alduulf² rex rogatus a comite meo Hunlabe³ ut sibi aliquantulam terram ad construendum in ea monasterium largiri dignarer, cuius precibus accomodans eandem terram de qua suggerere videbatur pro remedio anime mee imperpetuum tradens libenter impendo. Et hec terra dispertitur. Sunt xvi casata in loco qui dicitur Stanmere.⁴ in Lindefeldia⁵ et Burhlea,⁶ ut habeat et utatur, et post se cui placuerit in perpetuum ius derelinquat. Et si aliquis nostrorum successorum⁷ hoc donum mutaverit, ab omnium sanctorum communione privetur in eternum. Et his terminis hec terra cingetur.

Ærest of mulestana.⁸ suð on andowi hline.⁹ ðanon on dæni¹⁰ swa norðrihte to Petteleswige¹¹ swa to riðmære.¹² dicelinga¹³ and stanmere⁴ and westmæstūne¹⁴ and swa east rið to ðan hwiten wæge swa norð to wifesfeldes¹⁵ steton¹⁶ swa east to mearchedige ðanon est¹⁷ to mulestan.⁸ hec sunt territoria silvarum to wifesfelda.¹⁵ Ærest on hæmpeles pyll and on frigedæges¹⁸ east. swa to langan beccan.¹⁹ be tweox twegen wifesfeldes.²⁰ west ðannan to hennesfeldes burnen. Ðis is east mearc to stanmere⁴ in simbl swa to humahamme east weard to semænne²¹ and langahricge belandes mæbe into stanmere.⁴ ðonne to fischyrestes eastward. swa norð to heanfelde²² to wulfpyte.²³ Hec sunt nomina pastus porcorum qui pertinent ad stanmere⁴ fischyreste æscincuin.²⁴ healdeswyrð walcanstede²⁵ lendenfelda⁵ bri²⁶ bacanscylfes.²⁷ wille bogeselle leofecildes cot. Ðas syndon beu ðan midweardan and be norðan stealles felde norð weard and citangaleahge²⁸ wellinga stane²⁹ and swa dæon on bære leage³⁰ and on eastam on wæsteat³¹ and halfocunga leahge. Ego Aldulf rex hanc donacionem ad monasterii edificacionem et deo et sancto Michæli ibi serviencium augmentacionem. quamvis pridem religiosa antiquitate fundati autentico assensu propria manu subscripsi. Ego Ælhuwald³² rex consensi et subscripsi. Ego Osiai³³ rex consensi et subscripsi. Ego Warmund³⁴ consensi et subscripsi. Ego Wealhheard³⁵ consensi et subscripsi. Ego Mathelheard³⁶ consensi et subscripsi. Ego Heahfreth³⁷ consensi et subscripsi. Ego Hægga³⁸ consensi et subscripsi. Ego Lulling³⁹ consensi et subscripsi. Ego Ealda⁴⁰ consensi et subscripsi. Ego Hunfrith⁴¹ consensi et subscripsi. Ego Burchard⁴¹ consensi et subscripsi. Ego Mearheard⁴² consensi et subscripsi. Ego Eadbeorht⁴³ consensi et subscripsi. Ego Hedde⁴⁴ consensi et subscripsi. Ego Ceobba⁴⁵ consensi et subscripsi. Ego Offa⁴⁶ rex Merciorum consensi et subscripsi. Ego Cynethrith⁴⁷ regina consensi et subscripsi. Ego Ecfriþ⁴⁸ consensi et subscripsi.

In the name of our Lord and saviour Jesus Christ.

Be our guide, O God, in whom we believe, and worship, and know to be the rewarder of our acts. Therefore I, Ealdwulf, king, (have been) asked by my thegn Hunlaf to be so good as to grant him a little land for the building of a monastery; and in answer to his pleas I freely and eternally give and grant him for the good of my soul, the same land which he indicated. And this land is dispersed. There are 16 hides in the place which is called Stanmer, Lindfield, and Burleigh, to have and to use, and to leave after him in eternal right to whomsoever he pleases. And if any of our successors alter this gift, be he eternally deprived of the communion of all the saints. And this land is ringed about by these bounds. Firstly from Moustone, south to the 'andowi' hill, thence to the valley, so due north to Patchway, so to the boundary stream, Ditchling and Stanmer and Westmeston, and so due east to the white road, so north to Wivelsfield, thence east to the boundary hedge, thence thus to Moustone. These are the woodlands of Wivelsfield, firstly at Hampel's pool and at Friday's east, so to the long stream, between the two Wivelsfields, west thence to the Henfield stream. This is the east boundary to Stanmer, the same way to 'huma' enclosure, eastward to the common land and the long ridge belonging to Stanmer, thence eastward to the fish wood, so north to Henfield and Woolpack. These are the names of the swine-pastures which pertain to Stanmer, the fish wood, and the nook of the followers of Æsc, the sloping enclosure, Walstead, Lindfield, Paxhill, and Buxshalls, Leofecild's cottage. They are in the centre and on the north, northwards from the stable field, and Chiddingly and Stonehurst, and so thence to (Philpots) and eastward to 'wæsteat' and the clearing of the Halfocungas. I, Aldwulf, king, have signed with my own hand and with authentic agreement this grant for the building of a monastery and the increase of those there serving God and St. Michael, although founded long since in the pious days of old. I, Ælfwald, king, have agreed and signed. I, Oslac, king, have agreed and signed. I, Wærmund, have agreed and signed. I, Wealhheard,

have agreed and signed. I, Æðelheard, have agreed and signed. I, Heahfrið, have agreed and signed. I, Hæcga, have agreed and signed. I, Lulling, have agreed and signed. I, Ealda, have agreed and signed. I, Hunfrið, have agreed and signed. I, Burhheard, have agreed and signed. I, Wærheard, have agreed and signed. I, Eadberht, have agreed and signed. I, Hæddi, have agreed and signed. I, Ceobba, have agreed and signed. I, Offa, king of the Mercians, have agreed and signed. I, Cyneðryð, queen, have agreed and signed. I, Ecgfrið, have agreed and signed.

This charter appeared in BCS, No. 197, from the very corrupt text in the Lambeth MS. 1212 (c. 1300)—a cartulary of Canterbury.

1. For the portions in italics cf. Nos. I, XI, and XII.
2. This is the only appearance of Ealdwulf as king. He signs No. XV (780) and grants Nos. XVI (c. 785) and XVII (791) as *dux*.
3. Hunlaf does not appear again.
4. This is Stanmer on the Brighton-Lewes road: 'stony pool'.
5. Lindfield, about 3 miles north of Wivelsfield.
6. Burleigh, which gives its name to the hundred of Burleigh-Arches—'the clearing (belonging to) the fort'.
7. Cf. No. III.
8. Moustone, near Stanmer. If the *u* could be read as variant for *i* (the two are sometimes interchangeable)—simply 'milestone'.
9. *hinc* is a slope; *andowi* is untranslatable.
10. Cold Dean, near Stanmer. Simply 'the valley'.
11. Patchway, a name only preserved locally; it preserves an interesting OE. word *wig* or *weoh*, used of a heathen place of worship. In this case it is combined with a personal name *Pæccel*, which is a diminutive of that *Pæcc* which lies behind Patching. This forms one of an interesting series of place-names showing how temples were appropriated to individuals in OE. times. Others are *Cusanweoh* near Farnborough, Sy., in BCS 72; and Harrow, Mx., with forms going back to an OE. *Gumeninga hearh*. Words implying heathen worship are found several times in Sussex place-names. They are: Whiligh and Whyly in East Sussex, both derived from OE. *wig-leah*, 'temple-clearing'; the former goes back to 1018 (No. LI) and the latter is first found in 1246; the *halignesse beorg* of No. III (temple hill) near East Dean, an unidentified *punoresleah* (Thunor's clearing) near Bexhill in No. XIV; perhaps Thundersbarrow Hill near Southwick, of which no early forms occur, but *barrow* is a likely compound with *Thunor*; and also Harrow Hill, near Clapham (perhaps OE. *hearg*).
12. *mærce* is a bad form of *mearc*, 'boundary'; this spelling occurs a number of times in charters, perhaps by confusion with the

synonymous word *gemære*; *rið* is OE. for a stream and here means 'the stream boundary', i.e. a place where the boundary was marked by a stream.

13. Ditchling; *Diccelingum* (dat.) in King Alfred's will; 'the people of Diccel'.

14. Westmeston; 'the westernmost farm'.

15. Wivelsfield; 'Wifel's field'.

16. *steton* is meaningless in its present form. It almost looks as if a genitive *s* had been transferred from the word before.

17. *est* is an error for *eft*.

18. *frigedæg* is Friday; but the meaning is not apparent in the present context.

19. *becc* is OE. for a stream; but 'long stream' is not a likely boundary mark. It may be for *andlang beccan*, 'along the stream', or for *bec*, 'boundary-pole'.

20. i.e. Wivelsfield and Wivelsfield Green.

21. This is an error for *gemænne*, 'common land'; cf. No. II, n. 21.

22. Henfield Barn, near Lindfield; 'at the high field'; cf. No. XII, n. 5.

23. Woolpack Fm., about 3 miles east of Lindfield; 'the wolf pit', i.e. a pit dug as a trap.

24. The second element of this name is OE. *wince*, a nook or corner of land; cf. *Open and Closed Winkins* in EPNS. The form *æscinc* is very corrupt and may represent any of a number of words; (a) *Æscinga*, of the people of Æsc (cf. Ashington); (b) *Æscing* (sing.), of Æsc; (c) *æscinga*, of the dwellers at the ash-tree; (d) *æscing* (genitive used adjectivally) or *æscen* (adj.) of or with ash-trees.

25. Walstead Fm., near Lindfield.

26. An error for *pri*, i.e. three.

27. Buxshalls, north of Lindfield; 'the three bake-shelves'; stones on which bread was baked in the open.

28. Chiddingly; 'the clearing of the people of Cita'.

29. 'The stone of the stream-dwellers'; now Stonehurst, near Chiddingly; see EPNS, p. 272.

30. 'The barley clearing'; now Philpots; see EPNS, p. 272.

31. Untranslatable.

32. He signs Nos. XIV (772) and XV (780) as *dux*.

33. *Sic* in MS.: an error for Oslac, who signs No. XIV (772) and grants No. XV (780) as *dux*.

34. Signs No. XV (780).

35. Perhaps an error for Bealðheard, who signs No. XV.

36. An error for Æðelheard; perhaps the original had *egomet* abbreviated to *egom* and the *m* has been transferred to the next word.

37. Heahfrið does not appear again.

38. Hæcga does not appear again.

39. Lulling does not appear again; the name is a patronymic form of the *Lulla* whose name occurs in Lyminster near Littlehampton, *Lullingmyminster* in Alfred's will, i.e. Lulla's minster.

40. Ealda does not appear again; it is a shortened form of the many names in *Eald-*.

41. Signs No. XVI (c. 785).

42. Apparently an error for Wærheard; does not appear again.

43. Cf. No. XII, n. 9.

44. Cf. No. XII, loc. cit.

45. Ceobba does not appear again.

46. King of Mercia 757-96.

47. Wife of Offa and mother of Ecgfrīð; she was evidently a woman of great piety, since Alcuin says, in writing to her son, *Disce a patre auctoritatem, a matre pietatem* (*Mon. Alc.*, pp. 266-7); she died about 790.

48. Son of Offa and Cyneðryð; he signs charters from 772, was crowned King of Mercia in his father's lifetime (787), and succeeded him in 796, dying after a reign of 141 days only. His death was regarded as a retribution for his father's cruelties.

XIV

*In nomine domini dei salvatoris.*¹ Omne quod secundum præsens seculum agitur vix usque ad mortem sufficit. quod vero pro eterna vita agatur. etiam post mortem permansit in eternum. Idcirco intenta mentis providentia *unicuique cogitandum* considerandumque est² quatenus labentibus huius sæculi possessionibus mansuras celestium promissionum divitiis obteneat. qua de re ego Offa rex Anglorum *pro remedio anime mee*¹ et pro dei amore *aliquam partem terre Sudsex*³ sicut ante promisi omnipotenti deo venerando episcopo Osuualdo⁴ *ad construendam in ea monasterium basilicamque augendam que divinis laudibus et sanctorum honoribus servire videatur.* imperpetuum attribuo possessionem. id est. viii cassatos in loco qui appellatur bixlea.⁵ sicut meta prænotatum est. Pis synd þæra viii hida land gemera þær in landes into bæxwarena lande.⁵ arast on cneohta treou. of cneohta treouue suuæ suð on læwe. swæ andlang strandes oð ongean Codanclibe.⁶ estewerd and suuæ þearupp on ða ealdan merc dic. suuæ norð to kæia weorðe. and suuæ to bænetinge riðe.⁷ and suuæ norð þurch sceorta wida to þære mearc becean. of ðære becean to noðingforda. of ðam forda andlang uuætereg to stratt brecge. of þære brecge up andlang seohtran to bedanseaðe. of þam seaðe suð

andlang mearce eft to cneohta treouue. þonne syndon þa gavolland þas ut landes into bexlea.⁵ in hiis locis qui appellantur hiis nominibus. on berna hornan iii hida. on wyrtlesham i. on ibbanhyrste i, on croghyrste viii. on hricge i, on gyllingan ii, on fuccerham⁸ and on blacanbrocan i. on ikelesham iii. cum totis ad eum pertinentibus rebus, campis, silvis, pratis, piscuariis. Ut ex hac die supradicta terra in dei ut dixi nomine per me donata ab omni regali exaccione libera et deo serviencium utilitati mancipata iugiter permaneat. ea tamen conditione ut post diem illius hec donatio reddatur ad episcopalem sedem qui dicitur Seleseig. *Si quis hanc donationem a me attributam in maximo vel in modico aliquando imminuere ausus sit, sciat se in districto omnipotentis dei iudicio penam præsumptionis sue incurrere*¹ et ob auditu malo non liberari. Þis synt þa fangemerca to icoleshamme. to binguuellan æt clibe ut on þone broc midne suæ on tattingsnad suæ ut on mor on þat Eadwining dæn oð Cantwara mearc. Þanon wuest andlanges beðles broceþ middeswerdes. Scripta est hæc cartula anno ab incarnatione domini nostri ihesu christi dclxxii. indictione x. mensis Augusti die xv. Ego Offa rex Merciorum sicut mihi a deo regnante potestas concessa est. hanc donacionis cartulam propria manu subscribens confirmavi et signum sanctæ crucis infixi. Ego Ecberht⁹ rex Cantuariorum¹⁰ consensi et subscripsi. Ego Jænberht¹¹ gratia dei archiepiscopus subscripsi. Ego Cyneuulf¹² rex occidentalium Saxonum hanc donacionem consensi et subscripsi. Ego Eadberhtus¹³ episcopus consensi et subscripsi. Ego Osuualdus⁴ episcopus ea quæ michi data sunt subscripsi. Ego Righeah¹⁴ episcopus consensi. Ego Diora¹⁵ antistes subscripsi. Ego Osuualdus¹⁶ dux Suðsaxonum consensi. Ego Osmund¹⁷ dux confirmavi. Ego Ælbuald¹⁸ dux adqueivi. Ego Oslac¹⁹ dux subscripsi. Et hii testes quoque ibi aderant, quorum nomina infra scripta sunt. Botwine²⁰ abbas. Eata.²¹ Heabercht.²² Brorda.²³ Berhtuuald.²⁴ Oesne.²⁵ Huithyse.²⁶ Baldræd.²⁷ Bryne.²⁸ Stidberht.²⁹ Cyne.³⁰ Ealdred.³¹ Lulling.³² Berht.³³ Byrnhere.³⁴ Tota. Scira.³⁵ Æmele³⁶ prefectus. Omnes isti consentientes

subscripserunt et confirmaverunt. Þis synt þa land gemæro to byrna hornan ærest on meoswille of þam wille sup on þone cumb. of þam cumbe up on hone lytland hæpfeld on pucan wylle, suuæ suð and east on ða ealden rode andlang rode on ða ealden mearce becan. þe stent on east healfe þare rode. on þone deopor cumb on wiðig mere. of þam mere to fifwegan and swa suð to þare readan sihtran andlang riðe on pican glinde. swa suð be eastwardan more oð ða hyrnan. swa east on iwedise. swa norð on þone wuda. and swa suð to cyllan beorge. of ðam beorge to cyllan wylle. west andlang streames on þunorslege.³⁷ and swa andlang streames west abutan þane sealtan merse. and swa norð to blacan riðe. up andlang riðe to swinhamme. norð andlang mares to siferþingc³⁸ steorfan. and swa oð ðone norþran fulan ford. and swa up on þa ealdan dic andlang dice east and eft on meoswylle.

In the name of our lord God and saviour. What is done for this world barely lasts until death, but what is done for eternal life remains forever after death. Therefore it is for everyone with deep forethought of mind to ponder and consider how with the fleeting possessions of this world he may obtain for his treasure the abodes of heavenly promise. Wherefore I, Offa, king of the English, for the good of my soul and for the love of God, and in accordance with my former promise grant in eternal possession to Almighty God (and) to the venerable Bishop Oswald a certain piece of land in Sussex, so that it may be seen to serve the praise of God and the honour of the saints, that is, 8 hides in the place which is called Bexhill as set forth in the bounds. These are the bounds of the 8 hides of inland of the people of Bexhill. Firstly at the servants' tree, from the servants' tree south to the treacherous place (?), so along the shore over against Cooden cliff, eastward and so up on to the old boundary dyke, so north to Kewhurst, and so to the Benetings' stream, and so north through Shortwood to the boundary beacon, from the beacon to the bold men's ford, from the ford along the marsh to the

road bridge, from the bridge along the ditch to Beda's spring, from the spring south along the boundary thus to the servants' tree. These are the gafolland of the outland of Bexhill, in these places which are called by these names, at Barnehorne 3 hides, at Worsham 1, at Ibba's wood 1, at Crowhurst 8, at Ridge 1, at Gyllingas 2, at Foxham and Black Brooks 1, at Icklesham 3, with all things pertaining thereto, fields, woods, meadows, fisheries. Let the aforesaid land remain from this day, given as I have said for me in the name of God, free from all royal exactions and bound to the use of those serving God, but on this condition: that after his day, this gift be returned to the episcopal see which is called Selsey. If anyone at any time in great or small degree dares to reduce this gift made by me, let him know that he will incur the penalty for his presumption in the stern judgement of the all-powerful God, and will not escape from a bad hearing. These are the bounds of Icklesham, to the pool in the hollow at the cliff, out on to the middle of the brook, so to Tatta's corner of land, to the moor, to Eadwine's valley as far as the boundary of Kent, then west along the middle of the bathing(?) brook. This charter was written in the year 772 from the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, the 10th of the indiction, on the 15th day of the month of August. I, Offa, king of the Mercians, as the power was conceded to me by God who reigns, have confirmed this charter of gift, signing it with my own hand, and placed the sign of the holy cross. I, Ecgberht, king of Kent, have agreed and signed. I, Jænberht, archbishop by the grace of God, have signed. I, Cynewulf, king of the West Saxons, have agreed and signed this gift. I, Eadberht, bishop, have agreed and signed. I, Oswald, bishop, have signed the gift made to me. I, Righeah, bishop, have agreed. I, Diora, bishop, have signed. I, Oswald, alderman of the South Saxons, have agreed. I, Osmund, alderman, have confirmed. I, Ælfweald, alderman, have acquiesced. I, Oslac, alderman, have signed. And these witnesses were also present whose names are written below: Botwine, abbot, Eata, Heahberht, Brorda, Berhtwald, Esne,

Huithyse, Baldræd, Bryne, Stidberht, Cyne, Ealdræd, Lulling, Berht, Byrnhere, all the shire; Æmele, prefect. All these agreed, signed, and confirmed. These are the land boundaries of Barnhorne, firstly at the mossy spring, from the spring south into the valley, from the valley up on to the little heath, to the goblin's spring, so south and east to the old road, along the road to the old boundary mark which stands on the east side of the road, to the deep valley, to the reed pond. From the pond to the five roads, and south to the red ditch, along the ditch to Picknill, and so south by the eastern moor to the angle, so east to the yew enclosure, so north to the wood, and so south to Cylla's hill, from the hill to Cylla's spring, west along the stream to Thunor's clearing, and so west along the stream on the outside of the salt marsh, and so north to the black brook, up along the stream to the swine enclosure. North along the boundary to *siferthingc steorfa*, and so north to the muddy ford, and so up on to the old dyke, eastwards along the dyke, and thus to the mossy spring.

This charter appeared in BCS, No. 208, from the Lambeth MS. 1212, a Canterbury register compiled about 1300.

1. For this and later portions in italics cf. No. IV.
2. Cf. No. III.
3. Apparently a rubric which has become incorporated into the text by error.
4. Cf. No. XI, n. 10.
5. Bexhill in East Sussex; the early forms of the name are identical with those of Bexley, Kent, and a ME. tendency to pronounce the name with a medial *e* has been accentuated as a means of distinguishing the two.
6. This preserves the name of the same man who is commemorated in Cooden (OE. *Codingas*) and must have been very near to that village.
7. This may be an error for *bærnetinge*, 'stream of the men of the burned place', a very common OE. word found in numerous places as Barnet.
8. *Sic* for *fuccesham*; the modern name is self-explanatory.
9. Besides appearing as a dependant in charters of Offa, Ecgberht of Kent also grants charters of his own, as KCD, Nos. 113 (765), 132 (778), 135 (779). These late grants show that the theory put forward by R. H. Hodgkin (*A History of the Anglo-Saxons*, ed. ii, p. 387), that the kingdom of Kent was perhaps discontinued after the defeat of

an insurgent Kentish army at Otford in 775 (773 *ASC.*), cannot be entertained. In fact, the statement that the battle was a victory for Offa at all rests on no earlier testimony than that of Henry of Huntingdon.

10. The original has *Cantñ*; while this may be a contraction for some OE. word inflected in *n* such as *Cantwarena*, such a phrase would be very unusual, and the *n* is more likely an error for *r*.

11. Archbishop of Canterbury 765–92.

12. King of Wessex 757–86.

13. Bishop of Mercia 764, SD; signs charters regularly until 781.

14. Righeah does not appear again in charters.

15. Diora signs two other charters, KCD 120 (772) and 143 (781).

16. Perhaps the Osa of No. XVI, though the contraction might be of any OE. name in *Os*. But as we know from No. XI that Bishop Oswald was called Osa, it is likely that to avoid confusion the contraction was in practice used for the one name only.

17. Cf. No. XI, n. 2.

18. Cf. No. XIII, n. 32.

19. Cf. No. XIII, n. 33.

20. Botwini was Abbot of Ripon; he signs charters from c. 765 (KCD 113) and died in 785 according to *ASC.* E, 786 SD.

21. Eata signs eight charters from 749 to 775.

22. Heaberht signs KCD 99, 100, and 102 (749–57), while another of the same name signs from 789 to 816. This is more likely the former.

23. Cf. No. XII, n. 13.

24. Cf. No. XII, n. 14.

25. Cf. No. XII, n. 16.

26. Huithyse was the brother of Esne, according to a charter of 764, KCD 111; he also signs KCD 129 and 139 (765–80).

27. Does not appear again.

28. Does not appear again; the name is common in Sussex, cf. No. VI.

29. Does not appear again.

30. Cyne signs two charters of 774, KCD 121–2.

31. Ealdred may possibly be the Ealda of No. XIII (n. 40).

32. Cf. No. XIII, n. 39.

33. Does not appear again.

34. Does not appear again.

35. Birch suggests that these two names are merely the significant words *tota scira*, used to telescope a number of unfamiliar names.

36. An Æmele signs charters of King Æðelbald, but it is not clear whether this is the same. The title *prefectus* is quite usual under Offa.

37. For the series of heathen place-names in Sussex cf. No. XIII, n. 11.

38. *Steorfa* is pestilence or slaughter; it is found in several Sussex place-names, but its significance is obscure (EPNS, p. 523). *Sifer-pinge* may have some connexion with *sifepa*, rubbish.

XV

regnante in perpetuo¹ domino nostro iehsu christo ac gubernante. ego oslac² dux suth saxonum aliquam terræ partem pro remedio animæ meæ venerabile ecclesiæ sancti pauli apostoli libenter concede id est duo¹ nominibus earnaleach³ tielesora⁴ cum omnibus ad eum pertinentibus rebus. campis. silvis. anno ab incarnatione domini dcc. lxxx. factum est in loco qui appellatur siolesæi.⁵ ego oslac² hanc donationem propria manu subscripsi. ego gislhere⁶ episcopus consensi et subscripsi. ego ealduulf⁷ consensi et subscripsi. ego ælfuuald⁸ consensi et subscripsi. ego uuærmund⁹ consensi et subscripsi. ego beornnoð¹⁰ consensi et subscripsi. ego uuerfrið¹⁰ consensi et subscripsi. ego uuiohstan¹⁰ consensi et subscripsi. ego beffa¹⁰ consensi et subscripsi. ego bealðheard¹¹ consensi et subscripsi. ego æðelmund¹⁰ consensi et subscripsi. ego beornheard¹⁰ consensi et subscripsi. ego beorhtnoð¹⁰ consensi et subscripsi. sic et regalis omnis dignitas dicit si quis vero hoc decretum irritum facere tyrannico fretus potentu violenter temptaverit, noverit se tremendo cunctorum examine coram christo rationem redditurum et habere partem cum iuda traditore domini in inferno inferiore. sub sancti crucis¹²

ego offa¹³ deo donante rex merciorum hanc supra dictam terram iuxta petitionem uuehthun¹⁴ episcopi suðsaxa corroborans subscribo ac dominicæ crucis in præssione confirmabo. ego cyneðryð¹⁵ regina consensi et subscripsi. ego brorda¹⁶ prefectus consensi et subscripsi. ego unuuano¹⁷ episcopus consensi et subscripsi. hoc recte peractum in loco quæ nuncupatur irtlinga burg.¹⁸ earnaleah tielesora.¹⁹

Our Lord Jesus Christ ruling and governing forever. I, Oslac, alderman of the South Saxons, gladly for the good of my soul grant a certain portion of land to the venerable church of the holy apostle Paul, that is, two called Earnley and Tieleora with all things pertaining

thereto, fields, woods. In the year of the Lord's incarnation 780 this was done in the place which is called Selsey. I, Oslac, have signed this gift with my own hand. I, Gislhere, bishop, have agreed and signed. I, Ealdwulf, have agreed and signed. I, Ælfwald, have agreed and signed. I, Wærmund, have agreed and signed. I, Beornnoð, have agreed and signed. I, Werfrið, have agreed and signed. I, Wiohstan, have agreed and signed. I, Beffa, have agreed and signed. I, Bealðheard, have agreed and signed. I, Æðelmund, have agreed and signed. I, Beornheard, have agreed and signed. I, Beorhtnoð, have agreed and signed. And thus says the king in all his majesty: if anyone, relying on tyrannous power, shall attempt by force to make this decree invalid, let him know that he will render account before Christ in the terrible judgement of all men and will have a place with Judas the betrayer of the Lord in the lower hell. Under the _____ of the holy cross

I, Offa, by the gift of God king of the Mercians, sign and agree to the aforesaid land at the request of Wihthun, bishop of the South Saxons, and will confirm it with the impression of the Lord's cross. I, Cyneðryð, queen, have agreed and signed. I, Brorda, prefect, have agreed and signed. I, Unwano, bishop, have agreed and signed. This was lawfully done in the place which is called Irthlingborough. Earnley, Tielepora.

