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 1951. Brazenor, H. C. F., The Museum, Brighton.
 1951. tBreeze, C. O., Fernleigh, Warwick Road, Seaford.
 1946. Breeze, V. L., Jacobs Piece, Ringmer.
 1951. Bridge, Mrs., Friston Field, Friston, Nr. Eastbourne.
 1951. Bridgland, C. G., 56, Church Road, Hove.
 1922. Bridgman, P. F., Eastgate Street, Lewes.
 1951. Bright, T. L., Bingfield, Stonegate.
 1946. Brightwell, H., Bead Cottage, New Lane, S. Harting.
 1944. tBristow, L. B., 33A, Grove Road, Eastbourne.
 1925. tBritten, Miss, Twitten House, High Street, Cuckfield.
 1947. Britton, R. H. G., Lodge Hill, Farnham, Surrey.
 1950. Brook, Mrs. Clive, Shoyswell Manor, Etchingham.
 1950. Brown, Miss D. C., School of Agriculture, Plumpton.
 1950. Brown, Miss G., Shirleys Cottage, Lewes Road, Ditchling.
 1931. Brown, Miss L. E., 8, London Street, Worthing.
 1951. Brown, Mrs. James E., Rystcot, Forest Row.
 1948. tBrown, J. E. H., Landport Cottage, Offham Road, Lewes.
 1930. tBrowne, Miss, Downs Cottage, Heathfield.
 1947. Browne, Rev. F. B. R., R.D., Firle Vicarage, Lewes.
 1912. Browning, Col. A. Quintus, O.B.E., T.D., 9, Longhill Road, Ovingdean,
 Brighton.
1934. *Bryant, A. H., 9-13, Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
 1927. Bryant, E. }
 1928. aBryant, Mrs. E. } Lantic, Maudlin Close, Steyning.
1949. tBrydone J. M., O.B.E., Orchard House, Petworth.
 1950. Buchanan, A., Ockenden Manor, Cuckfield.
 1938. Buckland, G. W., 7, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1907. tBudgen, Rev. W., F.S.A., Mountney, 38, Milton Road, Eastbourne.
 1949. Bull, Mrs. H., Upper House, West Burton, Pulborough.

- 1943.†*Bullock, The Rev. Canon F. W. B., 6, The Uplands, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1947. Bullock, G. W. }
 1947. ABullock, Mrs. } Pipers Green, Brede.
1950. Bulstrode, Mrs., Salt Hill House, Chichester.
- 1945.*†Burder, E. R. }
 1947. ABurder, D. } Marling, Wadhurst.
 1947. ABurder, Mrs. }
1948. Burder, J., The Outer Temple, Strand, W.C.2.
1926. †Burgess, H., 155, Church Hill Road, East Barnet, Herts.
1929. Burns-Pye, E., Fairholme, Wadhurst.
1936. *Burrell, Lt.-Col. W. R., Knepp Castle, Horsham.
1948. Burrows, Lady, 15, Hornton Court, Kensington, W.8.
1932. Burstow, G. P., F.S.A., Junior School, The College, Eastern Road, Brighton.
1949. †Burt, J. C., 16, The Highway, Stanmore, Middlesex.
1938. Burton, C. E. C. H., 6, Church Avenue, Westham.
1949. †Bush, Mrs., The Black House, Firle, Nr. Lewes.
1939. Butcher, Walter, Ecclesden Manor, Angmering.
1950. Butler, E. D., Withdean, Mare Hill, Pulborough.
1927. †Butler, J. M., 130, Offington Avenue, Worthing.
1908. †Butt, C. A., Leverington, 15, Maltravers Drive, Littlehampton.
1909. †Buxton, The Rt. Hon. The Countess, Newtimber Place, Hassocks; and 7, Eaton Place, s.w. 1.
1942. †Bye, Mrs., Woodfield, Brede, Rye.
1941. Byng-Lucas, Miss C., Millers, St. Anne's, Lewes.
1946. Byng-Stamper, Mrs., Millers, St. Anne's, Lewes.
1950. Cade, Miss, The Old Cottage, Loughton, Lewes.
- 1947.†*Caffyn, S. M., Aymond Grange, Dittons Road, Eastbourne.
1946. Caldecott, Lady, Pier Point, Itchenor, Chichester.
1936. Callender, E. M., }
 1949. ACallender, Miss B., } Tentercroft, Cuckfield.
1951. Callow, C. F., 59, London Road, St. Leonards.
1929. Campbell, G. J., Littlehampton.
1922. *Campion, W. Simon, The Ham, Hassocks.
1948. Candlin, A. H., St. Bedes School, Eastbourne.
1948. Carew, Mrs., 8, The Driveway, Shoreham.
1923. †Carley, G. C., 34, The Towers, Grand Avenue, Worthing.
1938. *Carlyon-Britton, R., F.S.A., 38, Westgate, Chichester.
1950. †Carpenter, L. W., Bank Chambers, 103, Streatham Hill, S.W.2.
1947. †Carr-Gomm, M. C., Ockley Lodge, Keymer, Hassocks.
1948. †Carr-Gomm, Mrs. Hubert, The Tile House, East Blatchington, Seaford.
1935. Casserley, Miss E. M., 116B, Lansdowne Place, Hove.
1946. Castle, R. B. T., O.B.E. }
 1945. ACastle, Mrs. } Hortons, Cuckfield.
1945. Catt, M. W., Pebsham Farm, Nr. Bexhill.
1949. †Catt, Col. P., The Manor House, Felpham.
1950. Cawley, T. A., Tattenhall, 18, Brittany Road, St. Leonards.
1951. †Chadwick, Miss D., Winsun Ridge, Burwash.
1926. Challen, W. H., 108, Sackville Road, Worthing.
1933. Chambers, Mrs. W. P. C., Heronsdale Manor, Waldron.
1934. Chandler, R., Little Thurlow, Oathall Road, Haywards Heath.
1945. Charters, Mrs., Hilltop, Stonegate, Tunbridge Wells.
1950. Chatfield, Mrs., 10, Keere Street, Lewes.
1908. Chapman, H. J., 36, Queen's Road, East Grinstead.
1900. †Cheal, H., Montford, Rosslyn Road, Shoreham.
1949. †Chevallier, C. T., Woodhayes, Crowhurst, Battle.
1947. Chown, Mrs., Coombe Wood, Sedlescombe, Battle.

1950. Christian, G. H., Chailey Hatch, North Chailey, Lewes.
 1939. Christie John, M.C., Glyndebourne, Lewes.
 1951. rChristie, Mrs., 76, Cranston Avenue, Bexhill.
 1946. Church, R. G., Wood Cottage, 76, St. Lawrence Avenue, Worthing.
 1944. Churchman, H., {
 1946. AChurchman, Mrs. { Farnagates, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst.
 1947. Clark, A. J., Downderry, The Drive, Farnham Road, Guildford.
 1930. Clark, Mrs. Grahame, 42, Barton Road, Cambridge.
 1950. tClark, Miss V. E., Flat 7, Rochester Gardens, Hove, 3.
 1930. Clarke, D. K., Holt Down, Sussex Road, Petersfield, Hants.
 1929. Clarke, R. S., M.P., D.L., Borde Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex.
 1925. Clarkson, Mrs. H. G., 40, Wildcroft Manor, Putney Heath, s.w. 15.
 1922. Clayton, C. L., 10, Prince Albert Street, Brighton.
 1926. tClayton, E. S., Prawles, Ewhurst, Nr. Hawkhurst.
 1929. Clements, Col. H. T. W., Killadoon, Celbridge, Eire.
 1921. Coast, Miss K., Rest Harrow, Arundel Road, Worthing.
 1936. tCoffin, S., 1, Turner Drive, Golders Green, N.W. 11.
 1951. tCole, Major-General Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.B. { The Abbey,
 1951. ACole, Lady { Robertsbridge.
 1951. tCole, Miss, L. E. F., 11, Phillmore Gardens, Kensington, W.8.
 1943. Coleman, Miss M., 266, Ditchling Road, Brighton.
 1930. Coleridge, A. H. B., 16, Southampton Place, W.C.1.
 1948. Collard, P. J., Swansbrook Farm, Greenhill Lane, Horam.
 1948. Collingridge, Miss, Merriams, Ticehurst.
 1911.*tCollins, A. E., 40, Gunterstone Road, w. 14.
 1947. tCollins, A. H., 16, New Park Road, Chichester.
 1934. Collins, S.W. {
 1934. ACollins, Mrs. S. W. { Muster House, Muster Green, Haywards Heath
 1946. Colyer, H. G., Brendon, Chesham Road, Guildford.
 1950. tCooke, B. Campbell, Warren Farm House, Brandy Hole Lane
 Chichester.
 1947. Coplestone, J. A., Sutton Place, Seaford.
 1947. Copper, R. J., Central Club, Peacehaven.
 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.
 1949. Cornwall, J. C. K., 7, Chilton Road, Wendover, Aylesbury.
 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.
 1950. Covington, Miss, 7, Church Street, Seaford.
 1947. Cox, C. T., Hill Lodge, Lewes.
 1938. tCox, Lieut.-Col. R. J., St. Julian's, Palmeira Avenue, Hove.
 1944. Cox, Miss G. M., 4, Park Road, Burgess Hill.
 1949. Cox, Mrs., 8, Albion Street, Lewes.
 1908. Cripps, Ernest E., Sunnyridge, Steyning.
 1924. Cripps, W. T., 21, Brangwyn Drive, Withdean, Brighton, 6.
 1939. Crook, Miss B., West House, Southover, Lewes.
 1947. tCrook, A. H. {
 1947. tCrook, Mrs. { 2, Chiswick Place, Eastbourne.
 1922. Crookshank, Rev. A. C., Ditchling Vicarage.
 1930. Cross-Buchanan, L., King's Cottage, Mare Hill, Pulborough.
 1949. Cumberlege, G. F. J., D.S.O., Colwell House, Haywards Heath.
 1947. tCunnington, L. W., The School House, Angmering.
 1948. Curnow, P. W., {
 1948. ACurnow, Mrs. { City Museum, Queens Road, Bristol.
 1949. Curtis, Miss W. J., Cedar Lodge, Paine's Twitten, Lewes.

1916. tCurwen, Eliot Cecil, F.S.A. } 95, Goldstodne Crescent, Hove, 4.
 1925. aCurwen, Mrs, E. C. }
 1948. tCutler, G. R., 67, Arundel Road, Littlehampton.
1949. tDale, Antony, F.S.A., 46, Sussex Square, Brighton.
 1945. Danby, Miss G. E. D., B.E.M., Crooked Lane Cottage, Seaford.
 1899. tDarby, Miss C. C., 4, Hove Park Way, Hove.
 1951. tDarlington, A. } Mendips Hospital, Wells, Somerset.
 1951. aDarlington, Mrs. } 3, Hill Rise, Bishopstone.
 1930. tDarlington, W. S., The Mast Head, Frant.
 1950. tDavid, H. W., 4, Marine Parade, Eastbourne.
 1950. Davidson, Miss J., 24, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1924. Davidson-Houston, Mrs., 21, Buckingham Palace Mansions, London,
 s.w. 1.
1950. Davies, Miss, The Well House, Plumpton Green.
 1950. tDavey, Lady, Green End, Keyhaven, Lympington, Hants.
 1931. Daw, Mrs., The Vineyard, West Hoathly.
 1950. Dawes, M. C. B., F.S.A., 16, Shakespeare Road, Worthing.
 1950. Daws, Miss E. M., 31, Godwin Road, Hastings.
 1951. Day, K. C., 40 Highdown Road, Lewes.
 1940. De Candole, The Right Rev. H. H. V., Bishop of Knaresborough,
 4, Brunswick Drive, Harrogate.
1931. tD'Elboux, R. H., M.C., F.S.A., } Whitelands, Battle.
 1951. D'Elboux, Mrs., }
 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.
 1913. Dendy, R. A., 15, Gwydyr Mansions, Hove, 2.
 1947. Denman, J. B., Bank House, Ditchling.
 1928. Denman, J. L., F.S.A., Oldways, Hurstpierpoint.
 1935. *Denman, The Hon. Lady, Balcombe Place.
 1949. tDennis, C. H. A. } 6, St. Martin's Lane, Lewes.
 1949. aDennis, Mrs. }
 1951. de Pass, D. H., } Polhills Farm, Arlington, Polegate.
 1951. Ade Pass, Mrs. }
1951. Ade Sallis, Miss, Beech Court, Hollington Park, St. Leonards.
 1936. Dicker, Rev. C. G. H., South Stoke Vicarage, Bath.
 1947. tDickens, K. W., Gorricks, East End Lane, Ditchling.
 1947. Dickinson, Mrs., 107, High Street, Lewes.
 1949. Donaldson, Miss E. L., St. Michael's, Burton Park, Petworth.
 1951. Done, W. E. P., His Honour Judge, Westrings, West Wittering.
 1935. tDonne, L. V., 10, Nizells Avenue, Hove.
 1950. Donnithorne, Mrs. V., Brocketts, Angmering.
 1951. Dougal, Miss N., Woodacres, Slinfold, Nr. Horsham.
 1949. tDowney, Mrs. 19; West Hill, St. Leonards.
 1926. *Drummond-Roberts, Mrs. J. H., 13, The Drive, Hove.
 1947. tDuggan, A. L., Bodiam Manor, Robertsbridge.
 1903. tDuke, F., Trullers, Holland Road, Steyning.
 1949. Dumbreck, R., Boarzell, Hurst Green.
 1947. Duncan-Jones, The Very Rev. A. S., The Deanery, Chichester.
 1951. Durant, H. P., Ladyfield, Etchingham.
 1951. tDurham, Miss, Milestones, Oakley Close, East Grinstead.
1937. Easterbrook, L. F., Phillismead, Treyford, Midhurst.
 1950. tEdwards, L. B., 25, Palmeira Avenue, Hove.
 1946. Edwards, W. E., Wyngarth, Ringmer, Lewes.
 1938. Eeles, Col. H. S., O.B.E., Sandyden House, Mark Cross.
 1951. Egerton, Miss Phillis, Yew Tree Cottage, Mountfield.
 1924. Eggar, T. Macdonald, M.B.E., 9, Old Steine, Brighton.
 1946. Elliott, R. H., 1, Longstone Road, Eastbourne.

1948. tEllis, E. J., Hampton House, Westham, Pevensey.
 1943. Ellis, J. J. S., Downs Cottage, Kingston, Lewes.
 1950. Ellis, Miss R., Saxonbury, Lewes.
 1941. Elphick, G. P., 37, St. John Street, Lewes.
 1950. tElwell, Mrs., 30, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1923. Emary, H. H., 147, St. Helen's Road, Hastings.
 1948. Emerson, Mrs., 50, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1946. English, G. C., Harting.
 1948. Erskin-Lindop, Mrs., 11, Beverley Court, Hove, 3.
 1950. Erskine, Mrs., Long Cottage, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1922. tEsdaile, Arundell, LITT.D. } Leams End, West Hoathly.
 1950. aEsdaile, E. }
 1936. Evans, A., 2227, 20th Street, N.W., Washington D.C., U.S.A.
 1943. Evans, Lady, 39, Egerton Crescent, London, s.w. 3.
 1927. Eves, Mrs. R. G., 149, Adelaide Road, n.w. 3
 1945. Evelyn, J., Southfields, London Road, Waterlooville, Hants.
 1946. Ewbank, A. L. J., The Estate Office, Mayfield.
 1944. Ewing, Mrs., c/o National Provincial Bank, 128, Finchley Road,
 London, n.w. 3.
 1951. tExton, Miss, 7, Elms Avenue, Eastbourne.
1950. Fagan, Mrs., Belsaye, Ratton Road, Eastbourne.
 1950. Faraday, L. B., Hemlock, Nightingale Lane, Storrington.
 1951. tFarncomb, Rear Admiral H. B., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.A.N., 10, Wyldfel
 Gardens, Potts Point, Sydney, Australia.
1948. Faulkner, P. A., Little Whitehall, Ifield.
 1945. Fayle, A., Markstakes, South Common, Chailey, Lewes.
 1947. Feest, F. H., Burletts, Bramber.
 1948. Fellows, F. H., Dorset House, Coolham.
 1946. Fenwick-Owen, Mrs., Langney Priory, Eastbourne.
 1951. *Ferguson, J. D., Black Dog, Danehill.
 1940. Fibbens, C. W., Highdown, 17, Church Road, Worthing.
 1950. Field, C. W., 26, High Street, Robertsbridge.
 1932. Field, L. F., 7, Ellerton Road, London, s.w. 18.
 1946. Field, Mrs., Roberts House, Handcross.
 1950. tFillmer, Miss, The Woodlands, Hassocks.
 1944. Firth, R. I., 6, Windover Crescent, Lewes.
 1939. Fisher, Miss D. L., Upways, The Lane, Summersdale, Chichester.
 1946. Fitch, C. A., 51A, Enys Road, Eastbourne.
 1947. Fleet, S.,
 1926. Fleming, Lindsay, Aldwick Grange, Bognor.
 1948. Fletcher, C. H., Hill House, Lodsworth.
 1950. Fletcher-Yearsley, Mrs., The Shelleys Hotel, Lewes.
 1937. Foley, Sir Julian, 6, Hadley Grove, Barnet, Herts.
 1940. Fookes, Miss, Chilver Bridge, Arlington.
 1943. Fookes, Rev. E. G., Our Lady Star of the Sea, Church Road, Portslade.
 1950. Forbes, Miss M., Brack Mound House, Lewes.
 1950. tForbes-Bentley, R., Masslands, Beckley.
 1946. Forsyth, N., Pashley Manor, Ticehurst.
 1948. tFoss, Miss J. R., 1, Sunstar Lane, Polegate.
 1951. tFoster, Major R. C. G., Warren House, Mayfield.
 1939. Foster, Miss, 9, Lewes Crescent, Brighton.
 1949. *Foster, Miss M. H., 17, Powis Square, Brighton.
 1949. tFowle, S. H. W., 42, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1947. Fowler, Mrs. } The Brown House, Cowfold.
 1951. aFowler, C. S. }
 1933. tFoyster, Miss C. H. } Beechcroft, Hartfield.
 1933. tFoyster, Miss, E. A. }
 1940. Frampton, Miss A. M., The Book Club, Crowborough.
 1948. aFrance, Miss, Cuckfield Park.

1937. tFrancis, R., 34, Winchester Road, Worthing.
 1948. Fraser, Mrs. Campfield, Powdermill Lane, Battle.
 1949. Fraser, Mrs., c/o E. M. Fraser, Esq., C.B.E., Union Club, Carlton House Terrace, s.w.
 1951. Freeman, A. M., Wickham Manor, Winchelsea.
 1948. Freeman, J. H. G. } Millfield, Windmill Lane, East Grinstead.
 1948. aFreeman, Mrs. }
 1950. French, B. A., 4, Friar Walk, Brighton, 6.
 1938. tFrere, S. S., F.S.A., Gibbs House, Lancing College, Shoreham.
 1950. Frith, Mrs., Knabb Farm, Fletching.
 1946. Frowd, Mrs., Silver Trees, Westfield Lane, St. Leonards.
 1920. Fry, Mrs. Penrose, Little Douce Grove, Northiam.
 1951. Fuller, R. H. C., 97, New Church Road, Hove, 3.
 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. tGage, The Right Hon. Viscount, K.C.V.O., Firle Place, Lewes.
 1913. tGaisford, Miss, The Cottage, West Dean, Chichester.
 1946. Galloway, J. W., The Old Kennels, Staplefield, Haywards Heath.
 1949. Gardham, Brigadier H. P., C.B.E., Tower House, West Street, Rye.
 1951. tGardiner, A. L. } 14, Headland Avenue, Seaford.
 1951. aGardiner, Mrs. }
 1926. tGardner, Captain C. F. } Summertree, Herstmonceux.
 1926. aGardner, Mrs. C. F. }
 1948. Gardner, Miss B. I. R., Forest View, Punnetts Town, Heathfield.
 1935. tGardner, Miss, Nethergong Cottage, Dorman's Park, East Grinstead.
 1946. tGardner, Miss E. M., O.B.E., Borden Village, Liphook, Hants.
 1947. Garrick, Major G. C., Fewhurst Farm, Billingshurst.
 1946. Gasson, R. P., 150, London Road, East Grinstead.
 1947. Gaster, Rev. H. F., 5, Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1947. Gates, J. S., West Lodge, West Broyle Drive, Chichester.
 1949. tGavin, Sir William } Luctons, West Hoathly.
 1949. aGavin, Lady }
 1951. tGeary, F., Park Corner, Northiam, Rye.
 1918. Georges, F. E., 18, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1946. Gibson, Mrs. W. C., 56, The Ridgway, Wimbledon, S.W.19.
 1948. tGilbert-Bentley, F. G., 70, Shandon Road, Worthing.
 1949. Gillam, Miss, Kinver, Church Avenue, Westham.
 1946. Glazebrook, Major R. C., 15, East Dean Road, Eastbourne.
 1928. Glegg, R. Ashleigh, Wilmington Cottage, Seaford.
 1945. tGlover, Mrs., South View, Westham, Pevensey.
 1948. Glover, Miss, 43, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.
 1950. Goddard, R., 10, Mount Harry Road, Lewes.
 1928. Goddard, Scott, 21, Vanbrugh Fields, Blackheath, S.E. 3.
 1949. tGodfrey, W. E., East Crink, Barcombe.
 1918. tGodfrey, Walter H., C.B.E., F.S.A., 81, The Causeway, Steventon, Abingdon, Berks.
 1949. Goff, Col. R. E. C., C.B.E., M.C., Loxfield, Buxted.
 1948. Goldsworthy, Miss, 36, Marshall Avenue, Bognor.
 1949. Gomme, D. E., The Folly West, Mill Lane, High Salvington, Worthing.
 1951. tGonin, Miss, Little Mead, Holtye, Edenbridge.
 1946. tGoodbody, A. W., Shirley House, Houndean Rise, Lewes.
 1949. tGoodchild, C. D., Belwell, Westham, Pevensey.
 1946. Goodinge, G. B., St. Anne's, Pett Road, Guestling.
 1944. Goring, Captain Sir F. G., Bt., Hyden, Broadwater Green, Worthing.
 1948. Goring, Lt.-Col. J., Findon Park House, Findon.
 1949. Goring, J. J., Hatherley, Hassocks.

1931. Gorringe, Lt.-Col. G. T. J., Peacock Bank, Sion Mills, Northern Ireland.
1939. Graham-Vivian, R. P., Wealden House, Warninglid.
- 1918.T*Grantham, Ivor, Buckleswood, Chailey.
1935. TGraves, P. K., 51, Old Steyne, Brighton.
1931. TGraves, S. E., } 7, Pavilion Parade, Brighton.
1933. AGraves, Mrs. S. E. }
1926. TGray, Miss E. H., 27, Wilbury Gardens, Hove.
1947. Greaves, Mrs., M.B.E., 43B, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
1943. Green, A. A. E., Hillswick, Southdown Road, Shoreham.
1950. TGreen, Miss P. L. } Aldhurst Cottage, Barcombe Mills.
- 1950.ATGreen, Miss M. L. }
1944. TGreenyer, Miss E. T., Wykehurst Park, Bolney.
1921. Gregor, Rev. A. G., 13, Pevensey Road, Worthing.
1951. TGregory, A. H., 56, Park Road, Burgess Hill.
1950. Gregory, R. A., 13, Bernard Road, Brighton.
1932. TGregory, W. R., 58, Harrington Road, Brighton.
1947. Gribble, Miss, Thatchet, Oving.
1934. Griffith, Miss, 3, Evelyn Terrace, Brighton.
1928. Griffiths, Rev. Canon E., All Saints' Rectory, Lewes.
1946. Groombridge, Miss M., Town Hall, Chester.
1951. TGrove, Mrs., Beech Court, Hollington Park, St. Leonards.
1947. Grover, W. J., Hillash Farm, West Harting.
1948. TGush, Mrs., Waterlands, Waldron.
1946. Guthrie, Mrs., Westering, Litlington, Polegate.
- 1950.T*Gutridge, F. W., Thyme Bank, Mill Lane, High Salvington, Worthing.
1929. *Guy, N. G., Tarvin House, Boughton Heath, Chester.
1920. *Gwynne, Lieut.-Col. Roland V., D.L., D.S.O., Wootton Place, Polegate.
- 1931.T*Hadcock, R. N., F.S.A., Winchcombe Farm, Buckleberry, Nr. Reading.
1913. Haire, Rev. A., The Hurst, Horam.
1924. THales, Charles, Abbots Leigh, Haywards Heath.
1950. Hales, Mrs., Cornerfield, Peasmarsh.
1950. Hall, Mrs., Del Coronado Hotel, Coronado, California.
1946. Hall, Rev. D. P., O.B.E., Buxted Rectory.
1929. THall, Miss H., Blue Gate, Lindfield.
1912. *Halstead, Leslie C., Little Mead, Crossbush Road, Felpham, Bognor.
1949. Hamblock, Miss E. L., Fairmead, Sunrise Vale, Ovingdean.
1935. Hamilton, Mrs., 31, Warmdene Road, Brighton, 6.
1951. Hancock, Miss, 1, The Priory, Bordyke, Tonbridge.
1948. Hannah, Rev. W. W., Philpots Farm, West Hoathly.
1935. *Harben, J. R., 33, Withdene Crescent, Brighton, 6.
1922. Harding, Major C. H. } Birling Manor, East Dean, Eastbourne.
- 1922.TAHarding, Mrs. }
1950. Harding, L., Bexhurst, Hurst Green.
1948. THardy, Lieut.-Cdr. H. R., Keysford, Horsted Keynes.
1926. Harford, Rev. Dundas, Sandpit Cottage, Seaford.
1947. THarris, Major G. T. M., O.B.E., The Manor House, Shoreham.
1951. Harrison, Lt.-Cdr. G. W. R., R.N.V.R., Providence Cottage, Seaford.
1949. Hart, G. F. W., The Causeway, Horsham.
1951. Hart, J. R. S., 21, Wilbury Crescent, Hove.
1951. Harvey, Mrs., 13, St. Peter's Road, St. Leonards.
1949. Harvey, J. H., } 95, Ladies Mile Road, Brighton, 6.
1949. AHarvey, Mrs. }
1933. Harvey, Mrs. A. F. B., Woodhatch, Hartfield.
1949. THarvey, Mrs. Richard, Bowmans Farm, Burwash.
1949. Harvey-Jellie, Rev. B., 103, Grand Avenue, Hassocks.
1900. Hassell, R. E., Tanners Manor, Horam.
1945. *Hawkins, Major L., Selhurst Park, Chichester.
1932. THawley, Lady, Sussex Rise, Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells.

1947. Hayes, Mrs., Marden House, East Harting.
 1949. *Hayne, Mrs., Grubbes Farm, Withyham.
 1932. tHaynes, Rev. H. W., Sidlesham Lodge, 8, Brittany Road, Hove, 3.
 1950. Hayward, Mrs., Little Ashfold, Staplefield.
 1946. Hayward, S. A.,
 1940. Heald, Miss E. S., The Chantry House, Steyning.
 1950. Heap, P. H., 42, Parkside Avenue, Littlehampton.
 1948. tHeathcote, Miss, 11, Canning Street, Brighton, 7.
 1947. Heather, Mrs., 7, New Park Road, Chichester.
 1946. Hedgley, J. H., Beaclay, Clayton Avenue, Hassocks.
 1936. Heineman, Miss, Links Edge, Chyngton Road, Seaford.
 1935. tHelme, Mrs. T., Myrtle Cottage, Denman's Close, Lindfield.
 1947. Helme, J. D., Woodlands, Lindfield.
 1947. tHenderson, J. G. S., 99, High Street, Lewes.
 1950. Herapath, Miss, 7, Eaton Gardens, Hove, 3.
 1949. tHeseltine, Mrs. Brack Mound House, Lewes.
 1938. Hett, L. K., Culpepers, Ardingly.
 1947. tHewitt, D. W. G., 72, Paynton Road, Silver Hill, St. Leonards.
 1925. tHewlett, C., 6A, Swan Street, Petersfield, Hants.
 1950. Heymer, E., Grampion House, Sandrocks, Hawkhurst.
 1932. Hickman, Mrs., Butterstocks, Shipley, Nr. Horsham.
 1947. Hills, K. A., 6, Willie Cottages, South Street, Lewes.
 1945. Hill, H. F., Garden House, Paine's Twitten, Lewes.
 1948. Hill, Miss M. G. 30, Brunswick Road, Hove.
 1946. tHitchcock, G. E. W., Bedford Hotel, Brighton.
 1945. Hodson, L. J., 5A, Adelaide Crescent, Hove, 3.
 1951. tHoey, W., Lewes, 24, Sherborne Avenue, Ipswich, Suffolk.
 1948. *Holden, E. W., }
 1948. aHolden, Mrs., } 5, Tudor Close, Hove.
 1950. Hole, E. C., Millfield, Burwash.
 1926. Holland, M., M.C., Lullings, Balcombe.
 1946. Holland, Miss T. K. P., Seckhams House, Lindfield.
 1943. rHolland, T. R., 27, Stockbridge Road, Chichester.
 1946. tHolleyman, G. A., F.S.A., 21A, Duke Street, Brighton.
 1950. tHollins, N. C., O.B.E. } Hillside, Rotten Row, Lewes.
 1950. aHollins, Mrs. }
 1907. Hollist, Mrs. Anthony, Highbuilding, Fernhurst.
 1946. Holloway, J. G. E., Ivy Bank, Broad Street, Cuckfield.
 1933. tHoman, W. MacLean, Friars Road, Winchelsea.
 1949. Home, Mrs., 3, Palmeira Court, Palmeira Square, Hove.
 1937. Homewood, Miss F. M., 117, Littlehampton Road, Worthing.
 1951. Hookey, F., 10, The Broadway, Worthing.
 1950. Hope, J. B., 20, Chelston Avenue, Hove, 3.
 1947. aHoper, Miss G., Hill Farm House, Cowfold, Horsham.
 1950. tHopkins, Mrs., Caprons, Keere Street, Lewes.
 1935. Hordern, Mrs., Brook Cottage, Slaugham.
 1949. Horlock, Mrs., Old Foxhunt Manor, Waldron.
 1935. Hornblower, Lieut.-Col. T. B., The Croft, 10, Sutherland Avenue,
 Bexhill.
 1913. tHorne, Mrs. Alderson, Ditton Place, Balcombe.
 1949. rHorsfall-Ertz, E., Wyke Cottage, Felpham, Bognor.
 1946. Hoskins, J. S., 194, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
 1946. tHouldsworth, H. O., 12, Sandringham Avenue, Loughborough Road,
 W. Bridgford, Notts.
 1950. Howe, F. A., Thatch End, Edburton.
 1949. Hubbard, R. G., }
 1949. aHubbard, Mrs., } Ryders Wells Farm, Lewes.
 1950. tHubner, J. H. C., Broadreeds, Fulking, Small Dole.
 1925. tHuddart, G. W. O., Everydens, Lindfield.

1945. T Huggett, N. E., } Folly Cottage, Barlavington, Petworth.
 1945. A Huggett, Mrs. }
 1929. Hughes, A. A., Oak Cot, Poynings, Hassocks.
 1932. Hughes, Mrs., Plummers, Bishopstone, Nr. Seaford.
 1924. T Hulme, E. W., The Old House, East Street, Littlehampton.
 1950. T Humphreys, Miss D., Training College, Darley Road, Eastbourne.
 1946. Humphrys, H. T., Monkams, Clayton Avenue, Hassocks.
 1949. Hunn, S. A. H., 104, Grand Avenue, Hassocks.
 1948. Hunnisett, R. D., 93, Stafford Road, Seaford.
 1950. Hunter, Rev. F., Harting Rectory, Petersfield.
 1895. Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C., } Rusper Nunnery,
 1950. Hurst, Miss Barbara. } Horsham.
 1948. T Hurst, Mrs. C. C., } Broomhurst, Worthing Road, Horsham.
 1948. A Hurst, J. G., }
 1950. Hutton-Riddell, Mrs., Twitten House, Newick.
 1946. Hyland, G. W.,
 1946. Hylton, Captain W. } The Hollies, W. Tarring.
 1946. A Hylton, Mrs. }
1927. Innes, A. N., White Hart Hotel, Lewes.
 1946. Innes, R. T., Crowborough Park, Crowborough.
 1945. Irvine, B. Godman, Great Ote Hall, Burgess Hill.
 1950. T Isemonger, Miss, The Tudors, Westergate, Chichester.
 1937. T Ivatt, Miss, The Anchorhold, Haywards Heath.
 1950. Ivory, D., 210, Whitten Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.
1939. T Jackson, R. L. C., } Hove College, Kingsway, Hove.
 1947. A Jackson, Mrs. }
 1951. T James, Mrs., 9, Ocklynge Avenue, Eastbourne.
 1936. T Jarrett, A. M., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Worthing.
 1936. Jarvis, R. C., 31, Hitherfield Road, Streatham, s.w. 16.
 1934. T Jeans, H., Little Bucksteep, Dallington.
 1951. Jeeves, S. G., Boarsland House, Lindfield.
 1925. Jenner, L. W., 9, Stanford Avenue, Brighton.
 1950. A Jennings, Miss, Brack Mound House, Lewes.
 1943. T Jennings, R. W., k.c., Mickleham Cottage, Dorking.
 1934. Jervis, Mrs., St. Michael's House, Lewes.
 1950. Johns, Miss, School of Agriculture, Plumpton.
 1923. Johnson, Mrs. C. Villiers, Philpots, West Hoathly.
 1945. Johnson, T. J., Wyddrington, Hugh Road, Smethwick, Staffs.
 1951. T Johnson, P. D. } Harrow Mill, Baldslow, Nr. Hastings.
 1951. A Johnson, Mrs. }
 1909. T Johnston, G. D. } 10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn,
 1947. A 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, Aldingbourne, Nr. Chichester.
 1928. Jones, Mrs. J. A., The Croft, Southover, Lewes.
 1946. T Jones, W. E., 25, St. James' Avenue, North Lancing.
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. T Keen, Col. W. I., Down Cottage, Magham Down, Hailsham.
 1950. Kellam, J. R., 55, Houndean Rise, Lewes.
 1946. Kelly, Miss K. N., Stansted School House, Forest Side, Rowlands
 Castle, Hants.
1923. T Kelly, Mrs. Richard, Farthings, Jordans, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
 1927. Kelsey, A. R., Brock's Ghyll, Wadhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 1928. Kelsey, C. E., Somerleaze, Eastbourne Road, Seaford.
 1943. Kennedy, Miss M. N., Lawn Cottage, Northiam.

1930. Kensington, Lieut.-Col. G. B., Voakes, Pulborough.
 1947. Kent, Miss, Chittlebirch Oast, Staplecross, Robertsbridge.
 1933. tKenyon, G. H., Iron Pear Tree, Kirdford, Billingshurst.
 1935. tKewley, Miss, Flat 1, 16, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1938. tKimber, R. J., 107, Stamford Court, Goldhawk Road, w. 6.
 1946. King, H. H., Brookside, North Chapel, Petworth.
 1951. King, R. P., Pilstye, Forest Row.
 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, Lower Stoneham, Lewes.
 1946. Knight, R., 3, Sunnywood Drive, Haywards Heath.
 1951. Knowles, O. H., Furze Reeds, Nr. Midhurst.
 1947. tKorner, Miss T., Sideways, Broad Oak, Rye.
 1946. Kyrke, R. V., 14, Saxon Road, Newhaven.
1922. Lamb, Miss W., F.S.A., Borden Wood, Liphook, Hants.
 1947. Landbeck, L. R., 15, Oak Gardens, Shirley, Surrey.
 1947. tLangdon, Rev. Percy G., F.S.A., Marden Private Hotel, 43-45, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne.
 1948. Langhorne, D. A., Burfield, Bosham.
 1950. Langley, W. K. M., 2, Tower House, St. Leonards.
 1933. Latham, Sir Paul, Bart., Herstmonceux.
 1927. Latter, A. M., K.C., Nutbourne Place, Pulborough.
 1951. Lawford, E. H., Hollybank, Sandhurst Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1945. tLea, W. A. E., Monkton Wilde, Dyke Road Avenue, Hove.
 1947. Lear, Miss, The Lodge, Ashburton, Steyning.
 1946. tLeechman, Miss D., 7, Hyde Park Gate, London, s.w. 7.
 1948. tLeechman, Miss E. M. B., Hill View Cottage, Lingfield, Surrey.
 1950. tLeftwich, B. R., F.S.A., St. Andrews, Pevensey Bay.
 1947. Lemmon, Lt.-Col. C. H., D.S.O. } Home Place, Whatlington, Nr. Battle.
 1947. tLemmon, Mrs. }
 1924. tLeney, C. W., Stantons, West Barnham, Bognor.
 1938. Lepingwell, G. B., Bratton, 51, The Droveaway, Hove.
 1948. Le Sage, Miss, Tortington Park, Arundel.
 1939. Lesmoir-Gordon, I., Meadowside, East Burnham, Bucks.
 1951. Lester, F., Ridley House, Pound Hill, Worth.
 1949. Leuchars, Mrs., 3, Palmeira Court, Palmeira Square, Hove.
 1948. Lewis, Miss S. W., Edge House, Felpham.
 1948. Lindley, Miss, 4, Middleway, Lewes.
 1950. Lindley, M. T., 6, Chapel Hill, Lewes.
 1945. Lintott, Miss E. L. N., 51, Gordon Road, Ashford, Middlesex.
 1923. Lister, Miss D., 12, Hove Park Villas, Hove.
 1945. Livock, G. E., } St. Peters Court, Burgess Hill.
 1945. tLivock, Mrs. }
 1925. tLoader, Mrs., The Old Rectory, Kingston Lane, Southwick.
 1932. Lock, C. R., Caleb's Brook, Kirdford.
 1947. Lockhart-Smith, D. B., The Mount, Ardingly.
 1950. Locking, Mrs., Shornbrook Cottage, Steel Cross, Crowborough.
 1951. Lodder, C., The Swan, Southover, Lewes.
 1924. Lomas, J. E. W., } Birch's Farm, Isfield.
 1949 tLomas, Mrs. M. E., }
 1945. *London, H. Stanford, F.S.A., Coldharbour, Buxted.
 1950. Long, Miss V. E. } Tyes Place, Staplefield.
 1950. Long, Miss E. M. }
 1949 tLongman, W., } Holly Cottage, Storrington.
 1949 tLongman, Mrs., }
 1945. Lovegrove, Captain, H., R.N., Ashdown, Winchelsea.

1948. Low, Mrs., Nash House, Lindfield.
 1938. Lowther, A. W. G., F.S.A., The Old Quarry, Ashstead, Surrey.
 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.
 1949. tLuck, R. J., 128, Scott Ellis Gardens, St. John's Wood, n.w. 8.
 1948. tLuttman-Johnson, Mrs., Crouchland, Kirdford, Billingshurst.
 1949. Lutyens, Major E. J. T., } Horeham Court, Hellingly.
 1949. Lutyens, Mrs., }
 1951. tLuxmore, L. A., The Roundel, Rye.
 1949. Lywood, G./Capt. G., Bower House, Hammerwood, East Grinstead.
1949. McAnally, J. A., Cranfield, The Crescent, Felpham.
 1951. McCarthy, Rev. J. P., Ushaw College, Durham.
 1929. MacDonald, Miss D., Warden Court, Cuckfield.
 1946. tMcElroy, Rev. G. G., Chalvington Rectory, Hailsham.
 1951. McGeorge, W. } Legh Manor, Cuckfield.
 1951. aMcGeorge, Mrs. }
 1950. tMcIntosh, D. G., Wayfarers, South Street, Cuckfield.
 1938. tMcIver, Mrs., Woodcock, Felbridge, East Grinstead.
 1951. tMackean, Miss, Asselton House, Sedlescombe.
 1943. Mackenzie, Col. J., Palace Court Hotel, Shelley Road, Worthing.
 1944. tMcLaren, A. E., High Beeches, Coleman's Hatch, Tunbridge Wells.
 1919. tMacLeod, D., } Yew Trees, Horley, Surrey.
 1950. aMacLeod, Mrs. }
 1949. MacLeod, R. D., Burghwood, Hurst Green, Etchingham.
 1947. Maclise, Mrs. Kennard, c/o Mrs. Graburn, Wepham, Nr. Arundel.
 1948. Macrae, Miss, Bracadale, Lewes Road, Ditchling.
 1933. McWalter, W. F. C., 7, Albion Street, Lewes.
 1943. Maitland, G., Scaynes Hill House, Haywards Heath.
 1936. Malden, Rev. P. H., 3, Dorking Road, Epsom, Surrey.
 1927. tMargary, I. D., F.S.A. } Yew Lodge, East Grinstead.
 1932. tMargary, Mrs. I. D. }
 1928. tMargetson, W. L., 32, Savile Row, w. 1.
 1951. Markham, D., Lear Cottage, Coleman's Hatch.
 1950. Marrack, P. E., O.B.E. } Orchard Dale, Church Road, Storrington.
 1950. aMarrack, Mrs. }
 1935. tMarsh, S. J., Ardens, Nutley, Uckfield.
 1949. tMarsh, W., Clóver, Horam.
 1929. Marshall, Mrs. Calder, Becos Associated Works, 2, Howard Street,
 w.c. 2.
 1951. tMarson, A. E. } Stirrings, Caldbec Hill, Battle.
 1951. aMarson, Mrs. }
 1930. Martin, Miss E. B., The Dene, Shottermill, Haslemere.
 1950. Martin, H. S., c.B.E., County Hall, Lewes.
 1942. Martin, R. E., 38, Courtway, Colindale, n.w. 9.
 1945. Martin, Rev. G. N., Sedlescombe Rectory, Battle.
 1946. Martin, D. G., St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.
 1938. Martyn-Linnington, Miss, Little Park Hill, Burwash Weald.
 1948. tMascall, Brigadier M. E., Longfield, 19, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1937. Mason, Ven. L., Archdeacon of Chichester, 2, The Chantry, Canon
 Lane, Chichester.
 1948. tMason, J. H. N., Silver Birches, Belgrave Road, Seaford.
 1934. Mason, R. T., Suntinge, North End, East Grinstead.
 1946. Masters, Mrs., Orchard Cottage, Kingston, Lewes.
 1950. Masters, Mrs., Steephill, Lenham Avenue, Saltdean.
 1947. Matson, Major C., 12A, Kepplestone, Eastbourne.
 1950. Mather, F. H., Crosskeys, Lindfield.
 1946. Matthews, Rev. W. D., The Rectory, Slinfold.
 1928. tMatthews-Hughes, S. J., 13, Wilbury Road, Hove.

1945. Matthews, T., The Red House, Cowfold.
 1946. Matthey, G. C. H., F.S.A., 49, Palmeira Avenue, Hove.
 1946. Maude, Miss L. B., Little Bignor, Kirdford, Billingshurst.
 1949. tMaudslay, C. W., C.B., The Beacon, Duddleswell, Uckfield.
 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. } Newstead, Hassocks.
 1931. tMeade, Mrs. E., 18, Clarendon Road, Southsea.
 1937. Meade-Featherstonhaugh, Admiral the Hon. Sir H., Up Park, Peters
 field.
 1922. t*Meads, W. E., Buckhurst Lodge, 30, Buckhurst Road, Bexhill.
 1949. tMein, J. D. B., New House Farm, North Common, Chailey.
 1947. Meller, C. H., }
 1947. aMeller, Mrs. } Middle Brow, Friston, Eastbourne.
 1951. Mellor, A. R., Whare Moana, Falmer Road, Rottingdean.
 1951. tMelville-Ross, Mrs., Spithurst House, Spithurst, Barcombe.
 1947. Merrifield, R., 73, Southall Avenue, Brighton.
 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. *Metters, Mrs. T. L., Craddock House, Cullompton, Devon.
 1931. tMeynell, Mrs., Conds Cottage, Ditchling.
 1951. Michell, H. C., Iden, Rye.
 1913. Michell, Guy, West Down, 83, Goldstone Crescent, Hove.
 1946. Michell, Commander K., R.N., Leith House, Amberley.
 1911. Milbank-Smith, Mrs., B10, Marine Gate, Brighton.
 1951. Miles, E. C., Beverley, 27, Mead Way, Coudsdon.
 1950. tMill, Mrs., Upper Caprons, Keere Street, Lewes.
 1940. Miller, Miss C., 22, Chyngton Gardens, Seaford.
 1950. Miller, H. H., Northlands, Brook Street, Cuckfield.
 1949. tMillington, E. }
 1949. aMillington, Mrs. } The Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint.
 1941. Milner, The Rt. Hon. Viscountess, Great Wigsell, Salehurst.
 1951. Milner-Gulland, R. R., Cumnor House School, Daneshill.
 1948. Milner-White, Miss, Hodges, Five Ashes, Tunbridge Wells.
 1932. Mitchell, Mrs., Tylers, Kippington, Sevenoaks.
 1923. Mitchell, W. E., Annandale, Cuckfield.
 1949. Mockler, Miss G. M. C., 5, Upper Drive, Hove.
 1940. *Molson, H., M.P., House of Commons, London.
 1941. Money, J. H., 3, Hungershall Park, Tunbridge Wells.
 1946. Monico, J. R., Windy Ridge, Eastdean, Eastbourne.
 1935. Monk Bretton, Lady, Conyboro', Lewes.
 1921. Moore, Sir Alan, Bart., Hancox, Whatlington, Battle.
 1948. Moore, S. M., 103, High Street, Lewes.
 1947. Mordaunt, Mrs., Court Farm, Burwash.
 1951. Morgan, Miss D. B., Bishop Otter College, Chichester.
 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.
 1950. Morris, Miss H. G., 18, Westingway, Bognor.
 1951. tMorrison-Scott, Mrs., Oldway, Etchingham.
 1948. Mortimore, W. J., 1, Downs Road, Seaford.
 1928. Mosse, Rev. C. H., St. Wilfrid's, Aldwick, Bognor.
 1949. Mossman, O. W., Westminster Bank House, Petworth.
 1943. tMossop, G. P., 42, Hill Crest Road, Newhaven.
 1949. Moulton, Hon. Sylvia Fletcher, The Court House, Barcombe.
 1945. Mullins, Miss, 30, Canonbury Square, London, N. 1.
 1950. tMullins, Mrs. Claud, Glasses, Graffham, Nr. Petworth.

- 1923.†Munnion, E. H., Ardings, Ardingly.
 1936. Munro, Sir Gordon, K.G.M.G., M.C., P.O. Box 1283, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.
 1950. Muntz, Miss, 71, Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1946. Murphy, Miss L. P., Little Bignor, Kirdford, Billingshurst.
 1938. †Murray, Miss K. M. E., F.S.A., Upper Cranmore, Heyscott, Midhurst.
 1947. Murrell, Miss, 12, Sackville Lane, East Grinstead.
 1937. Musgrave, Mrs., Upper Lodge Cottage, Ardingly.
 1947. †Musson, R. C., Badlesmere, Seaside Road, Eastbourne.
 1950. Naddan, G. H. R., Lavender Cottage, Grinstead Lane, Lancing.
 1904. Nash, Canon E. H., 1, Vicars Close, Chichester.
 1949. †Nathan of Churt, the Rt. Hon. Lord, P.C., Churt House, Rotherfield.
 1946. Naylor, The Very Rev. A. T. A., D.S.O., O.B.E., The Deanery, Battle.
 1949. Newgass, E., The Old Rectory, Wiston, Steyning.
 1942. Newnham, W., The Cottage, Warninglid, Haywards Heath.
 1950. Nicholson, Miss, Rowlands, Cross-in-Hand.
 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.
 1949. Noble, Mrs., Buckhurst, Hawkhurst.
 1950. †Norman, M. W. D., 16, Offington Drive, Worthing.
 1936. Norris, N. E. S., Wayside, Withdean Road, Brighton.
 1951. Norris, S., 38, Ferrars Road, Lewes.
 1903. Ockenden, M. A., 4, East Hill, Sanderstead, Surrey.
 1920. †Odell, Mrs., Mabbs Hill, Stonegate, Ticehurst.
 1937. †Odell, W. H., Southlands, Hailsham Road, Worthing.
 1946. Ogden, R., 17, Oakshott Avenue, Holly Lodge Estate, Highgate, N. 6.
 1949. Ogilvy-Watson, Mrs., Leas, Wadhurst.
 1937. Ord, Miss E. M., Stagshaw, Ditchling.
 1938. Ormerod, Miss R. E., 35, Wilbury Road, Hove.
 1950. Osborne, P. D. L., Estovers, Barowfield, Hove, 4.
 1946. †Ovenden, Mrs., 6, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1949. Page, Rev. T. H., | Church Gates, Old Heathfield.
 1949. †Page, Miss, |
 1951. †Page, G. E., 20, King's Close, Lancing.
 1948. †Palmer, Commander, G. I., R.N., Holt Farm House, Clapham, Worthing.
 1951. Palmer, P. E., Colletts Alley, Middle Street, Horsham.
 1928. Pannett, C. J., Hillcrest, 21, London Road, Uckfield.
 1948. †Panton, Miss, The Acre, Boundary Road, Worthing.
 1940. Parish, C. W., Bateman's, Burwash.
 1947. Parker, Rev. R. M., The Rectory, Komgha, Cape Province, South Africa.
 1946. Parkman, S. M., 97, Marine Court, St. Leonards.
 1925. Parris, C. J., Oaklands, Jarvis Brook.
 1951. Parris, E. G., 8, Westdean Road, Worthing.
 1951. Parrish, H. E., 91, Houndean Rise, Lewes.
 1924. Parsons, Miss L. M., Mousehole, Forest Row.
 1924. Parsons, T. E., Caburn, Sandyhurst Lane, Ashford, Kent.
 1927. Parsons, W. J. | 6, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1946. †Parsons, Mrs. |
 1950. Parsons, Mrs., Hazelhurst Farm, Ticehurst.
 1918. †Patching, Mrs. F. W., West House, Shelley Road, Worthing.
 1950. Paton, Miss, Strone, Park Farm Road, Bickley, Kent.
 1950. Paul, W. R. H., 52, Ardrossan Gardens, Worcester Park, Surrey.
 1937. Payne, Miss H. E., Broomwood, The Drive, Chichester.
 1924. Pearce, O. D., | 63, Church Road, Richmond, Surrey.
 1928. †Pearce, Mrs. |

1947. Pearmain, H. F., County Secondary School, Uckfield.
 1923.†*Pearson, The Hon. Clive, Parham, Pulborough.
 1921.†*Peckham, W. D., 68, Westgate, Chichester.
 1945. Percy, Mrs., Oak Meadow, Billingshurst.
 1946. †Pegge, P. W., 16, Saffrons Road, Eastbourne.
 1928. Pelham, R. A., South Stoneham House, Swaythling, Southampton.
 1951. Pelham, The Hon. Mrs., Oast Cottage, Uckfield.
 1951.*†Penfold, F., 40, Sydney Road, Eastbourne.
 1946. Penny, Miss }
 1946. †Penny, Miss K. J. } The Grange, Hurstpierpoint.
 1949. †Penny, S. E., 116, High Street, Lewes.
 1949. †Pennington, Mrs. 55, East Street, Seaford.
 1924. Penty, H. F., 5, Berkeley Court, King's Road, Brighton.
 1922. †Pepper, Frank M., Amberley, Arundel.
 1925. Pepper, J. W., Danchill Lodge, Danehill.
 1922. Pepper, T. J. C., The Old House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing.
 1947. Perham, M. R. W., Council Cottages, Harting.
 1944. Perrett-Young, M. J. D.
 1950. Perry, E. M., 86a, Buckingham Road, Brighton.
 1948. Perry, J. R., Medomsley, College Lane, Hassocks.
 1927. Pett, H. M., 76, Old Shoreham Road, Hove, 4.
 1951. Philcox, A. E., 12, Gundreda Road, Lewes.
 1923. †Philcox, Miss, 19a, Tisbury Road, Hove, 3.
 1936. Phillips, E. }
 1946. Phillips, Mrs. } 26, Wilbury Crescent, Hove.
 1949. Phillips, T., Hall Stores, Yapton, Arundel.
 1937. Pickard, O. G., Ravensdene, Holden Avenue, N. Finchley, n. 12.
 1900. Pickard, T. W., Glynde, Lewes.
 1947. Picron, Miss, The Lodge, Ashburton, Steyning.
 1950. Pilkington, A. D., Treemans, Horsted Keynes.
 1948. Pilmer, Miss, St. Osyth's Training College, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.
 1930. Pitcher, J. Scott, Princes Street, Brighton.
 1951. Pockney, G. J., Roydon Arkley, Barnet, Herts.
 1949. Podger, Mrs., Round Oak Mead, Wadhurst.
 1947. Ponsonby of Shulbrede, The Rt. Hon. Lady, Shulbrede Priory,
 Haslemere.
 1930.††Pontifex, Miss, Downs Cottage, Heathfield.
 1937. Porritt, Captain S. S., 2, Adelaide Court, Hove.
 1945. Pound, R., Appletree, Rodmell, Lewes.
 1924. †Powell, H. C., 78, High Street, Lewes.
 1950. †Powell, Mrs. Eden, 26, Sussex Square, Brighton.
 1946. †Powell, Mrs. Richard H., Church Farm House, Horsmonden, Kent.
 1946. *Power, Miss M. E., Scotenai, Meads Road, Bexhill.
 1950. Pownall, H. C., Littlehill, Pulborough.
 1949. Pratt, M. R., Stream House, Wivelsfield Green.
 1950.*†Price, H. K., Downsway, Chyngton Road, Seaford.
 1951. Price, Mrs., Hillside Farm, Coleman's Hatch, and 48, King's Gardens,
 Westend Lane, n.w. 6.
 1930. Prideaux, Mrs. Arthur, Shovells, Old Town, Hastings.
 1950. †Pringle, C. E., Farthing Field, Wilhelmina Avenue, Dutch Village,
 Coulsdon.
 1947. Pugh, Mrs., 82, Cranleigh Road, Worthing.
 1951. Pyddoke, E., 8, Mount Harry Road, Lewes.
 1951. Pyke, L. H., Blackfriars, Battle.
 1941. Quenault, Miss P. M., 57, West Hill, St. Leonards.
 1950. Quennell, Mrs., HON. A.R.I.B.A., Brack Mound House, Lewes.
 1950. †Rae, A., St. Michael's Training College, Bognor.
 1947. Randall, Captain H. A., Green Plat, Spatham Lane, Ditchling.

1948. Ratcliffe-Densham, H. B. A., 50, Offington Lane, Worthing.
 1927. tRavenscroft, Lieut.-Col. H. V., The Abbey, Storrington.
 1946. tRead, Mrs., Highfield, Halland, Nr. Lewes.
 1946. Recknell, G. H., Chantry Green House, Steyning.
 1939. Redhead, C. E. A., Little Garth, Blatchington, Seaford.
 1950. Redwood, B. C., 22, High Street, Lewes.
 1949. Reed, Mrs., Fox and Hounds, Bolney.
 1949. Reeves, E. M. }
 1951. aReeves, Mrs. } 159, High Street, Lewes.
 1939. Reid, Ven. E. G., Archdeacon of Hastings, Windmill Hill Place,
 Hailsham.
 1933. Reid, Miss M., Highlands Farm, Iden, Rye.
 1932. tReid, Miss Shirley, Mackerells, Newick.
 1951. tRemnant, E. A., 15, Fernshaw Road, Chelsea, s.w. 10
 1946. tReynolds, W. B., 35, High Street, Lewes.
 1949. Rice, Rev. D. E., Wadhurst Vicarage.
 1941. tRichards, F. J., Treep's, Hurstpierpoint.
 1944. Richards, Mrs., 182, Tivoli Crescent N., Brighton.
 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. } Parc Clies, Gulval, Penzance, Cornwall.
 1921. Ridley, Mrs. G. W., Lower Barn, West Hoathly.
 1948. tRiley, R. C., 52, Lanercost Road, Tulse Hill, s.w. 2.
 1928. Riley, W. N., 4, Hove Park Gardens, Hove.
 1948. tRippingale, A. J., National Provincial Bank, Chichester.
 1945. Ritherdon, K. G., 61, Greenfield Crescent, Brighton.
 1947. Rivet, A. L. F., The Book Club, The Broadway, Crowborough.
 1949. Roberts, H. T. }
 1949. aRoberts, Mrs. } 29, Prince Edwards Road, Lewes.
 1950. tRobertson-Ritchie, D., 18, St. John's Street, Chichester.
 1937. *Robinson, J. C., Oaklea Warren, Newick.
 1946. Robinson, W. E. P., The Pigeon House, Angmering.
 1951. Robson, R. R., Beresford Road, Mount Pleasant, Newhaven.
 1950. Rodhouse, G. F., Braunston, Avenue Road, Peacehaven.
 1949. Rolfe, C. B., Olives, Uckfield.
 1949. Rolston, G. R., Crofts, Haslemere, Surrey.
 1932. Roper, E. E., Gales, Hildenborough, Kent.
 1938. Rothermel, R. A., 59, High Road, Kilburn, London, N.W. 6.
 1947. Roumieu, Miss E. M., The County Hotel, Lindfield.
 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.
 1950. tRussell, A. M., 64, Swan Court, Chelsea, s.w.3. and Minns Cottage,
 Oldlands, Nr. Uckfield.
 1922. Russell, Ernest C., Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1908. Russell, Miss Louise, Burchetts, Etchingham.
1950. tSadler, C. J., 36, Benfield Way, Portslade.
 1950.*tSt. Croix, F. W. de, c/o Barclays Bank, Ltd., 2, The Pantiles,
 Tunbridge Wells.
 1898. tSalmon, E. F., Cowcombe House, Nr. Chalford, Glos.
 1949. tSalt, Mrs., 12, Goldsmith Road, Worthing.
 1949. tSalter, W. H., Lochbuie, Clayton Avenue, Hassocks.
 1896.t*Salzman, L. F., F.S.A., 53, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1943.t*Sapsford, A. G., The Old Forge, Wilmington, Polegate.
 1934. Saunders, A. E. H., Fagg's Barn, Steyning.

1943. Saunders, J. A., 23, Winchester Road, Worthing.
 1950. Savill, H. S.
 1950. Savill, Mrs. } 4, Palmeira Court, Palmeira Square, Hove.
 1935. Savill, Miss M. L., St. Lawrence, Lindfield.
 1925. Sawyer, Lt.-Col. J. E. H., Little Holton, Burwash.
 1948. Sawyer, Miss, Orchard Bungalow, Plumpton.
 1928. Schove, A. P., 16, Herbrand Walk, Bexhill.
 1951. Scorer, E. V. A. }
 1951. AScorer, Mrs. } 4, De Warrenne Road, Lewes.
 1948. Scott, Mrs., Harsfold Farm House, Billingshurst.
 1949. Scott-Plummer, Mrs., Holdens, Chiddingly.
 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.
 1951. Scrivener, Major J. P., The Well House, Aldwick Bay.
 1920.T*Secretan, Spencer D., }
 1945.ATSecretan, Miss A. F. M. } Swaynes, Rudgwick.
 1946.ATSecretan, Miss J. R. }
 1917. Selmes, C. A. }
 1927.ATSelmes, Mrs. C. A. } Kingfield, Rye.
 1948. Sharp, W. E., 25, Highlands Road, Horsham.
 1935. rShaw, T., c/o Shaw's, Ltd., 101, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.
 1946. rShephard, O. H., Harwood, Stone Cross, Pevensy.
 1938. Sheriff, R. C., Rosebriars, Esher, Surrey.
 1949. rSherwin, J. C., 14, Cripley Road, Cove, Farnborough, Hants.
 1943. Shiffner, Sir H. D., Bart., Offham, Lewes.
 1946. rSibree, J. O., 20, The Park, Rottingdean.
 1935. Siggs, C. G., Casa Mia, New Road, Ferndown, Dorset.
 1919. rSimpson, Mrs. Hume }
 1925. Simpson, Miss M. A., } Watland Furlong, Bishopstone.
 1951. rSimpson, Rev. F. S. W., F.S.A., The Vicarage, Shoreham.
 1925. Sinclair, Mrs., The Red House, Ninfield, Battle.
 1928. Sissons, Miss V. H., Crouchers, Rudgwick.
 1928. rSkinner, Lt.-Col. R. M., 3, Bohemia Road, St. Leonards.
 1951. rSkinner, E. C. C., Oakdene, East Grinstead.
 1922. Skyrme, Mrs. C. R., 2, Bank Chambers, St. Leonards Road, Bexhill.
 1926. Slagg, Mrs. J. P., Mount Joy, Battle.
 1947.T*Slyfield, G. N., 47, North Parade, Horsham.
 1948. Smart, J. E., Aberdeen House, London Road, Liphook, Hants.
 1945. *Smith, Miss, Homeside, Denton Road, Eastbourne.
 1950. Smith, C. W. }
 1950. ASmith, Mrs. } 11, Claremont Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
 1942. Smith, H. L., 10, Market Street, Lewes.
 1948. Smith, J. L. E., Lower Ashford, Slaugham.
 1950. Smith, Mrs. Ronald, Moorlands, Withyham.
 1950. Smith, R., F.S.A., St. Anton, Meads Road, Seaford.
 1947. rSmith, S. C. }
 1948. ASmith, Mrs. } Houndean Rise, Lewes.
 1946. Smith, T., 6, Park Road, Lewes.
 1951. rSmith, Miss, Quaker Cottage, Spithurst, Barcombe.
 1951. rSolomon, Major J. B., Old Poor House, Sutton End, Pulborough.
 1947. Sopwith, Col. G. E., Cross Farm, Waldron.
 1946. Spencer, J. C., Coles Hall, Five Ashes.
 1950. Spencer-Jones, Lady, Herstmonceux Castle.
 1951. Squire, H. F., Broomfields, Henfield.
 1927. Staffurth, Miss F. E. A., Kenworth, Nelson Road, Bognor.
 1919. Stedman, T. Gurney, The Oaks, Hayes Lane, Slinfold.
 1949. rSteed, C. K., 30, Braybon Avenue, Withdean, Brighton, 6.
 1946. Steele, J., Hatchlands, Cuckfield.
 1924. Stenhouse, Mrs. J. R., 4, Park Road, Lewes.

1938. Stephens, Mrs. E. G. Walls, Nephote House, Findon.
 1949. Stephenson, C., South Road, Haywards Heath.
 1947. Stephenson, Rev. H. W., Westgate Manse, Lewes.
 1923. r*Stern, Col. F., m.c., Highdown, Goring-by-Sea.
 1903. rStevens, F. Bentham, F.S.A. }
 1909. aStevens, Mrs. F. Bentham } Cinder Rough, Chailey.
 1948. Stevens, D. L., 10, Calverley Road, Eastbourne.
 1936. rStevens, R. K., Knoll Cottage, Astrope, Nr. Tring.
 1924. Stobart, James D. }
 1924. aStobart, Mrs. James D. } Wyatts, Horsted Keynes.
 1908. Stone, H. W. }
 1924. tAStone, Mrs. H. W. } Tilsmore Lodge, Cross-in-Hand.
 1939. Stormont, W., Chequers, Pulborough.
 1942. Storrs, W. T., The Storthing, Lewes.
 1925. Story, Miss E. M., Cheniston, Nyewood Lane, Bognor.
 1930. rStrachan-Davidson, K., c/o Westminster Bank, Ltd., Haywards Heath.
 1933. Stretton, H. F., Adam's Barn, Willingdon.
 1951. Stuart, Mrs., Priest House, West Hoathly.
 1949. tStyles, Miss, Drew's Farm, Plumpton.
 1920. rSutton, Lt.-Col. Thomas, M.B.E., F.S.A. }
 1937. aSutton, Mrs. } 22, Pearl Court, Eastbourne.
 1930. tSwann, Mrs., Rushmonden, Piltown, Nr. Uckfield.
 1951. Swayne, G. O., 6, Hilgay Close, Guildford.
 1948. Symonds, Miss, 4, Middleway, Lewes.
 1946. Syngé, Miss D. M. B., New Kelton, Sutton Park Road, Seaford.
1924. Tatchell, Sydney, c.B.E., Cliffords Inn, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
 1945. *Tattersall-Wright, Major J. W., Rannock, Crowborough.
 1951. Tatton, Miss M. E., The Birlings, Birling Gap, Nr. Eastbourne.
 1948. Taverner, Rev. G. W., The Vicarage, Rottingdean.
 1948. Taylor, A. R., 4, The Street, South Harting.
 1947. rTebby, J. H., 27, Hampden Road, Elm Grove, Brighton, 7.
 1934. Teichman-Derville, Major M., F.S.A., The Red House, Littlestone, New Romney, Kent.
 1950. Terrel, Miss J. àBeckett, 12, Jameson Road, Bexhill.
 1926. Tessier, N. Y., 11, Eaton Road, Hove, 3.
 1950. Tetlow, M. R. M., Lower Park House, Lindley, Huddersfield, Yorks.
 1936. rThacker, Captain N., m.c., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Arundel.
 1946. Thomas, A. H., LL.D., F.S.A., 2, West Park Lane, Worthing.
 1948. t*Thompson, F. O. }
 1951. aThompson, C. O. } Coningsby, 62, Hallyburton Road, Hove, 4.
 1951. tThompson, Miss, St. Cyres, Downs View Road, Seaford.
 1947. Thorne, Sir John Anderson, Sherrald, Sedlescombe.
 1942. Thorpe, S. M., Caburn, Brodrick Road, Hampden Park, Eastbourne.
 1951. Thyer, G. H. G., 20, Orchard Avenue, Hove.
 1949. tTierney, Mrs., 17, Kepplestone, Eastbourne.
 1947. rTindall, A. A., }
 1947. aTindall, Mrs., } Longacre, Ringmer.
 1945. Titcombe, Miss, 42, Kings Road, Brighton.
 1922. *Titley, R. K., Brighthurst, Horley, Surrey.
 1950. rTillard, Brigadier J. A. S., Southam, Chailey.
 1926. rTollemache, Sir Lyonel, Bart., Langham House, Ham Common, Richmond, Surrey.
 1945. Tollemache, Mrs., Eastney House, Southsea.
 1935. Tomlin, J. W. }
 1935. aTomlin, Mrs. J. W. } Old Homestead, Bodle Street Green, Hailsham.
 1925. Tompkins, Newland, Estate Offices, Pulborough.
 1951. Tomsett, W. A., 50, Gore Park Road, Eastbourne.
 1947. Tooth, Mrs., The Gables, Southover, Lewes.
 1951. Tooth, Miss F. A., Larkhill, Ridgewood, Uckfield.

1950. Tootill, A. L., 137, Holmes Avenue, Hove, 4.
 1942. T Topping, A. R., { Drayton Lodge, Ninfield, Battle.
 1951. A Topping, Mrs. {
 1947. Towner, H. B., 220, High Street, Uckfield.
 1938. Townly, H. C., 58, Upperton Road, Eastbourne.
 1927. T Toye, D. B., c.B., o.B.E., St. Audries, Summerdown Road, Eastbourne.
 1927. Tranchell, Lt.-Col. H. C., The Plantation, Curdridge, Southampton.
 1924. Trehearne, F. W. { Town Laine, Alfriston.
 1927. A Trehearne, Mrs. F. W. {
 1950. Trory, E. W., 57, Tivoli Crescent, Brighton.
 1951. Troughton, Mrs., Little Piggots, North Dean, High Wycombe, Bucks.
 1940. Tuck, Mrs., Claverham Manor, Arlington.
 1938. Tufton, Mrs. A. G. { Toketon House, Southdown Road, Seaford.
 1938. A Tufton, Miss {
 1947. Tully, Mrs., The Post Office, Handcross.
 1950. Tupper, Captain H., Bignor, Pulborough.
 1925. T Turner, H. G. { Isenhurst, Haywards Heath.
 1949. A Turner, Miss B. J. {
 1936. Turner, Miss O., Crouchlands Farm, Cuckfield.
 1951* T Turner, R. W. D., 20, Warrior Crescent, Edinburgh, and Cotterlings.
 Ditchling.
 1951. T Turner, S. T. C., Cockbrook Lodge, Old Weston, Huntingdonshire.
 1942. Tyler, V. W., Old Place, Pulborough.
 1948. Tynan, Miss, 16, Cornwallis Terrace, Hastings.
1951. T Underhill, J. P., Blackwater House, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.
 1933. T Uridge, Miss C. G., Arlington House, Blatchington, Seaford.
 1950. Osborne, Mrs., The Chestnuts, Newick Park.
1946. Varley, W. J., F.S.A., University College of the Gold Coast, Achimota,
 Accra, Gold Coast Colony, British West Africa.
1943. Vaughan, H. V., Selbourne, Old Wickham Lane, Haywards Heath.
 1947. T Vaughan-Pryce, Mrs. H., 40A, High Street, Welshpool, Montgomery-
 shire.
1947. T Verral, A. P.,
 1924. Verral, Miss K. P., c/o Mr. J. Moore, 17, Bramber Road, Seaford.
 1926. T Vidler, L. A., The Old Stone House, Rye.
 1948. Vigor, H., 43, Surrenden Road, Brighton, 6.
 1950. Vince, Miss, 6, Arundel House, The Drive, Hove.
 1926. Vine, G., 12, Dunstan Road, London, N.W. 11.
 1948. Visick, A. C., Rose Lawn, June Lane, Midhurst.
 1931. Vivian, Sir Sylvanus P., c.B., Coldharbour, Hurst Green.
1947. Wace, Sir Ferdinand Blyth, K.C.I.E., The Orchard, S. Harting.
 1933. Wade, Miss, Barham, Cuckfield.
 1949. Wade, J. E., 30, Kedale Road, Seaford.
 1936. Waghorn, Mrs., Meroc, Angmering-on-Sea.
 1947. T Walden-Aspy, Rev. F. C., St. James' Vicarage, Littlehampton.
 1947. Walker, Captain B. P. M., Top Flat, 34, St. Aubyn's, Hove, 3.
 1950. Walker, S. E., Stonewick, Warninglid.
 1950. Walker, Sir Gilbert T., 25, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1927. Walker, S. Lewis, Stone House, Forest Row.
 1948. Walker, Mrs., Tillington Old Rectory, Petworth.
 1946. Wallis, Miss { Sunnycroft, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1949. A Wallis, Miss M. L. {
 1929 T Walpole, Miss G. E., Strawberry Hill, Ufford, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 1926. Walsh, Mrs. Cecil, Chippinge, North Common, Chailey.
 1947. Walters, Rev. D. M. I., St. Nicholas Vicarage, Brighton.
 1950. T Walton, T. B., 59, Gower Road, Haywards Heath.
 1932. Warburton, G. A., Shefford, Ridgewood, Uckfield.

