

SUSSEX
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RELATING TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY

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(Revised to September, 1957)

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1937. AAdkin, Mrs. W. E. } Duncreggan, Cuckmere Road, Seaford.
1949. Agius, Rev. J. D., Worth Priory, Crawley.
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1952. Allen, Miss F. E., 1 Chancellor Park, Hassocks.
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1937. Andrews, G. N., Shortacres, Crowborough.
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1937. Armitage, V. H., Rowlands, Cross-in-Hand.
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1943. AAsh, Mrs. C. D. } 161 High Street, Lewes.
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1948. Austen, Miss, The Twitten, Brede.

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 1953. †Buttress, Mrs. J. C. } Bramston, Summerhill Lane, Haywards Heath.
 1941. †Byng-Lucas, Miss C., Millers, St. Anne's, Lewes.
1950. †Cade, Miss, Down Lea, Hurstpierpoint Road, Hassocks.
 1947. †*Caffyn, S. M., Aymond Grange, Dittons Road, Eastbourne.
 1946. †Caldecott, Lady, Hoy, Fryern Road, Storrington.
 1949. †Callender, Miss B., Tentercroft, Cuckfield.
 1954. †Callow, Miss, Bentham Hall, Cartwright Gardens, W.C. 1.
 1951. †Callow, C. F., 59 London Road, St. Leonards.
 1957. †Cameron, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Buckham Hill House, Uckfield.
 1929. †Campbell, G. J., Littlehampton.
 1952. †Campbell, Col. H. M., R.A.P.C. Training Centre, Waller Barracks, Devizes, Wiltshire.
 1922. †*Campion, W. Simon, Danny, Hurstpierpoint.
 1952. †Camplin, Mrs., Oakgate, Hankham, Pevensey.
 1953. †Cane, Miss, Belfield, Hollington Park, St. Leonards.
 1948. †Carew, Mrs., 8 The Driveway, Shoreham.
 1938. †*Carlyon-Britton, R., F.S.A., 38 Westgate, Chichester.
 1948. †Carr-Gomm, Mrs. Hubert, 16 Southover, Lewes.
 1947. †Carr-Gomm, M. C., Ockley Lodge, Keymer, Hassocks.
 1956. †Cash, Miss, Shepherd's Crown, Tadworth, Surrey.
 1935. †Casserley, Miss E. M., 1A Tisbury Road, Hove.
 1946. †Castle, R. B. T., O.B.E. }
 1945. †Castle, Mrs. R. B. T. } Hortons, Cuckfield.
 1945. †Catt, M. W., Pebsham Farm, Bexhill.
 1949. †Catt, Col. P., The Manor House, Felpham.
 1955. †Cattermole, E. C., Crowhurst, Balcombe Road, Haywards Heath.
 1953. †Cauldwell, Mrs., Oak Bend, Pool Reed Lane, Cross-in-Hand.
 1951. †Chadwick, Miss D., Winsun Ridge, Burwash.
 1954. †Challen, F. K., 42 Cambridge Gardens, Hastings.
 1956. †Challen, S. B., The Old Barn, 1 Lodge Road, Fetcham, Leatherhead.
 1926. †Challen, W. H., Iping, 108 Sackville Road, Worthing.
 1957. †Challoner, Miss, St. Michael's, Burton Park, Petworth.
 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.
 1956. †Chapman, Lt.-Col. J. L., O.B.E., c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., Cox & King's Branch, (F.I.), 6 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
 1945. †Charters, Mrs., Hilltop, Stonegate, Tunbridge Wells.
 1949. †Chevallier, C. T., 13 Clinton Crescent, St. Leonards.
 1956. †Chidgey, A. G., Tadorna, Beacon Road, Seaford.
 1953. †Chippendale, F. W., 7 Tudor Close, Rottingdean.
 1950. †Christian, G. H., Chailey Hatch, North Chailey, Lewes.
 1939. †Christie, John, C.H., M.C., Glyndebourne, Lewes.
 1951. †Christie, Mrs., The Oast House, Gun Hill, Horam.
 1946. †Churchman, Mrs., Farnagates, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst.
 1957. †Clare, H. J., 19 Chailey Avenue, Peacehaven.

1947. Clark, A. J., Downderry, The Drive, Farnham Road, Guildford.
 1956. †Clark, C. R., The Rookery, College Road, Seaford.
 1955. Clark, F. C., Ceylon House, The Common, Cranbrook, Kent.
 1930. Clark, Mrs. Grahame, 19 Wilberforce Road, Cambridge.
 1957. *Clark, J. P. H., 1 Adversane Road, Worthing.
 1950. †Clark, Miss V. E., 7 Brittany Court, New Church Road, Hove.
 1929. Clarke, Col. Sir Ralph, K.C.B.E., D.L., Borde Hill, Haywards Heath.
 1956. †Clarke-Williams, A. R., Cradlebridge, Ashington.
 1953. †Claydon, Mrs., Chalfont, Willingdon, Eastbourne.
 1922. Clayton, C. L., 10 Prince Albert Street, Brighton.
 1929. Clements, Col. H. T. W., Killadoon, Celbridge, Eire.
 1955. †Clough, A. R.
 1955. †Clough, Mrs. A. R. } Normanswood, Crowhurst, Battle.
 1954. †Clough, Miss, Orchard Hey, Runcton, Chichester.
 1921. Coast, Miss K., Rest Harrow, Arundel Road, Worthing.
 1956. Cock, A. T., 1181 London Road, Norbury, S.W. 16.
 1936. †Coffin, S., 1 Turner Drive, Golders Green, N.W. 11.
 1951. †Cole, Miss L. E. F., 7 North Avenue, Ealing, W. 13.
 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. †Coleman, Miss, Streetfield, Slinfold, Horsham.
 1930. Coleridge, A. H. B., Shalford Cottage, Whitford, Axminster, Devon.
 1948. Collard, P. J., Heath House, Lewes.
 1948. Collingridge, Miss, Teagues, Flimwell, Wadhurst.
 1947. †Collins, A. H., 16 New Park Road, Chichester.
 1954. Collins, Mrs., Bowyers, Commercial End, Swaffham Bulbeck, Cambs.
 1934. Collins, Mrs. S. W., Muster House, Muster Green, Haywards Heath.
 1955. †Collins, Mrs., 11 Somerhill Court, Hove.
 1946. Colyer, H. G., Brendon, Chesham Road, Guildford.
 1953. Combridge, J. H., 35 Old Lodge Lane, Purley.
 1952. †Coombe, Rev. A. N., St. Joseph's, Henfield.
 1952. †Cooper, Miss M. B., 10 The Avenue, Eastbourne.
 1947. Coplestone, J. A., Sutton Place, Seaford.
 1947. Copper, R. J., Central Club, Peacehaven.
 1935. Corfield, Dr. Carruthers, Broadmark Place, Rustington.
 1949. Cornwall, J. C. K., 11 Weedon Road, Aylesbury, Bucks.
 1944. †Cosh, E. C., 27 Beach Road, Littlehampton.
 1955. Cotton, W. E. C., 31 Royal Avenue, London, S.W. 3.
 1928. †Courthope, Miss E. J., Sprivers, Horsmonden, Kent.
 1953. †Courthope, Miss E. M. D., South Norlington House, Ringmer.
 1945. Courthope, R., Sprivers, Horsmonden, Kent.
 1953. Courthope, Rev. Canon R. A., The Rectory, Sutton, Pulborough.
 1955. †Courtney, Sir Christopher, 104 Bryanston Court, London, W. 1.
 1950. Covington, Miss, 38 Queen Court, Queen Square, W.C. 1.
 1956. Cowan, Miss, Mannings, Ringmer.
 1953. Cowley, Mrs., Streat Place, Streat.
 1947. Cox, C. T., Hill Lodge, Lewes.
 1938. †Cox, Lieut.-Col. R. J., St. Catherine's Lodge Hotel, Kingsway, Hove.
 1949. Cox, Mrs., 8 Albion Street, Lewes.
 1953. Crabbe, Miss.
 1953. †Creasey, R. R., Harbour Villa, Coldharbour Road, Lower Dicker.
 1908. Cripps, Ernest E., Sunnyside, Steyning.
 1924. Cripps, W. T., 21 Brangwyn Drive, Withdean, Brighton.
 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. tCunnington, L. W., 11 Curzon Avenue, Horsham.
 1954. Curnow, P. W., Daliburgh, Isle of South Uist, Inverness-shire.
 1954. Curtis, L. P., Yale University, 774 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.
 1949. tCurtis, Miss W. J., Prescott, Valebridge Road, Burgess Hill.
 1916. tCurwen, Eliot Cecil, O.B.E., F.S.A. } 95 Goldstone Crescent, Hove.
 1925. aCurwen, Mrs., E. C. }
 1954. Cutbill, A. H., St. Catherine's, Boxgrove, Chichester.
 1948. Cutler, G. R., 67 Arundel Road, Littlehampton.
 1953. Cutting, Mrs., Tyne House, 140 High Street, Lewes.
1949. tDale, Antony, F.S.A., 46 Sussex Square, Brighton.
 1945. Danby, Miss G. E. D., B.E.M., Crooked Lane Cottage, Seaford.
 1951. aDarlington, A. } 4 Overhill Drive, Brighton.
 1951. aDarlington, Mrs. A. }
 1930. tDarlington, W. S., The Mast Head, Frant.
 1953. Davey, L. S., 29 Southway, Lewes.
 1950. tDavid, H. W., Wonaye, Wallsend Road, Pevensey Bay.
 1953. Davidson, T. R., Hickstead Place, Bolney.
 1950. Davies, Miss, The Well House, Plumpton Green.
 1953. Davies-Gilbert, Miss, Birling Manor, East Dean, Eastbourne.
 1955. Davis, H. A., Culverake, Selmeston, Polegate.
 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.
 1957. Daynes, Mrs., 41 Wilbury Villas, Hove.
 1956. de Brant, P., Amberley House, Amberley, Arundel.
 1953. de Burlet, Mrs., c/o Westminster Bank, Ltd., Brompton Square, S.W. 3.
 1940. De Candole, The Right Rev. H. H. V., Bishop of Knaresborough, 4 Brunswick Drive, Harrogate.
 1953. D'Eath, Mrs., Sunnings, Pear Tree Lane, Bexhill.
 1957. Deighton, Mrs., 3 Hurstwood Cottages, Haywards Heath.
 1931. tD'Elboux, R. H., M.C., F.S.A. Whitelands, Battle.
 1920. *Demetriadi, Lady, c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 16 St. James's Street, London, S.W. 1.
1913. Dendy, R. A., 15 Gwydyr Mansions, Hove.
 1947. Denman, J. B., 27 Queen's Road, Brighton.
 1928. Denman, J. L., F.S.A., Oldways, Hurstpierpoint.
 1956. Dennis, C. H. A.
 1951. de Pass, D. H. } Polhills Farm, Arlington, Polegate.
 1951. ade Pass, Mrs. }
 1951. ade Sallis, Miss, Beech Court, Hollington Park, St. Leonards.
 1956. de Udy, Mrs., Chithurst Manor, Chithurst, Petersfield.
 1956. Devey, Mrs., Bates Green, Arlington, Polegate.
 1954. Dibben, A. A., 222 King Street, Hammersmith, W. 6.
 1957. Dickens, W. A., Homefield, Tollwood Road, Crowborough.
 1936. Dicker, Rev. C. G. H., South Stoke Vicarage, Bath.
 1957. Dicker, Miss, 49 Upper Kings Drive, Willingdon.
 1953. tDickins, A. F., St. Catherine's Lodge Hotel, Kingsway, Hove.
 1947. tDickins, K. W., Gorricks, East End Lane, Ditchling.
 1947. Dickinson, Mrs., 107 High Street, Lewes.
 1956. Dix-Hamilton, M. L., The White Cottage, Lindfield.
 1952. tDobson, 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, Westings, West Wittering.
 1935. tDonne, L. V., 10 Nizells Avenue, Hove.
 1950. Donnithorne, Mrs. V., Brocketts, Angmering.
 1949. tDowney, Mrs., 19 West Hill, St. Leonards.
 1953. Dron, C. F., Little Thatches, Itchenor.

1956. Drummond, R. H. }
 1956. Drummond, Mrs. R. H. } 42 Hurst Road, Hassocks.
 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.
 1955. tDunphy, L. H. }
 1955. ADunphy, Mrs. L. H. } Highwood, Folkington, Polegate.
 1956. Duguid, J. T. }
 1956. Duguid, Mrs. J. T. } 6 Holbrook Park, Horsham.
 1951. Durant, H. P., Abbeylea, Stonegate, Wadhurst.
1954. Eamer, T. J., 14 Norfolk Road, Brighton.
 1937. Easterbrook, L. F., Stutton House, Ipswich.
 1955. Eastwood, J. P. B. }
 1955. Eastwood, Mrs. } Vivans House, West Stoke, Chichester.
 1956. Eckersley, Mrs., Little Renby, Boar's Head, Crowborough.
 1955. Eddison, A. G., 7 The Steyne, Worthing.
 1946. Edwards, W. E., Heathway, Sidford, Sidmouth, Devon.
 1938. Eeles, Col. H. S., C.B.E., Sandyden House, Mark Cross.
 1924. Eggar, T. Macdonald, M.B.E., 9 Old Steine, Brighton.
 1955. tEllice, J., Ewhurst Manor, Partridge Green.
 1946. Elliott, R. H., 1 Longstone Road, Eastbourne.
 1955. tEllis, Miss A. G., Bursteye Farm, Lindfield.
 1943. Ellis, J. J. S. }
 1953. AEllis, Mrs. J. J. S. } Downs Cottage, Kingston, Lewes.
 1952. tEllis, K. P., Little Gassons, Fairwarp.
 1954. tEllison, J. A., Youl Grange, Link Road, Eastbourne.
 1941. Elphick, G. P., 37 St. John Street, Lewes.
 1950. Ershine, Mrs., Long Cottage, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1948. Erskin-Lindop, Mrs., 28 Ashworth Mansions, W. 9.
 1950. Esdaile, E. }
 1957. AEsdaile Mrs. }
 1957. AEsdaile, Miss Susan } Leams End, West Hoathly.
 1957. AEsdaile, Miss Sarah }
 1952. Evans, Col. Sir Arthur }
 1943. Evans, Lady }
 1955. Evans, Mrs., The Woodleighs, Arundel.
 1945. Evelyn, J., Southfields, London Road, Waterlooville, Hampshire.
 1951. tExton, Miss, Rustington Hotel, West Cliffe, Eastbourne.
1950. tFagan, Mrs., Belsaye, Ratton Road, Eastbourne.
 1953. Fairrie, Mrs., Durrance Manor, Shipley, Horsham.
 1950. Faraday, L. B., Ockenden Manor, Cuckfield.
 1956. Farrant, Mrs., The Homestead, Cross-in-Hand, Heathfield.
 1955. tFarrington, J. W. }
 1955. Farrington, Mrs. J. W. } Lloyds Bank House, Arundel.
 1951. tFarncomb, Rear-Admiral H. B., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.A.N., 10 Wyldfel
 Gardens, Potts Point, Sydney, Australia.
1948. Faulkner, P. A., Little Whitehall, Ifield.
 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., Markstakes, South Common, Chailey, Lewes.
 1954. Fearn, Mrs., Haywards Grange, Jarvis Brook, Crowborough.
 1947. Feest, F. H., Burletts, Bramber.
 1946. Fenwick-Owen, Mrs., Langney Priory, Eastbourne.
 1951. *Ferguson, I. D., Black Dog, Danehill.
 1940. Fibbens, C. W., Droveway, Itchenor, Chichester.
 1950. Field, C. W., 26th House, High Street, Robertsbridge.
 1946. Field, Mrs., Roberts House, Handcross.

1950. Fillmer, Miss, Applecroft, Ditchling.
 1944. Firth, R. I., 6 Windover Crescent, Lewes.
 1953. tFisher, R. A., Pond House, Peasmarsh, Nr. Rye.
 1946. Fitch, C. A., Flat 1, 32 The Avenue, Eastbourne.
 1952. FitzRandolph, Mrs., Streetfield, Slinfold.
 1926. Fleming, Lindsay, F.S.A., Aldwick Grange, Bognor.
 1948. Fletcher, C. H., Hill House, Lodsworth.
 1955. Fletcher, F., 15 Wannock Avenue, Lower Willingdon, Eastbourne.
 1949. tFletcher-Moulton, The Hon. Sylvia, O.B.E., Court House, Barcombe.
 1937. Foley, Sir Julian, C.B.
 1940. Fooks, Miss, Chilver Bridge, Arlington.
 1943. Fooks, Rev. E. G., 81 Evelina Road, S.E. 15.
 1954. Fooks, Mrs. Osmond, Swithewood, Horsted Keynes.
 1956. Forsyth, J. L.
 1956. AForsyth, Mrs. J. L. } The Place, Anstye, Haywards Heath.
 1946. Forsyth, N., Pashley Manor, Ticehurst.
 1949. *Foster, Miss M. H., 17 Powis Square, Brighton.
 1951. tFoster, Major R. C. G., Warren House, Mayfield.
 1955. Foster, W. B., The White House, Worth Park, Three Bridges.
 1954. Foster, Miss, Tylers Barn, Cuckfield.
 1939. Foster, Miss, 4/3 Clarendon Terrace, Brighton.
 1949. tFowle, S. H. W., 42 Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1947. Fowler, Mrs. C. S.
 1951. AFowler, C. S. } The Brown House, Cowfold.
 1955. Fox, Mrs., Bull House, Lewes.
 1933. tFoyster, Miss C. H., Beechcroft, Hartfield.
 1956. Francis, D. L., 3 Poplar Avenue, Hove.
 1937. tFrancis, R. B., 10 Heene Way, Worthing.
 1952. tFrank, 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.
 1948. Freeman, J. H. G.
 1948. AFreeman, Mrs. J. H. G. } Millfield, Windmill Lane, East Grinstead.
 1951. Freeman, P. A. M., F.S.A., Wickham Manor, Winchelsea.
 1950. French, B. A., 291 South Coast Road, Peacehaven.
 1938. tFrere, S. S., F.S.A., Blenheim Gardens, Sanderstead, Surrey.
 1956. Frith, Mrs. E., Pagewood Farm, Charlwood, Surrey.
 1956. AFrith, C.
 1950. Frith, Mrs. } Knabb Farm, Fletching.
 1946. Frowd, Mrs., Silver Trees, Westfield Lane, St. Leonards.
 1956. Fryer, D. J., 32 Valence Road, Lewes.
 1951. *Fuller, R. H. C., 97 New Church Road, Hove.
 1955. Furneaux, E. G., 42 Hyperion Avenue, Polegate.
 1937. Furness, Miss B. W., 24 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool 17.
 1929. t*Furse, Mrs. W., The Old House, West Hoathly.
 1916. Fynmore, A. H. W., By-the-Sea, 119 Sandgate High Street, Folkestone.
1912. tGage, The Right Hon. Viscount, K.C.V.O., Firlé Place, Lewes.
 1954. tGallagher, Brigadier H. N., C.B.E., Little Orchard, Fittleworth.
 1946. Galloway, J. W., The Old Kennels, Staplefield, Haywards Heath.
 1954. tGalway, G. L., Keymerside, Wivelsfield Road, Haywards Heath.
 1949. Gardham, Brigadier H. P., C.B.E., Tower House, West Street, Rye.
 1951. tGardiner, A. L.
 1951. AGardiner, Mrs. A. L. } 14 Headland Avenue, Seaford.
 1926. tGardner, Captain C. F.
 1926. AGardner, Mrs. C. F. } Summertree, Herstmonceux.
 1935. tGardner, Miss, Nethergong Cottage, Dorman's Park, East Grinstead.
 1948. Gardner, Miss B. I. R., Forest View, Punnett's Town, Heathfield.
 1946. tGardner, Miss E. M., O.B.E., Borden Village, Liphook, Hants.
 1953. tGarner-Howe, Mrs., 21 Shirley Drive, Hove.

1946. Gasson, R. P., 150 London Road, East Grinstead.
 1947. Gates, J. S., West Lodge, West Broyle Drive, Chichester.
 1956. tGawthorp, T. A., Amsden, Marine Drive, Bishopstone.
 1957. Gearing, Miss, 5 Gableson Avenue, Brighton.
 1951. tGeary, F., Beken Field, Northiam, Rye.
 1946. Gibson, Mrs. W. C., 28 Ashworth Mansions, W. 9.
 1948. tGilbert-Bentley, F. G., F.S.A.(Scot.), Chudleigh, Shalford, Guildford.
 1946. Glazebrook, Major R. C., 15 East Dean Road, Eastbourne.
 1928. Glegg, R. Ashleigh, M.B.E., Wilmington Cottage, Seaford.
 1957. tGlegg, Mrs., Manstone, The Bramblings, Rustington.
 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.
 1918. tGodfrey, Walter H., C.B.E., F.S.A., 81 The Causeway, Steventon, Abingdon, Berks.
 1949. tGodfrey, W. E. }
 1952. aGodfrey, Mrs. W. E. } East Crink, Barcombe.
 1952. Godman, S., Briarcroft, Pipe Passage, Lewes.
 1949. Goff, Col. R. E. C., C.B.E., M.C., Heath Cottage, Piltown, Nr. Uckfield.
 1948. Goldsworthy, Miss, 56 Hillsboro Road, Bognor.
 1949. Gomme, D. E., Thistledown, Gorse Lane, High Salvington, Worthing.
 1946. tGoodbody, A. W., Crowlink, Cuckmere Road, Seaford.
 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.
 1956. Gowland, T. S., Little Croft, Sullington Gardens, Worthing.
 1954. Graburn, G. N., Westridge House, Goldsmith Avenue, Crowborough.
 1954. tGrace, R. W., 220 Elson Road, Gosport, Hants.
 1955. tGraebe, R. E., 6 Small Holdings, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.
 1939. tGraham-Vivian, R. P., M.C., Wealden House, Warninglid.
 1918. t*Grantham, W. Ivor, O.B.E., Buckles Wood, 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.
 1950. tGreen, Miss M. L., Aldhurst Cottage, Barcombe Mills.
 1955. tGreenwood, R. C. }
 1955. aGreenwood, Mrs. R. C. } 31 St. Swithun's Terrace, Lewes.
 1957. aGreenwood, Miss. }
 1944. tGreenyer, Miss E. T., Wykehurst Park, Bolney.
 1951. tGregory, A. H., 132 Church Road, Burgess Hill.
 1950. Gregory, R. A., 13 Bernard Road, Brighton.
 1932. tGregory, W. R., 58 Harrington Road, Brighton.
 1954. tGrey, J. C. P., Hop Gardens, Mannings Heath, Horsham.
 1947. Gribble, Miss, Thatchet, Oving.
 1934. Griffith, Miss, The Oaks, Bramlands Lane, Woodmancote, Henfield.
 1952. *Grinham, Miss, 45 Westham Drive, Pevensey Bay.
 1954. Grissell, Major M., Brightling Park, Robertsbridge.
 1952. tGroombridge, G., Chapel House, 497 Blackfen Road, Blendon, Sidecup.
 1951. tGrove, Mrs., Beech Court, Hollington Park, St. Leonards.
 1954. aGrubb, Miss C., Longacre, Ringmer.
 1954. Gunnis, R. F., Hungershall House, Hungershall Park, Tunbridge Wells.
 1946. Guthrie, Mrs., Westering, Litlington, Polegate.
 1950. t*Gutridge, F. W., 36 The Mall, Surbiton, Surrey.
 1929. *Guy, N. G., Clifton House, Western Road, Hailsham.
 1920. *Gwynne, Lieut.-Col. Sir Roland V., D.L., D.S.O., Wootton Place, Polegate.
 1931. t*Hadcock, R. N., F.S.A., Winchcombe Farm, Bucklebury, Nr. Reading.
 1953. Hackforth, Mrs., Green Hedges, Gander Hill, Haywards Heath.

1913. Haire, Rev. A., 22 Arlington Road, Eastbourne.
 1954. Hall, G. L., 12 West 10th Street, New York, U.S.A.
 1929. rHall, Miss H., Blue Gate, Lindfield.
 1956. rHall, H. W. B., Blue Gate, Lindfield.
 1949. Hamblock, Miss E. L., 26 Tudor Close, Dean Court Road, Rottingdean.
 1935. Hamilton, Mrs., 31 Warndene Road, Brighton.
 1955. Hancock, Mrs., Middlefield Cottage, Fox Hill, Haywards Heath.
 1935. *Harben, J. R., 33 Withdene Crescent, Brighton.
 1922. rHarding, Mrs., Birling Manor, East Dean, Eastbourne.
 1954. *Harding, Mrs., Hole Farm, Bodle St. Green, Hailsham.
 1955. rHarding, C. S., 93 Hawthorne Road, Bognor.
 1950. Harding, L., Bexhurst, Hurst Green.
 1955. Hardy, Mrs., Keysford, Horsted Keynes.
 1953. rHarker, L., 130A South Road, Haywards Heath.
 1955. *Harris, A., Cowden Cross Farm, Cowden, Kent.
 1955. rHarris, A., D.S.O., Southease Place, Lewes.
 1952. rHarris, A. L., Old Manor House, Donnington, Chichester.
 1947. rHarris, Major G. T. M., O.B.E., The Manor House, Shoreham.
 1954. Harris, S. A., 42 Ewene Road, Worthing.
 1953. rHarris, 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 }
 1952. rHarrison, Miss H. A. } St. John's Cottage, St. John's, Crowborough.
 1951. Hart, J. R. S., 21 Wilbury Crescent, Hove.
 1957. Hart, Mrs.
 1933. Harvey, Mrs. A. F. B., Woodhatch, Hartfield.
 1949. Harvey, J. H. }
 1949. rHarvey, Mrs. J. H. } 95 Ladies Mile Road, Brighton.
 1949. rHarvey, Mrs. Richard, Bowmans Farm, Burwash.
 1949. Harvey-Jellie, Rev. B. }
 1956. Harvey-Jellie, Miss } 103 Grand Avenue, Hassocks.
 1900. Hassell, R. E., Tanners Manor, Horam.
 1945. *Hawkins, Major L., Selhurst Park, Chichester.
 1932. rHawley, Lady, Sussex Rise, Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 1956. rHawthornthwaite, Miss, Arundale School, Pulborough.
 1953. rHay, J. W. }
 1953. rHay, Mrs. J. W. } 14 Overhill, Southwick.
 1952. rHay, M. C., Perlis, Burpham, Arundel.
 1947. Hayes, Mrs., Marden House, East Harting.
 1949. *Hayne, Mrs., Palehouse Farm, Framfield.
 1932. rHaynes, Rev. H. W., Sidlesham Lodge, 8 Brittany Road, Hove.
 1950. Hayward, Mrs., Little Ashfold, Staplefield.
 1948. rHeathcote, Miss, 23 Reynolds Road, Hove.
 1957. Heaver, B. H., M.B.E., Laine End, Ditchling.
 1946. Hedgley, J. H., Beaclay, Clayton Avenue, Hassocks.
 1947. Helme, J. D., Woodlands, Lindfield.
 1935. rHelme, Mrs. T., Myrtle Cottage, Denman's Close, Lindfield.
 1957. Henley, Miss, 6 Hurst Road, Horsham.
 1956. rHenning, B. D., Saybrook College, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.
 1956. Hersee, C. W., 25 Western Road, Newhaven.
 1949. rHeseltine, Mrs., 2 Littlepark Lane, Hurstpierpoint.
 1938. Hett, L. K., Culpepers, Ardingly.
 1955. Hewitt, F. R. de G., 12 Ovington Square, London.
 1925. rHewlett, C., Bospolvans, St. Columb, Cornwall.
 1955. rHeynes, M. H., Verecroft, Glenville Road, Rustington.
 1953. Heywood, Miss, Little Damas, Plaxtol, Kent.
 1932. Hickman, Mrs., Butterstocks, Shipley, Nr. Horsham.
 1957. rHield, Miss, Cleve, Newlands Road, Rottingdean.

1945. Hill, H. F., Crossways, 7 Lenham Road West, Rottingdean.
 1948. Hill, Miss M. G., 12 Sir George's Place, Steyning.
 1947. Hills, K. A., Southover, Rising Lane, Lapworth, Warwickshire.
 1957. Hipwell, W. R., Eastbourne Manor, 33 The Goffs, Eastbourne.
 1954. Hiscoke, H. W., 8 Frith Road, Hove.
 1946. †Hitchcock, G. E. W., Union Club, Brighton.
 1946. Hoad, Mrs., 49 Worthing Avenue, Elson, Gosport, Hampshire.
 1953. †Hobbs, H. C., 12 Rusper Road, Horsham.
 1954. Hobden, J., School House, Belmont Road, Uckfield.
 1952. Hodges, H. W. M., Yew Arch, Dallington, Heathfield.
 1956.†*Hodgson, G. L., 3 Carew Road, Eastbourne.
 1945. Hodson, L. J., c/o H. R. Gwatkin, Headley, Third Avenue, Worthing.
 1948. *Holden, E. W. }
 1948. †Holden, Mrs. E. W. } 5 Tudor Close, Hove.
 1946. †Holland, T. R., 30 South Bank, Chichester.
 1946. †Holleyman, 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.
 1956. Holman, Miss, Ardgath, Downsview Road, Felpham, Bognor.
 1952. *Holman, John F., Hyes, Rudgwick.
 1955. †Holman, R. F., 56 Woodstock Road, Chiswick, W. 4.
 1937. Homewood, Miss F. M., 117 Littlehampton Road, Worthing.
 1951. Hookey, F., 219 Tarring Road, Worthing.
 1950. Hope, J. B., 175 New Church Road, Hove.
 1956. Hope, Mrs., 175 New Church Road, Hove.
 1956. Horn, E. W., 1 Station Street, Lewes.
 1935. Hornblower, Lieut.-Col. T. B., The Croft, 10 Sutherland Avenue, Bexhill.
 1955. Howard, Miss, Clevelands, Muster Green, Haywards Heath.
 1950. Howe, F. A., No. 1, The Vicarage, Henfield.
 1956. †Hubbard, M., Ryders Wells Farm, Lewes.
 1949. Hubbard, R. G. }
 1949. †Hubbard, Mrs. R. G. } Ryders Wells Farm, Lewes.
 1950. †Hubner, J. H. C., Fulking House, Fulking, Small Dole.
 1954. †Hucker, Mrs., Yew Tree Cottage, Ditchling.
 1925. †Huddart, G. W. O., Everydens, Lindfield.
 1945. †Huggett, N. E. }
 1945. †Huggett, Mrs. N. E. } 209, Wyke Road, Chichester.
 1957. Hughes, A. P., Lye Oak, East Dean, Eastbourne.
 1932. Hughes, Mrs., Plummers, Bishopstone, Nr. Seaford.
 1953. †Hughes-Games, C. M. }
 1953. †Hughes-Games, Mrs. C. M. } Brecon, Chyngton Road, Seaford.
 1950. †Humphreys, Miss D., Training College, Darley Road, Eastbourne.
 1946. Humphrys, H. T., Monkams, Clayton Avenue, Hassocks.
 1956. Humphrys, L. G., Peter's Cottage, New England Road, Haywards Heath.
 1952. Hunnisett, R. F., Flat 1, 16 Cumberland Road, Bromley, Kent.
 1950. Hunter, Rev. F., Harting Rectory, Petersfield.
 1956. Hunter-Brown, Mrs., Deepdene, Rottingdean.
 1950. Hurst, Miss Barbara }
 1895. Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Q.C. } Rusper Nunnery,
 1954. †Hurst, N. C., 3 Gildredge Road, Eastbourne. } Horsham.
 1950. Hutton-Riddell, Mrs., Twitten House, Newick.

1955. Impey, M. E., The Mint House, Rye.
 1956. Inglis, Miss, 4 St. Philips Avenue, Eastbourne.
 1946. Innes, R. T., Crowborough Park, Crowborough.
 1950. †Isemonger, Miss, Mouse Hall, Westergate, Chichester.
 1937. †Ivatt, Miss, The Anchorhold, Haywards Heath.

1955. Jack, Mrs., 56 Cross Road, Southwick.
 1939. tJackson, R. L. C.
 1947. AJackson, Mrs. R. L. C. } Hove College, Kingsway, Hove.
 1957. Jackson, Mrs., Templemead, Pulborough.
 1951. tJames, Mrs., 9 Ocklynge Avenue, Eastbourne.
 1936. tJarrett, A. M., c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Worthing.
 1936. Jarvis, R. C., 31 Hitherfield Road, Streatham, S.W. 16.
 1951. Jeeves, S. G., Boarsland House, Lindfield.
 1955. Jeffs, R. M., 92 Kingston Road, Oxford.
 1957. Jenkins, Mrs., 36 Headland Avenue, Seaford.
 1943. tJennings, R. W., q.c., Mickleham Cottage, Dorking.
 1934. Jervis, Mrs., St. Michael's House, Lewes.
 1955. Johanson, Lt.-Col. J. L., Weathercock House, Hawkhurst.
 1923. Johnson, Mrs. C. Villiers
 1954. tJohnson, G. H.
 1954. AJohnson, Mrs. G. H. } 338 Upper Shoreham Road, Shoreham.
 1951. tJohnson, P. D.
 1951. AJohnson, Mrs. P. D. } Harrow Mill, Baldslow, Nr. Hastings.
 1945. Johnson, T. J., Wyddrington, Hugh Road, Smethwick, Staffs.
 1909. tJohnston, G. D., F.S.A. } 22 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn,
 1947. AJohnston, Mrs. G. D. } London, W.C. 2.
 1942. tJohnstone, Miss H., LITT.D., 20 St. Martin's Square, Chichester.
 1952. Jolliffe, Miss,
 1946. Jolly, Rev. Canon N. H. H., Lyneroft, Barnham Road, Barnham.
 1952. Jones, G. F., o.B.E., Elphin Corner, Bolnore Road, Haywards Heath.
 1954. Jones, H. H., 239 Sedlescombe Road North, St. Leonards.
 1954. Jones, J. R., 63 The Avenue, Lewes.
 1946. tJones, W. E., 25 St. James's Avenue, North Lancing.
 1956. Jury, Mrs., Merlewood, Grove Hill, Hellingly.
1957. Kaye, Mrs., Mallards, Moat Road, East Grinstead.
 1937. Keef, D. C., Wineberry Cottage, Compton Dundon, Somerton, Somerset.
 1937. Keef, Miss, F.S.A. (Scot.), Upper House Farm, Bepton, Midhurst.
 1943. tKeen, Col. W. J., Down Cottage, Magham Down, Hailsham.
 1950. Kellam, J. R., 55 Houndean Rise, Lewes.
 1956. Kelly, Miss, Arundale School, Pulborough.
 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.
 1956. Kennedy, R. A., Art Gallery, Brighton.
 1930. Kensington, Lieut.-Col. G. B., Voakes, Pulborough.
 1947. Kent, Miss, Chittlebitch Oast, Staplecross, Robertsbridge.
 1933. tKenyon, G. H., F.S.A., Iron Pear Tree Farm, Kirdford, Billingshurst.
 1957. Kerpen, Miss, 1 Little East Street, Lewes.
 1946. King, H. H., Undershaw Hotel, Hindhead.
 1951. King, R. P., Pilstye, Forest Row.
 1955. tKing-Farlow, D., White Horses, Birling Gap, Nr. Eastbourne.
 1952. Kingdon, Miss, Campden, Broad Street, Cuckfield.
 1956. Kingsbury, D. A., 10 Glenway, Bognor.
 1956. Kingsbury, J. R., 19 Glenway, Bognor.
 1933. Kirby, Miss C. F. M., Heronry Cottage, Mayfield.
 1947. Kirk, Miss, Oast Cottage, Stream Lane, Hawkhurst.
 1954. Knight, Miss, 3 The Crescent, Keymer, Hassocks.
 1946. Knight, Hon. Mrs. Claude, Lower Stoneham, Lewes.
 1954. Knight, E. W., Melrose, Easebourne Lane, Midhurst.
 1953. Knight, J., Tamarisk, Kingston, Lewes.
 1944. tKnight, O. E., Ymuiden, Langney, Eastbourne.
 1946. Knight, R., 3 Sunnywood Drive, Haywards Heath.

1955. Knowles, C. H. R., Felsted Cottage, Fontwell, Nr. Arundel.
 1953. Knowles, Miss H., Yew Tree House, Rotherfield.
 1946. Kyrke, R. V., 2 Hereward Way, Malling, Lewes.
1956. †Lake, A. L., Canberra, Oathall Road, Haywards Heath.
 1922. Lamb, Miss W., F.S.A., Borden Wood, Liphook, Hants.
 1947. Landbeck, L. R., 15 Oak Gardens, Shirley, Surrey.
 1948. Langhorne, D. A., Burfield, Bosham.
 1927. Latter, A. M., q.c., Nutbourne Place, Pulborough.
 1955. Lawford, Mrs., Holm Lodge, Ringmer.
 1956. Lawn, L., Beldhamland Farm, Loxwood.
 1945. †Lea, W. A. E., Monkton Wilde, Dyke Road Avenue, Hove.
 1947. Lear, Miss, 21 Newnham Lane, Steyning.
 1952. †Leconfield, The Rt. Hon. Lord, F.S.A., 3 Wyndham House, Sloane Square, S.W. 1.
 1957. Lee, Miss, Southease, Highland Road, Summersdale, Chichester.
 1946. †Leechman, Miss D., Moors Cottage, Wivelsfield.
 1947. Lemmon, Lt.-Col. C. H., D.S.O., 2 The Uplands, Maze Hill, St. Leonards.
 1948. Le Sage, Miss, Tortington Park, Arundel.
 1939. Lesmoir-Gordon, I., The Leys Farm, East Burnham, Bucks.
 1957. Levy, Miss, Woodmans, Moor End Common, Nr. Lane End, Bucks.
 1953. Lewis, G. D., Worthing Museum.
 1948. Lindley, Miss, 85 Highdown Road, Lewes.
 1954. Lindley, E. R., Pennings, Broad Street, Cuckfield.
 1950. Lindley, M. T., 145 Bevendean Crescent, Brighton.
 1945. Lintott, Miss E. L. N., 18 King Arthur's Drive, Frindsbury, Rochester.
 1932. Lock, C. R., Caleb's Brook, Kirdford.
 1947. Lockhart-Smith, D. B., Oat Hall Cottage, Haywards Heath.
 1924. Lomas, J. E. W. }
 1949. †Lomas, Mrs. M. E. } Birch's Farm, Isfield.
 1945. †*London, H. Stanford, F.S.A. }
 1954. ††London, Mrs. H. S. } Coldharbour, Buxted.
 1954. ††Longden, R. H. T., 18 Church Street, Shoreham.
 1949. †Longman, W. }
 1949. †Longman, Mrs. W. } Spierbridge, Pulborough Road, Storrington.
 1945. Lovegrove, Capt. H., R.N., Ashdown, Winchelsea.
 1948. Low, Mrs., Nash House, Lindfield.
 1955. †Lowe, G. B., 11 Albion Street, Lewes.
 1955. †Lowman, Mrs., Cockhaise, Lindfield.
 1938. Lowther, A. W. G., F.S.A., The Old Quarry, Ashtead, Surrey.
 1946. Lucas, Mrs., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1939. Lucas, Miss E. R., Wall Hill Field, East Grinstead.
 1954. *Lucas, J. W., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1957. *Lucas, Rev. R. C., Castle Precincts, Lewes.
 1946. †Lucas, S. E., 5 Lancaster Gate, London, W. 2.
 1949. †Luck, R. J., 128 Scott Ellis Gardens, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8.
 1953. Ludford, J. H., 3 Poplar Road, Leatherhead.
 1956. †Luttman-Johnson, F. M., Crouchland, Kirdford, Billingshurst.
 1949. Lutyens, Major E. J. T. }
 1949. Lutyens, Mrs. E. J. T. } Horeham Court, Hellingly.
 1951. †Luxmore, L. A., The Roundel, Rye.
 1956. Lyle-Meller, E., 71 Embassy Court, Brighton.
 1949. Lywood, G./Capt. G., c/o Glyn Mills & Co., Holt's Branch, Kirkland House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
1949. McAnally, J. A., Cranfield, The Crescent, Felpham.
 1953. †McCourt, Mrs., South Norlington House, Ringmer.
 1954. Macdonell, Miss, Kings, Mare Hill, Pulborough.
 1951. McGeorge, W. }
 1951. †McGeorge, Mrs. W. } Legh Manor, Cuckfield.

1955. McIntosh, F. H. R. }
 1955. AMcIntosh Mrs. F. H. R. } Little Manor, Ringmer.
 1938. tMcIver, Mrs., Woodcock, Felbridge, East Grinstead.
 1951. tMackean, Miss, Asselton House, Sedlescombe.
 1943. Mackenzie, Col. J., Marchant House, 55 Poulters Lane, Worthing.
 1957. McLaren, D. M., Beards, Chailey Green, Lewes.
 1919. tMacleod, D. }
 1950. AMacleod, Mrs. D. } Yew Trees, Horley, Surrey.
 1933. McWalter, W. F. C., 7 Albion Street, Lewes.
 1954. Madgwick, J. T., Bushbury Cottage, Blackboys.
 1936. Malden, Rev. P. H., 6 Dorking Road, Epsom, Surrey.
 1955. tMalin, D. J. }
 1956. AMalin, Mrs. D. J. } 31 Oldfield Crescent, Southwick.
 1953. Mansfield, J. A. }
 1953. AMansfield, Mrs. J. A. } 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.
 1957. Marsh, R. G. Blake }
 1957. Marsh, Mrs. Blake } Paynters, Newick.
 1935. tMarsh, S. J., Ardens, Nutley, Uckfield.
 1955. Marsh, W. W., Alladon, Fairlight Cove, Hastings.
 1956. Marshall, Mrs., The Croft, Point Hill, Rye.
 1951. tMarson, A. E. }
 1951. AMarson, Mrs. A. E. } Stirrings, Caldbee Hill, Battle.
 1955. AMartin, Miss, Silvertrees, Westfield Lane, St. Leonards.
 1946. Martin, D. G., St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.
 1945. Martin, Rev. G. N., Sedlescombe Rectory, Battle.
 1950. Martin, H. S., C.B.E., County Hall, Lewes.
 1942. Martin, R. E., 38 Courtway, Colindale, N.W. 9.
 1957. Martin, S. R., Brunswick Chambers, Brunswick Road, Shoreham.
 1948. tMascall, Brigadier M. E., Longfield, 19 The Avenue, Lewes.
 1937. Mason, Ven. L., Archdeacon of Chichester, 2 The Chantry, Canon Lane, Chichester.
 1934. tMason, R. T., Oakfield Cottage, Newlands, Balcombe.
 1953. Master, Mrs. C. F. O., Amblehurst, Wisborough Green.
 1946. Masters, Mrs., Orchard Cottage, Kingston, Lewes.
 1950. Mather, F. H., Crosskeys, Lindfield.
 1955. Mathys, V. J., Wray Clottage, Newlands, Balcombe.
 1954. Matthews, Rev. D. G., Southover Rectory, Lewes.
 1945. Matthews, T., The Red House, Cowfold.
 1946. Matthews, Rev. W. D., The Vicarage, Glynde, Lewes.
 1946. Matthey, G. C. H., F.S.A., 49 Palmeira Avenue, Hove.
 1949. tMaudslay, C. W., C.B., The Beacon, Duddleswell, Uckfield.
 1928. *Maufe, Sir Edward, R.A., Shepherds Hill, Buxted.
 1956. Maunder, Mrs., Pitfield Cottage, Balcombe.
 1937. Maxwell-Hyslop, J. E., Rottingdean School, Rottingdean.
 1953. Mayfield, Mrs., The Spindles, Tellham Lane, Battle.
 1935. Maynard, Miss E. V., The Green Farm House, Cley, Holt, Norfolk.
 1937. Meade-Featherstonhaugh, Admiral the Hon. Sir H., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Up Park, Petersfield.
 1953. Measor, E. O., 103 North Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 3.
 1947. Meller, C. H. }
 1947. AMeller, Mrs. C. H. } Middle Brow, Friston, Eastbourne.
 1951. tMelville-Ross, Mrs., Spithurst House, Spithurst, Barcombe.
 1956. *Merricks, J., Little Ashes, Icklesham, Winchelsea.
 1947. Merrifield, R., F.S.A., 35 Orchard Close, Bexleyheath, Kent.