This charter appeared in BCS, No. 1334, from the original charter at Chichester Cathedral. There is also a facsimile in E. Heron-Allen, *Selsey Bill* (1911), Pl. xi. A copy from Bishop Rede's Register was printed by Birch as No. 237; this copy, which agrees with the original in all respects except the omission of most of the witnesses, provides a valuable criterion for criticizing the other transcripts in Rede's register. This charter is of extraordinary interest as being the earliest original charter relating to Sussex, by well over a century. The crude provincial half-uncial script and the bad Latinisms contrast strongly with the practised minuscule of Offa's confirmation at the foot.

1. For *in perpetuum*: there are several other blunders of equal magnitude.

2. See No. XIII, n. 33.

3. Earnley near Selsey.

4. Unidentified. The spelling *Tiela* with the diphthong *ie* for later

Tila is a very archaic AS. form. *Tila* would be regularly formed from names like *Tilhere*, who was actually a Mercian bishop at this period. 'Tila's bank'.

5. See No. II, n. 1.

6. Gislhere signs here, and No. XVI: he also attested the acts of the Synod of Brentford in 781 (CD 143). He must have died some time before 789, when his successor but one, Wihthun, signs a charter, CD 155.

7. See No. XIII, n. 2.

8. See No. XIII, n. 32.

9. See No. XIII, n. 34.

10. He does not appear again.

11. See No. XIII, n. 35.

12. The charter ends with some words that have been erased: perhaps some form of pious exhortation which was considered superfluous and was removed to make room for Offa's confirmation.

13. King of Mercia 757-96.

14. Bishop of Selsey: he signs ten charters dating between 789 and 805.

15. Wife of King Offa: she signs charters regularly from 772 to 788, and also the spurious No. XIX (790).

16. See No. XII, n. 13.

17. Bishop of Leicester: he signs charters regularly from 788 to 799. From these witnesses the date of the confirmation is evidently about 788.

18. Irthlingborough, on the river Nene.

19. These names are a title added by Offa's scribe to identify the confirmation.

XVI

In nomine domini nostri ihesu christi. Nos quidem presentis vitæ caducam celeritatem considerantes, iccirco *unicuique. intenta meritis providentia cogitandum est*¹ ut aliquid pro redemptione animæ suæ agat quamdiu vixerit in hoc sæculo. Quapropter ego Aldwlfus² dux Suð-Saxonum aliquam partem terræ iuris mei, cum consensu et licentia domini mei Offæ regis Merciorum, ad æcclesiam sancti Petri quæ sita est in venerabili loco quæ dicitur Selesey libenti animo concedens donabo, id est terram trium tributariorum, Firolalandes,³ quatinus appellatur hiis nominibus, Peartingawyrð, Wealingawyrð,⁴ cum omnibus ad eam iure pertinentibus rebus, campis, silvis, pascuariis, aucupiis. Si quis hanc donatio-

nem augere et amplificare voluerit, augeat deus partem suam in libro vitæ; si quis hanc donationem infringere aut minuere ausus sit, sciat se in tremendo die iudicii rationem redditurum coram deo et angelis eius. Huius donationis testes fuerant hi quorum nomina infra notantur. Et ego Aldwlf² dux, qui donavi, signum sanctæ crucis infixi. Ego Gislehere⁵ episcopus consensi et subscripsi. Ego Gidheard,⁶ Hunreed,⁷ Burchard,⁸ Beornulf,⁶ Osa⁹ omnes isti consentientes scripserunt. Ego Offa rex Merciorum hanc terram silvaticam trium tributariarum secundum petitionem Wehtuni¹⁰ episcopi, signo sanctæ crucis confirmo et subscribo ad æcclesiam sancti Petri apostoli, sicut prænotatum est. Ego Ealdfrid¹¹ rex consensi et subscripsi.

In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. While we consider, indeed, the swift passage of this life, so it is for each of us to think with careful forethought of mind that he may do something for the redemption of his soul while yet he live on this earth. Therefore I, Ealdwulf, duke of the South Saxons, willingly grant, with the consent and permission of my lord, Offa, king of the Mercians, a certain piece of land under my jurisdiction to the church of Saint Peter situate in the venerable place which is called Selsey; that is, land of three hides, an oak forest which is called by these names, *Peartingawyrð* and *Wealingawyrð*, with all things lawfully pertaining thereto, fields, woods, pastures, and the right to catch birds. If anyone wishes to increase and amplify this gift, may God increase his part in the book of life; if anyone dares to infringe or lessen this gift, let him know that on the terrible day of judgement he will render account before God and His angels. These whose names are written below were witnesses of this gift. And I, Ealdwulf, alderman, who have given, have attached the sign of the holy cross. I, Gislhere, bishop, have agreed and signed. I, Gidheard, Hunreed, Burchard, Beornulf, Osa; all these agreed and signed. I, Offa, king of the Mercians, confirm and sign with the sign of the holy cross, this woodland country of three hides, in answer

to the petition of Wihthun the bishop, to the church of Saint Peter the apostle, as is set out above. I, Ecgfrið, king, have agreed and signed.

This charter appeared in BCS, No. 262, and in KCD, No. 1016, from Reg. B. xviii, f. 5.

1. Cf. No. XIV.
2. See No. XIII, n. 2.
3. Kemble added a footnote '*sic* for *firgenlandes*', i.e. oak forest. This is supported by the description of the land below as *silvatica*.
4. Unidentified. The identification of *Peartingawyrð* with Petworth is no longer upheld by the best authorities.
5. See No. XV, n. 6.
6. Does not appear again.
7. For Hunfrið; see No. XIII, n. 41.
8. See No. XIII, n. 42.
9. For Oswald: see No. XIV, n. 16.
10. See No. XV, n. 14.
11. See No. XIII, n. 49.

XVII

In nomine sancti salvatoris. *Omnia quæ secundum præsens sæculum laboramus vix usque ad mortem sufficiunt; quod vero pro æterna vita agatur utique post mortem conservatur. Idcirco*¹ ego Aldwlfus² dux Suð-Saxonum, aliquantulam silvæ partem iuris mei Weðuno³ episcopo largiri atque describere curabam, cum consensu et licentia Offæ regis Anglorum, in loco qui dicitur Gealtborgsteal,⁴ ad æcclesiam sancti Andreae quæ sita est in terra quæ vocatur Ferring. Hæc autem silva certis finibus terminatur; in occidentali plaga, iuxta superiorem viam quæ currit ab australi parte usque ad septentrionalem; et in altera parte in circuitu campestria. Qui hanc parvam donationis munificentiam augere et amplificare voluerit, augeat deus partem eius in libro vitæ. Si vero, quod absit, aliquis tyrannica fretus potestate, temerarie tenere aut minuere voluerit, sciat se in tremendo examinis iudicio horribiliter incidere in manus dei viventis. Et hæc acta sunt in monte qui vocatur Biohchandune, anno incarnationis domini nostri ihesu christi. dcc.xi.⁵ cunctis astipulantibus & confirmantibus nominatis

atque infra descriptis. Ego Ealdwulf, qui donavi, primum signum sanctæ crucis expressi. Ego Eadelwlf⁶ consensio et subscribo.

In the name of the holy Saviour. All that we labour in this life scarcely lasts till our death, but what is done for the eternal life remains, indeed, stored up after death. Therefore I, Ealdwulf, alderman of the South Saxons, with the agreement and permission of Offa, king of the English, have taken care to give and set down in writing to Wihthun the bishop a little piece of wood under my jurisdiction in the place which is called *Gealtborgsteal* for the church of Saint Andrew which is situated in the land which is called Ferring. But this wood is defined by certain limits; on the western side, by the high road which runs from the south to the north; and on the other side, in a circle through the fields. Who wishes to augment and increase this little gift of endowment, may God increase his part in the book of life. But if (God forbid) anyone, relying on his tyrannical power, rashly wishes to hold it, or decrease it, let him know that in the terrible judgement he will fall fearfully into the hands of the living God. And this was done in the hill which is called *Biochandune*, in the year 791 of the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, with the agreement and consent of all who are named and written down below. I, Ealdwulf, who have granted, firstly have impressed the sign of the holy cross. I, Æðelwulf, agree and sign.

This charter appeared in BCS, No. 261, and in KCD, No. 1015, from Reg. B. xviii, f. 5.

1. Cf. No. XIV.
2. See No. XIII, n. 2.
3. See No. XV, n. 14.
4. Unidentified: from OE. *gealt* 'a young boar'. The boundaries are so extraordinarily vague as to give no assistance.
5. For dcc.xci.
6. Cf. No. VIII for other Sussex names in Æðel.

(To be continued)

ST. MARY'S AND PRIORY COTTAGE, BRAMBER

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

I

THE main streets of Bramber and (Upper) Beeding are divided by the existing bridge over the Adur which now flows at this point from north to south, the roadway lying east and west. Formerly the main stream of the river came from a direction nearer to Bramber Castle and passing north of Bramber High Street turned beneath the old stone bridge (at a point some 250 yds. west of the present bridge), then flowed east to turn again sharply to the south to follow its present course. The bed of this earlier main stream is now reduced to a mere tributary, but it is still there to mark the old boundaries of the properties that adjoined it.

In the *Chartulary*¹ of Sele Priory, the site of which lies about the Parish Church of St. Peter, Upper Beeding, are many references to the bridge of Bramber and the tenements that stood against its causeway. Also, among the deeds of the priory property, preserved at Magdalen College, Oxford, is one² recording the rebuilding of the stone bridge in 1477-9 by William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester and founder of the college, who employed John Cowper, mason of Winchester, to carry out the work. The piers of this bridge were uncovered in 1839, and its plan and the details of its arches were set down by William Figg in an article by the Rev. Edward Turner in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* for the year 1849.³ The plan shows that the centre pier, which measured 62 ft. × 24 ft. and projected into the river towards the south, was designed for a building which can be confidently identified with the Chapel of St. Mary-the-Virgin on Bramber Bridge. In the inventory of the

¹ *The Chartulary of Sele Priory*, edited by L. F. Salzman (1923).

² *Ibid.*, p. xviii.

³ *S.A.C.* II. 63-77.

priory's goods for the year 1412¹ is included an image of the Blessed Virgin in the 'Chapel at the Bridge' which had three silver rings and six necklaces, and the last document² in the chartulary records the final account certified by the prior of the offerings received at the chapel as well as the expenditure in repairs by Robert Mason and John Godoyne who were official receivers of the offerings and no doubt the guardians of the bridge.

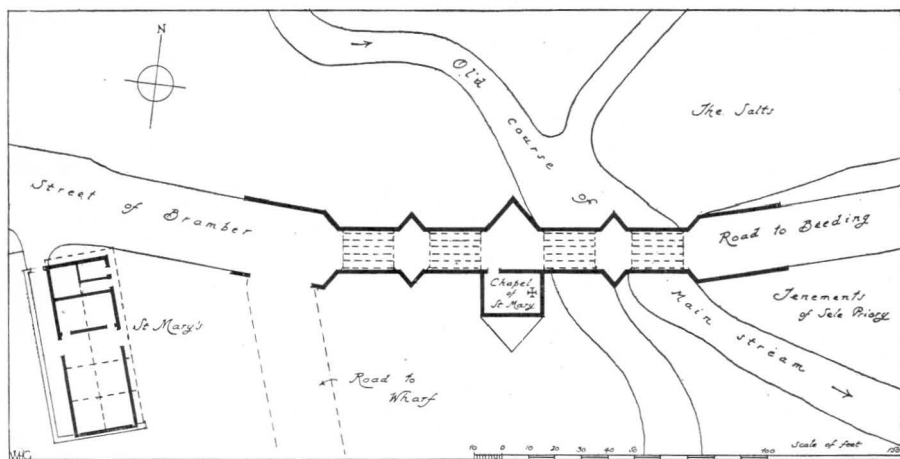


FIG. 1. OLD STONE BRIDGE AND ST. MARY'S, BRAMBER

The bridges of Bramber, the greater (stone) bridge to the west and the lesser (timber) bridge to the east, were among the grants to the Priory of Sele in 1230 by John de Braose, fifth in descent from the founder. The land between the bridges also belonged to the priory, and there is a series of grants in the chartulary to the several holders of plots on which were houses and shops occupying the strip of land south of the highway and contained between the road and the main stream that ran south of it. North of this part of the way between the bridges were salt-pans and the two meadows here are known respectively as the Salts and the Mill Field (Fig. 1).³

¹ *Chartulary*, op. cit., p. xvi.

² *Ibid.*, No. 188.

³ Mounds, probably for windmills are found in association with salt-pans on the Essex coast and elsewhere. See *Essex Arch. Soc. Trans.* N.S. XVIII. 27-56.

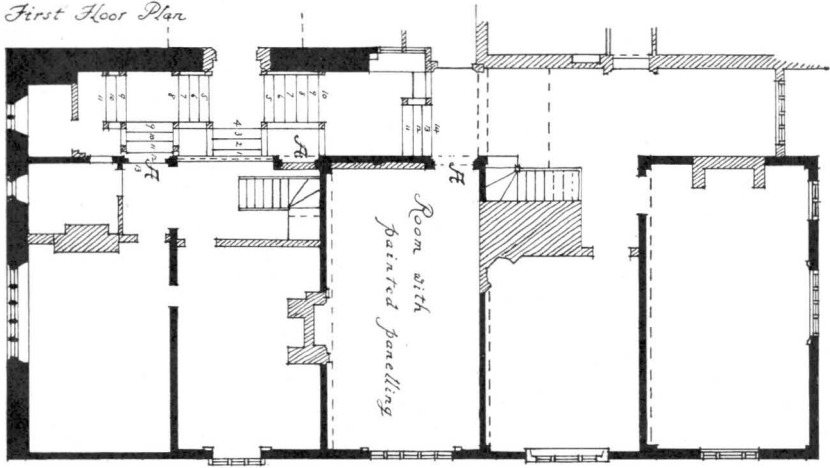
It should be mentioned here that the subject of the bridges of Bramber has been complicated by the existence in the neighbourhood of another bridge which gave its name to the extinct parish of St. Peter de Veteri Ponte, which Mr. Salzman equates with Annington. Since this parish is referred to in a Sele Charter as early as 1080 and is therein called Old Bridge it has been surmised that it was a bridge of Roman construction over the Adur. This may well be so, but it would seem that its site must be sought farther down the river.

We now come to the principal subject of this paper, the house called St. Mary's which lay a little over 25 yards west of the stone bridge, and on the south side of the street. I have not been able to discover for how long the house has borne this name, but beside the obvious possibility of its deriving from the Bridge Chapel, it has been suggested that there is a connection between it and the nearby Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Bidlington.¹ With regard to this latter conjecture it is of course well known that the office of bridge warden was often allocated to medieval hospitals, but it must be remembered that at Bramber the bridges belonged to Sele Priory and, moreover, that Bidlington was a leper hospital situated 'without Bramber' and naturally far from the bridge, with which it was most unlikely to be connected.

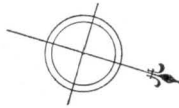
St. Mary's is a building of very great interest and charm, but it is not one that explains itself readily. It consists of a long two- (now three-)storied range, framed in massive oak, running north and south with the upper story overhanging on the north and east sides. This original framework dates from the fifteenth century and may easily be contemporary with Waynfflete's bridge (1477-9), if it was not built by him. Later in Elizabethan times the oak external framing on the south and west sides was replaced by stone and the chimney-stacks inserted. The arrangement of the interior was altered at the same time, though subsequent changes have obscured this intermediate stage. Further altera-

¹ Rev. H. E. B. Arnold, *Sx. C. Mag.*, vii, No. 8.

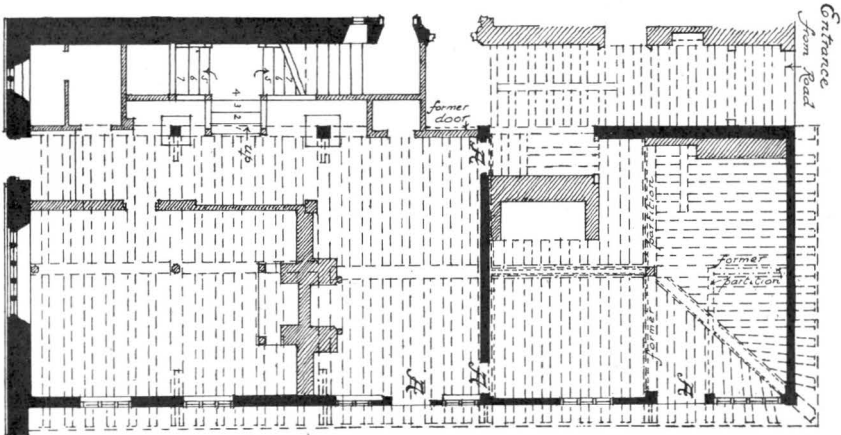
First Floor Plan



FF original
oak door frames



Ground Floor Plan

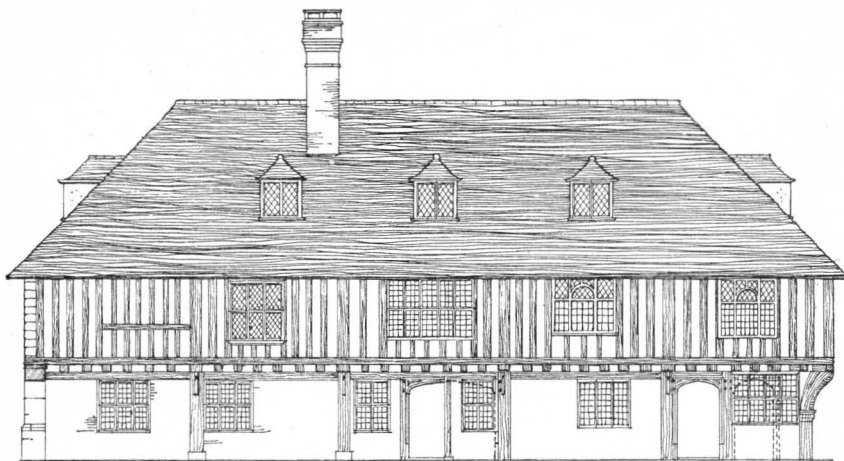


Scale 0 10 20 30 of feet

FIG. 2. ST. MARY'S, BRAMBER. PLANS

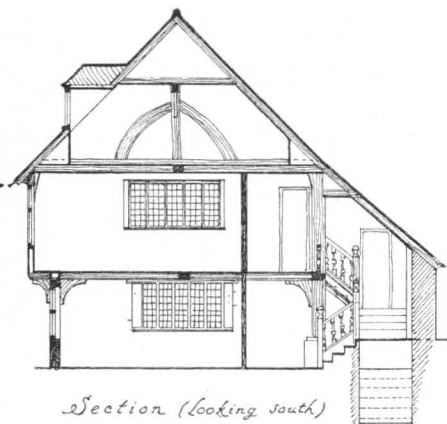
tions were made in the early eighteenth century, which no doubt account for the dormer windows and the removal of the original gables and also the insertion of the staircase, if this indeed belongs to the house. The restoration in modern times was accompanied by the introduction of so many ancient fittings from elsewhere that it is difficult to be certain that anything beyond the actual fabric is native to the building.

What we have left of the fifteenth-century house, as originally planned, is as follows: Of the five bays of framing the three to the south were occupied by one large room at ground level, now divided into two. The floor above was carried by 8 in. \times 5 in. joists, laid flat and supported by longitudinal chamfered beams 12 in. \times 8 in., tenoned into two similar cross-beams. The latter projected (like the joists) on the east side to carry the overhang of the upper story and on the west side were supported by posts. There are curved oak brackets beneath the overhang (cf. the similar treatment at Horselunges). This room was entered by an oak arched doorway in the east wall at the northern end, half of which remains; its width (7 ft.) appears to be determined by the oak pins in the post (at the north-east angle of the room) which secured the arched head. There is evidence that a similar door existed in the west wall opposite, a circumstance that in a normal plan would suggest a screened passage to a hall. The partition forming the northern end of the room is original and has two arched doorways in oak, each against the outer walls, communicating with the next room northwards. The latter now occupies the two northern bays, with a large fire-place inserted in its southern section. It is clear, however, that the fourth bay was originally designed as a single room, a parlour or retiring-room of some kind, since it alone has moulded beams. The moulding, which is the usual deep hollow and bead of the fifteenth century, surrounds the room, except on the east (where is the overhang), and is worked on both sides of the beam that crosses the room from north to south. The northernmost bay was itself subdivided.



WHG

East Elevation

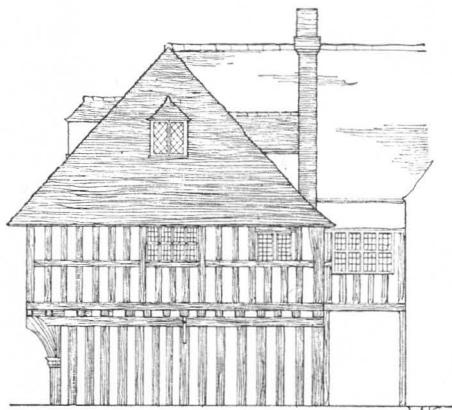


Section (looking south)

0 5 10 20 30
Scale of feet



South Elevation



WHG

North Elevation

0 5 10 15 20 25
Scale of feet

FIG. 3. ST. MARY'S, BRAMBER. ELEVATIONS AND SECTION

The ceiling timbers here are chamfered, and a diagonal beam is taken to the corner post of the building at its north-east angle. It will be noticed that the chamfers on the beam are stopped at a point where it passed over a partition (now removed) which has left its marks in the rail-mortices in the post in the east wall. Mortices for a north-to-south partition are also visible on the beam above, but only as far as the site of the first partition. These evidences, together with the original door in the east wall and an accompanying door inferred by the position of the oak pins in the post, indicate that there was a small room in the north-east of the building separated by a lobby from the room with the moulded beams. This would leave another room in the north-west part of the building.

The main roof is carried down on the west side of the house to form a pentise or outshot, now enclosed by the Elizabethan stone wall. This may or may not represent the medieval arrangement, but at the northern end there was in all probability a building at right angles through which the entrance from the road would have led into an inner court. Such entrances have a habit of persisting and there is little doubt that the present vestibule is an old feature. It retains old timbers in the ceiling and some vestiges of framing in its walls. The Jacobean pilasters to the front door are an introduction from elsewhere.

Pursuing our search for what remains of the fifteenth-century building we can see on the first floor sufficient evidence to satisfy us that it was divided into five rooms, one to each constructional bay. In the drawing of the staircase (Fig. 4) the three original arched oak doorways to the three southern rooms can be seen, one of which is still used as the entrance to a room. They are all in position, unaltered, and have the same detail as the original doors below. There can be little doubt that the two northerly rooms were entered in the same way, and that this series of five apartments was formerly open to the roof, the king-post trusses of which stood over the intervening partitions. This arrangement would necessitate

some form of gallery for access to the five doors, and it leads us to the conclusion that the building must have been planned in the manner of the galleried inns and that what we have here is in all likelihood the eastern side of a spacious courtyard arranged on the same model. It seems clear that St. Mary's was not a private house and if, as is quite possible, it was the lodging of the bridge wardens, it might well have been also provided with the means of accommodating travellers. On the same floor on the opposite side are some similar oak doors, but they are not *in situ* but have been brought from elsewhere, as has been a rich Gothic corner-post of the type for which Ipswich among other towns is famous. In the attic rooms formed in the roof the old king-posts with their four-way struts are still visible, but none of the original fenestration is preserved. A solitary exception is a moulded oak beam over the splays to the little lavatory window in the south wall (first floor).

Externally the fifteenth-century work is confined to the north and east fronts, where on the first floor the old timber framing is tolerably complete. It also remains on the ground floor of the north front towards the road, but on the south the wall has been rebuilt in brick beneath the overhang. But the principal posts with their brackets marking the division of the bays have survived and also two of the original external doorways (one incomplete), together with the indications of a third already referred to. The angle-post at the north-east corner is cut with the suggestion of a capital and is shaped to form a substantial bracket to support the plate and upper joists.

We can now turn to the Elizabethan alterations to the house which probably coincided with a change of user when what may hitherto have been a building devoted to some public purpose, possibly a hostelry, was converted into a private house.¹ In this reconstruction the south oak-framed wall was taken down and rebuilt in flint and stone with stone mullioned windows.

¹ Cf. the conversion of the Vyne, Lewes, about 1600, into a house for lawyer Amherst, and then the Shelley family, to revert to-day to its original purpose.

