

SUSSEX  
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HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY  
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JULY 1954

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(Revised to July, 1954)

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1920. Addison, Wm., Bachelors Gate, Easebourne, Midhurst.  
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1937. AAdkin, Mrs. W. E. }  
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1946. Alexander, Mrs., Elmhurst, Angmering.  
1938. Allen, Mrs., Farm Corner, Hurst Wickham, Hassocks.  
1952. Allen, Miss F. E., Forge House, Hurstpierpoint.  
1941. Allen, Miss O. M., The School House, Fletching, Uckfield.  
1939. Alleyne, Miss S. M., Ladywell, Cuckfield.  
1948. Allison, F. D., 5 High Street, Bognor.  
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1937. Andrews, G. N., Shortacres, Crowborough.  
1950. Andrews, Miss M. A., Estcots, East Grinstead.  
1950. Angus, E. P., 40, Wilbury Crescent, Hove, 4.  
1944. Apperson, Miss E. D. M., Doon Cottage, Grand Crescent, Rottingdean.  
1931. \*Archer, Lady, St. Mary's Abbey W. Malling, Kent.  
1937. Armitage, V. H., c/o National Provincial Bank, Bognor.  
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1952. \*Arthur, J. R. B., Cydwell, Court Wick Lane, Littlehampton.  
1945. Arundell, Rev. E. D., F.S.A., 37, Southdown Road, Seaford.  
1943. TAsh, C. D. } 161, High Street, Lewes.  
1943. AAsh, Mrs. }  
1954. Aslett, L. H., 75 Underdown Road, Southwick.  
1952. Askew, J. V., Buxshalls, Lindfield.  
1923. \*Attree, Mrs. C. J., 136, Brighton Road, Horsham.  
1948. Austen, Miss, The Twitten, Brede.  
1933. Axford, Mrs., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 16, St. James's Street, London.  
  
1949. Baber, J. C., 4, Albert Terrace N.W.1.  
1947. Bacon-Phillips, Rev. J. P. R. T. B., Clenchwarton Rectory, King's Lynn.

1952. tBaddeley, C. J., 56, Park Lane, Knypersley, Biddulph, Stoke-on-Trent.  
 1944. tBagley, R. A., Broadstone Farm, N. Chailey.  
 1949. tBailey, B. W., 83, Shaftesbury Road, Brighton.  
 1935. Baines, J. Manwaring, F.S.A., Public Museum, John's Place, Hastings.  
 1952. Baines, Miss M. K., Westmeston Old Rectory, Hassocks.  
 1950. tBaker, A. D., 95, The Gardens, Southwick.  
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 1947. Barnes, Miss H. D., Curzon Hotel, Brighton.  
 1948. Barnes, Miss M. I., Training College, 9, Percival Terrace, Brighton.  
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 1935. tBeaver, Sir Hugh, Luxford, Crowborough.  
 1949. Beazley, Mrs., The Shaugh, Upper Hartfield.  
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 1929. tBell, the Right Rev. George K. A., D.D., Lord Bishop of Chichester,  
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 1951. Bellamy, J. G. F., 47, Barkston Gardens, London, s.w. 5  
 1949. Belton, L. W., 189, Borden Lane, Sittingbourne, Kent.  
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 1951. Bentall, Mrs., Hambledon, Rochester Road, Tonbridge.  
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 1951. Bessborough, G.C.M.G., The Rt. Hon. the Earl of, Stansted Park,  
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 1953. tBevan, Mrs., Place House, Icklesham.  
 1927. Beville, Miss Nora, Steep Down, Ring Road, N. Lancing.  
 1946. tBeyfus, N., 18B, Cantelupe Road, Bexhill.  
 1933. Bicknell, Mrs., The Retreat, Barcombe Mills, Lewes.  
 1953. tBiddle, Mrs. }  
 1953. Biddle, F. A. } Little Cliff, Rye.  
 1950. Bignold, Miss, Brambleside, Wantley Hill, Henfield.  
 1938. Billson, Miss L. M., 107, Holland Road, Hove, 2.  
 1945. Birnstingl, C. A., Danns, Cross-in-Hand, Heathfield.  
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 1947. Blaber, J. E., 34, Wordsworth Drive, North Cheam, Surrey.  
 1954. Blaber, Miss, 12 Princes Avenue, Hove.  
 1920. tBlack, Mrs. G. }  
 1946. tBlack, Miss J. E., } Norton House, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1948. Black, Miss, Cuckfield Park.  
 1953. tBlackburn, N. M. V., 6, de Warrenne Road, Lewes.



1935. Blaker, H. M., } 24, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.  
 1950. aBlaker, Mrs. }
1948. \*Blaker, P. A. R., Wellingham Vane, Nr. Lewes.  
 1950. Blattman, G. H., Wealdcroft, Buxted.  
 1948. Blennerhassett, Lady, Upper Hartfield.
1953. Blom, G. H., } Fernbank Cottage, Borden Village, Liphook  
 1953 aBlom, Mrs. }
1939. tBlundell, Miss E. M., Green Gore, Battle.  
 1951. Bocquet, G. S., Lookingwest House, Crowborough.  
 1947. tBoldero, F. F., Tythe Barn Cottage, Harting, Petersfield.  
 1950. Bolton, Miss M. G., Estcots, East Grinstead.  
 1948. Boomer, Miss, Charmon Cottage, Croft Way, Felpham.  
 1950. tBorer, Miss, 17, Motcombe Court, Bexhill.  
 1920. tBorradaile, Miss A. F., The Beeches, Barcombe.  
 1936. Bostock, W. Cramer, 28, Chancellor House, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1951. tBosworth-Smith, N.D., C.B. } Ponds, Seer Green, Beaconsfield, Bucks.  
 1951. aBosworth-Smith, Mrs. }
1919. \*Botting, Lieut.-Col. E. L., R.E., c/o Miss M. E. Botting, Hillside, Loxwood, Billingshurst.
1927. tBoughey, Sir George, Bart. } Glynde Combe, Glynde.  
 1927. tBoughey, Lady }
1953. Boydon, J. R., Compton, Nr. Chichester.
1923. tBoxall, Arthur } Hurst Cottage, Sutton, Pulborough.  
 1923. aBoxall Mrs. A. }
1952. Bradford, H. T., 23, Gladwell Road, Crouch End, London, N.8.
1951. Brailsford, J. W. } Oakway, Paddockhall Road, Haywards Heath.  
 1951. aBrailsford, Mrs. }
1950. tBraithwaite, Mrs., The Garden Cottage, Bull Lane, Lewes.
1942. Bramley, G. A., Battell Lodge, Hastings Road, Battle.  
 1945. tBrand, M. C., Bushey Lodge, Firle, Nr. Lewes.
1949. Bravington, Mrs., Battenhurst, Stonegate.
1951. Brazenor, H. C. F., The Museum, Brighton.
1953. tBreed, E. S., 20-35 Crescent Street, Long Island City, 5, New York.
1951. tBreeze, C. O., Homeleigh, Rother Road, Seaford.
1946. Breeze, V. L., Jacobs Piece, Ringmer.
1951. Bridge, Mrs., Friston Field, Friston, Eastbourne.
1951. Bridgland, C. G., 56, Church Road, Hove.
1951. Bright, T. L., Bingfield, Stonegate.
1946. Brightwell, H., Bead Cottage, New Lane, S. Harting.
1944. tBristow, L. B., } 33A, Grove Road, Eastbourne.  
 1952 aBristow, Mrs. }
1925. tBritten, Miss, Twitten House, High Street, Cuckfield.
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1953. aBrown, Miss K. N., Pilgrims, Lions Green, Horam.
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1953. Brunskill, Major F. J., Crowborough.
1953. Bryan, Mrs., 30, New Street, Three Bridges, Crawley.
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1947. ABurder, Mrs.
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1950. Cade, Miss, Down Lea, Hurstpierpoint Road, Hassocks.
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1949. Callender, Miss B., Tentercroft, Cuckfield.
1951. Callow, C. F., 59, London Road, St. Leonards.
1954. †Callow, Mrs., South Rise, Crowhurst.
1929. Campbell, G. J., Littlehampton.
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1952. Camplin, Mrs., Oakgate, Hankham, Pevensey.
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1948. Candlin, A. H., St. Bedes School, Eastbourne.
1953. †Cane, Miss, Belfield, Hollington Park, St. Leonards.
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. } Hortons, Cuckfield.
1945. ACastle, Mrs.
1945. Catt, M. W., Pebsham Farm, Nr. Bexhill.
1949. †Catt, Col. P., The Manor House, Felpham.
1953. Cauldwell, Mrs., Weavers, Horsmonden, Kent.
1951. †Chadwick, Miss D., Winsun Ridge, Burwash.
1926. Challen, W. H., Iping, 108, Sackville Road, Worthing.
1954. †Chamberlain, Miss, South Cottage, Strawberry Gardens, Newick.
1933. Chambers, Mrs. W. P. C., Heronsdale Manor, Waldron.
1934. Chandler, R., Little Thurlow, Oathall Road, Haywards Heath.
1952. †Chandless, Cecil
1952. †Chandless-Hoornaert, Mrs. } Sherrington Manor, Selmeston.
1908. Chapman, H. J., 36, Queen's Road, East Grinstead.
1953. Charlesworth, Mrs., Park House, Easebourne, Midhurst.

1945. Charters, Mrs., Hilltop, Stonegate, Tunbridge Wells.
1949. tChevallier, C. T., Woodhayes, Crowhurst, Battle.
1953. Chippendale, F. W., Hillside 2, Rottingdean.
1947. Chown, Mrs., Coombe Wood, Sedlescombe, Battle.
1950. Christian, G. H., Chailey Hatch, North Chailey, Lewes.
1939. Christie, John, C.H., M.C., Glyndebourne, Lewes.
1951. tChristie, Mrs., The Oast House, Gun Hill, Horam.
1946. Church, R. G., Wood Cottage, 76, St. Lawrence Avenue, Worthing.
1946. Churchman, Mrs., Farnagates, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst.
1947. Clark, A. J., Downderry, The Drive, Farnham Road, Guildford.
1930. Clark, Mrs. Grahame, 19, Wilberforce Road, Cambridge.
1950. tClark, Miss V. E., 7, Brittany Court, New Church Road, Hove, 3.
1929. Clarke, Col. R. S., M.P., D.L., Borde Hill, Haywards Heath,
1953. tClaydon, Mrs., Chalfont, Willingdon, Eastbourne.
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.
1954. AClough, Miss ( Orchard Hey, Runcton, Chichester.
1952. tClough, F. H., )
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. tCole, Lady ) Robertsbridge
1951. tCole, Miss L. E. F., 52, Hamlet Court, Ravenscourt Park, w.6.
1952. Cole, W. G., 21, Alfriston Road, Seaford.
1943. Coleman, Miss M., 266, Ditchling Road, Brighton.
1952. Coleman, N. F., 54, Fort Road, Newhaven.
1953. AColeman, Miss, Streetfield, Slinfold, Horsham.
1930. Coleridge, A. H. B., Shalford Cottage, Whitford, Nr. Axminster, Devon.
1948. Collard, P. J., Heath House, Lewes.
1948. Collingridge, Miss, Teagues, Flimwell, Wadhurst.
- 1911.\*tCollins, A. E., 40, Gunterstone Road, w. 14.
1947. tCollins, A. H., 16, New Park Road, Chichester.
1954. Collins, Mrs., Cedar Lodge, Paine's Twitten, Lewes.
1934. tCollins, Mrs. S. W., Muster House, Muster Green, Haywards Heath.
1946. Colyer, H. G., Brendon, Chesham Road, Guildford.
1953. Combridge, J. H., Coulsdon, Surrey.
1952. tCoombe, Rev. A. N., St. Joseph's, Henfield.
1952. tCooper, Miss M. B., 10, The Avenue, Eastbourne.
1952. Cooper, Mrs., 26, Westbourne Avenue, Worthing.
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., 11, Weedon Road, Aylesbury, Bucks.
1944. tCosh, E. C., 27, Beach Road, Littlehampton.
1911. tCourthope, The Rt. Hon. Lord, M.C., T.D., Whiligh.
1928. tCourthope, Miss E. J., Sprivers, Horsmonden, Kent.
1953. tCourthope, Miss E. M. D., South Norlington House, Ringmer.
1953. Courthope, Rev. Canon R. A., The Rectory, Sutton, Pulborough.
1945. Courthope, R., Sprivers, Horsmonden, Kent.
1950. Covington, Miss, 38, Queen Court, Queen Square, w.c.1.
1953. Cowley, Mrs., Streat Place, Streat.
1947. Cox, C. T., Hill Lodge, Lewes.
1938. tCox, Lieut.-Col. R. J., St. Julian's, Palmeira Avenue, Hove.
1949. Cox, Mrs., 8, Albion Street, Lewes.

1953. Crabbe, Miss, 5 Copse Close, East Grinstead.  
 1952. Cramp, Miss, Brightling, Ringmer, Lewes.  
 1953. <sup>r</sup>Creasey, R. R., Harbour Villa, Coldharbour Road, Lower Dicker.  
 1908. Cripps, Ernest E., Sunnyridge, Steyning.  
 1924. Cripps, W. T., 21, Brangwyn Drive, Withdean, Brighton, 6.  
 1939. Crook, Miss B., West House, Southover, Lewes.  
 1922. Crookshank, Rev. A. C., Ditchling Vicarage.  
 1953. Crump, Mrs., 6, Whitley Road, Eastbourne.  
 1949. Cumberlege, G. F. J., D.S.O., Idlehurst, Birch Grove, Horsted Keynes.  
 1947. <sup>r</sup>Cunnington, L. W., The School House, Angmering.  
 1949. Curtis, Miss W. J., Prescott, off Jane's Lane, Burgess Hill.  
 1916. <sup>r</sup>Curwen, Eliot Cecil, F.S.A. }  
 1925. <sup>a</sup>Curwen, Mrs. E. C. } 95, Goldstone Crescent, Hove, 4.  
 1954. Cutbill, A. H., 7 The Avenue, Chichester.  
 1948. Cutler, G. R., 67, Arundel Road, Littlehampton.  
 1953. Cutting, Mrs., Tyne House, 140, High Street, Lewes.
1949. <sup>r</sup>Dale, Antony, F.S.A., 46, Sussex Square, Brighton.  
 1945. Danby, Miss G. E. D., B.E.M., Crooked Lane Cottage, Seaford.  
 1899.<sup>r\*</sup>Darby, Miss C. C., 4, Hove Park Way, Hove.  
 1951. <sup>r</sup>Darlington, A. }  
 1951. <sup>a</sup>Darlington, Mrs. } 3, Hill Rise, Bishopstone.  
 1930. <sup>r</sup>Darlington, W. S., The Mast Head, Frant.  
 1953. Davey, L. S., 29 Southway, Lewes.  
 1950. <sup>r</sup>David, H. W., 4, Marine Parade, Eastbourne.  
 1950. Davidson, Miss J., 9, Loraine Gardens, Ashstead, Surrey.  
 1953. Davidson, T. R., Hickstead Place, Boiney.  
 1954. Davis, Surgeon-Captain E. C., R.N., (rtd.), Ghyllwood, Horam.  
 1953. Davies-Gilbert, Miss, Birling Manor, East Dean, Eastbourne.  
 1950. Davies, Miss, The Well House, Plumpton Green.  
 1950. <sup>r</sup>Davy, Lady, Wayside, Lawn Road, Pennington, 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.  
 1953. D'Eath, Mrs., Sunnings, Pear Tree Lane, Bexhill.  
 1953. deBurler, Mrs., Crowell Farm, Pulborough.  
 1940. De Candole, The Right Rev. H. H. V., Bishop of Knaresborough,  
 4, Brunswick Drive, Harrogate.  
 1931. <sup>r</sup>D'Elboux, R. H., M.C., F.S.A. }  
 1951. <sup>a</sup>D'Elboux, Mrs. } Whitelands, Battle.  
 1920. <sup>\*</sup>Demetriadi, Lady, c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 16, St. James's Street, London,  
 s.w. 1.  
 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.  
 1952. Dennis, Miss C. F., 43, Selborne Road, Hove, 3.  
 1951. de Pass, D. H., {  
 1951. <sup>a</sup>de Pass, Mrs. } Polhills Farm, Arlington, Polegate.  
 1951. <sup>a</sup>de Sallis, Miss, Beech Court, Hollington Park, St. Leonards.  
 1954. Dibben, A. A., 222 King Street, Hammersmith, w.6.  
 1936. Dicker, Rev. C. G. H., South Stoke Vicarage, Bath.  
 1953. Dickins, A. F., St. Catherine's Lodge Hotel, Kingsway, Hove, 3.  
 1947. <sup>r</sup>Dickins, K. W., Gorricks, East End Lane, Ditchling.  
 1947. Dickinson, Mrs., 107, High Street, Lewes.  
 1952. <sup>r</sup>Dobson, C. G., 65, Anne Boleyn's Walk, Cheam.  
 1949. Donaldson, Miss E. L., St. Michael's, Burton Park, Petworth.  
 1951. Done, W. E. P., His Honour Judge, Westrings, West Wittering.  
 1935. <sup>r</sup>Donne, 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.  
 1953. Dron, C. F., Little Thatches, Itchenor.  
 1926. \*Drummond-Roberts, Mrs. J. H., 13, The Drive, Hove.  
 1947. tDuggan, A. L., 63, Warrior Square, St. Leonards.  
 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, Etchingam.  
 1951. tDurham, Miss, Milestones, Oakley Close, East Grinstead.  
 1937. Easterbrook, L. F., Stutton House, Ipswich.  
 1946. Edwards, W. E., Steps, Sidbury, Sidmouth, Devon.  
 1938. Eeles, Col. H. S., o.B.E., Sandyden House, Mark Cross.  
 1951. Egerton, Miss Phillis, 3 Prince of Wales Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W.11.  
 1924. Eggar, T. Macdonald, M.B.E., 9, Old Steine, Brighton.  
 1946. Elliott, R. H., 1, Longstone Road, Eastbourne.  
 1943. Ellis, J. J. S. } Downs Cottage, Kingston, Lewes.  
 1953. aEllis, Mrs }  
 1952. tEllis, K. P. Little Gassons, Fairwarp.  
 1941. Elphick, G. P., 37, St. John Street, Lewes.  
 1954. Elton, Mrs., Flat 3, 14 Denton Road, Eastbourne.  
 1923. Emary, H. H., 147, St. Helen's Road, Hastings.  
 1948. Emerson, Mrs., 50, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.  
 1948. Erskin-Lindop, Mrs., 28, Ashworth Mansions, w.9.  
 1950. Erskine, Mrs., Long Cottage, King Henry's Road, Lewes.  
 1922. tEsdaille, Arundell, LITT.D., C.B.E. } Leams End, West Hoathly.  
 1950. aEsdaille, E. }  
 1952. Evans, Col. Sir Arthur } Hunts Barn, Mayfield.  
 1943. Evans, Lady }  
 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.  
 1951. tExton, Miss, 7, Elms Avenue, Eastbourne.  
 1950. Fagan, Mrs., Belsaye. Ratton Road, Eastbourne.  
 1953. Fairrie, Mrs., Durrance Manor, Shipley, Horsham.  
 1950. Faraday, L. B., Ockenden Manor, Cuckfield.  
 1951. tFarncomb, Rear Admiral H. B., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.A.N.,  
 10 Wyldfel Gardens, Potts Point, Sydney, Australia.  
 1954. Farnol, Mrs., Little Dene, Denton Road, Eastbourne.  
 1948. Faulkner, P. A., Little Whitehall, Ifield.  
 1952. Fawcett, C. L., 55, Ascension Road, Chase Cross, Romford, Essex.  
 1952. Fawsetts, Captain A. C., D.S.O., R.N., Chieveley, Lindfield.  
 1945. Fayle, A., Markstake, South Common, Chailey, Lewes.  
 1952. tAFearon, Miss, 1, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne.  
 1947. Feest, F. H., Burletts, Bramber.  
 1948. Fellows, F. H., Dorset House, Coolham.  
 1946. Fenwick-Owen, Mrs., Langney Priory, Eastbourne.  
 1951. \*Ferguson, I. 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, Applecroft, Ditchling.  
 1944. Firth, R. I., 6, Windover Crescent, Lewes.  
 1939. Fisher, Miss D. L., Upways, The Lane, Summersdale, Chichester.  
 1953. tFisher, R. A., The Old Borough Arms, Strand, Rye.  
 1946. Fitch, C. A., 51A, Enys Road, Eastbourne.  
 1952. FitzRandolph, Mrs., Streetfield, Slinfold.

1926. Fleming, Lindsay, Aldwick Grange, Bognor.  
 1948. Fletcher, C. H., Hill House, Lodsworth.  
 1949. <sup>t</sup>Fletcher-Moulton, the Hon. Sylvia, O.B.E., Court House, Barcombe.  
 1950. Fletcher-Yearsley, Mrs., The Shelleys Hotel, Lewes.  
 1937. Foley, Sir Julian, C.B., 6 Hadley Grove, Barnet, Herts.  
 1940. Fooks, Miss, Chilver Bridge, Arlington.  
 1954. Fooks, Mrs. Osmond, Swithewood, Horsted Keynes.  
 1943. Fooks, Rev. E. G., St. Philips, Arundel.  
 1946. Forsyth, N., Pashley Manor, Ticehurst.  
 1951. <sup>t</sup>Foster, Major R. C. G., Warren House, Mayfield.  
 1954. Foster, Miss, Tylers Barn, Cuckfield.  
 1939. Foster, Miss, 9, Lewes Crescent, Brighton.  
 1949. <sup>\*</sup>Foster, Miss M. H., 17, Powis Square, Brighton.  
 1949. <sup>t</sup>Fowle, S. H. W., 42, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1947. Fowler, Mrs. }  
 1951. <sup>a</sup>Fowler, C. S. } The Brown House, Cowfold.  
 1933. <sup>t</sup>Foyster, Miss C. H., Beechcroft, Hartfield.  
 1948. <sup>a</sup>France, Miss, Cuckfield Park.  
 1937. <sup>t</sup>Francis, R. B., 10, Heene Way, Worthing.  
 1952. <sup>t</sup>Frank, E. O., Briar Plat, Tylers Green, Cuckfield.  
 1948. Fraser, Mrs. Campfield, Powdermill Lane, Battle.  
 1949. Fraser, Mrs., Radnor House, New Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.  
 1951. Freeman, A. M., Wickham Manor, Winchelsea.  
 1948. Freeman, J. H. G. }  
 1948. <sup>a</sup>Freeman, Mrs. } Millfield, Windmill Lane, East Grinstead.  
 1950. French, B. A., 16, Shirley Road, Hove, 4.  
 1958. <sup>t</sup>Freere, S. S., F.S.A., Blenheim Gardens, Sanderstead, Surrey.  
 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. <sup>t</sup>\*Furse, Mrs. W., The Old House, West Hoathly.  
 1916. Fynmore, A. H. W., By-the-Sea, 119, Sandgate High Street, Folkestone, Kent.
1912. <sup>t</sup>Gage, The Right Hon. Viscount, K.C.V.O., Firle Place, Lewes.  
 1954. <sup>t</sup>Gallagher, Brigadier H. N., C.B.E., Little Orchard, Fittleworth.  
 1946. Galloway, J. W., The Old Kennels, Staplefield, Haywards Heath.  
 1954. <sup>t</sup>Galway, G. L., Keymerside, Wivelsfield Road, Haywards Heath.  
 1949. <sup>t</sup>Gardham, Brigadier H. P., C.B.E., Tower House, West Street, Rye.  
 1951. <sup>t</sup>Gardiner, A. L. }  
 1951. <sup>a</sup>Gardiner, Mrs. } 14, Headland Avenue, Seaford.  
 1926. <sup>t</sup>Gardner, Captain C. F. }  
 1926. <sup>a</sup>Gardner, Mrs. C. F. } Summertree, Herstmonceux.  
 1952. Gardner, Mrs., 85, Houndean Rise, Lewes.  
 1948. Gardner, Miss B. I. R., Forest View, Punnetts Town, Heathfield.  
 1935. <sup>t</sup>Gardner, Miss, Nethergong Cottage, Dorman's Park, East Grinstead.  
 1946. <sup>t</sup>Gardner, Miss E. M., O.B.E., Borden Village, Liphook, Hants.  
 1953. <sup>t</sup>Garner-Howe, Mrs., 21 Shirley Drive, Hove, 4.  
 1946. Gasson, R. P., 150, London Road, East Grinstead.  
 1947. Gates, J. S., West Lodge, West Broyle Drive, Chichester.  
 1949. <sup>t</sup>Gavin, Sir William }  
 1949. <sup>a</sup>Gavin, Lady } Luctons, West Hoathly.  
 1951. <sup>t</sup>Geary, F., Park Corner, Northiam, Rye.  
 1946. Gibson, Mrs. W. C., 28, Ashworth Mansions, W.9.  
 1948. <sup>t</sup>Gilbert-Bentley, F. G., 57 Agraria Road, Guildford.  
 1946. Glazebrook, Major R. C., 15, East Dean Road, Eastbourne.  
 1928. Glegg, R. Ashleigh, Wilmington Cottage, Seaford.

1945. tGlover, Mrs., South View, Westham, Pevensey.  
 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.  
 1952. aGodfrey, Mrs. W. E. }  
 1918. tGodfrey, Walter H., C.B.E., F.S.A., 81, The Causeway, Steventon,  
 Abingdon, Berks.  
 1952. Godman, S., Briarcroft, Pipe's Passage, Lewes.  
 1949. Goff, Col. R. E. C., C.B.E., M.C., Loxfield, Buxted.  
 1948. Goldsworthy, Miss, 36, Marshall Avenue, Bognor.  
 1949. Gomme, D. E., Thistledown, Gorse Lane, High Salvington, Worthing.  
 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.  
 1952. Goodwin, H. S., White's, Christ's Hospital, Horsham.  
 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.  
 1954. Graburn, G. N., Westridge House, Goldsmith Avenue, Crowborough.  
 1939. Graham-Vivian, R. P., Wealden House, Warringlid.  
 1918. t\*Grantham, W. Ivor, O.B.E., Buckleswood, Chailey.  
 1935. tGraves, P. K., 51, Old Steyne, Brighton.  
 1931. tGraves, S. E., }  
 1933. aGraves, Mrs. S. E. } 7, Pavilion Parade, Brighton.  
 1954. Gravett, K. W. E., 85 Seaforth Avenue, New Malden, Surrey.  
 1926. tGray, Miss E. H., 27, Wilbury Gardens, Hove.  
 1947. Greaves, Mrs., M.B.E., Little Peppers, Uckfield.  
 1943. Green, A. A. E., Hillswick, Southdown Road, Shoreham.  
 1950. tGreen, Miss P. L. }  
 1950. aTGreen, Miss M. L. } Aldhurst Cottage, Barcombe Mills.  
 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.  
 1952. Greig, G. I., Marringdean Manor, Billingham.  
 1954. tGrey, J. C. P., Hop Gardens, Mannings Heath, Horsham.  
 1947. Gribble, Miss, Thatchet, Oving.  
 1934. Griffith, Miss, 3, Evelyn Terrace, Brighton.  
 1952. \*Grinham, Miss, 45, Westham Drive, Pevensey Bay.  
 1952. tGroombridge, G., Chapel House, 497, Blackfen Road, Blendon, Sidcup.  
 1946. Groombridge, Miss M., County Record Office, Gwendroc, Barrack  
 Lane, Truro.  
 1951. tGrove, Mrs., Beech Court, Hollington Park, St. Leonards.  
 1954. tGunyon, C. E., South Harting, Petersfield.  
 1946. Guthrie, Mrs., Westering, Litlington, Polegate.  
 1950. t\*Guttridge, 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  
 1953. Hackforth, Mrs., Green Hedges, Gander Hill, Haywards Heath.  
 1913. Haire, Rev. A., The Hurst, Horam.  
 1924. tHales, Charles, Abbots Leigh, Haywards Heath.  
 1950. Hall, Mrs., Chapman Park Hotel, Los Angeles, 5, California.  
 1946. Hall, Rev. D. P., O.B.E., Buxted Rectory.  
 1929. tHall, Miss H., Blue Gate, Lindfield.  
 1949. Hamblock, Miss E. L., 26, Tudor Close, Dean Court Road, Rottingdean.

1935. Hamilton, Mrs., 31, Warmdene Road, Brighton, 6.  
 1948. Hannah, Rev. W. W., Philpots Farm, West Hoathly.  
 1935. \*Harben, J. R., 33, Withdene Crescent, Brighton, 6.  
 1953. tHardcastle, Col. A. E. Loyd, Singehurst, Ticehurst.  
 1922<sup>TA</sup>Harding, Mrs., Birling Manor, East Dean, Eastbourne.  
 1954. \*Harding, Mrs., Hole Farm, Bodle St. Green, Hailsham.  
 1950. Harding, L., Bexhurst, Hurst Green.  
 1953. tHarker, L., 130A, South Road, Haywards Heath.  
 1952. tHarris, A. L., Old Manor House, Donnington, Chichester.  
 1947. tHarris, Major G. T. M., O.B.E., The Manor House, Shoreham.  
 1953. tHarris, T. T., 19, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne.  
 1951. Harrison, Lt.-Cdr. G. W. R., V.R.D., R.N.-V.R., Providence Cottage, Seaford.  
 1952. Harrison, Miss { St. John's Cottage, St. John's, Crowborough.  
 1952. aHarrison, Miss H. A. {  
 1951. Hart, J. R. S., 21, Wilbury Crescent, Hove.  
 1951. Harvey, Mrs., c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., Wellington Place, Hastings.  
 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.  
 1952\*tHay, M. C., Perlis, Burpham, Arundel.  
 1953. tHay, J. W. { 14, Overhill, Southwick.  
 1953. aHay, Mrs. {  
 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.  
 1940. Heald, Miss E. S., The Chantry House, Steyning.  
 1950. Heap, P. H.,  
 1948. tHeathcote, Miss, 11, Canning Street, Brighton, 7.  
 1946. Hedgley, J. H., Beaclay, Clayton Avenue, Hassocks.  
 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.  
 1952. Hermges, D. C., 34, Petersham Place, London, S.W.7.  
 1949. tHeseltine, Mrs., 13, Westgate, Chichester.  
 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., Grampian House, Sandrocks, Hawkhurst.  
 1953. Heywood, Miss, The Forge, Hamptons, Tonbridge.  
 1932. Hickman, Mrs., Butterstocks, Shipley, Nr. Horsham.  
 1947. Hills, K. A., 6, Willie Cottages, South Street, Lewes.  
 1945. Hill, H. F., Crossways, 7 Lenham Road, W., Rottingdean.  
 1948. Hill, Miss M. G., 20 New Church Road, Hove.  
 1954. Hiscoke, H. W., 8 Frith Road, Hove, 4.  
 1946. tHitchcock, G. E. W., Union Club, Brighton.  
 1953. tHobbs, H. C., Old House Farm, Slinfold, Horsham.  
 1954. Hobden, J., School House, Belmont Road, Uckfield.  
 1952. Hodges, H. W. M., Yew Arch, Dallington, Heathfield.  
 1945. Hodson, L. J., c/o H. R. Gwatkin, Headley, Third Avenue, Worthing.  
 1951. tHoey, W., Lewes, 24, Sherborne Avenue, Ipswich, Suffolk.  
 1948. \*Holden, E. W. { 5, Tudor Close, Hove.  
 1948. aHolden, Mrs {  
 1950. Hole, E. C.,



1926. Holland, M., M.C., Lullings, Balcombe.  
 1946. rHolland, T. R., 27, Stockbridge Road, Chichester.  
 1946. rHolleyman, G. A., F.S.A., 21A, Duke Street, Brighton.  
 1907. Hollist, Mrs. Anthony, Highbuilding, Fernhurst.  
 1946. Holloway, J. G. E., Ivy Bank, Broad Street, Cuckfield.  
 1952. \*Holman, John F., Hyes, Rudgwick.  
 1933. rHoman, W. MacLean, Friars Road, Winchelsea.  
 1937. Homewood, Miss F. M., 117, Littlehampton Road, Worthing.  
 1951. Hookey, F., 10, The Broadway, Worthing.  
 1950. Hope, J. B. 175, New Church Road, Hove, 3.  
 1935. Hornblower, Lieut.-Col. T. B., The Croft, 10, Sutherland Avenue, Bexhill.  
 1949. rHorsfall-Ertz, E., Wyke Cottage, Felpham, Bognor.  
 1946. rHouldsworth, H. O., 12, Sandringham Avenue, Loughborough Road, W. Bridgford, Notts.  
 1950. Howe, F. A., Thatch End, Edburton.  
 1952. Hubbard, A. A. W., The Flat, Shepherds Farm, Peasmarsh, Rye.  
 1949. Hubbard, R. G., } Ryders Wells Farm, Lewes.  
 1949. aHubbard, Mrs., }  
 1950. rHubner, J. H. C., Broadreeds, Fulking, Small Dole.  
 1954. Hucker, Mrs., Yew Tree Cottage, Ditchling.  
 1925. rHuddart, G. W. O., Everydens, Lindfield.  
 1945. rHuggett, N. E., } Folly Cottage, Barlavington, Petworth.  
 1945. aHuggett, Mrs., }  
 1929. Hughes, A. A., Oak Cot, Poynings, Hassocks.  
 1932. Hughes, Mrs., Plummers, Bishopstone, Nr. Seaford.  
 1953. rHughes-Games, C. M., } Brecon, Chyngton Road, Seaford.  
 1953. aHughes-Games, Mrs., }  
 1924. rHulme, E. W., Littlehampton.  
 1950. rHumphreys, Miss D., Training College, Darley Road, Eastbourne.  
 1946. Humphrys, H. T., Monkham, Clayton Avenue, Hassocks.  
 1949. Hunn, S. A. H.,  
 1952. Hunnisett, R. F., 8, Reginald Road, Bexhill.  
 1950. Hunter, Rev. F., Harting Rectory, Petersfield.  
 1895. Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Q.C. } Rusper Nunnery,  
 1950. Hurst, Miss Barbara. } Horsham.  
 1948. rHurst, Mrs. C. C., } Broomhurst, Worthing Road, Horsham.  
 1948. aHurst, J. G., }  
 1954. rHurst, N. C., 3 Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.  
 1950. Hutton-Riddell, Mrs., Twitten House, Newick.  
 1946. Innes, R. T., Crowborough Park, Crowborough.  
 1945. Irvine, B. Godman, Great Ote Hall, Burgess Hill.  
 1950. rIsemonger, Miss, Mouse Hall, Westergate, Chichester.  
 1937. rIvatt, Miss, The Anchorhold, Haywards Heath.  
 1939. rJackson, R. L. C., } Hove College, Kingsway, Hove.  
 1947. aJackson, Mrs., }  
 1951. rJames, Mrs., 9, Ocklynge Avenue, Eastbourne.  
 1936. rJarrett, A. M., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Worthing.  
 1936. Jarvis, R. C., 31, Hitherfield Road, Streatham, s.w. 16.  
 1934. rJeans, H., Little Bucksteep, Dallington.  
 1951. Jeeves, S. G., Boarsland House, Lindfield.  
 1925. Jenner, L. W., 9, Stanford Avenue, Brighton.  
 1943. rJennings, R. W., Q.C., Mickleham Cottage, Dorking.  
 1934. Jervis, Mrs., St. Michael's House, Lewes.  
 1923. Johnson, Mrs. C. Villiers,  
 1945. Johnson, T. J., Wyddrington, Hugh Road, Smethwick, Staffs.

1954. Johnson, G. H. } 338 Upper Shoreham Road, Shoreham.  
 1954. AJohnson, Mrs. }  
 1951. TJohnson, P. D. } Harrow Mill, Baldslow, Nr. Hastings.  
 1951. AJohnson, Mrs. }  
 1909. TJohnston, G. D. } 10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn,  
 1947 AJohnston, Mrs. G. D. } London, w.c. 2.  
 1942. TJohnstone, Miss H., LITT.D., 20 St. Martins Square, Chichester.  
 1952. Jolliffe, Miss, 31, Campbell Road, Brighton, 7.  
 1946. Jolly, Rev. N. H. H., The Vicarage, Aldingbourne, Nr. Chichester.  
 1952. Jones, G. F., O.B.E., Elphin Corner, Bolnore Road, Haywards Heath.  
 1928. Jones, Mrs. J. A., The Croft, Southover, Lewes.  
 1946. TJones, W. E., 25, St. James' Avenue, North Lancing.
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. TKeen, Col. W. I., Down Cottage, Magham Down, Hailsham.  
 1950. Kellam, J. R., 55, Houndean Rise, Lewes.  
 1946. Kelly, Miss K. N., School House, Forest Side, Rowlands Castle, Hants.  
 1923. TKelly, 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, Chittlebitch Oast, Staplecross, Robertsbridge.  
 1933. TKenyon, G. H., Iron Pear Tree Farm, Kirdford, Billingshurst.  
 1946. King, H. H., Brookside, North Chapel, Petworth.  
 1952. King, P. A., Guntsfield, Ditchling.  
 1951. King, R. P., Pilstye, Forest Row.  
 1952. Kingdon, Miss, Campden, Broad Street, Cuckfield.  
 1933. Kirby, Miss C. F. M., Heronry Cottage, Mayfield.  
 1947. Kirk, Miss, Beech House, Sedlescombe, Battle.  
 1954. Knight, Mrs., 36 Harrington Road, Brighton, 6.  
 1954. Knight, E. W., Melrose, Easebourne Lane, Midhurst.  
 1944. TKnight, O. E., Ymuiden, Langney, Eastbourne.  
 1946. Knight, Hon. Mrs. Claude, Lower Stoneham, Lewes.  
 1953. Knight, J., Tamarisk, Kingston, Lewes.  
 1946. Knight, R., 3, Sunnywood Drive, Haywards Heath.  
 1953. Knowles, Miss H., Yew Tree House, Rotherfield.  
 1947. TKorner, Miss T., Sideways, Broad Oak, Rye.  
 1946. Kyrke, R. V., 67, St. Andrew's Road, Portslade.
1953. Lake, W. H., The Rheadings, Fen Place, Turners Hill.  
 1922. Lamb, Miss W., F.S.A., Borden Wood, Liphook, Hants.  
 1947. Landbeck, L. R., 15, Oak Gardens, Shirley, Surrey.  
 1953. Langdon, D. A., Little Bassetts, Dormansland, Lingfield.  
 1948. Langhorne, D. A., Burfield, Bosham.  
 1950. Langley, W. K. M., 2, Tower House, St. Leonards.  
 1953. Langridge, Miss, 6, Whitley Road, Eastbourne.  
 1933. Latham, Sir Paul, Bart., Herstmonceux.  
 1927. Latter, A. M., Q.C., Nutbourne Place, Pulborough.  
 1951. Lawford, E. M., Straiton House, Westward Ho, Devon.  
 1945. TLea, W. A. E., Monkton Wilde, Dyke Road Avenue, Hove.  
 1947. Lear, Miss, The Lodge, Ashburton, Steyning.  
 1946. TLeechman, Miss D., The Gate House, East Hoathly.  
 1952. TLeconfield, The Rt. Hon. Lord, 3, Wyndham House, Sloane Square, S.W.1.  
 1947. Lemmon, Lt.-Col. C. H., D.S.O. } 2, The Uplands, Maze Hill,  
 1947. ALemmon, Mrs. } St. Leonards.  
 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., Meadowsides, East Burnham, Bucks.  
 1951. Lester, F., Ridley House, Pound Hill, Worth.  
 1953. Lewis, G. D., Worthing Museum.  
 1954. Lindley, E. R., Pennings, Broad Street, Cuckfield.  
 1948. Lindley, Miss, 85 Highdown Road, Lewes.  
 1950. Lindley, M. T., 145, Bevendean Crescent, Brighton, 7.  
 1945. Lintott, Miss E. L. N., 18, King Arthur's Drive, Frindsbury, Rochester.  
 1923. Lister, Miss D., 12, Hove Park Villas, Hove.  
 1945. Livock, G. E. { St. Peters Court, Burgess Hill.  
 1945. aLivock, Mrs. {  
 1925. tLoader, Mrs., The Old Rectory, Kingston Lane, Southwick.  
 1932. Lock, C. R., Caleb's Brook, Kirdford.  
 1947. Lockhart-Smith, D. B., Oat Hall Cottage, Haywards Heath.  
 1951. Lodder, C., The Swan, Southover, Lewes.  
 1924. Lomas, J. E. W. }  
 1949 aLomas, Mrs. M. E. } Birch's Farm, Isfield.  
 1945 t\*London, H. Stanford, F.S.A., }  
 1954. tALondon, Mrs. } Coldharbour, Buxted.  
 1950. tLong, Miss V. E. { Tyes Place, Staplefield.  
 1950. Long, Miss E. M. {  
 1949 tLongman, W. {  
 1949 tLongman, Mrs., { Spierbridge, Pulborough Road, Storrington.  
 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.  
 1952. tLoyd, Miss I. D., Whiligh, Wallcrouch.  
 1954. \*Lucas, J. W., Castle Precincts, Lewes.  
 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.  
 1954. Lucy, A. B., St. Michaels, Church Square, Rye.  
 1953. Ludford, J. H., 3, Poplar Road, Leatherhead.  
 1948. t\*Luttman-Johnson, Mrs., Crouchland, Kirdford, Billingshurst.  
 1949. Lutyens, Major E. J. T. }  
 1949. Lutyens, Mrs. } Horeham Court, Hellingly.  
 1951. tLuxmore, L. A., The Roundel, Rye.  
 1949. Lywood, G./Capt. G.,
1949. McAnally, J. A., Cranfield, The Crescent, Felpham.  
 1951. McCarthy, Rev. J. P., Ushaw College, Durham.  
 1953. aMcCourt, Mrs., South Norlington House, Ringmer.  
 1929. MacDonald, Miss D., Warden Court, Cuckfield.  
 1951. McGeorge, W. }  
 1951. aMcGeorge, Mrs. } Legh Manor, Cuckfield.  
 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., Gardner's Hotel, Heene Terrace, Worthing.  
 1919. tMacLeod, D. {  
 1950. aMacLeod, Mrs. { Yew Trees, Horley, Surrey.  
 1949. MacLeod, R. D., Burghwood, Hurst Green, Etchingam.  
 1933. McWalter, W. F. C., 7, Albion Street, Lewes.  
 1936. Malden, Rev. P. H., 6, Dorking Road, Epsom, Surrey.  
 1953. Mansfield, J. A. {  
 1953. aMansfield, Mrs. { 11 Sherwood Road, Seaford.  
 1927. tMargary, I. D., F.S.A. }  
 1932. tMargary, Mrs. I. D. } Yew Lodge, East Grinstead.

1951. Markham, D., Lear Cottage, Coleman's Hatch.  
 1952. Marlow, Mrs., Colindale, Station Road, Angmering.  
 1950. Marrack, Mrs., Orchard Dale, Church Street, Storrington.  
 1952. Marrian, F. J. M., Windyridge, Whittington Road, Worcester.  
 1935. tMarsh, S. J., Ardens, Nutley, Uckfield.  
 1929. Marshall, Mrs. Calder, Becos Associated Works, 2, Howard Street, w.c. 2.  
 1951. tMarson, A. E. } Stirrings, Caldbeck 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.  
 1948. tMascall, Brigadier M. E., Longfield, 19, The Avenue, Lewes.  
 1937. Mason, Ven. L., Archdeacon of Chichester, 2, The Chantry, Canon Lane, Chichester.  
 1934. Mason, R. T., Oakfield Cottage, Newlands, Balcombe.  
 1953. Master, Mrs. C. F. O., Amblehurst, Wisborough Green.  
 1946. Masters, Mrs., Orchard Cottage, Kingston, Lewes.  
 1950. Masters, Mrs., Steephill, Lenham Avenue, Saltdean.  
 1950. Mather, F. H., Crosskeys, Lindfield.  
 1954. Matthews, Rev. D. G., Southover Rectory, Lewes.  
 1946. Matthews, Rev. W. D., The Rectory, Slinfold.  
 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, Sir Edward, A.R.A., Shepherds Hill, Buxted.  
 1937. Maxwell-Hyslop, J. E., Rottingdean School, Rottingdean.  
 1953. Mayfield, Mrs., Rush Wind, Swanborough, Lewes.  
 1935. Maynard, Miss E. V., The Green Farm House, Cley, Nr. Holt, Norfolk.  
 1937. Meade-Featherstonhaugh, Admiral the Hon. Sir H., G.C.V.O., c.B., d.s.o., Up Park, Petersfield.  
 1922.t\*Meads, W. E., Buckhurst Lodge, 30, Buckhurst Road, Bexhill.  
 1953. Measor, E. O., 12, Rossetti Gardens Mansions, Flood Street, s.w.3.  
 1952. Medcraft, Miss, 50, Surrenden Road, Brighton.  
 1949. tMein, J. D. B., New House Farm, North Common, Chailey.  
 1947. Meller, C. H. } Middle Brow, Friston, Eastbourne.  
 1947. aMeller, Mrs. }  
 1951. Mellor, A. R., Whare Moana, Falmer Road, Rottingdean.  
 1951. tMelville-Ross, Mrs., Spithurst House, Spithurst, Barcombe.  
 1947. Merrifield, R., F.S.A., 35 Orchard Close, Bexley Heath, Kent.  
 1927. tMersey, The Right Hon. Viscount, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.S.A., Bignor Park, Pulborough.  
 1925. \*Metters, Mrs. T. L., Craddock House, Cullompton, Devon.  
 1931. tMeynell, Mrs., Conds Cottage, Ditchling.  
 1953. tMichell, Miss Eva, Avonmore, 24 Granville Road, Eastbourne.  
 1951. Michell, H. C., Durrants, Iden, Rye.  
 1913. Michell, Guy, West Down, 83 Goldstone Crescent, Hove.  
 1946. Michell, Commander K., R.N. } Leith House, Amberley.  
 1954. aMichell, Mrs. }  
 1951. Miles, E. C., Beverley, 27, Mead Way, Coulsdon.  
 1950. tMill, Mrs., Upper Caprons, Keere Street, Lewes.  
 1940. Miller, Miss C., 22, Chyngton Gardens, Seaford.  
 1950. Miller, H. H., Northlands, Brook Street, Cuckfield.  
 1952. Millington, A. G. E., 71, Upper Bognor Road, Bognor.

1949. tMillington, E. } The Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1949. aMillington, Mrs. }
1941. Milner, The Rt. Hon. Viscountess, Great Wigsell, Salehurst.  
 1951. Milner-Gulland, R. R., Cumnor House School, Danehill.  
 1948. Milner-White, Miss, Hodges, Five Ashes, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1953. Mitchell, D. R. G., Temple Grove, Heron's Ghyll, Uckfield.  
 1932. Mitchell, Mrs., Tylers, Kippington, Sevenoaks.  
 1940. \*Molson, Hugh E., 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.  
 1954. Morgan-Grenville, Captain The Hon. G. W., Hammerwood, Midhurst.  
 1935. Morland, Mrs., Little Pitfold, Hindhead, Surrey.  
 1951. tMorrison-Scott, Mrs., Oldway, Etchingham.  
 1952. tMorse, A. P., 78, High Street, Lewes.  
 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.  
 1952. Mousley, Miss J. E., Far Curlews, North Shore Road, Hayling Island, Hants.  
 1953. Muers, Mrs., Creevagh, Forest Row.  
 1950. tMullins, Mrs. Claud, Glasses, Graffham, Nr. Petworth.  
 1950. tMullins, G. T., The Rowans, Lewes.  
 1923. t\*Munnion, E. H., Ardings, Ardingly.  
 1936. Munro, Sir Gordon, K.C.M.G., M.C., The Old Rectory, Sullington, Storrington.  
 1950. Muntz, Miss, 71, Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1946. Murphy, Miss L. P., Little Bignor, Kirdford, Billingshurst.  
 1954. Murphy, Miss, Training College, Brighton.  
 1938. tMurray, Miss K. M. E., F.S.A., Upper Cranmore, Heyshott, Midhurst.  
 1947. tMusson, R. C., F.S.A., Badlesmere, Trinity Trees, Eastbourne.
1950. Naddan, G. H. R., Malt House, North Lancing.  
 1949. tNathan of Churt, the Rt. Hon. Lord, T.D., Churt House, Rotherfield.  
 1946. Naylor, The Very Rev. A. T. A., D.S.O., O.B.E., The Deanery, Battle.  
 1953. Netherclift, Miss, 83 Graham Avenue, Withdean, Brighton.  
 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.  
 1949. Noble, Mrs., Buckhurst, Hawkhurst.  
 1950. tNorman, M. W. D. } Springlands Cottage, Henfield.  
 1954. aNorman, Mrs. }
1936. Norris, N. E. S., F.S.A., Mount Tivoli, 103 Tivoli Crescent N., Brighton.  
 1951. Norris, S., 38, Ferrars Road, Lewes.
1903. Ockenden, M. A., 4, East Hill, Sanderstead, Surrey.  
 1920. tOdell, Mrs., Mabbs Hill, Stonegate, Ticehurst.  
 1937. tOdell, W. H., Southlands, Hailsham Road, Worthing.  
 1952. Ogden, A. M. S., 5, South Drive, Coulsdon, Surrey.  
 1946. Ogden, R., 17, Oakshott Avenue, Holly Lodge Estate, Highgate, n. 6.  
 1949. Ogilvy-Watson, Mrs., Leas, Wadhurst.

1954. tOglethorpe, N. R., Greaves, Billingshurst.  
 1938. Ormerod, Miss R. E., Claremont, Second Avenue, Hove, 3.  
 1946. aOvenden, Mrs., 6, Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
1953. tPacker, G. A., 208, Holtze Road, East Grinstead.  
 1951. tPage, G. E., 20, King's Close, Lancing.  
 1952. Palmer, C. R., Rosemullion, Copthorne Bank, Crawley.  
 1948. tPalmer, 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. tPanton, Miss, The Acre, Boundary Road, Worthing.  
 1940. Parish, C. W., Bateman's, Burwash.  
 1947. Parker, Rev. R. M., St. John's Rectory, 40, 8th Avenue, Walmer C.P.,  
 South Africa.
1946. Parkman, S. M., 96, 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. aParsons, Mrs. {  
 1950. Parsons, Mrs., Hazelhurst Farm, Ticehurst.  
 1918. tPatching, Mrs. F. W., West House, Shelley Road, Worthing.  
 1950. Paton, Miss, Strone, Park Farm Road, Bickley, Kent.  
 1953. Pattenden, Miss, 44, Archery Road, Eltham, s.e.9.  
 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. aPearce, Mrs. {  
 1947. Pearmain, H. F., Secker, Piltdown.  
 1923. t\*Pearson, The Hon. Clive, Parham, Pulborough.  
 1921. t\*Peckham, W. D., 68, Westgate, Chichester.  
 1946. tPegge, P. W., 16, Saffrons Road, Eastbourne.  
 1928. Pelham, R. A., South Stoneham House, Swaythling, Southampton.  
 1951. Pelham, The Hon. Mrs., Elm Court, Ringmer.  
 1951. \*tPenfold, F., 40, Sydney Road, Eastbourne.  
 1946. Penney, Miss { Cowdrays, Hurstpierpoint.  
 1946. aPenney, Miss K. J. {  
 1949. tPennington, Mrs. 55, East Street, Seaford.  
 1949. tPenny, S. E.,  
 1952. tPennycuik, Brigadier J. A. C., Little London Farm, Horam.  
 1922. tPepper, Frank M., Amberley, Arundel.  
 1925. Pepper, J. W., Danehill Lodge, Danehill.  
 1922. Pepper, T. J. C., The Old House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing.  
 1947. Perham, M. R. W., Council Cottages, Harting.  
 1952. Perkins, A. W., St. Michaels Old Rectory, Lewes.  
 1950. Perry, E. M., 45, Old Shoreham Road, Brighton, 5.  
 1948. Perry, J. R., Medomsley, College Lane, Hassocks.  
 1952. Petch, Mrs., Little Bridge House, Danehill.  
 1927. Pett, H. M., 76, Old Shoreham Road, Hove, 4.  
 1951. Philcox, A. E., 12, Gundreda Road, Lewes.  
 1954. tPhillimore, The Hon. Claud, Ryman's, Apuldrum.  
 1937. Pickard, O. G., Ravensdene, Holden Avenue, N. Finchley, n. 12.  
 1900. Pickard, T. W., Glynde, Lewes.  
 1947. Picton, Miss, The Lodge, Ashburton, Steyning.  
 1953. Pierpoint, Miss, Halton, Sunny Close, Worthing.  
 1950. Pilkington, A. D., Treemans, Horsted Keynes.  
 1948. Pilmer, Miss, St. Osyth's Training College, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.  
 1952. tPiper, A. C., Green Shadows, Alfriston.

1930. Pitcher, J. Scott,  
 1951. Pockney, G. J., Roydon Arkley, Barnet, Herts.  
 1949. Podger, Mrs., Round Oak Mead, Wadhurst.  
 1953. Pollard, A. P., 65, The Avenue, Lewes.  
 1947. Ponsonby of Shulbrede, The Dowager Lady, Shulbrede Priory, Haslemere.  
 1953. Ponsonby of Shulbrede, the Rt. Hon. Lord, Shulbrede Priory, Haslemere.  
 1930. <sup>T</sup>Pontifex, Miss, Downs Cottage, Heathfield.  
 1937. Porritt, Captain S. S., 2, Adelaide Court, Hove.  
 1953. Potter, Miss, Twitten Cottage, Wadhurst.  
 1945. Pound, R., 10 Margaretta Terrace, Chelsea, s.w.3.  
 1924. <sup>T</sup>Powell, H. C., 79, High Street, Lewes.  
 1950. <sup>T</sup>Powell, Mrs. Eden, 26, Sussex Square, Brighton.  
 1946. <sup>T</sup>Powell, Mrs. Richard H., { Broad Ford, Horsmonden, Kent.  
 1952. <sup>T</sup>A Powell, Miss E. M. {  
 1946. \*Power, Miss M. E., Scotenai, Meads Road, Bexhill.  
 1949. Pratt, M. R., 31 Southbank Lodge, Surbiton, Surrey.  
 1950. \*<sup>T</sup>Price, H. K., 49 Oakwood Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.  
 1951. Price, Miss, Hillside Farm, Coleman's Hatch and 4, The Drive, Fordington Road, N.6.  
 1954. Priddle, Miss G. B., Proyard, Old Fort Road, Shoreham.  
 1930. Prideaux, Mrs. Arthur, Shovells, Old Town, Hastings.  
 1950. <sup>T</sup>Pringle, C. E., Farthing Field, Wilhelmina Avenue, Dutch Village, Coulsdon.  
 1953. <sup>A</sup>Pringle, Miss K. N., The Three Gables, Midhurst.  
 1951. Pyddoke, E., 8, Mount Harry Road, Lewes.  
 1954. Pye, L. K. }  
 1954. <sup>A</sup>Pye, Mrs. } Bracken Fell, Hassocks  
 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. <sup>T</sup>Rae, A., St. Michael's Training College, Bognor.  
 1953. Ralling, H. St. G., Caldecot, Crowborough.  
 1952. Ralph, G. H., The Studio, Forest Row.  
 1947. Randall, Captain H. A., Hapstead Farm, Ardingly.  
 1948. Ratcliffe-Densham, H. B. A., 50, Offington Lane, Worthing  
 1946. <sup>T</sup>Read, Mrs., Highfield, Halland, Nr. Lewes.  
 1954. \*Reading, Dowager Marchioness of, Swanborough Manor, Lewes.  
 1946. Recknell, G. H., Chantry Green House, Steyning.  
 1954. Rector, W. K., 140A South Road, Haywards Heath.  
 1954. <sup>T</sup>Redgrave, A. H., Upper Brookhouse Farm, Framfield.  
 1950. Redwood, B. C., 16 Priory Street, Lewes.  
 1949. Reed, Mrs., The Fox and Hounds Farm, Bolney.  
 1949. Reeves, E. M. {  
 1951. <sup>A</sup>Reeves, Mrs. { 159, High Street, Lewes.  
 1939. Reid, Ven. E. G., Archdeacon of Hastings, Windmill Hill Place, Hailsham.  
 1933. Reid, Miss M., The Elms, Iden, Rye.  
 1932. <sup>T</sup>Reid, Miss Shirley, Mackerells, Newick.  
 1954. Reid, P. R., M.B.E., M.C., Possingworth Manor, Blackboys.  
 1951. <sup>T</sup>Remnant, E. A., 15, Fernshaw Road, Chelsea, s.w. 10  
 1952. Rew, H. H., Crowlink End, East Dean, Eastbourne.  
 1946. <sup>T</sup>Reynolds, W. B., 35, High Street, Lewes.  
 1944. Richards, Mrs., 182, Tivoli Crescent N., Brighton.  
 1953. <sup>T</sup>Richards, D. B., 5 Ann Close, Hassocks.  
 1926. Richardson, C. Winterton, Kendon, Eastbridge Road, Dymchurch.  
 1954. <sup>T</sup>Richardson, K. S., Brickhurst Pottery, Laughton, Lewes.  
 1946. Richardson, W. Wigham, 4, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells.

1936. Richmond and Gordon, His Grace the Duke of, Goodwood, Chichester.  
 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.  
 1949. Roberts, H. T. } 29, Prince Edwards Road, Lewes.  
 1949. aRoberts, Mrs. }  
 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., 39, Arundel Road, Peacehaven.  
 1949. Rolfe C. B., 19 St. Matthews Gardens, St. Leonards.  
 1949. Rolston, G. R., Crofts, Haslemere, Surrey.  
 1932. Roper, E. E., Gales, Hildenborough, Kent.  
 1950. Rose, Mrs., 213 High Street, Lewes.  
 1953. Roth, S. H. J., Raughmere Rise, Lavant, Nr. Chichester.  
 1952. Rottenburgh, Miss, Court Horam, Cowbeech, Nr. Hailsham.  
 1953. Royds, Miss, Esmeralda, West Common, Haywards Heath.  
 1927. Ruck, G., f.s.a., The Delles, Great Chesterford, Essex.  
 1927. Rundle, E. O. }  
 1945. Rundle, Miss A. H. } The Avenue, Lewes.  
 1952. Rundle, Mrs., Berigem, Maresfield Park, Uckfield.  
 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.  
 1952. Russell, J. P., Rose Cottage, Fairwarp.  
 1908. Russell, Miss Louise, Burchetts, Etchingham.  
 1953. Ryan, Col. P. J. } Roughters, Icklesham.  
 1954. aRyan, Mrs. }  
 1950. tSadler, C. J., 36, Benfield Way, Portslade.  
 1952. tSaigeman, F. L., Fullingmill Cottage, Fittleworth.  
 1950.\*tSt. Croix, F. W. de, c/o Barclays Bank, Ltd., 2, The Pantiles.  
 Tunbridge Wells.  
 1949. tSalt, Mrs., 12, Goldsmith Road, Worthing.  
 1953. tSalter, Rev. S., Middleton Parsonage, Bognor.  
 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.  
 1943. Saunders, J. A., 23, Winchester Road, Worthing.  
 1954. tSaunders, R. G., 141 High Street, Lewes.  
 1935. Savill, Miss M. L., St. Lawrence, Lindfield.  
 1948. Sawyer, Miss, Orchard Bungalow, Plumpton.  
 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.  
 1940. Scragg, J., Headmaster's House, The Grammar School, Steyning.  
 1951. Scrivener, Major J. P., The Well House, Aldwick Bav.  
 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.  
 1952. tSevers, F., o.b.e., Sea Winds, Beach Road, Shoreham.  
 1953. Sharp, Miss, 30, Houndean Rise, Lewes.  
 1948. Sharp, W. E., 25, Highlands Road, Horsham.  
 1954. tShaw, Mrs., Heath House, Buxted.



1935. tShaw, T., c/o Shaw's, Ltd., 101, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.  
 1938. Sherriff, R. C., F.S.A., Rosebriars, Esher, Surrey.  
 1949. tSherwin, J. C., 14, Cripsey Road, Cove, Farnborough, Hants.  
 1943. Shiffner, Sir H. D., Bart., Allington Farm, Offham, Lewes.  
 1954. Shiffner, Miss, Zenda, Theobalds Road, Burgess Hill.  
 1953. AShirley, Mrs., Brack Mound House, Lewes.  
 1953. Shoesmith, D. B., 51, Amherst Road, Bexhill.  
 1952. Shorter, R. J., Povey's, Weald Road, Burgess Hill.  
 1953. Shorthose, Mrs., Ashdown Cottage, Fairwarp, Uckfield.  
 1952. Shotton, Miss, The High School, Horsham.  
 1952. Shuker, Miss, Edgehill, Tilsmore Road, Heathfield.  
 1935. Siggs, C. G., 21, Saxonbury Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth, Hants.  
 1953. Simon-Thwaites, C. V. } 5, Lismore, Hollington Park,  
 1953. ASimon-Thwaites, Mrs. } St. Leonards.  
 1919. tSimpson, Mrs. Hume } Watland Furlong, Bishopstone.  
 1925. Simpson, Miss M. A. }  
 1951. tSimpson, Rev. F. S. W., F.S.A., The Vicarage, Shoreham.  
 1954. Sims, Miss, 15 Bentswood Road, Haywards Heath.  
 1925. Sinclair, Mrs., The Red House, Ninfield, Battle.  
 1928. Sissons, Miss V. H., Crouchers, Rudgwick.  
 1951. tSkinner, 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.  
 1954. Smail, Mrs., Franly, Lavant, Chichester.  
 1948. Smart, J. E., Warr's Farm, Sheffield Park, Uckfield.  
 1952. Smith, A. E., 11, Wellington Road, Bognor.  
 1945. \*Smith, Miss, Homeside, Denton Road, Eastbourne.  
 1950. Smith, C. W., } 11, Claremont Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.  
 1950. ASmith, Mrs. }  
 1953. Smith, H. S., c/o Midland Bank Ltd., North Street, Brighton.  
 1942. Smith, H. L., 10, Market Street, Lewes.  
 1948. Smith, J. L. E., Bells' Farm, Plummer's Plain, Horsham.  
 1950. Smith, Mrs. Ronald, Moorlands, Withyham.  
 1952. tSmith, P. C., 2, Glendor Road, Hove.  
 1950. Smith, R., F.S.A., St. Anton, Meads Road, Seaford.  
 1951. tSmith, Miss, Quaker Cottage, Spithurst, Barcombe.  
 1951. tSolomon, Major J. B., Old Poor House, Sutton End, Pulborough.  
 1947. Sopwith, Col. G. E., Cross Farm, Waldron.  
 1952. Spater, Mrs., Daymer, Hervines Road, Amersham, Bucks.  
 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., Cucumber End, Lyewood Lane, Bognor.  
 1953. tStarke, L. G. K., C.B.E. } Brack Mound House, Lewes.  
 1953. AStarke, Mrs. }  
 1919. tStedman, A. Gurney, The Oaks, Hayes Lane, Slinfold.  
 1949. tSteed, C. K., 30, Braybon Avenue, Withdean, Brighton, 6.  
 1946. Steele, J., Hatchlands, Cuckfield.  
 1953. tSteer, F. W., F.S.A., West Sussex County Records Office, Chichester.  
 1938. Stephens, Mrs. E. G. Walls, Nepcote House, Findon.  
 1949. Stephenson, C., South Road, Haywards Heath.  
 1947. Stephenson, Rev. H. W., Westgate Manse, Lewes.  
 1923. t\*Stern, Col. F., M.C., Highdown, Goring-by-Sea.  
 1903. tStevens, F. Bentham, F.S.A. } Cinder Rough, Chailey.  
 1909. AStevens, Mrs. F. Bentham }  
 1948. Stevens, D. L., 10, Calverley Road, Eastbourne.  
 1936. tStevens, R. K., Barras Place, Liskeard, Cornwall.