1951. Ward, J. L., Salehurst, Robertsbridge.
 1945. Ward, J. R., Tavistock Hall School, Heathfield.
 1935. Ward, T. G., Wayside, Mill Road, Steyning.
 1949. Wardale, G. C., 1, Manor Terrace, Southover, Lewes.
 1940. Warner, Mrs., East Kentwyns, Henfield.
 1921.†*Warren, Col. J. R., O.B.E., M.C., The Hyde, Handcross.
 1936. Watson, Miss P., 7, Le Brun Road, Eastbourne.
 1949. †Watts, H. S. F., Downs Cottage, 100, Kingsdown Avenue, S. Croydon.
 1941. Watts, Miss H. K., 22, Mackie Avenue, Hassocks.
 1938. †Webb, Charles, 8, Pavilion Parade, Brighton.
 1923. Wedgwood, Mrs., Mill Lane House, Slindon, Arundel.
 1886. Weekes, Mrs., Downs Hotel, Hassocks.
 1946. †Weeks, P. C., St. Faith's, Heathfield.
 1949. Weller, Mrs., 14, Hoadlands, Handcross.
 1951. Wells, Mrs. } 4, Tudor Close, Hove, 4.
 1951. AWells, Miss }
 1933. †Westlake, Canon, The Presbytery, 68, Gratwicke Road, Worthing.
 1951. Wharton, Miss E. A. } Withyham.
 1951. AWharton, Miss H. }
 1937. Whistler, Hon. Mrs. } Caldbeck House, Battle.
 1944. *Whistler, Miss B. }
 1951. White, E. A., 25, Newton Road, Bitterne Park, Southampton.
 1950. †White, H., Caburn Mead, Summerfields Avenue, Hailsham.
 1946. White, H. L., 4, Ipswich Road, Bournemouth.
 1930. †White, Mrs. Percival, 3, Albany Villas, Hove.
 1930. †White, T. } Holmwood, Little Common, Bexhill.
 1930.†AWhite, Mrs. T. }
 1946. White, P. F., 17, Watchbell Street, Rye.
 1947. White, O. M. } Ashcombe House, Lewes.
 1947. AWhite, Mrs. }
 1948. AWhite, T. M., }
 1949. †Whitehead, F. A., 22, Alma Terrace, St. Leonards.
 1929. Whittaker, C. J., The Ship, Walton-on-Hill, Tadworth, Surrey.
 1950. †Whittaker, Miss D., Flat 1a, Gwydyr Mansions, Hove, 2.
 1909. Wight, E., 19, York Avenue, Hove.
 1948. Wilberforce, Mrs., 32, Ventnor Villas, Hove.
 1951. Wilberforce, Mrs., 4c, Kings Gardens, Hove.
 1938. Wildes, Mrs., 107, Holland Road, Hove.
 1936. Wilkinson, Rev. D. F., Heene Rectory, Worthing.
 1945. Willett, Miss, 11, Malling Street, Lewes.
 1931. †Williams, F. R. } 31, Kedale Road, Seaford.
 1942. AWilliams, Mrs. }
 1947. †Williams, Miss, 34, Laurel Road, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.
 1951. Williams, Miss Clarke, Strome, Storrington.
 1949. Williams, Miss.
 1907. Williams, W. N., Knockbrea, Kingswood Road, Penn, Bucks.
 1946. †Willis, H. V., Charlton Lea, Little Breton Lane, Westham.
 1951. †Willshire, R. J., Red Lion Street, Midhurst.
 1921. †Willson, A. B., 1, Shirley Road, Hove.
 1937. †Wilson, A. E., LITT.D., F.S.A., 81, Tivoli Crescent North, Brighton.
 1948. Wilson, J. S., Sunnicot, Bosham, Chichester.
 1949. Wilson, Mrs. N. M., Wykehurst Park, Bolney.
 1917. Windle, Rev. T. H., Moorhurst, Battle Road, St. Leonards.
 1920. Winterton, The Rt. Hon. Earl, Shillinglee Park.
 1930. Wisdom, Rev. H. T., Meadow Path, All Stretton, Salop.
 1949. †Wise, H. M., 206, Burrage Road, Woolwich, London, S.E. 18.
 1924.†*Wishart, E. E., Marsh Farm, Binsted, Arundel.
 1947. Witten, F. H., 32, Mill Lane, Shoreham.
 1932. †Wood, E. A., Flat 3, Strathmore, 63, Filsham Road, St. Leonards.
 1937. Wood, Rev. J. A., Wilmington Vicarage, Polegate.

1949. Woodward, A. N. P.,
 1948. Woodward, A. G. H., 22, Baltic Road, Tonbridge.
 1935. TWoodward, Miss K. M., Coombe Springs, Coombe Lane, Kingston-on-Thames.
 1948. Worcester, D. K., Jnr., 520, East 86th Street, New York 28, U.S.A.
 1943. Wright, F., Tower Street, Rye.
 1949.*TWright, F. S., 1, Park Crescent, Brighton.
 1950. Wright, J. A., Lloyd's Bank House, Uckfield.
 1925. *Wright, Miss Margaret
 1939. Wyatt, Brig. R. J. P., M.C., D.L., Cissbury, Worthing.
 1950. Wyllie, Miss J. P., 1, Carlyle Mansions, Brunswick Place, Hove, 2.
1925. TYates, E., F.S.A., Elm Court, Marlborough Road, Hampton, Middlesex
 1946. Yeatman, Mrs., Lane Lodge, Harting.
 1950. TYeoman, Mrs., 21, Cumberland Place, Harton Downhill, S. Shields, Co. Durham.
 1946. Yetts, Miss E. W., Granborough, The Goffs, Eastbourne.
 1924. Youard, The Very Rev. W. W., Old Malling Farm House, Lewes.
 1904. TYoung, E. F., School Hill, Lewes.
 1943. Young, G., Meadow Cottage, Hoe Lane, Flansham, Bognor.
 1949. TYoung, Professor J., Moorings, Chailey,

PART II. Libraries, Societies and Institutions

1951. Battersea Public Library, Battersea, s.w. 11.
 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.
 1949. Bristol University Library, Bristol, 8.
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, New York, U.S.A.
 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, Son & 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., Miss Phyllis Bond,
 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. B. Pay, 48, Vale Drive,
 Horsham.
 1897. Hove Public Library, Church Road, Hove.
1934. Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, w.c.1.
 1910. John Rylands Library, Manchester.
 1938. Kent County Library, Springfield, Maidstone.
 1946. Lewes Fitzroy Memorial Free Library, Lewes.
 1949. Liverpool Reference Library, William Brown Street, Liverpool.
 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 Ruski-
 House, 28, Little Russell Street, w.c. 1).
1948. Ordnance Survey, Director of Establishment and Finance, Leatherhead
 Road, Chessington, Surrey.
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.
 1911. Rye, The Corporation of.
1949. Southampton Public Libraries, Central Library, Southampton.
 1929. South-Eastern Society of Architects, c/o C. Burns, 11, Calverley Park,
 Tunbridge Wells.
 1951. Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Moyses Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.
1903. Tunbridge Wells Natural History Society, J. Lister, Heronsgate, Speld-
 hurst, Tunbridge Wells.
1934. University of London Library, The Goldsmiths' Librarian, Bloomsbury,
 w.c. 1.
 1951. University of California Library, Los Angeles 24, California, U.S.A.
 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.
 1947. Victoria Public Library, Swanston Street, Melbourne, Victoria,
 Australia.
 1950. Virginia Historical Society, 707, East Franklin Street, Richmond 19,
 Virginia, U.S.A.
1947. Westminster Public Libraries, St. Martin's Street, W.C.2.
 1927. West Sussex County Library, South Street, Chichester.
 1896. † *West Sussex Gazette*, Mitchell & Co. (Printers), Ltd., 53, High Street,
 Arundel.
 1946. West Sussex County Council (County Records Committee), County Hall,
 Chichester.
 1949. Wisconsin University Library, 816, State Street, Madison 6, Wisconsin,
 U.S.A.
 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 1951

ELECTED MEMBERS

Till 1952.

W. A. BARRON
 Miss E. J. COURTHOPE
 R. H. D'ELBOUX, M.C.,
 F.S.A.
 S. S. FRERE, F.S.A.
 WALTER H. GODFREY,
 V.P.S.A.
 I. D. MARGARY, F.S.A.
 S. D. SECRETAN
 L. A. VIDLER

Till 1953

B. CAMPBELL COOKE
 E. CECIL CURWEN, F.S.A.
 ARUNDELL ESDAILE,
 Litt.D.
 G. D. JOHNSTON
 REV. PERCY G. LANGDON,
 F.S.A.
 Miss K. M. E. MURRAY,
 F.S.A.
 J. E. RAY, F.R.Hist.Soc.
 (the late).
 F. R. WILLIAMS

Till 1954

ANTONY DALE, F.S.A.
 W. EMIL GODFREY
 G. A. HOLLEYMAN, F.S.A.
 G. H. KENYON
 S. J. MARSH
 LIEUT.-COL. T. SUTTON,
 M.B.E., F.S.A.
 A. E. WILSON, Litt.D.,
 F.S.A.
 E. A. WOOD, M.D.

1. MEMBERSHIP.—The position at the beginning and end of the year was as follows:—

	<i>Ordinary</i>	<i>Associate</i>	<i>Life</i>	<i>Honorary</i>	<i>Total</i>
1st Jan., 1950 ...	1000	84	64	4	1152
1st Jan., 1951 ...	1063	90	65	6	1224

The increase in members continues and it is satisfactory to note that the figure for 1950 is one of the largest annual increases recorded. If a similar increase can be secured during 1951 the membership will have reached and just passed the 1930 high water mark of 1288. At the same time it must be again emphasized that with its present commitments the Society needs a membership of 1500.

The losses by death during the year have again been heavy and include the following: William Albery (1918), Sir William B. M. Bird (1911), Mrs. Margaret Butcher (1923), William Carling, M.B., B.Ch. (1927), Charles J. P. Cave, F.S.A. (1891), Eliot Curwen,

M.B., F.S.A. (1909), Miss Blanche M. Davidson (1913), the Duke of Devonshire, F.S.A. (1937), Mrs. K. Esdaile (1924), H. J. Glover (1923), Wilfrid Hooper, LL.D., F.S.A. (1927), Basil Ionides (1932), O. H. Leeney (1926), Miss C. Blanche Long (1908), Lady Moore (1925), L. L. Price, LL.D. (1922), Henry P. Pulman (1925), Sir Frances E. J. Smith (1927), Madame de Marees van Swinderen (1929), Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. B. Willett, D.S.O. (1925), R. B. Wright (1925).

Of these the Duke of Devonshire was President of the Society for the year 1945-46. Dr. Eliot Curwen was a Vice-President and served on the Council from 1917 until his death, being its Chairman from 1942 to 1947. Mr. H. J. Glover was on the Council from 1944 to 1949 and Mr. O. H. Leeney from 1946 until his death.

The pre-eminent services of Dr. Eliot Curwen both to the Society and to archæology as a whole are familiar to all members and have been recorded in *Sussex Notes & Queries*.

Mr. H. J. Glover had for many years past done a large amount of quiet work at Barbican House for which future students will owe him a debt of gratitude. In particular he made a card index recording all available information as to Sussex advowsons and incumbents.

In recent years Mr. O. H. Leeney's informed and eloquent descriptions of Sussex churches had become a feature of the Society's meetings, and his articles on Sussex churches in recent volumes of the Collections afford an immense amount of information as to nineteenth century restorations not readily accessible elsewhere. Although without professional qualifications he was recognized as an authority on Ecclesiastical architecture.

The losses include two members who had not taken a very prominent part in the work of the Society but had attained unique positions as the leading authorities on the subjects which they had made their own. Mr. C. J. P. Cave, F.S.A., was at the time of his death the senior ordinary member of the Society: and the Council, meeting on the day after his death and before it had been announced, had elected him as a Vice-President. But it is for his work in photographing and describing roof bosses in cathedrals and churches all over England that he will be remembered. For this purpose he had elaborated special apparatus which revealed details not otherwise discernible, and his published works on this subject are the standard authority. He had lectured to the Society and articles by him appeared in *Sussex Archæological Collections*, Volume 71 (Roof Bosses in Chichester Cathedral) and Volume 73 (Wooden Roof Bosses in the Fitz Alan Chapel and Poling Church).

Of equal eminence in her own sphere was the work of Mrs. K. Esdaile on English statuary in church monuments. She also was admitted on all hands as the foremost authority on this subject and

she had by years of patient research greatly extended and widened our knowledge of English sculptors.

Mr. William Albery had published several most useful books on the history of Horsham: and Mr. Wilfrid Hooper was, for many years, the Secretary of the Surrey Archæological Society.

It is pleasant to recall the welcome which the Society received from Sir W. B. M. Bird at Eartham, from Mrs. Butcher at Ecclesdon Manor, Angmering, from Madame de Marees van Swinderen at Danny, and from Mr. R. B. Wright at Michelham Priory.

2. OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.—The President, the Right Honourable Viscount Mersey, P.C., C.M.G., C.B.E., F.S.A., and the other officers were re-elected at the Annual Meeting. The retiring members of the Council were also re-elected.

During the year the Council filled the casual vacancies amongst its members caused by the deaths of Dr. Eliot Curwen and Mr. O. H. Leeney by electing Mr. W. E. Godfrey and Mr. Antony Dale, F.S.A. Subsequently Mr. C. W. Parish resigned and the vacancy was filled by the election of Mr. B. Campbell Cooke, the County Archivist for East and West Sussex.

The recent death of Mr. J. E. Ray has created another vacancy on the Council.

3. MEETINGS.—The Annual Meeting was held at Lewes. Viscount Mersey was in the chair and the usual business was transacted. In the afternoon members heard a most interesting lecture by Mr. E. Clive Rouse, M.B.E., F.S.A., on "The Meaning of English Medieval Wall Paintings," illustrated by numerous excellent slides.

The Summer Meeting took place at Herstmonceux and a very large assembly of members had the opportunity of seeing the Castle in its new function of the Royal Observatory. The Astronomer Royal welcomed the visitors and gave an interesting account of the work now being carried on at the Castle. The Church and Herstmonceux Place were also visited.

The Autumn Meeting was held at Hastings and was again well attended. The lecturer was Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, and by common consent his lecture on some aspects of his archæological work in India was one of the finest ever given to the Society.

In addition there were five local meetings. Two of these took the form of walks, in one case to Cissbury and in the other to Pallingham Quay and along the banks of the Arun. The other meetings were at Bosham, Wadhurst and Chailey.

4. RESEARCH COMMITTEE.—The Research Committee has met regularly during the year to consider the progress and future planning of field-work. The principal investigations carried out were

at Combe Hill, Jevington (Neolithic camp), Itford Hill (Bronze Age farm), West Blatchington (Romano-British settlement), Chichester, East Pallant (Roman and later) and Harting Beacon (Iron Age site). The Committee meets at the Brighton Technical College, and the Society is much indebted to the Principal and staff for the facilities so readily provided.

5. PUBLICATIONS.—The Society's annual volume for 1949 appeared early in 1950 (Sussex Archaeological Collections, Volume 88). This was the thirty-seventh volume for which Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A., was responsible and the fact that it appeared under his editorship is a sufficient guarantee of its worth and interest. It may be added that it contained an article on Sussex Inclosure Acts and Awards which forms one of a series of articles dealing with enclosure in each county. The County Councils of East and West Sussex gave facilities for the preparation of the article and have by arrangement with the Society reprinted it as a pamphlet. This illustrates the growing co-operation between the Society and the County Councils in connection with archives.

Mr. G. D. Johnston has edited *Sussex Notes & Queries*, which is now appearing at regular quarterly intervals and has contained much valuable material.

6. MUSEUM.—At Barbican House Mr. Pyddoke has completed re-arranging the Saxon exhibit, and has also made considerable improvement in showing some of the Roman items to better advantage, and has made a start in the Mediæval Room.

His work has, however, brought to prominence the fact that a rather big general re-organisation of some parts of our collection will have to take place within the next year or two. In some types of exhibit we are greatly over-stocked, and the sheer weight of metal is a problem. This applies especially to the ironwork at Anne of Cleves' House. As has been reported in *Sussex Notes & Queries*, several exhibits of an agricultural rather than domestic character have been transferred from Anne of Cleves' House to Wilmington Priory, where two new showcases have been installed. Some additional furniture has also been sent to Priest House, West Hoathly, where there has been a considerable improvement in the display.

At the time of writing this report a model of the earthworks at the Caburn is nearing completion.

7. LEWES CASTLE.—The most important event of the year was the completion of the large scheme of repair work on the Keep of Lewes Castle which had been initiated in 1949. The necessity for this had long been known to those familiar with the Keep, and had become more pressing during the war years. Fortunately when the work was put in hand it was possible to carry it forward to completion without any hitch and without serious aggravation of the

task by the discovery of unsuspected decay. The mild winter of 1949-50 was in this respect most favourable. But the chief credit for the smooth progress of the work is due to Mr. W. H. Godfrey, Mr. W. Emil Godfrey and the very efficient and hardworking foreman and workmen of Messrs. Norman and Burt. As a result it may be said with some confidence that the external walls of the Keep are now in a sounder condition than at any time during the hundred years which have elapsed since the Society became the tenant in 1850.

The total cost of the work was £3,365 15s. 7d. and on the financial side there is also much that is satisfactory, although the response to the appeal to members hardly came up to expectations. However, thanks mainly to an anonymous gift of £1,000, a grant from the Pilgrim Trust of £500 and a donation from Mr. I. D. Margary of £250, the fund has now reached a total of £2,285 0s. 11d. The fund is still open and subscriptions are still being received. It is hoped that many members who have not already contributed may now see their way to do so. In the meantime the balance has been discharged out of the Society's Reserve Fund.

8. FINANCE.—As mentioned in the last Annual Report, the Council early in 1950 gave careful consideration to the financial position of the Society and the Trust. One of the suggestions made was that the annual subscription should be increased, but it was felt that this step should not be taken until other expedients had been tried. The Council adopted the view that a further effort should be made to increase the number of subscribers, and it is pleased to be able to report that the subscription income for 1950 shows an increase of nearly £100. This is encouraging, but still further increase is necessary.

Another decision of the Council was to charge to the Trust an annual sum of £250, representing a contribution towards salaries and the general expenses of administration. This is amply justified by the facts, but as in the last resort the Society finances the Trust it is only effective if the properties held by the Trust show a profit. It does not really increase the combined resources of the Society and the Trust.

The Society's statement of Receipts and Payments for the year indicates that the adverse balance of £42 15s. 1d. has increased to £64 17s. 2d. However, an analysis eliminating certain special items shows that what may be regarded as normal expenditure only exceeded normal income by £13 6s. 11d.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

BEXHILL MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

Excursions to places of archæological interest in East Sussex and West Kent took place during the summer of 1950. These included visits—under the guidance of Mr. W. Edward Meads—to Battle Abbey and the site of the Battlefield, and to the Church of St. Mary; and to the ruins of Bayham Abbey, near Lamberhurst. Mr. Meads also conducted parties over the churches at Berwick, Alfriston, Brightling, Burwash, Newenden, Sandhurst and Tenterden. Lectures given during the winter session included some on archæological subjects.

Mr. Barry H. Lucas (by permission of Major L. H. Gill) continued his investigations of the Romano-British bloomery site at Bynes Farm, in the parish of Crowhurst. Details are to be found in *Sussex Notes and Queries*, Vol. XIII, pp. 16-19, 1950.

EASTBOURNE COLLEGE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Archæological Society began 1950 with about thirty members. During the Easter Term Mr. Williams lectured on "Early Clocks," Mr. T. E. Rodd spoke on "Geochronology," and Mr. Harral gave an account of the discovery and excavation of the Lake Villages of Glastonbury and Meare. We also made an expedition to St. Albans, where we went over the theatre, spent a considerable time in the excellent Museum and gave the rest of the afternoon to exploring the Cathedral.

In the Summer Term there were again three indoor meetings. At two of these Mr. V. M. Allom gave the Society, under the title of "The Old, Middle and New Stone Ages," an interesting account of two sides of the story of early man. We also visited Etchingham and Burwash under the able guidance of the Rev. P. G. Langdon. We organised a two-day trip to Salisbury and several members of the Society joined the Eastbourne Natural History Society in its excavation of a camp site on Combe Hill above Willingdon under the direction of Mr. R. C. Musson.

In the Michaelmas Term, in addition to lectures on classical and other subjects, Mr. Langdon took a party round St. Mary's, the parish church of Eastbourne, and another party visited the Kensington Geological Natural History and Science Museum. Mr. Langdon also agreed to give regular lessons in Heraldry, and a Heraldry Group was soon formed. This course in Heraldry will continue in the Easter Term.

The Archæological Society is now over forty strong and we have the beginnings of a library and of a museum. Our main ambition at present is to do more actual excavating on sites, during the Summer Term particularly, but we lack archæologists of practical experience to guide us in such work.

EASTBOURNE NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

During the winter and spring of 1949 the whole of the downs between Eastbourne and the Cuckmere were examined for traces of "Celtic Fields" and other earthworks. This confirmed that the chief areas were those already shown on the ordnance maps near Winchester Pond, one mile east of Litlington Church and on the eastern outskirts of Jevington village.

The results of the survey were sent to Mr. Holleyman, the Hon. Secretary of the Sussex Archæological Society's Research Committee, who combined them, with surveys undertaken in other areas, into a lecture on the Celtic Field Systems of Sussex, which he delivered to the Prehistoric Society.

During August, 1949, and July, 1950, excavations were made at the scheduled ancient monument of Combe Hill Camp above Willingdon. This was confirmed as a Neolithic causeway camp and some very unexpected and interesting pottery was found which aroused much interest in archæological circles as it raised several points of importance, not only to Sussex prehistory, but also to that of Britain as a whole. The pottery was all of a style discovered at Ebbsfleet on the Thames near the Medway in 1939 and is a variety of Peterboro type, whereas the pottery in the other causewayed camps previously examined has been chiefly of Windmill Hill type. The full report of the excavation appears in the current issue of the Sussex Archæological Society's Collections.

WORTHING ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The year 1950 was a very busy one for this Society, the membership of which is now over 450. Monthly meetings and outings were held throughout the year, the attendances at which averaged 100-150. Excavation sites at Jevington, Itford and Findon were visited, also the churches of Bosham, Lindfield, Piddinghoe, Rodmell, Southease and Old and New Shoreham; a whole-day outing was made to Knole in June, and a visit to Lewes, which included Anne of Cleves House and the Museum at Barbican House.

The winter session opened in October, when the President, Miss E. Gerard, gave an address on "Two hundred years of local history." Mr. G. A. Holleyman also lectured on the "Itford Hill Excavations, 1949-50," Mr. E. Clive Rouse on "English medieval wall paintings," Mr. Antony Dale on "The Squares and Crescents of Brighton," and Dr. A. E. Wilson on "Recent work at Chichester."

A short series of lectures on aspects of practical archæology were also held during the winter months, chiefly for the benefit of those who had been working during the summer at Church Hill, Findon, where a flint mine was opened under the supervision of Mr. J. H. Pull. A Report of the excavation is in preparation.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1950

	1950			1949			1950			1949		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS.												
To Balance in hand						18 14 0						
Subscriptions—												
Life Members:												
4 at £15 0 0	60	0	0									
Entrance Fees 84 at 10 0	42	0	0									
Annual Subscriptions	1072	2	6									
„ Interest on £250 3½ per cent.												
War Stock (Garraway Rice Bequest)		8	15	0		8 15 0						
„ Sale of Volumes		32	0	9		31 19 6						
„ Sale of Tickets for Meetings		212	2	6		209 10 0						
„ <i>Sussex Notes & Queries</i> ...		14	7	3		28 5 11						
„ Amount withdrawn from Reserve Fund (See Note 1)		367	0	2		1569 17 4						
„ Donations		1	17	2		4 17 4						
„ Miscellaneous		5	1	6		9 15 0						
„ Grant from Carnegie Trust ...						375 0 0						
„ Sale of Library Books		14	17	0								
„ Contribution by Sussex Archæological Trust		250	0	0								
„ Special Donation by Dr. E. C. Curwen		100	0	0								
„ Debit Balance at Bank		64	17	2		42 15 1						
	£2245	1	0	£3388	1	2				£2245	1	0
										£3388	1	2
PAYMENTS.												
Debit Balance										42	15	1
By Subscriptions to Kindred Societies		24	4	0		24 11 6						
„ Library and Museum payments		122	7	2		781 17 2						
„ Printing and Stationery ...		81	5	2		78 17 0						
„ Salaries		658	4	11		628 8 8						
„ Sinking Fund for Index to Volumes 76-100			10	18	8	10 18 8						
„ Postages			71	12	11	60 15 7						
„ Telephone			15	9	6	12 19 7						
„ Rent of Strong Room			10	0	0	10 0 0						
„ <i>Sussex Notes & Queries</i> ...		206	9	0		218 14 5						
„ Expenses of Meetings		195	4	6		196 19 3						
„ Advances, Sussex Archæological Trust (See Note 4)			367	0	2	748 11 0						
„ Volume 87						525 8 11						
„ Volume 88			418	0	6	67 10 0						
„ Donations: Excavations at Harting		5	0	0								
„ Donations: Excavations at Itford Hill			5	0	0							
										10	0	0
„ Miscellaneous			11	9	5	7 9 5						
	£2245	1	0	£3388	1	2				£2245	1	0
										£3388	1	2

NOTE 1. On 31st December, 1949, the Society's Reserve Fund amounted to £1,400 1s. 0d.

NOTE 2. Of this £327 0s. 2d. together with £40 interest received during 1950 was advanced to the Sussex Archæological Trust to complete the work on the Keep of Lewes Castle and the Reserve Fund now consists of £1,000 3% Defence Bonds and £73 0s. 10d. on deposit at Savings Bank.

NOTE 3. The accumulated Centenary Fund amounting on 31st December, 1950, to £1,428 7s. 9d. is made up as follows:—

3% Defence Bonds	500 0 0
On deposit at Savings Bank ...	926 8 11
Cash	1 18 10

NOTE 4. The Society has advanced to the Sussex Archæological Trust as a loan without interest a total sum of £1965 11s. 2d.

I have checked the above account with the books and vouchers and I certify it to be correct in accordance therewith. S. E. GRAVES,
7 Pavilion Parade, Brighton. 22nd February, 1951. Chartered Accountant

XXXVIII

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST

ANNUAL REPORT, 1950

1. MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.—At an Extraordinary General Meeting held immediately after the Annual Meeting on 22nd March, 1950, various detailed alterations were made in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the effect of which was (i) to exclude the provision in the Companies Act which, in the absence of a decision to the contrary, would have disqualified members of the Council who had attained the age of seventy; and (ii) to remove doubts raised by a recent decision of the Courts as to the right of the Trust to be regarded legally as administering charitable trusts.

2. WILMINGTON PRIORY.—During the year a good deal of work has been undertaken with a view to preserving the remains of the Priory. The plaster with which one of the buttresses had been covered being in a bad state has now been removed and much of the original stone work revealed. The high flint wall which shut in the Priory from the road was found to be leaning and was becoming dangerous. It has now been lowered and a much better view of the Priory can be obtained from the road. As recorded in the Society's report some agricultural exhibits previously at Anne of Cleves' House have been moved to Wilmington.

3. PRIEST HOUSE, WEST HOATHLY.—The previous custodian having resigned, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart who had been acting as custodians at Legh Manor agreed to move to Priest House, where Mrs. Stewart has done much to improve the arrangement and display of the Museum. Her efforts to attract visitors have already borne good fruit and will no doubt continue to do so.

The living quarters have been redecorated and certain improvements made.

4. LEGH MANOR, CUCKFIELD.—Legh Manor has now been let on lease subject to a condition that the principal rooms are to be open to the public on two afternoons in each week. These are at present Wednesday and Friday (2.30 p.m. - 5.0 p.m.).

The new tenants have carried out extensive repairs and improvements but without any interference with the main plan or any detriment to original features.

5. SOUTHWICK ROMAN VILLA.—After careful consideration of various alternatives it was decided to fill in certain excavations of which full details are on record. This will facilitate the maintenance of the site in future.

6. OLD PARSONAGE ROW, WEST TARRING.—The local Committee is to be warmly congratulated on the result of its appeal to the Pilgrim Trust which has resulted in the discharge of the loan from the Bank incurred when the cottages were purchased. The whole of the income will now be available for maintenance.

7. THE MARLIPINS, SHOREHAM.—The building was closed from January to May while extensive repairs were carried out to the roof under the direction of Mr. W. E. Godfrey at a cost of nearly £300. Fortunately the reserves accumulated by the Local Committee in previous years enabled this work to be put in hand and carried through without delay or difficulty. The successful management of this property is entirely due to the good work of the Local Committee and its energetic Honorary Secretary, Mr. Henry Cheal.

8. FINANCE.—From the point of view of receipts the year was a favourable one as the visitors to the various properties were numerous. The increase in the fees paid at Lewes Castle, Barbican House and Anne of Cleves' House was completely justified as although number of visitors was somewhat less the total receipts were up by some £210.

On the other hand expenditure on the properties has continued heavy and is not likely to diminish. The Council is most grateful to its Chairman, Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A., for generous donations towards work at Wilmington Priory; Priest House, West Hoathly; and Southwick Roman Villa. Without the help of these donations it would have been necessary to draw further on the Society's reserves.

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

*(an Association not for Profit incorporated under
the Companies Acts)*

I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of my audit.

In my opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Trust so far as appears from my examination of these books. I have examined the accompanying Balance Sheet which includes summaries of the Income and Expenditure Accounts and these are in agreement with the books of account.

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

Subject to this remark, in my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given me, the said Balance Sheet gives the information required by the Companies Act 1948 and gives a true and fair view of the Trust's affairs as at the 31st December, 1950.

S. E. GRAVES,
Chartered Accountant.

7, Pavilion Parade, Brighton.

22nd February, 1951.

THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
QUALIFYING SUBSCRIPTIONS to									
31st December, 1949 ...	622	5	0						
Subscriptions received during									
1950	48	1	6						
				670	6	6			
ENDOWMENT FUND AND SPECIFIC DONATIONS									
as at 31st December, 1944 ...				3472	1	11			
Add Legacy received from Lady Chance				1000	0	0			
							5142	8	5
PROCEEDS OF SALE OF FURNITURE AT LEGH									
MANOR							1085	0	0
LEGH MANOR, CUCKFIELD.									
Lands Improvement Loan as at 31st									
December, 1949				281	17	9			
Less Repayment during 1950 ...				23	18	6			
							257	19	3
Loan Redemption Fund as at 31st									
December, 1949				257	14	5			
Transfer from Legh Manor Income				23	18	6			
Account							281	12	11
THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND.									
Capital Account				1000	0	0			
Income Account—									
Balance as at 31st December, 1949 ...	143	7	9						
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure				19	0	0			
for 1950							162	7	9
ENDOWMENT FUNDS.									
The Priest House, West Hoathly ...				200	0	0			
Holtje Roman Road				300	0	0			
Ardingly Village Sign				100	0	0			
LOAN—SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.									
Balance as at 31st December, 1949 ...	1598	11	0						
Add Advances during 1950	367	0	2				1965	11	2
LEWES CASTLE REPAIR FUND.									
Balance as at 31st December, 1949 ...	511	9	10						
Add Amount received during 1950 ...	1773	11	1				2285	0	11

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER, 1950

	£	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	6210	9	1			
Add Cost of Repairs to Lewes Castle ...	3365	15	7			
						9576 4 8
INVESTMENTS.						
£975 2½ % Defence Bonds	975	0	0			
Deposit in South Eastern Trustee Savings						
Bank	1131	19	2			
						2106 19 2
TRUST FUNDS.						
(a) <i>The Thomas-Stanford Trust Fund.</i>						
Amount advanced on mortgage of premises						
at Henfield	1000	0	0			
(b) <i>The Priest House Endowment Fund.</i>						
£200 3½ % War Stock (at par)	200	0	0			
(c) <i>Holtje Endowment Fund.</i>						
£320 3s. 3d. 3½ % War Stock (at cost) ...	300	0	0			
(d) <i>Ardingly Village Sign Endowment Fund.</i>						
£107 10s. 10d. 3½ % War Stock (at cost) ...	100	0	0			
						1600 0 0
INCOME ACCOUNTS.						
(a) <i>Anne of Cleves House, Lewes.</i>						
Deficit as at 31st December, 1949	298	12	4			
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income						
for 1950	13	3	2			
						311 15 6
(b) <i>Wilmington Priory.</i>						
Deficit as at 31st December, 1949	239	18	10			
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income						
for 1950	65	12	7			
						305 11 5
(c) <i>The Long Man, Wilmington</i>						

Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1950	223	7	9	
Less Deficit as at 31st December, 1949	53	0	7	
				170 7 2
<i>(b) Legh Manor, Cuckfield.</i>				
Balance as at 31st December, 1949	164	14	6	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1950	322	16	2	
				487 10 8
<i>(c) Bull House, Lewes.</i>				
Balance as at 31st December, 1949	948	13	1	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1950	105	0	2	
				1053 13 3
<i>(d) Holtze Roman Road.</i>				
Balance as at 31st December, 1949	55	19	11	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1950	7	18	4	
				63 18 3
<i>(e) Ardingly Village Sign.</i>				
Balance as at 31st December, 1949	27	10	3	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1950	3	14	2	
				31 4 5
<i>(f) Pigeon House, Angmering.</i>				
Balance as at 31st December, 1949	572	4	3	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1950	55	14	9	
				627 19 0
<i>(g) The Priest House, West Hoathly.</i>				
Balance as at 31st December, 1949	70	18	9	
Less Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1950	10	17	7	
				60 1 2
SUSSEX PHOTOGRAPHIC AND RECORD SURVEY.				
Balance as at 31st December, 1949	5	15	6	
Add Income for 1950	16	0	0	
				6 11 6
				<u>£15296 17 8</u>

Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1950	4	8	
			94 12 4
<i>(e) Oldland Mill, Keymer.</i>			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1949	45	11	0
Add Expenditure during 1950	15	0	0
			46 6 0
GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.			
Deficit as at 31st December, 1949	499	12	2
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1950	18	7	3
			517 19 5
SUNDRY DEBTORS			
			115 11 2
CASH AT BARCLAYS BANK, LIMITED.			
Balance on Legh Manor Account	443	1	4
Balance on General Account	140	7	1
			583 8 5
			<u>£15296 17 8</u>

LIST OF PROPERTIES HELD BY THE SUSSEX
ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST on 1st January, 1951

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 (additional land, 1948).

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.

Supplemental lists were printed at p. xliv of *S.A.C.*, Vol. 88, and at p. xli of Vol. 89.

The following additional monuments have now been scheduled :—

Rye Town Walls, section East of Market Place.

Wiston and Washington, Chanctonbury Hill, Earthworks and Barrow.

Crowhurst Manor House, Crowhurst.

Fittleworth, Lower Fittleworth North Bridge.

Fittleworth, Lower Fittleworth South Bridge.

Iping Bridge.

Rogate, Durford Bridge.

Wilmington, The Long Man.

Wilmington Priory.

Coldwaltham, Old Swan Bridge.

Coldwaltham, Hardham Camp.

Parham, Greatham Bridge.

Shoreham-by-Sea, The Marlipins.

Salehurst, Robertsbridge Abbey.

Tortington Priory.

ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY TO DECEMBER, 1951

1. Miss Milner White, Hodges, Five Ashes.
 "Bibliography of the Prehistoric Flint Mines in
 Sussex." Compiled by Miss Milner White.
2. West Sussex County Record Office.
 "Sussex Inclosure Acts and Awards." By W. E. Tate,
 B.Litt., F.S.A., 1950.
3. Messrs. L. A. Mority and C. R. Jones.
 "Experiments in grinding wheat in a Romano-British
 Quern." 1950 Pamphlet (Author's copy).
4. The late Mr. J. E. Ray.
 "Hastings Castle." Pamphlet (Author's copy).
5. The Rev. A. C. Crookshank.
 "Narrative of Their Majesties visit to Lewes 1831."
 By Gideon Mantell.
 "Lines on the King's Accession." 1823. By B. H.
 Smart.
 "Songs of the Downs." By A. S. Cooke, 1916.
 "Report on the Borough of Lewes with a description of
 the proposed Boundary." 1831.
6. Mr. Wilbraham V. Cooper, 42, Gloucester Place, W. 1.
 "Cuckfield Families." Two volumes by Canon W. D.
 Cooper.
 "Medieval Architecture of Chester." By J. H. Parker.
 1858.
 "Archéologie." M. de Caumont. 1854.
 "Sir Charles Thomas Stanford." An appreciation.
 By Sir A. Jennings.
7. Commander R. D. Merriman, D.S.C., R.I.N., Ret'd.
 "The Sergison Papers." Selected and edited by
 Commander R. D. Merriman.
8. Mr. W. H. Challen.
 "Bishop's Transcripts for certain pre-1630 years from
 Dunkin's transcriptions, the original being missing,
 with some additions for other years."
9. Surrey Archæological Society.
 "Transcripts of and Extracts from Records of the Past."
 By E. Sayers. 1903.
10. Mr. G. H. Kenyon.
 "The Woodchester Glass House." By J. Stuart
 Daniels. 1950.

11. Dr. H. R. Schubert, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1
 "A Rare group of Wealden Firebacks."
 Pamphlet (Author's copy).
12. Mr. Fred Lester.
 Looking Back. (Author's copy).
13. Mr. G. W. Hulme.
 "Ancient India." No. 5. 1949.
14. Mr. P. W. Brown, 1, Woodway Crescent, Harrow.
 Notebooks of the late Arthur Brown, Esq.
 "Notes on the Churches of Eastbourne." Two vols.
 "Treasures of the Sussex Churches." Two vols.
 "Lore Sussexiana." Four vols.
 "Wind Mills, Water Mills and Tide Mills."
 Three vols.
15. Mr. E. R. Mitchell, 12, Ridgmont Road, St. Albans.
 "Chronicles of Pevensey." By M. A. Lower. 1846.
16. Major W. Hewett, Uplands, Dallington.
 "Dallington Parish Magazine." April, 1951.
17. Mr. D. K. Worcester, Jnr.
 "East Sussex Landownership." Typescript. 1950.
 (Author's copy).
18. Mr. M. H. Tattersall, Columbwood, Richmond Avenue,
 Bexhill.
 Photograph of Long Man, Wilmington.
19. Miss Browne.
 "Old Cottages and Farmhouses in Surrey." By
 W. Galsworthy Davie and W. Curtis Green.
20. Rev. J. A. Wood.
 "Guide to Wilmington Church."
 Pamphlet (Author's copy). 1951.
21. Mr. D. B. Harden, Department of Antiquities, Ashmolean
 Museum.
 "Saxon glass from Sussex."
 Pamphlet (Author's copy).
22. Mr. C. T. A. Gaster, 70, Lyndhurst Road, Hove.
 "The Stratigraphy of the Chalk of Sussex."
 Part 4. Pamphlet (Author's copy).
23. The Rev. Canon F. W. B. Bullock.
 "A History of the Parish Church of St. Helen's, Ore."
 (Author's copy).

24. The Rev. W. Budgen, F.S.A.
 "The Early Iron Age Inhabited Site at All Cannings
 Cross Farm, Wiltshire." 1923. By Mrs. B. H.
 Cunnington.
25. Mr. A. Dale.
 "About Brighton." (Author's copy.)
26. The Rev. F. B. R. Browne, R.D.
 "Guide to the Church of St. Peter, West Firle."
 Pamphlet (Author's copy).
27. Mr. B. L. C. Johnson, Department of Geology, 341, Bristol
 Road, Birmingham.
 "The Charcoal Iron Industry in the early Eighteenth
 Century." Pamphlet (Author's copy).
28. Mrs. Taylor, 14, North Street, Hailsham.
 "Sussex Weekly Advertiser." 1813.
 "Wrapping Paper addressed to Richard Turner, Lewes."
 1813.
29. "Ancient Britain." Map of the major visible Antiquities of
 Great Britain before 1066. North and South Sheets.
 By Purchase.
30. Lt.-Col. J. E. H. Sawyer.
 "The Church of Saint Bartholomew, Burwash."
 Pamphlet (Author's copy). 1951.
31. Dr. H. F. Squire, Broomfields, Henfield.
 "Pre-Victorian Sussex Cricket." By H. F. and A. P.
 Squire. 1951.
32. Mr. W. Maclean Homan.
 "History of Winchelsea, 1292 to 1800."
 "Winchelsea."
 "Winchelsea Churches."
 (Author's copies). Typescript.
33. "For them that are yet to come." Some Records of the Past
 and other matters. By L. Graham H. Horton Smith,
 F.S.A. (Scot.). For Review.
34. "Notable Houses of Worthing." Offington. Broadwater
 Manor. Charmandean. The Worthing Pageant. By
 Henfrey Smal. For Review.
35. Letters to M. A. Lower *re* Sussex Archæological Society.
 1845 and 1846. Purchase.

36. Mr. Lindsay Fleming.
 "History of Pagham in Sussex." Three volumes.
 (Author's copies.)
37. "The History and Architecture of Brighton." By Anthony Dale. Purchase.
38. "Sussex, The Garden by the Sea." By Arthur Mee.
 Purchase.
39. "Down Hoe Lane." By Gerard Young. For Review.
40. Per Mr. F. Bentham Stevens, F.S.A.
 "Origin of the Anglo-Saxon Race." By T. W. Shore.
 1906.
 "Fictitious and Symbolic Creatures in Art." By J.
 Vinycomb. 1906.
 "Remains of Pagan Saxondom." By J. Y. Ackerman.
 1855.
41. The Rev. Sir Henry Denny, Bt.
 "Gleanings from Local History." From Burwash
 Parish Magazine. September and October, 1951.

ADDITIONS TO DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS TO DECEMBER 31st, 1951

1. Mr. Arthur Boxall (per Mr. F. Bentham Stevens, F.S.A.).
Four Buxted documents and one Horsemonden deed.
2. Mr. E. R. Burder.
Six Brighton deeds.
3. Mr. W. H. Godfrey, C.B.E., F.S.A.
Letter Book of Mr. Burtenshaw, Solicitor, Lewes, 18th cent.
4. Lt.-Col. G. T. J. Gorringe.
250 deeds and documents relating to the Manor of Kingston Buci and lands in Southwick and Shoreham.
5. The same (per Messrs. Johnson, Mileham and Scatliffe).
100 deeds concerning Horselunges Manor and other property in Hellingly and Heathfield.
6. Mr. A. J. Hett.
66 deeds relating to property in Ardingly.
7. Kent County Council, Maidstone.
60 deeds concerning Frant, Rotherfield and Northiam.
8. Messrs. Mayo and Perkins, Eastbourne.
25 deeds concerning property in Eckington alias Ripe.
9. Mr. Paynter (per Mr. W. A. Barron).
Pedigree of Horrocks—Gratwick families.
10. Mr. P. W. Pegge.
Deed of Release of heriots in Amberley Manor.
11. Mr. Edward Pyddoke.
"The Record Interpreter."
12. Sir Frank B. Sanderson, Bart.
13 deeds concerning property of Malling Deanery.
13. Mr. F. Bentham Stevens, F.S.A.
Abstract of Title of property of the Shelley family.
14. Messrs. Tamplin & Sons.
74 deeds concerning the King's Head Inn, Cuckfield.
15. Mr. Edward Wavell.
Pedigree of the Wayville family and the lineage of the Barons of Briquebec.
16. Debates of an Independent Club, Lewes, 1796 (by purchase).
17. Miss Helena Hall.
Sussex Election 1820, Poll Book and Addresses.

ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM TO DECEMBER, 1951

1. Executors of the late Mr. A. W. Blake, Hove.
 1. Small collection of flints.
 2. Roman bronze object from Mile Oak.
2. Rev. W. Budgen, Eastbourne.
 1. Iron Age pottery, loom-weight and cut antler from Green Street Drove, Eastbourne.
 2. Bronze Age pottery from Crapham Down.
 3. Quern found with Bronze Age pottery at Longland Road, Eastbourne.
 4. Two pieces of medieval carved stone-work from Hidney, Willingdon.
 5. Roman pottery from Chalvington sand pit.
3. Mr. W. D. Peckham, Chichester.

Small collection of bygones, including a brass dog-collar inscribed: "Wm. Peckham Esq., Nyton."
4. Mr. R. C. Spellan, South Croydon.

Glass bottle found at Cooden, Bexhill, probably of Sussex manufacture.
5. Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Meade-Featherstonhaugh, Up Park, (per Miss P. M. Keef, F.S.A. Scot.).

Several objects from Harting Beacon excavations.
6. Leicester Museum and Art Gallery.

Three flint implements.
7. Mr. S. Savage, Hailsham.

Two polished stone axes.
8. Salisbury, South Wilts and Blackmore Museum.

Spring Gun from Bolney Park.
9. Messrs. S. Banfield Ltd., Brighton.
 1. Wooden gallon measure with stamp of Borough of Brighton.
 2. Bronze half-gill measure of the Borough of New Shoreham.
10. Mrs. Bland, Duddleswell.

Pint mug of Mocha Ware.
11. Mr. L. Crisford, Eastbourne.

Roman hypocaust tile from villa at Eastbourne.

12. The East Sussex County Agricultural Committee (per Mr. G. A. Holleyman, F.S.A.).
Small pottery vessel and associated human bones found at Saltdean, Brighton.
13. Mr. R. Horril, Eastbourne.
Flint implement.
14. Mr. J. Simmons, Ringmer.
Hone of volcanic stone from Peacehaven.
15. Captain H. Tupper, Bignor.
Potsherd, probably Saxon, from Bignor.
16. Mr. A. H. Crook, Eastbourne.
Fifty tokens used by farmworkers at Forty Hill, Surrey.
17. Col. P. Catt, Felpham.
 1. Silversmith's Weights.
 2. Iron arrowhead from barrow near Edburton Castle.
 3. Medieval pottery from Bramber.
18. Mrs. A. Shenton Fahrmbacher, Cross-in-Hand.
Flint implements from Little London.
19. Mrs. Peter Ade, Eastbourne.
Bonnet basket.
20. Hurspierpoint College Antiquarian Society.
 1. Two Roman pottery vessels from the Hassocks Cemetery.
 2. Objects found during recent excavations on Wolstonbury Hill.
21. Mrs. M. E. M. Walton, Haywards Heath.
Three framed watercolours of floods at Seaford, 1875-6.
22. Mrs. W. A. Shaw, West Ashling, Chichester.
A collection of local antiquities formed by the late Rev. W. A. Shaw.
23. Messrs. W. & T. Avery Ltd., Birmingham.
Brass Standard Weights of the Borough of Rye.
24. Mr. H. J. Chapman, East Grinstead.
Pair of iron fire-dogs from Isfield Place.
25. Mr. P. W. Pegge, Eastbourne.
Four police truncheons and a Bow Street Runner's Tipstaff.
26. Miss Gray, Hove.
Sussex Ware Harvest Jug.

27. Mr. Lester Stevens, Iford (per Mr. C. Lodder).
Perforated stone mace-head from Iford.
28. Mrs. M. M. Taylor, Hailsham.
Two pairs of old spectacles and case.
29. Mrs. Russell, Lewes.
18th century shoe-buckle and fork found in Lewes.
(*Loan*).
30. Mr. F. Bentham Stevens, F.S.A.
Copper baler with handle.
31. Miss Sawyer, Plumpton.
Three old table forks.
32. Commander N. Fane, Stonegate (per Mr. I. D. Margary,
F.S.A.).
Portion of a Roman tile with impressed stamp of the
Classis Britannica, found on site of Roman iron-
works at Bardown near Ticehurst.
33. Mr. T. W. Pickard, Glynde.
 1. Breast plough.
 2. Two bean dibblers.
 3. Three reaping hooks.
 4. Thistle-puller.
 5. Flail.
 6. Instrument for docking horses' tails.
 7. Ox yoke and bow.
 8. Baby runner.

Sussex Archæological Society

THE EASTBOURNE ROMAN VILLA

BY THOMAS SUTTON, F.S.A.

RECENTLY the Roman section of the Society's Museum at Barbican House has been enriched by the presentation of two flue-tiles from the Roman Villa which was at Eastbourne. One, which is complete, was presented by Mrs. W. Hammond Innes; the other, given by Mr. F. Leslie Crisford, retains the front surface only. These two tiles were for many years lying in a rockery, with others, in the precincts of 'The Greys', the large eighteenth century house in Borough Lane, Eastbourne, opposite the present Towner Art Gallery. They were brought there by Captain C. Manby, who collected them on one of the occasions of the uncovering of the Roman foundations, probably the 1879 period. When 'The Greys' was demolished in 1909-10 these tiles came into the hands of the present donors. One other example was sent to the Royal Ontario Museum of Toronto some twenty-five years ago. These tiles, apart from a few small pieces of tessellated pavement, also in the Society's possession, would appear to be the sole existing relics of what was an important Roman site. The few relics possessed by the Eastbourne Museum, which included another tile and a small section of the pavement, were destroyed by enemy action in 1943.

It is now many years since any reference has been made to these Roman foundations in print, and the line of information is tenuous. It begins in 1712 with the discovery of these buildings, followed by a paper read before the Royal Society in 1717 by Dr. J. Tabor of Lewes, 'On a Tessellate Pavement and other Roman Antiquities near Eastbourne'.¹

¹ *Phil. Trans.*, No. 351: summarized in Horsfield, *Hist. of Sussex*, I. 49.

In regard to the locality Dr. Tabor says:

'The meadow, in which the greatest part of the tessellated Pavement lies, is near a mile and a half south-east of Bourne; it contains about 4 acres and is of a triangular form. The southern side is against



I. EASTBOURNE ROMAN VILLA
'Single-box' flue-tile.

the sea, only a few fishers' cottages and a small public house or two being between that and the sea. On the northern side of the meadow is a highway which leads from Bourne to Pevensy; the west side is by a fence of posts and rails separated from a large cornfield in common belonging to the parish. About the middle of this fence is the pavement, distant from the highwater mark a furlong; in former times it might have been somewhat more, because from this point to the westward, the sea is always gaining from the land.

'In the summer 1712, when the fence was repairing, the workmen, sinking a hole to fix a post in, were hindered by something solid like a rock; but casting out the earth clean, found the obstacle to be artificial. Mr. Thomas Willard of Bourne, then owner of the meadow, being informed of the novelty, gave orders that it should be uncovered; and sent also to Herstmonceux, for one Purceglove, an ingenious engineer, who with his instruments bored through the pavement, and in many places of the ground about it, which he found to be full of foundations: but this his discovery of those foundations was only a confirmation of what the inhabitants there have always observed as well in plowing as in the growth of their corn and grass; for in the common corn field, west of the meadow, to the distance of near half a mile, they often raise bits of foundations with their ploughs; and in dry summers, by the different growth of corn they can plainly perceive all that tract of ground to be full of foundations'.

Dr. Tabor then gives a long and detailed explanation of the thickness of the walls, the construction of the brickwork, and the depth of the foundations; but it must be confessed that it is not easy to follow these descriptions. But his account of the bath was more explicit:

'On the north side of the pavement was discovered an entire bath, sixteen feet long, five feet nine inches broad, and two feet nine inches deep. It was filled with rubbish of buildings, which seemed to have been burnt; hard mortar, adhering to pieces of Roman brick, squared stones, and headed flint, mingled with ashes of coals and wood. From the north-west corner of the pavement was the passage into the bath, three feet three inches wide, at which place the bricks that bounded the pavement were not turned up at their ends,¹ but lay even with the *tesserae*. At the distance of fifteen inches from the *tesserae*, there was a fall of two inches to the landing-place out of the bath; the landing-place was also three feet three inches long, and two feet two inches broad; thence by two stairs was the descent into the bath; the length of the stairs was the same as the landing-place; the breadth of each stair was eleven inches; the height of each step a little more than ten inches; the lowest stair was twenty inches from the farther side of the bath.'

The bath seems to have been peculiarly shallow.

He continues:

'At the north side of the bath the ground was not opened; but at the

¹ The pavement (17 ft. 4 in. by 11 ft.) was of white *tesserae*, with a border of brown, surrounded by 'bricks', or tiles, with their edges next the *tesserae* turned up.

east end of the bath and pavement, at the south side of the pavement, and at the west end of both, there seemed to have been several vaults or cellars; for there were very firm twenty-three inch walls continued every way, whose foundations were as low as that which supported the pavement; so that to the depth of six feet, the ground was filled with such rubbish as was taken out of the bath.⁷

Were these cellars part of a hypocaust? Another curious feature was that the bath was 5 ft. below the level of the tessellated pavement.

The remains appear to have been left exposed, to their detriment and ultimate destruction; for Dr. Jeremiah Milles¹ in his *Journal of a tour along the South Coast in August and September 1743* records under 'South Bourn':

'The publick houses are situated on the sea shore, where they frequently catch good fish and in the season, that is from June to September, are remarkable for wheatears. . . . Not far from the Inn was discovered a mosaick pavement and bath . . . both one and the other are now entirely destroyed, so that one can only see the bed of plaister in which the mosaick was fixed; everybody that came to see it took away pieces of it, and no care was taken to preserve it. From here to the seaside and as I am told all the way to East Bourne, which is about a mile further, they find foundations of Roman walls. I myself saw several on the Cliff, a great part of which has been washed away by the sea, as appears very plainly by a camp which is about a mile or two further on Beachy head and close to the seaside, a great part of which has been washed away by the sea.'

After this, and presumably after further destruction of what had been discovered, in order to improve the ground for agricultural purposes, the whole site seems to have been forgotten. Tabor's article was lifted without any obvious acknowledgement in the first Eastbourne guide-book, where it is quoted as a thing long forgotten, and the fact that nothing was showing is confirmed by William Daniell, R.A., writing in his monumental *Voyage Round Great Britain*, when he visited Eastbourne in 1822, saying that 'in a meadow near the village, there was found, about a century ago, a Roman pavement of plain chequer work, a bath, and several other reliques of equal antiquity'. This is worth men-

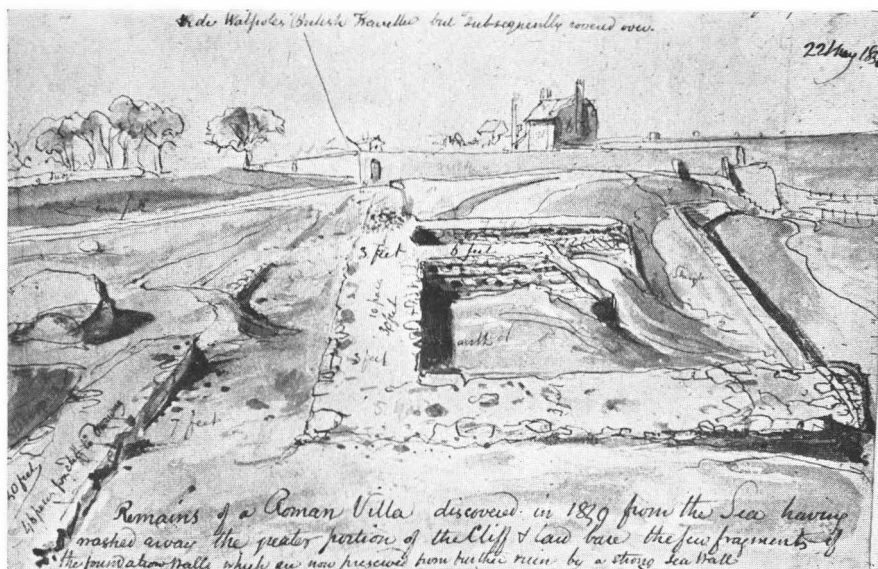
¹ Add. MS. (B.M.) 15776, f. 213-4.

tioning, as Daniell was intensely interested in any form of antiquity on which he could dilate in the letterpress of his itinerary.

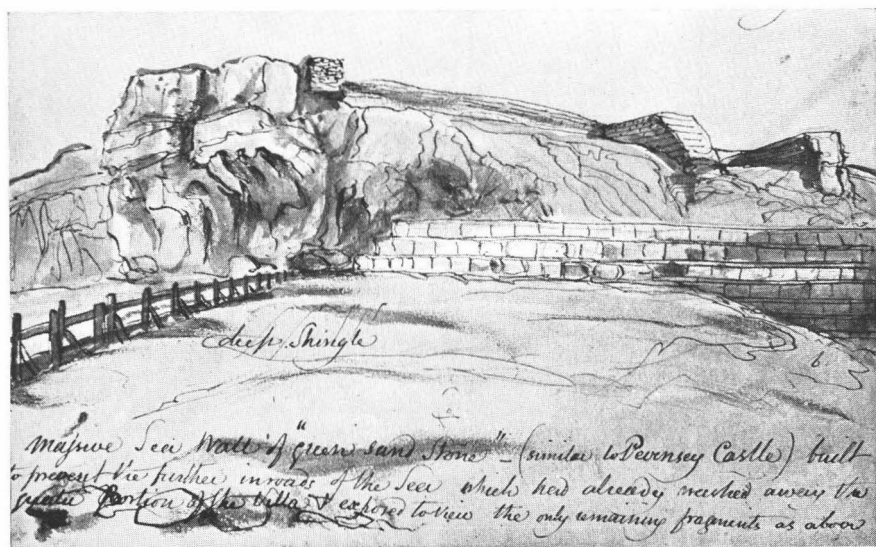
The ruins were, however, again discovered when the Round House was demolished in 1841, when further remains of a mosaic pavement were found, and Mr. M. A. Lower at a meeting of the Society at Brighton on 2 January 1849¹ remarked that during the building of the sea-wall under the direction of Mr. James Berry 'the foundations of a portion of an extensive Roman Villa' were exposed. These varied in thickness from 2 to 4 ft. and were constructed of solid masonry, 'the material employed being of greensand rock, so well known to geologists as the stratum lying next to the chalk foundation'. Traces of large apartments were to be seen, and there appeared to be a kind of corridor extending from the face of the cliff in a northerly direction. The interval between the two parallel walls, the general width of which was 13 ft., had been paved with *tesserae* of tile, about an inch and a half square, intermixed for the sake of ornament with portions of cream-coloured stone, identified by Lower as Caen stone. This corridor was traced to the enclosure, within which was situated the Field House, which, it is to be noted, was the precise spot where the famous discovery of 1712 was made.

It was during this second discovery that the four drawings by W. H. Brooke were made, which give a very clear indication of what was discovered, its proximity to the receding shore, and the general massiveness of the building. About the same time Mr. Reginald J. Graham, M.A., made a very accurate plan of the corridor, which measured 13 ft. wide (interior) and extended from the cliff north-north-east for about 225 ft. This was published in the *Transactions of the Eastbourne Natural History Society*, 1885-6, in connexion with a lecture on the 'Coast Erosion in the District' given by Mr. F. W. Bourdillon, M.A. It would seem that this portion of the

¹ Reported in *Gent. Mag.* 1849 (1), 189. An identical report was printed in the *Sussex Advertiser* for 6 January, but there appears to be no reference to the discoveries in the files of that paper for 1848.



A

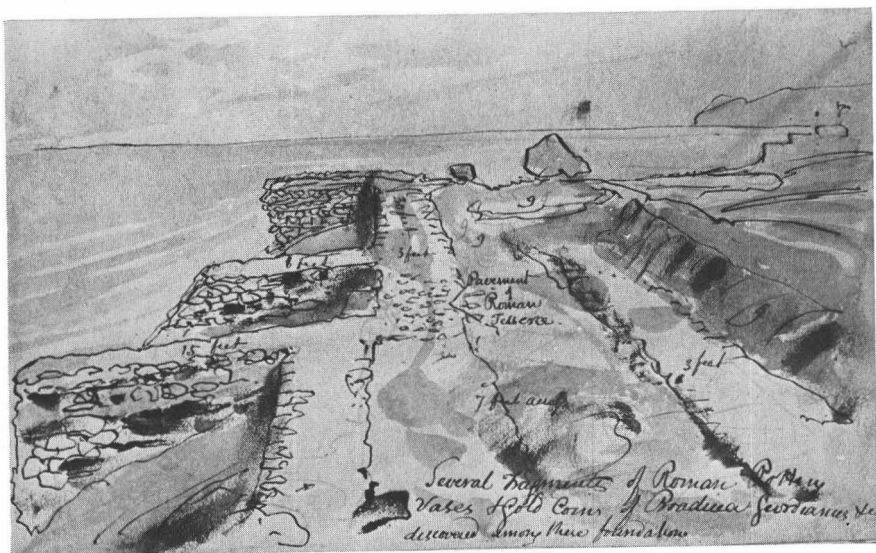


B

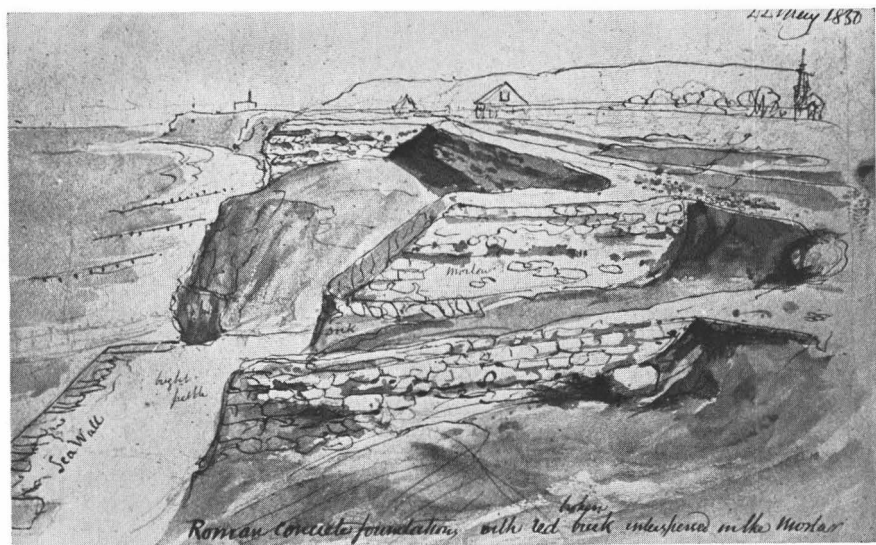
II. EASTBOURNE ROMAN VILLA

A. Looking east. The site of the Roman Bath found in 1712 was behind the door in the wall in the background.

B. From the beach, showing the sea-wall, the building of which in 1849 revealed the remains of the Villa.



A



B

III. EASTBOURNE ROMAN VILLA

A. Looking west.

B. Looking west, with the sea-wall on the left and the Wish Tower in the distance.

ruin was open to the public gaze for some years, which accounts for the talk of 'old Roman ruins' at Splash Point.

Brooke's original drawings, here reproduced, are in the Society's Library at Barbican House. They measure 8 in. by 5 in. and are attractively tinted with colour-wash which suggests a certain amount of red Roman tile in the mortar or concrete.

In December 1881 Herbert Spurrell, lecturing to the Eastbourne Natural History Society on 'Antiquarian Notes on the District of the Eastbourne Natural History Society', mentioned that in 1879 further remains of the same villa were unearthed, among which was a stone cap of which he had a measured drawing, and which presented a rather novel feature in the evidence it contained of having been turned in a lathe. The flue-tiles (probably the ones now presented to the Society, which we illustrate) were curious and different from anything of the kind he had seen in the British and provincial museums, or any engravings, and it was not easy to understand how they were used. The tessellated pavement, of which there was a good deal, did not differ much either in itself or the manner in which it was laid from other pavements of its kind. The ground where the house stood was a rich red, fine clay. In a 'kitchen midden', amongst other things he found some broken Samian ware.

A valuable connecting link between the pavement and the foundations in the cliff is noted by the late Mr. J. B. Morris in one of his numerous newspaper articles. He says: 'When the ground was being removed for the erection of Nos. 3 and 4 Grand Parade in 1853, the bases of two large columns were uncovered about 3 feet underground, the most perfect being octagonal in shape. They were left for some days for the inspection of the curious and were then broken up and built in the foundations.'[!]

The actual discoveries in chronological order therefore were:

- (a) Pavement and bath discovered 1712.
- (b) Foundations, seen 1712, 1841, 1848, &c.
- (c) Bases of pillars, 1853.

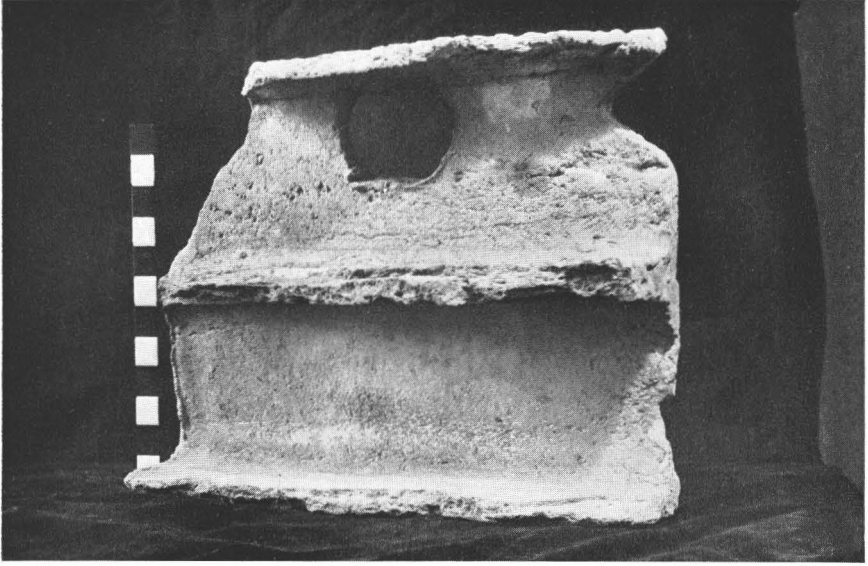
These were incorporated in a very clear plan made by the Rev. W. Budgen and published in the *Transactions of the Eastbourne Natural History Society*, and reproduced in the *Victoria History of the County of Sussex* (vol. III, 25) in S. E. Winbolt's article on 'Romano-British Sussex'.

Lower's account mentions 'pottery with the figures of animals and the names of the potters stamped on the vessels'—clearly Samian ware, which was also noted in 1879. Unfortunately the potters' names were not recorded. Brooke notes on one drawing: 'Gold coins of Boadicea, Gordianus, &c.'; we may dismiss Boadicea and, probably, 'gold'; Gordianus (A.D. 238–44) is a possible dating clue.

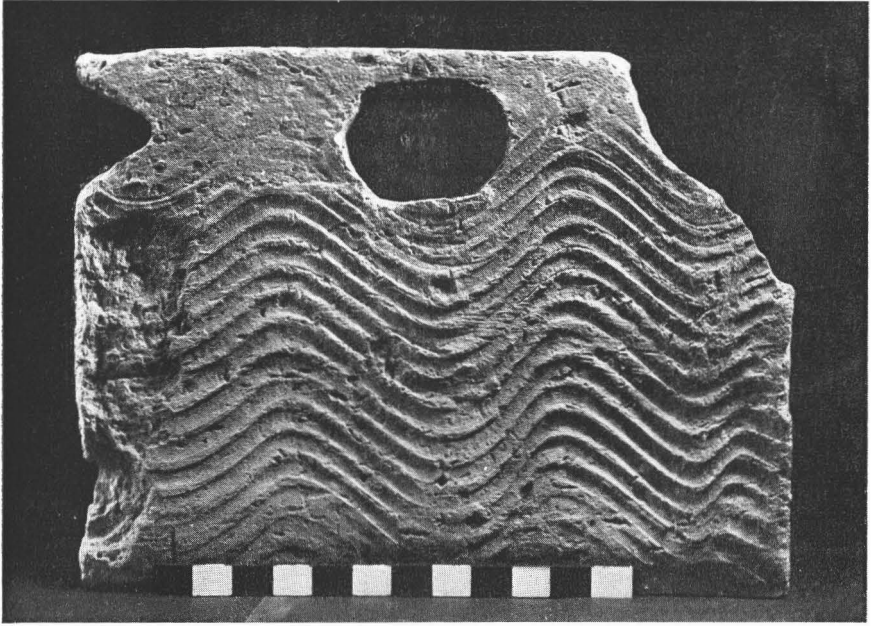
It is unlikely that any further information regarding these foundations will come to light, but the picture we can visualize of Roman Eastbourne would appear to be: A harbour running some way inland in the area now to the west of the Wish Tower, to the Devonshire Baths; there may have been a few buildings of a storehouse nature near this. Dr. A. E. Wilson in 1944 reported a small piece of tile with the same pattern lattice design which was found with some late-first-century Roman pottery as far west as Lansdowne Terrace, close to the Wish Tower. Next there was the large greensand stone quarry, which must have been rather of a surface nature, in the area now covered by the Cavendish Hotel and stretching as far as Trinity Church. And then a little farther eastward the main group of Roman buildings, whose erection anteceded that of the building of Pevensey Castle. It will be remembered that the stone used for Pevensey Castle was obtained from this quarry.

One piece of negative information, with which Dr. Tabor concluded his paper, is: 'There was no inscription found either on stone or brick; no statue or other figure.'

The authorities are: the original article by Dr. Tabor (which contains nearly all that is known), R. J. Graham, M. A. Lower, J. C. Wright, Rev. W. Budgen, and L. F. Salzman.

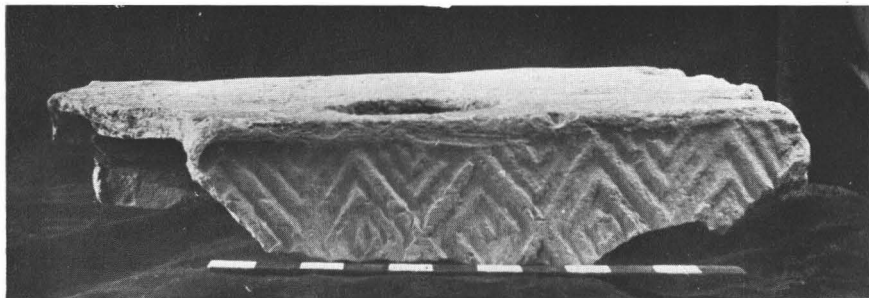


A



B

IV. EASTBOURNE ROMAN VILLA: 'DOUBLE-BOX' FLUE-TILE
A. Inside. B. Combed surface.



A



B

V. EASTBOURNE ROMAN VILLA: FLUE-TILES

A. Patterned edge of 'double-box' tile.
B. Patterned edge of 'single-box' tile.

PIECE OF A PATTERNED 'DOUBLE-BOX' FLUE-TILE FROM
EASTBOURNE

BY A. W. G. LOWTHER, F.S.A.

This piece of tile, of which photographs have been submitted to me by Mr. I. D. Margary, consists of one side (about a half) of a 'double-box' flue-tile—a species of flue-tile which was made for a special purpose, as is shown by its peculiar shape and construction which differs from that of the normal type of flue-tile in several respects. Tiles of this type were found at the Roman buildings on Ashtead Common, Surrey, excavated by the writer (1926–8), and a drawing showing their suggested use was published at the end of the 3rd Report on that site (*Surrey Arch. Coll.* xxxviii. 147, Fig. 12).

The maker of this Eastbourne tile has employed a roller-shaped die to pattern the sides, but the broad face and, presumably, also the one which is missing, he has combed, using a comb with thick, close-set teeth, so as to produce a wavy-line pattern.

The die-produced pattern is the only one of consequence for this note. It consists of a lattice design, and the die which produced it (No. 19 of my series) is the same one as was used for tiles found at Angmering, Wiggonholt, and Alfoldean, to mention other Sussex sites. It was also used to make tiles which have been found at Cobham, Surrey, and Lullingstone, Kent, and (but with less certainty) at Ridgewell, Essex. A small piece of tile with this same pattern, of which a rubbing was submitted to me by Dr. A. E. Wilson (1944), was also found at Eastbourne (with some late-first-century Roman pottery) in Lansdowne Place.

(For a full account of patterned tiles found up to 1949, and their distribution, see 'Research Paper No. 1' of the Surrey Archaeological Society).

THE MANOR OF BROUGHTON IN JEVINGTON

BY the late W. BUDGEN, F.S.A.

IN the parish of Jevington near Eastbourne there is an area of plain land and downland, adjoining the southern boundary of Folkington parish, which is of interest for several reasons. First, the name, which occurs under the various forms of Burton, Brustone, and Bortone, the modern form being Broughton. It is considered to derive from OE. *burhton*, that is an enclosed settlement with a *burh* (fortified place) as its nucleus, or a settlement or farm near a *burh*.¹ Then, its situation, extending from the Down south of Folkington, where there is a bold plateau that might well have been the *burh* from which the name is derived, and stretching eastward as a narrow neck about a furlong and a half wide, which separates from Folkington an anciently detached portion of that parish comprising the area from the Ash chalk pit on the west to Wannock with its well-known water mill on the east.² See the accompanying plan, based on the Tithe Apportionment Map of 1839.