1955. tMessel, Mrs., Holmsted Manor, Cuckfield.
 1925. *Metters, Mrs. T. L., Craddock House, Cullompton, Devon.
 1953. tMichell, Miss Eva, 6 Chatsworth Gardens, Eastbourne.
 1913. Michell, Guy, F.R.C.O., West Down, 83 Goldstone Crescent, Hove.
 1946. Michell, Commander K., R.N. }
 1954. aMichell, Mrs. K. } Leith House, Amberley.
 1951. Michell, H. C., Durrants, Iden, Rye.
 1955. Midgley, Miss, 24 Bradford Road, Lewes.
 1951. Miles, E. C.
 1950. tMill, Mrs., 2B Morpeth Terrace, S.W. 1.
 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. }
 1949. aMillington, Mrs. E. } The Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint.
 1955. Mills, Miss, Rectory Close, Greatham, Liss, Hampshire.
 1941. Milner, The Rt. Hon. Viscountess, Great Wigsell, Salehurst.
 1951. Milner-Gulland, R. R., Cumnor House School, Danehill.
 1956. Misselbrook, Mrs., Wild Woods, Grove Hill, Hellingly.
 1953. Mitchell, D. R. G., 2 Woodside Avenue, New Heathwood Farm,
 Swanley, Kent.
 1957. Mitchell, M. E., 22 Park Avenue, Shoreham.
 1932. Mitchell, Mrs., Tylers, Kippington, Sevenoaks.
 1940. *Molson, Hugh E., M.P., House of Commons, Westminster, S.W. 1.
 1941. Money, J. H., 25A Philbeach Gardens, S.W. 5.
 1946. Monico, J. R., Windy Ridge, Eastdean, Eastbourne.
 1935. Monk Bretton, Lady, Conyboro', Lewes.
 1957. Moon, R. C., Training College, Upper Bognor Road, Bognor.
 1921. Moore, Sir Alan, Bt., 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, Capt. The Hon. G. W., Hammerwood, Midhurst.
 1956. Morice, Mrs., Foxbury, Lewes Road, East Grinstead.
 1935. Morland, Mrs., Little Pitfold, Hindhead, Surrey.
 1951. tMorrison-Scott, Mrs., 4 Castle Way, Steyning.
 1952. tMorse, A. P., 78 High Street, Lewes.
 1948. Mortimore, W. J., 1 Downs Road, Seaford.
 1928. Mosse, Rev. C. H., Canberra, Oathall Road, Haywards Heath.
 1949. Mossman, O. W., Westminster Bank House, Petworth.
 1955. Moutat, Miss, Woodford Cottage, Warningcamp, Arundel.
 1952. Mousley, Miss J. E., Far Curlews, North Shore Road, Hayling Island,
 Hampshire.
 1953. Muers, Mrs., Creevagh, Forest Row.
 1950. tMullins, Mrs. Claud, Glasses, Graffham, Nr. Petworth.
 1923. t*Munnion, E. H., M.B.E., 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.
 1954. Murphy, Miss, Training College, Brighton.
 1946. Murphy, Miss L. P., Little Bignor, Kirdford, Billingshurst.
 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., Home Place, Whatling-
 ton, Battle.
 1953. Netherclift, Miss, 83 Graham Avenue, Withdean, Brighton.

1957. Nethery, Miss, 2 Old Park Close, Cuckfield.
 1956. Newlyn, F. R., Glenmuir, 4 Branksome Road, St. Leonards.
 1957. Newman, Mrs., Westminster Bank House, North End, Portsmouth.
 1956. Newnham, A. }
 1956. ANewnham, Mrs. A. } Minto, Codmore Hill, Pulborough.
 1942. *Newnham, W., The Cottage, Warninglid, Haywards Heath.
 1938. Niemeyer, Lady, Cookhams, Sharpthorne, East Grinstead.
 1954. TNixon, Col. E. J., D.S.O., M.C., Chappell House, East Chiltonington.
 1949. Noble, Mrs., Buckhurst, Hawkhurst.
 1955. TNodder, E. G. }
 1955. ANodder, Mrs. E. G. } Old Vicarage, Piddinghoe.
 1956. Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of, E.M., K.G., G.C.V.O., Arundel Castle.
 1950. TNorman, M. W. D. }
 1954. ANorman, Mrs. W. H. } Bridge House, Oversley Green, Alcester,
 } Warwickshire.
 1936. Norris, N. E. S., F.S.A., Mount Tivoli, 103 Tivoli Crescent N., Brighton.
 1951. Norris, S., 38 Ferrars Road, Lewes.
 1957. Nutting, Miss, High School for Girls, Chichester.
 1941. TNye, Mrs., 57 West Hill, St. Leonards.
1956. Oakley, Major J. L. D., Malthouse Field, Bolney, Haywards Heath.
 1937. TOdell, W. H., Southlands, Hailsham Road, Worthing.
 1952. Ogden, A. M. S., 5 South Drive, Coulsdon, Surrey.
 1946. Ogden, R.
 1949. Ogilvy-Watson, Mrs., Leas, Wadhurst.
 1954. TOglethorpe, N. R., Greaves, Billingshurst.
 1956. Oram, Mrs., 3 Nestor Court, Preston Road, Brighton.
 1938. Ormerod, Miss R. E., Claremont, Second Avenue, Hove.
1953. TPacker, G. A., Witchwood, William Allen Lane, Lindfield.
 1951. TPage, G. E., 20 King's Close, Lancing.
 1955. Paley, P. J., 44 Ebury Street, London, S.W. 1.
 1952. Palmer, C. R., Turners Hill.
 1948. TPalmer, Commander G. I., R.N., Holt Farm House, Clapham, Worthing.
 1928. Pannett, C. J., Hillcrest, 21 London Road, Uckfield.
 1948. TPanton, Miss, The Acre, Boundary Road, Worthing.
 1940. Parish, C. W., c/o Coutts & Co., 440 Strand, W.C. 2.
 1946. Parkman, S. M., 96 Marine Court, St. Leonards.
 1951. Parris, E. G., 8 Westdean Road, Worthing.
 1951. Parrish, H. E., 91 Houndean Rise, Lewes.
 1927. Parsons, W. J. }
 1946. AParsons, Mrs. W. J. } 6 Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 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.
 1957. Paul, Miss, St. Michael's, Burton Park, Petworth.
 1937. *Payne, Miss H. E., Broomwood, The Drive, Chichester.
 1924. Pearce, O. D. }
 1928. APearce, Mrs. O. D. } 63 Church Road, Richmond, Surrey.
 1947. Pearmain, H. F., Secker, Piltown.
 1923.T*Pearson, The Hon. Clive, Parham, Pulborough.
 1956. Pease, Miss, 11 St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes.
 1921.T*Peckham, W. D., 68 Westgate, Chichester.
 1956. TPeckitt, Major C. R. }
 1956. TPeckitt, Mrs. C. R. } Chailey Moat, Lewes.
 1955. Peers, Miss, Training College, Eastbourne.
 1946. TPegge, P. W., 16 Saffrons Road, Eastbourne.
 1928. Pelham, R. A., The Court House, West Meon, Hampshire.
 1951. Pelham, The Hon. Mrs., Merton House, Ringmer.

1951. τ *Penfold, F., 40 Sydney Road, Eastbourne.
 1946. Penney, Miss
 1946. Δ Penney, Miss K. J. } Cowdrays, Hurstpierpoint.
 1949. τ Pennington, Mrs., 55 East Street, Seaford.
 1952. τ Pennyquick, Brigadier J. A. C., Cunliffes, Horam.
 1952. Perkins, A. W., St. Michael's Old Rectory, Lewes.
 1950. Perry, E. M., 45 Old Shoreham Road, Brighton.
 1956. Perry, K. L. W., 6 Offham, Lewes.
 1952. Petch, Mrs., Little Bridge House, Danehill.
 1956. τ Peters, R. G., 37 St. Edmund's Road, Northampton.
 1927. Pett, H. M., 76 Old Shoreham Road, Hove.
 1951. Philcox, A. E., 12 Gundreda Road, Lewes.
 1954. τ Phillimore, The Hon. Claud, Rymans, Apuldram, Chichester.
 1937. Pickard, O. G., Ravensdene, Holden Avenue, North Finchley, N. 12.
 1947. Picton, Miss, 26 Newnham Lane, Steyning.
 1950. Pilkington, A. D., Treemans, Horsted Keynes.
 1948. Pilmer, Miss, Highridge Training College, P.O. Box 3005, Nairobi, Kenya.
 1952. τ Piper, A. C., Green Shadows, Alfriston.
 1957. Pirrie, Mrs., Downs View, Plumpton, Lewes.
 1930. Pitcher, J. Scott, Woodpeckers, Great Bardfield, Braintree, Essex.
 1951. Pockney, G. J., Roydon Arkley, Barnet, Herts.
 1949. Podger, Mrs., Round Oak Mead, Wadhurst.
 1957. Pogson, Major C. A., m.c., Flat 2, 47 The Drive, Hove.
 1953. Pollard, A. P., 65 The Avenue, Lewes.
 1953. Ponsoby of Shulbrede, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Shulbrede Priory, Haslemere.
 1937. Porritt, Capt. S. S., 2 Adelaide Court, Hove.
 1953. Potter, Miss, Twitten Cottage, Wadhurst.
 1957. τ Potter, Miss, Cleve, Newlands Road, Rottingdean.
 1945. Pound, R., 10 Margareta Terrace, Chelsea, S.W. 3.
 1924. τ Powell, H. C., 79 High Street, Lewes.
 1952. $\tau\Delta$ Powell, Miss E. M.
 1946. τ Powell, Mrs. Richard H. } Broad Ford, Horsmonden, Kent.
 1956. Powell, Mrs., Old Church House, Battle.
 1957. Powell-Edwards, Major I. H., Novington Manor, Plumpton.
 1946. *Power, Miss M. E., Beechcroft, Upper Hartfield.
 1949. Pratt, M. R., 31 Southbank Lodge, Surbiton, Surrey.
 1956. τ Price, D. G.
 1956. Δ Price, Mrs. D.G. } Anish Mill, Westmeston Avenue, Rottingdean.
 1950. τ *Price, H. K., 2 Beech House, College Road, Eastbourne.
 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. τ Pringle, C. E., Farthing Field, Wilhelmina Avenue, Dutch Village, Coulsdon.
 1953. Δ Pringle, Miss K. N., The Three Gables, Midhurst.
 1957. Pye, C. A., Barclays Bank Ltd., Uckfield.
 1954. Pye, L. K.
 1954. Δ Pye, Mrs. L. K. } Campden, Hurst Road, Hassocks.
 1951. Pyke, L. H., Blackfriars, Battle.
 1955. Quenault, Mrs., 57 West Hill, St. Leonards.
 1955. τ Rainsford, Mrs., Apple Trees, Bodle St. Green, Hailsham.
 1953. Ralling, H. St. G., Caldecot, Crowborough.
 1952. Ralph, G. H., The Studio, Forest Row.
 1947. Randall, H. A., Hapstead Farm, Ardingly.
 1948. Ratcliffe-Densham, H. B. A., 50 Offington Lane, Worthing.
 1956. τ Rayner, A. B., Flat 1, 55 Silverdale Road, Eastbourne.

1946. †Read, Mrs.
 1954. *Reading, Dowager Marchioness of, Swanborough Manor, Lewes.
 1946. Recknell, G. H., Chantry Green House, Steyning.
 1954. Rector, W. K., 17 Dorset Road, Lewes.
 1954. †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. †Reeves, Mrs. E. M. } 159 High Street, Lewes.
 1954. Reeves, Miss Z., Wake Cottage, Dunnings Road, East Grinstead.
 1939. Reid, Ven. E. G., Windmill Hill Place, Hailsham.
 1933. Reid, Miss M., The Elms, Iden, Rye.
 1954. Reid, P. R., M.B.E., M.C., Possingworth Manor, Blackboys.
 1932. †Reid, Miss Shirley, Mackerells, Newick.
 1956. †Relf, R. S., 5 Sackville Lane, East Grinstead.
 1951. †Remnant, E. A., 15 Fernshaw Road, Chelsea, S.W. 10.
 1957. Remnant, G. L., 18 Houndean Rise, Lewes.
 1956. Revill, Mrs., 4B Albion Street, Lewes.
 1952. Rew, H. H., Crowlink End, East Dean, Eastbourne.
 1957. Reynolds, Mrs., Cedar House, Slindon, Arundel.
 1946. †Reynolds, W. B., 35 High Street, Lewes.
 1956. Rhodes, J., Wayside, Beacon Gardens, Crowborough.
 1957. Ricardo, Mrs., Mead Cottage, Cookham, Berkshire.
 1944. Richards, Mrs., 182 Tivoli Crescent North, Brighton.
 1954. †Richardson, K. S., Brickhurst Pottery, Loughton, Lewes.
 1946. Richardson, W. Wigham, 4 Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells.
 1936. Richmond and Gordon. His Grace the Duke of, Goodwood, Chichester.
 1956. Rickford, L. L. K., Public Service Commission, Kaduna, Northern Nigeria.
 1948. †Rippingale, A. J., National Provincial Bank, Chichester.
 1949. Roberts, H. T.
 1949. †Roberts, Mrs. H. T. } -29 Prince Edward's Road, Lewes.
 1950. †Robertson-Ritchie, D., 18 St. John's Street, Chichester.
 1937. *Robinson, J. C., Oaklea Warren, Newick.
 1946. Robinson, W. E. P., The Pigeon House, Angmering.
 1950. Rodhouse, G. F., 39 Arundel Road, Peacehaven.
 1955. *Rogerson, J., 95 Ridgmount Gardens, Torrington Place, W.C. 1.
 1949. Rolfe, C. B., 53 Springfield Road, St. Leonards.
 1949. Rolston, G. R., Crofts, Haslemere, Surrey.
 1932. Roper, E. E. Gailes, Hildenborough, Kent.
 1950. Rose, Mrs.
 1956. †Rose, Mrs., Mulberry Cottage, Ditchling.
 1957. Ross, Mrs., 31 Westholm, London, N.W. 11.
 1955. Ross, A., Clayton Manor, Clayton.
 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., Croft House, Stansted Mountfichet, Essex.
 1956. Rudd, W. A., Four Winds, Pevensey Road, Newhaven.
 1927. Rundle, E. C., 8 The Avenue, Lewes.
 1952. Rundle, Mrs., Berigem, Maresfield Park, Uckfield.
 1922. Russell, Ernest C., Courtlands, The Avenue, Lewes.
 1908. Russell, Miss Louise, Burchetts, Etchingham.
 1953. Ryan, Col. P. J.
 1954. †Ryan, Mrs. P. J. } Roughters, Icklesham.
 1950. †Sadler, C. J., 36 Benfield Way, Portslade.
 1952. †Saigeman, F. L., Fullingmill Cottage, Fittleworth.
 1950. †*St. Croix, F. W. de, c/o Barclays Bank, Ltd., 2 The Pantiles, Tunbridge Wells.

1955. †St. John, F. E. H., Lucombe Cottage, Barnham, nr. Bognor.
 1955. †Salmond, Marshal of the R.A.F. Sir John, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.,
 D.S.O., 10 Keere Street, Lewes.
 1949. †Salt, Mrs., Worthing.
 1953. †Salter, Rev. S., Barkston Rectory, Grantham, Lincs.
 1949. †Salter, W. H., Lochbuie, Clayton Avenue, Hassocks.
 1896. †*Salzman, L. F., C.B.E., F.S.A., 53 The Avenue, Lewes.
 1955. Sandercock, Mrs., 67 The Avenue, Lewes.
 1957. Sanders, A. E., Quince Cottage, Kingston, Lewes.
 1955. Sanger, J. J., Gaywood Farm, West Chittington.
 1943. †*Sapsford, A. G., The Old Forge, Wilmington, Polegate.
 1943. Saunders, J. A., 23 Winchester Road, Worthing.
 1954. †Saunders, R. G., 2 Hill View, Telsecombe Village, Lewes.
 1956. Saville, L. M., Holroyds, Barcombe.
 1948. Sawyer, Miss, Orchard Bungalow, Plumpton.
 1951. Scorer, E. V. A. }
 1951. †Scorer, Mrs. E. V. A. } 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 Bay.
 1945. †*Secretan, Miss A. F. M. }
 1920. †*Secretan, Spencer D. } Swaynes, Rudgwick.
 1946. †*Secretan, Miss J. R. }
 1927. †*Selmes, Mrs. C. A., Kingfield, Rye.
 1952. †Severs, F., O.B.E., Sea Winds, Beach Road, Shoreham.
 1956. Sewell, A. E., Barnelm, Boxgrove, Chichester.
 1948. Sharp, W. E., 39 Highlands Road, Horsham.
 1954. †Shaw, Mrs., Heath House, Buxted.
 1956. Shephard, R., Four Winds Garden Cottage, Lynchmere.
 1938. Sherriff, R. C., F.S.A., Rosebriars, Esher, Surrey.
 1949. †Sherwin, J. C., 14 Cripsey Road, Cove, Farnborough, Hants.
 1943. Shiffner, Sir H. D., Baronet.
 1954. Shiffner, Miss, Zenda, Theobald's Road, Burgess Hill.
 1955. Shelford, Mrs. C. W. }
 1955. †Shelford, C. W. } Chailey Place, Lewes.
 1953. Shoesmith, D. B., 3 Mill Rise, Bexhill.
 1952. Shorter, R. J., Povey's, Weald Road, Burgess Hill.
 1952. Shotton, Miss, The High School, Horsham.
 1952. Shuker, Miss, Edgehill, Tilsmore Road, Heathfield.
 1956. Simmons, R. A., 503 Issmin Towers, Vandermerve Street, Hillbrow,
 Johannesburg, S.A.
 1953. Simon-Thwaites, C. V. }
 1953. †Simon-Thwaites, Mrs. C. V. } 5 Lismore, Hollington Park,
 St. Leonards.
 1919. †Simpson, Mrs. Hume }
 1925. Simpson, Miss M. A. } Watland Furlong, Bishopstone.
 1925. Sinclair, Mrs., The Red House, Ninfield, Battle.
 1928. Sissons, Miss V. H., Crouchers, Rudgwick.
 1951. †Skinner, E. C. C., Oakdene, East Grinstead.
 1922. Skyrme, Mrs. C. R., 2 Bank Chambers, St. Leonards Road, Bexhill.
 1926. Slagg, Mrs. J. P.
 1947. †*Slyfield, G. N., 47 North Parade, Horsham.
 1948. Smart, J. E., Woodlands, Hill Brow, Liss, Hampshire.
 1945. *Smith, Miss, Homeside, Denton Road, Eastbourne.
 1952. Smith, A. E., 11 Wellington Road, Bognor.
 1956. Smith, A. N., Hoyle, Heyshott, nr. Midhurst.
 1950. Smith, C. W. }
 1950. †Smith, Mrs. C. W. } 11 Claremont Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
 1942. Smith, H. L., 10 Market Street, Lewes.
 1957. Smith, H. N. P., 42 King Edward Avenue, Worthing.

1953. Smith, H. S., c/o Midland Bank Ltd., North Street, Brighton.
 1948. Smith, J. L. E., Lower Ashfold, Handcross.
 1952. tSmith, P. C., 2 Glendor Road, Hove.
 1950. Smith, R., F.S.A., St. Anton, Meads Road, Seaford.
 1950. Smith, Mrs. Ronald, Moorlands, Withyham.
 1951. tSolomon, Major J. B., M.C., Old Poor House, Sutton End, Pulborough.
 1952. Spater, Mrs., Daymer, Hervines Road, Amersham, Bucks.
 1946. Spencer, J. C., Coles Hall, Five Ashes.
 1951. Squire, H. F., Broomfields, Henfield.
 1927. Staffurth, Miss F. E. A., Cucumber End, Nyewood Lane, Bognor.
 1957. *Stallard, W.B. }
 1957. tStallard, Mrs. H. B. } Gorse Cottage, Chuck Hatch, Hartfield.
 1953. tStarke, L. G. K., C.B.E. }
 1953. tStarke, Mrs. L. G. K. } Brack Mound House, Lewes.
 1919. tStedman, T. Gurney, Langley, Horsham Road, Slinfold.
 1946. Steele, J., Martins, Newick.
 1953. tSteer, F. W., F.S.A., 63 Orchard Street, Chichester
 1955. Stent, Mrs., Malthouse, Chithurst, Rogate.
 1923. t*Stern, Col. Sir F., M.C., O.B.E., Highdown, Goring-by-Sea.
 1952. Stevens, A. G., 26 Lorna Road, Hove.
 1948. Stevens, D. L., 10 Calverley Road, Eastbourne.
 1903. tStevens, F. Bentham, F.S.A. }
 1909. tStevens, Mrs. F. Bentham } Cinder Rough, Chailey.
 1936. tStevens, R. K., Barras Place, Liskeard, Cornwall.
 1954. Stevens, Mrs., 4 Firlie Crescent, Lewes.
 1952. Stevenson, the Hon. Sir Melford, 3 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4.
 1908. Stone, H. W., Tilsmore Lodge, Cross-in-Hand.
 1956. Stoner, A. P., Merton House, Ringmer.
 1952. tStorey, F. G. H. }
 1952. tStorey, Mrs. F. G. H. } Michelham Priory, Hailsham.
 1953. tStorrs, Mrs. W. T. The Storthing, Lewes.
 1925. Story, Miss E. M., Cheniston, Nyewood Lane, Bognor.
 1930. tStrachan-Davidson, K., c/o Westminster Bank Ltd., Haywards Heath.
 1953. Strachey, Mrs., Knapp House, Iping, Midhurst.
 1933. Stretton, Hallyburton T., Adam's Barn, Willingdon.
 1956. Strudwick, P. S., Greensand Way, Stonepound, Hassocks.
 1951. Stuart, Mrs., Priest House, West Hoathly.
 1920. tSutton, Col. Thomas, M.B.E., F.S.A. }
 1937. tSutton, Mrs. T. } 11 Selwyn Park Court,
 Eastbourne.
 1951. Swayne, G. O., 6 Hilgay Close, Guildford.
 1956. tSweaney, W. D., 8 Park Road, Haywards Heath.
 1948. Symonds, Miss, 85 Highdown Road, Lewes.
 1953. Symons, Mrs., The Old Forge, Cowbeech, Hailsham.
 1946. Syngé, Miss D. M. B., New Kelton, Sutton Park Road, Seaford.
1952. Tatchell, Miss P., 10 Greenfield Close, Roman Road, Southwick.
 1924. Tatchell, S., C.B.E., Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
 1945. *Tattersall-Wright, Major J. W. }
 1954. tTattersall-Wright, Mrs. J. W. } Rannoch, Crowborough.
 1948. Taylor, A. R., 4 The Street, South Harting.
 1957. Taylor, G. F., Rievaulx, Westham, Pevensy.
 1947. tTebby, J. H., 19 Falmer Close, Woodingdean, Brighton.
 1934. Teichman-Derville, Major M., F.S.A., The Red House, Littlestone,
 Ashford, Kent.
 1953. tTerry, H. E. }
 1956. tTerry, Mrs. H. E. } 96 Willingdon Road, Eastbourne.
 1936. t*Thacker, Captain N., M.C., c/o Martins Bank Ltd., 16 Whitehall,
 S.W. 1.
 1946. Thomas, A. H., LL.D., F.S.A., 2 West Park Lane, Worthing.
 1954. tThompson, Miss F. B., 62 Hallyburton Road, Hove.

1947. Thorne, Sir John Anderson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sherrald, Sedlescombe.
 1954. Thornton, J. F., 9 The Martlets, Lewes.
 1942. Thorpe, S. M., 43 Brassey Avenue, Hampden Park, Eastbourne.
 1952. Thrasher, W. J., 9 Park View Road, Hove.
 1951. Thyer, G. H. G., 28 The Caravan Court, Raylands Farm, Tackrell's Lane, Southwater, Horsham.
1954. T Tibble, R. B. }
 1954. A Tibble, Mrs. } 110 Waldegrave Road, Brighton.
1947. Tindall, A. A., Longacre, Ringmer.
 1922. *Titley, R. K., Bringhurst, Horley, Surrey.
 1955. Tofield, R. A., The Old Priory, Bramber.
 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.
 1947. Tooth, Mrs., The Gables, Southover, Lewes.
 1950. Tootill, A. L., 137 Holmes Avenue, Hove.
 1942. Topping, A. R., Drayton Lodge, Ninfield, Battle.
 1947. Towner, H. B., Hooke Hall, Uckfield.
 1927. T Toye, D. B., C.B., O.B.E., St. Audries, Summerdown Road, Eastbourne.
 1956. Traill, Miss, Fleur de Lys, South Street, Cuckfield.
 1927. Tranchell, Lt.-Col. H. C., The Plantation, Curdridge, Southampton.
 1957. Travis, Miss, 358A Neasden Lane, London, N.W. 10.
 1927. Trehearne, Mrs. F. W., 4 Chyngton Gardens, Seaford.
 1955. Trickett, H. C. L., 18 Stanford Avenue, Hassocks.
 1950. Trory, E. W., 57 Tivoli Crescent, Brighton.
 1951. Troughton, Mrs., 101 High Street, Lewes.
 1940. Tuck, Mrs., Claverham Manor, Arlington.
1954. T Tucker, Rev. B. R. }
 1954. A Tucker, Mrs. B. R. } Meadow Cottage, East Wittering, Chichester.
1953. T Tuckley, H. }
 1953. A Tuckley, Mrs. } The School House, Laughton, Nr. Lewes.
1938. Tufton, Mrs. A. G. }
 1938. A Tufton, Miss } Toketon House, Southdown Road, Seaford.
1947. Tulley, Mrs., The Post Office, Handcross.
 1957. *Tuppen, N. de B. H., Highlands, Horam.
 1950. Tupper, Captain H., Roman Pavement, Bignor, Pulborough.
 1954. Turner, Mrs. E. V., Littlecote, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.
 1925. T Turner, H. G. }
 1949. A Turner, Miss B. J. } Isenhurst, Haywards Heath.
1955. T Turner, L. B., 135 Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, N. 10.
 1936. Turner, Miss O., Crouchlands Farm, Cuckfield.
 1951. T *Turner, R. W. D., 20 Warrior Crescent, Edinburgh, and Cotterlings, Ditchling.
1957. Turner, Mrs., Brook House, Burnt Oak, Crowborough.
 1942. Tyler, V. W., Old Place, Pulborough.
 1948. Tynan, Miss, 1 Church Street Isham, Kettering, Northamptonshire.
1957. Udall, Mrs., Old Meadow Grange, Herne Bay, Kent.
 1951. T Underhill, J. P., Blackwater House, The College, Eastbourne.
 1952. T Underwood, Lt.-Commander A. G., Yarra Yarra, North Street, Hailsham.
 1933. T Uridge, 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. T Vaughan-Pryce, Mrs. H., 40A High Street, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
 1948. Vigor, H., Goywill, Church Place, Kemp Town, Brighton.

1955. T*Vine, G. M., 6 Wentworth Way, Pinner, Middlesex.
 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, South Harting.
 1956. Waddington, Mrs., 17 Sandy Way, Shirley, Surrey.
 1933. Wade, Miss, Barham, Cuckfield.
 1949. Wadey, J. E., 30 Kedale Road, Seaford.
 1936. Waghorn, Mrs., Meroc, Angmering-on-Sea.
 1956. Wagstaff, Miss, Sherwood, Guildford Road, Horsham.
 1947. T Walden-Aspy, Rev. F. C., St. James's Vicarage, Littlehampton.
 1947. Walker, Captain B. P. M., 21 The Kiln, Cants Lane, Burgess Hill.
 1927. Walker, S. Lewis, Stone House, Forest Row.
 1954. Walker, W. G. }
 1955. A Walker, Mrs. W. G. } The Tanneries, Alfriston.
 1946. Wallis, Miss }
 1949. A Wallis, Miss M. L. } Sunnycroft, King Henry's Road, Lewes.
 1926. Walsh, Mrs. Cecil, Chippinge, North Common, Chailey.
 1950. T Walton, T. B., 59 Gower Road, Haywards Heath.
 1956. Walton, Mrs., 2 Dyke Close, Hove.
 1932. Warburton, G. A., Sheffield, Ridgewood, Uckfield.
 1953. T Warburton, J. R., Glenmuir House, Branksome Road, St. Leonards.
 1956. Ward, H. S., 14 Sycamore Close, Langley Green, Crawley.
 1951. Ward, J. L., Salehurst, Robertsbridge.
 1949. Wardale, G. C., 1 Manor Terrace, Southover, Lewes.
 1940. Warner, Mrs., East Kentwyns, Henfield.
 1957. T Watkins, A. E. S., 115 Swan Court, Chelsea, S.W. 3.
 1953. T Watson, R. C., c/o E. Watson and Sons, Heathfield.
 1949. T Watts, H. S. F., 100 Kingsdown Avenue, South Croydon.
 1955. T Webb, Mrs., Halfway House, Rottingdean.
 1938. T Webb, Charles, 8 Pavilion Parade, Brighton.
 1955. Webb, N. A., 25 Hove Park Way, Hove.
 1952. T Webber, J. M. E. W., 4 Vine Place, Brighton.
 1957. Webster, Mrs., Hill Manor, Lindfield.
 1923. Wedgwood, Mrs., Mill Lane House, Slindon, Arundel.
 1955. T Welch, C. E., Riverside, Bosham, Chichester.
 1949. Weller, Mrs., Laurel Cottage, Horsham Road, Handcross.
 1951. Wells, Mrs., 4 Tudor Close, Hove.
 1951. T Wharton, Miss E. A., Withyham.
 1937. Whistler, Hon. Mrs. }
 1944. *Whistler, Miss B. } Caldbee House, Battle.
 1957. *Whistler, R. A. }
 1957. A Whistler, Mrs. R. A. } The Mill House, Henfield.
 1950. T White, H., Caburn Mead, Summerfields Avenue, Hailsham.
 1946. White, H. L., 4 Ipswich Road, Bournemouth.
 1930. T White, T. }
 1947. White, Mrs. T. } Holmwood, Little Common, Bexhill.
 1947. White, O. M. }
 1947. A White, Mrs. O. M. } Ashcombe House, Lewes.
 1948. A White, T. M. }
 1949. T Whitehead, F. A., 3 Hardwicke Road, Hastings.
 1956. Whitehouse, Mrs., Tylors, Five Ashes.
 1953. Whittaker, A. G., Estate Offices, Pulborough.
 1929. Whittaker, C. J., The Ship, Walton-on-Hill, Tadworth, Surrey.
 1950. T Whittaker, Miss D., 2 Gwydyr Mansions, Hove.
 1955. T Whittington, D., 21 Crossway, Lewes.
 1909. Wight, E., 19 York Avenue, Hove.
 1948. Wilberforce, Mrs., Flat 2, 29 Adelaide Crescent, Hove.
 1951. Wilberforce, Mrs., 4c Kings Gardens, Hove.
 1954. Wilcockson, K. N., Hills Place, Goffis Park Road, Crawley.

1938. Wildes, Mrs., 107 Holland Road, Hove.
 1936. Wilkinson, Rev. D. F., Heene Rectory, Worthing.
 1953. tWilkinson, H. R. }
 1953. aWilkinson, Mrs. H. R. } Grange Cottage, Hadlow Down, Uckfield.
 1955. tWilkinson, Mrs. }
 1955. aWilkinson, Miss } Kixes, Sharpthorne.
 1953. Willett, Miss D. M., Pilgrims, Lions Green, Horam.
 1945. Willett, Miss V., 11 Malling Street, Lewes.
 1947. tWilliams, Miss, 58 Hampton Road, Teddington, Middlesex.
 1907. Williams, W. N., Knoekbrea, Kingswood Road, Penn. Bucks.
 1951. tWillshire, R. J., Sollershott, Linkside Avenue, Oxford.
 1921. tWillson, A. B., 1 Shirley Road, Hove.
 1953. Willson, R. E., Crumps Corner Cottage, Little Horsted, Uckfield.
 1953. aWilson, Miss A. B. M. }
 1953. Wilson, Miss A. V. M. } Summerford, Fairwarp, Uckfield.
 1937. tWilson, A. E., LITT.D., F.S.A. }
 1957. Wilson, Mrs. A. E. } 81 Tivoli Crescent North, Brighton.
 1955. Windus, Mrs., Truleigh Manor, Edburton, Henfield.
 1956. Winsland, D. F. }
 1956. aWinsland, Mrs. D. F. } The Oaks, Etchingham.
 1920. Winterton, The Rt. Hon. Earl, t.D., Shillinglee Park.
 1952. tWitheridge, A. G., 12A Denne Park, Horsham.
 1930. Wisdom, Rev. H. T., The Vicarage, Tollesbury, Malden, Essex.
 1924. t*Wishart, E. E., Marsh Farm, Binsted, Arundel.
 1947. Witten, F. H., 32 Mill Lane, Shoreham.
 1932. tWood, E. A., 242 St. Helen's Road, Hastings.
 1952. Woodcock, Mrs., Flat 1, 47 Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.
 1954. t*Woodhead, G. J., 76 Canterbury Road, Leyton, London, E. 10.
 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., 1700 York Avenue, New York 28, U.S.A.
 1952. Worsell, I. J., Seven Sisters, Birling Gap, Eastbourne.
 1943. Wright, F., Oak Cottage, Peasmarsh.
 1949. t*Wright, F. S., Varndean Lodge, London Road, Withdean, Brighton.
 1950. Wright, J. A., P.O. Box 290, Kericho, Kenya.
 1956. Wyndham, J. E. R., Petworth House.
 1954. Wynne-Cole, B., 22 Parkside Place, Leeds 6, Yorks.
 1952. Wynter, Mrs., Brightling, Ringmer, Lewes.
1953. tYates, J., 9 Woodhouse Road, Hove.
 1950. tYeoman, Mrs., 21 Cumberland Place, Harton Downhill, South Shields, Co. Durham.
 1946. Yetts, Miss E. W., Granborough, The Goffs, Eastbourne.
 1924. Youard, The Very Rev. W. W., 14 Grosvenor Road, East Grinstead.
 1904. tYoung, E. F., School Hill, Lewes.
 1943. Young, G., Meadow Cottage, Hoe Lane, Flansham, Bognor.

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.
 1956. Brighton Training College, 8 Eastern Terrace, 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 Vicar's
 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. (c/o 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, North Carolina, U.S.A.
 1927. East Sussex County Library, Lewes.
 1897. Eastbourne Central Public Library, 24 Grand Parade, Eastbourne.
1920. Glasgow University Library (c/o Jackson, Son & Co., 73 West George
 Street, Glasgow, C. 2).
 1953. Göttingen University, Prinzenstrasse 1, Göttingen, Germany.
 1863. Guildhall Library, The Librarian, London, E.C. 2.
1911. Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. (c/o E. G. Allen
 & Son, Ltd., 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2).
 1924. Haslemere Natural History Society, Hon. Sec., Miss Phyllis Bone,
 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 Rusham's 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.
 1955. Liverpool University Library, Liverpool, 3.
 1886. London Library, St. James's Square, S.W. 1.
 1957. Lund University Library, Lund, Sweden.

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 Archaeology, School of Art, Bury St. Edmunds.
1903. Tunbridge Wells Natural History Society, E. G. Parish, Barclays Bank Ltd., Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells.
 1957. Tunbridge Wells Public Library, Mount Pleasant, 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.
1946. West Sussex County Council (County Records Committee), County Hall, Chichester.
 1927. West Sussex County Library, South Street, Chichester.
 1896. *West Sussex Gazette*, Mitchell & Co. (Printers), Ltd., 53 High Street, Arundel.
 1947. Westminster Public Libraries, St. Martin's Street, W.C. 2.
 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. (c/o E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2).
 1953. Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte, Munich 2, Arcisstrasse 10.

Sussex Archaeological Society



Report of the Council for the Year 1956

ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Till 1957

G. P. BURSTOW, F.S.A.
 ANTONY DALE, F.S.A.
 W. EMIL GODFREY
 G. A. HOLLEYMAN, F.S.A.
 G. H. KENYON, F.S.A.
 COLONEL T. SUTTON,
 M.B.E., F.S.A.
 A. E. WILSON, Litt.D.,
 F.S.A.
 E. A. WOOD, M.D.

Till 1958

W. A. BARRON
 COLONEL A. H. BELL,
 D.S.O., O.B.E.
 E. R. BURDER
 MISS E. J. COURTHOPE
 BRIGADIER H. P. GARD-
 HAM, C.B.E.
 WALTER H. GODFREY,
 C.B.E., F.S.A.
 I. D. MARGARY, F.S.A.
 R. T. MASON

Till 1959

E. CECIL CURWEN, O.B.E.,
 F.S.A.
 LINDSAY FLEMING
 MISS E. M. GARDNER, O.B.E.
 RUPERT F. GUNNIS
 G. D. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.
 MISS K. M. E. MURRAY,
 F.S.A.
 F. W. STEER, F.S.A.
 J. E. WADEY

1. MEMBERSHIP. The figures for 1 January 1956 and 1 January 1957 are as follows:

	<i>Ordinary</i>	<i>Associate</i>	<i>Life</i>	<i>Honorary</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 January 1956 .	1,119	103	72	6	1,300
1 January 1957 .	1,155	105	70	8	1,338

Members will note with satisfaction that there is a substantial increase in membership which now exceeds by 50 the figure of 1,288 which for many years prior to 1 January 1956 represented the highest total attained by the Society.

Of the members who have died during the year special mention may be made of the following: Mrs. C. J. Attree (1923), Arundell J. K. Esdaile, C.B.E., Litt.D. (1922), Mrs. Penrose Fry (1920), Captain Sir F. G. Goring, Baronet (1944), W. Maclean Homan (1933),

W. E. Meads (1922), the Right Honourable Viscount Mersey, P.C., C.M.G., C.B.E., F.S.A. (1927), C. G. A. Nix (1913), Frank M. Pepper (1922), C. A. Selmes (1917), Norman Y. Tessier (1926), F. W. Trehearne (1924), J. Raymond Warren, O.B.E., M.C. (1921), and F. R. Williams (1931).

Lord Mersey was President of the Society for three years (1948-51), during which time he rendered most valuable services; and he continued until his death to take the keenest interest in the Society's affairs.

Another name well known to members was that of Dr. Arundell Esdaile who was a member of the Council from 1940 until 1956; and Editor of *Sussex Notes and Queries* from 1940 until 1949. A tribute to his work has already appeared in *Sussex Notes and Queries* for November 1956.

Both Lord Mersey and Dr. Esdaile had had distinguished careers in other walks of life and gave freely of their wide experience to the work of the Society.

Colonel Warren was a member of the Council from 1924 until 1926, and had for many years played a prominent and useful part in the local government of East Sussex.

Mr. W. McLean Homan was local Hon. Secretary for Winchelsea from 1940 until 1949, and Mr. J. R. Williams served in a similar capacity at Seaford from 1942 until his sudden death in June last. Both had an intimate knowledge of the history of their localities and did much good work in making known and securing the preservation of local antiquities. Mr. Williams was also well known throughout Sussex as a lecturer on folklore and kindred subjects; and availed himself of many opportunities to make known the Society's work and secure for it new members. He also served as a member of the Council from 1941 until his death.

Mr. W. E. Meads had made a special study of the architecture of churches in East Sussex and in addition to publishing numerous articles in the press frequently expounded the details of a church on the occasion of the Society's local meetings. He was Hon. Local Secretary for Bexhill from 1928 to 1950. Mr. Meads has bequeathed to the Society his notes on Sussex Churches and his valuable collection of lantern slides and negatives.

Mrs. Penrose Fry, better known as Sheila Kaye Smith, was widely known as the successful authoress of many novels, most of which were based on rural life in East Sussex or Kent. Her excellent descriptions of Sussex scenery and Sussex people had earned for her a wide reading public.

2. OFFICERS AND COUNCIL. At the Annual General Meeting in March Sir Cecil J. B. Hurst, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Q.C., was elected President in succession to Mr. L. F. Salzman, C.B.E., F.S.A. Sir Cecil Hurst is the senior member of the Society, and during his year of office as President has taken an active part in the Society's meetings and shown great interest in its work.

Dr. Arundell Esdaile and Mr. Stanford London did not seek re-election as members of the Council, and in their place Mr. Lindsay Fleming of Bognor (a previous member of the Council who had retired in 1949 owing to pressure of other work) and Mr. Rupert F. Gunnis of Tunbridge Wells were elected. Later in the year Mr. J. E. Wadey of Seaford was co-opted to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. F. R. Williams. All the officers of the Society continued to serve.

3. MEETINGS. The Annual General Meeting was held at Lewes on 21 March. The usual business was transacted in the morning; and in the afternoon the retiring President, Mr. L. F. Salzman, C.B.E., F.S.A., gave an interesting lecture on 'The Historical Importance of Place Names'.

On 22 June the Summer Meeting was held at Madehurst and Arundel. There was a large attendance of members and the weather was, having regard to the summer as a whole, not unfavourable. The principal places visited were Dale Park where Mr. Antony Dale gave an interesting summary of the history of the house, Arundel Castle, and Arundel Church.

A series of local meetings was held at Arlington, Cocking, Cissbury, Beckley, and Piddinghoe, and on all these occasions the weather was much better than might have been expected. Reports of all the meetings have appeared in *Sussex Notes and Queries*.

Finally a successful autumn meeting was held at Horsham on 3 November when Mr. Rupert Gunnis lectured on English Sculpture 1660-1851, and the President, Sir Cecil Hurst, gave a talk on the history of Horsham. These were much enjoyed by a large audience.

4. PUBLICATIONS. Volume 94 of *Sussex Archaeological Collections* made its welcome appearance at the end of the year and contains articles on several important subjects as well as a continuation of the 'Guide to the Calendars of Muniments held by the Sussex Archaeological Trust'. The replies to the questionnaire, more particularly referred to in paragraph 8 of this Report, show how much many members of the Society appreciate the annual volume which, in the opinion of the Council, forms an essential item in the Society's work of promoting the study of archaeology in Sussex in all its branches.

Two issues of *Sussex Notes and Queries* have also appeared and have dealt with many interesting details. This publication also the Council regards as important in promoting the objects of the Society.

5. MUSEUMS. The past year has seen considerable activity, especially at Anne of Cleves House, Barbican House, and, to a lesser extent, our Branch Museum, as it may be called, at Priest House, West Hoathly.

Barbican House

The Saxon Room has been completely redecorated, some of the cases rearranged to reveal the pleasant Georgian mantelpiece, and the excessive number of rather faded looking water-colours by Earp

and de Paris, which formerly cluttered the walls, have been remounted and reframed, and a selection of the most attractive rehung. As the redecoration has been done by our custodian, the cost has been low for what was an essential task.

The pictures and drawings throughout Barbican House have been rearranged in a less overcrowded manner. The lower corridor has been reserved for temporary displays—at present old estate maps and county maps of Sussex. A few oil paintings in the eighteenth-century manner have been introduced as being suited to the character of the main entrance hall of an eighteenth-century dwelling.

Mr. T. T. Harris has again been a most helpful colleague to the Curator, particularly in reducing some of the financial and clerical work which absorbs more than four-fifths of the latter's time. At the end of the year our Council member Mr. G. P. Burstow kindly volunteered to give some museum assistance and has rearranged several cases, including the repainting of them. For both these kind actions the Society is truly grateful.

The only excavation carried out during the year was of an early nineteenth-century pipe kiln in Pipe Passage, Lewes. This yielded several hundred pipes (fragmentary) and much information about Lewes pipe-makers of this period. Messrs. G. P. Burstow, T. T. Harris, and L. S. Davey kindly assisted the Curator in the work.

Anne of Cleves House

After many years of inaccessibility the important collection of carved stones, mostly from Lewes Priory, has been moved from the Barbican of Lewes Castle to a room at Anne of Cleves House. This has been redecorated and suitably adapted to show the carvings to good advantage, and it is hoped that this room will be open during the present year, together with the Old Kitchen, through which this new Lapidarium is approached.

This has necessarily meant the movement of much material and rearrangement generally.

We have every hope of publishing shortly a booklet dealing with the house and collection at Priest House.

6. RESEARCH COMMITTEE. This committee met five times during the year and continues to form a useful medium of exchange for information obtained by the work of the local societies and members in the field, and in planning future work to be undertaken. Brief reports of such work are summarized in the minutes and thus become available to the Council at an early stage, and a summary of them is also included in *Notes and Queries*.