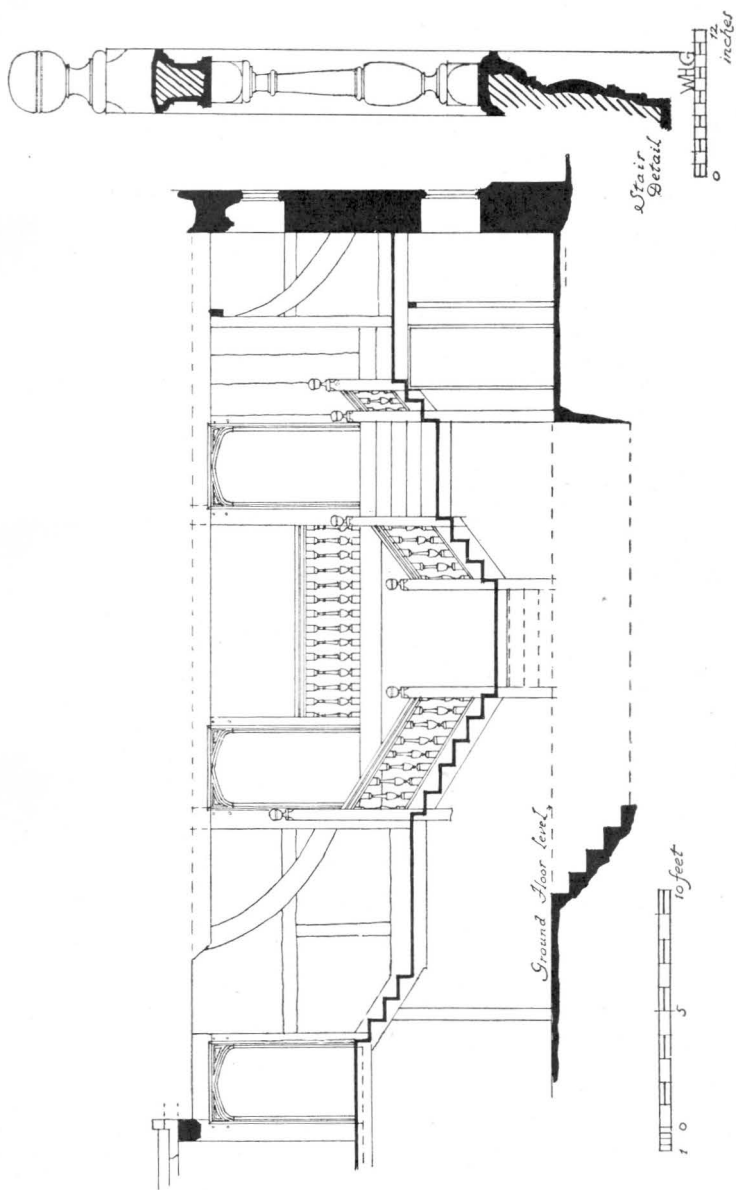


FIG. 4. ST. MARY'S, BRAMBER. MEDIEVAL DOORS AND LATER STAIRCASE

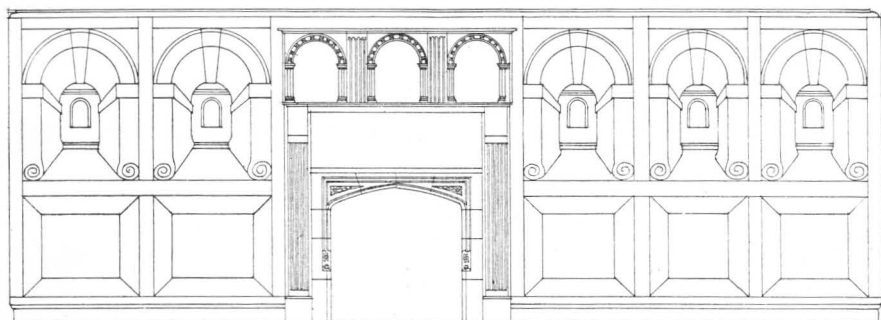
The south-east angle was carefully quoined in stone, and an inspection of the southern end of the east wall will show just how this was done. The wall is provided with a plinth and I have little doubt that it was carried up to form the usual gable covering the roof. How far it was continued westwards it is now impossible to say, but it is hardly likely that it finished under the sloping roof as at present. To the east the plinth projects far enough to include the western pier of what is now a modern archway and may have continued farther as part of the wall of an enclosed garden. Of this period are the five-light windows to the ground and first floors and the garden door. The tall single-light window is modern, but the small two-light lavatory windows may represent original features.

The rearrangement of the interior and the introduction of the chimney-stacks seem to date from this time. The stair is later, having the moulded strings of the latter part of the seventeenth century, but it may be partly constructed of old material, since the newel finials are of an Elizabethan type. It is quite possible that some of the panelling with which much of the house is fitted may have belonged to it, although the more elaborate rooms have been obviously brought here in recent years, some of them from abroad. There is, however, one room of particular interest that seems to be a genuine part of the house and exhibits a comparatively rare type of painted panelling.

It is now known that painted walls and painted panelling were popular in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, and it is not unlikely that itinerant 'painter-stainers' called at houses and offered their services, as they were licensed to do in the case of churches, taking for their 'paynes an honest and reasonable allowance'.¹ A favourite method of decoration was to paint a series of arched panels at eye-level, as if they were lunettes giving on to the open air, and within the openings to paint landscapes or seascapes that offered the illusion of looking out upon these scenes from the

¹ See *Sz. N. Q.* II. 152.

room. A well-known example of this occurs at Eastbury Manor House,¹ Barking (Essex), where the whole of each arched opening is filled with scenery. It may be easily imagined that the price varied with the size of the pictures and here at St. Mary's we see extraordinary ingenuity in making them as small as possible. Each panel has an arch resting on broad piers which is further reduced by drawing the inner sides of the piers in sharp



NOTE: Owing to a beam at ceiling level, the upper panels on this side have been cut down in height and have lost their scrolls. They are drawn here as originally designed.

FIG. 5. ST. MARY'S, BRAMBER. PAINTED PANELLING ON FIRST FLOOR

perspective. Horizontal lines above and below indicate a passage behind this painted arcade and in the wall of the passage are miniature windows painted with scenery. By this means the more expensive part of the decoration is reduced to a minimum, no doubt to satisfy a correspondingly slender purse. The whole framework is 'grained', apparently to indicate walnut, a fashion in vogue in the early sixteenth century (cf. Swakeleys, Middlesex), and the sides of the arches, &c., which face away from the window of the room are painted in deep shadow. This in itself suggests that the panelling was decorated for this particular room. The curious scrolled bases to the piers are characteristic of the second quarter of the seventeenth century. The fire-place and over-mantel (shown in the drawing, Fig. 5) are of more

¹ London Survey Committee, Monograph No. XI.

normal Elizabethan type and probably antedate the panelling.

There are a number of other objects of interest in the house, but they are almost certainly foreign importations. The south room on the ground floor is lined with panelling of delightful design, of oak with small panels painted to imitate ebony. This is probably from the Low Countries. Over the fire-place is an inlaid panel with trophies of arms surrounding the crest of a demi-bull, ermine, with a coronet round its neck; a similar panel is in the north bedroom with the initials G.R. and the following arms within an oval: quarterly, 1 and 4, *a scallop, in chief two molets*, 2 and 3 *three bees*¹; impaling: *on a fesse three crosslets*.

In the grounds have been found the remains of a wharf, which would have served the river just below the bridge, and of a road connected with the highway, which ran directly north from the wharf. The viewpoint along this track centres exactly upon the distant church of St. Botolph's.

II

The fifteenth-century cottage on the north side of Bramber High Street almost opposite St. Mary's, now called Priory Cottage, is remarkable for two things: (1) the finish and elaboration of its workmanship, and (2) the fact that its hall had a north aisle.

This second point would alone be sufficient to make a record of the building desirable. Sir Alfred Clapham wrote an account of aisled domestic halls some years back² and commented on their rarity. They are also usually very early in date. It is strange to find what can have been only a modest yeoman's house provided with this unusual feature. But the first characteristic mentioned above may assist us to explain it. The carpenter who put this house together evidently enjoyed his task and was determined to make an outstand-

¹ These quartered arms are those of the Kentish family of Sabine, but I have not been able to identify the exact member of the family:—*Editor*.

² *Some Famous Buildings and Their Story*, by A. W. Clapham and W. H. Godfrey.

ing performance. This, rather than any functional or utilitarian consideration, seems to have been the determining factor providing the aisle, although it is of course not unusual to continue the hall roof towards the ground to provide extra cover (outshot) behind. The significant point here is that this space was included in the hall itself.

The building consists of a two-bay hall, measuring 29 ft. \times 16 ft. inside, with its north aisle 5 ft. broad, and a two-story solar wing to the east. The west wing has disappeared. The entrance is still no doubt where it always was, in the western bay of the hall at its lower end. At some date subsequently a floor was inserted in the hall and a large chimney-stack raised in the centre opposite the entrance, while another stack with a picturesque multiplicity of set-offs was built outside the east wall of the wing at the south-east corner.

The chief interest, as usual, attaches to the central roof truss. This has a massive cambered tie-beam with a quarter-round moulding on the lower side which is carried down the wall-posts but is interrupted at the jointing of the timbers. (In dealing with these large scantlings the medieval carpenter seldom attempted to join the mouldings by a mitre.) Under the tie-beam were massive braces which formed a virtual arch, moulded with the same quarter-round, which here was continuous. Only the southern brace remains, but with it, happily intact, is a spandril pierced by tracery with a fine cinquefoil in the centre. Standing on the tie-beam is a king-post with four moulded ribs that branch (without the interruption of a capital) into the four struts supporting the collar and collar-purlin. And here the careful finish of the work is shown, not only in the mitred stops at the base of the king-post, but in the double mitre of the junction of the struts with the collar and collar-purlin both of which carry the same moulding as the post.

The original construction of the extension of the truss over the aisle is not certain. It would seem probable that the post at this point continued to the ground floor,

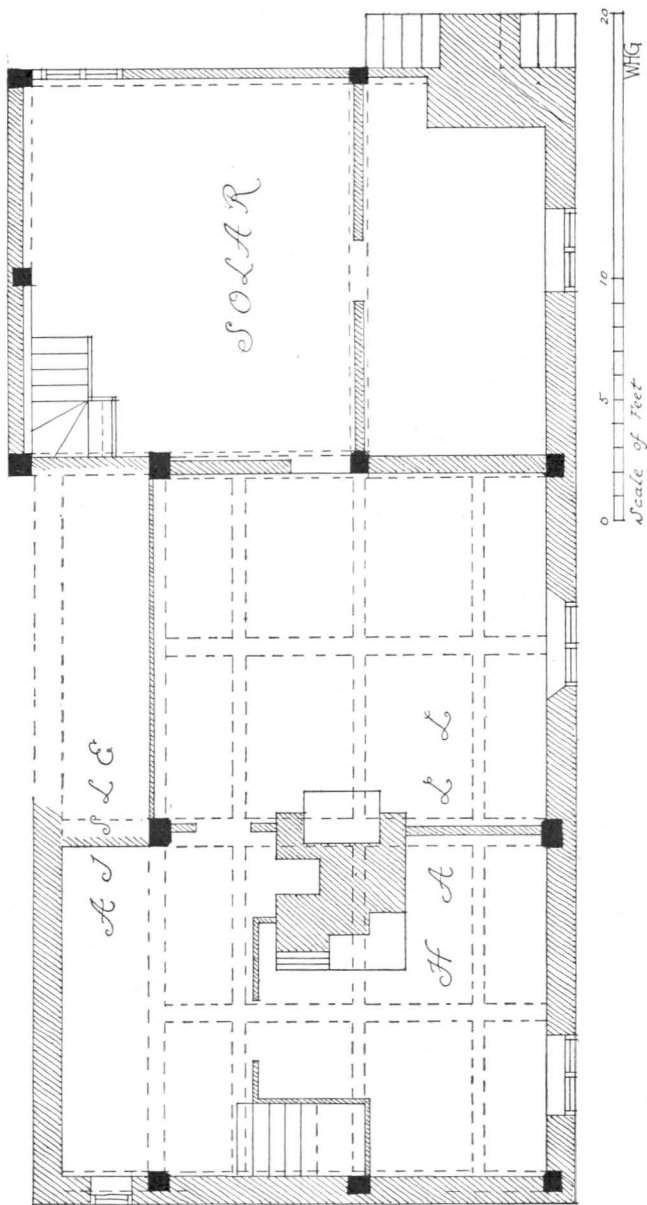
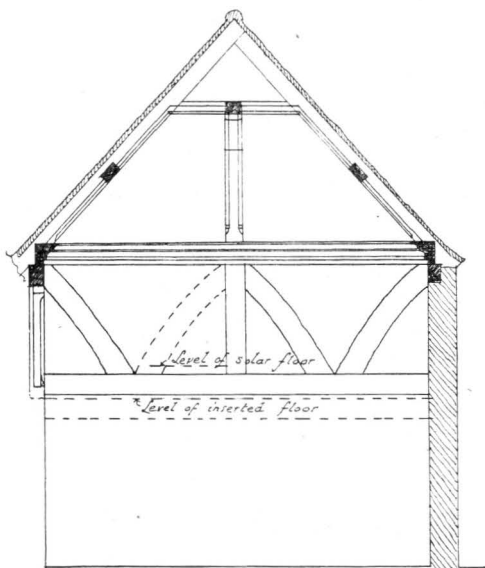
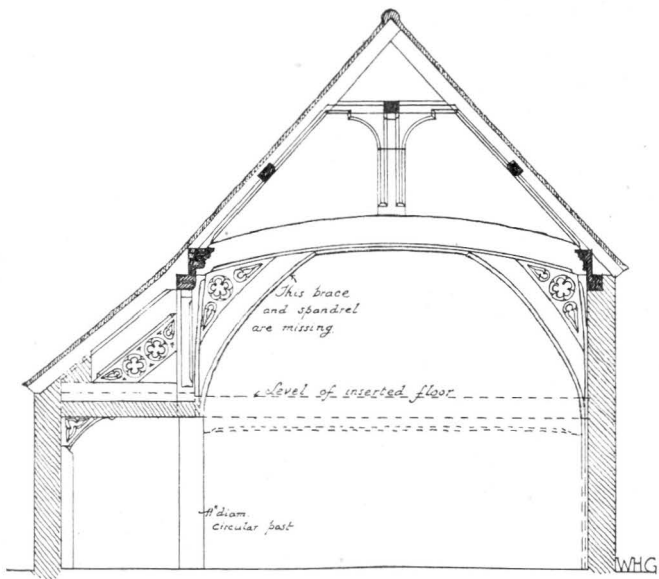


FIG. 6. PRIORY COTTAGE, BRAMBER. PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR



Scale 0 5 10 feet

FIG. 7. PRIORY COTTAGE, BRAMBER. SECTIONS SHOWING CENTRE AND END TRUSS OF HALL

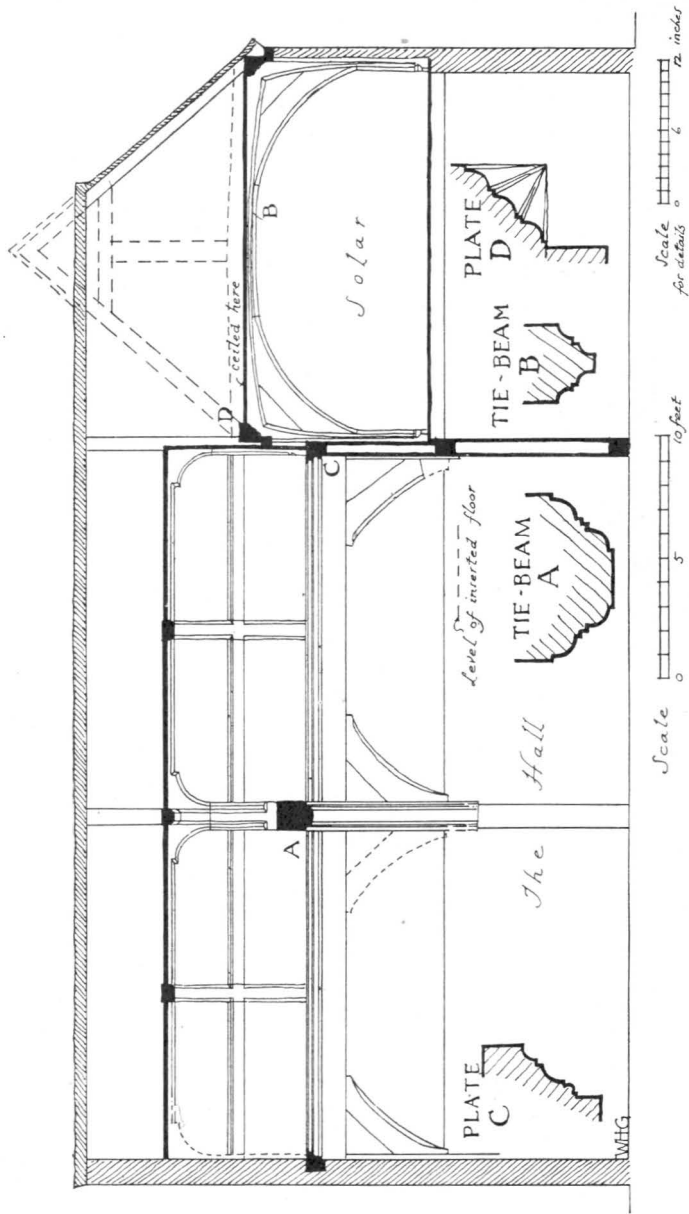


FIG. 8. PRIORY COTTAGE, BRAMBER, LONGITUDINAL SECTION

but at present it is cut off by a short horizontal beam (comparable to a hammer-beam), which crosses the aisle, and the present support below the post is a circular oak column of some 11 in. diameter. This may be original, although that is doubtful, but it is clear that the aisle was open to the hall, for beneath the principal rafter is an additional strut pierced with charming tracery made up in the main of two quatrefoils. Beneath this again is a bracket with a traceried panel. When the whole of the carved members were visible together they must have made a most effective composition.

The trusses in the partitions at both ends of the hall are of slightly different proportions from those of the central truss, and the arched brackets with their tracery are of course omitted. The stops to the mouldings of the king-post also vary, and there is a single strut to the collar-purlin only. A double wall-plate traverses the sides of the hall, the upper one well moulded, and this moulding is carried along the tie-beams at the end of the hall. The lower plates on the aisle side are enormous beams and are supported in each bay by double chamfered braces, above which there may also have been traceried spandrels as there are grooves for some kind of filling. The hall roof possesses beyond the main timbers an intermediate principal rafter in each bay and a purlin half-way between the collar and wall-plate, the rafter and purlin being both moulded and mitred together. The whole is excellently contrived and carried out with precise workmanship.

The solar roof is divided into unequal bays by one truss which has a moulded tie-beam, posts, and braces, but seems to have been without carving. The stops to the moulding on the posts show that the floor is in its old position. The construction above the tie-beam is now hidden by a flat ceiling. On each side of the room is a moulded wall-plate with three convex quarter-rounds divided by fillets.

The essential features of this interesting house are shown on the accompanying scale drawings together with a plan taken at solar level.

SUSSEX MONUMENTAL BRASSES

ADDENDA

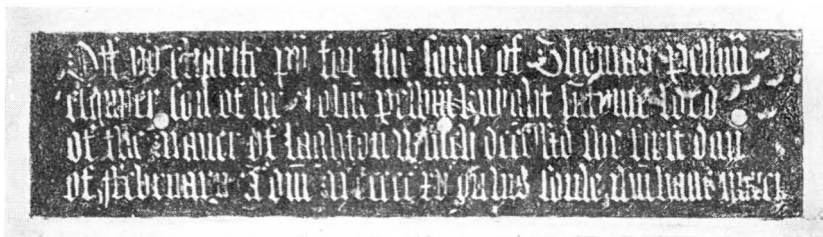
BY R. H. D'ELBOUX

LAUGHTON

Inscription to Thomas Pelham, 1515-16

This plate is in the possession of Mr. P. F. Bridgman of Eastgate Street, Lewes, and is here reproduced by his permission.

It reads:—'Of yo^r charite p^ay for the soule of Thomas Pelh^am | esquier son of sir John Pelh^am knyght sūtyme lord | of the Maner of Laughton Which desessed (?) the first day | of February A^o dñi MCCCCXV on his soule ihu haue merci'.



THOMAS PELHAM, 1515-16

Laughton Church was restored in 1883 by David Hall & Son, builders, of East Hoathly, and Messrs. Bridgman's ledgers show the details of the account with them. It was probably then that the brass arrived at Eastgate Street. It is $3\frac{7}{16}$ in. by $14\frac{1}{2}$ in., corroded and has suffered from hammering, and from drops of melted lead falling on it.

It is not mentioned by Burrell, and its ascription to Laughton rests on the will of Thomas Pelham, extracts from which are published in *S.R.S.* III. His will, of 31 January 1515-16, was proved in the parish church of Waldron (Archy. Lewes) on 3 August 1516. In it he desires 'to be buried within the Chancell of the seid [Laughton] churche besyde the tombe of S^r John pelham my late fadyr . . . also y woll thate myne executors bey a stone of marbill to lye over my beryell . . . to be gravyn wth banre and armys, my name and the day and yere of my deth'. His I.P.M. was taken at Lewes, 24 September 1516 (*S.R.S.* XIV. 181). His heir was then his son William, aged 30 and more. The I.P.M. shows Thomas to have had the use and bestowal of the manors of Laughton, Colbons, and Burghershe, &c.,

by charter from his brother William, who was seized of them. He married Margaret Edmonds (*S.A.C.* LXIX. 68), who, according to Lower, was buried with him in the choir of Laughton.

NORTHIAM

Achievement, 1617-1634

This achievement is now on the north wall of the Frewen mausoleum at Northiam. The mausoleum was built in 1845, over a vault of 1739, which was in its turn an enlargement of a restoration vault. Sometime between 1845 and 1847 the achievement was placed in its present position with a brass inscription below it, explaining its connection with the Frewen family. It was then enamelled in its proper tinctures—I question if originally it was ever enamelled—and is, in consequence, wellnigh impossible to rub. By dint of comparing seven rubbings, however, I have been able to clarify one, which, since I have nowhere indulged in conjectural improvements, I believe to be an accurate reproduction.

It is unmentioned by Burrell, and neither its original position, nor the composition of the tomb of which it formed part is known. There is an illustration of it, more praiseworthy for intention than performance, in the late A. L. Frewen's *History of Brickwall*, and General Lambarde has given the heraldry of its shield in *S.A.C.* LXVIII. 214.

It measures 5 in. by 7 in., and shows *argent, a cross-crosslet fitchy sable* Scott, quartering *azure, 3 congers' heads fessways erased, 2 and 1, or* Conghurst, impaling *vert, 2 sceptres in saltire or* Piers, both Conghurst and Piers being allusive; Crest: *an eagle or, preying on a bittern, proper*; Motto, *Christo duce vincam.*

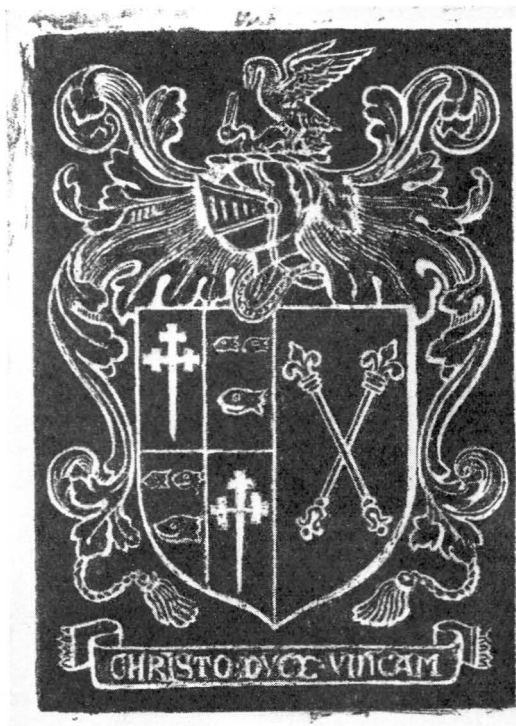
The arms and crest are noted by Foster (*Grantees of Arms*, p. 224) as granted by Cooke in 1590 to Scott of Lincoln's Inn; they must have been a confirmation, however, since both arms and crest occur in the Visitation of Kent of 1572. Variations of the arms of Scott occur in MS. 510 at the Society of Antiquaries for Scott of Dover, whose crosslet was not fitched, and in the Visitation of Kent of 1592, where the cross is bottony; the congers' heads of Conghurst are shown paleways on the monument at St. Marylebone to Elizabeth, wife of Humphrey Scott of Hawkhurst, who died in 1658 (*Misc. G. & H.*, 3rd Series, vol. I, p. 163); but in general the arms are represented as here shown.

The crest is more doubtful. There is a group of crests of this type,¹ all obviously by the same herald, from which one can instance that of Lee of Bucks. and Oxon., *an eagle proper preying on an eagle's leg proper* (*Visitation of London, 1634*, p. 55) or, more akin, in an Elizabethan MS. of Lincolnshire arms in my possession, Charles Yerbrug of Yerburch bears *a falcon or preying on a duck proper*. A branch of the Yarboroughs 'improved' this to a pheasant. For Scott, the

¹ The family of Graham appears to bear a crest identical with this.

Visitation of Kent, 1572 gives a *falcon argent, winged beaked & belled or*; that of 1592 says a *falcon proper beaked & legged or*; that of 1619, an *eagle or*, and a MS. of miscellaneous Elizabethan arms, *penes* W. J. Hemp, confirms the last. All agree on the bittern proper.

Thomas Streatfeild, in his interleaved copy of Hasted's *Kent* at



ACHIEVEMENT OF THOMAS SCOTT

the British Museum, notes the arms, crest, and motto, on the monument to Margery Scott, 1618, at Sevenoaks, Kent.