The only entry in Domesday Book of any name suggestive of Broughton is found under Hawksborough Hundred in the Rape of Hastings, where, among a number of outlying holdings of land attached to manors belonging to Pevensy Rape, there is mention of 'half a hide in Bortone', held in time of King Edward (the Confessor) by one Ulmer a freeman. This entry is of importance, as it practically identifies as Bortone a manor without a name, entered in D.B. in Willingdon Hundred in Pevensy Rape which, like the outlying piece just mentioned, was held by Ulmar.³ The actual

¹ *English Place-names Soc.* I, pt. 3, p. 11 and VII. 422. There are earthworks of an uncertain nature in the area.

² This detached parcel of Folkington parish has now been transferred to Jevington for civil purposes by Order in Council.

³ See *V.C.H. Sussex*, I. 412.

description is as follows: 'Ralph holds of the Count (of Mortain) a manor which Ulmar held of King Edward. It then was assessed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ hides. Now, half a hide is in the Rape of Hastings. There is one villein and 2 bordars and 2 serfs. In the time of King Edward it was worth £4 and afterwards and now 30 shillings.'

As we shall see later, this land under the name of Burton and holdings at Sidenore in Selmeston parish and at Ditton in Westham parish were held of Jevington Manor by the service of two knight's fees. One hide in Sidenore is mentioned in D.B. as held in the time of King Edward, like Bortone, by Ulmar and by Ralph in 1086. Its association with a person taking his name from Bortone and probably its immediate possessor appears from a charter of confirmation to Lewes Priory, dated provisionally by the editor of the printed volume of the chartulary at about 1170.¹ It is a grant in free alms by Richard son of William, son of Alvred, of 'one hide at Sidenore which Roger de Brustone my man gave of his free fee'. Another charter by the same Richard son of William confirms to Lewes Priory a gift by William Malfeth (amongst other lands) of one hide at Sydenore of the fee of Roger de Boretune,² presumably the same land, as only one hide at Sidenore is mentioned in D.B.

It was in his capacity as lord of the Manor of Jevington that Richard son of William confirmed these grants. He was grandson of Alvred the Butler (*Pincerna*) of the Count of Mortain at the date of the D.B. survey and he held various lands in Sussex and elsewhere of the Count. Ralph, mentioned above, was the D.B. representative of the family of de Dene, and Mr. Salzman in his papers on the families of Dene and Alvred³ suggests that the transfer of some of Ralph's manors came about through a marriage between members of these families.

Richard son of William had two sons, John de Montague and William de Montague, who successively held the Manor of Jevington and its dependent lord-

¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxviii, 130.

² *Ibid.* 74. One of the witnesses was Goddard de Bortune.

³ *S.A.C.* lvii. 162; lviii. 171.

ships, and on the death of William about 1238 his surviving daughter, Isabel, became possessed of the whole estate.¹ She was married three times: (1) to Ralph de la Hay, (2) to Thomas de Aldham, and (3) to Richard de Pevensey, and from the inquisition—strangely recorded under her first married name—taken after her death in 1285, we have for the first time details of the fifteen knight's fees constituting the Honour or Barony of Jevington.² So far as Broughton is concerned this only gives the unsatisfying information that the two fees in Burton were held by 'the Coparceners of Burton', but in a list of manors and lands assigned in 1293 as the dower of Nicholaa the widow of Baldwin de Aldham, the grandson of Isabel, we have the holders named as follows: 'Two knight's fees held by the heirs Simon de Litlington, William de Hamme and Remigius ate Wode in Burton, Ditton and Sidenore of the yearly value of £4'.³

In the meantime other monasteries besides Lewes had received benefactions of Jevington lands which may or may not have touched Broughton. The Norman Abbey of Grestein, represented in this country by Wilmington Priory, had a grant from William, Count of Mortain, for a short time the lord of the Honour of Pevensey in succession to his father, comprising $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides of land and the tithe of the same lands in Govington (Jevington).⁴ We only know of this benefaction through its confirmation by royal charters, but we probably have an echo of it in an extent of the possessions of Wilmington Priory made in 1371 during one of its seizures as an alien priory.⁵ This extent recounts a good many departed glories of the priory, and among them it states: 'The Priory used to have a moiety of the Manor of Jevington which was worth yearly 10 marks, which moiety St. Clere, knight, recovered in the king's court by a certain

¹ *Ibid.* LVII. 174.

² *Inq. p.m. Edw. I.*, 42, No. 1.

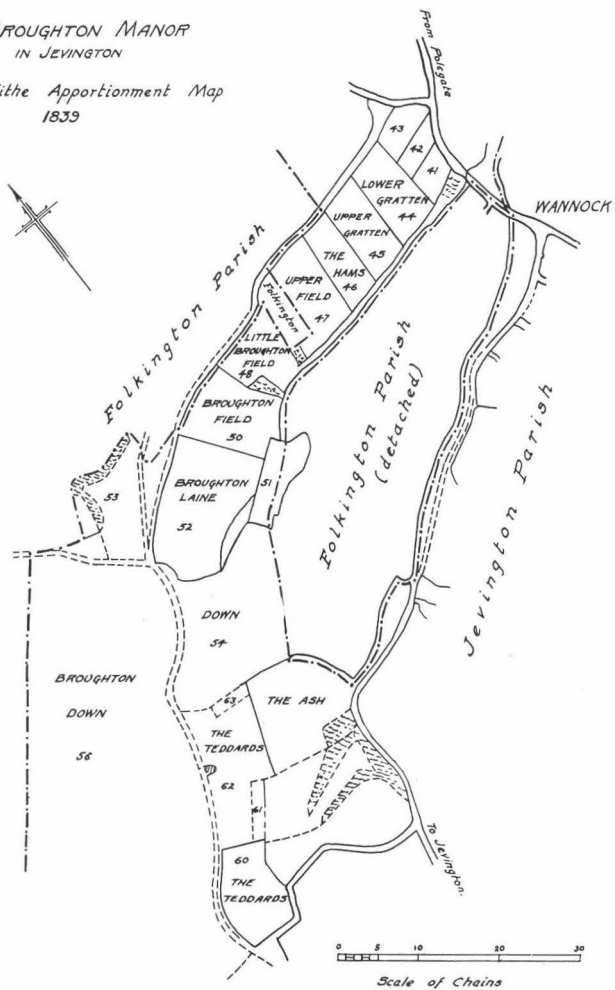
³ *Close Roll Cal.*, 21 Edw. I. In 1262 Thomas de Burton's heirs were Richard de Ferles and Richard de Sutton (sons of two daughters) and Mabel (granddaughter of a third) wife of Robert de Hamme: *Assize R.* 912, m. 3 d.

⁴ *Charter Roll*, 9 Edw. II, No. 21.

⁵ *B.M. Add. MS.* 6164, f. 417.

BROUGHTON MANOR
IN JEVINGTON

From Tithe Apportionment Map
1839



Inquisition.⁷ This, like other matters stated in the extent by way of grievance, was, after all, possibly the result of a business arrangement between the parties, and a quit-rent of £5 yearly payable by Jevington Manor which appears in a Wilmington rental of 1673 may conceivably represent the other side of the bargain.

Other grants to Wilmington Priory on a smaller scale which were confirmed by the same royal charters were (1) by Roger de Brostone of half a yardland in Tedeurda and pasture for fifty sheep on the hills and all that he held in fee in Russelac, and (2) by William de Byrtone of a yardland in Burton and Rislake,¹ the surnames of both of these grantors being presumably distortions of the place-name under discussion. On the accompanying plan from the Jevington Tithe Map of 1839 the two pieces of land numbered respectively 60 (7 a. 3 r. 24 p.) and 62 (12 a. 2 r. 2 p.) are named in the Tithe Award as Teddards. Neither piece seems to be mentioned at any period among the Wilmington Priory possessions, but after appearing as to some part thereof as a tenant holding of Jevington Manor, they are found in the seventeenth century in the lord's hands and are dealt with as demesne lands, except the two small pieces containing one acre each which belonged to the Rectory of Jevington as glebe lands. It may be that these Teddards pieces came back to Jevington under the possible rearrangement of ownership suggested above in respect of the land given to the priory by William, Count of Mortain.

On the other hand, Russelac or Rislake, if our identification is correct, is found where one would expect it to be, as a holding of Wilmington Manor in Wilmington.² In the rental of that manor of 1673 there is a field called Russefeldes (later Rushfield) containing 40 acres, held as freehold by Martha Boord, widow. This holding was part of 60 acres in Wilmington and Wootton (in Folkington) of which William Shelley suffered a recovery in 1568,³ and it is doubtless the same as a holding referred

¹ Quoted in *S.A.C.* iv. 41.

² Not Rushlake in Warbleton as suggested by W. D. Cooper in his paper, *S.A.C.* iv. 41.

³ Compton Place Muniments.

to incorrectly as 'Ruffield' in a transcript of the Inq.p.m. of John Shelley the father of the above-mentioned William.¹ Further, it is noticeable that among the holders of the two fees in Burton named in the Feudal Aid Return of 1428 there occurs the name of John Michelgrove who was an ancestor of the Shelleys and a member of the family of Faulconer who held the Manor of Wootton from the time of King John.² The land called Rushfield lies mainly on the north side of the present Eastbourne-Lewes road about 200 yards to the west of the turning to Wootton House and farm, but the road cuts through the southern portion of the field and a narrow strip has been incorporated in the park of Folkington House.³

Another religious house which received grants of land in Jevington was Michelham Priory, the first of such gifts being 'the Chapelry of Jevington' with lands and rents attached therto, and the donor, William de Montague, son of Richard son of William already mentioned.⁴ Particulars of the lands are lacking, but the appearance of the name of the Prior of Michelham for the first time among the persons concerned with the two fees in Burton, Sidenore, and Ditton in the Feudal Aid Return for 1302-3 points to the lands being associated with Burton.

Jevington Manor passed to the St. Clere family by the marriage of Sir John de St. Clere with Joan de Aldham, the daughter and ultimate heiress of Thomas de Aldham and Isabel de Montague, and certain legal proceedings in which Sir John de St. Clere was concerned supply further information about the Chapel lands.⁵ In these proceedings Michelham Priory complained that a trespass had been committed by the

¹ *S.R.S.* xxxiii, No. 6.

² *Charter Roll Cal.*, 5 John.

³ As a further point in the identification of Rushfields with Russelac it may be noted that in *The Chief Elements of English Place-names* Allen Mawer translates OE. *lacu* as 'stream', 'watercourse'. The eastern boundary of Rushfield, which is also the Wilmington-Folkington parish boundary, is a small but permanent stream.

⁴ *S.A.C.* vi, 134 and Salzman, *Hist. of Hailsham*, where the history of Michelham Priory is dealt with fully.

⁵ De Banco Roll, 415, m. 124 d.

bailiff of Sir John de St. Clere. It was stated that certain lands comprising two ploughlands of land in Jevington and Hellingly were held by the prior, for which he was bound to do fealty to the lord of Jevington and to find a chaplain to celebrate in the chapel of Jevington on three days in each week. It was alleged that Adam Elyot and others forced an entry into the premises of the priory and took away timber, £40 being claimed as damages. The reply of the bailiff was that he went to make a distraint against the prior on account of his fealty being in arrear; he denied any forced entry, and said that the door was open and they went in and finding nothing else to distraint upon they took the timber which was worth 12*d.* There were various adjournments and the result does not appear.

In 1377, the last year of the reign of Edward III, who died in June of that year, the transfer to the priory by neighbouring landowners of a considerable acreage of land was in contemplation, whether as the result of purchase or as a free gift from the owners is not evident, and under the Mortmain Statutes which had become law, the first necessity was the holding of an Inquisition whether it would be to the damage of the king or any person if licence for the transfer were granted. Such an inquisition was accordingly held in this case.¹ The petitioners were Robert de Wenlynburgh, rector of Herstmonceux, John Spicer, rector of Hartfield, Richard Stonehurst, chaplain, and Roger Gosslyn, and the lands proposed to be transferred lay in Hellingly, Hailsham, Arlington, Jevington, Westham, and Willingdon. The Jevington portion, which alone we shall consider, was described as a messuage and 77 acres and 3 roods of arable land and 12*d.* rent, held of Sir John de St. Clere, and 17 acres held of John atte Downe Thomas Hendyman and John Aumbraye. The decision of the jurors was in favour of the petitioners, but it must not be thought that these three clerics and Roger Gosselyn were the real owners of the lands and premises to be

¹ Chancery Inq. ad quod dampnum, File 391, 12. This inquisition is given in full in Mr. Salzman's *Hailsham*.

transferred to Michelham. In the third of Mr. Salzman's volumes of *Sussex Fines* there is a fine levied in the early part of this same year 1377 between Roger Gosselyn, plaintiff, and William Mestede and Margery his wife and John Stopeham and Isabel his wife, deforciant, whereby 77 acres of land and 3s. rent were conveyed to Roger Gosselyn, the consideration being stated to be 100 marks.¹ Here we have the truth so far as concerns ownership, but probably fiction in regard to the consideration money, for out of nine fines appearing on the same page, in six the consideration is said to be 100 marks. In the ordinary course this fine would be accompanied by a deed declaring its uses and making it clear that Roger and any person whom he might associate with himself in the business were only feoffees in trust for Michelham Priory, to whom the whole beneficial interest in the property belonged. According to the old authority whom we quote,² this transaction would have been effective and within the law at that time without the king's licence, but this and similar evasions of the mortmain laws were already being contested, and in 1392 (15 Ric. II) an Act of Parliament was passed which provided that 'no feoffment of lands, tenements . . . to the use of any Spiritual Persons or wherein they should take the profits shall be made without the king's licence'. It can therefore hardly be a coincidence that in this same year, fifteen years after the inquisition was held, Roger Gosselyn, with one survivor of his three clerics, should apply for and receive the king's licence to grant what appear to be, more or less, the same lands and premises as are named in the previous record.³

It is interesting to note that the same preliminary procedure was adopted in the case of the advowsons of the churches of Alfriston and Fletching which were given by Philip St. Clere to Michelham Priory three years later; the first step was to get the property out

¹ *S.R.S.* xxiii, 2462.

² Jacob, *Law Dictionary*, 1720, under 'Mortmain'.

³ *Patent Roll Cal.*, 15 Ric. II.

of the hands of the true owner, and again Roger Gosselyn was the agent to arrange matters.¹

There is little to add concerning Broughton in the period prior to the dissolution in 1536 of the smaller monasteries, including Michelham Priory, but it may be noted that in the valuation of religious houses in 1535,² as in subsequent dealings with the property, the Broughton estate is described as a manor. After the fall of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, to whom the priory and its possessions had been given by the king, the Manor of Broughton was granted in 1544, with other property late belonging to Michelham, to Richard and John Sackville,³ and in a Jevington rental of 1547 Richard Sackville is entered as paying 7*s.* yearly rent for lands called Broughton late of Michelham Priory. The adjoining manor of Folkington also belonged to Richard Sackville and the respective values appear in his Inq.p.m. as, Folkington, £25. 6*s.* 8*d.* and Broughton, £13. 7*s.* 0*d.*⁴

In 1625 the Earl of Dorset (Sackville) sold to two London merchants, Robert Draper and Jasper Draper, the Manor or Farm of Broughton with the site of the manor and buildings and 60 acres of land in Jevington, also Broughton Down, 300 sheep pastures, and Broughton Burrows.⁵ The Drapers had two years previously bought Folkington Manor from the earl and the subsequent devolution of Broughton followed that of Folkington. In 1651 the combined estate was made over to Thomas Draper,⁶ and he at once sold it to William Thomas, another migrant from London, who made Folkington his place of residence and later received a baronetcy. The lands associated with Broughton were by this time all in the hands of the lord of Folkington, with the exception of certain holdings of the Manor of Jevington by knight's service belonging to one Ralph

¹ *S.R.S.* xxiii. 2649. Roger Gosselyn appears as plaintiff in nine fines about this time, not all for Michelham.

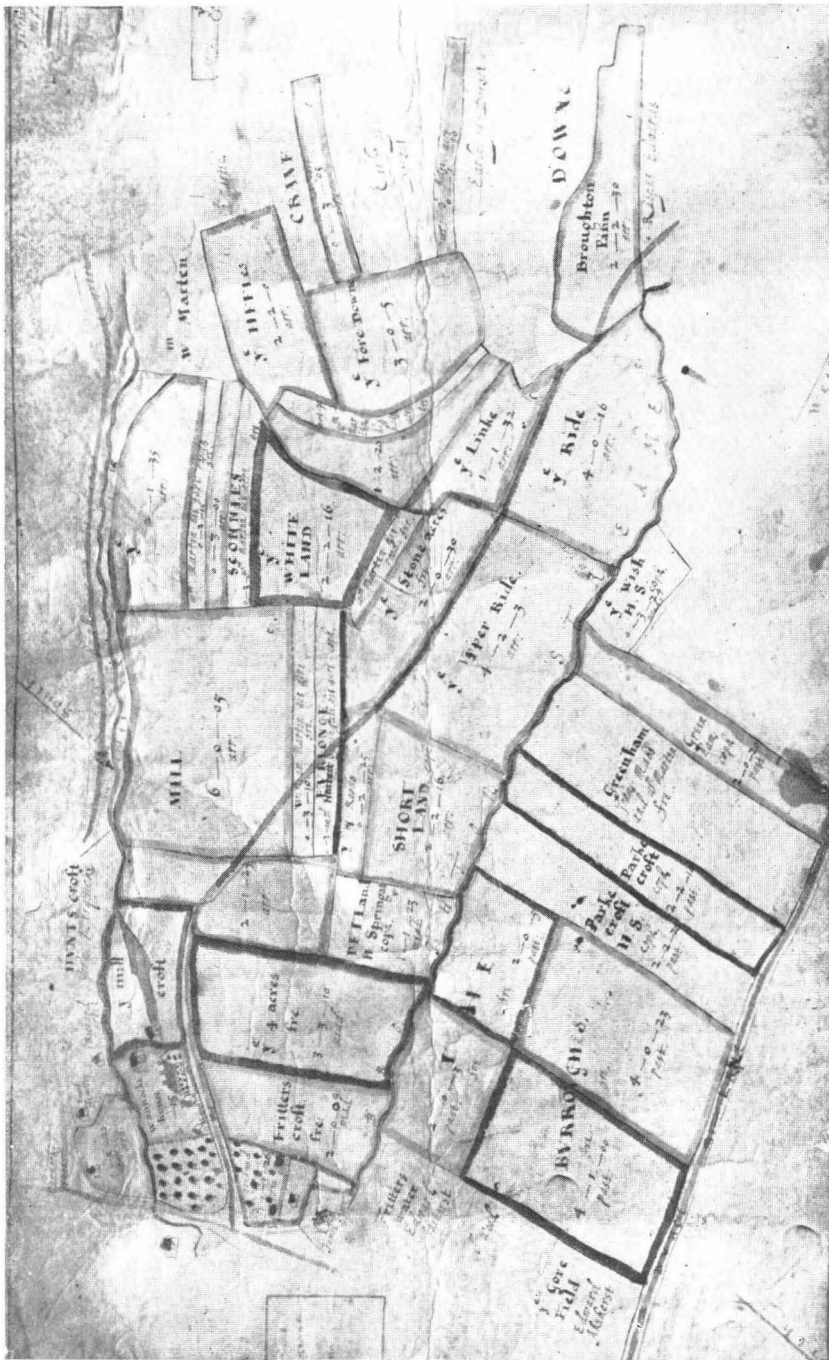
² *Valor Ecclesiasticus.*

³ *Letters & Papers, Hen. VIII*, xix, Pt. 1, 634.

⁴ *S.R.S.* xxxiii, No. 23.

⁵ *Middleton Deeds, S.R.S.* xxix, 234 and others.

⁶ *Ibid.*



PLAN OF WANNOCK FARM, 1620

Edwards by inheritance from his forebears and in respect of which he was entitled to 275 sheep pastures on Broughton Down. In 1654 an exchange was arranged between the two proprietors, and Ralph Edwards conveyed his pasturage rights to William Thomas from whom he received, in consideration of the conveyance and a cash payment, a lease for 1,000 years of a definite portion of downland, described as '30 acres from the earth pit upwards', and also land called the Burrows containing 8 acres, Broughton Holt, 11 acres, the Teddard, 8 acres, and Broughton Wish, 1 acre.¹ The reference here to the Burrows containing 8 acres calls for mention, for in earlier records, notably in the inquisition taken after the death of Simon Fennell in 1565, among his possessions, lands called Burrows are named containing 18 acres, and we learn from the same record that these lands were held of Anthony Sandes as of his Manor of Sessingham.² A rental of this manor made in 1614 shows that Fennell was succeeded in the holding of these lands by John Akeherst.³

We are fortunate in being able to reproduce a plan of Wannock Farm belonging to the heirs of this same John Akeherst made in 1620 by a surveyor named Deward, of whose work other examples exist in east Sussex.⁴ The plan covers much the same area as our section of the Jevington Tithe Map, but it is more concerned with the details of the detached piece of Folkington which is blank in the other plan. The only portion of the Broughton lands included is comprised in six parallel pieces abutting at the south end to the stream marked Broughton Streame and at the north to Bunce Lane. The two larger pieces near the east end are named 'The Burroughes', one containing 6 acres 1 rood and the other 6 acres and 28 perches, and their position on the map is indicated by a reference in the Court Rolls of Jeving-

¹ *Middleton Deeds, S.R.S. xxix. 238.*

² The site of the manor is in Arlington, but tenements holden thereof are found in other places besides Jevington.

³ *S.A.T. Deeds, Coll. Cp.*

⁴ The original plan was lent to the writer of this paper by Mr. Charles Thomas and after it had been photographed he gave it to his successor at the Wannock Gardens. Both these gentlemen have since died.

ton Manor to the production by Edward Akeherst at a court held in 1598 of a feoffment made to him in 1580 by John Fennell of a piece of land containing 3 acres called Fryters Water lying in Jevington 'to land called Burrows'. The 1620 plan shows 'Friters Water Edward Akeherst' (No. 41 on the 1839 plan) immediately to the east of the Burrows, which makes the position of the Burrows correspond with two pieces of the same acreage called Lower Gratten and Upper Gratten on the plan of 1839, at which date they were held by Thomas Swaine Kine, who is shown by the Sessingham rentals to be the direct descendant of William Swaine who had previously held the Burrows, which much earlier had belonged to Fennell and Akeherst.

Now, how can we make the variant references to the lands called the Burrows relate in whole or in part to the same pieces of land? A possible method which might at first sight suggest itself would be to increase the area by bringing in the adjoining pieces called Park Croft in 1620 and the Hams in 1839, which also at the latter date belonged to Thomas Swaine Kine, but the Burrows were freehold and these adjoining pieces are marked as copyhold on the earlier plan, and a combination of lands of different tenure in a general description would not be likely. The suggestion, which we make with some confidence, is that the solution is to be found by taking into consideration the well-known variation between the estimated tenantry acreage applied to lands and the statute measurement of the same. It will be recognized that the measurements given in the 1620 plan, going into roods and perches, as is customary with estate plans, will be by statute measure, and they agree with those of the corresponding pieces on the Tithe Map, which are certainly statute measure. The resultant variation of the customary tenantry acreage of 18 acres from the statute measure of 12 a. 1 r. 32 p. for the two pieces together representing about 70 per cent. of the nominal acreage, will not be excessive. And in regard to the 8 acres granted to Ralph Edwards, if we start with the assumption that he or some other person

already possessed one-half of the two pieces, possibly 2 acres of one piece and 4 acres of the other, set diagonally as indicated by a variation in the coloured edging to denote a different title; it will give 6 acres as the statute measure for the new grant, representing 75 per cent. of the nominal acreage of 8 acres.¹

The lands granted to Ralph Edwards in the exchange of 1654 were dealt with in the Folkington Court Rolls as 'lands held by charter' and, together with Ralph's other Broughton holdings of Jevington Manor, they descended by inheritance or devise, successively, to the families of Markwick, Rochester, and Eversfield, subject to any transfers by way of exchange or sale which led to the Kine family and their successors, owners of the Wannock Mill, becoming possessors of the Burrows and other Broughton lands lying on the east of a piece of Folkington parish shown on the 1839 plan as projecting into the Broughton area.

By a deed of 24 October 1818 made between the respective lords of the three manors of Jevington, Jevington Rectory, and Willingdon, and Miss Sophia Eversfield, and entered on the Jevington Court Rolls,² amongst other things, the lands held by Miss Eversfield as freehold of Jevington Manor were identified as Broughton Laine containing 18 acres and 9 perches; and by another deed in 1820 William Harison, lord of Folkington Manor, released to Miss Eversfield all quit-rents and manorial incidents due to his manor. These lands subsequently passed from the Eversfields to the Davies Gilbert family of Eastbourne and were sold as part of Wannock Farm to Henry James Marchant, and the farm has changed hands twice since then. During Mr. Marchant's ownership of the estate the piece of Folkington parish projecting into the Broughton area, above mentioned, was exchanged by Colonel Roland Gwynne with Mr. Marchant for the piece of downland granted in 1654 to Ralph Edwards, and in result Colonel Gwynne possesses all the Broughton Down west of the

¹ For examples of similar and greater variation see *S.N.Q.* VIII. 106; x. 97.

² By kind information of Mr. John E. Ray.

bridle way from Jevington to Folkington, as well as the piece of land, No. 53 on the 1839 plan, which seems to have no definite name but is described on the Tithe Map as 'Down broken up'. It is near Folkington Manor House and has all along been in the ownership of the lord of Folkington and would seem to be the most likely place for the site of any Manor House of Broughton. There is a strange and unexplained excavated cutting here, which, whatever its original use, has at some time been mutilated by digging chalk.

STREET ADMINISTRATION IN CHICHESTER

FROM THE SIXTEENTH TO THE
NINETEENTH CENTURY

BY F. H. W. SHEPPARD

ALTHOUGH the study of the history of public administration in modern Chichester is greatly handicapped by the loss of many of the relevant records, it is possible to describe in broad outline the evolution of the machinery by which the streets were paved, cleaned, lighted, and watched. In the Middle Ages it was the duty of the householder to pave and clean his frontage up to the centre of the street, to hang out a lamp before his door, and to take his turn in watching by night. By a series of Acts of Parliament these duties were taken over by bodies of Guardians and Commissioners, empowered to raise rates in lieu of the old personal services; these bodies were themselves later superseded by the City Council, which in its turn handed over the police to the Standing Joint Committee of Quarter Sessions and County Council.

The first stage in this process was in the early years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the streets were 'very mierie, and full of watrie and durtie places, both lothsome and noysome'. The Corporation therefore paved at its own expense a large part of the city, including the market-places and 'other places of greatest repayre, whereby the people of the sayde Citie and Countrey neare adioyning have received great pleasure and ease; and yet findyng that the commoditie and pleasure thereof is nothing so great as it would be yf the residue of the sayde Citie were paved', the Mayor and citizens obtained in 1575 an Act of Parliament reinforcing the old obligation to pave. All landowners were compelled, on receipt of an order from the Mayor,

to pave their frontages up to the channel in the middle of the street; failure to do so within two months was punishable, after presentment by 'the othes of twelve honest and substantiall men of the sayde Citie', by a fine of three shillings and fourpence for every square yard unpaved. The owners of land fronting on the four main streets, which appear to have already been paved, were to maintain their pavements, on pain of a fine of twenty pence per square yard unrepaired. All fines levied were to be devoted to the maintenance of the city walls.¹

The administration of the Act seems to have been done by the Court Leet, and not by the Common Council of the Corporation. The earliest surviving Minute Book of the Council starts in 1685, and contains no references to the streets. On the other hand, the Rolls of the Court Leet contain numerous presentments by the Grand Jury of dunghills, encroachments, uncleaned gutters, and minor highway offences of all kinds. In the seventeenth century the presiding officer was the Mayor, and the main function of the court seems to have been the upkeep of the streets. At a single session the Steward of the City was presented 'for that the South Wales some thirtie foote in length are downe to the Rampyer, which is verie dangerous for passengers by', 'for that the pallante crosse is not repayred', 'for that the Stone bridge without the East Gate is verie much decayed', 'for that he suffereth the Stone Brigg to goe to decay without the South Gate', and for that 'the Grate of the South Wales is very much at faulte and stoppeth the Water that passengers cannot passe by that way'.²

In 1753 another Act of Parliament³ united the parishes in the city and liberty in one district for purposes of poor relief, and set up a body of Guardians composed of the High Steward, the Mayor, the Recorder, the City Justices, and thirty other inhabitants elected by the vestries of the various parishes. Tacked on to the end

¹ 18 Eliz., c. 19.

² Court Leet Roll, No. K. 5 (in the Town Clerk's custody).

³ 26 Geo. II, c. 99.

of the Act was a clause allowing the Guardians of the Poor to erect lamps in the district, and to collect a lamp rate not exceeding threepence in the pound. The *Journals of the House of Commons* (14 March 1753) state that the streets had not hitherto been 'sufficiently enlightened in the night time so as to be safe and convenient for passengers'. The householder's ancient duty to provide a lamp over his door had probably been perfunctorily performed, but it is doubtful whether this Act produced much improvement. The lamps were only to burn until midnight, and not at all in the summer.

Until the last decade of the eighteenth century the Common Council took little interest in the supervision of the streets. In 1711 it issued an order which must have been more a reminder of an existing duty than an innovation, requiring the inhabitants to sweep before their doors and clean their gutters every Saturday evening; the Ward Petty Constables were to present defaulters to the Bailiff's Court, and the Town Cryer was to sweep the streets and clean the gutters in all those parts of the city where the Corporation was responsible for the maintenance of the pavement.¹ Beyond showing that the Bailiff's Court as well as the Court Leet had a part in the administration of the streets, and that the repair of the pavement was not borne solely by the householders, this order is not very informative. Later in the century there are orders referring to the lopping of trees on East Walls, the building of steps to the walls near Little London, and the removal of the Pound to the north end of East Walls. Besides the Court Leet, the Bailiff's Court, and the Common Council, the City Court of Quarter Sessions also took an occasional part in the upkeep of the streets, and it is probably to this division of responsibility that their bad state may be ascribed.²

The decay into which the streets fell in the early and middle years of the eighteenth century is mentioned by James Spershott, writing at the end of the century, who

¹ Council Minutes, 2 Apr. 1711 (in the Town Clerk's custody).

² *Ibid.* 3 Feb., 8 Mar. 1779; 3 Oct. 1783; *V.C.H.* III. 95.

says that they 'had no paved footwalks, only a broad stone or two at most of the doors'.

'When I was young, the City had a very mean appearance in comparison with what it has since arrived at. The buildings were in general very low, very old, and their fronts framed with timber which lay bare to the weather, and had a step down from the Street to the Ground Floor, and many of them over the First Floor projected farther into the Street. The Shops in general had shutters, to let up and down, and no other inclosure, but were quite open in the day-time, and the Penthouse so low that a Man could hang up the upper shutters with his hands. There were very few houses even in the main streets that had solid Brick Fronts, except such as appeared to have been built within a few years back.'¹

The streets of present-day Chichester testify to the enormous amount of rebuilding done in the eighteenth century; 'I can't but observe', says Spershott in 1784, 'that I have seen almost the whole City and Town new built or new faced, a spirit of emulation in this way having run through the whole. And that from its Beauty, Elegance, and new taste in Buildings, dress etc., it would appear to an ancient inhabitant, if revived, as if another Cissa had been here.' But little or nothing seems to have been done to match the improved houses with improved pavements. In 1774 the footwalks in all the streets and lanes were paved, the cost being borne by the two Members of Parliament.² This did not prevent the streets being described in 1791 as 'in general in a ruinous condition, very ill paved, repaired and cleansed', and greatly obstructed by encroachments and annoyances.³ To remedy this state of affairs the Corporation was at last driven to take action. 'Ordered that a cart be provided at the expense of this body, for the purpose of carrying away the dung and filth to be collected within this City, and that Mr. Mayor shall employ such persons as he may think proper to collect such dung and filth'.⁴ But this sudden assumption by the Corporation of a large measure of responsibility for the cleansing of

¹ Spershott's memoirs are printed in *S.A.C.* xxix, 219-31, and xxx, 147-60.

² Spershott in *S.A.C.* xxx, 156.

³ *House of Commons Journals*, 25 Feb. 1791.

⁴ Council Minutes, 8 Nov. 1790.

the streets was only a temporary improvisation. The inhabitants of Chichester were deeply divided amongst themselves about the method to be adopted for improving the streets. Some were content with the existing arrangements, and feared the burden of a new rate.¹ Others suggested that toll-gates should be erected at the gates of the city, the revenues from which should be devoted to repaving the streets.² The Common Council desired to obtain an Act of Parliament establishing a Board of Commissioners for paving and cleansing, but was itself divided on the question of the composition of the board. The Council had difficulty in deciding whether, in applying to Parliament for an Act, it had the right to ask for the appointment of the whole Corporation in a body as Commissioners, and if it had such a right, whether it ought to be exercised or relinquished. Eventually it was decided that 'in order to avoid increasing the animosities which are now too prevalent in the City, such right should be waived', and that in the first instance Parliament should be requested to appoint as Commissioners all the inhabitants of Chichester who had a property qualification of twenty pounds a year.

This proposal, however, provoked the anger of the High Steward, the third Duke of Richmond, who was also Lord Lieutenant of the county. As a supporter of annual parliaments and manhood suffrage, the Duke contended that all members of the Corporation should be nominated as Commissioners *ex officio*, since they had all been elected to the Common Council; in support of this view he cited the example of the statutory boards at Winchester and Southampton. He then went on to expound his ideas in greater detail.

'The principle which has guided Parliament in these regulations is that property alone does not imply fitness for a Commissioner, but is required as a qualification only for a person's being elected if he is thought proper for the trust reposed in the Commissioners. But all the members of a Corporation, having been already elected

¹ *House of Commons Journals*, 1 Apr. 1791.

² *Council Minutes*, 7 Feb. 1791.

members of that body in which the law has placed the interior government of the place, they are deemed sufficiently qualified to act as Commissioners, and are therefore named as such *ex officio*.¹

The Duke's ideas were ahead of the times, and the Corporation, more fearful of the anger of the citizens than of the High Steward, petitioned Parliament to establish a board which included all inhabitants with the necessary property qualification.² A counter-petition from the poorer inhabitants was also presented, expressing the fear that a new rate would 'bring on the total ruin of a great many inhabitants of the said City, who can now barely subsist, but who must then be necessitated to claim relief of the Poor House; or be driven to seek a subsistence in other less burdened places'.³ Leave to bring in a Bill was granted, and in June 1791 the Bill became law. The first meeting of the Commissioners was held at ten o'clock in the forenoon of 1 July at the Swan Inn, East Street.⁴

The Board, which had power to co-opt new members to fill vacancies, was composed of the High Steward, the Mayor, the Recorder and his Deputy, the City Justices, and eighty-three others nominated in the Act. Full ownership of the public streets was vested in the Board, with power to pave and cleanse them, and to raise a rate not exceeding ninepence in the pound. The confusion and disorder in the unregulated streets of eighteenth-century Chichester are most clearly illustrated by some of the lesser powers contained in the Act. The Board could take down, alter, and regulate steps; it could take down 'sign posts, spouts, gutters, stalls, blocks, chopping blocks, cellar windows, window shutters, sheds, butchers' gallowses, trees and ports'; it could also impose a fine of ten shillings on anyone driving any 'sledge, wheelbarrow, hand barrow, sedan chair, truck or carriage' on the footway, or on anyone slaughter-

¹ Council Minutes, 7 Feb. 1791.

² *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 1791.

³ *House of Commons Journals*, 1 Apr. 1791.

⁴ *Ibid.* 6 June 1791. Paving Minutes (numbered E.1-4) 1 July 1791 (in the Town Clerk's custody).

ing beasts in the streets, or shoeing horses, mixing mortar, allowing a bulldog or mastiff out unmuzzled, or allowing swine or cattle to wander. A fine was also to be levied on anyone leaving a cart standing in the streets longer 'than shall be necessary for the loading or unloading thereof', on anyone making 'any fire or fires commonly known as bonfires', and on anyone who should 'let off or throw any squib, serpent, rocket, cracker or other firework whatsoever'.¹

The Commissioners at once set to work; a clerk,² treasurer, surveyor, and rate collector were appointed, and £3,000 was borrowed on the credit of the rate, which was fixed at the maximum of ninepence in the pound. Before paving could begin the streets had to be thoroughly cleaned. As soon as this had been done a paving contract was signed with Messrs. Ellis and Bailey, and work began in West Street in the spring of 1792.³ The Commissioners decided that the streets should be raised in the middle, and that gutters on either side should supersede the old channel in the centre of the carriage-way.⁴ While there is no definite evidence on this point, it appears that Aberdeen stone was used for the roads, and 'horse flatners' for the entrances to the inns and yards; the curbs were edged with Purbeck stone.⁵ By the autumn of 1793 the four main streets, St. Martin's Lane and Square, Friar Lane, Little London, and Shamble Alley, had all been newly paved. A raker was employed to clean the streets twice a week and a piece of ground outside South Gate was hired as a dump for the sweepings.⁶

Apart from the refusal of a few inhabitants to pay the new rate, the repaving of the streets probably enjoyed a large measure of support from the citizens.

¹ 31 Geo. III, c. 63.

² Thomas Rhoades, who held the office from 1791 to 1843. He was also Clerk to the Cosham and Chichester Turnpike Trust. (*Sussex Weekly Advertiser*, 26 Dec. 1796.)

³ Paving Minutes, 1 July, 5 July, 5 Aug., 19 Sept., 27 Sept., 15 Nov., 12 Dec. 1791; 12 Apr. 1792.

⁴ Hay's *History of Chichester*, p. 379.

⁵ Paving Minutes, 31 July, 29 Nov. 1792; 14 Mar. 1793.

⁶ *Ibid.* 20 June, 14 Oct. 1793; 12 Nov. 1794.

But a lively opposition was provoked when the Commissioners began to assert their power of regulating frontages and removing signs and all kinds of projections and encroachments. In the spring of 1792 the Commissioners started cautiously but systematically.

‘Ordered that Mr. Wm. Humphrey be requested to remove the porch belonging to his house in West Street, bearing the sign of the Duke of Richmond’s Arms. Ordered that no Pent House shall be suffered to remain that projects more than two feet over the footway, and that no cantilevers shall be suffered to remain which project further than the Pent Houses. Ordered that no Bow Window shall project more than eighteen inches where the footway is seven feet wide or upwards, and that no Bow Window shall project more than fourteen inches where the footway is less than seven feet wide and of the width of six feet. . . . Ordered that the regulation of the steps belonging to Houses within the City be left to Mr. Monday the Surveyor to alter in a manner least inconvenient to Passengers and the Owners and Proprietors or Occupiers thereof. . . .’

These orders were not obeyed, so a time limit was imposed; then they were modified slightly, but it was also ordered that all signs should be removed. The inn-keepers ignored the Commissioners, who took the precaution of getting counsel’s opinion on the legality of the order. The Act of Parliament proved perfectly clear on the point, so the order was reaffirmed and notice thereof was served on the keepers of the two most important inns, the ‘Swan’ and the ‘Dolphin’. Once again the Commissioners were ignored; notices were then served on the occupiers of the ‘Bell’, ‘Bell and White Hart’, ‘King’s Arms’, ‘Little Anchor’, ‘Wheat Sheaf’, ‘George’, ‘Sun’, ‘Royal Oak’, and ‘Great Anchor’. A few publicans complied, but in March 1793, nine months after the original order had been made, the Commissioners were compelled to employ smiths, carpenters, and bricklayers to take down the signs of the ‘Swan’, the ‘Dolphin’, the ‘Anchor’, the ‘Royal Oak’, the ‘Sun’, and the ‘Duke of Richmond’s Arms’. This marked the end of all resistance to the authority of the Commissioners, and Alexander Hay, writing in 1804, stated that they had ‘discharged the trust reposed in them with credit to themselves, and advantage to the

city'.¹ In 1824 the streets were described as well paved, and 'kept remarkably neat and clean'.²

The main work of the Commissioners was now done, their chief remaining responsibility being the upkeep of the new pavements. The contractors were slack, and the Commissioners found themselves being presented at the City Quarter Sessions for the bad state of some of the streets. The cost of the new paving had left the Commissioners in low water financially; eventually the contractors were discharged, and the work of maintenance given to two of the Commissioners—a flagrant breach of the clause in the Act forbidding members of the Board to act where interested. In 1804 the holes in the pavement were simply filled up with gravel. Nine years later a general repair became necessary; of the estimated cost of over £600, more than half was raised by public subscription, the revenue from the rate being insufficient to meet the whole cost. In 1817 the Commissioners were reduced to employing the able-bodied men from the workhouse. Two years later the problem of inadequate funds seems to have been finally settled by the simple but unpopular expedient of raising the assessments on which the rate was based by one-third. Between 1822 and 1828 the four main streets were macadamized.³

The maintenance of the pavements was greatly complicated by the numerous markets held in various parts of the city. The market-place seems to have been originally in the open space at the intersection of the four main streets; but encroachments drove the stalls up East and North Streets. At the end of the eighteenth

¹ Paving Minutes, 13 Apr., 21 May, 28 May, 4 June, 25 June, 23 July, 13 Aug., 3 Sept., 28 Sept., 13 Dec. 1792; 14 Mar. 1793. Hay's *History of Chichester*, p. 379. A picture of the great sign at the 'Swan' is reproduced in Willis, *Records of Chichester*, facing page 353.

² *Edinburgh Gazetteer*, quoted in Willis, op. cit., p. 83.

³ Paving Minutes, 5 Oct. 1796; 24 July 1800; 8 Mar., 15 Mar. 1802; 8 Oct. 1804; 9 Apr., 23 Apr., 28 May 1813; 24 Jan. 1817; 19 Mar. 1819; 22 Dec. 1822; 3 Jan., 3 Nov. 1823; 23 Jan., 8 Oct. 1824; 21 Jan., 25 Nov. 1825; 15 Feb. 1828. In the early years of the nineteenth century a useful additional source of income was provided by the leasing of the soil collected in the streets by the rakers; in 1812, for instance, £90 was paid by a contractor for the right to sweep the streets for one year.

century the Corn Market stood on the west side of North Street, the Sheep Market against the dead wall of the Priory, and the Fish Shambles in South Street. The Beast Market was held on alternate Wednesdays in North and East Street.¹ The Corporation collected tolls at the markets, and was responsible for providing wattle pens for the confinement of the hogs.² After the Paving Act of 1791 the Corporation and the Commission agreed that the Beast Market should continue in North and East Streets, and that they should be jointly responsible for a new system of posts and rail pens for the cattle. Movable posts and rails were put up along both sides of East Street between the Cross and Little London, at the expense of the Corporation, the making of the holes in the pavement being left to the Commissioners. Wattle pens were fixed to the posts on market days, the north side of East Street being used in winter and the south side in summer. A print dated 1814, reproduced as the frontispiece to the third volume of the *Victoria County History of Sussex*, shows a market in progress in East Street; these pens are to be seen on the north side of the street. Between Little London and Eastgate oak posts and chains were put up, to which horses and cows were tied.³

The damage done to the pavements by the hooves of hundreds of sheep, cattle, and swine must have been very great. The Chichester market was 'by much the greatest of any of this or the neighbouring counties, that of London excepted. Not only the city, but the country round for many miles is supplied from thence. To it the Portsmouth butchers regularly resort, and not seldom the carcase butchers from London attend it.'⁴ To add to the confusion, the stalls of the lesser trades were pitched regularly across the streets on market days. In 1803 the Corporation decided that the holding of

¹ *V.C.H.* III. 89, 97; Council Minutes, 28 June 1792; 47 Geo. III, Sess. 2, c. 84.

² Council Minutes, 2 Dec. 1777.

³ *Ibid.* 8 Sept. 1792; Paving Minutes, 18 Sept., 28 Sept. 1792; 4 Dec., 31 Dec. 1794; 7 Jan., 31 Mar. 1795; Willis, *op. cit.*, pp. 98 and 297.

⁴ Hay's *History of Chichester*, pp. 393-4.

markets in different parts of the city was very inconvenient, and a committee was set up to find one central site for all of them. After two years the project was abandoned through lack of money, but in 1806 a vacant site on the east side of North Street was snapped up by the Council for £650. It was wisely decided to regularize the Council's position by an Act of Parliament, which was obtained in 1807. The right to hold the Beast Market in North and East Streets was confirmed and power was granted to forbid the sale (other than in shops and private houses) of 'any manner of flesh meat and other raw victuals, fish, poultry, rabbits, sucking pigs, eggs, butter, herbs, roots, or other vegetables, fruit, china, glass and earthenware' anywhere in the city except in the new Market House.¹ A Clerk of the Market was to be appointed by the Corporation, and an exact scale of tolls was included in the Act. The new Market House was opened on 20 January 1808. The Beast Market continued to be held in North and East Streets until 1872, when the present Market near Eastgate Square was opened.²

In 1821 the Guardians of the Poor, largely through the activity of Huskisson, then one of the Members for Chichester, obtained an Act of Parliament allowing them to light the streets with gas lamps. They were empowered to buy land, erect gasometers, put up new lamp-posts, and break up the pavements in order to lay pipes. There are no records of exactly how this was carried out, but it was certainly done quickly, the streets being first lit by gas on 23 September 1823.³

The Guardians were also empowered to appoint, pay, and direct a force of watchmen, and to erect watch-boxes and a watch-house. The maximum rate for both the lighting and watching was, however, only one shilling in the pound, and probably lack of money prevented any great improvement in the policing of the

¹ The Corn Market continued to be held on the west side of North Street until the erection of the new Corn Exchange in East Street in about 1830.

² Council Minutes, 17 Dec. 1802; 13 Mar. 1804; 3 Apr., 8 May 1806; 15 Dec. 1807; 14 Jan. 1808; 47 Geo. III, Sess. 2, c. 84; Willis, *op. cit.*, pp. 297-8.

³ 1 & 2 Geo. IV, c. 68; Willis, *op. cit.*, p. 294.

city being made. After the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act the Corporation in 1836 took over this branch of administration from the Guardians, and a Watch Committee was established. This committee reported that hitherto the city was without any day police, the only person on duty being the Beadle of the Guardians of the Poor, whose duty it was to look after the watch-house and drive away vagrants. The Constables (who could be called on by day or night when required) were not 'an effective police'. There were two High Constables and eleven Petty Constables, the latter chosen by house rotation. They almost invariably hired a substitute, whom they paid about fifteen shillings a year; the same substitutes continued to act year after year. By night the City was guarded by four watchmen employed by the Guardians of the Poor.¹

The Watch Committee submitted four plans for the reorganization of the police for the consideration of the Common Council. The Minutes of the Council do not specify which plan was chosen, but each scheme provided for the employment of between six and eight full-time policemen; regular hours of duty were arranged, each man getting a proper period of rest every night. The force was under the command of a Superintendent, whose 'zealous and indefatigable exertions' greatly improved the safety of the streets of the city. In 1838 nine whole-time men were employed, and two supernumeraries, at a total cost of £297 a year.²

During the third quarter of the nineteenth century the Corporation ruled Chichester with less outward interference than at any other period. In 1872 it took over the powers of the Paving Commissioners under the Public Health Act,³ and it also gained control of the lighting of the streets. It thus at last became responsible for all important aspects of street administration—the paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching of the highways and by-ways of the city. But the tide of legisla-

¹ Council Minutes, 8 Jan., 9 Feb. 1836.

² *Ibid.* 17 Jan. 1837; Willis, *op. cit.*, p. 353.

³ 35 & 36 Vict. c. 79.

tion which had swept away the old anomalies was still flowing on, and a few years later the Corporation, now a small unit in the new structure of English Local Government, became, and has ever since remained, a victim rather than a beneficiary of government policy.

THE OIVINGDEAN SKULL

WITH SOME NOTES ON PREHISTORIC TREPHEINING

BY L. A. PARRY, M.D., F.R.C.S.

THE discovery of the Ovingdean skull is an event of some importance, as previously only two prehistoric trephined skulls had been found in England. Moreover, the Ovingdean example is the only one of the three to show a double trephination.

On 12 January 1935 a fisherman, Mr. Gillan, trawling about three-quarters of a mile off the Sussex coast at Ovingdean near Brighton, drew up in his net part of a skull with two holes in it. He trawled from the shore outwards, so it is not known where he drew the skull into his net, probably close to the beach. He took it to the Brighton Museum, where it was seen by Mr. H. D. Roberts, the Director, who, recognizing that the holes were not natural and were probably due to a surgical operation, asked me to see it. I believed it to be an example of prehistoric trephining, probably of the Neolithic period, and sent it to Dr. T. Wilson Parry, the recognized expert on this subject, who agreed with me as to the trephining, but considered the skull was of the Bronze Age.

The skull is incomplete, all the frontal and the lower portions of the occipital and parietal bones being missing. It is that of an elderly man, as all the sutures are entirely obliterated. The surface and texture of the skull show that it has been interred. As it was taken from the sea it may have been either a cliff burial, the fall of the cliff precipitating it on to the beach or into the sea (and this is rather emphasized by the fact that there was a large fall of the cliff in the neighbourhood the first week in January), or it may have come from the submerged forest, parts of which are often seen at low tides. It shows no signs of prolonged rolling.

Situated at the front of both parietals, an inch from the middle line, are two well-defined perforations. That on the right side is almost circular, and measures $1\frac{5}{16}$ in. in antero-posterior diameter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in the lateral diameter. That on the left parietal is roughly rhomboidal in shape, the long (lateral) diameter measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., the antero-posterior $\frac{15}{16}$ in. Both the holes show the sloping edges characteristic of prehistoric trephining. These operations were performed during life, as a lens reveals the fact that while a few of the little pores of the bone are filled up with new bone, showing slight reparation, there has also been a great destruction of bone around the orifices, consequent upon a severe septic periostitis.

Other explanations of the holes in the skull have been suggested. (1) That they have been caused by blows from some instrument. The regular round nature of the openings, the absence of splintering, and the shelving edges at once disprove this. (2) That the holes are an example of congenital deformity of the parietal bones. The sloping edges and the signs of regeneration of bone negative this. The appearances, too, are quite different from those shown in cases of this type of want of development. There can be no doubt that this is a skull on which the operation of double trephining has been performed.

The subject of prehistoric trephining presents a large number of points of very great interest. Skulls exhibiting this condition have been found in various parts of Europe, e.g. France, Austria, Russia, Poland, and Denmark. So far very few, only three including the Ovingdean skull, have been discovered in England. It is in France that by far the greater number have been found. The first discovery was made in 1868, when M. Prunière, who was exploring a dolmen at Aiguères, found a skull with a hole in it. He misinterpreted the significance of his valuable find, believing that the trephination was posthumous and that it was made for the purpose of converting the skull of a slain enemy into a drinking-cup. The skull showed a large hole which

had been made by artificial means, one edge of which was polished. He looked upon this polished edge of the hole in the skull as specially made for the application of the lips. Professor Paul Broca was the first to point



THE OIVINGDEAN SKULL

out the error of this interpretation. He showed that the polished part was really the healed edge of the bony opening, and therefore the hole had been made during the life of the individual.

Since then many finds of these trephined skulls have been made. One of the best known of these was in the cavern of Vendrest, sixty miles east of Paris, which was explored as recently as 1908. This cave, the entrance to which was blocked by a fall of stone and rock at the end

of the New Stone Age, was a purely neolithic one. This is proved by the fact that all the instruments and ornaments were of stone, and of the neolithic variety; there was no trace of bronze or iron.

The custom of these new-stone men was to bury their dead in caves, and in this prehistoric cavern were found some 120 skulls, of both sexes and all ages, and, most extraordinary fact, of these no less than eight had been trephined.

From the sepulchral caverns of Baume Chaudes (Lozère) no less than sixty trephined skulls and rondelles were gathered, and one medical man who has interested himself particularly in this subject possesses no less than 167 specimens of the art of the French neolithic surgeon.

To appreciate the magnitude of this prehistoric surgical work, it is necessary to understand that western Europe at that time was many hundreds of years behind the civilization of the East. Western Europe was approaching the end of the Neolithic period with its very limited culture. This fact enables us to realize what a very great undertaking this delicate surgical operation was. At the present time, with all our elaborate resources, none but a skilled surgeon would dare to undertake it. Yet these neolithic ancestors of ours performed the operation with primitive instruments, with no anaesthetics or antiseptics, and performed it successfully.

The methods employed were two in number, sawing and scraping. A brief description of the anatomy of the skull is necessary in order to understand the process.

The skull is covered by the scalp, composed of skin and muscle tissue, and up to a certain age having a growth of hair. Beneath this is the bone, formed of a hard outer table, a soft middle part called the *diplöe*, and again a hard inner table. Underneath this is a membrane which covers the brain, called the *dura mater*. This is a very important structure in cerebral surgery, for if it is injured in the operation, infection of the brain by micro-organisms, leading to sepsis, is likely to occur.

The question of pain during the operation is an

interesting one. How was this big procedure carried out in the absence of anaesthetics? The painful part of the operation is the cutting of the skin. When once this is done the worst is over. The bone is almost insensitive and can be cut through with practically no pain at all. It may be suggested that there is no reason why these old doctors should not have discovered some drug which might act as a narcotic and thus lessen, if not abolish, the pain. Again, it is a well-known fact that pain is felt much less by the savage than by the highly civilized, and the probability is that the patients of these prehistoric ages were not very sensitive to suffering.

A skull discovered in Portugal shows clearly the first method, that by sawing. An oval-shaped piece of bone has been marked out, but the skull has been sawn only in part of its thickness, and the oval piece remains attached to the cranium. The operation was abandoned before completion. The to-and-fro movements of the instruments are clearly shown by markings. Further evidence that this method was adopted by these pioneer surgeons is forthcoming by the discovery of actual disks of bone, disks which could only have been produced by this process of sawing.

In another skull the second method is well demonstrated, namely, that by scraping. The skull again shows an incomplete operation. There is an oval depression, evidently made by scraping the bone away, and if the operation had been completed there would have remained an oval opening in the skull, without, in this instance, the removal of a plaque of bone; the osseous tissue would have been gradually worn away as detritus, leaving such an opening in the skull as has been found in cases in which the operation has been completed.

The instruments with which these operations were performed were all of stone; no metal at all was used, it being unknown at this period. Many examples of instruments suitable for trephining have been found; e.g. seventy-nine saws made of flint were discovered by Canon Greenwell in one barrow. The act of trephining has been performed on skulls with these flint saws by

modern observers, and it was found it could be done in about 45 minutes. If the scraping instruments are used, the time occupied is about 20 to 25 minutes. Mr. Wellcome in his observations on this subject has suggested that the actual method was as follows.

‘After removing a portion of the scalp, the surgeon would probably scrape the bare skull, in order to destroy the smoothness and polish which would otherwise cause the instrument to slip. Next with a flint knife or piercer he would outline the shape of the section he intended to remove. Then he would work along the outline with knife and saw, using now the point, now the blade, or edge according to the requirements of each step, until he had sawn through all but a thin layer of the skull. A slight pressure at some point in the groove would allow the introduction of a splint of bone or wood which, used as a lever, would remove the circumscribed portion without damage to the *dura mater*.’

Although all the instruments preserved from these ancient times are of stone, the great probability is that wooden instruments were also employed; the Stone Age included the use of wood. I may mention here, to show how sharp and effectual wooden knives can be made, that Pratt in his work *Two Years with New Guinea Cannibals* records that a band of Tugeri head-hunters decapitated three convicts, who had left the gang, in five minutes, with a neatness of execution that, according to the ship's surgeon, could not have been excelled in a modern operating theatre, and used only knives made of bamboo wood.

A large number of trephined skulls have been found in Peru, where Stone Age civilization continued much later than in Europe. Dr. Muniz of the Peruvian Army has a collection of skulls, numbering about 1,000, of the pre-Incan inhabitants of that country. Of this collection, nineteen had been trephined. The shape of the hole was quite different to those in the skulls already mentioned, in which the opening was oval or circular. They show four linear incisions in parallel pairs, at right angles, the resulting piece of bone being rectangular. I know of no skulls but these showing this shape of trephine hole. It is doubtful whether any of these specimens belong to the Neolithic period. Some of them most

certainly do not. Further examination and information is necessary before their exact period can be settled, but there is no doubt that they are of some time before the Spanish conquest, and are therefore prehistoric.

A word or two on prognosis. It may seem presumptuous even to mention the word when we consider how very difficult it is to estimate correctly the happenings of so many thousand years ago, but I think the pre-metallic surgeons must have had a very high percentage of recoveries, for of twenty trephined skulls in the possession of Dr. Prunières, nineteen showed evidence of regeneration of bone. While this may be quite an exceptional proportion, it certainly does show that recovery was no rare event. Taking the eight trephined skulls found in the cavern of Vendrest, several of the patients had certainly lived, for the margins of the wound in the bone had commenced to heal: there was distinct evidence of cicatrization. In one of the skulls found there were three openings, all of which showed evidence of healing. Did this mean three consecutive operations successfully carried out, or three trephine holes made at the same time? Probably, remarkable as it may appear, it was the former—three successive successful operations—for we have evidence in another skull that at least two operations must have been performed; for of three trephine holes, two had started to heal, while the third showed no such process and evidently caused the death of the patient at the second or third operation.

It may reasonably be asked, How can one know whether one of these operations was successful? It is not a very difficult matter to decide if the patient has survived the procedure some time. The healing process at the cut edge smooths the roughened surface and blocks up the small pores which exist in the portion of bone cut through; no other process can imitate this.

I may mention here that many skulls which were at one time labelled trephined are really only examples of skulls injured either before death by a blow or during the process of excavation in the same way. In expert

hands there should be no difficulty in distinguishing between these two conditions.

The three English trephined skulls are the Ovingdean skull already described, the Bisley skull, and the Thames skull.

The Bisley skull is an exceedingly interesting one, first because it is a specimen in which the operation has been commenced and not completed—quite a rare condition; and secondly because it demonstrates clearly and irrefutably the initial steps of one of the methods employed in this operation. Why the procedure should have been abandoned is, or course, mere speculation; it may have been because of the collapse or death of the patient, the inability of the surgeon to arrest haemorrhage, or the loss of nerve of the operator. The skull was found in a long barrow near Bisley in Gloucestershire in 1863 by the late Dr. Paine, but unfortunately the notes made at the time of the excavation have been lost and there is no record of the circumstances of the discovery.

The Thames skull was dredged from the River Thames about the year 1864. It found its way into the well-known Layton collection. A good number of ancient skulls have been dredged from the Thames, the greater number coming from Mortlake and Barnes Elms, Hammersmith, where something like a hundred skulls have been found, and some from Battersea. When the selection was made from the Layton collection for the Brentford Library the skulls were not thought to be worth exhibiting, and along with other 'rubbish' were sold at the sale in 1914. Mr. Lawrence, Excavation Inspector to the London Museum, arrived too late for the sale, but found that a hamper of skulls had been put aside unsold for the purpose of being crushed up to make mortar. They were looked upon as the 'refuse' from the Layton 'rubbish-heap'. Mr. Lawrence looked them over and discovered this exquisite priceless relic of prehistoric skill. For a few shillings he became possessed of these skulls, and the Thames skull is now safely lodged in the London Museum, the rest having been

handed over to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. It is difficult to imagine that this obviously valuable and irreplaceable collection of ancient skulls should at so recent a date have been on the point of being made into mortar, through the action of those responsible for making a selection from a well-known collection.

The history of the actual discovery of this skull is meagre. It was dredged from a spot just above where Hammersmith Bridge now stands. It is not on record whether other skulls or any datable objects were dredged up at the same time from this site. It is well known, however, that traces of pile dwellings of the Early Iron Age were found on the Surrey side of the river at this point. These have now been dredged away. At various times objects of stone, bronze, and early iron have been brought up from this site, showing that the early occupants of pile dwellings in this vicinity were living in that locality during the Neolithic, Bronze, and Early Iron periods. This skull must therefore be dated not earlier than the Neolithic period and probably not later than the Early Iron Age.

The skull, which is of the river-bed type and somewhat heavily mineralized, is not quite complete. It contains, however, most of the frontal and parietal and the greater part of the rest of the bones on the right side of the head. The trephine hole lies in the middle line, and the opening partly crosses the path of the longitudinal sinus, the great blood channel of the brain, a most dangerous situation. The operator, though skilled in rude surgery, was a bad anatomist to choose such a site. It was quite a miracle that the patient did not bleed to death. The operation was completely successful, and the patient recovered and lived for some years.

In Ireland no neolithic trephined skulls have been found, but recently Mr. Michael oh-Eanaigh, of the National Museum of Ireland, whilst excavating a medieval Christian site at Collierstown, Co. Meath, discovered a skull with a trephine hole in it, which is about 1,000 years old. It is that of a young girl and shows an

oval trephine hole, 29 mm. by 22 mm., in the right half of the frontal bone. The opening has low shelving sides and the bevelled edge is completely healed. There is one other example of an ancient trephined skull which has been found in Ireland. This was from Mendrum Abbey, Co. Down, and was discovered in a ninth-century Christian burial. It is that of a young male. The opening is on the left side and has a diameter of 8 mm. Originally it must have been considerably larger, for the edges all round have healed.

Three different reasons have been adduced for the performance of the operation. The first is a surgical one, the second a medical one, and the third a religious or ethical one. What evidence is there that the premetallic surgeons undertook the operation of trephining for surgical reasons?

On examining the Peruvian skulls mentioned above we find that the operation was performed, in at least some cases, for a definite surgical reason, namely the treatment of depressed fractures of the skull. These pre-Incans used as their war weapons the sling and stone and large wooden clubs. Therefore one can well imagine that compound fractures of the skull were very common. A typical Peruvian skull shows the cranium with a depressed fracture of the left temple, such as might have been produced by the impact of a stone or club. An operation for trephining had been begun but not completed, probably by reason of the death of the patient. Three other examples also show evidence of fracture, and trephining. We may therefore conclude that this was one reason for performing this operation in Peru, and it may be added that the correct modern treatment of depressed fracture of the skull is trephination.

In the large collection of French skulls there is almost no suggestion of any surgical motive for the operation.

The second reason which has been adduced is a medical one, namely that it was performed for the relief of various nervous disorders. In every epoch certain nervous phenomena such as convulsions, delirium,

epilepsy, and insanity have been considered as an indication of the possession of the body and soul by evil spirits; hence arose the suggestion of making an opening in the head to let them out. If we turn to modern Stone Age men, men of the South Pacific Islands for instance, we have the evidence of the Rev. Samuel Ella for a significant custom in these islands. He writes:

‘A notion prevails in Uvea (Loyalty Group) that headache, neuralgia, vertigo and other cerebral affections proceed from a crack in the head or pressure of the skull on the brain. The remedy is to lay open the scalp with a cross or T incision, then scrape the cranium carefully and gently with a piece of glass, until a hole is made into the skull down to the *dura mater*, about the size of a crown piece. Sometimes this scraping operation will be even to the *pia mater*, by an unskilful surgeon or from the impatience of the friends, and death is the consequence. In the best of hands about half of those who undergo the operation die from it. Yet this barbarous custom, from superstition and fashion, has been so prevalent, that very few of the male adults are without this hole in the cranium.’

This race, probably in the same state of civilization as the French neolithic men of 4,000 years ago, does then undoubtedly trephine for medical reasons, and, reasoning by analogy, this is the strongest argument in favour of this custom having prevailed among our neolithic ancestors. But allowing that this assumption is correct, it can only have applied to a small number of cases, for epilepsy, convulsions, and other nervous disorders would hardly have been very prevalent in a semi-civilized race.

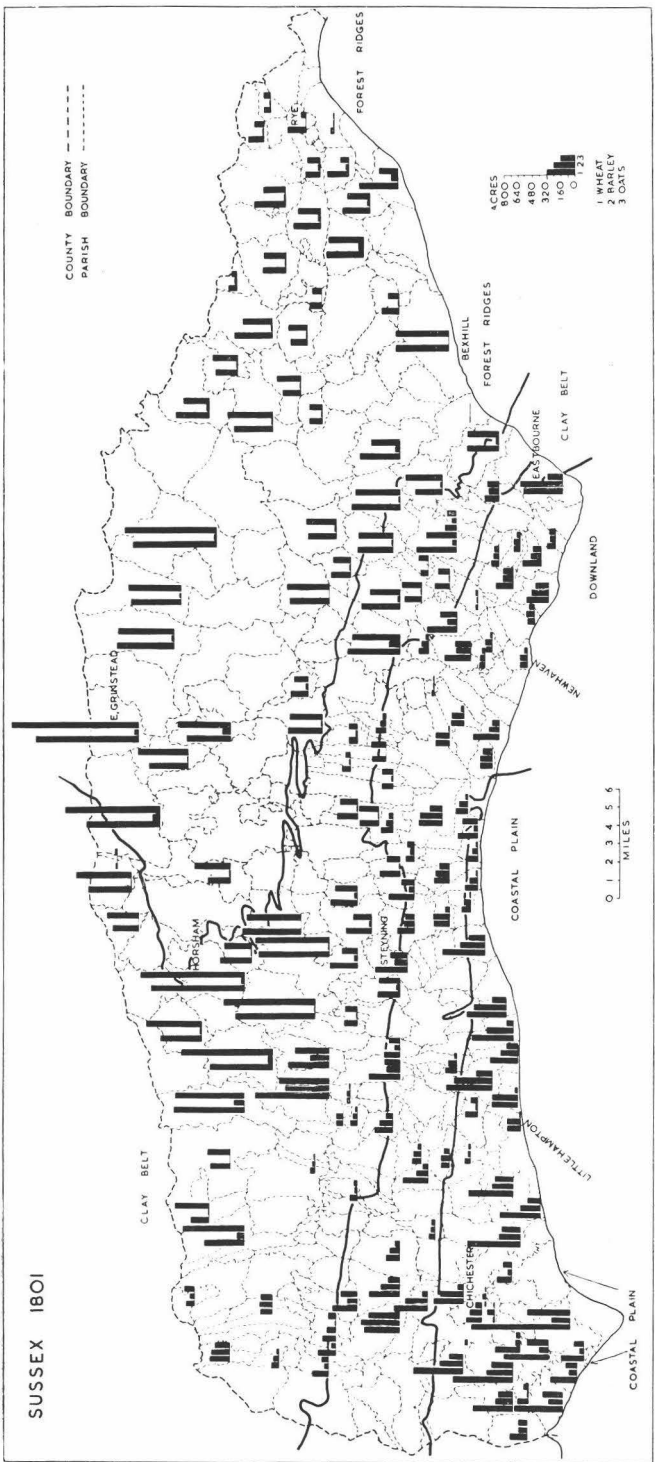
Probably the trephination of these ancient skulls was in the majority of instances carried out for some ethical or religious reason. Through all the ages the most varied and curious customs have prevailed as religious observances, and no great stretch of imagination is required to bring this within the category of religious customs.

THE 1801 CROP RETURNS FOR SUSSEX

BY H. C. K. HENDERSON, PH.D.

Most people are fully aware that agriculture has all too frequently been treated as a Cinderella industry, and that during the present century the threatening conditions of war have twice necessitated a greater interest in the efforts of the farming community. Between the two world wars Britain was satisfied to import her food-stuffs, especially wheat, from overseas, and few of her inhabitants concerned themselves about the continuing decline in the arable acreage. Ignorance of the facts was no excuse for this attitude, as, since 1866, the Board of Agriculture has been responsible for the annual collection of statistics by parishes. Prior to 1866 no regular returns were made, and it is only recently that a series of parish statistics compiled in 1801 has come to light. At that time, though our population was less than ten millions, we were accustomed to importing from the continent of Europe, a source of supply denied us by the continuance of the Anglo-French wars. Official interest in the possibility of our being self-sufficient was thus stimulated, and the Secretary of State, Lord Pelham, was impelled to request the bishops of the twenty-six sees in England and Wales to arrange for the clergy to obtain statistics for a number of specified crops within their parishes. The manuscript documents now lie in the Public Record Office, and, though incomplete, reveal a number of interesting facts concerning the economic history of the time, as has been shown by W. G. Hoskins in his paper 'The Leicestershire Crop Returns of 1801', published by the Leicestershire Archaeological Society in a volume of *Studies in Leicestershire Agrarian History*, 1949.

The incompleteness of the records is due to a number of causes, of which the most common is the reluctance



or refusal of some farmers to supply the local clergy with the desired information. Such farmers suspected that a claim for increased tithes might reward their co-operation, and some, who did not refuse outright, were suspected of making returns described at the time as being 'smaller than the truth'. In the majority of cases the clergyman concerned either made no return at all or wrote on the form that the unwillingness of the farmers prevented his giving the desired information. Some, however, fired by the rebuff received, walked their parishes and made their own estimates. The map shows that the missing parish statistics occur in groups, which suggests that this lack of co-operation was infectious.

The county of Sussex consisted of the entire See of Chichester and nine detached parishes of the See of Canterbury, located either in south-west or in central Sussex.

The mapping of the data for Sussex reveals various distributional features which, when studied in relation to relevant literature, throw new light on the agricultural picture of a period when inclosure was not yet complete, and the addition of the turnip to the crop rotations was an innovation. The study of these statistics brings out, among other things, interesting relations between the production of the three main cereals, and affords an opportunity for a comparison with the reports published by the then newly founded Board of Agriculture. As a statistical record, it precedes the earliest official parish returns by sixty-five years, and, despite its shortcomings, is an invaluable record.

The map shows the acreages of the three cereals, wheat, barley, and oats, by means of columns drawn to a scale which is true to that of the map, so that a comparison of a column with the area of the parish gives a visual impression of the proportion of the parish devoted to that crop. The reason for plotting the three cereals on one map is a desire to examine the relations between the three and to show some evidence of their importance in the rotations of crops.

It will be convenient to consider the distributional features shown on the map in relation to the geographical regions. The wedge-shaped Coastal Plain has a maximum width of about twelve miles behind Selsey Bill and bears soils mainly derived from superficial deposits, of which the chalk detritus of the Coombe Deposits forms the greater part. The Downland region has thin soils on all the higher ground and lacks the characteristic clay with flints of chalk country, except to the west of the Arun. The region designated the Clay Belt is more complex than its name suggests as it includes the scarpfoot soils developed on the Greensands: the well-known feature of parish boundaries which lie athwart the geological outcrops and soils in a scarpland region renders it impossible to interpret agricultural characteristics for these soils, except in the west of the county where the beds are thicker and the corresponding soil belts are much wider. The bulk of this region lies on Weald Clay soils. Lastly, the upland core of the Weald is designated the Forest Ridges and is a region of more sandy soils, which, in some areas, have a sufficiently large percentage of sand to bear a heath vegetation.

In the Coastal Plain region of south-west Sussex the statistics are available for all but a dozen parishes, and in most cases all three cereals are evident, but wheat is consistently the most important. Barley is more important than oats, except in the area of finer soils behind Selsey Bill. Arthur Young¹ includes oats in the normal rotation for the Selsey district but omits any reference to barley, while his rotation for the more gravelly Coombe Deposit soils, towards the inland edge of the plain, does not include oats. Reference to the statistics of other crops suggests that Young's inclusion of two years of peas and his total exclusion of turnips are incorrect, as, in 1801, the combined total of peas and turnips is usually about equal to the area of oats, the least important cereal. In the parish of Funtington the acreage of turnips is returned at $403\frac{1}{4}$ and of peas at $21\frac{3}{4}$ —an exceptional case, which suggests none the less

¹ *General View of the Agriculture of Sussex*, 1811, p. 73.

that turnips did occupy a more important place in this region than Young's account would imply, while the acreage of peas amounted to not more than 10 per cent. of the arable total.