7. MUNIMENT ROOM. Our Manorial records have been enriched by a further loan from the executors of the late Lord Courthope of the Court Rolls and Books of Hammerden Manor extending from 1318 to 1925 with only a few gaps. This complements the beautiful pictorial map of the manor of 1612 which was deposited in 1944 and is one of the treasures of the Society. An important accession has

been six boxes of early deeds, including mediæval, from the trustees of the Coombe Estate belonging to the Shifner family. Other accessions include the title deeds of Westfield House, St. Anne's, and Copped Hall in Malling Street, Lewes. Perhaps the most important deposit of all has been approximately 1,000 estate maps and plans mainly by the Sussex surveyor William Figg and lent by Mr. H. V. Fuller. These are now being cleaned in preparation for cataloguing.

The main effort of the year has been to produce a catalogue of Wills which, if space permits, may find its way into the next volume. The number is formidable and the list should prove a happy hunting-ground for genealogists.

New and urgently needed shelving has been erected in the upper storey of the Barbican and the problem of storage space has been solved for a few more years.

8. QUESTIONNAIRE. Members may like to know something of the trends of opinion shown by the answers that were received. By 1 November 440 replies had been received. Of these, 78% favoured raising the subscription with only 15% against, and 68% favoured the increase being applied to all, as against only the new members. Of the 78%, 57% favoured a 30s. subscription, but as many as 21% considered 40s. reasonable (perhaps those who are able will bear in mind that such voluntary additions to the Society's income will be most acceptable!).

As regards the publications, while 48% favoured some reduction, with 29% against this and 23% silent, the large majority of these favoured reducing *Notes and Queries* to an annual issue, as the least damaging reduction. No fewer than 39% voted against its complete discontinuance, with only 16% in favour, and many replies showed that the value of this publication as a medium of communication with the membership is appreciated.

Reduction of the *Collections* to a biennial issue was only favoured by 28%, and 36% were against it, many protesting most strongly that any reduction would be disastrous.

These replies are most helpful to the Council as a guide to future policy, and the numerous suggestions that were sent in have been collated and will also be available for reference.

9. FINANCE. The continued rise in the cost of printing, postage, and other necessities of a Society like ours has given the Council great anxiety. In order to ascertain the views of members, the Council decided in October to issue a questionnaire to members the result of which is set out in the preceding paragraph. After considering the replies received the Council came to the unanimous opinion that the time had come when the subscription to the Society must be increased. Further particulars of the proposed alterations in the rules are given in the notice convening the Annual General Meeting and the circular issued with this report.

Particulars of the income and expenditure of the past year are set

out in the appended account. It was pointed out in the last Annual Report that the reduction of the adverse balance as at 31 December 1955 was due to the delay in the publication of Volume 93. Actually, although this was the volume for 1955, practically the whole cost was outstanding at the end of the year and had to be found during 1956. Moreover, the total cost £852 exceeded by a considerable margin that of any previous volume. In the circumstances it was fortunate that the Trust was able to repay to the Society £700 on account of the moneys which the Society had advanced in more prosperous times for the preservation of various properties belonging to the Society and vested in the Trust.

At the end of 1956 there was a heavy deficit of £271 on current account, but the position was in some ways better than a year ago because the sum of £500 had been placed on deposit to meet the cost of Volume 94.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Battle and District Historical Society

1. The following lectures were given during the winter 1955-6: 'Treasures of City Livery Companies' by Mr. G. R. Hughes, C.V.O., 'Sussex Place-Names' by Sir Gordon Welch, C.B.E., 'Old Sussex Inns and Inn-signs' by Mr. Frank Williams, 'The Hangleton Excavations' by Mr. E. W. Holden, 'The County Record Office and the Historian' by Mr. F. W. Steer, F.S.A., County Archivist, 'Senlac: more about the Battle' by Lt.-Col. Lemmon, D.S.O., 'Early Saxon Period in Sussex' by Dr. A. E. Wilson, F.S.A., 'More about Sedlescombe' by Sir John Thorne.

2. During the summer a number of places of historical interest were visited, including Pashley Manor, Firle Place, Penshurst Place, Scotney Castle, and Aylesford Priory. A visit was also paid to the Halls of the Goldsmiths' and Merchant Taylors' Companies in London.

3. Le Souvenir Normand visited Battle on 6th July. The visitors were shown over the battlefield by Lt.-Col. Lemmon and the Abbey by Mrs. Harbord. The Dean of Battle and the Choir of the Parish Church officiated at the Ceremony held at the Souvenir Normand Memorial.

4. The most important event in the Society's year was the opening of the Museum in premises at the back of Church House, Battle, by Mr. Manwaring Baines, F.S.A., Curator of the Hastings Museum, on 6 June. The Museum has succeeded beyond all expectations, the number of paying visitors up to the end of September being over 4,000. The Library is housed in a small enclosure within the Museum.

5. The Commemoration Meeting was held on 12 October 1956, when Mr. Graham Hutton, O.B.E., lectured on 'The Anglo-Saxon Influence'. The following Sunday, 14 October, the Commemoration Service was held in Battle Parish Church, with the co-operation of the Dean. The special preacher was the Rev. Cecil Cullingford of Monmouth College.

Bognor Regis Natural Science Society

Research or discoveries include: a barbed flint arrowhead, one barb broken but otherwise a good example, early to middle bronze age, a neolithic arrowhead, and a flint combination tool of mesolithic type. Further particulars can be obtained from the Society.

Mr. E. F. Salisbury continued his valuable exploration of a group of Neolithic flint mines on Long Down near Eartham. The year's finds include typical antler tools and flint implements. The site was noticed as of possible interest by Mr. G. A. Holleyman and has not been previously recorded.

Mr. Lindsay Fleming, President of the Society, and Mr. A. H. Collins, Honorary Secretary of Chichester Civic Society Excavations Committee, are engaged in examination of Becket's Barn (Pagham Rectory) medieval site at Pagham.

Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society

This Society celebrated its fiftieth Anniversary on Monday, 22 October 1956 with a Dinner at the Old Ship Hotel. Sir Mortimer Wheeler, President of the Society of Antiquaries, Sir Cecil Hurst, President of Sussex Archaeological Society, and the Mayors and Mayoresses of Brighton and Hove were among the 220 guests.

West Blatchington Manor House was demolished during the year and permission was obtained from the Hove Corporation for members of the Society to take particulars of any features of interest that were disclosed in the process.

The demolition of this building began in November 1955, the opportunity being taken to examine the structure and to make measured drawings of important features. The description of the house given in the *Victoria County History, Sussex*, vol. vii, p. 242, suggests the oldest part being of late fifteenth-century construction, and although the evidence revealed by the removal of plaster and pulling down of walls has not yet been fully analysed, it is probable that this dating may be put back by another 100 years.

An excavation by the Society has been in progress throughout this year at Ladies' Mile, Patcham, on the site of a proposed grammar school.

A circular mound, recorded by L. V. Grinsell as a bowl barrow, has been examined before building begins.

The excavation is now almost completed and has revealed a total of thirteen burials in the mound. Six of these burials were crouched skeletons, five of which were children, ranging in age from about two to eight years. The sixth an adult of about thirty-five years.

The area excavated has revealed post holes and palisade ditches of a Romano-British settlement encroaching close to the edges of the barrow on two sides.

The work done at Rocky Clump has now been detailed in a report which endeavours to outline the history of the site from the first century A.D. up to the present time, with special emphasis on the period covering the year A.D. 765, when Ædwulf, 'King' of Sussex, granted the estate of Stanmer, &c., to the Canons of South Malling.

Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeological Society

The Society has held two meetings, either for lectures, or exhibition and discussion of specimens, each month from September to April, in the Towner Art Gallery. Rambles, including sites of historical or scientific interest, were arranged by a number of members between April and July.

Friends of Lewes Society

There have been five general meetings of the Society during the year.

Two special meetings called by members were held, the first, to discuss the question of tree felling. At the meeting a sub-committee was appointed to consider trees in the Borough in general, with the object of safeguarding them if possible in the future. This committee has been very active and has compiled a long list of trees and groups of trees which it would like to see protected by a preservation order.

The other special meeting was summoned on 21 September by the Executive Committee when the proposal of the County Planning Committee to make a relief road through the town was made public. The County Planning Officer was able to explain the plan fully and an opportunity was given for the expression of many different opinions.

The summer meeting took the form of a visit to Firlie Place on 14 July by a party of members, who were conducted round the house by Lord Gage.

The Executive Committee has continued to discuss at its meetings such matters as have come to its notice or have been put before it by members. They have been instrumental in arranging for the repair of the monument to Crimean war prisoners in the churchyard of St. John-sub-castro, and it is hoped that this will soon be put in hand. In common with the Sussex Archaeological Society, they wrote to the Town Clerk when it was feared that the shop front at 175 High Street might be demolished. They also approached the owners of an unsightly advertisement at the approaches to the town in Westgate Street, and persuaded them to replace it with one of better design.

The Society still has copies of the two maps it has published, price 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. respectively.

Worthing Archaeological Society

This Society has again had another very successful year—both with field work and lectures—and closes with membership still about 430. A Junior Section, particularly intended to encourage young people and students, has been started.

A third year's intensive dig on the Muntham Court site, Findon, was carried out under the direction of the President, Mr. G. A. Holleyman and Mr. G. P. Burstow (18 August–1 September) and resulted in the finding of further evidence on that very complex but most interesting site. A vast number of post holes were uncovered, and evidence found of a trench and palisade to the north-east corner of the site. A good series of Iron Age pottery came to light. A detailed report on the work there is now being prepared. Work on the early mine shaft near Cissbury was continued under the direction of Mr. J. H. Pull during the early part of the season, but later, partly owing to weather conditions, difficulties were encountered, especially in the south-west shaft, and further work generally had to be abandoned. The filling-in of the excavation is now in progress.

During the summer, visits were made to the churches of Plumpton, West Dean, and Cocking, also to the Costume Museum at Eridge Castle and Clandon Park and Northiam.

The Annual Supper was held in October, when Dr. Philip Corder was the Guest Speaker. The series of winter lectures still in progress has been particularly varied and interesting and the attendances have been good.

THE SUSSEX Balance as at 31

1955	RECEIPTS	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	QUALIFYING SUBSCRIPTIONS and Voluntary Contributions						
810	to 31 December 1955	886	10	0			
76	Add: Subscriptions and Contributions received during 1956	53	16	2			
<hr/>							
886		940	6	2			
	Less: Deficit on General Income and Expenditure Account at 31 December 1956, as per Summary attached	898	6	4			
<hr/>							
34							41 19 10
	TRUST AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS						
1,000	Thomas-Stanford Legacy	1,000	0	0			
200	Priest House	200	0	0			
300	Holtye Roman Road	300	0	0			
100	Ardingly Village Sign	100	0	0			
900	Miss M. H. Cooper's Legacy	900	0	0			
							2,500 0 0
	Legh Manor	2,624	12	2			
	Less: Amount expended	539	12	2			
<hr/>							
2,085							2,085 0 0
	BALANCE OF PROCEEDS OF SALE—Southwick Roman Villa				595	12	6
1,700	LOAN—Sussex Archaeological Society				1,000	0	0
	INCOME ACCOUNTS—Credit Balances, as per Summary attached				8,390	2	5
7,714							
30	SUNDRY CREDITORS				152	4	8

£14,659

£14,764 19 5

*Report of the Auditor to the Members of the Sussex Archaeological Trust
(An Association not for Profit incorporated under the Companies Acts)*

I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of my audit. In my opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Trust so far as appears from my examination of these books. I have examined the above Balance Sheet and accompanying summaries of the Income and Expenditure Accounts and these are in agreement with the books of account.

7 Pavilion Parade, Brighton
1 March 1957

ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUST

Sheet

December 1956

1955		PAYMENTS		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
£				£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	EXPENDITURE ON PROPERTIES to 31 December 1956			13,237	15 2		
	<i>Less:</i> Endowment Fund and Specific Donations	£	s. d.				
				3,472	1 11		
	Lewes Castle Repair Fund			2,361	15 0		
3,939	Anne of Cleves Extension Account	3,465	0 0				
				<u>9,298</u>	<u>16 11</u>	3,938	18 3
	TRUST AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS						
1,000	Thomas-Stanford Trust—advance on mortgage			1,000	0 0		
200	Priest House £200 3½% War Stock (at par)			200	0 0		
	Holye Roman Road £320. 3s. 3d. 3½%						
300	War Stock (at cost)			300	0 0		
	Ardingly Village Sign £107. 10s. 3½%						
100	War Stock (at cost)			100	0 0		
	Miss Cooper's Legacy—Deposit in Trustee Savings Bank			900	0 0		
900							
	(Note: The Market Value at 31 December 1956 of the holdings of 3½% War Stock was £442. 10s.)					2,500	0 0
	INVESTMENTS—re Legh Manor						
	£975 2½% Defence Bonds			975	0 0		
	Deposit in Trustee Savings Bank			1,475	16 6		
	„ Barclays Bank			2,613	0 0		
4,914						5,063	16 6
295	<i>re Thomas-Stanford Trust—Income</i>						
595	SOUTHWICK ROMAN VILLA—Deposit in Trustee Savings Bank					595	12 6
178	<i>Insurance not yet allocated</i>						
	DEBIT BALANCES ON INCOME ACCOUNTS, as						
1,529	per Summary attached					1,826	19 3
228	SUNDRY DEBTORS					420	16 11
481	CASH at Barclays Bank					418	16 0
<u>£14,659</u>						<u>£14,764</u>	<u>19 5</u>

No figures are inserted in the above 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 31 December 1956 and the Income and Expenditure Accounts give a true and fair view of the income and expenditure for the year ended on that date.

S. E. GRAVES
Chartered Accountant

Summary of Income and for the year ended

	<i>Thomas- Stanford Trust Fund</i>	<i>Lewes Castle and Barbi- can House</i>	<i>Legh Manor, Cuckfield</i>	<i>Bull House, Lewes</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance at 31 December 1955	1,070 17 5	853 16 8	3,039 3 5	1,609 14 6
<i>Add: Income for the year</i>	913 4 0	743 8 0	2,383 13 2	1,502 19 4
	467 9 3	872 14 10	823 3 1	137 13 1
	184 13 5	817 9 1	749 5 10	136 17 5
	1,538 6 8	1,726 11 6	3,862 6 6	1,747 7 7
	1,097 17 5	1,560 17 1	3,132 19 0	1,639 16 9
<i>Less: Expenditure</i>	90 11 3	1,073 12 1	528 6 4	60 16 5
	27 0 0	707 0 5	93 15 7	30 2 3
Balance at 31 December 1956	1,447 15 5	652 19 5	3,334 0 2	1,686 11 2
	1,070 17 5	853 16 8	3,039 3 5	1,609 14 6

	<i>Anne of Cleves House, Lewes</i>	<i>Wilmington Priory</i>	<i>The Long Man, Wilmington</i>	<i>Southwick Roman Villa</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Deficit at 31 December 1955	358 17 0	807 2 8	38 9 7	107 0 4
<i>Add: Expenditure for the year</i>	332 16 7	769 17 1	38 9 7	122 1 0
	546 7 8	111 18 8	— — —	— — —
	247 1 4	126 2 11	— — —	— — —
	905 4 8	919 1 4	38 9 7	107 0 4
	579 17 11	896 0 0	38 9 7	122 1 0
<i>Less: Income</i>	258 15 9	95 0 2	— — —	14 18 5
	221 0 11	88 17 4	— — —	15 0 8
Deficit at 31 December 1956	646 8 11	824 1 2	38 9 7	92 1 11
	358 17 0	807 2 8	38 9 7	107 0 4

Note: Expenditure in respect of the Thomas-Stanford Trust Fund

Expenditure Accounts

31 December 1956

<i>Holtye Roman Road</i>	<i>Ardingly Village Sign</i>	<i>Pigeon House, Angmering</i>	<i>Sussex Photographic and Record Survey</i>	<i>Oldland Mill</i>	<i>Summary of Credit Balances</i>
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
73 8 2	30 17 6	1,025 19 6	10 11 6	50 12 0	7,663 16 8
94 19 1	27 3 4	924 12 0	9 15 6	- - -	6,599 14 5
11 4 0	3 15 2	118 0 0	16 0	200 0 0	2,634 15 5
11 4 0	3 15 2	118 0 0	16 0	- - -	2,022 0 11
84 12 2	34 12 8	1,143 19 6	11 7 6	149 8 0	10,298 12 1
106 3 1	30 18 6	1,042 12 0	10 11 6	- - -	8,621 15 4
12 0 11	1 0	139 9 9	- - -	3 11 11	1,908 9 8
32 14 11	1 0	16 12 6	- - -	- - -	907 6 8
72 11 3	34 11 8	1,004 9 9	11 7 6	145 16 1	8,390 2 5
73 8 2	30 17 6	1,025 19 6	10 11 6	- - -	7,714 8 8

<i>The Priest House, West Hoathly</i>	<i>Oldland Mill</i>	<i>Summary of Deficits</i>	<i>General Fund</i>
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
167 7 7	- - -	1,478 17 2	851 15 9
114 2 3	51 5 6	1,428 12 0	791 10 2
107 0 10	- - -	765 7 2	78 3 4
100 17 5	- - -	474 1 8	74 0 7
274 8 5	- - -	2,244 4 4	929 19 1
214 19 8	51 5 6	1,902 13 8	865 10 9
48 10 9	- - -	417 5 1	31 12 9
47 12 1	13 6	373 4 6	13 15 0
225 17 8	- - -	1,826 19 3	898 6 4
167 7 7	50 12 0	1,529 9 2	851 15 9

includes a loss on sale of invested income of £63. 11s. 3d.

Additions to Library to August 1957

1. EXORS. OF MR. F. R. WILLIAMS.

- (1) Two volumes of newspaper cuttings.
- (2) Clergy List, Sussex. Typescript.
- (3) Two volumes of Sussex pamphlets and others.
- (4) 'Church Chancels, What they contain and why', by F. R. Williams. Typescript.
- (5) Collection of photographic illustrations, negatives, &c.
- (6) *History of Parish Registers in England*, by I. S. Burn, 1862.
- (7) *Ecclesiology*, by G. L. Gomme, 1894.

2. MR. A. L. GARDINER.

Legal and Manorial Formularies, edited from Originals at The British Museum and The Public Record Office. In memory of J. P. Gibson.

3. MR. N. E. S. NORRIS, F.S.A.

The Flint Mines of Blackpatch, by J. H. Pull, 1932.

4. MR. L. F. SALZMAN, C.B.E., F.S.A.

- (1) *Facsimiles of Records*. Report of Commission on Public Records, 1819.
- (2) *Sussex*. The Penguin Guides, 1957, by F. R. Banks.
- (3) *Dictionary of Roman Coins*, by S. W. Stevenson, 1889.

5. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

List of Record Repositories in Great Britain, 1956.

6. MR. F. BENTHAM STEVENS, F.S.A.

- (1) *Brighton & Hove Herald*. 150th Birthday Issue.
- (2) *Country Life*. Field Place; Groombridge Place; Bignor Park; Scotney Castle.

7. THE REV. A. S. B. HILL, A.R.I.B.A.

St. George's Church, Brede. A History of the Fabric and the Ornaments thereof. (Author's copy.) Typescript.

8. MR. G. H. KENYON, F.S.A.

- (1) *Journal of the British Society of Master Glass-Painters*, Vol. 12, No. 2.
- (2) *Some Notes on the Glass Industry in England prior to 1567*. (Author's copies.) Pamphlets.

9. DR. G. R. ROLSTON.

Haslemere in History. (Author's copy.) Pamphlet.

10. MISS ALETHEA TYNAN AND THE EDITOR.
Rewley House Papers, Vol. 3, No. 4, with article on Lewes Mechanics Institute, by Miss Tynan.
11. THE REV. A. C. CROOKSHANK.
Sermon by Thomas Manningham, later Bishop of Chichester. May 1685.
12. MR. W. P. D. S. STEBBING, Five Ways, Upper Deal, Kent.
Collection of photographs of Sussex churches.
13. MR. H. H. KING.
'Coins of the Sussex Mints, Part I. Bramber, Chichester, Pevensey and Rye.' (Author's copy). Reprint from *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 28.
14. INFORMATION BUREAU, Iraqi Embassy, London.
Twenty-five years of Mesopotamian Discovery, by M. E. L. Mallowan.
15. CITY OF NORWICH LIBRARY COMMITTEE, Norwich.
History and Treasures, City of Norwich Libraries, 1957.
16. MR. V. PHILIP SABIN, Park House, 24 Rutland Gate, London, S.W. 7.
Four water-colour drawings of Lewes, dated 1762.
17. MRS. REVILL.
Handlist of manuscripts relating to Sussex in the Bodleian Library. Typescript.
18. MR. AUSTEN BLOMFIELD, F.R.I.B.A.
Rye, Drawn by Austen Blomfield, 1957.
19. MR. W. R. HIPWELL.
An Appreciation. Eastbourne Manor. (Author's copy.) Pamphlet.
20. UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, Michigan.
Microfilm, *Sussex Notes & Queries*, Vol. 14 and Index, Vol. 13.
21. LIEUT.-COLONEL C. H. LEMMON, D.S.O.
The Field of Hastings. (Author's copy.)
22. MR. A. FAYLE.
Four etchings by Diplock. Herstmonceux Castle; Chailey Church; Sackville College; Windmill Hill.
23. MR. I. D. MARGARY, F.S.A.
Roman Roads in Britain, II; North of the Foss Way-Bristol Channel. (Author's copy.)

24. MRS. MERRICKS, 23 Church Walk, Worthing.
Coloured lithograph of Lewes Castle from the Paddock.
25. LADY JONES, Trevalyn Hall, Rossett, North Wales.
The Trevors of Trevalyn.
26. MRS. HOLLIST.
Fifteen Ordnance Survey Maps. Kent (3), Cornwall (2), Essex, North Devonshire, Surrey, Middlesex, Middlesex and Essex, Dorsetshire, Berkshire, Oxford and Reading, Salisbury and New Forest, Bucks., Berks., Herts., and Middlesex.
27. DR. MARIE CLOUGH.
'The Estates of the Pelham Family in East Sussex before 1500'. Typescript. (Author's Thesis.)
28. BRIGHTON AND HOVE HERALD.
Herald's 150 Years.
29. EXORS. OF MR. W. E. MEADS.
(1) Eighty books, mostly architectural.
(2) 'Churches of Sussex.' Reprints from *Sussex Express*.
(3) Notebooks of Mr. W. E. Meads.
30. MR. L. S. DAVEY.
Miscellaneous papers, plans of early railways.

BY PURCHASE:

1. Specimen plates, *History of Sussex*, by Horsfield.
2. *Monastic Sites from the Air*, by P. Knowles and J. K. S. St. Joseph.
3. *Decorative Wrought Iron work in Great Britain*, by R. Lister.
4. *Knole and the Sackvilles*, by V. Sackville West, 1923.
5. Four Political Pamphlets by R. W. Cousins, of The Shelleys, Lewes 1883. Biographical Notices 1890.

FOR REVIEW:

1. *Bones for the Archaeologist*, by J. W. Cornwall.
2. *Recent Archaeological Excavations in Britain*, ed. by R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford.
3. *Burton's St. Leonards*, by J. M. Baines, F.S.A.
4. *Sutton & Duncton Manors*, by Lord Leonfield.
5. *The Oliver Whitby School at Chichester*, by E. Burton Fairweather.

Additions to the Museum to June 1957

1956

1. REV. W. E. DAVIS-WINSTON, Keymer Rectory (15).
Framed water-colour 'Keymer Church' by Delamotte, 1856.
2. BEQUEST OF THE LATE MR. C. B. TAHOURDIN of Wallington, Surrey, per Mr. S. G. Riche (16. 1-15).
Three oil-paintings of members of the Haddock family attributed to Thomas Hudson, eighteenth century; and other family portraits.
Pedigree of the Tahourdin, Duffin, and Haddock families.
A case of sundry coins and medals.
3. MR. C. J. BUCKMAN, Lewes (17).
Lady's shoe, early eighteenth century.
4. MRS. F. R. WILLIAMS, Seaford (18. 1-4).
Shepherd's crook made at Kingston Forge.
A canister sheep bell.
Collection of Dutch tiles.
Pottery from Seaford Romano-British cemetery.
5. BY PURCHASE (19).
Water-colour of East Blatchington by J. Moxon, 1876.
6. MR. R. A. RELFE, Pevensey (20).
Medieval pitcher, fourteenth century, dredged from the River Ouse at Barcombe.
7. MR. H. BRIGHTWELL, Harting (22).
Stamp from glass wine bottle 'T.B.E.' Chichester, early eighteenth century.
8. MR. FRANK DUKE, Steyning (24).
Marble mortar with pestle.
9. MESSRS. BOSTEL BROS., Brighton, per MR. E. W. HOLDEN (25).
Unusual iron nail removed from eighteenth-century house in Market Street, Brighton.
10. REV. A. C. CROOKSHANK, Ditchling (26. 1-4).
Wooden foot plough from Haley Farm, Streat.
Fleam and mallet used by J. Muggeridge of Ditchling.
Beechwood baler.
Old police rattle.
11. MR. N. E. S. NORRIS, Brighton (27).
Wooden pestle.

12. MR. E. M. REEVES, Lewes (28).

Box of nineteenth-century turned boxwood toys.

1957

13. MR. L. S. DAVEY, Lewes (1. 1-5).

Two High Constables staves used by members of the Holman family of Lewes.

Snuff box of papier mâché: 'Hear, See and Say Nothing.'

Trade card of Holman & Son.

Embroidered watch-case lining: 'J(ohn) H(olman) 1790.' worked by his daughter.

14. LEWES BOROUGH COUNCIL (Loan). Additional Material (2).

The J. H. A. Jenner Collection of insects comprising the following cabinets: Coleoptera, Diptera, European Butterflies, Exotic Insects, Hymenoptera, and Lepidoptera (2 cabinets).

The Stanley Morris Collection of Sussex butterflies.

Type collection of British butterflies, moths, and beetles, arranged by the late Mr. E. J. Bedford.

Cabinet of Microlepidoptera, arranged by the same.

The C. H. Morris Collection of British land and freshwater shells (3 cabinets).

Various cases of stuffed birds, mainly local.

Cast of a footprint of the Iguanodon.

Two brass skillets, eighteenth century.

15. RT. HON. VISCOUNT GAGE, Firle Place (3. 1-2).

Child's shoe, eighteenth century, and a Stone Age mace head, both found during the demolition of an old cottage at Preston Place, Firle.

16. TRUSTEES OF THE LATE MR. ALFRED GURNEY WILSON, Hove (4).

Cabinet of Mesolithic flint implements from the Tilgate Forest.

17. MR. G. S. HOLE, Barcombe (5).

Pair of Romano-British Quernstones dredged from the River Ouse a quarter of a mile below Barcombe Mills.

18. MR. P. MITCHELL, Littlehampton (6).

A Sussex smock.

19. REV. W. E. DAVIS-WINSTONE, Keymer Rectory (7).

Water-colour of interior of old Keymer Church, c. 1850.

20. MR. H. C. CURTEIS, Hailsham (8).

Coin of Antoninus Pius found at Herstmonceux Castle.

21. MR. M. W. D. NORMAN, Alcester, Warwicks. (9).

Book of Psalms printed by Wm. Lee of Lewes, with the signature of John Ellman (of Glynde).

22. MR. R. GILBERT, E. Croydon (10. 1-2).
 Iron cannon ball.
 Papier mâché snuff box: 'Donovan for Ever.'
23. MR. & MRS. OLIVER, Lewes (11).
 Piece of painted wall plaster from Lewes Priory.
24. MR. L. S. DAVEY, Lewes (12).
 Advertisement Poster of Curtis's Mineral Water Manufactory,
 High Street, Lewes, c. 1870.

Accessions to Muniments Room, July 1956 to June 1957

1. Title deeds of Gorricks, Ditchling; 1801 to 1951. (KD/1-35. Lent by Mr. K. W. Dickins.)
2. Estate plans and maps, approx. 300, mainly by William Figg; c. 1800. (Accn. 710. More to follow. Lent by Mr. H. V. Fuller.)
3. Lewes Market Book; 1791 to 1819. (Accn. 711. Purchase.)
4. Title deeds of shop and premises in Malling Street, Lewes, formerly called 'Copped Hall'; 1675 to 1863. (Accn. 712. Lent by Mr. H. V. Fuller.)
5. A 'Tyburn Ticket' in name of Henry Bye, of E. Grinstead; 1789. (Accn. 713. Given by Mr. I. D. Margary. See *S.A.C.* xxii, 230.)
6. Photostat of Will of Edward Shelley, of Field Place in Warnham, esq.; 4 Aug. 1746, proved 2 June 1748. (Accn. 714. Given by Mr. Bentham Stevens. See *Sx. Notes & Queries*, Nov. 1956, p. 191.)
7. Piddinghoe Poor Book, 1811-48; James Tompsett's Workmen's Book, 1831-58, and Wages Book, 1846-71. (Accns. 715 to 717. The Poor Book now transferred to the Diocesan Record Office. Given by Mrs. Nodder, of Piddinghoe.)
8. Two large bundles of modern notes and papers relating to Sussex earthworks including off-print of 'The Chichester Entrenchments' by J. P. Williams-Freeman. (Accns. 720 and 742. Given by Mr. W. C. Woodhouse, of the Ordnance Survey Office, Chessington, and by the Curator of the Winchester Museum.)
9. Small bundle of deeds relating to dispersed properties of the Walker family; 1827-76. (Accn. 721. Given by Mr. Burder.)
10. Arlington Parish Book; 1721-68. (Accn. 722. Found in the wall of an old cottage being demolished at Locks Farm. Given by Mr. F. T. Hook, of Locks Farm, Halland.)
11. Additional papers and volumes from Firle Place, including:
 - (a) Nineteenth-century estate accounts, trustee papers, and miscellaneous.
 - (b) Eighteen account books of H.M. Paymaster of Pensions and Bounties (William Hall, Viscount Gage); 1756 to 1781.
 - (c) Three household and estate account books, in great detail relating to Sussex, Gloucestershire, and London estates; 1753 to 1837.
 (Accns. 724 to 741. Lent by Viscount Gage.)
12. Small bundle of deeds relating to dispersed properties in Sussex; Thirteenth century to 1817. (Accn. 743. Given by Mr. W. A. Barron.)

Sussex Archaeological Society

RULES

(as amended at Annual Meeting held on
20th March 1957)

SUMMARY

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1957

R U L E S

Name

1. The Society shall be called the 'Sussex Archæological Society'.

Object

2. The object of the Society shall be to promote the study of Archaeology in all its branches, especially within the County of Sussex.

Membership

3. The Society shall consist of Ordinary, Life, Associate, and Honorary Members.

(a) Ordinary and Life Members (gentlemen or ladies) shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society and elected by the Council at any of its meetings (by ballot if demanded, one black ball in five to exclude), and shall pay an entrance fee of 10s.

Provided that no entrance fee shall be payable in the case of

- (i) Any member who at the time of election also becomes a member of the Sussex Archæological Trust and pays the qualifying subscription of £1.
- (ii) An Associate Member residing with and proposed by an Ordinary or Life Member.
- (iii) Any member of an affiliated local Association as defined by rule 7.
- (iv) Any other Member, if the Council in its discretion considers it to be in the interest of the Society to remit the fee.

(b) Ordinary Members shall subscribe 30s. on election and on the first day of January in each subsequent year.

(c) Life Members shall pay £25 in lieu of the annual subscription as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member may at any time become a Life Member upon payment of £25 and arrears (if any) of annual subscriptions.

(d) Any Ordinary or Life Member may propose any resident member of his or her household as an Associate Member.

Associate Members shall pay an annual subscription of 10s.

Associate Members shall not be entitled to receive copies of any of the Society's publications, but shall be entitled to all the other privileges of membership.

(e) Honorary Members. The Council shall have power to elect, as an Honorary Member, any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. The Honorary Members shall not be required to pay any entrance fee or subscription, shall not exercise the privilege of an Ordinary Member as to voting at the meetings, or the proposal of candidates, but shall be entitled to all other privileges of membership.

Duties and Privileges

4. Every new Member shall have his election notified to him by the Clerk, and shall be required to remit the amount due to the Finance Clerk within one month of his election. A copy of the Rules of the Society and a List of Members shall be sent to each Member on announcing to him his election. No Member shall participate in any of the benefits of the Society until he shall have paid his subscription, and, in the case of a new Member, his entrance fee. Every Member (other than an Associate Member) shall be entitled to a copy of each of the Society's publications issued during the period of his membership, but no such copy will be issued to any Member whose subscription is in arrear.

Subscriptions in Arrear

5. In the event of the sum due from a new Ordinary Member under the preceding Rules not being paid within two months from the date of his admission, the Council shall have power to erase his name from the List of Members; and also to reinstate him on his justifying the delay to its satisfaction. In the case of any Member failing to pay his annual subscription, due on 1st January, before 25th March following, the Clerk shall apply to him for the same, and, if the subscription is not paid on or before the 1st of August, the Council shall have power at its discretion to erase his name from the List of Members.

Withdrawal

6. Any Member intending to withdraw his name from the Society shall give notice, in writing, to the Clerk on or before the 1st of January in any year of his intention to do so, otherwise he shall be liable for the current year's subscription. Persons ceasing to be Members shall no longer have any share or interest in the property or funds of the Society.

Conditions for Affiliation of Local Associations

7. Any local Association may be affiliated to this Society, subject to the following conditions:

(a) The expression 'local Association' shall be deemed to include any Association, Society, or Club, or other organization whatsoever, having a membership of not less than twenty and having its headquarters in, and carrying on its work in some part only of the County of Sussex, the main objects of which are the same as or similar to the objects of this Society.

(b) If the Council of this Society and the managing authority of any local Association shall pass resolutions to that effect, such local Association shall thereby be affiliated to this Society.

(c) The Council of this Society may pass such a resolution: (i) on the acceptance by any local Association of an invitation to affiliate addressed to it by this Society or the Council thereof; or (ii) on the application of any local Association for affiliation. Such application shall be made in writing to the Honorary Secretary of this Society, and shall specify the object or objects of the local Association, the methods adopted by it in furtherance thereof, the district in which it carries on its work, full particulars as to its terms of membership, and such other details as the Honorary Secretary of this Society may require.

(d) Every affiliated local Association shall in every year pay a fee of £1. 1s., and furnish one copy of each of its publications (if any) to this Society, and shall be entitled to receive one copy of each publication of this Society for the current year.

(e) The Members of every affiliated local Association shall be eligible for membership of this Society without being proposed and seconded in accordance with Rule 3 (a), and without payment of entrance fee.

(f) The Honorary Editor may at his discretion include in the annual volume of this Society a brief summary of such of the proceedings of any affiliated local Association as appear to be of general interest; and also papers written by Members of, or dealing with archaeological research or discoveries made by any such local Association, which shall in that event be entitled to purchase at cost price such number of copies of any such paper for its Members as may be specified to the Honorary Editor before publication.

(g) It shall be competent for the Council to allow the Members of any affiliated local Association to attend the meetings (other than general meetings) of this Society, and to participate in such other privileges of membership thereof on such terms as it may think fit, regard being had to the mutual privileges offered by the local Association to the Members of this Society.

(h) This Society and any affiliated Association shall co-operate, so far as may appear desirable to the Council of this Society, in promoting the object or objects which they have in common in the district in which the local Association carries on its work.

(i) A local Association may withdraw from affiliation in the same manner as a Member under Rule 6, and this Society may determine the affiliation of any local Association by giving to the Secretary thereof a notice to the effect expiring on the 31st December of any year.

General Meetings

8. Two General Meetings of the Society shall be held in each year. The Annual General Meeting shall be held on the WEDNESDAY PRECEDING LADY DAY AT LEWES, at 12.30 or at such other time or place as the Council may determine, when the Council shall present its Annual Report and Accounts for the past year. An Agenda paper, which shall specify the names of the retiring Members of the Council, distinguishing between those Members who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election and those Members who have resigned or are ineligible under Rule 14 (f), shall be sent with the Balance Sheet to all Members not less than fourteen days before the Annual General Meeting. The Second General Meeting shall be held in JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, or SEPTEMBER, for the purpose of visiting some place or places rendered interesting by antiquities or historical associations, one month's notice of same to be given to the Members.

Special General Meeting

9. A Special General Meeting may be summoned by the Honorary Secretary at such place as the Council may determine, on the requisition, in writing, of the President, or of five Members, or by the direction of the Council, specifying the subjects to be brought forward for consideration at such Meeting, and those subjects only shall be then considered and resolutions passed thereon.

Voting

10. At all Meetings of the Society or of the Council the resolutions of the majority present and voting shall be binding, except as provided in Rule 11: the Chairman to have a casting vote.

Alterations in Rules

11. No alteration shall be made in the Rules except at the General Meeting in March, or at a Special General Meeting of which at least thirty days' notice has been given to all members, specifying the proposed alteration, and then only by a majority of two-thirds of those present and voting. No proposed alteration shall be considered at the General Meeting in March unless notice thereof, in writing, shall have been given to the Honorary Secretary on or before the previous 31st January and the proposed alteration shall have been set out in the Agenda paper.

Special Meetings

12. Special Meetings for the reading of papers, the exhibition of antiquities, and other purposes may be held at such times and places as the Council may determine.

No Gift or Bonus in Money to Members

13. The Society shall not and may not make any dividend, gift, division, or bonus in money unto or between any of its Members.

Council

14. All the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council.

(a) The Council shall consist of the Honorary Officers of the Society, namely, the Financial Secretary and Treasurer, the General Secretary, the Curator of Deeds, and the Editor, who, together with the President, shall be nominated by the Council and annually elected at the Annual General Meeting in March; also of twenty-four other Members, one-third of whom shall retire annually by rotation, but, subject to clause (f), shall be eligible for re-election without nomination. These other Members shall also be elected at the Annual General Meeting in March, by ballot if required. Seven days' notice shall be given to the Honorary Secretary of the intention of any Member to nominate another Member of the Society as a new Member of the Council, and the name proposed shall be placed in the Library, together with the names of the proposer and seconder. The Council may fill casual vacancies in the Council; persons so appointed shall hold office so long as those in whose place they shall be appointed would have held office.

(b) The Council shall meet at Lewes (or at any other place in the County that the Council may from time to time determine) on such day in each of the months of February, April, July, and October in every year (and also at such other times in any year) as the Council or, failing them, the Chairman of the Council and the Honorary Secretary may from time to time determine. Five Members of the Council shall form a quorum.

(c) The Council shall, at its first meeting after the Annual Meeting in March, appoint a committee to manage the financial department of the Society's affairs. Such committee shall, at each Quarterly Meeting of the Council, submit a report of the liabilities of the Society. All cheques drawn on the Society's Bankers shall be signed by one member of the Finance Committee and also by the Honorary Secretary or one of the Honorary Secretaries (if more than one). The accounts of the Society shall be submitted annually to the examination of two Auditors, who shall be elected by the Society from the Members. The Council is further empowered at any time when it

thinks it desirable, to employ and pay a Chartered Accountant to assist the Honorary Treasurer in making out such accounts.

(d) The Council shall, at its first meeting after the Annual Meeting in March, appoint a committee to manage and control the Museum and Library, such committee not to exceed twelve in number, and to include the Honorary Curator and Librarian, and not more than six Members who are not Members of the Council. Such committee shall report to the Council at each Quarterly Meeting.

(e) The Council may appoint any Member Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district where he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of information relating to objects and discoveries of archaeological interest, and the organization of the second General Meeting in any year, if proposed to be held in such town or district.

(f) No retiring Member of the Council shall be eligible for re-election who has failed to attend at least one-third of the meetings of the Council held during the previous three years, or so much of that period as shall have elapsed since he became a Member of the Council, unless the Council or the Annual General Meeting shall resolve in any individual case that there was a reasonable cause for failure to attend.

(g) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, the Honorary Secretary or Secretaries, and the Honorary Editor shall be *ex-officio* members of the committees referred to in paragraphs (c) and (d).

(h) The Council shall at its first meeting after the Annual Meeting in March appoint from amongst its Members a General Purposes Committee, not to exceed seven in number, and without power to add to its number. This committee shall have such powers and duties as the Council may delegate to it; and shall report to the Council at each meeting of the Council.

(i) Any reference in these rules to the Honorary Secretary shall, if two Honorary Secretaries are appointed, include either or/and both of them.

(k) The Council may from time to time elect members of the Society as Vice-Presidents.

Topics to be Avoided

15. The Society shall avoid all topics of religious or political controversy.

Trustees

16. The real property of the Society shall be vested or treated as vested in the Sussex Archaeological Trust and not more than four individual trustees, to be nominated from time to time, as occasion may require, by the Council. Provided that it shall not be necessary, unless the Council so decide, to fill up any vacancy occurring amongst the individual trustees.

Sussex Archæological Society

THE PERCIES AT PETWORTH, 1574-1632

BY GORDON BATHO

(i) INTRODUCTION

THE visitor to the English country house may expect to have to walk several hundred yards within the grounds before he can enter the house itself. The visitor to Petworth House, Sussex, however, finds himself stepping from the street into an outbuilding of the house. He may well ask himself the reasons for this closeness of the stately Petworth House to the main road and to the parish church of the town from which it takes its name.

The reasons are to be found in the history of the house. The Petworth House which we know today is essentially the creation of Charles, Duke of Somerset (1662-1748), who married the heiress of the Percy family whose property the manor had been since 1150. Between 1688 and 1696 the Duke of Somerset reconstructed the house extensively and gave it the magnificent West Front, some 320 feet long, for which it is principally famous today. The story of Petworth from Somerset's time is a proud enough history, but behind this there lies another story, the story of a simple manor house, on the site of which modern Petworth has been built, small parts of which the present house incorporates even, but a story which has been largely forgotten, with the disappearance of the greater part of the mediæval and early modern work as the result of the successive restorations of its owners and of a disastrous fire in 1714. The story of this earlier Petworth seems worth recalling, both for its own sake and for the light which it throws on the layout of the present house.

It is clear that Petworth had become an important

seat of the Percies as early as the late thirteenth century. It is from this time that there survives the shell of a great chapel with fine Early English arches, and it was in 1293 that Henry, Lord Percy, applied for a licence to crenellate the manor house; as late as the early years of Elizabeth I's reign people still referred to the 'castle' at Petworth. But, although Petworth was the centre of concentration of lands which brought the family a substantial income throughout late medieval and early Tudor times (whenever the Percy lands had not fallen into the hands of the Crown by reason of an attainder), it was never more than the second seat of the Percies in these centuries. For the feudal power of the family lay in the north—it was the north which boasted that it 'knew no king but a Percy'—and it was there, in Yorkshire or Northumberland, that the Percies of these times made their principal home.

From 1537 to 1557 the family had suffered under an attainder, the third in its troubled history, and Petworth had been Crown property. The first holder of the restored title, Thomas Percy, seventh Earl of Northumberland, was a Catholic and had his interests firmly entrenched in the north. At the last he was executed at York in 1572 for his part in the rising of 1569. Fortunately, the restoration had included provision for a remainder in favour of his brother, Sir Henry Percy, who now succeeded to the family honours and estates without overgreat difficulty, though it was 1576 before he was summoned to the Lords and he was required to live in the south. Sir Henry had dissociated himself from his brother's intrigues, but the Government could not afford to run the risk of another Percy's gaining too much power in the north.

Despite the caution of the Government, in time the eighth Earl fell under suspicion of plotting on behalf of the Catholic cause, too; he was certainly a Catholic. From December 1584 he was held in the Tower of London on suspicion of plotting on behalf of Mary, Queen of Scots, and another attainder seemed likely to befall the Percies, when on 21 June 1585 he was found

dead under mysterious circumstances. Whether his death was murder or suicide has been debated ever since, but at any rate the Percy lands and Petworth among them passed without hindrance to his son Henry, ninth Earl, who was dubbed 'The Wizard Earl' on account of his profound interest in science.

The ninth Earl never so much as went north in his adult life and Petworth was always his principal residence. In addition, he maintained a London house or, rather, a succession of London houses during his years at Court, and, after his marriage in 1594 to Dorothy, the widow of Sir Thomas Perrot and the sister of the famous Devereux Earl of Essex, he had a second seat in the south at Syon, Middlesex. From 1605 to 1621 he was in his turn kept prisoner in the Tower. His father had brought him up a Protestant, but he employed a number of Catholics in his household, among them a principal conspirator in the Gunpowder Plot, his kinsman Thomas Percy, and he was convicted of what amounted to technical treason in the Court of Star Chamber in June 1606. After his release in July 1621 he was required to live at Petworth, and it was there that he died in 1632.