1952. Stevenson, A. M. S., Q.C., 3 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4.  
 1947. Stewart-Jones, Mrs., Nyewood House, Rogate.  
 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.  
 1952. Stone, Mrs., 1, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne.  
 1952. TStorey, F. G. H. }  
 1952. AStorey, Mrs. } Michelham Priory, Nr. Hailsham.  
 1925. Story, Miss E. M., Cheniston, Nyewood Lane, Bognor.  
 1942. Storrs, W. T., }  
 1953. AStorrs, Mrs. } The Storthing, Lewes.  
 1930. TStrachan-Davidson, K., c/o Westminster Bank, Ltd., Haywards Heath.  
 1953. Strachey, Mrs., Knapp House, Iping, Midhurst.  
 1933. Stretton, H. F., Adam's Barn, Willingdon.  
 1952. TStrievenyns, J. W. A. G., 26, Lorna Road, Hove.  
 1951. Stuart, Mrs., Priest House, West Hoathly.  
 1949. TStyles, Miss, Drew's Farm, Plumpton.  
 1920. TSutton, 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, 85 Highdown Road, Lewes.  
 1953. Symons, Mrs., The Old Forge, Cowbeech, Nr. Hailsham.  
 1946. Synge, Miss D. M. B., New Kelton, Sutton Park Road, Seaford.  
  
 1952. Tatchell, Miss P., 42, Melrose Avenue, Portslade-by-Sea.  
 1924. Tatchell, Sydney, C.B.E., Cliffords Inn, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.  
 1945. \*Tattersall-Wright, Major J. W. }  
 1954. ATattersall-Wright, Mrs. } Rannoch, 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, Nr. Ashford, Kent.  
 1953. rTerry, H. E., 78 Willingdon Road, Eastbourne.  
 1926. Tessier, N. Y., 11, Eaton Road, Hove, 3.  
 1936.\*rThacker, Captain N., M.C., c/o Martins Bank Ltd., 80, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.  
 1946. Thomas, A. H., LL.D., F.S.A., 2, West Park Lane, Worthing.  
 1947. Thorne, Sir John Anderson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sherrald, Sedlescombe.  
 1954. Thornton, J. F., 52 Chailey Road, Brighton, 6.  
 1942. Thorpe, S. M., 43 Brassey Avenue, Hampden Park, Eastbourne.  
 1952. rThrasher, W. J., 9, Park View Road, Hove, 4.  
 1951. Thyer, G. H. G., Stroods Hotel (Caravan Site), Sayers Common.  
 1954. rTibble, R. B. }  
 1954. ATibble, Mrs. } 110 Waldegrave Road, Brighton, 6.  
 1950. rTillard, Brigadier J. A. S., O.B.E., M.C., Southam, South Chailey.  
 1947. rTindall, A. A., Longacre, Ringmer.  
 1945. Titcombe, Miss, 42, Kings Road, Brighton.  
 1953. Titherington, Mrs. Conyboro', Lewes.  
 1922. \*Titley, R. K., Brighthurst, Horley, Surrey.  
 1953. AToller, Miss, Ashdown Cottage, Fairwarp, Nr. Uckfield.  
 1945. Tollemache, Mrs., Sheet House, Sheet, Petersfield.  
 1935. Tomlin, Mrs. J. W., Old Homestead, Bodle Street Green, Hailsham.  
 1953. Tompsett, W., Ivy Cottage, Toronto Terrace, Lewes.  
 1951. Tomsett, W. O., 50, Gore Park Road, Eastbourne.  
 1947. Tooth, Mrs., The Gables, Southover, Lewes.

1950. Tootill, A. L., 137, Holmes Avenue, Hove, 4.  
 1942. rTopping, A. R., Drayton Lodge, Ninfield, Battle.  
 1947. Townner, H. B., 220, High Street, Uckfield.  
 1938. Townly, H. C.,  
 1927. rToye, 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. }  
 1927. rTrehearne, Mrs. F. W. } 28, Woodville Road, Ealing, W.5.  
 1953. Tripp, Mrs., Brambledown, Kingston, Nr. Lewes.  
 1950. Trory, E. W., 57, Tivoli Crescent, Brighton.  
 1951. Troughton, Mrs., 101, High Street, Lewes.  
 1940. Tuck, Mrs., Claverham Manor, Arlington.  
 1953. rTuckley, H. }  
 1953. rTuckley, Mrs. } The School House, Laughton, Nr. Lewes.  
 1938. Tufton, Mrs. A. G. }  
 1938. rTufton, Miss } Toketon House, Southdown Road, Seaford.  
 1947. Tulley, Mrs., The Post Office, Handcross.  
 1950. Tupper, Captain H., Roman Pavement, Bignor, Pulborough.  
 1925. rTurner, H. G. }  
 1949. rTurner, Miss B. J. } Isenhurst, Haywards Heath.  
 1936. Turner, Miss O., Crouchlands Farm, Cuckfield.  
 1951\* rTurner, R. W. D., 20 Warrior Crescent, Edinburgh, and Cotterlings, Ditchling.  
 1951. rTurner, S. T. C., Cockbrook Lodge, Old Weston, Huntingdon.  
 1942. Tyler, V. W., Old Place, Pulborough.  
 1948. Tynan, Miss, 16 Cornwallis Terrace, Hastings.  
  
 1951. rUnderhill, J. P., Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.  
 1952. rUnderwood, Lt.-Commander A. G., Yarra Yarra, North Street, Hailsham.  
 1933. rUridge, Miss C. G., 11, Southdown Avenue, Lewes.  
  
 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., Commercial House, Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath.  
 1952. Vaughan, Mrs., Hilders Farm, Framfield.  
 1947. rVaughan-Pryce, Mrs. H., 40A, High Street, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.  
 1947. rVerral, A. P.,  
 1926. rVidler, L. A., The Old Stone House, Rye.  
 1948. Vigor, H., 43, Surrenden Road, Brighton, 6.  
 1952. Villy, Miss, Dunsmore Cottage, Maynards Green, Horam.  
 1950. Vince, Miss, 6, Arundel House, The Drive, Hove.  
 1926. Vine, G., 12, Dunstan Road, London, N.W. 11.  
 1931. Vivian, Sir Sylvanus P., c.B., One Oak, Wishing Tree Road, St. Leonards.  
  
 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. rWalden-Aspy, Rev. F. C., St. James' Vicarage, Littlehampton.  
 1947. Walker, Captain B. P. M., Top Flat, 34, St. Aubyn's, Hove, 3.  
 1927. Walker, S. Lewis, Stone House, Forest Row.  
 1954. Walker, W. G., The Tanneries, Alfriston.  
 1952. rWalkerdine, Miss, Dunsmore Cottage, Maynards Green, Horam.

1946. Wallis, Miss } Sunnycroft, King Henry's Road, Lewes.  
 1949. AWallis, Miss M. L. }  
 1929. tWalpole, Miss G. E., Strawberry Hill, Ufford, Woodbridge, Suffolk.  
 1926. Walsh, Mrs. Cecil, Chippinge, North Common, Chailey.  
 1950. tWalton, T. B., 59, Gower Road, Haywards Heath.  
 1932. Warburton, G. A., Shefford, Ridgewood, Uckfield.  
 1951. Ward, J. L., Salehurst, Robertsbridge.  
 1935. Ward, T. G., Box 124, Lillooet, British Columbia, Canada.  
 1949. Wardale, G. C., 1, Manor Terrace, Southover, Lewes.  
 1940. Warner, Mrs., East Kentwyns, Henfield.  
 1921. t\*Warren, Col. J. R., O.B.E., M.C., The Hyde, Handcross.  
 1952. Waring, Major C. C., Ledgers, Cuckfield.  
 1952. tWatkins, A. E. S., 9 Wilton Mews, s.w.1.  
 1952. tWatkins, E. R. L., 53c, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.  
 1953. tWatson, R. C., c/o E. Watson and Sons, Heathfield.  
 1949. tWatts, H. S. F., Downs Cottage, 100, Kingsdown Avenue, S. Croydon.  
 1941. Watts, Miss H. K., 22, Mackie Avenue, Hassocks.  
 1938. tWebb, Charles, 8, Pavilion Parade, Brighton.  
 1952. tWebber, J. M. E. W., 4, Vine Place, Brighton, 1.  
 1923. Wedgwood, Mrs., Mill Lane House, Slindon, Arundel.  
 1949. Weller, Mrs., 6, Hoadlands, Handcross.  
 1951. Wells, Mrs., 4, Tudor Close, Hove, 4.  
 1933. tWestlake, Canon, The Presbytery, 68, Gratwicke Road, Worthing.  
 1951. tWharton, Miss E. A. } Withyham.  
 1951. tAWharton, Miss H. }  
 1937. Whistler, Hon. Mrs. } Caldbec House, Battle.  
 1944. \*Whistler, Miss B. }  
 1950. tWhite, H., Caburn Mead, Summerfields Avenue, Hailsham.  
 1946. White, H. L., 4, Ipswich Road, Bournemouth.  
 1930. tWhite, T. } Holmwood, Little Common, Bexhill.  
 1930. tAWhite, Mrs. T. }  
 1947. White, O. M. }  
 1947. AWhite, Mrs. } Ashcombe House, Lewes.  
 1948. AWhite, T. M., }  
 1949. tWhitehead, F. A., 3, Hardwicke Road, Hastings.  
 1953. Whittaker, A. G., Estate Offices, Pulborough.  
 1929. Whittaker, C. J., The Ship, Walton-on-Hill, Tadworth, Surrey.  
 1950. tWhittaker, Miss D., 2, 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.  
 1954. Wilcockson, K. N., Hills Place, Goffs Park Road, Crawley.  
 1938. Wildes, Mrs., 107, Holland Road, Hove.  
 1936. Wilkinson, Rev. D. F., Heere Rectory, Worthing.  
 1953. tWilkinson, H. R., } Grange Cottage, Hadlow Down, Uckfield.  
 1953. AWilkinson, Mrs. }  
 1945. Willett, Miss, 11, Mallings Street, Lewes.  
 1953. Willett, Miss D. M., Pilgrims, Lions Green, Horam.  
 1931. tWilliams, F. R. } 31, Kedale Road, Seaford.  
 1942. AWilliams, Mrs. }  
 1947. tWilliams, Miss, 58, Hampton Road, Teddington, Middlesex.  
 1907. Williams, W. N., Knockbrea, Kingswood Road, Penn, Bucks.  
 1951. tWillshire, R. J., Red Lion Street, Midhurst.  
 1921. tWillson, A. B., 1, Shirley Road, Hove.  
 1953. Willson, R. E., Crumps Corner Cottage, Little Horsted, Nr. Uckfield.  
 1937. tWilson, A. E., LITT.D., F.S.A., 81, Tivoli Crescent North, Brighton.  
 1953. Wilson, A., Oak End, Northiam.  
 1953. AWilson, Miss A. B. M. } Summerford, Fairwarp, Uckfield.  
 1953. Wilson, Miss A. V. M. }

1948. Wilson, J. S., Elmtrees, Bosham, Chichester.  
 1920. Winterton, the Rt. Hon. Earl, t.d., Shillinglee Park.  
 1952. tWitheridge, A. E., 2, Lingfield House, Park Court, s.e.26.  
 1930. Wisdom, Rev. H. T., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Halifax, Yorks.  
 1949. tWise, H. M., 206, Burrage Road, Woolwich, London, s.e. 18.  
 1924.t\*Wishart, E. E., Marsh Farm, Binsted, Arundel.  
 1947. Witten, F. H., 32, Mill Lane, Shoreham.  
 1932. tWood, E. A., Flat 3, Strathmore, 63, Filsham Road, St. Leonards.  
 1937. Wood, Rev. J. A., Wilmington Vicarage, Polegate.  
 1949. Woodard, A. N. P., The Old Toll House, Ferry Road, Southwold.  
 1952. Woodcock, Mrs., Flat 1, 47 Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.  
 1952. tWoodhouse, W. C., 26, Canning Street, Brighton.  
 1935. tWoodward, Miss K. M., Coombe Springs, Coombe Lane, Kingston-on-Thames.  
 1948. Worcester, D. K., Jnr., 186 East End Avenue, New York 28, U.S.A.  
 1952. Worsell, I. J., Seven Sisters, Birling Gap, Eastbourne.  
 1952. Wright, B. J., 45 Montefiore Road, Hove.  
 1943. Wright, F., Tower Street, Rye.  
 1949.\*tWright, F. S., 1, Park Crescent, Brighton.  
 1950. Wright, J. A., Lloyds Bank House, Uckfield.  
 1925. \*Wright, Miss Margaret  
 1939. Wyatt, Brig. R. J. P., M.C., D.L., Cissbury, Worthing.  
 1954. Wynne-Cole, B., 57 Worcester Villas, Hove, 3.  
 1925. tYates, E., f.s.a., Elm Court, Marlborough Road, Hampton, Middlesex.  
 1953. tYates, J., 218 New Church Road, Hove, 3.  
 1946. Yeatman, Mrs., Lane Lodge, Harting, Petersfield.  
 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., Hartley Court, Nr. Dartford, Kent.  
 1904. tYoung, E. F., School Hill, Lewes.  
 1943. Young, G., Meadow Cottage, Hoe Lane, Flansham, Bognor.  
 1949. tYoung, Professor J., Balcombe Road, Haywards Heath.

## PART II. Libraries, Societies and Institutions

1951. Battersea Public Library, Battersea, s.w. 11.
1952. Bexley Public Library, Broadway, Bexleyheath, Kent.
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.
1951. California University Library, Los Angeles 24, California, U.S.A.
1922. Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
1941. Cathedral Chapter Library, Canon W. K. Lowther-Clarke, 4, Vicars Close, 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 27, 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 Grammar 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).
1953. Gottingen University, Prinzenstrasse 1, Gottingen, Germanv.
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, 118 Rushams Road 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.

- 1952. Leicester University Library, Leicester.
- 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., 77-79, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, w.1).
- 1932. Newberry Library (c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, Ltd., 77-79 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, w.1).
  
- 1952. Ohio State University Library, Columbus 10, Ohio, U.S.A.
- 1948. Ordnance Survey, Director of Establishment and Finance, Leatherhead Road, Chessington, Surrey.
  
- 1939. Royal Institute of British Architects, 66, Portland Place, 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, School of Art, Bury St. Edmunds.
  
- 1903. Tunbridge Wells Natural History Society, C. N. Gaster, 28, James's Road, Tunbridge Wells.
  
- 1934. University of London Library, The Goldsmiths' Librarian, Bloomsbury, w.c. 1.
- 1938. Utah Genealogical Society, Joseph Smith Memorial Buildings, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.
  
- 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).
  
- 1953. Zentralinstitute für Kunstgeschichte, Munich 2, Arcisstrasse 10.







## Sussex Archæological Society

### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1953 ELECTED MEMBERS

<i>Till 1954</i>	<i>Till 1955</i>	<i>Till 1956</i>
G. P. BURSTOW, F.S.A.	W. A. BARRON	E. CECIL CURWEN, F.S.A.
ANTONY DALE, F.S.A.	COLONEL A. H. BELL,	ARUNDELL ESDAILE,
W. EMIL GODFREY	D.S.O., O.B.E.	C.B.E., LITT.D.
G. A. HOLLEYMAN, F.S.A.	E. R. BURDER	MISS E. M. GARDNER, O.B.E.
G. H. KENYON	MISS E. J. COURTHOPE	G. D. JOHNSTON
LIEUT.-COL. T. SUTTON,	S. S. FRERE, F.S.A.	REV. PERCY G. LANGDON,
M.B.E., F.S.A.	BRIGADIER H. P.	F.S.A. (the late)
A. E. WILSON, LITT.D.,	GARDHAM, C.B.E.	H. STANFORD LONDON, F.S.A.
F.S.A.	WALTER H. GODFREY,	MISS K. M. E. MURRAY,
E. A. WOOD, M.D.	C.B.E., F.S.A.	F.S.A.
	I. D. MARGARY, F.S.A.	F. R. WILLIAMS

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., 1953 ...	1084	90	71	5	1250
1st Jan., 1954 ...	1108	99	67	5	1281

It is gratifying to the Council to be able to report that the increase in membership, which began after the end of the war but was temporarily checked in 1952, has now been resumed: and has reached a point only seven short of the highwater mark of 1930. If the present trend continues, as it is hoped, the year 1954 should see the membership reach a higher figure than in any previous year.

This satisfactory result is partly due to the fact that losses by death have been rather less than in some previous years although,

as will be seen from the following list of members who died during the year, the Society lost a number of members of long standing :

W. Hanbury Aggs (1944), A. L. Aylmer (1903), E. J. Bedford (1890), W. H. Blaber (1905), Humphrey R. Brand (1925), B. Campbell Cooke (1950), Miss E. A. Foyster (1933), Leslie C. Halsted (1912), Major C. H. Harding (1922), A. Norman Innes (1927), B. R. Leftwich, F.S.A. (1950), Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. R. Messel (1902), W. E. Mitchell (1923), P. Morgan-Jones (1919), H. F. Penty (1924), Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Skinner, F.R.G.S. (1928), Miss K. P. Verral (1924), the Reverend T. H. W. Windle (1917).

Of the foregoing, Mr. E. J. Bedford was the senior member of the Society having been elected an ordinary member in 1890 and an honorary member in 1945. He was an expert photographer and for many years his services were of great value to the Society in connection with photographs of articles in the Museum: he was also for many years Curator of the Natural History Museum of the Lewes Borough Council which has now ceased to exist.

Mr. W. H. Blaber was a member of the Council from 1908 until 1949. He took a prominent part in the reorganization of the Society's affairs at the time of the purchase of Barbican House.

Although a comparatively new member of the Society Mr. B. Campbell Cooke had done much good work for Sussex history as Archivist of the West Sussex County Council from 1946 and also of the East Sussex County Council from 1950. He was elected a member of the Council of the Society in 1950. He had as the first official Archivist in Sussex laid sound foundations for future work, and his death is a great loss to the County as a whole.

## 2. OFFICERS AND COUNCIL

At the Annual General Meeting, His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon was elected President in succession to the Earl of Bessborough, P.C., G.C.M.G. The other officers were re-elected; and Mr. G. P. Burstow, F.S.A., of Brighton College, was elected a member of the Council in succession to Mr. S. J. Marsh who had intimated that he did not wish his name put forward for re-election. The other retiring members of the Council were re-elected.

During the year casual vacancies on the Council were filled by the election of Mr. Hugh Stanford London, F.S.A., Norfolk Herald Extraordinary (of Buxted), in place of Mr. K. W. Dickins now as Honorary Curator of Deeds an ex-officio member of the Council; of Miss E. M. Gardner (of Liphook), whose work on Mills is well-known, in place of the late Mr. B. Campbell Cooke; and of Col. A. H. Bell (of Cuckfield), in place of Mr. S. D. Secretan, resigned.

3. MEETINGS.—The 106th Annual Meeting was held at the Town Hall, Lewes, with the chair occupied by Mr. I. D. Margary, owing to the regretted but unavoidable absence of the President. The usual business was transacted. In the afternoon members heard a

pleasantly informative illustrated lecture by Dr. A. E. Wilson, F.S.A., on "The Walls of Chichester."

A particularly successful Summer Meeting was held in the Wadhurst-Lamberhurst area, when Lord Courthope opened Whiligh to the Society, and later Scotney Castle, and Bayham Abbey were visited.

At the Autumn Meeting, at the Brighton Technical College, Mr. H. S. London, F.S.A., Norfolk Herald Extraordinary, gave a most interesting illustrated lecture on the Royal Arms.

In addition there were local meetings at Hickstead and Albourne, Erringham, Petworth, Icklesham, and Porchester in Hampshire. All these meetings are more fully described in *Sussex Notes & Queries*.

4. MUSEUM.—The past year has shown some interesting activities in both of our Museums.

Following the closure of the Lewes Museum in Albion Street, the Society has received from the Lewes Town Council several exhibits of considerable local interest, which we are holding on permanent loan. Included in these items is the well-known Potter collection of chalk fossils. These specimens, which are beautifully prepared, we hope to exhibit at Anne of Cleves' House later in the year. Our thanks are due to the Lewes Council for their action in this matter.

Our Curator, helped by members of the Society, carried out research work at an excavation of a Romano-British cemetery at Malting, near Lewes, and also was responsible for the most interesting discovery of a pit in the grounds of Castlegate House, Lewes, which revealed a series of early 18th century pottery and china fragments, some of which Mr. Norris has been able to restore for exhibition purposes.

The excavation of a small but important 1st century A.D. cremation cemetery in the grounds of Herstmonceux Castle was also carried out.

Through the kindness of the various owners, the material from these excavations has been deposited in the Society's collections.

A small exhibition of souvenirs of past Coronations has been on view in the hall of Barbican House, and created some interest.

The general routine work of caring for, and improving the condition of, our many possessions has taken a considerable amount of the Curator's time, but as a result of this work the general appearance of the Museum continues to improve, and the steady increase of visitors is a satisfactory result of these efforts.

5. PUBLICATIONS.—As was announced, Volume 91 has been issued unbound to subscribers, to effect some saving in the cost of its production. Members who desire the next volume bound are reminded that the extra cost is 4s., which must be sent to the Finance Officer before 30th Sept., 1954. The contents of Volume 91 are still, as

stated for a volume of twenty-three years ago, "up to the usual high standard of excellence, which we now expect."

*Sussex Notes & Queries* have appeared twice only, as double parts. The contributors and the honorary editor are to be congratulated on the genuine antiquarian value of its contents. Brief though the articles must needs be, they indicate admirably the general trend of the Society's interests.

6. RESEARCH COMMITTEE.—The meetings of the Research Committee again afforded opportunities for those engaged in excavations in different parts of the county to meet and exchange ideas. In this way Mr. Holden was enabled to add new sites to the 6in. Ordnance Survey Sheets kept on behalf of the Archæological Officer. In addition to the continuing work on the main sites—Chichester, Harting, Itford, Cissbury and Blackpatch, the committee heard reports on the mediaeval village of Hangleton, the Early Roman finds at Herstmonceux, Barpham Church, and the earthworks at Goosehill. Perhaps the most important work of the year arose from the meeting of the Secretary with one of the officials of the West Sussex County Town and Country Planning Department as a result of which a sub-committee forwarded a list of sites of archæological importance which should be saved from destruction by ploughing or other means.

7. THE HONORARY EDITOR.—The Council wishes in this Report to make special reference to the pre-eminent services rendered over a long series of years by Mr. L. F. Salzman, F.S.A., to the Society, and to historical research in Sussex.

Mr. Salzman joined the Society in 1896, three years before he took an Honours Degree at Cambridge in the Natural Sciences Tripos. He is now with one exception the senior member of the Society. After leaving Cambridge he came to live at Hailsham, and abandoning science took up historical research as his life work. His first publication was a *History of Hailsham* in 1901.

In 1903 Mr. Salzman was elected a member of the Council of the Society; and has since the death of Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., in 1933, been the senior member of that body. The first of his many contributions to the Society's Collections dealt with "Documents relating to Pevensey Castle" and appeared in Volume XLIX (1906). In 1909 he was elected Editor in succession to the Reverend William Hudson and he has been solely responsible for no less than 40 volumes (*S.A.C.* 52 to 91). He also compiled the Index to Volumes XXVI to L. In addition to the heavy work of editing, Mr. Salzman has enriched these volumes with articles from his own pen too numerous to mention and has given advice and assistance to a host of other contributors.

In addition Mr. Salzman wrote articles for Volumes I and II of the *Victoria County History*: and edited Vol. III (*City of Chi-*

chester), Vol. IV (Rape of Chichester), Vol. VII (Rape of Lewes), and Vol. IX (Rape of Hastings).

He has also rendered long and most valuable services to the Society's Museum at Barbican House and to its work generally. Moreover he has been a member of the Council of the Sussex Record Society since its foundation in 1901, its Literary Director since 1905 and its Secretary since 1941.

The Council feels that the Society will wish to mark its appreciation of all that Mr. Salzman has achieved and with this end in view it has nominated him for the office of President of the Society in the ensuing year.

8. MUNIMENT ROOM.—When the Society under the leadership of the Reverend Walter Budgen, F.S.A., set up its muniments department in 1926, it secured the use of a strongroom (originally built as an annexe to a solicitor's office) immediately opposite Barbican House. During recent years this had become uncomfortably overcrowded and moreover was not immune from damp, so that the Council had for some time past been trying to find other accommodation. After considering various alternatives the Council decided that the rooms over the Barbican might well be utilised, at any rate for a time, as a depository for muniments: and all the deeds and documents in the Society's custody have now been moved to these rooms. From the point of view of fire risk they are admirably suited for the purpose, though they are less satisfactory in other ways as they are not easy of access for students.

The Society owes a great debt of gratitude to the Curator of Deeds, Mr. K. W. Dickinson, for the care with which he has re-arranged the documents in their new home—a task of considerable magnitude.

The Council in the matter of archives generally is keeping in close touch with the Archives Departments of the East and West Sussex County Councils, and it welcomes the recent appointment as County Archivist of Mr. F. W. Steer, F.S.A., who until he came to Sussex acted as Assistant Archivist to the Essex County Council and Hon. Secretary of the Essex Archæological Society. He therefore has experience both as an official and as the Secretary of a Society like our own.

9. FINANCE.—For the most part the appended accounts do not show any abnormal features. On the receipt side there is a welcome increase in subscriptions: and a legacy of £50 was received under the will of Miss Foyster. The Society also received a grant from the Council for British Archæology towards the cost of the article on Pottery from Chichester, by Dr. A. E. Wilson and Mr. G. C. Dunning, in the annual volume. The payments included the expenses in connection with the new muniment room; and a small debit balance was converted into a credit balance of £58. On the other hand the balance of the cost of Volume 91 constituted a substantial outstanding liability.

## AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

### BATTLE AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Society had another successful year (1952-53). The membership fell slightly to 290 but an encouraging number of new members had applied for membership for the ensuing year.

Six lectures were given during the year, namely by Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A., on "Roman Roads in the Weald" (18th November, 1952); by Mr. C. T. Chevallier on "The Problem of Malfosse" (27th February, 1953); by Mr. Alfred Duggan on "The Abbot of Battle v. the Bishop of Chichester, A.D. 1157" (9th March); by Mr. Frank R. Williams on "Sussex Customs and Superstitions" (20th March); by Major-General Sir Herbert Cole, K.B.E., C.B., on "Manorial Customs" (18th April); and by Mr. H. S. London, F.S.A., on "The History of the Royal Arms of England" (14th October—the anniversary of the Battle of Hastings). A special commemoration service was held in Battle Parish Church on 11th October.

In addition Mr. G. P. Burstow, F.S.A., gave a series of three talks on (i) Roman Provence (16th January); (ii) Excavating and recording a site (30th January); and (iii) The Excavations at Mount Caburn (13th February).

On 23rd January a team consisting of Mrs. E. Harbord, Mr. W. C. Allwork, Mr. B. E. Beechey, Mr. R. H. D'Elboux and Mr. A. H. Sinden, with Mr. A. E. Marson in the Chair, answered "Questions on Local Places, Personalities and Events."

Visits to places of interest included Herstmonceux Church and Castle and Wartling Church (13th May); Winchelsea (the Church, the Court House and Grey Friars) (18th June); Dicker Pottery Works and Berwick and Arlington Churches (1st July); Knole Park (22nd July); and a joint visit to Battle Abbey by members of the Battle Society and the Northiam Literary and Historical Society, (10th August).

A Museum Exhibition of articles of local historical interest was held at the Drill Hall, Battle, on 7th October, in conjunction with the Autumn Flower Show of the Battle Horticultural Society.

### BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Seventeen meetings have been held during the year and 42 new members have been enrolled.

Excavators have been very active and the following are short accounts of their work.

### ITFORD HILL LATE BRONZE AGE SITE

In August our Society conducted its fifth and final season's work under the direction of Mr. G. P. Burstow and Mr. G. A. Holleyman.

The excavators have now completed the task they set themselves five years ago—that of completely stripping the entire settlement. It is hoped that the full report will be published in the Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society within the next two years.

The leaders of the excavation on behalf of the Society wish to thank all volunteers who so ably assisted with manual labour, surveying and recording etc., during the five seasons' work. They also wish to thank those members of the Society and the Sussex Archaeological Society who helped financially so that tools, transport and filling-in could be paid for.

### THE MEDIAEVAL VILLAGE OF HANGLETON

Excavations were carried out during 1952 and 1953 by members and other volunteers under the direction of Mr. E. W. Holden on five sites in an area now being covered with houses. Two buildings were almost wholly uncovered, the others partially, these having been damaged by recent building operations.

The most interesting feature was an oven inside one corner of a house formed of flints and clay in the form of a horse-shoe-shaped dome on a platform 18 inches above the floor, on which were burnt clay tiles.

Pottery from the whole area is generally 13th and 14th century. Pieces of quernstones are plentiful, including some of volcanic lava from the Rhineland. Other finds include schist whetstones, slates, tiles, spindle whorls, knife blades, nails, a key, a shutter hinge, an arrowhead, an Edward III penny (1351) and a silver-gilt ring.

### ROCKY CLUMP, STANMER PARK

The excavation of the Romano-British site in Rocky Clump, Stanmer Park, has continued during the past year under the leadership of W. C. L. Gorton. A further area has been cleared since last year's annual report, revealing several additional postholes, and three graves, making five burials to date.

A second hut floor has been partially excavated, yielding among the finds, four small coins of the late 3rd century A.D., a good quantity of pottery including several sherds of Samian ware, animal bones and oyster valves.

### BARGHAM CHURCH SITE

Mr. Barr-Hamilton with the assistance of Mr. N. E. S. Norris and others has continued work during the past twelve months at Bargham Church Site, where remains of four distinct buildings have been found.

The ground-plan of the mediaeval church, exposed last year, consisted of rectangular nave and chancel.

This year the ground-plan of the Early Norman church has been largely cleared and comprises central tower, north and south transepts with apses, apsidal chancel, and a short nave apparently incorporated from an earlier building. There is evidence of a great fire in the tower and transepts which must have caused their destruction.

In stripping the floor to expose the Early Norman footings, those of two other early buildings have been brought to light. One, in chalk, with the suggestion of an eastern apse, is presumed Saxon. The other, in soft mortar containing broken Roman brick, is part of a western apse which probably represents a Saxon church of very early date. At present, reliable dating evidence is lacking.

Successive builders have made considerable use of Roman building materials.

## EASTBOURNE COLLEGE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Society continues its activities on the lines laid down in previous years. We meet three or four times each term for lectures; an expedition is arranged each term to some place of interest; and some practical work is done in the summer months.

Among this year's lectures several based on film strips have proved interesting. Our visiting lecturers have included Mr. L. B. Bristowe, who spoke on Eastbourne, Mr. R. S. Simms, H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and Mr. J. Knight, who spoke on Lewes. The latter was also kind enough to escort a party round some of the buildings, including the Castle, about which he had spoken. Our expedition last summer was to Battle Abbey, by kind invitation of the Headmistress, and in the Michaelmas term a party visited the British Museum. For outdoor work last summer some members helped in the excavation conducted by Mr. R. C. Musson of a thirteenth century dwelling at Bramble Bottom, Eastbourne, the report on which is to be published in due course.

The Society now has a room of its own in which the Museum and Library began their independent existence last summer. Membership remains steady at about forty, among whom there is a growing interest in excavation.

## THE HAVERFIELD SOCIETY, LANCING COLLEGE

During the Lent term the treasurer, Mr. S. S. Frere, gave a series of lectures. The first was on "The Saxon and Mediaeval Period"; the second on "The Roman Period"; the third on "The Iron Age," and the fourth and last was on "The Bronze Age." Each lecture was illustrated by slides, and at informal meetings sometime during the week after each lecture, artifacts of the period in question were studied.

On Lady Day there was an expedition to Chichester, where the Society visited the Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace, by kind invitation of Dr. Bell.



In the Summer term it was arranged to visit Canterbury on Ascension Day. Accordingly the first meeting of the term was devoted to "Canterbury," which was described by the treasurer. The Society was thus well prepared when it set out on Ascension Day. The places eventually visited were some of the treasurer's Roman excavations, the City Walls, the Cathedral, and its Library.

On July 19th, a few members of the Society walked over to Cissbury to examine the recently opened flint mine there.

The first lecture of the Autumn term was given by Mr. Hanford, the Vice-President, on "A Quarrel at Lancing in the Reign of Elizabeth I." The material for this lecture had been gathered from some old manuscripts. The second lecture was given by the treasurer, Mr. Frere, on "Hadrian's Wall." The third lecture was given by Dr. C. M. Kraay, a former president, now Numismatist at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. His lecture was entitled "Coinage." The last lecture of the term was given by the Headmaster, Mr. J. C. Dancy, M.A., on "Minoan Art and Literature."

The expedition of the term was to Petworth House, where the fine art collection aroused much interest.

## THE WORTHING ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

This Society has had another active and successful year, with summer outings and winter lectures, and attendances averaging 100-120. The membership of the Society is now 444. At the Annual Supper, held in October, Dr. W. E. Swinton, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., the guest speaker, stressed the value of such local societies and the outstandingly good work which had been done through them.

S.E.U.S.S. The 58th Annual Congress of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies was held in Worthing in May under the Presidency of Capt. Cyril Diver, C.B., C.B.E., and this Society had strong representation on the local committee, one of its members, Dr. A. E. Wilson, F.S.A., being chosen as President of the Archæological Section. He chose as his Presidential Address, "The Archæology of the Worthing Area."

**SELDEN'S COTTAGE.** The superficial trenching of the site known as "Selden's Cottage," has been finished although without any very conclusive evidence as to the original building or its date. A detailed report on the work carried out there, was prepared by Mr. J. H. Pull and submitted to the Borough Council, for which the thanks of the Council have been received.

**CISSBURY.** Under the leadership of Mr. Pull work on the western spur of the Downs near Cissbury, began in the spring of 1953 and is still in progress. Some interesting objects have come to light there, including a leaf-shaped arrowhead, skeleton, with a small carved ivory fish near by and some drawings of ox- or deer-heads on the inner rock face. A fuller report will be prepared at a later stage of the work.

## ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR 1953

RECEIPTS	1953			1952		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions—						
Life Members :						
1 at £15 0 0 ... ..	15	0	0			
Entrance Fees 69 at 10 0 ...	34	10	0			
Annual Subscriptions ... ..	1182	14	2	1232	4	2
„ Interest on £250 3½ per cent.						
War Stock (Garraway Rice bequest) ... ..				8	15	0
„ Sale of Volumes ... ..				16	16	1
„ Sale of Tickets for Meetings	238	15	0	183	5	6
„ <i>Sussex Notes &amp; Queries</i> ...	3	9	6	6	3	6
„ Legacy from Miss Foyster ...	50	0	0	—	—	—
„ Donations ... ..	4	13	11	10	1	10
„ Sale of Library Duplicates ...	66	16	6	—	—	—
„ C.B.A. Publication Grant ...	30	0	0	—	—	—
„ Miscellaneous ... ..	28	1	0	5	14	4
„ Contribution by S u s s e x Archæological Trust ...	250	0	0	250	0	0
„ Carnegie Trust Grant ...	—	—	—	375	0	0
„ Repayment on a/c of Loan to Sussex Archæological Trust (See Note 3) ... ..	—	—	—	265	11	2
„ Debit Balance at Bank ...	—	—	—	16	16	8
	£1929	11	2	£2332	18	6

NOTE 1. *Reserve Fund:* On 31st December, 1952, the Society's Reserve Fund consisted of £1000 3% Defence Bonds and £37 13s. 9d. on deposit at the Savings Bank. During 1953:

(a) £150 3% Defence Bonds were redeemed and the proceeds with interest and premium of £2 9s. 11d. were added to the amount at the Savings Bank.

(b) £300 3% Defence Bonds were redeemed and the proceeds with interest and premium of £5 14s. 2d. were placed on deposit at Barclays Bank.

(c) The interest received on the Savings Bank Account was £31 6s. 4d. The Reserve Fund on 31st December, 1953, therefore consisted of:

						£	s.	d.
3% Deferce Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	550	0	0
Deposit at Savings Bank	...	...	...	...	...	221	10	0
Deposit at Barclays Bank	...	...	...	...	...	305	14	2

	1953			1952		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Debit Balance ... ..	16	16	8	260	12	8
By Subscriptions to Kindred Societies ... ..	21	19	0	24	16	0
„ Library and Museum payments ... ..	70	1	6	38	0	4
„ Printing and Stationery ... ..	136	19	10	111	1	8
„ Salaries ... ..	674	12	5	662	5	7
„ Sinking Fund for Index to Volumes 76-100	10	18	8	10	18	8
„ Postages ... ..	76	4	10	67	10	6
„ Telephone ... ..	3	14	10	23	8	9
„ Rent of Strong Room and Expenses of new Muniment Room ... ..	116	12	11	10	0	0
„ <i>Sussex Notes &amp; Queries</i> ... ..	164	17	7	153	9	10
„ Expenses of Meetings ... ..	216	18	5	175	10	9
„ Volume 91 (on account) ... ..	352	16	6	—	—	—
„ Volume 90 ... ..	—	—	—	778	14	9
„ Donations to Excavations ... ..	5	0	0	10	0	0
„ Miscellaneous ... ..	3	10	0	6	9	0
„ Balance at Bank ... ..	58	8	0	—	—	—
	£1929	11	2	£2332	18	6

NOTE 2. *Centenary Fund*: The accumulated Centenary Fund amounted on 31st December, 1952, to £1506 2s. 6d., made up of £500 Defence Bonds and £1006 2s. 6d. on deposit at the Savings Bank. During 1953:

(a) £300 3% Defence Bonds were redeemed and the proceeds, with £7 ls. 4d. interest and premium, were placed on deposit at Barclays Bank.

(b) The interest received on the Savings Bank account was £41 10s. 10d. The Centenary Fund on 31st December, 1953, consisted of:

	£	s.	d.
3% Defence Bonds .. .. .	200	0	0

NOTE 3. *Loan to the Trust:* Prior to 31st December, 1952, the Society had advanced certain monies to the Sussex Archaeological Trust as a loan without interest of which a balance of £1700 remains owing.

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

## SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST

## ANNUAL REPORT, 1953

1. PROPERTIES GENERALLY.—In common with nearly all similar organisations, the Trust found that the number of visitors to its properties during the Coronation year tended to decrease particularly in the earlier part of the summer.

The actual numbers were as follows:—

Lewes Castle and Barbican House	...	13,576
Anne of Cleves' House, Lewes	...	3,415
Wilmington Priory	... ..	2,599
Priest House, West Hoathly	... ..	1,280

2. LEWES CASTLE.—The work on the Castle approaches referred to in the last Annual Report, was satisfactorily completed: and no further heavy outlay should be required in the immediate future.

3. ANNE OF CLEVES' HOUSE.—The Council has long had under consideration plans for the enlargement of the Museum by the reconstruction of the building to the north of the house which was used as a builder's workshop. Many matters caused delay but vacant possession was obtained at Michaelmas and on the 28th December work was actually begun. It is hoped that it will be completed in about six months and then it will be possible properly to display the Every collection which for more than ten years has been awaiting proper accommodation. The Centenary Fund is available towards the expenditure incurred.

4. SOUTHWICK ROMAN VILLA SITE.—This site was given to the Trust by an anonymous donor in 1932: and fairly comprehensive excavations were subsequently carried out by Mr. S. E. Winbolt and others (see *S.A.C. Vol. lxxiii*, p. 13). The results, though of considerable interest and importance did not reveal any spectacular features comparable to the Roman pavements at Bignor. In consequence the number of visitors attracted to the site was never large and after a few years it became clear that the heavy expense of maintaining the site and the remains in good order would be out of all proportion to any fees paid by visitors.

As long ago as 1930 the Trust entered into negotiations with the Southwick Urban District Council with a view to the Council accepting responsibility for the site as an open space or garden. Considerable progress was made but the war intervened. After the war these negotiations were resumed but the Council not only refused to undertake the maintenance of the ground but pressed for payment of road charges amounting to over £600 for making up Manor Hall Road,

which, far from benefiting the site actually bisected it and detracted considerably from its interest.

With considerable reluctance the Council came to the conclusion that as further excavation was unlikely to reveal anything of importance and the local authority was threatening either to sell the site under its powers or to commence legal proceedings against the Trust it would be better for the Trust itself to dispose of the site. With the consent of the Charity Commissioners and the approval of the Ancient Monuments Department of the Ministry of Works, two outlying portions of the Site were sold during 1953 and early in 1954 a contract was entered into for the sale of the main portion.

A further report will be made when this sale has been completed.

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

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

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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, 1953.

S. E. GRAVES,  
*Chartered Accountant.*

7, Pavilion Parade, Brighton.

25th February, 1954.

# THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
QUALIFYING SUBSCRIPTIONS to									
31st December, 1952 ...	754	6	6						
Subscriptions received during									
1953 ...	30	0	0						
				784	6	6			
ENDOWMENT FUND AND SPECIFIC DONATIONS									
as at 31st December, 1952 ...				5011	14	1			
							5796	0	7
PROCEEDS OF SALE OF FURNITURE AT LEGH									
MANOR ...							1085	0	0
PROCEEDS OF SALE OF PART OF SITE OF SOUTH-									
WICK ROMAN VILLA ...							730	3	7
THE THOMAS-STANFORD TRUST FUND.									
Capital Account ...							1000	0	0
Income Account—									
Balance as at 31st December, 1952 ...				823	10	6			
Less Excess of Expenditure over In-									
come for 1953 ...				392	6	3			
							431	4	3
ENDOWMENT FUNDS.									
The Priest House, West Hoathly ...				200	0	0			
Holtye Roman Road ...				300	0	0			
Ardingly Village Sign ...				100	0	0			
							600	0	0
LOAN—SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.							1700	0	0
LEWES CASTLE REPAIR FUND.									
Balance as at 31st December, 1952 ...				2343	14	8			
Add Amount received during 1953 ...				8	7	2			
							2352	1	10
SUNDRY CREDITORS ...							32	5	6

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1953

	£	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,						
1953 ...						9855 10 8
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>Holtye 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			
(e) <i>Southwick Roman Villa.</i>						
				£	s.	d.
£750 4 % Consolidated Stock	704	0	0			
Deposit in South Eastern						
Trustee Savings Bank ...	26	3	7	730	3	7
						2330 3 7
INVESTMENTS re Legh Manor.						
£975 2½ % Defence Bonds ...	975	0	0			
Deposit in South Eastern Trustee Savings						
Bank ...	1293	1	7			
Deposit at Barclays Bank, Lewes ...	507	14	7			
						2775 16 2

# INCOME ACCOUNTS.

## (a) *Leaves Castle and Barbican House.*

Balance as at 31st December, 1952 ...	551	13	11	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1953 ...	111	8	1	
				663 2 0

## (b) *Legh Manor, Cuckfield.*

Balance as at 31st December, 1952 ...	993	7	6	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1953 ...	655	5	4	
				1648 12 10

## (c) *Bull House, Lewes.*

Balance as at 31st December, 1952 ...	1254	0	3	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1953 ...	122	2	1	
				1376 2 4

## (d) *Holtye Roman Road.*

Balance as at 31st December, 1952 ...	79	13	11	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1953 ...	8	3	7	
				87 17 6

## (e) *Ardingly Village Sign.*

Balance as at 31st December, 1952 ...	31	16	6	
Less Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1953 ...	8	7	4	
				23 9 2

## (f) *Pigeon House, Angmering.*

Balance as at 31st December, 1952 ...	801	9	0	
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1953 ...	31	13	0	
				833 2 0

## SUSSEX PHOTOGRAPHIC AND RECORD SURVEY.

Balance as at 31st December, 1952 ...	8	3	6	
Add Income for 1953 ...	16	0		
				8 19 6

£18368 1 1

# INCOME ACCOUNTS.

## (a) *Anne of Cleves' House, Lewes*

Deficit as at 31st December, 1952 ...	259	2	4	
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1953 ...	76	11	2	
				335 13 6

## (b) *Wilmington Priory.*

Deficit as at 31st December, 1952 ...	665	16	4	
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1953 ...	71	8	3	
				737 4 7

## (c) *The Long Man, Wilmington.*

Deficit as at 31st December, 1953 ...				38 9 7
---------------------------------------	--	--	--	--------

## (d) *Southwick Roman Villa.*

Deficit as at 31st December, 1952 ...	118	10	6	
Add Excess of Expenditure over income for 1953 ...	55	1	5	
				173 11 11

## (e) *Oldland Mill, Keymer.*

Deficit as at 31st December, 1952 ...	50	10	6	
Add Expenditure during 1953 ...	15	0		
				51 5 6

## (f) *The Priest House, West Hoathly.*

Deficit as at 31st December, 1952 ...	126	11	0	
Less Excess of Income over Expenditure for 1953 ...	8	2	10	
				118 8 2

## GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.

Deficit as at 31st December, 1952 ...	618	6	3	
Add Excess of Expenditure over Income for 1953 ...	40	3	0	
				658 9 3

## SUNDRY DEBTORS

				361 4 3
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## CASH AT BARCLAYS BANK, LIMITED.

Balance on Legh Manor Account ...	975	9	5	
Less Overdraft on General Account	43	5	6	
				932 3 11

£18368 1 1

# ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY TO JULY, 1954

1. His Honour Judge W. E. P. Done, M.C., M.A.  
"Looking Back in Sussex." (Author's Copy.)
2. "The N. Teulon-Porter Collection of Mocha Pottery."  
(Author's copy.) Pamphlet.
3. Mr. C. Webb.  
"Elizabethan Brighton. The Ancient Customs. 1580,"  
by Charles Webb and A. E. Wilson.
4. Mr. L. S. Davey.  
Two views of Lewes Castle by William Watson.  
Collection of old Newspapers.
5. Mrs. Simpson.  
"Antiquity." Vols. 1-26.
6. Messrs. Mitchell & Co., Printers, Ltd.  
"A Hundred Years of West Sussex Gazette 1853-1953."  
Pamphlet.
7. Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A.  
"The North Downs Main Trackway and the Pilgrims  
way." (Author's copy.) Pamphlet.
8. Mr. E. R. Burder.  
"Wadhurst Charter Week 1253-1953." Exhibition  
Catalogue. Pamphlet.
9. Messrs. Tamplin & Sons, Brighton.  
"One Hundred Sussex Inns." Pamphlet.
10. Miss M. R. Toynbee, F.S.A., 22 Park Town, Oxford.  
"King Charles I and Winchester College." (Author's  
copy.) Pamphlet.
11. F. J. Parsons Ltd., Hastings.  
"One Hundred Years of Printing." Pamphlet.
12. Mr. W. A. Barron.  
"Sussex County Magazine." Vols. 22-26.
13. Mr. G. P. Burstow, F.S.A.  
T. C. Woodman's unpublished MS. on Sussex Brasses  
in Sussex. Numbers 19-62.
14. Mr. J. Harland, Martlets, Gundreda Road, Lewes.  
Map with proposed lines of railways, not carried out.  
East Preston—Seaford to London.



15. Mr. B. S. Hoare, Flat 130, Wick Hall, Hove.  
Pencil and Water Colour Drawings. Glynde Place; 200 School Hill, Lewes; Offham House; Barcombe Mills; and view of Lewes; by Miss Hoare, Barcombe.
16. Mrs. Carpenter, The Vicarage, Preston, Weymouth.  
Drawings by Miss M. Hoare. 220 High Street, Lewes, and Malling Deanery.
17. Rev. A. C. Crookshank.  
"Poll Book, Lewes Election, 1837."
18. Lewes Borough Museum. Loan.  
Collection of Old Newspapers.
19. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.  
Microfilm of "Sussex Notes and Queries," vol. 13. Nos. 1-12.
20. Lt.-Colonel T. Sutton, F.S.A.  
"The Museums and Art Galleries of the British Isles" by S. F. Markham. 1938.
21. Mr. R. Merrifield, F.S.A.  
"The Use of Bellarmine as Witch-Bottles." (Author's copy.) Pamphlet.
22. Sir Gilbert Walker.  
"Bristol Official Guide for British Association Meeting" 1930. Pamphlet.
23. Executor of Mr. T. Baden Powell, Newick.  
"Translations into Latin Verse" by The Hon. D. E. Holroyd. 1873.
24. Mr. J. C. K. Cornwall.  
"The Agrarian History of Sussex 1560-1640." Typescript. (Author's copy.)
25. Mr. R. H. D'Elboux, F.S.A.  
"The Lily." Waltzes by Florence E. Slater, dedicated by permission to the Earl of Ashburnham.
26. Mr. H. Stanford London, F.S.A.  
"The Queen's Beasts." (Author's Copy.)
27. Mrs. Fagan.  
"Looking Back in Sussex" by W. E. P. Done.
28. Dr. E. A. Wood  
"The End of the Soken Court." (Author's copy.)

## BY PURCHASE

1. "A Postal History of Brighton. 1673-1783" by Ernest Trory. Pamphlet.
2. Nine Books of Church Music, formerly in the collection of the Rev. K. H. MacDermott, Catsfield; Wilmington; North Mundham; Uckfield; Ringmer; Bosham.
3. "Brighton." Margaret Barton and Osbert Sitwell.
4. Sale Catalogue of Sheffield Park, December, 1953.
5. "Carew v. Burrell." Report of the Trial at Lewes. "Portsmouth and Arundel Canal, 1816." John Rennie. Pamphlet.
6. "Short History of the Cinque Ports, 5th Royal Sussex Regiment."
7. "Gaol Delivery for Sussex, Chichester 1749." Pamphlet.
8. "Medieval Art in Sussex" by C. H. Blakiston. Pamphlet.
9. "Theatre Royal, Brighton. 1814-1819" by Mary Theresa Odell.
10. "Stansted Chapel" by the Earl of Bessborough, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1954.
11. "A Family History. The Wyndhams. 1688-1837" by the Hon. H. A. Wyndham.

## FOR REVIEW

1. From the Arundel Press. "In Saxon Sussex" by A. Barr-Hamilton.
2. "The Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Battle" by F. Vere Hodge.
3. "Slyfield Manor and Family of Great Bookham, Surrey" by John H. Harvey, F.S.A., and Gordon N. Slyfield.
4. Miss Helena Hall. "William Allen. 1770-1843." (Author's copy.)
5. From the Oxford University Press. "Petworth Manor in the Seventeenth Century" by Lord Leconfield.

## ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM TO JULY, 1954

1. The Misses Howell, Plumpton.  
Model of Rowing Boat and Oars dated 1843.
2. The Lewes Borough Council.  
Objects selected from the Borough Museum, Albion Street, Lewes (Loan), including:  
The Potter Collection of Chalk Fossils.  
Various Show Cases.  
Model of Sussex Cooking Range.  
Old Snider Rifle.
3. Mr. E. Pyddoke, Lewes  
Early British Tin Coin found on the Malling Council Estate, Lewes.
4. Mrs. E. E. Vigor, Brighton.  
The Collection of Pottery, Flints etc. formed by the late Mr. C. Vigor together with his MS. Notes and Registers of the Collection.
5. Mr. F. Duke, Steyning.  
Horsham Bank Note, 1813.
6. East Sussex Constabulary, Malling House, Lewes.  
Old Leather Shoe found at Malling House.
7. Mrs. R. D. Calverley, Ringmer.  
18th century Stoneware Bottle, from Brighton.
8. Mr. R. H. C. Fuller, Hove.  
Pottery from Romano-British Village, Wolstonbury Hill.
9. Department of Geology and Mineralogy, Oxford University Museum.  
1. Skeleton from Offham Hill.  
2. Skull from School Hill, Lewes.
10. Miss W. J. Curtis, Lewes.  
Two miniature Tea Sets.
11. Executors of the late Mr. E. J. Bedford.  
90 lantern slides illustrating history of the Baxter family of Lewes, and Baxter Prints.
12. Mr. B. Bulbeck, Kirdford.  
Lower half of Cannon Ball Mould from Roundwick Furnace.
13. Mr. G. H. Kenyon, Kirdford.  
Small Tile Drain.  
Iron Cannon Ball.

14. Mr. J. Collins, Patching (per Dr. Ratcliffe-Densham).  
Upper and Lower Stones of Bronze Age Saddle Quern  
ploughed up on Cock Hill, near Worthing.
15. Lewes Borough Council.  
Romano-British Burial Vessels and Two Saxon Skeletons  
from Housing Estate in Church Lane, Malling.
16. Mr. E. Errey, Lewes.  
Pair of Wheelwright's Compasses.
17. Mr. G. N. Andrews, Crowborough.
  1. Watercolour, "Herstmonceux Castle" by Albert Dawe, 1845.
  2. Two Glass Grog-Stirrers.
  3. 17th century Delft Tiles.
  4. Travelling Ink Horn, and other bygonies.
18. W. Bruford and Son Ltd., Eastbourne.  
Pewter Tankard with Sussex Excise Stamp.
19. Dr. H. B. A. Ratcliffe-Densham, Worthing.  
Small Bronze Age Collared Urn found near Harrow  
Hill Camp.
20. Mrs. Beck, Hartfield.  
Two old Glass Bottles.
21. Mr. H. J. E. Hall, Lewes.  
Five War Medals 1914-1945.
22. Mrs. E. K. Newland, Lewes.  
Old Flat Iron with Chimney.
23. Mr. N. E. S. Norris, Brighton.  
Sealing Stamp for Letter Wafers.
24. Mr. Heathcote, Brighton.  
Roman Bronze Fibula from Chanctonbury Ring.
25. The Astronomer Royal, Herstmonceux Castle.  
Six Romano-British Burial Urns found near Herstmon-  
ceux Castle in 1953. (Loan.)
26. Mr L. F. Salzman, F.S.A., Lewes.  
Uniform of V.T.C. (1915) Hartfield Division, and  
Photograph.
27. Miss J. E. Couchman, Uckfield.  
Cabinet containing Watches, Brooches and other  
Trinkets.

# ACCESSIONS TO THE MUNIMENTS ROOM DURING THE PERIOD

1st AUGUST, 1953 TO 1st JULY, 1954

- September, 1953. Given by the Rev. Wm. E. Henty-Summers, Austrey Wood, Rownhams, Southampton.  
Overseers Lists for the Parish of Littlehampton; 1719-1754. (RB205-218.)
- September, 1953. Given by Mr. H. C. Hobbs.  
Photostat of military map of Sussex; 1588; in B.M. (Acc. No. 59.)
- September, 1953. By purchase.  
Lewes Oddfellows Book of Proceedings; Purple Lecture or P.G. Degree; 1828. (Acc. No. 60.)
- October, 1953. By purchase of Library Committee.  
Parish Book of Sidlesham; 1662-1767. (Acc. No. 76.)
- October, 1953. Given by Mr. L. S. Davey, 29 South Way, Lewes.  
Plan of properties adjacent to Castle of Lewes; early 19th century. (Acc. No. 77.)
- December, 1953. From Lewes Borough Museum on dispersal.  
Illuminated Award by Lewes and East Sussex Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition; 1868. (Acc. No. 78.)  
The Sussex Almanack for 1800 (mounted). (Acc. No. 79.)
- January, 1954. Lent by the executors of S. R. Penney, decd., The Grange, Hurstpierpoint.  
Title Deeds of The Grange, Hurstpierpoint; 1631-1871. (HC374-451.)
- January, 1954. Lent by the Trustees of the 6th Earl of Chichester.  
Plan of Stanmer Estate; 1799 and 1800; by Wm. Figg; (Acc. No. 158.)  
Plan of Deans and Hoathdown farms, Piddinghoe;  
Plan of Halland Park, Halland farm and woods in E. Hoadley and Laughton; 1778; by T. Marchant. (Acc. No. 160.)  
Plan of Yew Tree Farm, Falmer; 1776; by T. Marchant. (Acc. No. 161.)  
Pedigree of Frankland of Thirkleby, Yorks; (Acc. No. 162).  
Rough sketch of Stanmer Estate; 1799; (Acc. No. 164).  
Plan of woods in various parishes belonging to the Earl of Chichester; 19th century. (Acc. No. 170.)  
5 plans of Stanmer House with proposed alterations; 1st half 19th century. (Acc. No. 165-169.)

- February, 1954. Lent by Borough Museum, Lewes.  
 Warrant for arrest, confession, and report of trial of  
 Wm. Goodsell; 1833-34. (Acc. Nos. 171-173.)  
 Act of Parliament (Geo. III, 1799); repair of roads near  
 Lewes. (Acc. No. 174.)
- February, 1954. Transferred from S.A.S. Library.  
 Particulars of sale; the Old House, Pulborough; 20th  
 January, 1954; and of Stream Farm, Chiddingly;  
 28th July, 1953. (Acc. No. 175 and 176.)
- February, 1954. Lent by Viscount Gage, Firle.  
 Map of West Firle Down; 1775; by T. Marchant.  
 (Acc. No. 177.)  
 Plan of estate at Badby, Northants; 1809; by Jos. Aris.  
 (Acc. No. 178.)  
 Plan of Southeram Farm, nr. Lewes; modern. (Acc.  
 No. 179.)  
 Large MS. legal text book; 17th century. (Acc. No. 182.)  
 Terrier of Parsonage lands in W. Firle; 18th century.  
 (Acc. No. 192.)  
 Plan of Parsonage, Firle; 18th century. (Acc. No. 193.)  
 Collection of Fire Policies; 1795-1804; Gloucestershire  
 deeds; Chas. I and II: Irish deeds; 18th century:  
 Personal documents including wills from 1736 to  
 1912, and marriage settlements. (Acc. Nos. 180-224.)
- February, 1954. Given by Mr. F. W. Trehearne, 28 Woodville  
 Road, Ealing, W.5.  
 Deeds relating to Alfriston including Deans Place and  
 the Manor of Lullington; early 19th century to  
 1914. (Acc. Nos. 225-288.)
- March, 1954. Lent by Viscount Gage, Firle.  
 Several files of documents relating to Sussex estates,  
 Sussex local affairs and politics, Hampshire estates,  
 Irish estates, Gloucestershire estates, household  
 bills and receipts, bills for uniform and outfit for  
 a midshipman in 1774, East Kent and Pevensy  
 Volunteers, Lord Gage's Troop of Yeomanry  
 Cavalry. (Acc. Nos. 289-303.)
- April, 1954. Lent by Lewes Town Council (from Borough  
 Museum).  
 Photostat of Plan of River Ouse and Lewes Levels;  
 1620; draughtsman unknown. (Acc. No. 304.)
- April, 1954. Found at Sheffield Place.  
 Plan of ground floor; c. 1770. (Acc. No. 305.)

- April, 1954. Given by Mr. R. E. Midmore, 93 Tideswell Road, Eastbourne: (Found in the roof of an old cottage at Eastbourne).  
20 Lewes receipted bills; 1801-17. (Acc. No. 317.)
- May, 1954. Sussex Record Society.  
Lewes Town Book (transcript). (Acc. No. 306.)
- May, 1954. Given by Rev. Wm. E. Henty-Summers.  
Several election broadsheets and newspaper cuttings of the early 19th century. (Acc. Nos. 307-316.)
- May, 1954. Given by the executors of Miss Laura Gordon Philcox, decd.  
Deeds of title of Patcham Mill, Nr. Brighton; 1656-1883. (Acc. Nos. 318-356.)
- May, 1954. Lent by Mr. R. W. Fovargue, Battle.  
Estate and forge books of the Fuller family, Brightling, including accounts, rents, crops, receipts and letters; 18th century. (Acc. Nos. 357-365.)
- May, 1954. Mr. L. F. Salzman.  
Summary and abstract of deeds of 187/188 High Street, Lewes.
- June, 1954. Given by Frank M. Sterry, Esq., Palmer's Green House, Hatch Beauchamp, Taunton.  
Letter from Anne Rickman to Mrs. Tourle, of Lamport, Sx., describing the scene in the Abbey at the Coronation of Queen Victoria; 1838. (Acc. No. 370.)
- June, 1954. Lent by Mr. R. W. Fovargue, per History of Parliament Trust.  
Several hundred unsorted letters mostly written or received by Rose Fuller, Esq., M.P., of Brightling; mid-18th century. Political. (Acc. No. 372.)