The South Downs region had a dominance of wheat, but the acreages of barley and oats were relatively more important than they were in the Coastal Plain. The graphs are of less magnitude because the parishes are small in area, while the shallower nature of the soils, especially towards the crest of the Downs, resulted in a reduced proportion of tillage. It is necessary, also, to draw the attention of the reader to the elongated nature of the more northerly parishes which cross a series of soil types, including in some cases those derived from the Weald Clay. Turnips are usually the fourth most important crop, while peas are of little account. These facts are in accord with Young's four rotations,¹ two of which include turnips. This evidence of the adoption of the relatively new husbandry for sheep farmers is somewhat discounted by Arthur Young's reference to the practice of sowing wheat on turnip-land: 'Those who follow it are compelled to turnip feed their flocks at that season when the turnips are reputed of the best value, and when a plentiful supply is in existence of all other food upon which the sheep might be supported equally well.'

The region of sand and clay soils derived from the Greensand succession is so narrow in east Sussex that the belt is obscured largely owing to the alignment of parishes at right angles to it. In west Sussex, however, the sandstones are much thicker and their outcrops correspondingly broader, so that a number of parishes show characteristics at variance with those of the Weald Clay itself. Thus Pulborough and West Chiltington with several small neighbours to their south-west, and a number of parishes in the extreme west of the county, had a considerable proportion of their tilled land devoted to barley, presumably mainly on the Bargate Beds. The remainder of the area of the Clay Belt shows a

¹ *Ibid.* p. 72.

uniform absence of barley cultivation, as one might expect on a heavy soil. Wheat was quite extensively cultivated on these clays, but oats is seen to have been slightly more important in a number of parishes. These features are in keeping with Arthur Young's only rotation¹ of (1) Fallow, (2) Wheat, (3) Oats, (4) Clover or Ray-grass, for two or three years, (5) Oats, Peas or Wheat. No mention is made of turnips in this rotation, and only Kirdford in west Sussex has any appreciable acreage in the 1801 statistics. This exception is evidence of the presence of one of the thick sandstone horizons in the Weald Clay noted by William Topley,² and recently mapped in the Fernhurst area by Prof. S. W. Wooldridge.³

The high Forest Ridge region of the central Weald with its sandy soils was almost devoid of barley despite the fact that its normal description suggests it might have the lighter type of soil suitable for that crop. Hall and Russell⁴ emphasized that much of this area was classified as sandy only by virtue of the mechanical analysis showing a small predominance of sand particles. The acreages of wheat were considerable, but in most parishes the figure recorded for oats slightly exceeds that of wheat. Turnips were of little importance except in the parishes of Fairlight to the east of Hastings, and in Worth and Horsted Keynes in the centre of the county. Arthur Young makes no comment on this area specifically, but as the crop system so closely resembles that of the Weald Clay, it is reasonable to suppose that his remarks on the latter were intended to apply here also.

In the returns for the See of Chichester relatively few of the clergy remarked on the economic conditions in their parishes. Those who did offer further information were located in scarpfoot or wealden districts, and from them we realize that inclosures were not by any means

¹ *Gen. View of the Agric. of Sussex*, 1811, p. 70.

² *The Geology of the Weald*, Geol. Survey Memoir, 1875, pp. 104, 105, 108.

³ 'Some Features in the Structure and Geomorph', *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* vol. LXI, 1950, pp. 165-77.

⁴ *Soils of Kent, Surrey and Sussex*.

completed but had proved beneficial in the neighbourhood as reference to common fields is usually accompanied by an expressed need for inclosure. In the parish of Houghton, largely on the Chalk, we are told that 'Hitherto the acres have been so mixed with each other that the farmers were prevented from cultivating the land according to their knowledge and wishes—the parish in this year is divided which gives general satisfaction.'

In Amberley the soil is described as rich and fallows are said to be few, but

'in the arable part of the parish each man's property is so intermingled with his neighbour's in common fields that it is impossible to cultivate it to the greatest advantage: and as the lands are copyhold the proprietor cannot afford to exchange in consequence of the expense attached to alienation. For want of inclosure the grazing part is often depastured at improper times, as in stinted common land there must be fixed periods for turning in cattle however wet they may be. In this neighbourhood unstinted commons are the refuge of half-starved ragged sheep, smugglers' horses and pilfering cottagers.'

The increase of size of holdings which occurred at the turn of the century was advocated by Arthur Young, who added the corollary that freedom should be permitted and no laws controlling sizes of holding should be made.¹ The remarks of a number of clergy in the 1801 returns reveal their sympathy with the smallholder. The priest-in-charge at the hamlet of Chilington in Westmeston parish wrote:

'the monopoly of the small farms by the great farmers, the cause of the dearness of Butcher's meat, cheese, etc., etc.,—of the great increase of the poor and consequently of poor rates—it destroys the comforts of the lower class of society and if its progress should continue as rapid as for the last twenty years it may endanger the very being of our happy constitution.'

In the parish of Street it is stated:

'The monopoly of farmers is the great cause of the dearness of provisions, particularly butcher's meat and of the increase of the poor. The lower class of yeomanry is diminishing yearly—the little farmer of £40 or £50 a year will, in proportion, bring more provision to market (corn excepted) than the farmer of £200–£300 a year. The

¹ *Gen. View of Agric. of Sussex*, 1813, pp. 23–27.

monopoly of farms increases the Rentals on paper, without benefiting the landlords. Therefore a tax on the monopoly of farms might perhaps be productive.'

This suggestion of legal action to hinder the increase of size of holding reflects the well-known conservatism of the rural communities of this country.

Reference to increased acreages of grain are made for a number of parishes, such as Ashington, of which the return records 'wheat above usual so 1801 not a fair criterion'. An oblique reference to the tendency for farmers to make low returns is added to a similar statement regarding Street: 'the crops are abundant of all kinds of grain even to the confession of the farmers themselves'. Several references to high yields, as well as increased acreages, are exemplified by a remark that 'the oldest man living cannot remember a more abundant harvest' with reference to the parish of Hellingly. In Shipley we are told that there was 'one-tenth more arable than five years ago and a greater quantity of wheat than ever before', while in the neighbouring parish of Cowfold we learn that 'the farmers have been induced to sow a larger quantity of wheat for the last two years in consequence of the high price it has been sold for at the Horsham Market'. High prices and scarcity are the normally suggested causes of such increases in acreages.

In only one case is reference made to disease problems. In the parish of Crowhurst on the Forest Ridges, behind Hastings, there is a record of 'a few instances of what is here provincially called the Coal bag or black ear prevail, which originates chiefly from the bad curing of the seed; but, in general, grain of every kind is bright and clear'.

In view of the very successful cultivation of Romney Marsh during the Second World War, one finds the remarks on East Guldeford of particular interest.

'This parish consists wholly of Marsh land, which is considered as peculiarly adapted for Grazing, and is chiefly fed with sheep. Formerly there was a considerable quantity of it plowed, but for many years past there has not been an acre of corn. The land is full

as well adapted for the growth of corn as for grazing, but being occupied by large occupiers, who live at a distance (as is the case with a great part of Romney Marsh), grazing is found to be a more convenient mode of occupation, attended with less hazard and less expense.'

In the returns of some parishes the yields per acre of some or all of the cereal crops are given. In a few cases these are expressed in terms of bushels per acre and, while none of these parishes is quoted by Young, there is general agreement between these figures and those given by Young. As examples, the wheat yield in Crawley and Ifield is estimated at 16–18 bushels and in Withyham at 22 bushels, while the Weald Clay parishes have higher estimates, such as Cowfold (20–22 bushels), Lurgashall (20 bushels), and Woolbeding (20–24 bushels). The effect of the scarpfoot soils is evidenced in the higher yield of Bepton parish (24–28 bushels). Unfortunately many parishes have yields estimated in terms of quarters (8 bushels) per acre, so that even in cases where halves are quoted there is a greater degree of variation and one gets the impression that the estimates are rather high—the Forest Ridge parishes of Iden and Salehurst on this basis had returns of 28 bushels per acre, more comparable with those in a scarpfoot situation than with other estimates for this region.

Here, then, is one aspect of the picture of rural Britain at a time when she was establishing herself as an industrial nation and the general character of farming was developing as part of the progress which marked the era. We are indebted, indirectly, to the French for the compilation of the information which makes it possible to reconstruct this picture, and to have statistical material of this detail is a most useful supplement to existing literature.

Since this article was written the Society has published (*S.A.C.* LXXXIX. 57–87) a very interesting article by Mr. G. H. Kenyon on the 'Civil Defence and Livestock Returns for Sussex in 1801'. These returns, concerned mainly with livestock, are complementary to those discussed above.

FOUR CENTURIES OF FARMING SYSTEMS IN SUSSEX, 1500-1900

BY G. E. FUSSELL

A LARGE part of Sussex, except that on either side of the South Downs as far east as Beachy Head, was never subject to the two- or three-field open-field system of farming.¹ Indeed it is only comparatively recently that a great part of the county was settled at all. The Downs were always open spaces like they are today, but were much more lonely, and must have been sheep pastures from a very early date. It has been estimated that the sheep population of the county was about 110,000 in 1341,² and this is about equal to what it was in 1944, though it was nearly 230,000 in 1939. Nevertheless there were great stretches of chalk Down that were referred to sometimes as champaign, but were so only in the sense of being unfenced, not in the sense of being open arable fields. The county was already in separate ownership in the seventeenth century, there being slight trace of eighteenth-century Acts or agreements to separate the land.³ Only about 15,000 acres of Sussex were inclosed by eighteenth-century parliamentary procedure.

A striking example of the permanence of the appearance of some parts of Sussex is provided by a Terrier of the Buckhurst Estate drawn up in 1579. It is so well drawn that all the fields can be identified. The hedges have not changed. This 370-year-old Terrier 'tallies almost exactly with the current 6" O.S. Map'.⁴

The forests of Ashdown, St. Leonard's, and Worth were still forests, if only of scattered trees and under-

¹ H. L. Gray, *English Field Systems* (1915), p. 63. Cf. Percy S. Godman, 'The Agriculture of the 14th Century', *S.A.C.* LIV. 130-45.

² R. A. Pelham, 'Distribution of Sheep in Sussex', *ibid.* LXXV. 130.

³ E. C. K. Gonner, *Common Land and Enclosure* (1912), p. 239; cf. W. E. Tate, 'Sussex Inclosure Acts and Awards', *ibid.* LXXXVII.

⁴ Ernest Straker, 'Agricultural History of the Hundred of Hartfield', *ibid.* LXXVI. 172-7.

growth interspersed with spaces of heather and bracken, until the great age of the iron industry, and, though the forests were partly cleared during the next three centuries, the Weald remained sparsely inhabited by 1798, when William Marshall published his *Rural Economy in the Southern Counties of England*. It was difficult, often impossible, to travel. The growth of population must have been accelerated with the expansion of the Wealden iron industry in the reign of Henry VIII when the rapid and systematic consumption of the forests began,¹ forests that probably formed the larger area of Sussex and Kent at that date. The few inhabitants hated change, and there were riots in the later years of Henry VIII's reign against inclosures at Waldron, Laughton, Hoathly, Lordington, and elsewhere.²

The yeomen of the Sussex Weald combined agriculture with iron works. 'Almost any farm of any size had its forge where farmers worked when not employed in the fields. They operated smithies and produced nails, locks and keys and agricultural implements', wrote Miss Campbell in *The English Yeoman*, picturesquely but with some exaggeration. I wonder whether the emphasis should not be reversed, the blacksmith and his men working in the fields to produce their own necessities when not working at the forge or smithy. An extremely modern note is sounded in the lease granted to John Fawkner and John French for digging iron where they promise to fill up the pits so that the land could be used for farming again.

These enterprises, combined with more general factors, caused a general rise in land values. This was not singular in Sussex, but was common throughout the kingdom. Land was changing hands with possibly more rapidity in this area than elsewhere because of these industrial developments and the influence of the commercial outlook, although buying and selling of land became more frequent in all the settled parts of the country during the sixteenth century.

¹ Mary Cecilia Delany, *The Historical Geography of the Wealden Iron Industry* (1921), pp. 18, 19.

² *Victoria County History of Sussex*, vol. II (1907), pp. 190 ff.

Plumpton Manor, near Lewes, is reputed to have been the house of one of the early writers of farming textbooks, Leonard Mascall. The Mascalls paid £400 for the demesne of the manor in 1555. Forty years later the estate was leased to Phillip Bennett of Wiston, yeoman, for £150 a year. Then it consisted of the manor-house, 700 acres of land, a hop garden, and fish-pond, &c. The rent was more than one-third of the purchase price of forty years before. One parcel of copyhold, some 30 acres with a strip of downland known as 'Wales', was converted into freehold in 1559 for an annual rent of 10s. It was sold in 1599 for £165. In 1619 it fetched £340; in 1655, £437. 10s.¹ If this example was characteristic, then all over Sussex land values were going up in an astonishing manner, even allowing for the fall in the value of money.

Leonard Mascall looked upon poultry keeping as an important branch of farming, and he wrote a book on it, *The Husbandlye Ordring and Governmente of Poultrie*, in 1581. The 'governmente of poultrie', he wrote, 'is a chiefe thing to be maintained for the state and kepping of a house . . . speciallye the Husbandmanne.' He liked a cock with a large deep body, 'well and right crested', and a tawney or russet hen with a large breast and a long deep body. The hen house should be on the east side of the house and near the kitchen so that the smoke from the cooking fire might fumigate the birds; and there is a modern flavour about the advice that fattening birds should be kept in a warm dark place, each penned separately, so closely as to restrict its movement. Barley meal made into a paste with water or wheat meal mixed with two parts of bran and moistened with ale or beer, or some kind of grease, pig or sheep fat or olive-oil, and rolled into a small cigar shape was best for this purpose. Eggs could be kept fresh if packed in straw for the winter, but it was far better to sell the surplus because preserved eggs were never so good as fresh—a glimpse of the obvious.²

¹ Mildred Campbell, *The English Yeoman* (1942), pp. 163, 164, and 75.

² See *Essex Farmers Journal*, Oct. 1935.

His next work was *The Governmente of Cattell*, 1587. It owed much to the classics, but his Sussex experience made him prefer the red Sussex cow, though the black was a second choice. Ease of handling was essential. Oxen should be broken to labour at three years old and not later than five, worked till ten, and then fattened for slaughter. Bulls should not be broken to work as this damaged their fertility. Service should be in May, June, or July. The bull should be kept in stall, and its useful life was from three years old to fifteen, although some opinion reduced this estimate to from four to twelve years old. Calves dropped between Candlemas and May should be reared as the necessary milk could best be spared at that time. Two per cent. of bulls could maintain a herd.

The beasts could be fattened on fetches, peas, boiled barley, or beans husked and bruised. Coleworts 'boyled with bran' are good for their stomach.

The hog provided the mainstay of the flesh meat of a large proportion of the population, but mutton was also important. The sheep 'do not onely nourish the people of the villages, but also to serve the table with many sortes of delicate and pleasant meates'. He only distinguishes two sorts, those with soft wool and those with hairy wool. Feeding was largely a matter of 'wild' grass, and dry pasture was necessary. Winter feed was hay and tares eked out by elm, ash, and other leaves called 'browse'. Melilot was very good; vetches and barley straw and peas haulm was used as opportunity served. Trough feed for winter use was made of barley and beans ground together, dried peas, 'allcorn' ground and given with bran, three-leaved grass, green or dry. Sheep could be folded from July till after August, and the ram should be put to the ewe so that the lambs would be ready for the spring grass.¹

Mascall's third book was *A Booke of the Arte and manner how to Plant and Graffe all sorts of Trees, how to sette Stones and sow Pepins*, 1592. This was more derivative, being mainly a translation from the French with

¹ Ibid. Dec. 1935.

some Dutch practices. Its advice that before setting up as an orchardist a man ought to have 'good experience in thinges meate for this Arte, as in knowing the Natures of all Trees and Fruits and the differences of Climates' is as good today as when it was written.¹

John Norden in the early seventeenth century remarked on the clearances and improvements in the Weald. 'Where in former times a farm stood in these parts', he writes, 'wholly upon these unprofitable bushy and woody grounds, having only some small ragged pasture . . . now I see as I travel and where I have had business, that these unprofitable grounds are converted to beneficial tillage; in so much that the people lack not, but can to their great benefit yearly afford to others both butter, cheese and corn, even where there was little or none at all.'² The farmers found their advantage, too, in growing hemp, in making fish-ponds, and in the sheep fold which they practised, as in Surrey, by cutting fern or brake in August and using it as bedding in the fold when it was withered, which caused the grass to spring very fast. This material was also used for bedding cattle to make manure for use on the arable in September or October. Again they used marl and practised the art of burn-beating. Recently, too, they had begun to fetch limestone and put up kilns on their farms to burn it for use as manure.³ Licences were granted for digging marl at Rotherfield in the early seventeenth century and many loads were taken out each year,⁴ and Miss Campbell states that the limestone used here was pebbles and stones from the shore.

In spite of all these improvements and increased production, the many poor harvests of the first three decades of the seventeenth century made life hard. The Justices of the Peace were forced to arrange a subsidy and purchase corn for sale to the poor at 1s. below cost

¹ For a story of Mascall, see Marcus Woodward, *The Countryman's Jewel* (1934).

² Quoted in M. St. Clare Byrne, *Elizabethan Life in Town and Country* (1925), p. 112.

³ John Norden, *The Surveyor's Dialogue* (1607), pp. 207, 218, 221, 227.

⁴ C. Pullein, *Rotherfield*, p. 277; cited in Campbell, *op. cit.*, p. 174.

in 1630. The Privy Council prohibited export in that year and made an order restricting malting so that the barley could be used for bread.¹ Nevertheless comparatively large quantities of corn were being exported from Sussex all through this period. In 1627 some London bakers complained that ships carrying 1,000 quarters of wheat they had bought at Chichester were detained at Dover. The following year Lucas Jacobs proposed to export 10,000 quarters of wheat from Chichester and Arundel and Henry Chitty of Chichester was recommended to the Privy Council as being able to supply from 8,000 to 10,000 quarters. In 1629 Lucas Jacobs was allowed to export 200 lasts of wheat for the Army in the United Provinces.² Most of this must, I think, have been grown in the coastal belt south of the downs.

A general idea of the management of the open fields and common pastures of the day, and some indication of the tendency that was prevalent even then for men to overpower traditional customs, in order to improve their farming or to make the most of their land, is found in contemporary documents.

Cattle and sheep were run on the open arable field when not under crop, and on the Downs in accordance with strict regulations. In a survey of Houndene, Smithwicke, and Lanport of 1615, John Rowe, Steward of the Manors of Lord Bergavenny, made the following memoranda:

there belongeth more to this farme as unto L. Bergavenny in the right of his moytye herbage and pasturage for xxiii^{tie} bullocks and fowre calves from the first day of May until the Feast day of St Andrewe yearely in and upon certaine of the Desmesne landes of the saide Manor called Haredene, the lane ende, Sheepelands, the bottome above the barne and Loomefields.

Also one p'cell of Downe or Sheepesture contayninge acr. 229. 0. 0.

Md. the farmer of these sheepleazes hath the herbage and pasturage of Haredene aforesaid for his sheepe every second yeare from St. Andrewe untill the feast of the Annunciacion of the blessed Virgin

¹ William Durrant Cooper, 'Social Condition of Sussex in 1631-32', *S.A.C.* XVI. 21, 23.

² Adolphus Ballard, *A History of Chichester* (1929), p. 60.

Mary, And every third yeare the pasturage of the same lande during the time aforesaid, And sittinge for his sheepe in the Loosefelde from the feast of the Nativitye of o^r Lord, until o^r Lady daye yearlye.

This means that the cattle were grazed on the fallow lands from May to St. Andrew (30 November) yearly, or rather on the grass and weeds of the balks and anything that might be growing on the rather ineffectively fallowed strips, and that the sheep followed from St. Andrew till the prescribed times. The indications are that the fields here were cropped on a three-course rotation.

The use to which the land was put was not, however, inevitable. Chailey Common (waste) was inclosed by agreement of those having right, and the inclosure was confirmed by Chancery Decree. In Rottingdean Manor 19 acres of the tenants' arable land are stated to have been laid out in pasture 'not many years since', and a common at Patcham was inclosed with the connivance of the tenants.

The general management of the farm land was that indicated in the rights of Lord Bergavenny. The tenant's rights were the same as those of the lord, but on a smaller scale, and most of the customs deal with cattle grazing, so that it is only by inference that the arable farming methods can be guessed at. It is quite certain, however, from the advice given in contemporary text-books, that the fallow was ploughed three or four times a year.

The tenants of Rodmell Manor could keep on every yardland three beasts, one horse, and forty sheep in winter, i.e. on the fallow field. In summer they could only keep sixteen sheep or lambs 'because of pasturinge their cattle upon the same downes', presumably the waste, while the arable was under crop. They also had common for their cattle upon 'the lord's demesne beneath the king's highway from Lammas until the purification of our Lady', and they could keep wether flocks on the west end of the lord's down beyond Waynes Way from Purification till Annunciation. The ewes were

allowed three days' pasture on the south-east of Loosefield at Shrovetide. This is not dissimilar to other customs of other manors and there are, of course, regulations about inclosing the cornfields against beasts while the corn was growing, and the inclosing of the common meadows early in April when they were put up for hay. Pigs had to be ringed, horses sometimes shackled and fettered while grazing, and none was allowed, if the manor court was wide-awake and powerful enough, to 'overburden the common pasture beyond the rate'.¹

Such a complex system was bound to lead to friction, and at Preston the Manor Court ordered that no man should pass over another man's land without permission. Tenants encroached by ploughing a furrow of the next strip, and one was ordered to open a footpath he had stopped up; but these are the common places of manorial records and need no comment here.²

Some of the enterprises were on a large scale even in the middle of the sixteenth century. Sir John Gage of West Firle died, and an inventory of his goods was made on 12 September 1556. He must have been an extensive farmer for those days. He had three ox carts, one cart with new wheels shod with iron, a horse cart that was dragged on runners like a sled, two 'cole' wagons, and four tumbrils. He must have done a good deal more cropping than the average farmer of his day because he had four ploughs and their irons, and sixteen draught yokes and four 'nib' yokes. In addition he had two 'rydding' ploughs and six harrows, and a large quantity of miscellaneous tools. He folded his sheep in the wether fold at Cumption, the ewe fold at Excete, West Dean, and in the teg fold at Friston; there were 44 new wattles in stock, and there was an oast for drying hops.

His herd was substantial, consisting of 34 fatting oxen, 4 fatting barren cows, 1 fatting bull, 48 milch cows, 24 working oxen, 4 three-year-old stores, 20 three-year-olds, 14 two-year-olds, and 9 heifers. He

¹ Walter H. Godfrey (ed.), *The Book of John Rowe* (Suss. Rec. Soc.), xxxiv (1928), *passim*.

² Charles Thomas Stanford (ed.), *An Abstract of the Court Rolls of the Manor of Preston* (Suss. Rec. Soc.), xxvii (1921), *passim*.

kept 2 three-year-old bulls and two 1-year with 1 'bulcher', besides 18 weaners.

His flock was no less numerous. There were 128 wethers on Compton Downs, 564 wethers and two-tooth at Excete besides 620 ewes; there were 26 rams. At Friston there were 500 tegs and 30 two-tooth. There were 20 fattening wethers and 30 fattening ewes for the house and 6 rams to feed beside 16 'refuse tegs and lambs and tegs to feed'.

He kept 8 bacon hogs, 9 old sows, 1 boar, and 16 twelve-month 'sketes'. By any standard this was large-scale farming.¹

A less outstanding farmer, John Aridge of Iford, died in 1612. He was a one-plough farmer, and his 8 oxen were no doubt used as the plough team. His other cattle were 5 small beasts, 6 cows and a bull, 2 three-year-old steers, 2 two-years, 2 twelve-monthings, and 3 weaners. He had 167 sheep and 130 ewes, wethers, and rams; and he possessed 2 horses and 10 bacon hogs.

His corn was 11 quarters of wheat, 24 quarters of barley, 20 of beans, 6 of peas, 3 of tares, and 1½ of hempseed.

His implements were a wain, a plough, a pair of plough wheels, and two carts. The inclusion of twenty 'wattels' indicates his use of the sheep fold.²

Sussex is, of course, one of the counties invariably referred to as the old inclosed 'woodland Counties', which knew little or nothing of the open fields;³ but the truth was that the Weald or Woodland of Sussex, like that of Kent, was very largely, though not entirely, a wilderness inhabited only by the wild deer and droves of hogs until within living memory of 1625; some of it had been reclaimed, although it was by no means a fertile soil. It was not then allotted into particular tenancies, but it was, in process of time, by little and little gained, as men were contented to inhabit there and to rid it of the wood—a process accelerated by the demand of the iron industry, as I have said. At the same

¹ S.A.C. XLV (1902), pp. 126 ff.

² Ibid. XXIX (1879), p. 132.

³ E. F. Gray, 'Inclosures in England in the 16th Century', *Quarterly Jour. of Economics*, XVII (1903), p. 593.

time as men began to clear the woods the practice of marling was revived, though Gervase Markham thought it was possible to 'cram' the ground to death with marl. 'The arable ground of the weald', he wrote, 'hath commonly a fleet and shallow mould to be turned up by the Plough.' In many places there was only 3 in. of good soil and even in the best only 6 in., so it had 'no convenient substance to nourish Corne any long time, but will faint and give over after a crop or two; for the which reason also, it cannot yield any sweet or deep Grasse'. Again the inclosures were small, only some 12 to 16 acres, and overshadowed by hedges and timber trees. The way to deal with this soil was to plough deep with 8 beasts and add 500 cartloads of marl per acre. On this oats might be sown to help the grass (there was an idea that growing oats led to raising better natural grass). Alternatively it could be marled first, then ploughed up and wheat sown, or it could be summer fallowed after oats, marled, and a course of wheat, peas, wheat taken. The wheat should be sown at 2 bushels an acre. Markham cites Walter of Henley as his authority for the advice to plough shallow for wheat after marl, and not to harrow it down too fine. In March on a fair and fine day the sheep should be put into the wheat and afterwards it should be rolled down like barley.¹

Reclamation and settlement by the scanty population of those days was a slow process, and there continued to be a great deal of uninhabited forest in 1650. Proposals that St. Leonard's Forest might be reclaimed by the methods used in Flanders were made by Sir Richard Weston and reiterated by Samuel Hartlib.² One farm, Clement Stoke's farm, adjoining the forest had been 'denshired', i.e. pared with a breast plough and the turf burnt. To its ashes spread on the land, 40 bushels of quick lime per acre were added, and the result was quite successful, flax, wheat, oats, turnips, and clover being grown at a profit.

¹ *The Inrichment of the Weald of Kent* (1625), *passim*.

² Sir Richard Weston, *A Discours of Husbandrie used in Brabant and Flanders* (1645); Samuel Hartlib, *His Legacie, or an Enlargement of the Discourse* (1651).

The Flanders method that Hartlib advocated was to keep sheep on the heaths, and to house them at night on a bed of 2 or 3 in. of sand, adding sand to the compost daily and collecting it as convenient. 'This compost', he wrote, 'mightily improves land like St. Leonard Forest at 20 loads an acre.' Another method was to spread 40 loads of marl in the winter and then to den-shire in the spring. He reckoned this was good and claimed to have done it on 6 acres, but the effect of the combined process is perhaps a little doubtful. None of the textbooks of this time gives specific details of the systems of farming in the county, with the exception of Markham's hints. All that they disclose is that there was a mixed farming economy on the small farms of the Weald.

The topographers are no more explicit than they are about other counties. Camden says:

'The sea coast of the countrie hath green hills on it mounting to a great height, called the Downes, which because they stand upon a fat chalke or kind of marle yieldeth corne abundantly, The middle tract, garnished with meadows, pastures, corne fields and groves, maketh a very lovely show. Full of iron mines it is in sundry places . . . there be furnaces on every side and a huge deale of work is yearly spent.'

Glass was also made there. Camden adds that Sussex was divided into the Rapes of Chichester, Arundel, Bramber, Lewes, Pevensey, and Hastings 'each having a castle, forest and river of its own'. Speed naturally says much the same thing in rather different words.

In spite of the garniture of the Weald with corn-fields, it was here that the pressure of want was most heavily felt in the county in the years of scarcity that were so frequent in the early part of the seventeenth century. The yield was low in these heavy lands, and working the land with the cumbrous and primitive implements of the day was arduous.

It must have been the downland and the coastal strip that made old Fuller so enthusiastic that he records that the plenty of the county was obvious because 'the toll of the wheat, corn and malt growing

or made about and sold in the city of Chichester, doth amount yearly, at a half penny a quarter, to sixty pounds and upwards (as the gatherers thereof will attest); and the number of the bushels we leave to be audited by better arithmeticians',¹ a sentiment in which I concur.

The same description of the county is adhered to by the geographers of the second part of the century, doubtless with great justice and truth. Fifty years after Camden and Speed, Edward Leigh stated: 'The Downs stand on fat chalk or marl yielding corn in abundance. The middle tract is garnished with Meadows, Pasture, Cornfields and Groves', and in 1673 Richard Blome was enthusiastic about the county in his *Britannia*. Not only was the soil fertile, but Sussex was a 'very pleasant and champion county'. It was bad for travellers in winter, but 'the Sea coast is hilly and is fertile for growing corn and grass and feeding store of Cattle', and so on as before.

Neither of the gazetteers, one of which commenced publication in 1669 and the other some thirty years later, adds anything to what had been said before; nor do the Dutchman or German who wrote descriptions in 1666 and 1689 respectively—most probably plagiarized from the others.

In 1704 one of the gazetteers attempted to estimate the resources of this county as of others, but considering the meagre materials to hand it is not surprising that he was a good deal out. He suggests that the area of the county was 1,140,000 acres, probably calculating from one or other of the not very accurate maps available. The Ordnance Survey states the acreage at about 929,000 acres. The houses estimated from the hearth tax returns were 21,537, and then it was usual to estimate the number of inhabitants by multiplying by six members of a family, making rather less than 130,000. Rickman in the 1831 Census made an estimate of 91,400 inhabitants in Sussex in 1700, or a density of so little as 1 person to 10 acres.

¹ Thomas Fuller, *The History of the Worthies of England* (ed. of 1840), III. 238.

The few textbooks published in the second half of the seventeenth century are singularly reticent about farming practices in Sussex, but a couple of inventories made in that period show that the farming was carried on on much the same lines. James Stillwell's goods were listed in July 1677, and included 66½ qrs. of wheat; 35 qrs. 1 b. of rye; 103 qrs. of barley; 12 qrs. 5 b. peas; 1 qr. beans; 2 gallons of broad beans; 13 qrs. 4 gall. oats; 2 qrs. 3 b. tares; 8 qrs. 4 gall. of buckwheat; 2 qrs. 5 b. of maslin; and 4 load 12 tod of hay.

This is a rather instructive list of crops. The farming was evidently on a three-course system, the well-known wheat and bean course, but there was a variety of bread corn grown, wheat, rye, and maslin. The oats and possibly the peas and beans were used for feed, and supplies of feeding-stuffs were augmented by growing tares and buckwheat, so this was a progressive farmer. He also grew hops and barley, presumably for malting.

The livestock on the farm comprised 6 oxen, 10 horses, 1 team (?), 15 steers, 10 cows, 4 young cattle, and 6 calves, 155 sheep, with an unspecified number of ewes and lambs valued at £17. 14s. There were 16 hogs and 30 pigs besides 7 fitches of bacon in store. Chalk in stock was worth £1. 10s. and 'soyle and compost' worth £5. No plough is mentioned (perhaps by an oversight), though there were wagons, dung-pots, and a harrow, and 3 wheelbarrows. There were the usual miscellany of tools, sacks, and so on, but 6 stalls of bees, apples and pears worth £3. 6s. 8d., poultry and ducks £1. 11s., and 900 of fish, besides 52 lb. of butter and 14 cheeses throw further light on the character of the farming.¹

Twenty years later an inventory was made of the goods of Cornelius Humphrey of Newhaven, yeoman. In different barns he had 10 qrs. wheat; 60 qrs. barley; and 10 qrs. malt; 30 qrs. oats; 7 qrs. peas; 5 qrs. tares; and 'in the Close', 5 qrs. wheat; 28 qrs. barley; 2 qrs. oats; 5 qrs. 7 b. peas ready clean; and there was wheat in the ground, dunging and tilling worth £38. 12s. There was also one rick of hay and one stack of tares for fodder.

¹ *S.A.C. LI* (1908), pp. 115 ff.

His implements were 2 ploughs, 1 roller, 2 carts, and 3 harrows, and the item 30 wattles indicates the use of the sheepfold.

Humphrey's livestock comprised 1 horse and 3 mares, so he probably did a little horse-breeding; 4 oxen, probably used in the plough as he had 6 yokes; 4 steers; 6 cows and 2 young beasts; 4 fattening hogs and 14 small hogs or 'sheaths'. In the fold there were 58 wethers and 66 ewes, and in the 'Wild' 60 tegs.

Apparently Humphrey had another farm at Tarring Nevill just outside Newhaven, and here he had 30 qrs. barley, a rick of hay, and wheat in the ground, tilling and dunging worth £6. 8s. He had a plough and 3 harrows and a wagon ready to run. The number of livestock was smaller than at Newhaven and they were a horse, 5 steers, 2 heifers, and 77 sheep; and 4 small hogs or 'sheaths'. The possession of 20 wattles shows that Humphrey folded the flock here as well as the Newhaven animals.¹

It had long been the practice of the Dukes of Dorset to grant leases on their Sussex estates, and by the end of the seventeenth century restrictive covenants began to be inserted in these documents. The acreage of the farm that was to be ploughed was delimited and it was forbidden to plough, sow, densure, or break up pasture. During the last two years of the tenancy, oats might not be sown, and occasionally meadows might not be mown. Lime had to be put on the cultivated land at three loads an acre. Hay, straw, muck, compost, and dung had to be consumed on the farm.² All these covenants were, of course, directed towards maintaining what was considered a good standard of farming and keeping the land in heart.

By 1707 clover was much used in the southern or clay counties, which must have included the Weald. A systematic practice had been worked out in Sussex and the two crop-fallow, common to the wheat and bean

¹ *Ibid.* vi (1853), pp. 190 ff.

² Ernest Straker, 'Old Sussex Farm Leases', *Sussex Notes and Queries*, v (1935), p. 194.

land of other counties, had here given place to a rotation in which two corn crops were followed by clover and 'ray' grass for a three-year ley. When the ley was broken up, 20 loads of dung per acre was applied; or alternatively the land might be chalked or limed while in grass. John Mortimer, who described this method, agrees with Markham that this type of soil could hardly bear natural grass after being cropped unless it was let lie for a great many years. The seeds were sown indiscriminately under oats or barley and sometimes under wheat. It was bush-harrowed in. English seed was thought the best, and a mixture of 10 or 12 lb. clover and 8 lb. 'ray' grass was sown. The first crop of clover hay was cut in May, and the plant was then left until after it had seeded, when cattle were turned in to graze. The feeding value of an acre of aftermath was estimated to equal five-sixths of an acre of common grass. Some farmers used the clover for soiling, but if that was done, care was necessary to prevent hoven. The clover land was heavily marled, but if it was the heavy clay of the Weald, it seems that 'marling' may often have meant treatment with a local subsoil, containing calcium carbonate. Mortimer confirms that this practice and also liming had been usual for at least a century on Sussex grassland, but the use of clover and 'ray' may not have been so ancient.¹

A commentary on the state of Sussex roads in the early eighteenth century is Defoe's story that in a village near Lewes he saw an old lady being driven to church in a carriage drawn by twelve oxen, the way being too heavy for horses. Trees felled in the Weald for use in the Chatham Dockyards sometimes took as long as three years to get there, being hauled a little way at a time by teams of twelve oxen or more.

Brighton was then a poor fishing-village, 'old built and on the very edge of the sea'. Part of it had quite recently been washed away. Arundel and Winchelsea were both decayed towns, but the citizens of Chichester were smart business men. It was in the centre of a good

¹ John Mortimer, *The Whole Art of Husbandry* (1907), *passim*.

wheat country and the farmers, generally speaking, had been in the habit of going forty miles by land carriage through heavy country to take their corn to Farnham Market. Some Chichester people had built granaries near the brook where the vessels came up, and they bought and laid up all the corn that the country on that side could spare. They ground and dressed the grain and sent it to London as meal, 'about by Long Sea as they call it'. This was an advantage to the farmers and a source of profit to the citizens. Defoe does not say how long these granaries had been built, but, as stated above, Chichester had certainly exported grain to London and to the Continent so long before as the reign of James I and probably earlier.

Sussex cattle were remarkable even in those days, and Defoe describes some huge bullocks produced by Sir John Fagg of Steyning. These weighed 80 stone a quarter when killed at Smithfield and certainly must have been something quite exceptional. Defoe remarks: 'But by this may be judged something of the largeness of the cattle in the Wild of Kent and Sussex', but I doubt very much whether the average of them would have produced over a ton of meat, and these must have been prodigies.

Wheatears were caught on the Downs and tasted rather like ortolans. They were exported to London as a luxury food packed in barrels of fat to preserve them. Defoe's remarks on the scenery are of limited value. From Lewes to Brighton along the Downs on a fine carpet ground an open champaign country; from Arundel to Chichester twelve miles over the Downs or by a plain enclosed country; from Petworth westwards the country was little less woody than the Wild.¹

Chichester, though its citizens were so astute, was at the mercy of the weather as farming and its dependent industries have always been. In 1739 there was a nine weeks' frost, beginning just before Christmas, and the wheat was ruined. A great many fruit-trees were killed as well. A good deal of the spoiled wheat was ploughed

¹ Defoe, *Tour* (Everyman ed.), I, pp. 129 ff.

in and in the spring the fields were yellow with churcle (charlock) instead of being green with wheat.¹ Timothy Burrell bought 2 quarters of good bright wheat delivered to the miller for £2. 14s. in 1701, and paid a piece-work rate of 1s. 8d. an acre for mowing in that year. He bought a cheese weighing 18 lb. for 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. the pound in 1713, and it was all eaten in the kitchen in eleven days—by how many persons is not stated.² Indeed, most of the records kept by the diarists are defective from the modern point of view.

The cultivation of a good area of oats in the Weald has already been indicated. One record rick of 65 loads was made by Richard Stapley in 1706, and he had 50 loads more from another field. Unfortunately he does not say how big the fields were, so the acreage yield cannot be calculated.³ Thomas Marchant of Hurst-pierpoint, yeoman, noted that Mrs. Beard let 5 acres of her Towne fields to the Hubbards for flax at £3 an acre in 1714 and that he himself bought 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of flax seeds at 17s. from Joseph Hubbard in 1721, so the Hubbards, if no one else, were growing flax there. Marchant also paid Widow Tully 6d. a bushel for picking up acorns and she gathered 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. This was more than the usual price, which was 4d. a bushel. He let old Brand the Lovelfield Orchard at 20s. with the proviso that he was to have all the 'nonpariels' at 4d. a gallon; and he had wheat on his copyhold.⁴ All that can be gathered from this is that flax was continuously grown in the village, that there were orchards and oak woods, that pigs were kept and wheat was grown in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. All that Defoe and these diarists show is how isolated Sussex then was, how small the great seaside resorts were 250 years ago, and how famous the Sussex cattle and timber were.

Buckwheat, a crop mentioned in some of the seventeenth-century inventories above, was used both in Surrey and Sussex as a feeding crop and as green

¹ Spershott's 'Memoirs of Chichester', *S.A.C.* xxx. 151.

² 'Journal of Timothy Burrell', *ibid.* iii. 137, 167.

³ 'Diary of Richard Stapley, Gent.', *ibid.* ii. 126.

⁴ 'Diary', *ibid.* xxv, *passim*.

manure; it was reputed to make a good ley for wheat and some Sussex gentleman had sown it the May before he proposed to sow lucern. He ploughed it in and got such a crop of lucern that he was amazed at it.¹

The mid-eighteenth century provides no enthusiast for Sussex to describe it for us, and it is not until Young began his *Tours* that any more detailed descriptions are to hand. In 1770 Young travelled extensively in the county and made his usual copious notes, and he did the same thing again in 1789, in 1794, and 1797.

About Rye there were many hops in 1770. Many oxen were used for draught, and the rotation followed was fallow, wheat, beans, wheat, oats, clover, and ray grass or something of that sort. A farmer who kept six milch cows would rear all his calves and six followers of each yearly age up to five. The oxen were worked till five or six years old and then fattened. An acre of marsh would fatten an ox to 60–80 stone of 14 lb. and some of it a sheep besides. Here swing ploughs were chiefly used. From Rye to Hawkhurst was woodland with numerous iron furnaces. At Battle a special double mould-board plough was used for drawing the water furrows on arable land, something that Young regarded as a sign of good husbandry, but the rotation was execrable. It was 'turnips without barley and clover without wheat'. Hops were grown here also. The meadows were hollow-drained and lime was put on the wheat at one load an acre. Oxen hauled the foot plough.

At Berwick there were no turnips; otherwise the farming was the same. Small pieces of the heath between that village and Lewes had been taken in by paring and burning and liming. Mr. Pool at Hook near Framfield was an experimental farmer who had tried Tull's horse hoeing and drill husbandry thirty or forty years before at just about the time it was published. After some trials he had reduced the spacing of the drills and become very successful. He had carried out many other experiments. Mr. Holroyd of Sheffield Place (afterwards Lord Shef-

¹ *Dictionarium Rusticum* (1717); art. 'Buckwheat'; William Ellis, *The Practical Farmer* (1732), p. 37.

field) then farmed 836 acres on the normal Sussex lines. He grew some buckwheat. Young remarks that small tracts of Chilworth (Chelwood) Common and Ashdown Forest had been reclaimed by paring and burning, so it is evident that Clement Stoke's example of a century or so before had not been widely followed.

Marl was not much used according to Young, though there was abundance of old marl pits about the country with trees a hundred years old in them; but where marl was used it was put on at 300 loads an acre.

The Sussex cattle seldom exceeded 120 stone of 8 lb. The calves sucked till nine or ten weeks old, which Young considered a waste of milk. The swine fattened to 60 stone. The farmers overwintered sheep for the Down farmers at 2s. 6d. a head on the stubble only. Their own sheep got a few turnips, but not those at agistment. Far too much power was used in ploughing. There was no need for so many as the eight oxen or four horses forming the normal team.

Mr. Vernon of Newick had a little lucern and estimated that one acre would keep five horses. From Lewes to Brighton and from Steyning to Arundel was downland occupied by rich farmers with large holdings. The common rotation was turnips, barley, clover, and ray grass two years, wheat, an early example of what later became the famous Northumbrian five-course system. The flocks rose to 1,800 and were grazed on the Down in summer at three to an acre; in winter they got turnips and hay. One-quarter of the flock was culled annually—old ewes and wethers. The sheep were folded all the year except at lambing time.

From Shoreham to Chichester was a very fine loam on a area of twenty-five miles by five, but the farmers practised a bad rotation and did no draining, though a good deal of marl was used. Welsh runts were bought to fatten on good grass, costing £6 in October and being sold for £9 eleven months later. The pigs here were fattened to 30 stone only, and no regular flocks of sheep were kept. Three or four horses were used at plough. Nicholas Turner of Bignor Park used the most improved

methods of his neighbourhood, including a two- or three-year ley of clover and ray grass on which he fed pigs. He used Knowle's draining plough to cut open drains, a special cutting roller, a twitch harrow invented by Thomas Marshall of Godalming, and various turn-wrist ploughs. At Chichester there were a good many water meadows, and sainfoin had been grown near the town both by the Duke of Richmond and Lord George Lenox.¹

A Sussex man writing 'on the Down Husbandry' in 1785 declares that it was more blame- than praise-worthy. Turnips and coleseed were grown, but not half enough; sainfoin was not grown half or quarter enough, although the Downs were famous for barley and a good many peas. It was mainly a grazing country, but some corn was grown, wheat following the sheep. The Downland farmers usually joined together in maintaining a shepherd because the lands were intermixed and few had enough extent to maintain one. I suppose he means the Downs were not yet inclosed and the sheep wandered at free range. So much for William Belcher.²

In 1789 Young declared that there was no improvement in the Weald since he saw it twenty years before, although white clover was common all over the country. He saw working oxen, still eight to a plough at East Grinstead, and they were fattened off when they finished working, but not till after they were nine years old. When fat these beasts weighed 140-160 stone of 8 lb. The Devons, much the same type, were considered as good, but never reached the same size and weight, and the cows did not compare with the polled Suffolk in their yield of milk.

In his opinion the tillage was very bad. The farmers used the Kentish turnwrist plough only in the clays. He estimated one-fifth of the county was waste, including the wide expanse of Ashdown Forest. The general growth of oak-trees even where the land was farmed was an eyesore to Young.

¹ Arthur Young, *Eastern Tour*, III (1771), pp. 117-77.

² *Annals of Agriculture*, III (1785), p. 133.

Naturally when he reached the Downs, he met Ellman and found that $1\frac{1}{2}$ sheep to the acre were grazed over the whole district between Eastbourne and Hampshire. The Downs farms, he explains, had marshes attached to them, and it was on such farms that a great many bullocks were fattened. Round Eastbourne, then a tiny village with no more than a few houses, the farms were large and there was a chalk pit there which sent its produce to Hastings where it was burnt to supply lime for the Weald.¹

None of this is very enthusiastic, but Young became a little milder in his criticisms when he visited the county in 1794. St. Leonard's Forest, through which he passed on his way from Horsham to Cuckfield, was still an extensive tract of waste land producing nothing but rabbits. And he continues to complain of the heavy growth of timber in the Weald having a bad effect on husbandry. The Weald was indeed, in his opinion, full of bad pasture, needing drainage, although from the condemned timber a great supply of charcoal was sent to London. The rotation practised was wheat, oats, clover, probably about the best the farmers could do on their heavy undrained land in the existing state of knowledge. It was the new system described by John Mortimer so long before as 1707.

He was a little more enthusiastic about the Downs, as he had been in the *Eastern Tour*. The farms were very large and near Eastbourne he was introduced to some of the finest flocks and most spirited farmers in that part of Sussex. That the flocks are given priority over the farmers in this statement shows exactly how Young's mind worked. He saw the farming first, the men who did it second.

The whole district from Eastbourne to Westham and Pevensey and northwards to Hailsham was almost entirely a grazing district and the marshes had come to be 'much engrossed' by the hill farmers. Sheep and cattle were both grazed here, although on the higher land towards Hailsham there was some arable.

¹ *Annals of Agriculture*, xi (1789), pp. 170-304.

Some potatoes were grown in the county, a 'Billingsley' hop planter having grown them after hops and followed on with wheat very successfully; a farmer called Mayo had also been very successful with potatoes near Battle. Here again Young came across oxen at plough, but already the age at which they were fattened had been reduced to 6-7 years instead of after 9. Lime, besides being burnt at Hastings as Young remarked on his previous tour, was also burnt at Ashburnham.

On this tour he fell in with bad prices and complaints. The price of sheep and wool was down (1794), and this important item of the farming economy was playing havoc with the farmers' budgets. The average fleece of the marsh sheep was, he says, 7 lb. and the mutton 22 lb. a quarter.

It was not only sheep and wool that were doing badly. At Robertsbridge he passed through many plantations of hops, but it was a poor crop that year. As always, hops were a great gamble. It is surprising to read that the local farmers also estimated that wheat was a losing crop. Farmers' troubles are no new thing.

From Arundel to Bognor, all along the coast to Chichester the vale was under the plough, and the whole district had been inclosed and divided into very small fields, of which Young evidently did not approve. And he did not think the coastal farmers good. Indeed he can find praise only for the large downland farms where the fine sheep were kept and where a spirited set of farmers carried on their business in the best traditions of the day; but it is a pity there was not more for Young to praise. He was always an uncompromising critic.¹

William Marshall does not altogether agree with Young or with his son, the Rev. Arthur, who wrote the *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Sussex* in 1793, other editions of which appeared in 1808 and 1814. According to Marshall the Weald was all arable where it was not woodland; the Rev. Arthur thought only one-third of it was arable. The fields were all inclosed, and Marshall thought correctly that they had

¹ *Ibid.* xxviii (1797), pp. 113-23.

all been reclaimed direct from the forest; but the heavy soil was much more suitable for grassland than tillage and the best way of improving it would be 'that of converting the principle part of its arable enclosures to pasture and woodlands, and its pastured commons, or the more valuable parts of them, to arable enclosures'. Unfortunately the farmers here were as 'poor weak and spiritless as their lands'. Their rotation, already described, was 'probably the worst course of management now in practice in this island'; the only good thing they did was to use lime, but they did not make the best of it, keeping it in the fields till a good deal of its value had been lost before it was spread. He corroborates the size of the average dairy at six or seven milch kine.

Round Petworth things were a little better, but the old one-wheel plough, condemned so long before, was still used; otherwise, except for his statement that more emphasis was placed on the rearing of early grass lamb from Dorset Horn ewes than upon grazing cattle, he agrees with Young.

The same miserable one-wheel plough was used on the large farms of the coastal belt with horses. Wheat was the be-all and end-all of the arable and was grown every other year, yielding 40 bushels an acre on an average and often much more. The cattle for grazing on the Marshes were brought in and were Welsh Blacks from Pembrokeshire or Somerset beasts. The sheep were wedders of the West Down breed, i.e. most probably Wiltshire. On the East Downs was a better breed, of which he was unable to determine the origin either by inquiry or surmise, but finally decided that its various excellencies must have been a result of the local herbage and climate. Even these flocks were, however, very uneven,¹ and it was only the work of John Ellman of Glynde that ultimately fixed the type.

John Ellman was born at Hartfield in 1753, where his father then occupied a farm which he retained till 1761, when he moved to Glynde near Lewes. He died in 1780

¹ William Marshall, *Rural Economy of the Southern Counties*, II (1798), *passim*.

and John took over Glynde, where he farmed for over fifty years and gained a great reputation by his work in the development of the Southdown sheep and the Sussex breed of cattle. Perhaps the sheep were the more important, as they proved to be with Bakewell, but the Sussex cattle have survived in fine shape as a breed while Bakewell's Longhorns vanished long since.

John Ellman had a modicum of schooling; according to his own account, only two winters; but he read with the local clergyman, Mr. Davies, after reaching manhood and so developed a fine taste; but his education is immaterial here.

The system of keeping the Down sheep has already been described, and Ellman did not vary it. His flock went to the Down by day and returned to the fold at night like all others, but his management was careful. The flock consisted of about 500 breeding ewes of three ages. Each ewe produced three lambs, and more if twins were dropped, at two, three, and four years old. At four and a half he first followed the common practice of selling off the draught ewes to graziers in the Weald who fattened both the ewe and the lamb in the following summer; but Ellman found a better market in the great demand that had arisen in other parts for his sheep, and he hoped to continue selling till the Southdown breed had become generally known.

His breeding of selected animals was by taking sixty of the best ewes from the flock and putting them to his best ram, and he took good care to save the rams they dropped for breeding with. The usual method was to put in rams at the proportion of one to fifty ewes, and to put them together all at the same time. Ellman put in one or two rams at first to the balance of his ewe flock; a few days later a couple more, and so on every four or five days till the whole are put in from the 29 October for about five weeks.

He depended largely upon artificial food, turnips, and hay during winter, rye grass, clover, and rye during spring, and tares and rape for the summer. A peculiarity of his management was housing the sheep at night.

Ellman did so much for the Southdown sheep as well as working on the Sussex cattle that in 1800 he was presented with a silver cup by twenty-seven of the nobility and principal landowners of the county.¹

The appointment of the Rev. Arthur Young to do the Board of Agriculture's *General View of the Agriculture of Sussex* was an obvious piece of nepotism; he was Arthur Young's son, but he may have been all the more qualified to do the job on that account alone. His work does not prove it; it only proves that he owes a lot to his father. It contains an elaborated version of his father's records in his *Tours* and in the *Annals*, but necessarily adds something about the livestock.

The heavy, bad, one-wheel plough of the maritime provinces which had so long been common there was greatly esteemed by its users though condemned by theorists. The Earl of Egremont had a light Suffolk two-wheel plough at Petworth, a mole plough, and a Rotherham plough, horse hoes, and scufflers. He was the owner of one of the three threshing-machines in the county, the other two being in the hands of Sir Richard Hotham at Bognor and Mr. Pennington of Ashburnham.

Rape was in high repute for sheep feed on the Downs and Gilbert of Eastbourne was an exponent of its use. The ewes only got rape in the lambing season. Potatoes, introduced about twenty years before (when Arthur Young was making his first *Tours*), were now (1793 and later) grown for fattening bullocks at Chichester and Eastbourne as well as at Battle, where Mayo had firmly established the crop. A yield of 300 to 400 bushels was not uncommon and they were fed steamed. Buckwheat, formerly so well regarded, was now thought to make the sheep drunk if grazed when in full blossom and was little grown. Sainfoin was still grown in large quantities on the chalk and a little lucern about Eastbourne and Brighton. There were some considerable orchards in West Sussex, especially at Petworth, and good cider was made.

But the Sussex cattle and the system on which they

¹ *Memoirs of John Ellman Esq. late of Glynde* (1834).

were founded formed the most distinguishing feature in the husbandry of the county. They were worked and fattened off at six years old, being stall fed by the advanced farmers. Besides the newfangled potato feeding, oilcake was largely used for finishing, and Bridges of Tillington fattened on linseed and barley. The Sussex was a beast that fattened kindly. The cow's yield was a maximum of 5-6 lb. of butter a week plus 30-40 lb. skim-milk cheese a month. Various experiments had been made by the improvers to compare them with cattle from other districts, crosses and so on.

The sheep has already been discussed. Young estimates that on the Downs between Eastbourne and Steyning, a distance of thirty-three miles and about six miles wide, some 200,000 ewes were kept.¹ The livestock returns collected in 1801 showed that there were 341,976 sheep and lambs in the whole county, so possibly Young's estimate was not so far out. Other livestock in the county were returned in 1801 as 8,298 draught and 7,241 fattening oxen, 18,364 cows, 27,104 young stock and colts, 62,476 hogs and pigs, and 18,397 draught and 3,948 riding horses. The farms of the county were equipped with 6,787 wagons and 10,066 carts.²

Then came victory and the slump. In short order the farmers all over Sussex were unable to pay their rent or their bills, and it was the formerly prosperous flock farms that suffered more than the good arable or grass farms. John Woods, the elder, of Chichester, the man whose farming had been so highly praised for decades, thought that the flock farms usually had a large proportion of poor arable on which expenses were heavy and the produce low and precarious. These the slump had hit hardest, but persons from all over the county held the same opinion, and F. Gell of Shoreham, for one, considered that the farmers could no longer keep sufficient strength of teams and servants to cultivate their land. Things were very bad indeed and the small

¹ Rev. Arthur Young, *General View of the Agric. of Sussex* (eds. of 1793, 1808, and 1813), *passim*.

² H. Kenyon, 'The Civil Defence and Livestock Returns for Sussex in 1801', *S.A.C.* LXXXIX.

farms on the heavy land of the Weald must also have suffered.¹

Cobbett made several *Rural Rides* through Sussex in 1821 and 1822 and remarked upon the onerous tenant-right customary there. Sir Charles Burrell had been forced to take his farms in hand, paying his tenants the customary outgoings of tillages, manures, &c. After a year he let the farms again, but to do so he had to forgo these payments because the incoming tenants had not the capital to make them.

Cobbett severely condemned the waste of Ashdown Forest between Forest Row and Uckfield, but praised the rich land round Lewes, where he met Mr. Baxter, the publisher of an account book for farmers and Baxter's *Library of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge*, an encyclopaedia that had some vogue in its day. There was another waste between Crawley and Horsham, and between Reigate, Crawley, and Worth the farms were small, about one-third of the land being in oak or coppice wood and the rest wheat and bean arable, as it was roughly all the way from Horsham to Petworth, though here there were some turnips and a black hairy pig was kept. There was poor rye but good apple-trees at Donington. Ashdown and St. Leonard's Forests were still 'wretched tracts', but here and on the not much less wretched farms of the neighbourhood the fine Sussex cattle were bred, to be afterwards fattened in Romney Marsh. They were calved in the spring; weaned in a bit of grassland, and then put into stubbles and about the fallows for the first summer. When winter came they were brought into the yard and fed on rough hay, peas haulm, or barley straw. The next two years were spent in the same way and then they were summered in the forest or at work, finally going to the Marsh or elsewhere in the autumn to be finished, which was a speedy job on rich pasture for such hardily brought up animals.²

Both the Ellmans, father and son, gave evidence to

¹ *Agricultural State of the Kingdom* (1816).

² William Cobbett, *Rural Rides* (ed. of 1893), I. 83 ff., 202 ff.

the *Select Committee on the Depressed State of Agriculture* that sat in 1821, and declared that each was entirely independent of the other's opinions. This was at about the same time as Cobbett visited their neighbourhood. Twelve years later the depression was still being felt and Charles Osborn gave evidence about West Sussex to yet another *Select Committee on the Depressed State of Agriculture* in 1833.

Ellman of Glynde was farming about 1,400 acres in 1821, being the occupier of two farms then. The area was divided into 350 acres of down, 440 acres of arable, and 484 acres of meadow and pasture. He had been tenant of this farm for forty-five years, and, when his lease ran out in 1811, the rent was raised from £680 to £1,200 at the peak of war-time prices. When the slump came in 1815 his rent was reduced to £1,000. Other farmers had fared better so far as rent was concerned, a reduction to nearly, but not quite, pre-war level having been made. At the same time both local and national taxation was much heavier than it had been, and with the fall in prices the farmers' situation had become almost desperate.

Ellman was quite certain that the arable farmer at the current level of expenses and prices could not make a living. He was not quite so certain about the Down farmers, where the cost of tillage was not so high and where more stock were kept, although he was sure that the fall in the price of wool had hit these farmers pretty hard. The fall in the price of wool also affected the trade in tups, and the price of the carcass also had fallen between 50 and 33 per cent., while cattle were also down by about 30 per cent.

The yield of wheat was, so far as he could estimate it, 32 bushels an acre on the best type of land and 16 bushels on the worst land under the plough. The cost of producing wheat on the middling class of land, at 24 bushels an acre, was as given below.

At this time a dealer informed him that he had been offered foreign wheat of 61/62 lb. a bushel delivered at Newhaven for 32s. to 34s. a quarter, or £5. 2s. for 24

bushels. The farmer on middling land obviously could not possibly compete in such a market if the cost of production estimated by Ellman was even approximately correct.

	<i>Per acre</i>		
	£	s.	d.
Manual labour, 2s. 6d. to 3s. a bushel	3	12	0
Horse labour, 2s. 6d. a bushel	3	0	0
Manure, 3s. per cartload—1 ton, say, to 10 tons an acre	1	10	0
Reaping, 12s. per acre		12	0
Cutting, shocking, carting to barns, &c., 8s. an acre		8	0
Threshing, 4s. a quarter		4	0
	<hr/>		
	£9	6	0

One important consequence of this state of affairs was that the farmers had been obliged to be more 'frugal and economical' in their methods. The 'green crops', roots and seeds, were being omitted from the rotations and the land allowed to lie fallow in order to reduce charges. The Committee realized that the growing of 'green crops' required a good deal of expenditure and that usually a better crop of corn followed a forage crop than a fallow; they also realized that the growing of forage crops increased both the quantity and the quality of manure. Since the introduction of the root break was the great improvement in farming methods of the eighteenth century, its abandonment by the Sussex farmers of the 1820's was regarded as disastrous. Mr. Ellman thought that though there was the same quantity of land still being ploughed as during the war the yield per acre had fallen owing to the poorer farming, the only refuge of the impoverished farmer. This poorer farming was not confined to leaving out the root break. In the good times a good deal of liming had been done.

The younger John Ellman farmed 1,200 acres at Southover near Lewes, but was unable to present the Committee with figures relating to his own farm because he had had much above the common price for his sheep. Consequently he found it quite impossible to arrange his own accounts so as to separate his own 'fancy' receipts from the real price of common sheep. He had, therefore, prepared a set of accounts relating to 10 acres

in another part of the county 'applying to a general average for the county', and he assured the Committee that he had authentic documents which would prove it to be correct.

In the Weald of Sussex it was inevitable that the production of wheat should depend upon fallow. The land was too heavy for it to be possible to introduce the Norfolk four-course system. It was impossible to grow wheat by the raising of a crop of turnips. Sometimes peas were grown and sometimes tares, but on this quality of land the yield of wheat was never higher than 24 bushels on an average of years, and Ellman himself preferred to estimate it at 20 bushels, sometimes rising to 22 bushels.

The details of the accounts do not disclose the method of tillage adopted, but the expenses are set out as:

	£	s.	d.
Seed corn, pulse, and clover	65	12	0
Haymaking	4	5	0
Harvest	25	17	6
Threshing	28	3	4
Annual labourers	80	2	0
Beer for workmen	10	0	0
Team	53	16	0
Wear and tear	35	0	0
Rates	36	5	0
Taxes	6	6	0
Manure	37	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£382	16	10

The returns are a sufficient indication of the course of cropping employed and the yields of the different crops that were normally obtained. They were:

	£	s.	d.
25 a. wheat (20 b. an acre), 62 qrs. 4 b. at 56s. a quarter	175	0	0
10 a. clover (av. 1 ton an acre), 10 tons feeding price £2. 10s.	25	0	0
10 a. peas (20 b. an acre), 25 qrs. at 32s.	40	0	0
5 a. tares mown for horses, except a few saved for seed
25 a. oats (32 b. an acre), 100 qrs. at 18s.	90	0	0
10 a. clover for seed (av. 3 b. an acre), at 35s. a bushel	52	10	0
Pigs and poultry per annum	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
	402	10	0
Deduct tithe, 1/10th	40	5	0
	<hr/>		
	£362	5	0

Clearly, therefore, on a yield of 20 bushels an acre this land could pay no rent, and there was no margin

for interest on money invested or for managerial salary. In point of fact, the younger Ellman states elsewhere that no rent had been paid on many of the farms for the past two years. The landlords had preferred to let the tenants run on, because they knew very well that if they left it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to relet the farms. They preferred them to be occupied, and that gave visitors an erroneous impression that there was nothing much wrong with Sussex farming. Even if the yield was raised to 23 bushels of wheat there would be only about £74 available for rent, and still interest on money invested and an income for managerial work could not be provided.

The equipment which Ellman thought necessary for the work was worth £264 and included 4 horses at £25 each and their harness, 2 wagons, 3 carts, ploughs worth £6, harrows the same, 2 drag harrows, 2 rollers, tools, winnowing machines, &c., and 40 sacks.

Loudon's remarks in 1825 are a little more than a summary of Young's *General View*, but Kennedy and Grainger shared Cobbett's doubts about the heavy in-going that was customary. They thought it absorbed too much of the farmers' limited capital so that the farms were only half stocked. They also thought that too many oats were grown in the Weald and that beans should have taken a portion of their area, but the demand for oats by the breeders was too great to allow of this improvement. The Weald rotation continued to be fallow, wheat, seeds, oats, or oats, seeds; a large amount of lime was used there, but the most common manure was dung or a compost of dung and headland and ditch scrapings. The pasture here was very deficient and wanting draining, which was very much neglected. Some hollow drains, filled with blackthorn twigs or stones, were laid, but very little compared with what was necessary.

The South Downs 'of late years' (I suppose during the wars) had been rapidly brought into a state of cultivation, and produced abundance of corn as well as feeding immense flocks of sheep. They were likewise

famous for their breed of cattle, which though deficient in the dairy, made heavy beef and were good workers.¹

The distress that everyone had been writing and talking about and suffering from still continued in 1833 when Charles Osborn of Hayling Island, Havant, gave his evidence to the Select Committee of that year. He then thought that the state of farming in West Sussex about Chichester was very much worse than it had been five or six years before. He was a farmer renting land to the extent of 500 guineas and an extensive land agent, so he had some knowledge of his subject. Partly the distress was due to a recent succession of bad seasons; partly it was due 'to the great burthen of the poor and loss of capital' that had taken place since the wars. A proof of this was the number of failures, the great arrears of rent, and change of tenants. The horses were getting old, the wagons and tackle much worse, and the stock of sheep was very much lessened in many districts.

There were a good few yeoman farmers in the district. They called their estates their own but they were so heavily mortgaged that they were really worse off than tenants. The rot had played havoc with the flocks, but they were also reduced because the farmers had been obliged to realize and could not replace their stock.

Conditions were not quite so bad in the coastal districts, because larger flocks were kept there owing to the land having been drained, but there was a great deficiency in the Weald and in the wet districts. On the Down farms where some had strong finances it was the experience that stock was the most profitable thing that they could keep.

Markets were accessible both to the north and the south, but Osborn thought it more advantageous to sell wheat in Guildford than on the coast. It often realized as much as 12s. higher. On the coast, however, the fertility of the land compensated for the lower price and those who had sold their barley early had done well. He does not provide information about costs like the

¹ *The Present State of the Tenancy of Land* (1828).

Ellmans, nor does he give any description of the systems of farming practised, but it might be imagined that they had not changed very much.

Again, in 1836 James Hudson, who had been farming in Sussex for thirty-five years, told a *Select Committee of the House of Lords* that rent was being paid out of capital because current prices were too low to show a profit, despite good harvests from 1833 to 1835. Though he considered yields high in those years they were not so by modern standards. In the Weald the average was 20–28 bushels of wheat, certainly an improvement on earlier estimates; 28–40 of oats; 20–28 beans; while in the Down country they were wheat 28; barley 36; oats 44 on the best lands. The barley was unfortunately a bad sample. The market for oats had been depressed by imports from Ireland landed at Brighton. Stock prices, too, were not profitable.

Perhaps the clearest indication of the situation of the farmer was that the rents had been reduced by one-half in the Weald and by one-third on the Down farms.

Many farmers were living almost entirely on the produce of their farms, thus avoiding spending money that they had not got or incurring debts they could hardly hope to pay. In Hudson's words, 'they raise the subsistence principally within themselves, they kill the sheep, pigs and poultry they feed'; and their bills were by so much the less. This is a course only to be taken in the most difficult times; but when things look blackest they take a turn for the better and light was, in fact, already beginning to show in the overcast sky.

In spite of everything, the Southdown sheep had improved in the first four decades of the nineteenth century. The average weight of fleece had risen from 2 lb. to 3 lb. in that time and the length of staple from 1½ or 2 in. to sometimes as much as 4 in. The number had decreased, but the recovering price of 1837 was stimulating breeding once more. Some of the improvement was due to better feeding, a fairly complete sequence of forage crops then being grown. Beginning with green rye in the spring the sheep were put on rye

grass in May when the rye was ploughed in for turnips or rape. At the end of June winter tares were ready; tares, clover, and rape followed, and in the winter there were turnips, so a constant succession of green crops were grown for the sheep and these in turn prepared land for cereals.

The rams were put to the ewes for three or four weeks in October, and the careful breeder kept each part of the ewe flock separate. A ram lamb was put with about forty; an older ram with about double that number. By this means a careful check was possible on the progeny of each male. The ewes were well kept at this time in the hope that a large number of them would produce twins. William Youatt thought that if twins are wanted, parents which had displayed this capacity and their offspring should be used for breeding. 'No fact', he says, 'can be more clearly established than an hereditary tendency to fecundity.' At lambing time the ewes were well cared for. Either they were brought home to the lower land and comfortable shelter, or 'sheds or sheltered places' were constructed in the fields.

Wethers were usually sold off young at about six months old, though they were sometimes sent to the Weald for fattening. Ewes were always sold off at four or five years, because the general opinion was that the lambs got from young ewes showed a better and more rapid tendency to fatten.

Though the Southdowns were so famous, there was a poor breed in the Weald, the 'old sheep of the Weald'. They fed on the commons in the summer and on the ley in the winter. Although very like the Southdown they were small, coarse-woolled sheep and not very easy to fatten. Youatt thought they were the unimproved Southdown or a degenerate type of that breed. In West Sussex, too, on the heavy wet land a heavier type of sheep was kept, a cross between the Somersets and the Downs. Presumably it paid better on these rich marshes. Again, Dorsets were kept in some parts of the county for producing early lamb, as they were in their native

county. These were comparatively unknown. The Southdown was the Sussex sheep *par excellence*, and its improvement had been great in the previous half-century, so that Youatt is not singular in his praise of the breed one hundred years ago.¹

The red Sussex cattle had always been praised, but even William Youatt could not claim any development in the breed similar to that made in the Southdown sheep. Both in quality and management the Sussex cattle remained much as they had always been, although, of course, superior farmers like the Ellmans produced a superior class of beast; but there were definitely two classes, as Lord Sheffield and Youatt agree, one heavy and coarse and the other a good deal lighter. The larger beast could not be worked with any advantage after it was six years old, the smaller could work till much older, until as much as twelve, though no one had been able to determine the exact age at which a working beast would fatten best.

Many farmers who kept ten or twelve oxen found it the most profitable plan to sell off five or six every year and replace them by young beasts, in spite of the trouble caused by breaking in the three-year-olds every year to follow on. After the spring sowing was over the drafted beasts were turned out into the lower or marsh land at the rate of one to an acre and thus prepared for winter stall feeding. Sheep were generally fed with the beasts in Pevensy Marshes, and round Winchelsea and Rye there was only one beast to 4 acres, more sheep in proportion being put into keep the grass down. Stall feeding in winter was pretty generally practised, the beasts being brought in only at night at first, but as the winter drew on they were constantly tied up. They were brought to an average weight of about 120 stone. These great elephants of cattle, which were mentioned so long before as Defoe's *Tour* (1724), could hardly have been anything but exceptions. Even in those days of large families and gargantuan appetites the joints of such huge animals could hardly have commanded a ready sale.

¹ William Youatt, *Sheep* (1837), pp. 232-9.

The Sussex cow was comparatively tiny and in spite of the efforts of the breeders declined to take on the points of the ox. In that respect it was like the Hereford. The milk yield, too, was small, although it was not deficient in butter fat, and there was little or no dairy work on a commercial scale in Sussex except for home consumption. Where commercial dairying was attempted, and one hundred years ago that meant butter and cheese making, 'almost any mongrel' was preferred to the native cow. Though there were individual exceptions to this generalization (as there must be to almost any), the average Sussex cow was kept because she was capable of becoming a mother. Whatever service she could be made to yield as a dairy cow was incidental, minute, and she got no thanks for it, her services in this way being so small. To improve her capacity in this respect crosses with the Suffolk or with the Channel Islands had certainly been in effect for about thirty years at least.