From 1574 or shortly afterwards until 1632, then, Petworth House was the chief residence of the Percies. In the north, they became absentee landlords and their feudal power, exercised through subordinate officers, suffered a marked decline. Their income from land, on the other hand, still came primarily from their northern estates: the Honour of Petworth never yielded more than a small proportion of their total revenues—in 1582 the net income from the Percy lands in the South Parts, mainly in the Honour of Petworth, was £544. 13s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. against the North Parts' £3,056. 17s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in 1636 £1,576. 4s. 10d., against the North Parts' £10,895. 5s. 4d.¹ In these decades the Percies may be said to have raised most of their money in the north but to have been spending it largely in the south. Some of it was spent in renovating Petworth House.

¹ Syon MSS. Rentals, A. I. 8 (April 1582) and 13 (March 1635/6).

(ii) THE EIGHTH EARL AT PETWORTH, 1574-85

The Petworth House to which the eighth Earl came on his succession was a house which had been neglected by his brother for fifteen years and in the Crown's hands for twenty years before that. No ground-plan and no drawing or painting of Petworth House is known to

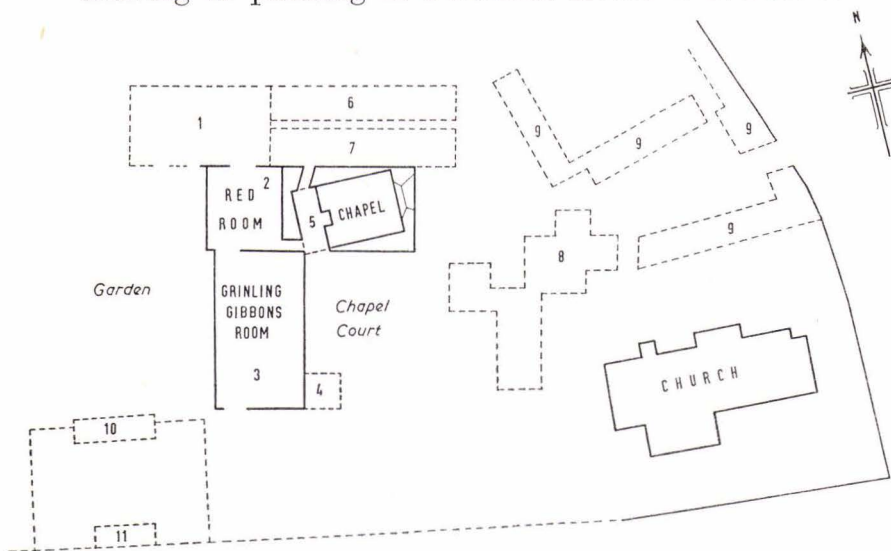


PLATE I. A ROUGH SKETCH TO SHOW THE RELATIVE PLANS OF THE 1574 HOUSE AND THE MODERN PETWORTH HOUSE.

---1574 — Present Day.

1. Hall. 2. 'Fair Room' leading to Parlour. 3. Parlour. 4. King's Chamber. 5. The Great Chapel (extending 8 ft. farther west than at present). 6. Pantry. 7. Buttery. 8. Great Kitchen. 9. Outbuildings shown in 1706 (the North Street outbuildings of the ninth Earl's times). 10. Gatehouse between Outer and Inner Courts. 11. Outer Gatehouse on West Street.

exist for this period, but it is possible to form a detailed impression of the layout and condition of the house in 1574-6 from the report of the eighth Earl's officers when they came in 1574 to take possession, and from the brief reference to the house which is made in a survey of the manor in 1576. It is, as one would expect, the story of a house in decay.¹

¹ Alnwick MSS. Letters and Papers, vol. 3, ff. 32-35, 'A view of Petworth House, 3 June 1574' (to be printed in the next volume of the *Collections*), and Leonfield MSS. Survey of Petworth, 1576, f. 49; I am indebted to Miss G. Beck, archivist at Petworth House, for drawing my attention to the latter.

The entrance to the house in 1574 was by a gatehouse fronting upon a road called West Street. There is no West Street in Petworth today, but it is clear from seventeenth-century plans that it ran by the church along the line of the modern Church Street and in a westerly direction across the present park to Court Ditch, which skirted the southern tip of the modern Upper Pond. The gatehouse must have stood approximately at the top of Sowter Lane, now called Pound Street.¹ It had two rooms on the ground floor and three above, together with a small garden. The Outer Court behind this gatehouse was enclosed by three barns, one of them next the street and on the west side, with a dovecote in its garden, and by stabling which would accommodate twelve or fourteen horses. A second gatehouse divided the Outer Court from the Inner Court; it was larger than the first, having some twelve rooms, seven beneath and five above, only one of which lacked a fireplace. The total area covered by these two courts, by the main house, and the formal gardens around it was estimated at four acres in the 1576 survey. All the out-buildings in both courts were described as 'very much decayed'.

From the Inner Court, entrance to the Great Hall was gained by 'a fair porch'. The Hall was 59 ft. long and 40 ft. wide; it ran east and west of the porch and was more or less parallel to West Street. Its roof was reported 'not much decayed' but, as was the Tudor custom, the windows had been left unglazed while the house was unoccupied and so the elements had been able to penetrate to the two old dormant tables, to the 'fair marble stone' (6 ft. long and 5 ft. wide) which had served as a screen, and to the double bench of marble which stood at the upper end and had doubtless formed the high table.

A 'fair room' with steps to the Parlour led out of the Hall in a southerly direction. The Parlour was in very good repair, with a fireplace and three windows com-

¹ Lord Leconfield, *Petworth Manor in the Seventeenth Century* (Oxford, 1954), map xv.

plete with their glass. It was above a wine cellar and next to the garden: these details place it approximately where the Grinling Gibbons Room is now. There was a little lodging next to the Parlour and at the far end a little chapel, with a window in good repair and with its altar stone of marble (8 ft. long and 3 ft. wide).

From this little chapel there led a room called the King's Chamber. This room, described as having one fireplace and four glazed windows and as being in good repair, seems to have protruded to the east so as to form an open court with the Great Chapel of the house—a 'chapel court' is mentioned in the household accounts of the eighth Earl. Wooden stairs led from the King's Chamber to the Queen's above and there was a privy at the foot of them.

We may now turn to the upper story of this north to south range. In the room leading from the Hall to the Parlour there were, on the right hand, stairs to the rooms above. At the head of these stairs was a withdrawing chamber, giving access to the Great Chamber. On the other side of this northern end of the Great Chamber a small room was to be found and, over it, a study with 'frames of wainscot for boxes and settles for writings' and, in the centre, 'a round counting house of wainscot with a round table in it, the counting house having desks and seats round about it'. A door from this study gave on to three or four steps to the leads over the withdrawing chamber. At the other end of the Great Chamber there was a wainscot portal leading into the Queen's Chamber, which had a closet at its upper end. The size of the Great Chamber itself we may judge from its having five windows and two roundels, all glazed; it must have corresponded to the Parlour and little chapel on the floor below. This upper story was in by no means the good condition that the lower was; the ceiling of the Great Chamber, for example, was described as 'somewhat decayed for lack of ridgetile' and the leads over the withdrawing chamber as 'much torn and cut away by the sides thereof'.

There were two ways from this range to the Great

Chapel across the open court. There was an entry from the King's Chamber leading towards the Chapel and there were turning stairs of wood going down into the garden from the upper end of the Great Chamber. 'There is also a closet having the door to it from the second turning of the same stairs wherein is iii windows whereof one partly glazed, the other unglazed and the third looketh into the great chapel.'

The Great Chapel was very large—48 ft. long and 24 ft. wide according to the 1576 survey—and had as many as ten windows. It was in some disrepair but had in it carved wainscot seats and desks and its altar stone of marble which was 15 ft. long and 3 ft. wide. Apparently it had not been used as a chapel for some time, for the vestry at the far end was described as 'lately used for a privy kitchen': its one window had been glazed and cross-barred, but both glass and iron were now 'clean spoiled and gone', and when the officers viewed the room they found two planks of wood lying on the ground.¹

We have seen that the Hall was separated from the Parlour by a room which led out of its south-east corner: one imagines that this room also separated the Hall from the Great Chapel which, as the description of the closet on the turning stairs at the northern end of the Great Chamber shows, must have adjoined the northern part of the north to south range closely. At the eastern end of the Hall, probably occupying the whole width of the Hall if one may judge from contemporary custom, there were a pantry and buttery leading to the Great Kitchen, which stood just to the east of the Great Chapel. Over the pantry and buttery there had been a Council Chamber, but it had fallen completely and 'a skilful carpenter' who was called in by the officers reported that it would cost £6. 13s. 4d. to repair the frame

¹ The present measurements of the Chapel at Petworth are 39 ft. 10 in. by 24 ft. 10 in. (I am indebted for these measurements to the house carpenter), so that the Great Chapel of 1576 must have extended a further 8 ft. westwards. The altar stone has been replaced. I append a rough drawing to show the relationship between the present main rooms and the layout of 1574 as I conceive it from the manuscripts and estate plans of the period (Plate I).

of the roof, 'which must be all new timber for the old will not serve again there'. At the end of the passage which divided the pantry and buttery there was another leading to the Kitchen on the right hand. First, however, there came the two larders, dry and wet, and the scullery: there had been three rooms above but these were in ruins, as was another before the dresser of the Kitchen. The Kitchen was a large room, 36 ft. long and 28 ft. wide, covered partly with slatestone and partly with shingle, and with two ovens in it. There was also a cistern of lead in the Kitchen to receive the water from the conduit. A coalhouse stood to the north of the Kitchen but this was in decay. The Kitchen itself was in great disrepair, 'especially in one part toward the south adjoining to the Churchyard', as the 1576 survey tells us, but it was capable of repair at small charge. On the east side of the Kitchen Yard there stood a new building with four rooms below and four lodgings above, 'the lofts whereof were boarded with inch boards but most of them are pulled up and carried away', and a bakehouse at the end of the building. I have not been able to identify for certain any buildings now standing at Petworth with these outbuildings, but it is clear that the Kitchen and its attendant buildings stood about where one finds today the outbuildings of the modern house by North Street.¹

Lastly, the view of 1574 mentions two other buildings at Petworth, both described as in great decay. At the west end of the great house there stood a two-roomed lodging known as the Nursery, and in the midst of the brick wall dividing the Inner Court and the garden there was a banqueting house of brick.

When the eighth Earl's officers came to take possession in 1574, it is clear that what they found was a simple manor house, 'enclosed with old walls of stone' and

¹ Lord Leconfield prints a plan of the North Street outbuildings, *op. cit.*, p. 40, based on the 1706 plan of the house (Plate V). His argument that these formed the main entrance in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is, to my mind though not to his, controverted by the evidence which I have presented here. The passages in quotation marks in the above remarks are taken, unless otherwise indicated, from the view of 1574.

battlemented with brick. It was, moreover, of no great size—it could never have accommodated the Percy household at its largest (the fifth Earl had had as many as 166 servants in 1512).¹ Yet it was also a house which had, in a small way, a dignity of its own. The eighth Earl was now to divert his money and his energies to restoring the house and to enlarging it in accordance with the new use to which it was to be put.

The first essential, obviously, was to secure a good supply of water. The town supply had been installed in the reign of Henry VII and was now, not surprisingly, in need of repair. The Earl agreed with the town to share the cost of the repairs, and soon he was recorded to have ‘brought water into every office of his house’. The first two years were spent repairing the old premises—glazing and renewing timbers, tiling, and putting new locks on the doors, many of which had themselves to be replaced. In January 1576/7 this work had gone far enough for the Earl to begin on what are termed in his household accounts ‘the new lodgings’. The term, and the disproportion between the size of the eighth Earl’s household, which would have been fifty to eighty strong, and the number of small rooms mentioned in the 1574 description of the house, suggest that these new lodgings were mostly bedrooms. There is no specific indication as to where these new lodgings were; the absence of any mention of foundations for the new building, and the clear indication on the earliest known sketch of the house, the thumb-nail sketch on Ralph Treswell’s plan of the manor of 1610, of two stories and an attic floor in the main house, suggest that they may have represented a rebuilding of the main block, with a possible extension westwards from the Hall, since Treswell shows a more marked west to east range than the figures of the 1576 survey would justify. As for the extent of the new lodgings, we know that they required 1,487 yards 2 feet of wainscoting: Luke the joiner was paid £122. 7s. 2d.

¹ Leconfield MSS. Survey of 1576, f. 49; T. Percy (Ed.), *The Regulations and Establishment of the Household of Henry Algernon Percy, the Fifth Earl of Northumberland, 1512* (1905), p. 43.

for working it. Between January 1576/7 and June 1582 some £2,829. 16s. 1d. was spent on reparations at Petworth including £327. 14s. 9d. for masonry work. A further £488. 15s. 10d. was spent there between June

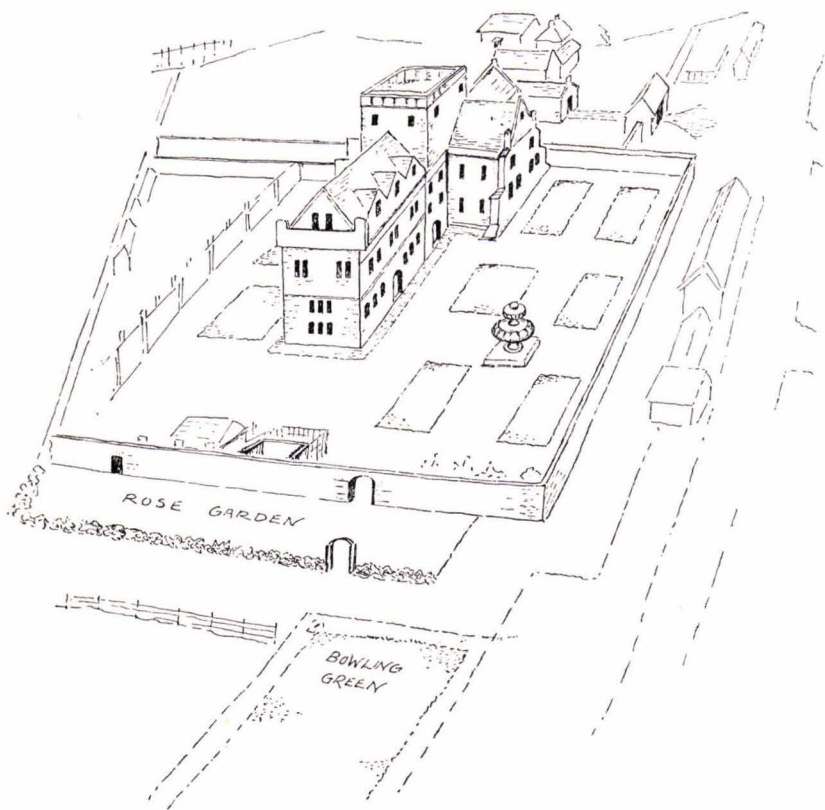


PLATE II. PETWORTH HOUSE, 1610. A drawing by R. G. Pidgley from Ralph Treswell's survey: reproduced by courtesy of the Lord Leconfield and the Oxford University Press.

1582 and August 1585; this included the cost of re-furnishing the Great Chapel in 1582-3, when the old stalls and seats were taken down and the chapel thoroughly renovated.

Another fact which emerges from a glance at the Treswell plan is that by 1610 the house was surrounded

by formal gardens, with a fountain set in line with the west end of the main house and a wall dividing the gardens from the bowling green and the kitchen garden beyond. This re-laying of the gardens immediately round the house occurred in the early years of renovation, too. The 'new garden' cost £347. 4s. 4½*d.* to lay out and stock, the garden wall £234. 0s. 2½*d.* to build, and the fountain some £332. 4s. to install. The fountain itself was bought of a Mr. Delafolla for £92 and was brought by river from London to Arundel; the water supplying the fountain was piped from Upperton and not taken from the town supply.¹

(iii) THE NINTH EARL'S BUILDING AT PETWORTH,
1585-1632

If details of what the eighth Earl did at Petworth are not forthcoming, it seems clear enough from the figures which are given on the household accounts that at his death he left Petworth both in a fair state of preservation and sufficiently extended to accommodate the Percy household of the time. We are fortunate in that the vast majority of the household accounts of the ninth Earl between his succession in 1585 and 1619 remain intact. From them we know that he spent a matter of £1,442. 2s. 7*d.* on repairs and new buildings at Petworth in the twenty years from 1585 to 1605 and £1,038. 0s. 11*d.* in the eleven audit-periods for which the accounts survive of the fourteen which occurred between 1605 and 1619. It is clear from this evidence that the ninth Earl was very largely doing no more than renovating the house at Petworth as it had been left by his father; it was only in 1616-17 that more than £100 was spent in any one year on reparations at Petworth. We hear for the most part of such minor projects as the provision of a new fretted plaster border for the 'best chamber', presu-

¹ Leconfield, *op. cit.*, p. 37: see Plate II. The figures for the eighth Earl's rebuilding are taken from my analysis of his household accounts, Syon House MSS. at Alnwick Castle, U. I. 1; the garden expenses quoted occurred in the period 1577-82.

ably the Great Chamber, in 1585-6, or as the paving of the Hall and removal of the stone bench and marble screen in 1590-1, or, again, as the panelling and glazing of a room which had been made into a library (the 'Wizard Earl' could hardly have lived in a house without a library) in 1595-6. For such minor repairs labour was employed *ad hoc* under the direction of a servant of the Earl's who was designated 'clerk of the works at Petworth'. This clerk was responsible for the payment of wages and for the provision of materials and of workmen for the repairs and new building; he would be an ordinary gentleman officer of the Earl's with no special knowledge of building, in fact merely head of the clerical staff in charge, and would often have other duties within the household as well.¹

Occasionally, however, new building on some scale did occur. The only example for which we have the actual costs within the ninth Earl's time is the work done on what is termed on the accounts 'the new building near the wine cellar' in 1595-6. A Mr. Hunt, a mason, made a bargain with the Earl for the masons' and carpenters' work for £35. The Earl had to supply the materials and to pay for the other work requisite to the building, such as plumbing, tiling, and plastering. Most of the materials, as was usual, came from the Petworth estate. The stone came from the quarry at Petworth; getting it cost £8. 16s., carrying 177 loads of it from the quarry to the works—it was no great distance—£3. 10s. Timber was brought 'from divers places' on the estates for £3. 5s. 4d. Fifty-nine loads of sand and loam were used; getting the sand cost 12s. 8d., carrying it 18s. 2d. For the scaffolding employed on the job, laths, boards, bricks, poles, and hurdles were fetched

¹ I draw in this section from my analysis of the household accounts of the ninth Earl of Northumberland, which are to be found mainly in Syon House MSS. at Alnwick Castle, U. r. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 14x, 50(5), III. 1, and C. r. 4b; I have also found three of the period 1605-7 in Alnwick MSS. Letters and Papers, vol. 7, ff. 250-1, and in Smyth of Nibley Papers (City of Gloucester Library), vol. VII, ff. 63 and 70. On the office of clerk of the works in medieval royal building see L. F. Salzman, *Building in England down to 1540* (Oxford, 1952), p. 8, and J. Harvey, 'The Medieval Office of Works', *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, ser. 3, VI. 20-87.

at a cost of 7*s.* 11*d.* Philips the brickmaker supplied the bricks for £1. 6*s.* 8*d.* (one judges from contemporary prices that there could not have been more than 3,000 bricks employed) and the tiles for 9*s.* 2*d.*, while the hair and lime used cost £3. 4*s.* Roofing the new building cost £1. 8*s.* 6*d.*; the tilers and plasterers were paid £1. 16*s.* 2*d.* Panelling by the joiner in the new chambers cost another £1, and the wages of the labourers who were hired for 'cleansing the rubbish' and helping the workmen came to £1. 16*s.* 4*d.*—the usual pay for labourers was 8*d.* a day.¹

Lego the smith of Petworth presented his bill for the job together with his charges for other works at Petworth, but he set out very carefully the costs of the various types of nails used in this new building near the wine cellar. An abstract of his account is as follows:

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
250	20 <i>d.</i> nails	4	2
300	10 <i>d.</i> nails	2	6
1,800	great nails	11	4
600	7 <i>d.</i> nails	3	2
2,450	6 <i>d.</i> nails	12	9
2,350	5 <i>d.</i> nails	8	11
500	4 <i>d.</i> nails	1	8
1,100	3 <i>d.</i> nails	2	9
10,600	2 <i>d.</i> nails and lath nails	17	10

Nails had become standardized in sizes during the fifteenth century; prices had fallen so that 6*d.* nails were sometimes only 5*d.* a hundred, for example—on quantities, too, discounts were given. This explains some of the apparent discrepancies in Lego's bill. What it will not explain is that, where the items total £3. 4*s.* 7*d.* Lego presented a total of £3. 6*s.* 9*d.*, and it appears to have been paid him without question on the part of the auditor.

All this had been done by local labour and from local

¹ The summary accounts rarely give details of use for price and wage indexing. I note, however, a charge of 10*s.* 8*d.* for 1,000 bricks on the account for works at Petworth, 1574-82, and of 11*s.* on the account of Edward Francis for Petworth, 1607-8. The quarry at Petworth was just south of the words 'Court Ditch' on map xv, Leconfield, op. cit.

resources. The plumbers, however, came from London specially for the job: 'to the plumbers for laying of gutters and other works done about the same [new buildings] and for their wages coming and going from London', £2. 8s. The whole story of this new building by the wine cellar provides an interesting example of the way in which such a work of building was carried out, partly by bargain but mainly under the supervision of the clerk of works, and almost entirely out of local materials and by local workmen. Quite what the new building was it is not possible to say, but it most probably was one of the outbuildings near North Street.

While this is the only major new building at Petworth in the ninth Earl's time for which we have the actual account, there are other indications of new buildings there in the period. In 1616-17 we know from the bald statement of the household accounts that some £475. 2s. 5d. was spent on reparations at Petworth; it seems clear enough that there was extensive new building in that year at least. After 1619 we lack even the baldest total for reparations at Petworth—the Percy household accounts from that time until the death of the ninth Earl in 1632 are very fragmentary.

On 13 and 14 August 1622 the Earl entertained the Marquis of Buckingham and a great company at Petworth; we know that he made many preparations for the visit and that the company assembled in the Great Chamber. This suggests that the Great Chamber had probably been renovated shortly before, and in fact there exists at Alnwick a computation for its enlargement and repair which is dated 1619.¹

Sir Edward Francis, the Earl's officer at Petworth, set out in this computation the terms which he had agreed upon with the mason and other workmen; the document provides another good example of that com-

¹ On the entertainment, the occasion of a quarrel between the sons-in-law of Northumberland, see *Sydney Papers*, i. 121-7, q. Leconfield, op. cit., pp. 41-43. Lord Leconfield ascribes the incident to 1620, following Collins, but it occurred in 1622; see *Cal. Townshend MSS.* (1887), p. 21, and Syon House MSS. at Alnwick Castle, P. i. 3n, f. 4. The 1619 computation is in Syon House MSS. at Alnwick Castle, X. ii. 10 (2).

bination of contract and piece work and of that use of local resources and manpower which characterize building in the period.

The Earl was to provide the lime, sand, and stone which would be needed from his estates. The lime would come from Sutton, a manor within the Honour and very near to Petworth, so that it would cost only 5s. the load to carry it, and the wood to burn it could come from the estate; in all lime would cost only £4 for the job. The sand would cost so little as not to be worth listing separately among the charges. The rough stone could be dug in the Leiths, just to the north-east of the town, and the ashlar at Byworth Quarry (about this time the Earl was buying Byworth Manor) which was a little south of the town or, if the stone proved good in Petworth Quarry Fields, the ashlar could be taken there: the Earl would have to pay labourers to dig the stone but it would be carried by his customary tenants.¹

The mason agreed with Sir Edward to make and set up his scaffolding, to take down the upper parts of the Great Chamber walls between the top of the upper windows and the battlement, to take off the rough-cast of the external walls and to take down the windows, all without any additional charge. He would have to take up and place down again part of the Horsham stonework of the Chamber: for this he was to be paid £1. The rest of his work was to be paid for by rate and 'from time to time as the work shall go forward'. For every rod of rough wall which he had to rebuild from the ground and join with the standing old wall he was to have 2s., the wall was to be 3 ft. thick from the foundation to the water-table and 2 ft. from the water-table to the corbel-table.

For moulding, hewing, and placing of the water-table, cornice, corbel-table, and battlement the mason was to have 6*d.* the foot, for hewing and setting the window surrounds 5*d.* the foot, and for hewing and setting the

¹ The Leiths, Little and Great; Little Leith is shown on maps xvi, xvii, Leconfield, *op. cit.*; for the purchase and situation of Byworth see *ibid.*, p. 54 and map xiii.

ashlar $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ the foot. In all, Francis estimated that the mason's bill would be £44.

Sir Edward reported to the Earl that he had settled with John Dee, the carpenter of Petworth, for the carpentry work on the Great Chamber, for £7: the smith's and glazier's work would come to another £4. Reckoning everything, he estimated that the rebuilding would cost the Earl some £63.

It has long been supposed that the extension of the wine cellar at Petworth, which is itself believed to date from the fourteenth century, southwards to form the modern boiler house is the work of the ninth Earl.¹ There is another manuscript at Alnwick which is an estimate for the making of a cellar at Petworth; it is undated but has random calculations in the ninth Earl's hand on the back of it, and it seems very probable that this work was in fact carried out around this time when, as we have seen, rebuilding of this part of the house was taking place (the medieval wine cellar was, it will be remembered, immediately beneath the Parlour and the Great Chamber). The estimate provided for the building of an upright wall to go round the cellar of some 6 ft. in height, using 20,000 bricks and filling with stone, and for brick vaulting which would require another 30,000 bricks; the vaulting was to be supported, as it is today, by pillars. The lime and sand were to come from the estates and the bricks were to be made at Petworth. It was reckoned that 160 loads of local stone would be needed; digging and carrying it would cost 1s. the load. In all, the building of the cellar would cost £97. 17s. 6d.²

Petworth House had for some time had its own tennis-courts. There is, for example, an entry on the household accounts for 1588-9 for plastering and paving them for £4. 2s. 2d. Just where these courts were is not known for certain: Lord Leconfield has ventured the suggestion that they were in the Kitchen Yard over by North

¹ See, for example, C. Hussey, 'Petworth House, Sussex' (*Country Life*, 1926), pp. 5 and 7.

² Syon House MSS. at Alnwick Castle, X. II. 10 (2). There is no mention of paving the cellar on the estimate; Hussey, *op. cit.*, p. 7, states that its Purbeck paving was replaced with brick in 1694.

Street, on the grounds that a building shown in the thumb-nail sketch on Treswell's plan of 1610 looks as if it might be a tennis-court. Among the household papers at Alnwick there is 'a computation of a tennis-court to be built in the Kitchen Yard'; unfortunately there is no clue as to its precise date or as to which Percy house was concerned. It seems likely, however, that it is in fact the estimate for the building of a new tennis-court at Petworth: it is an early seventeenth-century manuscript and, from what we know, it is probable that it belongs to the decade 1615-25. Tennis was a popular game at the time; in 1615 London had fifteen tennis-courts against four today.

The document has an intrinsic interest of its own, for it affords us a detailed account of the building of an early Stuart tennis-court. The main wall (which would be on the right-hand side) was to be 94 ft. long and 24 ft. 9 in. high at the scantlings; its building in brick would cost £70. A leaning wall, 97 ft. in length and 4 ft. high, and another, 38 ft. long and 3 ft. high, were estimated to cost £11. 15s.; presumably these leaning walls were to stand on the left-hand side and at the grille end of the court. There is mention of an appentice or penthouse of 101 ft. long and 7 ft. wide; this suggests that there would only have been a penthouse on the left-hand side and that the grille and dedans penthouses which we would expect to find were to be dispensed with—7 ft. is still the standard width for a tennis-court's penthouse and 38 ft. 8 in. for the ends of the court. Modern penthouses are of wood and slope towards the court, standing 7 ft. 1½ in. at the lower edge and 10 ft. 7 in. at the higher; this penthouse was to be made of oaken boards and would have been of similar dimensions. The floor and walls of the modern tennis-courts are cemented; play lines are marked out on the walls. Five hundred yards of the walls of this tennis-court were to be plastered and coloured with plaster of paris; 400 ft. of the floor were to be tiled and 1,596 ft. to be paved with Purbeck marble stone. The plastering was estimated to cost £25, the tiling £3, and the paving £46. 11s. The total cost of

the court was put at £183. 6s.—a small price, perhaps, for such luxury.¹

It is not possible to say for certain that this court was ever constructed, as we have seen. With the stables at Petworth the state of our knowledge is reversed. We know that extensive new stables must have been built in the ninth Earl's time. The old stables, as we have seen, had been in disrepair in 1574 and would in any case accommodate only a dozen or so horses. By 1632 there were stables at Petworth which had ten separate lodgings and a gallery, besides accommodation for 61 horses—'young horses, young mares and young geldings'—inside the stables, with some 30 breeding mares and 15 colts in the pastures. The size of the stables at Petworth was a matter of contemporary comment; in an old painting of the house which is thought to represent it as it was c. 1680 the stables appear as a commodious, quadrangular set of buildings in the foreground, a quarter of a mile away from the house in a portion of ground now occupied by the lake, and there is a representation of them in a thumb-nail sketch on an undated estate map which is attributed to Robert Norton and which is believed to have been drawn c. 1625. The question which eludes a firm answer is, when were these new stables built? There is only mention of minor repairs to the stables on the household accounts of the eighth and ninth Earls which survive; detailed accounts of expenditure at Petworth cease in 1609 for a period of twenty years, unfortunately. The oat consumption of the stables is known to us from the rear accounts for 1595-6 and 1597-1600 and again from estate papers for 1623-6 and 1627-8. Oat-consumption figures, however, are difficult to interpret—one does not know how much may have been supplied from the estates and possibly not recorded, and, again, it is not possible to arrive at a satisfactory average consumption figure for a horse, since oat consumption depends to a great extent on the

¹ Syon House MSS. at Alnwick Castle, U. r. 18; Lord Aberdare's article on Tennis, *Chambers's Encyclopaedia* (1950), XIII. 538-9; the article on Royal Tennis *sub* Lawn Tennis and Tennis, *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 14th edition (1929), vol. xiii; Leonfield, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

breed and nature of the work being performed by the horse. What is clear, nevertheless, is that the consumption of oats had approximately doubled at Petworth in this thirty-year period. Therefore, the evidence which we have suggests a date between 1609 and 1623 for the building of these new stables; the fact that other rebuilding was taking place between 1616 and 1623 inclines one to believe that it was about then that the stables were erected.¹

The historian of West Sussex, Dallaway, has written of the Earl's 'splendid leisure' in the years of retirement which he spent largely at Petworth between his release from the Tower in July 1621 and his death in November 1632, and the inventory taken upon his death reveals a Petworth which could have lacked little of the splendour of a palace. His goods and chattels were valued at some £6,432. 12s. 8d.; the plate alone, 6,254 ounces of it, was worth £1,563. 10s.²

To the basic rooms of a Tudor mansion which had existed in 1574—Hall, Great Chamber, Withdrawing Chamber, Parlour, Chapel, and Great Kitchen—had been added a most notable series of bedrooms, for the family, for guests, for gentleman servants, and for gentlemen's men. The principal bedrooms were termed the Red and Green Bedchambers respectively and were lavishly furnished with suites in those colours. The Earl's own bedroom had the following furnishing: three large pieces of hangings of forest work with the Percy half-moon badges; a bed of blue perpetuana, laced with blue and yellow lace and furnished fully; a Turkey foot-carpet; an old green elbow chair; two high stools fringed with silk and a carpet to match them; a plain green carpet; a low-backed chair of red velvet and a low stool

¹ Syon MSS. H. II. 1b; Leconfield MSS., Robert Norton's map of the manor of Petworth, plate IV; E. B. De Fonblanque, *Annals of the House of Percy* (1887), II. 157, and R. Turner, *S.A.C.* XIV (1862), 1, reproduce the '1680' picture of Petworth, which is at Syon House; on oat consumption see my unpublished London M.A. thesis, 'The household accounts of Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland (1564-1632)', 1953, p. 188, and Leconfield, *op. cit.*, p. 106.

² J. Dallaway, *A History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex*, vol. II, pt. I (1819), p. 227; Syon MSS. H. II. 1b (to be printed in the next volume of the *Collections*).

to match, 'both much worn', two tables, a court cupboard, a pair of brass andirons, a fire-shovel, a pair of tongs, and a pair of bellows. The furniture in the Earl's bedroom was valued at £51. 15s. A gentleman servant's bedroom normally had furnishings of about £10 value in it and the room of his man items worth no more than £4 or so. We may quote the furnishing of the bedroom of Peter Dodsworth, Steward of the Household, and of his man as typifying the equipping of such rooms. Dodsworth's room had £9. 16s. 4*d.* worth of furnishings, composed of the following: old dornixe hangings, a feather bed-mattress, two bolsters, a pillow, three blankets, one quilt of holland, a canvas mattress, a bedstead, cords and mat, two high stools of russia leather and a low stool, two other old leather stools, one green cloth cushion, one old trunk, fire-shovel, tongs, and ironback, one close stool and pan, one chamber-pot, a pair of bellows, a pair of snuffers, and one little table. Off this room was the Steward's man's room, simply furnished with a livery bedstead, a feather mattress and bolster, an old pair of blankets and a green rug, cords, and mat, a table, a leather stool, an old trunk, and a chamber-pot—the whole worth only £4. 5s. The meagre furnishing of these rooms contrasts greatly with the equipping of the State bedrooms; in all there were 30 bedrooms for the family or for gentlemen servants, and many of them had rooms nearby for the menservants.

As this was the home of the 'Wizard Earl', one is not surprised to find that the Library was one of the most important rooms in the house. There were fifty-two chests of books 'of all sorts' and enough books over to fill a further twelve small chests. The Earl had four globes of the world, one large, two small, and one white globe described as 'very large, not perfected'. The other large one would have been Emery Molyneux's globe of 1592, which stands today in the North Gallery at Petworth and which is said to have been given the Earl by Sir Walter Raleigh. A cupboard in the Library held mathematical instruments, a reminder of the Earl's interest in science. There were some seventy-eight pic-

tures in the room—a dozen 'Turks' and a dozen which were a set of Hercules' labours; two dozen 'Emperors', two large pictures of St. Lawrence and the Maccabees, and twenty-eight 'of all other sorts'. In addition, there were four tables—one oval table, one with a folding frame, and two little wainscot tables—and three dozen wainscot stools, besides a bedstead. Other books and writings the Earl had kept in the closet next to his bedroom. There 44 folio volumes, 28 vellum books, and 33 pamphlets were to be found, with maps and other writings in a wainscot box separately. The books at Petworth constituted the major part of the Earl's remarkable library, though another section was at Syon; many of the books remain together despite the sale in 1928.¹

On the layout of the house itself the inventory of 1632 has nothing specifically to add to our knowledge, except that one may note that the 'new buildings' are described as having a lower and an upper corner chamber, so that they were clearly on at least two floors. When one compares the sketch on Treswell's plan of 1610 with the painting at Syon of Petworth House c. 1680, it is noticeable that the house has been greatly extended both westwards and southwards. The inventory, set against the scattered evidence of activity at Petworth which we have examined, confirms the theory that the extension most probably occurred in the early seventeenth century. The examination of the surviving household papers for the tenth Earl (1632-68) would enable us to place the story of the evolution of Petworth in the century after the coming of the eighth Earl with more certainty. This, however, must await a further study.²

¹ On the Earl's library see my article, *History To-day*, May 1956, vol. vi, no. 5, pp. 349-50, and the references there; on the globe see H. M. Wallis, the *Geographical Journal*, Sept. 1951, cxvii. 275 et seq. I am compiling a hand list of the ninth Earl's library, including nearly 400 printed books and 100 manuscript volumes still at Petworth.

² The Norton map of 1625 (Plate IV) shows the house too indistinctly to be of value here. I have deposited a list of the household papers of the tenth Earl of Northumberland, which include some 138 summary accounts (as against the 9 which survive for the eighth Earl and the 182 for the ninth Earl, on my analysis of which I have drawn in this paper), with the Duke of Northumber-

(iv) THE NINTH EARL'S PLANS FOR PETWORTH

What the ninth Earl of Northumberland achieved at Petworth was remarkable enough in the light of his long imprisonment, but what he planned to do there was more remarkable still. He occupied some hours of his imprisonment in 1615 in drawing and annotating with great care a plan for a new house at Petworth, which was to be built upon the garden ramparts between the old house and the stables as they were shown in the sketch on the Norton map. It was an elaborate plan; though Robert Flood, a close personal servant of the Earl, compiled building estimates for the project, it never came about. We have no evidence on the reasons for the abandonment of this plan; we know, however, that it was not shortage of money, for the Earl had nearly doubled his landed income in the years of his imprisonment.¹

The entry to this new house, like that of the 1574 house, was designed to front on West Street. In place of a simple gatehouse which was described for us in 1574, there was now to be a 'very fair' gate, 12 ft. wide and 24 ft. high, made all of hewn stone, with a lodging and inner room above, and a battlemented lead roof, complete with clock. At each corner of the outer court the Earl planned a tower or lodge 'as is at Syon'—and the lodges at Syon survive, little changed in general appearance from the ninth Earl's time. The outer court was to be extensive—something like 360 ft. wide and 400 ft. long, judging from the plans—and to be paved with stones 'so large as a coach may pass upon them'. In the centre of the wall on the left-hand side of the court there was planned a door through which coaches could have passed out to the Park and to the stables beyond; it would have given upon the bowling-green which Treswell indicates for us in his plan of 1610.²

land at Alnwick, where the manuscripts are, and with the archivist at Petworth House. I hope at a later date to submit these papers to a meticulous analysis.

¹ Leonfield MSS. Plan of Petworth New House (Plate III) and Building Estimates of 1615; Syon House MSS. at Alnwick Castle, X. II. 10 (18) is a rough version of the Petworth Plan.

² Plate II, above.

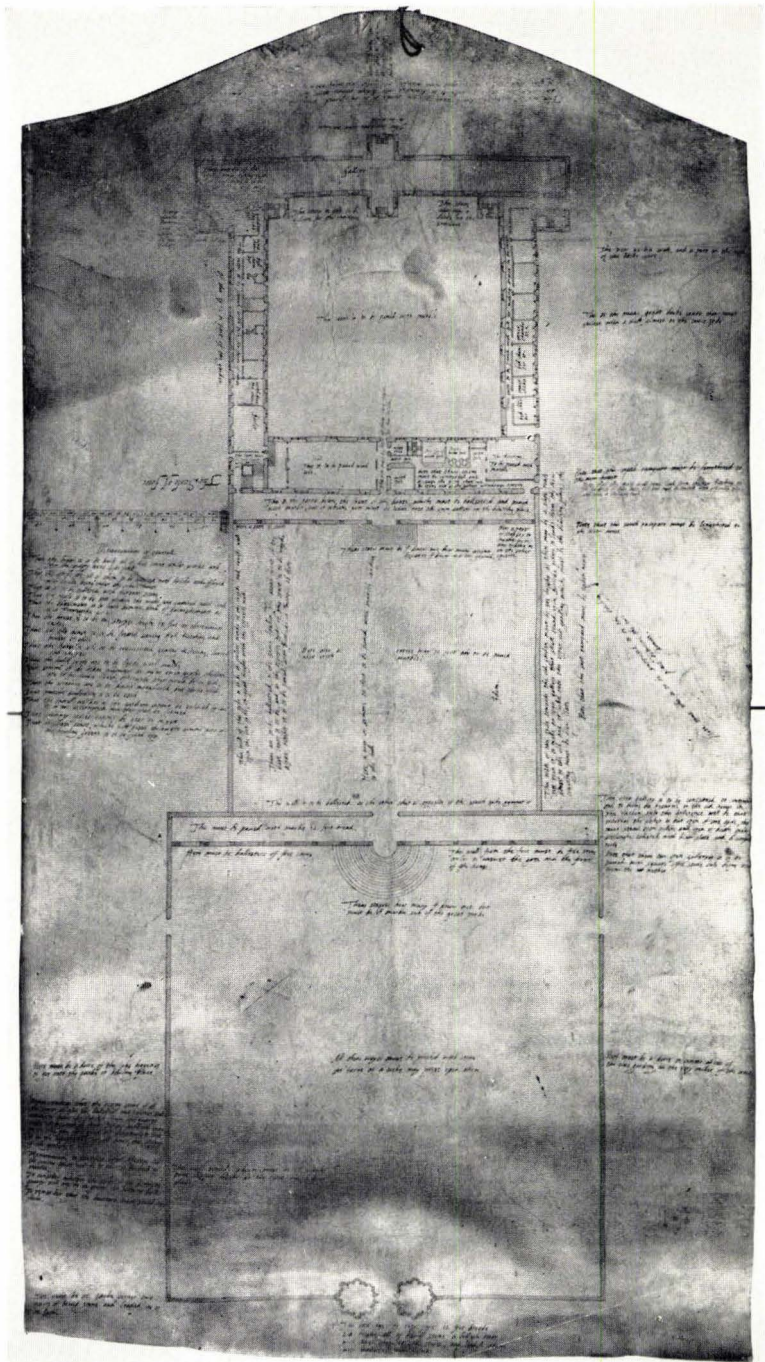


PLATE III. THE PLAN FOR THE NEW HOUSE AT PETWORTH: annotated by the ninth Earl of Northumberland (1615); reproduced from the Leonfield MSS. by courtesy of Mr. John Wyndham and Professor Sir Anthony Blunt

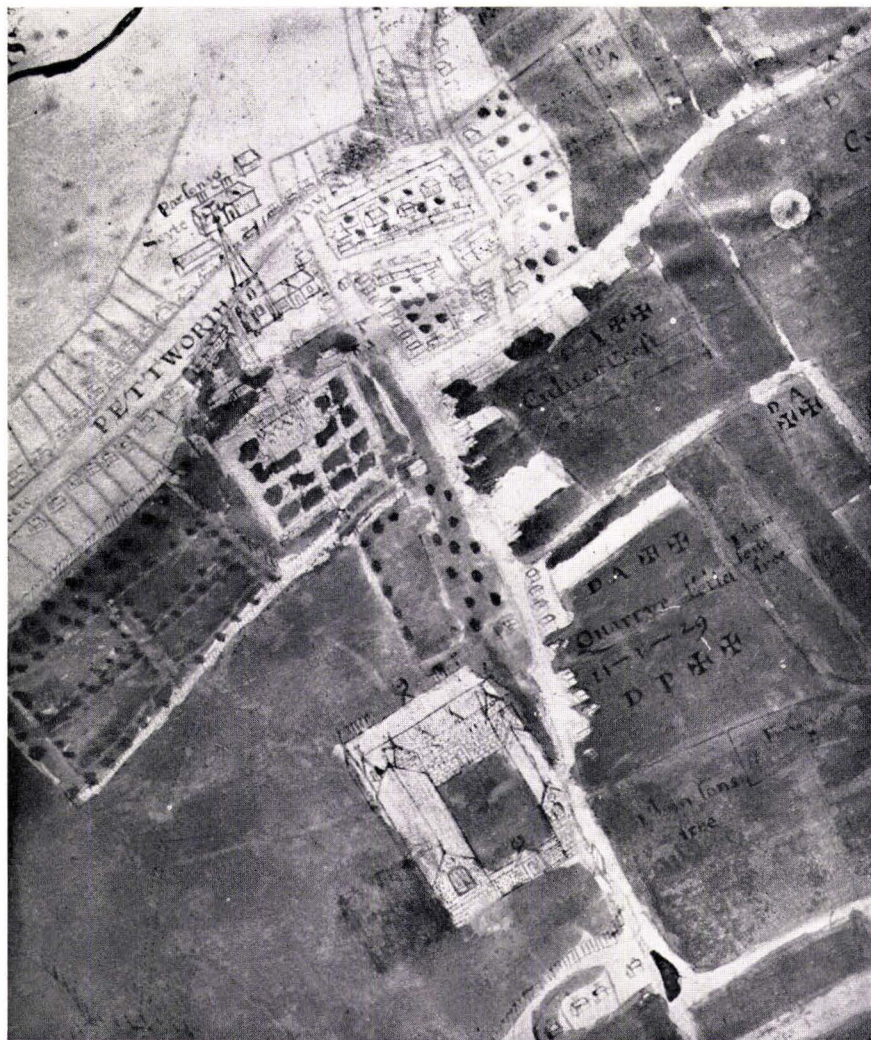


PLATE IV. PART OF THE 'PLATT OF THE HONOR AND MANNOR OF PETWORTH': attributed to Robert Norton, c. 1625; reproduced from the Leconfield MSS. by courtesy of Mr. John Wyndham. Photo. Messrs. C. Howard

At the far end of the outer court, a noble entrance to the house was proposed. A flight of marble steps would have led to a 12-ft.-wide marble-floored open Gallery with balusters of freestone. This Gallery was to give upon the inner court, to be square and walled, and intersected with paved ways some 10 ft. broad. On the other side of this court were to be the southern buildings of the main house, for it was planned as a quadrangular building round an open court, like Syon and so many other Tudor houses.