This achievement shows the marriage of Thomas Scott, †1617, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Piers of Westfield, Sussex. She died in 1634. Thomas Scott was descended from the second son of Henry Scott of Halden in Kent, to wit, Thomas who died in 1533, who married Mildred, the daughter and coheir of George Conghurst of Conghurst in Hawkhurst, and there founded a branch of the Halden Scotts, of whose pedigree Le Neve, in MS. 163 at the Society of Antiquaries, gives far more detail than the published Visitation of Kent of 1619.

The Thomas Scott here commemorated was the second son of

George, the eldest son of the Conghurst heiress, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of William Threele of Loxwood in Wisborough Green, Sussex. This William Threele¹ is not shown on the pedigree of Threele of Loxwood (*Visitation of Sussex*, 109), but Drungewick, in the hamlet, has on its eastern gable the initials W.T. and the date 1559, which may well refer to him. The William Threele of Bexhill who died in 1563 shows the family within reach of Conghurst.

His elder brother inherited Conghurst and married a Selwyn from Friston; his younger brother, who married at Charing, 17 August 1597, Alice, daughter of Anthony Dering of Charing, Kent, became rector of Balcombe, whilst Thomas received Delmynden in Hawkhurst as his portion, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Piers of Westfield, receiving as her dower the estate, but not the manor, of Gotely in Northiam, which had been held by the Piers family since 1441. The Threele marriage brought the Scotts to Sussex.

The Visitation of Kent, 1619, gives Thomas Scott three daughters as coheirs, and Le Neve does not correct this. The only two known, however, are Dorothy and Catherine, who married respectively John and Stephen Frewen, younger sons of the notably Protestant Parson of Northiam, John Frewen. John, who succeeded his father as rector of Northiam, took Gotely, and Stephen's son, Thomas, eventually inherited Delmynden, so the third heir, if she existed, must have died without offspring.

I wish to acknowledge gratefully my indebtedness to the late Miss Frewen for permission to enter the mausoleum and rub the brass.

SOUTH MALLING

I. *Inscription. Audrey Barkstead, 1691*

By the courtesy of Mr. P. F. Bridgman of Eastgate Street, Lewes, I am enabled to offer a rubbing of a brass inscription listed as in the possession of his father in 1926 (*Monumental Brasses in the British Isles*, p. 582). South Malling was restored by Messrs. Bridgman in 1873, and it was presumably then that the brass went astray.

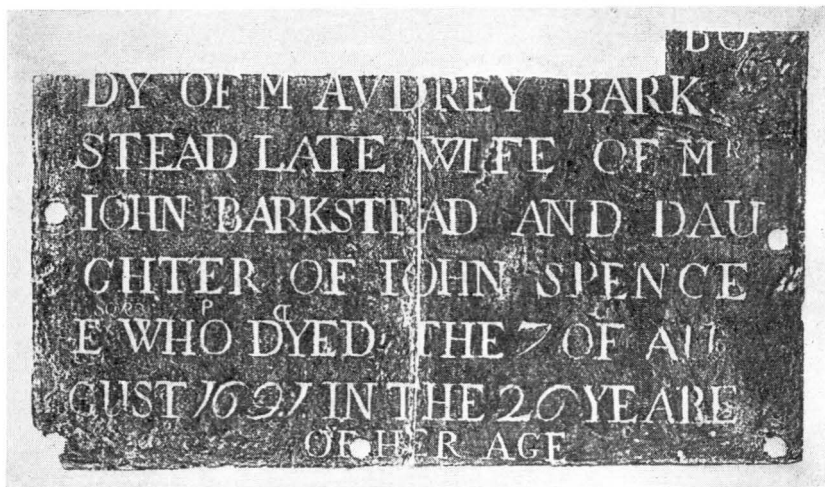
It is 15½ in. by 9 in., corroded, and in two pieces, with most of the first line missing—cut off, Mr. Bridgman informs me, when he was a lad, at his father's order, to supply a strip of brass required in the yard.

The Burrell MSS. (Dunkin's Transcripts: Barbican House) give the missing words as '[Here lyes the Bo]dy of M^[r]s]'. Sir William noted the inscription as in the chancel of South Malling, but did not state it to be on brass. He added that 'on the death of Mrs. Kempe (wife of Wm. Russell Kempe Esq. Serjt. at law) and of Mrs. Spence wife of Luke Spence Esq. in Oct. 1775 some alterations were made

¹ Probably second son of Edmond of Loxwood; see *Sussex Genealogies: Horsham*, p. 334.

in the disposition of the Grave Stones in the Chancel, by the mutual consent of Mr. Spence and Mr. Kempe; the Inscriptions of those of the Spence family are now as follows'. Eighth in the list is 'likewise Audrey wife of John Barkstead and daughter of the first John Spence ob. 1691 æt. 26'.

In Dunkin's transcript, above the inscription, is written in brackets '(arms)', which I take to mean that in the original, unfortunately not now available, Burrell drew a shield, which he found above the inscription, and probably also of brass, showing an impalement of



AUDREY BARKSTEAD, 1691

Barkstead and Spence. The arms of Barkstead, as given by Burke, are *ermine, on a chief sable, 3 ducal coronets or*; crest, *out of a ducal coronet or, an arm in armour embowed proper, grasping a sword argent, hilt & pommel or*. He gives the grant as of 1654, Tower of London. This was a grant by Bysshe, Cromwell's Garter King of Arms, to Sir John Barkstead, Knight, Lieutenant of the Tower, and probably the Colonel John Barkstead who died on 19 April 1662. I have been unable to trace the descent of John Barkstead of the inscription. He may, however, be in the *Visitation of London*, published by Sir T. Phillips.

The arms of Spence, *sable, a fess embattled argent*, are, curiously enough, not noted by General Lambarde in any Sussex church, though he mentions them as in Lewes Town Hall (*S.N.Q.* i. 37). They are, however, to be found, within a lozenge, in the Sanctuary at Glynde, on a ledgerstone to Elizabeth Spence, daughter of John Spence of Malling, and Ann his wife, sister to John Trevor; she died 15 October 1764, aged 70.

Decus patriæ
Literatorum Fautor
Pauperum Baculus
Plurimis desideratus
GULIELMUS SPENCE ARM
Hic Tumulatur
Iulij 16
Anno Eræ Christianæ
1677

WILLIAM SPENCE, 1677

Audrey Spence was the elder of the two daughters shown in Horsfield's pedigree (*History of Lewes*, vol. II, p. 172) as children of John Spence by his wife Ruth, daughter of John Stapley of Hickstead. John Spence inherited Malling House in 1677 from his brother William, who had purchased it of Thomas Lucas in 1656.

The Rev. C. C. Dobson, to whom I am indebted for the various extracts from the Malling Register, could trace no entry of her baptism; the register was apparently carelessly kept at that time, and these entries are not under 1690-1, but on the back fly-leaf, and reversed.

In Chester's *Marriage Licences*, p. 78, occurs the licence for the marriage.

Barkstead, John, of St. Edmund-the-King, London, bachelor, 30, merchant, and Audrey Spence of South Mawling, co. Sussex, spinster, 23, daughter of John Spence, esq., who consents—at South Mawling aforesaid or . . . 5 Dec. 1690. F.

The Malling Register gives the date of the marriage: 'Dec. 16 [1690] Married M^r John Barksted & Mrs Adrey Spence of this Parish.' and of her burial on 12 August 1691; her father having predeceased her, was buried on 6 August. The marriage allegations of the *Registry of the Vicar-General, Canterbury* (Harl. Soc. 1890, p. 207) contain the following entry:

1691-2 Jan. 13. John Barksted of St. Hellen's Lond. Mercht., Widr., abt. 32 and Mrs. Ruth Pennyman, of St. James, Clarkenwell, Midd., Spr. abt. 20, with consent of her father; at All Hallows in the Wall, Lond.

Mr. Barkstead's mourning lasted roughly five months; his regrets possibly longer.

II. *Inscription to William Spence, 1677*

This and No. III are set in a ledger now lying with its head to the south, on the south-west side of the Communion rails. On it are incised the deaths of other members of the Spence family, including that of Audrey Barkstead, which is placed between the two brasses. In the south-east corner of the sanctuary is a second ledger commemorative of the Spences, both evidently part of the rearrangement noted by Burrell, and possibly still on the same side of the chancel, since the Kemp ledger is on the north side. The carpet about the altar is nailed in place. It is possible that the indent of the brass to Audrey Barkstead lies beneath it.

It measures $12\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $15\frac{3}{4}$ in. and is a smooth, level-surfaced plate of some solidity.

III. *Inscription to John Spence, 1741*

This is inset $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. below No. II, and measures $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $12\frac{3}{4}$ in. It is uneven in surface, cracked, and of thin metal.

Both II and III are kept polished, a practice more wearing than the tread of man.

According to Horsfield, he was the son of John, Audrey Barkstead's only brother, by his first wife Mary, daughter of Sir John Fagge of



JOHN SPENCE, 1683-1741

Wiston. He married twice and had issue by each wife. (See Horsfield's *Lewes*, vol. II, p. 172.)

The two brasses belonging to Mr. Bridgman have recently been analysed and used, with others of various periods, for comparative purposes in an article on the metals used in monumental brasses, by Dr. Cameron (see *Monumental Brass Society's Transactions*, VIII, pt. IV).

JOHN RUGGE, PREBENDARY OF CHICHESTER

BY L. E. WHATMORE, M.A., F.R.H.S.

ON the south side of the cathedral at Chichester and within the precincts is the House of the Wiccamil Prebendaries, now No. 1 St. Richard's Walk. The building has been almost entirely remodelled since the eighteenth century, new rooms and floor-levels having been introduced, and of the hall where the four prebendaries dined in common there are no remains beyond a chimney and a doorway with some deeply cut mouldings.¹ It is somewhat remarkable that two of its earliest occupants (from the time that Bishop Sherburne assigned it to the four new prebendaries he created early in the 1520's) were put to death for denying the ecclesiastical supremacy of Henry VIII. These were George Croft, a Fellow of Oriel who, after holding the Bursal prebend for two years (1529-31),² afterwards became Chancellor of the cathedral; and John Rugge, who has often been mistaken for a monk of Reading Abbey³ and who was beatified along with the Abbots of Glastonbury, Colchester, Reading, and others by Pope Leo XIII on 13 May 1895.

Bishop Sherburne's regulation that each of the four new canons had to be a Wykehamist shows clearly where to look for earlier traces of John Rugge. T. F. Kirby in his *Winchester Scholars* (1888, p. 91) mentions under the year 1488 the admission as scholar of John Rugge, aged 12, place of origin Taunton. The actual entry, as preserved in the Register of Scholars at Winchester, is:

Johannes Rugge de Tau'ton filius tenentis de Downton xii annorum in ad vincula sancti petri preterito.

¹ For an account of this building see 'Houses in the Close at Chichester' (*S.A.C.* LXVII), by Ian C. Hammah, pp. 151-4; and *Victoria County History of Sussex*, III, ed. L. F. Salzman, p. 154.

² From a MS. note-book, compiled by Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, once Precentor of Chichester, and kindly supplied me by W. K. Lowther Clarke, Librarian and present Bursalis Prebendary.

³ *History of Reading Abbey* (1891), by Jamieson B. Hurry, p. 43.

And on the left of the record is the following note: 'socius Winton'.

We learn, then, that Rugge was born on the feast of St. Peter's Chains, 1 August 1476, and that his father was a tenant of Winchester College at Downton in Wiltshire, where the college had some property.

It has been suggested that Taunton is a mistake for Tiverton.¹ This is the place given in Register O, which contains the attestations by a notary that John Rugge, on being admitted Fellow, took the oath to obey the statutes. He is there called 'capellanus de Tyverton'. The date of his admission is given as:

Anno Domini Millesimo CCCCmo vicesimo . . . vto Die Marcii in vestibulo capelle collegii beate Marie prope Winton.

This would be 5 March 1520, as then reckoned (the year beginning on 25 March), or 1521 according to the calculation of to-day. It will be seen that a considerable interval elapsed between John Rugge's schooldays and his becoming a Fellow of the college, during which he might have changed his residence. Kirby gives Tiverton in the list of Fellows on page 8.

There is no record extant, according to Professor Myres, of Rugge having been admitted to New College, though the qualifications for holding the Bursalis prebend (not necessarily followed out in practice) included not only membership of that college or of Winchester, but also the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.²

At all events, he remained at Winchester only a short time, for a 'Mr. (*blank*) Rugge', according to W. D. Peckham, Esq., Honorary Archivist to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester,³ 'was Principal of the Vicars at

¹ By Austin Smyth, Esq., Archivist of Winchester, who very kindly forwarded all entries relating to Rugge in the registers.

² 'In primis ordinamus et volumus quod prebenda per nos erecta conferatur uni doctori vel baccalario in theologia vel minus artium magistro bone fame et nominis, qui infra annum post suam admissionem ad dictam prebendam realiter ascendat ad gradum baccalarii in theologia. Et quia nos aliquando membrum fuimus collegii Beate Wintonie in Oxonia . . . volumus et ordinamus quod uni ex hiis qui tempore vacationis hujus prebendae sunt vel aliquando fuerunt de isto collegio', &c. (Foundation deed of Bursal prebend, printed in *Statutes and Constitutions of Chichester*, ed. F. G. Bennett, R. Codrington, and C. Deedes (1904), pp. 54-64.)

³ For much of what follows we are indebted to him.

a Visitation of 17 June 1524 (Register Sherburne, ii, f. 92 v.)'. These vicars were instituted originally to perform the duties of canons who were non-resident. The Vicars' Close at Wells is well known. Their brethren of Chichester acquired a fixed residence about 1400 and a constitutional status in 1465 (*S.A.C.* LXXVIII. 133-5).

As Principal of the Vicars John Rugge had the duty of engaging and supervising the servants.¹ He presided in hall and saw that the other vicars observed the statutes. The Principal was elected annually on the feast of Saints Cosmas and Damian or six days after it. All were to be in their rooms from seven at night, though on the principal feasts, after the evening refec-tion called 'Bevers', the Principal could give them leave to tarry longer—but in no case after eight, lest they should be late for the early morning services. The handsome dining-hall, called 'Gilden Hall', where the community dined in common, still remains, together with the pulpit from which one of them read at meals, and a vaulted undercroft, accessible from South Street.² The above extracts are taken from the regulations for the Priest Vicars drawn up by Bishop Sherburne about 1534, a few years after Rugge held the presidency; but the manner of life must have been both before and after very much the same.

John Rugge was still Principal of the Vicars at a Visitation of 17 July 1527 (Reg. Sherburne, ii, f. 92 v.), but not in the *Valor* of 1535. Meanwhile, on 4 November 1530 he was collated to the prebend of Marden, a name shared by three villages, East Marden, North Marden, and also by Up Marden, about nine miles north-west of Chichester. 'He must have avoided very soon after,' writes Mr. Peckham, 'for a collation was made on 3 June 1531 on the resignation of Sir Simon Fewlar (ib.72 v.).'

¹ *Memorials of the South Saxon See and Cathedral Church of Chichester* (1876), by Rev. W. R. W. Stephens, pp. 331-5.

² For an account of the buildings see *V.C.H.*, op. cit., pp. 157-8. Most recent research upon the Vicars of Chichester is contained in *S.A.C.* for 1937 (vol. LXXVIII) in an article entitled 'The Vicars Choral of Chichester Cathedral', by W. D. Peckham.

I cannot trace Rugge anywhere on the Cathedral staff between this date and 1535.’

The next appointment which he is certainly known to have held is that of the prebend of Bursalis, though it is not recorded when he was installed. One John Colens was collated on 2 October 1532 (Reg. Sherburne, ii, f. 73 v.). Mr. Peckham has found ‘no evidence of how or when Colens avoided, or of Rugge’s collation or installation, though there is no apparent lacuna either in the Register or in the White Act Book’.

He certainly held it, however, about March 1535, during which time the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, or account of the value of all English benefices, was drawn up. The entry is as follows:

PREBENDA DE BURSALIS

Johannes Rugge clericus prebendarius ibidem valet clare cum cantaria beatae Mariae infra hospitem beatae Mariae in civitate Cicestriensi eidem prebendae annexa in pecuniis nummatis annuatim solutis per decanum et capitulum ecclesiae cathedralis Cicestrensis £xiii- vi- viii d.
Inde Xma £- xxvi- viii d.¹

As may be seen from the above, a chantry in St. Mary’s Hospital, Chichester, was permanently attached to the Bursal prebend. This hospital, which has survived the Reformation, is of great interest. ‘In spite of its incompleteness’, writes the *Victoria County History* (vol. III, p. 101), ‘it is one of the most important and characteristic examples of mediaeval hospital architecture in the country.’ The inmates undertook the weekly cleaning of the chapter-house of the cathedral.

According to the regulations of William Fleshmonger, Dean of Chichester, dated 1528, the Guardian of the Hospital, who was to be a priest and be appointed by the Dean and Chapter, should among other duties ‘note whether the mass was celebrated in the Chapel once a week by the Chaplain of the chantry called Talk’s chantry’.² This was the chantry at which John Rugge, during the time that he held the Bursal prebend, celebrated

¹ Vol. I (1814), p. 301.

² ‘Hospital of St. Mary in Chichester’ (*S.A.C.* 1878), by C. A. Swainson, pp. 51-3.

mass weekly—probably on a Saturday, since in the *Valor* it is styled that of ‘Blessed Mary’, whose day of special devotion was Saturday. From certain accounts of the third year of Edward VI it appears that the salary that went with it was £3. 6s. 8d. per annum. The founder was probably Thomas Tauke, whose will was witnessed on 10 June 1493.¹

We possess a considerable amount of information concerning the duties attached to the prebend of Bursalis. He was the President and the Treasurer of Bishop Sherburne’s four Wiccarnical prebendaries. In presenting them with Archdeacon More’s house in the close as a residence the bishop also allotted to each the rooms he was to occupy. To Bursalis fell the spacious room over the common dining-hall, the room next to it on the south side, together with adjoining offices.² He legislated most minutely upon his obligations and emoluments in the Deed of Foundation.³ As soon as the instrument of collation came to the Dean, he was to hand over to the newly elect the *Book of Foundation* for perusal. On taking the oath the new Prebendary must give to the notary the sum of 2s. He was to receive in the cathedral the vacant stall of the former prebend of Wilmington, originally created for the Abbot of Grestain about the end of the twelfth century,⁴ and which had now ceased to function.

‘Because by the grace of God’, Bishop Sherburne continues, ‘he is to be a Doctor and a man of learning’, he is always to have in processions and elsewhere the first place after the residentiary canons. He is to be paid an annual salary of 20 marks a year; may hold simultaneously any other benefice, even with cure of souls, but must not be absent more than two months each year in the care of it. The lines of his preaching are next laid down.

The presence of the prebendary is required, except

¹ ‘Early Statutes of Chichester Cathedral’ (*Archaeologia*, XLV, 1874), by Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, p. 148, note *f*.

² *Ibid.*, p. 202.

³ Bennett, Codrington, and Deedes, pp. 54–64.

⁴ ‘Wilmington Priory’ (*S.A.C.*, LXIX, 1928), by Rev. W. Budgen, p. 33.

when *realiter impeditus* (with certain variations according to the rank of the feast), at the divine offices in the cathedral on festal days. Subject to one month's notice he must be prepared to relieve the bishop and, if he himself agrees, other dignitaries of the cathedral church of their sermons, receiving 3s. 4d. for his pains. Outside the cathedral, however, preaching is to be at his own expense, provided it is within the confines of the arch-deaconry of Chichester. Twice a year he is to signify to the bishop or, in his absence, the dean, how often he has preached in the diocese and where he intends to do so.

Other duties of the office include offering mass daily at Bishop Sherburne's tomb; praying for his parents, friends, and benefactors; looking after his tomb and effigy, &c. As, however, Rugge had ceased to reside at Chichester by the time of Sherburne's death, these obligations may be passed over. The four prebendaries are to be assisted by the bishop's preclar or bedesman, who is to serve their masses successively and prepare the altar for them. Another function of this man, to be found in other medieval cathedrals, was that of dog-whipper, or keeping children, animals, or any unruly persons outside the sacred precincts.¹

Bursalis also had some supervision over the choirboys. At the antiphon in honour of St. Catherine he was to see that they had their parts and a lighted candle; and before Our Lady's mass that they were tidy, went two by two, and with clean surplices.²

A plan dating, according to Walcott,³ from Bishop Sherburne's time shows that the Bursal prebendary occupied the fourth stall in the choir on the Precentor's side. The present stall is substantially the same as the old one.⁴

Such is a brief résumé of the nature of the duties which Blessed John Rugge performed as Bursal Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral. He held the office for a short time only, for on 10 August 1536 (White Act

¹ Walcott, p. 191.

² *Ibid.*, p. 171.

³ *Ibid.*; 'Bishops of Chichester from Stigand to Sherburne' (*S.A.C.*, xxix, 1879), by Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, p. 32.

⁴ *V.C.H.*, III, 127.

Book, f. 79 v.) the chapter confirmed to him a dispensation of non-residence granted by Bishop Sherburne. This was certainly contrary to the founder's own stringent provision against non-residence. The next evidence concerning the prebend is the installation on 1 February 1540 of William Haynes, B.D. (W.A.B., f. 85 r.), as a result, no doubt, of Rugge's execution two months before.

Two letters, written by him to a friend in the cathedral close at Chichester, show that he obtained this dispensation in order to retire to Reading Abbey. They are incorrectly calendared in *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII* under the year 1531. Another Wykehamist, John Holyman, of some repute as a preacher against the Lutherans, had resigned his fellowship at New College and taken the cowl at Reading about 1530.¹ He was afterwards Bishop of Bristol under Queen Mary.² Possibly Rugge had been induced by him to retire to Reading?

Be that as it may, the retirement was shortlived. For about the time of the dissolution of the abbey he became in some way involved with the abbot, Hugh Cook *alias* Farrington, and was with him and another priest, John Eynon, late Vicar of St. Giles, Reading, put to death. In the Public Record Office are preserved the following:

INTERROGATORIES FOR SIR JOHN ROGKE, PRIEST

1. How he had the book found in his 'cover' (coffer?) at Chichester?
2. How he had the book 'Incheridion Exce' in his chamber in the abbey of Reading?
3. Why he kept them, knowing one of them to be written against the King's supremacy and the other against his divorce?
4. How he had a relic named St Anastasius' hand at Reading, knowing that his Majesty had sent visitors to the said abbey to put down such idolatry?
5. Why he desired Thos. Vachell when he resorted to his chamber at Reading to lay the said 'Exces' out of its place that it might not be found?³

¹ *The Last Abbot of Glastonbury and His Companions*, by Cardinal Gasquet (1895), p. 131.

² *Oxford Post-Reformation Catholic Missions*, by Mrs. Bryan Stapleton (1906), p. 330.

³ *Letters and Papers of 1539*, vol. xiv, Pt. ii (1895), No. 256.

It does not seem possible to identify the book which got John Rugge into such trouble. Thomas Vachell was bailiff of the liberty of Reading and one of the two visitors who had been appointed to 'peruse' the abbey!¹ He was not *persona grata* with the Corporation,² as may be seen from a letter which the mayor and burgesses wrote to Cromwell.

Next we find among Cromwell's Remembrances: 'To proceed against the abbots of Reading and Glastonbury, Ruge, Bachyler London, the Grey Freer, and Heron.' Roger London, B.D. was a monk of Reading Abbey; the Grey Friar referred to was the Warden of the House of Franciscans at Reading; Giles Heron was the son-in-law of Sir Thomas More. From the fact that the majority of those involved with him afterwards escaped the supreme penalty we may assume that Rugge together with his two companions refused to abjure the Papal Supremacy. This also seems to be the general drift of a violent and abusive pamphlet, written at the time and in a very fragmentary condition, the relevant parts of which are given at some length by Gasquet in his account of the martyrdom of the Abbot of Reading.

The conviction is entered in the Controlment Roll, 31 Henry VIII, m. 28 d, as follows:

Recordum attinentionis, &c., Hugonis abbatis monasterii de Redyng in dict. com. Berks. alias dicti Hugonis Cooke, nuper de Redyng in eodem com. Berks. clerici; Johannis Eynon nuper de Redyng in com. pred. clerici; Johannis Rugge nuper de Redyng in com. Berks. clerici alias dict. Johannis Rugge nuper de Redyng capellani, pro quibusdam altis proditionibus unde eorum quilibet pro se indictus fuit, tractus et suspensus.³

All three perished by Attainder, being indicted of high treason, in the town of Reading on 15 November 1539.

Coates in his *History and Antiquities of Reading*,⁴ citing Croke's *Reports*, appears in the following confusing passage to refer to John Rugge.

In the very year of the surrender of the monastery, he writes,

¹ *Ibid.*, 136.

² *Ibid.*, 811.

³ Gasquet, p. 154, note 2.

⁴ 1802, p. 261. We have never been able to trace this Croke reference.

'John Rugg "Chivaler", or Esquire, was indicted for saying "the King's highnesse cannot be supreme head of the church of England by God's law". On which, Hugh, abbat of Reading, said, "what did you for saving your conscience when you were sworn to take the king for supreme head?" To which Rugg answered, "I added this condition in my mind, to take him for supreme head in temporal things, but not in spiritual things".'

The difficulty of accepting this exactly as it stands is great, for not only were Rugg and the Abbot executed together, but we also know that they shared the same attitude to the Supremacy issue.

By way of appendix two letters from John Rugg, written shortly after his partial retirement from Chichester in 1536, but calendared in *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII* under 1531,¹ are here printed in full from the originals in the Record Office.