Nearly all the calves were reared—the males for work and the females for breed. The complement on an average farm where eight cows were kept was fairly high. Usually there were 6 calves, 6 yearlings, 6 two-year-olds, 4 three-year-olds beginning to work, 4 each of four, five, and six years old. This was a pretty good collection of beasts. The best breeders thought it necessary to change the bull every two years, as they thought that in-breeding caused the stock to deteriorate, but the majority of these patriots of the breed were in the east of the county. There was a mixture of breeds in the west, Devons and Pembroke-shire blacks being common, but Shorthorns and 'French', the last probably all sorts of Channel Island cattle, and Normandy coast beasts were also common, and, of course, there were inevitable Suffolks which then had a great reputation for the pail.¹

The Sussex Weald had not changed much a decade later. The farms were small and the most backward seen by Leonce de Lavergne in 1847. The tenants had

¹ Youatt, *Cattle* (1834), pp. 40–46.

little capital or knowledge. They still used oxen for tillage. Caird bettered this criticism by saying the farms were only half cultivated and partly stocked. John Farncombe¹ believed that the farmers here were afraid of improvements because higher rents would follow. Lambs were taken in to feed from the downland and the marshes from Michaelmas to Lady Day at 6s. each. They were fed on stubbles or clover ley and often went back in poor condition because more were taken in than there was feed for. Moreover, the famous old Sussex breed of red cattle had been neglected and had degenerated. It was nearly thirty years later when the Sussex Breed Society and Herd Book was started.² On the arable the old two-crop and fallow system was still followed and yields were about 18 to 20 bushels of wheat and 20 to 24 bushels of oats, a good deal below the then national average. A few years later Sidney Hawes³ suggested that root crops might be grown on the clays after a winter fallow if ridges were split in February or March and the manure laid on with another split. Potatoes did well, giving only light yields, but of excellent quality. Beans were not much grown then and the land was clover sick, although good crops were got, as there were of tares. Oats were often grown on the wheat stubble and when limed, manured, and sown with grass seed made good pasture. Draining had been done with tiles since the coming of machine-made pipes. Wheat was the main crop, but yields were often depressingly low, partly because although all the available manure was applied to this crop, it was often left lying about in heaps far too long. In Hawes's opinion much of the land had been limed too much; lime was not a substitute for manure; burnt clay was a good supplement for farm-yard manure; the use of guano and rape-dust was on the increase. There was one thing good; there were excellent fowls on every one of these little farms. Little change took place in the next twenty years. The Speaker,

¹ 'On the Farming of Sussex', *Journ. R.A.S.E.* (1850).

² E. Walford Lloyd, *Sussex Cattle* (1945).

³ 'The Wealdon Clay of Sussex and its Cultivation', *Journ. R.A.S.E.* (1858).

who owned 4,000 acres in the Weald in 1880, had spent some £2,200 on drainage and other improvements there in the past five years, but it was nevertheless impossible for this poor clay to be tilled any longer on any economic basis, and it was going down to grass, and Mr. Little has much the same to say about the Weald as the writers of forty years before.¹

The farming of the South Downs was in quite another category. Here, as on other chalk Downs, was to be found the arable sheep economy, the basis of improved farming already described. Caird found four-, five-, or six-course rotations, according to the soil, with which observation Farncombe agrees, and J. C. Morton states that on the lightest Sussex land the seeds were left down for two or three years and oats substituted for barley in the rotation, but too much wheat was often grown to flourish on the available manure. For the sheep they were kept in three groups, one-third of the ewe flock being drafted every year with all the lambs not needed for flock maintenance, when eighteen-months-old tegs took the place of the drafted ewes, and were lambed down at the end of March. Farncombe thought rape might be usefully introduced as a feeding crop.

Caird did not like the old wooden turnwrist plough with a piece of flat wood for a mould-board that he found in use here. It was designed for one-way ploughing, and, although it may have been too cumbersome, there was good reason for its retention, in spite of needing three or four horses or half a dozen bullocks to haul it. Caird thought it a waste of opportunity, of power, and of time that could probably not be matched in any other county in the kingdom. Optimism, however, went perhaps too far on these Downs, and Thomas Cooper told the Richmond Commission in 1880 that a good deal of land here broken up thirty or forty years before had better been left. Much of it had gone back to a state of nature in the previous four or five years, and as Cooper had been farming nearly 800 acres in the district from 1844, he presumably knew his subject.

¹ Richmond Commission: *Evidence of the Speaker, and Little's Report* (1880).

Besides the South Downs the coastal strip of Sussex had always enjoyed a reputation for being well farmed, and had exported grain by sea to London and elsewhere for at least 300 years. Lavergne waxes enthusiastic about the enterprise of Mr. Rigden of Hove Farm, Brighton, a holding of 700 acres, run on the then most approved lines, being 40 acres of pasture and 350 acres each of grain and forage crops; in the four-course rotation in fact. Rigden is said to have possessed £12,000 capital. He grew mangolds, turnips, swedes, carrots, potatoes, cabbages, rye grass, clover, lucern, sainfoin, and vetches. His flock was 350 South Downs; he had a dairy of 21 milch kine; 28 farm horses and a few pigs. He sold milk to Brighton, he sold about 250 lambs annually and culled 100 ewes, and he sold calves and fat cows to the butcher. The place was an admirable example of the large-scale highly capitalized farming of the day.

The local tenant-right custom was, however, like that of Surrey, a handicap to enterprise, and was open to fraud in just the same way. The Duke of Norfolk, in his evidence to the *Select Committee* of 1848, estimated in-going at about £3 an acre on the average, and as he thought the new tenants only possessed about £6 an acre of capital when they went in their position was highly undesirable. To this opinion Caird subscribed.

Jeremiah Smith, of Springfield Lodge, near Rye, who also gave evidence to the Committee, farmed 6,000 acres of which he owned 1,300 acres. He used cleared brush for making drains in three tiers at different levels and found that land so treated produced three times what it had before. He spent £50 per annum in clearing land for hops. On farms like his, oilcake was fed, and, although few bones were used on the land, rape-cake, nitrate of soda, rags, and guano were common. The hop gardens to which Smith had added at such high cost were famous and roused Caird's enthusiasm, but John Farncombe thought the necessity for improvement was still great. Some measure of progress is provided by the fact that in 1871 Court Hill Farm, Slindon, introduced

neighbouring farmers to their first reaper and brought in another newfangled idea the next year—a threshing-machine.¹

The slow progress of new ideas in agriculture—at least their slow progress a century ago—is exemplified by that of producing baby beef, which seems to have been first practised by James Blundell of Southampton. One of his disciples in Surrey is named above, and members apparently of the same family were doing the same thing in Sussex, Messrs. Drewitt and Son of North Stoke. The system had been on trial for twenty years and by feeding heavily with concentrates a small beast of good beef was grown at a low cost of production. Others in this business were William Stanford, then late of Charlton Court Farm, Steyning; Cyrus Ellis of Great House Farm, Hambledon; and W. M. Stanford of Broadbridge Farm near Horsham.²

In the Weald there had been little change over forty years, indeed for much longer, mainly because of the intractable soil and too little capital. Some great land-owners had made improvements, but had found great difficulty in making them pay. On the Downs the fine system of the eighteenth century had perhaps been a trifle supplemented by the new knowledge and the use of the new manures. Of the coastal strip as much, or as little, could be said. The fine breed of Southdown sheep had already been improved, and, except on a few farms, the old Red Sussex cattle made no progress until the Herd Book was started. The hop gardens were favourably commented upon, but some needed greater care and attention.

The Weald people did not really become successful farmers at all in the late nineteenth century except in so far as they developed small things. Amongst these was the poultry cramming. Poultry breeding was very old in Sussex, as has already been made clear. Long before the railway age there was a regular service of four-horse wagons running three times a week to carry

¹ *Land Agents' Record*, 18 Sept. 1943.

² Henry Evershed, 'Early Fattening . . .', *Journ. R.A.S.E.* (1878).

poultry quickly enough to London for them to arrive fresh, and in the remote villages and isolated farms in the district round about Heathfield and Uckfield the gaunt figure of the higgler who bought birds to fatten could be seen trudging hither and yon with his cumbersome double-decker cage strapped to his back, growing steadily heavier as the day's purchases increased.

Mr. R. H. Rew estimated in 1893 that a million birds annually were sent to London from the district; the value of the industry was recorded by Rider Haggard at £150,000 per annum or more in 1902, and Hall and Russell reported that 1,200 tons of dead birds ready for market were sent off in 1906. The industry had made visible advances in the previous twenty years. The birds were rarely bred by the 'crammers', but were bought at three or four months old and finished. The old Sussex bird was, however, giving place to a Bramha-Dorking cross in the 1890's.

The birds were bred and reared on general farms of all sizes from the large undertaking like that of Kenwood of Waldron who reared about 8,000 birds a year, and kept them in movable coops that could be carried round like a sedan chair so that the whole of a field got the benefit of scratching and dunging as they were moved about. His farm was a dairy farm of ten cows and followers and seven horses. The enterprises ranged downwards from this to the cottagers who kept a few fowls and raised a few birds for the higgler. Clearly the expansion of this industry must have been of great help in the lean years from 1880 to 1914.¹

Naturally some of the large undertakings on the rich coastlands of West Sussex were successful. One of 500 acres was mainly devoted to dairying, a business that was bound to increase with the rise of the coast towns and improved transport. Pure and cross-bred Jersey and Guernsey cows were bred, and 700 lb. of butter a week was made in a steam dairy on the farm. There were also flocks of carefully managed poultry and 160

¹ R. H. Rew, *Report to the Royal Comm. on Agric.* (1894); cf. *West Sussex Gazette*, 30 Dec. 1948.

Southdown tegs and Berkshire and Sussex pigs. Two-fifths of this farm was pasture. On another of 700 acres 100 Shorthorn Cross cows were kept and liquid milk sent to London. Only 160 acres were arable. These were representative in 1902 and continued to be in 1911, when A. D. Hall described the rotation practised as much the same as it had been for a very long time, i.e. wheat, oats, roots, wheat, seeds, with catch crops as often as possible.

It was thought in the early twentieth century that it was only the hops that kept the small farmers of the Weald going, plus other small things like fowls, honey, fat tegs, tomatoes, and apples and pears. This district had always been intractable and much of it was going back to grass, the crop which Marshall had considered it most suitable for a century before. Indeed, under the pressure of economic conditions it was estimated that 40 per cent. of the whole arable in the county had gone back to grass between 1872 and 1909.¹

The geographical regions of Sussex are so well defined that their farming has always been necessarily rather static, though the farmers of the Downlands and the coastal belt, with their greater opportunities than the Weald, developed their systems more intensively. The whole county has been settled in the past four and a half centuries until it is now perhaps rather densely populated and modern road-making and transport has made it accessible. What was disastrous waste and intractable land like Ashdown Forest and Crowborough Warren has now become picturesque and the haunt of the suburban dweller and the holiday maker.

¹ Rider Haggard, *Rural England* (1902), i, 118-46; A. D. Hall, *A Pilgrimage of British Farming 1910-1912* (1914), pp. 33 ff.; A. D. Hall and E. J. Russell, *Agric. and Soils of Kent, Surrey and Sussex* (1911), *passim*.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF LEWES TOWN AND THE CLIFFE
with adjacent country, taken from Baldy's Garden in the Cliffe, by S. H. Grimm.

BALDY'S GARDEN, THE PAINTERS LAMBERT, AND OTHER SUSSEX FAMILIES

BY W. H. CHALLEN

THE title of this article was chosen because it was Baldy's Garden and researches into the Baldy family (see *S.N.Q.* XI) that led to investigations to ascertain the facts as to the ancestry of the two Lewes painters, both named James Lambert, for it became evident that printed information about them was incorrect and confused the one with the other.

Before proceeding it is desired to acknowledge gratefully the generous co-operation of many incumbents and members of the Society and others without which this article would not have been possible, and to add that, for reasons which will subsequently become apparent, its scope has been extended by excursions into certain other Sussex families, including the three painters Smith of Chichester, with whom these Lamberts were connected, the article concluding with some notes on another artist Lambert of Sussex.

Baldy's Garden, which was held in special regard by James Lambert, junr., was on a terrace or rock on Cliffe Hill above the street known as Chapel Hill in the parish of St. Thomas à Becket in the Cliffe, Lewes. It had an extensive view over Lewes, as will be seen from the drawing by S. H. Grimm reproduced here by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum from their Add. MS. 5672.

It was owned by Thomas Baldy (1710-82), chinaman, who was a son of John Baldy who married Sarah Verrell of Cliffe, 23 June 1709, at St. John, Southover. As their ages at death are not available (they were buried at Cliffe 24 April 1737 and 15 February 1752 respectively), their ancestries cannot be definitely established. They had six children baptized at Cliffe, but only two attained

maturity besides the above-mentioned Thomas, namely Mary (1720-43), and John (born 10, baptized 24 July 1723). All three are mentioned in the will dated 6 February 1734, proved 21 July 1737 (S. Malling Deanery 7/16), of their father John Baldy, who described himself as a turner of St. Thomas, Cliffe, made his wife Sarah sole executrix, and left after her death his dwelling-house and ground thereto to his son Thomas and his house in Cliffe called 'The Lamb' to his son John.

Thomas Baldy, the eldest son, who was born 9, and baptized 11 November 1710 at Cliffe, was buried 8 March 1782 at St. John-sub-Castro, Lewes (M.I.: died 3 March, age 71). The *Sussex Weekly Advertiser or Lewes Journal*, when reporting his death, stated he was 'many years a capital chinaman and latterly in partnership with John Lambert'. According to the *History of Lewes and Brighthelmston*, published by W. Lee in 1795, the authorship of which is attributed to Paul Dunvan, who is said to have been of French extraction and at some period usher or assistant master at Lewes Grammar School, but whose death and burial have not been traced, Thomas Baldy was 'an indolent, besotted man and a fit instrument for the artful Andrew Tasker, hat-maker', who usurped the office of churchwarden to Cliffe Church for twenty-nine years and contrived to keep Thomas Baldy in office with himself for the last eighteen years thereof.

However that may be, Thomas Woollgar (1761-1821), the Lewes historian, has in the second volume of his *Spicilegia sive Collectanea ad Historiam . . . Viciniae Lewensis* (now in the Society's Library) a long note on Baldy's Garden in the parish of St. Thomas in the Cliffe, copied from a manuscript, from which the following extract is taken:

The greatest curiosity of all in this Vill is a kind of hanging garden, the admiration of all who view it, the proprietor of which is Mr. Thomas Baldy, who keeps a considerable glass & china warehouse in the front of the West Street. He is a very courteous person & a virtuoso in various researches tho not a Bigot to any one particular attachment, and he is ever ready to indulge strangers with the

inspection of this delectable eminence, the improvement & disposition of which is entirely the work of his own hands.

This delightful spot of ground projects beyond the verge of the Cliffe over the road way from Lewes upon a steep hill to the village of Glynde behind the South Street of the Cliffe, the access to which is by a gradual ascent raised by the proprietor to the Gate of the Gardens, which, when entered, is found to be laid out in as elegant a taste as the situation, soil, etc. would permit, & evidently denotes great pains & judgment bestowed upon it. Here are pleasant winding walks, trees, & evergreens of various kinds, flowers of various species, & some of them flourish even in winter when others of the same kind are dead in the gardens of other persons.

There is likewise an arbour well sheltered from the heat of the sun, a beehouse in which are three columns of bees well secured from the inclemency of the weather, alcoves & different seats for various prospects, a pretty summer house ornamented with views of the several Priors and Castles of the county & other parts of England. There has also been a late addition of a lawn. All the formation of the Proprietor's head & hands. From this lawn may be taken a full view of Lewes and the North & N.W. part of the country to ye Weald.

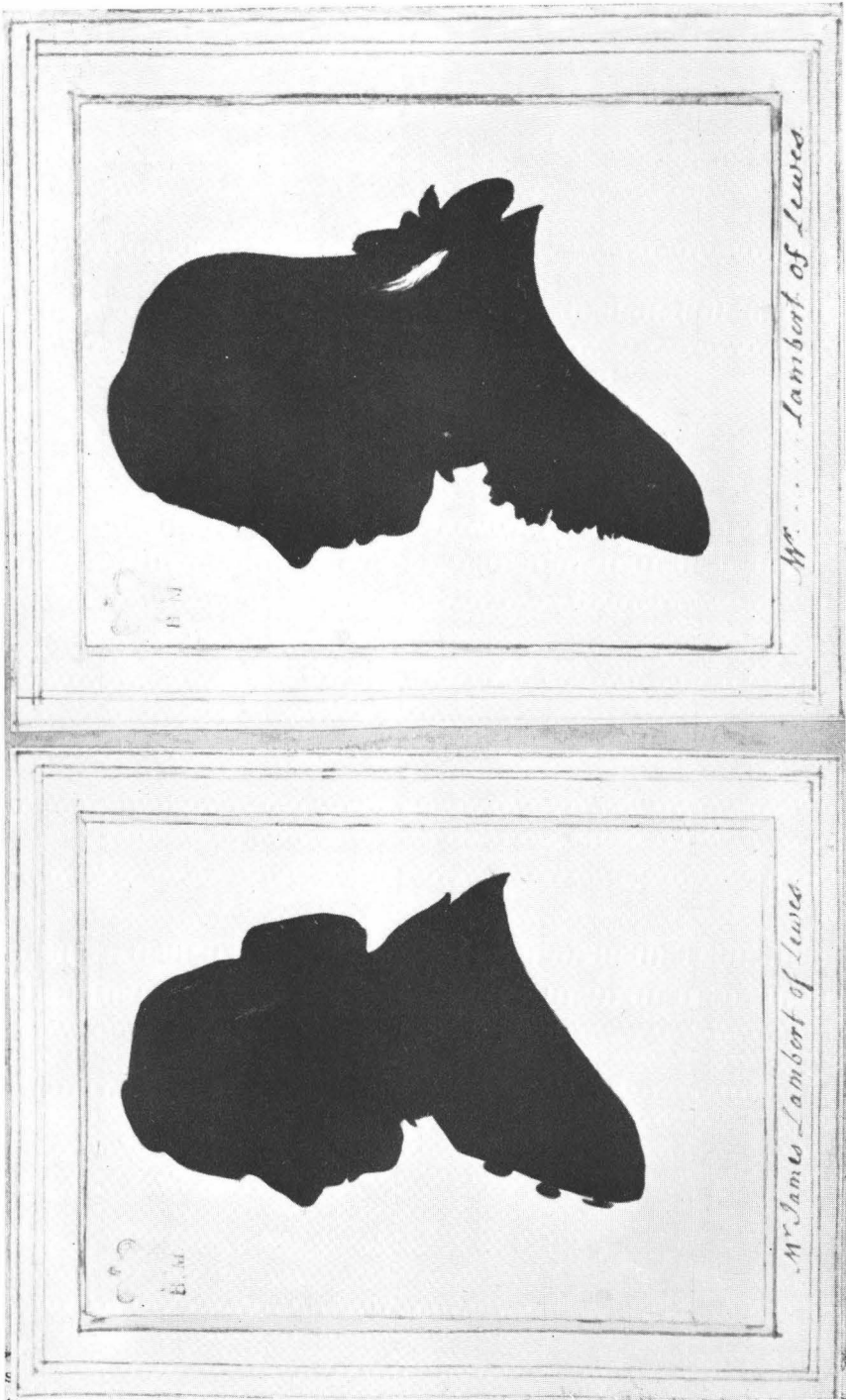
[Here follows a long description of the extensive view as to be seen in spring, summer, and winter, the account then continuing as follows]:

This garden has been agreeably celebrated in verse by a young lady in Lewes of a poetic turn, (Miss Lund), who in the beginning of her lines remarks that

‘The beauteous scenes that all around it smile
‘Delight our eye & all our care beguile.’

Mr. Baldy has likewise made an attempt to form a large grotto just under the Cliff at the back part of his warehouse & garden adjoining to his dwelling house, but whether thro' want of sufficient materials for the purpose or by reason of the too great labour it may require at his time of life, the completion is not persevered in.

Thomas Baldy's will, dated as early as 29 May 1759 and proved 15 March 1782 (S.M. 9/368), left his four messuages, &c., in Cliffe and South Malling, in tenure of Rt. Pratt, Jn. Philcox, Sam. Strong, and himself, and all his freeholds, stock in trade, &c., to his executor, John Lambert ‘the younger of Cliffe, flaxdresser, son of John Lambert of the same place, flaxdresser’, but did not mention his own brother, John Baldy, who presumably predeceased him, especially as the Lamb House (left to John Baldy by his father) devolved, as will be seen, to the Lambert family.



Mr. . . . Lambert of Lewis

Mr James Lambert of Lewis

SILHOUETTES OF THE TWO JAMES LAMBERTS
(From the *Diary of Capt. James A. Lamb, MS. 5076*)

This will reveals the occupation of the man who became the father and grandfather respectively of the two painters James Lambert.

It is strange that Thomas Woollgar in his aforementioned *Collections* has no note on them.

It is also odd that Paul Dunvan (whose signature incidentally appears as a witness to a 1788 marriage at St. Anne, Lewes) should refer in his above-mentioned *History* to only one James Lambert (the elder), and furthermore state he was born at Jevington, for it is conceivable that he could have been acquainted with both the painters, and there is no Lambert entry at all in Jevington parish register. As will be shown hereafter, the elder James Lambert and his brothers and sisters were all baptized at Willingdon, and the younger James Lambert, who was nephew of the elder (and not son as stated by Emmanuel Benezit in his *Dictionary of Painters, &c.*), was baptized at St. Thomas à Becket, Cliffe.

Their silhouettes, here reproduced from Sir William Burrell's Collection (Add. MS. 5676) by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum, have their names added in his handwriting, but it will be noticed that he left blank the Christian name of the younger Lambert. Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A., suggests that the younger James Lambert may have been commissioned by the elder James Lambert (the better artist).

One of the drawings in the Burrell Collections (Add. MS. 5677) indicates that it was made by James Lambert, junr., for John Elliot. He was the only son of Obadiah Elliot, a brewer of St. John-sub-Castro, Lewes, and died 1782, age 57, in Bloomsbury, London, at his town house, but was buried with his parents at St. Michael's, Lewes. By his 1776 will (P.C.C. 127 Gostling) he bequeathed to Henry Shelley of Lewes, Esq., 'my landscape or picture of Lewes by Dominick Serres, together with all my tinted drawings in my portfolio of subjects in and about Lewes and in Sussex', and to William Burrell, Esq., LL.D., 'my MS. collections of all sorts, bound or unbound, relative to Lewes or Sussex'.

At one time in these investigations it was feared that the ancestry of these painters would have to cease with the marriage of the parents of the elder James Lambert, but, by courtesy of our enthusiastic member, the Rev. A. C. Crookshank, Vicar of Ditchling, a burial entry in his register was found which proved to be that of one of their children baptized at Willingdon, and enabled the pedigree to be carried back nearly 100 years, corroboration by other links elsewhere being subsequently forthcoming, as will be shown.

Before proceeding with their ancestry, brief mention is desirable of the following:

(a) Thomas Lambert, shoemaker of Lewes, because he was also connected with Willingdon through his wife, Sisley Woodgate of that parish, whom he married 29 April 1690 at All Saints, Lewes. He is probably the Lewes cordwainer son of Nicholas Lambert of Barcombe (1685 Lewes admon. B. 11/4), who may be the Nicholas Lambert, baptized at Maresfield 1636, son of John Lambert who married there in 1621 Anne Treford of Hartfield, both parents being buried 1637 at Maresfield. This John Lambert may have been the John baptized at Wivelsfield 1595 son of Gregory Lambert who married at Buxted in 1582 Isabel Dedman, both of whom were also buried at Maresfield, in 1636 and 1623 respectively.

Thomas and Sisley Lambert had from 1691–1702 six children, John, Ann, Mary, Elizabeth, Ann, and Thomas, baptized at St. John-sub-Castro or All Saints, Lewes, of whom both the sons and the first Ann died in infancy. Thomas Lambert, the father, was buried 19 February 1728 at St. John-sub-Castro, where he was a churchwarden, administration being granted at Lewes (B. 16/187) on 20 March 1728 to his widow Sisley Lambert, but her fate is unknown. The register of St. John's also records the burial 6 September 1725 of Charles Copper, 'a drumbeater to the Players' (the Bishop's transcript has instead 'Charles Coopper, a stranger from out of Berks.'). and the burial 17 June 1726 of Charles Coopper, 'grandson to Thomas Lambert'.

(b) An extensive Lambert family, with the advantage of support by wills, originated with Gilbert Lambert, who was buried at Hurstpierpoint in 1576 as 'an aged man, baylefe'. Ditchling parish became associated with this family through his great-grandson John Lambert (son of William, son of John Lambert, 'baylye of the Liberty of the hundred of Botingehille') marrying there in 1632 Ann Kid. He was baptized at Clayton in 1605 and was the John Lambert of Dichening, 'sherman' (cloth-shearer or worker employed to dress cloth), who was a surety to the Archdeaconry of Lewes licence issued 22 February 1636 for the marriage (which took place on that date at St. John-sub-Castro) of his sister Elizabeth Lambert (baptized 1606 Hurstpierpoint) to Nicholas Burt, husbandman of Cuckfield.

Gilbert Lambert also had a great-grandson Nicholas Lambert (son of Gilbert, another son of the 'baylye' John Lambert), baptized at Clayton in 1622, and cousin therefore to John Lambert, sherman, of Ditchling.

The Christian name of 'James', and that of 'George' (which, as will be seen, is the more important of these two names for the painters' pedigree), do not, as far as can be traced, occur in the descendants of Gilbert Lambert, and furthermore 'Gilbert' and 'Nicholas' are not names used by known ancestors of the painters of Lewes, James Lambert senior, and James Lambert junior, whose genealogy therefore begins with:

I. GEORGE LAMBERT, who married twice:

- (i) At Maresfield, 18 June 1620, Jane Dauson, who may have been either Jane, the widow of John Dason of Maresfield, or the daughter Jane mentioned in his will (which was dated and proved 1619 (Lewes A. 17/67) and witnessed by the mark of Agnes Lambert), whose baptism in 1596 is recorded in Maresfield register merely as 'Gane Dason'. Her burial at Maresfield was registered 19 July 1639 as 'the wife of George Lambert'.
- (ii) At Maresfield, 13 January 1639, Cristian Slutter, widow.

It is not known when or where George Lambert was baptized or he and his second wife were buried, Maresfield register being defective, but the surname occurs earlier therein. Perhaps the aforesaid John Lambert who married there in 1621 was his brother.

If the above-named Agnes Lambert was a relative, she may be the daughter baptized 1582 at Fletching of John Lambard. He may have been the John Lambert alias Gardener who married Dorothe Pepper in 1581 at Newick, and was possibly the son of John Lumbard who married Mary Mucemle in 1558 at Fletching; but no wills or other records have been found to corroborate this. Newick register has the burial in 1587 of Walter Lamberde, 'which Walter was borne at Grenwiche', but his Christian name does not appear to have been repeated in Sussex with Lambert later.

George Lambert had, by his first wife Jane, from 1621 to 1639, nine children, John, Sarah, George, Elizabeth, Thomas, Mary, Joanna, Anne, and Alice, baptized at Maresfield, but apparently none by his second wife, Cristian. As his eldest son, baptized 3 April 1621, was named John, it is likely that his own father had that Christian name. The second son:

2. GEORGE LAMBERT, baptized at Maresfield 19 July 1625, married, as husbandman of Fletching, in May or June 1656 at the latter parish, Jane Brabant or Brabourne of Newick. Only one date is recorded for the banns; Fletching register has the banns as 17 May and, elsewhere in the book, married 'the same day', the preceding marriage being 12 May 1656, and her surname as Brabant; but Newick register has the banns as 1 June and her name as Brabourne.

They had from 1657 to 1674 eight children, George (died in infancy), John, George, Mary (died in infancy), Thomas, Anne, Elizabeth (died in infancy), and Elizabeth, baptized at Newick, and were themselves buried there, the father 19 October 1681 (the Bishop's transcript additionally recording 'pauper'), and the mother 9 February 1710. Their third son:

3. GEORGE LAMBERT, baptized at Newick 8 October

1660, married as of Ditchling 2 November 1685, at Falmer, Joan Looker of Ditchling. His burial, 4 October 1738, is recorded only in Ditchling Bishop's transcript (not in the register); his wife predeceased him a short while, being buried 25 August 1738 also at Ditchling. She was baptized there 5 May 1666 as daughter of Thomas Looker, blacksmith, in whose will, dated and proved 1693 (Lewes A. 41/128), she is named as 'my daughter Jone Lambert' and left 10 shillings.

Thomas Looker was baptized at Ditchling 12 December 1624 as son of Henry Looker by his (first) wife Joan, formerly Carver (married there 10 July 1620). An elder son of Henry, James Looker, baptized there 2 September 1621, is probably the blacksmith of Ditchling (no will by him or mentioning him can be traced), who made for Cliffe Church a clock about which Thomas Woollgar in vol. II of his afore-mentioned *Lewes Collections* records:

The clock was made by James Looker, a blacksmith of Ditchling for £5. 10.—in 1670. He was to keep the same in repair for 3 years, to find all the materials except the dial. This was originally in the loft where the clock stands, but being worn out, a new dial was added within my memory & placed against the bell loft.

The cost of the clock is corroborated by Cliffe Churchwarden Accounts (which commence 1612 and are now held by the Sussex Archaeological Society). *S.A.C.* vol. xxxvii records the gift of the great wheel in 1889 to the Society.

The Rev. A. C. Crookshank kindly reports that the initials

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1648

(of which the top 'L' is slightly smaller than the other two letters) are on the wall supporting Ditchling churchyard opposite Masters & Tulley, Ltd., in West Street, and that the blacksmith's forge is said to have been against this spot.

The marriage of Thomas Looker, blacksmith, who was buried 29 November 1693 at Ditchling, and the

maiden name of his wife Mary (buried 6 August 1705, Ditchling) have not been traced, possibly because parish registers are often irregular or defective about 1648, and Ditchling register is no exception.

From 1649 to 1672 they had eleven children, named Hannah, Thomas (presumably died young), Ann, Samuel, Henry, James, John, Jone (who married George Lambert), Joseph, Mary, and Thomas. Of these, the following three merit some notes:

(a) Henry Looker (1660–1736), who, as yeoman of Ditchling, in his will (Lewes A. 55/131) left 1s. to his sister Jone, 'wife of George Lambert of Ditchling, husbandman'.

(b) Joseph Looker (1668–1754), also a blacksmith of Ditchling, who married at Bolney 12 November 1702 Jane Spencer of Horsham, and became apparently the most prosperous of his father's family, but does not mention any Lambert in his will (Lewes A. 59/170). Two of his daughters married brothers: Sarah Looker (1711–66) married at Beeding 1736 Robert Chatfield, yeoman of Street, and of their children, Sarah Chatfield, as of St. Olave, Chichester, married at St. Andrew, Chichester, 1761, Isaac Mott, widower of the last-named parish (who in 1756 was ordained one of the joint pastors of the General Baptist Chapel, Chichester); the other daughter, Lucy Looker, married at Plumpton in 1745 Michael Chatfield (of Court Gardens, Ditchling). These brothers, Robert and Michael, were sons of Robert Chatfield (1675–1736), founder of the Baptist Meeting House at Ditchling, who was the great-grandson of Robert Chatfield, yeoman of Newick (buried there 1629), by his first wife Margery, widow of John Cooper of Ditchling (1595 will, Lewes A. 9/340) and daughter of Thomas Haslegrove, yeoman of Ditchling (1610–15 will, Lewes A. 15/17). To these reference will be made again later on.

(c) Thomas Looker (1672–1742), yeoman, who will also be mentioned again in connexion with Ripe, to which parish he migrated in or before 1700.

Reverting to

3. GEORGE LAMBERT (1660–1738), he had by Joan *née* Looker ten children, as follows:

(i) Mary Lambert, baptized 24 April 1687, Ditchling, who is mentioned in her brother Joseph Lambert's 1760 will.

(ii) JOHN LAMBERT, baptized 28 June 1690, Ditchling, who is identical with the afore-mentioned flaxdresser of Lewes (father of the painter, James Lambert, sen.), and of whom more hereafter. He is also mentioned in his brother Joseph's will.

(iii) Thomas Lambert, baptized 25 December 1692, Ditchling, whom his brother Joseph also mentions in his will. He was buried 16 December 1768 at Rumboldswyke, where, on the right of the south door entrance to the church, there are headstones to his two wives, Ann (died 29 Sept. 1745, age 46), and Mary (died 30 Dec. 1768, age 63), and a headstone in between to him, recording his death, 9 December 1768, age 76. It is probable that the Thomas Lambert who married at Subdeanery, Chichester, 1747, Lucy Bulwick (both also buried at Rumboldswyke, 1796 and 1791 respectively, but whose ages or headstones are not available), was his son, for their children included a Joseph Lambert (baptized 1749, St. Pancras, Chichester), and a George Lambert (baptized 1751, Subdeanery, Chichester); their issue can be traced farther at Chichester. Moreover, the former, Joseph Lambert (1749), was buried as of St. Pancras at Rumboldswyke in 1831, age 82, and his wife Sarah (*née* Wiltshire, whom he married 1770 at St. Pancras), likewise in 1833, age 84, and both of these are recorded on the same headstone as Thomas Lambert (1692–1768), who can therefore reasonably be assumed to be the grandfather.

(iv) Sarah Lambert, baptized 6 April 1696, Ditchling, who is not in her brother Joseph Lambert's 1760 will.

(v) George Lambert, baptized 18 December 1698, Ditchling, who married, as yeoman of St. Pancras, at Subdeanery, Chichester, 2 December 1739, Elizabeth Eastgate, maiden of St. Peter the Great, Chichester.

She was buried at Rumboldswyke in 1748, her headstone (recording her as wife of George Lambert, age 38) being next to that of Ann Lambert (1745), first wife of his brother Thomas afore-mentioned. As he is omitted from his brother Joseph's 1760 will, he is probably the George Lambert buried 8 March 1752, also at Rumboldswyke, but there appears to be no record of him on a headstone.

(vi) Joseph Lambert, baptized 17 May 1701, Ditchling. He married firstly by Archdeaconry of Chichester licence describing him as flaxdresser (note the same occupation as that of his eldest brother John, the father of the painter James Lambert, senr.) at Boxgrove, 27 August 1729, Ann Mounslow, whose birth, 29 June 1702, is recorded in St. Pancras, Chichester, register as (youngest) daughter of Oliver and Elizabeth Mounslow. She was buried 16 September 1755 at Rumboldswyke (M.I.: age 53), and her mother (who had seven children born 1688–1702) in 1722 at St. Pancras. Her father remarried at Rumboldswyke in 1724 Elizabeth Smith, widow of Joseph Smith, needlemaker of Chichester (will 1721–3 proved Deanery of Chichester, 6/172), and previously the widow of one Mullinex (Molineux) by whom she had a son James Mullinex, who was buried 1736 at St. Pancras, his will being also proved in Deanery of Chichester (5/87). She was buried 1744 at St. Pancras, administration being granted (Deans 5/96) to her husband Oliver Mounslow, who, as sieve-maker of St. Pancras, in his 1751–3 will (Deans 7/157) left his daughter Ann, 'wife of Joseph Lambert', £8 per annum for life. Oliver Mounslow was buried 18 March 1753 at St. Pancras, and, as his eldest son (born 1688) was named John, may be a descendant of the John Mounslow who was a needlemaker of Chichester and Lodsworth in the first half of the seventeenth century and is the earliest Sussex needlemaker in Mr. E. Wyndham Hulme's article in *S.N.Q.* XII on Chichester needlemakers.

Joseph Lambert married secondly at Subdeanery, Chichester, 27 January 1757, Elizabeth Clements, maiden of that parish, by whom he had a daughter,

Elizabeth Lambert (baptized 22 Jan. 1759, Rumboldswyke), who married also twice: (1) 1781 at Rumboldswyke, Edward Float, yeoman of West Dean (W. Sx.), where their children, Edward William Float (1781) and Elizabeth Lambert Float (1783), were baptized, the father being buried at Rumboldswyke in 1785 (M.I.: age 32); (2) 1786 at West Dean (W. Sx.) John Stubington, bachelor of Midhurst, who, as of Easeborne, was buried at Rumboldswyke in 1824 (M.I.: age 70); and was herself also buried at Rumboldswyke in 1802 as of Selsey, age 43. She seems to have been the only child of Joseph Lambert, for his will dated 10 May 1760, proved 23 April 1766 at Chichester (41/205) by his widow, Elizabeth Lambert, names no other child. He mentioned his house at Selhurst Park Farm, and his freehold dwelling in 'the Hurnet near Chichester', of which locality he described himself as yeoman, but in the 1766 deposition attached to the will Robert McBrair, joyner of Chichester (son of Joseph Lambert's first wife's sister Sarah (*née* Mounslow, born 1695) who married William McBrair, mercer of Havant), stated that he knew 'Joseph Lambert of Vinings in Esborne, a yeoman'.

In the will Joseph Lambert directed that 'my benefaction of 40s. a year to the school at Ditcheling nr. Lewes for teaching poor boys to read only and my like benefaction of 40s. a year to a like school in the parish of Rumboldswyke to be continued for seven years from my decease'. He left his brother Henry Lambert £20, and made ultimate beneficiaries in certain circumstances the children of his brothers, John, Thomas, and Henry Lambert, and of his sister Mary. By codicil he made additional trustee his brother(-in-law), Richard Woodman (who Subdeanery register records married in 1756 Mary Clements).

A headstone at Rumboldswyke, adjacent to that of his first wife Ann, records the death of Joseph Lambert as 17 June 1764, age 63, and that of his second wife, Elizabeth, as 7 October 1796 in her 77th year.

(vii) Samuel Lambert, baptized 30 November 1703, Ditchling. He was possibly named after Samuel Looker

(baptized 1658, Ditchling), a brother of his mother, but as he is not mentioned in his own brother Joseph Lambert's will, he may have been dead by 1760. He married at Wiggonholt 28 May 1727 Frances Hope of Storrington, where four children, Mary (1728), Hannah (1729), one with no name or sex (1731; but mother recorded as Mary), and Joseph (1732; mother as Frances), were baptized, and another, Barbara, 30 August 1734 (mother as Frances in P.R., but Mary in B.T.) at Willingdon, which baptism is of importance as linking him with his brother John Lambert at Willingdon and thus with Ditchling.

(viii) Hannah Lambert, baptized 23 February 1706, Ditchling, who is not mentioned in her brother Joseph Lambert's 1760 will.

(ix) Benjamin Lambert, baptized 31 July 1709, Ditchling, who is also not mentioned in Joseph Lambert's will. He may be the Benjamin Lambert who married Ann Collins 29 April 1736 at Goudhurst, Kent, with children Ann (1740) and Lucy (1743) baptized at Mayfield, and was buried 29 May 1744 at Mayfield. There is at Ripe a Settlement Certificate dated 16 September 1739 for him, his wife Ann, and daughter Elizabeth, issued by Ditchling churchwardens (one of whom was the afore-mentioned Joseph Looker, his uncle), but they do not occur in Ripe register. Thomas Looker (baptized 1672, Ditchling), another uncle and a younger brother of the said Joseph Looker, had in or before 1700 migrated to Ripe and was buried there in 1742.

(x) Henry Lambert, baptized 7 November 1711, also migrated to Ripe, where he was buried 19 April 1769. He was left £20 in his brother Joseph Lambert's 1760 will. He married at Street 26 October 1736 Martha Wade, who was baptized 14 November 1714 at Patcham as daughter of David and Ann Wade. At Ripe their following children are registered:

- (1) Henry Lambert, baptized Ripe 1740, who married at Arlington in 1770 Elizabeth French and had issue.

- (2) Charity Lambert, baptized Ripe 1741, who married at Ripe in 1765 John Bedwell of Arlington. She was presumably named after her mother's sister Charity Wade, baptized 1701, Patcham.
- (3) Joseph Lambert, baptized 1743 and buried 1751, Ripe.
- (4) George Lambert, baptized 1746 and buried 1807, Ripe. He was appointed parish clerk of Ripe 5 October 1791, and was a publican there. He married at Alciston 1776 Sarah Sicklemore of that parish who was buried 1801 at Ripe. Her death from bleeding in one of her legs is recorded by the *Sussex Weekly Advertiser*. They had a large family baptized at Ripe.
- (5) John Lambert, baptized 1758 and buried 1773 at Ripe. He is the only one to have a headstone in the churchyard.

Reverting now to the eldest son of George Lambert (1660–1738) by Jone *née* Looker, namely:

3 (ii) JOHN LAMBERT, baptized 28 June 1690 at Ditchling, and later flaxdresser of Lewes.

He married at Chiddingly, 11 December 1711, Susan Bray, the entry in the register reading 'John Lambert and Susan Bray of this parish, the latter of Will'gton' (the last seven words being written above the bride's name), but 'latter' should evidently be 'former', for the Bishop's transcript has 'John Lanbead of Willingdon and Susan Bray of this parish'. She was baptized 21 July 1687 at Willingdon as Susannah, daughter of Thomas and Susannah Bray, who are probably the Thomas Bray of Chittingly and Susan Elphicke of Beddingham for whom an Archdeaconry of Lewes licence was issued 1 June 1677 to marry at West Firle. There is neither register nor transcript for 1677 for West Firle or Beddingham.

John Lambert was buried 2 July 1764 at All Saints, Lewes, as of Cliffe, and his widow, Susannah Lambert, likewise, 26 April 1771, age 84, but no headstone (or

record thereof) for either can be found, though headstones exist there for a son and a daughter of theirs.

They had eight children, Susanna, Mary, John, Thomas, Sarah, Katherine, George, and James, baptized at Willingdon as follows:

(1) Susanna Lambert, baptized 18 November 1712, Willingdon, who married John Phipp(s) of Lewes (wheelwright of Cliffe in 1774), 29 September 1746 at All Saints, Lewes, where they were both buried, she in 1769 as Sussanna Fipps of Cliffe, and he in 1797, age 82, his will being proved at Lewes (A. 61/613). He mentioned therein only one child, his daughter Susannah, wife of William Gumbleton, woolstapler. These were married 1770 at St. Michael, Lewes, where he was buried 1807, age 64, but she was buried 1827, age 77, at All Saints, Lewes. Their two children, Susanna Gumbleton (1771) and James Lambert Gumbleton (1777), were baptized at St. Michael, Lewes, and the former married Samuel Townshend, staymaker, in 1790 at All Saints, Lewes, where both were buried, she in 1842, age 71, and he in 1851, age 82, his headstone 'erected by subscription' recording that he was 'upwards of 46 years Town Crier of the Borough of Lewes', an office, according to the local press, 'in which he had few equals'.

(2) Mary Lambert, baptized 16 March 1713, Willingdon, who married at St. Gregory by St. Paul, London, 10 May 1743, William Williams of Bromley by Bow (see *S.N.Q.* II. 209).

(3) John Lambert, born 30 January, baptized 10 (B.T.) or 16 (P.R.) February 1715, Willingdon, and buried, as of Cliffe, 10 March 1794 at St. John-sub-Castro, Lewes (M.I. died 7 March 1794, age 78), in the same grave as his late partner Thomas Baldy (1710-82), chinaman of Cliffe, whose sole legatee he was, as stated previously.

John Lambert evidently did not marry, for his own will, dated 2 May 1786, proved 6 November 1794 (S.M. 10/258), in which he described himself as chinaman of the Cliffe, and asked to be buried in the vault with his said partner, mentioned no children but only the fol-

lowing, without, however, indication of any relationships except for his executors:

- (a) Mary Philcox, daughter of George Philcox of Cliffe, cabinet-maker, to whom he leaves £50 and his cedar box with its contents (except writings), and all his Oxford stationers' and London almanacs;
- (b) George Philcox, to whom he gives his two volumes of the *System of Geography*, and his six prints, framed and glazed, of the Ruins of Rome, and his two prints, framed and glazed, of Deptford Church and the town of Brighthelmston;
- (c) Mrs. Lucy Philcox, wife of the said George Philcox, to whom he gives his two blue Common Prayer books and his two volumes of Hackhouse's *History of the Bible*;
- (d) Mrs. Elizabeth Stedman, sister of the said George Philcox, to whom he gives all his spectacles, his folio Bible, Common Prayer book with Companion to the Altar, all his birds and bird-cages;
- (e) George Beard Hoy of Cliffe, painter, his escritoire or bureau;
- (f) James Lambert the elder of Cliff, stationer, his brother, and James Lambert, junr., of Cliff, painter, his nephew, whom he made joint executors, leaving his messuages, lands, &c., and residue to be equally divided between them.

The will was proved by James Lambert the younger, surviving executor, probate value being under £300.

George Philcox was the youngest son of John Philcox who married at Glynde, 1 February 1721, Elizabeth Copper (both of South Malling, where buried 1766 and 1768 respectively, and where the bride was baptized in 1700 as daughter of George and Elizabeth Copper), who had, in addition to their under-noted eight children baptized at Cliffe, also a son Thomas Philcox.

The baptism of this Thomas Philcox has not been traced, but he was buried 12 March 1786 at Brighton (M.I.: age 63). He married at Brighton, 30 October

1766, Mary Marner, who was buried there 13 May 1771 (M.I.: died 10 May, age 49). She was baptized at Steyning in 1721, daughter of Edward Marner, who married at All Saints, Lewes, in 1716 Mary Worger, daughter of Nicholas Worger, who was buried in 1738 at Steyning and whose nuncupative will, as shopkeeper of Brighton (Lewes A. 55/290), mentioned both Mary Marner senr. and junr., but who is recorded as 'John' Worger in his 1678 marriage in Henfield Bishop's transcript, instead of Nicholas Worger as in his Archdeaconry of Lewes marriage licence to Mary Reynolds, widow.

Joseph Marner (brother of Mary Marner, junr.), baptized Steyning 1724 and buried Brighton 1782 (M.I.: age 58), by his will (Lewes A. 64/462) made his brother-in-law, Thomas Philcox, executor and residuary legatee.

Thomas and Mary Philcox had apparently no children, for Thomas Philcox in his 1783-6 will (Lewes A. 65. 197) as of Brighthelmston, gentleman, mentioned all his own surviving brothers and sisters, and also three nieces, as indicated hereafter, but no wife or children of his own.

(i) John Philcox, baptized 1725, Cliffe, who is described as of Gosport, Hants, pawnbroker, in the 1783 will of his brother Thomas Philcox, who leaves him lands in Beeding to hold unto the eldest son of George Philcox of Cliffe, cabinet-maker, or failing issue, to Thomas, son of Thomas Philcox of East Grinstead, bricklayer (no relationship stated).

(ii) James Philcox, baptized 1728, Cliffe, who married 1752 Elizabeth Seger, at S. Malling, where their children were baptized. In the 1783 will of his brother Thomas Philcox he is described as of Eastbourne, servant, and is evidently the James Philcox, age 66, buried in 1794 at Brighton.

(iii) Elizabeth Philcox, baptized 1730 at Cliffe, who married at All Saints, Lewes, in 1753 John Stedman of that parish. In the 1783 will of her brother Thomas Philcox he described her as of Brighthelmstone, widow, and left her his messuage, &c., near the Stein adjoining the house and premises of the Duke of Marlborough, for

life and afterwards to his nephew James Philcox, son of his brother James Philcox of Eastbourne. This James Philcox, junr., was baptized 1753, S. Malling, married, as of W. Firle, Sarah Rathbone 1776 at Cliffe, where he was buried 1804, age 51.

(iv) Mary Philcox, baptized 1733, buried 1738, S. Malling.

(v) Johannah Philcox, baptized 1735, Cliffe, who, in the 1783 will of her brother Thomas Philcox is called Hannah, wife of William Palmer of Henrietta Street, Covent Garden (London), wine merchant, with a daughter (his niece) Mary Shergold (baptized 1757, Brighton). Hannah, wife of William Palmer, was buried in December 1784 at St. Paul, Covent Garden, London, where also he in February 1805, as of Christchurch, Surrey, age 86, was buried, his will, as of George Street, Blackfriars' Road, Surrey, gent., being proved 1805 in P.C.C. (120 Nelson).

(vi) Mary Philcox, baptized 1739, Cliffe, who married at Leyton, Essex, in 1771 Thomas Clarke (buried there 1779; M.I.: age 54; 22 years parish clerk), their daughters Mary (1774) and Lucy (1776) Clarke ('of Low Leiden, Essex' in the 1783 will of their uncle Thomas Philcox) being baptized also at Leyton, and their mother buried there 31 December 1780 (M.I.: died 23 Dec., age 42).

(vii) Sarah Philcox, baptized 1745, Cliffe, who married at S. Malling in 1767 Robert Paine of Godstone, described as clocksmith in the 1783 will of her brother Thomas Philcox. This marriage is also recorded at St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, Holborn.

(viii) George Philcox, born 19 April, baptized 8 May 1743, and buried as of Brighton 9 November 1813, age 70, at St. John-sub-Castro. In the 1783 will of his brother Thomas Philcox he was described as of Cliffe, cabinet(-maker), left his house in Cliffe, and made with his sister, Elizabeth Stedman, widow of Brighthelmstone, joint executor. He married at Cliffe, 18 September 1774 Lucy Lambert, the witnesses being John Lambert and John Beard, by Archdeaconry of Lewes

licence in which John Phipps of Cliffe, wheelwright, was a surety. Their daughter Mary Philcox, mentioned in the 1786 will of John Lambert, chinaman of Cliffe (who is identical with the said witness), was baptized in 1776 at Cliffe. Her mother, baptized 7 December 1759 at Wartling and buried 13 September 1793 at St. John-sub-Castro, was a daughter of a John Lambert who married at Hooe, 24 April 1722, Mary Gouge, both as of Hooe. They were buried at Wartling in 1750 and 1769 respectively.

Mr. R. H. D'Elboux kindly examined the manorial records of Wartling and Rockland manors 1664–1905, and found under Rockland in Boreham that, under frankpledge and courts leet, John Lambert first appears as a juror 18 October 1734, and is so entered, six times in all, under each court leet until 1746, but that at the next court leet, 24 September 1751, Thomas Lambert is a juror, and after this date there is no other Lambert entry.

It has not been possible to determine either ancestry or relationship, if any, of this John Lambert to the painters Lambert. He may be the John Lambert, son of John and Mary Lambeth (*sic*), baptized at Chiddingly 19 March 1696 (*ex B.T.*, not in *P.R.*).

The John Lambert in question—who was a blacksmith (*S.R.S.* xxviii. 172), as was also his son Thomas Lambert—had by his wife Mary (*née* Gouge) eight children baptized at Wartling as follows:

1. John Lambert, baptized and buried in 1723 at Wartling.
2. William Lambert, baptized 1724, Wartling, who may be the William Lambert who married Sarah Eaton 1750 at Burwash, with children, Sara, Mary, Ann, and Elizabeth, baptized 1751–6 at Dallington. It should be noted that the Christian name 'William' has not been found to have been used by any Lambert in the painters' pedigree until 1789, when it appears for a son of the afore-mentioned George Lambert (1746–1807), parish clerk and publican of Ripe.

3. Mary Lambert, baptized 1725 and buried 1726, Wartling.
4. Thomas Lambert, baptized 2 March 1726 and buried 18 September 1762 at Wartling, where also he married 27 July 1750 Mary Eastland (baptized 2 Feb. 1727, Ashburnham), daughter of Richard Eastland, farmer of Ashburnham, who married at Etchingham in 1722 Ann Avery of that parish, who was buried 1727 at Ashburnham, as also her husband in 1759, his 1756-9 will (Lewes A. 60. 73) leaving his daughter Mary, wife of Thomas Lambert of Wartling, blacksmith, 1 guinea and £4 per annum payable quarterly.
5. John Lambert, baptized 30 September 1730, Wartling, who by his wife Hannah (their marriage not traced) had eight children baptized at Wartling as follows:
 - (a) John Lambert, baptized 1757, Wartling.
 - (b) Lucy Lambert, baptized 7 December 1759, Wartling, who, as aforesaid, married at Cliffe 18 September 1774 George Philcox, and is mentioned in the 1786 will of John Lambert (1715-94), chinaman of Cliffe, but without indication of any relationship. She was buried 13 September 1793 at St. John-sub-Castro.
 - (c) Mary and Sal (Sarah) Lambert, died young and buried 1760 and 1763, Wartling.
 - (d) Hannah Lambert, baptized 1763, Wartling, buried 1795 at Ninfield, who married there in 1792 William Harmer of Ninfield. They had a son James Lambert Harmer (baptized 1793, Ninfield) and a daughter Hannah Harmer, baptized 1795, Ninfield, and buried there 1846 as from Icklesham.
 - (e) Lydia Lambert, baptized 1766, Wartling.
 - (f) Mary Lambert, baptized 1768 and buried 1769, Wartling.
 - (g) James Lambert (buried 1792, Ninfield) and Jane Lambert, twins, baptized 1772, Wartling.
6. Elizabeth Lambert, baptized 1733, Wartling, who

married there in 1756 Richard Cheal, husbandman of Ashburnham, where he was buried in 1798, and she in 1814.

7. James Lambert, baptized 1736 and buried 1737, Wartling.
8. Mary Lambert, baptized 1741, Wartling.

Reverting now to the issue of John Lambert (1690–1764), flaxdresser, by Susanna (*née* Bray), their next and fourth child was:

(4) THOMAS LAMBERT, born 8 August, baptized 7 September 1717, Willingdon, and buried 21 July 1752 as of Cliffe at All Saints, Lewes. He married at Pyecombe, 2 March 1740, Grace Duly, who was likewise buried 24 January 1775, age 62. She was baptized 4 April 1712 at Folkington as the eldest daughter of Henry Duly, who was baptized 25 May 1690, West Dean (E. Sx.), and buried 9 November 1761 at Willingdon.

Henry Duly married (date and place unknown) Mary Willard (1691 Chiddingly–1764 Willingdon), eldest daughter of Nicholas Willard (1666 Chiddingly–1728 Friston) who married at Newtimber in 1690 Jane Comber, daughter of Walter Comber of Horsted Keynes.

Nicholas Willard in his will (P.C.C. 324 Abbott) as gentleman of Crowlink in Friston names his daughter Mary as the wife of Henry Duly and leaves her 20*s.* to buy a ring, having already provided for her. It was his son and Mary Duly's brother, Nicholas Willard, junr. (1701 Friston–1762 E. Dean, E. Sx.), who married Sarah Dippery (see *S.N.Q.* XII), and their aunt, Grace Willard (1669 Chiddingly–1734 Plumpton), who married at Ringmer in 1690 Richard Challoner whose son, Richard Challoner, junr., became the noted Roman Catholic prelate. The Rev. John Milner in his life of the prelate states the father was a wine-cooper of Lewes, and rigid Dissenter, and that the son, born 29 September 1691, was baptized by a minister of the dissenting sect to which his father belonged. He was, however, baptized 29 November 1691 at Chiddingly. He was buried 1781 at Milton, Berks., and his will (P.C.C. 10 Webster)

as of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, London, mentions no relatives.

The father of Henry Duly (1690–1761) was Henry Duly of Birling in East Dean (E. Sx.), who was buried at West Dean (E. Sx.) 6 March 1713 and whose will, which he signed by a mark and in which he is called Henry Dudely of Eastdeane, was proved at Lewes (A. 49/7). He expressed the wish that no unhappy differences may arise after his death concerning his worldly estate. He left his wife Elizabeth £300, all household goods now in his house, and 'one full tubb of pork which is now a filling'; to his son Henry Dudely of Folkington, whom he made executor, he left his lands and the residue. In 1714 his son signs as Henry Duly when witnessing the will (Lewes A. 49/10) of Edward Bartholomew of Folkington.

As Henry Duly, the father married firstly at St. Peter and St. Mary Westout, Lewes, in 1681 Grace Mann, who became the mother of Henry Duly, junr., and was the widow of Elias Mann, shepherd of West Dean (E. Sx.) (will, Lewes A. 34/298). Her Christian name is sometimes erroneously recorded (also for her burial 1709) as 'Mary' in West Dean register. The second wife of Henry Duly, sen., was Elizabeth Belchamber of Birling in East Dean (E. Sx.) whom he married at Tarring Neville in 1713, but dying a few months later, she remarried at East Dean in 1714 Marin (Peter in B.T.) Le Tartre as his second wife. They had three daughters, of whom Ann (1719 Wartling–1792 Eastbourne) married at Eastbourne in 1749 Saint John Russell (1715–82 Eastbourne), yeoman (will, Lewes 64/471, mentions farms in Kent and Guestling), son of John Russell, apothecary (buried 1734, Jevington) by his wife Elizabeth (see also *S.R.S.* xx. 438). Two of their daughters were Elizabeth Russell (1750–1812 Eastbourne) and Ann Russell (1753–98 Eastbourne), who married Charles Smith Mortimer (1735–1803 Eastbourne; M.I. age 67, a son of Thomas and Catherine Mortimer), and Lewis Lane, Lieut. (1779), R.N. (M.I.: Eastbourne 1789, age 49), respectively.

Marin Le Tartre, whose will as gardiner of Herstmonceaux (where buried 1734) was proved at Lewes (A. 54. 242), married firstly Mary Aynsham [*sic*] of Herstmonceaux in 1710 at Mountfield, who was the posthumous daughter (baptized 1693 Chiddingly) of John Aynscombe, yeoman (son of Thomas Aynscombe of Chiddingly, farmer), by Mary (*née* Barnett). She was buried at Herstmonceaux in 1714 and later in the same year Marin Le Tartre married his afore-mentioned second wife, Elizabeth Duly, and after her death in 1721 (buried Herstmonceaux) he married in 1722 at Arlington his third wife, Mary Rickman, widow. She was the daughter of Edmund Clifton of the Dicker (buried 1679 Arlington; *ex* B.T., not in P.R.) by his wife Elizabeth *née* Chapman (her 1709–12 will proved Lewes A. 48/206), whom he married 1668 at Arlington and who was a daughter (baptized 1640, Arlington) of Henry Chapman of Arlington (buried there 1672). Mary Clifton married at Seaford in 1701 John Rickman of the Cliffe, whose burial as of Wartling, 29 October 1709, is recorded in the register of St. Clement's, Hastings, but who, according to an entry in the Quaker register of Gardiner St. Meeting-house, as John Rickman of Herstmonceaux, died in 1709 on the road coming from Hastings near the White Rock and was buried in 'the steepell house', Hastings (*S.A.C.* LV. 92). Mary Le Tartre was buried at Arlington in 1747 and her 1744 will, as of Eastbourne, was proved in P.C.C. (120 Strahan).

Henry Duly, junr. (1690–1761), who was tenant of Wootton farm in Folkington, is also mentioned in Folkington Court Rolls in connexion with a malthouse near the Cowlease Gate, and his wife's brother, Thomas Willard (1699 Friston–1735 Eastbourne), alludes in his will (P.C.C. 94 Derby) to his farm and land called 'Goslars in Hellingly' in occupation of Henry Duly or his assigns. Henry Duly, junr., had, by his said wife Mary (*née* Willard) nine children in addition to the afore-mentioned Grace Duly (1712–75) who married Thomas Lambert of Cliffe, all of which children were baptized at Folkington. Of these, Jane Duly (1717 Folkington–

1797 Beddingham) married at Mountfield in 1746 Edward Jarvis (buried 1802, Beddingham), who was intended by his father, Richard Jarvis, carpenter of Beddingham, in his 1743 will proved 1751 at Lewes (A. 58/381) to receive the copyhold windmill at Beddingham by descent as heir at law according to the custom of the manor of Preston Beckhelwyn.

Of the children of Edward and Jane Jarvis, their daughter Jane Jarvis (buried 1830, Beddingham, age 75) married at Glynde in 1803 Henry Weller (buried 1818, Beddingham, age 60), whose will (S.M. 11/552) described him as of Glyndebourne Place, gardiner. She was a legatee of her cousin, James Lambert, jr. (1741-99), of Cliffe, and of Rev. Francis Tutté (1729-1824) of Glyndebourne.

The aforesaid Thomas Lambert (1717-52) and his wife Grace *née* Duly had two children, both sons. The younger son, named George Lambert, was born 3 and baptized 21 March 1744, Cliffe, but died young, being buried as of Cliffe 13 July 1748 at All Saints, Lewes. Their elder son was:

JAMES LAMBERT, born 21 September and baptized 9 October 1741, Cliffe, died Cliffe 17 March and was buried 22 March 1799 at St. John-sub-Castro, Lewes. It was he who was the younger James Lambert, painter.

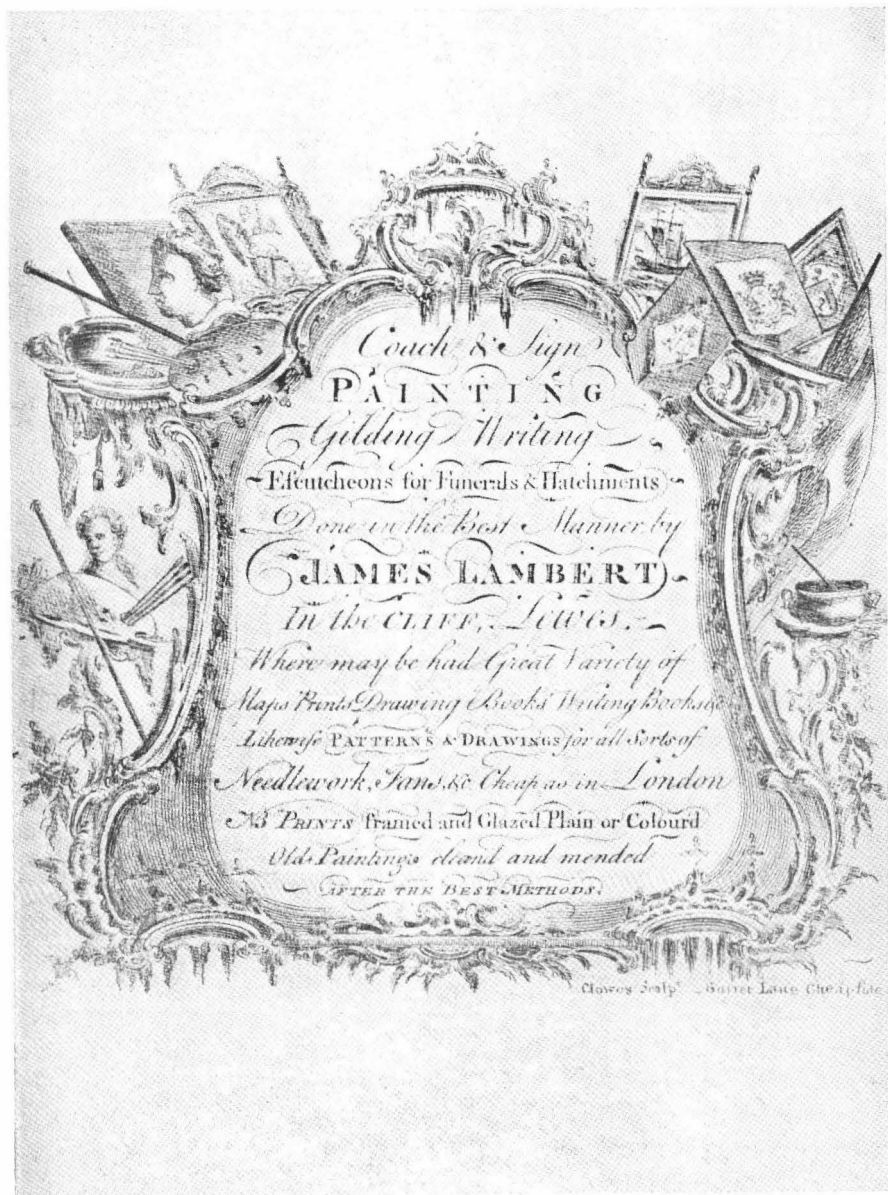
His trade card is reproduced overleaf by courtesy of Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, C.B.E., F.S.A.

Geo. Holman in his *Lewes Men of Note* mentions that the Lewes Corporation have a painting of the Royal Arms, temp. Geo. III, signed 'Jas. Lambert junr. 1773', which formerly hung in the Magistrates' Room of the County Hall.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, London, has an oval drawing by him, signed and dated 1782, of Lewes Castle Gate.

The *Sussex Weekly Advertiser* of 18 March 1799 had the following announcement:

Yesterday afternoon died Mr. James Lambert, an ingenious painter, of the Cliffe, near this town. He was seized with an apoplectic fit as he was getting up in the morning, from the effects of which he could gain no relief until he expired.



TRADE CARD OF JAMES LAMBERT THE YOUNGER

At St. John-sub-Castro Church there is an oval tablet built into the east outside wall of the chancel apse near the vestry door (the church is built north and south instead of east and west) recording the date of his death and his age 57 (not in P.R.), and 'Herald & Landscape Painter, his surviving friend erects this'. This friend was probably George Beard Hoey (1758-1847), of whom more hereafter.

James Lambert, junr., who apparently did not marry, described himself in his will (S.M. 10/422) as of St. Thomas the Martyr commonly called the Cliff, coach-painter. The will is a lengthy document in three portions in his own handwriting, the first sheet being undated, the second dated 2 April 1795, and the third 9 September 1798.

The first sheet contains the following bequests:

To my cousin SARAH LAMBERT, the messuage in High Street of the Cliffe, lately occupied by my late uncle, Mr. John Lambert, as a china shop, with adjoining premises, etc. and with the brick courtyard with right of road into the East Street of the Cliffe, paying £160 borrowed to pay off a debt of my uncle John Lambert.

To George Beard Hoey of the Cliffe, coachpainter, the messuage in the East Street of the Cliffe commonly called the Lamb House, now occupied by George Saunders, Esq., inoculating doctor, and out-buildings and garden, and also the garden which it has lately been usual for the use of the china shop house; this I do to restore a piece of ground to the original estate, paying £60 borrowed by my uncle John Lambert of Mr. Robert Wisdom. And afterwards to George Hoey, the son of George Beard Hoey, on condition that George Beard Hoey the father or George Hoey the son shall well & truly observe this my request that they or either of them shall not neglect to keep the pleasure garden in decent repair and neatness; that such persons as now usually visit the garden may be permitted to frequent it at the usual times; that a key be left with my cousin Sarah Lambert at the china shop as long as she keeps the same.

Also to George Beard Hoey and his son that piece or parcel of ground now known by Mr. Baldy's garden or the pleasure ground above mentioned, together with the buildings, seats, etc., and I also give a right of road not less than it now is to the aforesaid gardens together with all the trees and shrubs now or hereafter growing on the edge of the said road to the garden, to George Beard Hoey and after his death to his son George Hoey.

To my cousin Jane Jarvis, now housekeeper at Glyndbourne, the messuage, etc. situated going up the Cliff Hill near the pleasure

gardens, occupied one by Thomas Whetland, flaxdresser, and one in two tenements, occupied by William Rice, sievemaker, & Mrs. Jones, widow, with all their rights and privileges as has been usual.

To Elizabeth Stevens, now servant to Mr. Tapsfield, the messuage, etc. formerly the property of Henry Hopkins and now in possession of Mr. Stephen Stevens, deal merchant.

The messuage or tenement, workshop, house and garden now in my own occupation situated in the Fair place or what is commonly called the churchyard to James Stevens son of Elizabeth Stevens above-named for life and afterwards to his lawful children, share and share alike, but if no issue, then to George Beard Hoey and his heirs.

I desire that George Beard Hoey may be tenant to before-mentioned premises at a moderate rent if he can carry on the business to his advantage and that he may have the working utensils at a low appraisement.

To Samuel Baker, Esq., 1st Lieut. of the Royal Artillery, now at Brighton, that piece of painting done by the late Messrs. Smiths painted by them portraits of themselves¹ and also my best set of water colours with the box pencils, etc.

To George Hoey, son of George Beard Hoey, my best watch.

To James Stevens all my wearing 'apparel', linen, etc., I mean shirts etc. to be put with the care of his mother, Elizabeth Stevens.

To George Beard Hoey that most excellent piece of machinery made by Mr. Comber of Lewes the eight day clock with its case and after his decease to his son George requesting that they will not part with it on any account whatsoever except real necessity obliges them so to do. Also the barometer which was my uncle's or my own whichever he chooses to have. Also those three prints in gold frames the proof of the aural Cott engraved by Woollet, a reverse proof of Geo Smith's premium picture 1760, a print of the Fishery and also two drawings which are framed, viz. a fancy one done by myself and another landscape a View of the College at East Grinstead painted by James Lambert with the frames as they now are.

The second sheet of the will gives to George Beard Hoey 'my case of drawing instruments, my drawing board square & pallel rule', and makes Mr. John Curtis of Cliffe, flaxdresser, his son Mr. Abraham Curtis of Cliffe, flaxdresser, and George Beard Hoey, coach-painter, executors, and is dated 2 April 1795, the witnesses being Samuel Ade, Richard Goodwin, and William Rice.

¹ This was presumably the picture which was later in the possession of Mr. W. H. B. Fletcher of Aldwick Manor and was sold after his death in 1941. We should be glad to know where it now is. A mezzotint of the painting is in the Society's possession and is reproduced on p. 142 from a photograph kindly taken by Lt.-Col. Thomas Sutton.—*Editor*.

The third sheet comprises 'the last will and testament of James Lambert, coachpainter', requests that he be buried at St. John's, and makes the following bequests:

To Sarah Lambert the china shop, etc. on condition that she discharges a debt I contracted to pay off money of £160 (and interest) borrowed by my late uncle, John Lambert, decd.

To my cousin Ann wife of John Michell now of Hurstpierpoint, the house and garden commonly known or called the 'Lamb House' situated in the East Street of the Cliffe and now in occupation of George Saunders, inoculating doctor, together with the garden which has been used as if it belonged to the other above-mentioned house. This I do to restore it to the original state and to have a right of road into and at all times to the passage leading between the house occupied by Mr. Stephen Stephens, deal merchant, and the said houses into the brewhouse on condition that Ann Michell, her heirs and executors pay £65 (& interest) money borrowed by my late uncle John Lambert to Mr. Robert Wisdom of the Cliffe, sievemaker.

To George Beard Hoey of Cliffe my faithful servant, all the three houses in the parish of South Malling now in occupation of Thomas Whetland, William Rice, and widow Jones, and also that piece or parcel of ground commonly known by the name of Mr. Baldy's pleasure garden with all the buildings, seats, trees, (etc.), and after his decease to his son George Hoey jr. on condition that they or either of them shall keep up the aforesaid pleasure garden in a decent manner as has been heretofore practised and that they or either of them shall leave a key of the said garden with my cousin Sarah Lambert at the china shop as long as she shall keep the china shop in her possession.

To Elizabeth Stevens, now servant to William Tapsfield of Lewes, gentleman, the messuage, etc. in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Stephens of Cliffe, deal merchant.

To James Stevens, son of the above-named Elizabeth Stevens, now apprentice to Messrs. Parsons & Halstead, coachmakers, the workshop, etc. in my own possession situate facing that piece or parcel of ground commonly known by the name of Fair place or Churchyard in the Cliffe, and when he attains the age of 24, he to be put in full possession. In case of his death before he attains 24 years of age, then to George Beard Hoey and his heirs.

To my worthy and much respected friend, Lieut. Sam. Baker of the Royal Regiment of Artillery now in the West Indies my best box of water colours, pencils, etc. and that piece of painting done by Messrs. George & John Smith of Chichester, portraits of themselves, or if he should not come back to England, then to George Beard Hoey.

To my cousin Sarah Lambert that curious piece of machinery the clock made by Mr. Comber of Lewes, together with the mahogany chairs and table which was the furniture of my late uncle's parlour at the china shop house, on condition that she does not part with the

clock and furniture except real necessity on pain of forfeiting all and every claim to what I have hereinbefore given her in this my will.

To my most respected friend Mr. Cater Rand [1750-1825, civil engineer and surveyor; see *S.A.C.* LVIII. 128] of Lewes, gentleman, my pantagraft.

To my much respected friend Mr. John Curtis, two of my drawings as a small remembrance of our acquaintance.

Also to James Stevens my wearing apparell, and to George Hoey jr. my watch.

I request Mr. John Curtis sr., Mr. Abraham Curtis (son) & George Beard Hoey to act as my executors. Having no seat in the church for my house in which I now reside, I give all that part of the gallery situated in the north side of the church of St. Thomas Cliffe to the aforesaid house situated in the Fair Street aforesaid.

To George Beard Hoey my pictures, drawing books, and other furniture, household furniture, & other property.