The southern side of the main court was to be divided into two by an entry. To the west, one was to enter through two doors 'very fair', each 20 ft. high, into the Hall. To the east were planned the Kitchen and its attendant rooms, including a pastry fitted with three ovens which were to be converted so that 'the fires shall not be seen out of the gallery windows opposite', for the Gallery was planned to face the main court on the northern side. All the rooms of this south wing were to be tiled except the Kitchen, which was to floored with marble.

The west range was to come out of the Hall by a flight of stairs, 'very fair with an open core'. The entry here, like the other entries marked on the plan, was to be paved with tile 'for fear of noise'. The west range was to have five rooms south of a central opening upon the main court, including the Parlour and Withdrawing Chamber, and four to the north. To the west these rooms would have had an aspect of the garden and park. Square towers—another reminder of Syon—were planned at either end of the Gallery or Library which was to form the northern wing, and which would have been some 315 ft. long (the famous Long Gallery at Syon is 136 ft. long)—what a magnificent room it would have been! A door at either end would have given access to the main court, which was to be marble paved, and stairs at each end would have connected with the west and east ranges. The east range was planned entirely as bedrooms.

The plan itself tells us only of the ground floor. The Earl's notes give us the full picture of the house which

he had in mind. It was to be two stories high, each of 18 ft., with a vaulted brick cellar beneath the whole. The house was to be built of freestone ashlar work, the stone to be taken from the quarry next Soke pond on the estate, and to be covered with Horsham stone. The roof was to be set within the walls and guttered with lead and to be battlemented; the battlements were to be 'garnished'. All the house was to be fretted with plaster except the Hall, Kitchen, and houses of office, and every room was to be wainscoted except the Kitchen, larders, and houses of office. Some of the bedrooms, including the family's, were to be double floored, for 'otherwise they would be too cold'.

The siting of this noble structure was to be immediately to the west of the old house. One gathers this from various statements which refer to the old house and gardens. The entrance to the main house was to be terraced and this terrace was to lead to an open gallery round the new bowling-green, which was planned to the east of the inner court. This open gallery, with Doric pillars, was to lead back to the bakehouse of the old Petworth House. From the east end of the Gallery or Library a wall was planned, termed 'the new garden wall', which was to enclose the main back court (east of the east range of the main new house) 'almost to the town side', i.e. to the back outbuildings by North Street. The door on the west side of the outer court would have given onto the park or, rather, the bowling green marked on Treswell's plan of 1610.

'Now that I am a builder I must borrow of my knowledge somewhat out of Theobalds, somewhat out of every place of mark where curiosities are used.' So the ninth Earl had written to Sir Robert Cecil in 1603 when he had been engaged on a large-scale rebuilding at Syon, a house with a basic plan which could be described fairly as a simpler version of the plan which we have just outlined, though a plan which arose out of the nature of earlier buildings there rather than out of deliberate design like this. We know that he had visited many great houses at this time—the gifts given to the

servants are recorded on the household accounts. To this visiting and observation he added a deep study of the best works on Renaissance building. The Earl sent from the Tower in 1606 what he described as 'all my store of this nature' to his friend Sir John Holles; the authors mentioned were Vitruvius, 'father of all the rest', Vignola, Jacques Androuet du Cerceau, Lorenzo Sirigatti, Jacques Perret, Philibert de l'Orme, Sebastian Serlio, Wendel Dietterlin, Leon B. Alberti, and Palladio which Holles already had—in short, almost all of the best of classical and Renaissance writings on architecture. The Earl's experience at Syon had given him the practical understanding of the work in hand which enabled him to be certain of exactly what he wanted done and the reason for it in each stage of the building. Flood's careful estimating showed that the cost of erecting the main house, taking much of the materials from the estate and using local resources of manpower, would be £2,810; with the outbuildings added, the total cost was put at £3,788. 13s. 10d. If the Earl chose to adopt a sloping roof in place of the leaden one which he had prescribed at first, the cost could have been reduced, Flood computed, by £287. 0s. 7d.¹

But this dream palace never left the planning stage, and so Petworth instead of coming down to us as a greater Syon had to wait for the Proud Duke of Somerset to rebuild it on the original site in his outdated French manner in the later seventeenth century.

(v) CONCLUSION

Although the earliest building plans which are known to survive in this country date only from 1586, it is certain that such drawings were used in building as early as the thirteenth century. Shakespeare describes the various stages in the building of stone structures in late medieval and Tudor times:

When we mean to build
We first survey the plot, then draw the model,

¹ *Cal. Salisbury MSS.*, pt. xv, p. 383; *Cal. Portland MSS.* ix. 152. On the Earl's work at Syon see my article in the *Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society*, 1956, pp. 95-109.

And when we see the figure of the house,
 Then must we rate the cost of the erection;
 Which if we find outweighs ability,
 What do we then but draw anew the model
 With fewer offices?

Both 'plot' and 'model', i.e. ground-plan and elevation, were normally drawn by the mason in charge; a 1610 wage assessment list refers, for example, to a freemason 'which can draw his plot, work and set accordingly, having charge over others'. At Petworth we have an instance of an employer drawing his own plan instead of simply signing the mason's, as was customary; the 'model', if there was one, has not survived, but the estimates, compiled by a trusted servant, have, and with the Earl's plan provide an interesting microcosm of the process of building a new house of substance of the time.¹

It is easy to understand why the ground-plans of medieval and early modern buildings should not have come down to us in any numbers. The working plans of a new building would get worn in the hands of the mason in charge of the works; the employer's copy would be of no practical use once the building was erected, and if drawn on parchment might well be used again; and, if the building was set out on the ground, as it often was, the architectural drawing could easily prove dispensable. But, most of all, there is the point that what characterizes our great architectural heritage is the way in which each successive age built on, pulled down, restored, and enlarged the work of earlier periods. So it is with many of our greatest buildings, both ecclesiastical and lay. So it is with each of the main houses of the Percy family—Alnwick, Syon, and Petworth.

The story of Petworth which we have been examining is, then, a story with wider interest than purely local history or antiquarian value. What has been done in this paper is what needs to be done for a great many more such houses up and down the country. Where

¹ *Henry IV*, pt. 2, Act 1, Sc. 3; *Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects*, n.s., III. 220; L. F. Salzman, *op. cit.*, pp. 15, 16, 23.

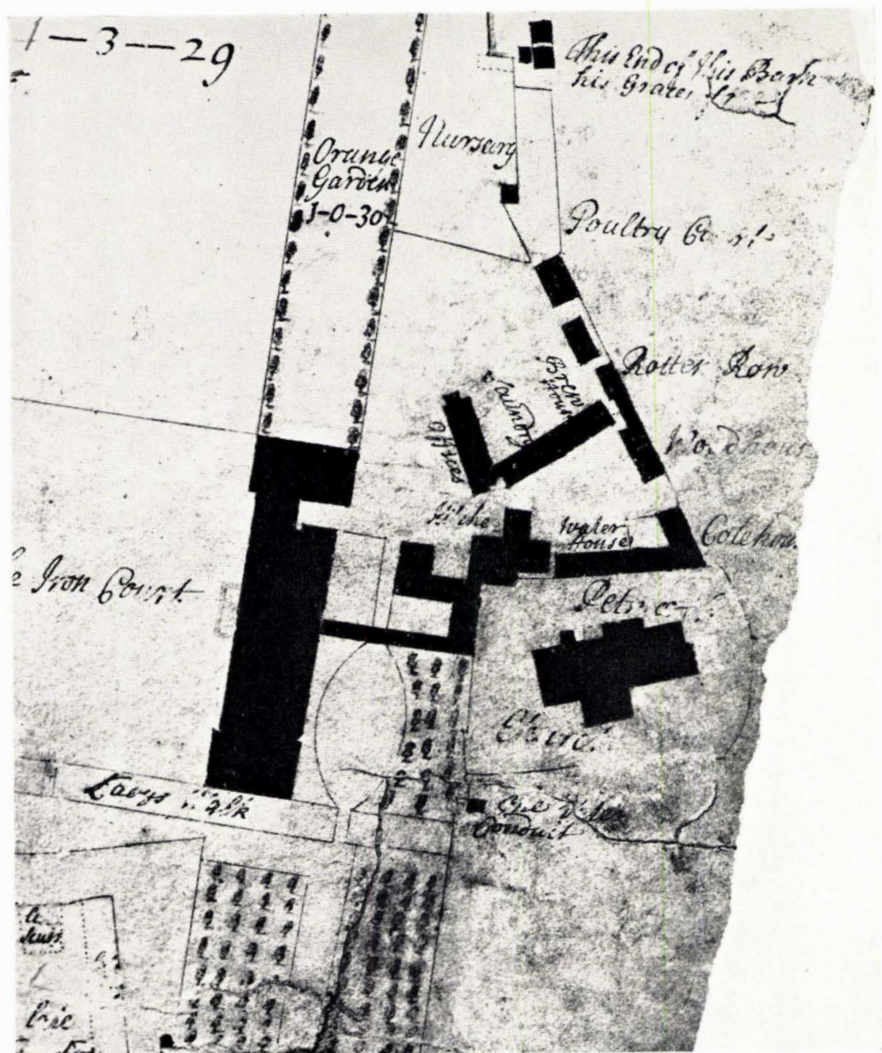


PLATE V. PART OF THE MAP OF PETWORTH, 1706; reproduced from the Leconfield MSS. by courtesy of Mr. John Wyndham

ground-plans fail us—as they almost certainly will in this period—we must seek to put together the story of the layout and the evolution of the house from other material; from a meticulous analysis of the surviving household accounts, computations for building works, inventories and surveys, from a careful study of letters and old paintings and the remains of the contemporary building which still stands, we must assemble, piece by piece, the evidence which a cursory glance might dismiss as not existing. That way lies not merely a better knowledge of the individual house being studied, but a fuller understanding of both the building methods of our ancestors in particular and their way of life in general.¹

¹ The contribution to price and wage history of the manuscripts on which I have drawn for this paper will be given in the next volume of the *Collections*. I would acknowledge here my indebtedness to His Grace the Duke of Northumberland for allowing me the freest access to his manuscripts at Alnwick Castle and Syon House; to the Lord Leconfield and John Wyndham, Esq., for access to the manuscripts and buildings at Petworth; and to Miss G. M. A. Beck, the archivist at Petworth House, for her ready assistance in my researches there.

BISHOP MONTAGUE'S PERSONAL ACCOUNTS, 1636-8

BY F. W. STEER, F.S.A.

THE career of Richard Montague is given at length in the *Dictionary of National Biography*;¹ it is fitting that he should be remembered in that celebrated 'Who was Who', for he was of more than local importance notwithstanding his position as rector of Petworth from 1623 and Bishop of Chichester from 1628. His record of preferments from 1610 is impressive, and although he wrote to his friend John Cosin, Bishop of Durham, from Petworth on 26 December 1624 that 'I protest unfeynedly I would scarce come out of dores, *hâc scenâ rerum*, for a Bishoprick', he later performed those duties attached to a chief minister of the Church with commendable diligence.

He held the rectory of Petworth *in commendam* until his translation, in 1638, to the see of Norwich² where he died in 1641. He wrote to Archbishop Laud on 29 March 1638:³ 'The remains of my ague are worse than the ague [it]self, so that I cannot wait upon you as I would. I cannot learn that my Lord of Norwich⁴ is yet fully translated; till when, I suppose, there is no issuing my congé d'élire. God make me profitable to his Church to which I can bring nothing but honesty and industry.' Montague was succeeded, both as Bishop of Chichester and rector of Petworth, by Brian Duppa.⁵ Montague suffered much from the stone, and frequently refers in

¹ See also the authorities quoted there, and W. R. W. Stephens, *Memorials of the . . . Cathedral Church of Chichester* (1876), pp. 269-77. Montague is mentioned in all the more substantial histories of Stuart England.

² Royal Assent, 9 May 1638 (*State Papers Dom.*); confirmed 12 May (Reg. Laud II, f. 41); restitution of temporalities, 19 May (*State Papers Dom.*).

³ *State Papers Dom.*

⁴ Matthew Wren, translated to Ely.

⁵ Consecrated 17 June and temporalities restored 20 June 1638. The living of Petworth, in the gift of Eton College, was held by Montague, Duppa, and King (all as Bishops of Chichester) from 1628 to 1669. Attention is also drawn to *The Correspondence of Bishop Brian Duppa and Sir Justinian Isham 1650-1660*, edited by Sir Gyles Isham, Bt. (Northants. Record Society, vol. XVII, 1955).

his correspondence to distress from this complaint; in 1627 he wrote to Cosin, who was similarly afflicted, 'But all this while I had forgotten to condole that which I can never forgett, that fitt of the stone. It is *morbis acutus*, but you see howe long, through God's goodness, I have wrestled with it. So may you. *Interim*, use, upon my experience, garlick, cutt so that it may be wrapped up in butter, and swallow'd as a pill. One clove will make 3 pills. Take it three mornings together, walke after it, absteyne for 3 mornings. Use no drying heateing tobacco.'¹

Many eminent writers have commented on Montague's scholarship and on his ability as a controversialist. Like others who have been enthusiasts, Montague made enemies in high places. Fuller, in his *Church History of Britain* (1655 ed.), Book XI, says that Montague's 'great parts were attended with tartness of writing, very sharp the neb of his pen, and much gall in his ink, against such as opposed him'. The introduction to *The Correspondence of John Cosin* includes an assessment of Montague as a theologian; the book contains a number of letters written by Montague from Petworth, but there is relatively little local colour. This, and the paucity of information on his family are unfortunate when we try to enlarge upon a brief run of his personal accounts preserved among the episcopal archives in the Diocesan Record Office at Chichester.² An industrious search in various likely (and even unlikely) places has failed to establish the identity of many of the persons mentioned in these accounts. There are references to Montague's sons, one of whom³ was on a continental tour, and another younger boy (named Lawrence after his grandfather)⁴ who was at school at Winchester. Bishop Montague did not leave a

¹ *The Correspondence of John Cosin, D.D., Lord Bishop of Durham: together with other papers illustrative of his life and times*, edited by George Ormsby (Surtees Society, vol. LII, 1868), p. 137.

² Episc. VI/4/3.

³ *Qu.* who was being taught at Petworth in 1625. Cosin, *Correspondence*, p. 71.

⁴ Lawrence Montague, Richard's father, was vicar of Dorney, Bucks., from 1572; he married Johanna Racklye on 30 May 1575. G. Lipscombe, *The History and Antiquities of . . . Buckingham* (1847), vol. III, p. 275, and information from the County Archivist of Bucks.

will; administration of his goods was granted, 8 May 1641 (P.C.C. Admin. Act Book, 1641, f. 36), to his son Richard, the bishop's wife, Elizabeth, having renounced administration.

Montague must have spent time at Petworth in the rectory which he rebuilt, for he was writing to Laud from there in 1637;¹ this was the same year as he gave £30—his fourth payment—to the fund for the repair of St. Paul's.² The official acts of Montague as Bishop of Chichester, collected from records at Chichester, Oxford, and London, have been edited by Mr. W. D. Peckham in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. LXXXVI, pp. 141-54.

During his term as Bishop of Chichester Montague endeavoured to improve the episcopal seats at Chichester and Aldingbourne. His income for the period covering the accounts printed below may be summarized as follows:³

	1636			1637			1638 (half year)		
	li	s.	d.	li	s.	d.	li	s.	d.
Cackham Manor . . .	136	9	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	72	14	5	26	4	11
Aldingbourne Manor . . .	260	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	155	19	8	83	14	3
Streatham Manor . . .	54	14	10	113	18	8	21	0	4
Ferring Manor . . .	125	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ⁵	91	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	18	10
Amberley Manor . . .	142	11	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	111	6	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	0	9
Ashfold Tithing . . .	5	16	6	5	16	0	2	5	2
Waltham Tithing . . .	34	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5	9
Spiritual rents and profits ⁶	86	13	4	86	17	4	43	11	8
Fines for leases . . .	..	..	..	28	0	0	..	..	..
Chichester lease rents . . .	361	16	10 ⁷	260	6	3	18	4	2
<i>Total as in original record</i>	1208	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	965	15	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	303	5	10
<i>Less Allowances to officers</i>	85	9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	87	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	17	6
	1122	12	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	878	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	299	8	4

¹ *State Papers Dom.*

² *Ibid.*

³ These receipts are at the beginning of the book (Episc. vi/4/3) containing the personal accounts.

⁴ A scribe's error in the original gives this total as £206. 0s. 10d.; but the individual items amount to £260. 0s. 10d. as recorded here. The other arithmetical differences in this year's accounts amount only to 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; the figures for 1637 and 1638 are correct. [For notes 5, 6, 7 see opposite]

Following the receipts for 1638 are particulars of additional income and expenditure, viz.:

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Perquisites of Coorts w ^{ch} both the lord Bishops ¹ call for	63	5	2
Received of my lord in mony	49	0	0
Received of Richard Puttnam for Cowes	36	10	0
	<hr/>		
	148	15	2

Reprises for this halfe year

The Stewards Fee	5	0	0
The Councillers Fee	2	10	0
The Recevers Fee	2	10	0
The Soliciters Fee	1	0	0
The Bailifes Fee	1	3	4
Charges in Coort keepinge	2	0	0
	<hr/>		
	14	3	4

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Received this side	148	15	2
Reprises to bee allowed.	14	3	4
	<hr/>		
Soe I am to answer for.	134	11	10*

I am to answer for in this whole accompt—2435 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$.

It is necessary to include these items so as to agree the financial statement at the end of the personal expenditure (see p. 41). This may be summarized as:

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Net receipts, 1636	1122	12	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	} as tabulated above (p. 30)
„ 1637	878	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
„ 1638	299	8	4	
	<hr/>			
	2300	9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Add balance	134	11	10	as shown at * above
	<hr/>			
	2435	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	

¹ i.e. Richard Montague and his successor Brian Duppa; the temporals of the see were restored 20 June 1638 after Montague's translation.

⁵ Includes £24. 10s. for wrecks of the sea, viz. a hogshead of sack, £8, 12 gallons of sack, £1. 10s., six hogsheads of red and white wine, £15.

⁶ Rents from parsonages.

⁷ Includes £117. 2s. 6d. received as tenths from the clergy, and £180 as a last payment for a fine in respect of the Chancery Lane, London, property let to Mr. Rogers at an annual rent of £10. 13s. 4d.

The bishop's personal accounts are written in the same book as those relating to his official income. It is a gathering of 28 folios, 11·4×7·4 in., which has been badly stained by damp, with the consequent fading or obliteration of some of the figures, but such as have been deciphered with the aid of an ultra-violet lamp are enclosed in square brackets. The book has recently been repaired and re-bound in the Repairs Department of the West Sussex Record Office.

Laid out in Anno Domini 1636.¹

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item for Box of Marmilade for my Lord ²	[	5.	0.]
Item for Ruggs	4.	[5.	0.]
Item paid the Kings Newyeares guift ³	11.	11.	[0.]
Item for 3 barrells of Olives and Capers		12.	[2.]
Item for Sack from London in Bottles		11.	[6.]
Item for Anthony Vines his bookes	1.	[0.	0.]
Item to Henry Mose per bill	10.	[0.	0.]
Item to Mr. Mountague per bill	20.	[0.	0.]
Item paid Mr. Terry for wine att Guilford . . . . .	[	19.	0.]
Item paid Mr. Borne for bookes	15.	[8.	0.]
Item for Fish per Bill		[8.	10. 0.]
Item for a Litter and furniture	20.	[0.	0.]
Item paid to Richard Puttnam March 8th	10.	[0.	0.]
Item to him more the xiiij th	15.	[0.	0.]
Item to Thomas Mountague his quarters wages due att our Lady day 1636	1.	[10.	0.]
Item paid Richard James per bill	13.	6.	
Item paid the men that went with the Litter for themselves and 3 horses	4.	1.	[0.]
Item to the Earles Groome for opening the Parke gates. ⁴ . . . . .	[	5.	0.]
Item for one Hundred of Faggotts and halfe a Loade of Seacole		19.	[2.]
Item for halfe a Loade of Hey and foure Trusses of strawe	2.	7.	6.

¹ Abbreviated words have been extended; the use of capital letters in the manuscript has been followed. Unnecessary noughts have been omitted from the sums of money.

² 'For my Lord' means 'for the Lord Bishop of Chichester', and was the steward's method of referring to his master.

³ It was customary for persons in the Court or holding offices of state or dignity to give presents to the Sovereign on 1 January.

⁴ This doubtless refers to Petworth Park, a seat of Algernon, 10th Earl of Northumberland, K.G. (1602-68), who is frequently mentioned as 'the Earl'. See G. Brenan, *A History of the House of Percy* (1902), II. 167 *et passim*, and Lord Leconfield, *Petworth Manor in the Seventeenth Century* (1954).

Item delivered to Richard Puttnam March the xix th	10.	0.	
Item for Gloves att Windsor ¹		15.	
Item delivered to Richard Puttnam in three [Bills] March xxiii th .	40.	00.	
Item delivered to Mr. Mountague Aprill the 10 th	13.	0.	
Item to Richard Puttnam the 15 th	20.	0.	
Item to him more the xxiii th	20.	0.	
Item paid Mr. Dallam for Hatts for my Lord	2.	1.	
Item paid for a Fann		10.	0.
Item for the hyre of two Coach horses to Windsor.		18.	0.
Item for my Lords Cloth gowne	8.	17.	4.
Item for 3 ells and a halfe of black sarsenett ²	1.	13.	3.
Item for 2 whole peices of black stuffe	8.	15.	6.
Item paid Mr. Buckeridge for two Hatts for my Lord	2.	4.	0.
Item paid Mr. Adams for his last halfe yeare ended att our Lady day 1636	10.	0.	0.
Item delivered to Mr. Mountague the xxvj th	7.	0.	0.
Item to Mr. Mountaine May the ix th	40.	0.	0.
Item to Richard Puttnam Aprill 26 th	20.	0.	0.
Item paid for Cloth for Stevens suite and Coate	3.	12.	0.
Item to Richard Puttnam May vij th	15.	0.	0.
Item to my Lord to give his Chirurgeon	2.	0.	0.
Item to my Mistress May the x th	2.	0.	0.
Item to the Chirurgeons man		5.	0.
Item for a black hatts for Steven		12.	0.
Item given to a poore Scholler		5.	0.
Item paid the Apothecary per bill	1.	1.	8.
Item to Richard Puttnam May xj th	10.	[0.	0.]
Item for making Stevens suite and Coate	3.	10.	0.
Item paid for the use of the house and furniture 11 weekes	22.	0.	0.
Item given the Maid in the house		5.	0.
Item given the boy in the house		2.	6.
Item paid the Oslers bill	1.	3.	[0.]
Item paid the Brewers bill	11.	14.	0.
Item paid for wine att the White Harte ³		1.	6.
Item delivered to Mr. Mountague May xiii th	30.	0.	0.
Item paid Mr. Larg per bill of suite	10.	14.	6.
Item given to the Sextons		10.	0.
Item for mending the guilt bowle		8.	0.
Item for a new paire of bodyes ⁴ and mending the old		18.	6.

¹ Montague's visits to Windsor were either at the command of the King or to visit friends. He was admitted Fellow of Eton, 29 April 1613, and appointed Canon of Windsor (by exchange with Oliver Lloyd for the Deanery of Hereford), 6 September 1617; he held his canonry until 1628. See S. L. Ollard, *Fasti Wyndesorienses* (1950), pp. 76-77, quoting Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*.

² A fine soft silk material.

³ *Qu.* whether the 'White Hart' at Windsor or Petworth.

⁴ Bodices in the sense of close-fitting garment such as an outer vest.

34 BISHOP MONTAGUE'S PERSONAL ACCOUNTS, 1636-8

Item for a colored hatt and 2 bands for Steven	17.	6.
Item for my Charges to and from London in February	1.	0. 0.
Item for my charges to and from London in March	2.	0. 0.
Item for my charges to and from London in Aprill	2.	0. 0.
Item for my charges to and from London in May	2.	0. 0.
Item for 3 Ells lack a naile ¹ of Crimson Taffetie	2.	7. 0.
Item for gold bone Lace ²	1.	4. 6.
Item paid the 2 men that came from London to take your Lordships ansvere for ingrossing it and there charges	3.	0. 0.
Item returned to Mr. Mountague into Fraunce June 30 th	46.	0. 0.
Item for 2 Litter Horses	16.	0. 0.
Item paid Mr. Stringer per bill	17.	15. 8.
Item paid Mr. Southcote for curing the Coachmans boy	5.	0. 0.
Item paid for Lawrence Mountague	5.	18. 2.
Item given to him to buy stockins	5.	0.
Item to him for his battlings ³ till Michaelmas	6.	0.
Item to him to give to his Master	2.	0. 0.
Item to him to give his Usher	1.	0. 0.
Item for his Journey to Winchester	3.	0.
Item paid for Dyett for the Foote boy att Chichester	3.	5. 0.
Item paid Sarah Meritt per bill in March	7.	15. 1.
Item paid Mr. Williams per bill	1.	14. 10.
Item delivered to Henry Mose July the 20 th	10.	0. 0.
Item given Doctor Bostocks boy	10.	0.
Item expenses in Fishing	7.	0.
Item paid for the widdow Cookes boy his Schooling	5.	0.
Item delivered to Lawrence Mountague att Win- chester	1.	10. 0.
Item to Richard Puttnam August the 8th	10.	0. 0.
Item paid Mr. Nash of Windsor for beere that was owing for when wee dwelt att Windsor	1.	8. 0.
Item paid Mr. Butler August the xix th	5.	0. 0.
Item to Henry Mose the xxiiij th	20.	0. 0.
Item to him September the first	5.	0. 0.
Item to him the sixt	5.	0. 0.
Item given the Earles Gardner	2.	6.
Item to Henry Mose September the xix th	10.	0. 0.
Item returned into France September xiiij th	46.	0. 0.
Item to Henry Mose the 26 th	30.	0. 0.
Item to Richard Putnam October the sixt	15.	0. 0.
Item to him the xiiij th	30.	0. 0.

¹ An ell is 45 inches; a nail is 2½ inches.

² Lace made by using bobbins originally of bone.

³ Battels. Board and provisions supplied from a college kitchen and buttery.

BISHOP MONTAGUE'S PERSONAL ACCOUNTS, 1636-8 35

Item to Henry Mose xxvii th	25.	0.	0.
Item to him November the thirde	50.	0.	0.
Item to him the 4 th	13.	0.	0.
Item for keeping the Tenthes	2.	0.	0.
Item paid the widow Cookes Rent for her house in Windsor	16.	0.	
Item for 2 Runletts ¹ of Sack	1.	18.	0.
Item for a packett of Letters June xiiij th	2.	6.	
Item for a packett July the sixt	3.	3.	
Item for a packett the xviiij th	6.	6.	
Item for a packett and 4 double Letters in November	12.	0.	
Item returned into Italy November 26 th	51.	11.	6.
Item for 2 pewter Flagons	1.	4.	0.
Item for a Cock for the Chamber Cesterne	1.	0.	
Item delivered to Henry Mose December xvj th	5.	0.	0.
Item delivered to Richard Puttnam December the xvj th	10.	0.	0.
Item given Mistresse Younge	5.	0.	
Item for sending the bill of Exchange and Letter of Credit into Florence	7.	6.	
Item for Virginal strings	2.	6.	
Item for Alminacks	1.	0.	
Item for Olives and Capers	3.	6.	
Item paid Mr. Stringer ² per bill	55.	4.	9.
Item to Henry Mose December the 23 th	13.	9.	6.
Item to him the 24 th	2.	0.	0.
Item for a silver Tankard	4.	13.	6.
Item for a Hogshead of Cider	19.	6.	
Item paid Mr. Pay for bookes for my Lord	15.	6.	

Expended in this yeare in all 1,002*li.* 5*s.* 10*d.*³

Laid out Anno Domini 1637.

Item Letters from Venice January the third . . . . .	[	5.	0.]
Item paid the Kings Gift	11.	9.	[0.]
Item delivered to Henry Mose Jan. viij th	4.	[0.	0.]
Item for [?] Letters from Florence the 13 th . . . . .	[	6.	6.]
Item returned into Florence by Mr. Chamberlayne	85.	10.	0.
Item delivered to Richard Puttnam 24 th	5.	0.	0.

¹ A runlet varied between 3 and 18½ gallons.

² Richard Stringer (d. 1661) was a draper in Petworth and prominent in local affairs; he and his family are mentioned in Lord Leconfield's *Petworth Manor in the Seventeenth Century* (1954). As early as 1624 Montague wrote to John Cosin: 'I have taken order with one Mr. Stringer, a tradesman of our towne, of great credit in London, because he is very welthie, and dealeth . . .' (*Correspondence of John Cosin*, ed. G. Ornsby, Surtees Society, vol. LII, 1868, p. 36).

³ The totals of the individual pages of the accounts for this year total £995. 5*s.* 10*d.*

Item paid for Letters from Venice	2.	0.
Item for one thousand of pinns	1.	10.
Item for 3 paire of gloves for my Lord . . . . .	[	5. 0.]
Item for one yard of Curle ¹ . . . . .	[	6. 0.]
Item for a Case of Knives		12. 0.
Item for 2 paire of Sissers for my Lord		4. 0.
Item for 2 Combes		1. 0.
Item for a Capp for my Lord		10. 0.
Item for tooth and eare pickers for him . . . . .	[	2. 0.]
Item for Oranges Lemonds and a basket . . . . .	[	3. 6.]
Item 50 foote of Wyer Lettice ²	1.	5. 0.
Item for 2 pound of Cruell ³	1.	[0. 0.]
Item for one ell and a halfe of sarsenett to mend a vale withall		15. 0.
Item for 13 yards of black silke Curle	4.	19. 6.
Item for a box and portage for my Lords hatt		1. 0.
Item paid Mr. Henly for Fish per bill	15.	6. 4.
Item for binding John Kings sonne prentice	6.	[0. 0.]
Item for Letters from Roome		2. 6.
Item for 7 Liveries	14.	6. 0.
Item for 2 bushells of flax seed a sack and portage	1.	10. 6.
Item for Letters from Venice		1. 6.
Item for a paire of Virginals a matt and portage	2.	6. 6.
Item for bringing them to Chichester		3. 6.
Item for Letters from Venice		2. 0.
Item four Letters from Lyons		2. 6.
Item retourned into France May 27 th	46.	0. 0.
Item for my charges in two Journeys to London for my horse and my selfe and three weekes in London about Chancery Lane suite ⁴	4.	10. 0.
Item paid Mr. Borrne for bookes May xj th	1.	8. 0.
Item delivered to Henry Mose February the second	9.	0. 0.
Item towards the shipping att Aldingbrne ⁵	6.	13. 4.
Item for Fish att Brighthelmston	1.	14. 0.
Item given Mrs. Fidge att twice	1.	10. 0.
Item to Henry Mose February 11 th	14.	0. 0.
Item to Richard Puttnam the xv th	10.	0. 0.
Item to Henry Mose March the third	10.	0. 0.
Item more to him the fourth	10.	0. 0.
Item to Richard Puttnam the xvij th	10.	0. 0.
Item to Henry Mose the xvij th	20.	0. 0.
Item to Richard Puttnam the xxv th	10.	0. 0.

¹ Curl[-cloth]. A woollen cloth with a curly surface.

² Lattice.

³ Crewel. Thin worsted yarn used for tapestry and embroidery.

⁴ The bishops of Chichester had property in Chancery Lane, London, and particularly that part known as Chichester Rents.

⁵ Ship-money payment.

Item to Thomas the Gardner	3.	0.	0.
Item given to the Earles Gardner	1.	0.	0.
Item to Richard Puttnam Aprill xx th	10.	0.	0.
Item to Henry Mose then	4.	0.	0.
Item to him the xxj th	30.	0.	0.
Item to him then for Maulte	13.	0.	0.
Item to Mrs. Mountague when Mrs. Stokes ¹ went from Pettworth	3.	0.	0.
Item to her when Mr. Scull ² went 1 st to the Bath	10.	0.	0.
Item delivered to Henry Mose May the xxiii ^j th	30.	0.	0.
Item to Richard Puttnam the xxvij th	5.	0.	0.
Item to Henry Mose the 29 th	15.	0.	0.
Item to him June the second	10.	0.	0.
Item for 3 packetts of Letters from Orleance	3.	2.	
Item for 2 packetts the xvij th	2.	6.	
Item for one Letter the xxiii ^j th	1.	6.	
Item delivered to Henry Mose xxix th	25.	0.	0.
Item for Letters the 30 th	4.	6.	
Item to Richard Puttnam July vij th	5.	0.	0.
Item to Lawrence Mountague then	3.	13.	4.
Item to Steven att Dr. Bostocks maides wedding	2.	10.	0.
Item returned into France by 2 bills of Exchange in July	92.	0.	0.
Item to Richard Puttnam the xxiii ^j th	20.	0.	0.
Item given att Doctor Payes ³	5.	0.	
Item to the poore people			[6.]
Item to Richard Puttnam August y ^e second	5.	0.	0.
Item to him the xiiij th	15.	0.	0.
Item for viall strings ⁴	1.	3.	6.

¹ In a letter written to Cosin from Windsor 2 July 1627 Montague refers to 'my daughter Stokes'. The 'Mr. Stokes' and 'My sone Stokes' mentioned in correspondence 1624/5 was David Stokes, D.D. (1591?-1639), who succeeded Montague in his canony of Windsor in 1628; he was Precentor of Chichester cathedral, 1629-31; died 10 May 1669; buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor; M.I. there. See *D.N.B.*, S. L. Ollard, *Fasti Wyndesorienses* (1950), p. 77, *Correspondence of John Cosin*, pp. 58, 63, 103, 124, and *S.A.C.* LXXXVI. 145-7.

² John Scull, M.A., Merton College, Oxford. For details of his collation to Waltham Prebend, his collation to and cession of Bracklesham Prebend, his institution to Poling and Lyminster vicarages, Itchingfield rectory, and Slinfold rectory and vicarage, his collation to and cession of Westfield vicarage, all between 1629 and 1634, and his collation as Chancellor of Chichester cathedral, 1635, see *S.A.C.* LXXXVI. 145-52. Scull died at Slinfold, 1641; Montague refers to him in his letters to John Cosin as 'my brother Scul' (*Correspondence*, pp. 22, 37, 45). At the last reference, Montague says, 'Desire him [Scull] to have a care of my tenths and half subsidy at Stanford'; this was Stanford Rivers, Essex, of which place he was rector from 1613 (see W. R. W. Stephens, *Memorials of the . . . Cathedral Church of Chichester*, 1876, p. 270).

³ Probably identified with Laurence Pay, archdeacon of Chichester; see *S.A.C.* LXXXVI. 146, 151, 153. A shield of the Pay arms is in Birdham church, and may be all that remains of a tomb to Laurence Pay, who was rector 1638-40.

⁴ Viol strings.

Item for 6 couple of Ling ¹ and portage	1.	13.	6.
Item for 2 Close stooles ² and portage		12.	8.
Item for paper for my Lord		8.	6.
Item for a silver Caudlecupp ³ and a box	3.	12.	6.
Item for 2 Closestoole pannels and portage		12.	6.
Item for six Leather Capps		6.	0.
Item to Henry Mose August xx th	20.	0.	0.
Item to him September xiiij th	20.	0.	0.
Item to Mr. Mountague the xvj th	35.	0.	0.
Item to Henry Mose then	15.	0.	0.
Item to Richard Puttnam then	5.	0.	0.
Item for a quilted Capp for my Lord		7.	0.
Item paid for Hope Mountague per bill	12.	0.	0.
Item paid Mr. Larramer for phisick	3.	18.	0.
Item to Henry Mose the xxvj th	26.	0.	0.
Item to him October the second	13.	17.	6.
Item for confirming the Lease of Chancery Lane	2.	10.	0.
Item paid Doctor Bostock for Lawrence y ^e x th	1.	10.	0.
Item paid Mr. Swaine ⁴ for Leases	3.	15.	0.
Item to Thomas Mountague for his charges to London	1.	0.	0.
Item delivered to Mr. Mountague November the xx th	35.	0.	0.
Item paid Mr. Bourne for bookes	7.	11.	0.
Item paid for the Clock	3.	6.	0.
Item paid to Mrs. Stokes	6.	10.	0.
Item for my charges to Wycombe ⁵ with Mr. John Scull, and att London for my horse and my selfe tenn dayes	4.	0.	0.
Item paid the widdow Cookes Rent for her house att Windsor and for repairing of it	2.	0.	0.
Item paid Mr. Stringer ⁶ per Bill	56.	15.	7.
Item delivered to Richard Jeames to repaire the Pallace att Chichester	134.	9.	0.

Expended in this yeare in all 1,032*li.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

Laid out in Anno Domini 1638

Item delivered to Richard Puttnam December xj th and Jan: the first	10.	0.	0.
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¹ A ling is a long slender fish, of the cod family, and is usually salted or dried.

² Close-stool. A piece of furniture enclosing a chamber utensil.

³ A vessel from which caudle, a thin gruel mixed with wine or ale and sweetened and spiced, was drunk by sick people or given to guests.

⁴ John Swayne, deputy Chapter Clerk. See *S.A.C.* LXXXVI. 142; W. D. Peckham (ed.), *The Chartulary of the High Church of Chichester*, pp. ix-xii, and *The White Act Book*, pp. xxi-xxii (Sussex Record Society, vols. XLVI and LII respectively).

⁵ The dean and chapter of Chichester had lands at Wycombe in Bucks.

⁶ See p. 35, note 2.

Item for Olives Capers and samphere ¹	14.	8.
Item paid the shipp mony att Aldingborn for this yeare.	6.	13. 4.
Item paid Dr. Bostock Jan: the Fift	1.	17. 10.
Item paid the Kings guift	11.	9. 0.
Item delivered to Richard Puttnam January the xx th	5.	0. 0.
Item to the bonesetter	1.	0. 0.
Item paid the Cooke	2.	10. 0.
Item delivered to my Mistress	10.	0. 0.
Item to Richard Puttnam the xxj th	4.	0. 0.
Item for clensing the Rife ² att Aldingborne	1.	0. 0.
Item for repairing the Fences about Edward Whit- ingtons ground	6.	14. 0.
Item delivered to Lawrence and Hope Mountague to bring them to London		
Item paid for turning downe the Cony berries ³ on Challens walke	10.	0.
Item for mending the Fences about Challens walke and for Carriage	2.	10. 10.
Item for fencing the further Parke	3.	13. 0.
Item for fencing the further Parke	10.	0.
Item given Besse Duke to beare her Charges to London	5.	0.
Item paid a bill for my Mistress at Darkin ⁴	2.	8. 11.
Item paid a bill of charges when Richard and I went to London	22.	3. 11.
Item for Carrying the first Loade of stuff to London	9.	7. 6.
Item for mending the Cony berries behinde the Barne	2.	6.
Item to Edward Austin for making three new Cony- berries	12.	0.
Item given to the Earles Porter for opening the gates for my Lord	2.	6.
Item to the Groome for opening the Parke gates	5.	0.
Item for his Lordships charges att Guilford	5.	6. 6.
Item for his Lordships charges att Windsor on Sat- terday, Sondag and Monday	9.	9. 6.
Item for Fish att London that night	3.	0.
Item for Horsmeate att London	1.	11. 0.
Item paid the Coachmans bill for having downe the horses and for their dyatts ⁵ till Monday the 12 th of February	1.	16. 3.

¹ Samphire. A sea-shore plant; its aromatic, saline, fleshy leaves can be pickled or boiled.

² This is to the west of the site of the bishop's palace at Aldingbourne.

³ Cony burrows, i.e. rabbit warrens. Challens or Channells Walk was at Aldingbourne, and so was the further Park mentioned two lines lower down in the accounts.

⁴ Dorking.

⁵ Diet. Bills for food consumed.

Item for a Closestoole and pann for my Lord	10.	0.	
Item for a Standish ¹ for him	5.	0.	
Item for Tobacco for him	5.	0.	
Item paid 2 bills for dyatt for him	1.	13.	4.
Item for 2 pewter bottles and a lowe Candlestick	2.	6.	
Item for Beaser water ²	13.	10.	
Item for bringing upp the second Loade of stuff	9.	5.	8.
Item for a Close stoole for Mrs. Mountague	10.	0.	
Item for my horsemeate and my charges in London and into the Country	2.	0.	0.
Item paid for Malt per bill att Chichester	20.	0.	0.
Item paid Croocher the Carpenter for worke done att Aldingborne	1.	3.	0.
Item paid Sarah Merritt per bill	20.	0.	0.
Item delivered to John Gay to defray Francks, old wills, and his charge to London	12.	0.	
Item paid the Smith for worke per bill	13.	8.	
Item paid 3 poore folkes for worke per bill, vizt. Piper, Limbers and Rigbee	14.	0.	
Item paid Gray for worke per bill	13.	4.	
Item Mr. Henley per Bill for wood and Cole	13.	7.	6.
Item paid for a gowne for Old William	3.	19.	0.
Item paid for drenching ³ of Horses per bill	1.	4.	0.
Item paid the Carrier per Bill	3.	3.	6.
Item paid the Tenths of Pettworth due at Christmas last	4.	3.	0 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Item paid Stringer per bill	25.	10.	0.
Item paid Pritcher per Bill	5.	0.	
Item paid the Coachmans charges when he went to London last	1.	4.	6.
Item paid for 10 quarters of Oates for the Horses att Aldingborne	8.	10.	0.
Item for straw for them there	10.	0.	
Item for Mault to brew the last brewing	7.	0.	0.
Item paid Mr. Stanley for Lawrence per Bill	4.	16.	4.
Item for beere Corne ⁴ to brew withall	5.	0.	
Item delivered to my Lord in mony	100.	0.	0.
Item paid for Horsmeate att Pettworth	1.	11.	8.
Item paid the Coachman and John Mory for boord wages from the 12 th of February till the 10 th of Aprill	3.	3.	0.
Item paid Mr. Pyne a bill of Fees for Wycombe suite	5.	7.	0.

¹ A stand for writing materials.

² Bezoar water. A medicinal remedy to relieve the stone. Bezoar, originally an antidote against poison, is the calculus found in the stomach of some animals. Its association, therefore, with the human disease vulgarly known as the stone is apparent; see *O.E.D.*

³ Drench. A draught of medicine given to an animal.

⁴ Grain used for brewing.

BISHOP MONTAGUE'S PERSONAL ACCOUNTS, 1636-8 41

Item for transcribing the Judgment	8.	6.
Item paid Mr. Henly and John Francklyn when they went to shipp borde	14.	3. 6.
Item paid the Glasier for mending the glasse about Aldinborne house	1.	1. 0.
Item to Nicholas Mason for carrying the goods from Pettworth	5.	0. 0.

Expended in this yeare in all 385*li.* 10*s.* 1¼*d.*

Expended in these three yeares as
appears in all 2420*li.* 10*s.* 4¼*d.*

The some of the whole receipts is 2435*li.* 1*s.* 0¼*d.*¹

The some of the whole expences is 2420*li.* 10*s.* 4¼*d.*

Soe there remaines due to my lord 14*li.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

¹ See summary on p. 31.

SUSSEX CORONERS IN THE MIDDLE AGES

BY R. F. HUNNISETT

PART I

IN the Middle Ages, apart from the frequent and varied duties which he had to perform when ordered by a special writ, the coroner had others which belonged more particularly to his office. These were the holding of inquests upon the bodies of people who died unnaturally, suddenly, or in prison, officiating at abjurations of the realm, attending the county court to legalize and record appeals, exactions, and outlawries, and hearing confessions of felony and appeals of approvers. He was supposed to enrol all these matters in detail.¹

Unfortunately no Sussex coroners' rolls have survived. Very few survive from any county from the thirteenth century, when they were regularly compiled and handed in at general eyres, but were usually returned to the coroners at the end of the eyres, cancelled and valueless, and then presumably lost or destroyed. After 1300 there were very few general eyres and none in Sussex. King's Bench later made occasional visits to some counties and usually called in their coroners' rolls when it did so. It is to such visits that most of the surviving medieval coroners' rolls owe their preservation. Sussex was one of the few counties not visited, and therefore its coroners undoubtedly ceased to compile formal rolls shortly after 1300. All they needed were rough notes from which fair copies of individual cases could be made if and when they were required in Chancery or King's Bench, at jail deliveries, or by other justices.