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN SUSSEX

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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 was printed on pp. 138 to 140 of the Centenary Volume (*S.A.C.*, Vol. 85). This list comprised all monuments in Sussex scheduled down to 31st December, 1935.

Supplemental lists were printed at p. xliv of *S.A.C.*, Vol. 88, at p. xli of Vol. 89, at p. xlv of *S.A.C.* Vol. 90, and at p. lvii of *S.A.C.* Vol. 91.

The following additional monuments have now been scheduled :

HASTINGS, Manor House (remains of), Ore Place.

HEATHFIELD, Gibraltar Tower.

IPING, Roman Road across Iping Common.





NEWCASTLE HOUSE; NORTH SIDE  
(*photograph by E. J. Bedford*)

# Sussex Archaeological Society

## NEWCASTLE HOUSE, LEWES

BY WALTER H. GODFREY

NEWCASTLE HOUSE at one time stood pre-eminent in the High Street of Lewes, for its architectural distinction. During the long controversy, which was eventually resolved by the removal of the old building and its replacement by new offices designed to resemble it in some degree, record drawings were made by Mr. E. F. Harvey under my direction and are now deposited with the National Buildings Record, London. The accompanying reproductions show the fine quality of the design of the house and of its detail.

The date of the original building has not been ascertained with any certainty. It is true that it bore a date, that of 1717, in Roman figures, prominently displayed on the sundial in the main pediment, together with the motto *Carpe Diem*. In that year<sup>1</sup> John Court, son of the owner of the property, espoused Elizabeth Pellatt, the daughter and heiress of William Pellatt, who owned and lived at the Friars, a fine house on the south side of the High Street between the bridge over the river and Friars Walk. But John does not appear to have lived here. His father Benjamin Court, formerly of the Cliffe, ironmonger, carried on his business at the house, the character of which suggests that it was scarcely designed for trade purposes and is more likely to have been built before the accession of Queen Anne than after that of George I.

Benjamin Court acquired the property as we shall see in 1711, at the death of Elizabeth, widow of John Braman, who although formerly resident in Chichester, had come to live in St. Michael's parish Lewes, on his second marriage, and was eventually buried in St.

<sup>1</sup> The same year Marchant in his diary (25 Feb.) notes: '4d. Paid to Mr. Court for a knife' (*S.A.C.* xxv. 180).

Michael's churchyard. It seems not unlikely that this second wife of his, whose maiden name was Meares (or Meeres), a family seated at Glyndly, Westham, near Pevensey, became possessed of the property through her first husband Thomas Matthew of Lewes.<sup>1</sup> The Matthews appear throughout the seventeenth century as owners of many houses in Lewes and it is more than probable that the site of Newcastle House, which occupied the most easterly position in St. Michael's parish, belonged to Matthew. It was no doubt composed, like the site of the adjoining County Hall, of several tenements. John Braman whose marriage to Elizabeth took place in 1696 at the church of St. Mary Westout (now St. Anne's) would, as a prominent citizen of Chichester, know of the remarkable houses erected or in process of erection in that city, and he would seem to be the most likely person to build what was later known as Newcastle House. His date would fit best the style of the building, which, if relegated to the time of George I, would involve a time lag, not impossible in more distant provincial centres but unlikely at Lewes.

A house of this personal distinction would lose something when converted into business premises, even though it must be admitted that Lewes had owed much to its successful ironmongers, among whom the Molineux family had in the eighteenth century produced the magnificent shopfront opposite, later Messrs. Lowdell & Cooper's, that was lost to the town soon after Newcastle House itself. But Benjamin Court was in active possession of his house from 1711 to 1734 when he was persuaded to lease it to the great Duke of Newcastle, who wished to establish here a political club for the Whig party, a purpose for which it was admirably suited and might very well have been built but for the fact that it had been in existence for many years. In a letter to the duke, dated 21 September 1734, Thomas Pelham writes

I've given orders for fitting up the Coffee-house and assembly Rooms as soon as possible. Young Dick Verrall has been down here

<sup>1</sup> See *S.A.C.* LXIX. 228-9.

this week, & will come in a month's time to fix himself at Lewes by which time I hope the Coffeehouse will be fitted up. Mr. Court did not at first relish his House being turn'd to the uses we propose, but I think now seems well satisfied & will remove the rest of his Shop Goods next week. All our friends are mightily pleas'd with Your Grace's disposition of Court's House.

This letter is quoted in the excellent account of the Verrall family given by Perceval Lucas in these *Collections*.<sup>1</sup> We learn there that Dick Verrall was the son of Richard Verrall, mine host of the White Hart Inn. He continued to manage the Coffee-House until his death in 1742, when he was succeeded by his brother Henry<sup>2</sup> who remained until 1779, the year when the house probably ceased to be used for political purposes. The above information is confirmed by the deeds which I saw many years ago by the courtesy of Messrs. Lewis & Holman, and which gave also some of its subsequent history. On 7 November 1707 Elizabeth Fagge of Glyndly in Westham, relict of Thomas Fagge, sold the property to Benjamin Court of the Cliffe, ironmonger, for £475. She was probably acting as trustee of the estate of Elizabeth Braman (*née* Meares), sister of her first husband John Meares of Westham. At the time of the sale the eastern and western boundaries were given as John Henty and Francis Erridge, but there was also a small plot between the house and part of Henty's property which seems to have been already in the occupation of Benjamin Court and Samuel Yorkton, linen-draper, described as formerly a little house in the occupation of Martha Coleman, then of Abraham Shepherd and then of Edward Barret. This suggests that Benjamin Court was already interested in this neighbourhood and it might be that this was on account of his wife's family, since he first married, in 1683, Mary Pope of Lewes and the passage that connects the High Street with Castle Ditch and skirts the north-west part of Newcastle House is known as Pope's Entry.

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* LVIII. 92-93—an earlier letter is also quoted, in which various other premises were suggested for the Coffee-House, including the White Horse, on the site of which Castle Place was later built and occupied by Gideon Mantell.

<sup>2</sup> Among the pew-rents of St. Michael's Church for 1753 occurs: Henry Verrall for the Coffee-House.



FIG. 1

In 1736 Benjamin Court left the property by will (proved 1737) to his niece Abigail Chester, wife of Samuel Chester of Ewhurst, yeoman, and in 1747, when she was already widowed, she gave the house to her youngest son Robert Chester, a brewer. She died in 1759.

In 1761 Robert Chester of the Castle Brewery made his will in which he left the house to his nephew William Cooper. He describes it as a house called the New Coffee-House, late in the tenure of the Duke of Newcastle, Henry Verrall, Henry Burtenshaw, Charles Gilbert, Nicholas Willard, and the testator. In 1793 the house passed from William Cooper and was at that time called Lewes Old Bank occupied by Henry Verrall, formerly of Robert Withington and then of Thomas Harben.

It is probable that Henry Verrall occupied some part of the house until his death in 1794, but the Coffee-House gave way to Robert Withington (1779–81) and Thomas Harben, silversmith and banker, who came here in 1782 and was still here in 1790 as 'owner and occupier'.<sup>1</sup> In 1795 William Cooper and the trustees of the estate of Thomas Harben sold the premises to Thomas Flight for £1,600. In 1796 the latter sold the house to Joseph Molineux and Francis Whitfield for £1,405, but retained the pew in St. Michael's Church.

The plans of the ground and first floor of the house in 1928 (Fig. 1) do not give any sure indication of the original arrangement, there having been so many internal alterations, made chiefly when the house was divided into three separately held tenements in the nineteenth century. We can, however, recognize the principal staircase which as usual ascends only to the first floor and adjoins the western wall of the central part of the house, and also the secondary stair which occupies the westernmost section rising from the ground floor along the western party wall, and continuing from the first to the second floor, against the internal wall of

<sup>1</sup> For Thomas Harben see *S.A.C.* VII. 110, 125; VIII. 263; and *S.N.Q.* II. 254–5.

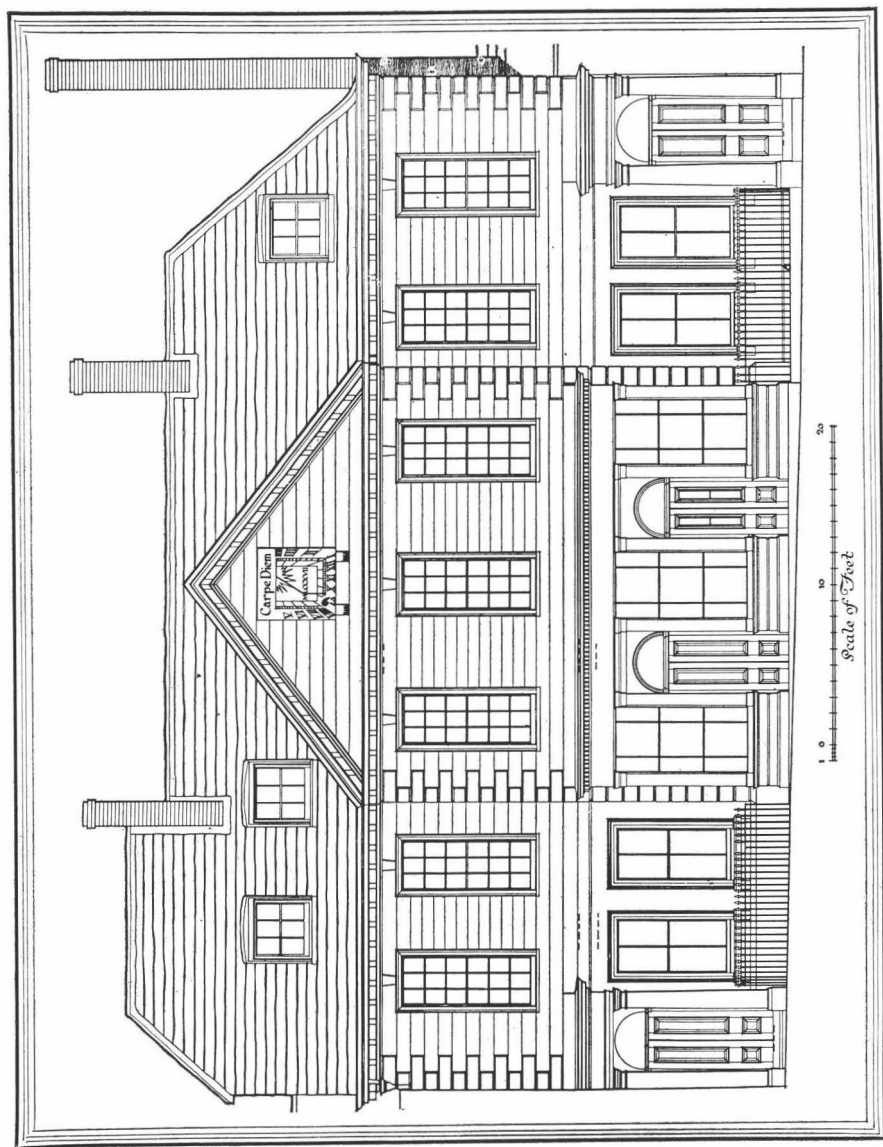


FIG. 2. SOUTH ELEVATION, NEWCASTLE HOUSE

the principal staircase. The two other staircases were later insertions.

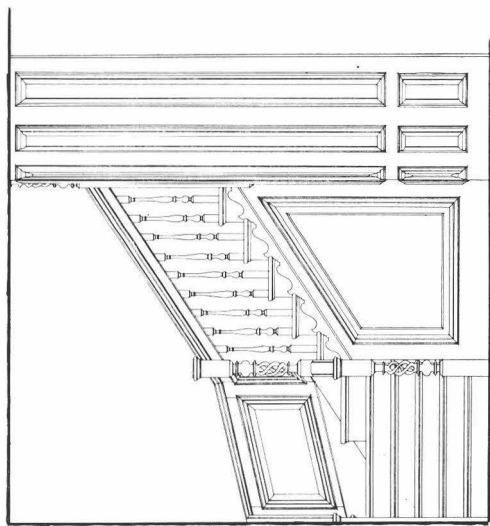
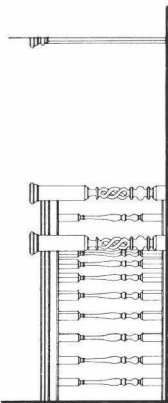
It will be seen that a regular elevation has been devised for the front to the High Street (Fig. 2) with the typical treatment of a slightly projecting central portion, three windows wide, crowned with a pediment, and two recessed wings, two windows wide. This front has a height of two stories, the upper one higher and more important than the ground floor with tall sash windows, and crowned by a bold wooden cornice, with modillions, which is also carried up the sloping side of the pediment. The walls were faced with Caen stone, no doubt taken from Lewes Priory, with projecting quoins on the angles of the centre and wings, but the street front had been entirely painted over, in conformity with good eighteenth-century practice, the untouched Caen stone facing being left only on the irregular northern front which faced Castle Ditch, where it had a beautiful weathered surface. This north front retained several good windows and a repetition of the front eaves and cornice for over two-thirds of its length. Some lower extensions projected northwards. The two best rooms which remained inside the house were in the centre portion on the first floor. These will be described, but it should be noted that the south room may have been altered, since it would seem natural that it should originally have occupied the whole centre space and have had three windows instead of two. In the alterations subsequent to the eighteenth century, mezzanine floors had been inserted in parts of the building and the roof of the west wing had been raised. Otherwise the two parallel roofs with an internal gutter ran east and west, with the High Street, and the second floor was lighted by dormer windows on the south and north.

It would seem fairly certain that the fenestration of the street front to the ground floor had been wholly altered when the property was divided up. This part, however, maintained a successful symmetry, though its lines could not follow the simpler arrangement of the first floor. In each side wing there were two sash windows

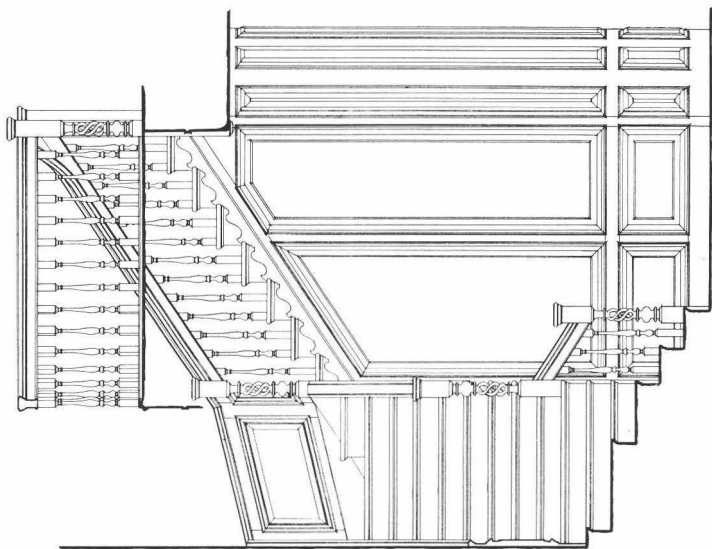
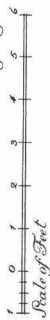


# NEWCASTLE HOUSE LEWES

*Main Staircase*



*Section A*



*Section B*

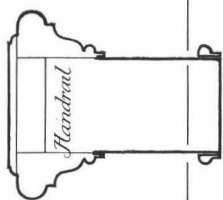
set closely together and an entrance both to the extreme west and east. These entrances had projecting door-cases with side pilasters carrying a horizontal entablature over the openings. The centre part was furnished with a shop-front aligned to these doors with six pilasters and a continuous entablature. The five compartments thus formed were alternately windows and arched doorways, three of the former and two of the latter. Originally no doubt the house had a proper central doorway into a large entrance hall, from which the stair formed a recess, leaving space for two rooms to the north.

The principal stair (Figs. 3 and 4) is a remarkable one, both in design and workmanship. In plan it ascended on three sides of an open well, the space under the steps having been enclosed by panelling with bold bolection mouldings, that under the upper flight forming a quadrant for easier access to the northern rooms. The detail of the stair (which as a rule is a useful guide to the date of construction) is unhelpful here since it has the 'cut string' (i.e. separate shaped ends to the steps) which did not become general until after the accession of George I in 1714, but in its rail, newels, and balusters it has more in common with the late seventeenth century. The balusters, two to each stair, lack the intermediate unturned block in their shafts which is characteristic of the Georgian stair, and the newels which are about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. square are turned in a spiral with a vase-like pedestal, in the manner in vogue in Charles II's time, but with the rare added refinement of a hollow centre, the inside of the spiral being skilfully undercut and removed. There are five of these very interesting newels, and by some inadvertence (possibly a subsequent repair) the second one from the bottom was fixed upside down and can so be seen in the drawing (Fig. 3). A panelled dado on the wall follows the ascent of the stair up to handrail level. The mouldings are all of early character, and if it were not for the cut string it would seem to have more affinity with the seventeenth than the eighteenth century. A charming feature of the whole design is the quadrant balustrade to the upper landing.

# NEWCASTLE HOUSE LEWES

*Baluster*

*Details of Main  
Staircase  
Newel*



*Spandrel Paneling*

1' 7 1/2"

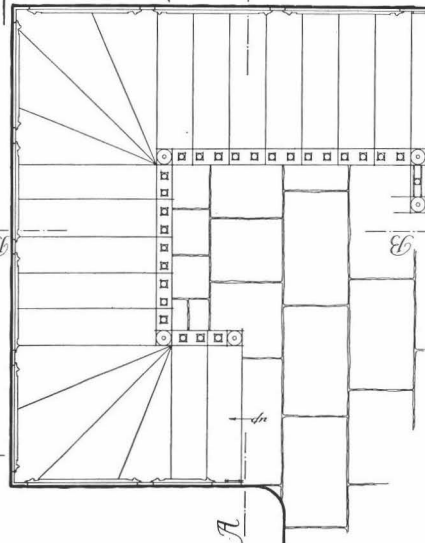
*Ends of  
Treads*

*Oak Dado  
Mouldings*

*Plan of  
First Floor  
Landing*

*Ground Floor*

*Scale of Feet*



The secondary stair (Figs. 5 and 6) is more wholly of seventeenth-century character and although its upper and lower flights are so much detached as almost to constitute separate stairs, its detail is consistent throughout. It has the normal square moulded rail, square newels and pendants, continuous moulded string, and spiral turned balusters of the pre-Georgian age. An unusual detail is the panelled soffit of the string. It will be seen in the drawings that most of the doors are of the two-panel type which is generally found before the end of Queen Anne's reign, but there is one six-panel door of Georgian type. In considering these staircases we cannot rule out the possibility of some alterations either by Benjamin Court or the Duke of Newcastle which might have involved adaptation or even resiting to suit their convenience. There was no obvious evidence, however, that the staircases, when recorded, were not in the original position in which they were built.


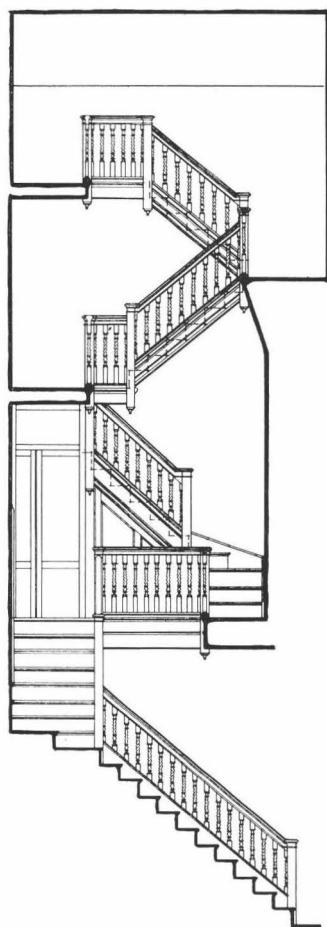
The principal room on the first floor (B on plan) of which drawings and details are given (Figs. 7 and 8) showed signs of alteration and adaptation. The cornice to the west wall, to which were attached the fine fluted Corinthian half-columns and side pilasters, is double the depth of the cornice on the other three walls. This might be due to the introduction of these columns, or possibly because the latter at one time stood free and supported a beam, which the deeper cornice may have masked. But there are variations in the mouldings of the paneling of all four walls which would not have occurred if the room were all of one date. The capitals themselves are early, as is the panelling of the north wall, but it will be observed that the entrance door in this wall is six-panelled and does not fit the layout. The windows were furnished in the late eighteenth century with new sashes with slender glazing-bars, and in this period we can also place the elaborate black and white marble chimney-piece with side columns, sculptured panels, and festooned frieze (Fig. 9).

The fact that this room occupies only two instead of the full three windows of the central section of the house

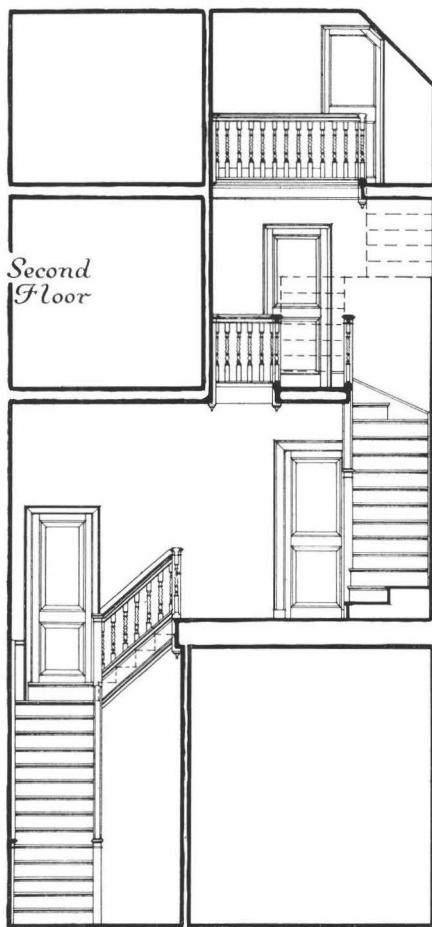
# NEWCASTLE HOVSE ~ LEWES

## *Secondary Staircase*

1 0 3 6 9 12 Feet

*Section A-A*



*Second  
Floor*

*First  
Floor*

*Ground  
Floor*

*Section B-B*

FIG. 5

~ NEWCASTLE HOUSE ~ LEWES ~ *Details of Secondary Staircase* ~

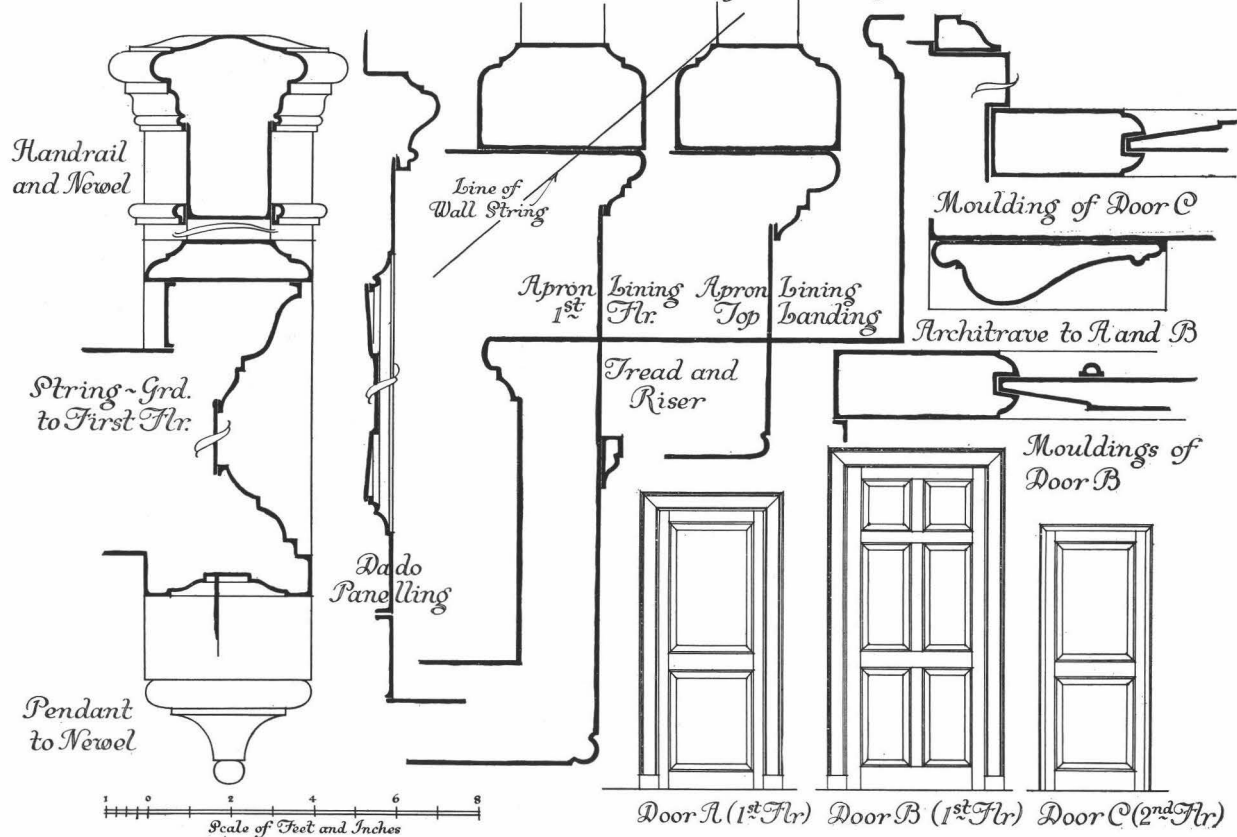


FIG. 6

has already been noticed and it certainly seems that the separation of the small intermediate room from it on the west was planned simultaneously with the quadrant balustrading of the stair which assists access, although the real reason for the quadrant may have been purely architectural since it frees the stair from any awkward junction with its landing. The room (A) to the west of the anteroom mentioned above had a fine carved late eighteenth-century fireplace in wood with Ionic columns, paterae above the capitals, and a rather inadequate central panel to the frieze (Fig. 10).

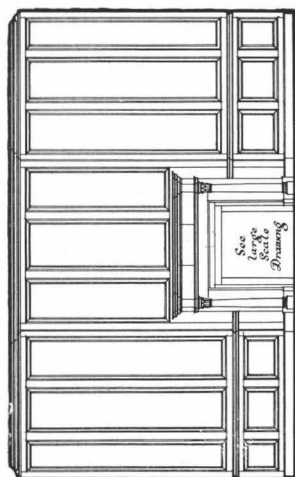
The best of these late fireplaces, covered with the types of ornament used by the Adam brothers, was in the south room (c) in the east wing (Fig. 11). It had Corinthian columns elaborately fluted, with festooned urns in the panels above them. The cornice, frieze, and architrave were all enriched, the frieze having a central panel formed by a guilloche pattern and swags and masks along its length.

The panelled room (D) on the north side of the house (the third from the west) was almost entirely in its original condition (Figs. 12 and 13). It had a good cornice which broke forward on three sides to form a central key-block. The windows retained their original sashes and their pleasant panelled window-seats. The fireplace was of the simple stone type with rounded angles in vogue about 1700 and one at least of the original two-panel doors, that to the cupboard north of the fireplace, was in position with its plain L-strap hinges. The two other doors were six-panel insertions, that to the south being then blocked by a later stair.

In the new building which was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield, the main south front has been reproduced in Portland stone, and has been raised 2 or 3 feet in height. The old sundial has been refixed in the pediment, and the ground floor is refashioned. Inside the house some of the old features have been refixed. These include the principal panelled room and the major part of the main stair.

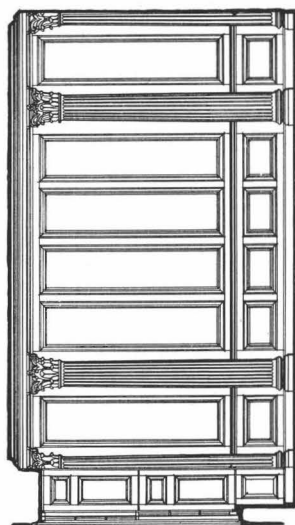
# NEWCASTLE HOUSE ~ Panelled Room ~ South Front ~

Scale of Feet  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7



~ East Wall ~

~ South Wall ~



~ West Wall ~

~ North Wall ~

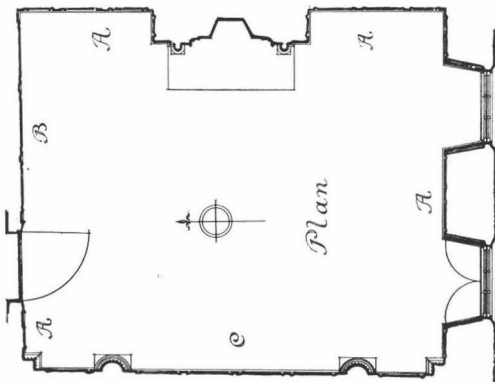
FIG. 7



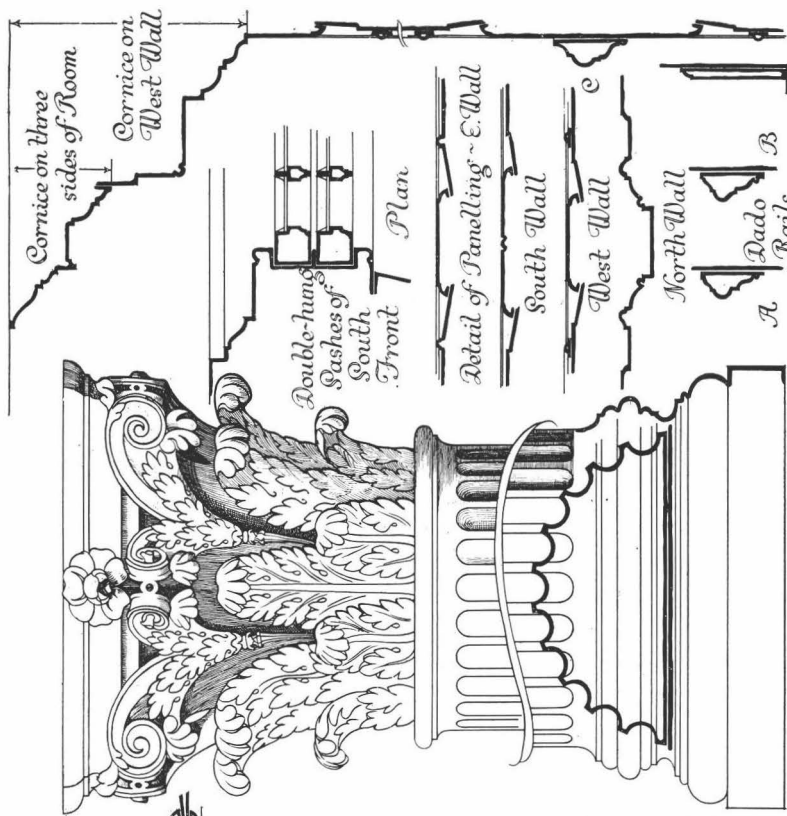
# NEWCASTLE HOUSE *Details of Panell'd Room ~ ~ South Front ~*



*Detail of Door, etc.*



*Plan*



1 0 8 16  
 Scale of Feet for Plan  
 Scale of Inches for Details

FIG. 8

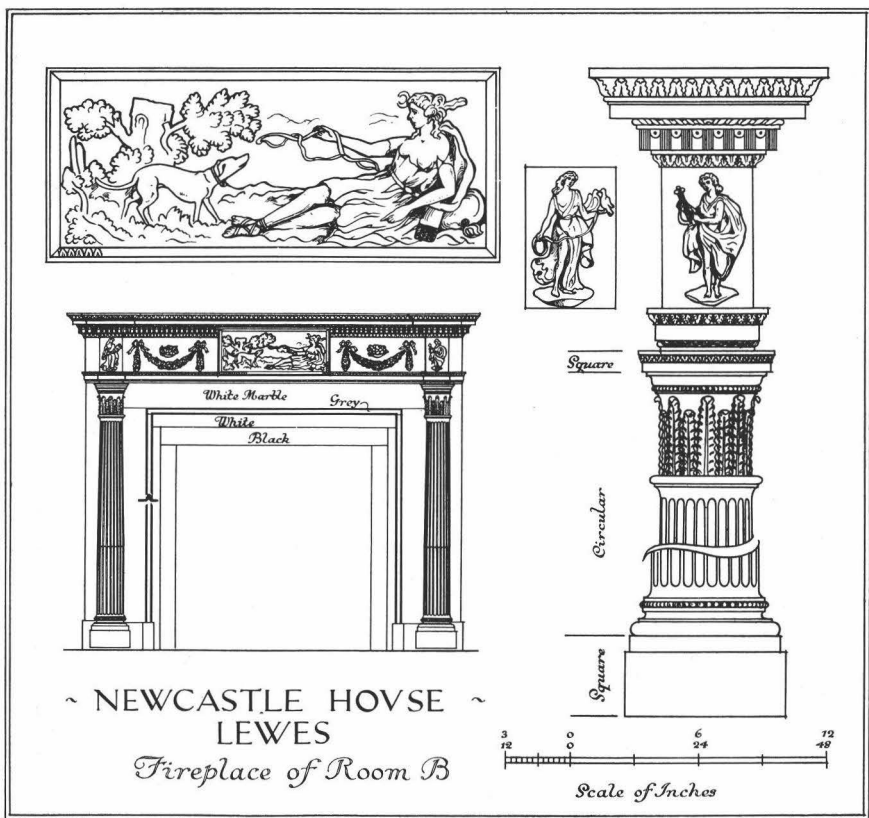
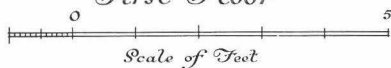


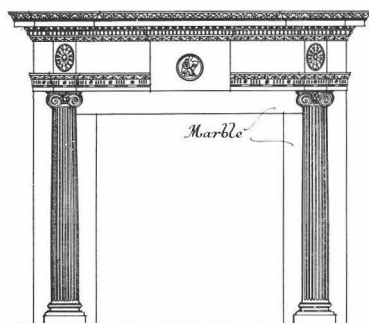
FIG. 9

NEWCASTLE HOUSE  
LEWES

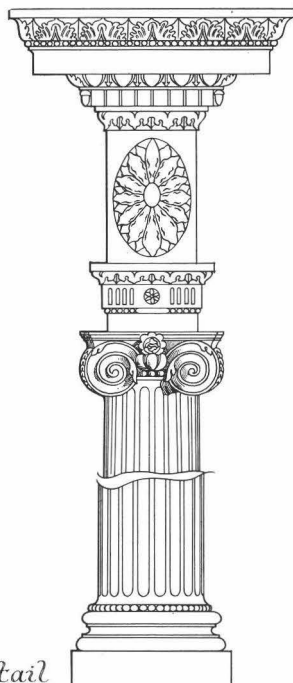
*Fireplace of Room A  
First Floor*



*Scale of Feet*

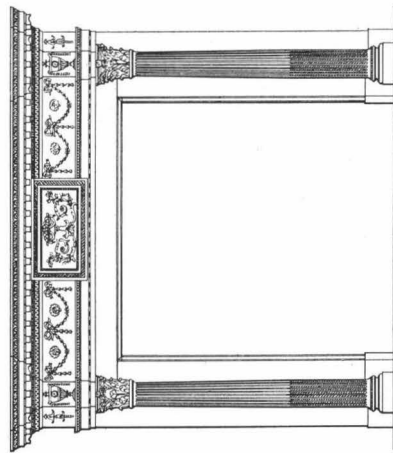
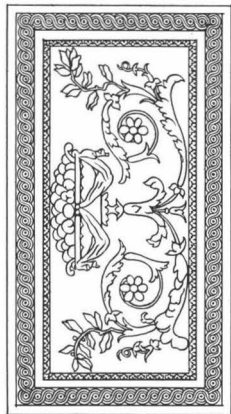


*Elevation*



*Detail*

FIG. 10



NEWCASTLE  
~ HOVSE ~  
LEWES  
*Fireplace in Room C*

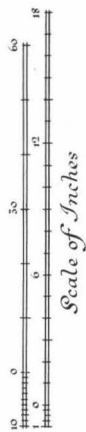
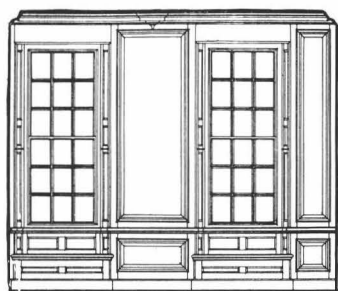


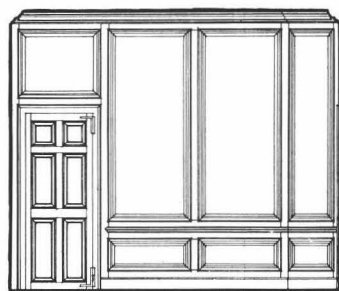
FIG. 11

~ NEWCASTLE HOUSE ~ LEWES ~

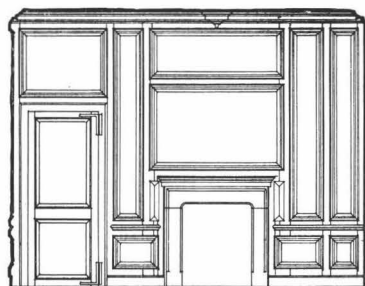
*Panelled Room ~ North Front ~ 1<sup>st</sup> Floor*



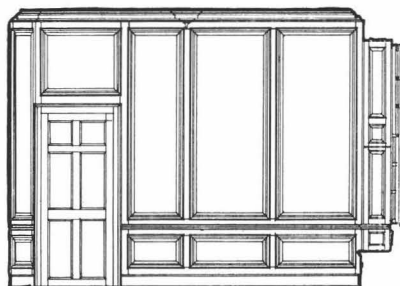
*North Wall*



*South Wall*



*East Wall*



*West Wall*

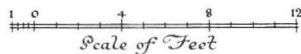


FIG. 12

# NEWCASTLE HOVSE

*Plan & Details  
of Panelled  
Room 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
North Front*

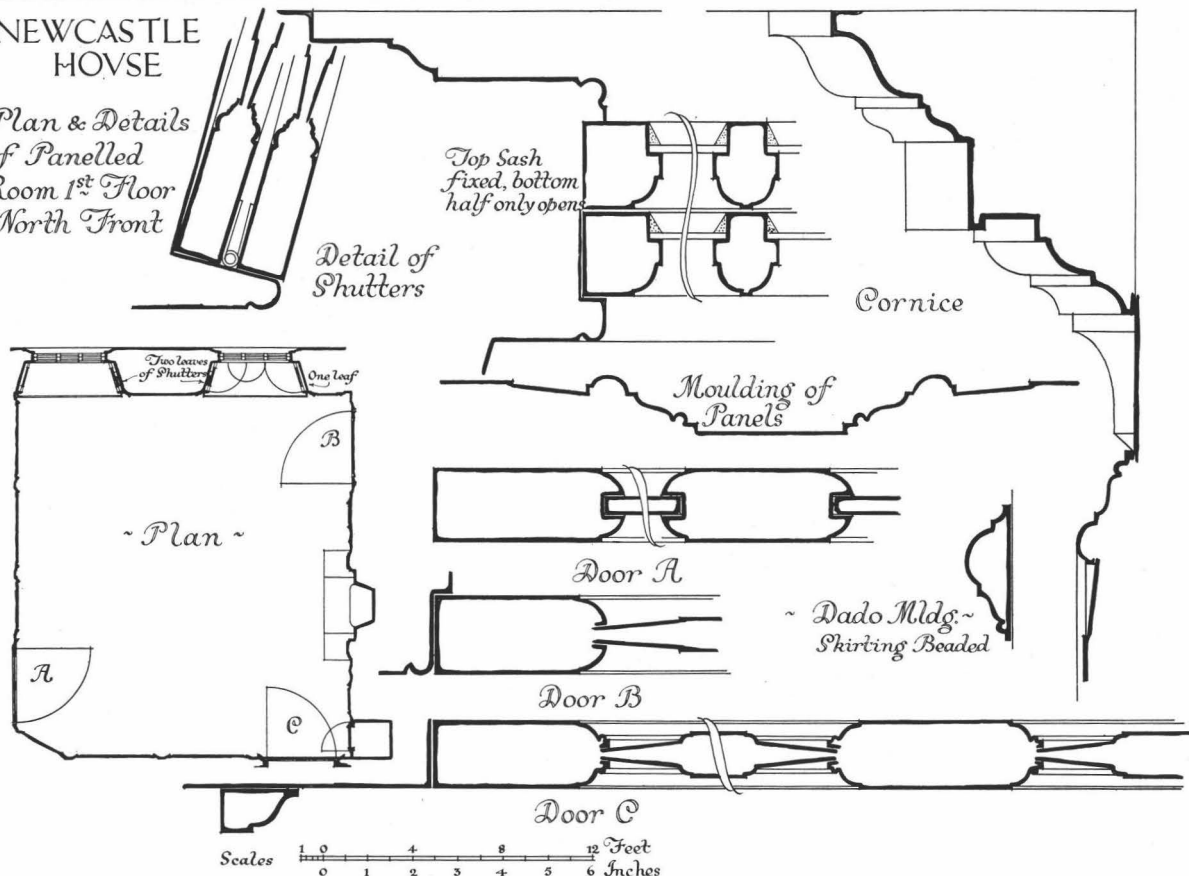


FIG. 13

# SUSSEX RELIGIOUS AT THE DISSOLUTION

BY L. F. SALZMAN, F.S.A.

THE idea, at one time widely held, that at the Dissolution the religious (monks, canons, and friars) were thrown out into the world to fend for themselves or starve is contrary to the facts, as has been well shown by the late Geoffrey Baskerville in his *English Monks and the Suppression of the Monasteries*. It is of interest to try and trace the history of the ex-religious in Sussex. The names of just over a hundred are known, and approximately half of these can be, at least tentatively, identified at later dates. Obviously, while it is possible to feel fairly certain of distinctive names, such as Geoffrey Iden and Simon Overy, one cannot be certain of the identity of a John White or a Thomas Wilson without corroborative evidence, which is usually lacking.

There is the further complication that it was quite usual for a man to take a new name on entering religion, which he might or might not abandon for his hereditary surname on returning to the world. A good example of this is the last Prior of Lewes,<sup>1</sup> who was the son of John Peterson of Lewes but was known while he was prior as Robert Crowham, Croham, or Crome, with the occasional addition of '*alias* Peterson'; after the dissolution of his monastery, when he became Dean of South Malling, the holder of prebends in several cathedrals, and Treasurer of Chichester, he always used his patronymic. It will be noticed that in the list of pensions granted in 1537 (see below) out of twenty-five monks of Lewes ten, at least, had aliases.

A further difficulty is that when they obtained benefices it did not follow that these were in the diocese of Chichester, as will be seen. Examples of this, in reverse, may be seen in two Bishops of Chichester, John Scory, a Dominican friar of Cambridge, and William Barlow,

<sup>1</sup> See *S.A.C.* LXXVI. 178-82.

an Austin canon of Bisham (Berks.), and the Archdeacon of Lewes (1551–8), Dr. Richard Brisley *alias* Gloucester, Prior of Horton (Kent).<sup>1</sup> Among the vicars choral of Chichester Cathedral, Mr. W. D. Peckham informs me, Roger Gough (1549–52),<sup>2</sup> John Stot (1550–3), and Richard Pashe (1551) are each styled *religiosus* and, as they do not appear in our lists, probably came from outside the diocese. Baskerville<sup>3</sup> gives among the canons of Dunstable (Beds.): (1) Richard Bowstret, who was ‘dwelling with Mr. Gage’ (of Firle) in 1548; a vicar choral in 1551 and 1554; vicar of Oving and rector of Litlington from 1555 till his death in 1557/8;<sup>4</sup> (2) Augustine Curteis, vicar of Framfield in 1544; deprived for marriage in 1554, at which date he had the prebend of Highleigh, but was made vicar of Eastbourne in 1556 and was buried there on 27 September 1559;<sup>5</sup> (3) Edmund Green, ‘probably the rector of Edburton 1551 to his death in 1557’. Baskerville<sup>6</sup> also mentions Anthony Clarke, a Cistercian of Stratford Langthorne (Essex), as having ‘more than one living in Sussex’, as well as the prebend of Highleigh, with which went the post of schoolmaster of the Cathedral School;<sup>7</sup> he was deprived in 1560 for refusing the Oath of Supremacy, and became chaplain to Lord Montague at Cowdray, in which capacity he made his will on 30 December 1560. Mention should also be made of Miles Man, or Aman,<sup>8</sup> who was a canon of the Priory of Southwick (Hants).<sup>9</sup> He was vicar of West Wittering between 1540 and 1550, and of Donnington between 1543 and 1559, and Prebendary of Wyndham in 1560.

The Dissolution falls into two parts: the suppression under Act of Parliament in 1536 of the smaller monasteries with incomes below £200 a year; and the ‘voluntary’ surrender of the larger houses, and the friaries,

<sup>1</sup> Venn, *Gonville and Caius College*, I. 25.

<sup>2</sup> He had held one of the Mortimer Chancies: *S.R.S.* XXXVI. 47.

<sup>3</sup> *Op. cit.* 295.

<sup>4</sup> *S.R.S.* XLIII. 262, 266–7.

<sup>5</sup> Budgen, *Old Eastbourne*, 114–15. Curteis had also succeeded Bowstret at Litlington in 1558.

<sup>6</sup> *Op. cit.* 268.

<sup>7</sup> *S.R.S.* XXXVI. 48; II. 63.

<sup>8</sup> Misread as ‘Arnan’ in *S.R.S.* XLIII. 20.

<sup>9</sup> *Deputy Keeper’s Rep.* VIII. 41; *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* XIV (2), p. 596.



which was brought about between 1538 and 1540. At the first suppression the head of each house was awarded a pension; the other members were offered the choice of transferring to one of the larger houses of the same Order, or of abandoning their monastic rule and receiving 'capacities', or licences to act as ordinary 'secular' clergy. The number of those whose devotion to their 'religion' made them willing to start life again in another house as displaced persons, who would probably find at best a grudging welcome there, was very small. In the six houses suppressed in Sussex out of forty-two persons thirty-eight desired capacities; of the other four, two at Tortington definitely wished to be transferred to other houses, the one at Shulbred was presumably William Burrey, a former prior who had retired on a pension of £12 (which was continued to him), and the one at Boxgrove was most likely the novice,<sup>1</sup> who may have decided to become a layman. The six houses were Boxgrove (Benedictine), Hastings, Michelham, Shulbred, and Tortington (Austin canons), and Durford Abbey (Premonstratensian). The Abbey of Bayham and the tiny Austin Priory of Calceto or Pynham had been suppressed, under papal licence, by Cardinal Wolsey for the endowment of his proposed college at Oxford; and the Austin Priory of Hardham had, rather mysteriously, evaporated about 1534.<sup>2</sup>

The actual grants of capacities were entered in the books of the Faculty Office, and these were abstracted by the indefatigable Dunkin in one of his notebooks now in the British Museum.<sup>3</sup> These give the names of members of the convents at the time of the Dissolution, which are otherwise in many instances unknown. They also show, as will be seen, that the process of dispensing religious from their monastic duties to take parochial work had begun before the Dissolution. It was, indeed,

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* XLIV. 64-65.

<sup>2</sup> *V.C.H. Sussex*, II. 75. Robert Pryklowe, rector of Iping in 1553 (*S.A.C.* LXXVII. 102), was probably the former, last, Prior of Hardham. He was vicar of Wisborough Green from 1557 (Add. MS. 39428, f. 57) till his death in 1560 (Hennessy, *Clergy Lists*).

<sup>3</sup> Add. MS. 39401, here referred to as F.O.

common practice, from the fifteenth century onwards, for Austin and Premonstratensian canons to serve livings in the gift of their houses; and the Benedictines did so occasionally. The grant of a capacity did not necessarily mean that its recipient obtained a benefice at once, or ever. The flooding of the ranks of the clergy with dispossessed religious, greatly augmented by the suppression of chantries and colleges in 1548, meant that a man without influence had little chance of obtaining a living of any value. In Lincoln in 1547 it was said that, owing to the decay of the city, many of the city livings were not worth above 30s. yearly and that no one would take them 'but that of povertie and necessitie there are some late religious personnes being stipendiaries taken and appointed to serve the said cures and benefices, whiche for the most parte are unlerned and verie ignoraunte personnes not able to do any parte of their duties'.<sup>1</sup> When the larger monasteries surrendered, their heads usually received very substantial pensions and were often able to pick up valuable preferments, as in the case of the last Prior of Lewes, already quoted. The pensions assigned to the members of the convent may sound small, averaging about £6, but the ordinary chantry and quite a large number of vicarages failed to reach that figure. Many of the monks, therefore, seem to have settled down, often in the neighbourhood of their house, to live on their pension, eked out by such pay as they could get for acting as curates or assistant priests in the parish.

So far as we can judge, the officials of the Court of Augmentations seem to have done their best to pay the pensions fairly and regularly. There must, inevitably, have been cases of hardship; but the faults were not all on one side. In 1547 it was noted that various religious had gone abroad and rejoined their order, but continued to draw their pensions through friends; others were dead but their pensions were still being paid.<sup>2</sup> In future, pensioners were to appear in person or else send certifi-

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiv (8), 12.

<sup>2</sup> See the case of Thomas Spratte, below (p. 34).

cates of their identity and place of residence, under the hands of two Justices of the Peace.<sup>1</sup>

In the list of religious that follows the source of my information for their later history is, where not otherwise indicated, the great Card Index of Parochial Clergy, in the Society's Library at Barbican House, where references are given to the original sources.

BOXGROVE PRIORY [8 priests, 1 novice; desiring capacities, 8]

Licence to change their habit and take benefices, granted 20 March 1537 to Thomas Myles, late Prior, Thomas Mason, Richard Combyes, Richard Hedde, James Ryman, John White.<sup>2</sup>

*Thomas Myles* became rector of New Shoreham in 1545. In 1548 he was holding the chantry in that church, worth £4. 6s. 8d., being then 70 years old: he received a pension of £4 on the suppression of the chantry.<sup>3</sup>

*Sir Thomas Mason* occurs at West Tarring in 1538 and 1540,<sup>4</sup> and as curate of Broadwater from April 1544 to November 1547.<sup>5</sup> *Thomas Mason alias Quarley* was presented to East Blatchington in November 1548; made his will as rector of that parish 6 October 1558 (pr. 29 Oct.), leaving 3s. 4d. to 'Syr James Ryman'.<sup>6</sup>

*Sir Richard Combes* was curate at East Lavant in October 1539.<sup>7</sup>

*Richard Hedde* was witness to the will of Thomas Norton at Middleton in April 1538.<sup>8</sup> He was admitted to the chantry of the Blessed Virgin in Pagham Church in 1540,<sup>9</sup> and at its suppression in 1548 received a pension of £5; he was then of the age of forty;<sup>10</sup> he was still getting the pension in 1555,<sup>11</sup> but died as curate of Bepton in 1557.<sup>12</sup>

*James Ryman, 'religiosus'*, was curate of Oare in Kent from at least 1554 to 1558.<sup>13</sup>

*John White*. A priest of this name appears at St. Clement's, Hastings, in 1544 and made his will in July 1542.<sup>14</sup> The name, which is also found at Bexhill in 1542 and at Shermanbury in 1546,<sup>15</sup> is too common for identification.

HASTINGS PRIORY [3 priests, 1 novice; desiring capacities, 4]

The only member of this house whose name is known is the prior, Thomas Harmer, who resigned on a pension of £6.<sup>16</sup> He is probably the Thomas Harmar, clerk, of Salehurst who made his will in June

<sup>1</sup> *Acts of Privy Council*, 1547-50, p. 97.

<sup>2</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 58.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* xlv. 214.

<sup>4</sup> F.O., f. 81.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* xli. 224.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* 159.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* xliii. 91.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* 215.

<sup>9</sup> *S.N.Q.* x. 5.

<sup>10</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 48.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* 145.

<sup>12</sup> Add. MS. 39428, f. 57.

<sup>13</sup> *Harpsfield's Visitation Returns* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), 308.

<sup>14</sup> *S.R.S.* xlii. 254, 290.

<sup>15</sup> *Compn. Bks.*

<sup>16</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* II, 77.

1543.<sup>1</sup> If so, he must have survived nearly four years, as his pension was paid for the first half (only) of 1547.<sup>2</sup>

MICHELHAM PRIORY [8 priests, 1 novice; all desiring capacities]

Licence to receive benefices granted on 20 March 1537 to Thomas Holbeme, prior, Thomas Lucke, Edmund Pelham, Robert Forde, Martin Cater, Robert Motte, William Couper, John Browne.<sup>3</sup> All of these except the last were already in the priory in 1521.<sup>4</sup>

*Thomas Holbeme* retired on a pension of £20,<sup>5</sup> and was dead before August 1545, when Thomas Pelham of Hellingly, who was evidently his executor, refers to his will.<sup>6</sup>

*Thomas Lucke* had obtained Gawthron's Chantry in St. Clement's, Hastings, worth £7. 6s. 8d., by October 1538.<sup>7</sup> On its suppression in 1548 he received a pension of £6, being then 60 years old.<sup>8</sup> As this was still being paid in 1555<sup>9</sup>, he is presumably not the 'Sir Thomas Lucke' of Litlington, whose will was made on 24 October 1551 and proved on 1 March 1552,<sup>10</sup> unless it was being fraudulently drawn in his name after his death.

*Edmund Pelham* was probably the 'Sir Pelham' who was hired by William Kentesley and his son John to serve the chapel of Otham, in Hailsham.<sup>11</sup> He was uncle to Thomas Pelham of Hellingly, in which parish he made his will on 6 September 1551 (proved 10 March 1553), desiring to be buried in that church, at the entrance to the Lady Chapel.<sup>12</sup>

*Robert Forde*. 'Syr Robert Fourde, preest', witnessed the will of Sir William Pelham at Laughton, October 1538.<sup>13</sup> He occurs as vicar of West Angmering from 1542 to 1551, but died before October 1552, when his successor was instituted.

*Martin Cater* compounded for the chantry of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, on 7 May 1542.<sup>14</sup> He presumably received a pension on the suppression of the chantry.

*Robert Motte* witnessed a will at Mayfield in December 1541; was admitted to the rectory of Chalvington on 16 October 1549; was still rector in November 1555, but had resigned before 2 October 1556.

SHULBRED PRIORY [5 priests; 4 desiring capacities]

On 3 April 1536, apparently just before the suppression of the priory, one canon, Nicholas Duncke, was licensed to wear the habit of his order under the robe of a secular priest.<sup>15</sup> On 20 March 1537 licence to change their habit and receive benefices was granted to George Walden, prior, John Stany, and Lawrence Weste.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>1</sup> S.R.S. XLV. 83.

<sup>3</sup> F.O., f. 87v.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. 238.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. 55.

<sup>11</sup> Hist. of Hailsham, p. 189.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid. XLIII. 84.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., f. 81.

<sup>2</sup> Aug. Off. Misc. Bks. 256.

<sup>4</sup> Salzmann, Hist. of Hailsham, p. 237.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. XXXVI. 179.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. XLIII. 163.

<sup>12</sup> S.R.S. XLII. 303-6.

<sup>15</sup> F.O., f. 36.

<sup>6</sup> S.R.S. XLI. 40.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. 144.

<sup>14</sup> Compn. Bks.

*George Walden* was given a pension of £10 and remained in the parish, being curate of Linchmere in 1540 and 1544, as 'Sir George Waldren'.<sup>1</sup> Later he obtained two Hampshire livings, compounding for Hayling on 9 May 1544 and for Catherington on 10 August 1545.<sup>2</sup> He seems to have resigned and returned to Sussex, as George Walden, minister, was buried at Cocking in 1564.<sup>3</sup>

*John Stany* was curate of Lodsworth in 1545.<sup>4</sup>

TORTINGTON PRIORY [5 priests, 1 novice; 4 desiring capacities]

Licences were granted on 20 March 1537 to Thomas May, the prior, William Bremer, George Kington, Henry Ringwode, and James Stidall.<sup>5</sup>

*Sir Henry Ringwood* occurs as curate at Tortington in November 1545. As 'Syr Harry Bull curat of Tortington' made his will in the following January,<sup>6</sup> it is possible that this was his patronymic.

DURFORD ABBEY [8 priests, 1 novice; all desiring capacities]

On the suppression of this house the abbot, *John Sympson*, was made Abbot of Titchfield in Hampshire: he resigned that house in 1536 on a pension of £20, which he offered to exchange for the living of Horsted Keynes.<sup>7</sup> He may be the John Simpson who compounded for the Prebend of Coleworth on 17 January 1542; but the name is a common one (there was a monk of that name at Lewes). Licences were granted on 8 November 1536 to the following canons—John 'Waketon', Henry Dente, Richard Sandefelde, Roger Wheler, and Henry Wyndesore;<sup>8</sup> and on 10 November 1540 to Richard Strudwick.<sup>9</sup>

In 1541 accusations were made against the late abbot for having carried off certain livestock and vestments from Durford to Titchfield, and among the witnesses examined were four former canons:<sup>10</sup> William Sympson of Horsted Keynes, the abbot's brother, aged 40; *John 'Wakelyn'*,<sup>11</sup> aged 36, then a 'petie canon of Paules'; John Heepe of Steep (Hants), aged 60; and *Henry Dente*, of Priorsdene (Hants), aged 44.

*Roger Wheler* was perhaps the man of that name collated to the vicarage of Cocking in January 1558 on the deprivation of the previous incumbent. He was rural dean of Midhurst in 1563,<sup>12</sup> and made his will in 1574.<sup>13</sup>

We now come to the second part of the Dissolution, the surrender of the greater houses.

<sup>1</sup> *S.R.S.* XLIII. 154.

<sup>4</sup> Add. MS. 39426, f. 26.

<sup>7</sup> *V.C.H. Hants.* II. 186.

<sup>10</sup> *S.A.C.* VII. 226.

<sup>11</sup> He was 'Eleventh Minor Canon' from 1535 to 1566: Newcourt, *Reparatorium* (ed. Hennessy), p. 49.

<sup>13</sup> *S.N.Q.* IX. 96.

<sup>2</sup> Compn. Bks.

<sup>5</sup> F.O., f. 81v.

<sup>8</sup> F.O., f. 65.

<sup>3</sup> Par. Reg.

<sup>6</sup> *S.R.S.* XLV. 249, 251.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, f. 142.

<sup>12</sup> *S.A.C.* LXI. 109.

## BATTLE ABBEY.

Surrendered on 27 May 1538<sup>1</sup> by John (Hamond), abbot, \*Richard Salehurst, prior, John Hastyng, subprior, Clement Westfyld, John Henfeld, \*John Austyn, Thomas Levett, Vincent Dunston, John Benyng, \*Clement Gregory, Thomas Cutbert, William Ambrose, \*Thomas Bede, \*John Jerom, \*Edward Clement, \*Bartholomew Ciprian, John Nuton, Richard Cony, \*Richard Derthmowth. The prior received a pension of £10, all those below him in standing either £6. 13s. 4d. or £6,<sup>2</sup> and those marked with (\*) were still receiving their pensions in 1555.<sup>3</sup> Two other members of the community had already, on 28 June 1535, been licensed to abandon their order and take a benefice; these being John Crosse and Thomas Anselme.<sup>4</sup>

*John Hamond* had been abbot for twenty years and was therefore presumably elderly. He retired on a pension of £100, equivalent to about £3,000 in recent (pre-war) money, and continued to live in Battle, where he made his will<sup>5</sup> on 1 December 1546, desiring to be buried in St. Katherine's aisle in Battle parish church. He does not refer to any of his former brethren.

*John Austen* may be the clerk of that name who witnessed a will at Ninfield in July 1556.<sup>6</sup>

*Thomas Levett* took his degree as Bachelor of Divinity at Oxford on 27 June 1527;<sup>7</sup> was instituted to the vicarage of Framfield on 7 July 1540; resigned before the beginning of 1544; appears as rector of Catsfield in 1545 and 1546, in which year he died.

*Sir John Benyng* alias *Pylcher*, clerk, made his will at Battle on 29 October 1540, desiring to be buried in 'the chappell of our lady yn the sought yle' of Battle parish church.<sup>8</sup>

*Clement Gregory* alias *Stapleton* was instituted to Stouting (Kent) on 18 July 1556, and to Eastwell on 27 May 1559;<sup>9</sup> he resigned Stouting before the end of February 1564, and died as vicar of Eastwell in or before August 1573.<sup>10</sup>

*Thomas Bede* and *William Ambrose* both received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity at Oxford on 23 July 1538, two months after the dissolution of the abbey, and were dispensed as secular chaplains.<sup>11</sup> Of their history during the next twenty years we know nothing; Ambrose was probably dead by the end of 1555, as he does not appear in the pension list. In 1559 Thomas Twisden *alias* Bede appeared before the Cardinal Archbishop Reynold Pole and was assigned penance and granted rehabilitation, because after the dissolution of the Abbey of Battle, in which he had made his profession and taken the religious habit, at the time that most pernicious schism was

<sup>1</sup> *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* VIII, no. 9.

<sup>2</sup> *Chron. of Battle Abbey* (ed. Lower), p. 210.

<sup>3</sup> *S.R.S.* XXXVI. 144.

<sup>4</sup> Printed in *S.A.C.* VI. 65.

<sup>5</sup> Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*

<sup>6</sup> *Harpsfield's Visitn. Returns* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), 23.

<sup>7</sup> *Reg. Math. Parker.*

<sup>8</sup> F.O., ff. 46, 47.

<sup>9</sup> *S.R.S.* XLIII. 245.

<sup>10</sup> *S.R.S.* XLI. 79, 87.