My most specyal good mayster² frende: after most herte commendacions with grete thanks for youre manyfolde kyndnes many dyuerse ways showed unto me be fore *this*.³ I pray you of contynuanace of your gentyl and lovyng mynde. I am always bolde apou you. at my departyng from you I wold fayne hath spoken with you, but I knew not where ye were. I wrote a letter unto you the fryday next after my departyng by him that caryed my stuffe. where yn boldely as I haue often tymys done be fore this, I desired you to take payne and⁴ labor with such powre stuffe as I lefte be hynde me. with other dyuerse clauses theryn. desiryng you further more to cal apou mayster Mayr at cristmasse for my quarters stypendy, If ye can geyte it. I pray you to content your selfe of such dewtes as I owe you. also I haue a lytyl blacke boke yn my chamber. Yn the begynnyng of the boke is a lytyl treatyse. Called Meditationes ideote after that is contayned yn the same boke a treatise of iiii euangelistes and after that of Powlys epistles *this* boke is a shorte boke with a blacke forel he hath no clapsis, but sylken strenges. I wolde fayne haue that boke for my frendes plesure and not for myne owne. therefore If hit shal plesure you to loke out that boke and to send hym me by this messynger. I dyd my frende a plesure yn hit. I delyuerd also at my departyng to Robert pryor iii horse lokes with a peyr of fetters of Iren. thei were not broth to Reding with my stuffe. therefore I be sech you to cal apou Robert prior to haue them delyuerd agayn unto

¹ Vol. v, No. 771. Transcribed for me by Miss S. L. England.

² Abbreviations as here are italicized and extended throughout.

³ The 'thorn' or Anglo-Saxon sign for 'the' which is used by Rugg in these two letters for 'the', 'this', and 'that' is very unusual in the sixteenth century.

⁴ 'And' written '&' throughout.

you. And as for *your* hay: I wrote you my mynde yn *the* same letter. further more I pray you to loke a mong *them* a boke called Jacobus de voragine he is but of smal volume. and is *sermon* maters ii partes there be of *them*. one is de *temporalis*. the other is de *sanctis*. that *parte* *the* which is de *sanctis* I haue here *with* me. If the other *parte* de *temporalis* be not *with* you. he is lost yn *the* caryage. further more This know rith wel *that* *Mayster* arch and I, at my departing varied for the chauntry of ferryng: I trust I shal fynde him better to me now then he was then yn *that* behalfe. and the better If hit shal plesse you to talke *with* him summe what of *the* mater. If I cannot haue hit *with* his favor. I shal make better men then he is to speke yn *the* cause to his grete shame and rebuke *the* which I wold be righth loth to do. And no more to you good *mayster* frende now. but I be sech you to commende me most hertely to myne olde good *maysters* and *friendes*. and *this* I be sech *iesus* long to preserue both you and *them* al. amen.

from Reding. 13 decembris by *your* Dayly bedesman.

Jo. Ruge.

The next letter was written about two months later and is largely about the same business.

*Ihs*¹

my most specyall good *mayster* and frende *Mayster* frende after *most* *herty* commendacions and *thankes* plesith it you to understonde *that* I sent a letter to Sarysbery at twelwe *this* day marked to be delyuerde to *Mayster* Molens. *withyn* his letter there was a letter inclosed from me to you. I stande yn dowte whether ye receuid *that* letter or not. In hym I desired you to be my *procutor* to answer for me If hit chaunse you to haue any visitacion, by *that* letter and so leke wise I doo be these make you my *procutor*² bothe specyall and general. yn cause of visitacion, and in al other. If hit shal plesse you to do so moch for me. If not. I pray you to geyte summe other yn *that* offyce for me. and yn *your* last letter; I sent you the copy of the collatione of my *prebende*. my lordes Dispensation for my non Residence. and the confirmation of *the* chapter for bothe. Furthermore³ I haue yn my chamber a lytyl blacke boke. he hath no clapsis, but is bounde to gether *with* blacke Rybens. In the begynnyng of the boke there is a treatise called, *Meditiones* ideote. after *that*, there be yn him the saynges of al iiij euangelistes pertaynyng unto one thing. collected to gethers and so likewise of Powlys epistol'. If Hit shal plesse you to loke out *this* boke. and to send hym to me by *this* berer: ye shuld do summe frende of myne a grete plesure. also I had ii bokes of *sermons* of Jacobus de voragine making. one is de *sanctis*,

¹ Short for 'Jhesus'. It was common practice with religious persons, monks especially, to head the pages of their letters with this and other pious ejaculations. It is still the practice in many Catholic orders.

² 'by this present byl retten *with* myne owne hande' struck out.

³ 'Thorn' for 'th'.

the other is *de tempore*.¹ I haue *the boke de sanctis*. the other boke I lacke. whether I put *him* yn any of my fardell', or lefte *him* in my chambure: I stonde yn dowte If *hit* shal plesse you at *your* conveyent lesure to serch a mong my bokes whether² he be *there* or not. and to certifye me of *the* same. I wold fayne know the trewth thereof. In the same letter, I desired you to helpe to bryng the *mater* yn *con-*trouersi be twene *Mayster* arch and me to a good ende. And thus I pray god sende you as wel to fare: as I wolde I did meselfe. Amen. / .
from Redyng. 3. februarii by *your* abby lover

Jo. Rugge.

(Inscribed): To hys wurshypful mayster
Wyllyam frende yn the close
of Chichester.

Frende has been Headmaster of Winchester but had left that position to become Master of the Prebendal School of Chichester, which, owing to various emoluments attached, was the better paid.

¹ *Sic* but probably meant for *de temporalibus*.

² 'Thorn' for 'th'.

A ROMANO-BRITISH OCCUPATION SITE AT PORTFIELD GRAVEL PIT, CHICHESTER

BY E. CECIL CURWEN, F.S.A., AND
SHEPPARD FRERE, F.S.A.

DURING the summer of 1945 a quantity of Roman pottery was discovered by the men quarrying gravel in Portfield gravel pit at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Chichester Cross. The top soil here is about 4 ft. deep, but as a mechanical excavator was employed to lay bare the surface of the underlying gravel, no stratification of Roman remains was recorded, though it was observed that there appeared to be one or more pits going down into the underlying gravel. No certain traces of masonry structure were encountered.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. A. D. Heaver for allowing us to preserve the pottery, and to the pit manager, Mr. G. F. Hipkin, for his lively interest and practical help in the matter.

THE FINDS

The finds indicate occupation during the first two and a half centuries A.D. Besides Samian and other imported wares dating from the earliest years of the Occupation, there is present some native 'Western Belgic' ware, and also coarse Romano-British pottery of the first, second, and third centuries. Some typical examples are figured.

A. *Imported Wares*

Apart from an amphora fragment, possibly of second-century type, and the rim of a plain curving Gallo-Belgic *terra-nigra* platter similar to that figured in *S.A.C.* LXXVI. 141, No. 2, the imported ware consisted of Samian. The following forms have been identified:—

1. Rim fragment of form 30 with ovolo and continuous scroll decoration; probably Neronian.
2. Two examples of Ritterling Type 12; period, Claudius–Nero.
3. Form 16, a somewhat uncommon Claudian dish.

4. Ritterling Type 8, probably Claudius–Nero.
5. Two examples of form 24–25, Claudius–Nero.
6. Form 18–31 with damaged stamp. Perhaps early second century.
7. Form 23, a Claudius–Neronian dish.
8. Form 27, of the same period. Also a base probably of this form with the stamp OF PRI (the potter Primus of Montans and La Graufesenque, period Claudius–Vespasian).
9. Ludowici Type Sh (?).
10. Form 36, Lezoux ware, second century A.D.

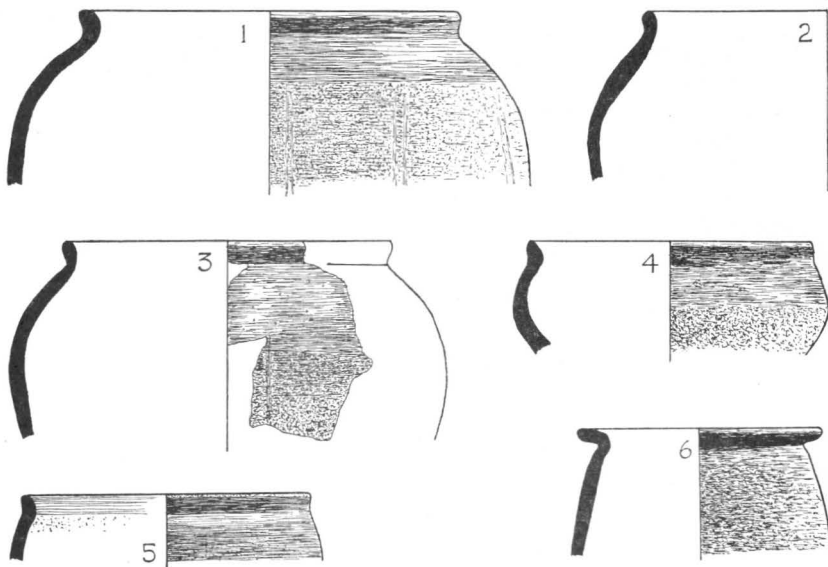


FIG. 1. WESTERN BELGIC POTTERY. (¼)

B. *Western Belgic Ware* (Fig. 1)

These vessels are characterized by a sandy, rather granulated black ware. Nos. 4, 5, and 6 are slightly cruder than the others and may well be pre-Conquest; but Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are rather more Romanized.

C. *Romano-British Wares* (Fig. 2)

Nos. 7 and 8 are small beakers of light brown ware; No. 7 bears traces of a white slip on its neck and shoulder as far as the offset, and is perhaps Claudian; No. 8 may once have been coated with gold mica dust, and is a Flavian shape.

No. 16 imitates a common Gallo-Belgic imported platter, and there are present flat fragments of soft fawn-coloured ware with a red pigmented surface which perhaps imitate a *terra-rubra* platter of the same kind. No. 14, with a flaking black surface and brick-coloured

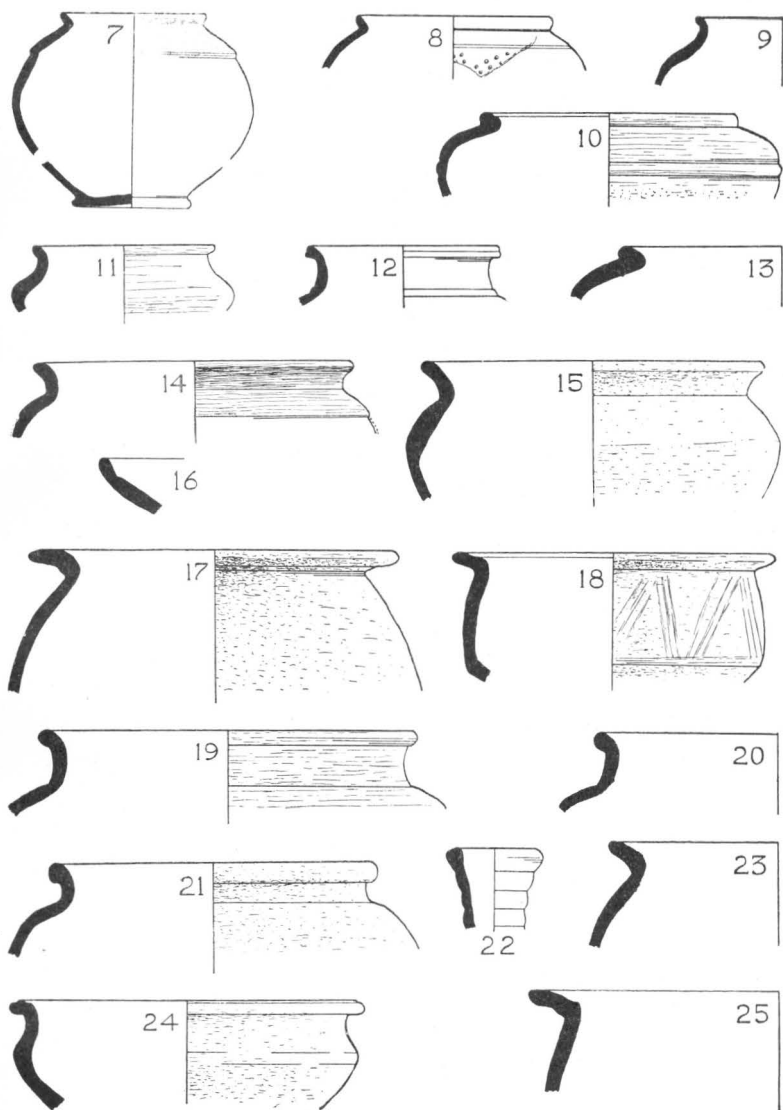


FIG. 2. COARSE ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY. (¼)

paste, is also of Claudian type. Nos. 9-13, in grey ware, are all first-century types.

Of the later coarse pottery illustrated on Fig. 2 Nos. 19 and 20 should belong to the reigns of Hadrian or Antoninus Pius, and the flagon neck No. 22 should also belong to the first half of the century. No. 17 is a later form of jar, perhaps Antonine, and No. 25 is a third-century type.

The Chronological range. It has been seen that a date a few years before A.D. 43 would suit some of the vessels of native Western Belgic character, and on general grounds there is no reason why occupation should not have begun on such a site before the Conquest. However this may be, the arrival of the Romans saw a great increase in the prosperity of the site, evidenced by the large amount of Claudian Samian and other imported ware. The settlement lasted throughout the second century, and it becomes a question when it ended. Here there is not much to guide us, for a coarse jar like No. 25 could easily occur in the fourth century. But assuming that the collection is representative, the absence of colour-coated wares and even of Castor ware would militate against a date so late, and it is probable that, on the evidence available, the settlement came to an end soon after the middle of the third century, a date quite suitable for No. 25 and also for an unfigured sherd with internal clawed markings of a type well known in Surrey and Sussex and described by one of the writers in *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, XLVIII. 51-2, Fig. 6.¹ If this were confirmed it would throw interesting light upon conditions prevailing in the Chichester area, where Haverfield seems to have pictured a decline after A.D. 270.²

¹ For a local illustration see *S.A.C.* LXXX. 75, Fig. IX, 7, from Highdown.

² *Arch. Rev.* I, 1888, 436; *Arch. Journ.* XLVI, 1889, 67-8.

THE ACTS OF BISHOP MONTAGUE

BY W. D. PECKHAM

THE story of Richard Montague, Bishop of Chichester from 1628 to 1638, is one part of the history of the struggle between Crown and Parliament, between Laudian and Puritan, of the earlier seventeenth century; it will not be retold here. This paper is concerned with the humbler subject of the record of the Bishop's administration of his diocese. If we were to trust Dean Stephens, the quest would seem vain; for he tells us¹ that the Bishop's Register is lost; this, however, is not so, though, as will be seen, the records of his episcopate have now to be sought in three cities.

Although the contemporary Chapter Act book is very scrappy, we are lucky in having a full account of his election; John Swayne, then Deputy Chapter Clerk, wrote out the whole process of the election to serve as a precedent book in future; and this, Liber N, has been preserved. From it we learn that the Chapter, on 11 July, fixed 14 July 1628 for the election of a bishop, the see being void by the death of George Carleton. The election was, of course, a form, so much so that the attendance of the Canons was scanty in the extreme. The Dean, William Thorne, did not appear, nor did two even of the Canons residentiary (one, Richard Buckenham, may have been in poor health, he died a month later): and the whole election was carried out by four Canons only, two Residentiaries, the Prebendary of Highleigh, and one other. The *congé d'élire* is dated 8 July, the letter missive 'recommending' Richard Montague 5 July 1628;² Royal assent was given 24 July, and the temporals were restored 25 September of that year.³ I have not traced the date of the confirmation of the election, at which there seems to have been some-

¹ *Memorials of Chichester*, p. 275.

² Stat. Bk. B, col. 74.

³ P.R.O. MS. Index of Pat. R, quoting Pat. 4 Charles I, pt. 38, Nos. 9 and 8.

thing of a scene;¹ the Bishop's installation (by proxy) took place on 22 September of the same year.²

In May 1638 he was translated to Norwich,³ where he died three years later. The account by Sir Thomas Browne⁴ of his tombstone there suggests that he may have been a patient of that master of English prose.

The first volume of his register is a very slender thing. It consists of a single quire of paper in a parchment wrapper, measuring 12 in. by 8 in., and is entirely in John Swayne's handwriting. But it contains no more than six entries, all belonging to the year of the Bishop's accession. It is still in the Bishop's Registry at Chichester.

Next year, it seems, new registration arrangements were made, and the new Register keeper (I do not know his name, but he wrote an excellent hand) opened a new book. This is slightly smaller (11½ in. by 7½ in.), runs from 7 March 1628–9 to 30 April 1634, and occupies a whole quire of paper, save for a blank front leaf; whether at any time it had a wrapper I know not, nor whether it was continued (as was to be expected) on another quire; the rest is lost. What is left is no longer at Chichester; I suppose that it was looted at the sack of the cathedral in 1642, and fell, sooner or later, into the hands of Elias Ashmole, among whose manuscripts in the Bodleian it now is, being pp. 365–92 of MS. Ashmole 1144.⁵

For the remainder of Montague's episcopate we must fall back on the Bishops' certificates in the Public Record Office. For several reasons they are an inferior authority. Being transcripts of the registers, they are liable to errors in copying; they are also (for this period at least) somewhat abbreviated, not stating how the various benefices became void, so that it is more difficult to be sure whether the lists for any particular benefice are con-

¹ Stephens, *op. cit.*, p. 274.

² Chapter Act bk. ZZ, f. 2 r, and *S.R.S.* XLVI. 281.

³ *Foedera*, xx. 302, 303.

⁴ *Works*, ed. 1927, III. 406.

⁵ I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness for the original reference to the late E. W. H. Dunkin.

secutive. (Some certificates either have been lost, or never were rendered; but this does not affect the records of Bishop Montague's time, which are complete.) Gaps and errors in later registers can sometimes be filled from the Subscription Books; but little material of this kind exists for this episcopate. There are, it is true, two contemporary Subscription Books; but one, opened in 1635, has no institutions or collations, save for a few in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Chichester, and is concerned with curates, schoolmasters, and medical men. The other is somewhat tantalizing; it opens in 1604, and continues in use, intermittently, till 1751, but, before the Interregnum at least, it is quite unusual for the occasion of subscription to the Articles to be stated. From the exceptions it seems to have been the book in use in the Archdeaconry Registry at Lewes, and to be concerned with assistant curates, schoolmasters, and the like, but not with beneficed clergy.

Lest anyone be tempted to suppose that this, or any other, account of Church records is complete, I would point out that Dean Stephens quotes from a set of Visitation Articles of Enquiry of Bishop Montague's, which I have not seen. He quotes from a manuscript 'In British Museum'; and I cannot complete his reference.

It may be well to point out that my work is a condensed (sometimes a considerably condensed) translation of Latin originals, and that I have compared my translation of the registers with the earlier Bishops' certificates.¹

f. 1 r.

THE REGISTER OF THE REVEREND FATHER IN CHRIST RICHARD MOUNTAGU, BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, WHO WAS ELECTED ON 14 JULY A.D. 1628, CONSECRATED ON 24 AUGUST, AND INSTALLED ON 22 SEPTEMBER OF THE YEAR AFORESAID.

ff. 1 v, 2 blank.

f. 3 r.

On 7 Oct. 1628 the Bishop by sealed charter granted for life to

¹ I made my translation from the Bodleian MS. during two recent visits, and have not had a later opportunity of verifying it.

William Cox, M.A., canon residentiary, the house and garden between the Deanery on the west and the Chantry on the east, in which Richard Buckenham, D.D., late canon residentiary, dwelt when alive.

On the same day the Bishop likewise granted for life to Thomas Emerson, M.A., canon residentiary, the house and garden between the Palace on the west and the Deanery on the east, in which William Cox, M.A., canon residentiary, then dwelt.

On the same day Michael Glydd, B.D., was instituted to Eartham Vicarage, on the death of Richard Buckenham, D.D. Patron for this turn Richard Lewkenor of Westdeane, esq., by reason of a grant of next presentation (*advocacionis*) from Thomas Vicars, B.D., Prebendary of Eartham, to one Thomas Bowyer, baronet, by him assigned to the said Richard Buckenham (f. 3 v.) and by him devised by his will to Richard Lewkenor. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 24 Oct. Thomas Caryll, M.A., was instituted to Harting Rectory, on the death of Richard Buckenham, D.D. Patron for this turn Garrett Kempe of Slyndon, knight, by grant of next presentation from Sir John Caryll of Harting, knight. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 29 Oct. Thomas Carr, M.A., was instituted to Mountfield Vicarage, on the death of John Hatley. Patron for this turn Matthias Caldecott, esq., by grant from Sir John Sackvill, knight. All and sundry clerks and ministers to induct.

On 11 Dec. 1628 Edward Burton, M.A., was instituted to Selscombe Rectory, on the deprivation of the last incumbent. Patron the King, in full right. All and sundry clerks and ministers to induct, by reason of the voidance of Lewes Archdeaconry.
ff. 4-14 *blank*.

PART II

(*Bodleian MS. Ashmole 1144*)

pp. 365, 366 *blank*.

p. 367.

1628[-9]

On 7 March John Goffe, M.A., was instituted to Ripe Rectory, on the death of Robert Goffe, M.A. Patron for this turn Arthur Pollard, Vicar of Eastdean, Chichester diocese, legatee of Robert Goffe late of Blatchington, clerk, grantee of Edward, Earl of Dorchester. All and sundry in the Archdeaconry of Lewes to induct, by reason of the voidance of the Archdeaconry.

On 12 March William Hutchenson, M.A., was instituted to Lewes Archdeaconry, on the death of the last incumbent. Patron the King by reason of the voidance of the see. The Dean and Chapter of Chichester to install.

1629

On 26 March William Roberte, D.D., was instituted to Barcombe Rectory, on the resignation of the last incumbent. Patron the King (p. 368) in full right. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

On 30 May Mr. John Scull, M.A., was collated in full right to Bracklesham Prebend, on the death of Robert Ward, clerk. The Dean and Chapter to install.

On 23 June Nicholas Saville, M.A., was instituted to the Rectory of St. Clement, Hastings, on the death of Jeremy Woodman. Patron for this turn John Foyell of the Middle Temple, London, gentleman. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

p. 369.

On 2 July George Horsman, clerk, was instituted to Boseham Vicarage, on the death of William Leland. Patrons this turn (*sic*) William Thorne, D.D., Dean, and the Chapter of Chichester. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 11 Sept. Thomas Gardner, M.A., was instituted to Boxgrave Vicarage, on the cession of Daniel Earle, clerk. Patron William Morley of Halnaker in Boxgrove parish, knight. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 23 Sept. Christopher Dowe, B.D., was instituted to the Vicarage or Deanery of Battell, on the resignation of Thomas Brambridge, D.D. Patron Henry Needler of the City of London, gentleman. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

p. 370.

On 23 Oct. David Stokes, M.A., was collated in full right to the Precentorship with Oving Prebend annexed, on the death of Thomas Muriall. The Dean and Chapter to install.

On 2 Dec. John Wilson, M.A., was instituted to Peasemersh, otherwise Pensmersh, Vicarage, on the resignation of John Taylor, B.D. Patron for this turn William Honeywood¹ of London, mercer. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

On 28 Dec. Toby Stubber, B.A., was instituted to Madehurst Vicarage, on the death of Robert Hobbes. Patron Thomas Page of Dale in Madehurst, yeoman. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

p. 371.

1629[-30]

On 6 Jan. John Napper, M.A., was collated in full right to Cockinge Vicarage, on the death of William Mattock. All and sundry to induct.

On 14 Jan. Thomas Grace,² M.A., was instituted to Iford Vicarage, on the death of Urban Best, clerk. Patron Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset, Great Chamberlain of the King, K.G. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

¹ Haywood: Bp. cert.² Gray: Bp. cert.

On 2 Feb. George Edglee, M.A., was collated in full right to Heathfield Prebend, on the death of William Mattock, clerk. The Dean and Chapter to install.

p. 372.

On 26 Feb. John Wilson, M.A., was instituted to Arlington, otherwise Erlington, Vicarage, on the death of Caleb Burdet, clerk. Patron for this turn Mr. Anthony Huggett, clerk, grantee of Thomas Searle, clerk, Prebendary of Woodhorne, otherwise Arlington. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

1630

On 9 April George Sedgwick, M.A., was instituted to Westborne Vicarage, on the death of William Mattock, clerk. Patron Christopher Swale, D.D., Rector of Westbourne. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

p. 373.

On 27 April John Chaloner, M.A., was instituted to Wigenholt cum Gretham Rectory, on the death of Richard Bowley. Patron Thomas Mille of Gretham, gentleman. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 4 July John Scull, M.A., was collated in full right to Westfeild Vicarage, on the death of Thomas Mawdsley, clerk. All and sundry clerks to induct.

On 16 July Mark Harry, M.A., was instituted to Eastdean Vicarage, on the resignation of Arthur Pollard. Patron for this turn Richard Crunden of Buxted, yeoman, grantee of Edward Lawrence, late of Chichester, gentleman. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

p. 374.

On 27¹ July Leonard Stalman, M.A., was instituted to Stening Vicarage, on the death of Jonas Michael, clerk. Patron George, Lord Goringe, Baron Hurstperpoynt. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 17 Sept. Lancelot White, M.A., was instituted to Northmardon Rectory, on the death of William Thorne, D.D. Patron this turn Edward White of Winchester, gentleman, grantee of the said William Thorne. All and sundry to induct, by reason of the absence (*absention*) of the Archdeacon of Chichester.

On 2 Oct. Laurence Pay, M.A., was instituted to Westangmeringe Vicarage with Estangmeringe Rectory annexed, on the death of Jonas Mihill, clerk. Patron Edward Bishopp of Parham, knight and baronet. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

p. 375.

On 22 Oct. Alexander Reason, M.A., was instituted to the Rectory of St. John Baptist in Southoner (*sic*) in Lewes, on the cession of Leonard Stalman. Patron the King. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

¹ 26 Bp. cert.

On 18 Oct. Thomas Hooke, M.A., was instituted to Northmardon Rectory, on the death of William Thorne. Patron this turn Richard Brigham, gentleman, assignee of John Swayne, N.P., grantee of the said William Thorne. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 25 Oct. George Edglee, M.A., was collated in full right to Doneighton, otherwise Donington, Vicarage, on the death of Thomas Harison, clerk. All and sundry Rectors and Vicars to induct.

p. 376.