This last sheet is dated 9 September 1798 and is signed by James Lambert but without witnesses. Although, therefore, the second will was invalid, both wills appear to have been accepted, presumably by agreement between the beneficiaries. For, after depositions as to handwriting, &c., made 19 April 1799 by George Beard Hoey, coachpainter of Cliffe, and Samuel Ade, coachmaker of Lewes, all three sheets or batches of papers (which George Beard Hoey stated he found in the bureau) were proved 19 April 1799 by the three executors named.

Samuel Ade in his deposition testifies that Richard Goodwin, now of Lewes, collar-maker, and William Rice, then of St. Thomas Cliffe but since deceased, also signed (see the second sheet) in the presence of James Lambert.

This will of James Lambert, junr., mentions some cousins; the relationship of Jane Jarvis, who was a niece of his mother Grace Lambert *née* Duly, has already been shown, but the others, and the Hoey family, will be explained after dealing with his brother George Lambert (1723-63), to whom they were nearer related.

The Elizabeth Stevens mentioned was buried at Cliffe 19 April 1816, age 72, but the baptism and fate of her son James Stevens have not been traced.

Of Richard Comber (1742-1824), clockmaker of Lewes, F. J. Britten in his *Old Clocks and Watches and*

their Makers records the statement by S. Tanner of Lewes; 'I have never met with a bad or imperfect specimen; his work will endure for generations.'

Samuel Baker, Lieut. (1779), R.G.A., a friend remembered, was baptized 7 April 1760 at Mayfield, son of Samuel (son of John and Hannah) Baker (1721-96 Mayfield) of Middle House, Mayfield, who married 22 May 1754 at Mayfield his own cousin Ann Baker (1730-1809 Mayfield), daughter of George Baker by Philadelphia Rivers, daughter of Sir George Rivers, Bt. Samuel Baker died (before James Lambert junr.) in October 1796 in St. Lucia, W.I., his will being proved 15 March 1797 in P.C.C. (129 Exeter).

Continuing now the issue of John Lambert (1690-1764), flaxdresser, by Susanna (*née* Bray), their next three children were:

(5) Sarah Lambert, baptized 29 April 1719, Willingdon, and buried as of Cliffe 19 August 1741, All Saints, Lewes, where against the north wall of the churchyard there is still a clear headstone recording she died 17 August 1741, age xxii years.

(6) Katherine Lambert, baptized 13 December 1720, Willingdon, and buried as of Willingdon 18 May 1722 at Ditchling. This important burial entry led, as afore-said, to connecting the painters Lambert (her brother and nephew) with Ditchling and to extending the pedigree.

(7) George Lambert, baptized 9 May 1723, Willingdon, and buried as of Cliffe 9 November 1763, All Saints, Lewes (M.I.: age 40). He married at Cliffe 26 December 1752 Jane Beard (daughter of George and Jane Beard), who was born 16 April and baptized 21 April 1723 Cliffe, and buried All Saints 2 April 1802, age 78. They had five children baptized at Cliffe as follows:

(i) Jane Lambert, baptized 1753, Cliffe, and buried as of that parish 1763 at All Saints.

(ii) Sarah Lambert, baptized 1756, Cliffe, and buried as of St. Anne 1840, age 84, at All Saints. She was a legatee in the will of her cousin James Lambert, junr. (1741-99). Her own 1839 will (Lewes 80/732) mentions

her sister Mary Allfree and two nieces, Olive and Jane Reeves, 'now residing in Brighton'.

(iii) Ann Lambert, baptized 1757, Cliffe, who in the will of her cousin James Lambert, junr. (1741-99), is named as 'wife of John Michell now of Hurstpierpoint'. She was buried there in 1810 and John Michell in 1846, age 87.

(iv) Mary Lambert, baptized 1760, Cliffe, who married at Cliffe in 1787 William Alfry, carpenter of

N ^o 2	William Alfry	of the Parish			
of Uckfield, Butevic, and Mary Lambert of					
this Parish, Spinster					
were					
Married in this Church by Licence,					
this Twentieth Day of January in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred					
and Eighty Seven — By me Charles Adams Minister					
This Marriage was solemnized between Us					
<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td>William Alfry</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mary Lambert</td> </tr> </table>			}	William Alfry	Mary Lambert
}	William Alfry				
	Mary Lambert				
In the Presence of					
<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td>James Lambert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>James Lambert</td> </tr> </table>			}	James Lambert	James Lambert
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	James Lambert				

SIGNATURES OF THE TWO JAMES LAMBERTS

Uckfield, whose marriage entry is here reproduced by courtesy of the Rev. Preb. Evan Griffiths, Rector of Cliffe and All Saints, because it shows the signatures of the two painters, James Lambert, senr. and junr., who witnessed the marriage. James Lambert (junr.), coach-painter, was also a surety in their Archdeaconry of Lewes marriage licence. Their children were baptized at Uckfield, where also William Alfry was baptized 1765 as the son of Edward Alfry (buried 1808), who married 1764 Ann Haslin (buried 1794), all at Uckfield.

(v) George Lambert baptized 1761, Cliffe, and buried as of that parish 1763 at All Saints.

Their maternal grandfather was George Beard, schoolmaster of Cliffe, who was nominated parish clerk in 1740 by the then rector, Rev. Edward Lund, and buried 27 March 1772 at Cliffe, the local press recording that he died suddenly in his 82nd year. He was probably

the George Beard baptized at Pyecombe 23 March 1689 as son of Edward and Anne Beard. His 1767 will, proved 1772 in S. Malling Deanery (9/82), mentions his tenements in Cliffe and S. Malling, his wife Jane, sons John and George Beard, his daughter Jane, wife of George Lambert, his son-in-law Francis Hoey, and grandson George Beard Hoey.

George Beard married at Pyecombe 20 June 1722 Jane Wickham, who was baptized at Hurstpierpoint in 1691 and buried at Cliffe in 1785, age 94. She was the daughter of John Wickham, who married at Hurstpierpoint in 1690 Jane Freind (French in the B.T. but probably erroneous), both of that parish.

George and Jane Beard had five children, Jane, Edward, John, Ann, and George, baptized at Cliffe, of whom: Jane Beard (1723-1802) as aforesaid, married in 1752 George Lambert (1723-63); John Beard (1727-92) succeeded his father 5 April 1772 as parish clerk of Cliffe; Ann Beard, received into Cliffe Church in 1731, having been previously privately baptized, married 12 March 1758 Francis Hoy (so signs), and was buried there 1765 and he in 1768, all at Cliffe.

Administration was granted 4 February 1768 in S. Malling Deanery (8/431) for Francis Hoey, late of Cliffe, mercer, to George Beard the elder.

Francis and Ann Hoy had two children; their younger child, Jane Hoy, was baptized 1761 and buried 1762, Cliffe. Their elder child was George Beard Hoy, born 5 December and baptized 26 December 1758 at Cliffe, who, as George Beard Hoey, married there (a witness being James Lambert, junr.) 22 May 1785 Hannah Collins, spinster of Cliffe (buried there 1837, age 75). He was buried as George Beard Hoey 24 January 1847, age 88, also at Cliffe, the local press recording that he died suddenly in his 90th year, and was the oldest inhabitant of the parish and universally respected. He was a painter, plumber, and glazier, and figures as a bondsman for the 1803 marriage licence of Henry Weller and Jane Jarvis afore-mentioned.

The *Sussex Weekly Advertiser* of 18 November 1805,

when describing the Trafalgar celebrations, reported that 'the summer house, on the hanging rock called Baldy's Garden (the property of Mr. Hoy) on Cliffe Hill was brilliantly illuminated with coloured lamps and produced an effect peculiarly beautiful'.

George Beard and Hannah Hoey had two daughters: Hannah Hoey (baptized 1785, Cliffe), who married at Cliffe in 1811 Richard Tourle; Charlotte Hoey (1790-1813, Cliffe), who married at Cliffe in 1809 Henry Roscorla, schoolmaster;¹ and two sons: Francis Hoey (1793, Cliffe-1864, All Saints), plumber and glazier, whose wife Elizabeth was buried 1864, age 70, also at All Saints. Of their five children (baptized at Cliffe), Mary Ann Hoey (1819-78) married John Newington, china and glass dealer of Cliffe, who died 1873, and Sarah Hoey (chr. 1826) married Charles Potter, officer in H.M. Customs, Newhaven. George Hoey (1786-1858, Cliffe), plumber and painter, and later china and glass dealer of Cliffe, who married at Cliffe in 1809 Mary Ann Sattin (1789-1863, Cliffe), daughter of Edward Sattin by Frances (Fanny) formerly Batchelor whom he married 1783 at Cliffe, where they were also buried in 1823 (age 67) and 1842 (age 86) respectively.

The local press recorded that George Hoey died after a long illness, much respected. His 1858 will left all to his wife. They had two sons, George (1810, Cliffe-1886, S. Malling) and Edward (chr. 1819). The elder, George Hoey, brazier and ironmonger of Chapel Hill, and later copper-smith and tinplate worker, married Naomi Elphick. Their eldest child was named George Lambert Hoey (baptized 1838, Cliffe), but died 1910 unmarried. Their next son (and fifth child) was Edward Hoey, born 10 June and baptized 25 July 1847 at S. Malling, who married there (with George Lambert Hoey as a witness) in 1873 Ann (daughter of Henry) Berry, and their son, Mr. Wynne Hoey, now of 'Lewes', 24 Sherborne Avenue, Ipswich, Suffolk, is the present holder of the deeds to Baldy's Garden.

¹ Roscorla remarried at Blechingley, Surrey, in 1814 Ann Chapman, spinster of that parish.

Edward Hoey, the younger son, had several children, of whom Ann Eliza Hoey died 9 March 1950, age 99, at Haywards Heath. She was baptized at Cliffe Church.

The youngest child of John Lambert (1690–1764), flaxdresser, by Susanna (*née* Bray) was:

(8) JAMES LAMBERT, baptized 29 December 1725, Willingdon, who died 7 December, Cliffe, and was buried 19 December 1788 at St. John-sub-Castro, Lewes. He is the James Lambert (senr.), painter and musician, about whom Paul Dunvan in his *History of Lewes and Bright-helmston* wrote as follows:

Indebted to education for no more than the humble advantages of a common writing-school, he applied to music and painting with the persevering enthusiasm of unassisted genius, and finally attained no small share of eminence in both arts, particularly in the latter. I have seen some early essays of his with a common pen before he was acquainted with the use of even a blacklead pencil, which exhibit the poultry yard, and other sketches of domestic scenery, with remarkable spirit and fidelity. As he advanced towards maturity, he received some instructions from a music master; but in painting he had still to trust solely to his own taste and application: and with such means, his proficiency in landscape became truly admirable.

The pupil of Nature, he, with a faithful pencil, delineated the various beauties of his instructress from the moss to the oak, from the shell to the promontory. His skies possessed a peculiar richness of tint, and all his scenes a characteristic accuracy of perspective.

He taught both music and painting, and copied the former with singular facility and correctness.

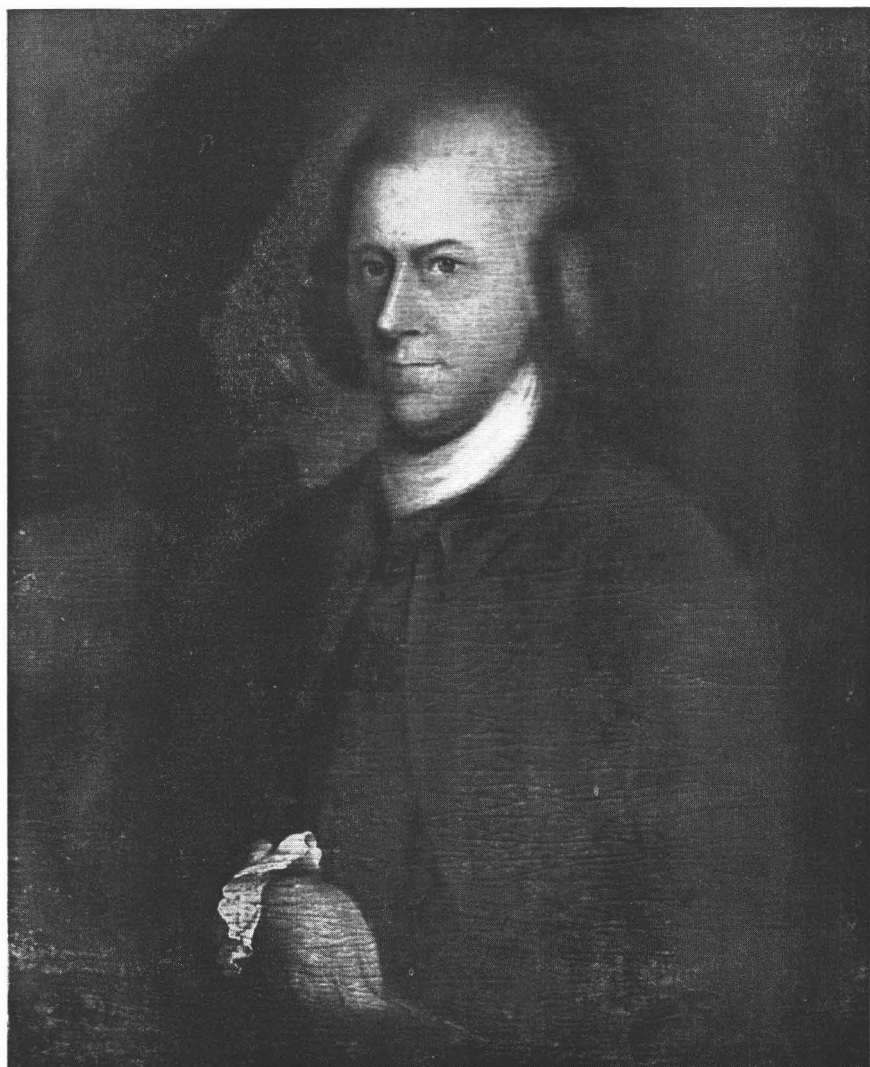
He however was not more respectable for his talents as an artist, than estimable for his candour and benignity as a man. His natural modesty, and early habits of taciturnity in the cultivation of his favorite arts, gave a slowness and hesitation to his language, that, in the company of strangers, bordered on embarrassment.

In the unvaried course of a sedentary life, he gradually and imperceptibly contracted bodily infirmities, which accelerated and embittered the close of an useful and unsullied life.

The respect and veneration of his family and friends, are still the most unequivocal testimony of his social and domestic virtues, and the purest incense to the memory of departed merit.

Constitutional diffidence, and his partiality to rural manners and scenery, restrained him from seeking due encouragement for his talents in the metropolis.

In the west outside wall of the chancel apse of St.



SELF-PORTRAIT OF JAMES LAMBERT (1725-88)
(from a painting in the Society's possession).

John-sub-Castro Church (which is built north and south, instead of east and west) there is an oval tablet recording the date of his death and his age 63, and 'landscape painter. His affectionate nephew erects this.' The Parish Register has 'limner: buried in a steen grave', but no age.

The nephew was James Lambert (1741-99), coach-painter, but called 'Herald & Landscape Painter' in his memorial on the east outside wall of this church.

John Lambert (1715-94), chinaman of Cliffe, in his own will, described his brother, James Lambert the elder as stationer, and the nephew, James Lambert, junr., as painter.

The notice in the local press of the death of Mr. James Lambert, limner, of the Cliffe, adds: 'He bore a long and painful illness with great fortitude & resignation, & died universally regretted by all his friends & acquaintances.'

He was organist to Cliffe Church 1745-88.

According to E. Bénézit he took part in the Great Exhibition in London 1761-78. In addition to his drawings at the British Museum and the Sussex Archaeological Society, Lewes, there are at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, fourteen sheets of drawings (1776) of Herstmonceaux Castle, and a drawing, signed and dated 1786, of Lewes Castle by him. He won a premium of 25 guineas awarded in 1770 by the Society (later Royal Society) of Arts in the class for 'original landscapes in oil colours'.

The Sussex Record Society in 1951 issued, to celebrate their fiftieth anniversary, an excellent jubilee volume containing a large selection of reproductions of his drawings.

(Sir) Charles Thomas-Stanford (Bt.) presented in 1910 a large oil portrait of him to the Sussex Archaeological Society.¹

In the British Museum Library there is a booklet printed in London 1776 of 'An Account of a very extraordinary effect of Lightning on a Bullock at Swan-

¹ For a photograph of this picture, here reproduced, we are indebted to the skill and kindness of Lt.-Col. Thomas Sutton.

borow in the parish of Iford nr. Lewes, Sx., comprising sundry letters from Mr. James Lambert, landscape painter of Lewes, and one letter from William Green, Esq. at Lewes, to William Henly, F.R.S., read at the Royal Society 1 May 1776.'

James Lambert's letter, dated 13 September 1774, relates regarding the 'bullock pyed, white & red', that 'the lightning, as supposed, stripped off all the white hair from his back but left the red hair without the least injury. I have been to see the bullock & have made a drawing of it.' This drawing he sent on 15 November 1774, when he reported 'the white hair stripped off from his back & down the sides, as low as the greatest diameter of his body, also from the top of the nose, the upper part of both cheeks, & over the eyes, leaving the skin quite bare, but below these places, under the belly, gullet, underpart of cheeks, the legs, & ring of white in tail, all remained without the least injury'. On 10 October 1775 he sent a drawing of a bullock at Glynde similarly affected by lightning on 20 September.

James Lambert, senr., married at Stopham, 29 April 1760, Mary Winton by Chichester Archdeaconry licence of the same date, which described James Lambert as of Cliffe, 4 weeks' abode, painter, bachelor, and Mary Winton as of the extra-parochial parish of Hardham, at Hardham Place, 4 weeks' abode, spinster, 21, the sureties being the said James Lambert and Francis Winton of Hardham, farmer.

They had a daughter, Jane Winton Lambert, buried as of Cliffe, infant, 6 March 1761 at All Saints, Lewes, but evidently no further child, as James Lambert's will dated 25 May 1786, proved 16 February 1789 (P.C.C. 99 Macham), mentioned no children but directed all his goods, stock-in-trade, book debts, books, pictures, prints, drawings, and effects of every kind to be sold to enable his executrix to pay all his just debts as soon as it can be done. He bequeathed everything remaining of moneys, book debts, goods, and effects to his wife, Mary Lambert, whom he made sole heir and executrix, expressing the hope that his nephew, James Lambert,

would assist her in the execution of his will. Administration was, however, granted to James Scatcherd and Richard Starkey, creditors, Mary Lambert, the relict, first renouncing.

The *Sussex Weekly Advertiser* of 23 February 1789 has an advertisement by Verrall & Son of the sale by auction 4-5 March 1789

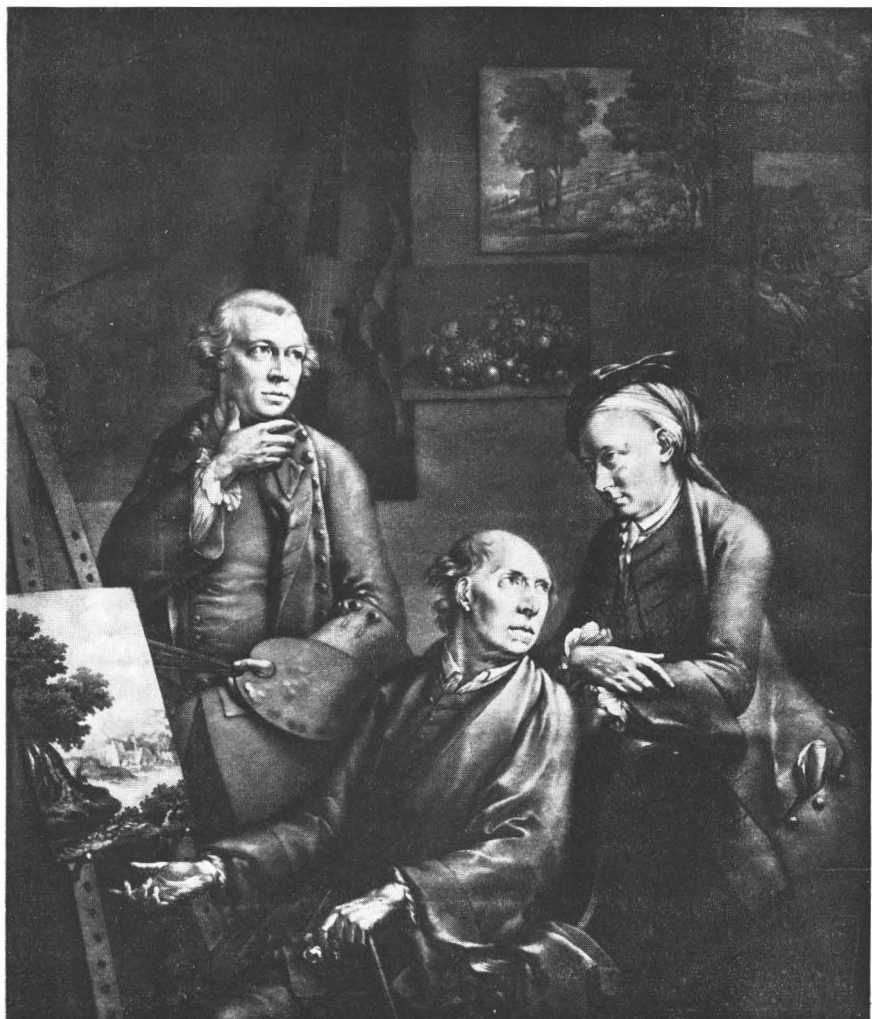
by order of the administrators of all the household furniture & stock in trade of Mr. James Lambert, bookseller, stationer, print seller, & landscape painter, deceased; and that also in the meantime will be exposed to sale, by Hand, all the elegant landscapes & other paintings of the said Mr. Lambert, the late three brothers Smith of Chichester, & other eminent artists. The lowest price will be fixed on each picture, from which no abatement will be made, & what remains unsold, will be carried to London for sale. N.B. Amongst the landscapes is that very eminent one by Mr. Lambert for which the Society of Arts & Sciences adjudged a Premium for Mr. Lambert, and which he received. Also, a large collection of the best music which Mr. Lambert had for his own use.

Efforts to trace a catalogue of this auction sale, or the 'Premium' picture, have been unsuccessful.

The brothers Smith of Chichester mentioned in the sale notice were:

(i) William Smith, portrait painter, buried 29 September 1764, St. Pancras, Chichester (M.I.: died 27 Sept., age 57), whose 1763 will as of Shopwick in Oving was proved in P.C.C. (406 Simpson), a witness thereto being Challen Miller, who was son of John Miller by Mary *née* Challen (see *S.N.Q.* XII. 142). The testator mentions, among others, his wife Hannah, against whose name the records of the General Baptist Chapel, Chichester, add: 'now Lacy, deceased'. He is described in the *London Magazine* for 1764 (vol. XXXIII, p. 541) as 'a fine fruit and flower painter'.

(ii) George Smith, landscape painter, buried 15 September 1776, St. Olave, Chichester (M.I.: died 7 Sept., age 62). His 1775 will, proved in P.C.C. (439 Bellas), reveals his mother's maiden surname, for he mentions 'my cousins the two daughters of Thomas Spencer of Horsham, yeoman, who was my late mother's brother'. He makes James Lambert the elder of Lewes, landscape



WILLIAM, GEORGE, AND JOHN SMITH
(from a print in the Society's possession).

painter, his third trustee and executor and guardian of his three children, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Ruth, and he mentions also his wife Ruth, his late uncles Richard and John Smith, and certain of their children, and his cousin Sarah Mott, late Sarah Chatfield, spinster and daughter of his late mother's sister's daughter.

George Smith is said to have been originally placed with an uncle to learn the trade of cooper, but soon left. He married at St. Olave, Chichester, 12 September 1766, Ruth Southen; she was buried 12 December 1795, St. Pancras, Chichester (M.I.: died 9 Dec., age 62). In their Deanery of Chichester marriage licence he is described as limner, age 52, with 16 years' abode in St. Olave, and she as age 34 and abode of 1 year 6 months in St. Pancras. Six pastorals and two pastoral songs by him were published in 1770, and a second edition (with memoir) in 1811. He was awarded the premium of the Royal Academy three times, to which reference is made in the elegy on his death published in the *London Magazine* for 1776 (vol. XLV, p. 665).

(iii) John Smith, landscape painter, buried 7 August 1764, St. Pancras (M.I.: died 29 July, age 47). He does not seem to have married, and there is no record at Chichester or in P.C.C. of will or admon.

The headstones of these three brothers are now in Litten Fields recreation ground adjoining New Park Road, Chichester.

The will, dated 30 October 1718, of their father, William Smith, cooper, of the City of Chichester, was proved 29 October 1724 (Deans 6/180) by his executrix and relict, Elizabeth Smith, and mentioned that he had five small children (not named). His other two children were daughters, namely Elizabeth Smith (M.I. Litten Fields: died 28 Apr. 1757, age 47) and Sarah Smith, named as of St. Olave, Chichester, in the 1763 will of her brother William Smith, and buried there 9 April 1769.

The minutes of the General Baptist Chapel, Chichester, record that William Smith (the father) was ordained 4 January 1713 and died 1719, whereupon Richard

Drinkwater (who was a witness to his 1718 will and regarding whom see *S.N.Q.* XI, 87–89) and Matthew Randall were ordained.

According to the memoir in the second edition (1811) of George Smith's *Pastorals*, the father of William Smith, senr., was also a Baptist minister, 'who during the period of intolerance which succeeded the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, chose to suffer a tedious imprisonment and the spoiling of his goods than to make shipwreck of faith & a good conscience'.

William Smith, senr., had three brothers, all coopers, of Chichester, namely:

1. George Smith, who married (by Deanery of Chichester licence describing him as 'cooper') at New Fishbourne, 4 January 1697/8, Ruth (*née* Woodruffe) who had previously married there in 1690 John Dearling of Bosham (admon. 1696), and married a third time, after the death of George Smith (buried as 'chandler' 20 March 1700/1 at St. Olave, Chichester), the afore-mentioned Richard Drinkwater by Deanery of Chichester licence dated 31 December 1701.
2. John Smith, whose 1749 will was proved in 1754 at Chichester (Deans 7/172), married Sarah King 1699 at New Fishbourne and had four daughters: Mary, who married (Matthew) Randall.
Martha, who married at New Fishbourne in 1734 James Spershott, joyner (ordained in 1756 one of the joint pastors of the General Baptist Chapel, Chichester), and author of *Memoirs of Chichester* (see *S.A.C.* vols. XXIX and XXX).¹
Ruth, who married (Deanery of Chichester licence 1739) William Mant, barber, of St. Pancras.
Ann, who married (Archd. of Chichester licence 1751) John Biffin.
3. Richard Smith, for whom admon. was granted 1765 at Chichester (Deans 5/134) to his widow Ann

¹ These *Memoirs* were written on the spare pages of a quarto *History of England* held in 1874 by the Rev. John Hill, B.A., of the Hornet, Chichester. Information as to the present holder will be welcomed.

by whom he had had a son Richard (who is mentioned in the 1775 will of his cousin George Smith as deceased but had children living), and two daughters, Elizabeth, who married (Deanery of Chichester licence 1741) John Ommaney of Portsea, Hants, gent., and Sarah, who married (1754, Chichester Palace Chapel) Richard Millyard of Westbourne.

William Smith, senr., married at West Chiltington (*ex B.T.*, P.R. missing) 27 December 1705 Elizabeth Spencer by Chichester Archdeaconry licence dated 24 December 1705. She is doubtless the Elizabeth Smith whom the register of St. Olave, Chichester, records as buried at St. Pancras 19 December 1755.

Her brother Thomas Spencer, quoted in the 1775 will of her son George Smith, was buried Horsham Baptist Chapel 27 March 1771, age 91, but his 1765-71 will (Chichester 42/222) contains no reference to relatives other than his own wife and two daughters.

Another brother was Henry Spencer, farmer, of Horsham, who was also a Dissenter, for in his 1711-22 will (Chichester 33/100) he made a bequest to the congregation at Broadbridge Heath (Horsham). He also left 10s. each to his sisters, Jane Looker, wife of Joseph Looker, and Elizabeth Smith, wife of William Smith. He is named as the second son in the 1681 will (Chichester 27/295) of his father, Henry Spencer, butcher, of Horsham (buried there 31 Dec. 1681, householder).

The painters Smith of Chichester were therefore through their mother, Elizabeth Smith *née* Spencer, connected with the painters James Lambert of Lewes, because her said sister, Jane Looker *née* Spencer, wife of Joseph Looker (1668-1754), blacksmith, of Ditchling, was aunt to John Lambert (1690-1764), the father of James Lambert, senr., and grandfather of James Lambert, junr., by reason of his mother, Jone Lambert *née* Looker, wife of George Lambert (1660-1738) being, as already set out earlier in this article, a sister of Joseph Looker

aforesaid (whose granddaughter Sarah Mott *née* Chatfield was mentioned in the 1763 will of William Smith, the portrait painter).

James Lambert, senr., was further distantly related to the painters Smith through his wife's mother, as her father's great³-grandfather, Robert Chatfield, yeoman of (East) Chiltington (will proved 1610, P.C.C. 86 Wingfield), was also the said Sarah Mott's great³-grandfather.

James Lambert senior's wife Mary *née* Winton was baptized 25 April 1736 at Lancing and buried from Southover 8 January 1810, age 75, at St. John-sub-Castro, Lewes, admon. being granted at Lewes 25 July 1810 to her sister, Jane Wavell, widow. That sister Jane *née* Winton (1731 Lancing–1816 Effingham, Surrey; will proved P.C.C. 175 Wynne) married firstly at Henfield in 1756 John Briggs and secondly, as of East Horsley, Surrey, at Effingham, in 1774 Woodman Wavell, farmer, of Effingham (but of an Isle of Wight family), who had married firstly in 1763 Mary Killick at Effingham and was buried there in 1798 as an aged man, his will being proved in Commissary of Surrey Court.

The father of these two sisters was Francis Winton, baptized 28 May 1697 at Arlington, who died 13 April 1784 at Sompting, where his burial, 18 April 1784, was registered as 'Frank' Winton, whereas his tombstone has 'Francis Winton, age 87'. His will (Chichester 44/111) as yeoman of Cokerham in Sompting made his wife Jane Winton sole executrix. She was Jane Chatfield, baptized 19 August 1705 at Steyning, where he married her 29 October 1730. She died 26 March and was buried 2 April 1791, also at Sompting (M.I.: age 86).

Her father, Henry Chatfield, who was designated 'carrier' in her baptismal entry, was buried 23 November 1760 at Henfield and described himself as yeoman of Henfield in his will (P.C.C. 454 Lynch), in which he left his granddaughter Jane Winton £200. He married 30 May 1703 at Isfield, by Faculty licence, Jane Alcock of Keymer, who was buried 1 July 1746, also at Henfield. As her age at death is unknown and there is no help from wills, her ancestry is uncertain; she may have

been Jane Alcock, baptized at Keymer in 1674 as daughter of Thomas and Susanna Alcock, especially as Francis and Jane Winton had a daughter Susanna.

Henry Chatfield, whose date and place of baptism are unknown, is deduced from entailed property at Steyning which passed to his eldest son John Chatfield (1704 Steyning-1765 Ripley, Sy., solicitor of Clifford's Inn, London), to be son of Barnard Chatfield (1658-1718; will P.C.C. 211 Tenison), apothecary of Steyning, the son of Barnard Chatfield (1634 Lancing-1687 Steyning), Headmaster of Steyning Grammar School, and sometime of East Grinstead (where his said son Barnard Chatfield was in 1658 baptized), whose marriage 31 July 1655 at St. Martin in the Fields, London, to Elizabeth Rowland of that parish was revealed in *S.N.Q.* XI. 19. He called himself 'Bernard Chatfeild, clerk' in his 1685 will (P.C.C. 75 Foot), in which he left his wife Elizabeth Chatfeild the Crown Inn, Steyning, which he purchased of his daughter Elizabeth (wife of William Smith, mercer of Steyning). He was Vicar of Hollington 1679-87, but did not sign the Bishop's transcripts of that parish. He signed, however, those of Lancing available from 1674 to 1684 as 'Bernard Chatfeild, Vicar'.

It is odd that Barnard Chatfeild, senr., and Barnard Chatfield, junr., and Henry Chatfield should in their wills in turn ignore the other.

The father of Barnard Chatfeild, senr. (1634-87) was Barnard Chatfeild (1606-47), yeoman of Sompting, who was a son of Henry Chatfeild, yeoman of Lancing, by his first wife Sarah, daughter of Thomas Barnard, whom he married at Lancing in 1601; hence the subsequent use of 'Barnard' as a Christian name. This Henry Chatfield who was buried 1630 at Lancing (will proved Chichester, 18/46) was a son of the afore-mentioned Robert Chatfield, yeoman of (East) Chiltington (will proved 1610, P.C.C. 86 Wingfield), whose son Robert Chatfield of Newick (buried there 1629) was great-grandfather of Robert and Michael Chatfield who married Sarah and Lucy, daughters of Joseph Looker (1668-1754), blacksmith, of Ditchling, Sarah Chatfield

née Looker becoming the mother of the above-mentioned Sarah Mott.

Reverting to Francis Winton (1697–1784), the father-in-law of James Lambert, *senr.*: he was a son of William Winton, yeoman, of Ashcombe in the parish of St. Mary and St. Peter Westout, Lewes, who also rented 'Riderswell Feild' in 1694 according to the Churchwarden Accounts of St. John's, Southover, as of which parish he was buried 26 January 1725 at All Saints, Lewes, his will being proved at Lewes (52/148).

William Winton married (date and place unknown) Ann Sewar, baptized 1666 at All Saints as daughter of John and Mary Sewar. This is evidenced by their daughter, Mary Winton, being recorded in All Saints register as having been born 1689 and died 1698, in both instances at her grandmother Sewar's.

Furthermore, admon. (B. 14/116) was granted at Lewes for the last-named, Mary Sewar, widow (who was buried All Saints in 1707, age 83), to Ann wife of William Winton. The 1682 will of her husband, John Sewar, as labourer of All Saints, proved at Lewes (A. 36/65) left his messuage occupied by him and one Anne Wiggerum, widow, to his wife Mary Sewar, and after her death to three trustees for his three children, Mary, Thomas, and Ann Sewar.

John Sewar was baptized 5 November 1626 and buried 3 May 1682, age 55 years 6 months, both at All Saints, and was a son of Thomas Sewar by Joan daughter of Leonard Aylerd, cooper, of Lewes. She was buried 1652 at All Saints, where also her husband (a wine-cooper) had been buried in 1639, his will being proved 1640 at Lewes (A. 27/191).

William Winton, by his wife Ann *née* Sewar, had at least twelve children, baptized in various parishes, the sons being William (1687 Hamsey), Thomas (1691 Ringmer), John (1695 S. Malling), afore-mentioned Francis (1697 Arlington), Joseph (1698 St. Mary Westout), Nicholas (1700 St. Mary Westout), Moses (1701 St. Mary Westout) and Aaron (1705 St. Mary Westout), all of whom married except the eldest, William, who

All Saints register in 1707 records was drowned by falling into a well, his foot, by mishap, sliding as he was drawing a bucket of water at his Master Broomfield's in the parish of St. Peter and St. Mary Westout.

Of their four daughters, the second, Ann Winton (whose baptism has not been found), was buried at Southover in 1778 in her 85th year as Ann Verrall, having married there in 1719 John Verrall, maltster of that parish, where he was buried in 1784, age 95. His age is probably incorrect, for Southover register has in 1696 the baptism of John Verrall, son of John and Dorothy Verrall, and if his age was based thereon, this year in the register, by reason of the writing, could easily have been misread as 1690. John Verrall, senr. (died 1708; admon. Lewes B. 15/22), who was also a maltster, married at Hamsey in 1683 Dorothy Copper (died 1720), and both were buried at Southover.

The Winton family is extensive in Sussex, and several of the registers of parishes concerned are missing or defective, but if the Christian names of William Winton's sons may be taken as guides, he may be grandson of John Winckton of Hamsey and in 1656-7 of Litlington, for he had, among other children, sons Nicholas, Thomas, John, Edward, and Jeffrey, by his first wife Joane formerly Whitehead, whom he married 1626 at Hamsey, and sons William, John, Francis, Thomas, and Joseph, by his marriage at St. John-sub-Castro in 1639 to his second wife, Dorothy, widow (and second wife) of Edward Chatfield of Hamsey whose father was Roger Chatfield, a son of Henry Chatfield of Little Horsted, whose will was proved 1578 (Lewes A. 7/73).

The will of this John Winckton, dated and proved 1664 (Lewes A. 30/164) has no place of residence, and it evidences that he was one of those fathers who gave the same Christian name to more than one child, for he mentions, among others, sons John senr. and junr., and Thomas senr. and junr. His burial is not recorded at Hamsey; it may have been in the missing earliest book of Litlington parish.

His will makes, however, a bequest to the two children

of his son-in-law Richard Teeling. The register of St. Michael, Lewes, records the banns in 1656 of Richard Teeling, husbandman of Litlington, and Alice Winton of Tarring Neville, 'daughter of John Winton of Litlington'.

John Winckton may be a son of John Winckton, yeoman, of Beddingham, his wife being named Alice, both of whom were buried there in 1617. His will, which names three daughters and four sons, Jeffrye, Thomas, Richard, and John Winckton, was proved 26 July 1617 by the four friends appointed by him as overseers, during minority, of the son John Winckton who was made sole executor and residuary legatee.

The son Jeffrey Winckton married at Brighton in 1632 Gartred Bradfold (baptized there 1612, daughter of Robert Bradfold who was buried there 1640; see also his 1645 I.P.M. in *S.R.S.* xiv. 36), to whose daughter Susan (*née* Winton baptized 1640 Patcham), as wife of Thomas Awcocke, administration was granted 9 November 1695 (Lewes B. 12/79) under bonds of Thomas Awcocke of Keymer, yeoman, William Winton of Ringmer, *agricola* (husbandman), and James Tourle of Lewes, *lanius* (butcher), for Jeffrey Winton of Beddingham, brother of the said Susan Awcocke *alias* Winton, who may be identical with the Susanna Alcock already indicated as possibly the mother of Jane Alcock who married Henry Chatfield, the maternal grand-parents of Mary *née* Winton, the wife of James Lambert, senior, landscape painter.

Mention should also be made of another painter named Lambert, also at one time in Lewes, contemporary with the two painters, James Lambert senr. and junr. of Lewes, namely:

BARRODELL LAMBERT, who by his wife Elizabeth has two daughters in the records of St. John-sub-Castro, Lewes, viz.: Fanny Lambert, born 10 March 1750 (*ex* P.R.M., not in B.T.) and Elizabeth Lambert, buried 8 March 1753, and two others, recorded by Tho. Woollgar in the Appendix (pp. 334-5) of his *Lewes Collections* as

being baptized by Mr. Ebenezer Johnston at the Presbyterian Chapel, Lewes, viz.: Theodosia Lambert, 1757, and Violetta Lambert, 1760, born 19 August, the father of these two being described as 'painter'. His parentage has not been traced.

According to D. E. Baker's *Biographia Dramatica* (1812) he was a painter and published, about 1747, one dramatic piece, entitled 'The Wreckers', but Allardyce Nicoll's *Eighteenth Century Drama, 1700-1750*, gives him also as the writer of 'Dr. Piece', and mentions a Mr. Lambert being in 1732 engaged at Covent Garden Theatre as scenic painter. He is not mentioned by U. Thieme and F. Becker in their extensive *Dictionary* published by G. A. Seemann, Leipzig.

Eastbourne Reference Library has two copies of an engraving by him depicting the wreck near Beachy Head on 29 November 1747 of the ship *Nympha Americana* (see *Sx. Cty. Mag.*, June 1950).

Of his daughters, Theodosia Lambert was a witness to the marriage at Broadwater 24 November 1778 of Samuel Peacock, carpenter, to Sarah Westall Lambert, spinster (Sarah Lambert in B.T.), and they had three children registered at Broadwater: Samuel Peacock, baptized and buried 1781; Sara Peacock, baptized 1782; Violetta Peacock, baptized 1786, buried 1787; which may suggest that Barrodell Lambert had another daughter, Sarah. He himself witnessed the marriage at Broadwater 17 February 1789 of Daniel Redman to Mary Mustchin.

The will of Barrodell Lambert, dated 22 October 1789, was proved 13 November 1789 (Chichester 44/254 and Consistory Diary T. 56), probate value being under £20. He left all his personal belongings at Mr. James Jenner's of Steyning, and the other part at James Mustchon's of Broadwater, shepherd, to Rev. Richard Russell of Broadwater, to be distributed as he pleases, to whom administration was granted.

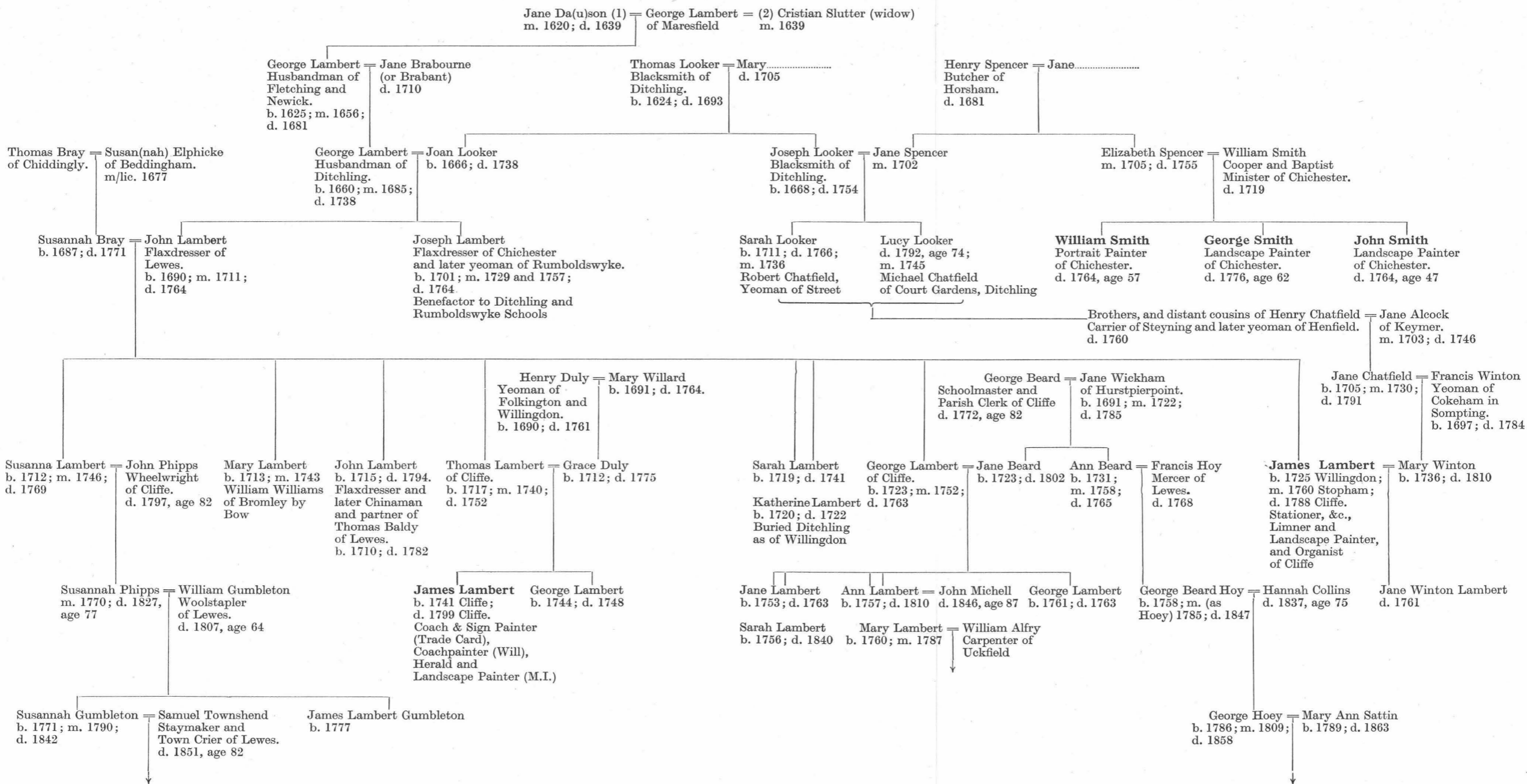
James Muschen was buried 6 February 1799 at Broadwater.

The Rev. Richard Russell (1731-96), Rector of Broad-

water, 1762-96, was a son of Richard Russell (buried 1759 S. Malling), the physician and writer of the treatise on sea-water, who married at St. John-sub-Castro in 1719 Mary, daughter of William Kemp. The *Sussex Weekly Advertiser* of 5 December 1796 records 'one day last week died in London, Rev. Richard Russell of Lancing'. His will, as of Broadwater and also of 21 Gloucester Street, Queen Square, Middlesex, was proved 17 December 1796 by his sister, Hannah, wife of Nicholas Martyn of Queen Square in St. George the Martyr, Middlesex, whose marriage there in 1757 had been witnessed by him and Thomas Philcox.

ABRIDGED PEDIGREE OF THE PAINTERS *JAMES LAMBERT OF LEWES*

SHOWING THEIR CONNEXIONS WITH THE PAINTERS WILLIAM, GEORGE, AND JOHN SMITH OF CHICHESTER



THE ESTUARY OF THE ADUR

BY H. C. BROOKFIELD, B.A., PH.D.

THE interest in the Sussex coastline first shown by Ballard in 1910¹ has since been echoed by several workers—historians, engineers, and geographers among them—for the Sussex coast has changed greatly during historical time and provides a laboratory in which the processes of coastal evolution may be seen at work.

Though work has been done on the estuary of the Adur, it is the object of this paper to put forward new evidence, and to use it to offer a fresh interpretation of the problem and, by implication, of the origin of the coastal features of Sussex as a whole.

The processes at work are simple.² The action of the waves, dragging down the shingle of the beach on one wave and throwing it up on the next, has the effect, on a coast where the winds are derived dominantly from the west and south-west, of driving the beach material slowly east in a zigzag motion along the shore. The process acts to smooth out all irregularities and to produce a smooth, uniform line, at right angles ultimately to the dominant direction from which the waves are derived. In Sussex this process is already far advanced, but it meets obstacles of three kinds—the resistance of harder rock, producing the headland of Beachy Head; the shelter from wave action offered by offshore islands, preserving the Chichester inlets and forming Selsey Bill in the lee of the Isle of Wight; and the action of the tide, flowing twice daily in and out of the inlets in the coast. The harbours in the west and the river mouths in the central part of the coast are kept open by this means. Their size depends on the interaction of several variables—the power of longshore drift, the amount of

¹ A. Ballard, 'The Sussex Coastline', *S.A.C.* LIII, 1910, p. 205. p. 5

² W. V. Lewis, 'The Effect of Wave Incidence on the configuration of a shingle beach', *Geographical Journal*, LXXVIII, 131, and 'The Evolution of Shoreline Curves', *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association*, XLIX, 1938, p. 107; J. A. Steers, *The Coastline of England and Wales*, 1947.

material available for beach-building, the openness of the entry to wave action, and the volume of water passing in and out of the 'tidal compartment' in the land, scouring the entrance clear of the beach material which longshore drift is constantly passing across and into it.

The retreat of the ice after the last Ice Age and the subsequent rise of sea-level in Neolithic times left Sussex with an intricate and deeply embayed coastline which evidence shows was rapidly worn back. The theoretical pattern of coastal evolution would lead us to expect first a trimming of the headlands, then the formation of bay-mouth bars from the resulting detritus, and thirdly the silting up of the drowned valleys behind. The cliff and bar coast would soon form a continuous line, which would be driven landward as a whole, so that the proportion of cliff-coast to bar-coast would steadily increase as erosion reached the heads of the inlets.

It seems highly probable that such a course of events took place in Sussex.

It is surprising, therefore, that of the many workers who have investigated the Sussex coast only Ward¹ and to some extent Ballard² consider the problem as a whole. Ward postulates an offshore bar, driven onshore, to account for the accumulation of shingle on the coast. All detailed work, however, is based on the assumption that all coastal features are due to erosion and longshore drift of shingle, onshore movement being largely neglected.

If we group together all the research done on the subject, we find that we are expected to believe that all estuaries were probably still open in Roman times, but that at a time about the date of the Norman Conquest Selsey was already linked to the mainland by a shingle bar,³ the Arun was diverted up to eight miles to the east, Broadwater Rife was still open, the Adur followed a direct and open course to the sea,⁴ the Ouse was di-

¹ E. M. Ward, *English Coastal Evolution*, 1922.

² A. Ballard, *op. cit.*

³ Stated by Bede ('an isthmus only a stone's throw across'). See E. Heron Allen, *Selsey Bill*, 1911.

⁴ This is considered, in particular, in F. G. Morris, 'Physical Controls in the

verted as far east as it could be to Seaford Head,¹ and Pevensy Levels were still an open harbour similar to Portsmouth today.²

Certain of these conclusions are incontrovertible. There is no reason to dispute either Bede's account of Selsey or Morris's well-documented account of the Ouse. There is extant a description of the port of Seaford in 1058 describing the place as having a narrow, difficult entrance, with a wide safe harbour within.³

Salzman's account of the evolution of Pevensy Levels is excellently documented.

The prevailing accounts of the evolution of the Adur and Arun entrances are more difficult to reconcile. The suggested deflexion of the Arun is lightly based on a tradition that the river was formerly diverted to Pende, in Lancing parish.⁴ Some weight is given to the suggestion by occasional mentions of a port at Pende from 1359 to 1420.⁵ Morris equates Pende with the name Pen Hill at Lancing, south of which a lagoon behind the beach was marked as 'Penhowse' on a map of 1587.⁶ Furthermore, there is a reference in Maskell's manuscript survey of Sussex in 1608 as follows:

'that the tenants of this manor (Lancing) do and of right may intercommon with their cattle with the tenants of Sir Henry Goring, Kt. on a parcell of waste or common called Launceing Have.'⁷

Historical Geography of the Sussex Ports,' unpublished M.A. thesis, University of London, 1932. More detailed consideration is given to this matter below.

¹ Morris, op. cit., and 'Newhaven and Seaford', *Geography*, 1931, p. 28.

² L. F. Salzman, 'The Inning of Pevensy Levels', *S.A.C.* LIII, 1910, p. 26.

³ W. Blaauw, 'On the Translation of St. Lewinna from Seaford in 1058', *S.A.C.* I, 1845, p. 46. 'This same harbour is of so narrow an entrance that scarcely can two boats enter side by side. On each side two headlands raised to heaven slope down with a gradual hill, by which every wave is broken when stormy winds arise. [*Hinc atque illinc bini scopuli versus caelum erecti decline jugum dimittunt, quibus omnis unda frangitur, cum Aeolia rabies turbato freto tollitur.*] There neither anchor holds the ships, nor rope checks them when they roll [not 'checks them at all', as translated by Morris], but securely remaining by themselves alone they do not fear either the east, nor the north, nor the north-west by west winds.' The Latin of this last passage is . . . *timent Eurum, non Aquilonem, non Africum*, the meaning of which surely is 'do [not] fear either the east, nor the north, nor the south winds'. It is surprising that Morris identifies the two headlands on either side of the narrow entrance as Seaford Head and Barrow Hill, Newhaven.

⁴ Recorded in the *Water Baliff's Book of the High Stream of Arundel Rape*, c. 1537. ⁵ See Morris, op. cit., 1932.

⁶ Palmer and Covert's 'Armada Survey', published with notes by M. A. Lower, 1870. ⁷ B.M. Burrell MSS. (Rape of Bramber), f. 371.

While this might suggest the existence of a harbour, it is no proof of the deflexion of the Arun thus far, and, as we shall see, there are strong indications that such a deflexion was impossible.

Regarding the Adur itself, the theory of its evolution presented by Cheal,¹ and strongly supported in the main by Morris, is based on the undoubted prosperity of the port in early medieval times and its subsequent decline, and in the great degree of coast erosion suffered here in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This latter, they hold, would not be possible if the town were at that time protected by a shingle bar, and hence they postulate that the entrance was wide open and direct to the sea throughout the greater part of the Middle Ages. In further support Cheal points out that the original harbour of Shoreham lay in a creek behind the town, in a position sheltered from the open river, and also adduces as evidence the untoward position of the High Street at Shoreham, which he regards as the sole remnant of an ancient high road from Brighton, through the lost village of Aldrington, to a ferry across the Adur at New Shoreham.

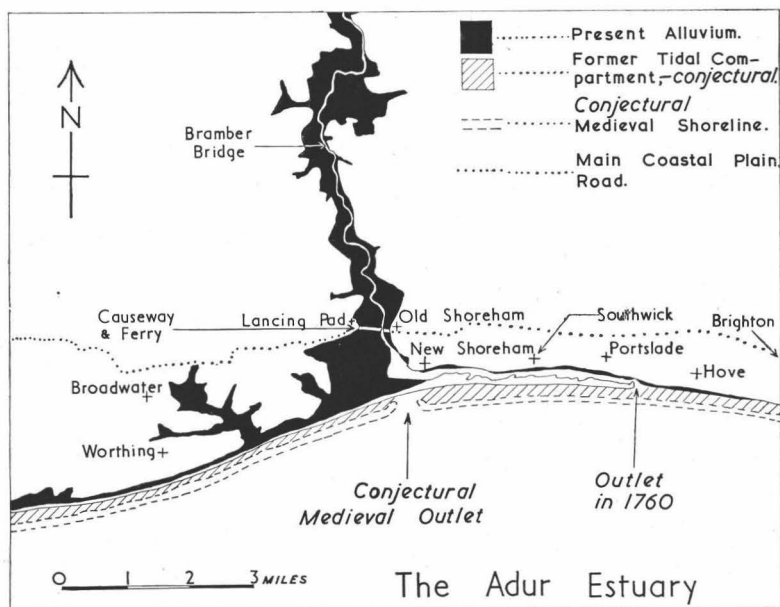
Lastly, their theory is based on cartographical evidence between 1587 and 1783, suggesting a gradual advance of the spit along the coast between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries.

It is not proposed here to consider the case point by point, but merely to question certain of the conclusions reached, and by a revaluation of Cheal and Morris's evidence, together with some new sources which have come to light, to offer an alternative explanation perhaps more in keeping with this new evidence and with the observed facts of coastal evolution as a whole.

A number of *prima facie* objections may immediately be offered to Cheal and Morris's reasoning. In the first place, it is unlikely that an open entrance, unfettered by shingle, could have existed on a coast composed of such incoherent materials so long after the original submergence. This is rendered the more unlikely by an un-

¹ H. Cheal, *The Story of Shoreham*, 1921.

doubted accumulation of tidal marsh from an early date on the west side of the estuary in the Lancing Salts area.¹ Furthermore, it would appear that the channel of the river has always hugged the east bank, which strongly suggests eastward deflexion by shingle.



Secondly, it seems improbable that a high road from Brighton (a mere fishing-town) should run to New Shoreham to seek a ferry there, when an ancient road much less encumbered by physical difficulty paralleled it to the much shorter ford over the same river at Old Shoreham. Furthermore, opposite New Shoreham is only marsh, and the ferry which did run from the town ran to the Lancing Pad, as did the Old Shoreham ferry.² The Adur is now, and was in 1680,³ fordable at low water, though at some risk, but before the reclamation of the

¹ Morris, *op. cit.*

² Sloane MS. 3233, Accts. of the Receiver for the Duke of Norfolk, 1662: 'Pd to Richard Swift [Shoreham] for new boat to carry passengers over that come afoot to the causey at *pa bill* [Pad Bill ?]'.
³ Burrell MSS., f. 164.

marshes no road could have continued this ford towards Lancing. Therefore the very existence of this ferry would seem to depend on the adequate protection of a bar across the entrance.

More significant than this, however, is the form of the coast east of Shoreham. Examination of maps shows clearly that between Shoreham and Southwick the land declines steadily seawards to reach tide-level at about the line of the present shore of the harbour, while farther to the east a great Coombe Rock fan at the foot of Mile Oak valley is truncated by a cliff of a markedly arcuate form, suggesting river or tidal meander action.

Farther east, at Hove, is a short low stretch, beyond which, at Brighton, is the truncated head of the great Coombe Rock fan that must formerly have emerged from this valley.

The Armada Survey of 1587 showed a lagoon behind the beach at Southwick and also a series of lagoons extending west of the Adur past Worthing to Goring. The first minute book of the Shoreham Harbour Commissioners (1760–1812) has a number of references to areas of salterns and reclaimed land on the north bank of the harbour, much of which was overwhelmed by the increased tidal flow that resulted from the opening of the new entrance in 1763. One parcel of land at Southwick was referred to as the 'Old Salts'.¹ It is unlikely that it would have this name if 150 years before the site had been open sea, as suggested by Cheal and Morris. More probably it represents the lagoon (and adjoining marsh) at Southwick of the map of 1587, then separated by a shingle bank from the sea, but by 1760 fronting on the river.

There was also a tidal creek just to the east of Shoreham at the common called 'The Ham'.² Thus Shoreham would appear in former times to have stood on a peninsula of firm land, and it seems very improbable that there was ever any great extent of firm land between the town and Aldrington.

¹ H. C. Brookfield, 'A Critical Period in the History of Shoreham Harbour, 1760–1816', *S.A.C.* LXXXVIII, 1950.

² Minute Book, 1812.

There is also other evidence to suggest the former existence of a belt of marsh fronting the coast behind the protection of a shingle bar. The most direct evidence is of eighteenth-century date, particularly the 2 in. to the mile map of Yeakell and Gardner, drawn in 1778–83. This shows a belt of marsh, far wider than at present, extending behind the shingle from Goring to the harbour, which continued it almost to Hove. Today this belt, rapidly narrowing as the bar is driven onshore, remains only at Lancing and for a short stretch west of Worthing.¹ The beach reached the land at Worthing shortly before 1814, when

‘the encroachment of the sea since 1800 has been of very great importance to the town, as it has effectually filled up the vacuum between the houses and the beach, thereby preventing the lodgement of backwater which before had been a matter of just complaint.’²

Earlier a wide meadow had lain between the mainland and the beach.³

East of the river, also, the undercliff at Brighton had housed the fishing settlement until 1666, when a great storm, perhaps driving the beach right on to the land, destroyed the lower town. It may also be that the great flooding of land recorded in the Nonae Rolls between 1292 and 1340⁴ was due to the overwhelming of formerly reclaimed land by the sea in a period of exceptional storminess, perhaps accompanied by a rise in sea-level. That the great loss of land in Pagham Harbour was so caused is now widely held.⁵ The loss of 400 acres at Hooe is similarly accounted for. Losses of 150 acres at Goring, 60 acres at Portslade, 40 acres at Aldrington, 150 acres at Hove, 50 acres at Brighton, and 50 acres at Rottingdean may all be, in part, losses of reclaimed land.

¹ An area of low land between Sea Lane and Goring reverted to marsh when shingle blocked the sluice in the storms of March 1947. The Lancing portion has now been almost completely filled in (1950).

² J. Evans, *Picture of Worthing*, 1814, p. 73.

³ *Ibid.*, and a map of 1748.

⁴ Ballard, *op. cit.*

⁵ A loss of 2,700 acres was recorded at Pagham. Although it is now universally agreed that this can only represent the loss of reclaimed land within the harbour, not (as was formerly held) the actual formation of the harbour, yet 2,700 acres is considerably in excess of the whole area of the harbour, even including the channels which are today reclaimed.

It seems clear that an offshore bar must formerly have fronted the coast on either side of the Adur, and that behind this lay marsh and reclaimed land extending to the edge of the firm land. This edge may have formed a cliff, as at Brighton—the remnant perhaps of earlier erosion before the offshore bar developed, and perhaps also due to erosion by waves and tidal currents within the lagoons. It would seem that the whole broad embayment from Goring to beyond Brighton was thus fronted. Firm land would have bordered the open sea only at the eastern and western limits, and in this connection the pattern of field boundaries between Worthing and Littlehampton is noteworthy. Here the whole pattern of land division is rectangular in form, and bears a striking similarity to the rectangular land division at Ripe, which has been the subject of speculation by I. D. Margary.¹ The east-west element of the pattern is, however, not quite accordant with the coast, having a broad bulge southward west of Goring. This may well represent a pattern parallel to the coast of a former extension of land in the interfluvium between the Arun and Adur rivers.

If such a bar existed, however, it might at first sight appear difficult to reconcile the evidence of erosion at Shoreham, and also the cartographical evidence as interpreted by Cheal and Morris. However, if it be understood that the term 'sea' in almost all accounts of coast protection and erosion as late as 1800 can mean any sea-water, and not merely the open sea,² the problem is considerably easier. It is well known that the inking of tidal lands inevitably reduces the tidal compartment of an estuary or river, and so also reduces the power of the tide to scour the bed and maintain a good, broad entrance to the open sea, against the processes of beach-building and longshore drift. Such was the case in the inking of Pevensy Levels, and the worsening of the river ports was attributed to unwise inking by many

¹ I. D. Margary, *Roman Ways in the Weald*, 1948, p. 204.

² It is so used throughout the Minute Book of Shoreham Harbour Commissioners as late as 1812, and also in most earlier accounts.

engineers.¹ Rennie, in particular, held that the loss of water flowing off the salt marshes on the ebb tide was a major cause in the loss by the River Adur of power to keep its channel clear:

'From the best information I have been able to procure, the entrance or mouth of the harbour was, about the year 1750, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the eastward of the town of New Shoreham, and the space, or receptacle which was formed between the bank of beach before mentioned and the shore, must have contained at spring tides at least 3,250,000 tons of water besides what went into the space or channel of the Adur above Shoreham Bridge; and this quantity was thrown into it twice in every 24 hours; whereas the produce of the Adur (river) in its present state does not exceed 650,000 tons in the same time, which is not above a tenth part of the former. Thus it appears that the fresh water had but a small share in keeping the harbour open.'²

The proportion formed by the fresh water must have been far smaller in former times, for by this time, of the great extent of tidal land formerly existing, only the main channels of the rivers remained unreclaimed. There can be little doubt that the wide entrances of the western harbours are maintained solely by the tidal ebb and flow.³

At Shoreham, therefore, with fairly deep water offshore,⁴ we might expect a wide deep channel to have existed in earlier times when the tidal levels were unreclaimed right into the Weald. The great medieval bridge at Bramber, unearthed in 1839, with four great stone arches and massive cutwaters, and subsidiary bridges to east and west, were built to span, not the present tiny stream, but the strong tidal ebb and flow from the tidal compartment of the river inland.⁵ This ebb and flow would have been far greater at the entrance, and could

¹ For example W. B. Prichard, *A Treatise on Bar Harbours*, vol. 1, 1844; W. Chapman, *Report on the Harbour at New Shoreham, Sussex*, 1815; R. Vazie, *Report on the intended Shoreham Harbour Docks*, 1810; J. Rennie, *Report on New Shoreham Harbour*, 1810, and others. The principal aim of all their plans was so to concentrate and direct the reduced backwater (the ebb tide) as to scour the entrance. They all underestimated the power of beach-building against the puny remnants of streams with which they dealt.

² Rennie, *op. cit.*, 1810.

³ C. E. Carey and F. W. Oliver, *Tidal Lands*, 1921, lend more modern support to the views of early-nineteenth-century engineers.

⁴ As at Portsmouth, in contrast to Chichester and Langstone harbour, with their poor entrances.

⁵ Rev. E. Turner, 'The Ancient Bridge at Bramber', *S.A.C.* II, 1848, p. 63; L. F. Salzman, *The Chartulary of Sele*, 1923.

have maintained a direct wide entrance to the sea, though the shingle bar in all probability stretched along the coast to east and west. The lagoons behind this bar, where not reclaimed, would also furnish tidal water.¹

It seems probable, therefore, that a wide entrance could easily have been maintained, though perhaps diverted slightly to the east, while the river was in its unreclaimed state. As the reclamations proceeded, however, and the offshore bar was driven shorewards, the tidal compartment would be reduced, and the ebb and flow, now maintaining only a smaller entrance, would suffer increasing diversion to the east. In so doing the tidal channel also would be deflected to the east, bringing the whole of its still considerable erosive power against the land and the town of Shoreham. Particularly if this took place in a period of storminess (when the bar would be driven onshore very rapidly, and probably frequently breached) and during a slight rise of sea-level,² it is easy to see how the town would be eroded, and land about it submerged, as the evidence collected by Cheal and Morris indubitably proves.

In the writer's opinion, a stage in this process is represented in the 1587 map, when only remnants of the lagoon to the east are left, separated from the river, very naturally, by a bank of beach. The next reliable map is the Admiralty Survey of³ 1698, by which time the remainder of the lagoon to the east was largely destroyed. By the date of Budgen's map (1724)⁴ the mouth was diverted east beyond Portslade, but a small channel ran east of the entrance, perhaps the remnant of a lagoon. These maps, however, are far too inaccurate for any firm conclusions to be drawn from them.

¹ Pende may have lain at a break in such a bar, or it may have lain on a deep tidal channel running from Broadwater Rife and Worthing.

² The post-Roman rise of sea-level may have continued into this period, as is considered by Morris (*op. cit.*), though an earlier date seems more probable. It is noteworthy that the tops of the arches of the bridge discovered at Bramber in 1839 were level with the alluvium (*Turner, op. cit.*). If, as is more probable, this rise took place earlier, it may account for the early cliffing behind the bars as at Brighton.

³ Photograph in Morris, *op. cit.*, of map in a South Coast Ports Survey (MS.) by E. Drummer, 1698.

⁴ R. Budgen, *An Actual Survey of the County of Sussex, 1: 85,000.*

The writer feels that this provides a working hypothesis of the evolution of the Sussex coast. It seems to accord well with the observed facts, and is a valuable aid in understanding the pattern of coastal settlement. The retreat of the shore-line, which is still in progress, has been a factor of importance in the development of coastal resorts, and great efforts have been made to arrest its progress.

CHICHESTER EXCAVATIONS, 1947—50

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

IN 1947 the Civic Society of Chichester set up an Excavations Committee with a view to seizing opportunities, offered by demolition of old buildings and re-building, to explore the history of the city. It appointed Mr. A. H. Collins as its Secretary and myself as Director of Excavations.

Among the large numbers of students and others who have made this report possible I should like to express my gratitude specifically to those who have shared the burden of supervision in the field or workroom and in the preparation of the report, much of which is the direct work of those whose names appear at the heads of the different sections. Mr. Collins has not only been a most efficient Secretary but has spent more time in the field than anyone else with teams from Chichester High School. Mr. and Mrs. Rae and Mr. A. E. Smith have spent weeks in the field as leaders of the Bognor Training College teams and have also prepared the main section of this report; Miss Murray and Miss Pilmer, with students of Bishop Otter Training College, have been entirely responsible for the work in the garden of 43 North Street. Mr. E. S. Dickinson with the Brighton Grammar School boys undertook a specific task each year. Mr. Morris of University College, London, has organized parties of students from University, Bedford, and Royal Holloway Colleges of the University of London. Messrs. Eric Barker and E. Hockings have spent most of their vacations either exploring new areas or supervising the work of numerous volunteers. They have also done much of the surveying and drawing in the field. For photography as well as excavation I owe a debt to Messrs. P. Maynard and Cuddington. Miss Collinson has taken charge of the pottery room and with Miss J. G. Pilmer devoted much time to the classification of Chichester Roman Pottery. Miss B. Crook has been mainly responsible for the medi-

eval pottery. In preparing the reports for the press my thanks are especially due to Messrs. E. and J. Hockings, Mrs. Stewart Jones, and Miss Clare Wilson. Miss Pilmer has been responsible for the drawing of pottery and the

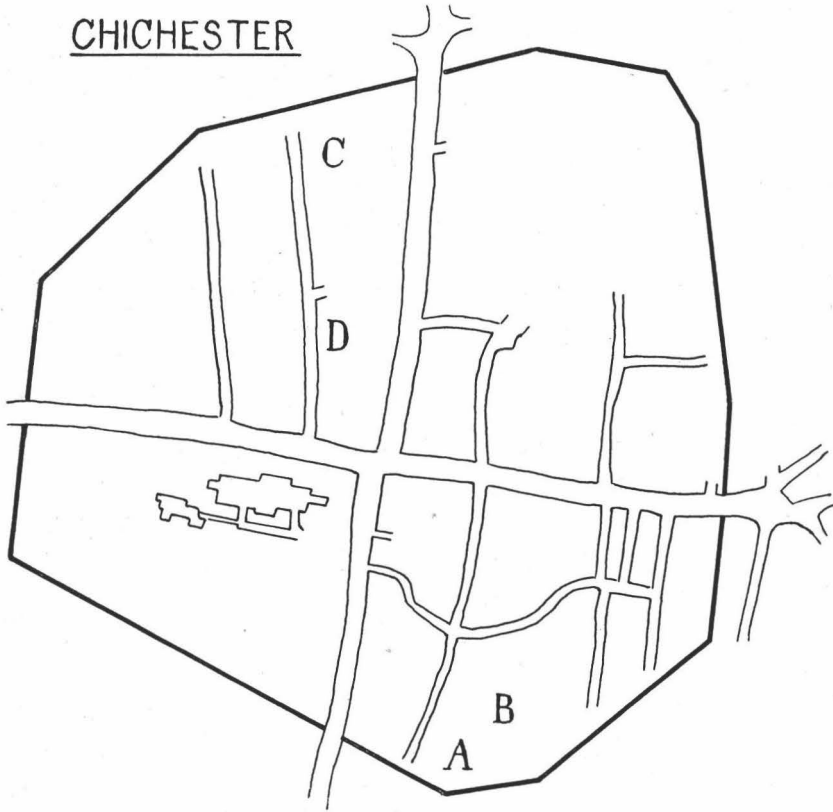
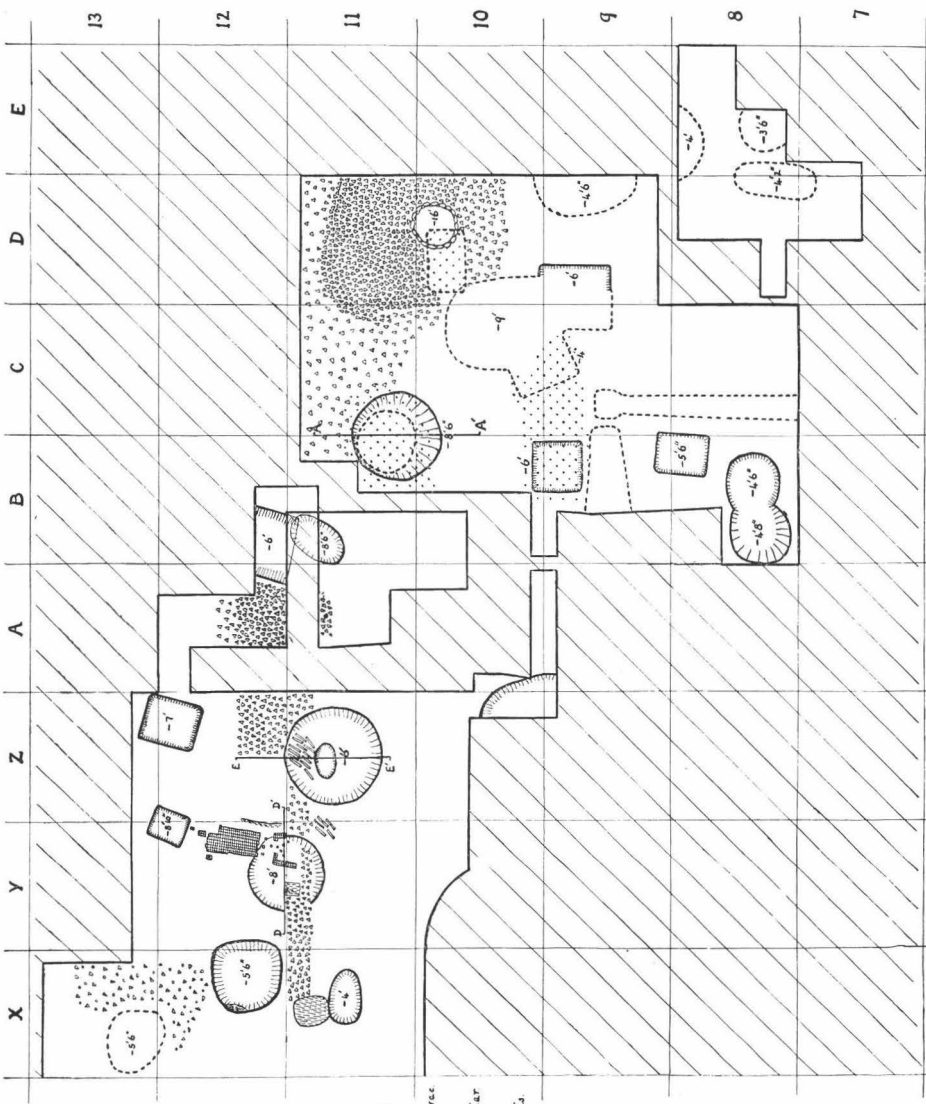






FIG. 1. A. CAWLEY PRIORY GARDEN. B. EAST PALLANT HOUSE GARDEN.
C. No. 43 NORTH-STREET.

plans of the Electricity Site. Finally my thanks are due to the owners of the sites who have allowed this work, Mr. Stringer, the Electricity Board, and the Mayor and Corporation of Chichester, and to Mr. Cork and his assistants in the City Surveyor's Department who have done everything in their power to facilitate the work, often at no little inconvenience to themselves. Mr. Taunt



-  Tiles
-  Ferrisec
-  Marlier
-  Fluide

and Mr. Hall of the Southern Electricity Board have been equally helpful at 43 North Street.