Some of these returns made by Sussex coroners have been preserved in jail files, among Chancery Miscel-

¹ For expansion of points in this article with full references see my unpublished Oxford D.Phil. thesis, *The Mediaeval Coroner, 1194-1487, with particular reference to the county of Sussex.*

lanea, and in the Ancient Indictments and *Baga de Secretis* of King's Bench; full copies of others are upon King's Bench Plea and Controlment Rolls.¹ These are the sole surviving items of the many which would have been upon the medieval Sussex coroners' rolls if they had been compiled. The Sussex coroners' cases which abound upon the Eyre, Gaol Delivery, Curia Regis, Coram Rege, and other rolls have nothing like as great detail. It is to show the Sussex coroners at work that a calendar of their own record of their activities has been compiled. The inquests are appended to this first article and the other matters to a second.

The thirteenth-century Sussex eyre rolls show that there were then on the average between twenty-five and thirty inquests held upon dead bodies in the county every year. Only a very few of these resulted from deaths in jail and suicide; the rest were due to homicide and death by misadventure in the ratio of roughly three to two. Since the coroners' rolls of other counties prove that there was no decline in the number of inquests in the later Middle Ages, the twenty-eight inquests calendared below, the only ones of which the coroners' own accounts survive, are clearly only a minute proportion of the number held in Sussex. Moreover, they all resulted from homicide, because before 1487 coroners' inquests were only required by the justices if a suspect had been arrested. They nevertheless throw light upon many questions.

They illustrate especially well the lack of uniformity which characterized coroners' inquest juries. Most consisted of twelve men who, when they are described at all, are most frequently described as free men of the hundred; but in one case (No. 2) they derived from the hundred and neighbouring half-hundred, in another (No. 10) from the hundred and tithing in which the fatality had occurred, and in a third (No. 20) from four neighbouring townships and their frankpledges. In the later fifteenth century there were usually rather more than 12 jurors—13 in four cases (Nos. 20, 23, 24, 27),

¹ These records are now all in the Public Record Office.

14 in one (No. 26), 15 in one (No. 22), and 16 in one (No. 28). Only rarely are the four neighbouring townships mentioned as reinforcing the hundred jurors. Their representatives had duties in connexion with all inquests, but they were less eminent men and therefore subsidiary to the hundred jurors in the later Middle Ages. The latter were, however, the more recent element. The Sussex eyre rolls prove that until the last quarter of the thirteenth century four or more townships alone constituted coroners' juries for most inquests in the body of the county. In Chichester and Arundel the thirteenth-century rule was that all adult males should attend inquests, but Nos. 1, 6, 15, and 22 below prove that this practice did not survive.

The inquests also show the efficiency of the Sussex coroners. Only rarely was there a delay of more than a few days between death and inquest, and two inquests (Nos. 6, 9) were held on the day of the death. In cases such as No. 1, where the delay seems to have been unnecessarily great, the date given for the homicide may merely have been that of the fatal wound; the victim may have lived for several weeks after and the fact not have been recorded. That the coroners were so prompt to perform their duties at a time when they were almost completely unsupervised can only mean one thing—the bribery and corruption exposed by the Hundred Roll inquiry of 1274–5 had not been checked. Every inquest had to be paid for by relations or neighbours.

Lastly, these inquests show how much the various coroners or their clerks differed as to the amount of detail which they felt it necessary to record; the differences are even greater than appear from the calendar, from which all 'common form' and repetition have been omitted. All are first and foremost indictments of all the known felons—principals and accessories. Second in importance were any forfeitures; the lands and chattels which the felons had on the day of the felony and the weapon with which it was committed had to be appraised and delivered to the temporary custody of men of the district. Strictly, the names of the 'first finder' of the

body and the four neighbours nearest to the spot where it was found should have been recorded together with those of their sureties (two each), who guaranteed that they would appear before the justices. By the mid-fourteenth century, however, these names are rarely found in the coroners' rolls. Of the following inquests only one (No. 6) contains the names of the 'first finder' and his sureties, one (No. 10) that of the 'first finder' alone, two (Nos. 3, 6) the names of the four neighbours, and three (Nos. 3, 4, 7) note that the slain man had the last rites of the Church between the wounding and death; No. 4 correctly states the rule that no 'first finder' need be named in these circumstances.

If there is no *cause célèbre* among these twenty-eight inquests, the two deaths (Nos. 13, 14) which occurred during the Midhurst affray are of considerable interest,¹ and they all demonstrate some of the passions and hazards of medieval life.

In the following calendar the date and place of the inquest and the name of the officiating coroner are given at the head of every entry. Personal names have been left in their medieval form, but places have been identified and all the forms used in the entry are noted in brackets after the first occurrence of each. All vernacular words have been preserved and are printed in single inverted commas. Where possible the later developments of the cases are added in square brackets at the end of the inquests.

APPENDIX

1. 18 Oct. 1343. Chichester. William de Hurst, county coroner.

Jurors: Simon de Welton, William Wylteshire, John de Ryhull, William Danel, John Tryacle, John atte Grove, Peter Frost, John de Westerton, Thomas Anerecy, William le Leche, John atte Doune and John atte Dale.

On 7 Sept. John Wolfard of Houghton (*Hoghton*), Nicholas Boklond, John Boklond of Felpham (*Felgham*) and William Joket slew John Whitlok at 'Suthfeld' in Felpham. Peter atte Wyke, William Trasshe, John Sturmy the elder and John Robert of Felpham abetted them.

¹ I am indebted to Mr. L. F. Salzman for providing me with the key reference to this case.

[Sent to King's Bench on a writ dated 3 Nov. 1343. The principals were later outlawed and the accessories then placed in the exigent.]

King's Bench Controlment Roll 6, m. 53.

2. 8 March 1345. Baldslow (*Baldeslowe*). Robert Colkyn, county coroner.

Jurors: 12 faithful and lawful men of Baldslow hundred and of Netherfield (*Nadderfeld*) half-hundred, viz. Henry de Penherst, John de Boche, Thomas Aimore, Peter de Baldeslowe, Thomas Randulf, John atte Wode, Alan Kyng, John de Clapenox, Robert Schort, William Perkyn, John Averay and Roger atte Herst, and 4 neighbouring townships.

On 30 May 1344 Robert Chaneman, Nicholas Stalworthman, Henry de Weston and John Wardeu of 'Sywelle' (*probably* Sywell in Northants.) came and assaulted Robert Poteman at Hollington (*Holyngton*) in Brede (*Berede*) parish, Baldslow hundred, wounding him with staffs and other weapons. He languished until 11 March 1345¹ when he died of the wounds. After committing the felony the malefactors immediately fled. They had no chattels.

[Sent to King's Bench on a writ after the tenor of the indictment, which had been sent to Chancery on a writ dated 20 May 1345 and from Chancery to King's Bench on 26 June, had proved inadequate, although it differed very little from the indictment itself. All the indicted except Robert Chaneman appeared and were acquitted.]

King's Bench Controlment Roll 7, m. 47d.

3. 22 Aug. 1346. Ewhurst (*Iwhurst*) in Staple hundred, Hastings (*Hastyng*) rape. Robert Colkyn, county coroner.

Jurors: John Yevegod, William atte Wode, William de Sedlescombe, Thomas de Padyham, John de Ethene, John Golet, Robert Serjaunt, Walter de Osenersch, John de Kechenore, William Joce, Walter de Culspore and John de Legh of Peasmarsh (*Pesemersch*).

On 25 July Thomas de Brampton came and struck John the son of John Wytte on the head with a staff called 'gysarme' on the king's highway at Ewhurst. John died of this blow, but lived for 6 days after it and received the last rites of the Church. Thomas immediately fled. Guy de Bocham, John Roberd, Richard de Wodeford and Robert Byn are the nearest neighbours.

[Sent to King's Bench on a writ dated 15 Jan. 1347. On 4 Sept. 1347² Thomas received a pardon earned by service in France.]

King's Bench Controlment Roll 8, m. 23.

¹ 5 March 1344 in the tenor, where 18 Edward III is obviously an error for 19 Edward III, which would make the date of death 11 March 1345, as in the indictment. But as this would mean that the inquest was held three days before the death, there is still an error in one of the dates. The death most probably occurred on 4 March 1345. The 'historical' year, beginning on 1 Jan., is used throughout this article.

² 4 Aug. in *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1345-1348*, p. 524.

4. 31 Aug. 1355. Hellingly (*Helinglege*, *Hellyngelegh*, *Hellynglegh*, *Helynglege*) in Dill (*Thille*) hundred, Pevensey (*Pevenese*) rape. Thomas de Pelham, county coroner.

Jurors: William Hennewerthe, John Hennewerthe, Thomas Lefhurst, John Wyvel, Henry Felde, John Mabely, William Brodheved, Richard atte Leghe, Richard atte Smythe, William Smyth, William atte Bokholte the elder and John Bortheleghe, and 4 neighbouring townships.

On 26 Aug. when John Golde and William Sharp were together in the mill of the abbot and convent of Bayham (*Begehamme*, *Beghame*) at Hellingly hard words passed between them and John assaulted William, driving him between the wall of Robert Mullett's house on the one side and a large river on the other by striking him with a staff, so that he could flee no further nor in any way escape death save by defending himself. He therefore struck John in the left side with a knife, from which blow he died. He languished for three days and received the last rites of the Church; there is therefore no finder. William immediately fled. He had a messuage and 9 acres of land in Hellingly worth 2s. net yearly and other goods and chattels to the value of 40*d.*, with which the township is charged.

[Sent to King's Bench on a writ after the tenor of the indictment, which had been sent on a writ dated 8 July 1357, had proved inadequate; the tenor had much less detail. John de Westonne had appealed William of the death of John Golde, his kinsman. William received a pardon on 16 June 1360 after it had been confirmed that the homicide had been committed in self-defence and not feloniously.]

*Coram Rege Roll 389 Rex, m. 1.*¹

5. 27 March 1360. West Tarring (*Tarryng*, *Terryng*) in the Archbishop of Canterbury's liberty in Bramber (*Brembr'*) rape. William de Hurst, county coroner.

Jurors: Peter le Waleys, Guy de Brasiere, Nicholas ate Felde, Edward Code, John Fokhare, John March, Thomas Payn, Roger Sauce, Richard Bacheler, William Adam, William Bally, William atte Wythie, and the 4 neighbouring townships, viz. West Tarring, Patching (*Pachyng*), Offington (*Offyngton*) and Broadwater (*Bradewater*).

On 23 March John Skyr slew Richard atte Hale in West Tarring in self-defence. John had no goods or chattels in the county and immediately fled to West Tarring church.

[Sent to King's Bench on a writ dated 30 April 1360. John was ultimately acquitted.]

King's Bench Controlment Roll 18, m. 21d.

6. 19 March 1361. Arundel (*Arundel*, *Arundell*). Thomas de Warne-camp, borough coroner.

Jurors: John Hampsted, Thomas Forst, Richard Nyuman, Richard Goldsmyth, Simon Hereward, Richard Coltone, Thomas Horemere,

¹ Cf. *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1358-1361*, p. 373.

Thomas atte Sindre, Richard Taupenir, William Mallingg, Richard Wilteschire and William Wodelond.

On the day of the inquest John Kaynel and William Tawyere, both of Wiltshire (*Wiltshire*), slew John Bulbussh of Wiltshire with a knife worth $\frac{1}{2}d.$ and immediately fled. They had no goods within the liberty of the borough. John was found dead opposite the Earl of Arundel's park called 'Badeworth' in the eastern part of the town. John Taillour was the first finder and John Bike and Richard Sartour are his pledges. The 4 neighbours are Richard Lok, John Paris, John Page and Robert Marot.

[Dated 27 Dec. 1364 and sent to Chancery on a writ dated 3 Nov. 1364 which required the tenor of the indictment. John Kaynel was pardoned on 20 May 1365.]

Chancery Miscellanea 81/5/164.¹

7. 29 Dec. 1371. Hartfield (*Hertefeld*). Thomas de Pelham, county coroner.

Jurors: Richard atte Pende, William Otewy, William atte Lynde, Richard Coleman, Richard Pokstye, Thomas Bollok, Richard Neuman, Richard Brokeselle, Philip de Somerford, William Hertwell and John Wergth, 'bowyer'.

On the night of 27 Dec., while William Wilkyn was sleeping in John atte Beche's house in the township of 'Folkeneshurst' (*now* Faulkner's Farm in Hartfield), John Wadard gave him 3 wounds in the head with a pikestaff and left him for dead; he also stole goods and chattels to the value of 100s. which William had there. Thus he slew William, who survived for a day and received the last rites of the Church. John immediately fled. He had no goods or chattels there on the day of the felony.

[Sent to Chancery on a writ dated 20 Aug. 1378 and then on to King's Bench. John died in the King's Bench Marshalsea while the case was pending and was viewed by Thomas de Shardelowe, coroner of King's Bench.]

King's Bench Controlment Roll 31, m. 17.

8. 5 Jan. 1374. Petworth (*Petteworthe*). John de Apsle, county coroner.

Jurors: John Croftes, Robert atte Lye, William Slefherst, John atte Hulle, Richard Yburneho, John Rammesfold, William Nappere, Thomas atte Halle, John Lylie, John Maunser, John Bush and Richard Abbot.

On Sunday 9 Dec. 1373² Joan the wife of William Masun and John Kyng of Havant (*Havante*) slew William Masun in a place called 'le Tor' in Coldwaltham (*Waltham*) in Bury (*Bery*) hundred, Arundel (*Arundell*) rape.

[This case came up at the Guildford jail delivery of June 1374, when John le Mason, at whose suit Joan and John Kyng had been

¹ Cf. *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1364-1367*, p. 125.

² In error for 11 Dec.

arrested, prosecuted his appeal, which had been made in the county court as follows:

John le Mason of Fittleworth (*Fitelworth, Fytelworth*), the brother and heir of William Masoun of Fittleworth, appeals John le Kyng and Joan, William's widow, of killing William at Fittleworth at dusk on Sunday 11 Dec. 1373. The pledges for prosecution are John atte Dene and Richard Botford.

Both appellor and appellees sought the verdict of a jury. At another jail delivery in April 1376, by which time Joan was dead, John Kyng was convicted on the indictment and was hanged, leaving no chattels.]

*Gaol Delivery Roll 216A/4, mm. 54-55.*¹

9. 27 June 1377. Mayfield (*Maghfild*). William Cade, county coroner.

Jurors: Richard Coudenne, Robert Andrew, John Hogg, William Burdon, Thomas Ferour, John atte Herst, Walter Mist, Gilbert Galet, William Parys, William Coupere, Nicholas Coupere and William atte Werthe.

On the day of the inquest John Kixere of Wingham (*Wyngeham*)² and John Galiot of Offington (*Offyngton*) robbed John Pekham of all his clothing, both linen and woollen, worth 13s. 4d., his horse worth 20s. and gold and silver to the value of 33s. 4d. and then slew him in the archbishop's wood called 'Ponteslegh' in Mayfield. They are common vagrants and thieves.

[This indictment was produced at Guildford jail deliveries between 1380 and 1383 and was denied by the accused. Their trial was long delayed and the verdict is not known. Kixere was still in jail in Dec. 1383, before which date Galiot must either have died or escaped.]

*Gaol Delivery Roll 216A/4, m. 183.*³

10. 13 Sept. 1377. Withdean (*Whistedene, Whystedene*) in Patcham (*Pecham*) tithing, Whalesbone (*Whalesbon*) hundred, Lewes rape. William Cade, county coroner.

Jurors: James atte Grene, Thomas Thomas, William Wayte, John Thomas, Simon Germayn, Robert atte Stighele, John Seras, John Chalkepole, Richard Forby, John Ryere, William Marchaunt and John Clenere, trusty and lawful men of the said hundred and tithing.

At the hour of vespers on 12 Sept. Agnes the wife of John atte Bysshe of Withdean assaulted him in his house, violently threw him into a large 'batthe' half-full of water and held him head downwards in the water until he was drowned. Richard Smethe first found him dead in the 'batthe'.

[Sent to King's Bench on a writ after the tenor of the indictment, which had been sent to Chancery on a writ dated 7 Oct. 1379 and from there to King's Bench, had proved inadequate; the tenor was less detailed than the indictment. Agnes was later acquitted.]

King's Bench Controlment Roll 32, m. 5.

¹ Supplemented by *mm.* 85d, 86; *Gaol Delivery Roll 163, mm.* 1, 1d.

² In Kent.

³ Cf. *mm.* 121, 176, 186, 200, 218.

11. 15 March 1378. East Blatchington (*Blachyngton*) by Seaford (*Sefford*). William Cade, county coroner.

Trusty and lawful jurors of Flexborough (*Flaxebergh*) hundred (*unnamed*).

At the hour of vespers on 14 March Philip atte Hale the elder of East Blatchington, a tithing of Flexborough hundred, assaulted John Crokebek with a baslard in the king's highway in the township of East Blatchington, but John seized and held the baslard. Philip then drew his knife called 'twytel', struck John in the chest with it and thus killed him.

[Sent to Chancery on a writ dated 12 Nov. 1379 requiring the tenor of the indictment and from there to King's Bench on 16 April 1380. Philip broke out of the King's Bench Marshalsea while the case was pending and was later outlawed.]

King's Bench Controlment Roll 32, m. 45.

12. 19 Feb. 1399. Ringmer (*Ryngmere*) in Shiplake (*Shepelake*) hundred. Thomas Preston, county coroner.

Jurors: John Garlond, Thomas Masey, Stephen atte Sedde, Humfrey (*Umfridus*) Sleywreyght, Robert Panyngrugge, John Pouke, 'tournour', Thomas Chapman, Andrew Heighland, John Melleward, Henry Taillour, William Deneman and Henry atte Firth.

On 8 Feb. John Swone of East Hoathly (*Hodleygh*) bought victuals at Lewes market and withdrew, coming about the hour of vespers to a place called the Broyle (*le Broyle*) in the king's highway in a place called 'Shyrtegate' in Ringmer parish. There in ambush under an oak stood William Lenyng, who without a word gave John a mortal wound on the right side of his head to the brain with a baslard worth 2s., which he held in his right hand, and thus he murdered him. Because of this murder William immediately fled from the neighbourhood.

[Sent to King's Bench on a writ of *sicut alias* dated 12 June 1401. Juliana, John's widow, had appealed William and others of the death. William ultimately received a pardon and Thomas Swon of Framfield went *sine die*.]

*King's Bench Ancient Indictments 185, mm. 41-42.*¹

13. 4 Jan. 1402. Midhurst. Thomas Preston, county coroner.

Jurors: Walter atte Rode, Thomas Arteler, William Croftman, John Holherst, John Ive, Michael Mauncer, John Taylour, John Reddere, William Dyere, Richard Jukele, Thomas Westlond the younger and Richard Taylour.

On 29 Dec. 1401 on William Baggele's land in the borough of Midhurst John Boun, Knight, struck Henry Blays of Midhurst, William's servant, on the head with a baslard worth 4s., for which the borough is answerable, and thus slew him. John Belsant, Henry Pote, John Bakere, John Page, William Leghere, John Rever, William Premer,

¹ Cf. King's Bench Controlment Roll 45, m. 4d; *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1401-1405*, p. 19.

Michael Faukener, Richard Hayward, Richard atte Lethe the younger, John Penne, John Crouchere the younger and Henry Hans, John Boun's servants, were present aiding and abetting. Neither John Boun nor the others fled.

[Sent to King's Bench on a writ dated 6 Feb. 1402. John Blays, Henry's brother and heir, had appealed all the accused, principal and accessories, of the death as above, adding that the wound was given at the hour of vespers on a plot of land called 'Basehill' and that all the appellees immediately fled. He prosecuted this appeal in King's Bench, where all the appellees except Henry Hans personally appeared, denied the felony, and pleaded that they were not bound to answer since John Blays was a minor. John was viewed in court and adjudged a minor because of his appearance. The appellees therefore went *sine die*.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 189, mm. 48-49.¹

14. 21 Jan. 1402. Midhurst (*Midherst, Midhurst*). Thomas Preston, county coroner.

Jurors: John Tybaud, Michael Maunser, Richard Flote, John Germayn, John Ropere, Thomas Westlond the younger, John Kepston, Thomas atte Heye, Edmund Carpenter, Richard Lucas, John Godwyne and Thomas Frye.

On 29 Dec. 1401 John Boun, knight, Henry Pote and William Leghere murdered William Baggele of Midhurst upon his land within the borough—John with a baslard worth 4s., Henry with a sword worth 12*d.*, and William with a baslard worth 12*d.*, for all of which the borough is answerable. John Belsaunt, John Bakere Jonesservant Boun, John Page, John Rever, William Prymer, Michael Fauconer Jonesservant Boun, Richard Heyward, Richard atte Leth the younger, John Penne, John Croucher the younger and Henry Hans were present aiding and abetting. Neither John Boun nor any of the others fled on this account.

[Sent to King's Bench on a writ dated 6 Feb. 1402. Joan, William's widow, had appealed all the accused, principals and accessories, of the death as above, adding that the assault took place at the hour of vespers on a plot of land called 'Basehill', the principals all gave William mortal wounds—John Boun one on the left side of his head to the brain, Henry Pote one on the left shin, cutting a blood-vessel, and William Leghere one on the right side of his head to the brain—and that all the appellees fled immediately afterwards. She prosecuted this appeal in King's Bench, where all the appellees except Henry Hans personally appeared and denied it. John Boun stated that on the day of the alleged felony he was in his manor at Cowdray (*Coudrey*) by Midhurst when Richard atte Lythe, his shepherd, informed him that there were 'congregations' of men armed with bows, arrows, swords, 'gysarmes', staffs called 'boresperes', and 'billes' in various parts of Midhurst, whereupon he, as one of the

¹ Cf. *Coram Rege Roll* 564, m. 27d.

Sussex J.P.s, went with Henry Pote, William Leghere, and five other of his permanent servants to discover the facts and keep the peace, and they found William Baggele and seventy others armed. He arrested John Hayne and then ordered thirty others to keep the peace, but they refused and shot arrows at him and his servants, striking some of them and seriously injuring John Revere with a 'bille', meanwhile continually shouting 'Shute shute, slee slee'. When he again ordered them to keep the peace they shot more arrows and John Boun and his servants had therefore to defend themselves and they would not have escaped with their lives unless William Baggele had been struck as above. The other two principals pleaded similarly and all three and Joan sought the verdict of a jury. The jury acquitted all the appellees and Joan was therefore arrested for her false appeal, but was at once released on paying a fine. Henry Hans's arrest was ordered on account of his non-appearance.

Several indictments of the death of William Baggele and Henry Blays were made before the Sussex J.P.s at Chichester early in 1402 and sent to King's Bench on a writ dated 10 June 1402. All name the three principals and eleven accessories as above, but two add two other accessories—Bartholomew Bodyton and Thomas Horton—and one adds that the three principals resisted and wounded Robert Coupere, the constable of Midhurst, when he came with Richard Lucas, Gregory Fuller, and others to keep the peace and prevent damage. The J.P.s sent two other indictments on the same writ—one of John Boun and the thirteen indicted above for assaulting Walter Lucas, John Kyngesham, Thomas Baggele, John Baggele, Richard Lucas, and Gregory Fullere at Midhurst on the day of the fatalities, Thomas Horton aiding them, and the other of Henry Pote, Michael Fauconer and other servants of John Boun for lying in wait at Midhurst on 13 Feb. 1402 to wound and kill Michael Maunser and John Ive.

On another writ of the same date the J.P.s sent to King's Bench another indictment, which had been made before them at Chichester at the same time. This stated that on 29 Dec. 1401 Michael Baggele, Robert Coupere, Gregory Fullere, Robert Rykford, John Skynner, Thomas Webbe, Richard Lucas, Thomas Lucas, and Walter Lucas, burgesses of Midhurst, plotted the death of John Bohun and others of his household, and, in his warren in a place called 'Wephulle' in Midhurst, all nine assembled with John Hayne of Hampshire, Thomas Fiteshale, John Taillour of Stedham (*Stedeham*), John Grenatur, John Mundy, Henry Carpenter, William Croft, and others of neighbouring towns, seventy in all, and various groups of them were stationed in various parts of the borough. Michael Baggele, Robert Coupere, and others, thirty in all, assaulted John Bohun and his companions at 'Wepfull' and resisted his order to keep the peace with force. John Grenatur, John Taillour of Stedham, and John Mundy were also indicted of poaching in John Bohun's warren of 'Wepfull' on 4 April 1401 and of being common poachers. In King's

Bench all those named in the indictment except Thomas Webbe appeared and, after initially denying the charges, pleaded guilty to resisting and assaulting John Bohun and his servants and were allowed to pay a fine as amends. They were acquitted of all the other charges.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 189, *mm.* 40–41.¹

15. 2 March 1403. Chichester. John Gate the elder and Austin Ingolf, city coroners.

Jurors: John atte Mulle, William Golston, John Blake, William Blakeman, John Asshton, John Elmere, 'barbour', Stephen Stonham, Thomas Higon, John Grogan, Robert Boole, William —ham² and Robert Priket.

On the night of 1 March William Warde *alias* William Scut *alias* William Jonesservant Wilton struck John Wilton, esquire, his master, on the right side of the head with an axe called 'hachet' worth 6*d.*, while he was sleeping in his bed in his house in 'Westlane' in Chichester, thus killing him. He afterwards fled.

[Sent to Chancery on a writ dated 16 April 1406 requiring the tenor of the indictment.]

Chancery Miscellanea 81/6/188.

16. 1 Oct. 1404. Heyshott (*Heshete*) in Easebourne (*Esebourne*) hundred. Thomas Whyte, county coroner.

12 jurors (*unnamed*).

On the night of 28 Sept. Ralph Leyhe, 'carpenter', of Midhurst slew Henry Merman of Heyshott at Heyshott with a staff worth ½*d.*, for which John Amourys, constable of the township, is answerable. Ralph immediately fled. He had no goods or chattels in the county.

[The writ is missing.]

Chancery Miscellanea 81/5/153.

17. 8 May 1414. Stedham (*Stedeham*). John Goryng, county coroner.

Jurors: John Thebaude, John Ropere, William Holehurst, Richard Cotes, John atte Wrythe, Richard Aylewyn, Thomas Elmowre, John Bedell, William Drake, Richard Stanle, John Herstefolde and Clement Chalfecroft.

On 1 April Andrew Colbroke of Iping (*Ipyng*) 'whelere', and Joan the wife of William Colbrok of Iping, labourer, struck John the son of John Brigge on the back of the head with a staff called 'plowsow-fill', causing his brains to flow completely out, and cut his throat with a knife worth 1*d.*, thus murdering him.

[Sent to King's Bench on a writ dated 27 Jan. 1415.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 204, *mm.* K28–29.

¹ Cf. *King's Bench Ancient Indictments* 190, *mm.* 8–11; *Coram Rege Rolls* 564, *mm.* 30, 30*d*; 566 *Rex*, *mm.* 2, 13*d*. There seems to have been a feud of long standing between the burgesses of Midhurst and John Bohun, who was required to find sureties for keeping the peace towards them nearly ten years before: *Chancery Miscellanea* 132/4.

² A filing-hole passes through the first part of this name.

18. 18 Sept. 1417. Lewes. Thomas Whyte, county coroner.

Jurors: Roger Foster, John Hert, John Bosvyn, John —,¹ John Sherman, John Parker, Walter Hudde, William Grene, John Buckeholte, John Dounston, Nicholas Smart and William Jakerel.

On 10 Sept. John Alfero Portynggaler, 'yeman',² assaulted John Cokefelde³ at Streat (*Strete*) in Streat hundred and struck him with a sword, giving him a wound in the right side of the head of which he died 7 days after. John Alfero immediately fled, taking the sword with him. He had no chattels.

[Sent to King's Bench on a writ dated 12 Sept. 1417. A similar indictment was made before the Sussex J.P.s at Lewes on 4 Oct. and sent to King's Bench on a writ dated 17 Sept.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 210, mm. 66–67.⁴

19. 2 Aug. 1426. Hellingly (*Hellynglegh*). Thomas atte Bergh, county coroner.

Jurors: Robert atte Grove, John Berworth, William atte Wode, John Newe, John Waterer, John Makerell, Simon Dobbes, John Dobbes, Robert Wythyer, Stephen Belsaunt, John Mabbe and Thomas Chapman.

On 3 May John Baker of Buxted (*Buxstede*), 'husbondman',⁵ with four unknown men entered the close of William Cogger of Hellingly at Hellingly and there with a large staff of no value assaulted William, breaking his right shin and both his arms and beating the whole of his body, from which assault he died. John Elphegh of Hellingly,⁶ 'husbondman', abetted and procured the felony.

[Sent to King's Bench on a writ dated 16 Oct. 1428. John Baker and John Elpheke were later acquitted.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 222/3, mm. 61–62.⁷

20. 19 March 1436. Steyning (*Stenyng, Stenyng*). Thomas Grene, county coroner.

Jurors of the 4 neighbouring townships and their frankpledges: Lawrence Hildere, William Snellyng, Thomas Sluttere, William Faggere, William Danell, Robert Herdman, William Longe, Richard Sabbe, John Longe, William Crompe, John Dammere, Lawrence Golett and Richard Underlithe.

On 11 March Richard Gramforde, late of Steyning, 'gentilman', assaulted Thomas Lamvall in Steyning with a 'gisarme', starting an affray involving a large number of people. At about 6 p.m., when John West arrived with John Belton, the borough constable, who had ordered him to keep the peace, Richard Gramforde suddenly struck him on the head to the brain with the 'gisarme', thus causing his death.

¹ Part of the right side of the indictment is torn away.

² *Alfro Portynggaler of Lewes*, 'yoman', in the writs and second indictment.

³ *John Culfeld of Streat* in the writ.

⁴ Cf. mm. 32–33.

⁵ 'laborer' in the writ.

⁶ *Elphey of Chiddingly (Chydynlegh)* in the writ.

⁷ Cf. King's Bench Controlment Rolls 60, m. 8; 62, m. 9d.

[Sent to King's Bench on a writ dated 24 Oct. 1436. Richard was outlawed in the county court on 22 Oct. 1439.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 228/2, *mm.* 14-15.¹

21. 7 April 1438. Ripe (*Ryyp*). Richard Dammere, county coroner.

Jurors: Nicholas Tourle, Simon atte Hole, John Lovord, Walter Pottere, Peter A—,² Simon Broun, Thomas Andrew, Thomas May, Thomas Fretour, Simon Swan and John atte Lee, and 4 neighbouring townships.

On 1 April John Hereward of Arlington (*Erlyngton*), 'gentyman', assaulted Robert Cherchegate with a bill worth 4*d.* at 'Russels Strete' in Arlington, beat and wounded him, struck him on the head to the brain with the bill, broke his left shin and right arm, and gave him many other fatal wounds and blows on the head and body, thus killing him.

[Sent to King's Bench on a writ dated 8 April 1438. Joan, Robert's widow, had appealed John of the death. It was later found that John had killed Robert in self-defence and he therefore obtained a pardon on 28 June 1439.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 229, *mm.* 77-78.³

22. 6 June 1451. Chichester. John Luddesey and John Stere, city coroners.

Jurors: Nicholas Pole, John Combe, Thomas More, John Shepherd, John Bole, John atte Wode, 'bowyere', Richard Bedehampton, John Grey, Clement Davy, Reynold Canon, Robert Whicchere, Richard Smyth, Robert Vernon, John Gysbourne and Robert Tayllour.

On 3 June James Kenede *alias* James Skott of Chichester, 'yeoman', assaulted Richard Strete of Chichester, 'yeoman', at Chichester with a dagger, struck him under the stomach and gave him a wound 10 inches deep. He also struck him three times with the dagger under his left side, the wounds being 6 inches deep.

[Sent to Chancery on a writ dated 15 Oct. 1451 and from there to King's Bench. Isabella, Richard's widow, had appealed James but did not prosecute her appeal in King's Bench and was therefore waived in the county court on 2 Nov. 1452. James received a pardon on 25 Oct. 1451. The coroners were amerced to the amount of one mark for omissions in the inquest.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 265, *mm.* 122-3.⁴

23. 21 Oct. 1455. Withyham (*Withiham*). John Audeley, steward and coroner in Sussex of the provost and scholars of the new royal college of St. Mary and St. Nicholas in Cambridge (*Cauntebrigg*).

¹ Cf. King's Bench Controlment Roll 70, *m.* 3.

² Part of the right side of the membrane is torn away. Some missing words are supplied from the writ and the enrolment.

³ Cf. Coram Rege Roll 716 Rex, *m.* 1; *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1436-1441*, p. 275.

⁴ Cf. King's Bench Controlment Roll 83, *mm.* 2, 6*d.*; Coram Rege Roll 762, forfeitures *m.* 1*d.*; *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1446-1452*, p. 499.

Jurors: Robert Saxpays, William Ewregge, Thomas Bulfynche, John Jane, John Basset, John Dobbill, Thomas Meys, Thomas Martyn, John Boteler, Thomas Boure, John Pilcher, Richard Chamberleyn and Richard Genowe.

At about 8 p.m. on 18 Oct., when John Sharpp, late of Hartfield (*Hertfeld*), was sitting in a chair by the fire in the kitchen of his house called Boardright (*Bordureght*) in Hartfield parish within the liberty of the provost and scholars, Thomas Debbill, late of Hartfield, 'husbondman', John Debbill his son, late of Hartfield, 'laborer', and Richard Cook, late of Brentford (*Braymford*) in Middlesex, 'cook', assaulted him with staffs, swords and daggers. Thomas and John held him firmly around the neck while Richard cut his throat with a dagger worth 12*d.*, from which wound he immediately died. Alice, Thomas's wife, knowing that Thomas, John and Richard had committed the felony, aided, received and harboured them.

[The writ is missing. Thomas and John submitted to the verdict of a jury in King's Bench, but the verdict is not recorded. Richard was outlawed in the county court on 27 Oct. 1457 and Alice waived in that held on 31 March 1468. The coroner was amerced to the amount of one mark for omissions in the inquest.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 279, *m.* 62.¹

24. 29 Dec. 1466. East Grinstead (*Estgrensted*) within the Sussex liberty of the Archbishop of Canterbury. John Goodman, county coroner.

Jurors: Richard Sayer, John Chaloner, William Canon, Thomas Monk, John Arnold, John Wildegoos, John Trendell, Richard atte Dene, Thomas Nicholl, John Boteler, Peter Coupere, John Burle and William Burle.

At about 7 p.m. on 18 Dec. Robert Johnson *alias* Robert Scotte, 'laborer', John Avere, 'laborer', and Richard Lutterford, 'laborer', all late of East Grinstead, lay in ambush at East Grinstead with 'longebilles', staffs and 'clubbes' to murder Thomas Brampton, and assaulted him. Robert struck him on the right side of the head to the brain with 'a longebylle' worth 10*d.*, giving him a wound of which he afterwards died. John struck him on the neck with a staff worth 4*d.*, which he held in his right hand, giving him another wound of which he would have died if he had not died of the first. Richard struck him in the loins with a staff called 'a clubbe' worth 4*d.*, giving him another wound of which he would have died if he had not died of the others. John Chirchman the younger, late of East Grinstead, 'laborer', was present aiding and abetting them. Robert, John Avere and Richard immediately fled. None of them had any goods or chattels in the county.

[Sent to King's Bench on a writ dated 3 Jan. 1467. The three principals were outlawed in the county court on 31 March 1468 and

¹ Cf. King's Bench Controlment Roll 86, *m.* 2; Coram Rege Roll 778, forfeitures *m.* 1.

John Chercheman in that held on 15 June 1475. On a writ dated 16 Jan. 1467 the Sussex J.P.s sent to King's Bench two similar indictments which had been made before them at Lewes on 10 Jan. 1467 and which add that the three principals were servants of John Alfray, 'gentilman', late of East Grinstead, that Robert Johnson made his assault with 'a gisarm', Richard Lutterford struck Thomas on the back and loins, Richard Alfrey, 'gentilman', late of East Grinstead, was present aiding and abetting with John Chercheman, and that the last two, John Alfray, John Marchall, 'tanner', late of East Grinstead, and Peter Alfray, 'draper', late of London, received, harboured, and consorted with the three principals at East Grinstead on 17 Dec. (*sic*), knowing that they had committed the felony.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 315, *mm.* 39-40.¹

25. 23 March 1472. Robertsbridge (*Robertzbrigge*) in Hastings (*Hasting, Hastingses, Hastynoges*) rape. William James, coroner of the honour, lordship and rape of Hastings.

Jurors: John Inghfyng, Simon Cradock, John Higham, Peter Doraunt, Thomas Westbourne, Thomas Wevell, Thomas Lowes, William Highlond, John Archer, 'Hervy' Bolton, John Wynder, John a Crowche, William Holowell, John Sparewe and William Hermer.

On 21 March William Woller of Robertsbridge, 'glover', assaulted Henry Calverd, late of Robertsbridge, at Robertsbridge with a sword and dagger; with the sword worth 12*d.*, which he held in his right hand, he struck him to the heart, giving him a wound of which he immediately died. William immediately fled. He had no goods or chattels.

[Sent to King's Bench on a writ dated 28 April 1472. William was outlawed in the county court on 21 April 1474.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 332, *mm.* 12-13.²

26. 15 Aug. 1479. Ripe (*Ripe, Rype*). Robert Rednes, coroner of Queen Elizabeth's honour of the Eagle, parcel of her duchy of Lancaster, in Pevensay rape.

Jurors: Henry a Bregge, John Hore, John Hode, John Brome, Nicholas Saveray, John Petybon, Richard a Broke, Henry Masay, John Edborowe, John Saveray, Richard Roper, Otes Tourle, Nicholas Rede and Thomas at Hole.

At about 1 p.m. on 10 Aug., when John Smyth was at Ripe within the said liberty, Robert Bercliff, late of Ripe, clerk, came and struck him upon the head with a staff worth 2*d.*, giving him a wound from which he died on 13 Aug. Robert immediately fled on that account. At the time of the felony he possessed 3 cart-loads of corn and 6 cart-loads of oats worth 4 marks, but no other goods or chattels within the liberty.

¹ Cf. *mm.* 32-33; King's Bench Controlment Roll 97, *m.* 31*d.*

² Cf. King's Bench Controlment Roll 102, *m.* 10.

[Sent to King's Bench on a writ dated 2 May 1480. Robert was outlawed in the county court on 14 March 1482.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 352, *mm.* 16-17.¹

27. 4 April 1497. Combe (*now* Combe Place) in Hamsey (*Hammesey*) parish. Thomas Edward, county coroner.

Jurors: William Breche, John Dunton, Richard Raygate the elder, William Cobbe, John Hyder, Roger a Beche, John Budde, Walter William, Thomas Baker, Richard Waller, William Randalf, John Blake and John Wethier.

At about 3 p.m. on 3 April, when Henry Broker was 'in a lane' called 'Rancokkys lane', John Markwyk, 'yoman', and Thomas Markwyk the younger, 'yoman', both late of Hamsey, came and assaulted him with swords, staffs, &c., and beat and wounded him. John struck him on the right side of the head to the brain with a scythe called 'a byll' worth 8*d.*, giving him a wound of which he immediately died; and Thomas struck him on the neck with another bill worth 8*d.*, so that if he had not died of the first blow he would have died of this. As soon as they had committed the felony John and Thomas fled without anyone knowing.

[Delivered by the coroner to Thomas Bryan, knight, one of the Guildford (*Guldford*) jail delivery justices, and by the justices to King's Bench. John and Thomas were outlawed in the county court at Chichester on 28 Aug. 1505.]

King's Bench Ancient Indictments 415, *m.* 3.²

28. 24 May 1500. Ore. Nicholas Tufton, coroner of Hastings (*Hastynge*s) rape, within the liberty of Edward Hastynge, knight, lord of Hastings.

Jurors: John Marten, John Brecher, Richard a Wyke, John Colewey, Richard Levet, John a Wyke, John Avere, Thomas Carpenter, Richard Pyrfeld, Richard Wylgat, Thomas Bunyface, John a Wode, Adam Barkeley, Thomas Reynold, John Cade and Walter West.

On 2 Dec. 1499, when Edward Shere was in a field called —³ at Icklesham (*Ickelsham*), Richard Alen, late of Icklesham, 'laborer', came and struck him on the left side of the head with a shovel worth 4*d.*, giving him a wound of which he died at Ore within 2 days.

[Delivered by the coroner to William Danvers, one of the Lewes jail delivery justices, and by him to King's Bench. Richard was outlawed in the county court at Chichester on 9 June 1502.]

King's Bench Baga de Secretis 3/2, *m.* 6.⁴

¹ Cf. King's Bench Controlment Roll 110, *m.* 3.

² Cf. King's Bench Controlment Roll 128, *m.* 4*d.*

³ Name omitted with no space left.

⁴ Cf. King's Bench Controlment Roll 131, *m.* 9.

THREE SUSSEX HERESY TRIALS

By C. E. WELCH

ACCOUNTS of trials for heresy are surprisingly few amongst medieval ecclesiastical court records. A number of important trials have been copied into bishops' registers and a few very minor trials for suspicion of heresy appear in instance or visitation court books. The bulk of the heresy trials was undoubtedly heard in the Audience court of the diocese before the bishop in person or some specially appointed deputy. The Audience courts of dioceses only exercised those powers which the bishop had not delegated to his various judges. A bishop who was interested in judicial matters might have an Audience court which met with fair regularity, but an indifferent bishop would allow his vicar-general and official principal to hear all causes. It follows, therefore, that there is no regular series of court books such as are preserved for the other episcopal courts, and only occasional volumes, or entries in a volume devoted to other proceedings, have survived. A solitary fifteenth-century Audience court book for Norwich diocese which has been preserved is devoted to heresy causes, but most of the existing books date from the early sixteenth century and contain little about heresy. At Chichester Bishop Robert Sherburne (1508–36) was active in the administration of the diocese, and the survival of one of his Audience court books has preserved for us the official account of three previously unrecorded heresy trials in the diocese.¹ Moreover, his careful registrar, John Stilman, has copied all the relevant documents in full or inserted the original in the volume. The three trials were held in 1533 and 1534, and it is probably unnecessary to emphasize here the importance of the period in the history of the Reformation. In the former year Henry VIII had divorced Katherine of Aragon and in the latter he had himself proclaimed Head of the Church.

¹ Diocesan Record Office, Chichester, Episc. 1/10/5.

This background is particularly important when considering the hesitant manner in which one of the heretics, John Hogsflesh, was dealt with.

The first trial was of Thomas Hoth, at that time precentor of the New Priory of Hastings. This was a small, poor house of Augustinian canons which had moved because of its poverty from Hastings to Warbleton in 1413.¹ Our earliest record of Hoth's career is when Bishop Sherburne visited the priory on 18 September 1521 and found only two novices, Richard Smyth and Thomas Hoth, then being trained.² The other occupants were Henry Swayne, the prior, and three canons, John Mores, John Lyndsey, and Thomas Harmer. It is probable that Hoth came from the district, and later in the century a family called Hoth lived at Maresfield, but he is not mentioned in their wills.³ There is no record of Bishop Sherburne's visitation of the priory in 1524, but at his next visitation on 13 July 1527 Thomas Harmer was now prior and Thomas Hoth and Richard Smyth with Robert Jonys the three canons. There was then one novice, Henry Fenell. It is interesting, in view of what we read later, that the prior and two canons say that Hoth withdrew himself from the priory without the prior's licence.⁴ As no presentment is recorded from Thomas Hoth (the novice said all was well) it is to be presumed that he was absent from the priory during the bishop's visitation, and apparently no proceedings were taken against him.

It was in the year 1533, when Bishop Sherburne was almost certainly visiting his diocese, that Thomas Hoth was tried for heresy. The first entry in the court book is early in the year, 24 May, so it is uncertain, in the absence of visitation records, whether the bishop had visited the priory already. On that day Thomas Hoth, 'precentor of the new priory of Hastyngs', appeared before the bishop's chancellor in the consistory court in Chichester Cathedral to answer to a suspicion of heresy.⁵

¹ *Victoria County History of Sussex*, vol. II, p. 76.