On 30 Oct. Anthony Middleton, M.A., was instituted to Tarring, otherwise Tarringneville, Rectory, on the death of Owen Vaughan, clerk. Patron Edward, Earl of Dorset. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

On 25 Nov. John Peckham, M.A., was instituted to Westwhittering Vicarage, on the death of George Vernon, clerk. Patron John Packer,¹ grantee of William Hickes, Prebendary of Westwhittering. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 13 Dec. George Theatcher, M.A.,² was instituted to the Rectory of St. John sub Castro, Lewes, on the resignation of John Chantcell (*sic*), clerk. Patron Edward, Earl of Dorset. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

p. 377.

On 20 Dec. Samuel Lancaster, clerk, was instituted to Hellinghish Vicarage, on the death of Thomas Lancaster, clerk. Patron Edward (Lord *struck out*) Mountague (of Northhampton, knight, *interlined*). The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

1630[-1]

On 9 March Austin Payne, M.A., was instituted to Gates, otherwise Eastergate, Rectory, on the resignation of Godfrey Blaxton, clerk. Patron Francis Dee, D.D., Dean, and the Chapter of Chichester. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 10 March Martin Fist, M.A., was collated in full right to Laughton Vicarage, on the death of Edward Clerke. All and sundry Rectors to induct.

p. 378.

On 17 March Thomas Hurt, B.D., was instituted to Meching Rectory, on the death of Owen Vaughan. Patron the King. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

On 19 March Christopher (Potter *interlined*), D.D., was collated in full right to the Precentorship with Oving Prebend annexed, on the resignation of David Stokes, D.[D.] The Dean and Chapter to install.

1631

On 18 April Anthony Farinedon, B.D., was collated in full right

¹ gentleman: Bp. cert.

² Bp. cert. omits the degree.

to Selsey Rectory, on the death of John Rawlinson, D.[D.] All and sundry Rectors, etc., to induct.

p. 379.

On 14 July¹ Samuel Woodes,² B.A., was instituted to Pedinghooe Vicarage, on the death of William Cole. Patrons this turn Edward Wood of Hamsey, clerk, and John Wood of same,³ grantees of Edward, Earl of Dorset. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

On 22 Aug. Thomas Hooke, M.A., was instituted to North Marden Rectory, on the resignation of the last incumbent. Patron this turn Richard Brigham of Lambeth, Surrey, esq., grantee (*grantor's name not stated*). The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 23 Sept. Adrian Dee, M.A., was instituted to Birdham Rectory, on the death of James Yealdinge, clerk. Patron Francis Dee, D.D., Dean, and the Chapter of Chichester. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

p. 380.

On 11 Oct. William Robertes, D.D., was instituted to Herstmonzeux Rectory, on the death of John Mansell. Patron this turn the King, by reason of the minority of Baron Dacres of Herstmonzeux. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

On 3 Nov. Thomas Scletter, M.A., was instituted to the Rectory of Stedham cum Hayshott, on the death of Robert Alwin, clerk. Patron Blanche Allwin of Hayshott, widow, grantee (*grantor's name not stated*). The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 11 Nov. Thomas Holland, M.A., was collated in full right to Selsey Prebend, on the death of James Yealdinge. The Dean and Chapter to install.

p. 381.

On 13 Nov. Austin Payne, M.A., was instituted to Gates, otherwise Eastergate, Rectory, void by lapse of time. Patron the King, to confirm title. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

1631[-2]

On 19 Jan. Thomas Boxall, M.A., was instituted to Felpham Rectory, on the death of William Cox. Patron this turn Sara Cox, widow,⁴ grantee of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 21 Jan.⁵ Henry Halliwell, M.A., was instituted to Twineham Rectory, on the death of Francis Killingbeck. Patron Walter Covert, knight. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

p. 382.

On the same day Richard Bayley, M.A., was instituted to Crawley

¹ 15 July: Bp. cert.

² Wood: Bp. cert.

³ Bp. cert. inserts 'yeoman'.

⁴ 'of the Close of Chichester': Bp. cert.

⁵ Bp. cert. dates this and the next 20 Jan.

Rectory, on the resignation of Henry Halliwell. Patron Walter Covert, knight. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

On 19 March John Prichard, literate,¹ was instituted to Selham Rectory, on the death of John Pickeringe. Patron this turn John Randall of Vppwalthem, yeoman. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

1632

On 28 March John Scull, M.A., was collated in full right to Waltham Prebend, on the death of George Benson, clerk. The Dean and Chapter to install.

p. 383.

On 23 April Robert Bostock, clerk, was collated in full right to Bracklesham Prebend, on the cession of John Scull. The Dean and Chapter to install.

On 5 May Edward Hastler, M.A., was instituted to Bignor Rectory, on the death of Thomas Sephton, clerk. Patron the King. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 14 May William Chandler, M.A., was instituted to Stopham Rectory, lawfully void. Patron the King by lapse. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

p. 384.

On 28 May William Chandler, M.A., was instituted to Stopham Rectory, on the resignation of the said William Chandler. Patron Walter Bartlett, esq. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 21 May John Napper, M.A., was collated in full right to Somerley Prebend, on the death of William Cox, clerk. The Dean and Chapter to install.

On 25 June² George Elgar, LL.B., was collated in full right to Heighley Prebend, appropriated to the common school, on the death of the last incumbent, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter. The Dean and Chapter to install.

p. 385.

On 29 June Owen Arthur was instituted to Ferring Vicarage, on the death of Godfrey Moore. Patron John Nutt, clerk, Prebendary of Ferring, in right of his benefice. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 13 July John Warren, clerk, was instituted to Vdimer Vicarage, on the death of John Braban. Patrons Jeremy Jorden of Winchelsea, gentleman, William Jorden of Vdimer, yeoman, and Andrew Beechinge of same, yeoman. The Archdeacon of Chichester (*sic*) to induct.

On 17 July John Scull, M.A., was instituted to Polinge Vicarage, on the death of George Benson, clerk. He was nominated by Richard [Montague], Bishop of Chichester, and presented by Henry

¹ 'clerk': Bp. cert.

² 24 June: Bp. cert., which describes him as 'clerk', and omits his degree.

Wotten, knight, Provost, and the Fellows of Eton College. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

p. 386.

On 17 July John Scull, M.A., was instituted to Leominster Vicarage, on the death of Thomas Hearne, clerk. Patron Henry Wotton, knight, Provost, and the Fellows of Eaton College. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 17 July Anthony Farrindon, B.D., was collated in full right to Westfeild Vicarage, on the cession of John Scull, clerk. All and sundry clerks and literates to induct.

On 3 Dec. Thomas Russell, M.A., was instituted to the Rectory of St. John sub Castro, Lewes, on the death of George Theatcher, clerk. Patron Edward, Earl of Dorset. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

p. 387.

On 3 Dec. John Benbridge, M.A., was instituted to Ashburnham Vicarage on the death of Abraham Franke, clerk. Patron this turn George Littlebois of Ashbornham, gentleman, by indenture of demise of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, dated 29 Sept. 3 Charles (1627), for 21 years. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

On 22 Dec. Thomas Rogers, M.A., was instituted to Iford Vicarage, on the resignation of Thomas Gray. Patron Edward, Earl of Dorset. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

On 19 Nov.¹ John Lesley, clerk, was instituted to Hartinge Rectory, void by reason of simony. Patron this turn the King, by reason of simony. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

p. 388.

On 27 Dec. Edward Ashbourneham, clerk, was instituted to Gestling Rectory, on the death of James Relfe. Patron Laurence Ashbourneham of Broomeham, esq. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

1632[-3]

On 23 March Thomas Holford² was collated to Linches Rectory, void by lapse of time. Patron the Bishop in right of his Bishopric. All and sundry to induct.

1633

On 26 March Aquila Crusoe, clerk, was instituted to Sutton Rectory, on the resignation of Richard Chambers. Patron Algernon, Earl of Northumberland. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 23 April Adrian Dee, M.A., was collated in full right to Fittleworth Prebend, on the resignation of John Chantrill. The Dean and Chapter to install.

¹ *Sic*; the Bp. cert. puts it in its right order.

² Thomas Stafford: Bp. cert., which describes the benefice as 'Rectory or chapel'.

p. 389.

On 6 May Christopher Elderfeild, clerk, was instituted to the Rectory of Bodecton cum Coates, on the death of William Beedinge. Patron William Goringe of Bodecton, baronet. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 28 May Richard Halsey, clerk, was instituted to Eastdeane Rectory, on the resignation of William Wilson. Patron Robert Garton of Wolavington, esq. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 11 Nov. Nathaniel Feild, clerk, was collated in full right to Windham Prebend, on the death of Gabriel Tainter. The Dean and Chapter to install.

On 13 Nov. William Pryaulx, M.A., was instituted to Rusper Rectory, on the death of Joseph Browne, clerk. Patron John Mill, baronet.¹ The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

p. 390.

On 12 Dec. Laurence Pay, clerk, was instituted to Marden Prebend, on the (death *struck out*) promotion (*interlined*²) of Dr. William Juxon to be Bishop of London. Patron the King by reason of the promotion. The Dean and Chapter to install.

On 31 Dec. John Nurth, clerk, was instituted to New Shoreham Rectory, on the resignation of William Greenhill, clerk. Patron Accepted Fraven,³ D.D., President, and the Scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

1633[-4]

On 16 Jan. George Roberts, clerk, was instituted to Shermanbury Rectory, on the death of Andrew Smyth, clerk. Patron Thomas Comber, D.D. The Archdeacon of Lewes to induct.

p. 391.

On 18 Jan. Joseph Henshawe, M.A., was instituted to the Rectory of Stedham cum Hayshott, on the resignation of Thomas Sclater, clerk. Patron William Coldham of Stedham, esq. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 30 Jan. Edward Kidder, clerk, was instituted to Pedinghoe Vicarage, on the death of Samuel Wood, clerk. Patron Edward, Earl of Dorset. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

1634

On 31 March John Randall, clerk, was instituted to Barlavington Rectory, on the death of Gabriel Taynter. Patron Catherine Beeding, widow of William Beedinge, clerk, deceased, grantee of William Goringe of Wappingthorne, baronet, who granted to the said Gabriel

¹ 'of Southampton in the county of Southampton': Bp. cert.

² The scribe originally misread the word *promotionem* in his rough copy as *pro mortem*.

³ *Sic*; Fruen: Bp. cert.

Tayntor and his administrators.¹ The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

p. 392.

On 8 April John Scull, clerk, was instituted to Itchingfeild Rectory, on the death of Thomas Searle, clerk. Patrons Mary Lewkener, widow, and Martha Blunt. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

On 25 April John Scull, clerk, was collated in full right to Slinfold Rectory with its Vicarage annexed, on the death of the said Thomas Searle, clerk. All and sundry to induct.

On 25 April Robert Bostock, clerk, was collated in full right to Woodhorne, otherwise Elington (*sic*), Prebend, on the death of the said Thomas Searle. The Dean and Chapter to install.

On 30 April Richard Mileson, clerk, was instituted to Polinge Vicarage, on the cession of John Scull, clerk. He was nominated by Richard [Montague], Bishop of Chichester, and presented by Henry Wotton, knight, Provost, and the Fellows of Eaton College. The Archdeacon of Chichester to induct.

(P.R.O. BISHOPS' CERTIFICATES, CHICHESTER)

File 8, m. 99.

1634

On 3 May William Forde was collated to Sutton Prebend.

On 6 May George Edglee was instituted to Leominster Vicarage. Patron Henry Wotton, knight, Provost, and the Fellows of Eton College.

On 19 May James Shephard was instituted to Alborne Rectory. Patron Mildmay, Earl of Westmorland.

On 24 May Oliver Penicod was instituted to Graffham Rectory. Patron Henry Garton of Woollavington, esq.

On 5 July Robert Johnson was instituted to Binstead Vicarage. Patron William Nevill, LL.D., grantee of Garett Kempe of Slindon, knight.

On 7 July Daniel Thompson was instituted to Aldingbourne Vicarage. Patron Richard Gounter of Chichester, gentleman, grantee of the Dean and Chapter (*sic*) of Chichester.

On 7 Aug. John Horton was collated to Bracklesham Prebend.

1634[-5].

On 26 Jan. John Taylor was instituted to Sidlesham Vicarage. Patron Richard Taylor, Prebendary of Sidlesham.

1635

On 17 Sept. John Scull was collated Chancellor of Chichester Cathedral.

On 22 Sept. Richard Mileson was collated to Colworth Prebend.

¹ Presumably Gabriel Taynter had a grant to self, executors, or administrators; and William Beedinge, his administrator, died without presenting, whereon the patronage devolved on his widow as his legal representative.

File 9, m. 103.

On 22 Oct. Edward Blaxton was instituted to Westangmering Vicarage with Eastangmering Rectory. Patron Edward Bishopp, knight and baronet.

On 20 Nov. Thomas James was collated to Walberton Vicarage.

On 24 Nov. Laurence Pay was collated Archdeacon of Chichester.

On 25 Nov. Edmund Neguse was instituted to Alborne Rectory. Patron Mildmay, Earl of Westmorland.

1635[-6]

On 18 Feb. John Langhorne was collated to Hampstead Prebend.

On 3 March Nathaniel Law was collated to Beddingham Vicarage.

On 21 March Anthony Farindon was collated to Ipthorn Prebend.

1636

On 14 April John Ford was instituted to Bury Vicarage. Patron the King.

On 18 April Joseph Henshewe was instituted to Stedham Rectory with Heyshot chapel. Patron the King, to corroborate the title of William Coldham of Stedham.

On 4 May Christopher Dow was instituted to the Rectory of All Saints, Hastings. Patron the King by lapse.

On 9 May Samuel Hill was instituted to Boxgrove Vicarage. Patron William Morley of Halfnaked in Boxgrove, knight.

On 15 June Silvester Addams was collated to Rustington Vicarage.

On 25 June Henry Sheppard was instituted to Peddingho Vicarage. Patron Edward, Earl of Dorset.

On 27 July John Tillinghast was instituted to Tarring, otherwise Tarringnevell, Rectory. Patron Edward, Earl of Dorset.

On 9 Aug. Walter Whitstones was instituted to West Stoke Rectory. Patron the King.

On 6 Oct. Robert Williamson was instituted to Sele Vicarage. Patron Accepted Frewen, D.[D.], President, and the Scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford.

m. 105.

On 18 Nov. John Belgrave was instituted to Hangleton Rectory. Patron Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and Anne his Countess.

On 17 Dec. Thomas Westly was instituted to Ticehurst Vicarage. Patron the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

1636[-7]

On 13 Feb. Robert Johnson was instituted to Burpham Vicarage. Patron Richard Steward, LL.D., Dean, and the Chapter of Chichester.

On 18 March Thomas White was instituted to Portslade Vicarage. Patron the King.

1637

On 12 April Nicholas Savile was instituted to Peasemersh Vicarage.

Patron Thomas Reives, LL.D., by reason of a grant of next presentation.

m. 107

On 6 May William Fist was instituted to Wiston Rectory. Patron John, Earl of Thanet, Francis Wattker (*sic*), and Thomas Grauett, gentleman.

On 10 Aug. James Jinans was instituted to East Grinstead Vicarage. Patron this turn William Jinans of Lewes, grantee of Edward, Earl of Dorset.

On 17 Sept. John Tillinghaste was instituted to Streat Rectory. Patron Richard Titchburne of Cowden, Kent, gentleman.

On 4 Oct. Aquila Cruso was collated to Wittering Prebend.

On 7 Oct. William Paule was collated to Seaford Prebend.

On 7 Oct. Valentine Stone was instituted to Winchelsey Rectory. Patron Henry Guldford, knight.

On 9 Oct. Thomas Robinson was instituted to Ashurst Rectory. Patron John Covert of Huscombe, Surrey, esq.

REFERENCES TO ANCIENT SUSSEX CHURCHES IN 'THE ECCLESIOLOGIST'

MAINLY AS REGARDS RESTORATION AND
REPAIR

BY O. H. LEENEY

(Continued from *S.A.C.* LXXXIV, p. 152)

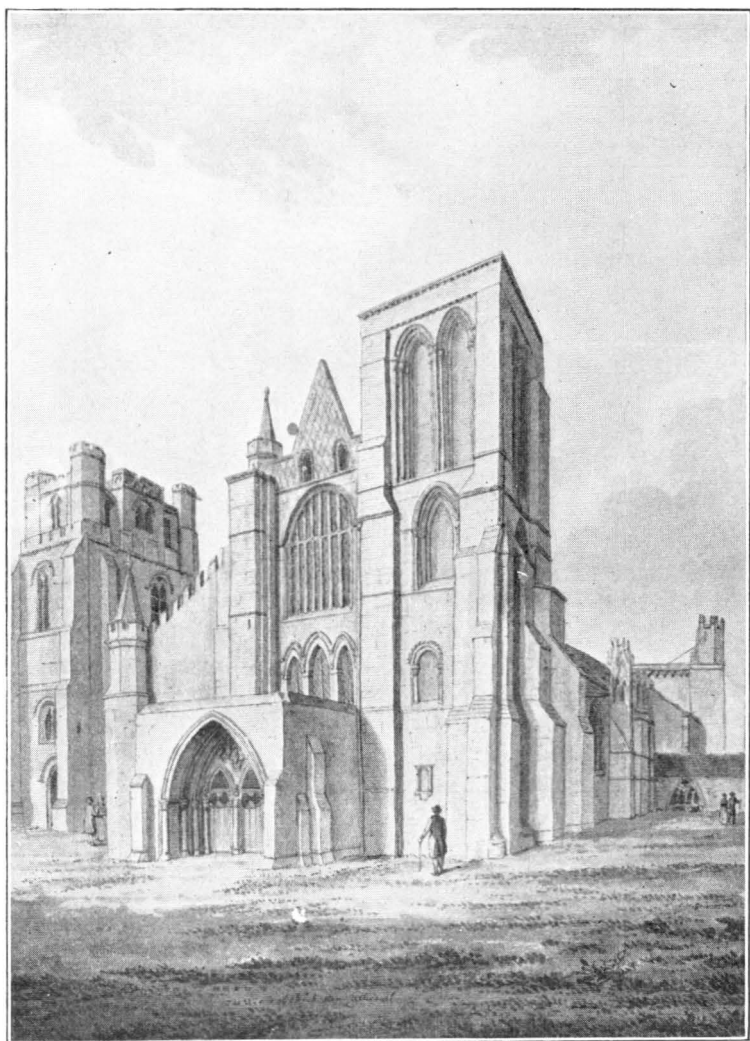
CHICHESTER (*Cathedral Church of the Holy and
Undivided Trinity*)

THE Mother Church of the diocese calls for a more deferential approach than the abrupt beginning of a series of quotations. It is, and always has been, its greatest church, its noblest architectural achievement; the churches of Lewes Priory and Battle Abbey alone, so far as Sussex is concerned, could ever have challenged comparison with it.¹

It is easy to do injustice to the fabric. With its central tower and spire wholly a mid-Victorian rebuilding; its north-west tower a similar late Victorian paraphrase of a twelfth-century structure; practically all its window traceries renewed as modern copies, and in many cases modern designs; a particularly destructive maltreatment of the fabric during the Civil War,² so that but one solitary brass remains, and a mere fragment of painted glass: it might well be supposed that Chichester Cathedral is inferior, as an ancient monument, in interest and value to most of its sister churches. This, however, is happily not the case. For the most part, when the public conscience was awakened to the value of our cathedral heritage, the building was treated with more consideration than fell to the lot of many others. It did not, for instance, suffer the indignity of

¹ Cf. the plans of Lewes Priory in *S.A.C.* XLIX. 66-88; *V.C.H.* VII. 46-8; and of Battle Abbey in *V.C.H.* IX. 102-5. Chichester Cathedral and Lewes Priory Church must have been nearly of the same size.

² See Sir C. Thomas-Stanford, *Sussex in the Civil War*.



CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL: WEST END, 1792
(from a drawing by Grimm in the British Museum)

Canterbury, where a Norman tower was pulled down, and a modern design put up 'to match' its predecessor; Chester, with its wholly refaced exterior, and a Lady Chapel, a particularly deceptive paraphrase of Early English; nor of Worcester and Hereford, where almost every stone of pier and wall alike bears nineteenth-century tool-marks. At Chichester a large proportion of late-eleventh- and early-twelfth-century masonry still remains; the good Caen and Chara stone, clearly distinguishable, well preserve their original tooling, of which a high authority¹ has described the various kinds. From its west front to its Lady Chapel, the design of the first Norman church, with its important Transitional Norman and subsequent modifications, is clearly seen; while apart from essential renovations at the crossing, the stonework, where it has not undergone obvious repairs, has not been tampered with.

Drawings of early-nineteenth-century date clearly indicate the state of the building as it was at the dawn of the Victorian restoration period, as seen, for instance, in the plates accompanying the works of Dallaway and Cartwright, and Winkles. The tracery of the west window had vanished, its place taken by a travesty of Rectilinear, of five lights with a transom, cuspled, though moulded after a fashion; an ugly raking embattled parapet finishing the ruined fragment of the west wall of the north-west tower. The windows of the outer aisles or chapels, as originally designed, had vanished from the south side, four-light openings with Rectilinear tracery or of a 'debased' character taking their place; the tower openings had been partly walled up, together with the east window of the Lady Chapel.

Internally the great desert nave seemed only to serve as a vestibule to the choir, for those who chose to enter the cathedral by the west or north porches; the great choir screen, often called the Arundel Shrine, forming, under the western tower arch and one bay to the west of it, an effective barrier. Galleries stood in the choir;

¹ Professor Edward S. Prior, quoted by Francis Bond in *Gothic Architecture in England*, p. 23.

the Lady Chapel was used as a library. None of the chapels was set aside for worship, all congregations being packed into the choir; and, though some late Gothic paintings and vault decorations survived, there



CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL: NAVE, 1781
(from a drawing by Grimm in the British Museum)

must have been a strange absence of colour. One marked difference will be noted at the present day. At an unknown date, but possibly in the fifteenth century, the triforium of the nave was provided with an embattled parapet, clearly seen in old prints.¹

Chichester has been fortunate in that for over a cen-

¹ Grimm's view of 1781 (reproduced here from *V.C.H.* III. 105) shows the parapet on both sides of the nave. Wild's drawing (c. 1830) shows only the south side, which has been reproduced in Professor R. Willis's *Chichester Cathedral*; in Dean Stephens's *Memorials of the South Saxon See*, pp. 166-7, where pre- and post-restoration views are sensibly shown side by side; and by T. G. Willis in his *Records of Chichester*, p. 152; in the last-mentioned it is wrongly dated 1700. In a view in Winkles's *Cathedrals*, c. 1830, reproduced, with others (p. 44) in Mr. H. C. Corlette's *Chichester* (Bell's Cathedral Series), it has disappeared.

ture it has had a succession of deans who were not merely capable restorers of the material fabric but who united both scholarship and powers of organization. They call for notice, therefore, as builders in a double sense.

George Chandler (1830–59) was the first of these restoring deans, though in 1829, the year before his accession, a beginning had been made by the removal of the triforium parapets. In his long tenure of office Chandler effected many notable reforms. He cleared out, in a very literal sense, the north transept. This had served for centuries, under the invocation of St. Peter, as a parish church, distinguished from another, a tiny building in North Street, as St. Peter the Great, or Sub-deanery church. The transept served as nave, a chapel opening from it to the east (the Chapel of the Four Virgins, now the Cathedral Library) as chancel; blocked with galleries, it must have presented a very curious spectacle. Chandler threw open the transept to the rest of the cathedral in 1841, though not till 1852 was a new church built for the parishioners, on the other side of West Street, by R. C. Carpenter, whose talents as an architect were early recognized by the dean.

Chandler is credited with spending during his lifetime £3,000 upon the cathedral, bequeathing a further £2,000. Apart from the many windows, north and south, of the nave aisles, all provided with Carpenter’s new traceries, and the new west window, he made a further clearance of the choir galleries, which to him, as one of the earliest and most energetic patrons of the Camden Society, must have been peculiarly offensive. The loss of one of these, however, is regrettable, though it took place before his appointment. This was really a watching-loft of the shrine of St. Richard; it was removed in 1829, possibly with other parapets, ‘because the choir boys used to run races across it’; Lincoln affords some analogy.

His successor, Walter Farquhar Hook (1859–75), has the rare distinction of possessing a costly cenotaph in two churches—Chichester Cathedral and the parish church of Leeds, of which he was the popular vicar from

1849 to 1859. Hook's outlook differed from that of Chandler, for he writes from Leeds (June 1859) 'I confess that I do not take much interest in the proposed movement to alter the Cathedral, and I think if it could have been delayed a year or two, the thing would have been done better; but the step was taken before my appointment; and I can only go on with it.'¹

The next Dean, John William Burgon (1875-87) was a fine scholar, and a contemporary attests that 'no Dean ever loved his cathedral more, and few indeed have ever been so constant in their attendance at the services' (Goulburn's *Life of Burgon*, II. 309). In his days the cathedral received large additions of painted glass, which the fall of the tower had interrupted.

The excellent account of the cathedral given in various issues of Kelly's *Directory for Sussex* states that 'the restoration of the Cathedral was begun in 1830, and is still in progress'. It is, however, not quite clear what particular work was promoted, or achieved, at that date, apart from those essential repairs which a great building is always undergoing. It is shortly afterwards, however, that *The Ecclesiologist* comes to the rescue; and we may now consider its copious references to the fabric.

The cathedral is first alluded to in vol. I, p. 148 (June 1842), when Mr. Elliott, the architect of Christ Church, Worthing, interesting as the first example of the Gothic Revival in that town, having replied to some criticisms of his church in an earlier number (p. 82, March 1842), was taken to task for the design of the tower, stated to have been of Perpendicular character with Early English details. He is now informed that the 'string-course under the battlements is decidedly wrong, as a closer inspection of the Tower of Chichester Cathedral will convince him'.