<sup>11</sup> *Reg. Univ. Oxford*, I. 191.

introduced into the kingdom he had left his order without papal licence and assumed the status of a secular clerk, and assenting to the said schism had received and retained houses, farms, and other possessions of the monastery by virtue of the laws passed by the wrongful authority of the then parliament. After the death of the said Thomas the goods in question shall be applied to the use of the said monastery of Battle or to some other religious use.<sup>1</sup>

#### LEWES PRIORY

Surrendered 16 November 1537. The prior, Robert Peterson, or Crowham, received a prebend in Lincoln Cathedral and started on his career of picking up prebends and dignities, as already stated. Pensions<sup>2</sup> were awarded to Anthony Bolney, subprior, Dr. John Senock, Simon Overy, William Bayley, William Aderolde, David Framfelde *alias* Michell, John Canterbury *alias* Stoner, Clement Browne, George Morley, Thomas Chamberlayne, Richard Gollenge, John Grene *alias* Halifax, John Sympson, William Plumsted *alias* Hudson, John Marten *alias* Aylarde, Nicholas Orell, Richard Shernborne *alias* Ball, Andrew Benet *alias* James, John Peverell, William Panter *alias* Vyney, John Benet *alias* Middelton, William Ellis, and John Savage. On 31 December licences to accept benefices were granted to the prior and to all the above-named monks,<sup>3</sup> with the exceptions of William Plumsted, Andrew Benet, William Ellis, and John Savage, and the addition of Thomas Atwell and Denis Mychell; 'Nicholas Canterbury', who is also mentioned, was almost certainly identical with Nicholas Orell. No monks of Lewes are mentioned in Cardinal Pole's list of pensions, drawn up in February 1555/6.

*Anthony Bolney* occurs in 1548 as late sacrist of the dissolved Collegiate Church of Beverley (Yorks.).<sup>4</sup>

*John Sennock* entered Gonville Hall, Cambridge, as a 'pensioner' in 1520; proceeded B.D. in 1523, and D.D. 1527; studied Arts and Theology at Cambridge for 9 years and at Oxford for 18 months. He was vicar of Kemsing (Kent) from 1542 to 1548.<sup>5</sup>

*Simon Overy* was rector of Barcombe from at least 1548 until his death early in 1555.

*William Aderolde*, or Atherold, was at Gonville Hall from 1513 to 1515 and returned there in 1524-5, after graduating as B.D. at Oxford on 27 June 1516. He was Prior of Stanesgate, the small priory in Essex subordinate to Lewes, and signed the surrender of that house in 1526, when it was suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey. He was rector of St. John's, Walbrook, London, from 4 July 1545 until his death in 1547 (his will being proved on 24 June), when he was buried there.<sup>6</sup> William Atherold, priest, witnessed a will at Chailey on 30 April 1545;<sup>7</sup> but there seems to have been another man of similar name, as a will was witnessed in Southover by 'Wylliam Atherwold mynyster

<sup>1</sup> Reg. Pole.      <sup>2</sup> *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), 1101.      <sup>3</sup> F.O., f. 143v.

<sup>4</sup> *Cal. Pat. Edw. VI*, ii. 38.

<sup>5</sup> Venn, *Gonville and Caius Coll.* i. 25.

<sup>6</sup> Venn, *op. cit.* 23.

<sup>7</sup> *S.R.S.* xli. 260.

ther' in August 1553.<sup>1</sup> The fact that the London rector was 'S.T.B.' (i.e. B.D.) makes his identity pretty certain.

*David Michell* was rector of Horsted Keynes from 1548 to 1559. He would seem to have earned the trust and affection of his neighbours, judging from the large number of wills which he witnessed, not only in his own parish, and the many bequests which he received—including one from Canon Richard Brisley (see above, p. 25).<sup>2</sup> He was overseer of the will of his brother Simon Michell of St. John's-sub-Castro, Lewes, in 1556.<sup>3</sup>

*George Morley*, clerk, made his will on 5 July 1544, desiring to be buried in the churchyard of Southover, with six priests to chant at his burial, month's mind, and anniversary, and a bequest of 12s. to each of the four 'of the foresaid prestes which doth take paynes in beryng me to y<sup>e</sup> church'.<sup>4</sup>

*Thomas Chamberlayne*, priest, of the parish of Piddinghoe, made his will there on 21 September 1540, leaving 6s. 8d. to the casting of the great bell, and a general bequest to the poor of all parishes within 4 miles.<sup>5</sup>

*John Sympson* was rector of St. Mary Westout, Lewes, in 1540; he probably died soon after this, as Hennessy's *Clergy Lists* give Richard Oliver as rector in 1541.

*Richard Ball*, clerk, made his will on 6 June 1544, desiring to be buried in the churchyard of Southover, Lewes.<sup>6</sup>

*Andrew James* was vicar of Willingdon from 1540 to at least 1550; and one of this name, perhaps the same, was vicar of Eartham from 1554 till his death in 1564.

*John Peverel* witnessed a will at Southover in 1539,<sup>7</sup> and was rector of that parish in July 1542 and on 6 June 1544, when he witnessed the will of Richard Ball (see above). He seems to have held for a short time the rectory of Crawley, which he resigned in 1560, and in June and August of that year is found as rector of St. John-sub-Castro, Lewes.<sup>8</sup> One of this name was instituted to the vicarage of Bodiam on 5 March 1567.

*William Vyney* may perhaps be the man of that name who is referred to in 1548 as late chantry priest of Eggesford in Devon.<sup>9</sup>

*John Councister* alias *Savage* was granted a dispensation on 14 September 1533 to hold a benefice with permission of his prior.<sup>10</sup> On 31 October 1537 he was styled 'late monk of the monastery of St. Pancras of Lewes' and was authorized to abandon his monastic habit, having obtained the vicarage of Cuckfield.<sup>11</sup> He had previously studied at Oxford, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Canon Law in December 1532.<sup>12</sup> Some notices of him as vicar of Cuckfield are given in *S.A.C.* XLIII. 56–58. On 5 March 1546 John Savage was

<sup>1</sup> *S.R.S.* XLIII. 114.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* XLI. 66, 68; XLII. 328; XLIII. 6, 163.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* 106, 112.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* 114.

<sup>10</sup> *F.O.*, f. 9.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* 317–18.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* 104.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, f. 96.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* XLIII. 104.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* 105.

<sup>9</sup> *Cal. Pat. Edw. VI.* I. 286.

<sup>12</sup> Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*



instituted to the rectory of Hurstpierpoint, and he held both livings until his death in 1561.

*Richard Golyng* had been licensed in February 1536 to wear the robes of a secular priest over his monastic habit.<sup>1</sup> He was presumably serving one of the priory livings; but there is no evidence of his being instituted to any benefice before or after the Dissolution.

#### ROBERTSBRIDGE ABBEY.

Surrendered 16 April 1538<sup>2</sup> by John (Taylor), abbot, Robert Thurgood, Stephen Warre, William Squyre, John Wyke, Laurence Thrower, Thomas Spratte, William Senden, and Robert Copar. In 1548 the abbot was still receiving his pension of £50, and the last four monks named above had pensions of from £8 to £4,<sup>3</sup> as they still had in 1555,<sup>4</sup> though the abbot was evidently dead by that time. As early as February 1536 four monks of Robertsbridge—Edward Bawdewyn, Geoffrey Iden, John Hope, John Cartwright—had been licensed to abandon their monastic habit and receive a benefice.<sup>5</sup> Similar dispensation had been granted on 10 June of that year to *Thomas Spratte*, B.D.,<sup>6</sup> and on 16 December he was vicar of Bodiam and had leave to be absent during illness and for six months after.<sup>7</sup> He seems to have resigned the living and returned to his abbey before the surrender. He appears as curate of Seaford in 1544–5,<sup>8</sup> and made his will as a vicar choral of Chichester Cathedral on 12 July 1551 (proved 3 December). In his will<sup>9</sup> he was lavish to the poor of the city and the community of the Vicars, and remembered two of his former brethren, William Senden<sup>10</sup> and Geoffrey Iden. The latter he made his executor, and to him he left, among other things, his ‘best shorte gowne’, a bookcase, and ‘a shorte square tabull w<sup>th</sup> a stole of ease under yt’. Although he was dead by the end of 1551, his pension of £8 was still being paid in 1555.<sup>11</sup> One wonders who drew it!

*Geoffrey Iden*, just mentioned, was vicar of Warbleton in 1540;<sup>12</sup> vicar of Dallington 1541, resigning before April 1551, probably some time in 1550, when he appears at Chichester. In 1548, being then aged 46, he was holding Langton’s chantry in the Cathedral; for which he received a pension of 70s.<sup>13</sup> He was a vicar choral of the Cathedral and also vicar of Wilmington until his death, before 24 July 1559, when his successor, Baldwin Hamnet (formerly priest of the Brotherhood at Eastbourne), was instituted. He must also have held the rectory of Jevington, as it was void in October 1558 by his death.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>1</sup> F.O., f. 32.

<sup>2</sup> *Dep. Keeper’s Rep.* VIII, no. 39.

<sup>3</sup> Aug. Off. Misc. Bks., 256.

<sup>4</sup> *S.R.S.* XXXVI. 144.

<sup>5</sup> F.O., f. 32.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, f. 44.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, f. 69.

<sup>8</sup> *S.R.S.* XLV. 93–94.

<sup>9</sup> See *ibid.* XLI, index.

<sup>10</sup> Mr. Peckham kindly verified this name, which is given in *S.R.S.* XLI. 310, as ‘Scuden’. Spratte left to the vicar of Seaford, Robert Hale, the odd bequest of a ‘battelaxe’.

<sup>11</sup> *S.R.S.* XXXVI. 144.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.* XLV. 290.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.* XXXVI. 48, 145.

<sup>14</sup> Add. MS. 39427, f. 17.

*William Senden* compounded for the vicarage of Bodiam on 3 March 1542 and resigned that living before July 1549,<sup>1</sup> from which year until at least 1560 he was vicar of Iden.

*John Cartwright* is probably the priest of that name who is found witnessing wills in the parish of St. Clement's, Hastings, from 1552 to 1558. He seems to have married and had a son Adam, to whom Thomas Wattes left 20s. in 1557.<sup>2</sup> This accounts for his being deprived of the rectory of Ore in 1554. A man of the name appears at Brighton in 1558.<sup>3</sup>

Finally we come to the Friars, whose Sussex houses were dissolved in July 1538. Not being a cloistered order, they had occasionally served parish churches in the past and seem all to have applied for capacities to do so.

#### ARUNDEL: BLACK FRIARS

Capacities granted 13 December 1538 to John Colville, prior, William Cosynton, Richard David, William Welche, and Thomas Mathew.<sup>4</sup>

*John Colville* is probably the 'Sir John Colwyll' who was curate at Cocking when he witnessed a will there on 5 April 1539.<sup>5</sup> As another will was witnessed there on 2 April by 'Sir John Mayre', also described as curate (he occurs again in 1541 as 'Sir John Mare'), it is probable that he used both names.

*William Cosynton*. It may be more than a coincidence that 'Sir William Cussyngton' is found in August 1546 at Ferring where a 'John Mare, or Marre', was curate in 1553.<sup>6</sup> William Cosynton occurs as curate of Lyminster between 1549 and 1553,<sup>7</sup> in which latter year he witnessed the will of a curate of Littlehampton.<sup>8</sup>

*Richard David*. One of this name was presented by Queen Mary to the rectory of East Horsley (Surrey) in April 1554,<sup>9</sup> and (? the same) compounded for the living of Compton (Surrey) in August of that year. There is no evidence of identity.

#### CHICHESTER: BLACK FRIARS

Surrendered on 8 October 1538 by John Antony, prior, John Layart, William Hall, Thomas Senthill, Thomas Wilson, John Holyday, and John Cutteford.<sup>10</sup> All of these received capacities on 9 December.<sup>11</sup>

*John Antony*, curate, witnessed the will of John Cachilow of Hunston in January 1542.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ibid., f. 11v.

<sup>2</sup> S.R.S. XLII. 290.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. XLI. 214.

<sup>4</sup> F.O., f. 158.

<sup>5</sup> S.R.S. XLII. 33.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. 158.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. XLIII. 185.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. 170.

<sup>9</sup> Cal. Pat. 1553-4, p. 38.

<sup>10</sup> L. and P. Hen. VIII, XIII (2), 562.

<sup>11</sup> F.O., f. 157v.

<sup>12</sup> S.R.S. XLIII. 20.

*William Hall* witnessed two wills at Findon in 1544, and one at Ferring in 1548;<sup>1</sup> but the name is too common for identification.

*Thomas Sentyll* was curate of Harting between August 1539 and the end of September 1540.<sup>2</sup> He was instituted to the rectory of Wiggonholt with Greatham on 25 March 1548, which he resigned in 1554.

*Thomas Wilson* compounded for East Marden 13 September 1543; and for Trotton 27 June 1551. He was holding both livings at the Visitation in 1553,<sup>3</sup> but had probably resigned Marden before February 1557, when Cardinal Pole dispensed him, as rector of Trotton, to hold the church of Elsted, to which he was instituted on 11 March. He resigned in 1574.

*John Cuttyford* was curate at Heyshott in 1540,<sup>4</sup> and rector of Selham from 1541 to 1551, when he died, administration of his goods being granted to his kinsman John Clarke.<sup>5</sup>

#### CHICHESTER: GREY FRIARS

Surrendered on 8 October 1538 by William Style, Robert Benyngton, Andrew Pepper, Cornelius Smyth, Richard Hooode, John Perks, and Walter Leger.<sup>6</sup> All received capacities on 11 December.<sup>7</sup>

*William Style* was rector of St. Pancras, Chichester, for which he compounded on 17 June 1543 and which he held until his death in 1568. He was admitted as a Vicar choral on 8 July 1550<sup>8</sup> and retained that office until his death. In August 1547 he had been admitted to one of the two Arundel chantries in the Cathedral, and when it was suppressed in 1548 he received a pension of 70s., being at that time 60 years of age.<sup>9</sup>

*Robert Benyngton* was probably identical with the 'wardeyne of the Graye Fryers in Winchelsey' in 1530.<sup>10</sup> He was curate of Stoughton from 1541 to at least the end of 1544,<sup>11</sup> and curate of Funtington for about a year before his death, which occurred between 31 August 1549, when he made his will, and 15 February 1550, when it was proved.<sup>12</sup>

*Richard Hooode* was collated to the vicarage of Bosham on 21 May 1547 and was still vicar there as late as December 1553. He may then have resigned, as one of his name was curate at Wilmington in 1554 and 1555.<sup>13</sup>

#### WINCHELSEA: BLACK FRIARS.

The only name belonging to this house that is known is that of Cornelius Gate, who was licensed to change his habit on 30 July 1539.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *S.R.S.* XLII. 158, 165.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 272-3.

<sup>3</sup> *S.A.C.* LXXVII. 100-1.

<sup>4</sup> *S.R.S.* XLII. 320.

<sup>5</sup> Add. MS. 39426, f. 49v.

<sup>6</sup> *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, XIII (2), 562.

<sup>7</sup> F.O., f. 157v.

<sup>8</sup> Chapter Act Bk. i, f. 12.

<sup>9</sup> *S.R.S.* XXXVI. 48.

<sup>10</sup> *S.R.S.* XLV. 376.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* 191.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.* XLII. 203, 209.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.* XLV. 358.

<sup>14</sup> F.O., f. 124v.

# PREHISTORIC WHEATS IN SUSSEX<sup>1</sup>

BY J. R. B. ARTHUR

THROUGH the centuries our agricultural land has been brought under cultivation by the initiative of many peoples, yet what still remains of academic interest is the origin of the wheat from which our daily bread is made. The late Professor Percival believed that Bread Wheat has not a single ancestor, but is probably a cross between Emmer (*Triticum dicoccum* (Schrank) Schubeler), one of the earliest of wheats, or one of its descendants, and a grass (*Aegilops cylindrica*) which grows wild in Central Asia; but according to Dr. E. S. Beaven, Emmer is probably the original wheat plant, and one of the most ancient of cultivated cereals.<sup>2</sup> Emmer is still grown in parts of Asia even today. Professor Vavilov of Leningrad, working upon botanical hypotheses, considered that Emmer originated in East Africa and Bread Wheat (*Triticum vulgare* Will.) in Afghanistan and the surrounding area. Whilst archaeological evidence appears to contradict this theory in certain details, the main tenor of his argument can be appreciated, as in this part of the world so many genetical developments originated.

Among grain finds and grain impressions in Sussex I will mention two. An impression of a spikelet-fork—referred to as small Spelt (*T. monococcum* L.) was discovered on Plumpton Plain (Late Bronze Age). Emmer (*T. dicoccum*) was found among other grain at Itford Hill by Mr. G. P. Burstow and Mr. G. A. Holleyman, while excavating on behalf of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society.<sup>3</sup>

Wheat for bread-making is today of two species, *T. vulgare* and *T. turgidum*. The former is grown extensively

<sup>1</sup> The subject-matter of this paper is primarily on the wheat specie Spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.) in the Iron Age and the method in which it has been stored in the ground.

<sup>2</sup> *Barley*, by E. S. Beaven (Duckworth, 1947), p. 10.

<sup>3</sup> *Wheats in Gt. Britain*, by J. Percival (Duckworth, 1934), p. 17.

throughout this country and nearly over all the world, especially in temperate parts, but there are very small quantities of *T. turgidum*. Of the former there are hundreds of varieties of Bread Wheat which vary in different locations and also in their economic importance. Wheat was not the only cereal grown during the Early Iron Age; barley, oats, and beans were also grown, although wheat was preferred for bread corn. For several centuries after the Norman Conquest a mixture of wheat and rye came to be used for bread. Breads made from wheat are more palatable and digestible than those made from other cereals. Naturally the grain grown for bread varied from district to district. The choice was usually determined by the fact that certain soils are better for particular cereals.

During the summer of 1951 an underground granary pit was found on Wickbourne Estate, Littlehampton, by Mr. G. Cutler, containing pottery dated as Early Iron Age and also a deposit of prehistoric grain. A saddle quern for grinding grain was also found; this is now in the Littlehampton Museum. The grains were examined by myself and also by Mr. Hans Helbaek, that eminent scholar on prehistoric plant-breeding and archaeology, who confirmed it as being Spelt, *T. spelta*. Primitive grains have also been found in Early Iron Age settlements at Meare Lake village in Somerset, which Percival says are characteristically like Spelt 'in the mode of fracture of the axis of the ear; the form and width of its internodes and the broad-shouldered empty glumes are like those of *T. spelta*, but in shape the grain resembles that of Bread Wheat (*T. vulgare*) having a blunt apex, convex dorsal side without hump and rounded cheeks to the furrow on the ventral side, I consider it to be a primitive form of the Bread Wheat race little removed from *T. spelta*'.<sup>1</sup> 'Spelt was first grown in England in the Early Iron Age.'<sup>2</sup> Helbaek informs us that 'Spelt and corn-drying practice seem to be in-

<sup>1</sup> *Wheats in Gt. Britain*, p. 18.

<sup>2</sup> *Cereals in Gt. Britain and Ireland*, by Jessen & Helbaek (Copenhagen, 1944), p. 15.

timately connected. In Southern England grain deposits are frequently encountered in pits in the ground, dated to the latter half of the first millennium B.C. Not one find of carbonized grain can be safely dated prior to the final phase of the Bronze Age, but 17 deposits recovered within the eleven southernmost counties are dated to this period of Hallstatt-la-Tène influences and immigrations in that country, and to the Roman period. In these deposits Spelt makes its first appearance in Britain, reaching a peak of importance during the Roman Period.<sup>1</sup> Changes have taken place to develop the numerous species that we have today; these changes result from self-fertilization, hybridization, or mutation. Typical specimens of the plant Spelt are not difficult to recognize, although they differ in chemical composition.<sup>2</sup> The essential differences between Spelt (*T. spelta*) and Bread Wheat (*T. vulgare*) can be seen in the grain-bearing part of the plant. The ears of Spelt are usually longer and lax, with fewer spikelets. These enclose the grain, being spaced farther apart along the axis of the ear, whilst those of Bread Wheat are generally closer and have a more compact appearance. Regarding the spikelet itself, it is a characteristic of Spelt that the empty glumes are strongly nerved and when the spikelet is broken away from the axis of the ear, an ascending internode of rachis is usually found attached: it occasionally widens upwards. By intensive study of the parts of the spikelet base and from the glumes (chaff fragments) taken from the Wickbourne pit, Mr. Hans Helbaek has confirmed that they are of this particular species. If anyone wishes to study the many species within the genera, including the morphological characters, the above author's works are well worth serious study.<sup>3</sup> It is most usual to find two—rarely three—grains in a spikelet of Spelt, while in Bread Wheat the numbers can vary from two to five grains, according to the number of fertile flowers. The grains of Spelt are

<sup>1</sup> *Acta Archaeologica* (Ejnar Munksgaard, Kobenhavn, 1952), XXIII. 105.

<sup>2</sup> 'Origin, Variation, Immunity and Breeding of Cultivated Plants', by Professor Vavilov (*Chronica Botanica*, U.S.A.), p. 272.

<sup>3</sup> *Acta Archaeologica*, XXIII.

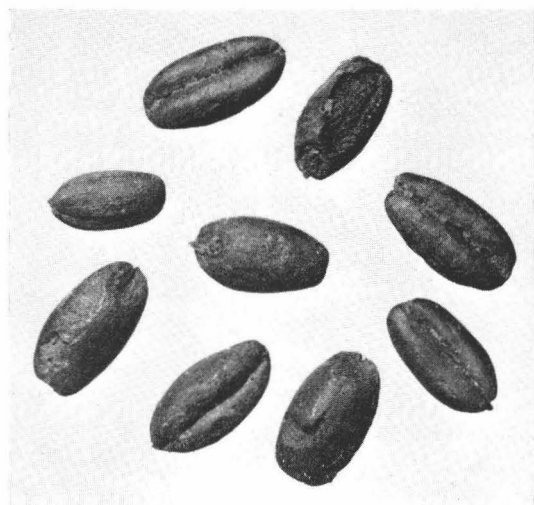


FIG. 1. CARBONIZED WHEAT GRAINS. *Triticum spelta* ( $\times 3\frac{1}{2}$ )

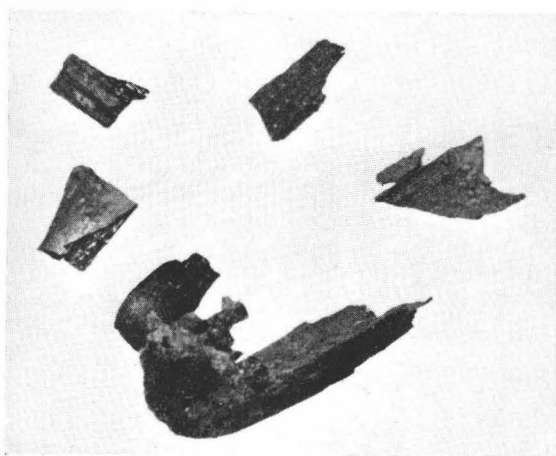


FIG. 2. FRAGMENTS OF THE SPIKELET. A small piece of the ascending internode of rachis is preserved ( $\times 9$ )

usually more elongated in shape, somewhat tapering towards both ends, curved on the dorsal side, with flat ventral sides. A very high percentage of the grains taken from the pit were very characteristic in shape although smaller; they can have undergone but little change of shape during carbonization. Many were taken out in pairs, furrow to furrow, that is with their flat ventral sides together, and as the *palea*, the upper inner husk between the two kernels, was charred, the two kernels stuck together. Each spikelet having one or two grains in this regard would suggest either Emmer or Spelt.

The dimensions of the grains vary in length from 6.3 mm. to 3.5 mm., in breadth from 3 mm. to 1.8 mm., and in thickness from 2 mm. to 1.5 mm. The grains are bluntly inverted heart-shaped in cross-section, while in length mostly tapered at each end of the grain as stated. Some, however, were more oval in outline, having a somewhat blunt apex. The latter are similar in shape to many varieties of Bread Wheat which we have today. Percival (quoted by Miss Caton-Thompson in *The Desert Fayum*, II, p. 47) indicated that he found the same difficulty with the carbonized material of Emmer (*T. dicoccum*). Whilst the spikelets with chaff resembled Emmer, they contained carbonized blunt-ended grains somewhat like those of Bread Wheat. Mr. Hans Helbaek points out that if the spikelet parts are of a certain species the grains must inevitably be of the same species if they are found *in situ*. He goes on to say that while the kernels change a good deal during carbonization, the spikelet and glume parts do not change principally, except as to size. This is a very important factor when it comes to identification. It is difficult to distinguish wheat grown in Prehistoric Britain by the examination of carbonized grain alone, as changes in the structure of the grain take place during carbonization. For instance, grains with an angular cross-section and pointed apex in the charred state will often appear more or less rounded.

Many who have seen the samples of carbonized grain have wondered whether the grain would grow today, but this is impossible for the following reasons; firstly, the





FIG. 3. EARS OF WHEAT. 1. Medium density, Red, *Triticum vulgare*; 2. Dense ear, White, *Triticum vulgare*; 3. White, *Triticum spelta*; 4. Black, *Triticum spelta* (size  $\frac{4}{5}$ )

grain is now carbonized. Whenever wheat is stored, the process of respiration continues at ordinary temperatures with the destruction of carbohydrates and the production of moisture and carbon dioxide. This does not necessarily involve any great heat, but is sufficient to kill the germ. Secondly, the life of the wheat germ is never more than a few years.

Much valuable information concerning storage pits and their use in Prehistoric Britain is available. For instance, the barrel-shaped pits in the Maiden Castle find in Dorset, like those cut in the natural chalk, are not reinforced; but in places where storage pits were cut through loose material they are sometimes—not always—revetted with dry-built limestone walling.<sup>1</sup> Apart from these pits being used for the storage of grain, pits lined with wood were used to hold water, and considerable quantities of sling-stones were often placed in pits. Pits were used for a variety of other purposes.

The storage of grain on the farm has always been a problem, and the dual need has been to ensure freedom from attack by vermin and keeping qualities. With the slightest rise in temperature due to respiration, or insect infestation, moisture will accumulate on the surface of the grain, and this will cause quick deterioration by mould and localized sprouting. In Early Britain when earth pits were probably the only means of storing wheat, a slight warming or roasting of the grain gave a large measure of safety in preserving the grain. At Wickbourne the grain in the pit had apparently been covered with a red oxide-type clay which had been slightly heated before being put into the pit. This red oxide clay and other refuse undoubtedly helped in the preservation of the grain by keeping out excessive moisture. Curwen states that grain was apparently heat-dried to facilitate storing, as seems to have been done at Wickbourne.

In 1926 Miss Caton-Thompson and Miss Gardner opened up a straw-lined granary pit in the Desert

<sup>1</sup> 'Maiden Castle Report of the Society of Antiquaries' (*Ant. J.* 1935), p. 511.

Fayum, situated sixty miles south-west of Cairo, containing grain, and believed to have been placed there prior to the Egyptian 'Sequences'. In comparatively recent times pits have been used for the storage of wheat, and as far as is known it has kept well for several years in such stores. When Lord Allenby entered Palestine he was informed that wheat had been grown, and not sold, but buried in the ground in pits.<sup>1</sup> Curwen says that if grain were to be stored in the type of storage pit found in Iron Age settlements on the Downs, the lining of the pit with straw or basketry would not prevent the grain deteriorating unless it had been thoroughly dried first with sufficient heat to kill the germ, and thus prevent germination.<sup>2</sup>

The discovery of this particular pit on the Wickbourne Estate, Littlehampton, has been an interesting case when one realizes that this grain has been very well preserved in the ground, and in land that is only a few feet above sea-level. I hardly expect that it would be possible to state if the diggers of this pit originally intended it to be a granary pit as we understand such today. There did not appear to be any lining to the pit. But this is not an instance of a few scattered grains thrown in with rubble; there were actually two layers of threshed corn, although not very deep, spread across the whole surface of the pit. This pit measured approximately 6 ft. across and 4 ft. 6 in. deep and contained two separate layers of charred material and grain, wheat, and a little barley. The bottom layer contained the greater amount, in places 3 in. in depth, and the two layers were separated by something like 18 in. of soil.

Each layer of corn was of varying thicknesses and spread over the whole area of the pit. This would imply that the corn was shovelled in, and, without much levelling, quickly covered with clay. Each layer was clearly defined, which would indicate that the grain was put in the pit for a purpose, either for storage or for

<sup>1</sup> *I Planted Trees*, by St. Barbe Baker (Lutterworth, 1944), p. 123.

<sup>2</sup> *Plough and Pasture*, by E. Cecil Curwen (Cobbett Press, 1946), p. 102, and *Prehistoric England*, by Dr. Grahame Clark.

drying. It was essential before the grain of Spelt wheat was used for consumption that it was roasted to enable the husk or glume parts to come away. This clay had been placed immediately above the carbonized grain, and, whilst in places the red clay is deep and the corn

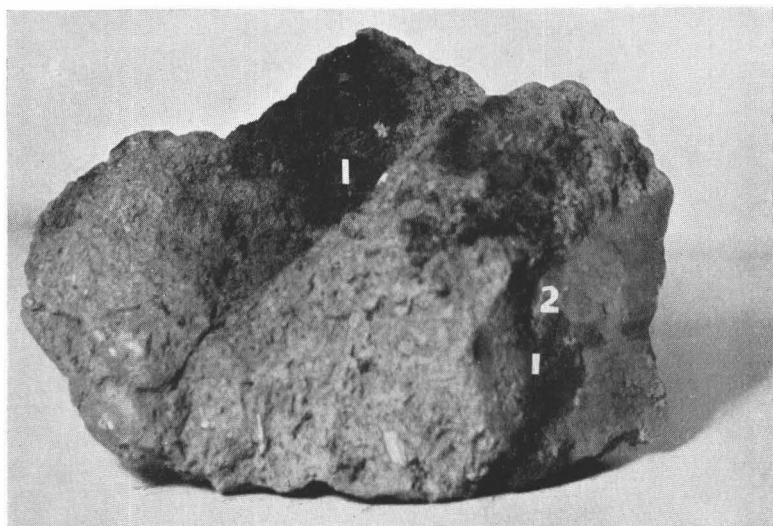


FIG. 4. CARBONIZED WHEAT AND RED CLAY FROM PIT 1. 1. Layer of Carbonized grain; 2. Red clay (size  $\frac{1}{2}$ )

is shallow, it could be seen that the brown top earth had been shovelled in at the same time as the red clay. This indicates that the clay had not been reddened by internal combustion; moreover, grain could not be expected to heat above 160–170° Fahrenheit, and this temperature would not be sufficient to cause any appreciable change in the character of the soil.

The carbonized grain and charred material were very well preserved. The bottom layer consisted of charred material, carbonized grain, and fragments which showed a likeness to kernels of barley; small particles of these were later isolated and under high magnification showed the cells typical for the seed coat pericarp of barley. The grain was very compact when examined, and compressed pieces and very fine fragments of spikelets

indicated probably that the grain had been crushed at some time in the place where it was found. If it had been ground in a quern no fragments as big as those found would have been preserved. The second layer of grain was more irregular in depth, nevertheless it was not less than one half-inch and in many places several inches, covering the whole area of the pit, and the red clay was found in greater quantities. Here also the grains were carbonized and associated glumes and fragments of the spikelets were well preserved. On examination it appeared that the grain had not been fully threshed, but at least part had been deposited in spikelets. No larger parts of ears were discernible.

In ancient wheats—and Spelt in particular—the structure of the ear is such that the rachis is brittle, whereas the spikelet is strong and holds the grain and its chaff as in a vice. Thus it would appear that the grain had been subjected to a primitive form of threshing. The rachis being somewhat brittle, it is relatively easy to break the spikelets away from their inter-nodes, but such gentle action is not sufficient to separate the grain from the chaff. The ears had been broken up altogether into spikelets which facilitated storing. We learn from the classical writer, Diodorus Siculus (v. 21), that about this period and to the first century A.D. ears of corn were cut off and stored in underground pits.

### *Acknowledgements*

I should like to acknowledge my appreciation to that eminent prehistoric plant botanist and archaeologist, Mr. Hans Helbaek of Copenhagen, for his kindly help and making accessible to me the benefit of his unique experience in plant breeding archaeology; he has kindly confirmed the following botanical species (these were found in the pit described or near by during the Wickbourne excavation):

Wheat grains	. <i>Triticum spelta</i>
Barley (husked)	. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.
Rye, most probably	genus <i>Secale</i>

Vetch or Tares	.	<i>Vicia</i> possibly <i>Sativa</i>
Chess (weed)	.	<i>Bromus</i> ( <i>Secalinus</i> or <i>mollis</i> )
Docks (weed)	.	<i>Rumex</i> most probably <i>Crispus</i>

and to H. Horace Ward, Aynsome Laboratory; A. H. G. Alston and J. W. Brailsford, British Museum; P. S. Broad, National Institute of Agricultural Botany; A. C. Deffee, Littlehampton.

# FARMING IN SUSSEX, 1560–1640

BY JULIAN CORNWALL, M.A.

ALTHOUGH in Tudor and Stuart times Sussex was reputed chiefly as the centre of the iron industry, agriculture was by far the most important occupation of its inhabitants.<sup>1</sup> It was in this field at least as eminent as any county in England, although this fact has been largely obscured by the scathing criticisms, levelled particularly at the farmers of the Weald, by the agricultural writers of the end of the eighteenth century. Whether or not they were justified in their allegations, whether the farmers of this century had failed to maintain the standards of their forebears are subjects that cannot be discussed here, for the examination of conditions around the year 1600 is a complex matter, and so many of the facts are obscure that many of the lesser branches of agriculture—fruit, vegetable, and hop growing, and poultry keeping, for example—cannot be dealt with other than by merely taking note of their existence.

It is well known that Sussex is geologically divided into two contrasting regions, the Chalk country and the Weald, and as the agricultural geography of the county has been admirably described in recent works, we may pass directly to the consideration of the methods of farming employed in these regions during the period under review.

## *The Chalk Country—Corn and Sheep Farming*

The region of the chalk includes, besides the South Downs, the coastal plain where the stratum is overlaid with the rich brick-earth loam, and the scarp foot platform where the upper greensand is conditioned by the chalk that has drifted from the crest of the Downs

<sup>1</sup> See Stamp, L. D. (ed.), *The Land Utilization Survey of Great Britain*, Part 84, *Sussex, East and West*, by E. W. H. Briault, 1942, and my M.A. thesis, 'The Agrarian History of Sussex, 1560–1640', London, 1953, of which this article is an excerpt; a copy of this thesis has been placed in the Society's Library at Barbican House.

above. The agriculture of these sub-regions had much in common, and though the greensand is in fact a Wealden formation and its townships include much Weald clay soil, its agriculture was generally similar to that of the coastal plain. Rather more than half the land of these districts was arable and a little less than one-third pasture; this ratio being roughly inverted on the Downs. Nevertheless tillage was as characteristic of the Downs as of the neighbouring district, for much of the wide upland pasture was on shallow soil which bore scanty herbage. Hence, despite the existence of flocks of 2,000 head at Patcham,<sup>1</sup> 1,050 at Falmer,<sup>2</sup> 1,000 at Preston,<sup>3</sup> the sheep there were, like those of the coastal plain, kept principally to support arable farming. This husbandry of corn and sheep as known in Sussex—indeed it was characteristic of the chalk lands throughout England—was a soundly contrived, logical system, as will be apparent on detailed examination.

The rock upon which husbandry was built was the ancestor of the Southdown sheep developed by John Ellman at Glynde in the years 1780–1830. It was a small but neatly made animal, polled, and growing a short stapled wool in a fleece which by 1600 may have weighed up to two pounds.<sup>4</sup> Being suited only to the manufacture of coarse cloth this wool was not highly prized, and the true value of the breed was that it had been developed for folding: feeding by day on the pasture and lying by night on the fallow fields whither they carried their dung, which was considered the best of manures.<sup>5</sup> To this may be attributed the fact that all farmers then kept sheep, even where, as in the Weald, the land was unsuitable for them. Folding seems to have been universal on the chalk lands of southern England,<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *The Book of John Rowe* (S.R.S. xxxiv), p. 70.

<sup>2</sup> P.R.O., Land Revenue Office, Misc. Book, cxcvii, ff. 180–1.

<sup>3</sup> *Idem*, cxcviii, f. 29v.

<sup>4</sup> Fleeces averaged 1½ lb. in the fourteenth century; Ellman raised it to about 3 lb.—A. M. M. Melville, 'The Pastoral Custom and Local Wool Trade of Medieval Sussex' (M.A. thesis, London, 1933), p. 42.

<sup>5</sup> Fitzherbert, A. or J., *The Book of Husbandry*, ed. Skeat, 1882, p. 27.

<sup>6</sup> Norden, J., *The Surveyor's Dialogue*, 1618, pp. 229–30, and Kerridge, E. W. J., 'The Agrarian Development of Wiltshire, 1540–1640' (Ph.D. thesis, London, 1951), pp. 90–110.



and was indeed employed over most of the land. In most districts it took the form of an obligation on the part of manorial tenants to herd their flocks on the lord's demesne, while, at any rate in East Anglia, being able to pitch individual folds on their own lands on making a payment known as *faldagium*.<sup>1</sup> But in medieval Sussex the tenants of many manors had possessed the right to their own folds without any payment to their lords. Indeed the cottagers of Selsey could by paying fivepence *feldpan* have the demesne fold pitched on their lands. Whilst it is true that the tenants of Eastbourne had to fold their sheep on the demesne from Hockday to the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, and at Aldingbourne, Amberley, and Sidlesham a tenant elected shepherd had to strike his own fold and drive his sheep to the lord's, the shepherd at Ferring could pen the demesne flock on an acre of his own holding after 10 acres of the demesne had been dunged—an ample reward for his trouble.<sup>2</sup> We do not know if such obligations were usual, but it would appear that for most of the year tenants could retain the services of their own sheep, and indeed it is likely that by the end of the Tudor period the lord's claims were no longer enforceable. In this region where common fields were often the rule<sup>3</sup> individual folds gave considerable elasticity to what could sometimes be a rigid system of husbandry, for the individual farmer was thereby freed of dependence on the wishes of his neighbours. However, although by origin associated with common tillage, folding must have been used in enclosed parishes, like Walberton, where sheep were numerous, as efficient distribution of the dung would depend on controlling the movements of the animals.

Manorial records show that flocks and folds were often, if not usually, committed to common management, one shepherd acting for the whole village. The merit of this was that land could be more intensively treated with one large flock than with several small

<sup>1</sup> Gray, H. L., *English Field Systems*, 1915, pp. 339 seq.

<sup>2</sup> Melville, *op. cit.*, pp. 74-77.

<sup>3</sup> My thesis, pp. 56-64.

ones. Each landholder had a stint or quota in the flock based on the extent of his land; the average was twenty-six per yardland of 10 to 15 acres, though sometimes greater. No stint was prescribed at Walberton, Ditchling, or Keymer, which were enclosed and had probably given up common management. There were, of course, exceptions to the rules, as in Patcham where ‘the yardlande of Richard Geeringe in Wightdene late Dobles keapeth but 30 sheepe amongste the Tenantes of Wightdene’.<sup>1</sup> Although separate sheep-downs for lord and tenants were usual—at Northease they had 237 acres and 231 acres respectively<sup>2</sup>—the demesne flock was normally subject to a stint—the farmer of the demesne of Falmer being allowed to keep 1,050 sheep.<sup>3</sup> The common fold would be pitched on each man’s land in turn. The rules drawn up in 1721 for the management of common land in Berwick provided that each tenant’s annual share of the fold should be proportional to his contribution to the flock.<sup>4</sup> Each had to contribute wattles to the fold. Those failing to do so in Southease and Heighton after notice from the shepherd were fined twelvenpence for each wattle wanting. Apart from the safeguard of the stint there were seasonal restrictions on the use of the common grazing land. At Preston Beckhelwin

‘neither the farmer nor tenantes may keape any cattell sheepe or hogges vpon the Crumble bankes, nor in the high wayes or lanes w<sup>th</sup>in this Manor vntill the latter Lady day yearely vpon payne of x<sup>s</sup>.’

The ‘somer foredowne’ at Portslade was reserved for lambs from 15 April until 24 August. Tenants at Rodmell were allowed the use of part of the demesne from Lammas Day until the Purification of Our Lady, of another part from then until the Annunciation, and of yet a third for three days at Shrovetide. The ‘Lustildens’ at Rottingdean belonged to the lord from Lady Day to All Saints and to the tenants from then until the next

<sup>1</sup> John Rowe, *passim*, and ‘Survey of Walberton’ in Hove Public Library.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 67–69.

<sup>3</sup> P.R.O., Land Revenue Office, Misc. Book, cxvii, f. 181v.

<sup>4</sup> G. M. Cooper, ‘Berwick Parochial Records’, in *S.A.C.* vi. 240–1.

Lady Day. The latter were also entitled to keep 276 sheep on the 460 acres of 'West towne', a parcel of the demesne. How long the fold was kept on the arable after sowing it is not known, except that lambs were to be removed from the wheat and barley laines of Rodmell on 6 May each year.<sup>1</sup>

Leonard Mascall of Plumpton, who wrote the standard Tudor textbook on animal husbandry, has little to say of folding, but it is nevertheless pertinent.<sup>2</sup> Shepherds 'need not greatly care' for folding except in July and August and in dry countries 'for they are never lightly folded in autumn, winter or rainy weather', meaning that damp is the greatest foe of sheep, and hence, save in dry weather or on well-drained land, to pen them closely together would be to magnify its effect. John Ellman's practice was to fold 500 head on 28 square perch nightly, thus covering 50 acres a year, allowing the flock two months out of the fold.<sup>3</sup> This is sufficient to explain why sheep were most intensively folded on chalk lands, as well as on the sands of East Anglia. Mascall also noted that folds sometimes had separate compartments for ewes, lambs, and wethers.

No custumals of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries required the tenants to find the lord's shepherd, but they were responsible for providing their own. In 1588 it was necessary to warn the inhabitants of West Stoke that:

'Where there hath heretofore been an auntyent order taken in the Court of this Maner for the payment of the sheppardes wages belonging to the tenants of this Maner, that if any of the Tenantes should refuse to paye the sheppardes wages according to his or theyre porcions; then it should be lawful for the said Sheppard to impound certayne the same Cattayle of such Tenantes so refusing to paye the wages aforesaide. And the same Cattayle to deteyne by the space of xxiiij houres (except the sheppard be Satisfied his wages): And the same Cattell so impounded to be apprayed by two of the Tenantes of the saide Mannor, and then to be sold by the same Tennantes; and uppon the sale of the said Cattayle The said Tenantes to satisfie the sheppard his wages and the arrerages thereof due vnto him; And the

<sup>1</sup> John Rowe, *passim*.

<sup>2</sup> *The Gouvernement of Cattell*, 1596, pp. 216-36.

<sup>3</sup> Young, A., *A General View of the Agriculture of Sussex*, 1813, p. 347.

resydewe of the monney to answer and paye to the Tenant or Tenantes so refusing to paye the said wages. Nowe at this Court it is agreed and ordered by the said Homage that the said order shall continue in force in such manner & forme as is aforesayde.<sup>1</sup>

The shepherd's normal duties consisted in driving the flock to the Down in the morning, and to the fold on the arable field in the evening. In autumn the ewes had to be separated from the wethers so as to receive the rams. It is not known if tares were fed to them in preparation for mating, but it is quite possible in view of the quantities of this crop that were cultivated. Mascall advocated supplementing the usual diet of sheep with barley and beans, dried peas, and acorns ground and mixed with bran and dry elm leaves. In the Petworth district of the Weald in the eighteenth century rye was fed to ewes and lambs both on the ground and as green forage.<sup>2</sup> In Wiltshire the valleys of the Downland streams were flooded each spring to force the new grass on which the ewes and lambs were fed, but this does not seem to have been done in Sussex;<sup>3</sup> attempts to do so around 1800 resulted in disastrous epidemics.<sup>4</sup> Shepherds had constantly to be on the watch for disease amongst their charges, foot-and-mouth or murrain, sheep rot, scab, and many others. Unfortunately they were not always very skilful in their craft; Mascall remarks that the gelding of male lambs was often badly performed with fatal effect. In the fourteenth century ewes had been milked, but it does not appear that either this or cheese-making had survived to the later period.<sup>5</sup>

Although Table I<sup>6</sup> gives a fair idea of the distribution of sheep it insufficiently emphasizes their numbers on the Downs. Composed entirely from the inventories of ordinary farmers it does not allow for the huge demesne flocks like those already mentioned. Yet it may be questioned whether the land really supported flocks of such magnitude. The stints were doubtless of some

<sup>1</sup> P.R.O., Court Rolls, Portfolio 206/48.

<sup>2</sup> Marshall, W., *The Rural Economy of the Southern Counties of England*, 1798, II. 138.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Kerridge, *op. cit.*, ch. iii; and Stamp, L. D., *The Land of Britain*, pp. 79-80.

<sup>4</sup> Young, *op. cit.*, p. 29.

<sup>5</sup> Melville, *op. cit.*, ch. v.

<sup>6</sup> See below, p. 91.

antiquity, fixed perhaps at a time when sheep were stocked three to an acre, a rate which by 1600 farmers may well have come to consider excessive. The rates actually in use are a matter for conjecture, somewhere between three per acre in the fourteenth century and one and a half in the eighteenth.<sup>1</sup> The tenants of Rottingdean had 460 acres for 276 animals, but the lord of the manor probably shared this. At Falmer were two pastures, one of 400 acres for 450 head, the other of 160 acres for 300. Richer pastures might be more densely stocked, but for practical purposes an average of two to the acre is here assumed. One thing at least is certain, namely that there were and always had been flocks of great size in Sussex. It had been estimated that in 1341 there were over 110,000 head in 270 parishes mainly in the arable region,<sup>2</sup> whilst around 1800 the county, excluding Romney Marsh, was thought to contain 421,000 of which only 55,000 were in the Weald.<sup>3</sup> At the earlier date wool was an important export commodity, so much so that Dr. R. A. Pelham has concluded that sheep were kept chiefly as wool producers; but as it is certain that folding was well established at that date it would seem probable that the wool was a by-product of the system of agriculture. At any rate the apparent decline in the wool trade towards the end of the Middle Ages does not seem to have had any noticeable effect on sheep farming, which indicates that manure was their most important product. This does not, however, dispose of the fact that a great deal of wool must have been grown in Tudor and Stuart times of which nothing is known. Much was probably smuggled abroad. At least 120,000 lb. passed through legitimate channels of trade at Rye in the years 1632-9, but this would probably have come from the Romney Marsh which at least in the time of Daniel Defoe was devoted to sheep raising;<sup>4</sup> none of it could have been grown on the Downs which lay twenty miles to the west.

<sup>1</sup> Melville, *op. cit.*, p. 24.

<sup>2</sup> R. A. Pelham, 'The Distribution of Sheep in Sussex in the Fourteenth Century', in *S.A.C.* LXXV. 130-1.

<sup>3</sup> Young, *op. cit.*, pp. 290-375.

<sup>4</sup> Defoe, D., *A Tour through the Whole Island of Great Britain*, Everyman ed., II. 124-5; P.R.O., Port Books.

The chief crops grown in the chalk country were wheat, rye, and barley which occupied half the arable land (see Table II).<sup>1</sup> Consideration of arable products is, however, limited by drawbacks inherent in the nature of the sources, which do not give such full details as they do in the case of livestock.

Wheat and rye occupied much the same place in the economy of the period, as the chief sources of bread, but rye as the hardier plant was favoured on lighter soils and in more rigorous climatic conditions which in Sussex meant the Downs. Although it was cultivated in England as much as, or even more than, wheat, farmers of the coastal plain and scarp foot preferred the latter because their soils, firm, lightish, well-drained loams, are excellent wheat soils, because annual rainfall and sunshine are as favourable as any in England, and also because the contiguity of these areas to the coast opened the ever-growing London food market to them at a time when poor roads made the overland carriage of bulky goods like grain exceedingly difficult. The Rev. Arthur Young saw much rye on the Downs, grown in his day mainly for fodder and for grazing ewes and lambs, although there is no hint of such a practice in the early seventeenth century. The fact that on the western Downs wheat ranked a poor second to barley calls for some comment inasmuch as two centuries later it was clearly equal to, if not more important than, barley,<sup>2</sup> and in 1562 its acreage at Heighton St. Clair far exceeded that allotted to the latter crop.<sup>3</sup> The Downland soil is ideal for barley, and albeit the evidence for Tudor and Stuart practice is no more than a solitary bailiff's account on the one hand and half a dozen inventories on the other, the fact remains that in the eighteenth century the overriding need was to increase wheat production, a policy which could well have reversed the roles of the two crops. The absence of barley from the upper greensand may be explained by its dis-

<sup>1</sup> See below, p. 91.

<sup>2</sup> H. C. K. Henderson, 'The 1801 Crop Returns for Sussex', in *S.A.C.* xc. 52.

<sup>3</sup> Barbican House, Gage MSS, Bailiffs' Accounts.

like of rich soils in which it grows too fast and yields a coarse, uneven grain. Little is known of the methods of cultivation. At Heighton St. Clair in 1562 wheat was sown at the rate of 4 bushels an acre, and barley a fraction under 8, yielding 12 and 22 bushels respectively. In the time of Henry VIII the author of *The Book Of Husbandrie*<sup>1</sup> had prescribed sowing at about half these rates, and in any case different methods may have been in use on the coastal plain and scarp foot where also greater yields might have been expected. Lord Ernle considered that by the end of the sixteenth century average yields were 16-20 bushels an acre for wheat and as much as 32 for barley,<sup>2</sup> but another writer suggests a maximum average of 11 bushels for wheat in the period 1450-1650.<sup>3</sup> The only evidence from Sussex for the later part of the period under review comes from the Weald where at Ticehurst in 1626 one field of 21 acres bore wheat at the rate of about 15.4 bushels.<sup>4</sup> There is no other contemporary source for barley. As in Wiltshire at the same period, some care was probably taken over the selection of wheat seed,<sup>5</sup> for a not infrequent entry in account books and inventories is 'seed wheat', valued a little above other seeds. Wheat was the leading agricultural export from the western parts of the county, followed by malt and barley.<sup>6</sup> But the bulk of the latter must have been retained for home use, for besides being the source of the national drink it was the chief food of the humbler folk. Even substantial yeomen must have preferred to eat barley bread while selling the highly profitable wheat. In times of dearth the poor could not afford even barley and were fain to content themselves

'with bread made either of beans, peson, or otes, or of altogether [and some acornes among] of which scourge the poorest doo soonest taste sith they are least able to provide themselves of better.'<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Fitzherbert, *op. cit.*, p. 40.

<sup>2</sup> *English Farming Past and Present*, pp. 97-98.

<sup>3</sup> M. K. Bennet, 'British Wheat Yield for Seven Centuries', in *Economic History*, III. 23.

<sup>4</sup> Hove Public Library, Dunn MSS, Account Book, vol. v.

<sup>5</sup> Kerridge, *op. cit.*, p. 133.

<sup>6</sup> See my thesis, pp. 230-44.

<sup>7</sup> Harrison, W., *The Description of England*, ed. F. J. Furnivall, 1877, p. 153.

A considerable acreage was devoted to crops other than these. Oats, in many ways the most valuable of cereals, can be grown almost anywhere, and it is rather singular that despite their hardy nature they were not greatly grown on the Downland. However, it is from this part that our only knowledge of the details of their cultivation comes. One field of 8 acres at Heighton St. Clair was sown with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  quarters from which  $14\frac{1}{2}$  quarters were mown. Another of 10 acres sown at the same rate yielded 19 quarters. At a later date it is possible that production may have reached the 40 bushels an acre claimed by Ernle. Here again the rate of sowing was in excess of Fitzherbert's direction of 3 bushels to an acre. Thick sowing was due to the belief that it increased the crop, although Thomas Tusser preached a golden mean:

'See corne sowen in,  
too thick nor too thin.  
For want of seed,  
land yieldeth weed.'<sup>1</sup>

Peas, like oats, were food for both man and beast. Other pulses, vetches and tares, were also cultivated both as forage and to restore the land after grain crops had been taken from it. On the Downs, however, where practically the only animals were sheep, pulses occupied only a small proportion of the arable acreage. Both oats and pulses were more typical of the Weald where cattle were the centre of husbandry, but nevertheless pulse served a vital purpose in helping to restore the fertility of the wheat lands. Peas and vetches are so often found combined in one entry in inventories that one suspects that they were sown together. This mixing of seeds was a common practice that long survived. On peasant holdings in France *Maslin* (wheat and rye) was common as late as the beginning of the present century, the idea being that if the season was bad for the one the other seed might still bear fruit. Tusser, however, sought to discourage the practice

'Lest rie tarie wheat till it shed as it stand.'<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Five Hundreth Points of Good Husbandry*, p. 27 (edn. 1931).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 34. Maslin was widely cultivated in England during this period—



Another common mixture was barley, oats, and peas, but only once have we found it under the technical name of 'Dredge', from which a coarse flour was made. Such wasteful methods were probably resorted to only by smallholders afraid to risk single crops, and in any case although composite entries are commonplace in inventories there is only the one reference to dredge and none to maslin. Especially in the chalk country one derives the impression that Sussex farming was of a high standard and conducted on progressive lines; a conclusion that is amply supported by the evidence of the large quantities of grain available for export.

An impenetrable mist enshrouds the important question of the rotation of crops. Not only was the 'classic' course of fallow, wheat (or rye), and barley not employed in Sussex, if indeed anywhere, there is no real evidence that it ever had been. Wheat and barley laines are certainly mentioned in the customs of Rodmell,<sup>1</sup> but this in 1622 is most likely to be common form, even though sixty years earlier only wheat, barley, and oats had been cultivated at Heighton St. Clair. However, there the distribution had been 44 acres each of the first two and 8 of oats, from which it is difficult to suggest a form of rotation based on the principle of a winter and a spring field. Units of 4 acres appear to be the basis of the system. But were such units constant? Without this knowledge no hypothetical rotations that may be deduced from the evidence of crops sown are likely to bear any relationship to the true facts. Nevertheless, the fact that a variety of crops was grown suggests that farmers were endeavouring to lengthen their rotations in order to increase the proportion of land devoted to marketable products, as may be inferred from Table II, and to decrease as far as possible the wasteful fallow. In this respect there is no evidence to suggest that there was any difference in the management of common and enclosed fields. Indirectly the problem can be approached by way of the systems in use in the late eigh-

cf. Ashley, Sir W., *The Bread of Our Forefathers*, pp. 33-42, and Steer, F. W., *Farm and Cottage Inventories of Mid-Essex*, *passim*. <sup>1</sup> John Rowe, p. 61.

teenth century, making due allowance for innovations. Young found several employed on the Downs:<sup>1</sup> fallow, wheat, barley, clover, wheat; wheat, barley, clover, turnips; wheat, barley, tares or peas, oats, clover; wheat, peas, barley, turnips, tares. For our period the turnips can be equated with the fallow which they replaced. Few Downland inventories are sufficiently detailed for analysis, but one Findon farmer had 25 a. wheat, 34 a. barley, 2 a. oats, 11 a. tares.<sup>2</sup> Including fallow this could be interpreted as a three-course system of autumn-sown wheat and tares and spring-sown barley and oats, but combining the barley and oats also offers a system based on units of roughly 12 a.: wheat twice, barley (and oats) thrice, tares once; seven courses. In the same parish was a farmer growing 9 a. barley, 6 a. wheat and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  a. peas,<sup>3</sup> which could yield eight courses with 3-a. units, or four with 6 a. units if the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  a. of pulses were merely an occasional catch crop. For the coastal plain Young gave tares or peas, wheat, clover twice, wheat, oats; or, on the gravelly soil north of Chichester, peas, wheat, barley, clover, wheat, peas.<sup>4</sup> Here clover is the substitute for fallow, and as it was cultivated in Sussex by the end of the Stuart period may well have been earlier. The crops of a smallholder in Clymping,<sup>5</sup> 1 a. wheat,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. vetches,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. barley, could have formed a simple three-course rotation of spring and autumn sowings, the equality of which suggests that one-third of the land was fallow. A minimum of four courses seems probable on a Funtington farm which carried  $2\frac{1}{2}$  a. wheat, 3 a. barley, and 4 a. peas;<sup>6</sup> in later times one imagines that Young's second rotation would have been used. An interesting farm was Thomas Manswer's in Northmundham with its 2 a. wheat, 4 a. barley, 4 a. peas and vetches; the rotation looks like wheat once, barley and pulses twice each, and fallow—or perhaps some grass. Allen Jones of Alding-

<sup>1</sup> Op. cit., p. 72.

<sup>2</sup> West Sussex Record Office, Inventory of Robert Peters, June 1617.

<sup>3</sup> Do. Peter Older, July 1612.

<sup>4</sup> Op. cit., p. 73.

<sup>5</sup> Inventory of John Corden, April 1633.

<sup>6</sup> Inventory of Thomas Colden of West Ashling, June 1612.

bourne might have employed the plain three courses with autumn and winter sowings, or, alternatively, three courses of wheat and one each of peas, tares, and oats. A farmer on a large scale, Richard Aylmor of Birdham, must have employed a long rotation to account for 39 a. wheat,  $25\frac{1}{2}$  a. barley, 23 a. oats, 18 a. peas and vetches.<sup>1</sup> A Fishbourne farmer grew 26 a. wheat, 13 a. barley, and 5 a. beans, tares, and peas 'ley',<sup>2</sup> which last would parallel the clover, both being forage crops. Again this looks like a long-drawn-out rotation with little fallow; indeed it is pertinent to remark here that there was no reason why farmers should have waited until the introduction of the turnip to take steps to reduce fallow. Another point suggested is the possibility of successive crops of wheat owing to the temptation of high prices:

'Still crop upon crop many farmers do take,  
and reape little profit for greediness sake.'<sup>3</sup>

However, the evidence for numerous crops of pulse shows that few were so grasping as to impoverish their land for the sake of quick profits, though there is every reason for assuming that short of this every sort of permutation of the cropping course was tried in order to increase the production of wheat and barley.

Having arrived at the point at which we can examine as a whole the system of farming employed in the region of the chalk, some attempt must be made at explaining the predominance of corn growing even where there were large flocks of sheep and in districts which had always been distinguished by them. Seven representative Downland farmers had an aggregate of 214 acres of standing crops, 43 cattle, and 562 sheep besides other beasts.<sup>4</sup> Another seven from the neighbourhood of Selsey disposed of about 320 acres of crops, 91 cattle, and 481

<sup>1</sup> Inventories 1612, March 1633, and June 1634, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Inventory of William Mappe, June 1612.

<sup>3</sup> Tusser, *op. cit.*, p. 43.

<sup>4</sup> Inventories of Peter Older, June 1612, Robert Peters, June 1617, Ric. Lynfeilde, Sept. 1617, John Ellmes, April 1639, and Ric. Greavett, May 1639, all of Findon; John Collicke of East Dean, July 1629, and Robt. Pack of West Dean, May 1622.

sheep.<sup>1</sup> That 320 of these sheep belonged to one man suggests a degree of specialization; but they were offset by 173 acres of corn. One obvious conclusion can be drawn, namely that mixed farming was the normal type. In this there is nothing remarkable. It is only sound economics for the tiller to keep animals to provide manure—it was essential before the introduction of chemical and artificial fertilizers—and for the grazier to grow corn and forage so as to avoid having to purchase straw and feeding stuffs. However, in a true mixed farm livestock and crops have more or less equal value; each is to some extent an end in itself, and the true meaning of these figures can only be judged when they have been considered in terms of investment and profit.

Peter Older of Findon, one of the Downlanders mentioned above, occupied at the time of his death in the summer of 1612 a farm of about 30 acres, the stock of which was appraised in conventional figures as follows:

6 a. wheat, £9; 9 a. barley, £9; 2½ a. peas, £2.

43 sheep, £12; 12 lambs, £1: 4s.; 7 hogs, £1: 10s.