² Chichester, Episc. 1/1/5, f. 103^r and Episc. 1/18/2, f. 36^r.

³ I am indebted to Mr. B. Redwood for searching for Hoth wills.

⁴ Chichester, Episc. 1/1/4, f. 102^v.

⁵ Chichester, Episc. 1/10/5, f. 5.

The chancellor was John Worthiall, bachelor of decrees and archdeacon of Chichester. He and John Fleshmonger, doctor of decrees and dean of Chichester, were two of the canon lawyers whom Bishop Sherburne had brought to Chichester to assist in administering the diocese. It should be noted that although Worthiall was also Sherburne's vicar-general and official principal he is here referred to only as the bishop's chancellor (or seal keeper), showing that he was trying Hoth as a commissary specially appointed for that purpose by the bishop. This was the usual procedure in medieval Audience courts as bishops would usually appoint the lawyer who worked most closely with them to try important causes. In this example Worthiall also happened to be vicar-general and official principal. Thomas Hoth's first act on his appearance in court was to confess the truth of the articles against him and to agree to abjure them. An immediate recantation is usually the first entry in a heresy cause, because the heretic had usually been examined and convinced of his errors before the trial began. The reason for this departure in heresy causes from normal canon law practice is uncertain, but it was usual to examine witnesses 'separately and singly', and such procedure would avoid undue publicity for heretical opinions.¹ Certain documents in Hoth's handwriting were then produced and he admitted their authorship. John Stilman has transcribed one which he thought contained all the evidence against Hoth:

First, I sir Thomas Hoth saide that the most that I have red in scriptur' of purgatory is in *Libro machabeorum* xij^o capt', Quod Judas machabeus xij milia dragmos misit Jerosolinam offeri pro peccatis mortuorum.² Also I saide that I have not red in holy scriptur' that men be bound to pay the iiij offeryng dayes. Item, I saide that a certayn bachiler of Divinite named master Stafford, redyng the lector of Divinite in cantrige [*sic*], confyrmed by the saying of crist and of saynt poll also that every prest myght lawfully have a wif.³ Farthermore I saide that it wer necessary and convenient that the new

¹ For an account of the procedure in heresy trials during the previous century see *Register of Archbishop Chichele*, by E. F. Jacob, vol. 1, p. cxxix.

² 2 Maccabees xii. 43 (R.V.).

³ George Stafford, Fellow of Pembroke 1515, Proctor 1522-3, Reader in Divinity 1524, died 1529 (Venn's *Alumni Cant.*).

testament wer in english that every man myght rede and understand it; the which the forsaide maister Stafford most comynly every thirde day confirmed by dyvers places of the scriptur'. Also I saide that I trust to be savid at the ovr of deth with contricion and confession without satisfaccion, for our hope is in the marcy of god to be savid and not in our owne merits oonly. Fynally I saide that I never red in scriptur' that men be bounde to pay privy tithes.¹

These are the usual charges brought against heretics at this period, and the most important points are the unusual quotation from the Apocrypha and the clear indication that Hoth's opinions came from Cambridge. Unfortunately there is no evidence that he was ever a student there. The most interesting part of the document was only copied by accident and subsequently crossed out by the registrar:

Thes be the articles that they have put me to this penance for to ther owne shame, for the mater is knowen well I now among our neybour, that is to say, to bolstar the lewde conversacion and unthrifty lyvyng of predyaux and our maister t'gater.

The identity of these two men whom Hoth blamed for his trial is unfortunately unknown. Although they were not canons, they probably had some connexion with the priory. With the production of this document the proceedings were brought to a close so that Worthiall could report to Bishop Sherburne and a suitable penance be chosen. Meanwhile Thomas Hoth was committed to the prison in the Bishop's Palace.²

It was not until 11 June that Hoth was again brought into court. This time the chancellor was supported by the dean and five canons. Hoth was further questioned about the articles and repeated his confession. The judge then *cum consilio jurisperitorum* read a formal document pronouncing him vehemently suspected of heresy and returned him to prison until the following Tuesday. On that day, 17 June, he was brought before the chancellor, the dean, and four canons, swore to re-

¹ Privy tithes are personal tithes—that is, tithes payable on a man's industry in trade, &c. (see Ayliffe's *Parergon Juris Canonici*, p. 506).

² The bishop's prison was kept by the keeper of the Palace (*Sussex Rec. Soc.*, vol. LII, no. 28).

nounce all heresy, and read a formal recantation which embodied the document quoted above and ends:

All whiche erroneous prohibitt and unlawfull opinions in specie and all other in genere here before god and you I utterly renounce, abiure and forswer, that from this tyme forward as long as I leve I shall never speke, write or rehearse the agen or any other contrary to the determinacion of our mother holy churche or any decre; theryn submittyng my selfe to the determinacion of the same, nor I shall not helpe, concele ne favour wityngly any person that doth holde, speke or mayntayne any suche or other dampnable, prohibit opinions opynly or pryvily, but I will detect them assone as I shall have knowlege theroff to my ordinary for the tyme beyng; so god me helpe and holydom', and by this boke. And in tokyn theroff here I make the signe of the cross and subscribe my name with myn owne hand. And farther more I mekly submitte me to penance for the premisses as it shal please god and you.

✠ per me Thomam Hoth.

For the first part of his penance Hoth was ordered to remain within the precincts of the priory for one year and not to go out without the prior's leave. On Fridays he was to remain in the cloisters and keep silence according to his rule. On Wednesdays and Fridays he was to fast on bread and water. As an afterthought the judge ordered him to write no letters which were not censored by the prior or his deputy and not to teach children unless he could obtain the bishop's licence. With this Thomas Hoth was absolved and allowed to return to his priory. When the priory was dissolved three years later he was presumably one of the three priest canons, but he did not obtain a benefice in the diocese of Chichester, as might be expected.¹ A search amongst the records of the court of Augmentations might reveal his fate.

On 5 July of the same year James Jonson, a friar of the Augustinian house at Rye, came into court at Chichester before an unnamed judge, who was probably John Worthiall, and alleged that Thomas Whit of Rye was a heretic.² He offered to produce articles in support of his charge on the following Tuesday (8 July). Mean-

¹ *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, xcii. 28.

² Chichester, *Episc.* 1/10/5, f. 9^f.

while the judge committed Thomas Whit, who was in court, to the keeper of the Bishop's Palace with the condition that he should be allowed to attend divine service in the Cathedral on Sunday. At eight o'clock on Tuesday Jonson reappeared with his articles. John Stilman carefully sewed this document to the foot of the page, as a row of needle-holes proves, but it is now lost. Once again the judge had requested the aid of *jurisperiti*, and Dean Fleshmonger and four canons (two of them canon lawyers) attended this and the adjourned court on Wednesday. On the latter day the judge, 'after having more closely considered the articles with the help of his assessors', had decided that the suspicion of heresy depended on certain unnamed books which had been found in Thomas Whit's house by Mr. John Segar¹ and the mayor of Rye. Whit claimed that these heretical books had been left with him by a merchant of Norwich, whose name he did not know, about eighteen months before, that he had not read them, and that he did not know that they contained heretical opinions and errors. As there was no evidence to the contrary the judge decided that Whit should be allowed to purge himself of the charge in the parish church of Rye, or any church within three miles of Rye, with four honest neighbours before Christmas.

As there is no further entry in the court book it may be assumed that Whit was successful in his purgation, but it must not be assumed that he had an easy escape from justice. During the Middle Ages purgation was a difficult process. As we have already seen, it was only granted by the judge when he was satisfied that there was no definite evidence against the accused. Then it was necessary for Thomas Whit to find four men of good fame and about his own standing in the district to swear that they believed him innocent of the charge of heresy. If more evidence was brought before the judge at a later date then these men might be charged with perjury, so it was no easy task. Finally, before the four men were allowed to swear, proclamation had to be

¹ According to Hennessy's *Clergy Lists* he was rector of West Blatchington.

made inviting anyone who was willing to accuse him to come forward. This again was no formality. In 1500, for example, a parishioner of Brigg in Kent was allowed to purge himself of a charge of heresy three-handed, but his vicar appeared on proclamation and proved the charge, so that the man was obliged to do penance.¹

On 7 October 1534 six justices of East Sussex sent John Hogsflesh of Lewes to Bishop Sherburne with the following letter:

Pleasith it your lordship to be advertised that I by the assent of dyvers others the Kyngs Justice3 send unto your lordship by thys berers John Hoggesfleshe with his confession of his handy wrytyng, And Also certeyn Articles aleged ayenst hym as shall appere by the same Articles with the names of his Accusers, to thentent that your lordship shuld order hym Accordyng to the lawes of god and of the kyng our sovereign lord. And thus the blessed trenytye preserve your lordship, at Lewes the vjth day of October, by your assweryddely to hys lythdylle peower.

John Gage.

Enclosed in the letter was the examination of Hogsflesh before the justices on the accusation of one Marten, curate of St. Mary Westout, Lewes, on 5 October.²

Hogsflesh was committed to the keeper of the Bishop's Palace and probably examined, but it was not until 20 October that he was brought before John Worthiall who had been 'specially appointed to try the cause' and was assisted by Dean Fleshmonger and George Croft, the cathedral chancellor. The cause had already attracted some attention because the bailiff of Chichester and the prior of Lewes *cum nonnullis aliis* were present. Marten's first article was that 'the seid Hoggesfleshe denyeth to geve eny honour or worship to our lady saynt marie, and also axith in dirision who were in hevyn when she was made a lady'. When the articles were read to him John Hogsflesh denied it although there were two witnesses. The second article, 'that hit is not necessary to be con-

¹ Kent Record Office, PRC. 3/1, f. 144.

² Chichester, Episc. 1/10/5, f. 83^r. The other justices were John Sackfield, Giles Fynes, John Parker, John Mychell, and Thomas Darell.

fessed to a prest, but oonly to god, and there uppon presumptuously he receyved the blessid Sacrement of the alter without eny confess' made to eny prest' was to be proved by Robert Doman, William the parish clerk of St. Mary's, and Thomas Gravesend, but it was not proceeded with. He also denied the third article that 'Edward Humfrey confessid that he herd the seid Hoggesfleshe say that the holy Sacrement of the alter was but a Thyng lyft upp in the fygure of the lyftyng upp of our lord to the crosse [when he sufferd his passion *interlined*], and so denyed that hit is the very body of our lord'. Finally there was the statement signed by Hogsflesh, a confession of faith:

When I have synned and reconcelid my self unto god and take repentans for my syns I beleve to have forgevenes without confession to a prist with this sorofull repentans of my hart. I beleve that I may receive the holy sacrament to my salvacion and that with the contricion of my hart and sich as it pleasith god to put in my mynde shalbe sufficient penans before god for my offensys. And this to be sufficient before god not oonly in tyme of necessite but at all other tymes.

by the hand of me John Hoghsfles.¹

When this statement was put to him, John Hogsflesh asked for time to consider his reply, and Worthiall adjourned the court until the following Friday, 23 October, at 10 o'clock. The prisoner was returned to the Palace.

On Friday John Worthiall was supported by the dean, the chancellor, and two canons. Two justices of the peace, the mayor of Chichester, three gentlemen, and many other clerks and laymen. Attention was now concentrated on the confession of faith, and the other articles are never mentioned again. A disputation then occurred, the judge and his colleagues urging the enormity of his views and Hogsflesh appealing to the scriptures to prove or disprove his opinions. He appears to have exhausted his judges and he was recommitted to the keeper of the Palace without a day being assigned for his next appearance.

¹ This is quoted from the registrar's version on f. 84 as Hogsflesh's spelling in the original on f. 81 is very confusing.

This was a period of change in doctrinal matters and Hogsflesh's judges may well have been embarrassed while trying him. Bishop Sherburne was obviously worried, as he had already written to Archbishop Cranmer about the arrest of 'the famous heretic'. In a sermon preached at Paul's Cross, Sherburne said, he had heard that auricular confession was not divinely ordained. He enclosed a copy of the confession and asked whether the opinion was, as he thought, heretical. It was not until 8 November that Archbishop Cranmer replied to this letter with a condemnation of the opinion. He had probably taken the opportunity of consulting the king or Thomas Cromwell before replying. Meanwhile the Duke of Norfolk had also been informed, and on 9 November he wrote to Bishop Sherburne:

My very good lorde. This shalbe to advertise you that I have shewid the kyngs highnes of the detestable opinions of Hoxfleshe of Lewes now in your keypyng, And his pleasur is that ye shulde procede agenst hym as oon that doth holde the opynion that is heresy. My lorde of canterbury doth in like wise afferme his opinions to be heresy. Good my lorde considering the goodnes of our maister to be so gracious let no slacknes be founde in you. And thus fare ye well from Westmynyster the ixth day of November.

Yours
T. Norffolk.¹

The disputation with John Hogsflesh may have continued out of court, but apparently with so little certainty of success that the following instructions were drawn up for his trial:

First, his forbidden acts shall be read.

Item, then he shall be asked his opinion about the third article [i.e. the confession of faith].

Item, the said opinion shall be declared heretical to him and the people. . . .

Item, he shall be denounced excommunicate in writing for his said opinion.

Item, he shall be asked to show cause why he should not be delivered to the secular power.

Item, if he submits himself to correction with a contrite heart and wishes to abjure his heresy he shall be admitted to his abjuration in writing.

¹ There is no reference to John Hogsflesh in either State Papers Domestic or Archbishop Cranmer's Register.

Item, if he refuses to submit himself to correction of his own accord he shall be questioned by certain discreet men whether he wishes to submit and abjure.

Item, if he shall refuse and be unwilling to abjure, then [*blank*].¹

Although the sentence is incomplete, failure to abjure would eventually have led to his being handed over to the sheriff of Sussex for burning.

When Hogsflesh was brought into the Cathedral on 13 November Bishop Sherburne presided in person. John Worthiall, George Croft, and another canon were present together with Lord de la Ware, the prior of Boxgrove, several gentlemen, the mayor, and several burgesses of Chichester. After a further discussion ('multa allegata et proponita pro defensione catholic' fidis et enervacionis opinionis tercii articuli') Bishop Sherburne declared the article heretical and Hogsflesh humbly submitted himself—'as it appeared', added the cautious registrar. A written abjuration was then produced and read by Hogsflesh.

In the name of god amen. Be fore you here, Reverende father in god lord Robart bishop of Chichester, In the presence of this noble and honorable Audience, I, John Hoggisfleshe of Lewes within your diocese of Chichester And Jurisdiction of the same, opynly confesse and knowlege my self that I have opynly spokyn, affirmed, holde and writen (amongst dyvers other erroneous comunicacions) that I did belyve that Afturward I have committid dedly syn that oonly contricion of my hart was sufficient for my salvacion at al tymes (as well in tyme of necessite as els) without any confession made to a prist or further satisfaction. The whiche spekyng, affirmyng, holdyng and wrytyng [*here interlined*] I opynly confesse and knowlege to be prohibite, unlauffull, erroneous, abhominable and dampnable heresy. All whiche prohibit, unlauffull, erroneouse, abhominable and dampnable heresy in specie And all other heresy es erroneus and dampnable opinions [*here before you interlined*] I utterly renounce, abiure and forswere, That from hens forth I shall never speke, write, reherse or belyve them or any of them. Submyttyng my self holy to the lawe of god and determinacion of the catholique churche of crist, nor I shall not helpe, concele ne favour wytyngly any person or Parsons opynly or pryvly that doth holde, speke, write or mayntayne any such or other dampnable, prohibit opinions and heresies, but I wil detect them assone as I shal have knowlege therof to myn ordynary for the tyme beyng. So god me helpe and holydom and

¹ Chichester, Episc. 1/10/5, f. 88. This has been translated from the original Latin.

by this boke. And in tokyn therof here I subscribe my name with my hand and make the signe of the crosse. And furthermore I [*mekly interlined*] submitte me to penance for the premiss'.

by me John Hogysflesh ✠ with fre
wyl without compuleyon.

This was the usual form of abjuration for heretics for at least the previous century. It was used by Bishop Alnwick (1426–36) in the diocese of Norwich.¹ After the abjuration Bishop Sherburne absolved Hogsflesh from the excommunication which he had automatically incurred by holding heretical opinions. He was then ordered to undergo his penance 'under pain of being considered relapsed'. Sherburne was obviously not convinced of his complete success, as it was not usual to enforce penance under such a heavy penalty.

The nature of the penance imposed indicates the grave view which was taken of John Hogsflesh's heresy. He was to go through the streets of Chichester at market time on the following day (Saturday, 14 November) wearing only his shirt and shoes with a strip of linen round his waist and carrying a faggot (the symbol of a heretic). He was also to read the following declaration from a husting erected in the market-place:

Maisters and frends. So it is I have byn latly abiurid before my lorde bishop of chichester be cause I have opynly holde, writen, spokyn and affirmed this dampnable opinion. . . . The whiche heresy in especiall and all other heresyes, and erroneous opinions generally I have utterly forsaken, renowncid and abiurid for ever before my saide lorde of chichester in the presence of my lord la war' and many other parsons of worshipe aswell spirituall as temporall. In lyke maner as here before you all I do opynly and clerely forsake and renownce for ever the forsaide dampnable opinion and heresy an all other lyke, never intenyng from hensforth to holde the saide opinions or any other errour agenst the faith of crist or the determinacion of the holy catholik churche of crist. And for this my holdyng, writyng and affirmyng of this afore rehersed dampnable opinion I do this penance here this day, besechyng you al and every oon of you to take no example of any my mysdoying or saying, but that this my ponyshement may be a warnyng unto you to absteyne from al suche and other heresyes and prohibit opinions at all tymes.

On the following Thursday (19 November) he was to

¹ For other similar abjurations see *Somerset Rec. Soc.* LIV. 40 and LV. 2.

repeat this at Midhurst market, and on Saturday (21 November) at Lewes market. Then on Sunday he was to go before the cross in the procession in Chichester Cathedral carrying his faggot 'after the fashion of a penitent'. And so that 'famous heretic' John Hogsflesh passes out of our knowledge.

I am indebted to Dr. Rose Graham for advice and assistance in writing this article.

FOURTEENTH-CENTURY HALLS IN SUSSEX

BY R. T. MASON

THE student of domestic architecture in its humbler forms quickly finds that the activities of the local builder are worth watching; indeed they are almost the only means by which the 'spade work' of radical investigation may be achieved. The worker in other fields may take his implements and open up his ground, but such means of discovery are denied to the student of buildings. It is only when the builder is in possession and restoration or so-called 'conversion' is going forward and the accumulated coverings of the centuries are being stripped away that vital bits of evidence are available for theoretical reconstruction.

The four houses here dealt with have all been examined under these conditions, and interesting features have been recorded. Brief descriptions of three of them have previously appeared either in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* or in *Victoria County History*, and we are now afforded a good illustration of the difficulty, not to say danger, of attempting to describe such buildings when important features are (as they are now proved to have been) buried and obscured by later work. Particularly in the case of Tickerage: the restoration of 1951 brought its true character to light and it became possible to measure and assess its very remarkable structural components.

The building known as Nos. 38 and 40 High Street, East Grinstead, now reveals itself as a fourteenth-century hall, probably aisled, and one of a group of medieval buildings which forms the major portion of the old part of that town and brings the number of identified open halls there to fourteen, three of which belong to the fourteenth century. The remaining two, Capons, Cowfold, and Homewood House, Bolney, embody aisled construction in two distinct forms.

The rarity of aisled houses has been remarked upon¹ by W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., in writing of one known as Priory Cottage, Bramber. This and the Rectory at Sutton² appear to be the only aisled houses hitherto recorded in Sussex. As Mr. Godfrey points out, such houses are generally of early date, and in the cases of Tickerage and Homewood, Bolney, this is supported by the existence of mouldings in oak which quite clearly belong to the fourteenth century. Capons, Cowfold, the fourth house described, has no mouldings and, apart from such traces of aisled construction as remain, has no datable features.

The view is expressed by some authorities that true aisled construction, in which aisle-posts are to be found within the hall space, is the earliest form and that a later development freed the hall of these encumbrances by means of trusses spanning from wall to wall. Tickerage and Homewood, which are both early, have the latter form, whereas Priory Cottage, Bramber, which is fifteenth century, has the former. This does not, of course, necessarily refute the theory, but may simply illustrate a remarkable persistence of an early technique. The spanning of hall and aisles by one truss had obvious advantages, but, of course, it also brought structural problems. The methods of overcoming these at Tickerage and Homewood are interesting (see Figs. 3 and 5). In such houses true aisled construction is found only in the end and partition trusses and the hall space is clear of obstruction.

Homewood and Capons also exemplify two important variations of roof design, the former having a plain chamfered kingpost without any form of bracing or bracketing and the latter no kingpost at all, and both lack the central collar purlin which is generally a feature of this type of roof and such an important longitudinal tie. Such roofs have clearly no means of resisting wind pressure along their length beyond what is afforded by the laths upon which the roof coverings are laid. The kingpost also, having no braces, would appear to be

¹ *S.A.C.* LXXXVI. 112.

² *Ibid.* LXV. 54.

quite useless from the structural point of view. Measured by the yardstick of building skill they are vastly inferior to some other roofs of apparently contemporary date. Capons may in fact be a much earlier building, and it is perhaps possible that both roofs typify the work of an earlier period due to some accidental survival of tradition.

The omission of the collar purlin has been recorded at Fyfield Hall and Stantons Farm, both in Essex, and both are assigned to the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century.¹

Interesting variations of plan occur in 38-40 High Street, East Grinstead, and Homewood, the latter being five bays long. The majority of local hall houses are of either three or four bays and the five-bay house is far from common. It is to be noted that in farmhouses the extra bay is not generally a hall bay but usually takes the form of a two-storied addition to the solar or service end. 38-40 High Street, East Grinstead, has only four bays, but two of them are beyond and east of the hall. It appears, therefore, that in early times there was a diversity of plan and general design which contrasts sharply with the almost stereotyped character of houses of the fifteenth century. Whether this resulted from an experimental attitude to house-building or not is a matter of opinion, but it is a fact that the house finally chosen as the local type was the two-bay hall with combined service and solar bay at one end—three bays in all—with the frequent variation of two-storied bays at both ends, i.e. separate solar and service ends. Both these types were built in very large numbers from about 1430 to 1500.

On the vexed question of dating we are perhaps justified in concluding that both Capons and Homewood are buildings of rather exceptional age or, at least, that they represent a 'school of building' which is older than that evidenced by the 'East Grinstead' group of mouldings. These mouldings, in which I include that at Tickerage, are extremely good woodwork and so similar in

¹ *Arch. Journal*, cxii. 77; *R.C.H.M. Essex*, II. 19-20.

profile that they may readily have all been cut by the same hand. They can hardly be later than about 1350 and are possibly much earlier, so that a reasonable sequence might be worked out beginning with Capons as late thirteenth century or early fourteenth, Home-wood as early to mid-fourteenth century, Tickerage, by virtue of its modified crucked trussing, &c., as early fourteenth, and Nos. 38 and 40 High Street, and No. 48 High Street (which has similar mouldings) as perhaps c. 1325-50. The two High Street houses are more or less typical of the design which persisted locally for the next 150 years, and would perhaps be latest in date, as marking the end of experimental construction and the founding of the tradition of the so-called 'Wealden' house. No. 48 High Street¹ is the typical 'Wealden' hall, comprising two hall bays with one combined service and solar bay, and seems to be one of the earliest recorded examples of its kind. It also has the 'off-centre' hall truss which is a striking feature of many local halls of later times, and which appears to be an expression of the functional divisions of the hall, i.e. 'living space' and 'cross passage', the latter being contained in the narrowest bay and possibly flanked by a non-structural screen. This is borne out to some extent by the fact that the external doorways, or traces of them, are frequently to be found at either end of this bay.

CAPONS FARM, COWFOLD

The architectural history of this building is complex and the evidence for deducing it somewhat fragmentary. It has for many years aroused interest by reason of its well-preserved timber-framed west elevation and a handsome nail-studded Gothic door in its north wall. There is a well-illustrated article by the late Viscountess Wolseley in the *Sussex County Magazine*² which shows the house in its unrestored condition. The door in question was painted a light cream colour with nail-heads picked out in black, and its general appearance had no

¹ *S.A.C.* LXXX. 14 and 17.

² *Sussex County Magazine*, VIII. 597.

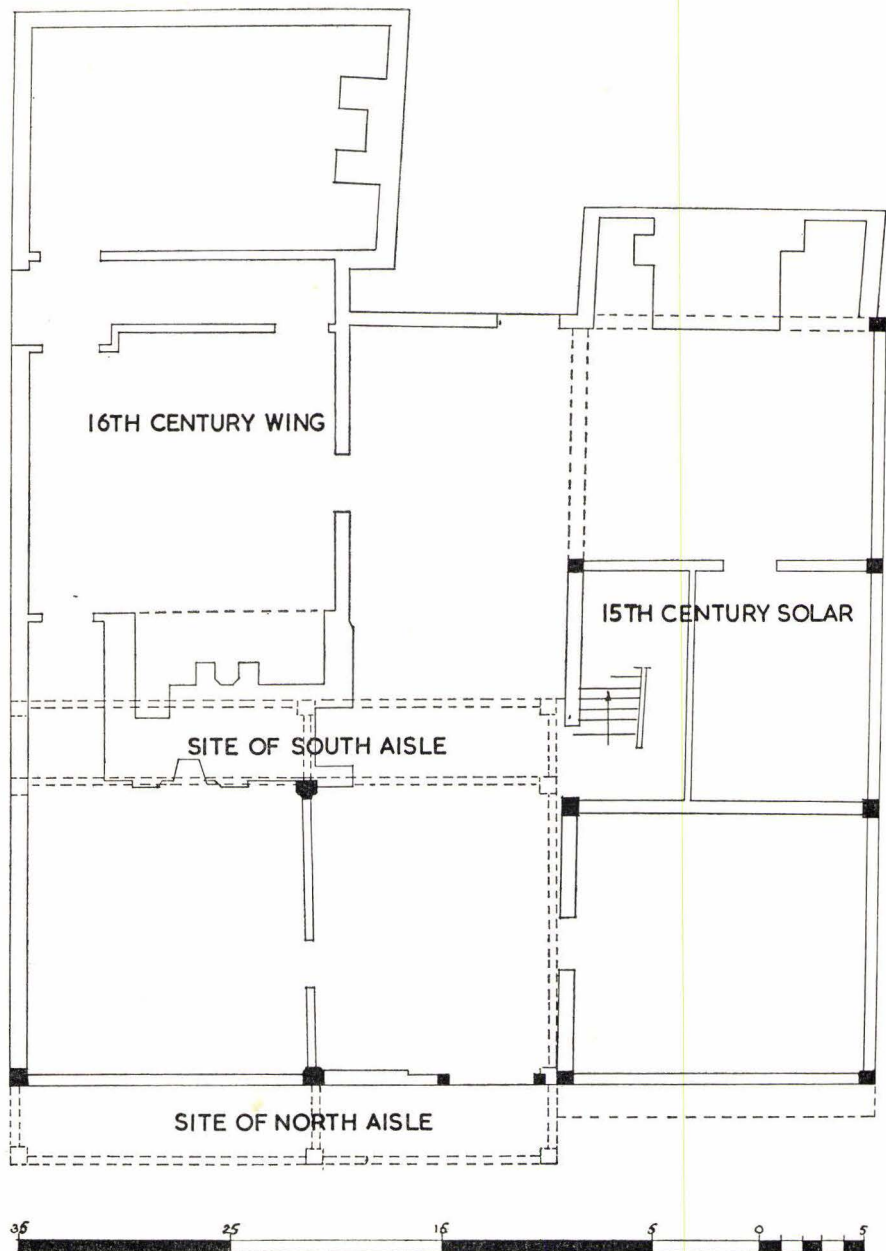


FIG. 1. CAPONS, COWFOLD

doubt led many to assume that oak boards existed beneath the paint. It was, however, made of deal only, and to judge from the remaining items of ironmongery fixed to it was probably a product of the mid-Victorian epoch and therefore about a century old. This brings home the realization that objects such as this—faked though they be—are now becoming antique in their own right, and that the antiquary must before very long come to some sort of terms with them.

When restoration was undertaken in 1956, it became possible, through the kindness of the owner, Mr. Wood, and his architects, Messrs. Clayton, Black, and Daviel, F/F.R.I.B.A., to make a full examination of the structure and to take measurements. As regards the work then done, it is pleasant to be able to record the very careful treatment and thorough measures for preservation which have been afforded to what is possibly our oldest oak-framed building.

The original hall, which is of two bays, stands east to west and parallel with the highway, and is all that remains of an aisled building of uncertain but clearly very early date. Traces of an eastward extension were noted in the main north-east corner post, but this being more than half cut away to receive a cladding of mathematical tiles during eighteenth-century 'improvements' had become too weak to be retained. This eastward extension was probably a combined service and solar bay and was no doubt of two stories.

The present solar wing, which forms a transverse addition to the hall and, therefore, stands north to south, is of three two-storied bays, and has a kingpost roof with an open truss over the two south bays.

Another wing, which abuts the south-east corner of the ancient hall, comprises an almost complete framework of a medieval hall-type building which has perhaps been brought from some other site and re-erected here.

The idea of semi-detached medieval halls may be regarded as somewhat fantastic, but exactly the same conditions are to be found at Bowder's Farm, Balcombe, where a three-bay hall building with purlined roof of

c. 1500 has been added as a wing to a four-bay building of the fifteenth century, though in this case there are no signs of re-erection and the two halls would appear to be in fact semi-detached.

The reuse of medieval timbers was a common practice in Tudor times, but it is a little unusual to find a complete building so reused. Horncombe, West Hoathly,¹ is a building constructed almost entirely of reused timbers, as also is Woodsland Farm, Lindfield, though in such cases, where the site is ancient, it is perhaps reasonable to assume that rebuilding has taken place on the same site.

Early in the eighteenth century the outer walls of this south wing were rebuilt in brickwork and the old windows replaced by those of double-hung sash type. A handsome dentilled cornice was formed at the eaves. The re-erection of the reused framework and the construction of the eighteenth-century brickwork were clearly not contemporary operations, and to judge from the fashion in which the old timbers have been adapted (by the addition to the roof structure of purlins, struts, &c.) the former operation probably took place in the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century. The small courtyard on the south side which had resulted from enclosure by the east and west wings was later walled in and roofed over to produce two more rooms, and the plan became much as it is today.

The evidence from which the previous existence of an aisled hall may be inferred consists of the early roof (which, apart from five or six inserted later rafters at the south-west corner, is practically intact), the head of a bracketed aisle post at the south end of the hall truss which may be seen in a bedroom above the front entrance (Plate III), and one post-to-wallplate aisle brace at the extreme north-east corner (see Plate II).

The whole of the walling of this early building has been removed at various times and only one main post remains. At some uncertain date, but probably during the open-hall period, the north aisle was completely

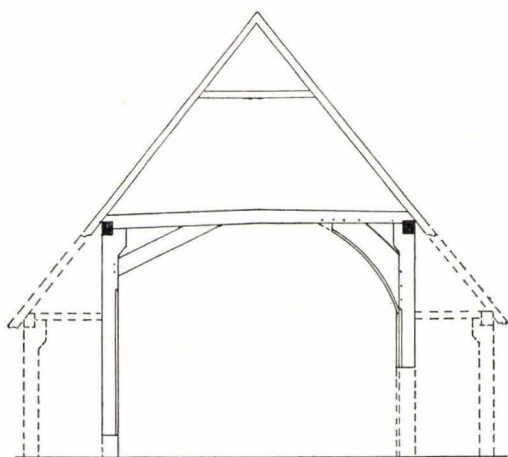
¹ *S.A.C.* LXXXIII. 20.

demolished and the outer wall set back to its present position (see Plan, Fig. 1). Some of the old timbers were reused in this work—notably the doorway, with its pointed arch composed of opposing root-stocks. This bears a long mortice on either side of the opening where, presumably, two projecting brackets had been inserted to support some sort of porch. There are no marks to indicate the attachment of the superstructure of this porch, so that it would appear that the doorway only was reused and the porch dispensed with.

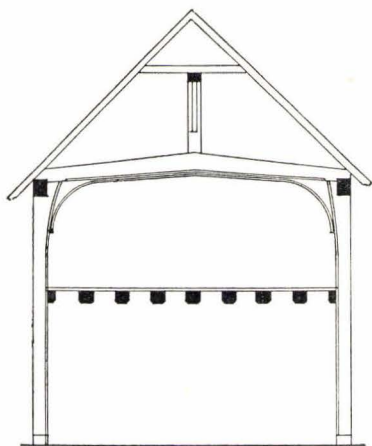
The main hall truss (see Fig. 2) has very obviously been reconstructed on its north side. It will be noted that neither the main posts nor their attendant braces match one another, and a glance at the photograph of the intersection of aisle posts and tiebeam (Plate III) will reveal that the soot deposit on the former is much greater than it is on the latter. It seems certain that the reconstruction of the north wall and the insertion of the later tiebeam and brace took place in late medieval times as there is a slight degree of blackening on all the inserted timbers, and a large window, which apparently had a transom and diagonal mullions, was, to judge from its size, designed to light the open hall. The standard of carpentry in this reconstructed work is low, and markedly inferior to that of the west wing, which is very good and probably of mid-fifteenth-century date.

The south aisle post has a double chamfer at its lower end, the outer part of which runs up the post and formerly, no doubt, was continued along the tiebeam. The inner 'order' was carried along the edges of the arched brace to a point where it originally met its fellow near the centre of the tiebeam, and this is normal in both fourteenth- and fifteenth-century hall trusses locally. The existing tiebeam at Capons and also the straight brace on the north side have no chamfers, and no attempt has been made to match them to the earlier work.

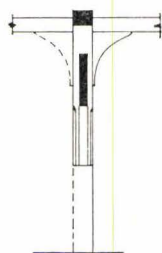
The west bay of the hall was floored over in the normal manner, probably about 1600, and at the same time a large chimney-stack was built against the south



REMAINS OF HALL TRUSS



SOLAR TRUSS



AISLE POST

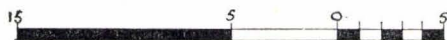


FIG. 2. CAPONS: SECTIONS

wall of the east bay. Perhaps this work was contemporary with the acquisition and re-erection of the large east wing, supposing this to have been brought from elsewhere and not initially built here.

The inserted floor joists of the east hall bay are much later and probably contemporary with the brickwork of the east wall, and this suggests that the east bay may have continued in use as an open hall down to the early eighteenth century, but having the advantage of the newly inserted fireplace as an improved means of heating. There is no fireplace in the bedroom above and can hardly have ever been one. An apparently parallel case occurs at Bolney Farm, Ardingly, where a large and imposing chimney has been built against the west wall of the fifteenth-century hall. The evidence for the retention of an open hall with fireplace is strong in both cases, and it seems likely that other examples are awaiting discovery.

The hall roof is quite clearly original work and might be described as a simplified or even primitive version of the usual local kingpost structure except that it lacks both kingpost and central collar purlin and consists simply of a series of pairs of rafters coupled towards their apex by short collars. This discrepancy is not due to alteration or reconstruction and there are no traces whatever of either kingpost or collar purlins on the existing timbers.

The rafters are of smaller scantling than is usually found in early work; in fact, in many cases they appear to be formed from selected saplings and remain 'in the round' and are not square-sawn as is normal. So little of the rest of the original framework remains that it is not possible to say whether this meagre character applied to the building generally. In any case the very fine fifteenth-century solar wing is in marked contrast to it, for not only is the framing there much heavier but the standard of craftsmanship is very much higher. As regards general design and plan, a date of construction contemporary with the hall might be accepted were it not for the pronounced fifteenth-century character of



PLATE I. CAPONS: NORTH FRONT. The early Hall is on the left ; the fifteenth-century Solar on the right

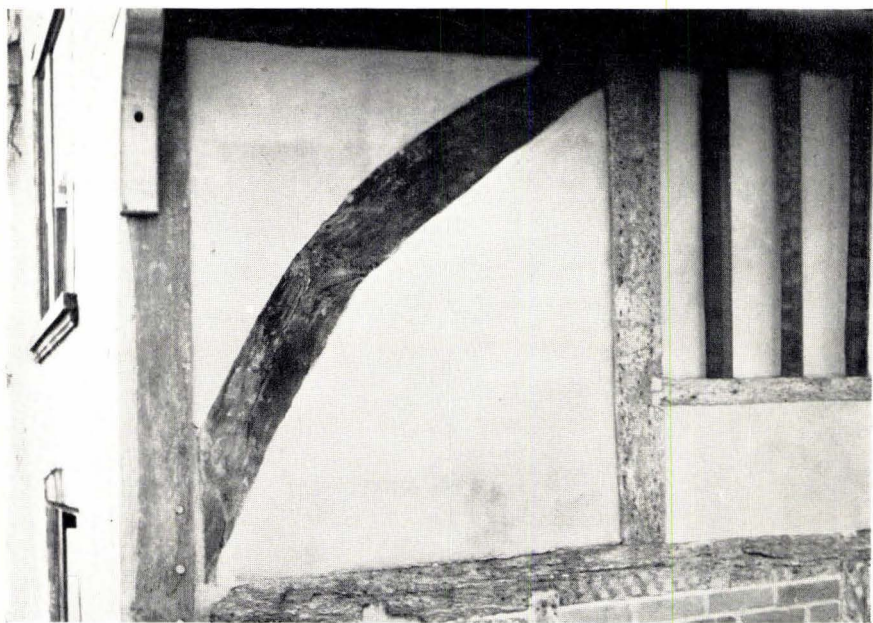


PLATE II. CAPONS: Aisle brace ; now built into wall



PLATE III. CAPONS: Aisle post with bracket

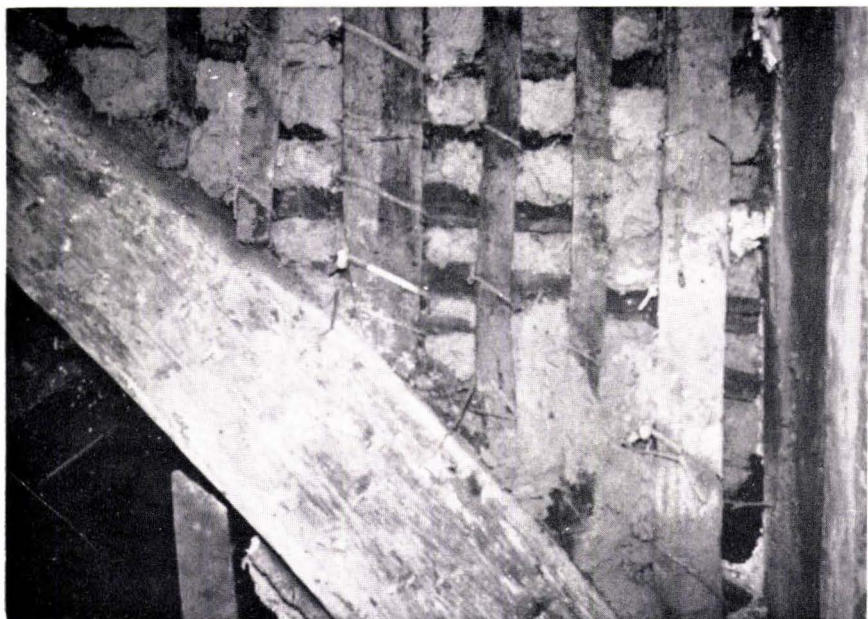


PLATE IV. CAPONS: Method of securing lathwork

the open truss over the main upper chamber (Fig. 2) and the fact that there is no connexion of either roof or wall between them; and the termination of the west end of the hall is clumsy and presents a 'sawn-off' effect that could readily have resulted from demolition of a west (solar) bay and reconstruction in its present form.

The hall wallplate is hanging free at the north-west corner, and a crude attempt has been made to join it to the solar framing by an iron strap. Also, admitting the previous existence of a north aisle, it would appear that a considerable projection northwards of the solar wall would have been necessary to contain its west end. Also, the roof-slopes are completely different, the hall roof being very steep (about 52 degrees) and probably designed for thatch, whereas that of the solar, which is fully hipped at both ends, is almost exactly 45 degrees and clearly designed to receive stone. The whole of the roofs are now stone covered.

A slight departure from normal is that the solar king-post has two braces only instead of the normal four, and these are fixed in a longitudinal direction where, of course, they are most effective.

The upper story projects at the north end only, and below this overhang is a large sixteenth-century window. The room within contains trimmer joists of the fifteenth-century staircase and, indeed, most of the original floor joists remain in this wing. This room was used for many years as a dairy and that above it, apparently, as a granary, as there is an oak door of perhaps seventeenth-century date opening above the farmyard at a convenient height for unloading from wagons, &c.

Throughout the solar wing a curious and very unusual method was employed in constructing the lath-and-plaster panels between the framework. Normal procedure, even in very early work, was to cut grooves in the main timbers to receive the laths, which were woven basket-fashion around short stakes and their ends tucked in. Here the laths were actually tied to the stakes by means of thin osier withes duly knotted (see Plate IV). The reluctance of medieval carpenters

to use nails in this kind of work is often to be noted, but this is perhaps its extreme manifestation.

THE BARNs, CAPONS

North-west of the farmhouse and immediately abutting the highway stand two magnificent barns in line and in an east-west direction. In construction, particularly as to roof design, these two barns agree with the two earlier phases to be found in the house itself. The most easterly has a roof of couples of rafters joined by short collars, but without collar purlin, of exactly the same pattern as that over the early hall, but the timbers used are very much stouter, in fact some of them are of positively huge size. The framing around both entrance and exit is clearly original work, all properly bracketed in medieval fashion.

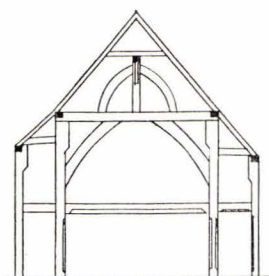
The west barn has an ordinary kingpost roof in which the kingposts are of square section and braced downwards on to the tiebeam, and is typical of those found in many fifteenth-century farmhouses and not a few barns in the district. The carpentry generally agrees with that of the solar wing.

It seems likely that the barns may be placed, like the early portions of the house, in the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century and the middle fifteenth century respectively. Viewed purely as examples of early Wealden barns they are remarkably complete survivals, and at the present time in a first-class state of preservation.

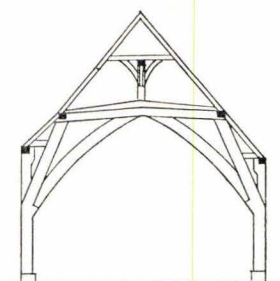
TICKERAGE, WEST HOATHLY

In 1939 this house, then in use as two cottages, was examined, and a brief description of it appeared in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, volume LXXXII. It was realized that it was a building of some importance, mainly by reason of the fine moulded beam (the best of a local group of four similar ones) of which a section was given on page 69.

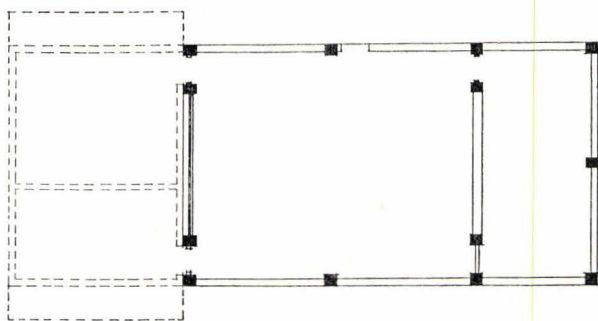
In 1951 the house was purchased by its present owner, Mr. Chapman, who, during the work of restoration, kindly allowed measurements to be taken and a thorough



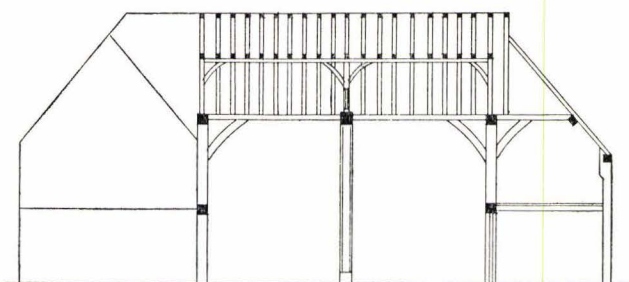
SOLAR TRUSS



HALL TRUSS



PLAN



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



FIG. 3. TICKERAGE, WEST HOATHLY

examination to be made. It proved to be a remarkable example of early carpentry.