¹ In a letter to Professor C. A. Swainson, quoted by Dean W. R. W. Stephens, in his *Life of Dean W. R. Hook*, who was his father-in-law, vol. II, p. 394. Hook's term of office began with difficulty; the fall of the Tower and Spire was imminent. He lived, however, to see the great work of reconstruction carried to a successful issue. Further restoration proceeded apace; that of the Lady Chapel beginning in 1867.

The next reference is a subject which has always been a bone of contention, viz. the removal of certain work, not necessarily in a state of decay, but because of its alleged discord with the building as a whole, any question of historical value being set aside. The subject is a new window for the west front and may be given *in extenso*:

A correspondent wishes to know (vol. I, p. 211 (Aug. 1842)) what authority there is for a rose window in the west front of a cathedral. The reply is: we believe that strictly speaking there is none; for the circular gable windows in the west front of Peterborough Cathedral must evidently be regarded as only supplementary ornaments. We can at present recall no instance except the Early English west front of Byland Abbey, Yorkshire, which contained perhaps the most magnificent circular window in England. The question is asked in reference to a proposed plan of substituting a rose window filled with stained glass for the present wooden mullioned window in the west front of Chichester Cathedral. In this case, as the window would not be a gable light, its size must of course be considerable; and larger than that of the rose window at the east end, which we believe would be contrary to the general principles of ecclesiastical composition. Without presuming to pronounce confidently on a question of such importance, we should say that the insertion of good tracery in the present window (if its mouldings and details be sufficiently good) would be the safest and best plan to adopt, because this would probably be carrying out the original design of the architect, upon which it would be dangerous to attempt to improve by so extensive an alteration as the substitution of a rose window.

The wooden mullioned window, though a curiosity in its way, would find few champions nowadays, and certainly had none then. So the plan suggested was carried out by R. C. Carpenter in 1847, with painted glass inserted the following year by Wailes, as a memorial to Dean Chandler (d. 1859), or rather as a testimonial, as he was still alive; Wailes also provided the glass for the ancient triplet underneath.

Carpenter's new window is a consistent piece of work, of five lights with a centre-piece of a pure late-thirteenth-century character, with mullions and tracery of two orders, exclusive of foliation, strictly Geometrical. It is important to note that the mouldings of the traceries follow those of the jambs, some of which still remain

in situ.¹ His design is alluded to in a curious article by an anonymous contributor (vol. VIII, pp. 1-9; Aug. 1847) 'On the Ecclesiology of Chichester Cathedral and the Neighbouring Churches', in which the author's imagination runs riot in an orgy of symbolism. This fanciful writer, to whose theory the cautious editor remarks that he does not pledge himself, states: 'the shafted monial and quatrefoiled vesica correspond to the shafted and quatrefoiled doorway of the porch below; while the division into five compartments by the minor, and into three by the principal, monials, will preserve in this window the symbolical combination of numbers which we have seen to be characteristic of the entire cathedral'.

At the same time Carpenter also redesigned the entire range of windows of the outer aisles or nave chapels, five to the north of three lights, four to the south of two lights. Authorities have been misled as to these windows; Bond remarks: 'The window tracery of the five chapels should be inspected in chronological order; it is an object lesson in the development of bar out of plate tracery.'² But, though Carpenter had clear authority for those on the north side, those on the south, in an alien Bath stone and 'unsympathetic', are purely conjectural. In the choir aisles the windows fared otherwise; one 'debased' example remains; one found a home and does so still at Poynings.

In the same volume (vol. VIII, pp. 195-6; Aug. 1847) the completion of Carpenter's window and one on the north side of the outer aisle leads to the interesting suggestion that 'some future day, we trust, will behold the church decorated with three spires'. Further passages are of sufficient interest to transcribe fully; other references to painted glass will be dealt with later.

The miserable collection of puees [*sic*] and galleries which convert the north transept into the sub-deanery church are to be swept away, and the parishioners are to be provided with a church which will

¹ See *V.C.H.* III. 137, where the wooden mullioned opening figures as 'austere stonework which had resulted from the utilitarian repairs of the 17th or 18th cent.'

² *English Cathedrals Illustrated*, p. 78.

itself be an ornament to the city. Nothing has as yet been done towards re-arranging the choir. In the south transept S. Richard's shrine (of the Third-Pointed style) has been restored by Mr. Richardson correctly, but too smoothly.¹ A new recessed high tomb, under a canopy, has been placed in the south wall of this transept, being that of the late Mr. Smith, of Dale Park, in the neighbourhood. The tomb is designed by Mr. Roos, and executed by Mr. Richardson, who designed the effigy itself. The tomb itself looks very well, though it is somewhat too short, and the buttresses with crops are rather heavy. Still the general effect is good and rich, and it is altogether a remarkable work, considering that the architect received his education on the banks of the Tiber.² It is, however, insipidly executed, and the drapery of the figure wants expression. It is a pity that Mr. Richardson tried to improve upon ancient models by crossing the legs, and the cushion on which the head rests attracts too much attention by an undeniable look of comfort.

In *The Ecclesiologist*, vol. XII (N.S. IX, p. 68; Feb. 1851), there is the following brief notice of a new church:

St. Peter's, Chichester (Sub-deanery). This church, by Mr. Carpenter, is now opened by licence, before consecration. We must reserve a notice of it for the time when we can review it from an ocular inspection. The detail, we are glad to hear, has been left in block, in a great measure; a much more reasonable plan than stinting the detail, for the sake of immediate completion of the design. We may take this opportunity of expressing our hope that the restoration of the north transept, which is in a very bad state indeed, may soon be undertaken by the Dean and Chapter.

This church (St. Peter the Great), as stated, was built from the designs of R. C. Carpenter in 1850-2. It is of additional interest from the fact that here W. E. Gladstone and Archdeacon H. E. Manning, afterwards Cardinal Archbishop, worshipped together; it must have been before the church was completed. Later, R. H. (afterwards Monsignor) Benson assisted here for the last time in a service at an Anglican church.

St. Peter's, as are all Carpenter's churches, is an im-

¹ Edward Richardson (1812-69) is best known as the renovator of the effigies in the Temple Church, as well as those of the Earl and Countess of Arundel (1844) which preceded that of St. Richard (1846). Richardson, harshly treated by his critics, was certainly no worse than many of his contemporary restorers and does not merit Augustus J. C. Hare's description (*Sussex*, p. 184) as 'a charlatan sculptor'. His work at Chichester was carried out under Dean Chandler.

² The reference is to Roos, and not to Richardson, of whose education the *Dictionary of National Biography* (edition of 1909, vol. XVII, p. 1110) says nothing. Of Roos I can obtain no information.

portant landmark in the history of the Gothic Revival. It is probably the best of his three Sussex churches, all of which have a certain family likeness: St. Paul's, and All Saints, Brighton; and a fourth, St. Mary Magdalene, Munster Square, in London. All four are a paraphrase of fourteenth-century English Gothic design, with very carefully planned arcades, lack of clerestory, and repetitive window traceries, without a trace of the French influence so manifest ten years later. At St. Peter's Carpenter proposed a tower where the porch now stands, but it was not carried up.

No further notice of the church appears in *The Ecclesiologist*, and much of the uncarved ornament, e.g. the dripstone terminals, remains so to this day. By the reference to the north transept, the writer probably implied the precarious condition of the crossing generally.

Vol. XIV (N.S. XI, pp. 341-51; Oct. 1853) is of particular interest to members of our Society, whose predecessors must have attended in large numbers, in that it contains a long review of the Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute at Chichester, the first of its kind. A record of these proceedings was afterwards published (1856) by the Institute. It is a slim octavo owing to the fact that it did not include the very valuable paper on the cathedral by the Rev. R. Willis; this was subsequently included in a separate publication with articles by Petit and Sharpe on the churches of Boxgrove and New Shoreham. Of all archaeologists who have contributed to the study of the cathedral, Professor Willis stands in the foremost rank.

Our concern, however, is with *The Ecclesiologist's* reviewer, for the moment. One can only describe his work as an egregious example of conceit and bad taste. His comments, indeed, make very lively reading, though, if made by a junior reporter on the staff of a provincial newspaper, would probably have procured him instant dismissal, ere he landed his employer in a libel action! It is just, however, to give the anonymous writer credit for a keen eye for detail; and the interesting piece of information, probably known to few eccle-

siologists, that Edmund Sharpe's classification of Gothic Architecture, the 'Seven Periods', improving upon Rickman's original three, was suggested by the Rev. J. L. Petit.¹

Vol. XVI (N.S. XIII, pp. 85-97; Apr. 1855) contains an article by Henry Clutton: 'On Chapter Houses, their Form and Uses'. Of that of Chichester, the writer simply remarks that it is destroyed, and that there is no tradition of it. To this the Editor of *The Ecclesiologist* adds in a footnote (p. 87):

Mr. Philip Freeman, who has devoted great attention to Chichester Cathedral, has a theory that the square apartment of Romanesque date, opening eastward out of the north transept, with a central pillar, of which the northern half was till lately and since the middle ages (having a Third-pointed screen) used as the chancel of St. Peter's (or the subdeanery church) within the cathedral, was the original chapter-house.

(The Rev.) Philip Freeman's guess appears not unreasonable, and is still quoted. The building in question, however, was always known in medieval times as the Chapel of the Four Virgins, and the south transept appears to have been originally used as the chapter-house.²

The Rev. Philip Freeman comes before us again, soon afterwards (vol. XVII, N.S. XIII, pp. 239-47; Aug. 1856) in a somewhat fanciful article: 'On the Causes of Sublimity and Beauty in Cathedral Architecture: a Lecture given in the Cathedral City of Chichester'. It adds nothing to our knowledge of the fabric, but contains an excellent passage which I cannot deny myself the pleasure of transcribing:

As children learn to read and write correctly in a large character, so most learners in religious architectural expression have recourse to the greater, that they may learn to appreciate smaller specimens of the art.

Vol. XVIII (N.S. XIV, p. 119; Apr. 1857) contains the

¹ The Rev. J. L. Petit (1801-68), whose skill as a swift draughtsman was only equalled by his analytical powers, devoted much study to Sussex churches, though in his monograph on Boxgrove he hardly does himself justice. His best work, *Architectural Studies in France*, 1854, was revised, with index, 1890, in a less attractive form. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, ed. cit., xv. 967-8.

² *V.C.H.* III. 110.

first reference, in connexion with a Sussex church, to the well-known glass painter, Mr. Clayton (afterwards of Clayton and Bell), 'who exhibited designs for a memorial window in the north aisle of the nave of Chichester Cathedral, and for the east window of Etchingam Church'.¹

The work of T. R. Clayton is seen in the Chapel of St. Theobald (fourth window from the west) and is a thank-offering from the then Treasurer of the cathedral, that great church builder the Rev. H. M. Wagner, of Brighton.

In the same volume (xviii, pp. 336-41) is found the illuminating article 'Progress on the South Coast', already mentioned in the first and second instalments of these papers. It ends with some particularly instructive particulars; states that the *magnum opus* of restoring the choir had not yet been taken in hand; and mentions the complete renovation of the great window in the south transept. This meant the entire renewal of its magnificent tracery, much of which had decayed and had been repaired in wood. There are also references to several new windows: 'the collection of painted glass is making sensible progress'.

Vol. xx (N.S. xvii, pp. 239-41; Aug. 1859) contains perhaps the most interesting reference to the cathedral

¹ The painted glass in Chichester Cathedral is a most interesting *modern* collection: here a few references only can be made to some of the earlier examples, which too many ecclesiologists have hastily condemned, not realizing their historical value. Some of the earlier windows, approved in their day, have made way for others which may in their turn fall under the condemnation of future artistic standards. Thus the east triplet by Wailes and the east window of the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene have both been removed in favour of the more popular glass painter, C. E. Kempe; the latter window has found a home in the adjacent sub-deanery church. Fortunately the first painted window to be placed in the cathedral has been spared; it commemorates Caroline (d. 1837), wife of Archdeacon H. C. Manning, afterwards the Cardinal Archbishop. It is by Wailes, who was responsible for much of the earlier glass, a painstaking artist; one of his windows (that removed to St. Peter's) is said to have succeeded an earlier effort, so harshly criticized in *The Ecclesiologist* that he replaced it at his own cost; this had figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, condemned as 'unreal and pagan' [*sic*]. Before the fall of the tower in 1861 a large number of artists in painted glass were employed, and include the names of most contemporary artists: Gibbs, Hardman, O'Connor, Miller, Ward and Nixon, and Willement. Not all are noticed in *The Ecclesiologist*; see, however, vols. viii, pp. 195-6; ix. 204; x. 89; xviii. 119, 341; xxviii. 230-1; xxix. 209, 374, among other passages dealing with the subject; references are to those volumes of the united series.

yet encountered, with plan and lithographed view of a proposed restoration of the choir, as remodelled by William Slater. The view shown was taken just before the fall of the tower and spire, which no one regarded as then imminent, with the great screen, or Arundel Shrine, removed; and demonstrates the faithfulness of Scott's restoration. Slater's Reredos, as described in the text, was a poor commonplace piece of work, and fortunately not carried out. A later design, the work of Slater and his gifted colleague Carpenter the younger, representing the Ascension, has been removed to the Church of St. Saviour at Preston (Brighton).

We have now to deal with the fall of Chichester's spire, and the record of its rebuilding. We may first quote the simple narrative of an eyewitness, Professor C. A. Swainson:

A heavy gale on the night of Wednesday, February 20th, 1861, precipitated the calamity; and on the next day, at about twenty minutes past one in the afternoon, the writer saw the spire move gently and bodily towards the south-west; then it seemed to recover itself, and spire and tower sank out of sight, with little noise,¹ into the centre of the building. With the exception of the capstone, which fell upon one of the flying buttresses of the nave, every stone fell within the church. The weather-cock alone was picked up in the churchyard; and a heap of disintegrated materials filled the cross of the church up to the level of the triforium.²

The next number of *The Ecclesiologist* (vol. XXII, N.S. XIX, pp. 82-3; Apr. 1861) naturally contains a full account of the disaster. It is first mentioned in a review of Murray's *Handbook to the Cathedrals of England (Southern Division)* and opens with a reference (pp. 82-3) to Sir Christopher Wren's pendulum:³

¹ That little noise was produced is borne out by all. An old lady, resident at St. Mary's Hospital, informed the present writer that she took no notice of the sound, believing it to have been caused by the delivery of coals at a neighbouring house.

² Cassell's *Cathedrals, Abbeys, and Churches*, vol. I, p. 140. The writer, Professor C. A. Swainson (1820-87), Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, was secretary of the committee for the restoration of the spire, and was co-opted as a residentiary by the dean and canons (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, 1909, vol. XIX, pp. 191-2). A full account of the disaster is given in *The Builder*, 2 Mar. 1861.

³ Wren proposed a drastic scheme of rebuilding the west front, fortunately not carried out. He suggested the removal of the south-west tower, the clearance of the ruins of the north-west tower, to shorten the nave by one bay, and to substitute 'a fair built west end' of his own design. Wyatt carried out

A mournful interest attaches to the spire, of which we have here abundant illustrations. A section of the upper part of it shows Sir Christopher Wren's ingenious pendulum—a device for counteracting in some degree the force of the wind. By a singular oversight there is no scale given to this drawing; and a most unfortunate misprint in the text of 10 feet for 80 in the length of the pendulum, left us, till it was discovered, quite at a loss to understand the great architect's device.

Immediately following this review is an article (pp. 85–93) embracing a long letter from Mr. Slater, the architect in charge of the restoration works at the time, and a full report of a lecture given by Professor Willis, at Chichester on 18 March 1861. The former is the copy of a letter which Slater had addressed to the Sussex newspapers, in which he justifiably defends himself, the committee having blamed their architect for the alleged consequences of a scheme which they themselves had instructed him to carry out, viz. the removal of the Arundel Shrine, which, it was supposed, had caused, or at least accelerated, the collapse of the tower arches. The belief that the removal was actually responsible for the disaster long survived; and as it is, perhaps, not yet entirely dead, both Slater and Willis may be profitably quoted.

Slater remarks (p. 86):

The main body of the screen was not *between* the two western piers of the tower at all, but between the *arches* on the north and south sides of the eastern bay of the nave. The back wall of the screen—which, by the way, was very thin, not being more than twelve or fifteen inches in thickness—*was the only portion of the structure in question which touched the piers at all*, and that only at the extreme western angles. I use the word 'touched' advisedly; for, when the work came to be examined, it was found that the stonework of the screen was in no way bonded into the pier, but simply 'touched' it. This . . . must be admitted to be a convincing proof of the fact, so often asserted by . . . myself and others, that the *Arundel Shrine* was *practically unconnected* with the main fabric; and, therefore, could have no effect one way or another upon its stability. Moreover, the

somewhat the same thing at Hereford; and though Wren would have provided a far nobler front, somewhat in the manner, perhaps, of the façades of the cathedrals of Châlons-sur-Marne, Evreux, or Langres, it is just as well that our cathedral has been spared this incongruity. (See Dean Stephens's *Memorials of the See of Chichester*, p. 312.)

shrine was not, as has been asserted, a very massive structure, but was both lightly and indifferently built.

After describing the structure of the shrine, which had two stone staircases leading to the organ loft, approached by doorways in its eastern wall, at the back of the return stalls, Slater proceeds (pp. 86-7) to refer to the fearfully bad condition of the great piers:

On ascending the staircase which was against the south-west pier, a very large crack was observable in the respond, or projecting portion of the wall supporting the west arch of the tower. This fissure was large enough to admit a walking stick, and had been there before the memory of man. It is therefore erroneous to suppose that these and other cracks were not perceived until after the organ-screen was removed. On the contrary, iron straps and cramps had been applied from time to time to stay the progress of the settlement alluded to; while other cracks had been only too long apparent by their disastrous effects in crippling the eastern bays of the nave, and causing a most unsightly break in the rich pointed arch opening from the south side of the nave into the south transept . . . in the south-west, as well as in the north-west pier, were numerous unsightly cracks in various parts, which bore sure testimony to the general unsoundness of the work. Until, however, the stalls and staircases before referred to were removed, the full extent of the unsoundness of the piers neither was nor *could* be known. It was now perceived that the lower portion of the respond before alluded to, forming part of the south-west pier, had been, at some distant period, *entirely cut away*, and the superincumbent mass actually supported on two *wooden* struts. . . . In the north-west pier the case was different, but scarcely less alarming. Here the respond indeed remained; but on *either side* of it were cracks wide enough to admit a *man's arm*, and so deep that a five foot rod was inserted for *its full length* without meeting with any obstacle. In point of fact the respond was *entirely detached* from the body of the pier.

Immediately that these appalling discoveries were made, measures were taken to meet the emergency. Centres and shores were at once put up, and means instantly taken to restore the ruined portions of the piers. The wooden props under the south respond were taken out, and new stone-work built up solid, bonding as far as was thought desirable into the core of the pier. Other portions of this pier were also refaced from time to time, and bond-stones inserted as far as was practicable, considering the loose and rotten state of the core. . . .

Almost the same remarks apply to the north-west pier, where the works which ultimately became necessary exceeded that to the south-west pier. . . .

It was felt from the first that an amount of bad construction in the old piers had to be contended with, which presented serious

difficulties ; but it was apprehended that work which would stand with the facing detached, would be stronger when the facing was again made part of the work. However, in point of fact, and in the end, we see that the rottenness of the old work exceeded all experience. (The italics are Slater's.)

These extracts from the plain, unvarnished narrative of a professional architect, long associated with the building, hardly need confirmation from non-professional sources. It must be noted, however, that Professor Willis, though an amateur, had a great knowledge of medieval construction and powers of critical analysis that have rarely been equalled. The professor commenced his lecture by comparing the fall of Chichester with that of the Norman tower at Ely in 1341 ; gave a list of the many towers that had also fallen ; and after detailed references to the first mentioned, remarked that he believed that (p. 91):

The spire and tower had been merely suspended over their heads for centuries, only wanting some concussion to bring it down, and that therefore, all the precautions that could be taken were useless . . . no blame could possibly be attached to any individual connected with the alterations in the structure from beginning to end.

Members of the building committee were probably present *en bloc* ; and, together with the bishop (Dr. A. T. Gilbert) who presided, must have heard this defence of their architect. The London Press, however, condemned them all, a course which probably led the committee to dispense with Slater's services. *The Ecclesiologist*, however, chivalrously supported him ; the passage is worth quoting (p. 93):

We can be betraying no confidence when we express our conviction of the report which has obtained currency in the Sussex papers. Mr. Scott,¹ in a most handsome manner, has privately declined to supersede Mr. Slater in his office of cathedral architect, deeming him perfectly qualified ; but has consented to act in conjunction with him ; and that it is to his influence in great measure that the steps actually taken have been adopted. For our own part we should have been well content if the work had been left in Mr. Slater's hands exclusively, alike from his vested interest in it as cathedral architect, and as a public testimony both to the absence of blame on his part,

¹ The architect did not receive the honour of knighthood until later (9 Aug. 1872).

and to his general capacity for such an undertaking. We are also unable to conceal a feeling of disappointment at no single word of thanks to him having proceeded from any speaker at the Brighton meeting.

Scott's position was a delicate one. He could not well refuse the responsibility thus thrust upon him by a timid committee, but his attitude to a brother architect assailed through no fault of his own was no less generous than chivalrous. The story may be told in his own admirably concise summary, giving honour where honour was due, of the work of restoration:¹

I was called in after the fall of the central tower to reconstruct what had fallen; but not wishing to displace Mr. Slater, the architect in whose hands the work had previously been, I voluntarily associated him with myself, and shared the payments with him. He was not, however, acknowledged by the restoration committee. . . . I at once made most careful examination of the remains, and stationed my son Gilbert at Chichester while the vast heap of débris was removed. His task was, by the help of prints and photographs, to 'spot' and identify every moulded and carved stone found among the débris, and to label and register them so that we might have every detail of the old work to refer to and, if sufficiently preserved, to re-use. He executed this task most admirably, so much so that we were not left to conjecture for any detail of the tower, and much was refixed in the new work.

We should, however, have been uncertain as to some actual dimensions had it not been that a former resident architect (Mr. Joseph Butler) had made perfect measured drawings of the whole, which drawings had come into the possession of Mr. Slater: these my association with him had given me the use of . . . so . . . the whole design was absolutely and indisputably recovered. The only deviation from the design of the old steeple was this. The four arms of the cross had been (probably in the fourteenth century) raised some five or six feet in height, and thus had buried a part of what had originally been the clear height of the tower, and with it an ornamental arcading running round it. I lifted out the tower from this encroachment by adding five or six feet to its height. . . . I also omitted the partial walling up of the belfry windows.

The foundation of each pier was a square bulk of masonry surrounded by stepped buttresses and immense footings, all built of great blocks of Purbeck stone, and laid on a mass of cement concrete.

¹ *Personal and Professional Recollections*, edited by his son, G. Gilbert Scott, and published in 1879 after his father's death, pp. 309-11. Scott the younger (p. 309) remarks: 'I had the satisfaction of superintending every detail, from the foundations which I set out myself, to the weathercock (the old one) which I refixed with my own hands on June 28th 1866.'

The piers to some height above the floor of the church are wholly of Purbeck stone set in cement, but as this was found ruinously costly they were carried up above that level with dressings of Portland stone, but the mass of Purbeck.¹ The superstructure was partly of Chilmark stone and partly of the rag from Purbeck. No part of the piers or other portions bearing concentrated weights have any rubble walling, but are wholly of block stone; that of the piers and a good deal more being laid in cement. The tower was carried up to the base of the spire independently of the old structure, being steadied by massive shoring. When we had reached that height the arches, walls, &c., connecting the four arms of the cross were completed, thus uniting the new tower with the old structure. This done, the spire was carried up. I do not think that a settlement of a hair's breadth shows itself. This is as admirable a piece of masonry as ever was erected, and as faithful a restoration.

Scott thus carried out, almost to the letter, and certainly in the spirit, the request made in the eloquent peroration of Professor Willis, in acknowledging a vote of thanks for his lecture at Chichester (*The Ecclesiologist*, vol. XXII, N.S. XIX, pp. 92-3; Apr. 1861):

He (Professor Willis) hoped they would not be satisfied without a complete restoration, not allowing a consideration as to whether this or that was ugly or not in the building, now a ruin, to have weight with them. He trusted they would restore the old spire actually as before, and that the whole cathedral would be thoroughly restored in appearance as it was before, the work being carried out with all the contrivance and ingenuities of modern science and of modern times.

The recommendations of the gifted and learned amateur prevailed; Scott doubtless leaned to the same opinion, though he would probably have followed other counsels had they prevailed. In the June number (pp. 153-4), however, an anonymous correspondent signing himself W. M. F. advocated other measures with much vigour. It reminds one of the controversy over the central tower of Peterborough Cathedral, when, a generation later, it became necessary wholly to rebuild the four piers and arches at the crossing, though in this

¹ Portland stone was freely used by our eighteenth-century ancestors in their restorations, and no less frequently done away with by restoring architects in the nineteenth. It often figured in window traceries; and of such, examples still remain in Sussex, e.g. at Poynings and Southwick, the former removed from Chichester Cathedral, where one so-called 'debased' example still remains, in a four-light window in the south choir aisle, as stated.

instance more archaic measures still were advocated, though not carried out.¹ Nowadays, perhaps, both at Chichester and Peterborough, the archaeological standpoint would find fewer supporters. The writer puts his case so well that it may in part be profitably transcribed:

The fine old spire of Chichester is now a thing of the past, and the restorers can never bring it back again. By copying they can only obtain a copy—a lifeless copy—a spire without the vitality either of medieval or nineteenth-century work. The old spire was one of great beauty, and dear to the hearts of all the people; and, as such, it should be the model for its successor; but servile copyism will only end in failure.

There is one main feature to which I will confine my remarks. Is it really intended to rebuild the four Romanesque piers and arches? For if they are rebuilt as they were they will be in time as unsound as the old ones; but if they are rebuilt with thorough sound masonry there will be a serious waste of material. Besides, is it not a point for consideration that there has never yet been a successful piece of Romanesque copyism? The probability is that the work at Chichester will be as unsuccessful as that in other places . . . it is certain that we never do get the spirit of Romanesque in new work; and it is probable that they will fail just as much at Chichester as elsewhere. If they attempt something more consonant with our own times they will have lighter and stronger piers and arches. They will block up their space less, and thus render it more useable; and, what is more, they will be able to put some thought into it, and this work will speak the mind of man. By copyism they are sure to fail.