The valuers, themselves practical farmers, considered his corn worth £5. 16s. more than his animals. At that time the price of wool was about 8*d.* a pound, and the total value of forty-three 2-pound fleeces would therefore be £3 at most. Allowing the same low yield of corn as at Heighton St. Clair half a century earlier Older would have harvested 9 quarters of wheat worth £13. 10s. at current prices and 27 quarters of barley worth probably £27. Wheat prices were tending to rise. Set against this the production costs: wheat seed, sown perhaps as thickly as 4 bushels an acre, £4. 10s., barley, at 8 bushels an acre, £9. Use of selected seed might have increased this to a maximum of, say, £15. The farm was probably worked without hired labour, but if not the wages of a ploughman, for example, would have added

<sup>1</sup> Inventories of Clement Bent of Wittering, 1612, Ric. Aylmer of Birdham, June 1634, John Colden of Funtington, June 1612, Tho. Manswer of Northmundham, 1612, Tho. Mattock of Alsdworth, April 1643, Ric. Stowell, May 1612, and Ric. Butcher, May 1620, of Sidlesham.

another pound to the costs. As smallholders probably helped each other with the harvest, outlay on this score would be limited to hospitality. If the family was content with barley bread, 6 quarters of the wheat could be sold for £4. 10s., enough having been retained for seed. To sell all and buy seed for next season would probably have lessened the profit. Lastly some of the barley must have been available for sale. Assuming a family of six persons, 5 or 6 quarters should have provided bread for a year, and 9 quarters kept for seed would leave 10 for sale, bringing in another £10. Certainly the sheep may have consumed some of the barley, but they were quite possibly fed on peas, and altogether it seems reasonable to assess Older's net income from his crops at something in the region of £15. This could have only been earned with the wool clip of about 150 sheep which, at from seven to ten shillings a head, would have entailed a capital outlay of something like £100. They would need 75 acres of land, or alternatively the common stint appurtenant to between 50 and 70 acres of arable land. Even then the net profit would be less because the additional land would have to be rented or purchased. On the dry, exposed Downs the risks of crop failure may indeed have been greater than those of epidemics among sheep, and further Older may have been a tenant farmer obliged to dispose of his crop at such price as he could get in order to pay his rent:

'At Michaelmas time poore men must make monie of their graine, that they may paie their rents. So long as the poore man hath to sell, rich men will bring out none, but rather buie vp that which the poore bring; vnder pretense of seed corne. . . .'<sup>1</sup>

If under such conditions corn growing was attractive to the little man, it was doubly and trebly so to the substantial yeoman with the capital or credit necessary to enable him to improve his land and thus increase his output. These calculations probably overstate the profit from corn by a wide margin, but a man of Older's standing could probably have avoided employing labour, whereas a farmer on a large scale would be obliged to

<sup>1</sup> Harrison, ed. cit., Bk. II, p. 296.

do so: to keep a large number of sheep would mean employing a shepherd and paying him 'by the yere w<sup>ht</sup> meate drinke and his livery [not] aboue xl<sup>s</sup> & w<sup>th</sup>out his livery [not] aboue xlv<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>'. Sheep were not in Sussex as profitable as corn, and on the coastal plain and scarp foot the yields of wheat and barley must have been generally above those at Heighton St. Clair, especially by the end of our period if, as it appears to have been, it was one of progress.<sup>1</sup>

Sussex was scarcely affected by the movement for the conversion of arable to pasture which had started in the late Middle Ages. The county had ample pasture land. The demand for Sussex wool cannot have been as great as for the finer wool of other breeds of sheep. There are no legendary Sussex sheep-masters; no 'wool' churches. It is well established that wool had always been a considerable product of the county, but there is no sign that in Elizabethan and Jacobean times sheep were anything more than a single constituent in a system of mixed farming which had for its main object the growth of corn. Indeed the evidence shows only that sheep were the necessary basis of arable husbandry. Even in Leicestershire, where agriculture was very different, every arable farmer kept some sheep although the Shire had many great farms given over entirely to wool production. Finally, if we accept the statement that the value of Sussex wool had declined since the fifteenth century we must conclude that such large numbers of sheep were kept for the benefit of tillage. All lists of farm stocks for the Downs and coastal plain confirm this when considered in the light of our examination of Peter Older's holding.

The differences between one farm and another were so marked that to attempt any statistical summary would only misrepresent the facts which are best shown by singling out representative examples—with a leavening of exceptional ones—illustrative of the main features of the agrarian scene.

<sup>1</sup> For prices and wages see my thesis, pp. 249-62, 380-91, and Apps. v & vi.

The large holdings of the coastal plain were unquestionably of a mixed nature, but two typical instances admirably demonstrate the scope for variation on this theme. The larger, in Birdham, was stronger on the arable side, the other, in Goring, on the pastoral; both may be suspected of having had interests in dairying. The former had:

39 a. wheat;  $25\frac{1}{2}$  a. barley; 23 a. oats; 18 a. peas and vetches.

13 cows, 4 calves, 19 store cattle and oxen; 120 sheep; 26 swine.<sup>1</sup>

The latter had:

$41\frac{1}{2}$  a. wheat; 38 a. barley; 7 a. tares; 5 a. peas and vetches.

12 cows, 7 calves, 26 stores; 260 sheep; 146 pigs.<sup>2</sup>

At Birdham tractive power was supplied by oxen, at Goring by horses. Considering the relevant prices of agricultural products: wheat fluctuating between 20s. and 40s. and upwards, barley from 16s. to 26s 8d., wool 8d. to 12d. a pound, and fat oxen up to £10 apiece, it is clear that these two men, despite their many animals, must have relied chiefly on their broad acres of standing crops. The proportions of smaller farms are similar except that there is nowhere so noticeable a bias towards pasture farming as at Goring. A Barnham holding containing 27 acres of crops is interesting in so far as half its twelve cattle were cows, which, on not more than, say, 50 acres, suggests a leaning towards dairying.<sup>3</sup> But if it had a milkhouse, so did most farms; that its 10 acres of wheat were exceeded by 16 of pulses is no proof that more grain was not grown in other years. The acreage of one crop or another was bound to vary in accordance with the demands of good husbandry, although here the combination of facts does suggest that livestock was a major interest of the farmer. Small farms tended to dispense with one or other of the elements of mixed farming, such as one at Walberton which had:

5 a. wheat; 2 a. tares; 2 a. peas.

7 cows, 3 bullocks; 71 sheep.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Inventory of Ric. Aylmor, June 1634.

<sup>3</sup> Do. Wm. Wells, May 1635.

<sup>4</sup> John Short the younger, June 1639.

<sup>2</sup> Do. no name, 1612.

This bears the stamp of a pasture farm, but of its 19 acres  $6\frac{1}{4}$  were described as arable and 6 as arable *or* pasture,<sup>1</sup> signifying that their use was subject to variation, i.e. convertible husbandry. This farm was wholly enclosed; its owner could use his land as he wished. At the time of his death half his ley ground would appear to have been ploughed, the other half left under grass. In contrast was a holding at Sidlesham containing:

3 a. wheat; 2 a. barley; 1 a. tares; 2 pigs.<sup>2</sup>

One wonders how the farmer fared without sheep—perhaps their absence was only temporary—but there is no doubt as to his main interest. An average small-holding was that of William Blaker of Tortington with 3 acres corn and pulse, 2 cows, a bullock, and 4 sheep.<sup>3</sup> So small a piece of land could hardly have provided more than bare subsistence, indeed we can be certain that its occupant had to do part-time labouring as well. The only produce likely to be available for the market was the bullock, which would probably be fattened. It is significant that whereas we are accustomed to think of the big farmers of the sixteenth century as graziers and the small ones as tillers,<sup>4</sup> in the Sussex chalk region the former were indisputably producers for the grain market, whilst their humbler neighbours were more likely to rely on the sale of a bullock or two to provide themselves with what they could not grow on their holdings.

One Downland farm has already been considered in detail. A larger one in the same parish of Findon contained:

25 a. wheat; 34 a. barley; 2 a. oats; 11 a. tares.  
4 cows, 7 bullocks; 100 sheep.

The number of sheep seems rather low for a farm which probably extended to about 100 acres, or 7 yardlands, for which the common stint would be something like 180 sheep. However, the number kept may have pro-

<sup>1</sup> Hove Public Library, Survey of Walberton.

<sup>2</sup> Inventory of Ric. Burcher, May 1620.

<sup>3</sup> Do. May 1612.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Tawney, R. H., *The Agrarian Problem in the Sixteenth Century*, p. 107.



vided adequate folding on the arable land. Few inventories of Downland farms have sufficient detail for our present purpose, but it seems that the smallest holdings exhibited the same characteristics as those of the coastal plain.

The farms of the scarp foot were generally similar except that, having the clays of the Weald within their boundaries, they tended to strike an even balance between arable and pasture. A Harting farmer had:

18 a. wheat;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  a. barley; 13 a. oats; 8 a. peas and tares.

10 cows, 8 bullocks; 100 sheep.<sup>1</sup>

Another farm which had 5 cattle and 34 acres of crops (no sheep!) can safely be described as purely arable,<sup>2</sup> but the Amberley farm which carried

3 a. wheat; 2 a. barley; 1 a. peas; 1 a. tares;

3 cows and 2 bullocks<sup>3</sup>

is, despite, once again, the absence of sheep, perhaps as representative of the region as any. That many holdings lacked sheep when the inventories were made is singular because all townships of the scarp foot had their sheep pastures on the Downs.

Many inventories testify to the progressive displacement of oxen by horses for the work of the farm. In this respect Sussex, or any rate the south-eastern counties, was in advance of Midland shires such as Leicester where horses were only just coming into general use at the close of the Tudor epoch.<sup>4</sup> On the lighter soils of the county the horse had distinct advantages, for in such conditions one can do the work of two oxen, although on heavy ground the slow, patient effort of the ox makes him more useful than the daintier, if stronger, horse. It is noticeable, indeed, that on the Downs cattle of all types were few; which is understandable in view of the lack of water there, as well as the fact that the short grass is unsuitable for these beasts. The cow, it may be noted, twists grass round its tongue and tears it up, while the sheep crops it; hence the former prefers

<sup>1</sup> Inventory of Tho. Clyffe, June 1636.

<sup>2</sup> Do. Henry Woolridge, July 1620.

<sup>3</sup> Do. Henry Spicer, July 1632.

<sup>4</sup> Hoskins, W. G., *Essays in Leicestershire History*, p. 177.

it long, the latter, short. Arthur Young thought Sussex horses second to none in England.<sup>1</sup> Although he found them to be in general use in the county they still had by no means displaced oxen. In this connexion, however, he referred more to the Weald where mixed plough teams were often used, and, judging from inventories, had been in earlier days. But it is also as well to remark that the testimony of the observers of the late eighteenth century is frequently unsatisfactory, and we add the alternative suggestion that farmers owning both may have preferred to harness horses to the wagon and oxen to the plough. Mascall does not appear to have had in mind a distinctive Sussex breed. His favourite was the bay with a golden muzzle and round navel, followed by the wall-eyed sad sorrel, with the dapple grey third. It is interesting to see that he considered few English smiths skilled in shoeing, for this indicates that the horse had in 1583 only recently come into general use.<sup>2</sup> Horses are distinguished in being the only animals to have been exported alive—many to France. Of these the majority came from Pevensey,<sup>3</sup> a fact which suggests that they were extensively bred in that neighbourhood.

### *The Weald—Cattle Farming*

The Weald differed greatly from the chalk country. Tillage was difficult on its light, infertile sands, and heavy, wet, acid clays. Nearly one-fifth of it was woodland. Most of the farm land on the Hastings Beds in the east of the county was permanent grass—arable scarcely existed in the extensive manor of Robertsbridge in 1567. On the Weald clay the percentage of arable land often rose above forty, but the soil was less productive than in the chalk region, and tillage was correspondingly less profitable. Young tells us that many farmers there considered wheat a dead loss. The fact that grain crops were not inconsiderable in early Stuart days leads us to the conclusion that they were grown out of necessity to provide food for the people and straw for the animals.

<sup>1</sup> Op. cit., p. 380.

<sup>2</sup> Op. cit., pp. 155-70.

<sup>3</sup> P.R.O., Port Books; cf. my thesis, p. 247.

Indeed, in this respect the cultivation of cereals could not have been regarded as uneconomic, since the grazier requires feeding-stuffs and bedding for his beasts, and does well to raise his own. In some parts of the Weald, however, tillage assumed greater importance. In the valley of the western Rother conditions somewhat resembled those of the corn-growing regions. Sheep were added to cattle, aiding in the cultivation of rye and barley on the light lower greensand soil:

'In Brantham where rie but no barlie did growe  
good barlie I had as meany did know.  
Five seame of a aker I truely was paid,  
for thirtie loade mucke of each aker so laid.'<sup>1</sup>

The variety of soils in the Weald gave rise to differences in agricultural practice. On examining a number of farms together we find:<sup>2</sup>

<i>Region</i>	<i>Standing crops</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>
Weald Clay:			
18 farms . . .	210 a.	147	160
Lower Greensand:			
9 farms . . .	147 a.	88	369
Hastings Beds:			
5 farms . . .	108½ a.	91	257

Considering that its area was nearly twice that of the other two regions the Hastings Beds is but poorly represented, but there are very few inventories for this region. By a somewhat hazardous experiment the above

<sup>1</sup> Tusser, ed. cit., p. 42.

<sup>2</sup> Inventories: *Weald Clay*: Ric. Bottinge of West Grinstead, June 1612, Tho. Joupe, March 1613, John Holloway, May 1637, of Billingshurst; Ric. Ayling, June 1624, Emerie Beldam, March 1631, Ric. Bristow, June 1633, Jane Scutt, July 1633, Henry Cavie, May 1637, and John Rooke, Aug. 1639, all of Kirdford; Eliz. Cherriman, June 1624, John Finch, May 1624, and Edmond Symons, April 1636, all of West Chiltington; Edw. Collier, 1612, and Nich. Willard, March 1639, of Fernhurst; John Cavie, June 1624, John Peryer, July 1624, and John Speakes, April, 1629, all of Wisboro Green; Ric. Huntingford, June 1612, of Lurgashall.

*Lower Greensand*: Robt. Fowler, June 1614, Tho. Hill, als. Andres, June 1614, and Susan Harwood, June 1633, all of Fittleworth; John Aylwyne of Dunton, July, 1614; Wm. Ayling of Stedham, Aug. 1639, Wm. Williamson of Rogate, July 1634; Ric. Redman of Heyshott, May 1612; Ric. Ayling of Iping, April 1620; John Gosden of Easebourne, April 1637.

*Hastings Beds*: Tho. Hill, June 1622, and Stephen Peake, June 1634, of Nuthurst. Inventories in Hove Public Library, Dunn MSS: John Roberts of Ticehurst, June 1639 (two farms), Tho. Turnor of Whatlington, April 1650.

table can be translated into total acreages, allowing an acre and a half per cow, half an acre for a sheep, and adding one-half or one-third to the crop acreages to account for fallow land on the basis of a three- and a four-course rotation respectively.

Weald Clay:	280/315 a. arable	301 a. pasture
Lower Greensand:	196/222 a. „	327 a. „
Hastings Beds:	144/162 a. „	266 a. „

This, of course, takes no account of meadow land or of the extensive common wastes available for grazing, although if the use of commons is considered as part of the system of farming they are in effect included in the total of grass-land. If this experiment has any validity the pastoral character of the Weald cannot be questioned, except in the Rother valley where mixed farming with a bias towards grazing was practised. Superficially the Weald Clay looked like arable country, but the crops and the conditions under which they were cultivated do not agree with this. Wheat was grown, but drainage was difficult, and although some attempt was made to combat this by laying out the land in small fields, the land was kept wet and cold by the shade of the great hedges or belts of trees called *shaws*. Arthur Young estimated that 300,000 acres were thus affected.<sup>1</sup> As timber was valuable these were suffered to remain; the farmers seeking to remove the acidity of the soil by carting great quantities of lime and chalk from the Downs and spreading it on their land.<sup>2</sup> At Flimwell in Ticehurst John Roberts cultivated a considerable acreage of wheat, as well as some rye, in the 1620's. Sir Thomas Pelham did the same at Laughton, but it is not possible to compare their results owing to their radically different methods of accounting. In 1626 Roberts harvested 308 bushels in a field of 21 acres; roughly 15.4 bushels per acre.<sup>3</sup>

The experience of Wealden farmers in the eighteenth century was

'that a crop of wheat 3 times ploughed and manured with lime, as is

<sup>1</sup> Op. cit., p. 182.

<sup>2</sup> See my thesis, pp. 207-17, for this and other methods of treating the soil.

<sup>3</sup> Account Books, Pelham MSS. in British Museum, Add. MSS. 33147, and Dunn MSS. in Hove Public Library.

usual in this country, will not more, if so much as pay, the expense of raising it. . . .<sup>1</sup>

Rye too was not greatly cultivated, and it is so frequently coupled with wheat that the two may have been grown as maslin. Ten heaps of this were produced at Ticehurst in 1632 as well as forty of rye and ninety-seven of wheat; but this one clear instance may have been in consequence of the disastrous harvests of the three preceding years. However, in 1636, during a period of plenty, the Laughton accounts mention both 'wheat' and 'wheat and rye', the latter possibly meaning maslin. In the same way the existence of other mixed crops may be inferred from inventories, although 'dredge' is mentioned once only on a farm in the Rother valley. Oats and pulses, chiefly peas, were the principal crops of the district. Both are hardy plants able to thrive in the conditions there; both have large yields of nutritious food-stuff. On John Roberts's farms in Ticehurst peas formed the main crop in 1639, although wheat was preferred to oats, as was usual with him.

Farm 1: 20 a. wheat, 15 a. peas.

Farm 2: 12 a. wheat, 20 a. peas, 7 a. oats.

310 bushels of peas were harvested here in 1623, but on the other hand the quantity in the years 1624-7 never exceeded 100. However, more may have been grown, and fed on the ground to cattle. The yield of peas in Sussex is not known. Ernle suggests up to 40 bushels an acre at that period. Vetches and tares may have been either cut for fodder or fed to livestock on the ground. It is not known whether they were ploughed in for manure, as, according to Tusser, was buckwheat, a plant then rare in Sussex though apparently common there by 1700 both for forage and manure. Beans are rarely met with, and are so regularly found coupled with peas that it may be doubted if they were grown independently.

The traditional rotation of the Weald, according to Marshall, was fallow, wheat, oats, and ley 'as long as it

<sup>1</sup> Young, *op. cit.*, p. 51.

will last'. Young gives it as fallow, wheat, oats, ley for two or three years, oats, peas, and wheat, which on account of the inclusion of peas seems the more likely version.<sup>1</sup> Yet it is difficult to find any parallel in the seventeenth century. A Billingshurst farmer had 8 a. wheat and 8 a. oats, a simple system of fallow, wheat and oats.<sup>2</sup> But another in the same parish grew 1 a. wheat and 4 a. oats,<sup>3</sup> suggesting a long succession of the one crop. The rotation of another man who had 3½ a. wheat, 11 a. oats, and 4 a. peas, besides a small, unspecified quantity of hemp and flax,<sup>4</sup> could have been something like fallow, wheat, oats, peas, oats. . . . A Fittleworth man could have had a system of rye, barley, oats-peas-beans, with 2½ a., 2 a. and 3 a. respectively;<sup>5</sup> but had the last named represented separate sowings the course would have been greatly extended. With an acre each of wheat, oats and peas, Richard Ayling had an apparently straightforward four-course rotation.<sup>6</sup> The Kirdford farmer who had 13 a. wheat and 25 a. oats, peas, french wheat, and flax<sup>7</sup> might have used either a simple system based on one autumn to two spring sowings, or a much longer one with small rotational units. With its greater variety of crops the lower greensand poses a yet greater problem. A typical holding there included 5 a. wheat, 1 a. rye, 8 a. barley, 4 a. peas, 9½ a. dredge.<sup>8</sup> To an already large number of permutations, it may be necessary to add 6 a. of grass as a ley course, i.e. arable temporarily laid to grass. Omitting the first course, the rotation noted by Young in the eastern Weald, potatoes, barley, clover, wheat,<sup>9</sup> may be compared with Thomas Turnor's 2 a. wheat and 2 a. barley, or with John Roberts's 20 a. wheat, 15 a. peas, and 12 a. wheat, 20 a. peas, 7 a. oats. Turnor's rotation is obvious. On the first of Roberts's farms it may have been fallow, wheat, peas . . . , or it may have been

<sup>1</sup> Marshall, *op. cit.* II. 140; Young, *op. cit.*, p. 70.

<sup>2</sup> Inventory of Wm. Hunt, April 1619.

<sup>3</sup> Do. John Holloway, May 1637.

<sup>4</sup> Do. Tho. Hill of Nuthurst, June 1622.

<sup>5</sup> Do. Robt. Fowler, June 1614.

<sup>6</sup> Do. June 1624.

<sup>7</sup> Do. Jane Scutt, July 1633.

<sup>8</sup> Do. John Aylwyne of Duncton, July 1614.

<sup>9</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 71.

longer and consisted of 5-a. units.<sup>1</sup> The second farm may be considered from both these alternative viewpoints. Some form of cultivated grass, perhaps clover, may have been grown as well, but not considered worthy of valuation. Are these deductions, however, valid? The cropped acreage could vary from year to year, and there may have been no regular rotation as at Laughton where in the years 1635-7 the course was:

Year	Wheat	Rye	Oats	Peas	Hay	Total	Total corn
1635	6½ a.	6¾ a.	33 a.	..	74 a.	120½ a.	46½ a.
1636	27		11	?	c. 47	85+	38+
1637	21	4	29½	?	c. 39	93½+	54½+

Such figures defy analysis; for not only is there an apparent lack of system, the total acreages of crops and grass vary appreciably and without any clear relationship to each other.

The cultivation of so much potential animal food and the fact that the chief Elizabethan authority on animal husbandry, Leonard Mascall of Plumpton, showed most interest in cattle, emphasize the importance of these beasts in Wealden farming.<sup>2</sup> Mascall evinced a marked preference for the Sussex breed, of which Arthur Young later wrote, 'the cattle must unquestionably be ranked amongst the best in the Kingdom', asserting that Bakewell could not have done better had he chosen them for his experiments in breeding. He likened the sturdy red Sussex to the Devon, postulating a common origin. It is essentially a beef, and formerly also a labouring breed. Though rich in protein its milk is only moderate in quantity, and hence, whilst the breed is still extensively kept in and around Sussex, shorthorns, Jerseys, and Frisians usually make up the dairy herds. Where there was ample pasture, Mascall tells us, calves were allowed to suck for a whole year, but some farmers began weaning after three weeks, taking away one teat at a time and milking it dry. When the cattle were put out in the

<sup>1</sup> Inventories in Dunn MSS. in Hove Library.

<sup>2</sup> Op. cit., pp. 52-78 chiefly. See also Young, *passim*, Marshall, pp. 139-46, and Defoe, ed. cit. II. 125.

spring the sucking calves were separated from the dams and kept in the house by day, feeding morning and evening. Thus they were reckoned to fatten faster. The man with little pasture was advised to sell his calves so as to have the milk, but was nevertheless bidden to rear such animals as he himself needed. If he ploughed with oxen he should rear two ox and two cow calves yearly for each plough. For breeding, 'among a hundred calves two shall be sufficient for to make a bull'. A bull calf ought to grow into a 'good, lusty' beast able to serve fifty kine which were put to him between May and July. Lean cows were said to take the bull better than fat, but the best calves were sired by fat bulls. Cows were not to be mated under three years of age. The best were brown with white spots, red, or black. The best bulls were red or black. For working Mascall liked best red and black oxen, followed by the brown or grizzled sort. The white were poorest. Their working life began at two years. At ten they should be fattened and sold. Their natural expectation of life was fourteen or fifteen years. Bulls, 'sullen, stubborn and domineering' were unfit for the yoke. Steers were fattened on vetches, peas, boiled barley, or beans husked and bruised, in addition to hay. Another good diet was beans, dried barley, or elm leaves, and 'especially going in the sunne doth make him like [his food] wel, and to wash him twise or thrise a weeke with warm water. . . .' Colewarts boiled with bran were as nourishing as barley. Cattle were best fattened in stalls. Defoe noted the 'abundance of large bullocks' kept in the coastal region of east Sussex, especially those called 'stall'd oxen, that is, house fed, and kept within the farmers' sheds or yards, all the latter season, where they are fed for the winter market. This I noted because these oxen are generally the largest beef in England.' But although this armchair tourist may indeed have journeyed as far as Smithfield it is hard to believe that he really saw Sussex cattle weighing over 80 stone there. In any case not all beasts were as fine as those so highly praised by observers. Sir Thomas Pelham, who clearly specialized in beef production, had



many *runts*, poor, small animals, normally of only half the value of good quality cattle. They included both cows and oxen, but not bulls, which is understandable; some were fattened. When buying, Mascall advised the cowman, 'yee must take heede also where yee buy anye leane cattell or fatte, and of whome and where they were bredde, for if ye buy from a better ground than yee haue yourselfe, those cattell will not so well like with you. . . .' Care must be taken that none are sick; lean beasts should be bought young. He must visit his charges frequently and be solicitous for their health, as they are subject to numerous distempers. Their stalls should be built east-west, opening to the south. Those which Young saw were, however, 'ill-contrived' and exposed to the elements.

The division of cattle other than calves into three classes (see Table I) is essential to the appreciation of their place in husbandry, but certain difficulties inherent in the nature of the evidence, i.e. Inventories, render this classification somewhat arbitrary. The chief problem arises over the distinction between store and working animals. Whilst it is improbable that anything but the latter is meant by the word *oxen*, some doubt must exist as to the function of *steers* and *bullocks* on a farm which had no oxen. Though we have counted only oxen as beasts of burden, the distinction was often blurred in practice. In Young's day Wealden farmers deliberately refrained from driving their teams hard, having always their subsequent dispatch to the slaughterhouse in view. He noted that near Lewes 8 oxen and 3 or 4 horses were used to plough 100 acres of heavy land; at Cuckfield 130 acres of strong clay loam were tilled by 1 horse and 2 ox teams; and 6 horses and 16 oxen worked 133 acres of lighter soil near Battle. The few recorded bulls are likewise a problem. A bull does not make for tender eating, yet at a time when food supplies were at best unreliable it is possible that he too would find his way to the table; such beasts are therefore classed as stores. Calves are a different matter. Initially the two sexes would be equally represented, but not only is it

impossible to tell how many bullocks became plough or beef animals, it is by no means certain that all heifers became cows: occasional references to 'heifer bullocks' show that females were sometimes gelded. Many calves were slaughtered. They were frequently sold to butchers from Laughton, and in the years 1567-76 Thomas Roberts had one killed for his household at Ticehurst about once a fortnight.

The distribution of cattle is reflected by the table. As might be expected there was a substantial number in most districts but the Downs, where the short grass is not adapted to the cow's method of feeding. Respecting the great concentration on the clay lands of the Weald our attention is drawn to William Marshall's observations:

'In passing through it in the summer seasons, scarcely any pasture lands, much less pasturing stock, meet the eye, unless on the commons, where young cattle, and a few mean starveling cows are seen. . . .'

This hardly accords either with Young's report, or with the apparent state of affairs in the early seventeenth century; but whilst it is important to take his views into consideration, for in the century and a half before his visit conditions could have radically altered, his case is weakened by his further assertion that Wealden husbandry had remained unchanged from the earliest times. Confidence in his powers of observation is further shaken by the precise statistics available for 1801,<sup>1</sup> three years after his visit, which depict a scene in every way similar to that which we have drawn for the earlier period. The table gives no indication of the importance of the Pevensy Levels as a summer fattening ground, but the Parliamentary Survey of 1649 suggests that they were so utilized, for much of the land was owned by residents of distant places such as Battle, East Grinstead, Piddinghoe, Shoreham, Sidlesham, and even Kent and Middlesex.<sup>2</sup>

The amount of land occupied by cattle gives some idea of their relative importance. A sheep probably occupied one-half, or at most three-quarters of an acre; a cow

<sup>1</sup> G. H. Kenyon, 'The Civil Defence and Livestock Returns for Sussex in 1801', in *S.A.C.* LXXXIX. 70-71.

<sup>2</sup> *Parliamentary Surveys of Sussex*, ed. J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, pp. 161-73: and *Annals of Agriculture*, xxii, 1785, p. 369.

must have required at least twice as much. As this ratio is increased or diminished so the relative importance of cattle or sheep is respectively emphasized. Even if allowed three times the acreage allotted to sheep cattle were less important by a wide margin on the chalk lands; whilst a lesser allowance would still give them primacy in other districts. Their supremacy along the Wealden ridge is demonstrated by the survey made in connexion with the enclosure of Ashdown Forest projected by the Parliamentary Commissioners for the sale of Crown Lands in the 1650's, whereby each owner of common rights within the Forest was to receive an allotment on the basis of an acre and a half for each head of cattle. Sheep were not considered. The surveyors found that 218 persons had the right to graze 2,740 animals there.<sup>1</sup> The amount of land needed to keep one animal could be greatly reduced by cutting the grass and serving it to him as rations in his stall, but the evidence is insufficient to permit calculation of this factor.

Apart from oxen, which were beginning to yield place to horses, store cattle were the most important, except in the Rother valley where the number of cows suggests that dairying was carried on on some scale. In all parts of the western Weald, and on many farms of the coastal plain, cows were numerous, and the churn and cheese-press were found in all but the smallest farmhouses. According to Marshall such dairy produce as there was was consumed either at home or in the neighbouring market towns, but again he impairs his case by informing us that 'the mystery of cheesemaking, is not known, in the Weald of Sussex; highly favourable, as its soils naturally are, to that useful and profitable art'. But except for a few coastal plain farms, dairy farming seems largely to have been confined to the western Rother valley. How many beef cattle were actually fattened for the market is a matter for conjecture. Fat beasts were rarely listed in inventories, but the only good series of farming accounts available record the transactions of a man who regularly bought lean—at fairs such as those

<sup>1</sup> *Parliamentary Surveys*, pp. 104-16.

at Uckfield, Heathfield, the Dicker or Battle as well as at Lewes market—and sold fat. However, Sir Thomas Pelham usually dealt with local butchers, and the chief market outside the county must have been London. As there is no record of either live cattle or salt meat having been shipped from the ports, those that were sold outside the county must have been driven overland. It would have been profitless to fatten bullocks which were to walk fifty miles to the slaughterhouse, and thus it is more likely it was animals intended mainly for local consumption that were fattened. Nevertheless, in 1637-8 Pelham sold nine fat runts into Kent for £39 and three fat oxen to London for £23. He also sold calves to butchers, and in his own day Marshall noted that early calves were sent to London from West Sussex. Support for the theory of overland traffic is provided by an order issued in 1590 for 150 head of oxen for Navy victualling. There were no naval ports in Sussex, yet the Customs books show that they were not carried by sea. The same order shows that Sussex was recognized as an important cattle area, for its quota was only exceeded by those of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Somerset, all larger counties, which supplied 200 head apiece.<sup>1</sup> An important feature of Pelham's activities was the purchase of Cheshire cattle in 1639: 10 three-, and 10 two-year old steers; 6 three-, and 9 two-year old heifers. But their price is not recorded: they were not apparently bought by his steward who kept the accounts, and it is unknown what happened to them. Despite this clear proof that active steps were being taken to experiment with new breeds as a means of raising the standards of cattle farming, it by no means follows that this was generally done. Indeed, except that Thomas Roberts had had some 'Northe' bullocks at Ticehurst seventy years earlier, there is no reason for supposing that this was more than an isolated experiment. Few farmers could have had sufficient resources to enable them to bring cattle from pastures two hundred miles away. Nevertheless, this stands as an example of the Sussex farmer's readiness to

<sup>1</sup> *Acts of the Privy Council, 1589-90*, p. 391.

try out novelties and desire to promote agriculture by every available means.

Sheep were not only unimportant in the Weald, they were poor in quality, except in the Romney Marshes, of which otherwise we know nothing, where

'the country is a rich fertile soil, full of feeding grounds, and where an infinite number of large sheep are fed every year, and sent up to the London market; these Romney Marsh sheep, are counted rather larger than the Leicestershire and Lincolnshire sheep, . . .'<sup>1</sup>

'Sheep can hardly be ranked as a species of stock' in the Weald, wrote Marshall. The breed, resembling that of Devon and Cornwall, was probably the 'aboriginal stock of the adjacent hills, debased in size, form and wool, by the baseness of their pasture'.<sup>2</sup> Rich, enclosed pasture tends to produce a heavier animal at the expense of the fleece.<sup>3</sup> On the damp clays of the Weald sheep could not have been safely folded, but farmers had to keep some for the sake of their manure, allowing them to roam freely within the confines of the field. Sheep farming on the Romney Marsh was a specialized business which had little or no connexion with tillage. An isolated instance of thirty-three fat wethers is to be found at Laughton in 1640.

Of great importance in the Weald, especially in view of its extensive woods, were hogs which, indeed, were numerous everywhere except on the Downs where pannage was limited. Though the humbler classes seldom ate red meat, few were so poor as did not have a flitch hanging from the cottage rafters and a hog fattening in the back yard. The pig was easy to keep, grubbing in the farmyard, woods, and, to the public annoyance, in the highways. Mascall advised ringing them lest these ravenous beasts dig up cornfields, deface pastures, and disorder gardens and orchards. John Rowe records an order for the ringing of hogs made at Rodmell in 1598; and similar orders are commonplace in court rolls. Hogs fattened best on dry meat and beer, or ale and water. If good lard were required they should have barley or peas

<sup>1</sup> Defoe, ed. cit. i. 125.

<sup>2</sup> Marshall, op. cit. ii. 146-7.

<sup>3</sup> Ernle, op. cit., p. 99.

(never beans) varied with sod barley. In place of water they should have the washings of the hogsheads. An occasional handful of oats would not be amiss, and 'if ye can make him drunke now and then, that will make him to be a notable fat hogge'. Apart from this they needed less attention than other cattle. A fattening hog should lie only on plank, board, or paving stones. A sow would farrow at one year and continue to be good for five; she should not be allowed to rear more than five or eight pigs in one litter.<sup>1</sup> Marshall remarked that hogs were summered on the brooks of the Rother valley.<sup>2</sup> Nothing is known of the nature of the breed. In this respect Mascall's interest was limited to cattle. The extent to which they figured in trade is likewise uncertain, as the only record of this is a large order for pork and bacon for the Navy placed in 1591 when Sussex was assessed at 400 'porks' (carcasses?) and 500 fitches. Essex, her only real rival, was assessed at 400 of each.<sup>3</sup>

Having thus considered at length the products of the Weald we can resume our discussion of the type of farming. On the Hastings Beds the importance of grazing appears indisputable, especially in view of the statistics for land utilization. While John Roberts cultivated a considerable acreage of corn, much of it was potential forage for his many animals. At Boarzell he had

20 a. wheat, 15 a. peas.

2 working steers, 12 yearlings, 7 fat oxen, 2 heifers and a cow with two calves, one heifer and 7 weaning calves; 171 sheep.

At Daleshull Farm were 12 a. wheat, 7 a. oats, and 20 a. peas. He also had 7 a. of hops at Boarzell. Of the cattle twenty-six represented actual or potential beef, and though it may hardly be correct to classify him exclusively as a grazier, it cannot be said that tillage was his main interest. The case of Thomas Turnor of Whatlington is not relevant as he was nothing more than a subsistence farmer with his

2 a. wheat, 2 a. oats.

2 kine, 2 bullocks, 1 ewe and lamb, 1 ram teg.

<sup>1</sup> Mascall, *op. cit.*, pp. 270-6.

<sup>2</sup> *Op. cit.* II. 203.

<sup>3</sup> *Acts of the Privy Council, 1595-6*, pp. 108-9.

It is unlikely that he could have managed without working as a day labourer for some part of the year. In Nuthurst, however, were holdings based on livestock, of which Thomas Hill's is typical:<sup>1</sup>

3½ a. wheat, 11 a. oats, 4 a. peas.

11 stores, 7 cows; 68 sheep.

Although the oats could be used for malting they would also count as a cattle food, and this holding has the unmistakable stamp of a cattle farm.

The lower greensand region is something of a problem. A typical inventory is similar to those of the Downs and coastal plain:

2½ a. wheat, 7½ a. rye, 7 a. oats, 3 a. peas.

5 cows, 10 bullocks; 68 sheep; 25 swine.<sup>2</sup>

But taking account of the lower fertility of the soil and the bias of the crops in the direction of forage, the fairest verdict is mixed farming with some emphasis on livestock.

On the Weald Clay the farm of Edward Collier of Fernhurst was not dissimilar to the foregoing type:

10 a. wheat and rye, 14 a. oats, 4 a. peas.

17 cattle; 42 sheep; 9 pigs.<sup>3</sup>

Six of the cattle were draught oxen, but as the soil there is far from being the best in Sussex it can scarcely be affirmed that this was an arable holding, as that of another Fernhurst man clearly was, with 9 acres of crops, a cow, and a bullock.<sup>4</sup> A Kirdford farm shows an even balance of the two elements: 38 acres of corn and pulse, including 13 of wheat, 18 cattle of which 7 were oxen, and 8 sheep.<sup>5</sup> But here as elsewhere where the acreages of arable and pasture were nearly equal the amount of forage grown is significant. A smallholding in Billingshurst carried:

1 a. wheat, 4 a. oats.<sup>6</sup>

7 cows, 2 bullocks; 9 sheep.

<sup>1</sup> Inventory, June 1622.

<sup>3</sup> Do. 1612.

<sup>5</sup> Do. Jane Scutt, 1633.

<sup>2</sup> Do. Ric. Ayling of Iping, April 1620.

<sup>4</sup> Do. Nich. Willerd, March 1634.

<sup>6</sup> Do. John Holloway, May 1637.

Another farm in Billingshurst had:

4 a. wheat and rye, 20 a. oats;

2 oxen, 4 steers, 8 yearling bullocks, 5 kine, 1 heifer; 10 sheep;<sup>1</sup>

and there can be little doubt that it was devoted mainly to cattle raising.

It has been necessary to confine ourselves to examples drawn from inventories made in the summer season, but risking another hypothetical calculation it is possible to draw upon those compiled in the winter months. As it is reasonably certain that winter corn rarely occupied more than one-third, at most one-half, of the cropped acreage we can compute something like the total extent of arable and pasture on six<sup>2</sup> farms which contained:

76½ a. winter corn; 158 cattle; 254 sheep.

On the basis of previous calculations the total acreages become:

229½/306 a. arable; 364 a. pasture—in addition to meadow.

When it is remembered that a large proportion of the spring-sown crops would be suitable for fodder the meaning of these figures is clear, and although such examples cannot be claimed as final proof, there are strong reasons for assuming that Wealden farming centred upon cattle.

### *Ley Farming*

An Inventory describes a farm only as it stood at its owner's death, which may frequently have been the result of protracted illness during which the property was neglected. The whole truth is ascertainable only from accounts and journals, sources which are available only for Sir Thomas Pelham's farm at Laughton (Table III). The changes there from season to season are striking. At Michaelmas 1633 there were 123 sheep, at Lady Day 1639 none. On three occasions there only 2 or 3 fat cattle, on several others more than 20. Working oxen

<sup>1</sup> Do. Tho. Joupe, March 1613.

<sup>2</sup> Do. John Francis, April 1640, and Edw. Ede, Nov. 1612, of Kirdford; Tho. Finch, March 1614, Wm. Cherriman, March 1625, Anthony Mansell, Jan. 1631, and John Woodyer, Dec. 1632, of West Chiltington.



varied from 10 to 18 in number. Of great interest is the comparison between the number of beasts at the beginning and end of each winter. It has long been assumed that until the introduction of the turnip it was impossible to maintain more than a bare minimum of animals each winter; such as were not indispensable being slaughtered at Michaelmas. But what animals could be killed off? Oxen had to be kept for the plough team, cows for breeding, young beasts to grow to maturity, sheep for their dung and their wool. There remain only fat stock and old beasts which had outlived their usefulness. The majority of the stock had to be kept alive at all costs if the work of the farm was to go on. That sheep were always fewer at Lady Day than at Michaelmas shows that some slaughtering took place at Laughton. The number of cattle actually rose in the winters of 1638-9 and 1639-40. Unfortunately the accounts ignore both the passage of animals between Pelham's various estates and killings, but some other farm had to be in a position to supply the new-comers in the spring lists.

A further argument against such large-scale seasonal killings is the large recorded acreages of meadow land and crops which could be, and were largely, used as fodder. But the most significant feature of Pelham's husbandry is the fluctuation of tilled land and meadow. The absence of crops in 1634 is explained by the fact that the land was being densed, but this was still in progress in the following year when 46 acres were cultivated. This strongly suggests ley farming, or convertible husbandry, i.e. the periodical changing of the use of the land. Not only arable, but also grass-land deteriorates in course of time, and nutritious grasses are replaced by ones of no value to animals. The remedy is either to resow suitable seed or to grow normal field crops for three or more years before returning the land to grass. This, the commoner practice, is ley farming, also called 'taking the plough round the farm'. But the question arises as to the classification of such land. It was the source of much difficulty to the members of the Land Utilization Survey; one farmer, for example,

insisted that a field which had been under grass for eighteen successive years was still temporary grass because he intended to plough it again.<sup>1</sup> Apart from restoring the soil this method has an important influence on cattle husbandry, inasmuch as the grass is normally cultivated, cut and fed to the cattle in their stalls, whereby a great reduction is effected in the amount of land required to maintain them. The abundance of literary evidence for stall feeding has been noted. This is supported by the payment of forty-two shillings to a labourer for serving out twelve loads of hay to the cattle at Laughton in the winter of 1634-5—no isolated event—as well as by the fact that tenants of small parcels of the demesne of the Barony of Buckhurst usually treated most if not all their grass as meadow.<sup>2</sup>

There is almost indisputable evidence that such a system of husbandry was to be found in the counties of Buckingham and Northampton in the early seventeenth century.<sup>3</sup> It is also claimed that it was then being increasingly used and was well known in Sussex by 1700.<sup>4</sup> In 1534 Fitzherbert had advised ploughing up ley for fallow or for sowing oats, and in another place wrote in the widest terms:

'Yf any of his three closes that he hathe for his corne be worne or ware bare, than he maye breake and plowe up his close that he hadde for his leyse, or the close that he had for his commen pasture, or bothe, and sowe them with corne, and lette the other lye for a tyme. . . .'<sup>5</sup>

This must be taken to mean that arable land must be rested and grass-land renewed periodically. William Marshall's comment was, as usual, ambiguous: 'the SUCCESSION, which probably has continued from the first cultivation of the District (the Weald), is Fallow, Wheat, Oats;—now generally succeeded by Ley as long

<sup>1</sup> Stamp, *op. cit.*, p. 65.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *The Buckhurst Terrier*, S.R.S. xxxix.

<sup>3</sup> Buckinghamshire Record Office: Survey of the Manor of Shipton Lee, 1624, and R. Lennard, *Rural Northamptonshire under the Commonwealth*, in *Oxford Studies in Legal and Social History*, ed. Vinogradoff, pp. 57-60.

<sup>4</sup> G. E. Fussell, 'Four Centuries of Farming Systems in Sussex', in *S.A.C.* xc. 73.

<sup>5</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 7; and *The Boke of Surueyinge*, 1539, f. 43v.-44. 'Commen' here means ordinary, and not common property.

as it will last.’<sup>1</sup> The word ‘now’ may signify that the leys were of recent introduction to the rotation, but Marshall steadily refuses to credit Wealden farmers with any initiative in the matter of improvement, and, to say the least, his style is clumsy. In what he considered a very ancient system Young observed the use of a two or three year ley, without any suggestion of novelty. He also said it was followed by oats, as Fitzherbert had advised so long before.<sup>2</sup> In many cases convertible husbandry could account for the uncertainty of surveyors in classifying land, resulting in the common description ‘arable and pasture’. In William Kingston’s careful survey of Walberton made in 1630 three closes belonging to a man called Stoke are actually listed as ‘arable *or* pasture’ as also are parts of the copyholds of Henry Straker and Adam Racton. As early as 1431 one of the arable furlongs of Alciston was called ‘le leye’,<sup>3</sup> while just two centuries later the common cow pastures at Folkington were called the ‘Cowlease’.<sup>4</sup> ‘Grass’ is mentioned and valued in a few inventories, but there is no evidence that this was cultivated, or that it was other than common meadow grass, or hay. Henry Spiser of Amberley had 5 acres valued at two pounds and tenpence at the time of his death in 1632.<sup>5</sup> A Goring farmer had 3 acres in 1639.<sup>6</sup> As the only mown hay possessed by either was old stock this could well have been the ordinary meadow product, although both inventories were made in the latter part of July when the hay harvest is normally in. The ‘One aker of grass bought’ mentioned in the inventory of Tucker Charlton of Harting suggests something better than mere hay, and the comparative rareness of ‘grass’ does suggest that it was rather out of the ordinary.<sup>7</sup> Three other inventories widen the scope for argument. An Itchingfield farmer had 1½ acres of grass ‘and some hay’,<sup>8</sup> which implies a distinction. Another

<sup>1</sup> Op. cit. II. 109.

<sup>2</sup> Op. cit., p. 70.

<sup>3</sup> P.R.O., Augmentations Office, Misc. Book, lvi.

<sup>4</sup> Barbican House, Lewes, *Calendar of Rentals and Surveys*.

<sup>5</sup> Inventory, July 1632.

<sup>6</sup> Do. John Whitegrome, July 1639.

<sup>7</sup> Do. June 1620. The Inventory of John Cavey of Wisborough Green, June 1624, mentions 3 acres of grass but no hay.

<sup>8</sup> Do. John Charman, July 1639.

inventory speaks of 'hay and fodder'<sup>1</sup> while yet a third has 'five acres of pease tares beans and hay'.<sup>2</sup> It is significant that hay and forage crops, though the products of different types of land which were never confused by surveyors, are here considered jointly, implying similarity of status in the farming system. There is no reason why pulses should not have been treated as ley, and grasses such as clover and ray, which are by no means exotic in Sussex, can quite correctly be called hay. There is no evidence that such grasses were actually sown, but as Sussex farmers showed intelligence in the treatment of their land, it is not unreasonable to assume that they adopted this positive method of dealing with leys rather than allow them to 'tumble to grass' which is a characteristic not of agricultural prosperity but of recession. Nevertheless, although it is quite possible that farmers appreciated the value of selecting and cultivating certain grasses, such a practice is only a refinement of ley farming. The essential factor is the interchangeability of arable and pasture land.

Whilst the meadows at Laughton were not usually ploughed up, the acreage of hay mown varied greatly from year to year, and there is room for profitable speculation over the utilization of some of the land. Bentley wood, which in 1633 carried 6 a. of oats and roughly 2 a. of hay, was in 1651 entirely under grass which was mown for hay. In 1635 the Old Parke, cultivated after denshiring for the first time in the period covered by the accounts, had  $46\frac{1}{4}$  a. of corn, and hay which cost six shillings to mow. In 1637 it had at least  $54\frac{1}{2}$  a. of corn, but no hay. The next year it contained only 24 a. of crops (perhaps 33 a.—field names are not always given), and 10 a. of grass were mown in the 'Grotten in the Parke', although this may have been different land altogether. However, in 1639 there were only 11 a. of wheat there, and in 1640 21 a. of oats in the 'Old Warin' which seems to have been another name for it. In 1643 the plough moved to new land

<sup>1</sup> Do. of Tho. Adams of W. Chilmington, Nov. 1614.

<sup>2</sup> Do. Wm. Mappe of Bosham, June 1612.

'beyond the ponds goeing to the Church,' where  $14\frac{1}{2}$  a. were cropped. In 1651 there was hay 'at the ponds goeing to the Church' and 20 a. of peas and oats besides. Meanwhile 17 a. of wheat were grown in the field 'against the Horse paddock', which land, or at any rate that 'next' the paddock, was under grass in 1656 whilst the corn had moved to the fields 'neare Pettibones house'. It is clear that certain fields regularly ceased to be cropped and were at least let tumble to grass. But, although it is not certain that these corn and hay fields were the same, the short space of time required to convert them to meadow strongly suggests that grass seed was sown there. At the very least we may credit Pelham with so doing prior to converting them to pasture. Furthermore, the names of some of the meadows are suggestive, the 'Layebrooke' and the 'Layecroft', for instance. As, finally, we have seen that cattle at Laughton were stall fed, at least in winter, the hypothesis that ley farming was employed there is virtually proved. It was the Wealden farmer especially who could be expected to have adopted this excellent and simple system of restoring his land. Unlike his brethren of the chalk country he was denied the advantages of the sheep fold, his soil was damp and acid, his pastures, churned up by the hoofs of the cattle, were bound to become rank and need reseeding.

Convertible husbandry was not, however, the remedy for acidity in the soil,

'and now latelie in some part of Sussex, the industrious people are at a more extraordinarie charge and toyle. For the poore husbandmen and Farmers doe buy, digge and fetch limestones 2. 3. 4. miles off, and in their fields build limekilns, burne it & cart it on their fields to their great advantage: which kinde of lime is of the nature of hot chalke, great helpes to cold and moist grounds.'<sup>1</sup>

On such work Pelham spent considerable sums. In 1634 improvements cost him over £21, more than the value of many a farmer's stock. Whether the stimulus was the high price of wheat or the need for improved supplies of cattle-food, we do not know. Judging by the remarks

<sup>1</sup> Norden, *op. cit.*, p. 224.

of eighteenth-century observers the former motive would not have justified itself; indeed, although Pelham sometimes had corn to sell he normally had to buy it, and his profits came from cattle, mainly the Sussex breed which could not have excited the admiration it did had the farmers neglected to ensure it a plentiful supply of the right food.

The question of improvement of the land is a large subject extending beyond the scope of this paper, but it should be observed that Sussex farmers, especially those of the Weald, expended much labour and capital on this important task. Largely immune from the more violent aspects of the sixteenth-century agrarian revolution, they were free to concentrate on raising agricultural standards. Their success in this may be measured by the ever increasing volume of trade in the fruits of the soil, and by the esteem in which Sussex cattle and horses were held. To compare the methods and results of farmers in the two principal regions of the county is scarcely feasible in view of the contrasting conditions in which they worked, but they may generally be credited with having tried with perseverance and intelligence to make the most of their opportunities.

#### COMPOSITION OF TABLE I

*Coastal Plain:* Inventories: Tho. Gray, husbandman, May 1633; Anthony Boxall, husb. Nov. 1635; John Trimlett, Feb. 1640; Wm. Blunkett, May 1640, of Aldingbourne. Wm. Selden, yeoman, Oct. 1612, of Angmering. Tho. Ludgater, husb. May 1613; Tho. Blaye the elder, husb. Feb. 1618; Andrew Lee, husb. Oct. 1620; Wm. Wyatt, husb. Feb. 1620; Wm. Wooles, husb. Nov. 1629, Tho. Milles, Feb. 1630; Ric. Binstead, Dec. 1632, of Barnham. Geo. Osborne, Oct. 1638, of Birdham. Robt. Trimlett, yeoman, Feb. 1613; John Hart, Dec. 1614; John Abrahame, Dec. 1614; Ric. Bawcombe, Jan. 1615; Walter Bone, husb. Mar. 1615; Henry Gelly, Dec. 1622; Nicholas Walker, Feb. 1623, of Bosham. Ric. Colden; Geo. Berricke, Dec. 1623, of Bosham. Matthew Brooke, Oct. 1612, of Chidham. Robt. Chapman, Feb. 1621; Tho. Wepham, Jan. 1630; Wm. Searle, June 1633; Tho. Pannett, Jan. 1634, John Warner, Oct. 1637; John Blaise the elder, June 1639, of Clymping. John Goble, Oct. 1612, of Donnington. Ric. Leicester, Dec. 1624; Robt. Lancaster, Apr. 1631, Wm. Wyatt, labourer, Dec. 1631, of Felpham. Henry Pannett, Apr. 1614; Tho. Sewell, Apr. 1631; Geo. Barnards, victualler, Feb. 1631;

John Watresfelde, Oct. 1639; Geo. Wood, miller, Dec. 1639; Ric. Pannett, husb. Dec. 1639, of Goring. John Swift, Mar. 1612; Edward Swift, Nov. 1621; Ric. Norton, gent. Mar. 1631; Wm. Blackman, Oct. 1632; Henry Chatfield, yeoman, Dec. 1630, of Lancing. John Parks (1612), of Merston. Tho. Manswer, 1612, of Northmundham. Margaret Aman, widow, 1612, of Oving. William Saunders, Oct. 1639, of Birdham. Ann Woolgar, widow, Apr. 1620; Tho. Cooke, Dec. 1620, of Sidlesham. Edward Perley, Feb. 1618; Wm. Roads, yeoman, Dec. 1621; Wm. Cocking, Aug. 1630; Wm. Thorne, Apr. 1635; Edward Smith, Mar. 1638; John Cutfold, Apr. 1639; Susan Taylor, widow, June 1639, of Walberton. Ric. Smythe, husb. (1610), of East Wittering.

*Downs:* Inventories: Nicholas Cresler, husb. June 1634; Clement Crowsweller, Dec. 1634; Tho. Barnard, yeoman, Aug. 1639, of Compton. Gregory Sommer, 1612; Ric. Horsam, Mar. 1613; Henry Maunt, labourer, Nov. 1630; Henry Croucher, Sept. 1639, Rose Wakefoord, Feb. 1640; Bartholomew Croucher, husb. Feb. 1640, of East Dean. Robt. Pack, husb. May 1622; Wm. Furlonger, husb. Nov. 1623, of West Dean. Ric. Bottinge, husb. Dec. 1613; Ric. Lynfeilde, husb., Sept. 1617; Margaret Older, widow, Nov. 1614; Tho. Bennett, yeoman, Nov. 1622; John Harman, husb. Nov. 1629; John White, husb. June 1632; John Slater, husb. Jan. 1633; Tho. French, husb. Mar. 1634; Dorothy Stevens, widow, Jan. 1634; Ric. Greavett, husb. May 1629; Wm. Jupp, husb. Feb. 1640, of Findon. Anthony Straddling, husb. Feb. 1613, of Madehurst.

*Scarp Foot:* Inventories: Ric. Hosier, yeoman, July 1614; Wm. Brabie, May 1623; John Wood, Sept. 1630; Geo. Rose, Apr. 1633; Tho. Walter, Jan. 1631, of Amberley. Ric. Brissant, Apr. 1627; Joan Skillett, widow, Jan. 1618; Erozymus Pen, Apr. 1620; Ric. Pye, husb. May 1620; Ric. Wever, husb. June 1620, of Amberley. Ric. Redman the elder, May 1612, of Heyshott. John Saunder, yeoman, Jan. 1622, of Cocking. Tho. Ludbetter the elder, May 1617; Ric. Piper, Mar. 1631; John Soane, Sept. 1639, of Washington.

*Lower Greensand:* Anthony Williamson, gent. Jan. 1627; Ralph Keempe, yeoman, Sept. 1633; John Gosden, husb. Apr. 1637, of Easebourne. John Aylwyne, yeoman, June 1614, of Duncton. Joane Hill, *als.* Androwe, Nov. 1624; John Talmie snr., husb. Feb. 1634, of Fittleworth. John Hopkin, husb. Dec. 1635; John Hayward, husb. Dec. 1639, of Iping. Ric. Sanders, Dec. 1619; Wm. Bridger, Oct. 1622; Wm. Cockerill, yeoman, Dec. 1634; Ric. Triggs, May 1636; Ric. Cob, husb. Sept. 1637, of Rogate. Tho. Valler, husb. Mar. 1619; Robt. Ayling, husb. Mar. 1623; John Taylor, parson, Apr. 1621; John Hammon, husb. Sept. 1639; John Ayling, Apr. (—), of Stedham.

*Weald Clay:* Inventories: Tho. Joupe, Mar. 1613; John Halere, Dec. 1613; Henry Hayler, Feb. 1614; Henry Walkame, husb. Sept. 1633;

Morice Lee, yeoman, Sept. 1634; Tho. Greenfeild, Apr. 1637; Edward Turner, yeoman, Feb. 1638; Wm. Dwicke, yeoman, Mar. 1639; John Francis, Apr. 1640, of Billingshurst. Tho. Fynche, Mar. 1614; Tho. Ayling, husb. Feb. 1618; John Parham, July 1622; Walter Cherri-man, Mar. 1625; Anthony Mansell, yeoman, Jan. 1631; John Woodyer, husb. Dec. 1631; Edward Symmons, wheeler, Apr. 1635, of West Chiltington. Edward Collier, yeoman, 1612; Walter Tribe, husb. June 1612; Wm. Firle, Apr. 1629; Ric. Collin, Feb. 1633; Tho. Glyde, June 1633; Ric. Gammon, Jan. 1641, of Fernhurst. Ric. Martin, husb. Mar. 1612, Edward Ede, Nov. 1612, of Shillinglee. Tho. Waddington, tailor, Oct. 1614; Henry Penfold, Sept. 1624; Ric. Segrave the elder, yeoman, Nov. 1624; John Hunt, Feb. 1632; Tho. Venise, miller, Oct. 1632; Emerie Beldam, husb. Mar. 1631; Henry Strudwick, *als.* Deane, glass carrier, Apr. 1630; Henry Cavie, May 1637; Wm. Segrave, yeoman, May 1639, of Kirdford. John Bennett, yeoman, Dec. 1621; Tho. Bannister, Feb. 1632; Chas. Sharpe, gent. Jan. 1634; Wm. Deane, Feb. 1636, of Nuthurst. Henry Mill, 1612; Tho. Warren, *als.* Wilkins, Dec. 1620, of Pulborough. Tho. Osburne, 1612, of Warminghurst. Wm. Yong of Burchett, July 1612; Robt. Freland, Feb. 1614; Wm. Strudwick, Jan. 1625; Agnes Jackman, widow, Jan. 1632; Henry Hayler, Mar. 1635; Tho. Parkhurst, yeoman, Feb. 1635; John Speakes, husb. Apr. 1639; Tho. Burley, butcher, Nov. 1639, of Wisborough Green.

Also inventories in Table II.

## COMPOSITION OF TABLE II

*Coastal Plain*: Allan Gawne, gent. Nov. 1632; Tho. Gray, Mar. 1633; Allen Jones, Mar. 1633, of Aldingbourne. Tho. Blaye the younger, Sept. 1617; Wm. Wells, May 1635, of Barnham. Ric. Aylmor, June 1634; John Crosbee, Aug. 1635, of Birdham. Wm. Mappe, husb. June 1612, of Bosham and Fishbourne. Tho. Wood, May 1630, of Ferring. John Ayling, Nov. 1623; Frances Morye, Oct. 1622, of Felpham. Tho. Colden, husb. June 1612, of West Ashling in Funtington. (—), (June) 1612; John Whitegrove, yeoman, July 1639; Elizabeth Barnard, widow, July 1640; John Curtis, May 1640, of Goring. John Corden, Apr. 1633, of Clymping. Ric. Skynner, Apr. 1632, of Lancing. Ric. Stowell, yeoman, May 1617; Ric. Burtcher, May 1620, of Sidlesham. Wm. Blaker, husb. May 1612, of Tortington. Wm. Blackman, Oct. 1632, of Lancing. John Short, yeoman, Apr. 1639, of Walberton. Ric. Bennett, July 1612, of Burie. Tho. Mattocke, Apr., 1643, of Aldworth, Westbourne. Clement Bent, yeoman, (1612), of West Wittering.

NOT included in Table I: Ric. Colden, July 1632, of Chichester. John Clarke, July 1634, of Nyetimber, Pagham. John Woode, July 1614, of Selsey. Ric. Grainge, July 1640, of Sidlesham. Ric. Godfrey, July 1614, of Prinstead, Westbourne.



*Downs*: Inventories: Peter Older, (June) 1612; Robt. Peters, June 1617; Peter Seter, May 1622; Ric. Lynfeilde, Sept. 1617; John Wassher, yeoman, Apr. 1640; John Elmes, Apr. 1639, of Findon. John Collick, July 1639, of East Dean. Wm. Sharpe, July 1637; Henry Peachie, Nov. 1656, of Singleton.

*Scarp Foot*: Inventories: Henry Spiser, July 1632; Tho. Simone, May 1633, of Amberley. Tucker Charlton, cook, June 1620; Henry Woolridge, July 1620, of Harting. Tho. Ludbetter, husb. June 1619, of Washington.

NOT included in Table I: Ric. Andrewe, Aug. 1614, of Amberley. John French, July 1614, of Didling. Clement Rawson, yeoman, July 1640, of Bury.

*Lower Greensand*: John Aylwyne, July 1614, of Duncton. Ric. Fowler, joiner, June 1614; Tho. Hill, *als.* Andres, June 1614; Susan Harwood, June 1633, of Fittleworth. Ric. Ayling the elder, Apr. 1620, of Iping. Wm. Williamson, July 1634; John Bolshowe, wheelwright, Apr. 1640, of Rogate. Wm. Ayling, husb. Aug. 1629, of Stedham.

NOT included in Table I: Tho. Andrewes, July 1614, of Rogate. Henry Collins, May 1640 of Chithurst. John West the elder, July 1640 of Coates.

*Weald Clay*: Inventories: Tho. Joupe, Mar. 1613; Wm. Hunt, yeoman, Apr. 1619; John Holloway, May 1637, of Billingshurst. Tho. Adames, *als.* Hunfrey, Nov. 1614; Elizabeth Cherriman, widow, June 1624, of West Chiltington. Nicholas Willerd, wheelmaker, Apr. 1635, of Fernhurst. Ric. Bottinge, husb. June 1612, of West Grinstead. Ric. Ayling, June 1624; Ric. Bristow, June 1634; Jane Scutt, widow, July 1633; John Rooke, Aug. 1639, of Kirdford. Ric. Huntingford, husb. June 1612, of Lurgashall. Tho. Hill yeoman, June 1622; Stephen Peake, June 1634, of Nuthurst. Owen Bachelor, July 1644, of Pulborough. John Cavey, yeoman, June 1624; John Puryer, yeoman, July 1634, of Wisborough Green.

TABLE I  
*Livestock*

<i>Region</i>	<i>Cattle</i>				<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Colts</i>	<i>Totals</i>
	<i>Dairy</i>	<i>Store</i>	<i>Working</i>	<i>Calves</i>					
Coastal Plain . .	248	294	46	58	3,212	706	158	34	4,756
Downland . .	41	60	14	13	1,762	87	26	6	2,009
Weald Clay . .	250	380	149	45	1,029	464	100	31	2,448
Scarp Foot . .	84	96	21	18	420	157	33	12	841
Lower Greensand .	93	60	32	10	819	187	35	7	1,243

TABLE II  
*Crops*  
(Acreages)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Rye</i>	<i>Wheat &amp; Rye</i>	<i>Barley</i>	<i>Oats</i>	<i>Mixed grain</i>	<i>Vetches &amp; tares</i>	<i>Peas &amp; beans</i>	<i>Peas &amp; vetches</i>	<i>Grain &amp; pulse</i>	<i>Buck- wheat</i>	<i>Grass</i>	<i>Total</i>
Coastal Plain .	360	23	..	228	41	27	69	27	123	15	..	4	937
Downland . .	35	31	12	87	5	..	11	10½	..	..	5½	..	207
Scarp Foot . .	61	..	..	17	15	..	1	13	12	26	1½	7	168½*
Lower Greensand .	13	55	12	54	17	..	2	18½	..	22	5½	..	196
Weald Clay . .	93	6	26	15	100	9	3½	35	9½	36	..	..	342

\* Includes two acres of unspecified crops.