This first report gives details of the work done in the earth bank supporting the main city wall in Cawley Priory garden, and the Roman Courtyard with later Norman oven in the North Street site. It also summarizes the main conclusions from the exploration of the area south of East Pallant House (site B).

EAST PALLANT HOUSE GARDEN (Site B)

The excavations in the ground to the south of East Pallant¹ House showed that the Romans had occupied the site from the last years of the first century A.D. until the end of Roman Britain. First-century pottery came from the lower levels of the rubbish-strewn area in X.13 and from the pit underneath the remains of the tessellated floor in Y.12. A brooch of late-first-century style and an early fine Samian cup with rouletted decoration—Dr. F. 24/5—were among the scattered finds in unstratified levels on the site. The main Roman features belong to the period after the early rubbish-pit in Y.12 had gone out of use.² They include the badly destroyed tessellated corridor, the fallen wall plaster, the well³ in D.10, and some of the square-shaped pits. To construct the well the workmen had dug a deep wide-topped circular pit with sloping sides and then erected the well itself mainly of chalk blocks. From the flinty material filling the pit came a rim of second-century Samian pottery, Dr. F. 31.

The pit in B.8/9 had its walls lined with cement and still contained in its bottom a layer of fuller's earth. After it had gone out of use there was deposited in it with some animal bones the wall section of a Dr. F. 45 with the lion's head spout, some bone pins, and a bronze needle together with coarse pottery of a third-century date.⁴ The pit in B.9/10 possibly had a light timber frame lining, for there was a considerable

¹ Fig. 2.

² Figs. 2 and 3.

³ Fig. 4.

⁴ Fig. 5.

quantity of charred timber in its filling and at the base of the pit. It again contained third-century Roman pottery, bone pins, and a bone spindle-whorl.¹ On the surface above the pit, but underneath a later deposit

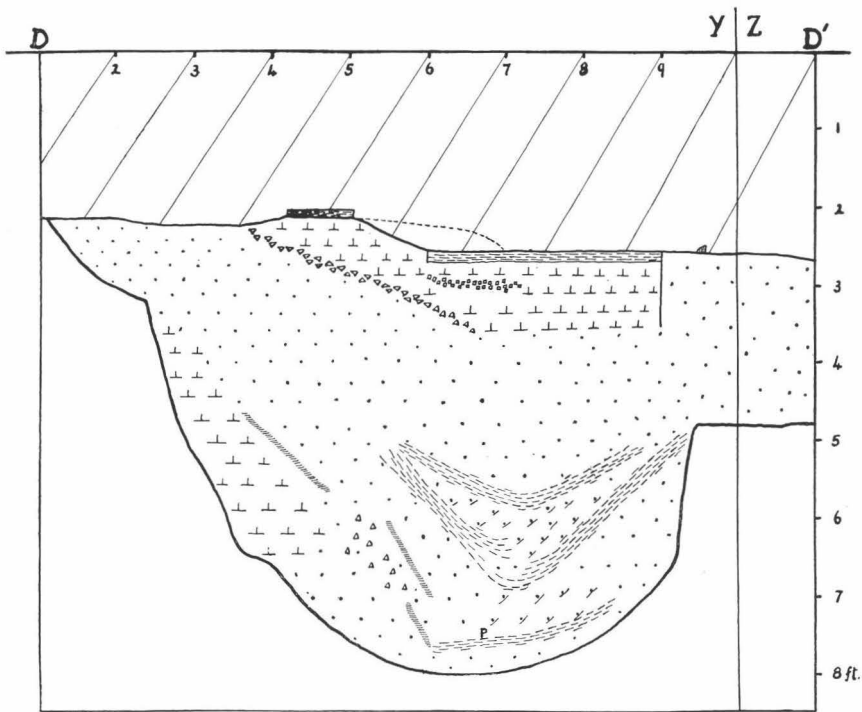


FIG. 3. FIRST-CENTURY PIT IN Y.12, with remains of tessellated corridor, mortar base, and fallen plaster on top of pit.

of burnt daub, was an URBS ROMA coin in good condition. In D.9 part of a similar pit remained after medieval pits had cut most of it away. It seems to have contained New Forest pottery, as a considerable number of sherds were found near by in the bottom of the medieval pit which had cut through it. On the topsoil was a coin of Julia Maesa. In Y.12 a square pit had been cut through the tessellated floor and near by in Z.12 a similar but larger pit through the roughly paved

¹ Fig. 5.



FIG. 4. ROMAN WELL IN D.10.

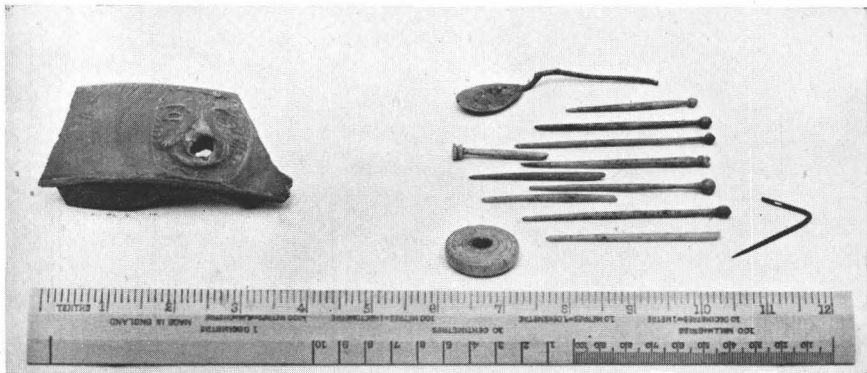


FIG. 5. SAMIAN F. 45 AND SMALL FINDS FROM PITS IN B.8, 9, AND 10.

courtyard. All these square pits show signs of a lining, possibly of cement, except in the case of the one in B.9/10 which had indications of timber lining. They differ from other pits of the Roman period on the site not only on account of the square plan but also of their vertical sides and flat bottoms. The whole layout of well, courtyard, and series of square pits, together with

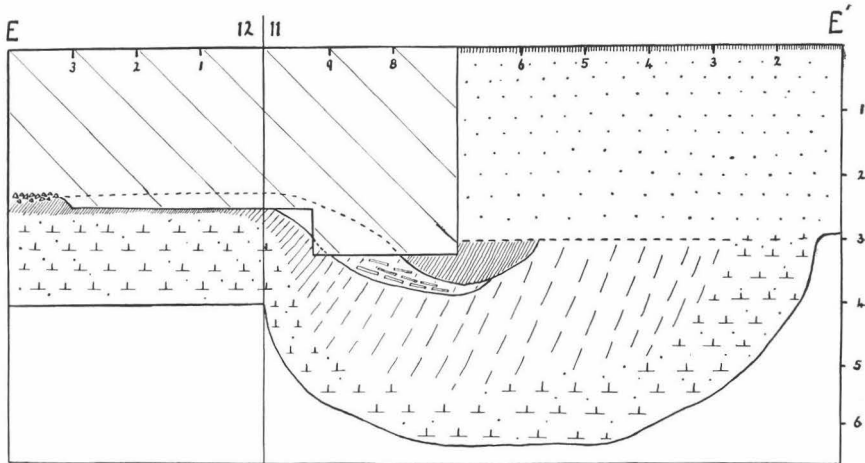


FIG. 6. SECTION FROM NORTH TO SOUTH ACROSS FOURTH-CENTURY PIT IN Z.11, showing tumble from house.

the fuller's earth found in the one pit, suggests either a Roman 'laundry' or, possibly, a small fulling-mill like the series of similar square pits made in the remains of the disused bath-house at Darenth.

The contents of the pits Y.11/12, Z.11 and in the north-east corner of B.11 tell the sequence of events. An early-second-century occupation of the site before the building of the house of which there remains a small part of a tessellated corridor with near by wall plaster—a building which seems to belong to the end of the second and the beginning of the third century. The roof tiles and other rubble from the collapsed building lay on the flints and also on the top of the pit (Z.11) which contained early-fourth-century pottery.¹ The pit in B.11

¹ Fig. 6.

had late-third or early-fourth-century pottery, including cavetto rim jars beneath the layers of tumbled wall plaster from the building. Embedded in the wall plaster was a considerable portion of a New Forest thumb pot of the style common in the first half of the fourth century. The pit in Z.12 contained later-fourth-century New Forest wares, including imitation Samian, and had in its upper filling a coin of Constantine II.

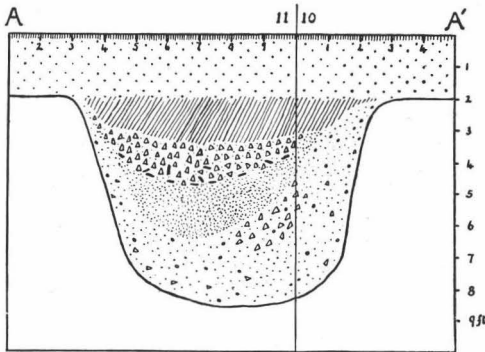


FIG. 7. PIT IN B/C. 10/11.

Showing Saxon hearth above filling of Roman Pit.

The area in squares B.9/10, C.9/10, and D.9/10 had a more complicated history. The well went out of use during the fourth century and the debris which gradually filled it up contained fourteen Roman coins (6 barbarous imitations of radiate coins; 3 coins of Constantians; 2 of the Constantinian House of first half of fourth century; 3 of Constantine II, and 1 of Gratian). From the surrounding courtyard came two other barbarous imitations of radiate coins and a minim.

The deep round pit in B/C.11 was dug first in Roman times, but at a later date another pit had been dug into its filling and a hearth built in it.¹ This belonged to a hut of late Saxon period.

Overlying the Roman pits and cutting out some of the well-head and surrounding courtyard lay many traces

¹ Fig. 7.

of a Saxon hut. Unfortunately a number of later medieval pits had destroyed all evidences from the centre and south-east corner of this hut. In squares B.9 and B.10 a considerable quantity of burnt daub which still retained ample wattle marks covered the filled-in Roman pit and extended towards both the 'loom-weight' pit in squares C.9 and C.10 and the hearth built



FIG. 8. CUP FROM NEAR WELL IN D.10.

over the earlier Roman pit in B.11 where there was another heavy deposit of daub. Beneath the daub and to the east of the hearth lay the charred remains of a timber over 2 ft. long and apparently 3 in. in section after burning. In D.10 the builders of the hut had cut through the courtyard and part of the well-head to a depth of about 3 ft. below the Roman level. At that depth lay considerable remains of charred timber, daub, and a practically complete roughly made cup in three large sherds lying on the timber.¹ Other Saxon sherds were found in the levels above this charred timber up to the courtyard level. The pottery from the whole of this area marked by the burnt daub had the same characteristics—dark grey to black paste, rather brittle,

¹ Figs. 8 and 9.

containing a fair amount of flinty grit especially on the inner surface.¹ The cooking-pots are bag-shaped, probably with sagging bases. The rims are simple everted rims squeezed out by the thumb and fingers without any sharp angle at the junction of the neck to the main body of the pot. The random striations indicate that the pots were not made on a wheel. The cup certainly was

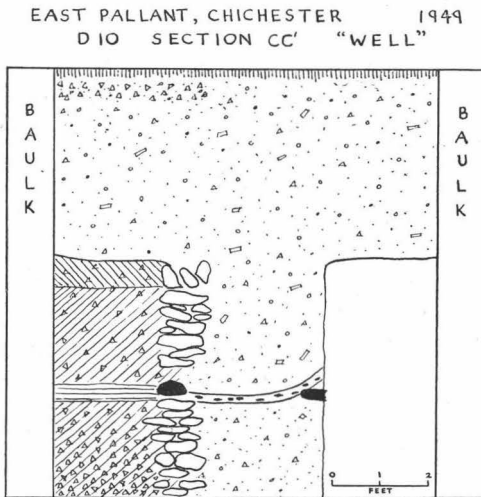


FIG. 9. SECTION FROM WEST TO EAST ACROSS WELL, showing layer of burnt daub, etc.

not. A full discussion of this pottery must await a detailed pottery report comparing it with similar pottery from Pevensey Castle, from Nyetimber in Pagham, and from other sites within Chichester. It differs slightly in paste and form from the Saxon pottery found at Medmerry, Selsey, by Mrs. Graham Clark. It differs essentially from the pottery found in the Saxon cemeteries at Highdown and Alfriston and, to the best of my knowledge, from that found at Thetford, St. Neots, and Southampton.

The later pits, with their twelfth-century pottery, had cut out a part of the shallow pit in which the loom had

¹ Fig. 10.

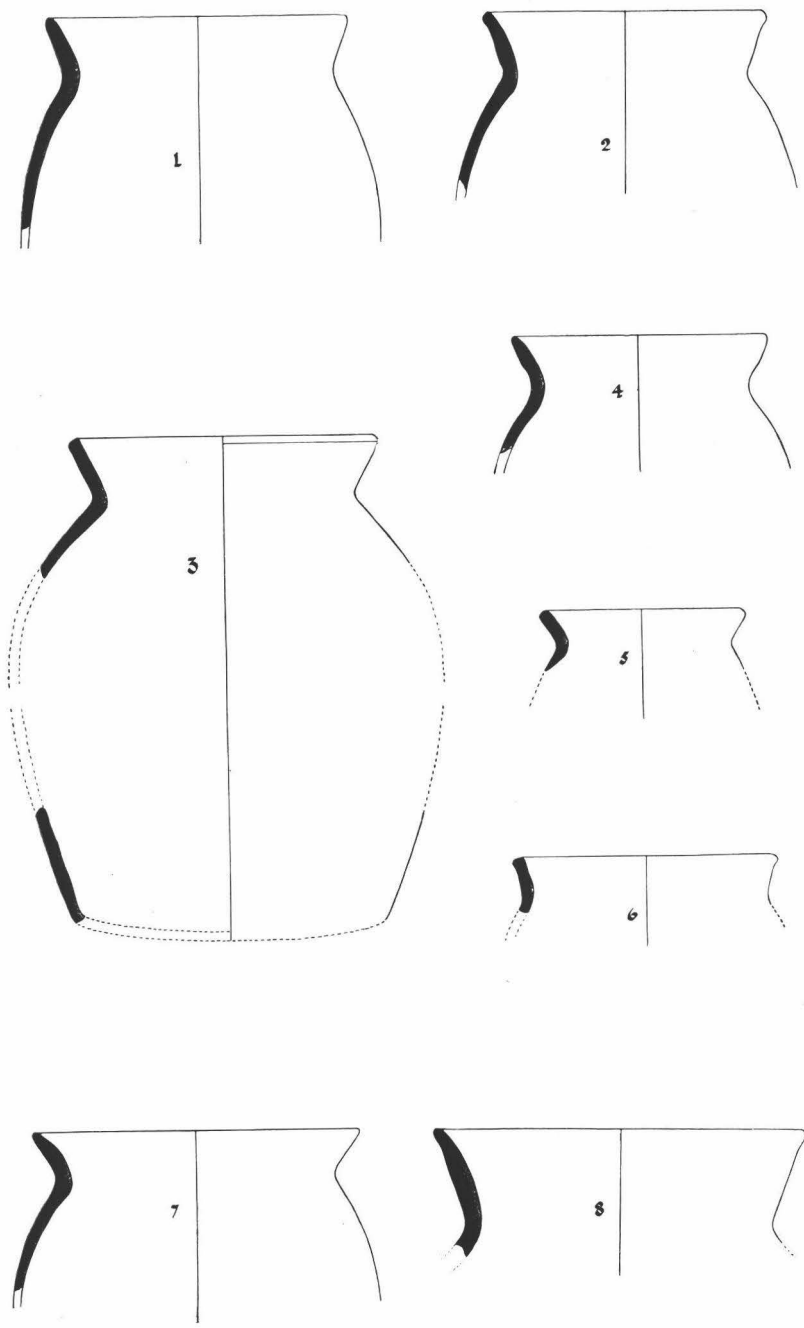


FIG. 10. LATE SAXON OR EARLY NORMAN POTTERY FROM HUT SITE IN EAST PALLANT.

stood within the hut:¹ but there remained parts of half a dozen loom weights of the typical late Saxon 'bun' shape which compare very closely with those from Medmerry and from the site of West St. Post Office where Mr. Cottrill had identified similar pottery and loom weights while the excavations were being made for the



FIG. 11. PITS IN C/D.9/10. Loom pit in the foreground.

new Post Office. Until a more detailed comparison of this pottery is possible it is only safe to say that it certainly precedes the twelfth century and probably belongs to late Saxon rather than Norman times.

The interlocking pits in C.9 and D.9 in East Pallant yielded a wide range of twelfth-century pottery, not entirely stratified because of the intermingling of the pits, but at the bottom of the main pit in C.9, where there had been no later interference, there lay together the greater part of a typical late-twelfth-century unglazed cooking-pot and an almost complete jug.² This jug is a fine example of the potter's craft. Its paste is hard, smooth, pink in section, with slight green glaze

¹ Figs. 11 and 12.

² Fig. 13.

on the neck and upper parts of the body. The groovers round its neck and the well-modelled handle show the skill of the craftsman who made it. The top-filling of this main pit contained a worn Poitevin coin of Richard I. (A whole range of twelfth-century cooking pots, bowls, and dishes came from the excavation of a hut

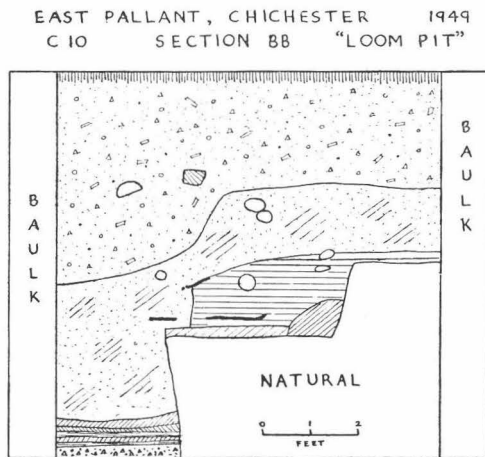


FIG. 12. SECTION EAST TO WEST ACROSS LOOM PIT AND TWELFTH-CENTURY PIT.

floor in Chapel St. and near the oven found cut into the Roman courtyard at the back of No. 43 North St.)

In a shallow pit in D.7/8 in East Pallant to the south of the deeper pits just described were many sherds of a large three-handled twelfth-century storage-pot,¹ with its heavy rolled rim and elaborate strap decoration—an exuberant development from the more restrained use of the raised band found on this and other sites in Chichester and at Pevensey. Mr. G. C. Dunning has discussed this type of pottery in his article on 'Twelfth Century Middens in the Isle of Wight and elsewhere' (*Proc. of I. of W. Nat. Hist. Sec.* II. viii, 1937).

¹ Fig. 14.

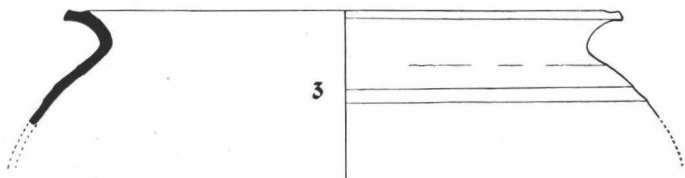
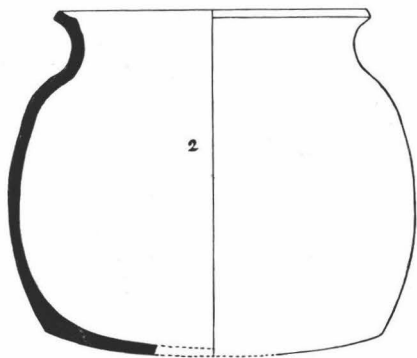
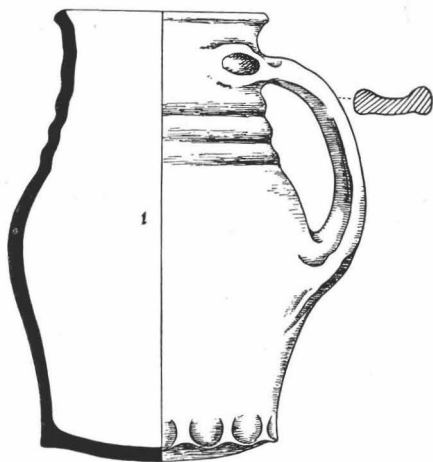


FIG. 13. TWELFTH-CENTURY POTTERY FROM PITS IN C/D.9 IN EAST PALLANT GARDEN.

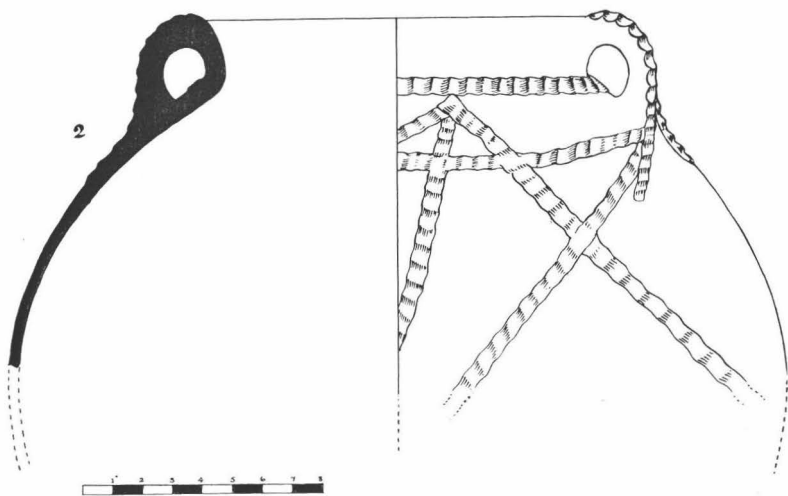
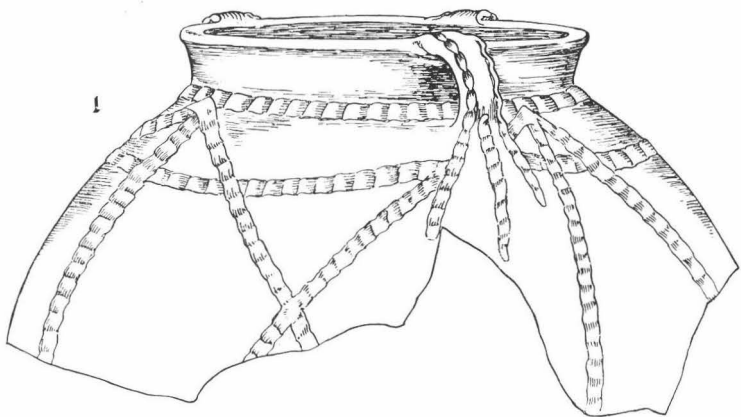


FIG. 14. STORAGE POT FROM PIT IN D.7/8, EAST PALLANT GARDEN.

CAWLEY PRIORY—WALL EXCAVATIONS

BY ALAN RAE, M.A.

Introduction

The City Wall of Chichester, in particular the earth bank against its inner side, was investigated during the summer of 1949 and 1950 by members of Bognor Regis Training College, in an attempt to supplement the information gained by the late Mr. Ian Hannah, F.S.A., in 1932 and 1933 (*S.A.C. LXXV*, 1934).

The wall, of which the present outer face and parapet are mainly eighteenth-century work, forms a ten-sided polygon enclosing about 100 acres (the same area as Silchester). The Roman town appears to have been laid out on the usual rectangular plan from the centre (Fig. 1); so that the polygonal wall may have been designed after the original plan to enclose an area that had become 'built up', or its shape may have been determined by the course of the branching river Lavant. Four gates were destroyed between 1772 and 1783, unfortunately without record of whether they contained Roman work; and two piers which remain from the West Gate show no evidence of this. Sixteen bastions stand, or have left traces, against the outside of the wall. Mr. Hannah concludes that some of these were of Roman origin, much changed during the Middle Ages and that they were additions to an earlier wall, and were rapidly erected at about the time when Anderida (Pevensey) was fortified during the period of troubles in the last quarter of the third century A.D.

In 1933 Mr. Hannah investigated the earth bank which appears at one time to have lined the complete circuit of the wall, but which remains now in only a few places. He chose a spot in Priory Park at which the bank appeared to have been undisturbed, and concluded (*op. cit.*) that this bank constituted the main original defence of the city; that it was constructed not earlier than the second century A.D.; that its outer face consisted of a light masonry about 3 ft. thick. Some points

of comparison between Mr. Hannah's dig and that recorded here will be indicated.

In this introduction reference may be made to an entry in the Patent Rolls of 1377-8 (Richard II) which was to acquire significance during the present dig:

'The City of Chichester having been anciently enclosed and fortified with a wall and turrets of stone and mortar, which in process of time, for want of repair, had become ruinous, and the City without ditch or any fortifications; the Mayor and Citizens now propose to repair the walls, turrets and gates of the City, and construct a new ditch round the City fifty feet wide. The King empowers them to compel the men of the City to contribute to the expenses of the said repairs.' (Walcott, *Memorials of Chichester*.)

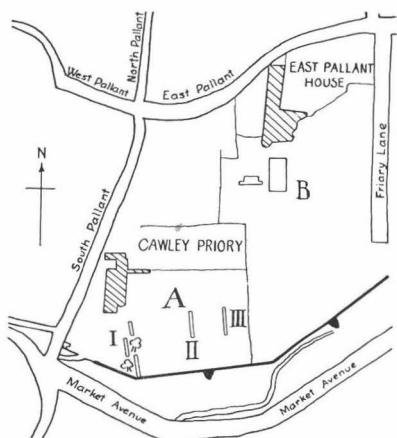


FIG. 15.

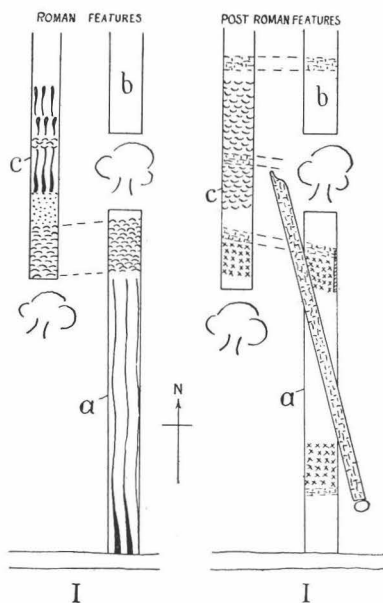


FIG. 16. CAWLEY PRIORY. A.I.

In December 1946 the City of Chichester acquired Cawley Priory (Fig. 15), a house and garden standing immediately inside the City wall to the east of the site of the South Gate. The wall bounding the garden has the usual eighteenth-century parapet and outer face; it is lined with an earth bank that shows in two places little disturbance; a bastion, believed to be Roman in

origin, stands against the outside; and a few yards beyond the wall flows the Lavant. The earth bank offered a convenient site where the work of Mr. Hannah could be supplemented. The workers for this purpose came on a number of half-days throughout 1949 and 1950

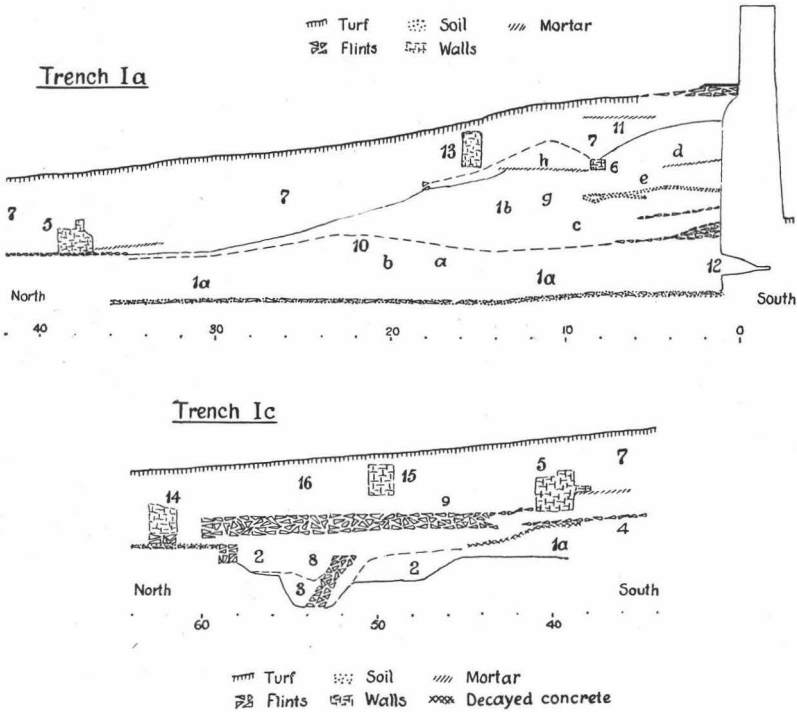


FIG. 17. SECTIONS THROUGH EARTH BANKS INSIDE WALL. The numbers refer to the features described in text.

from among the students and staff of Bognor Regis Training College. A trench (Ia in Figs. 15 and 16) was marked out at right angles to the modern parapet for 39 ft. (later 43 ft.) horizontal distance northwards. Here the trench was interrupted to avoid the destruction of a tree, and its line continued (trench Ib) from 52 ft. to 99 ft. The interruption was covered by trench Ic, 6 ft. to the west, 38 ft. (later 34 ft.) to 75 ft. (Fig. 16). All measurements northwards are taken from the parapet.

The following account consists of (1) a summary of conclusions; (2) an account of the main features revealed; (3) a summary catalogue of finds.

The diagrams in Figs. 16 and 17 have been simplified for publication, and no diagram for trench Ib has been included. Complete diagrams, showing the position of each find, are at the Training College and may be inspected (by appointment) together with the finds.

Identification and dating of pottery and other finds are by Dr. Wilson. Valuable advice has been given by Mr. E. Birley of Durham University (on Samian pottery), Miss Collinson (particularly on Romano-British native ware), Miss Pilmer of Bishop Otter Training College, Dr. D. B. Harden (Keeper of the Department of Antiquities, Ashmolean Museum), and Mr. J. Walker of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum. Thanks are also due to the City Engineer for his constant helpfulness towards the dig: not least for his care that neither the wall nor the diggers underwent any danger from collapsing masonry.

Summary of Conclusions

The first defence (Fig. 17) was a bank (1a), here made of flintless brick-earth (or clay) erected on ground which here shows no sign of previous occupation. It was probably built about the end of the first century A.D. Its base was about 45 ft. wide; its height cannot be determined, the highest surviving portion at this site being 4 ft. The lower slope of this bank, on the inside of the defences, was protected by a thin covering of 'concrete'¹ in which chalk was an important constituent, of a horizontal width of 7 ft. On top of this bank was put a later bank (here made of flinty brick-earth) about the end of the second century (1b). Its width was probably about 30 ft., or rather more, and its maximum height (combined with the earlier bank) over 12 ft. Soil for the later bank was found, in part, by scooping out a ditch on the inside of the defences (Fig. 17, 2), beginning at the edge of the 'concrete' protection on the earlier bank's lower

¹ The term used by Mr. Hannah.

slope. At the bottom of this ditch a culvert (3) was made, to take a stream of water running from west to east, its face next to the defences being protected by an unmortared wall of flints set in earth (brown gravel). This culvert is likely to have been associated with the construction of the later bank and to have been an important feature of the City's drainage. A flint track 7 ft. 3 in. to 7 ft. 6 in. wide was constructed along the inside of the defences (4) upon the lower part of the earlier bank (including part of its 'concrete' covering), and is also likely to have been associated with the construction of the later bank. It is not quite parallel with the existing masonry. No sign of a Roman masonry face to the outside of the bank was found.

During the Middle Ages, probably in or about 1378 (the date of the Patent Roll reference), the defences were strengthened by a mortared wall of flints and chalk blocks (5) built near the foot of the bank. At this place it was built above the Roman peripheral track, but by accident rather than design, for it does not follow its line. From the bottom of this wall a spread of mortar stretched 4 ft. into the upward slope of the bank. Towards the top of the (later) Roman bank a thin wall (7 in. thick) of chalk blocks, mortared (6), was inserted into the bank, and from its bottom a spread of mortar stretched 4 ft. into the downward slope. The whole bank was then raised at least 1 ft. at the top, and its inner faced raised into a more convex curve, by the addition of dark soil (7). A part of the Roman ditch inside the defences had been cleared earlier, forming a wide shallow depression, with a small V-shaped ditch over what had been the deepest part of the old culvert (8). The new depression became thick with vegetation. It was filled in early in the thirteenth century, and a flint road built over it (9).

Evidence of post-medieval activity on this site is mentioned elsewhere in this narrative (p. 195), but can be omitted here.

The following conjectural history for the Roman defences is advanced, suggested—though not proved—by

the results of this dig and of Mr. Hannah's work. At about the end of Vespasian's reign, or a little later, Regnum was given the sort of fortification (earth bank with timber facing) which had been used for the Iron Age fortresses abandoned about fifty years before. The outer face of this collapsed. A repair was carried out in about A.D. 198 owing to the terror which must have afflicted the south when all Roman garrisons were driven out of northern England—it is significant that Silchester was refortified at this time. The loose top of the early earthwork was shovelled away, a masonry face replaced the timber, a military track was laid around the inside, and a culvert constructed to deal with the danger from water, and conduct the flow from city drains to an outlet through the wall. Bastions were added to the outside during the dangerous period from A.D. 275. The development of the defensive technique was summed up in the construction of Anderida (Pevensey), whose fortifications began at the stage which those of Regnum had reached.

Account of the Features

The Roman Bank (Figs. 16 and 17)

Diagrams of the east face of trench (Ia) and trench (Ic) (south end) show a clearly defined bank of yellow-brown brick-earth within the present bank. No finds in this were post-Roman, nor did any suggest that its construction was later than the early part of the third century A.D. The lower part (1a) of the bank is composed of homogeneous soil, without flints. The upper part (1b) is freely spattered with small flints; is deeper in colour, with a tinge of red. It is problematic whether the lower bank was appreciably earlier than the upper one, constituting an original fortification of which the upper was a repair; or whether the lower was merely a stage in the construction of one complete bank. We tend to the former interpretation.

The lower bank contained a copper *as* of Vespasian in excellent condition (a), which suggests that construction is more likely to have been before than after A.D. 100

(Catalogue of Finds, p. 195). None of the other finds in 1a can be precisely dated, but five of the seven resemble pottery found at Angmering in a context of A.D. 80-100. In contrast, the upper part of the bank contained pottery incompatible with so early a date (Catalogue of Finds, p. 196). Finds *c-g*, taken together, suggest (in Mr. Birley's words) that 'your bank can hardly have been constructed before A.D. 200.' The lower bank is about 45 ft. wide at the base; the position of the 'decayed concrete' suggests that this was its original width. The upper part seems to be 10ft. less wide, and may have been narrower still and weathered to its present width. The soil of the upper bank could have come, in part, from the scoop or ditch (2) which lies between 45 ft. and 58 ft., since the earth of Roman occupation in the northern end of trenches Ib and Ic is flinty brick-earth: while the flintless brick-earth of the lower bank must have come from farther away. In other parts of Cawley Priory garden and in East Pallant House garden there are patches of flintless brick-earth. In fact, apart altogether from the Vespasian coin and the evidence of pottery, the comparative dimensions of the banks and comparison of their soils suggests a hurried addition to an earlier bank rather than a single bank erected as one operation. The presence at Silchester of a wall and bank added about A.D. 200 to an earlier bank seems relevant to this argument.

Excavations during 1950 by the Ministry of Works at Caerwent (not yet published) have been described to us as showing the construction of a defensive bank about A.D. 100 and a later rebuild: while excavations at Cripplegate in 1950 show the construction of a fort between Boudicca's rising and A.D. 100, later to be incorporated in London Wall.

On the other side it may be argued that the 'lower bank' is not shaped like a bank; that it is nowhere higher than 4 ft. above basic soil; that it is not evenly covered with a turf line or other evidence of being for a century an exposed surface; and that Mr. Hannah's investigations showed no 'lower bank'. To the last one

might reply: Mr. Hannah refers to 'local clay', and shows it on his diagram in a position corresponding to that of our 'lower bank' although without describing it as such; that Mr. Hannah had not our advantage in reading the results of excavations at Silchester, which took place after his researches; writing before archaeologists had found evidence of the catastrophic collapse of government in northern England about A.D. 198, Mr. Hannah might well have wondered (as he did) to find defences being erected in an apparently peaceful second century, and would not be led to suspect hurried fortifications for urgent reasons at the end of that century, still less to distinguish between such a fortification and an earlier one. As to the other arguments against the flintless brick-earth constituting a separate bank: there is a curious dip in the top of the lower bank with its lowest point at 14 ft.; there is a tip of dark soil (*e*) looking like a re-deposited turf line, 5 ft. above the lower bank between 1 ft. and 9 ft. from the parapet; a cluster of finds lay in and just below the top of the lower bank behind (i.e. north) of the dip, where the boundary between upper and lower banks is not clearly distinguishable (10). These seem to be compatible with the hypothesis that the outer face of the lower bank collapsed at some time; that the soil left loose (if any) on the forward (south) part of this bank was shovelled away; that when a tip of small flints and one of flinty brick-earth (from the scoop immediately inside the defences) had been added to the forward part of the lower bank, the turf covering its rear slope was cut away and placed on top to bind the new bank. (It will be noticed from the diagram (Fig. 17) that, 5 ft. higher, a spread of mortar (11) was laid down in the medieval rebuild on this forward part with no apparent purpose unless also to bind the new bank.) If turf were moved, the part (10) would be churned into clayey mud by the work going on and the flinty brick-earth being added would be intermingled with the soil on which it fell. The finds catalogued in (10) suggest to the writer a layer of small debris once scattered on turf, falling together when the

turf was cut and lifted, some then being trampled a few inches into the lower soil. They cannot be used to date the division between upper and lower soil. Fortunately this division is clear to the south of (10).

The suggestion made above that the outer face of the earlier bank collapsed at some time, bringing down the top of the bank, can hardly be taken as proved without further evidence. During this dig it was not possible to get permission to sink a trench outside the modern wall; until that is done, the suggestion cannot be proved, although the following facts add to its likelihood. Although Mr. Hannah found a face of Roman masonry 3 ft. thick, no such masonry was met during this dig. A tunnel was made under the modern masonry through the space where Roman masonry might have been expected, and an iron bar driven farther: but it encountered only the material of the lower bank (12). Any masonry facing the later bank, and any masonry or timber facing the earlier bank, must have fallen or been removed. The presence of the Lavant stream supplies a likely reason for collapse. Further evidence is that the peripheral Roman track (to be described later) is not in alignment with the masonry that exists today. It is much to be hoped that a dig outside the present wall will soon throw more light on this problem.

From Fig. 17 as published it might appear possible that most of 1a was basic soil, which would account for the 'probe' meeting no masonry. This idea can be dismissed. Besides the finds catalogued, small pieces of brick were found thinly but evenly scattered throughout it. Moreover, trenches Ib and Ic (in their northerly parts, not drawn here) produced relevant information: a thin homogeneous strip of soil that was flinty brick-earth similar to the soil mainly composing 1b, finds in which were all Roman (of the first two centuries). None of the soil composing 1a was found elsewhere in these trenches.

Below the early bank is a band of flints set in dark soil, devoid of any finds: below it, coombe rock. The diagrams of trenches Ib and Ic show, below a band of flinty brick-earth containing evidence of occupation, a

thinner but continuous band of flints lying on coombe rock. The possibility has been considered that these flints represent a rough courtyard, or were put down to solidify marshy ground; and that the layer was increased in thickness as the ground became more marshy towards the river. Supporting this is the fact that the soil underneath the city does not contain a layer of flints. This idea, however, is abandoned. Nowhere among or under this flint layer has been found any evidence of occupation, so that it seems more reasonable to assume that the flints are a natural wash along the line of the stream deepening towards its permanent bed. The darkening of the soil in which they lie under the defences suggests that some humus and vegetation had developed among them since the days when torrents swept the coombe rock, and that this was the 'turf line' (uninhabited) on which the people of Regnum erected their bank. The surface of the coombe rock is distorted by holes and runnels, as is natural to it; these hollows were investigated, but showed no signs of human construction or use, so have not been plotted on the diagram.

The discovery of a metalled track came late in the dig, and was accompanied by difficulties which made it advisable that this feature should be examined again in a more suitable place. The diagram of the east face of trench Ic (Fig. 17) may explain how, when the northern edge of the track was first met, the diggers did not at first distinguish it from the flints at the bottom of the setting-out trench of the near by wall (5), and from the later flint road (9) which is close by at the same level, with the result that the northern edge of the track, in trench Ia, was not properly defined. The southern edge in trench Ic was found only with difficulty under the roots of a tree: the trench had to be cut back to 34 ft. although the difficulty from roots had caused us to plan this trench to start at 39 ft. Consequently the south edge, also, could not be thoroughly examined. Photography was extremely difficult because of the trees. In trench Ib, when the southern edge of the track was first

met, it was believed to be part of the foundations of the wall (5)—which at this point was built directly on the track—so that the edge was mutilated before being properly defined. The quest of the northern edge in trench Ia met similar difficulties to those met in finding the southern edge in trench Ic; the trench having to be extended from its original 39 ft. to 43 ft. into the roots of a tree, and photography was again made difficult by overshadowing branches. Time did not permit us to cut through the track and dig the ground beneath, except to the extent shown in trench Ic.

In spite of the frustrations, it appears possible to conclude that the track was from 7 ft. 3 in. to 7 ft. 6 in. wide; that it presented a solid, even, and worn surface of flints; that it was certainly Roman, as shown by pottery found immediately below and above the track; that the metalling was only a few inches thick; that it was not parallel to the alignment of the modern wall; that its northern edge was laid over the 'concrete' which covered the earlier bank (of flintless brick-earth), whilst its southern edge overlay a few inches of later (flinty) brick-earth. Until further evidence is provided by another dig elsewhere, two dates appear possible for its construction: the time of the earlier bank, or the time of the later bank. The first is unlikely because of the relationship between the track and the 'concrete': if the two were constructed as part of the same operation, it would be reasonable to assume either that the 'concrete' would stop where the track began, the former being unnecessary, or that it would underlie the whole width of the track. The second date, therefore, seems probable. The presence of a few inches of flinty brick-earth under the southern edge of the track (trench Ia) seems to confirm this.

The Ditch and Culvert, Lower Section

The diagram of the east face of trench Ic shows that soil was at some time scooped out between 45 ft. (the inner edge of Ia and its covering) and 59 ft., leaving a ditch 14 ft. wide (2) and at one point 4 ft. deep. The soil

removed seems to have been flinty brick-earth, coombe rock, and gravel (brown and grey). A trial trench (A III) confirms that brown and grey gravel, side by side, lie under the coombe rock: it also showed that a still larger scoop had been taken out at that point, probably to supply material for the bank. One would expect such a scoop outside the defensive bank to provide material for it and to form a protective ditch; to find it inside is unusual, but not unlikely in view of the Lavant and its marshy banks outside. Bank 1*b* in trench Ia contained occasional spadefuls of coombe rock, not large enough to be called tips: it contained, of course, flinty brick-earth, and one distinguishable parcel of gravel.

Near the middle of this ditch appeared a culvert (3) of which the south side was carefully faced with boulders. These were mainly flints, but included other stone, three damaged Roman bricks, and one piece of grey native pottery. The boulders were not dressed; were not mortared; were set in the brown gravel natural at that spot, rather in the manner of Iron Age ramparts in stony districts; they presented an even face at an angle of 70°. The wall thus constituted was rather over a foot thick. The presence of boulders fallen from it towards the south suggests that the wall was backed with earth, and the ditch behind it left open. The opposite side (north) of the culvert was not faced, but could be clearly defined as shown in Fig. 17. The bottom 1 ft. 6 in. of the culvert had become filled with waterborne gravel with slight traces of humus and contained three fragments of cooking-pot (first and second centuries) and other matter (see Catalogue of Finds).

Three possible dates may be considered. The culvert may have been a city boundary, anteceding the defences; it may have been associated with bank 1*a* or bank 1*b*. The appearance of the ditch as a whole suggests that the culvert was made either after the ditch had been dug or as part of that operation. The soil taken out would be quite unlike that of 1*a*, but could have been incorporated in 1*b*. Probably, therefore, the culvert was made not earlier than A.D. 200, in association

with bank 1b. Fig. 20 records that other diggers in 1949 found a ditch running north and south: pottery in this suggests that it may have been constructed in the second century, and was certainly open in the third. From this, and the culvert, comes the interesting speculation that Regnum was crossed by ditches which drained it into culverts such as 3, which in turn directed the flow through a tunnel under the wall. It is much to be hoped that a later dig intended to throw more light on the track¹ may at the same time enable this speculation to be checked.

Ditch and Culvert, Upper Section

Some 18 in. above the bottom of the culvert, a layer of black soil (8), the bottom of which is sharply defined, shows that the culvert was cleared and became a ditch of different character. It was made shallow and was cut into a V-shape against the stone south face of the culvert. Finds in this soil were Roman and medieval, so we must conclude that the reshaping was not earlier than medieval. The soil is dark, but not black, towards the top where it is sealed by a flint road (9). Judging from the soil, ditch (8) was rather stagnant, lush with vegetation. On the upper part of its north side was a small kerb of unmortared stones, for which a shelf had been cut. This could not be dated from finds. Its position in comparison with the top of the stone south face suggests that the kerb was built at a later date and for a different purpose—to keep water away from the north, and towards the defences, instead of the reverse. Together with 8, it was sealed by the flint road 9. For these reasons it was probably part of the medieval reshaping.

Finds from 8 indicate that it need not have been open later than the early part of the thirteenth century—a conclusion with a bearing on the discussion on p. 193.

The southern part of trench 1b was dug low enough to meet the very dark soil at the top of 7—so making sure that it continued as a ditch, and was not merely a pit.

¹ See p. 197. Supplementary Report on Cutting A.IV.

Medieval Bank

Some features indicate an important medieval repair of the bank. The southern face of the wall (5) was made of chalk blocks, dressed and mortared; its north face of flint boulders, dressed and mortared. When cut through, the wall proved to be mainly of chalk, but it was quite clearly a single wall, with chalk and flints intermingled behind the faces, and not a wall of one substance to which a face of the other was added later. From its foot, a spread of mortar 2 in. thick extended southwards for 4 ft. into the bank. It was built over the Roman track at this spot; but while the part in trench Ia was built directly on top of the track's surface, the part in trench Ic was separated from that surface by 6 in. of dark soil; and the wall was not aligned along the track. It would seem, therefore, that no relationship was intended between wall and track. Finds under the mortar spread and in a setting-out trench for wall (5) in trench Ia established that this wall could not be earlier than fourteenth century, and need not be later. It stopped 1 in. to 2 in. short of the east face of trench Ia and it is represented on the diagram of that face by convenient error. It was replaced by a 'ghost' wall of rammed chalk, leaning into the bank in the posture of a back-row forward pushing in scrum. Time, and the position into which excavated earth had been tipped, unfortunately prevented further examination of this 'ghost'.

At 9 ft., in the top of bank 1*b*, a platform had been cut. Along its upper edge ran a wall of 7 in. thickness of chalk blocks, dressed and mortared (11). The Building Research Institute kindly advised that its mortar was late medieval. The platform supported a floor of mortar, which was evidently associated with the small chalk wall, but was not quite joined to it. On the mortar was a pile of rubbish—bones, with Roman and medieval sherds—including (*h*) a coin identified by the British Museum as a silver penny of Edward III or Richard II.

The soil of the bank, above the Roman defences, was all dark garden soil; finds in it were all medieval or Roman, to within a foot of present turf line. The depth

of this dark soil was extraordinary for a natural accumulation; and the distribution of finds, just referred to, precludes the idea that most of it was added when the city walls were repaired in the eighteenth century.

The suggestion is advanced that the features described in this section show the nature of a repair of the bank carried out in or soon after 1378, the date being supplied by the Patent Roll referred to in the Introduction, and confirmed by the silver penny. The repair will have consisted of a low retaining wall and mortar spread to strengthen the lower part of the bank; a small wall and mortar spread to strengthen the upper part; and the addition of soil to raise the bank as a whole. There is a further slab of mortar (11) shown in Fig. 17, higher than those already mentioned; this could have been part of the same scheme of repair, since no remains found under it were post-medieval.

It is possible that the wall (5), although built at about the same time as the wall (6), was not part of the same scheme for repair of the embankment: partly because its alignment is different from those of the Roman track and of the modern parapet (a fact not conclusive in itself), and partly because of its 'ghostly' continuation. The future dig, which is hoped for to lay open more of the Roman track, should help towards the solution of this problem as well.

The medieval reshaping of the culvert (8) cannot be connected with this repair to the embankment, as will be seen in the next section.

Flint Road

Trench Ic revealed a flint road (9) 17 ft. wide and 1 ft. thick which sealed the upper culvert including its northern kerb and the whole of the Roman ditch, stretching north as far as the setting-out trench of the wall (14) and almost as far as the Roman track (Fig. 17); but not appearing in trench Ib (Fig. 16). This presents a difficult problem.

In *S.A.C.* LXXIX. 40, Mr. Peckham showed that a Royal writ issued on 6 May 1289 authorized the Black

Friars to enclose certain lands provided that they constructed a road (apparently now Baffins Lane—Friary Lane) from East Street to the South Wall (Fig. 15); but refused to authorize them to close a track running under the inside of the wall from that point to the South Gate. Is the flint road (9) this track which the friars might not close? Or was the Roman track still in use, and the one referred to in the writ?

The small stretch of Roman track exposed did not show evidence of medieval use: but this could have been swept away in the construction of the wall (5). The road (9) is in line with Theatre Lane (Fig. 15), which continues to the site of the South Gate. The bottom course of flints in the road contained only thirteenth-century pottery and no other: the upper courses of flints contained Tudor pottery, but separated from the bottom courses by enough thicknesses of flint (8 in.) to allow for the road having been thickened after its early use. We could now assume that the lower part of this road represented the track referred to by the writ of 1289, but for the fact that it does not appear in trench Ib. A map of Chichester published in 1822 shows Theatre Lane extending as far as trench Ic and then stopping suddenly before reaching trench Ib. Fortunately the exact stopping-place can be checked because the map marks it against a wall (13) which we exposed. The map does not show the Roman track, or any other, continuing eastwards. The explanation may lie in an entry in Spersholt's 'Memoirs of Chichester' for 1763 (*S.A.C.* xxix, xxx) to the effect that the high road part of Baffins Lane, going by the wall of the priory up to the south walls *and so around to the South Gate*, was stopped up and taken into Mr. Bull's garden.

We conclude from this that the road (9) represents the track of the Royal writ, and that it was much thickened in Tudor times: and that between 1763 and 1822 Mr. Bull hacked it away. Those who dug through it in trench Ic respect him.

This evidence compared with that on p.191 seems to make it clear that the medieval reshaping of the upper

culvert preceded and was not connected with the medieval changes previously described (p. 191).

Remains of Modern Constructions

Remains of more recent constructions on this site have no relevance to the present inquiry into the City Wall and few of them appear in the diagrams published here; but a short note is included in case they should affect some inquiry of a different nature.

The wall (14) was constructed at about the time (? seventeenth century) when the road (9) was last repaired.

The road (9) fell out of use (perhaps because Mr. Bull had blocked it, i.e. after 1763) and became covered with a clay wash. Dark soil accumulated or was dumped against the north face of the wall (5).

A flint courtyard was then laid over the disused road, and the wall was built of sandstone blocks with a rubble core in the later eighteenth century (by Mr. Bull?), from the end of Theatre Lane to the top of the bank, where it ended in a stone block grooved to support an iron gatepost, the gate of which no doubt swung across to the newly repaired parapet (Fig. 16).

The flint courtyard fell out of use and was covered with a wash of clay during the nineteenth century. A wall (15) was then built across it, of modern bricks, and on its north side a wooden structure was erected. This wall was then destroyed, and its rubble rammed down where the wooden structure had stood. Gravel and garden soil were added to continue the slope of the bank, and grass over all gave the outline which the bank presented when this dig began. The reader is here reminded that, in the Introduction, the stretch of earth bank to be investigated is described as showing 'little disturbance' since Roman times.

Catalogue of Finds

All finds, with diagrams showing the position of each, may be inspected (by appointment) at the Training

College. Dates ascribed to Samian ware are on the advice of Mr. E. Birley, F.S.A.

1a. *Roman bank: lower section*

Fragments of Roman brick and tile sparsely distributed throughout.

5 sherds of native grey pottery resembling ware found at Angmering in a context of A.D. 80-100.

1 small fragment of iron.

1 sherd of flagon, yellow native ware.

Of special significance:

(a) W1, 148: copper *as* of Vespasian in very fine condition, except slight abrasion in one part; date A.D. 71.

10. *Cluster in area of uncertain division between upper and lower sections of bank*

3 sherds of native ware with slip (*Colchester*, p. 235, No. 94): A.D. 80-second century.

10 sherds of native grey ware, as at Angmering, A.D. 80-100.

3 chips of Samian.

1 sherd of Iron Age ware.

8 fragments of iron.

Of special significance:

(b) W1, 130: Samian Dr. 33: Lezoux ware, to be dated not much before or somewhat later than the middle of the second century.

1b. *Roman Bank: upper section*

22 sherds of native pottery giving no certain date.

6 sherds of native pottery around A.D. 100.

2 sherds of native pottery suggesting date A.D. 200 or shortly after.

8 fragments of iron and 1 copper nail.

Of special significance:

(c) W1, 149: sherd of poppyhead beaker, mid-second century.

(d) W1, 35: Samian, Dr. 35/36; South Gaulish, last 30 years of first century.

(e) W1, 80: Samian, Dr. 18/31; Lezoux: second half of second century.

(f) W1, 90: Samian, Dr. 31; probably Rheinzabern, second half of second century.

(g) W1, 110 and 121: Samian, Dr. 37; in the style of the Lezoux potter Bassus, *circa* A.D. 125-35.

3. *Ditch and Culvert: lower section*

4 sherds of native cooking-pot; first or second century.

3 pieces of Roman brick; not dated.

Sheep's horn, leg bone, pony's hoof, bone handle of knife.

7. *Medieval Bank*: including the wall (4) with setting-out trench and the wall (11).
 Quantities of animal bones, oyster and other shells, fragments of iron, a horseshoe.
 Sherds of pottery of Roman dates: grey ware 9, New Forest ware 6, Samian 6.
 24 sherds of medieval pottery; twelfth to fourteenth century.
Of special significance:
 The wall (11) mortar dated by Building Research Institute as 'late medieval'.
 (h) W1, 28: coin identified by British Museum as a silver penny of Edward III or Richard II: in very bad condition.
8. *Ditch and Culvert: upper section*
 9 sherds of pottery of Roman date.
 4 sherds of medieval pottery; twelfth century.
 8 sherds of medieval pottery; twelfth or early thirteenth century.
9. *In Flint Road above Ditch*
In bottom layer of flints
 2 sherds of twelfth-century pottery.
 2 sherds of early thirteenth century.
In upper layer of flints
 4 sherds of late medieval or early Tudor pottery
 7 sherds of Tudor, or somewhat later pottery.
16. *On or above Flint Road*
 12 sherds of Tudor or somewhat later pottery.
 1 Roman, 2 medieval sherds of pottery.
 An eighteenth-century buckle.

Finds in trench (Ib) and the northerly part of trench (Ic) are not catalogued here, since this part of the site gave no information on the construction and repair of the embankment or ditch: but these may also be inspected, with diagrams showing the position of each.

The delay in the publication of this report gave the chance to carry out a further excavation in the grounds of Cawley Priory 30 ft. to the west of cutting A.III to try to trace the track and culvert at the base of the earth embankment. The cutting began 30 ft. from the parapet in order to reveal the northern ends of the tips of the earth embankment. The two brick earth banks (1a and 1b) showed clearly in the section of the south face of the cutting and in the southern end of the section along the west face (Figs. 18 and 19). The south face shows also a well with its shaft heightened on several occasions.

This well presents several tantalizing features to be discussed later. A track (4) of flints some 2 in. to 3 in. thick and 7 ft. 11 in. wide rested on the tip of the upper bank and sloped slightly towards the drainage

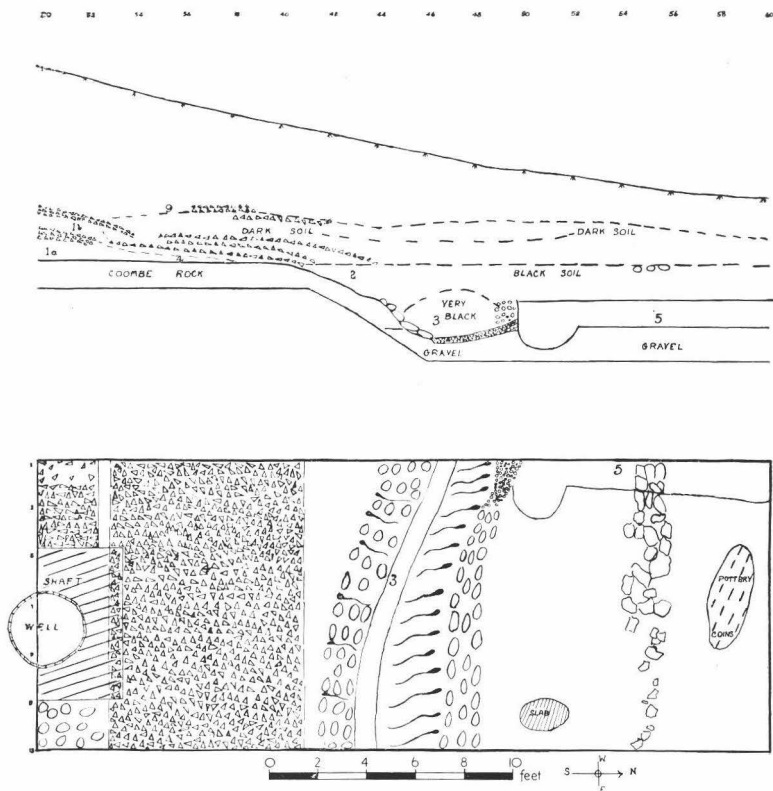


FIG. 18. PLAN AND SECTION OF A.IV (see Fig. 20) showing tip of Roman banks, Roman road, and later features.
(Compare Fig. 16 for Site A.I.)

ditch. The pottery found beneath and adjacent to this track points to the Roman period for its construction. To the north of the track could be traced signs of a scoop (2), a flint-lined culvert (3) similar to those in cutting A.I. These three features—track, scoop, and culvert—occur in relatively similar positions in both

sites (A.I and A.IV) and confirm the hypotheses stated in the earlier part of this report. In this new area medieval sherds of pottery appearing at all levels in the culvert indicate that if it was first constructed in Roman times it was thoroughly cleared out and in use at a later date. On the other hand, the trench or ditch

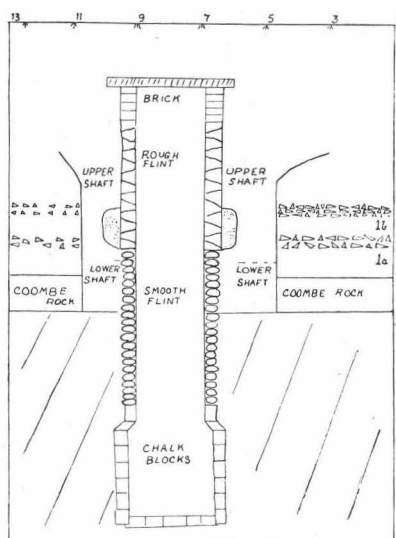


FIG. 19. SOUTH FACE OF CUTTING A.IV showing tail of Roman banks (1a and 1b) and the well.

(5) coming from a northerly direction towards the culvert contained only Roman material—a coin of Tetricus and some fourth-century pottery, including a large section of the side of a colour-coated flanged bowl of identical type with one found in the other north to south trench in site A.II. There seem, therefore, to be at least three of these north to south trenches of mid-to-late fourth century dug in A.II, A.III (with its number of late coins), and in A.IV. At the point where the trench approaches the culvert there seems to have been a circular sump. It was noticeable that the flints lining the culvert at this point were much smaller than elsewhere.

In the area so marked were numerous sherds of late-third- or fourth-century pottery and two coins of Carausius. Such finds are in keeping with those from the main occupation level in the adjoining site A.III.

The hole for the well seems originally to have been dug before the flint track (9) was laid down, as the flints overlap the filled-in hole. The changes in the lining of the well itself look as if the well had been reopened for use and its head raised with the changing level of the surface. When found it had a cap-stone over it and was not filled up like the one in East Pallant House Garden. The eighteenth-century walling and platform around the well-head are not shown in the diagrams. We first regarded it as an eighteenth-century well, in spite of its curious position some distance up the bank, but its relationship to the flint track and the repeated heightening of the walls by the use of different materials—chalk blocks, rounded flints, broken flints—and then comparatively modern brick suggested the other possibility recorded above.

CAWLEY PRIORY (Sites A.II and A.III)

BY A. H. COLLINS, M.A., AND A. E. WILSON, F.S.A.

In view of the possibility of early building on the site trial trenches were made across the extent of the garden to test for remains of Roman and medieval Chichester. These revealed no major building but two features worthy of record:

- (a) a 'trench' running from north to south through the series of squares J.1 to J.9 (site A.II);
- (b) a large depression scooped out in Roman times (site A.III) which contained a considerable quantity of Roman coins in the area A.5/6 and a scatter of later Roman pottery at a level of about 5 ft. below the modern surface. The trial cuttings shown on the plan yielded scarcely a sign of post-Roman occupation.

Site A.II (Fig. 20)

The trench in this area had been cut out of the underlying coombe rock which was here covered with a closely knit deposit of flint similar to that found on site A.I. The coombe rock had a large number of natural holes which resembled man-made post-holes, but they seem to make no particular pattern. The square section of the lower part of the trench¹ and the presence of a large number of nails mainly along its eastern side (70 in squares J.3/4) suggested the possibility that it formed the bedding trench for some timbering. Against this hypothesis it may be argued that at its southern end the trench widens and deepens and takes more the form of a ditch. It seems probable, therefore, that it may have started as a timber-lined culvert. The pottery and coins indicate an early- to mid-fourth-century date for the last use of this trench. Among the other finds the more noteworthy include a bronze fish-hook and parts of a rotary quern of fourth-century type. The possible connexion of this trench with the main internal ditch found in cutting Ib awaits further excavation.

Site A.III (Figs. 20, 22, and 23)

The trench did not reach the coombe rock or brick earth at the expected level of about 3 ft. 6 in. As section A-A' shows, it was necessary for a length of about 80 ft. to excavate to a depth of approximately 8 ft. Owing to the presence of trees on the bank this trench was begun 50 ft. from the existing wall of Chichester. The trench was set out parallel to the garden wall dividing Cawley Priory grounds from those of East Pallant House at a distance of 30 ft. from it. In the clayey soil which looked like a redeposited brick-earth at the bottom of this scoop there were a number of sherds of pottery including some of the earlier forms of New Forest Ware but none of the later stamped or colour-coated wares. From the northern end of the trench came a number of coins, including one of Carausius and one of Victorinus, from the

¹ Fig. 21. Sect. A-A'.

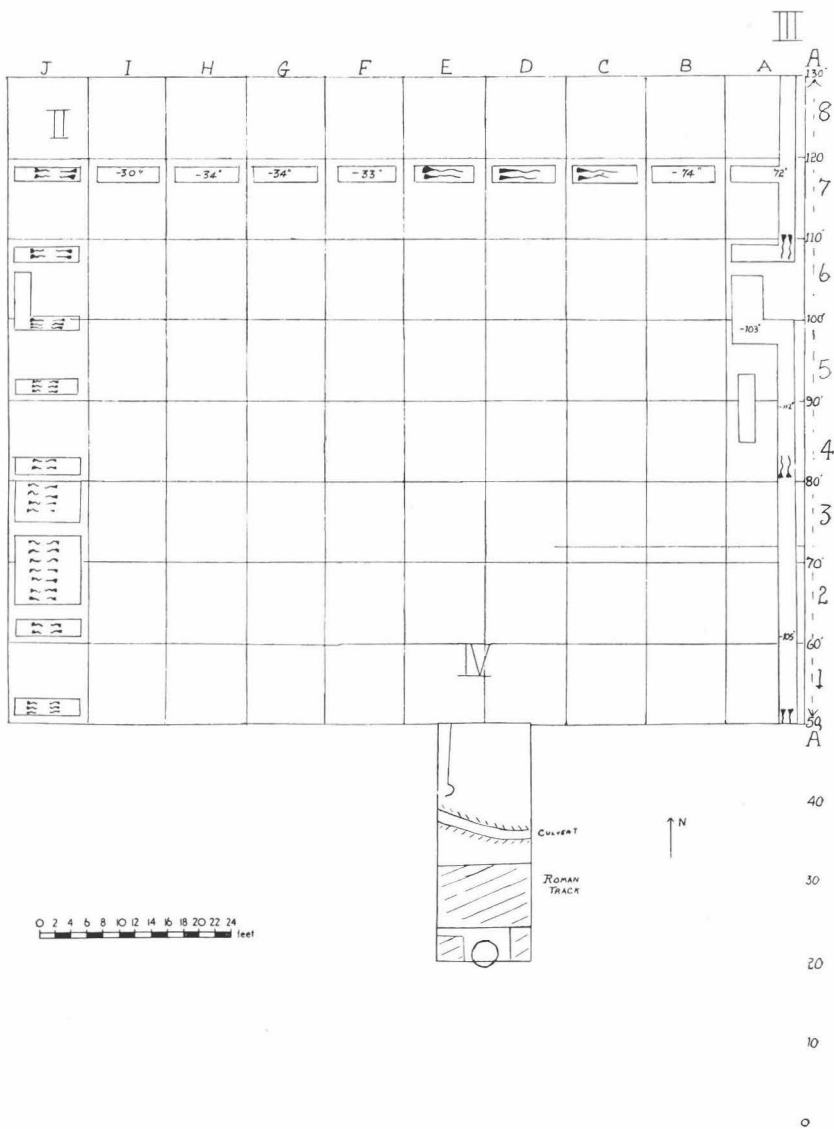


FIG. 20. PLAN OF CAWLEY PRIORY GARDEN, showing the relationship of the three sites described, A.II, A.III, and A.IV.

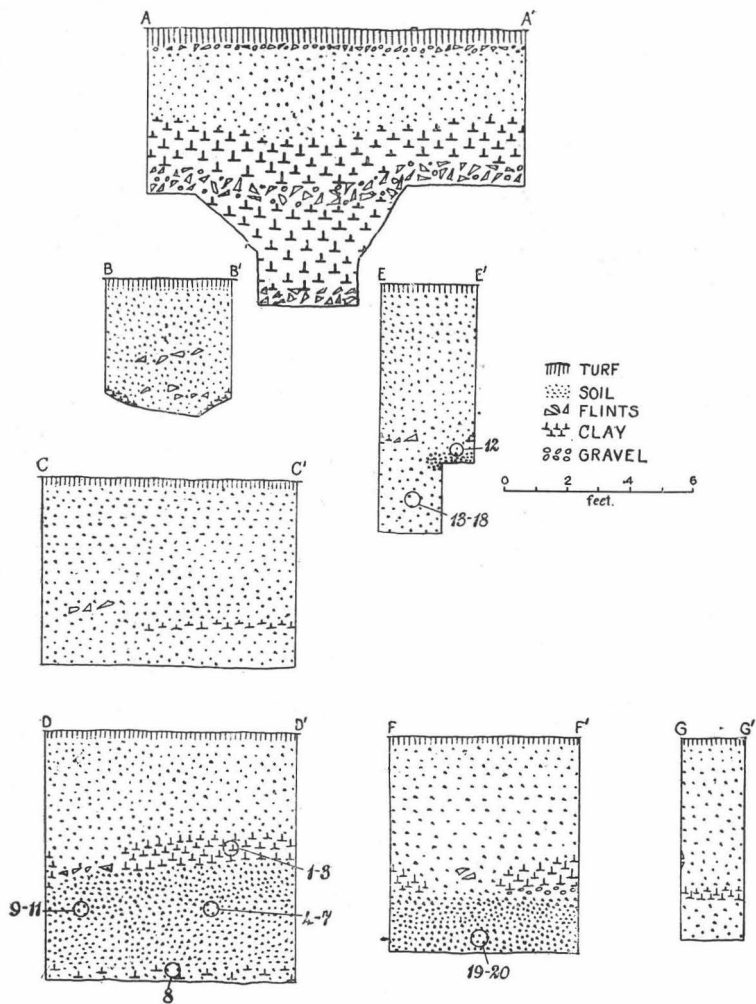


FIG. 21. SECTION A-A' ACROSS CUTTING A.II IN SQUARE J.3. Other sections marked in Fig. 22.

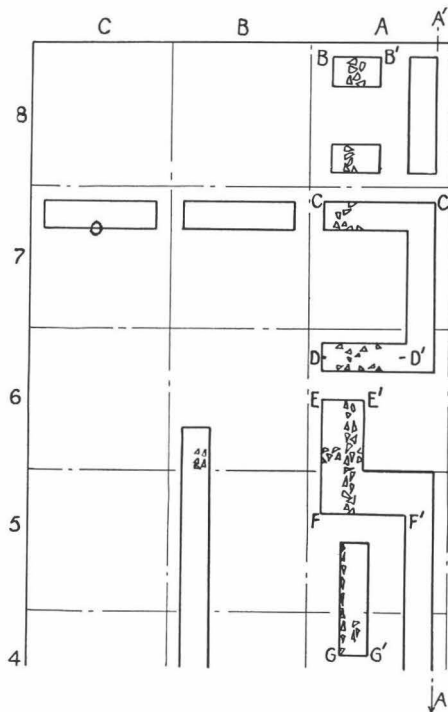


FIG. 22. DETAIL OF FLINTS, ETC.,
IN NORTH-EASTERN PART OF SITE
A.III.