This line of argument then, however, found its supporters in a minority. All will admit that Scott carried out his work admirably; and at the time his sternest critics—and he had many—frankly admitted his success. Moreover, his hope that he might be able to re-use such ancient stones as were sufficiently preserved was duly verified. The most noteworthy of these are certain parts of the old newels and steps, with a striking double hand-rail in the curved winding of the shaft, faithfully copied.² All will endorse the architect's belief in the perfection of the masonry; though at the time of writing

¹ At Peterborough, of the four Norman arches supporting the central tower, those to the east and west were rebuilt early in the fourteenth century. When an entire rebuilding of the crossing was necessary, controversy arose as to whether the four piers and arches were to be reproduced, or the original Norman design of four round arches adopted; the matter was referred to Archbishop E. W. Benson, who pronounced in favour of the former course.

The old stone seems to be Chilmark.

these lines after the lapse of eighty years some disintegration of the stonework at the base of the spire is manifest.

The completion of the great work of rebuilding the tower and spire finds little more than casual mention in the penultimate volume of *The Ecclesiologist* (vol. XXVIII, N.S. xxv, p. 350; Dec. 1867), where an article, 'Cathedrals and Minsters', is given by an anonymous contributor, the first instalment of some interesting notes; the second part, promised for the next volume, did not appear. This first part, however, contains a useful summary of the works carried out, especially as regards fittings and furniture. A just tribute is paid to Dean Chandler, 'a nursing father to our struggling body', a pioneer in the work of restoration at Chichester (p. 352).

The same volume contains also (pp. 230-1) an obituary notice of Michael O'Connor (d. 25 June 1867), the glass-painter, a collaborator of Pugin, speaking of him as 'an upright man, and a very meritorious artist'. O'Connor's principal Sussex work is the great east window at Horsham; at Chichester the memorial window to Sir Thomas Reynell (Chapel of St. Anne; the second from the west on the north side) is his; two on the south side are also his or his son's. The Reynell window was badly damaged in the air raids of 1943-4.

The final volume of *The Ecclesiologist* (vol. XXIX, N.S. xxvi, pp. 207-10; Aug. 1868) contains an article by the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, an antiquary to whom Sussex ecclesiologists owe much, on the pictures painted for Bishop Sherborne at the cathedral, placed in the south transept, and shifted more than once. These were formerly placed under the south transeptal arch at the crossing, at the back of the choir stalls, over Bishop Stratford's tomb and presumed fourteenth-century screen; they were removed before the threatened fall of the tower, and replaced soon after its rebuilding in 1866. The pictures represent the foundation of the original see at Selsey under its first bishop; and the confirmation of Bishop Sherborne's gifts to the cathedral, with portraits of Henry VIII, his father Henry VII, Sherborne him-

self, and his clergy. Dr. Walcott points out that the great interest of the two paintings lies, not so much in their conventional architectural setting, in a Renaissance style, with nothing that can be particularly recognized, as in the dress of the ecclesiastics (pp. 208-9):

S. Wilfrid wears a blue mitten sleeve with its black cuff turned back, and the lower part of the robe is seen with black buskins under the rich folds of a scarlet cope, over which flows a large ermined cape fastened above the throat with a gold morse. Behind stands his cross-bearer, and a canon, partly kneeling, supports the mitre above his left knee with both hands. Sherborne wears a rochet with black cuffs over a blue cassock, and a cope and hood like S. Wilfrid, but with its ermined lining visible: behind him stands his staff-bearer holding a clasped book of the charter of his new foundation on a cushion, and at his side a chaplain holds his mitre in the same position as that shown in the corresponding picture. The dean and canons wear loose copes, with falling collars, wide sleeves, and a morse ensigned with a cross; all are of red material, with the exception of three which are blue; in one instance the inner lining of green is thrown back like a cuff, in another the mitten sleeve of the black cassock may be seen. All wear the almuce, which has a sort of tippet or cape behind; and as it is of black colour, possibly the grey fur has been turned inwards and the lining only exposed. . . . There can be no doubt that the painter depicted what he saw, as the lay dresses are those of the period beyond a doubt.

Walcott also refers in this article to the only fragment of ancient painted glass remaining in the cathedral, then placed, as he describes it, 'in Langton's glorious window', meaning, of course, the noble curvilinear design in the south transept; since placed, with the accompaniment of much more heraldic glass, in a window in the south choir aisle (fourth from the east).¹

The last number of *The Ecclesiologist* (Dec. 1868, pp. 356-61), from the same volume, contains the final reference to Chichester Cathedral and to any Sussex church. This is found in an anonymous article of considerable value: 'Notes on English Eagle-Lecterns'. The writer gives a detailed account of the one recently placed in the cathedral, the work of Mr. Potter, a well-known metal-worker.

¹ Walcott ignores the 'portraits', attributed also to Sherborne's direction, long placed in the north transept.

This Chichester Eagle seems to have been modelled upon a remarkable design provided by Archdeacon Bentinck for Mr. J. L. Pearson's Church of the Holy Trinity, Bessborough Gardens, Westminster, a building now unfortunately derelict and ruinous. It is spoken of as being a unique and solid mass of brass; and was first used at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington at St. Paul's Cathedral, being lent to the cathedral for the purpose.

Since few descriptions of these interesting *instrumenta* are available, we transcribe the account of it:

The Eagle . . . is characterized by much fidelity to nature, alike in general *contour*, in its principal features, and in the carefully elaborated plumage. For the sake of facility the castings of the wings and body are commonly made separately; and they are united afterwards by a distinct process, which often leaves the line of junction plainly enough discernable on close inspection. A perfect casting of the whole in a single piece was, however, obtained in the present instance; and the seamless metal was at once ready for the skilled hands of the brass-chasers. As to the design, the eagle as usual stands on a sphere, on which a text is inscribed; beneath this comes the capital of the supporting column carved in solid brass with oak-leaves; the shaft is cylindrical and simply burnished, its mouldings corresponding (under Mr. A. Slater's guidance) with those of the adjacent pillars of the building; and the spreading circular basis [*sic*] is guarded by three lions, from models made personally by the late Mr. Styleman Le Strange for Hunstanton church, which are full of artistic feeling and vigour. They again rest on a plinth of solid Galway marble, cut to agree with the ground outline of the lectern. The dimensions are, we believe, as follows: height of figure, 2 ft. 3 in.; breadth across wings, 2 ft. 7 in.; length from beak to tail, 3 ft.; height of pedestal, 4 ft. 9 in.; diameter of pedestal at bottom, 2 ft. 1 in.; total height, including marble plinth, 7 ft. 4 in. At the opening of the Cathedral and for some time afterwards, this eagle occupied, with general approval, its correct central position just within the choir. The reader could then be seen and heard well, and would still have been so, even were an open screen erected; and the lectern contributed notably to the general effect. It was especially useful also in masking the unsightly lateral deviation of the floor line leading to the altar; while, notwithstanding more ample space was left for passage on either side than in several of the most important examples mentioned in this article. . . . On the pleas mainly of convenience and safety of access . . . this 'brazen deske with God's holy worde thereon' has been displaced from the choir and put on one side; its carefully studied proportions are thus quite lost among the

herd of surrounding chairs and benches in the nave; and the avenue of the choir is left bare and unfurnished by its removal. Yet we still hope to see this act of Vandalism—for as such we must characterize it—reversed.

The more important later works may be briefly summarized: those within the last fifty years the present writer has seen with his own eyes.

The restoration of the Lady Chapel was undertaken as a memorial both of the bishop who built it (Gilbert de Sancto Leophardo, 1288–1305) and of his 'namesake' Bishop Ashurst Turner Gilbert (1842–70). The work was commenced in 1867, when the wall enclosing the library within the chapel was removed; the floor was lowered three years later (it covered a vault, wrongly called a crypt, of the ducal family of Richmond) and the window traceries renewed. These were all faithfully copied, but the dripstone terminals left uncarved.

After the central tower and spire, the most important work of the nineteenth century was the rebuilding of the north-west tower by J. L. Pearson (1899–1900), who died before its completion. Pearson made what is practically a replica of its south-west neighbour. It is built of finely hewn ashlar inside and out, and has the machine-made look inevitable in modern imitations of twelfth-century masonry, however good. It seems to have little affinity with the old tower, of which only a jagged raking fragment remained, as at Ely. The oldest drawing extant, by Daniel King for Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* (1656), shows broken remains of a structure rising only to the roof ridge of the nave, a little lower than the south-west tower; the latter is shown with embattled parapet, and a south-east turret which is not found in the existing structure, and shows the danger of trusting old prints. Sir Christopher Wren, however, in his report on the church, distinctly refers to the towers as being of different design; and a contemporary record points to a recent collapse of part of the fabric, doubtless the north-west tower in question.¹

Other restorations of the nineteenth century included

¹ Its ruinous condition was long ascribed to injuries received in the Civil War, while Wren is also credited with its removal. Professor Swainson, how-

the careful repair of the cloisters by Gordon M. Hills, who made some atonement for the destruction that he wrought elsewhere in Sussex churches. The many *Chapels*, which some of us remember, in part, as squalid waste places, were skilfully taken in hand; the first, after the Lady Chapel, was that to the south of it, St. Mary Magdalene, restored under Dean Pigou (1877-92): others followed later.

The first great restoration of the twentieth century, or rather conservative repair, undertaken in 1902-8, was that of the detached belfry, by Somers Clarke and G. P. Gordon Hills, son of the architect mentioned. The stone used in these repairs was a yellow sandstone, from quarries owned by the Dean (J. J. Hannah, 1902-29) at West Hoathly, in Sussex;¹ it was originally built of green sandstone from the Isle of Wight. At the same time the fragments of the *Arundel Shrine* were placed (1905) on the floor of the belfry, where they were subsequently re-erected; part of the ironwork is incorporated with the modern screen of the Lady Chapel; the rest is said to have been taken to South Kensington Museum.

Dean Pigou's successor, Dean Richard W. Randall (1892-1902), restored the Chapel of St. Clement (south of the nave). Under Dean Hannah, that to the west of it, the Chapel of St. George (since the first Great War, with appropriate fittings). At the same time (1923) a chapel to the north (St. Thomas and St. Edmund) was also restored; that to the west of it, St. Theobald, occupying two bays; the Chapel of St. John the Baptist (north of the Lady Chapel) was refitted in 1924. Of recent years the north-west tower area has been set aside as a Children's Corner. Under the present Bishop (the Rt. Rev. G. K. Bell) and Dean (the Very Rev. A. S. Duncan Jones), both appointed in 1929, the greatest of

ever, in a memorandum of a visit of inspection by Sir Christopher, in 1684, found that it had fallen some fifty years previously: Cassell's *Cathedrals, Abbeys, and Churches*, p. 141; Dean Stephens, *Memorials of the See of Chichester*, pp. 77, 311. See Appendix, p. 185 f.

¹ Dean Hannah's quarries also furnished stone for the new chancel at St. Peter's parish church, Brighton.

all restorations, in one sense, has come about. This has been the restoration to the laity of free access, long denied by senseless barriers, to all parts of the ground-floor area. It is pleasant to record the fact that one can now say this of very nearly all the Greater Churches of our land.

Of the many structural repairs subsequent to the fall of the tower, great and small, one cannot speak at length; as in all great churches they form a continuous record.¹ The most important have been those to the roofs, both to the timbers and the lead healing, much of which before the end of the nineteenth century had worn so thin as to render daylight visible between the rafters. No less serious was the condition of Seffrid's vaulting, which, subsequent to the first Great War, has been put in thorough repair; the *voutains*, as at Salisbury, New Shoreham, and elsewhere, were of chalk and had begun to flake badly. In 1931 extensive repairs were carried out under the direction of Mr. P. M. Johnston, who used Chilmark stone. At the time of writing (July-Aug. 1946) the ancient Caen stone used in the flying buttresses north of the choir has shown signs of serious decay and is being replaced by Clipsham stone, an excellent limestone from Rutlandshire. The same is being used for the repair of R. C. Carpenter's traceries, in two windows north of the nave, second and fourth windows from the west, which had suffered damage in enemy air-raids in 1943-4.

This brings us to matters which may form a *vexata quaestio* for restorers, not only in our cathedral, but in many parish churches as well—the treatment of damaged painted windows.

As it happens, the best glass in the cathedral, and the worst, has alike escaped; but a great deal of glass of intermediate quality, all of it interesting and of increasing historical value, has been badly injured. Thus

¹ See T. G. Willis's *Records of Chichester* (1928). It contains a copy of a report, issued by Dean Hannah, on 25 Jan., 1905, on work done during forty years up to that date; pp. 187-92. See also further report, and appeal for funds, from 1847 to 1905, pp. 193-6. The value of Mr. Willis's compilation would be greatly enhanced by an index.

Wailles's fine glass in the five-light west window and triplet underneath; the nine lovely windows by Clayton and Bell in the Lady Chapel; and those by Kempe in the east window, and the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, are still perfect; so, too, are the two heraldic windows in the choir aisles. So, too, almost to the chagrin of its many detractors, are the flaming scarlets that the foreigner, German or Lorrainer, has wrought for us in Langton's great transeptal panes.

Let us glance at some of the others. The little window by Wailles (1842; the first of the Gothic Revival) has suffered a little; those on the north side of the cathedral much more. Of the same year is another by Wailles; and a little later, by the same artist, a third; both, mediocre works, have been badly damaged and boarded up; they occupy the fourth bay of the choir aisle from the west and the east end of the Chapel of St. John the Baptist. Proceeding westwards we find that the great window of the north transept shows unscathed its vast expanse of plain white glass; but the outer chapels of the nave tell a different tale. The Becket window (Chapel of St. Edmund) by Clayton and Bell, a splendid recent work, has escaped; it replaces one destroyed in 1861 by the fall of the tower. The next, the fourth window from the west, is also of special interest as being the work of the same artists (1857) and is happily almost intact. The next, also by Wailles, has suffered the loss of its centre light; the next (second from the west), by O'Connor, was badly damaged; all three lights are boarded up, and the first window (Gibbs) is in a similar condition.¹

Repairs, as stated, have already been started to the stonework of these damaged windows; the glass offers a more difficult problem. There is, in some quarters, a strong feeling against any replacement of painted glass at all, so pleased are some congregations at being able

¹ See T. G. Willis, *Records of Chichester* (1928), pp. 196-9, for additional information as to these windows. It must be again borne in mind that there have been some removals, e.g. Wailles's east window of the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene to the south aisle (at west end) of the sub-deanery church (St. Peter the Great); while Ward and Nixon's east window of 1847 has also disappeared, both in favour of glass by Kempe.

to worship in a better light.¹ In many cases, too, faithful restoration may not be easy; there would be a difficulty in 'matching' the colours, in which certainly the Victorians achieved some weird results; nor were later efforts always soothing to the eye. To the present writer it seems that where a window has been partially destroyed it would be the safest course, *at any rate as a temporary expedient*, to replace the missing portions with plain white glass; carefully preserving, of course, that which remains; and it will be noted that in these Chichester windows the glass in the traceried or batement lights is still for the most part perfect.

CHICHESTER: *Parish Church of All Saints in the Pallant*²

It must be admitted that the parish churches of Chichester, though equalling in number those of any other English cathedral city of its size, have little to recommend them. Of these, if we include the extramural parish of Rumboldswyke, and the proprietary chapel of *St. John the Evangelist*, eleven were intact at the beginning of the twentieth century. Of these, again, one, *St. Martin's*, was in bad repair, and had to be taken down (1906); it was a poor building. *St. Bartholomew's*, originally a round church and therefore of supreme interest, and *St. Pancras*, were both destroyed during the Civil War, and not rebuilt until 1750-1 and 1832 respectively. *St. Paul's*, in a northern suburb and a new parish, has the faults of the neo-Gothic of 1836, and some good points, notably a well-lighted interior. Less than twenty years later *St. Peter the Great*, also on a new site, granted to the parishioners who had used the north transept of the cathedral for their parish church, built by Richard C. Carpenter in 1850, marks a wonderful advance in architectural knowledge. *St. Peter the Less*, with its lilliputian tower, the only one in the city, how-

¹ At *St. Saviour's*, Eastbourne, where the chancel has long been darkened by opaque glass of peculiar density, it is unlikely to be replaced.

² The Pallant is a large quarter of the city, to the south-east, covering some 12 acres; it seems derived from the medieval Latin *pallanta*, an enclosed space. See Prof. Elizabeth Levett in *V.C.H.* III. 103-4.

ever, attached to an ancient parish church, survives as one of the four which have anything medieval about them. Of these *St. Olave's*, probably the smallest complete parish church in the diocese, was the most interesting and the most venerable, from its early reconstruction with Roman materials; but its value was obliterated by 'restoration' in 1851. *St. Andrew's*, though damaged by enemy action, and *All Saints*' in the Pallant, survive; *St. Andrew in the Pallant*, *St. Peter in the Market*, and *St. Mary in the Market* have disappeared.¹

All Saints in the Pallant seems to be the only parish church, of the restoration or repair of which *The Ecclesiologist* takes note (vol. II, p. 24; Oct. 1842) and that in only a short passage:

Several excellent repairs have lately been accomplished in the Church of All Saints, Pallant, Chichester. A Stable has been removed from the east front, and the west window restored. An unknown contributor has offered to restore the east window; and the interior will be gradually improved.

There is only one other reference to the church, in the article, already quoted, by the Rev. P. Freeman on 'Cathedral Architecture' (vol. xvii, p. 242; June 1856) in which he mentions:

The dark Purbeck or Petworth shafts which are so characteristic of the Cathedral reappear in the noble Conventual fragment of Boxgrove; in several others along the coast from Shoreham to Havant; and in this neighbourhood at Bosham, Appledram, All Saints in this city, and many others.

It happens, however, that the Churchwardens' Accounts of All Saints from 23 Feb. 1785 to 23 June 1842 have been preserved; and throw not a little light upon the condition of the fabric a century and a half ago.² Unfortunately the final entry is no later than 10 September 1842; and therefore details are wanting just when we need them most. We can, however,

¹ See W. D. Peckham: 'The Parishes of the City of Chichester', *S.A.C.* LXXIV. 65-97; and 'Some Former Parishes in Chichester', LXVIII. 266-8. For architectural descriptions, with plans, of All Saints, St. Andrew, St. Olave, and St. Peter the Less, see *V.C.H.* III. 160-3.

² My thanks are due to the Rev. C. G. P. Walls, sequestrator, for his courteous permission to examine the records of All Saints.

visualize the interior of the building when the new movement began to make itself felt.

29 Mar. 1785. It is ordered that the churchwardens do defend the west window of the said church with a string wire; and Likewise do erect and put up at the South Door of the church of this parish a gate with Two Posts similar to that now put up at the West door of the same church.

All the posts have disappeared; and the south door is blocked.

An entry for 1 September 1797, with rough plan, is interesting, as it shows a three-decker pulpit,¹ stairs (west) to the gallery, and (north) a doorway to the churchyard that has now also disappeared. There are also marked: fourteen double pews, one single pew; two on the north side for men servants and two on the south for maid servants. A subsequent plan (June 1821) includes accommodation for 'strangers' as well as men and women servants. Some modification also of the fittings was carried out; for on 7 April 1801 it was resolved that the church be 'strip'd', i.e. *stripped*, and new healed; and that the reading desk and clerk's desk should be removed, and replaced under the pulpit.

On 8 July 1805 it was debated as to 'whether it was best to repair the spire . . . or apply for a Faculty to take it down; when it was considered, i.e. resolved, by a majority of five voters to take it down'. On 12 April 1814 'it was ordered that the church be whitewashed (and) that the Communion Tables and Rails be repaired'.

Restoration, of course, meant a clean sweep of most of these fittings; the font, of uncertain date, but probably medieval, still remains. On a recent visit (Sept. 1946) the gallery was still standing, but disused, and the approaches dismantled. It was probably erected about 1756, as a faculty for a gallery was issued at that date for the neighbouring church of St. Andrew.²

From a drawing in the Sharpe Collection (c. 1805) it

¹ St. John the Evangelist, Chichester, retains what is probably the best example of a three-decker in the diocese; uncompromisingly central, and masking the altar-rails. It is to be hoped that its historical interest will at least preserve it from removal.

² *V.C.H.* III. 161.

is clear that a roof turret with spire, somewhat loftier than that still found at St. Olave's, existed at All Saints.

Two other entries only need detain us; the first conveys a timely warning to all committees in perpetuity.

4 April 1821. Here there is a reference to a 'new window on the south side', apparently never carried out, as underneath it is written: 'the above order is of no effect for want of legal notice'.

The final entry relating to the fabric reads:

We, the inhabitants of the Parish of All Saints in the City of Chichester in public vestry in the church of the said parish on Thursday the 23rd day of June 1842 pursuant to notice duly affixed to the Church Door do consent to the removal of the present wooden Belfry and to the substitution of an open Turret of stone and likewise to the exchange of the present Bell if it should be thought desirable or necessary by the Churchwardens.¹

The present condition of All Saints provides the necessary commentary on these entries. The little roof turret or belfry, having already suffered the loss of its spire, was removed and the existing bell-gable substituted. As it now stands, it may be admitted that All Saints owes something to a legitimate restoration, on the whole conservatively carried out.

The east window, a triplet of lancets, is the finest architectural feature of the church. The marble shafts mentioned by the Rev. P. Freeman are four Purbeck monoliths and seem original; they support well-moulded rere-arches; the string-course underneath is a restoration. The design is pleasing; it suggests a comparison with the triplet, on a larger scale, at Boxgrove and the quintuplet at the Greyfriars, Chichester.

(To be continued.)

¹ Possibly this was done; the existing bell bears a modern inscription in black letter: 'O ye Spirits and Souls of the righteous bless ye the Lord' (Amherst D. Tyssen, *The Church Bells of Sussex*, p. 184).

APPENDIX

Since the above article has been printed I have found at the Public Record Office a document (State Papers Domestic, Charles I, vol. 342, no. 98) which shows that the north-west tower of Chichester Cathedral fell down in, or shortly before, 1636, and is so important for the light that it throws on the condition of the cathedral at that date—*before* the Civil War—that I am printing it in full.—*Editor.*

An Estimate of the new building of the Tower that is now fallen downe at the West end of the Cathedrall Church of Chichester 1636.

Inprimis for 12000 Foote of Portland stone Ashler delivered ready wrought at this Church at 14d. the Foote¹ 740^{li}

Item there is contained in this worke 674 Perches which at 10s. the perch for y^e workemanship accompting 18 Foote [in breadth and 1 Fo. high]² to the perch cometh to 337^{li}

Item for the workeing and setting the windowes and Batlements
100^{li}

Item for pulling downe of that part of this Tower now standing and censing the stuffe and layeing it severall and cleareing y^e Foundacon 150^{li}

Item for 200 loads of large filling stones to be spent amonge the smale stone that is now there for the makeing of the worke stronge and substantiall which I am certified will coast 5s. the Load delivered there, which cometh to 50^{li}

Item every Perch of this worke will take halfe a load of lyme and twoe loads of sande, the which will come to 12s. the Perch accompting for the sand 5s. and 7s. for the lyme, 20 bushelles being the halfe load 404^{li} 8^s

Item for the shoreing of the wall adioyning to the Tower and centring the vault and reping of it 150^{li}

Item for 20 Squares of Carpenters worke contained in the twoe flowers and the Roofe at 4^{li} the Square 80^{li}

Some totall 2011^{li} 8^s

An Estimate of the Repaireing of part of the North side of this Church which is called the Subdeanry.

Inprimis for the Repaireing of the Roofe over the Subdeanry conteyning 4 Bayes each Bay being 19 foote [betweene ther bottomes]³ and most of it very rotten and much decayed and like to throwe

¹ In margin: 'this stone to be wrought & not censed.'

² Interlined.

³ Interlined.

downe the walls, alsoe the Beames being rotted out of the walles and the Plates also 50^{li}

Item for the Centring of one Quarter of the Vault and taking it downe and new workeing of it, being very daungerous to those that sitt under it and readie to fall upon them 100^{li}

Item for the adding of strength to the Buttresses of this Vault and mending the Crackes in it 60^{li}

Item for the taking up of the Lead & mending of it 40^{li}

Some totall is 200^{li}

An Estimate of the repaire of the great Roofes, both East and West and South in the same Church.

Inprimis for the reping of 23 Bayes of roofeing above named and putting in new Beames where they are deciaed, and new plates alsoe and rafters, each Bay being 19 foote or thereabouts,¹ at 20^{li} the Bay 460^{li}

Item for the repaireing of one Roofe at the East end of the same church conteyning 6 Bayes, each Bay being 14 foote² at 10^{li} the Bay 60^{li}

Item for the repaireing of two shedding roofes on the South and North sides of this Church conteyning 54 Squares³ at 25s. the square 72^{li} 15^s

Some totall is 592^{li} 15^s

An Estimate of the Repaire of the leades which are much deciaed in divers places of the Church and have bin the decay and ruyne of all the rest of it.

The which leades on those roofes formerly menconed for the new casting and mending of them [w^t supply of owne worke]⁴ will cost 500^{li}

Some 500^{li}

Item for the removing of the bells from out of the steeple where they now very unnecessarily hange to the great hurt of the steeple & will be the ruine of it if they longer contynue there, it will cost 100^{li}

And they may very well be placed in the Tower which we are now to build with the same cost, onely the charge of the frame and the removing of them.

Soe that the charge of the Repaire of the Masons worke carpenters worke & Plomers worke will amounte unto the some of 3404^{li} 3^s

¹ In margin: '26 foote betweene the walles.'

² In margin: '20 foote betweene the walles.'

³ In margin: 'Each rooffe being 135 foote long & 20 foote rafter.'

⁴ Interlined.

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