TABLE III

*Analysis of the Pelham Farm at Laughton, 1633-40 (B.M. Add. MS. 33, 147)*

Season	Wheat	Rye	Oats	Peas & tares	Hay	Cows	Oxen	Fat cattle	Stores	Sheep
1633 (Summer) .	12½ a.	..	6 a.	..	49½ a.	14	10	2	28	123
1633-4 (Winter)	..	..	..	..	..	15	14	2	32	55
1634 (S) .	..	..	16	..	84½	8	18	16	30	75
1634-5 (W) .	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	1	34	31
1635 (S) .	6½	6¾	33	..	76	4	12	23	20	64
1635-6 (W) .	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	31	10	28
1636 (S) .	27	..	11	?	42	4	12	5	24*	43
1636-7 (W) .	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	16	4	16
1637 (S) .	21	4	29½	?	c. 40-50	6	10	32	3	74
1637-8 (W) .	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	..	19	53†
1638 (S) .	24½	..	6‡	..	c. 90	5	18	18	1	80
1638-9 (W) .	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	27	21	..
1639 (S) .	11	..	11	..	..	11	12	25	33	..
1639-40 (W) .	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	13	54	54
1640 (S) .	?	..	21	?	..	13	16	9	59	85

\* 9 were 'fatting'. † including 14 fat wethers. ‡ perhaps more.

In 1637 and 1638 the acreages of hay are computed from the wages paid for mowing. In 1639 and 1640 it is impossible to make a satisfactory estimate of the hay mown (a new steward took over in 1638) and peas and tares are only mentioned in so far as the wages for mowing them are, hence the '?' in this column.

The accounts are made up as from Lady Day to Michaelmas (Summer) and Michaelmas to Lady Day (winter). Inventories were taken of the livestock on the last day of each half year.

# THE PORT OF CHICHESTER AND THE GRAIN TRADE, 1650-1750

BY J. H. ANDREWS

THE purpose of this article is to trace the development of the port of Chichester during the period when it attained its greatest relative importance among the ports of Sussex. In the second half of the seventeenth century Rye, which had previously been the leading Sussex port, lost most of its foreign trade as a result of Anglo-French commercial rivalry; but the trade of Chichester was increasing fast and unlike the other Sussex ports it was hardly affected by the wars at the turn of the century. This increase, which was chiefly due to the growth of corn exports, seems to have continued at least until the middle eighteenth century.

The limits of the port of Chichester were demarcated in 1680.<sup>1</sup> As one of the twenty-one 'head ports' of England and Wales, its boundaries were the Hampshire border in the west and Copt Point, near Folkestone, in the east, but the division of the coast into head ports was of very small practical significance. A more important boundary was the border of the parish of Felp-ham, which divided Chichester from its member port of Arundel: any maritime trade crossing the Sussex coast west of this point was recorded under the heading Chichester in the Port Books and other Customs statistics.<sup>2</sup>

Chichester Harbour was of course the principal geographical feature within these limits. The condition of the harbour in about 1750 is shown in the appended map, reproduced from a manuscript map of the Sussex

<sup>1</sup> Exchequer K.R. Special Commissions 6501.

<sup>2</sup> The Receiver General's accounts of Customs receipts for Chichester (Audit Office, Declared Accounts: Customs) seem also to have included the receipts of Arundel and Shoreham before 1708, when the two latter ports began to submit separate accounts (*Calendar of Treasury Books, 1708*, p. 196). For the Customs classification of Sussex ports see J. H. Andrews, *Sussex Notes and Queries*, xiv (1954), p. 1.

coast in the Society's possession.<sup>1</sup> Its chief disadvantage was the bar at its mouth, which was said to change its position with every storm, and even with every tide; only persons familiar with the harbour were advised to enter it without a pilot.<sup>2</sup> This difficulty seems to have precluded the use of the harbour by naval vessels: the Admiralty surveyors of 1698, reporting on the harbours of the south coast, did not even consider Chichester.<sup>3</sup> Once the bar was crossed, three creeks—Thorney Creek, Bosham Creek, and Chichester Creek—led inland across the coastal plain of south-west Sussex. Of these the last, which served the city of Chichester, was the most frequented, but its trade suffered from the fact that the town lay at some distance from the navigable channel, which shallowed considerably towards its head. In 1671 a local merchant reported that the channel was 'not so navigable as it has been within this deponent's knowledge and is so shallow that any vessel which draws above nine feet of water will not pass to and from the said quay [Dell Quay] unless it be a spring tide'.<sup>4</sup> At the same time it was stated that ten years earlier vessels of 40 tons had reached the quay as easily as ships of 10 tons at the time of writing and that many vessels had to unload their cargoes into lighters at a point half a mile below the quay. This deterioration, which was attributed to the deposition of ballast in the creek, seems to have been arrested, however, for in 1739 a vessel of 100 tons could normally reach a point two miles from the city.<sup>5</sup> Certainly the trade of the port increased without apparent interruption.

Dell Quay was the principal landing place in Chichester Harbour. It was the only legal quay for the transaction of foreign trade in the port of Chichester,<sup>6</sup> and much of the harbour revenue was expended in its maintenance.

<sup>1</sup> This map, the history of which is unknown, seems to have been drawn in connection with a scheme for the fortification of the coast; the navigational details appear to be based on Grenville Collins's *Great Britain's Coasting Pilot* (2nd ed. 1723).

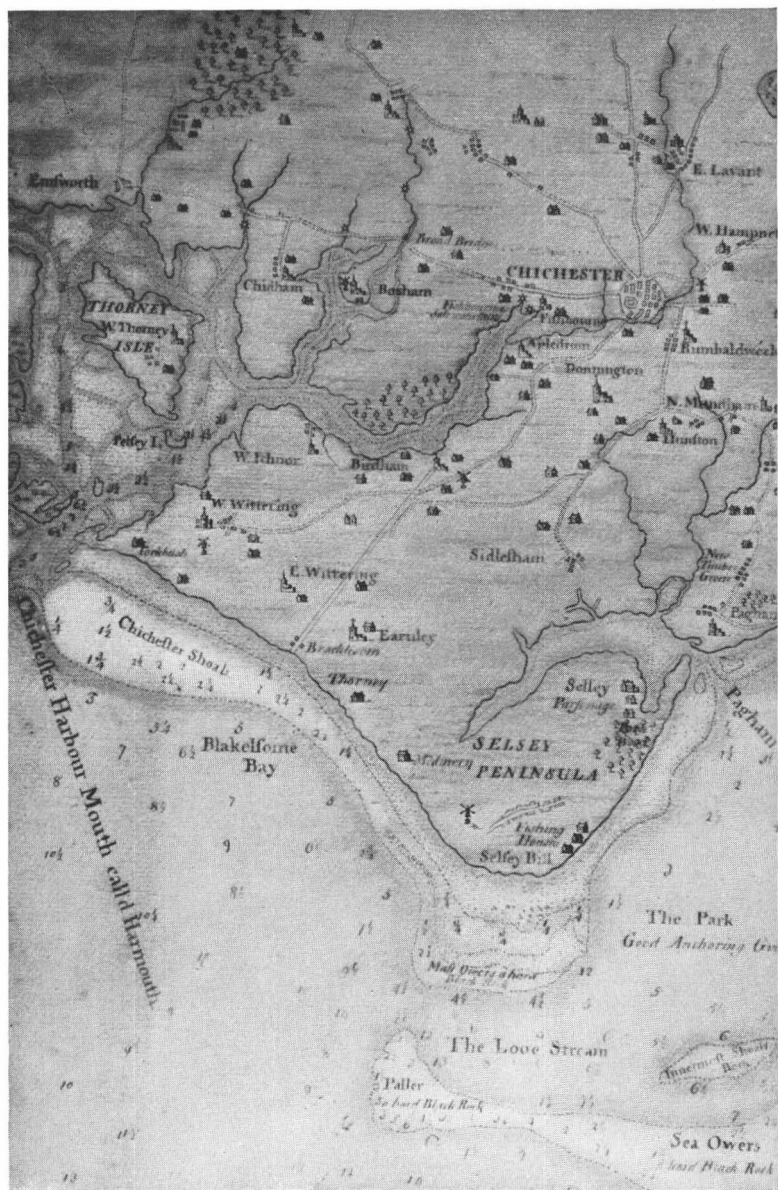
<sup>2</sup> *England Displayed* (1769), p. 115.

<sup>3</sup> Sloane MS. 3233.

<sup>4</sup> Exchequer Depositions 21 & 22 Chas. II, H. 16; 22 & 23 Chas. II, H. 14.

<sup>5</sup> Additional MS. 5841, f. 141.

<sup>6</sup> Exchequer K.R. Special Commissions 6501.



THE PORT OF CHICHESTER, c. 1750

In 1697 the annual cost of repairing the quay was estimated at £80 in seven years by one witness and at £30 per year by another,<sup>1</sup> while between 1685 and 1690 the lease of the quay duties was worth £36 per year,<sup>2</sup> small sums for a port of this size. Two other places in Chichester Creek were frequently used by shipping: Salt Mill at the head and to the west of the channel, and Itchenor lower down and on the opposite side. There is no record of ships belonging to these places. Bosham ships, however, were frequently mentioned in the Chichester Port Books, and there is no doubt that Bosham Creek was regularly used by merchant vessels. Except for a few references to trade from Chichester to Nutbourne Mill, there are no records of Thorney Creek, and no mention of ships belonging to places adjoining it; it was not mentioned in the various reports listing the landing-places of the port.

Most of the Customs Officers stationed in this region were simply listed under the heading Chichester in the Customs Registers, which therefore throw little light on the problem of locating the various landing-places of the port. But it is known that waiters and searchers of the Customs service were stationed at Sidlesham in the 1680's and at Pagham at least from 1671 to 1705.<sup>3</sup> Pagham Harbour was only a small inlet, and growing smaller through reclamation,<sup>4</sup> but it was still visited by ships in the middle of the eighteenth century, and a 'strong convenient quay' was built at Sidlesham Mill in 1755.<sup>5</sup> Unfortunately it is not possible to distinguish the trade of Pagham Harbour from that of the port of Chichester in general, or to distinguish the trade of the different creeks of the main harbour. In some ports this can be done by using the data of ships' registrations given in the Port Books, assuming that ships usually traded from their place of registration. This method cannot be applied to Chichester, for much of its trade

<sup>1</sup> Exchequer Depositions 8 Wm. III, E. 34.

<sup>2</sup> A. Hay, *The History of Chichester* (1804), p. 401.

<sup>3</sup> Customs Registers, Series I; Sloane MSS. 1425, 3931.

<sup>4</sup> The development of Pagham Harbour is fully described in E. Heron-Allen, *Selsey Bill, Historic and Prehistoric* (1911).

<sup>5</sup> Hay, *op. cit.*, p. 549.

was carried in ships from other ports: besides Chichester itself, Bosham and occasionally Sidlesham, the chief ports contributing ships to the trade of Chichester were Hythe (Hampshire), Gosport, Poole, Christchurch, Arundel, and Brighton.

Details of the trade and shipping of the port of Chichester are to be found in the Exchequer K.R. Port Books. The series for coastwise trade is nearly continuous from 1656 to 1716, the only later coast books being those for 1731; the books for foreign trade continue into the 1720's, finishing in 1731.<sup>1</sup> These documents list all the shipments inwards and outwards, stating the character and quantity of the cargo; the name, place of registration and master of the ship, and sometimes its burden and its crew; and the port of origin or destination. The remainder of this article, dealing with the ships and trade of Chichester, is based on the Port Books except where otherwise stated.

The following table gives the sizes of ships using the port.

<i>Foreign Trade</i>			<i>Coastwise Trade</i>		
	<i>Average Burden</i>	<i>Maximum</i>		<i>Average Burden</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
1665	15.0 tons	20.0 tons	1656-7	15.0 tons	35.0 tons
1699	38.4 "	125.0 "	1708	18.4 "	80.0 "
1713	30.4 "	80.0 "	1731	27.8 "	200.0 "

To students unfamiliar with the Port Books of this period, these figures probably seem very small, but in fact they were only slightly smaller than those recorded at other Sussex ports in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Further light is thrown on this subject by the following analysis of coasting ships at Chichester from Midsummer 1715 to Midsummer 1716.

	<i>Average Burden</i>
Coal Trade . . . . .	67.5 tons
Timber Export Trade . . . . .	65.9 "
Corn Trade to London . . . . .	33.2 "
Imports from London . . . . .	32.3 "
Corn Trade to Western ports . . . . .	18.1 "
Imports from Western ports . . . . .	12.5 "

<sup>1</sup> Exchequer K.R. Port Books, Bundles 768-812.



These figures confirm the conclusions of T. S. Willan (in *The English Coasting Trade, 1600-1750*) that ships engaged in the trades in bulky goods were larger than those carrying more valuable commodities, and that ships on the east coast of England were larger than those on the south coast. It also appears that Chichester, like most other ports at this period, worked well within its capacity as regards size of ships: in the year for which figures are given in the foregoing table, the largest ship was of 116 tons, but 152 ships out of 211 were of 30 tons or less. Ignorance of the small size of merchant ships at this period has led historians to attach too much importance to changes in harbour capacity. Nearly every case of declining trade in Sussex in 1650-1750 is to be explained rather by commercial circumstances than by changes in the state of the harbours.

The next two tables trace the development of the trade of Chichester.

*Average Number of Cargoes per Year*

<i>Coastwise Trade</i>		<i>Foreign Trade</i>	
1656-88 .	122.0	1662-86	19.9
1691-4 .	59.0	1690-7	2.2
1699-1701	186.0	1699-1714	11.0
1702-12 .	211.8	1718-23	18.7
1714-16 .	219.2	1731	58.0
1731 .	251.0		

*Tonnage of Ships*<sup>1</sup>

	<i>Ships engaged in coastal trade (each ship once)</i>	<i>Ships engaged in foreign trade (each ship once)</i>	<i>Foreign Trade (including repeated voyages)</i>
1709	318	..	200
1716	432	130	210
1723	676	220	1,158
1730	629	58	737
1737	566	220	2,548
1744	537	225	3,424
1751	261	1,025	9,113

The latter table is of secondary value, since it gives data only for every seventh year, and the number of ships

<sup>1</sup> Additional MSS. 11255, 11256.

engaged bears no definite relation to the actual flow of trade, but there was certainly no reason to suppose that the steady increase in trade was arrested, except temporarily by the wars of 1689-97 and 1702-13.

It is now time to consider the composition of the trade. Nearly every ship leaving the port of Chichester, whether for foreign or English ports, carried a cargo consisting mainly of corn. Chichester lay at the centre of the widest part of the south-west Sussex plain, a region whose soil fertility, according to Arthur Young, Junior, was 'probably equal to any in the Kingdom'.<sup>1</sup> With flat land, light, fertile soils, and a relatively dry climate, it was particularly suited to the cultivation of malting barley and of wheat. Oats and rye, the products of heavier and less fertile soils, were scarcely mentioned in the Chichester Port Books, and the characteristic farm products of East Sussex, such as hops and wool, were quite insignificant items of trade. The Chichester malting industry attracted the attention of many contemporary writers, but later historians seem to have misrepresented the course of the trade. Dallaway wrote: 'After the Restoration of King Charles II . . . the trade in grain and malt to Ireland became so considerable and lucrative as to lay the foundation of the wealth of the four principal families and several others in the city during the last two centuries.'<sup>2</sup> Horsfield's account is somewhat different: 'In the reign of James I an export trade from Chichester to Cork, in Ireland, was first attempted, and became so successful that it was the original source of the opulence of several of the principal families. It was by making malt of barley brought from Norfolk and the eastern counties, and by brewing strong beer, both of which were sent to Ireland . . . etc.'<sup>3</sup> In fact the export of malt to Ireland in the second half of the seventeenth century was confined to the period of

<sup>1</sup> A. Young, *A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Sussex* (1804), pp. 6-7.

<sup>2</sup> J. Dallaway, *A History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex* (1815), I. 210.

<sup>3</sup> T. W. Horsfield, *The History, Antiquities and Topography of the County of Sussex* (1835), II. 18.

English military activity under the Commonwealth, reaching a maximum of 9,100 quarters in 1652.<sup>1</sup> Between 1660 and the 1720's exports to Ireland were almost unknown, and there is no evidence of an import trade in barley from eastern England: the average annual import of barley from 1656 to 1701 was only 67 quarters, and most of this came from other Sussex ports. The malting industry drew nearly all its supplies of barley from the farmlands surrounding the town.

The average annual coastwise exports from Chichester were as follows:

	<i>Malt</i>	<i>Barley</i>
1656-1701	5,783.0 qrs.	473.7 qrs.
1702-16 .	6,052.1 „	374.0 „
1731 .	4,801.0 „	Nil

The external structure of the coastwise malt trade was far from simple. Chichester lay near the edge of the area supplying London with corn by sea, and the period 1656-1731 witnessed the gradual capture of the Chichester malt trade by the London market from the ports of Exeter, Plymouth, and Dartmouth. This trend was obscured by the temporary war-time developments of 1689-1713, when much of the trade was diverted to the important naval dockyard at Portsmouth.

*Percentage of Malt Exports to Various Destinations*

	<i>London</i>	<i>Portsmouth</i>	<i>Devonshire</i>
1656-78 .	1.1	..	95.3
1681-92 .	17.8	..	80.3
1693-1703 .	25.7	36.6	34.9
1704-10 .	3.3	52.8	43.1
1711-16 .	73.7	15.7	9.7
1731 .	100.0	..	..

The development of the wheat trade was even more complex. Defoe's account, published in 1724, runs as follows:

'The farmers generally speaking carried all their wheat to Farnham to market, which is very near forty miles by land carriage . . . But

<sup>1</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1650*, pp. 541-6; 1651-2, pp. 555-63.

some moneyed men of Chichester, Emsworth, and other places adjacent, have joined their stocks together, built large granaries near the Crook, where the vessels come up, and here they buy and lay up all the corn which the country on that side can spare; and having good mills in the neighbourhood, they grind and dress the corn, and send it to London in the meal about by Long Sea, as they call it.<sup>1</sup>

Fuller gives data implying that 28,800 quarters of grain passed through Chichester market every year,<sup>2</sup> a figure which confirms Defoe's suggestion that only a small proportion of the local grain production was exported by sea. Coastwise exports of wheat averaged 2,132 quarters per year from 1656 to 1701; 3,640·7 quarters per year from 1702 to 1716; and only 408½ quarters in 1731. The decline in the trade shown in the last of these figures was due to the fact that by this time, as Defoe had said, wheat was being exported in the form of flour. The regular trade in meal began in 1686, reached a maximum of 2,566 quarters in 1701, and then steadily declined until 1716, when only 41 quarters were shipped. No meal was exported in 1731. The coastwise trade in flour was first recorded in 1696, and by the end of the century it had already equalled the meal trade in volume, although the war-time years which followed witnessed some decline. The annual average export from 1699 to 1716 was 1,537·7 quarters and in 1731 4,592½ quarters of flour were exported coastwise.

The following table shows the external structure of the coastwise trade in wheat, meal, and flour. Wheat, like malt, was at first shipped almost entirely to the ports of Devonshire and later diverted to London, which also received most of the earliest exports of meal and flour. During the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-13), enemy privateers reduced the trade from Sussex to London, while the naval base at Portsmouth enjoyed an increased import trade in corn. Post-war developments illustrated the principle that concentrated products can stand longer hauls than their raw materials: in 1731 only Portsmouth, the nearest market, was

<sup>1</sup> D. Defoe, *A Tour through England and Wales* (Everyman edition), I. 135.

<sup>2</sup> T. Fuller, *The History of the Worthies of England* (1662), II. 381.

importing unground wheat from Chichester, while the export trade in flour had been extended as far as Bristol.

*Percentage of Exports to Various Destinations*

<i>Wheat</i>					
	<i>London</i>	<i>Cowes</i>	<i>Portsmouth</i>	<i>Southampton</i>	<i>Dorset &amp; Devon</i>
1656-7 . . .	..	..	..	..	99·6
1662-1702 . .	77·2	..	3·5	..	15·1
1703-14 . . .	5·1	14·6	61·1	..	17·2
1715-16 . . .	35·5	3·8	35·6	21·1	3·9
1731 . . . . .	..	..	99·3	..	..

<i>Meal</i>			<i>Flour</i>		
	<i>London</i>	<i>Portsmouth</i>		<i>London</i>	<i>Portsmouth</i>
1686-94 . . .	98·9	0·8	1693-1701 . .	77·5	3·1
1695-1702 . .	66·2	26·6	1702-10 . . .	3·4	73·1
1703-12 . . .	13·5	85·0	1711-12 . . .	59·6	35·3
1714-16 . . .	50·5	49·5	1714-16 . . .	97·2	1·3
			1731 . . . . .	55·7	8·1

The last Chichester Port Books show that the flour milling industry had outgrown local wheat supplies: after 1710 about one-fifth of the considerable exports of wheat from Arundel were shipped to Chichester and in 1731 825 quarters of wheat were imported.

The foregoing remarks apply only to the coastwise trade. The history of the foreign corn trade was very different. The earliest Port Books, those of the 1660's, record scarcely any foreign exports of grain, but by the end of the century under review very large quantities were shipped abroad every year. This change was chiefly due to changes in commercial policy. Before 1656 corn could be exported only by licence, but in that year exportation was permitted if and when the price fell below a certain level and in 1670 exports were allowed at all times. In 1673-81 and after 1689 a bounty was awarded on corn exported, provided the price fell below a certain level, and export duties on corn not receiving the bounty were abolished in 1700. The effects of these measures are clearly shown in the following table of average annual foreign exports.

	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Barley and Malt</i>
1662-9. .	172.6 qrs.	Nil
1676-1710 .	1,215.9 „	307.4 qrs.
1711-31 .	2,123.3 „	311.1 „
1735-9. .	11,970.6 „	3,989.8 <sup>1</sup> „
1744-50 .	18,419.9 „	12,071.6 <sup>2</sup> „

Foreign exports of flour were first recorded in 1719, and had reached 2,232 quarters in 1731.

The relative importance of the Chichester grain trade may be judged by comparing it with the other ports of south-east England. In the second half of the seventeenth century its coastwise corn exports were more than equal to those of all the other Sussex ports combined, and in Kent only Sandwich and Margate exported more malt than Chichester. By the middle of the eighteenth century, foreign corn exports from Chichester were equal to the combined foreign exports of all the other ports of Sussex and Kent. In 1735 Chichester ranked sixth among all English ports exporting corn to foreign countries, its trade being exceeded only by London, Yarmouth, Wells, Portsmouth, and Kings Lynn.

There were no other exports of any importance. A few cargoes of timber were exported each year, but even at the time of its greatest development (1694-1716) the trade averaged only 130 loads annually. Except during the wars, when some timber was shipped to Portsmouth and Plymouth, nearly all the trade was with London. There are some records of oyster exports, mainly to Holland and Flanders, between 1679 and 1724, the largest export in any one year being 800,000 oysters. Coastwise exports were mentioned only in 1685, when 320,000 oysters were shipped to Colchester, Rochester, and London, but there is some other evidence to suggest that in the eighteenth century Chichester oysters were fattened in Essex and North Kent.<sup>3</sup> Records of paper mills at Chichester and Westbourne<sup>4</sup> are confirmed by

<sup>1</sup> Treasury Various (T. 64) 277; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1736, p. 559; 1742, pp. 140, 472; 1743, p. 35.

<sup>2</sup> Additional MS. 38387, ff. 33-39.

<sup>3</sup> *Calendar of Treasury Books, 1712*, p. 217; W. Pollitt, *Trans. Southend Historical and Antiquarian Soc.* iv (1947), p. 26.

<sup>4</sup> A. H. Shorter, *Sussex Notes and Queries*, xiii (1951), p. 169.

the Port Books, which show that an annual average of 116 reams of brown paper was exported coastwise, mostly as small make-weights in the corn cargoes shipped to Devonshire. Copperas stones, used in the manufacture of inks and dyes, were evidently found near Chichester, for regular exports to London began in the first years of the eighteenth century, although the volume of traffic seldom exceeded 100 tons a year. Exports of red ochre, which was found at Chidham, half a mile from Bosham Creek,<sup>1</sup> were even smaller and more infrequent.

The import trade at Chichester was never as large as the export trade. Foreign imports remained small throughout the period covered in this article, but coastwise imports increased considerably in the early eighteenth century. The chief foreign imports were wine, from France until 1678, afterwards from Spain and Portugal; deals and timber from Norway; and cargoes of miscellaneous manufactures from Rotterdam. Until 1689 an annual average of about 40 weys of salt was imported from the Bay of Biscay.

Of the coastwise imports the most important in volume and regularity was coal from Newcastle and Sunderland. Average annual imports in Newcastle chaldrons are given below.

1656-88	.	.	208.4
1689-97	.	.	137.7
1698-1701	.	.	222.5
1702-13	.	.	88.0
1715-16	.	.	365.5
1731	.	.	814.0

These figures, taken from the Chichester Port Books, may be supplemented by those from the Port Books of Newcastle, and by figures calculated from the receipts from the Customs duty on waterborne coal. According to these sources, Chichester imported 637 Newcastle chaldrons in 1736, 565 in 1738, 570 in 1740, 1,064 in 1749, and 839 in 1750.<sup>2</sup> A considerable increase had

<sup>1</sup> Young, *op. cit.*, p. 15.

<sup>2</sup> Exchequer K.R. Port Books 242/4, 249/10; Audit Office, Declared Accounts (Customs) 806/1042; 808/1045; 813/1055.

clearly occurred during the period 1650-1750. Other coastwise imports were salt, of which about 100 tons per year were imported from Hampshire after 1700; pipe clay, a regular import from Poole; and pavure and Portland stone, which began to be shipped from Poole and Weymouth in the 1720's.<sup>1</sup>

A very different type of import trade was exemplified by the shipments from London, which increased from five per year in 1656-88 to twenty-eight in 1731. Nearly every London cargo included a great variety of manufactured goods of both foreign and English origin, especially wine, tobacco, sugar, textiles of all kinds, leather, earthenware, glass, metal manufactures, groceries, spirits, and oil. During the War of 1702-13, when much of the London traffic was lost, a rather similar trade from Portsmouth and Southampton appeared, reaching a volume of about thirty cargoes a year in the last recorded years of the period. The contents of these cargoes show that a considerable proportion of Chichester's foreign trade, especially in wine and Norwegian timber, passed through neighbouring ports.

Students of the Wealden iron industry will be interested in the small and short-lived trade in sow iron from Pevensey and Newhaven to Chichester between 1683 and 1699.<sup>2</sup> Like the similar trade to Arundel this was much larger than would have been required for normal consumption in a port the size of Chichester and presumably the iron was destined for some inland forge. There is no trace of this trade in the eighteenth century.

It is hoped that the foregoing paragraphs will have shown the utility of the Port Books as a source of data about the economic development of the Sussex Coast before the mid-eighteenth century. Similar studies could be made of the ports of Arundel, Shoreham, Newhaven, Pevensey, Hastings, and Rye. Together with the information contained in the *Victoria County History* and other local histories, such studies would do much to advance our knowledge of Sussex in the past.

<sup>1</sup> Exchequer K.R. Port Books, Bundles 915-20.

<sup>2</sup> See J. H. Andrews, *Trans. Eastbourne Nat. Hist. & Arch. Soc.* XIII (1953), p. 18.



# AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SUSSEX BEAKER AND BRONZE AGE POTTERY

BY R. C. MUSSON, F.S.A.

THIS list comprises all the Sussex Beaker and Bronze Age pots that have been traced in museums and archaeological publications, but no doubt some have been missed and will turn up in the future. For that reason the numbering has been spaced out after the style used in most libraries so that new finds can be inserted near to similar pots, without renumbering the whole catalogue. In this way it is hoped that the pottery will be gradually worked into groups that will throw more light on their chronological order.

The numbers and dimensions of the pots have been drawn inside the illustrations to save space and printing costs. The dimensions are in all cases the height  $\times$  the diameter at the mouth and should be carefully noted as, owing to the vessels varying from under 2 in. tall to over 2 ft., the larger ones are reduced more than the smaller ones.

The type of decoration should be clear from the drawings and, on the beakers, includes roulette or notched stick markings, maggots of twisted cord, line incisions, triangular punch marks, finger-nail impressions, and twisted cord or an imitation made with a pointed stick.

Of the other vessels number 100 is decorated with finger-end impressions placed touching each other, 110 with line incisions and rectangular punch marks, 130 is the only example with grooved lines, 140 and 141 have pierced slits, and 150 applied 'eyebrows'. On the remainder twisted cord or an imitation is usual, but 210 has punch marks made with a bone without the marrow in it or with a twig without the pith in it, leaving a pin-head of clay in the centre of each punch mark.

Number 220 has horseshoe maggots of twisted cord

and several pots have punch markings, while 354 has groups of three finger-nail impressions close together. The Deverel-Rimbury type vessels have applied bands with finger-tip markings on them, except 411 which shows a variation, of punch holes without a raised band. Numbers 450 and 451 have pointed stick markings, 470 has a cable motive on a band and on top of the rim, while line incisions are used for the hatched triangles on 500 and 501.

Helpful advice has been given by Messrs. G. P. Burstow and N. E. S. Norris who devised the alphabetical method of recording the paste of the pottery, which is as follows: A. Fine flint grit, B. Medium flint grit, C. Large flint grit, D. Oatmeal texture, E. Sandy texture, F. Soapy feel, G. Red outside surface, H. Brown ditto, J. Black ditto, K. Grey ditto, L. Pink ditto, M. Tool-finished, N. Finger-finished. Two letters together as GH signify reddish brown, whereas GxH would mean red and brown. In cases where M or N are not indicated the surface was too decayed to judge.

Thanks are gratefully expressed to the Curators of the museums at Alnwick Castle, Ashmolean, Brighton, British, Chichester, Farnham-Dorset, Lewes, Littlehampton, Pitt-Rivers, Oxford, and Worthing for their help in giving facilities for making drawings. In cases where pottery cannot be traced, drawings have been made from illustrations in various publications and acknowledgement made in the catalogue.

The drawings are all shown as if the pots were complete, but nearly all of them have a great deal of restored work which it was not considered practical to show in detail. Where important sherds have been previously published as types, they have been listed in the text as 'sherds only' but have not been illustrated. In most cases drawings of them will be found in the references given.

The following abbreviations are used. S.A.C., *Sussex Archaeological Collections*; S.N. & Q., *Sussex Notes & Queries*; C.S., Curwen's *Sussex* (1937); Arch., *Archaeologia*; Anti. Jnl., *Antiquaries Journal*; P.P.S.,

*Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*; A.E.W. 1914-31, *Archaeology in England and Wales 1914-31*; E.N.H.S., *Eastbourne Natural History Society*; H.L., Horsfield's *Lewes*; Aber., Abercromby's *Bronze Age Pottery*.

## BEAKERS

*Type A*

- 000 CHURCH HILL, BRIGHTON. With adult skeleton in sitting position in a square hole about 7 ft. deep in the chalk (see 010). Paste F. GH. S.A.C. LXXII. 64; LXXV. 232; C.S. 160. LEWES.
- 001 TELSCOMBE TYE. With contracted skeleton in a barrow. Paste unknown. S.A.C. LXXII. 37; LXXV. 232; C.S. 160 and Pl. 12. Drawing made from photograph in C.S. LOST.
- 010 CHURCH HILL, BRIGHTON. Probably more decoration on the top  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. which is entirely restored. With child skeleton in sitting position in a square hole about 7 ft. deep in the chalk (see 000). Paste F.G.H. S.A.C. LXXII. 64; LXXV. 232; C.S. 160. LEWES.
- 020 PARK BROW, SOMPTING. No record of skeleton. Paste A.F.G.H. S.N. & Q. VII. 59. WORTHING.

*Type B*

- 050 SELSEY. Found in a brickfield. No record of skeleton. Paste A.F.G.M. CHICHESTER.
- 051 BEGGARS HAVEN, DEVILS DYKE. With contracted skeleton of female wearing a necklace of lignite and tubular bronze beads in a barrow. Paste G.N. S.A.C. LXXII. 39; LXXV. 231; C.S. 159; Aber. I. 38. BRITISH.
- 060 SLONK HILL, SHOREHAM. With contracted skeleton. Paste A.D.H.L.M., S.A.C. LXXII. 39. BRIGHTON.
- 061 KINGSTON BUCI. No record of skeleton. Paste D.F.G.H. S.A.C. LXXII. 188. LEWES.
- 070 FALMER (Ditchling Road). Found at feet of a contracted skeleton which had a heap of snail shells in front of the mouth and an arrow-head with a tang and diverging barbs, under the skull. Paste A.D.H.L.M. S.A.C. LXXII. 39; LXXV. 231; C.S. 159; *Anti. Jnl.* II (1922), 55; *Arch.* LXXVI. 93; P.P.S., fig. 55, p. 119. BRIGHTON.
- 071 CISSBURY. With a skeleton in a barrow. Paste. G.N. S.A.C. LXXII. 39. BRITISH.
- 072 CHURCH HILL, FINDON. Inverted over cremation in the filling of a flint mine shaft. Paste A.F.H.N. C.S. 122 and 158. WORTHING.
- 073 CISSBURY. Found in a barrow. In Mantell collection in May 1833. Paste G.H.N. S.A.C. LXVIII. 277; LXXII. 39. BRITISH.
- 080 HASSOCKS SAND PIT. No record of skeleton. Paste D.F.G.H.N. LEWES.

- 081 RODMELL, HEATHY BROW. Contracted skeleton in a barrow. Paste F.G.H.N. S.N. & Q. IV. 70; S.A.C. LXXII. 40; LXXV. 232. LEWES.

BRONZE AGE POTTERY

- 100 CHURCH HILL, FINDON. Reconstruction from a J.H.P. drawing of sherds in C.S. 123. Rusticated ware ornamented with pared finger-nail impressions. For discussion of this type of pottery see P.P.S. (1935), p. 20. Found in association with beaker 072 in the filling of a flint mine shaft. Paste B.F.J.N. C.S. 123. WORTHING.
- 110 CHALVINGTON. Found 4 ft. from surface in a sand pit. Paste F.K.N. BRITISH.
- 120 LANCING. No records. Paste B.G.H.N. S.A.C. LXXXI. 146. BRITISH.
- 121 LANCING. No records. Paste G.H.N. S.A.C. LXXXI. 146. BRITISH.
- 130 LANCING. No records. Decoration by grooves. Paste H.N. BRITISH.
- 140 CLAYTON HILL. Cremation in a barrow with an urn (which was too broken to preserve) which contained a turquoise blue faience pendant similar to objects found in the Hyksos burials. Paste F.K. S.A.C. VIII. 285; C.S. 166; H.L. 43; Aber. II, fig. 224; Arch. XLIII, fig. 53, p. 367. BRITISH.
- 141 LANCING DOWN. No records. Paste F.H.J. C.S. Pl. 12, fig. 5 and p. 166; S.A.C. LXXXI. 146; Aber. II, Pl. 80, 223. BRITISH.
- 150 BLACK BURGH, DEVILS DYKE. Contracted skeleton of a woman with shale disk beads and bronze pin and a bronze dagger with an elongated triangular blade, with midrib and fluting parallel to the edges and two (possibly three) rivets to secure to wooden handle; and this cup with eyebrows. Paste E.H.L.N. S.A.C. LXXII. 52; LXXV. 231; C.S. Pl. 12 and p. 161; Aber. I. Pl. 29, No. 13. FARNHAM, DORSET.
- 160 FIRLE BEACON. With two skeletons, one flexed and one extended. Near the head of one of them lay this pygmy cup and a bronze pin with globular head of excellent workmanship with horizontal striations. H.L., Pl. 5, fig. 21 and Pl. 3, fig. 12 and p. 29. BRITISH.
- 170 CLIFF HILL, LEWES. In a barrow associated with amber and jet rings and beads, a brass ring and a green faience pendant and beads. Paste, H.N. BRITISH.
- 180 LANCING. Was in Pitt-Rivers original collection. Photograph, but no more information in S.A.C. LXXXI. 148. Paste C.E.H.J.K. PITT-RIVERS, OXFORD.
- 200 PEPPERING, ARUNDEL. In a barrow but no mention of skeleton or cremation. Paste B.F.L.N. S.A.C. LXIII, Pl. 2, fig. 2. BRIGHTON.
- 210 BIRLING GAP (Belle Tout). With a cremation in a barrow of three domes of flints, one above the other, with a thin layer of

- earth between each. Paste E.N.H.S. 1893, p. 366; S.A.C. LXXII. 67; Anti. Jnl. XIII. 452; Arch. XVII. vol. I, p. 38. EASTBOURNE.
- 220 ALFRISTON. Race Course. In a barrow with a contracted skeleton with brachycephalic skull and a boar's tusk and with a pot 230. Paste D.H.N. S.A.C. II. 270; LXXII. 66; Aber. II, Pl. 62, No. 8. BRITISH.
- 230 ALFRISTON. Race Course. In a barrow with a contracted skeleton and boar's tusk (see 220). Paste C.D.H.N. S.A.C. 270; Aber. II, Pl. 62, No. 8a. BRITISH.
- 240 BELTOUT (near). Budgeon collection. No information. Paste D.F.G. This may be the small food vessel mentioned on S.A.C. LXXIV. 246. LEWES.
- 250 CLIFFE HILL, LEWES. Cremation of a child in a barrow. Paste H.N. H.L. BRITISH.
- 260 WINTERBOURNE. Contained a cremation. Paste D.F.L.N. S.A.C. LXXII. 65 (see 330). LEWES.
- 270 HASSOCKS SAND PIT. No information. Paste F.L.K.N. LEWES.
- 280 LEWES GOLF COURSE. In a barrow. No mention of a skeleton or cremation. Drawing made from illustration in *Sussex County Magazine*, vol. VI, p. 655. S.A.C. LXXII. 65. UNKNOWN.
- 290 CLIFFE HILL, LEWES. Cremation in a barrow. Paste D.F.G.H.N. S.A.C. LXXV. 233; S.C.M. VI (1932), 655. LEWES.
- 300 CUCKOO BOTTOM, LEWES. Cremation in a barrow. Paste D.F.G.H.N. S.A.C. XXXVI. 243; LXXII. 65; LXXV. 233. LEWES.
- 310 KEMPTOWN. No information. Paste H.N. S.A.C. LXXII. 65. BRITISH.
- 320 DITCHLING FIELD, COLD DEAN, BRIGHTON. Contained a cremation. Paste C.D.J.N. BRIGHTON.
- 330 WINTERBOURNE, LEWES. With a smaller urn which contained bones (see 260) in a barrow. Paste D.F.K.L.N. LEWES.
- 340 BLACKPATCH. No information. Paste A.D.H.N. WORTHING.
- 341 CHALK PIT (above), LEWES. In a barrow but no mention of skeleton or cremation. Paste F.G.H.N. S.C.M. VI. 665. LEWES.
- 342 LEWES GOLF COURSE. In a barrow but no mention of skeleton or cremation. Drawing made from illustration in *Sussex County Magazine*, vol. VI, p. 655. LOST.
- 343 DUNCTON DOWN. In a barrow inverted over a cremation. Paste A.G.H.N. S.N. & Q. IV. 218; VII. 53; S.A.C. LXXV. 233. PRIVATE.
- 344 LITTLEHAMPTON (Wickborne estate). No information. Paste E.F.G.H.N. LITTLEHAMPTON.
- 345 MOUNT CABURN. No information. Paste A.B.C.H.N. BRITISH.
- 346 MOUNT HARRY, LEWES (Steer's Mill). No information. Paste D.F.K.L.N. S.A.C. LXXV. 233. BRIGHTON.
- 347 BOW HILL, GOODWOOD. In a barrow inverted over a cremation in a cist cut in the chalk. Paste A.F.H.N. S.A.C. LXXII. 63; LXXV. 233. WORTHING.

- 350 CHICHESTER (Cattle market). No information. Paste F.H. CHICHESTER.
- 351 TELSCOMBE TYE. With cremation in a barrow. Paste A.F.H.-L.M. S.A.C. LXXII. 66; LXXV. 233. BRIGHTON.
- 352 GREEN STREET, EASTBOURNE. No information. Paste D.F.G.H.N. LEWES.
- 353 OXSETTLE BOTTOM, LEWES. With a cremation in a barrow with amber beads, an umbo of jet with a groove round it, a bronze spiral ring and a green faience pendant and segmented beads. Paste C.D.H.N. S.A.C. LXXII. 66; C.S., figs. 45 and 46; H.L. I, Pl. 5, fig. 15. BRITISH.
- 353a OXSETTLE BOTTOM. Probable base of 353. Paste H.N. BRITISH.
- 354 LANCING. No mention of skeleton or cremation. Paste D.F.G.H. *Collectiana Antiqua*, I, Pl. 35; *Gents. Mag.* (1830), part 2, p. 17, fig. A. LEWES.
- 360 CUCKOO BOTTOM, LEWES. Cremation in a barrow. Paste D.F.H.L.N. S.A.C. XXXVI. 243; LXXII. 65; LXXV. 233. LEWES.
- 361 WESTBOURNE. Inverted over a cremation. Paste B.D.G.H.M. CHICHESTER.
- 362 STORRINGTON DOWNS. In a barrow inverted over a cremation and a 14 in. brass pin without knob. Paste E.G.H.N. S.A.C. I. 55; LXXII. 64; LXXV. 233; *Gents. Mag.* (1830), vol. II, p. 18. Drawing made from photograph kindly supplied by the castle museum. ALNWICK CASTLE.
- 363 BEDDINGHAM, near Itford. In a barrow inverted over a cremation and four smaller urns so much broken that it was impossible to make out more than that they were probably about half the size of this one. Paste D.F.G.H.N. S.A.C. XXIX. 238; LXXII. 66; LXXV. 233; *Anti. Jnl.* XIII. 452. LEWES.
- 370 LANCING. No information. Paste A.F.H.K. S.A.C. LXXII. 64; LXXXI. 146. ASHMOLEAN.
- 380 SOUTH HEIGHTON. In a barrow inverted over a cremation on a large flint nodule, in a hole about 3 ft. deep, paved with flints, cut in the chalk. Paste B.C.D.H.L.N. S.A.C. LXXII. 66; LXXV. 234. BRIGHTON.
- 390 CHARMANDEAN. Cremation of a woman. There are only two handles opposite each other. The one on the right is brought to the front to show its elevation. Paste A.D.H.N. See Aber. II, Pls. 85 and 86 for similar types. WORTHING.
- 400 BRIGHTON. No information. BRITISH.
- 401 BRIGHTON. No information. Paste C.G.H.N. BRITISH.
- 402 PARK BROW, WORTHING. Reconstructed from fragments found on the site of a ploughed down barrow. There were probably five but not more knobs round the pot. Paste B.G.H.N. LEWES.
- 403 PATCHAM. Teg Down Barrow. Found upright and empty in ditch. Paste A.G.K. S.N. & Q. VI. 225. LEWES.
- 404 CUCKOO BOTTOM, LEWES. With some charcoal in a barrow.

- Paste C.G.H.N. S.A.C. xxxvi. 243; LXXII. 65; LXXV. 233.  
LEWES.
- 405 HAYWARDS HEATH. Found in peat. Paste C.E.J.K.N.  
BRIGHTON.
- 406 GORING. No information. Paste B.E.GH.N. WORTHING.
- 407 SELSEY. No information. Paste B.D.H.L. CHICHESTER.
- 410 PARK BROW. Found in a pit with a globular French middle  
bronze age type pot. S.A.C. LXXXVII. 80; C.S., Pl. 24; A.E.W.  
1914-31, p. 147; Arch. LXXVI. 15 and 16; L.B.A., A1. UN-  
KNOWN.
- 410a HIGHDOWN HILL. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXI. 189; LXXXVII.  
79; L.B.A., A1.
- 410b NEW BARN DOWN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXV. 143; LXXXVII.  
79; L.B.A., A1.
- 410c PLUMPTON PLAIN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXVII. 79; P.P.S.  
(1935), 40; L.B.A., A1.
- 410d KINGSTON BUCL. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXII. 191; LXXXVII.  
79; L.B.A., A1.
- 411 HIGHDOWN HILL. Paste C.K.N. S.A.C. LXXXI. 189; L.B.A.,  
A1a.
- 420 CRAPHAM DOWN, EASTBOURNE. Found inverted over a crema-  
tion on the site of a ploughed down barrow. Paste C.KL.N.  
S.A.C. LXXIV. 246. LEWES.
- 421 HAS SOCKS SAND PIT. No information. Paste BC.G.H. LEWES.
- 422 SELSEY. No information. Paste B.D.H.K. CHICHESTER.
- 423 SELSEY, EAST CLIFF. Found upright resting on a flint. No men-  
tion of skeleton or cremation. Drawing made from particulars  
supplied of incomplete pot. Paste B.D.GH.JK.N.
- 430 Smaller pots than 410 often with finger impressed ornament on  
rim.
- 430a NEW BARN DOWN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXV. 160; LXXXVII. 79;  
L.B.A., A2.
- 430b PLUMPTON PLAIN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXVII. 79; P.P.S.  
(1935), 42; L.B.A., A2.
- 440 Bag-shaped pots with 'tapering' rims. L.B.A., A3.
- 440a HIGHDOWN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXI. 189; LXXXVII. 80;  
L.B.A., A3.
- 440b KINGSTON BUCL. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXII. 193; LXXXVII. 80;  
L.B.A., A3.
- 440c PLUMPTON PLAIN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXVII. 80; P.P.S.  
(1935), 41; L.B.A., A3.
- 450 PARK BROW. Found in a store hole with a bucket vessel of  
Deverel-Rimbury ware. Drawing made from photograph in  
C.S., Pl. 24; S.A.C. LXXXVII. 80; C.S. 265; Arch. LXXVI. 15 and  
16; L.B.A., A4. UNKNOWN.
- 450a NEW BARN DOWN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXV. 161; LXXXVII.  
80; L.B.A., A4.

- 450b PLUMPTON PLAIN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXVII. 80; P.P.S. (1935), 42; L.B.A., A4.
- 450c HIGHDOWN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXI. 189; LXXXVII. 80; L.B.A., A4.
- 450d PLAYDEN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXVII. 80; Anti. Jnl. xv. 163; L.B.A., A4.
- 451 PARK BROW, SOMPTING. Found in a store hole filled with ashes in a late bronze age village site. Drawing made from a reconstruction in A.E.W. 1914-31, p. 147. Paste B.E.H.K.N. Arch. LXXVI, p. 16, fig. 2a; S.A.C. LXV. 253. A large sherd at BRIGHTON.
- 460 Pots with a constricted neck marked by an applied band with finger impressed decoration. L.B.A., B1a.
- 460a PLUMPTON PLAIN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXVII. 82; P.P.S. (1935), 46; L.B.A., B1a.
- 460b NEWHAVEN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXX. 270; LXXXVII. 82; L.B.A., B1a.
- 460c HIGHDOWN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXI. 190; LXXXVII. 82; L.B.A., B1a.
- 470 PLUMPTON PLAIN. In a store hole in a late bronze age hut. Paste C.E.G.K.N. S.A.C. LXXXVII. 82; C.S. 266; P.P.S. (1935), 47; L.B.A., B1b. BRIGHTON.
- 470a NEW BARN DOWN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXV. 143; LXXXVII. 82; L.B.A., B1b.
- 470b NEWHAVEN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXX. 270; LXXXVII. 82; L.B.A., B1b.
- 470c HIGHDOWN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXI. 190; LXXXVII. 82; L.B.A., B1b.
- 470d KINGSTON BUCI. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXII. 189; LXXXVII. 82; L.B.A., B1b.
- 470e WEST BLATCHINGTON. Sherd only, with finger impressions on the body of the pot. S.A.C. LXXXIX. 45; L.B.A., B1b.
- 480 SEAFORD, FITZGERALD AVENUE. Paste C.G.H.J. S.A.C. LXXX. 295; L.B.A., B2. LEWES.
- 480a PLUMPTON PLAIN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXVII. 82; P.P.S. (1935), 50; L.B.A., B2.
- 480b NEW BARN DOWN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXV. 161; LXXXVII. 82; L.B.A., B2.
- 480c KINGSTON BUCI. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXVII. 82; L.B.A., B2.
- 480d WEST BLATCHINGTON. Sherds only, one pierced with a hole  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter after firing. S.A.C. LXXXIX. 45; L.B.A., B2.
- 481 HASSOCKS SAND PIT. Contained bones and showed impressions of barley grain inside. Paste BC.G.GH. LEWES.
- 482 BROADWATER CEMETERY. Cremation in it. Paste A.E.H.N. S.A.C. LXXII. 64. WORTHING.
- 490 KINGSTON BUCI. Paste B.G.HK.M. S.A.C. LXXII. 193; LXXXVII. 82; L.B.A., B3. LEWES.



- 490a PLUMPTON PLAIN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXVII. 82; P.P.S. (1935), 50; L.B.A., B3.
- 490b NEW BARN DOWN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXV. 161; LXXXVII. 82; L.B.A., B3.
- 490c HIGHDOWN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXI. 190; LXXXVII. 82; L.B.A., B3.
- 490d WEST BLATCHINGTON. Sherds only, eight rims and four bases. S.A.C. LXXXIX. 45; L.B.A., B3.
- 491 LANCING. Contained cremation. Paste D.K.L.N. BRITISH.
- 492 LANCING. Was in Pitt-Rivers original collection. Photograph in S.A.C. LXXXI. 148 where it is described as L.B.A. 2. No more information. Paste C.E.H.J.K.N. PITT-RIVERS, OXFORD.
- 493 WEST BLATCHINGTON. Found in a small scoop in the subsoil. Coarse gritted ware with flint granules in clay. S.A.C. LXXXIX. 46. Combines characteristics of L.B.A., B3 and B5. HOVE.
- 500 PLUMPTON PLAIN (Site B). Replica in Brighton Museum. Conforms to no known English type but resembles Hallstatt pottery of West Alpine Europe. Paste E.H.K. S.A.C. LXXXVII. 82; C.S. 194 and Pl. 24; P.P.S. (1935), 52; L.B.A., B4. BRITISH.
- 500a WEST BLATCHINGTON. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXIX. 45; L.B.A. B4.
- 501 GLATTING DOWN. From the bottom of a bivalate earthwork. The ornament of hatched triangles is of West Alpine origin (Hallstatt). Paste A.G.J. S.A.C. LIX. 62; P.P.S. 1942, p. 58. LEWES.
- 510 WORTHING (40 acre brickfield). Contained a large hoard of bronze implements; Palstaves 14 type C, 14 unclassified, 4 Socket Axes without wings, 5 unclassified, 1 winged Axe, and 1 Socket Axe with wings. S.A.C. LXXXVII. 85; C.S. 220 and 270; Anti. Jnl. iv. 220, Pl. 30; L.B.A., B5. BRITISH.
- 510a PLUMPTON PLAIN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXVII. 85; P.P.S. (1935), 54; L.B.A., B5.
- 510b NEWHAVEN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXX. 270; LXXXVII. 85; L.B.A., B5.
- 510c NEW BARN DOWN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXV. 162; LXXXVII. 85; L.B.A., B5.
- 510d HIGHDOWN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXI. 190; LXXXVII. 85; L.B.A., B5.
- 510e LANCING DOWN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXI. 148; LXXXVII. 85; L.B.A., B5.
- 510f WEST BLATCHINGTON. Sherds only, eleven rims and shoulders. S.A.C. LXXXIX. 46; L.B.A., B5.
- 520 Plain open bowls common on the Continent at the end of the bronze age and in the beginning of the iron age, both in the lower Rhine valley and in the West Alpine region. L.B.A., B6.
- 520a PLUMPTON PLAIN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXVII. 85; P.P.S. (1935), 54; L.B.A., B6.

- 520b HIGHDOWN. Sherds only. S.A.C. LXXXI. 190; LXXXVII. 85;  
L.B.A., B6.
- 520c WEST BLATCHINGTON. One sherd. S.A.C. LXXXIX. 46; L.B.A.,  
B6.
- 530 ARLINGTON CHURCH. Found under the church. No information.  
Kept in a case in the church.
- 540 EASTBOURNE. No information. See A.E.W. 1914-31, p. 151, re  
Scarboro' pottery. Paste A.B.KL.N: LEWES.

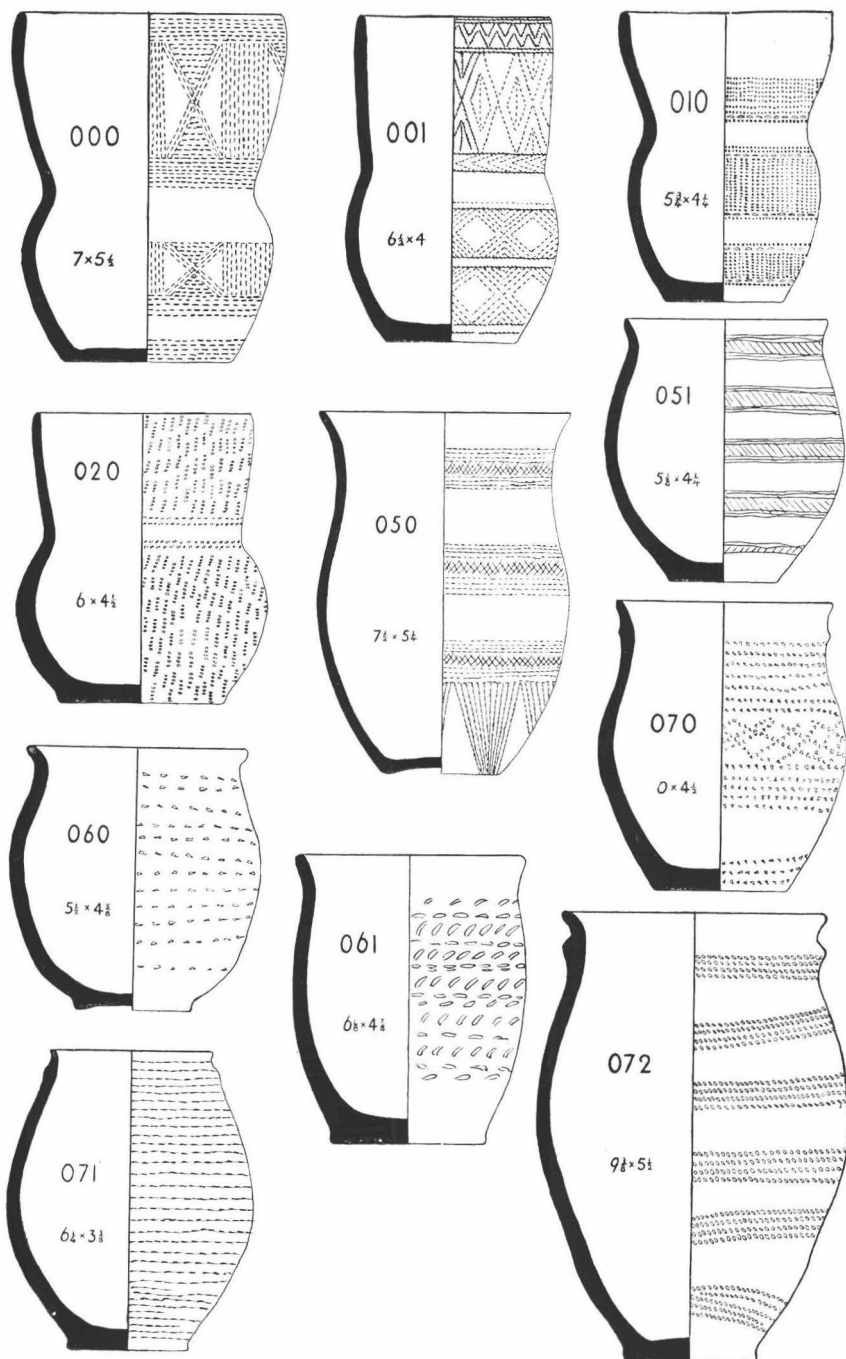


FIG. 1

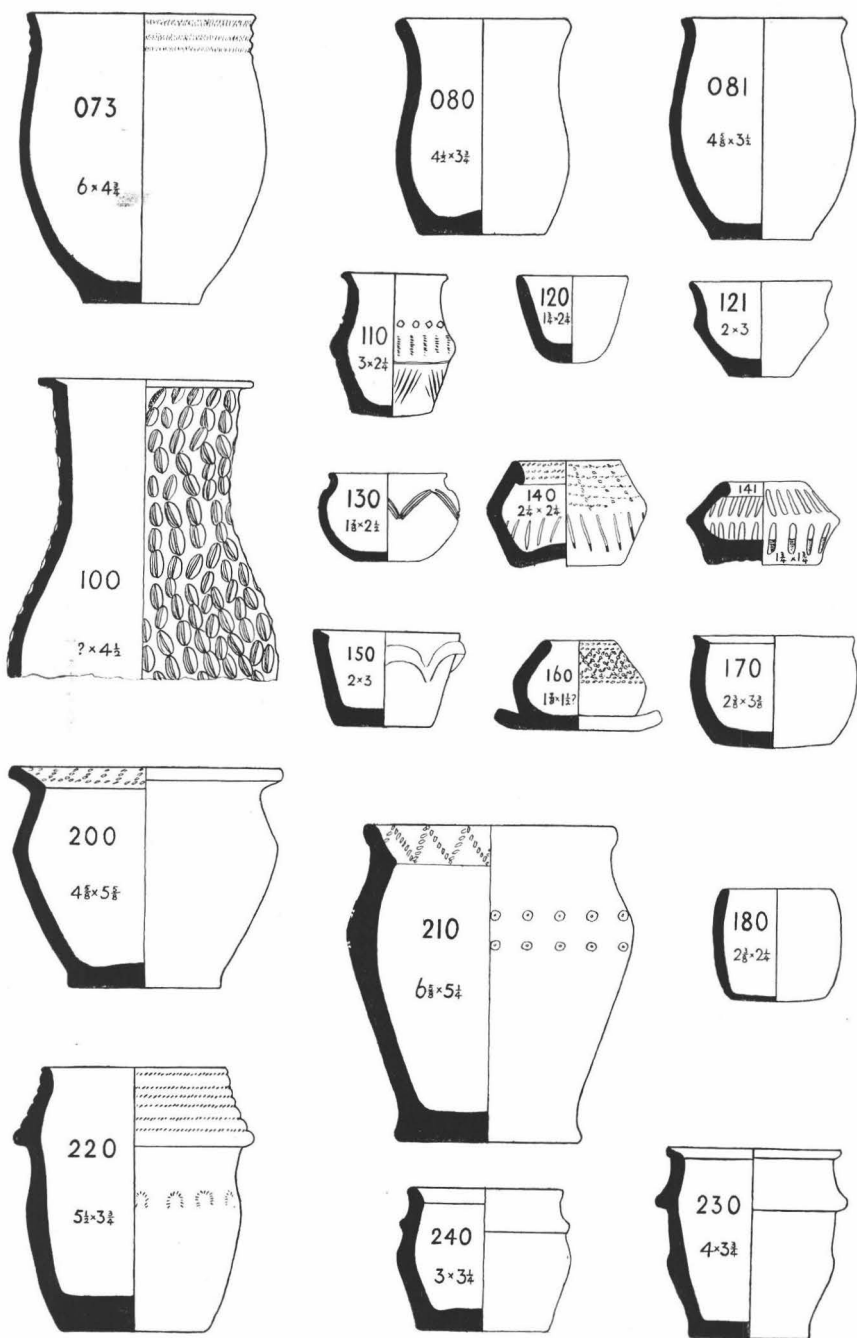


FIG. 2

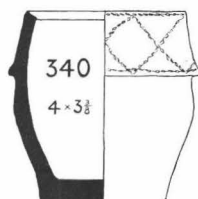
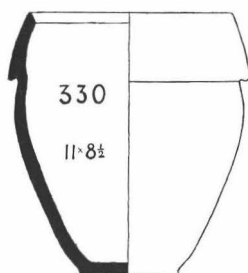
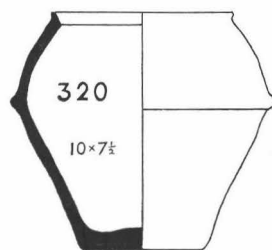
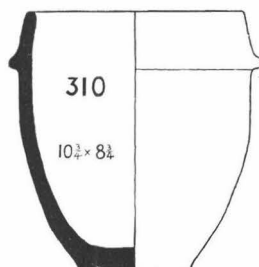
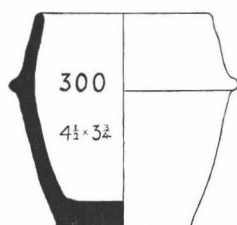
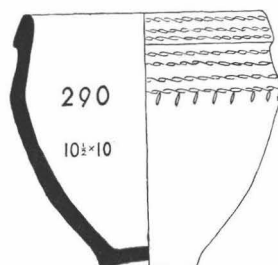
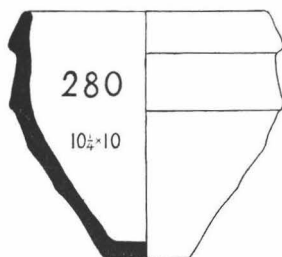
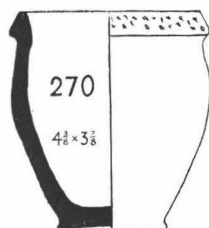
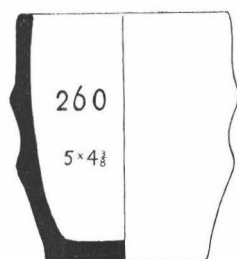
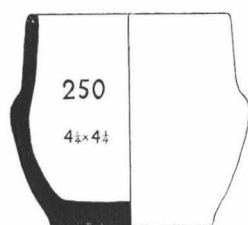