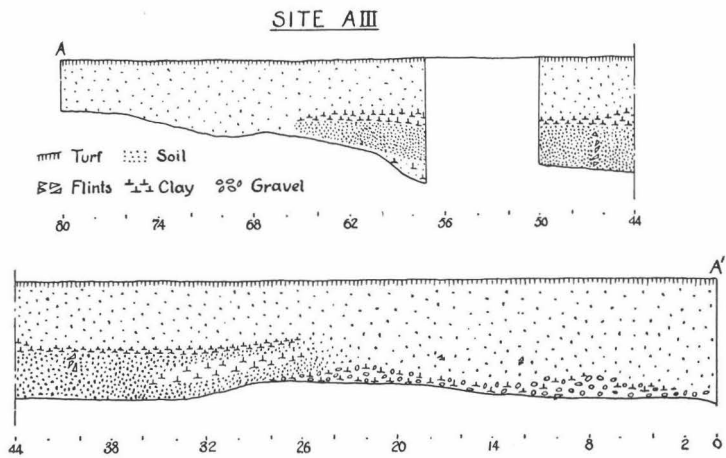


FIG. 23. SECTION ALONG EAST FACE OF CUTTING.

bottom of the scoop in square A.7. This evidence suggests that the scoop was made about the end of the third century or at the beginning of the fourth. It was not possible to determine its full width from east to west, but its western edge was in square E.7 some 50 ft. west of the long cutting A-A'. The trench in squares B.4-6 showed that it reached its full depth there also.

Section A-A' indicates the main features in the filling up of this scoop. For the first 25 ft. from its south end there were no well-defined layers except the clayey material at the bottom to which reference has already been made. At a depth of 5 to 6 ft. there was a scatter of fair-sized flints, and a pottery graph of finds over this section of 25 ft. shows a concentration of pottery at this level. The sherds at this higher level included the stamped and painted New Forest potteries and point to this being the Roman surface during the last years of the occupation. Coins in squares A.6 and A.7 supplied further confirmation of this.

In the northern part of the section from 25 ft. to 80 ft. a firm clay layer continued the line of this late-occupation level. Beneath this layer at about 5 ft. depth the filling of the trench was very dark soil and the layer of redeposited brick-earth at the bottom thinned out and disappeared.

Excavations made to the west of this trench in squares A.8, A.7, A.6, and A.5 suggest some interesting conclusions which can best be seen¹ in the sections B-B', C-C', D-D', E-E', F-F'. For convenience' sake the coins found in squares A.5 and A.6 have been projected to their relative position on the sections. A trench, some 2 ft. wide at its bottom, running from north to south had been cut into the coombe rock in square A.8 (section B-B') and through the clay layer sealing the black filling of the scoop. Along its course were many flints and tiles which in squares A.5 and A.4 are close enough together to suggest the possibility of a wall foundation. The many coins found help to reconstruct the story. The coins projected

¹ Fig. 21. Section A-A' is across trench in cutting A.II; the positions of the other sections in Fig. 21 are shown in Fig. 22.

on to section C-C', D-D', and E-E' show late-third- and early-fourth-century coins in or below the clay layer and later-fourth-century coins with barbarous radiates in the gully cut through the clay layer. Particular note should be made of the coins marked 9 (Constans, 337-50), 11 (Valentinian II, 375-90), 12 (one of the sons of Constantine), and the group of barbarous radiates (13-18) which all come from the gully cut through the clay layer. The most likely explanation seems not a robbed wall foundation but some sort of drainage gully similar to that found in cutting A.II. It is worth noting that there was a similar trench in the East Pallant site, though the pottery there suggested that it was open in Norman times. It is hoped that there will be opportunity for another excavation in Cawley Priory before building begins, to test the hypothesis that these gullies form part of the drainage system of Roman Chichester.

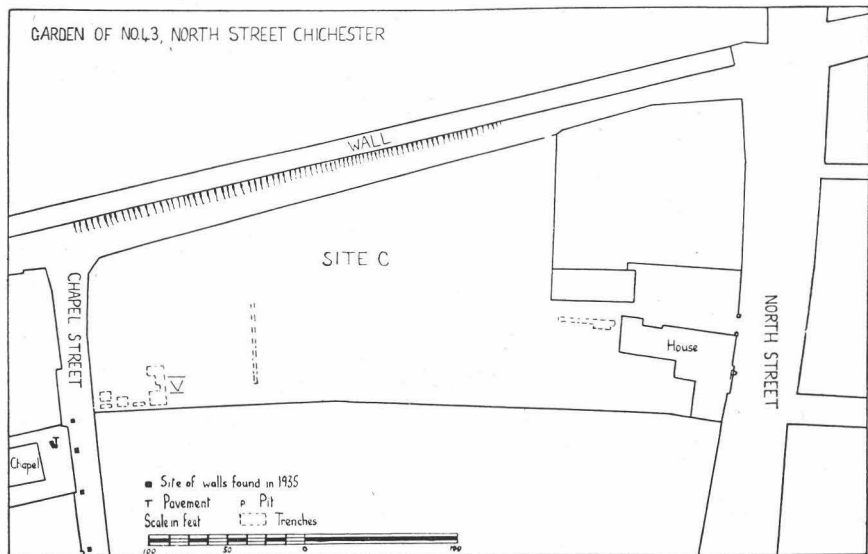
Is this scoop in cutting A.III a natural depression in the coombe rock which got filled up in Roman times, or was it a deliberate excavation to obtain material for one of the rebuilds of the earth bank of the Roman wall? The amount of late-third-century pottery and coins found on the bottom of this scoop points to the fact that, if it is in fact a quarry, it must be for a late rebuild, not for the formation of the original bank. It would suggest some enterprise connected with the addition of the bastions at the end of the third century.

The predominance of late coins and pottery and the absence of any signs of major building shows that the town-planners of Chichester, as of other Roman cities, were over-ambitious. The inhabitants found no need to build up to the walls and left plenty of spaces within the precincts which could be used by late squatters in the troublous times of the later fourth century.

EXCAVATIONS IN THE GARDEN OF No. 43 NORTH STREET,
CHICHESTER

BY MISS K. M. E. MURRAY, F.S.A., and MISS J. G. PILMER, B.A.

In October 1948 the Southern Electricity Board very kindly gave permission for trial trenches to be cut in the garden of their premises at 43 North Street, Chichester, before turning it into a storage yard (Fig. 24).



AREA V SHOWING EXTENT OF FIRST ROMAN COURTYARD

FIG. 24.

At the extreme south-west corner of the garden there was some hope of finding more of a villa of which traces of the walls and tessellated pavement were observed in a gas trench in Chapel Street in 1935, and recorded by Mr. Carlyon Britton who very kindly showed the excavators his plans.

Trial trenches were cut as near as possible to the south-west corner of the garden and the southern boundary wall and showed in every case 3 ft. to 4 ft. of

unstratified rich black garden soil, containing a good deal of brick rubble and potsherds of Roman, medieval, and modern date. At 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. a well-laid surface of cobbles and gravel topped with a thin layer of very fine crushed gravel and tile was found. In areas II and III

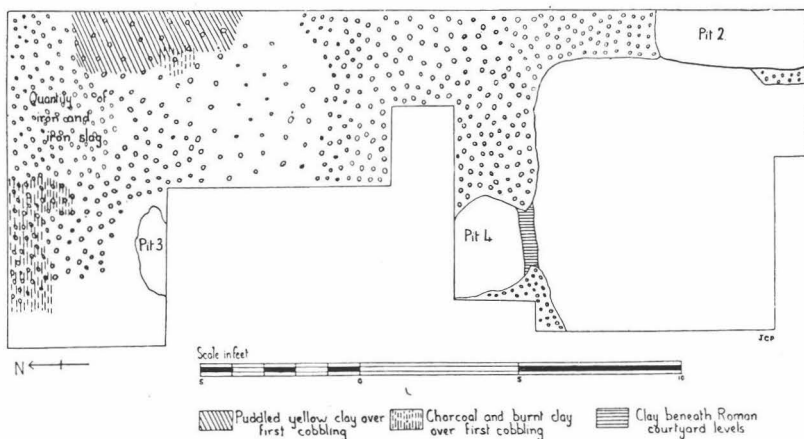


FIG. 25. FIRST ROMAN COURTYARD.

this surface was broken by a ditch with sloping sides running roughly east to west. In II the ditch was 10 in. deep and filled with black soil containing a very large number of snail shells (*Helix aspersa*, *Helicella caperata*, *Cepaea nemoralis* var. *albina*), oyster shells and medieval and Roman sherds. In III the ditch was at a higher level and lined with flints, and there were traces of the foundations of a rough flint wall on the south side.

In V, where it was possible to uncover a larger area, a more detailed examination showed that the cobbling (Figs. 25 and 26) was of Roman date, destroyed or disturbed in places by medieval digging and tree roots. There had been two levels of cobbling (Fig. 27), each some 5 in. to 6 in. thick, with a layer of brown clay from 1 in. to 3 in. thick between. The metalling consisted of flints packed in bright yellow clay, and where well preserved was very solid indeed and could only be broken with a pick. Both surfaces were covered with the characteristic

crushed gravel and there was much oyster shell. The surface of the clay between was also covered with a considerable quantity of shells, but was not so dirty as to

EXCAVATIONS IN THE GARDEN OF NO. 43, NORTH STREET, CHICHESTER. AREA V

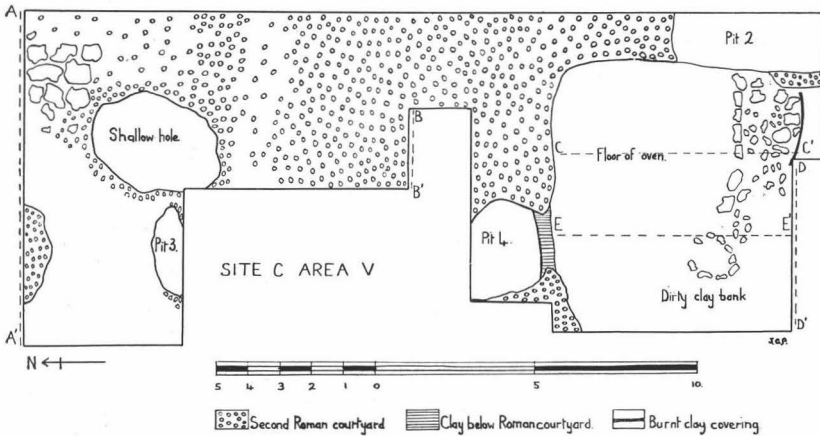


FIG. 26.

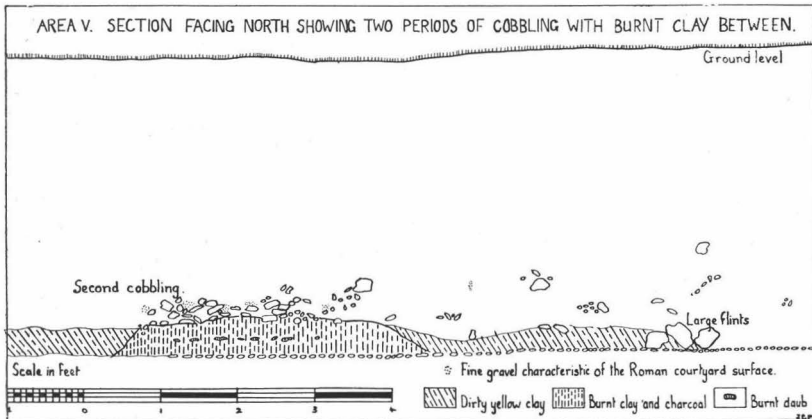


FIG. 27.

suggest that it had been exposed for any great length of time. Indeed, the variation in thickness and the fact that at one place it seems to have filled a break in the earlier surface suggested that it had been used to level up the

ground and form a bedding for the second surface. The pottery from the various levels, though small in quantity, would also suggest that very little time elapsed between the two periods of construction. At one place on



FIG. 28. TWO COURTYARD LEVELS A and B.

the clay a small fire had been made, and at the north end of the excavated area were several features which suggested that there had been some sort of iron-working, perhaps a small forge or bloomery. There was a patch of very burnt clay (Fig. 27) containing part of a rim of Samian form Dr. 18, a few fragments of burnt daub with wattle adhering, and a number of nails and formless lumps of iron and slag. East of this area and lying over

the earlier courtyard were several large flints and a patch of yellow puddled clay. This clay was lying partly over the first cobbling, which seemed very thin and worn at this point, and was partly overlaid by the second. The

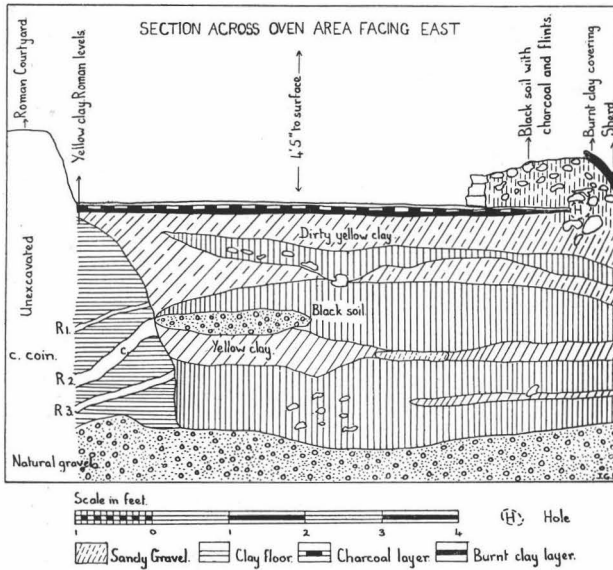


FIG. 29.

only piece of pottery found in this clay was part of the rim (No. 9 in Coarse Pottery Report).

Below the lowest gravel layer of the Roman Courtyard (Fig. 29) yellow clay continued for some 3 ft. to 4 ft. to the natural gravel. Lying on the surface of this clay was a fragment of decorated Samian which Mr. Eric Birley identifies as South Gaulish of *c.* A.D. 120. This clay was on the whole very clean and very tightly packed, but it contained tiny fragments of charcoal, a considerable number of animal bones, and a small amount of pottery, some bronze, and part of a blue glass bead. On the north sides of the twelfth-century excavation (see below and Fig. 29) the clay showed three thin black levels containing oyster shell, bone, charcoal, and bronze (Fig. 29, R1, R2, R3) sloping in such

a way as to suggest that there had been an early Roman excavation here, perhaps for gravel. The R2 level contained a coin of Cunobelinus which is of particular interest in that it provides one more piece of evidence for a pre-Roman settlement to add to the Belgic pottery already published (*S.A.C.* LXXVI. 137).

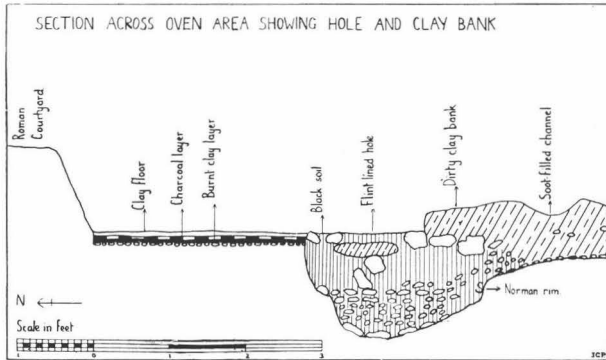


FIG. 30.

It would seem that there was very early gravel digging on this site, filled in later and levelled as the foundation of the cobbling laid down in the middle of the second century and repaired quite soon after. This cobbling extended over a large area (a trench across the middle of the garden from north to south showed no cobbling, but the garden soil contained patches of the crushed gravel so characteristic of the topping) and it would seem probable that we have here an outer courtyard of the villa found in 1935.

Norman Period

At the south end of area V the Roman gravel had been cut away in Norman times, when it seems some kind of oven was built (Figs. 26 and 29). The floor of the oven was 14 in. to 15 in. below the Roman surface, which had been cut away on the north and east in almost vertical faces, the clay and flints of which were burnt red. The two north corners were rounded, but the south side of the cutting could not be fully investigated owing to

the proximity of a high garden wall. In the south-eastern corner another pit (Pit 2 in Fig. 25) had been dug, and it is possible that this was the entrance to the oven. Pit 4 on the north side was obviously too small for an entrance and the considerable amount of Norman pottery and scattered charcoal would suggest rather that



FIG. 31. FLOOR AND WALL OF NORMAN OVEN. A, twelfth-century pottery; B, clay lining of oven; C, wall; D, burnt floor.

here was a rubbish-pit into which the waste material from the oven was thrown.

Adjoining pit 2 and parallel to the north side of the oven, 5 ft. away, was a dry-stone wall standing, at its best preserved point, three courses high. Perhaps it might be better described as a facing of laid flints and soft stone, all much fractured by exposure to heat, with a packing of flints, Roman brick, and black sooty soil behind. The clay floor, less heavily burned, continued under the wall, which was probably added later. On the outside or south face was a covering of clay about 1 in. thick, burnt red and sloping slightly as if, when

complete, the oven had been dome-shaped. Two other features of the wall are worthy of mention. At the west end was a hole 3 in. by 2 in., surrounded by carefully laid flints and sloping downwards, perhaps to provide a draught. The second feature was the number of large potsherds found at the back of the clay covering. In one case the sherd was partly embedded as if it had been laid to form additional backing and had fallen outwards.

At the west end of the oven area was a sloping clay bank which in the centre was also backed with a flint packing (Fig. 26). Five inches from the south face there was a small channel with gently sloping sides, 7 in. wide at the top and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. It was filled with soot and may perhaps have formed a chimney. The burnt clay covering apparently ended at the foot of the bank and the ground below the bank showed no signs of burning.

Over the oven floor at the foot of the wall was a mass of large tumbled flints, obviously fallen from it (Fig. 29), mixed with soot and charcoal in which was a considerable amount of the characteristic red gritty Norman pottery, much of it in very large sherds and including nearly half a large platter. The floor itself was of well laid clay, below which was a layer of charcoal $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 in. thick and then clay burnt red laid on cobbles, a stratification which suggests successive periods of firing. The floor on the west side was broken by a shallow depression 2 in. to 5 in. deep, lined carefully on sides and bottom with very large flints. The packing of this hole went down to a depth of 17 in.

When part of the floor was removed it was found that the oven was built over a deep excavation which on the evidence of the pottery (Fig. 30) seems to have been dug and filled in in the Norman period. The north side of this pit was almost vertical, and the hole could not therefore have remained open for any very considerable period, and a large amount of twelfth-century pottery came from the lowest level of black soil, which contained a pocket of yellow clay and tumbled flints, so loose that the side collapsed during re-excavation. The pit was apparently filled by successive spadefuls of material from

the Roman levels: the black soil came, perhaps, from Roman rubbish-pits, the clay from the original levels below the courtyard still *in situ* on the north part of the site.

There was nothing to suggest that the oven had been used for an industrial purpose, no pottery wasters, no burnt material other than charcoal (identified as beech, oak, and hazel by Mrs. Balfour-Browne of the British Museum), nor does it seem possible that it was a living-hut, since a width of 5 ft. would surely be inadequate, and the heavily burnt clay all round and successive layers of clay and charcoal covering the floor also seems against such a theory—even supposing that the hut might have been destroyed by fire. The most probable suggestion is that it was a bread oven of the type still used in primitive countries, where the floor is made hot by burning wood, which is then raked out, and the bread is inserted and the oven re-sealed with clay.

SAMIAN POTTERY LIST

(*With the help of* MR. E. B. BIRLEY, F.S.A.)

Part of the wall and base of Dr. 33 with rivet-hole, from the surface of the courtyard.

From the courtyard levels: 3 sherds of Dr. 27.

Base of Dr. 27, probably Lezoux ware.

Very small fragment of rim of Dr. 35 or 36, Central Gaul. All dating to the first half of the second century.

Part of the rim of Dr. 18, first century.

From the clay below the courtyard:

Small sherd of decorated Samian, South Gaulish ware of about A.D. 120, lying on the surface of the clay immediately below the first cobbling.

Part of the rim of Dr. 27.

Wall and base of Dr. 27 (fig. 33, 22), Claudian (O. & P. XLIX, 9).

From the broad level of yellow clay below the floor of the Norman oven: rim of Dr. 24, first century.

POTTERS' MARKS

TITVRONISFO on Dr. 33. Probably Lezoux, Antonine, Cf. May, *Silchester*, p. 264; Bushe Fox, *Wroxeter*, I, P. 62; *C.I.L.* VII. 1336, 1131-2; XI. 10010, 1916; Chichester, Butler Collection, *S.A.C.* LXXX. 192.

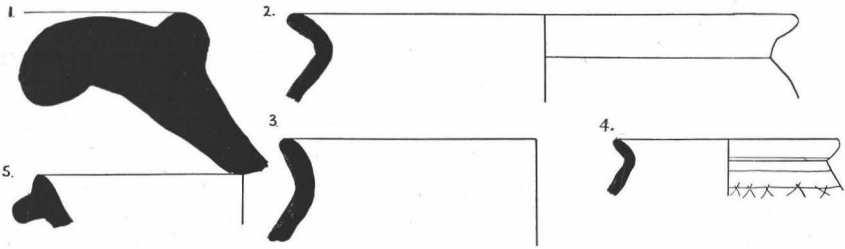
MAMMI on the bottom of a cup. Lezoux. Curle, *Newstead*, p. 237; Camelon, p. 392.

(R)VFFIM on Dr. 33 from the fill of the Norman excavation below the oven. La Graufesenque. Curle, *Newstead*, p. 240, on Dr. 31 and 27; Winbolt, *Roman Folkestone*, p. 88, 27; Wheeler, *Segontium and the Roman Occupation of Wales*, p. 148, 11, where it is said to be of the time of Vespasian.

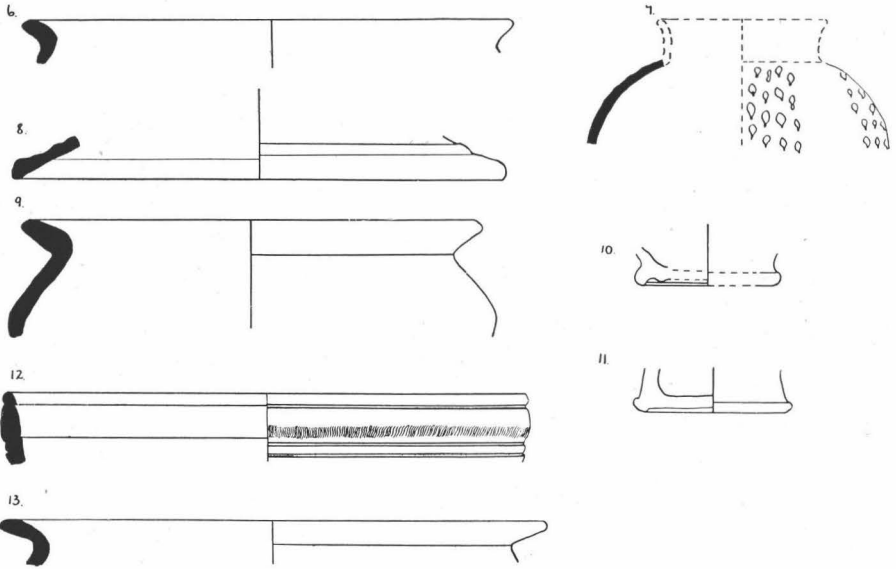
COARSE POTTERY (Fig. 32)

1. Mortar of hard buff fabric containing white grit. Smooth buff surface with white grit on the inside and traces of a pink wash outside and on the underside of the rim which is approximately horizontal and slightly hooked at the end. Late first century at Richborough (I. 94 and III. 352). Wroxeter (*Wrox.* 1912, p. 77, Fig. 19, 14, 18) and Leicester (type C, Fig. 18, 10).
 2. Jar with cavetto rim faintly grooved on the top. Hard grey paste burnished on the outside and on the rim. Probably third century (cf. *Leicester*, Fig. 26, type F).
 3. Jar with high upright rim sloping gently into the body. Hard grey paste.
 4. Beaker with small thin everted rim. Grey paste with a band of grey slip on the rim and outside and decoration of scored lines below.
 5. Flanged bowl with black slip. Grey paste. Third to fourth century (*Survey of the Prehistory of the Farnham District*, Fig. 99, R 49).
- In addition, lying immediately over the surface of the courtyard were 51 sherds of Roman date including three of New Forest ware, 7 fragments of medieval rim, and 81 medieval sherds.
6. Wide-mouthed jar with small rather thick pointed everted rim. Dark grey paste and surface flecked with mica particles.
 7. Part of the shoulder of a poppyhead beaker in a rather soft grey paste decorated with panels of large irregularly shaped barbotine dots. This example is circular in form and must be early in the series. At Verulam the type is common between A.D. 90 and 160 (*Verul.*, p. 97, Fig. 35, 72 and 73).
 8. Lid with vertical edge in hard grey paste (Ward, *Gellygaer*, Pl. x, 7, Trajan-Hadrian).
 9. From the clay between the two periods of cobbling. Two examples of a jar with rather long everted rim and very pronounced shoulder. Light grey paste and surface with a light grey slip on the rim. At Leicester jars with high shoulder though rather different rims (*Leic.*, Fig. 27, types D and E) are recorded down to the early second century.
 - 10 and 11. Two bases with well-defined footing and smooth mica-dusted surface. 10, pink paste and surface; 11, brownish-grey.
 12. Described by Mr. E. B. Birley as a very clever copy of Dr. 29

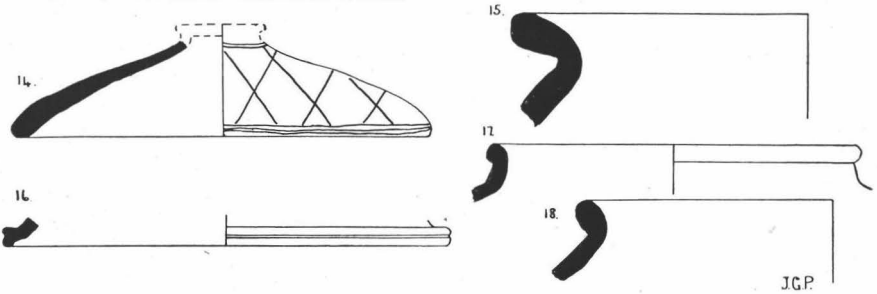
ROMAN POTTERY FROM SURFACE OF ROMAN COURTYARD.



POTTERY FROM COURTYARD LEVELS.



POTTERY FROM BELOW COURTYARD LEVELS.



JGP

FIG. 32.

with an orange-colour slip and imitation rouletting. It is probably contemporary with the vessels it copies and is not later than Vespasian.

13. Three examples of a wide-mouthed jar with thin rim well turned out. Hard light grey paste and surface.
14. Lid with plain rim and oblique side. Light grey rather sandy ware decorated on the outside with scored lines. Cf. *Richborough*, I. 32, mid-first century and *Richborough*, III. 316, A.D. 80 to 120. *London G.P.O.*, Fig. 16, 52, A.D. 80 to 120. Two other examples in rough black paste.

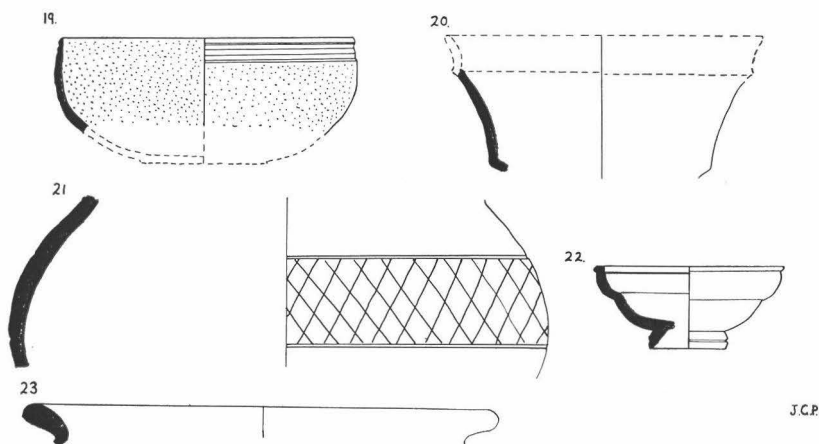


FIG. 33. ROMAN POTTERY FROM NO. 43 NORTH STREET.

15. Rim of large storage-jar turned back and thickened at the end and with the suggestion of a neck. Light grey paste pitted with large fragments of flinty grit which show also on the surface. At Leicester (Fig. 29, type A) rather similar jars are early and this example can hardly be later than A.D. 120.
16. Small fragments of lid with grooved edge, grey paste, and blue-grey surface. Akin to *Richborough*, I. 27, mid- or late-first century.
17. Necked jar. Dark grey surface, lighter grey sandy paste with pink core.
18. Wide-mouthed jar with short thick rim. Light grey sandy ware.

POTTERY FROM LEVEL R2 (Fig. 33)

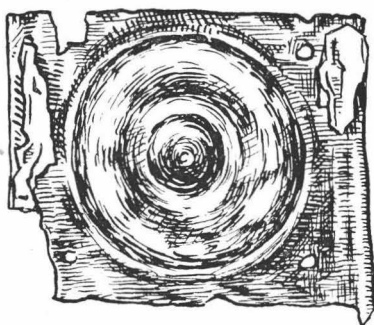
19. Small hemispherical bowl of soft creamy-yellow paste with metallic brown coating much worn, rough-cast inside and out except for the rim above the two small cordons. Cf. *Camulodunum*, type 62A, p. 228 and Pl. LIII, Claudius-Nero, and *Richborough*, I. 59, mid-first century.



1



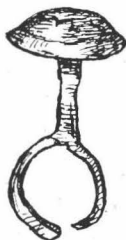
2



3



4



5



6

FIG. 34. SMALL OBJECTS FROM NO. 43 NORTH STREET.

20. Part of the wall of a cup, greyish paste with a red surface. Cf. *Camulodunum*, type 56, p. 226 and Pl. LII. Early first century.
21. Part of the wall just below the rim of a rather bulbous jar. A rather brittle micaceous ware with lattice pattern of scored lines between grooves.
22. Small Samian cup Dr. 27, Claudian (O. & P., pl. XLIX, 9).
23. Small fragment of rim, sandy grey ware.

Taken together with the coin of Cunobelinus (Fig. 34, No. 5) and the early bronze brooch akin to *Camulodunum*, Pl. XCVIII, 182, the bronze belt plate, *Richborough*, IV, Pl. XXXVII, 132 (A.D. 65-80), it would seem that this deposit dates to the first years of the Roman occupation of Chichester.

COIN LIST

ALLECTUS. Radiate head right. IMP C ALLECTUS P F AUG.

Rev. PAX AUG. Pax left holding olive-branch and vertical sceptre; in field S P, in exergue C. Mint of Colchester.

CONSTANS or CONSTANTIUS II. *Obv.* Illegible. *Rev.* Warrior dismounted spearing fallen horseman. Variant of FEL TEMP. REPARATIO. From the floor of the Norman oven.

CUNOBELINUS. Type Evans, Pl. XII, 6. *Obv.* Head left, CVNO. *Rev.* Seated figure with a hammer in the right hand at work on a vase. From level R2. (Fig. 34.)

BRONZE OBJECTS

Plate brooch. *Camulodunum*, Pl. XCVIII, 182 (A.D. 49-61).

Belt plate. *Richborough*, IV, Pl. XXXVII, 132 (A.D. 65-80).

Stud. Winbolt, *Roman Folkestone*, p. 98, 18, and Curle, *Newstead*, p. 333 and Pl. LXXXIX, though here the circular knob is enamelled. *Hinge.*

BONE OBJECTS (Fig. 34, Nos. 1 and 6)

From the Norman pit 4, probably a shuttle.

From the soil above the oven floor, rectangular piece of bone with perforated holes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A grant from the Ministry of Works—through the good offices of the Chief Inspector, H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.—made it possible to complete work on the Cawley Priory and East Pallant sites during the summer of 1951. And the Editor has kindly allowed the results to be incorporated in this article.

A PREHISTORIC AND ROMANO-BRITISH SITE AT WEST BLATCHINGTON, HOVE

BY N. E. S. NORRIS, F.S.A. AND G. P. BURSTOW, F.S.A.

(Continued from Vol. LXXXIX)

AN account of the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery found at West Blatchington has already been recorded in the General Report published in the *Collections* (vol. LXXXIX). Readers of the ensuing article on the later wares should make use of the plan accompanying that article and the dating of the features provided in the text.

The pottery finds have been deposited at the Hove Museum. Each relic was marked with a site number in Roman figures, but a new series of site numbers has been used in these reports. A list correlating the two systems has been drawn up and has been deposited at the Museum, together with a record of the origin of each find.

THE FINDS

Pre-Roman Pottery (cont.)

Amongst the pottery from features of this period were found sherds of the following types. References not bracketed are to the article 'The Evolution of Sussex Iron Age Pottery', by Dr. A. E. Wilson and G. P. Burstow in *S.A.C.* vol. LXXXVII.

Pits 14 and 15

South-eastern B swag pattern. Cf. Table vii, Class 2.

Platter with potter's mark. (Cf. Hawkes and Hull. *Camulodunum*, 1947, Pl. XLVIII, No. 258.)

'Tazza' type in black and red ware. Cf. Table vi, Class 4.

Plain wheel-turned Belgic type wares. Cf. Table vi, Class 8.

Imitation of Samian Form 27 in grey coarse ware. (Cf. *Richborough*, III, Pl. XXXIV. Nos. 225-7.)

Flat base of S-profile pot.

Ditch B

Plain wheel-turned Belgic type wares. Cf. Table vi, Class 8.

Ditch C

South-eastern B. Swag pattern. Cf. Table vii, Class 2.

Plain wheel-turned Belgic type wares. Cf. Table vi, Class 8.

Asham type with ornamented cordon on shoulder. Cf. Table vii, Class 3.

*Romano-British Pottery**The Romano-British Hut Floor in Findon Close*

Samian Ware. The following forms occurred at different levels in the filling: F. 18, 27, 33, 37, and 38, together with three examples of third- or fourth-century imitation Samian.

New Forest Ware. Eight sherds.

Castor Ware. Five sherds.

Stamped Colour-Coated Ware. One rim impressed with a rosette and a double vertical line of rouletting. (Cf. Sumner, *New Forest Potteries*, Pls. III, IV, and V with third- or fourth-century coins.) Three sherds of similar ware with lines of rouletting.

Coarse Wares. Amongst a large quantity of this ware, the following are of most interest: Mortaria of third- or fourth-century type. (For one rim cf. *Richborough*, I, type 118, fourth century.)

Rim of vessel with groove for lid. (Cf. *Richborough*, I, type 53, and III, type 346, fourth century.)

A cooking-pot with late cavetto rim and band of oblique latticing. Under the lip is a graffito of a Star of Solomon.

Rim of colander. (Cf. Pl. VI, No. 26 of this report.)

Two sherds of coarse soapy ware with large internal finger dabs. (Cf. Curwen, 'Thundersbarrow Report,' *Antiq. Journ.* XIII. 149, Fig. 43.) A similar type of pottery was found in hard grey sandy ware.

Corn-Drying kilns Nos. 2, 3, and 4

FIG.	KILN	PLATE III
Samian Ware		
1 & 2	3	F. 37 fragments. From soil over stoke-hole.
	4	F. 36 fragment.
	3	F. 31 fragment from soot in base of main flue.
	3	F. 33, campanulate type with external groove. From make-up of lower kiln floor.
New Forest Ware		
3	4A	Large part of a six-sided thumb-pot (base restored in outline). Hard blue gault clay with patchy, purplish glaze. From mould over mortar tumble in main flue.
Painted Ware		
	4A	Many fragments of a single vessel of grey ware with white slip coating, decorated with girth lines in brown slip. From occupation floor near kiln.
Coarse Wares		
4	4A	Portions of a small beaker of very compact hard grey sandy ware. From occupation floor near kiln.

- FIG. KILN
 5 2 Fragment of a small jar with everted rim and girth grooves. Light sandy grey ware.
 6 4B Rim of sandy grey jar with cavetto rim.

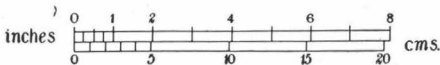
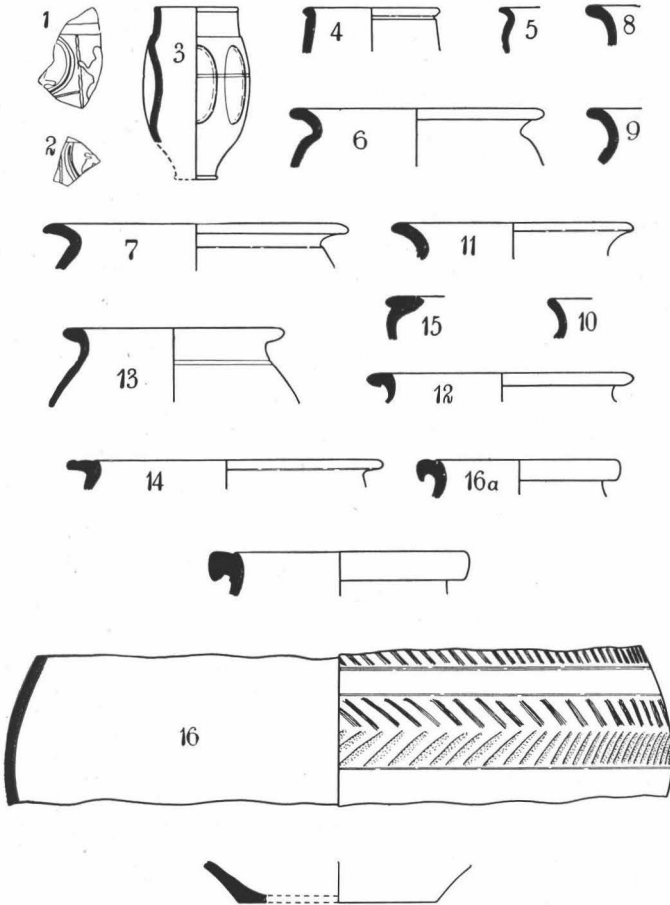


PLATE III.

- 7 4A Cavetto-rimmed jar of grey sandy ware. From occupation floor near kiln.
 8 4B Rim of coarse sandy ware.

- FIG. KILN
 9 4A Rim of fine sandy ware jar. From adjoining occupation floor.
 10 2 Coarse grey ware. From ash in stoke-hole.

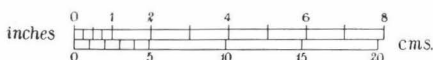
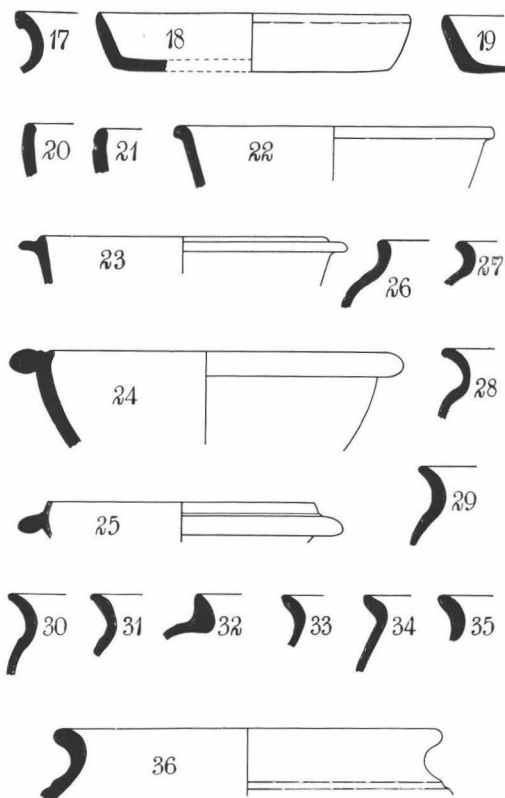


PLATE IV.

- 11 4B Rim of jar. Sandy grey ware, burnished. Probably not later than second century.
 12 3 Rim of jar. From gully east of kiln.
 13 3 Rim of necked jar with flattened top. Hard grey ware from contemporary hearth near stoke-hole.
 14 4A Flattened grooved rim of grey ware jar. From occupation floor adjoining kiln.

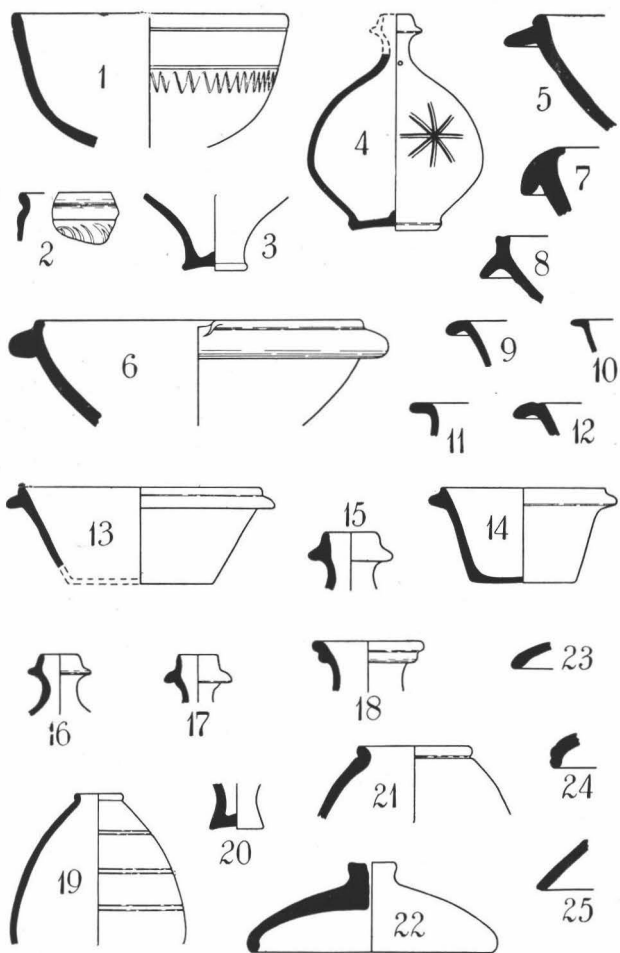
FIG.	KILN	
15	4A	'Club' rim of grey ware, from same deposit as Fig. 14.
16	4A	Heavy collared rim, part of side, and base of a grey sandy ware jar with combed decoration on shoulder. From occupation floor adjoining kiln.
16a		Rim of similar jar of black-coated micaceous ware. From flint foundation to east of kiln 1.

FIG.	KILN	PLATE IV
17	4A	Rim of jar. Hard grey sandy ware.
18	3	Platter of coarse sandy ware. From contemporary hearth near stoke-hole.
19	3	Ditto
20	4A	Platter with thickened lip. Red soapy ware containing chalky granules.
21	4A	Platter with girth groove. Grey ware.
22	2	Side of dish. Grey sandy ware. From debris used to pack back wall of kiln. An early second-century type.
23	3	Rim of flanged dish. Coarse sandy ware. From contemporary hearth.
24	3	Rim of gritted mortarium. Pale cream sandy ware. The flange is rolled to meet side of vessel. From contemporary hearth near stoke-hole.
25	3	Rim of white gritted mortarium. From contemporary hearth near stoke-hole.
Cooking-pots of coarse soapy ware		
26, 27	2	From stoke-hole ash.
28, 30 & 31	3	Rims with bead thickening on lip. From contemporary hearth near stoke-hole.
29, 33	3	From same deposit.
32, 34	4A	From contemporary occupation floor near stoke-hole.
36	3	Rim of large storage jar of hard soapy granular ware with cordon on shoulder. From soot in bottom of secondary flue.

Corn-drying Kilns Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10

FIG.	KILN	PLATE V
Samian Ware		
	5	F. 31. Large rim sherd. Type Ludowici Sb. (Cf. Oswald and Pryce, <i>Terra Sigillata</i> , Pl. XLVII: last half of second century A.D.) From soil immediately over mortar tumble of kiln.

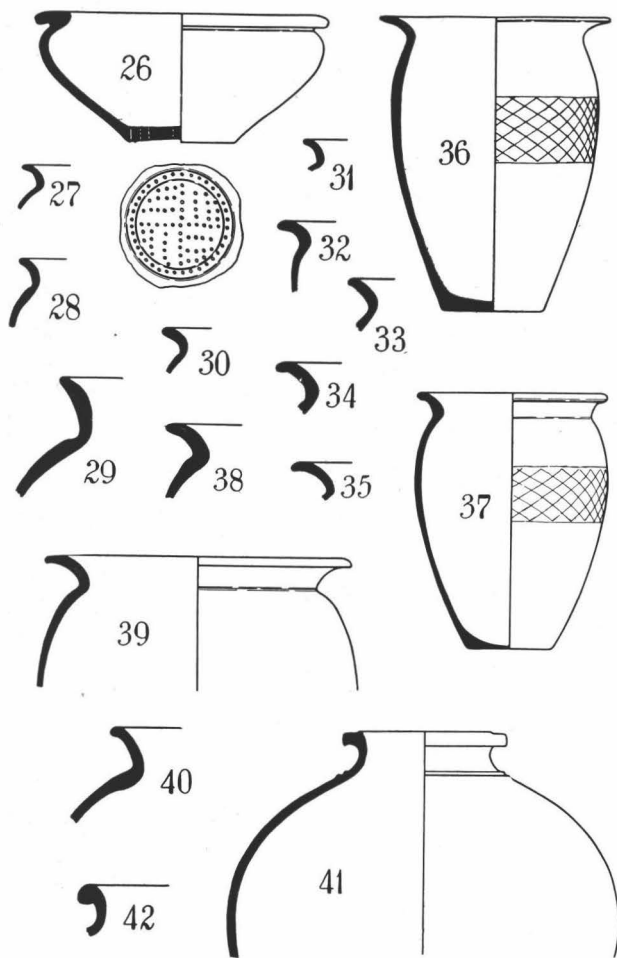
- | FIG. | KILN | |
|--------------------|-------|---|
| | 6 | F. 31. Five portions of non-carinated type, the latest type of F. 31, and referable to the last quarter of the second century A.D. This vessel has been riveted. From the last firing deposit of stoke-hole. |
| | 5B | F. 33. Base of conical cup, Pudding Pan Rock type 13, bearing potter's mark QVINTI M. (See May, <i>Pottery from Silchester</i> , Pl. xxxi. 20, for identical vessel.) The potter Quintus worked at Lezoux and East Gaul in the middle of the second century A.D. and his work was distributed to Gaul, Britain, and the Rhine sites. From the base of the scoop kiln. |
| | 5 & 6 | F. 36. Second century A.D. |
| | 5A | F. 38. Large part of rim and side of hemispherical bowl with high rim, curved overhanging flange, and moulded lip. Second century A.D. From soil immediately over last firing deposit of stoke-hole. |
| Colour-Coated Ware | | |
| 1 | 6 | Large part of bowl of pink and yellow sandy ware with faintly defined lip, double girth groove, and zigzag combing below. There is also a band of red slip 2 cm. wide below lip. Probably a crude imitation of Samian Form 37, and perhaps datable to the late third or fourth centuries A.D. From later occupation over kiln area. |
| | 6 | Large part of white ware jug or bottle decorated with horizontal bands of red ochre 1 cm. wide and 3 cm. apart. Probably fourth century. From same. |
| 2 | 5 | Rim of red-coated ware, pinkish micaceous clay with impressed design on shoulder. (Cf. Sumner, <i>New Forest Pottery</i> , Pl. V, No. 2, for decoration; c. A.D. 250-350). From same, with coin of Constantine I. |
| Castor Ware | | |
| 3 | 6 | Base of largish thumb-pot or beaker of pale red sandy ware, coated with red-brown slip. From same. |
| | 5B | Two fragments of barbotine-decorated Castor ware. From scoop kiln, in lowest deposit. |
| New Forest Ware | | |
| 4 | 8 | Bottle, with neck restored in outline. Fine cream ware coated with dark brown to black slip externally and decorated with three stars in white slip. There is a small air-vent just below neck. |



Inches 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
 0 5 10 15 20 cms.

PLATE V.

FIG.	KILN	
		Found with two coins of Tetricus I in stoke-hole of kiln.
	6	Fragment of hard grey ware with rouletting covering exterior surface. From soot of kiln flue.
Mortaria		
5	5A	White sandy ware, gritted internally. Second-century A.D. type. From stoke-hole ash.
6	5A	Coarse white sandy ware, gritted internally. From soot of flue.
7	5A	Rim sherd of white sandy ware. From ash in bottom of stoke-hole.
8	5B	Rim. Cream sandy ware with tall furrowed lip and concave rings on outside wall. From base of scoop kiln, with second-century A.D. Samian.
Pie-dishes		
9	5A	Red sandy ware. From stoke-hole.
10	6	Fine grey sandy ware. From later deposit over kiln.
11	6	Fine grey sandy ware. From same.
12	5A	Red sandy ware polished internally and grooved on lip. From stoke-hole.
13	6	Hard red to grey sandy ware.
14	8	Large part of small flanged pie-dish. The rim and upper part of the interior surface are burnished. Hard grey sandy ware, black-coated. Found with two coins of Tetricus I in stoke-hole. Seventeen examples.
Platters		
Flagons and Bottles		
15	5B	Neck of hard grey sandy ware. From bottom of scoop kiln with second century Samian.
16	5B	Ditto.
17	5	A similar type in mottled pink and grey fine ware. From contemporary gully round kilns.
18	6	Neck of hard white sandy ware flagon.
19	5A	Upper part of bottle with bead lip and double girth grooves. Grey sandy ware. Found with No. 21 just outside back wall of kiln, in stiff clay.
20	8	Small pedestal base of hard scarlet ware coated with grey slip. Found near kiln.
21	5A	Upper part of beaker with bead rim. Hard grey sandy ware. Found with No. 19.
22	8	Complete undamaged lid with vent in handle. Hard grey sandy ware. Found with two coins of Tetricus I in stoke-hole.
23	6	Fragment of lid. Grey sandy ware.
24	6	Part of lid. Hard red-brown sandy ware with ornamental grooves on edge.
25	5A	Two fragments of (?) lid. Grey ware.



Inches 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
 0 5 10 15 20 cms.

PLATE VI.

FIG.	KILN	PLATE VI
26	8	Large part of colander of fine grey sandy ware. Found with two coins of Tetricus I in stoke-hole. (Cf. <i>Richborough</i> , III, types 341, mid-fourth century, and 342, about A.D. 400. Both these were found without bases and were probably colanders. Also cf. 'Thundersbarrow Report', <i>Antiq. Journ.</i> XIII, 141, Fig. 21.)

Cavetto Rims

27	5B	Fine sandy grey ware. From filling of scoop kiln.
28	6	Coarse sandy fumed ware. Early cavetto rim. From ash of stoke-hole. (Cf. Collingwood, <i>Archaeology of Rom. Britain</i> , Fig. 57, No. 72; Antoinette.)
29	6	Coarse, soft soapy ware.
30	5A	Fine red sandy ware with black core. From stoke-hole.
31	5B	Fine yellow sandy ware. From filling of scoop kiln.
32	5B	Coarse sandy ware, burnt red. From charcoal layer in base of scoop kiln.
33	8	Fine hard grey sandy ware with bead lip.
34	5A	Hard fine grey sandy ware with bead lip. From soot on lower floor of kiln.
35	5A	Hard sandy grey-brown ware, polished inside lip. From soot on bottom of secondary flue.
36	6	Almost complete vessel of hard sandy grey-brown ware with obtuse latticing between polished zones. From black layer over stoke-hole.
37	5A	Almost complete vessel with same texture as No. 36. Bead lip just within line of bulge and may belong to transition between early and late cavetto rims (c. A.D. 200.) From stoke-hole ash.
38	6	Coarse sandy ware with white polished slip. From ash layer of stoke-hole.
39	5A	Sandy grey-brown ware, lip and shoulder polished. (Cf. Kenyon, <i>Jewry Wall Report</i> , Fig. 26, No. 17, late second to early third centuries in date.) From top of kiln debris.
40	6	Coarse sandy grey-brown burnished ware. From ash of stoke-hole.

Necked Jars and Bowls

41	8	Rim and part of belly of large thin-walled jar. Hard grey sandy ware. From ash of stoke-hole.
42	5A	Coarse pink sandy ware. From same.

FIG.	KILN	PLATE VII
43	5B	Coarse sandy ware. From filling of scoop kiln.
44	6	Jar with bold swelling shoulder. Hard fine grey fumed ware. From lower floor of kiln.
45	6	Upper part of bowl. Very hard compact grey ware, almost china-like in texture, exterior burnished. From stoke-hole ash.
46	5B	Hard grey sandy ware with girth groove and cordon below neck. From black mould on bottom of scoop kiln.
47	8	Jar with flat-topped overhanging rim. Hard grey sandy ware. From flue debris.
48	6	Hard grey sandy ware. From floor of kiln.
49	5A	Flat-topped rim of jar. Grey sandy ware. From soil over kiln debris.
50	6	Cream sandy ware. From black layer over stoke-hole deposit.
51	6	White sandy ware. From floor of kiln.
52	6	Cream sandy ware. From upper filling of main flue.
53	6	Grey to white hard sandy ware. From upper filling of main flue.
54	8	Thin-walled jar. Sandy ware, bitumen-coated and polished externally. Cordon below neck. From stoke-hole ash.
55	6	Coarse sandy grey ware. Found south of kiln in black soil.
56	5A	Black to dirty red ware. From black soil over flue entrance.
57	6	Neck of small-mouthed jar. Soapy ware. From ash layer of stoke-hole.
Everted-rimmed Jars and Bowls		
58	6	Hard sandy grey ware. From ash of stoke-hole: (Cf. Kenyon, <i>Jewry Wall Report</i> , Fig. 27, No. 20: A.D. 110-60.)
59	6	Flat-topped, slightly everted rim. Sandy grey-brown gritted ware. Found to south of kiln.
60	6	Thickened rim of hard grey ware. From ash of stoke-hole.
Large Storage Jars		
61	6	Almost complete rim of large vessel with bead lip and ridge on shoulder. Hard grey sandy ware burnished externally. From ash of stoke-hole.
62	6	Large storage jar with club rim, raised lip, and cordon below neck. Combed decoration on belly. Hard sandy fumed ware. (Cf. Pl. III of this report, Nos. 16 and 16a.)
63	8	Rim of large jar. Coarse grey sandy ware with everted rim. From ash of stoke-hole.

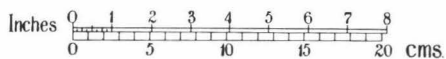
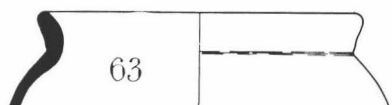
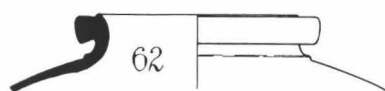
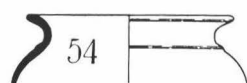
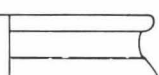
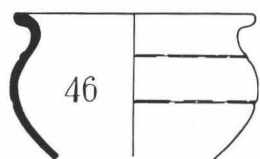
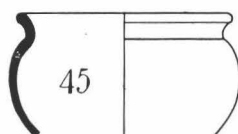


PLATE VII.

PLATE VIII

FIG.	KILN	
64	5A	Hard grey sandy ware. Groove in lip. (Cf. Kenyon, <i>Jewry Wall Report</i> , Fig. 29, No. 18: A.D. 125-200.) From stoke-hole ash.
65	6	Flared rim of heavy vessel. Very hard grey sandy ware. From stoke-hole ash.
	8	A single fragment of a large vessel of hard grey ware with finger-dabs inside the body of the vessel was also found. From stoke-hole ash.
Native Cooking-pots (all of red or fumed soapy ware)		
66	5A	Rim externally burnished. From soot at bottom of secondary flue.
67	10	From stoke-hole.
68	5A	In soot on lower floor.
69	5A	Red ware with chalky granules. On mortar tumble at flue entrance.
70	5A	Red ware. From stoke-hole ash.
71	5B	Black fumed ware, smoothed externally. From lowest filling.
72	5B	Black ware. Origin as 71.
73	10	Red ware. From stoke-hole.
74	5B	Tapered rim of red ware. From lowest filling.
75	5B	Red ware with chalky granules. Origin as 74.
76	5B	Red ware. From filling of scoop kiln.
77	5A	Smooth red ware. From soot of secondary flue.
78	8	Fumed ware with chalky granules. Double groove below neck.
79	5A	Fumed ware with chalky granules. From debris of kiln.
80	5A	Bead lip. From stoke-hole.
81	5A	Containing chalky granules and with bead lip. From soil over flue entrance.
82	5A	Origin as 81.
83	5B	From lower filling.
Other Native vessels		
84-86	6	From later hearth over kiln. All these wares are of a fairly uniform hard but non-sandy clay containing chalky granules, many having burnishing on outside surface. Continued on

PLATE IX

87-97	6	(continued from Plate VIII)
Raised-band decorated ware		
98	5B	From lower filling of scoop kiln. Examples also came from kilns 8 and 9.

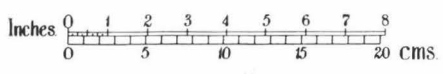
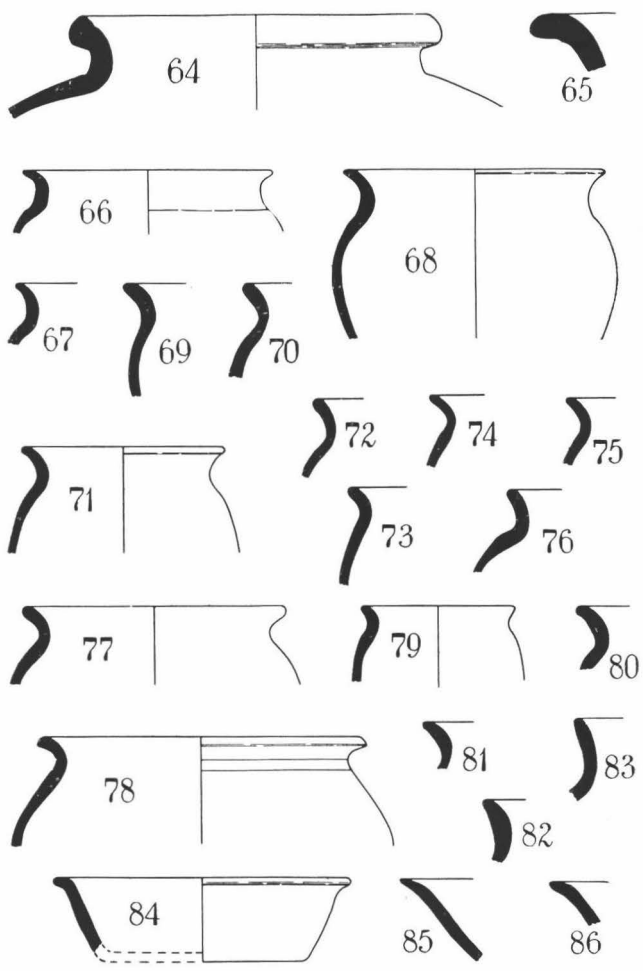


PLATE VIII.

Ditches A, A1, and A2

N.B. All the pottery came from ditch A unless otherwise stated.

Samian Ware

F. 37. Sherd bearing Antonine type of decoration from ditch, also sherd bearing free-style decoration with double circle below ovolo border.

F. 27. Part of base, found 8 in. from bottom of ditch.

F. 18/31. Part of base and side.

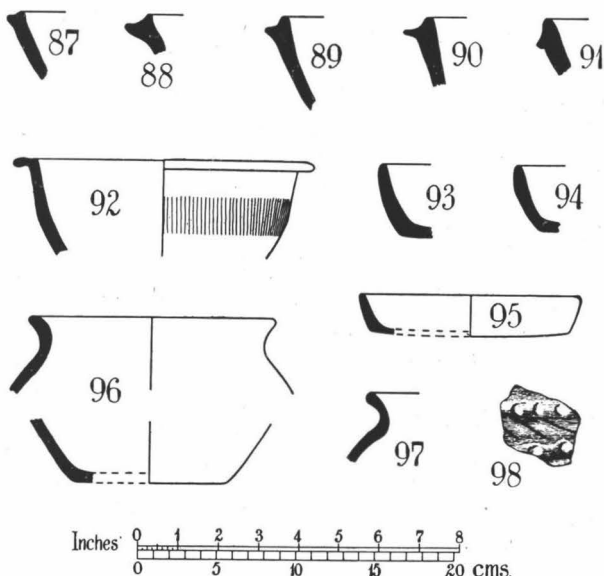


PLATE IX.

F. 31. Large part of base and side. Bearing potter's mark REGALIS. This potter worked at Rheinzabern in East Gaul, probably in the Antonine period. From lower filling of ditch.

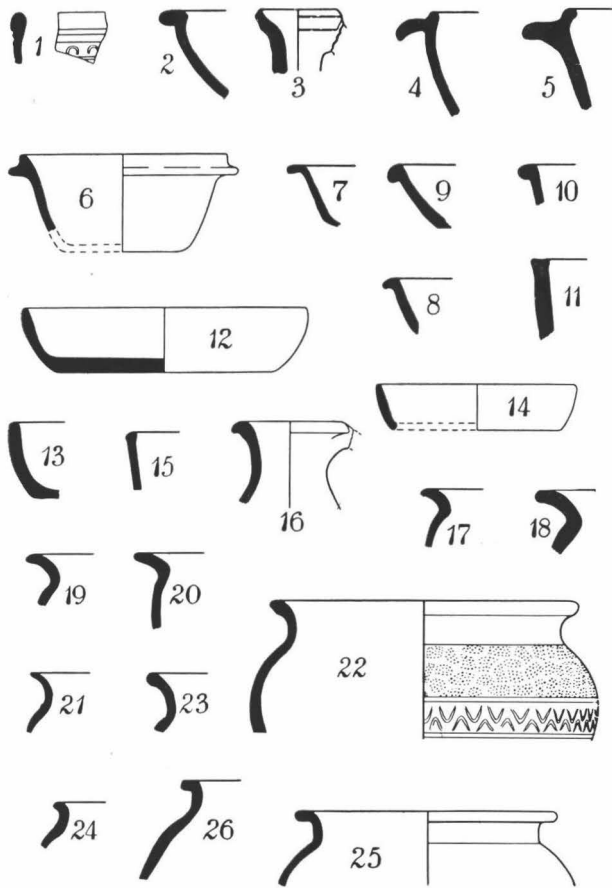
F. 33. Three portions of straight-sided examples and two with concave sides.

PLATE X

FIG.

Imitation Samian and red-coated wares

- 1 Red-coated fragment with oval, thickened rim. Soft, red-brown slip on cream ware. Third or fourth century A.D. From upper filling.
- 2 Bowl imitating Form 36. Sandy red to grey ware (Cf. *Richborough*, II, type 178; probably late third or fourth century.) From upper filling.



Inches 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
 0 5 10 15 20 cms.

PLATE X.

FIG.

Castor Ware

- 3 Neck of flagon. Fine cream ware with soft, dark brown slip.
Upper filling of ditch.
Two pieces with barbotine decoration.

Mortaria

- 4 White sandy ware, gritted internally.
5 Similar.

Pie-dishes

- 6 Very hard grey sandy ware. From junction of ditches A1 and A2.
7 Pie-dish with chamfered base. Sandy pink ware. (Cf. Kenyon, *Jewry Wall Report*, Fig. 19, No. 3: c. A.D. 120.) From bottom of ditch.
8 Sandy ware.
9 Grey sandy ware.
10 Sandy ware.
11 Grey stringy ware, with groove on lip.

Platters

- 12 Coarse soapy black ware with lattice pattern on base. From top filling of ditch.
13 Lattice pattern on sides. From junction of ditches A and A2.
14 Small example with wavy decoration on side.
15 Three examples of this type, all of dark grey soapy ware. From bottom of ditch.

Flagons

- 16 Neck of sandy grey ware. Handle joined to lip: a late-third-century type. (Cf. Collingwood, *Archaeology of Roman Britain*, Fig. 55, type 56; also *Richborough*, I, type 118). Found on bottom of ditch A1.

Cavetto-rimmed Cooking-pots

- 17-20 All these correspond to the transitional stage of cavetto-rimmed *ollae* and are c. A.D. 200. From upper filling of ditch.

Necked Jars and Bowls

- 21 Fine grey sandy ware. From junction of ditches A and A2.
22 Hard grey sandy ware with double-chevron pattern below shoulder.
23 Coarse grey sandy ware with offset on shoulder.
24 Grey sandy ware. From upper filling of ditch.
25 Hard grey sandy ware. Origin as Fig. 24.
26 Coarse oatmealy ware.

PLATE XI

- 27 Almost complete vessel of coarse grey soapy ware with chalky granules. From upper filling of ditch.
28-30 Grey sandy ware. From same.

Everted Rims

- 31, 32 Hard grey ware. From same.

FIG.

33 Sandy grey ware. From junction of ditches A and A2.

34 Upper part of sandy grey ware beaker. From lower filling of ditch.

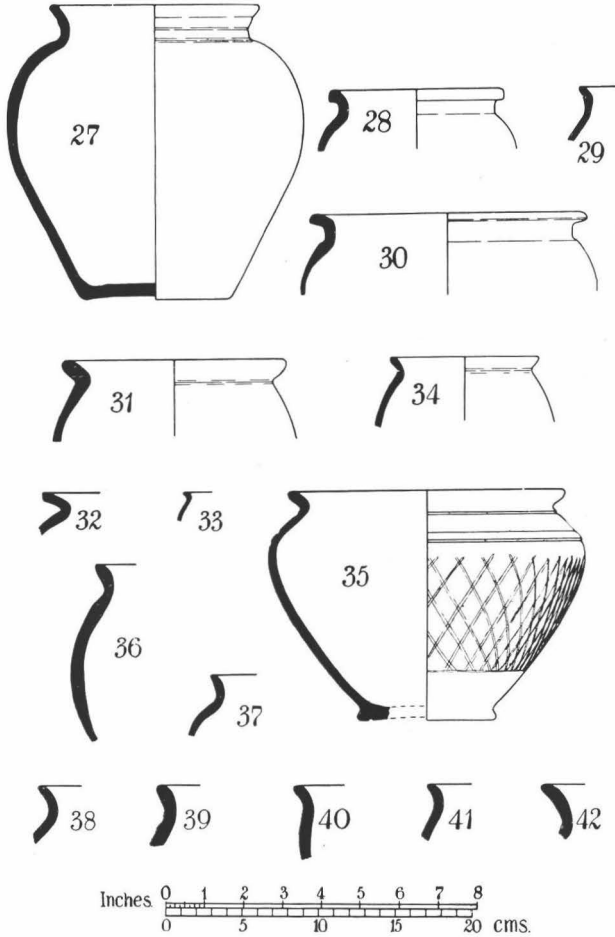
35 Almost complete jar of soapy grey ware. Ring groove on base.
From bottom of ditch.

PLATE XI.

36-42 Soapy native wares containing chalky granules. From filling of ditch.

Ditches L and L2 (unillustrated)

Samian Ware

F. 33. Large part of campanulate cup with slightly concave wall

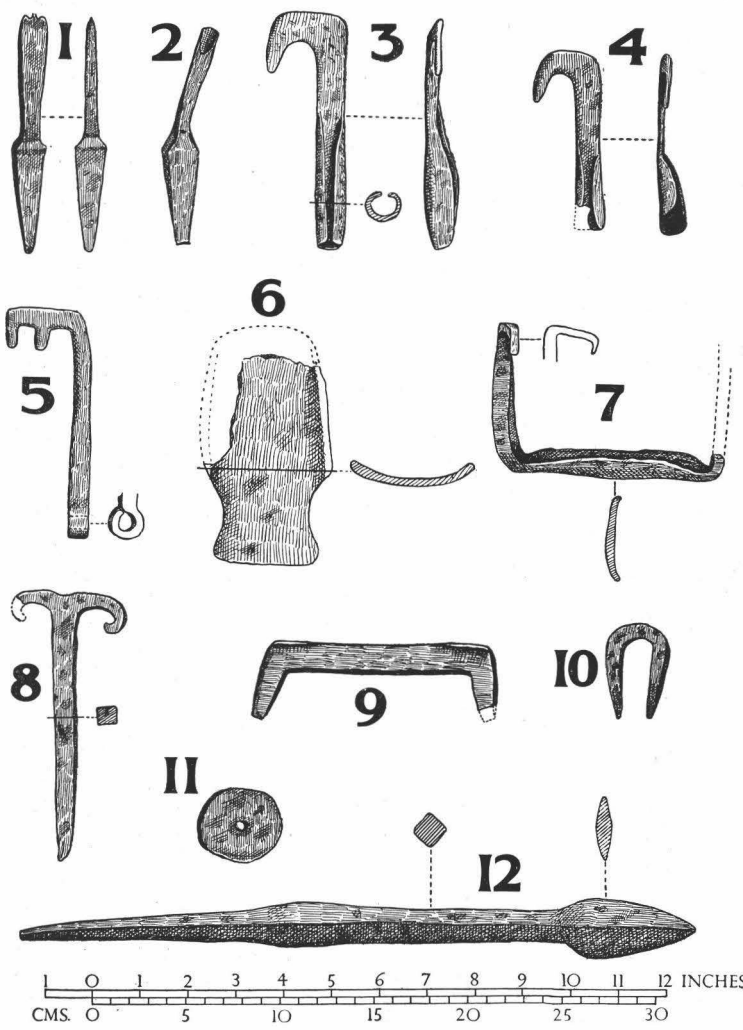


PLATE XII.

and four girth grooves. Hard, pale red ware with coral red matt glaze. From bottom of ditch L2. An early-second century A.D. type.

F. 37. From ditch L.

Imitation Samian

Complete base of plain bowl. From ditch L.

Rim sherd of plain bowl. Orange slip on grey ware. Third century or later. From ditch L.

Cavetto-rimmed Cooking-pots

One rim sherd of third-century type.

One sherd of early type with acute laticing on sides. Probably first half of second century. From ditch L2.

The Ironwork from West Blatchington

The ironwork from the site was remarkably well preserved in most cases. The following illustrated objects are the most important, but among other pieces found were several hundred nails, drilled and riveted iron mountings for woodwork, and other unidentifiable objects. The beam of a steelyard, broken near the fulcrum, and measuring $23\frac{1}{4}$ in. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, was found in the bottom of ditch A. Its distal end is terminated by a knob, and $21\frac{1}{4}$ in. from this knob and near the broken end is an inlaid graduation mark of copper.

FIG.

PLATE XII

- 1 Carpenter's centre-bit. From Romano-British hut floor in Findon Close.
- 2 Carpenter's shell-bit (bent). From Romano-British hut floor in Findon Close. (Cf. Pitt-Rivers, *Cranbourne Chase*, vol. I, Pl. xxix, No. 2.)
- 3 & 4 Two pruning-hooks or weeding-spuds. The distal end in each case has been ground to an edge. From stoke-hole of kiln 8, with two coins of Tetricus I.
- 5 Key. From ditch A, upper filling.
- 6 Plough share (?). From ditch A.
- 7 Cramp or 'dog' (?), possibly used for another purpose. One tang is broken off. From kiln 5A.
- 8 Lynch pin. Found on steps leading to stoke-hole of kiln 8.
- 9 Cramp or 'dog'. Note burr at each end caused by hammering.
- 10 Staple. From stoke-hole of kiln 8.
- 11 Washer. From kiln 8.
- 12 A tanged spear-head. From upper filling of ditch A.

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