FIG. 3

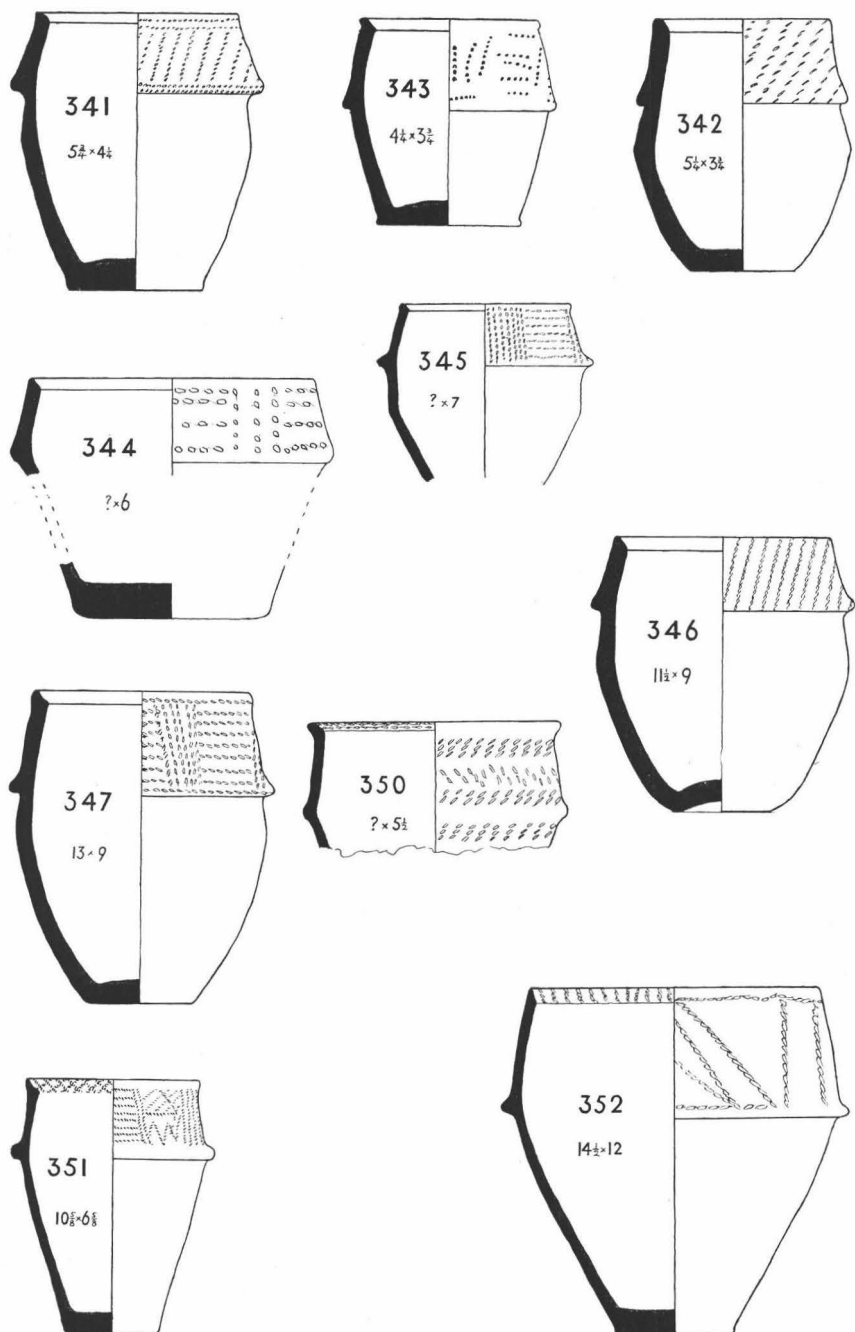


FIG. 4

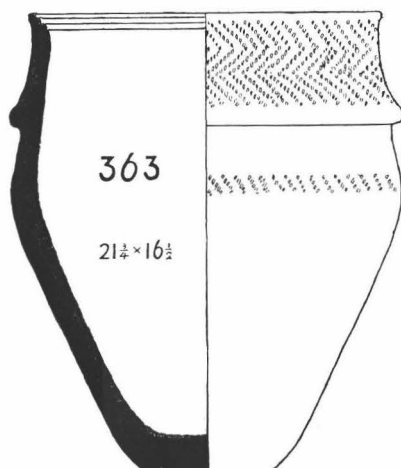
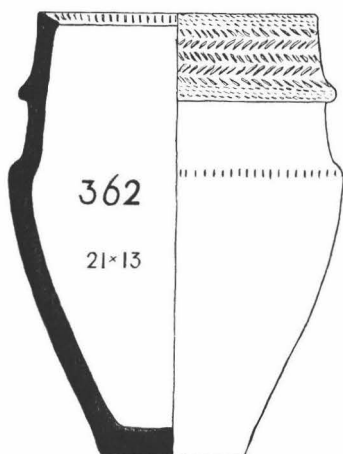
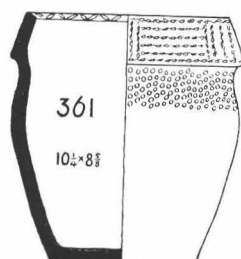
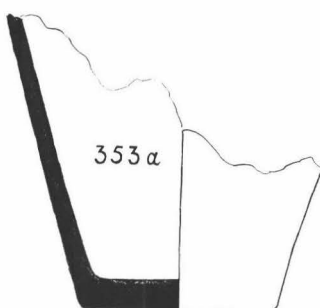
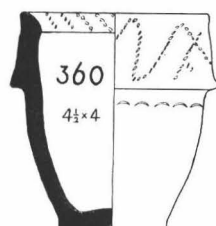
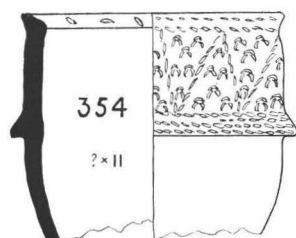
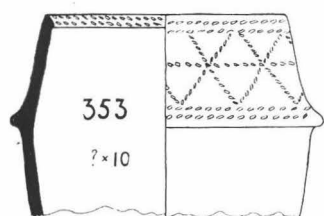


FIG. 5

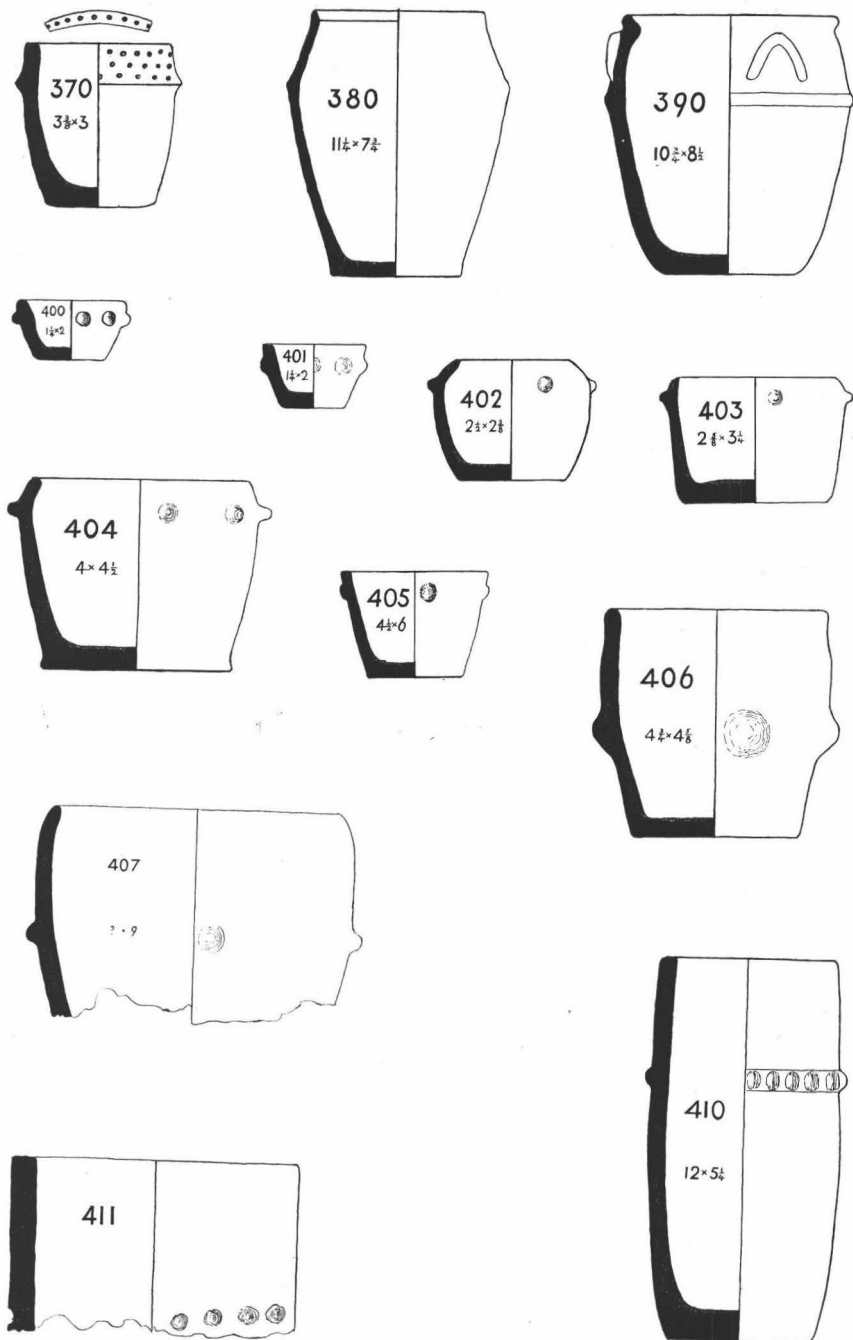


FIG. 6



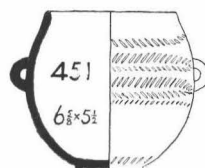
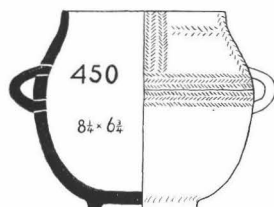
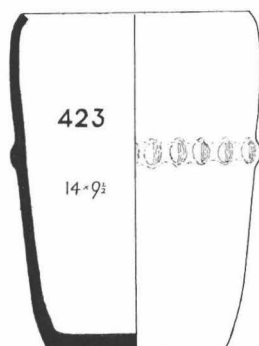
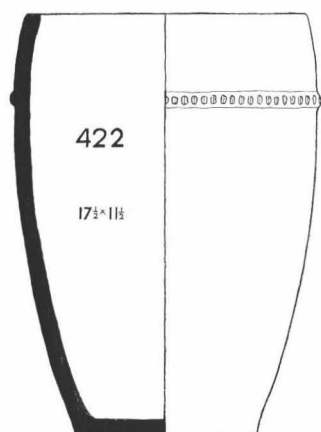
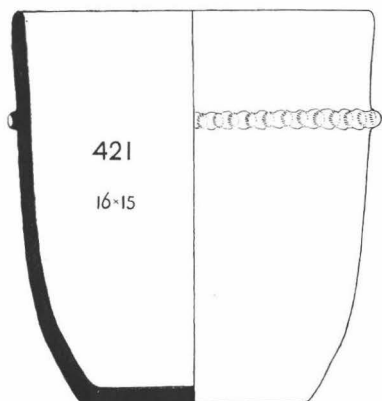
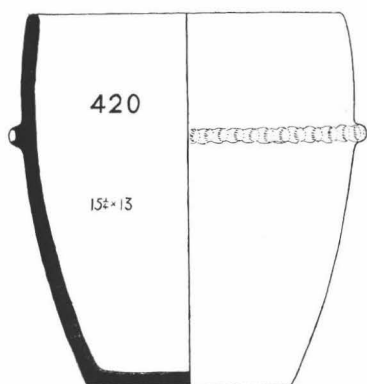


FIG. 7

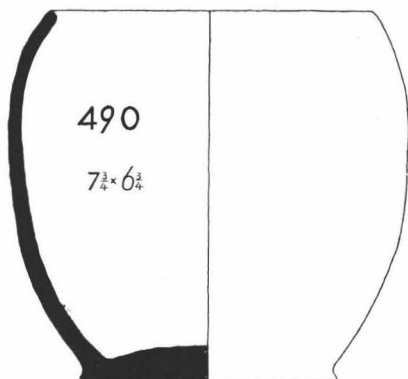
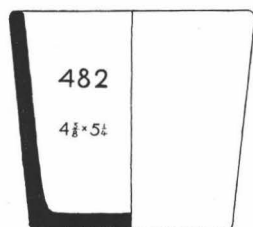
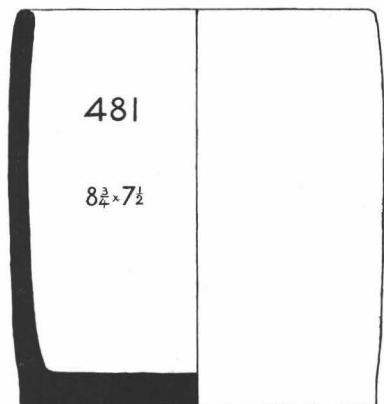
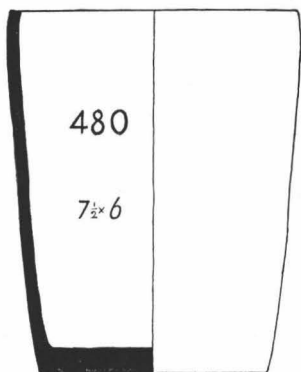
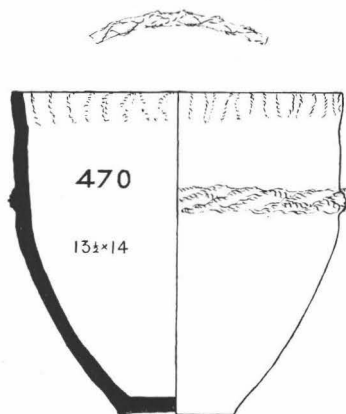


FIG. 8

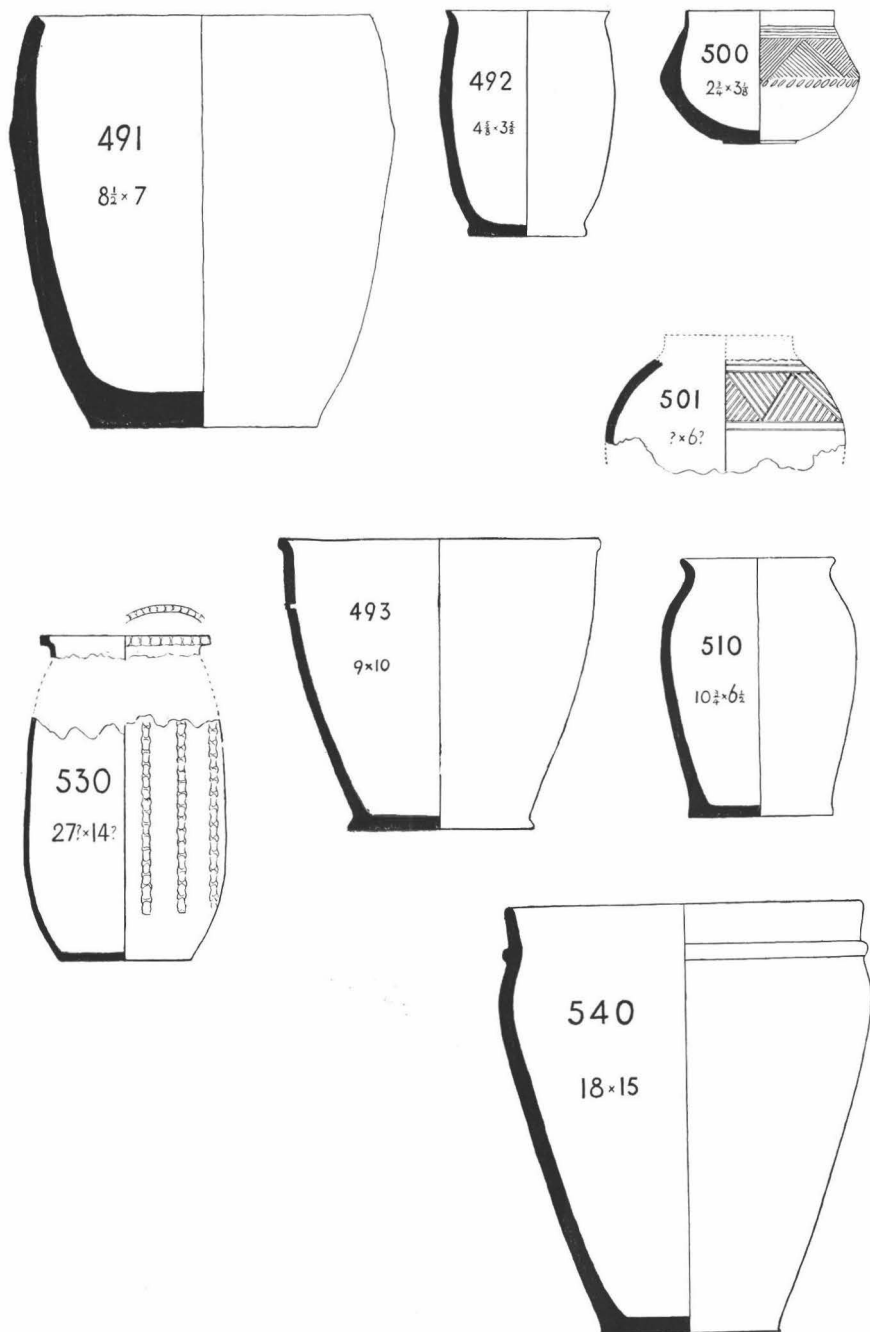


FIG. 9

## RYE FOREIGN

BY L. A. VIDLER

RYE FOREIGN is that part of the parish of Rye which is not within the Borough which only contains the walled town and the Cinque Ports Liberty which surrounds it. It came into being in 1247, when King Henry III took back the whole of Old Winchelsea and part of Rye from the Abbot and Monks of Fécamp in Normandy.

It is probable that the grant by Canute, *c.* 1030, of the Manors of 'Rameslie' and 'Bretta' or Brede included the whole of the land, later to become the parish of Rye, but that by the date of the Domesday Book part had been ceded to the Count of Eu and this had passed into the possession of the Etchingham family by 1247; which accounts for that part of the Foreign to the west of the town not being dealt with in the abbot's cession to the King. This portion will be treated separately in this article.

Rye parish came into being at a comparatively late date and was formed out of two tithings—the Tithing of Colespore in the Hundred of Colespore and the Tithing of Gateberg in the Hundred of Gostrow. Boundaries, once delineated, would be used for all kinds of local government, so it is possible that one tract of land might be a tithing, a parish or even, if in the hands of one owner, a manor. Thus the large Tithing of Hope in the Hundred of Colespore contained two parishes and several manors, all within the same boundaries. They might have different names or the same name, and these in the course of time might be changed again and again, or they might persist in slightly different forms from Saxon times down to the present day.

The name of 'Rie' or 'Ria' does not occur in either Canute's grant or in Harthacanute's confirmation, as Winchelsea does, nor indeed in Domesday Book, where, following the consensus of learned opinion, it only appears as 'a New Borough'. In fact, unless we can date

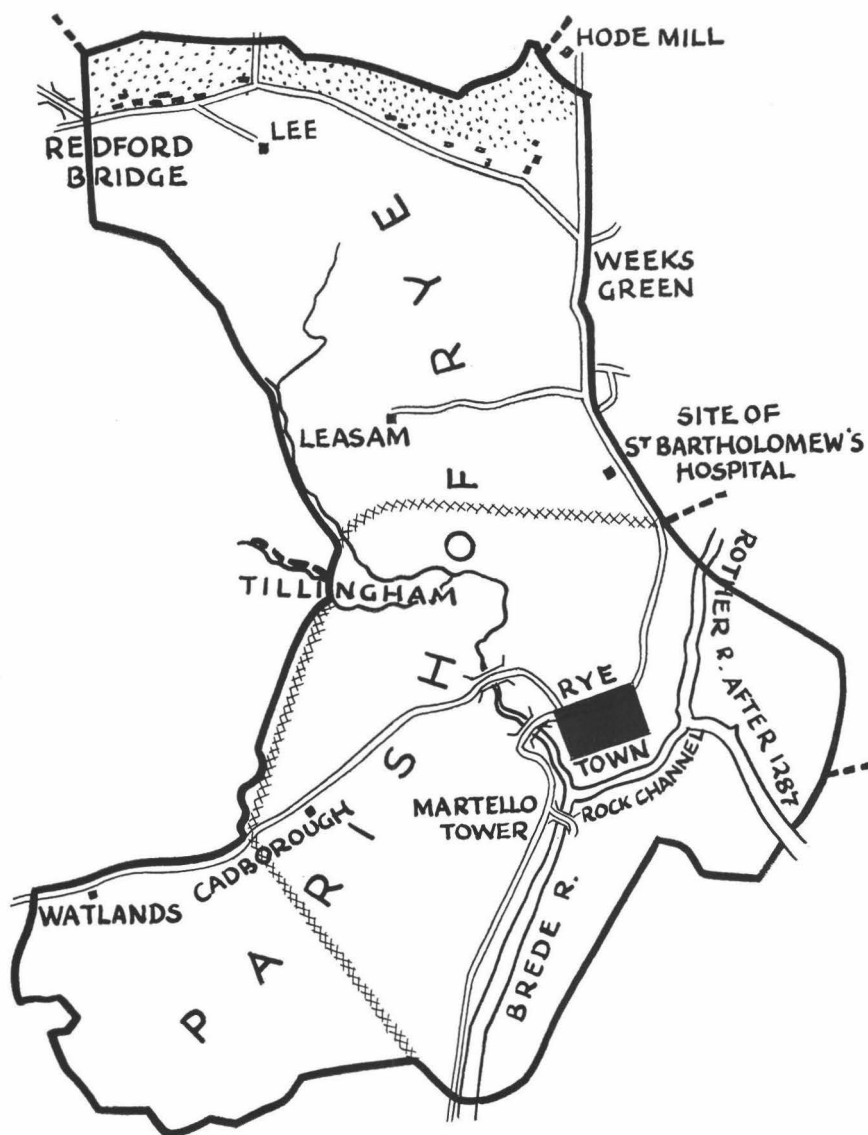


FIG. 1. RYE PARISH, TOWN AND LIBERTY IN MODERN TIMES

back the charter of the Count of Eu (see later), the first definite mention of the name that has come down to us is in 1130, when we learn that the King of England retained certain dues called 'lastage' against the abbot; and the next on the coins of Stephen minted in 1141. That no previous mention of the name has, so far, come to light is due to the loss of documents, as there cannot be any doubt that it was in use in the latter part of the eleventh century.

The Rye that was admitted into the Confederation of the Five Ports, in aid of Hastings, in the reign of Henry II, was the whole parish, as yet undivided.

It was therefore not until 1247, when the King did not resume it, that the Foreign of Rye ceased to have any association with the Confederation and returned to its allegiance to its two original Hundred Courts.

The entries in Domesday Book which can be associated with Rye are as under:

(A.) The Abbot of Fécamp holds Rameslie of the King and held it of King Edward, and it was then assessed for 20 hides, now for 17½ hides. There is land for 35 ploughs. On the demesne is one plough; and 100 villeins, less one, have 43 ploughs. There are 5 churches returning 64 shillings. There are 100 salterns yielding £8 and 15s., and 7 acres of meadow, and wood yielding 2 swine for pannage.

In this manor is a new borough and there are 64 burgesses, returning £8 less 2 shillings. In Hastings 4 burgesses and 14 bordars return 63 shillings.<sup>1</sup>

(B.) The land of the Count of Eu. In Babinrerode Hundred. Rainer holds of the count, Checeham. Edric held it in the time of King Edward. He was a freeman. Then and now it was assessed for half a hide. There is land for one plough, and there it is on the demesne, with 3 cottars, and 2 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward and afterwards, it was worth 10 shillings, now 20.

Reinbert holds of the Count, Dodimere. Algar held it of Earl Godwin. Then and now it was assessed for 6 hides. There is land for 10 ploughs. On the demesne is one, and 22 villeins have 15 ploughs. There is a Church, and 2 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward and now £8, when received 30 shillings.<sup>2</sup>

There has been in the past much controversy regarding these entries, but the writer is claiming that both have some reference to Rye.

<sup>1</sup> *V.C.H. Sussex*, I. 391.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 404.

In the case of the first entry, the late Mr. J. H. Round gave as his opinion that the 'New Borough' was not Hastings, which is mentioned separately, but either Winchelsea or Rye. Winchelsea is mentioned in Harthacanute's confirmation of Canute's grant, so cannot be called new in 1087, and the Old Town, finally overwhelmed by the sea in 1287, never had borough status; nor had the New Town, until its incorporation in 1289. The fact that Rye had a mint in 1141<sup>1</sup> proves that it had that status at that date. We therefore feel justified in claiming, as a fact, that Rye was the 'New Borough' of Domesday Book.

In the case of the second entry, we are not on quite such firm ground. 'Babinrerode' Hundred is generally admitted to be the old name of Gostrow, and Gostrow Hundred had later for two of its tithings Udimore and Gateberg, now represented by Cadborough in Rye. If 'Dodimere' is Udimore, then 'Checeham' should be Gateberg. This, its small area of one ploughland, without the later enclosed marshes, would seem to confirm. Fécamp Abbey had, since the time of King Edward and Domesday, parted with 2½ hides, of which this would have been part, as we later find it in the possession of the Count of Eu.

We also have further evidence in a confirmatory charter of Henry, Count of Eu (ob. 1139) in which he mentioned among the benefactions of his father and grandfather to the College of Hastings, for the Prebend of Theobald, 'The tithes of . . . "Chiceam" . . . and Palisemore at Rye, also to the Canons in common, four ambras of salt at Rye, the gift of Count Robert (ob. 1090).'<sup>2</sup> As this latter document takes us back to the time of Domesday Book, it is a valuable confirmation of our claim that 'Checeham' was in Rye, and the same area now represented by the western part of Rye Foreign.

We will first deal with that part of Rye Foreign which lies north of Rye Liberty and the Tillingham

<sup>1</sup> Vidler, *New History of Rye*, 5.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* XIII, pp. 134 et seq.; *V.C.H. Sussex*, II. 112.

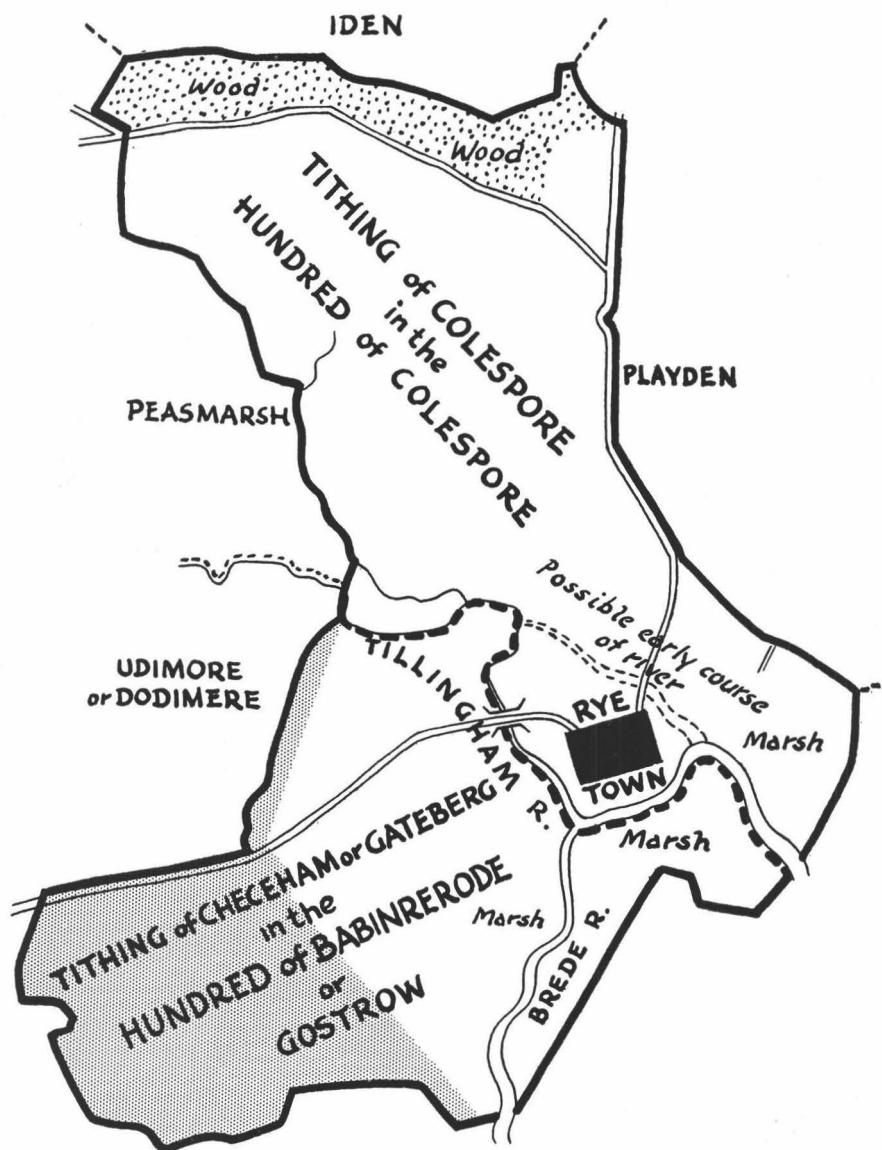


FIG. 2. RYE PARISH, AS FIRST FORMED BY THE ABBOT OF FÉCAMP AFTER A.D. 1030



river, with its manors, farms, woods, area, population, and produce, together with such names of owners and tenants as we have been able to recover.

This was part of the royal manors of 'Rameslie' and Brede which King Canute granted to the Abbot and Monks of Fécamp in Normandy *c.* 1030. It constituted part of the Tithing of Colespore in the Hundred of Colespore, and its southern boundaries were fixed in 1247, when Henry III resumed the Borough of Rye and took the other part into the Borough and Liberty.

The present area of Rye Foreign, according to the Ordnance Survey, is 1,358½ acres, of which the northern part contains 947¾ acres and the western part 392 acres, which with the roads, rivers, &c., 18¾ acres, make up the total.

In 1661 an abortive attempt was made to include Rye Foreign within the Liberties of Rye as the following document shows:

'June 7th. 1661, Certificate by the Mayor and Jurats of Rye, in consideration that three quarters of the lands within the Parish of Rye lie without the Liberties, some in the Hundred of Goldspur<sup>1</sup> and some in the Hundred of Gostroe, thereby causing many difficulties, it is conceived fit that Colonel Spencer (M.P. for Rye) be entreated to use his interest in procuring his Majesty's Charter for annexing the Foreign part unto the Liberties of the Town.'

On 13 July 1661 the two members, Col. Richard Spencer and Mr. Herbert Morley, replied that 'they did not think the present tyme a fitt season to move either the King or Parliament for annexing that part of Rye Parish, that lies in the County to the Corporation for we are most confident it will not be granted'.<sup>2</sup>

Colespore Tithing contained within its boundaries two manors, the Manor of Leasam and the Manor of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, now called of Playden near Rye. As the writer has dealt fully with the latter in *S.A.C.* LXXXIII. 73-99, there is no need to deal with it here, so we shall proceed to deal with the Manor of Leasam.

<sup>1</sup> This is a perversion of Colespore—1477, Goldspore; 1546, Goldespoure; 1661, as above, Goldspur.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. MSS. Com. 13th Report*, Appendix, part. iv, pp. 240 and 242.

The Manor of Leveleshamme, Levisham, Lewisham or, as it is now called, Leasam, first appears about 1200 in the Feet of Fines, when Gerard de Levisham sells 10 acres land in Rye to Gerard de Witesled for 7 marks.<sup>1</sup> He possibly lived in a manor house on its present site. The house now stands upon a hill, jutting out into the marshes with a fine view of the surrounding country. It is approached by a road leading out, opposite Playden Church, from the main road, which at this point contains the boundary between Playden and Rye. There is also an old road, leading north, which joins the main road nearly opposite Broomhill Lodge, which also forms the boundary between Leasam and the adjoining Lee Farm. There was a third road, leading south, out of Leasam, which went down the hill, crossing the Tillingham river by a bridge, called the Leasam Bridge, up the opposite hill by a hedge, which forms the boundary line between Udimore and Rye Foreign and joining the Rye-Udimore road.<sup>2</sup> Later, when the marshes were inned, a bridle path, which is still in use, passed through their land from Rye to Peasmarsh Church.

Leasam House, grounds, and farm-land were probably once bounded to the north by the Rye-Peasmarsh road, (later part was sold and the woods to the north of the road acquired); to the west by Lee and Marley farms; to the south by the Tillingham river and the Cinque Ports Liberty of Rye; and to the east by Rolvenden or Rounden Farm, Harebacons, Furzy, and Newing lands. The area of the property is now nearly 210 acres in the Foreign, to which must be added some 37 acres in Rye Liberty, of which the farm accounts for 105 acres and the house and grounds the remainder.

In the descent of the property, it must be noted that the house and grounds were sometimes in different ownership to the farm, and the fields belonging to each were not always the same. The land attached to the house is mostly garden and grazing ground, and the farm mostly arable and hops.

<sup>1</sup> *S.R.S.* II, 1903, no. 49, p. 13.

<sup>2</sup> Extract from a *Survey of the Manor of Udemer* by Ralph Agasis, 1587, p. 20.

We will now proceed with a list of the names of the owners and tenants, fully conscious of its imperfections and that many additions in the early days and more accurate dates might be given, were the time and labour available for a complete examination of the voluminous records of the Manor of Brede now deposited in Hastings Museum.

We commence with Gerard de Levelsham, mentioned in the Feet of Fines in 1200 and 1207 and also as a witness to a deed of about the same date in which the Abbot of Fécamp grants the Hospital of St. Bartholomew at 'Ria' to Simon the priest and others. Our next name is Samson de Levilisham, a witness to a deed in the Rye records *c.* 1220. His widow Maud is mentioned in 1260. Their daughter Agatha married John de Orlauston and they, in anticipation of the death of Matilda or Maud, then the widow of Sampson de Levelesham, granted or mortgaged 46 acres of land in Levelesham and Playden and also all the tenements she had in adjoining parishes to Matthew de Hastings, then Bailif of Rye, and Audrey his wife. In the same year they let to Roger de Pagham  $11\frac{1}{2}$  acres and a third part of a mill at a rent of 3*s.* 2½*d.* p.a., Roger paying 20 marks. Then in 1313 Thomas de Sneylham, possibly acting for the Sampson interest, who held it in 1304, granted the Manor of Levelsham, excepting 80 acres of marsh, to a later Roger de Pageham and Agnes his wife.<sup>1</sup>

In the Subsidy Rolls we have the names of Nicholaa, 1296; and Agnes de Levelesham, 1332.<sup>2</sup> Then in 1409 an Agnes Orleston died, holding various lands in the Manor of Brede.

We can trace no further owners of this manor until 1447, when we have among our Rye records a most interesting deed in English, in itself unusual at so early a date, in which Adam Leulorde grants a lease of 'his maner of Levesham' to Robert Onwyn, John Sutton, and Richard Schadwell of Rye. Adam Leulorde was

<sup>1</sup> *V.C.H. Sussex*, ix: Rape of Hastings, p. 56.

<sup>2</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 14, 216, 327.

Member of Parliament for Rye in 1449/50, when he died and was succeeded by Robert Onwyn. In 1455 his executor, Adam Oxenbridge, collected the wages due to him. The lease was for five years at a rent of £20 p.a. Houses, barn, garner, stable, and sheep-pen are mentioned. In addition to the grazing land for sheep, the farm produced wheat, barley, beans, and oats. The lessees were to pay the rents and fines for suit of court due and customable to the lordship of Brede and any walscot or waterscot that fell within the period.<sup>1</sup>

Although a John Chitcroft appears as witness to a deed, relating to Rye Foreign, as early as 1399 and a John Chitcroft of Levisham is mentioned as '*Armiger*' in 1446, yet it was not until 1454 that Thomas Pope and Katherine, his wife, sold the Manor of Levesham to Robert Hoorne and two others as trustees of John Chitcroft and Margaret his wife. Previously, he may only have been a tenant, perhaps living in the manor house.

In 1509 we find it in the possession of Thomas Fenys, who died in 1526, leaving the manor to his son, Giles Fenys. In spite of all this, the Pope interest does not seem to have been quite extinguished; possibly they still held a mortgage on it, and in 1527 John Pope, son of Thomas and Katherine, gained possession; but it ultimately returned to the Fynes family. The Fynes were of Claverham in Sussex; in 1553 John Fynes had let it to John Colebrand of Rye, and in 1555 he dealt with the manor, probably by way of mortgage. In 1563 he let the manor to John Money. John Fynes died in 1584 (Will proved at Lewes 8 May 1584), leaving it to his daughter and sole heir, Joan, who then married her first cousin, Thomas Colepepper, on whom she settled the Manor of Lewsham. In 1598 Joan and her husband transferred the manor to John Threele, a near relation, retaining a life charge of £66 p.a. Thomas Colepepper died in 1602 and Joan married again, but was dead by 1611, s.p., and the payment of the £66 ceased. The manor at this time was worth £100 p.a. It held tene-

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. MSS. Com. 5th Report* (1876), p. 500.

ments in Rye, Brede, Fairlight, Winchelsea, Peasmarsch, Iden, Beckley, Saltcote, and Playden.<sup>1</sup>

By 1616 John Threele was also in possession of the Manors of Patchhurst and Claverham, formerly in the hands of the Fynes family.

By 1621 the Manor of Levesham had passed to Thomas Threele and Margaret his wife, who also resided there and farmed the land. They had four sons, John, Laurence, Henry, and Maurice. In 1650 John married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Waldegrave, and Thomas Threele mortgaged the property to provide her jointure, evidently expecting him to succeed. However, he died in 1656 and his father erected a memorial to him in Rye Church, which has a concealed date which has not yet been deciphered. On his father's death shortly after, the property devolved on the next son, Laurence Threele, and the property was further encumbered to provide for his two surviving brothers' shares.

In 1669 Laurence Threele married Frances, daughter of John Daniell, of Bulmore, Co. Essex, and the property was further encumbered to provide her marriage settlement. They did not live at Leasam, which had been let to the Holman family from 1657 to 1681 and then to Thomas Odiarne.

His wife Frances died on 25 May 1691, s.p., and Laurence Threele on 16 June 1700. He left the whole of his property to Dr. Thomas Short. Both he and his wife were buried in Acton Church, Suffolk, and there is a memorial tablet there to their memory, erected by Dr. Short.

On 3 September 1644, among the houses frequented by Papists and plotters, which were reported to the Mayor and Jurats of Rye by the Magistrates appointed for that purpose, was that of Mr. Threele.<sup>2</sup> It seems unusual, if they were Roman Catholics, that they should have erected a memorial in Rye Church to one of the family.

<sup>1</sup> For much of this information we are indebted to *S.R.S.* xix. 275 et seq.; Brede Manor Rolls, per J. E. Ray; *Hist. MSS. Com. 5th Report* for deeds and other sources.

<sup>2</sup> Document in Rye Records.



Laurence Threele had made over the whole of his property to Dr. Short a few months before his death, retaining his own interest for life; and on the death of Thomas Odiarne in 1705, Leasam was let to his son John Odiarne. Dr. Thomas Short died in 1714 and by his will, dated 1 May of that year, left Leasam to his wife Ursula for life, and then with his other property to be sold for the benefit of his children.

However, the executors, by a somewhat complicated series of deeds, with her as a party, in which David Morris of Lee Farm appears as an intermediary, sold the whole of the Manor of Leasam to Mr. George Burwash, who had succeeded John Odiarne as tenant the previous year.

There is deposited in Hastings Museum by the executors of the late Mr. J. E. Ray, F.R.Hist.S., a very fine map of the manor by Jared Hill of Canterbury, dated 1724. This formerly belonged to Messrs. Langham, Son and Douglass. The estate then contained 348 a. 2 r. 30 p. in Rye and Iden as under

	<i>a.</i>	<i>r.</i>	<i>p.</i>	
The Uplands . . .	193	3	37	
The Marsh land . . .	57	1	34	
The Brooks . . .	15	2	4	
The Salts . . .	8	2	31	
The Weeds and Shaws . . .	73	0	4	(including 11 a. 2 r. 1 p. in Iden.) <sup>1</sup>
	<u>348</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>30</u>	

George Burwash owned and farmed the estate until 1729, when it was purchased by the Rev. Robert Bradshaw, Rector of Guestling, 1706/7 to 20 July 1736, when he died and left it to his widow. He had let it to David Morris, who died in 1753, and was succeeded as tenant by Francis Tress and in 1762 by Stephen Tress. Mrs. Margaret Bradshaw died in 1769 and the Trustees under her late husband's will, dated 20 November 1734, dealt with the whole of his extensive property, including the Manor of Leasam, to establish a Charitable Trust for the benefit of the inhabitants of Guestling and other good causes, which owing to mismanagement became

<sup>1</sup> See map illustrating this article.

subject to an inquiry in the Court of Chancery in 1835.<sup>1</sup>

At the sale in 1770, Leasam was broken up. Capt. Henry Kite purchased the manor house and grounds, with 135 acres of the farm, and Mrs. Catherine Owens, *née* Norton, some 50 acres of the farm, and some further fields were incorporated into Lee Farm.

In 1790 Capt. Henry Kite went bankrupt and the manor and all his Leasam property was sold by auction on 15 September, when it was purchased by the Rev. Jeremiah Smith for £5,300. Mr. Smith held and farmed it for a few years and then sold it to Stephen Tress, the former tenant, who let it to Mr. Jeremiah Curteis, who finally bought it of him in 1798. Catherine Owens died possessed of the other part of the estate in 1797 and left it in her will to Mr. John Bradbury, a distant relative, on condition he took the name of Norton. In 1798 John Norton sold his part to Jeremiah Curteis, who thus united the estate again under one ownership.<sup>2</sup>

Jeremiah Curteis was Town Clerk of Rye from 1756 to 1800 and had bought much property in the neighbourhood. He died in 1806, after pulling down the old manor house and completely rebuilding it at a cost of some £3,000. He left it to Samuel Russell Collett, late of Worcester, who had married his daughter, Anne Curteis, on 5 October 1797. He still possessed it in 1831, but it passed shortly after to Edward Jeremiah Curteis, his brother-in-law, who died possessed of it in 1835. He left it to his son, Major Edward Barrett Curteis, who resided there until his death in 1879, and his widow after him. In 1885 his executors sold the house and grounds, but not the land, to Col. Arthur Montague Brookfield, M.P. for the Rye Division of Sussex. He resided there until he resigned his seat in Parliament in 1903, when, after letting it for a few years, he sold it to Admiral Sir George Warrender, Bt. who resided there

<sup>1</sup> See an *Abridgement of a petition containing some parts of the will of the Rev. Robert Bradshaw, &c.* (Pamphlet printed by H. P. Clark, High Street, Rye, 1835.)

<sup>2</sup> Full use has been made of Curteis family papers, now at Barbican House, and information supplied by Canon C. H. Norton of Bristol.



until his death, and his widow continued in occupation and took a very active part in the town's affairs. Since her death it has been unoccupied and still belongs to his executors.

The farm descended to Mr. Henry Curteis Burra, J.P., the grandson of Major E. B. Curteis, who still owns it.

As late as 1705 the King's Bailif of Rye received out of the Manor of Levisham *alias* Lewsham, for certain lands belonging to the said manor, lying within the Liberties of Rye 2s. per annum,<sup>1</sup> almost certainly for the 37 acres of marshland, between the hill and the Tillingham river. When this ceased to be paid or demanded we do not know.

The next largest farm in Colespore Tithing is 'Lee Farm'. It contains  $361\frac{1}{4}$  acres, mostly grazing and hop-fields, and it lies to the west of Leasam. The first mention of this farm that we have found is in 1305 in a deed concerning the sale of a tenement, formerly held of Samson de Levelishamme at  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  p. a., 'in Rye, near the tenement of La Lee'. From 1331 to 1366 John Paulin appears as first witness to many deeds relating to transfers of property in the neighbourhood, and in 1411 we have in the Rye records the following deed—'William Aedenne of Wygtreshamme grants to Robert Onewyn the reversion of . . . all the lands called Lee in the parishes of Rye and Pesemersche, formerly belonging to John Paulin the elder.'

In 1507 Humphrey Warner and Phillippa his wife sell to Nicholas Tufton a large quantity of land, wood, &c., part of which was in Rye and Peasmarsh, and when, in 1510, Thomas Cryoll, possibly Tufton's tenant or agent, paid to the Manor of Brede the accustomed quit rents of £1. 2s.  $0\frac{1}{4}d.$  for Warns land, there is little doubt it was for the land formerly Warner's.<sup>2</sup> Nicholas Tufton died in 1538 and was succeeded by his son, John Tufton, and when he paid the quit-rents in 1566 they were for La Lee. John Tufton sen. died in 1567 and was suc-

<sup>1</sup> Holloway's *History of the Town Port of Rye*, p. 323.

<sup>2</sup> Brede Manor Rolls.

ceeded by his son, another John Tufton, who was knighted in 1603 and became a Baronet in 1611.

Lee Farm remained in possession of the Tuftons, as Earls of Thanet, until 1749, when it was sold to John Collier, who later sold it to Capt. Edward Millward, who sold it to Stephen Wilmshurst, John Weekes, and Thomas Woollett. Mrs. Catherine Owens also about this time bought a part of it. By 1797 Thomas Phillips Lamb, who had been tenant of part since 1792, had purchased the whole of the farm from various owners.

Thomas Phillips Lamb died in 1819 and left it to his son, the Rev. George Augustus Lamb, D.D. In 1835 Dr. Lamb sold the farm to Edward Jeremiah Curteis, who died in 1840, leaving it to his son, Major Edward Barrett Curteis, who retained it until his death in 1879. The estate remained in the hands of the executors, and, about 1890, Lee Farm was sold to Charles Frank Reeve, who farmed until his death in 1939 and it is still owned and farmed by members of his family.

Our list of tenants begins with the existing Rate Books from 1664.

1664-74	Thomas Humphrey
1674-84	Abraham Gorham
1684-90	Thomas Gorham
1690-1710	John Morris
1710-14	Widow Morris
1714-53	David Morris
1754-74	John Paine
1774-92	Joseph Tuarsley
1792-1805	Thomas Phillips Lamb
1805-25	William Phillips Lamb
1825-7	Edward Lamb and James Selmes
1827-56	James Selmes
1856-62	His executors
1862-c. 80	James Hilder
c. 1880-90	George Hilder
1890-1939	Charles Frank Reeve
1939	His executors and family, who remain

Rolvenden or Rounden farm lies between the hospital lands and Leasam and only  $25\frac{1}{2}$  acres are in Rye Foreign, the remainder being in Rye Liberty and the adjoining parishes. In the early part of the sixteenth century it was the property of the Edolphe family. John Edolphe, *generosus*, was elected Jurat of Rye in 1519 and Mayor

in 1520 and 1523 and died about 1537. Later, there was a Thomas Edolphe, who was a Jurat from 1582 to 1595 and served the Mayoralty in 1586, 1587, and 1594. In 1625 Sir Thomas Edolphe, Knt. of St. Radegunds, Co. Kent, and Robert Edolphe of Ashington, Great Charte, Co. Kent, almost certainly his two sons and executors, stood seized as of fee simple of all that barn, called Rolvenden *alias* Rounden and certain parcels of arable, meadow, pasture, and marsh-lands adjoining, containing by estimation 45 acres of land, now in the occupation of William Wood, and sold the same to Thomas Roberts of Winchelsea.<sup>1</sup>

By 1642 it had passed into the ownership of Stephen Norton of East Farleigh, Co. Kent, who when he died in 1654 left it to his brother, Antony Norton, of Rye, who, on his death in 1659, left it to his son, Richard Norton, who died 1670, s.p., and it passed to a near relation, Daniel Norton, who farmed it himself. On his death in 1695 he left it to his son, Ralph Norton, who came to Rye about 1710 and lived in the Tower House, now the Dormy House Club. It had been long in his family and he considerably enlarged it. He took an active part in the town's affairs, was elected a Freeman in 1713 and Mayor in 1716. On his death in 1750 he left it to his daughter Catherine, who married Thomas Owens in 1752. Thomas Owens died in 1769 and when Mrs. Owens died in 1797, s.p., she left Rounden to a distant relation, John Bradbury, with other property, on condition that he took the name of Norton.<sup>2</sup> In 1821 John Norton sold it to Edward Jeremiah Curteis. His son, Major E. B. Curteis, left Rounden to his grandson, Richard Pomfret Burra. He died in 1944 and it is still the property of his widow.

The tenants, so far as they can be traced, were as follows:

-1625	William Wood
1642-59	Antony Norton
1660-4	John Harry
1664-75	Thomas Crouch
1675-80	Daniel Norton

<sup>1</sup> Rye Corporation Records.

<sup>2</sup> Canon C. H. Norton of Bristol and other sources.

1680-1700	Rowland Ollive
1700-23	Thomas Sargeant
1723-50	Ralph Norton
1750-60	Capt. George Weller
1760-78	Needler Chamberlayne Watson
1778-1808	Rev. Jeremiah Smith
1808-18	Henry Clark
1818-30	James Smith
1830-62	Jeremiah Smith

In the early 1880's a large house and garden was built on the Leasam Road and named Rovindene, being part of this land, so we will not carry its tenants any further.

The northern part of Rye Foreign is divided into two parts by the Rye-Peasmarsh road, and south of it, between the hospital grounds and Newing land, are two small holdings, generally let to the adjoining farms, called Harebacons and Furzy land. Harebacons is mentioned in 1478 as Bekyngfeild in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Iden and here no doubt stood the Beacon. Furzy land lies to the north of it and is now the site of Springfield House and grounds. Together they contained about 21 acres. The remaining portions belong to farms outside the area, Marley  $4\frac{3}{4}$  acres; Clayton 12 acres; Morfey Woods  $26\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and two detached portions, Pelsham 110 acres and Tillingham 21 acres.

In dealing with the lands to the north of the road up to the Iden boundary, it would appear that, from Redford Bridge on the west to the present site of Broomhill Lodge, the whole was originally wooded and the road divided the woods from the fertile lands of Leasam and Lee, which slope away to the lowlands and marshes to the Tillingham river.

Then, as time went on, houses were built along the road, each with a garden or small holding, and the area of the woods decreased accordingly. Marl was also dug for the use of the farms below.

The earliest deed relating to it is dated 1307, in which Richard de Portesmouth the elder grants to William Broun of Wolbaldingherst part of his land, with a grove, &c., in the parish of St. Mary of Rye in the 'Borgh de Colspore'; one piece of land called Richardstegh abutting upon Kaneswische to the east at one end; on the

other, on the common way from the high street towards Longewisch, the said grove being to the south; the other piece of land being in Longewische, between the land of Elias Broun and that of the heirs of Ralph Aterwelle, abutting, at one end along the Hamme and the other upon the lands called Kaneslond. Another piece, called Torelesacre, lies near the land of Samson de Lewleshamme and that of Ralph Aterwelle and land called Regge. A fourth piece of land is called Brabourne, lying between the heath of Elias Broun and that of the heirs of Richard de Walbaudingherst. Land called Bletteghe is also mentioned. In 1312 there is another grant by John, son and heir of Richard de Welbaldingherste, to Richard de Portesmouth, Baron of Rye, of an acre of meadow, of the fee of the Abbot and Convent of Fécamp, which is called Westwissche, lying upon the Hegheforde, in Rye, near to the land of Elias Broun and of Guncelin ate Helle; also a part of an acre, called Le Thoun; also half an acre of marled land in the plain called Le Hok. From these two documents, with the help of others, we can place most of these properties in their right order on the map.<sup>1</sup>

We commence with 'Le Hole', of which Le Hok is a variant or misreading, which is the triangular piece of land, bounded on the east by the road from Weeks Green to Hode Mill and on the south-west by the main Peasmarsh road down the hill and along the level ground below. In 1346 it belonged to William Brun or Broun, who granted a yearly rent of 12*d.* to Nicholas Paulyn from his tenement at Le Hole. Some time later it passed into the hands of Robert Becher, who sold it to William Kechynore and Juliana his wife. It is described in this and a later deed as a tenement and three pieces of land and heath, containing 18 acres in Rye, called Le Hole, which they had of the fee of Robert Bocher the elder of Wellesfield. There is still a well at this spot. In the same year Richard Tychebourne and Joan his wife purchased of John Salerne of Idenne 4 acres of land upon

<sup>1</sup> In most of this and the following we are indebted to the *Hist. MSS. Com. 5th Report*.

the highway from Le Hole to Woundenepyrre and adjoining the land of Robert Bocher the elder, called Wellesfelde.

Of Richard Tychebourne and Le Hole further particulars appear in the Lathe Court Rolls, which still exist in a very damaged and imperfect state. From them we learn that he encroached on the highway, while tenant of one Richard Piper, who owned land in Playden, across the road from Le Hole. First he was ordered to put it back and then they decided it was not to the prejudice of anyone; it was estimated at two 'daysworks' of land. However, Richard was fined 12*d.* for having broken the arrest of John Anton the bailif. He was also presented for not scouring his ditches and for having turned back the course of the water there.

The following deed, dated about 1415, gives us the site and owner of the next property to the west. 'Thomas Salmon and Joan, his wife, lease to Robert Onewyn, all that piece of land and houses, called Bromes adjoining to the place called Le Hole, in the Town of Rye, Co. Sussex, which came to them, after the death of John Carpenter, her father, for the term of 40 years for 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling.' This included the site of the present Broomhill Lodge. By 1411 Richard Tychebourne was dead and his widow, Joan, sold Le Hole to John Coteler, clerk, who had resigned the vicarage of Rye in 1408, John Aas of Iden, and William Brym. From this deed we lose sight of it until modern times.

As the earliest owner we can trace is William Broun, it seems to follow that Brounysbregge and Brounyslake, so often mentioned in the Lathe Court Rolls, were the bridge over the road, which runs through the land of Le Hole as it crosses the road at the bottom of the hill, and the large pond, on the other side of the road, through which, in the writer's memory, carters used to walk their horses.

North of Le Hole is the land in Rye, formerly attached to Hode Mill. Hoad Mill in Playden was for many years a prominent landmark and appears in all the early maps; it was pulled down as late as 1892. In 1565 Sir

John Guldeford, Knt., died possessed of a windmill called Hodmyll and certain woods, lands, and tenements in Rye and Playden, which once belonged to Robertsbridge Abbey. He left it to his son Thomas Guldeford, who died in 1574; it was then stated to be held of the Queen in chief. By 1715 it had passed into the hands of a Mr. Holman and later to those of the Lamb, Meryon, and Austen families.

Beyond Bromes, Hoad Mill Wood came down to the road and so appears in Jared Hill's map of 1724 as part of the Leasam estate; it then contained, with the pond field, nearly 53 acres. Next to Hoad Mill Wood came Brabons, mentioned in the deed of 1307, and still known by the same name. Here the Brabon stream crosses the road and there was another bridge, though now, of course, with the lessened rainfall, these old bridges are drains under the road. Then come part of Coldharbour Farm in Iden,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  acres of which in Iden belonged to the Leasam estate in 1724, and there is a Marl field in the Rye part. Beyond that to the boundary was the property of the Wolbaldingherste family.

The first mention of Wolbaldingherste is in the deeds already quoted, from which we learn that in 1307 William Broun lived at a place of this name and that one of the bounds of Brabourne was property belonging to the heirs of Richard de Walbaldingherste and that in 1312 the name of his heir was John, who owned property in Rye. In the Subsidy of 1332 John de Wolballynghurst appears as paying  $9\frac{1}{2}d.$  in the Tithing of Wyvelerugge, that is the northern part of Peasmarsh. Colespore Tithing was not mentioned in the roll and was almost certainly included in this adjoining tithing. The name does not appear in the Subsidies of 1296 or 1327, but the latter for this tithing is not complete.

The name next appears in a map, temp. Elizabeth, where a large wood is shown and marked M, and on referring to the key we find it is Wilberingherst and that it lies between the lands of Mr. Scott's Russby Moor (the Scotts owned the Manor of Mote in Iden)

and the Mappurs. These all appear to join the Corkwood stream.

In 1624 it appears as the property of Sir John Tufton, Bt., and as paying  $3\frac{3}{4}d.$  quit-rent to Brede Manor. It still belonged to the Tufton family in 1716. We next turn to the Rye Foreign Poor Rate books, which commence in 1664. Apparently woods were not rated until 1695, when the following entries occur, 'William Newsham for his house 1s.; and the Earl of Thanet, 52 acres of Woodland assessed at £5'. Here we have the building of the 'Hare and Hounds' and the origin of the name 'Newsham' wood, at that time containing 52 acres, now only  $20\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Gradually the wood was being grubbed and cottages and small holdings built along the road. Probably the Rye Foreign boundary originally went to Redford Bridge and followed the Corkwood stream, but from loss or destruction of stones it now follows a line which cuts off some 12 or 13 acres of the wood.

By 1710 the assessment had been lowered to £4, at which it remained. In 1705 the wood was attached to Lee Farm, in 1725 to Marley, and by 1735 back to Lee. In 1755 Coldharbour and woods first appear in the Rate books, then in the occupation of Henry French. Newsome wood was at this time held by Thomas Lomas. In 1775 it is called 'the 40 acre wood', and was held by James Jeakens. By 1790 it had passed into the hands of Nathaniel Procter of Rye, who owned it and worked it with Coldharbour and who still had it in 1825.

The Abbot of Fécamp retained this part of Rye Parish, within his Manor of Brede, after the resumption by the King in 1247 of the rest of his holding until 1415. The King then granted it to the Monastery of Syon, which he had just founded, with a life interest to his aunt and her husband, Lord Fanhope. The survivor, Lord Fanhope, died in 1443 and the Monastery of Syon then entered into its possession. After the dissolution the King sold it to Sir Anthony Browne and it is still held by the lords of the Manor of Brede, though they lost many of their manorial rights under the Act of 1 January 1926.



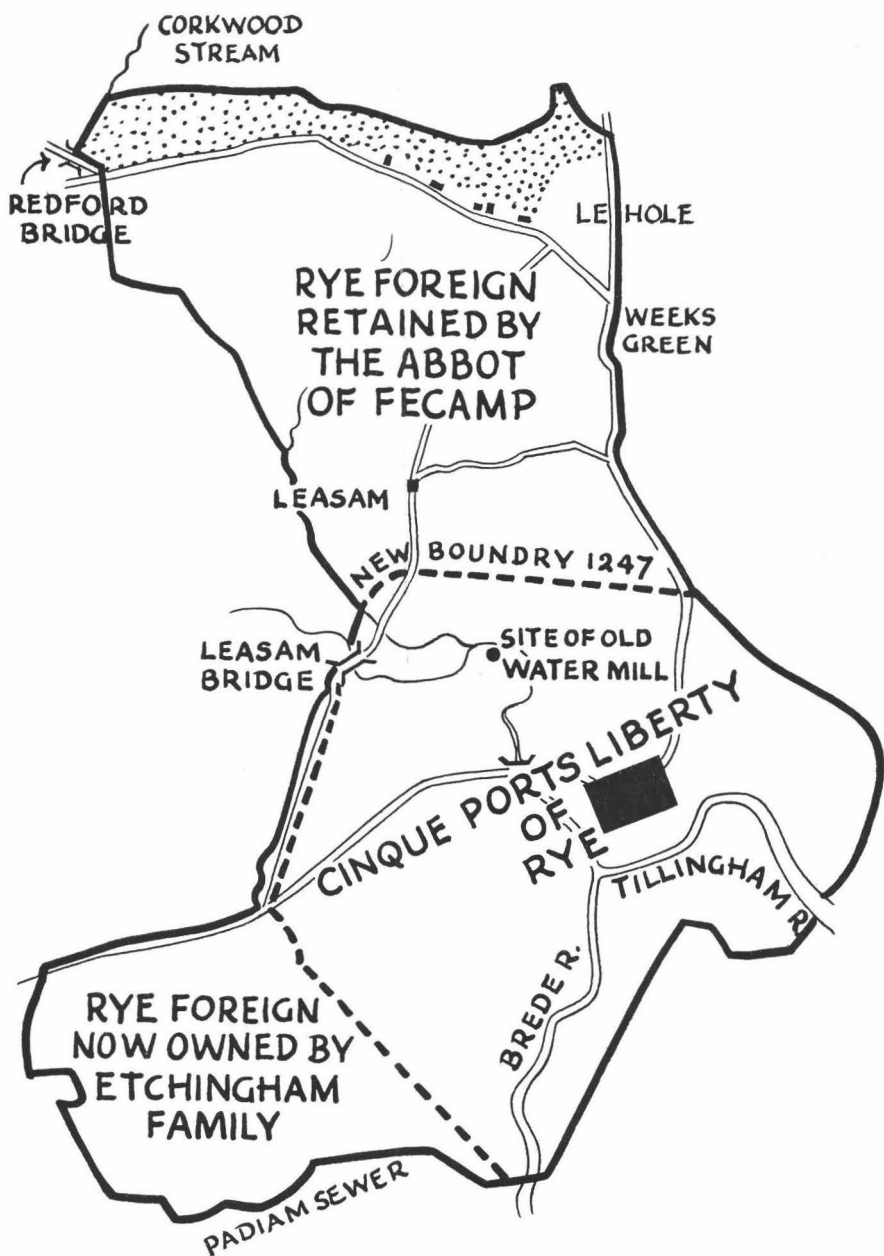


FIG. 4. RYE PARISH, TOWN AND CINQUE PORTS LIBERTY, AFTER THE DEED OF RESUMPTION BY THE KING IN A.D. 1247

*No. 2. RYE FOREIGN, part of Gateberg Tithing, in the Hundred of Gostrow*

Though probably included in Canute's original grant, or else the abbot could not have included it in his new parish of Rye, he must have parted with it, before the date of Domesday Book, to the Count of Eu, in whose hands it there appears as 'Checeham'. It came subsequently to the family of Etchingham, who were the mesne lords until the sixteenth century.

In the fifteenth century Udimore and Gateberg tithings were severed from Brede and Smegle Tithings, which then belonged to the abbot, and became the half-Hundred of Dawstone. It is clear that the bounds given in the Deed of Resumption in 1247 were not newly set out, like those of Colespore Tithing, but those already existing between the lands of the Abbot and the Etchingham family. They run, after crossing the Tillingham, 'and from that gutter along the middle of Colemershe, as an old dyke runs, up to the fee of William de Etchingham and along that fee down to the sea'.<sup>1</sup>

Today it contains 458 acres O.S., of which 204 acres are uplands, with only  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of wood and 254 acres of marsh. Within this area are Watlands Farm, part of New House Farm, the Free School lands, Gotts land, and part of Cadborough Farm.

Watlands Farm, also called Holmans, Woodlands, Woadlands, and Wadlands, contains 203 acres and occupies, with part of New House Farm and Little Cadborough, the whole of the western end of the area, bounding on Udimore parish to the west and north; the Padiam sewer to the south and the Free School land to the east. In 1684 it had no farmhouse, but was owned and farmed by large landowners and their tenants, with other land in Udimore. In 1639 it belonged to Nicholas St. John and in 1668 to his widow. Later we find it in the possession of St. John Ivey.

When our Rate books begin in 1664, Thomas Tutty was the tenant; he was a Rye brewer and issued a  $\frac{1}{2}d.$

<sup>1</sup> Vidler, *New History of Rye* (1934), p. 9.

token in 1668. James Baker, who had held part of it, became tenant of the whole the following year. He was succeeded by Robert Pierson, who died shortly afterwards, and it was taken for a year by Anthony Crutten-den. Next we find it in the occupation of the Freebody family, well-known Udimore farmers, who held it until 1679, when it was taken by Richard Swift. By 1683 it was in the hands of the owner, who seems to have built the house on a part, called Little Cadborough, containing about 10 acres, thus hoping to get more permanent tenants. However, he seems to have put his foreman into it and to have farmed it himself until about 1700. It was then let to Edward Marten, who held it until 1704, when it was taken by John Parnell, who held until 1750, when he was succeeded by John Barns, who farmed it until 1763.

About this time we find it in the possession of Robert Bristow, whose father and himself had been M.P.s for Winchelsea. In these days, Members of Parliament often bought property in their constituencies as a means of extending their influence and ensuring votes. His tenants were John Holman, John Woodhams, John Weeks, Thomas Whiteman, and Charles Skinner. The latter held the farm from 1787 until his death in 1823, when he was succeeded by his son George Skinner. Both the Skinners took an active part in local affairs, being Overseers and Churchwardens and issued hop tokens, which are in most collections today. The last member of the family was a Miss Skinner, who died in Rye in the writer's memory.

By 1821 George Bristow had sold the property and it was owned by Mrs. E. Sclater and in 1840 by W. Sclater. In 1859 it was owned by Richard Curteis Pomfret and a rifle range and butts was opened for the use of the Volunteers who were formed in that year. This was in use down to the war of 1914-18.

On the death of his widow, Mrs. Pomfret, in 1885, it passed to Mr. Henry Burra, who died the following year, leaving it to his son, Mr. Henry Curteis Burra, who in 1917 sold it to Mr. Charles Kenward, who died in 1948.

The tenants, during the many years of Mr. Burra's ownership, were Messrs. Thomas and Jeremiah Davies. Mr. Kenward enlarged and resided in the house and farmed the land himself, but sold off some 23 acres south of the railway.

The part of New House Farm in Rye Foreign only contains some  $13\frac{1}{2}$  acres and all lies to the west of Dumbwomans lane, the rest is in Udimore.

The land to the east of Watlands, known as the Free School land, was purchased by the executors of Thomas Peacocke in 1639 from the then owner, John Freebodye, as an endowment for the Free School, which was founded in Rye, under Peacocke's will, dated 10 September 1638. The freehold was vested in his nephew, William Yeilding, subject to a life interest to his mother, Martha Yeilding, *née* Peacocke, and it was charged with an annuity of £32 for the upkeep of the school.

The property is described in the will as

'One Barne and all those several pieces or parcels of Upland, cliffeland and marshland with the appurtenances, called or known as Upland, Cliffeland, Rye Marshes, Gateborough and Cadborough, lying and being in the Parish of Rye, containing by estimation, 56 acres more or lesse, now or late in the occupation of Walter Waters, whereof the said Barne and two pieces of Uplands contain by estimation, 17 acres, more or lesse, and 14 acres of Cliffeland, more or lesse and the said land did here abutt; To the Kings High street there towards the North and east; To the lands, then or late of the Rt. Hon. Earl of Thanet towards the North-east and East; and to the lands of Nicholas St. John Esq. towards the South and West; and three other pieces of land being Marshland containing 25 acres more or lesse and the said sewer or pond did there abutt; To the land of Nicholas St. John Esq. towards the West and South; to the lands then or late of Peter Farnden, Gent. and the lands then or late of Lancelot Davyes, Gent. towards the East and South.'<sup>1</sup>

When the Yeildings parted with their freehold we have not discovered, but it was part of the extensive property that Stephen Norton of East Farleigh owned in the neighbourhood before his death in 1654. By his will he left this and other property to his niece, Elizabeth Amherst, then ten years old, on condition that, within fifteen years of his death, she married a Norton.

<sup>1</sup> See the writer's *History of Rye Grammar School 1639-1939*.

She chose Daniel Norton, son of Ralph Norton, a glew-maker of Bermondsey; their relationship does not appear, and they were married on 11 January 1661/2, he being then aged 18 and she only 17.

The Free School land descended in due course to their son, Ralph Norton (1666–1750), who lived at the Tower House, Rye with his two daughters, Catherine and Elizabeth. On his death, he left it to his daughter, Elizabeth, who married Capt. George Weller on 3 November 1752. She died in 1781, s.p., her husband having predeceased her; her property passed to her sister, Catherine, who had married Thomas Owens in 1752. He died in 1769 and she in 1797, at the age of 90. As she also died childless, she left the bulk of her property to John Bradbury, a descendant of her father's sister, on condition he took the name of Norton. John Norton held the Free School lands until his death, when his executors, in 1833, sold it to Herbert Barrett Curteis.

Mr. Curteis was at the time buying much property in Rye for political reasons and the whole of the Norton marshes which were in Rye Liberty were included in the purchase. On his death in 1847, the Free School land became the property of Richard Curteis Pomfret, who died in 1867 and his widow in 1885, when his land passed to Mr. Henry Burra, who died the following year. His son, Mr. Henry Curteis Burra, in 1917 sold it, with Watlands, to Mr. Charles Kenward. Later Mr. Kenward sold off the part south of the railway to Mr. W. L. Alford.

The next parcel of land to the east, called Gott's land, originally contained some 64 acres in Rye Foreign and 8 acres in Rye Liberty. This is all marsh-land, and after some 15 acres had been taken in 1770 for Smeaton's New Harbour, when he straightened the Brede river, and some more for the new Winchelsea road in 1805, with some slight alterations of boundaries, it now contains about 49 acres in Rye Foreign and 7 acres in Rye Liberty.

In 1638 it was the property of Peter Farnden, gent., and was let to William Cogger. On the death of Peter

Farnden in 1653, he left it to his daughter and heir, Jean, wife of Samuel Gott (1613–71). He was of Gray's Inn and lived at Battle and represented Winchelsea in Parliament in 1656 and Hastings in 1658. He died in 1671, after farming the land himself; his executors let it to Thomas Crouch. Samuel left it to his son, Peter Gott (1652–1712), who married Martha Western in 1677 and had a large family. His widow retained the land until her death in 1732. The tenants during this period were John Freebody, John Daniel, George Burwash, and a Mr. Spilstead.

Gott's land descended to her daughters, Mary and Sarah Gott. Mary Gott died 13 July 1768 and left her moiety to Henry Thomas Greening, who took the name of Gott; and when the harbour paid for the land they had taken, he received half and the executors of Mary and Sarah Gott the other half. Later it all came into the hands of Henry T. Gott, and in 1801 he bought back part of the land the harbour had taken and then sold some of it to the Government for the Winchelsea Road.

On 14 April 1784 Henry Thomas Gott had been knighted and he died in 1811, still in possession. The tenants during this period were William Woodhams, Samuel Day, Edmund Chittenden, who was also Sir Henry's agent, and George Springett.

The property passed to the Earl of Burlington, who was still owner in 1840. It later came into the possession of Mr. John Austen of Hooks, Playden, and remained in his family for many years, the last holder being Dr. H. H. Austen, who had a life interest in it. At his death in 1943 it was sold by the executors to Mr. Arthur Cooke.

We now have to treat of Cadborough Farm, of which the house and farm buildings are in Rye Liberty, but 56 acres of the land, before the marshes below were added to it, was in Rye Foreign.

The name itself has undergone many transformations, from Gateberg to Catebrew, Catborough, Carborough, and Cadborough.

In the reign of Henry III a messuage is mentioned in

a deed as near the land late of Richard de Gatheberge. Hugh de Gaterberge is witness to a deed in 1283, William de Gatebergh to one in 1313, which is given at Gatebergh. Among the Rye deeds<sup>1</sup> in the early part of the reign of Edward I is one endorsed 'Carta de Winterlonde juxta Vinchhulles', being a grant by John and William, sons and heirs of William Norman to Hugh, son of Ingelbert Covent, of  $1\frac{1}{8}$  acres of land in a plain called Wynterlonde near to the land of Geoffrey Storm and a street called Denestrete and extending from Nortburne to the King's highway, at a yearly rent of a  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ , to be paid at the house of the said John at Gatebergh; 20s. having been paid beforehand. In 1322 there is a grant by William Storm, of Gatberwe, of land, near to that of William de Gateberwe; and it is given at Gateberwe. In the subsidy of 1296 Petronilla de Gadebergh is mentioned and in those of 1327 and 1332 William de Gatebergh.<sup>2</sup>

From all this we gather that there was a house at which deeds were signed and land belonging to it, but the family of that name did not always live there and, from the amounts paid to the Subsidies, they were of quite moderate means. It is curious that the two names of those described as of Gatebergh do not appear in the Subsidies.

Among the Rye deeds there are many which in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries mention both a family and house called Pypeneselle, Pipenishille, and other variants. It is in the Burgh of Gateburgh and in the fee of the Abbot of Fécamp and later of the Manor of Brede. It may be an old Saxon name 'Pipings Hill' of the present Cadborough Farm, as it is evidently part in Rye Liberty and part in Rye Foreign. The last mention of it is in 1450 as the Virgate of Pypynselle; it is included in the Rental of the Manor of Brede and for it Thomas Echyngham paid 3s.  $5\frac{1}{4}d.$  and Richard Schadwell 3s.  $8\frac{1}{4}d.$  There was also a 'Pypeneselle fleyt' which we take to be the ditch that now divides Rye Liberty from Rye Foreign in the marsh below.

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. MSS. Com. 5th Report.*

<sup>2</sup> *S.R.S. x.*

We have among the Rye Corporation records a copy of the following deed, and as it gives a full description of all the Cadborough lands in the Foreign of Rye we here give a précis of it.

Thomas Echyngham, Knight, lord of Udimere and Lady Margaret, his wife, grant to Robert a Crouche and Margaret, his wife, one field called Grette-Elilond and another called Lytyl-Elilond in the parish of Rye and Udimere. The street called Elilond Street to the west; to the meadow called Spetylmede to the north; to the land called Melflet and the land of the said Robert called Shrobbes to the east; to the land, formerly William Mounte, called Northlese and the land of Henry Bayle to the south. He also grants to Robert a Crouche the marshes south of Cadborough Farm in Rye Liberty. This is dated 1471.

We next find it mentioned in a Survey of the Manor of Udimer, 1587:

‘John Tufton Esquire houldeth one parcell of marshe caled Spittle meadowe containing by estimacon tenn acres, lying by the lande of the same John, caled the Harpe on the parte of the easte; and the waie leadinge to Levysham Bridge on the parte of the weste; the south hedd abutteth on the lande of the same John caled Mylks-pottes; the north hedd abutteth on the sewer caled the Channell.

‘The same John houldethe one other parcell of marshe caled Mylkespottes containinge by estimacon three acres, lyinge by the lande of the same John caled Elilande on the parte of the southe; and the lande last named on the parte of the northe; the easte hedd abbutteth on the lande of the same John caled the Harpe; the weste hedd abbutteth on Levisham waie.

‘The same John houldethe one pasture caled Great Elilande containing by estimacon thirty acres, lyinge to the boundes of Rie on the parte of the easte; and the waie caled Levisham waie on the parte of the weste; the northe hedd abbutteth on the last parcell caled Mylkespottes.

‘The same John houldethe twoe other parcells, one pasture caled Litle Elilande, lyinge by the waie caled Levisham waie on the parte of the easte; and the lande of Alexander Shepperd, late the Maner lande, on the weste; the southe hedd abbutteth on the waie caled Regia Strata; the northe hedd abbutteth on the lande of the same Alexander.

‘The same John houldethe certaine marshe on the easte parte of the landes and marshes aforesaid containinge by estimacon forty acres.’



Most of the land here described is that lying with the Rye-Udimore road, to the south, between the Udimore and Rye Liberty boundaries and sloping down to the Tillingham river.

From the deed and the Survey and other documents, we will now try to reconstitute the history of this, the remaining part of Rye Foreign. Starting from the Tillingham river we have the meadows, called Spetylmede, also called Spittle meadowe; this is undoubtedly the property of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew in Rye which was still in their possession in 1471 and for which 14*d.* was paid to the Manor of Udimore; it was leased by the Abbot of Westminster, after taking over this property, to Stephen Sampson in 1505. After the dissolution of the abbey in 1540, the King held it until 1542, when he sold it to Lord Windsor, whose grandson sold it to John Tufton in 1560. It contained 10 acres.<sup>1</sup>

In 1471 the meadow to the south was Great Elilonde, but in 1587 a long strip containing 3 acres had been taken off it and called Mylkspottes, which reduced its acreage to 30. From its name it was probably used as a cow pasture. Both Spetylmede and Mylkspottes are easily recognizable today, though the Rye Liberty boundary through loss of stones has been slightly diverted.

The boundaries given in 1471 seem to be those of Great Elilonde only, as it is evident from the Survey that it was not contiguous to Little Elilonde and the properties to the south were in different ownership.

Little Elilonde clearly adjoined the Rye-Udimore road, where there is today a field of about 7 acres, which exactly fits its position. In 1471 they were in the ownership of late William Mounte, called Northlese, and Henry Bayle. These properties by 1587 were owned by Alexander Shepherd and were said to be 'late of the maner'.

Robert Crouche, the purchaser of the two Elilondes in 1471, died in 1497, leaving them by his will to Laurence Stephen.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* LXIII. 73-99.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* XVII. 125 et seq.

In 1471 the western boundary was called Elilonde Street, but in 1587 Levisham Waie; this road was on the Rye Foreign side of the Udimore boundary.

Of its early history we know little but that in 1261/2 Matthew de Hastings sold it to John de Orlauston, who shortly after transferred it to Roger de Pageham; and as the Manor of Levelesham passed at the same time, it is possible that the road and bridge from Leasam were constructed at that time.

When or how the property passed from Laurence Stephen to John Tufton we do not know, but possibly about the middle of the sixteenth century; but it remained in the possession of him and his descendants, the Earls of Thanet, until about 1765, when we find the owner to be a Mr. Harcourt; later, Edward Jeremiah Curteis bought it in 1796, from or through a Mr. Sawyer.

The tenants, who also occupied the house and part of the farm in Rye Liberty, were: 1642, Mr. Mills; 1649, Mr. Brooke; 1650, Anthony Norton. From 1666 to 1670 the Earl had it in hand, when it was let to Edward Wilmshurst; then to William Clarke in 1715, when John Barns took it and remained until 1760. It was then taken by John Holman, who held it until 1780. It was during this time that John Wesley stayed at his house when he came to preach at Rye. It was then rented by Richard Stileman and later by Jeremiah Curteis. It was in his occupation when his son bought the farm in 1796. In 1798 it was let to James Smith, who was succeeded by his son Jeremiah Smith (1794-1864) and between them they farmed it until about 1845.

On Mr. E. J. Curteis's death in 1835 he left it to his son Major E. B. Curteis, who made it over to his son-in-law, the late Mr. Henry Burra in 1873. The tenants during this period were Thomas Brown Lovett from 1845 and in 1868 the late Mr. Charles Selmes, who died in 1886. It was next taken by the late Mr. William Wildish, who held it until the early years of the next century, when it was let to Mr. William Barrett Hacking, who later bought it from the Burra family. In 1944 Major Hacking was killed by a flying bomb; his wife

escaped with a broken arm, and the house was destroyed. He was succeeded by his son, Mr. William John Hacking, who is the present holder.

We thus make the area of Cadborough Farm in Rye Foreign to be in 1587 as under

Spittlemeadow (St. Bartholomew's Hospital)	. . say	10 acres.
Great Elilande, including Mylkspottes 3 acres	. . „	30 „
Little Elilande	. . „	7 „
Alexander Shepperd's, once part of Manor	. . „	9 „
		<hr/> 56 „

The same land, as per O.S. 1872, Nos. 177 to 183 and 205. 56.012 acres

This is as near as we could expect, though through loss of boundary stones and undefined lines they are not precisely the same areas.

While compiling this account of Rye Foreign, started before the War of 1939–45, my most grateful thanks are due to all those friends who so kindly assisted me with their knowledge and interest in my task.

Especially to the late Mr. J. E. Ray, F.R.Hist.S., the lord of the Manor of Brede, who gave me, unstintedly, of his great knowledge of the district, with many extracts from its voluminous manor rolls, much of my material, without which it could not have been written. His last letter of information and criticism was sent me shortly before his untimely passing.

To the late Canon Fowler and his successors, as Vicars of Rye, I owe free access to the Rate and other books in the church safe. Also my thanks are due to the Town Clerks of Rye for permission to search the town's records.

To Mr. G. S. Bagley my thanks are due for so kindly drawing the plans and to Mr. J. M. Baines, B.Sc., of Hastings Museum for permission to reproduce the map of Leasam in 1724.

# THE VALUATION OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL, 1535

BY W. D. PECKHAM

HAVING ousted what he would have called 'the usurped jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome', Henry VIII continued to collect the revenues which had previously gone to that potentate, doubtless to the disappointment of those optimists who had supposed that, once Papal authority was done away with, Papal dues would no longer be payable. The dues in question were, in a large measure, assessed on the values of benefices; and the current valuation was somewhat out of date; it had, in fact, been made in the year 1291, when Pope Nicholas IV granted to Edward I his revenues in the kingdom for three years to finance a crusade.<sup>1</sup> It had thus endured for nearly two and a half centuries, a longevity, however, surpassed by its Henrician successor, which has never, to this day, been officially superseded, and which served as the base of payment of first-fruits and tenths (which the bounty of Queen Anne restored to the church for the augmentation of poor livings) so long as first-fruits and tenths were payable.

The King, now Supreme Head of the Church, issued a commission dated 30 January a. 26 (1534-5) under which the various benefices in Chichester diocese were assessed. Thus came into being the authority known as the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, the assessment regulating the payment not only of firstfruits and tenths but also of clerical subsidies. As we shall see, the Dean and Chapter kept some sort of draft of their return; but before long they found it inconvenient not to be in possession of

<sup>1</sup> Earlier assessments than that of 1291 exist for some dioceses, as I was told very early in the course of my study of Chichester records; but I have found nothing of the kind among them.

The text of the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* has been printed, not too accurately, by the Record Commission; the revised and expanded version of that part which concerns Chichester diocese registered in Liber E of the Cathedral muniments is to be found on pp. 306-22 of *S.R.S.* XLVI.

the official text. At Michaelmas 1567 the Communar includes in his account a payment of 9s. 1*d.* 'expenses of Thomas Hilles going to London in August for a copy of the valuation of the Church', and another of 45s. 4*d.* 'to Mr. [Thomas] Godfrey and his clerks there for their fees for exemplifying the said valuation'.<sup>1</sup>

Though this is probably no longer in existence it is likely that it is the source of two surviving copies, each made independently from it. One concerns the corporate property of the Dean and Chapter only, and is entered on ff. 56 *v.*–59 *v.* of Chapter Act Book I, where it occupies a place between an instrument dated 26 October 1569 and the record of an installation on 27 January 1569–70, and is in the handwriting of Edward Amyers, N.P., then Chapter Clerk. I once collated it with the printed edition; the copyist has not thought it necessary to reproduce the exact spelling of proper names, but there is no material difference. The other copy is on pp. 375–523 of Liber K (DRO Cap I/12/2) which was originally the private notebook of John Swayne, deputy Chapter Clerk from about 1613 to his death in 1654—so far as the office of Chapter Clerk may be said to have survived the sack of the Cathedral in 1642. This copy covers the whole diocese, not merely the Cathedral church, but differs from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* in omitting the valuation of extinct religious houses and of suppressed benefices, such as chantries.

Besides these there must evidently once have existed in the 'evidence house' at Chichester a copy—or more likely the engrossment—of the original return of the values of the Cathedral benefices which, for reasons which will appear, either never was transmitted to the Crown, or was returned for amendment. I have never succeeded in tracing this, though, as will be seen, it seems likely that it survived the Civil War. Of the two copies which have been made of it we owe one, as so many other things, to the industry of John Swayne. This is on ff. 7–23 of Liber M (DRO 80/I/21: 1), a single quire of paper in a limp parchment cover, containing

<sup>1</sup> DRO Cap I/23/3 f. 99 *r.*

miscellaneous notes on Chapter business; the other is to be found in ff. 8 v.-12 r. of a book now marked 'Statute Book B' (DRO 80/I/1: 2), which can be identified with *The Dean's Statute Book* of the eighteenth-century list made by Chancellor William Clarke. The copy, and much besides including that of the Cathedral statutes with which the book opens, is in the handwriting of Richard Bragge, N.P., Chapter Clerk from 1660 to 1671. He was in the then Chapter Clerk's office before the Civil War, for his handwriting is recognizable in documents made as far back as 1629, but I think that Statute Book B was only opened in 1660, perhaps in part to make up for the loss of Dean Croucher's book, by then certainly in private hands; f. 8r. quotes Chapter Acts of 24 March 1663-4.

The commissioners who made the valuation were instructed to ascertain the gross revenues of each benefice, and to deduct 'rents, pensions, alms, and fees for receivers, bailiffs, auditors, and stewards, and none other offices'. Whoever drafted the original return had not these instructions in mind, for it differs from that ultimately made in two respects; not only does it give more details of the gross receipts ('no need to give that, so you may as well leave it out') but it includes some deductions which the commissioners necessarily disallowed. Two classes of these were of some importance. The stall wages paid by prebendaries to their Vicars were not a statutory reprise; it is, therefore, only the first return which preserves the amounts paid, and consequently gives earlier and better evidence of whether any stall was served by a priest, deacon, or sub-deacon than did the list of 1688 which was my best authority seventeen years ago;<sup>1</sup> but there is no material alteration.

It will be noticed that incumbents of benefices charged with the duty of saying Mass (which the ordinary prebend was not) originally claimed a reprise for the cost

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.* LXXVIII. 137; Henfield (already annexed to the Bishopric in 1535) was, like its successor Bury, a priest's stall (*S.R.S.* LII, No. 391); I surmise that Westgate, before it was annexed to the Deanery, was the tenth deacon's stall, and that its incumbent was required to be a priest not so much *qua* prebendary of Westgate as *qua* Dean.

of finding the elements, including the wax for the lights, and that these reprises varied in amount. It is tolerably clear that chantry priests in the Cathedral, if their stipends fell below what they considered fair remuneration for the work (Bishop Sherburne denouncing the degeneracy of an age when a chantrist was contented with nothing less than £5 a year) found their remedy in reducing the number of Masses said every week. In the hope of finding evidence how far this process had gone, I compared the different reprises claimed, but came to no conclusion but that each man made a very rough shot at what the provision of Mass elements cost him in a year.

My text is primarily a calendar of Bragg's copy of the original, rejected, return. Bragg has certainly added details, such as the Leiger book references (perhaps noted on the original before the Leiger book was lost), and probably the statements of patronage, but he is clearly closer to it than Swayne, whose variations, generally tending to make the return more useful by bringing it up to date, I have only occasionally noted. Bragg added further notes giving information drawn from the Parliamentary Survey, made during the Interregnum; these were in red ink, and have faded to a degree which makes them difficult, but not impossible, to read; I have not, however, read them. Items in square brackets are the more important of those disallowed in the final return as printed by the Record Commission (whose text I refer to as R.C.) and I have in all cases given the two net, though I have usually omitted the gross, valuations of every benefice; while the totals interested the former prebendary, and the former tax-gatherer, it is the stray items that are of most interest to us.

f. 8v.

The certificate of the Valuations of all the Dignities, Prebends, Vicars Choralls places and Chauntries in the Cathedrall Church of Chichester made in Deane Fleshmongers time.

£. s. d.

1. Dignity of the Deanery, patron of Aldingbourne, Mr. Dr. Fleshmonger now Dean.			
Value with Westgate <sup>1</sup> prebend annexed	60	16	0
Deanery Farm in St. Sepulchre's parish, in tenure of Elys Bradshawe	20	0	0
Glebe in same in tenure of William Sone, Edmond Steuyns, and John Vndershill	4	1	0
Quit-rents and rents of copyholds in same and in Subdeanery, Aldingbourne, and Birdham	8	0	0
A croft at Stockbridge in Subdeanery in tenure of John Boys		6	8
Cothery farm in Burdham in tenure of Harry Somer	5	0	0
Tithes on three copyholds in Byrdham in tenure of Elys Bradshaw, Richard Newman, and Richard Coby	1	0	0
Aldingbourne parsonage in tenure of Hugh Butler	12	0	0
Portion of tithes at Lydsey in Aldingbourne in tenure of Richard Baniford	4	16	8
Portion of tithes in Eartham in the tenure of the Vicar, by special composition <sup>2</sup>	1	0	0
A mill with a little croft lying thereto in St. Sepulchre's parish in tenure of William Royse	2	13	4
Small tithes in St. Sepulchre's parish annexed to the prebend of Westgate, with a mansion and two acres of land	1	13	4
Deduct			
[Stall wages for Westgate prebend		13	4]
To Elys Bradshaw, receiver	1	6	8
To Mr. Christopher Moore, steward	1	0	0
Clear value (£55. 9s. 4d.)	58	9	4

W[ILLIAM FLESHMONGER]

Dean of Chichester

2. Dignity of the Precentor, Mr. William Horsey, Chaunter			
Temporal lands in Oving called the prebend and manor of Oving	19	2	1½
Farm of Hilster, with rents in Westdeane	4	11	8
Tithes belonging to Oving parsonage annexed to the Chantorship	20	0	0

<sup>1</sup> On first occurrence Swayne wrote 'Westergate'; on second he wrote 'Westerg . . .', struck it out and substituted the correct form.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *S.R.S.* LII, No. 450.



Deduct	£.	s.	d.
A perpetual chantry in the Cathedral at St. Pantaleon's altar <sup>1</sup>	3	0	0
[Rent to the Cathedral for Bishop Gilbert's obit	2	16	8]
[Stall wages to sub-chanter	13	4]	
Pension to Prebendary of Colworth	1	6	8
Fee to steward, Mr. Royse of Chichester, for keeping courts at Oving and Hilsters	1	6	8
Pension to Syon Abbey	1	0	0
To Mr. Cowyke, receiver	2	0	0
Sum	12	3	4 <sup>2</sup>
Clear value (£32. 0s. 5½d.)	31	10	5½

3. Dignity of the Chancery, patron of Chittingleigh,  
Mr. George Croft, Chancellor

Parsonage of Chittingle in Lewes Archdeaconry, glebe	2	0	0
Tithes of all kinds	5	0	0
Pemsey parsonage, glebe and tithes	18	0	0
Quit-rents out of the lordship of Sholstrode in East-grinsted	1	5	0
Tithes at Lydsey in Aldingbourne	2	0	0
Deduct			
Rent for his back gate to the Dean and Chapter	2	0	
[Obit in the Cathedral for Lord William de Monte acuto <sup>3</sup>	10	0]	
Quit-rent to the officer of the Sextenry of Battle Abbey	16	0	
[Annuity from the lordship of Sholstrode withholden by Mr. Aslie and Mr. Mustian	1	5	0]
Clear value (£27. 7s. 0d.)	25	12	0

GEORGE CROFT

4. Treasurer, Mr. Hugh Rolf, patron of Eastbourne  
Value according to an indenture by Hugh Rolf to  
Richard Audeley, Eastbourne parsonage in (tithes<sup>4</sup>)  
and glebe, with quit-rents and a windmill there

	66	13	4
Deduct			
[Payment to the subtreasurer	13	4]	
To two poor men, Sextons of the Church	6	0	0
To Mr. John Alen, receiver	13	4	
To Mr. Stempe, steward, to keep the courts	13	4	

<sup>1</sup> R. C. reads *pro anima* (blank) *et Capellanus inde est domino Regi*. The chantry was Bishop Ralph Neville's (*S.R.S.* XLVI, No. 462) and I suspect that this should read *pro anima Radulphi episcopi et cancellarii domini Regis*. But the blunder was not made by the editor of the printed text, for it appears in the copy in K.

<sup>2</sup> Bragg notes that the sum of reprises claimed is 10s. too much, and the clear value consequently 10s. too little.

<sup>3</sup> Sir William Montague, cf. *S.R.S.* XLVI, No. 537.

<sup>4</sup> Swayne reads 'tenthes', Bragg, 'ten[emen]ts', R.C. 'ten'.

	£.	s.	d.
[Distribution to the parish there thrice a year by ancient custom	3	0	0]
Clear value (£62. 6s. 8d.)	56	13	4 <sup>1</sup>

HUGH ROLF

f. 9r.

5. Dignity of the Archdeacon of Chichester, Mr. John Worthiall			
Procurations and indemnities	36	10	0
Inductions and other casual profits, <i>communibus annis</i>	2	0	0
Deduct			
To John Bishop, receiver of proxies		6	8
[For Register and Apparitor in visitation time	1	0	0]
Clear value (£38. 3s. 4d.)	36	13	4 <sup>2</sup>

JOHN WORTHIALL, Archdeacon

6. Dignity of the Archdeacon of Lewes, Mr. Edward Moore			
Proxies and indemnities	39	1	6
Inductions and other casualties, <i>communibus annis</i>	2	13	4
Deduct			
To Mr. John Allen, receiver of proxies and indemnities	2	0	0
[For Register and Apparitor	1	0	0]
Clear value (£39. 14s. 10d.)	38	13	4

JOHN ALYN, Receiver

7. Sutton prebend, Mr. Richard Parkhurst			
Tithes	18	0	0
Deduct			
[Stall wages		3	4]
Clear value (£18)	17	16	8

8. Coleworth prebend, Mr. Edward Moore			
Colworth farm and tenements in Oving	17	16	8
Pension from Oving parsonage	1	6	8
Deduct			
To John Jakes, steward and receiver	1	0	0
[Towards maintaining a sluice against the salt water at Bognor		15	0]
[Stall wages		13	4]
Clear value (£18. 13s. 4d.)	16	5	0

9. Selsey prebend, Mr. Ninian Borell			
From the Parson of Selsey in money	10	0	0
Deduct			
[Stall wages		6	8]
Clear value (£10)	9	13	4

<sup>1</sup> Bragg notes that it is overvalued by 20s.; Swayne corrects silently.

<sup>2</sup> Bragg notes that it is undervalued by 10s.; Swayne again corrects.

	£.	s.	d.
10. Wightringe prebend, patron of Witrिंगe, my lord William Howe, Bishop of ( <i>blank</i> ) <sup>1</sup>			
Tithes and casualties and 5 qr. of wheat <sup>2</sup>	20	0	0
Deduct			
[Annual rent to the Cathedral verger <sup>3</sup>		6	8]
[Stall wages		6	8]
Clear value (£20)	19	6	8

JOHN NORLAND, Farmer

11. Sydlesham prebend, patron of Sydlesham, Bishop- ston, and Ernley, Mr. Richard Warham			
Tithes in Sidlesham	8	1	8
Tenements in Ernly and Sydlesham		18	4
Tithes in Bishopston	7	0	0
Deduct			
Perpetual charge to the Vicar of Bishopston	3	6	8
[Stall wages		6	8]
Clear value (£13)	12	13	4 <sup>4</sup>

12. Ferring prebend, Mr. John Blyte			
Glebe, 9 acres		12	0
Tithes	17	6	0
Tenements and rents from Erlington	2	2	0
Deduct			
To Mr. Field of Lewes for keeping courts there ( <i>sic</i> )		6	8
[Stall wages		6	8]
Pension to the Vicar of Ferring	3	6	8
Synodals to the Bishop for Ferring, Kingston, and Preston		3	0
Clear value (£16. 10s. 4d.)	16	3	4

13. Woodhorne prebend, <sup>5</sup> Mr. Edward Fynch			
Lordship of Woodhorne in Oving, with certain tene- ments		3	0 0
Demesne lands of Erlyngton parsonage		9	0 0
Tithes		9	13 4

<sup>1</sup> He was Bishop *in partibus infidelium*, entitled in Latin *Aurensis episcopus*. Mackenzie Walcott translated 'Orense', which is by no means in misereant parts, being in the Province of Santiago de Compostella; its Fasti appear complete for this period, but do not contain his name. He was, I believe, Bishop of Avara in Phoenicia; but I doubt whether he knew more precisely than I where that was.

<sup>2</sup> Swayne ignores the wheat.

<sup>3</sup> Bragg explains 'for tolling the Lecture bell'.

<sup>4</sup> Swayne originally entered the total gross value as £16. 6s. 8d., but crossed out the shillings and pence and noted 'from what or whence the other 6s. 8d. ariseth I know not'. He has the sympathy of a later student of the complexities of ecclesiastical finance.

<sup>5</sup> 'In Oving parish'; Bragg.

Deduct	£.	s.	d.
Pension to the Cathedral	1	0	0
[Stall wages		13	4]
Clear value (£20. 13s. 4d.)			

WILLIAM FLESHMONGER<sup>1</sup>

14. Wisborough prebend, Mr. John Nase			
Glebe	10	0	
Tithes	5	10	0
Deduct			
[Stall wages		3	8 <sup>2</sup> ]
Clear value (£6)	5	16	8

f. 9v.

15. Heathfeild prebend, Mr. John Pers			
Heathfield parsonage and glebe	7	0	0
Semelston ( <i>sic</i> ) parsonage	3	0	0
Deduct			
To John Staple, steward		3	4
[Stall wages		3	4]
Clear value (£9. 16s. 8d.)	9	13	4

16. Bishopshurst, otherwise Hurst, prebend, Sir Richard Wiatt			
Manor or farm of Bishopshurst in Alborne, with tenements and lands there	14	0	0
Tenements and lands in Sydleham	3	6	8
Deduct			
To Mr. John Alen, steward, for keeping courts twice a year		13	4
[Stall wages		6	8]
Clear value (£16. 13s. 4d.) ( <i>sic</i> )	16	13	4

RICHARD WIATT

17. Bracklesham prebend, patron of Bracklesham Rectory ( <i>ecclesie</i> ), Mr. Hugh Rolf			
Tenements in Bracklesham	3	8	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Quit-rents, and for suits of court in Bracklesham, with customary hens and eggs there	4	2	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Bracklesham parsonage tithes	2	0	0
Lands without the Southgate of Chichester, with free suitors	2	19	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Deduct			
To Mr. John Allen, steward and receiver		13	4

<sup>1</sup> He presumably signs as Finch's proctor; but he was acquainted with the prebend, having himself held it before becoming Dean.

<sup>2</sup> Evidently Bragg's slip for 3s. 4d., which Swayne reads.

	£.	s.	d.
[Stall wages		13	4]
Clear value (£11. 17s. 3½d.)	11	3	11½

HUGH ROLF

18. Thorney prebend, Sir Thomas Adished			
Good glebe lands in the Manhood	12	0	0
Deduct			
[Stall wages		6	8]
Clear value (£12)	11	13	4

19. Waltham prebend, Mr. John Champion			
A farm in Waltham	8	0	0
Tenements in Selsey	3	6	8
Deduct			
To Mr. John Allen, steward, to keep the courts		6	8
[Stall wages		13	4]
Clear value (£11)	10	6	8

JOHN CHAMPION

20. Somerleigh prebend, Sir Andrew Tracy			
Lands and tenements in East Wightring and St.			
Pancras without the (Southgate and) Southwall of			
Chichester	5	0	0
Deduct			
[Stall wages		3	4]
To steward for keeping court and receiving rents		10	0
Clear value (£4. 10s.)	4	6	8

JOHN ANGELL, proctor

21. Ipthorne prebend, Mr. John Predeaux <sup>1</sup>			
Glebe in Weeke and Treford farmed to William Royse			
of Chichester <sup>2</sup>	2	0	0
Lands and tenements in Slynfold	8	0	0
Deduct			
[Stall wages		3	4]
To Mr. John Allen, receiver		10	0
Clear value (£9. 10s.) ( <i>sic</i> )	9	10	0

22. Gates prebend, Mr. John Thorpe			
Lands and rents in Aldingbourne and Sydlesham <sup>3</sup>	8	0	0
Deduct			
[Stall wages		6	8]
Clear value (£8)	7	13	4

<sup>1</sup> Bragg notes that the gross value, then £10, is 'now £12.'<sup>2</sup> Cf. *S.R.S.* LII, No. 178.<sup>3</sup> For Sidlesham Bragg reads Birdham; the Sidlesham Tithe award of 1848 returns 42 acres of the manor of Westergate Woodhouse as in the parish.

	£.	s.	d.
23. Mardon prebend, Sir Simon Fowlar <sup>1</sup>			
Glebe lands at Marden	3	15	0
Pension from the Vicar of East Marden	1	10	0
Deduct			
To Mr. Robert Trigge, steward, for keeping the courts	6	8	
[Stall wages	6	8]	
To Richard Logger, receiver	3	4	
Clear value (£4. 15s.)	4	8	4
24. Hampsted prebend, Mr. Thomas Bedill			
Glebe in Erlington and Bedingham <sup>2</sup>	1	13	4
Pension from Blachington parsonage	1	0	0
(f. 10r.) Deduct			
[Stall wages	3	4]	
Clear value (£2. 13s. 4d.)	2	10	0
25. Seaford prebend, Sir John Bury			
Paid from Seaford Vicarage in money	16	8	
Deduct			
[Stall wages	3	4]	
Clear value (16s. 8d.)	13	4	
26. Fyrls prebend, Mr. Sampson Michell			
Paid in money by the Dean and Chapter	10	0	
Deduct			
[Stall wages	3	4]	
Clear value (10s.)	6	8	
27. Huva Villa prebend, Mr. John Worthiall			
Lands and tenements in Hove and Bolney	8	6	8
Tithes	2	0	0
Deduct			
To Mr. John Alen, steward	6	8	
[Stall wages	13	4]	
Clear value (£10)	9	6	8
JOHN WORTHIALL, prebendary			
28. Eartham prebend, Mr. Edward Higgons			
Paid in money by the Vicar of Eartham by composition			
out of the parsonage	2	6	8

<sup>1</sup> Fedelar; R. C.; he occurs fairly frequently in the ecclesiastical records of the time, and his correct name seems to have been Fewlar, often corrupted into Fowler.

<sup>2</sup> This is important, as it locates the corpus of the lost prebend of Hampstead at Hempstead in Arlington, and identifies the prebend with that of 'the sixth part of the Church of Bedyngheam,' whose incumbent was litigating in 1320 with William, son of Simon de Hempstede (De Banco 235, att. 1).

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Deduct	£.	s.	d.
[Stall wages		6	8]
Clear value (£2. 6s. 8d.)	2	0	0

ROBERT HARPER, Vicar of Eartham

29. Middleton prebend, Mr. George Croft			
Paid in money by Michelham Priory	2	3	4
Deduct			
[Stall wages		3	4]
[Annual portion withholden by the Parson of Rye	1	13	4]
Clear value (£2. 3s. 4d.)		6	8

GEORGE CROFT

30. Bury prebend, Mr. Thomas Baret			
Let to farm to John Alen, namely			
Temporal lands	1	1	4
Tithes	20	0	0
Deduct			
Stipend to the Vicar of Bury	6	13	4
Archdeacon of Chichester for proxies		10	0
[Stall wages		13	4]
Bishop for proxies and indemnities		11	4
Clear value (£13. 6s. 8d.) ( <i>sic</i> )	13	6	8

31. Fittleworth prebend, Mr. George Dudley			
Paid in money by the Vicar of Fittleworth	2	13	4
Deduct			
[Stall wages		3	4]
Clear value (£2. 13s. 4d.)	2	10	0

ROBERT BREDMAN, Vicar

32. Highle prebend, Mr. John Tychenor			
In Highle in Sidlesham, tithes with house, barn, and garden, according to indenture to John Molens of Chichester and John Bishop <sup>1</sup>	12	13	4
Two portions of tithes in Burgham and Ferring, to farm to Ellys Bradshaw of Chichester <sup>2</sup>	1	13	4
Deduct			
To Dean and Chapter for indemnity, <i>ratione vacacionis</i>	1	11	4 <sup>3</sup>
Towards finding the Usher of the Grammar School in Chichester	2	0	0
[Stall wages		13	4]

<sup>1</sup> Bragg notes, 'Tis now let at a reserved rent of £20 per annum.'

<sup>2</sup> Bragg adds, 'A portion of tithe in Lidlington in the east by Lullington worth £8 a year'.

<sup>3</sup> This should read £1. 11s. 8d., according to Swayne and R. C.

	£.	s.	d.
[Bread, wine, and wax for Masses for Bishop Story		3	4]
Clear value (£13. 6s. 8d.)	12	12	0 <sup>1</sup>

33. Huva Ecclesia prebend, Mr. John Segar			
Glebe and tenements in Hove	1	6	8
Tithes	7	6	8
Deduct			
Pension to the Vicar of Preston	4	0	0
To Mr. John Alyn, steward		6	8
[Stall wages		13	4]
Clear value (£4. 6s. 8d.)	3	13	4

34. Bursal <sup>2</sup> prebend, Mr. John Rugge			
With Talkes chantry <sup>3</sup> in St. Mary's Hospital annexed, paid in money by the Dean and Chapter <sup>4</sup>	13	16	8
Deduct			
[Bread, wine, and wax to serve the prebend and chantry		3	4]
Clear value (£13. 16s. 8d.)	13	3	4

35. Excett prebend, Mr. William Frend			
Glebeland, pastures, and tithes in Excett (f. 10v.) according to indenture to Thomas Holbem, clerk, and Simon Holbem	5	6	8
Rent of a chantry paid by Robertsbridge Abbey in money	5	0	0
Deduct			
[Bread, wine, and wax to sing Mass in the Cathedral, according to the foundation of the prebend		5	0]
To Nicholas Jenny, <sup>5</sup> receiver		2	0
Clear value (£10. 4s. 8d.)	9	19	8

36. Wyndham prebend, Mr. Laurence Woodcock			
With Westangmering chantry annexed			
Glebe at Wyndham in ( <i>blank</i> ) parish according to in- denture of Mr. Woodcock to John ( <i>blank</i> ) of Aber- bury <sup>6</sup>	8	3	4
Rents and provents of the chantry in ( <i>blank</i> )	1	13	4

<sup>1</sup> £17, the gross value, less £4. 8s., the reprises claimed, is £12. 12s., but if the stall wages and Mass charges are disallowed the clear value should be £13. 8s. 8d.

<sup>2</sup> R. C. is an early, if not the earliest, instance of the blunder of calling it 'The prebend of Bursalis', which Bishop Hare's Registrar in 1738-9 improved into 'the prebend of Bursdale'. <sup>3</sup> . . . a chantry of St. Mary . . . : R. C.

<sup>4</sup> Bragg notes: 'Besides £4 from the Vicars in lieu of his commons with them.' Cf. CAB I f. 172 v.

<sup>5</sup> Denny: Swayne.

<sup>6</sup> On 9 October 1531 Mr. Laurence Woodcocke, prebendary, leased the prebendal land in Shermanbury and Alborne to John Borde of Aberton, Sussex, yeoman, for 40 years for rent of £8. 3s. 4d. *S.R.S.* LII, No. 148. Swayne gives the lessee's name as Benyud.



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Deduct	£. s. d.
[Bread, wine, and wax to sing Mass in the Cathedral according to the foundation	5 0]
Clear value (£9. 16s. 8d.)	9 11 8

37. Bargham prebend, Mr. William Pykenham With the Hospital of St. James next Seaford	
Glebe in Westangmering	2 0
Tithes and other profits	12 4 8
Deduct	
Pension to the Vicar of Westangmering	1 13 4
One-third of 3s. 4d. paid to the Bishop every third year in his triennial visitations for proxies	1 1
Synodals to the Bishop, yearly	1 6
Proxies and an indemnity to the Archdeacon of Chichester in his annual visitation <sup>1</sup>	8 2
Clear value (£10. 2s. 7d.)	10 2 7

JOHN SWYNDELL, proctor

Vicars choral with stall wages paid by the Dean and Chapter in money, each	2 12 8
Sir William Sarrayson	
Sir William Crosse	
Mr. John Rothlay	
Sir John Bidfield	
Sir Bartholomew Coxley	
Sir John Angell	
Sir Robert More	
Sir John Toker	
Sir John Hall	
Sir Thomas Parker	
Sir Richard Bufford	
[Laymen Vicars Chorall] <sup>2</sup>	
[William Champian]	
[William Samford]	
[William Dawling]	
[Robert Liones]	

f. 11r.

Chantryes and chaplains in the Cathedral	
Chantry of Nicholas Mortimer in St. Mary's chapel, Sir Thomas Person	
Money paid by the Dean and Chapter	13 6 8
Deduct	
[Bread, wine, and wax	6 8]
Clear value (£13. 6s. 8d.)	13 0 0

THOMAS PERSON

<sup>1</sup> The prebendary claims no reprise for Mass elements.

<sup>2</sup> The four established 'singing-men' who, not being in Holy Orders, were ultimately considered not to be required to be included in the return.

£. s. d.

Another chantry of Nicholas Mortimer there, Sir Thomas Goffe			
Money paid by the Dean and Chapter	13	6	8
Deduct			
[Bread, wine, and wax		6	8]
Clear value (£13. 6s. 8d.)	13	0	0

Chantry of Dean Thomas at the altar of St. Cross, Sir John Hall <sup>1</sup>			
From the Prior of Ceall (now Magdalen College in Oxford)	4	5	0
A tenement in South Street and a tenement without the Westgate, Chichester	1	0	0
Other tenements in Chichester and the suburbs	6	2	
Deduct			
Quit-rents to the Dean and Chapter <sup>2</sup>		1	3
Perpetual rent to the Dean and Chapter		12	4
[Bread, wine, and wax		3	4]
Clear value (£4. 17s. 2d.)	4	4	3

Chantry at the altar of St. Pantaleon for the soul of Bishop Ralph, paid out of the Precentor, Sir Robert Hunt	3	0	0
Deduct			
[Bread, wine, and wax		2	0]
Clear value (£3)	2	18	0

Chantry of Dean Thomas at the altar of St. Mary, Sir William Crosse <sup>3</sup>			
Land and tenements without Westgate, namely the Oadhouse	1	13	4
Money paid by the Prior of Boxgrove <sup>4</sup>	3	6	8
Deduct			
[Bread, wine, and wax		2	0]
Clear value <sup>5</sup> (£5)	4	18	0

<sup>1</sup> Bragg adds: 'otherwise chantry of St. Augustine under the Rood in the High Church. (Dean Thomas de) Litchfield. Leiger bk. 251, 356.'

<sup>2</sup> . . . and Chapter . . . seems to be a slip of Bragg's; Swayne and R. C. speak of the Dean alone, and this is supported by the account in DRO Cap I/23/1 f. 104r.

<sup>3</sup> Bragg dates the foundation by Dean Thomas de Lichfield to A.D. 1226, temp. Ralph II, and gives a reference to 'leiger book 109', which can be identified as to Nos. 472, 473, and 475 of *S.R.S.* XLVI.

<sup>4</sup> Bragg adds 'and £5 from Robertsbridge Abbey which was annexed to Excett prebend by Bishop Sherborne'. But this is a mistake; the Robertsbridge Chantry had nothing to do with Dean Thomas of Lichfield.

<sup>5</sup> Bragg notes 'this was called Dean Thomas Chantry, as appears by the lease. Old Act Book f. 54 and Leiger 109.' For the 'Old Act Book' reference cf. *S.R.S.* LII, No. 146.

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Chantry at the altar of St. Anne [called Chantry of Dean Walter, perhaps Walter Glovernie], Sir John Gardener	£. s. d.
Paid in money from St. Mary's Hospital	1 0 0
Deduct	
[Bread, wine, and wax	2 0]
Clear value (£1)	18 0

JOHN LOCKEAR

Chantry at the altar of SS. Thomas and Edmund for Dean Thomas, Sir Bartholomew Coxley <sup>1</sup>	
Paid by the Dean and Chapter in money	4 0 0
Deduct	
[Bread, wine, and wax	2 8]
Clear value (£4)	3 17 4

Two chantries at the altar of St. John Baptist for the Earl of Arundel, Mr. John Rathley <sup>2</sup>	
Paid by the Dean and Chapter in money	8 0 0
Deduct	
[Bread, wine, and wax	4 4]
Clear value (£8)	7 15 8

Two chaplaincies in St. Mary's chapel to sing the Mass of St. Mary, Sir Robert More and Sir Thomas Parker <sup>3</sup>	
Paid by the Dean and Chapter to each in money	2 13 4

Chantry of St. Mary at the Choir door for the soul of Bishop John Arundell, Sir John Bydfield	
A tenement and the gardens that Cornelius now dwelleth in in the Westreete	1 16 0
A tenement that Basset dwelleth in in the same	8 0
A tenement in St. Bartholomew's, with certain tene- ments in North St.	2 12 0
Two gardens in the Westlane	6 0
Deduct	s. d.
Quit-rents, to my lady of Norfolk	3 4
To the Earl of Arundell	3 4

<sup>1</sup> Bragg adds 'called Neville's, for which see (? m.m.) of the same and another at the altar of Mary Magdalene. Leiger 146'. The Leiger reference cannot now be verified, but this chantry had nothing to do with either Neville.

<sup>2</sup> Bragg refers to 'Leiger 87', i.e. to Nos. 30, 91, and 127 of *S.R.S.* XLVI; 'This altar before a. 1199, as appears in the charter of Bishop Simon concerning Bapchild, Leiger 41.' The text of this charter does not seem to have been preserved. What were originally two chantries of £4 each had, by Rothley's institution in 1533 if not earlier, been amalgamated into one of £8.

<sup>3</sup> Bragg notes 'Founded by H. Garland vid. ff. for the soul of Bishop Gilbert. Leiger 39.' (i.e. Nos. 15, 18 of *S.R.S.* XLVI). Swayne enters the two incumbents separately. They claim no reprise for bread, wine, and wax.

# THE VALUATION OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL, 1535 173

	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
To the Dean of Chichester	1 10	
To the City of Chichester	7 4	
To my lord of Canterbury	2 0	17 10
To John Sone, receiver		6 8
[Bread, wine, and wax		2 8]
Clear value (£3. 18s. 2d.)		3 15 6
Chantry at St. Katherine's altar, Sir John Angell <sup>1</sup>		
Paid by the Dean and Chapter in money		4 0 0
Deduct		
[Bread, wine, and wax		2 0]
Clear value (£4)		3 18 0
Chantry at St. Clement's altar, Sir John Toker <sup>2</sup>		
Paid by the Dean and Chapter in money		3 6 8
Deduct		
[Bread, wine, and wax		3 0]
Clear value (£3. 6s. 8d.)		3 3 8
Okerst chantry, Sir Roger Barnam		
With 40s. paid out of the prebend of Highle for the		
Ushership in the Grammar School of Chichester	10 0 0	
Tenements and lands in Pecham, Iford, Ovyngden,		
Miching, Lyndfield, Lewes in the Southover	8 0 0	
Ready money from the prebend of Highle	2 0 0	
Deduct		
[Two perpetual obits in Chichester and Boxgrove for		
John and William Okerst	1 6 8]	
[To Mr. John Stempe, steward	6 8]	
[To the receiver	10 0]	
[Bread, wine, and wax	3 0]	
Clear value (£9. 3s. 4d.)	7 13 8	

ROGER BARNAM

f. 11v.

Parish Churches, Hospitals, and Chantries in the City of Chichester and its suburbs in the jurisdiction of the Dean of Chichester

<sup>1</sup> Bragg notes 'otherwise Chantry of Bishop John Langhton, see in M &c.' He then repeats the reference given under the chantry of the Earl of Arundel, and continues 'Chantry of J. Langton at the altar of St. Mary Magdalene, and it has Medmeny for maintenance. Leiger 293.' But this seems mistaken; John de Langton's chantry was at the altar of St. Mary Magdalene (*S.R.S.* XLVI, No. 930), John de Clymping's originally at that of St. Catherine, and Dean William de Bracklesham's at that of St. Thomas the Martyr; but the last two seem to have exchanged altars between 1500 and 1535 (*S.R.S.* LII, No. 424).

<sup>2</sup> Bragg notes 'for the soul of Dean Close, LL.D, Leiger 58, see in Q.' Leiger 38 had copies of what probably were the title-deeds of the endowment of this chantry; I cannot explain the reference to Q; Liber Q is a copy of Bishop Sherburne's Donations, and does not concern this.

# 174 THE VALUATION OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL, 1535

£. s. d.

Rectory of the Subdeanery (*Eccl(es)ia Subdia(cona)-tus*) of Chichester, or Vicarage of St. Peter the Great.

Leiger 312. Sir <sup>1</sup> William Langle, Subdean and Vicar			
Gardens and tenements in Chichester	14	8	
Tithes	18	0	
Oblations, privy tithes, the Easter book, casual profits	15	0	0
Deduct			
To the Dean and Chapter for the obit of Dean Peter ( <i>sic</i> ) <sup>2</sup>	6	8	
Quit-rents, to the City of Chichester [for his manse in West St. and for a garden in West Lane]	3	0	
To the Dean and Chapter [for a tenement in West St.]	12		
To the Bishop of Chichester [for a garden in the East Lane]		5	
[To the Cathedral sextons for bellropes	8	0]	
(Bread, wine, and wax	6	8]	
Clear value (£16. 8s. 3d.)	15	6	11

Rectory of St. Mary in the Market, Sir Bartholomew Coxley

Tithes, offerings, the Easter book, and casual profits	2	13	4
Deduct			
[Bread, wine, and wax	4	0]	
Clear value (£2. 13s. 4d.)	2	9	4

Rectory of St. Andrew, Mr. William Frend

Tithes, oblations, the Easter book, and casual profits	4	13	4
Deduct			
[Bread, wine, and wax	4	0]	
Clear value (£4. 13s. 4d.)	4	9	4

Rectory of St. Pancras, Sir William Edwards

Glebe in the Port Field	5	0	
Tithes	3	6	8
Oblations and privy tithes	4	0	0
Other casualties	1	0	0
Deduct			
Quit-rent to the City of Chichester	1	0	
[Bread, wine, and wax	4	0]	
Clear value (£8. 10s. 8d.)	8	6	8

Rectory of St. Martin, Sir John Lockear<sup>3</sup>

Tithes, oblations, the Easter book, and casual profits	13	4	
Pension from the Cathedral	13	4	

<sup>1</sup> Mr.: Swayne, correctly.

<sup>2</sup> This seems to be a conflation of Dean Matthew [de Cicestria] and Subdean Peter, whose obits were kept on the same day (DRO Cap I/23/2 f. 58r.).

<sup>3</sup> Bragg notes 'Look for house and 28s. belonging to the Rector. Leiger 402.'

Deduct	£.	s.	d.
[Bread, wine, and wax		3	4]
Clear value (£1. 6s. 8d.)	1	3	4

Rectory of St. Olave, Sir William Sarrayson			
An acre of glebe without Northgate called St. Olave's acre	1	0	
A stable in Chichester	2	8	
Oblations, the Easter book, and other casual profits	4	10	0
Tithes	6	0	
Deduct			
Quit-rent for the stable	1	0	
Finding two tapers in St. Olave's church out of the stable rent	1	8	
Alms in bread and drink to the poor of the parish on St. Olave's day <sup>1</sup>	3	4	
[Bread, wine, and wax <sup>1</sup>	4	0]	
Clear value (£4. 18s. 8d.)	4	9	8

Fyshborne Rectory, Mr. William Lane			
Glebe	12	0	
Tithes	4	0	0
Oblations, the Easter book, and other casual profits	1	0	0
Deduct			
Quit-rent to my Lady of Sion	2	0	
[Bread, wine, and wax	3	4]	
Clear value (£5. 10s.)	5	6	8

Rectory of St. Peter next Guildhall, <sup>2</sup> Sir Thomas Goff			
Glebe without Northgate, with 10s. for a tenement in Chichester	16	6	
Tithes	2	10	0
Oblations, the Easter book, and other casual profits	1	2	0
Deduct			
[Bread, wine, and wax	4	0]	
Clear value (£4. 8s. 6d.)	4	4	6

Rectory of St. Peter the Less, Sir Robert More			
Tithes, oblations, and other casual profits	1	3	4
Pension from the Dean and Chapter	3	4	
Deduct			
[Bread, wine, and wax	2	8]	
Clear value (£1. 6s. 8d.) <sup>3</sup>	1	4	0

<sup>1</sup> Swayne omits both these.

<sup>2</sup> i.e. St. Peter North Street. Bragg, in error, adds 'formerly St. Peter at the Castle' to the description. Cf. *S.A.C.* LXXIV. 73.

<sup>3</sup> R. C. also includes the Rectory of Rumboldswyke, Sir John Aungell, £4, omitted both by Bragg and by Swayne. More noteworthy is the omission, by all three, of the Rectory of St. Bartholomew.

Stubberd Chantry in St. Michael's graveyard, Sir Richard Bufford	£.	s.	d.
Paid by the Dean and Chapter in money (f. 12r.)	5	0	0
Deduct			
[Bread, wine, and wax		2	0]
Clear value (£5)	4	18	0
Hospital of the poor of St. Mary in Chichester, Mr. John Champion, Master			
Greenefield farm in Sydlesham	2	0	0
Jury farm in Doneton with lands and tenements	3	16	4
In Hunston <sup>1</sup>		2	0
In Eartham, lands and tenements	1	11	4
Tenements in Arundel		4	0
Farm and lands without <sup>2</sup> the walls of Chichester called the farm of St. Mary House	5	0	0
[Candle] rents in the City, <i>communibus annis</i>	18	0	0
Quit-rents in Birdham from lands of William Rumbridge, John Payn, <sup>3</sup> the Dean and Chapter, and Robert Gibrish, with a little plot of ground		11	0
Quit-rents in Chichester	4	1	7
Sum	35	6	3
Deduct			
Salary to the Master	8	0	0
To five poor men and women at 8d. a week each	8	13	4
Rent to the Prebend Bursall for a chantry called Talkes chantry annexed to it	3	6	8
Rent from Jury farm to the chantry priest of Halfe-naked for Mundham Chantry annexed to it	2	4	0
Rent to St. Anne's chantry in the Cathedral	1	0	0
Charge to a subdeacon <sup>4</sup> to sing the Epistle in the Lady Chapel		8	0
To the Cathedral for the obits of John Co(ok,) Nicholas Colmer, John de Corteson, <sup>5</sup> Martin, citizen of Chichester, Stephen Colmer, Simon Clymping, and Dean Geoffrey (£3. 16s.)	3	6	0
[To the Cathedral for certain yearly		2	6]
Quit-rents to divers	1	16	6½
For suit of court to Chichester City		2	0
To my lord of Canterbury for tenements in the Pallant <sup>6</sup>		(2	6)
To my lord of Chichester for quit-rents		(23)	

<sup>1</sup> R. C. amalgamates with the Birdham section. <sup>2</sup> within: R. C.<sup>3</sup> P(er)ayce: R. C.<sup>4</sup> . . . to the subdeacon of Chichester R. C.<sup>5</sup> Coleto Swayne, Coruleto R. C., correctly, cf. *S.R.S.* XLVI, No. 848.<sup>6</sup> Details in brackets are supplied from R. C.; Bragg just leaves off, Swayne notes that 'The summes are torne out in the old Booke.'

	£.	s.	d.
To my lord of Arundell for quit-rents		(5	6)
(To William Sampford, receiver		36	8)
(To ( <i>blank</i> ) Odeby, steward		13	4)
(Clear value		71	6½)
Hospital or house of poor lepers of SS. James and Mary Magdalene nigh Chichester,			
Richard Odeby, Master, value	3	14	10 <sup>1</sup>
In money from the King's exchequer	3	0	10
(Rents of land in Portefeld and Spitelfeld		8	0)
(Rents of land and tithes in Oving		20	0)
(Rents of two cottages in Chichester		6	0)
(Deduct)			
(To Christopher More, receiver		6	8)
(To Matthew Broune, kt., rent resolute		3	7)
(Clear value £4. 3s. 9d.) <sup>2</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> £4. 14s. 10d. Swayne, correctly.

<sup>2</sup> As before, details in brackets are from R. C.; Bragg again just leaves off, Swayne notes that 'The rest appeareth not by the old book'. R. C. has no more benefices in Chichester Deanery.



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