Although it embodies aisled construction, it is not with strict accuracy to be described as an aisled hall, being of the type where aisled construction occurs only in the partitions and end trusses and the hall itself is completely free of aisle posts. Support for the 'nave' roof plates is achieved by the large open truss illustrated in Fig. 3. It will be seen at once that the outer main posts have something in common with 'crucked' building, whilst the large arched braces are in line with normal local practice. It may thus be viewed as a sort of 'hybrid' expression of two forms of building which have hitherto been regarded as geographically and technically quite distinct. Two similar trusses are to be found in the Old Town Hall at Leicester,¹ and it is curious that two parallel examples should be located so far apart. The Leicester trusses have been dated *c.* 1400, but the evidence for this not being, so far as I am aware, published, it is possible that that date could be revised having regard to the general character of Tickerage and its moulded beam.

The original plan at Tickerage seems to have consisted of a hall of two bays with a two-storied wing at the south end and (probably) a similar wing at the north end, all contained under one roof. The upper floor of the remaining (south) two-storied bay appears to have been open to the hall like a loft or gallery, with the space below separated from the hall by a solid partition with a doorway at one end. In local houses the reverse is commonly the case, as at Trimmers Pond, Forest Row,² and No. 48 High Street, East Grinstead, where it is the lower chamber which is open to the hall.

Roof construction over the 'nave' is of the normal kingpost type apart from one small detail, in that the tiebeam upon which the kingpost stands is, so far as can be ascertained, in two pieces. It is partly buried in the upper-story ceilings, which makes inspection rather diffi-

¹ *Trans. Leicester Arch. Soc.* XIII. 1-72.

² *S.A.C.* LXXI. 108.



PLATE V. TICKERAGE: WEST FRONT



PLATE VI. HOMEWOOD: SOUTH FRONT



PLATE VII. HOMEWOOD: WEST END



PLATE VIII. NOS. 36, 38, AND 40 HIGH STREET, EAST GRINSTEAD. The fourteenth-century Hall is on the left

cult. It will be noted also that there is a marked difference in the nave roof-plate levels which gives the impression that the lateral extensions were made piecemeal to an existing nave. That was the conclusion drawn in 1939, but the general design as now revealed suggests that this is incorrect.

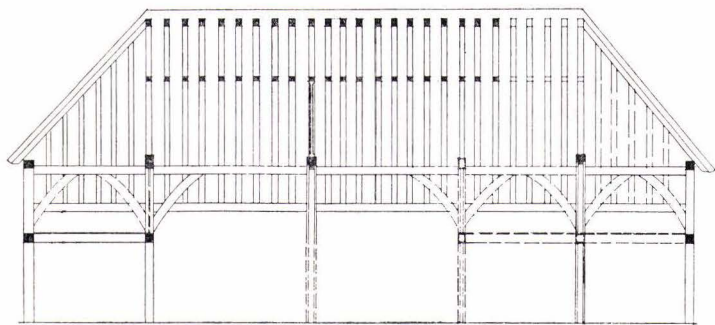
The transverse gabled wing at the north end, which was assigned to the Tudor period in the article previously mentioned, yielded no fresh information to warrant a change of that opinion. It is structurally quite separate from the hall framing and the roof is very definitely sixteenth-century work. Early houses in some areas have the T- or H-shaped plans, but this does not seem to be a characteristic in Sussex. However, the condition of the gable framing suggests that there was, in fact, an original northward extension, and it can be seen from the longitudinal section (Fig. 3) that the gable kingpost is set centrally upon the tiebeam and not flush with its face as it would be if it had once formed part of an external wall. It seems likely that the original north bay was a straightforward continuation of the main structure and covered by the same roof.

HOMEWOOD HOUSE, BOLNEY

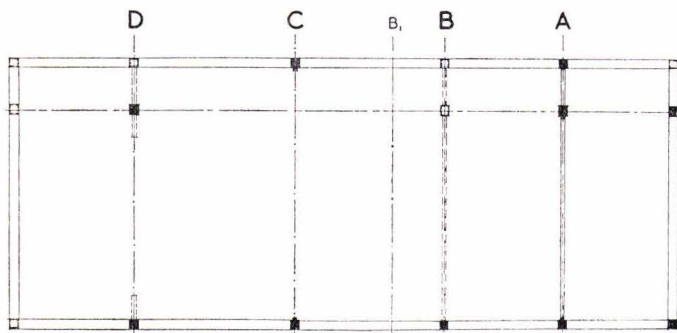
Homewood stands prominently on high ground to the north of the highway between Bolney and Cowfold, and exhibits a combination of ancient and modern externally. The lichened Horsham stone of its roof contrasts sharply with the bright red Victorian weather tiles and the brickwork of its lower story. A little ancient work appears in the west end where, by some fortunate chance, much of the original framing of the lower story is still exposed to view, including (a none too common survival) the original ground cill.

A noticeable feature from this viewpoint (Plate VII) is a difference in wallplate levels of the north and south sides, and this is a clue to the existence of aisled construction within. This is apparently the second example of a single-aisled hall to be recorded in Sussex and it is a remarkably complete one.

HOMWOOD HOUSE - BOLNEY



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



P L A N



NOTE: TIE BEAM
MOVED FROM
B TO B₁

FIG. 4

The building consists of a hall of two bays running east to west with a two-storied service bay at the east end. At the west end there are two solar bays, also of two stories, with an open truss between them (see Plan, Fig. 4). This latter feature is comparable with Nos. 38-40 High Street, East Grinstead (described below), although in the East Grinstead example the solar bays seem to have been separated by a solid partition.

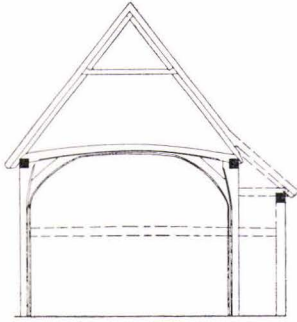
Below ground-floor level under the two solar bays is a well-built cellar of stone and brick in which the base of the large inserted brick chimney may be seen. It is probably not an original feature, but there are signs that it was constructed before the chimney was built. Its ceiling contains a beam and some joists which appear to be medieval ones taken from the floor of the west solar bay, this floor being clearly of sixteenth-century construction.

The hall-service partition contains a moulded beam in the normal position at about head level, the contour of which places the building with some certainty in the fourteenth century. It is continued in a short length across the aisle. The lower members are normal for the period, but the upper portion, consisting of a bold round with a hollow cut out of it, is curious and confusing (see Fig. 6). It forms an interesting comparison with the bold, well-cut mouldings at Tickerage and East Grinstead.

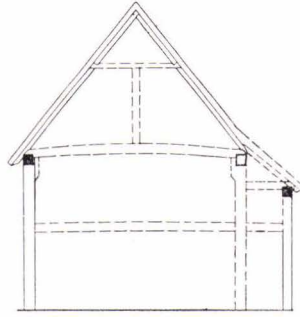
The framing and infilling below this beam both appear to be later work, and there are traces of at least one large brace or bracket which might have formed the 'speres' or wings of a large opening such as existed at Tickerage, Trimmers Pond, and No. 48 High Street, East Grinstead.

The main roof, which is continuous through the length of the building, consists, as it does at Capons, Cowfold (described above), of a series of couples of rafters without ridge-piece and without the central collar purlin which is so familiar in local halls. Capons has no king-post, but Homewood has one which might be regarded as the most elementary form. It consists of a straight

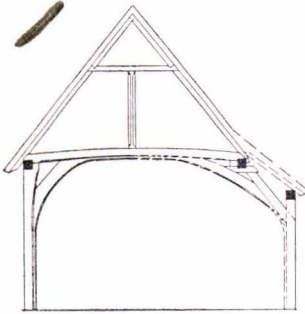
HOMWOOD HOUSE - BOLNEY



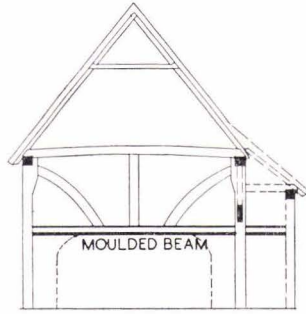
A



B



C



D

CROSS SECTIONS



SCALE OF FEET

CAPRICE

FIG. 5

square post (chamfered to octagonal section in the shaft) tenoned to the central tiebeam at the bottom and joined to the appropriate collar at the top (section, Fig. 5). It has no braces or brackets, and the whole roof structure, as at Capons, is wholly lacking any kind of longitudinal support. It retains the stumps of a series of oaken pins which were driven horizontally through it and which clearly projected, in their original state, some five or six inches on either side. Similar pegs were noted at No. 48 High Street, East Grinstead, and traces of them can clearly be seen in the photograph of this roof in volume LXXXI of *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (p. 17). They may, perhaps, have been used to facilitate the hanging of bacon for curing, occurring as they did almost vertically above the hall fire.

The rafters are well wrought and fairly stout, as indeed are most of the structural timbers. The soot deposit is very thick, and it would appear that the two bays of the solar have been reroofed, probably during the seventeenth century. The short rafters of the aisle have been replaced by longer Tudor ones which meet the medieval rafters at about half-way up their length. Of the solar-hall partition only the north post remains, although the tiebeam may be reused in the existing sixteenth-century partition which is situated some four or five feet farther east. The root-stock and upper tenon of the post have been cut away, but the wallplate retains the seating upon which the tiebeam rested. From the blackened condition of the few original rafters which remain over the east solar chamber, it seems that the partitioning here did not extend up into the roof space, and smoke was free to pass overhead across both solar bays and perhaps find exit through the small gablet beyond.

The most striking feature is undoubtedly the large open truss which spans the hall (Fig. 5), a very curious piece of carpentry and well worth comparing with the hall truss at Tickerage which is designed to achieve the same purpose, i.e. support the main roofplates through the nave without obstructing the hall floor space. They

may be contemporary or nearly so, but the methods of handling the structural problem involved are widely different. The lower portion of the piece of timber which received the main thrust from the nave roof-plate is concealed by brickwork, and it is not improbable that it is, in fact, of a modified 'cruck' form. If this were so it would, of course, lessen the apparent disparity between the two methods.

The northern half of the Homewood truss typifies construction which is found locally in houses of both the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The southern portion, where the roof loads are transmitted to the outer wall-plates, is ingenious if somewhat crude. Measurements were taken and drawings made by Mr. G. A. Packer of Lindfield by kind permission of the owner, Mr. Bowles. His architect, Mr. Harold G. Turner, F.R.I.B.A., generously provided a copy of his working drawings for use as a basis upon which the essential medieval details have been superimposed. I am grateful also to Mr. Packer for his practical help in solving the many problems presented by this house.

NOS. 38 AND 40 HIGH STREET, EAST GRINSTEAD

The general design of this building, in spite of its early date, is conventional, except for the existence of two full bays east of the hall, one of which consists in part of a high passage providing access to the rear of this and adjoining premises. The hall itself comprises two bays, making four in all; and the measurements between main posts from west to east are: hall 1, 12 ft. 0 in. (approximately), about 6 ft. 6 in. of this bay being now within the building known as No. 36 High Street; hall 2, 12 ft. 1 in.; solar service 1, 12 ft. 0 in.; solar service 2, 10 ft. 5 in.; the width between posts is 20 ft. 5 in. The floor level of the small chamber over the passage is about 4 ft. above that of the adjoining room. It is a large and lofty hall and was obviously a building of some importance.

During alterations which took place in 1956 a moulded

beam (Fig. 6) was revealed at the east end of the hall, the contours of which are very similar to those at No. 48, about fifty yards eastwards along High Street, and from it the building may be placed in the first half of the

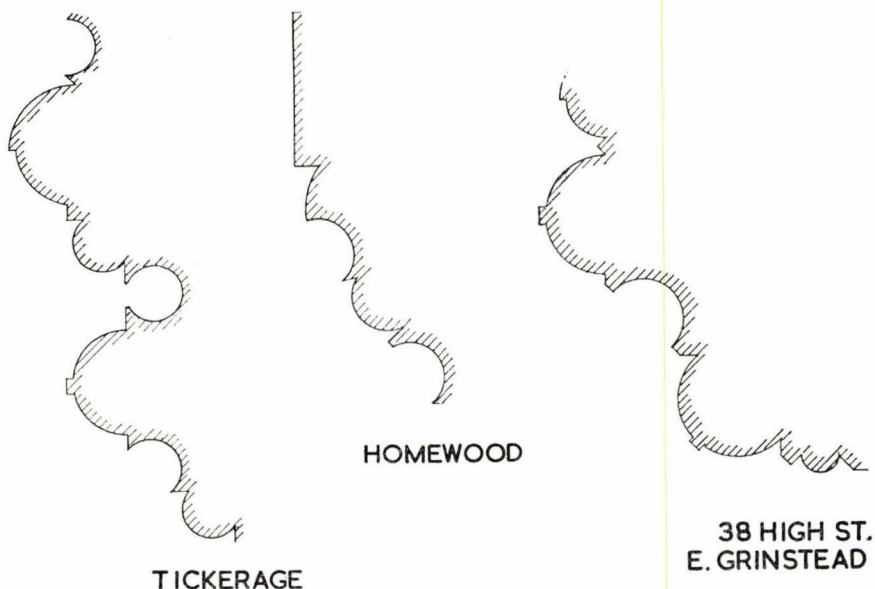


FIG. 6

fourteenth century. A great deal of very heavy framing was revealed, and it was found that the kingpost (a plain square shaft chamfered to octagonal section and also very similar to the one at No. 48) was intact, as were three of its four braces.

This house was briefly described in volume LXXX of *S.A.C.*, but at the time the article was written (1939) most of its important features were obscured by varnished matchboards with which the whole building was internally lined.

The floor area of Messrs. Broadley Bros. outfitter's shop now represents the hall with the moulded beam above the shop counter. The main posts which formed

part of the open truss over the hall and one large arched brace can be seen and the tiebeam and kingpost are in the attic space, but the kingpost is enclosed by a partition. The rafters are of stout section and heavily sooted. One remaining brace and a series of mortices show the general character of the hall-aisle division. The fact that the brace is set in the centre of the underside of the roof-plate and not flush with its face, together with the presence of thick soot on the outer face of the plate and the absence of any grooving for walling to either posts or plates is fair evidence for the existence of a south aisle. The possibility of a north aisle also is not overlooked, but no conclusive evidence is visible. If it existed, it would have encroached somewhat upon the public footway, supposing the medieval position of this to be where it now is.

The existence of two bays beyond the hall has a parallel at Homewood House, Bolney (described above), but here the roof construction is of normal type with collar purlin and braced kingpost. The raising of the floor level in the extreme east bay was clearly intentional so as to provide clearance in the passage for loaded wagons entering the curtilage at the rear. It appears to be an original feature and suggests that the whole of this side of East Grinstead High Street was densely built up by the middle of the fourteenth century, and that many of the fifteenth- and sixteenth-century buildings there have replaced others which were of high antiquity. There are many indications that this was so, and in the case of this particular building the general condition of the east face of the east wall suggests that a building of some sort existed there when this building was in course of erection. The building now abutting this wall may be of the open-hall type, but no opportunity for full examination has so far occurred.

West of Nos. 38 and 40 is a very interesting building set north to south with a first-floor hall, the moulded wallplates and kingpost roof of which date from c. 1500. This building, also described in *S.A.C.* volume LXXX, had, until fifty or sixty years ago, a vaulted cellar with

a boss bearing the arms of Dalyngruge, which from the chronological associations of that family with this district evidently belonged to some earlier building. In view of the antiquity now established for Nos. 38 and 40, there would appear to be a possibility that these two buildings were originally one and that No. 36 is actually the solar wing of Nos. 38 and 40, and was rebuilt or perhaps reroofed at the period indicated by its moulded wallplates.

[The cost of printing this article has been defrayed by a generous grant from the Marc Fitch Fund.]

THE YEAKELL AND GARDNER MAPS OF SUSSEX

BY T. R. HOLLAND, M.A.

WILLIAM GARDNER was a surveyor who had established himself in the Chichester district by the year 1769, and THOMAS YEAKELL appears first as an engraver employed by the third Duke of Richmond; and we have a note of his board wages for the two weeks 24 June–8 July 1759—‘two ducats 1 dollar 40 stivers’, the early part of the account book having the payments to various people in pounds, shillings, and pence. There is little doubt that Yeakell was a foreigner, possibly from Holland where the third Duke had been educated, and it is certain that he collaborated with Gardner as a surveyor. No biographical notes of these men nor of the engraver Glot, who worked with them at least for a time, have been found in the usual works of reference, but Boxgrove Parish Register has an entry recording William Gardner’s marriage in 1770. He is described as of the Parish of Westhampnet, widower. A variant of Gardner is Gardiner, which appears, as far as is known, only on some of the maps engraved by Yeakell, not on those engraved by Glot.

The following maps, or collections of maps, will be considered:

1. The Gardner map of the City of Chichester, 1769.
2. An eighteenth-century map of an area around Chichester on the scale of 6 in. = 1 mile.
3. The Yeakell and Gardner map of the southern part of Sussex in four sheets, 1778, 1780, 1783, and the fourth undated.
4. Plans of the various properties of the Corporation of Chichester.
5. Terriers of the manors of Boxgrove and Halnaker, &c.
6. Gardner, Yeakell, and Gream’s map of Sussex, 1795.

1. This map is in two sheets, the northern measuring $33\frac{1}{8} \times 14$ in. and the southern $32\frac{7}{8} \times 22\frac{3}{4}$ in. between the borders.

In the north-east corner of the northern sheet is the title, 'An accurate plan of the City of Chichester with the suburbs and liberty thereof by William Gardner 1769'. In the north-west corner appears the dedication: 'To His Grace the Duke of Richmond Lennox and Aubigny etc., High Steward of the City, this plan is most humbly dedicated by His Grace's most obedient humble servant William Gardner.'

On the southern sheet in the south-east corner there is the note, 'T. Yeakell sculp. Goodwood'. Hence Gardner was the surveyor and Yeakell the engraver for this map, which is on the scale of 26 in. to the mile.

Also on the second sheet, in the south-west corner, is 'An east view of the Market Cross', while in the south is an inset map, 'As the City was in 1610', which no doubt follows Norden. In the south-east corner is 'The South-west prospect of the Cathedral'. This sheet also shows the walls of Chichester with eight towers still standing. In the 'Friary Park' the chapel of the Grey Friars is marked as 'Town Hall'. Instead of the present Lion Street we have 'Custom House Lane' leading from North Street to St. Martin's Square.

A 'Footpath to Dell Quay' is shown crossing the present Prebendal School playing-field. This seems to have been an important footway, and can still be made out crossing the playing field as a low causeway. The coming of the railway caused a deflexion in the route taken to Dell Quay, and a footbridge over the railway has been provided.

This map has engraved on the second sheet a line showing true north and one showing magnetic north. The former is called a 'True meridian', the other a 'Magnetical meridian'. The variation (declination) is shown as $20^{\circ} 30' W.$, which is to be compared with about $9^{\circ} W.$ in 1951. The eastern edge of the map is almost parallel with the true meridian.

2. In *Sussex Notes and Queries*, iv, p. 184, Mr. W. D. Peckham notes the discovery of a series of sheets of an eighteenth-century engraved map of part of Sussex on a 6-in. scale. There are six sheets, the map surface of

each measuring $26\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ in. ; the area covered is approximately the rectangle including North and Up Marden, Woollavington Down, the head of Bosham Creek, and Woodgate in Aldingbourne. The County Record Office at Chichester has numbered the sheets for convenience in accordance with the following diagram :

1	2
3	4
5 Chichester	6

Unfortunately the six sheets noted by Mr. Peckham cannot be traced, but several other copies of the map are now known. Curiously enough there is no title, name of surveyor, or date. In the south-east corner of the Chichester sheet (No. 5) is the note, GLOT SCULP.

The name GLOT also appears on certain maps of parts of the Goodwood Estate, and the engraver has been identified by the British Museum authorities as the C. B. GLOT of the 'PLAN DE LA VILLE DE GÈNEVE CORRIGÉ SUR LES LIEUX EN 1777', a copy of which is in the possession of the Museum. Inquiries at Geneva have brought to light a map similar to the one in the British Museum, but no other continental work by C. B. Glot is known.

The date of the map is of interest and the earliest year for the survey may be found by a comparison with (1) above. On the Gardner '26-inch map' of Chichester of 1769, nearly opposite Stockbridge House there are shown two inclosures of pasture land, but on the map at present under consideration these appear as orchards. There is little doubt that the change of land use was from pasture to orchard and not vice versa. Moreover, the enclosures appear as orchard on the Yeakell and Gardner sheet of 1778. Thus the map is to be dated not earlier than 1769, and probably several years later, or no new survey to determine land use would have been deemed necessary.

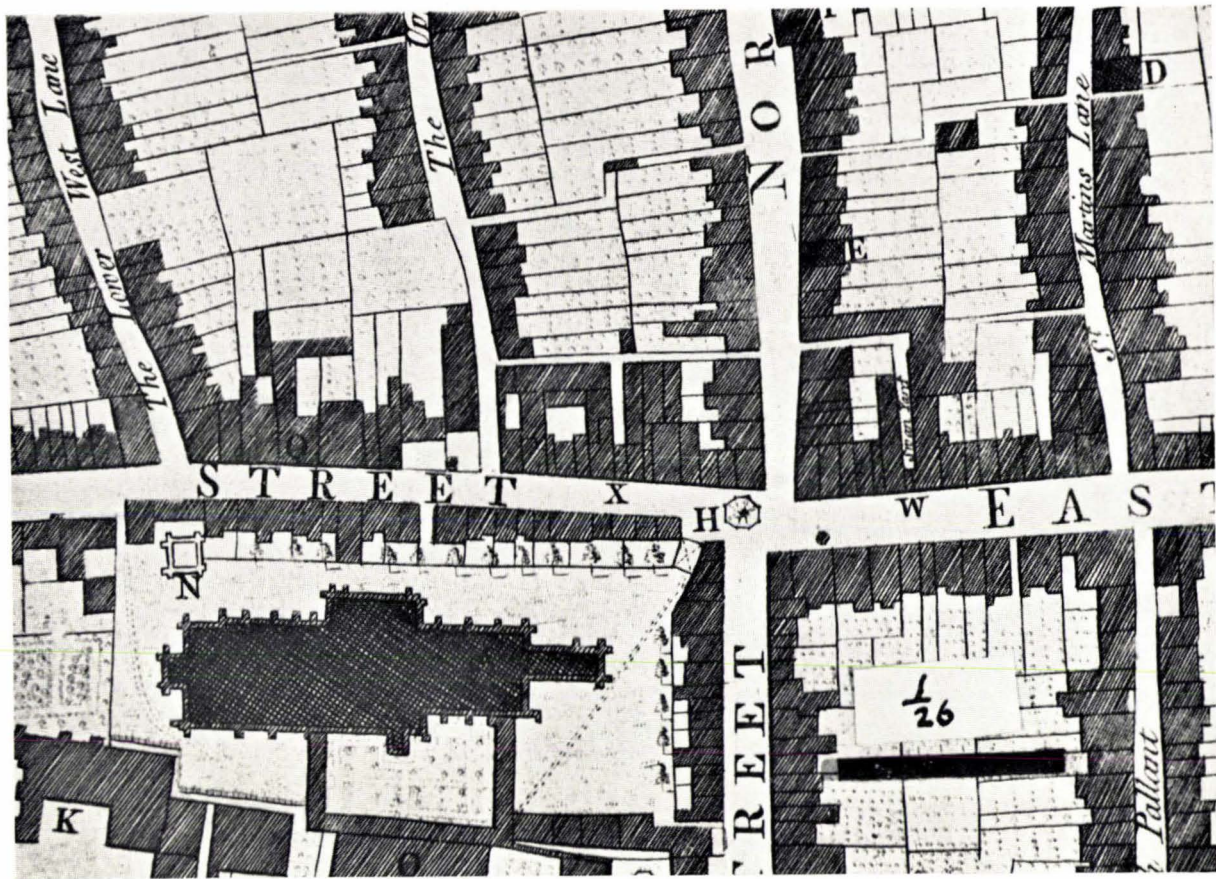


PLATE I. PART OF GARDNER'S MAP OF CHICHESTER 1769. Scale of the original $26'' = 1$ mile. In reproduction the scale has been somewhat increased. A scale of $\frac{1}{26}$ of 1 mile is shown. N The Bell Tower; H The Market Cross; K The Bishop's Palace

were to be paid on delivery of the first sheet, two more on the delivery of the fourth, and the other two on the delivery of the eighth. However, only 250 subscribers came forward. There are no dates showing on any of the four sheets in the Cathedral but on the single uncoloured sheets in the County Records Office are the dates 1778, 1780, 1783; the fourth sheet is undated. By the time the fourth sheet had been issued it was evident that already a loss had been sustained, and apparently the prospect of having to prepare four more sheets for each subscriber and only receiving another two guineas so discouraged the surveyors that the project was abandoned.

Yet the four sheets, showing the whole of the coastline of the county and stretching inland some miles, mark a great advance in county maps, and if the enterprise had been finished no doubt a reward would have been given by the Society of Arts, who had been offering prizes for maps from 1759.

Latitude is shown on the fourth sheet and is measured, as is usual, from the equator, but Yeakell and Gardner must have been among the earliest surveyors to adopt the Greenwich Meridian as the prime for measuring longitude. Jeffrey's map of Oxfordshire, 1769, is the earliest county map known with longitude so measured, while John Cary in his *New English Atlas* of 1787 was still using the older meridian of London, which apparently passed through St. Paul's Cathedral. On the third sheet the meridian of Greenwich is shown on the south border and would pass through Lewes if extended. On the fourth sheet longitude is shown east of Greenwich.

The map is too early to have contours shown upon it, but relief is very beautifully depicted by means of hachures, though these only indicate slopes and tell nothing of actual height above sea-level. Bow Hill stands out particularly well through the use of these hachures, and the escarpment near Lewes is very noticeable on the third sheet.

Land use is well shown and the large areas of common land still existing at the time of the survey are a conspicuous feature. Birdham and Siddlesham Commons

may be singled out. On sheets i and ii arable land is now a light brown and pasture land a darker brown with a special sign. On sheets iii and iv arable land is shown in light brown with straight lines drawn across. Pasture is green with a special sign. Woods are shown in dark green with tree signs and the rides through the woods are very evident, e.g. the rides through Stansted Forest. The marshes by the River Ouse north of Lewes are conspicuous. Houses are shown in red and the names of the villages are clearly marked.

It is easy to pick out the seats of the gentry, and their names appear in ellipses partially round sheets i and ii and wholly round sheets iii and iv. On the north side of sheet ii and on part of the east side are ellipses with no names, doubtless indicating that it was hoped that more subscribers would be forthcoming.

In the south-west corner of sheet i is a quarter compass showing north along one edge of the map and east along another. Three long pointers between north and east give the principal compass points, while between adjacent principal points are dotted lines showing subsidiary points. These dotted lines are carried to a line off the coast where at several places the word 'breakers' occurs. In the south-east corner of the same sheet there is a quarter compass showing the directions north and west, and the principal and subsidiary points are shown as indicated above. Other quarter compasses are shown in the south-west and south-east corners of the remaining three sheets. These quarter compasses, reminiscent of the compass points shown almost all over some of the portolan charts of the fifteenth century which were so useful to the mariner, appear in Yeakell and Gardner to be almost entirely decorative.

The first sheet is dedicated to His Grace Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk, the second to Sir Cecil Bishopp of Parham Park, the third to the Right Honourable Thomas Pelham, Baron Pelham, and the fourth to the Right Honourable John Ashburnham, Earl Ashburnham.

Sheets ii and iii were engraved by Thomas Yeakell.

Gough in his *British Topography* says that the first sheet 'was engraved at Paris under the patronage of the Duke of Richmond but on the commencement of hostilities with France properly withdrawn home'. It has not yet been determined who was the engraver of this sheet or the fourth sheet.

4. 'A Field Book of several estates belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Chichester' is included in the Archives of the City of Chichester. The manuscript is undated and there is no name of a surveyor, but there is in the Council minutes, under date 25 July 1783, a record of a payment of seventeen guineas to Yeakell and Gardner for measuring and planning the estates of the Corporation. It is probable therefore that the Field Book was produced in 1783 or a little earlier and that the surveyors were Yeakell and Gardner. Presumably the third Duke of Richmond, who was High Steward of the City of Chichester in 1769, was still acting in that capacity and would put no difficulty in the way of Yeakell doing work for the Corporation.

A list of the properties is appended:

- (a) Plan of land in the parish of Rumboldswick, Portfield, &c.
- (b) Plan of Joy's Croft and land in the parish of St. Pancras.
- (c) Plan of lands lying in Port and Michaelmas Fields.
- (d) Plan of land in the parish of Rumboldswick.
- (e) Plan of lands lying in Portfield.
- (f) Plan of lands called Horsey Down and Penny Acre without the North Gate of the City of Chichester, &c.

Note. Land north-west of the Sloe Fair Field was called Horsey Down and land north of Sloe Fair Field was called Penny Acre.

- (g) Plan of land at Old Fishbourn in the parish of Bosham.
- (h) Plan of land in Little West Breach Fields.
- (i) Plan of part of Scuttery Field and land called Campis lying under the North Walls of the City of Chichester.

Note. The present Orchard Street was once called Scuttery Lane.

- (j) Plan of land in the parish of Yapton.
- (k) Plan of land in the parishes of Yapton and Barnham, &c.
- (l) Plan of land in the parish of Heyshot, &c.

These plans are either on the scale of 20 in. to 1 mile or 10 in. to 1 mile.

5. (a) In the County Record Office at Chichester is 'a terrier of the Manors of Boxgrove and Halnaker in the County of Sussex the jurisdictions and royalties belonging to His Grace the Duke of Richmond etc., 1781. Yeakell and Gardner Surveyors.'

Many of the maps in this book were engraved by Glot but some were engraved by Yeakell. It is noteworthy that the maps engraved by Glot, in contrast to those of the other engraver, are not provided with a scale. Most of the maps, however, are on the scale of 2 in. = 1 mile.

(b) Also in the County Record Office are several copies of a map of Goodwood and Halnaker. The note GLOT SCULP. occurs in the north-west corner. The approximate limits of the map are: in the north-west Rook's Hill, in the south-west Valdoe, in the south-east a point south-east of Warehead, and in the north-east Red Coppice. The scale is 2 in. to 1 mile, but although the scale is the same as that of the Yeakell and Gardner map it is evident from a consideration of the lettering that the two maps were not printed from the same plate.

(c) Another terrier is 'of the Manors of Singleton and Charlton in the Parish of Singleton and County of Sussex belonging to His Grace the Duke of Richmond etc.' Several of the maps bear the note T. YEAKELL SCULP. No scales are provided, but the scale of several of the maps is 2 in. = 1 mile.

(d) 'Raughmere Manor' is a beautifully bound volume and contains a plan of the Manor of Raughmere on the scale of 2 in. = 1 mile; a plan of the village of Mid-Lavant on the scale of 10 in. = 1 mile, and several other plans on the scale of 2 in. = 1 mile. There are no names of engravers on these maps.

(e) There is also a volume, with very few pages used, bearing the inscription, 'Downley and Broadham'. There are separate maps of Downley Farm and Broadham Farm, each on the scale of 8 in. = 1 mile. To the north of Broadham Farm is a part of Singleton Forest with part of Charlton Forest adjoining. Both Downley and Broadham Farms now belong to the National Trust.

Besides the above 5 (a)–5 (e) there are the following three very large books in the County Record Office containing manuscript maps on large scales. There is no name of surveyor or engraver, but the maps seem to be the work of Gardner or Gardner and Yeakell; nor does any date appear save for Broadham Farm 1767—two years before the publication of Gardner's map of Chichester.

(f) This book relates to Boxgrove and Halnaker. A 'Particular Plan of Boxgrove Village' is on the scale of 60 in. = 1 mile. This map is not oriented in the usual way, for one edge of the map points approximately north-east. The 'Plan of the Village of Halnaker' is on the scale of 60 in. = 1 mile. At the four crossways on this map appears a drawing apparently of a maypole. Most of the other maps are on the scale of 20 in. = 1 mile, though there are several maps of common fields in Strettington on the larger scale.

(g) This book refers to Singleton and Charlton Manors. There is a general plan on the scale of 10 in. = 1 mile, and plans of the villages: Singleton, for which no scale is given (60 in. = 1 mile); Charlton, 60 in. = 1 mile. There is a plan of Downley Farm and another of Broadham Farm 1767, both on the scale of 20 in. = 1 mile, and several other plans on the same scale.

(h) This book refers to Tangmere. There is a plan of the parish and Manor of Tangmere on the scale of 10 in. = 1 mile, a 'Plan of the Village of Tangmer', 60 in. = 1 mile, and several plans of various estates, including the Decoy Farm, 20 in. = 1 mile. The book ends with eight plans on the scale of 60 in. = 1 mile, showing the allocation of strips or parcels in the Common Fields.

With regard to the scales it may perhaps be worth noting that 60 in. = 1 mile is the equivalent of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. = 1 chain, and that 20 in. = 1 mile, which is the commonest scale, is the equivalent of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. = 1 chain. It is evident, then, that the measuring was done in chains and not in perches, as in earlier times.

It is difficult to praise too highly the maps noted above—5 (f), (g), (h)—which have been deposited in the

County Records Office by the Duke of Richmond. Very pleasing shades of colour have been used to distinguish arable land from pasture and to make clear the allocation of strips in the case of the Common Fields. The maps of the villages, beautifully coloured and with most carefully executed tree signs, are most attractive, and it is to be hoped that some at least of these will be reproduced in order that they may be made known to a wider circle.¹

6. We have seen that only four sheets of the Yeakell and Gardner map on the scale of 2 in. = 1 mile were ever published. This failure to complete the Great Survey, as the work was called, must have been an embarrassment to William Gardner, for in 1791, with Thomas Gream of Villers Street, Strand, as collaborator in place of Thomas Yeakell who had died, he prepared a less ambitious scheme and agreed that the new map should be offered to the original subscribers at a reduced rate of one guinea. To the general public the new map, on the scale of 1 in. = 1 statute mile, was to cost one and a half guineas. A very beautiful work in four sheets was duly published in 1795 by the Geographer to His Majesty, Mr. William Faden, who in 1796 received a gold medal for it from the Society of Arts.

There is a copy of this map in the County Record Office, and when it was purchased in 1947 it was already dissected into sixteen portions and mounted on linen.² In the south-east corner appears the dedication: 'To His Grace Charles Lenox Duke of Richmond, Lenox and Aubigny, Earl of March etc. William Faden Charing Cross June 4. 1795.'

Latitude is shown on the map at five-minute intervals from latitude (50°) 45' N. to (51°) 5' N., and longitude is shown from 55' W. to the meridian of Greenwich and then eastwards to longitude 45' E. Relief is shown by means of hachures.

¹ The map of Singleton is reproduced in *The Victoria County History of Sussex*, iv, opp. p. 118, and that of Tangmere opp. p. 238.

² The editor informs me that the copy of this map in Barbican House Library is divided into 24 sections, mounted on linen and packed in a case bearing Faden's label.

This map is no mere copy of Yeakell and Gardner on a reduced scale, for since 1778 considerable inclosures had been made in the Birdham and Siddlesham Commons. These inclosures are clearly shown on the new work, and it is evident that considerable sums of money had been spent on the survey not only in the north of the county, where there is no direct evidence that Yeakell and Gardner had done field work, but also in the south where the results of their labours had been so admirably given to the public. In a word, Thomas Gream, whether assisted or not by Gardner, showed himself a competent and conscientious surveyor.

Behind this great corpus of work can be seen the figure of Charles Lennox, third Duke of Richmond, descendant of Charles II and a rich inheritor of the Stuart genius. We see him employing Yeakell first as engraver, then as surveyor; the enigmatic Glot; and no doubt Gardner received monetary rewards from the Duke. Gardner as early as 1769, and Faden in 1795 dedicate their works to him, and his encouragement must have meant much to the workers in their very great labours.

Appointed Master-General of the Ordnance in 1782, the Duke saw the foundation of the Ordnance Survey in 1791, with Major Williams as the first Director; and the publication of the first Ordnance Survey Map on the scale of 1 in. = 1 mile—that of Kent—on 1 January 1801 must have delighted him. He died in 1806, having done very much for map-making in south Britain.

THE MINUTE BOOK OF THE PETWORTH TURNPIKE TRUSTEES, 1757-1801

BY LORD LECONFIELD, F.S.A.

FOUR private acts of Parliament governed the two turnpikes from Milford village in Surrey through Petworth to the top of Duncton Hill and from Petworth to Stopham Bridge:

30 George II, cap. L (1757).

5 George III, cap. LXVII (1765).

39/40 George III, cap. IX (1800).

1 George IV, cap. XLIV (1820).

The Turnpike Trustees appointed under the first act were required to have the following alternative qualifications:

1. Possession of rents and profits of freehold, leasehold, or copyhold land of the yearly value of £50 or more.
2. Possession of an annuity of at least £50 issuing from land.
3. Being the heir apparent of an estate of the yearly value of £200 or more.

Their authority began on 1 June 1757 and they were enjoined to meet on that day at the Half Moon Inn at Petworth. This was to be their regular meeting-place, with periodical sessions at Chiddingfold in Surrey. The first act gave them a life of twenty-one years. The second extended it until the end of the century when the third renewed it for another twenty-one years, thus making necessary the fourth act. The surviving minute book covers only the period of the first two acts. The last recorded meeting of the Trustees was on 29 December 1801.

Mr. Nicholas Turner of Bignor and of Stoke near Guildford, being thus of both counties, was the chairman of the first meeting, at which forty-six attended.

The first business was the appointment of Mr. Robert Palmer to be Clerk at a salary of 10 guineas. He filled the office until 1772 when William Jonstone succeeded him. Mr. Towers was selected to be the Treasurer at a nominal salary of 5s. and on giving security for £500. His successor in 1774 was Robert Palmer junior on the same security. Mr. Balchin accepted the office of Surveyor of the road for £20 a year, soon afterwards increased to £26. He continued as Surveyor until October 1766 when several of the Trustees, having inspected the road and found it, to their satisfaction, in good order, reported that his services were no longer required. He was thereupon discharged. Six months later, on 16 April 1767, the Trustees were informed that as a result of his removal the road had become very ruinous in many places, especially between Petworth and Cripple Crouch Hill. They postponed deciding what to do in these circumstances until the next meeting. This, however, did not occur until 28 September, no quorum having been present at any of the intervening meetings. They now appointed William Watford to be Surveyor of only the ruinous part, at 8s. a week. In this they followed a precedent set in September 1757, when they had made Thomas Wakeford Surveyor of the same part of the road at 8s. a week, with the special duty of searching for supplies of stone and sand. He seems to have given satisfaction, for in 1760 his salary was raised to 9s. In October 1779 the Trustees went farther and appointed James Ayling to be the Surveyor and Caretaker of the roads from Duncton Hill to Gough's Farm in North Chapel and from Petworth to Stopham, at a salary of 10s. 6d. a week, with control over teams and labourers. Why his authority should have stopped at Gough's Farm and not at Cripple Crouch Hill is not explained. These and similar appointments demonstrate that the Trustees had no regular staff nor policy for keeping the road in order apart from the parish surveyors and the right to call out statutory labour.

A duty of surveyors was to collect the money taken at toll gates, with the result that one was discovered

to have defrauded the trust of a considerable sum. He was not, however, prosecuted, and six months later the Treasurer was able to report that the toll money had been refunded, but not £17. 4s. which Petworth parish had paid as part of its composition for statute labour. This experience emphasized the need for a Treasurer for Surrey to receive the money taken at the North Bridge gate and deliver it to the Treasurer in Petworth.

The act of 1757 empowered the Trustees to erect two gates and toll-houses between Milford and Petworth—one at North Bridge Hill and the other at the north end of North Street in Petworth, a third gate and house at Rotherbridge, between Petworth and Duncton, and a fourth between Stopham Bridge and Stopham Common. A later section of the act gave them a more general authority to place gates on the road and across any lane leading into the road, subject to the proviso that a double charge would not fall on any person passing through another turnpike on the same day. In other words, having too many turnpikes would not necessarily increase the net revenue. One object of the act of 1765 was to enlarge the Trustees' powers on this point, and encouraged by it they set up a gate at Douglas Lake at a house called Staymate with Robert Young as gate-keeper. But that is all they did, for the new act retained the proviso of the first act. They took legal advice on its limiting effect and were not encouraged to proceed. Moreover, a gate they put up in Duncton in 1763 had to be taken down as unprofitable in 1792. Another complication was that the Rotherbridge toll was liable to be by-passed by traffic using the Coultershaw Mill bridge over the river. Mr. Warren, the miller, was suspected of conniving in this fraud and was summoned by the Trustees to show cause why he should not be penalized. But more than such a threat was needed, and soon afterwards the trustees ordered the old bar that had closed this way in the past to be replaced and Mr. Warren was confidently entrusted with the key. The final solution was the diversion of the road from Rotherbridge to Coultershaw, as was done some years later.

The Trustees at their second meeting, held at the Swan Inn in Chiddingfold, initiated the finance of the turnpike by resolving that the names of subscribers to the capital should be entered in the book of their proceedings and that each contributor should at once pay to the Treasurer 25 per cent. of his subscription. On the strength of this £200 was voted to be spent on the road from Petworth to Duncton and £60 on the Stopham road. Nevertheless, the details of the financial plan were not recorded before 19 July, that is to say, at the fifth meeting. The Trustees then resolved to raise £6,000 at 4 per cent. by voluntary subscriptions in small sums of £25 and £50, each subscriber being free to make as many of such subscriptions as he pleased. They further proposed to execute a mortgage to four persons of credit who would in turn execute a declaration of trust to each subscriber either in person or to bearer, thus giving him a negotiable document. The four persons of credit were Thomas Wood of Petworth, distiller; Thomas Lutman, the Petworth grocer; Mr. Smalling junior, the Milford blacksmith; and Lawrence Lee of Milford, a framework knitter. A week later this complicated plan was revoked. Instead it was decided to issue indentures of assignment of the tolls to subscribers as their security. A second call of 25 per cent. was now made with interest calculated from the day the money was received. At the same time, the first subscription not having produced £6,000, a second was invited and was paid on

	<i>per cent.</i>
9 May 1760	30
7 June 1760	30
8 September 1760	10
15 June 1761	30

Hence in March 1764 the principal and interest due to subscribers, as stated in the Minute Book, was:

PETWORTH				
	<i>Subscrip- tions</i>	<i>Principal</i> £	<i>Interest</i> £ s. d.	
Earl of Egremont	80	2,000	257	11 0
Earl Winterton	40	1,000	175	7 10
William Mitford	14	350	66	15 0

THE PETWORTH TURNPIKE TRUSTEES' MINUTE BOOK 109

	Subscrip- tions	Principal £	Interest £ s. d.
Nicholas Turner	3	150	22 13 0
Thomas Elder	4	200	32 12 6
William Westbrook Richardson	2	100	21 3 0
John Butler	2	100	10 10 0
Walter Barttelot	1	50	11 13 0
William Towers	1	50	11 9 0
Thomas Grey	1	50	11 14 0
Joseph Whicher	1	50	5 16 8
Thomas Rice	1	50	11 17 6
Allen Puttick	1	50	9 19 0
Samuel Ayling	1	50	11 10 0
John Newland	1	50	4 10 10
Sir Cecil Bishop, Bart.	14	700	76 19 0
The Rev. John Wickens			
The Rev. Samuel Meymott			
Edward Arnop	1	50	11 6 0
William Armstrong	1	50	11 7 6
	<u>169</u>	<u>£5,100</u>	<u>£764 14 10</u>

SURREY

Thomas Smith Esq. now Philip Carteret Webb Esq.	2	100	22 2 7
John Leech	2	100	23 6 9
James Snelling	2	100	23 3 1
John Woods	2	100	23 0 4
William Hogsflesh	2	100	23 1 8
John Chandler	2	100	22 17 6
Thomas Paine	2	100	22 10 9
Francis Eliot	2	100	19 0 8
William Chitty	1	50	12 7 9
George Chitty	1	50	9 16 5
Stephen Mills	1	50	10 14 0
Benjamin Kidd	2	100	22 10 4
	<u>21</u>	<u>1,050</u>	<u>234 12 0</u>
SURREY	21	1,050	234 12 0
SUSSEX	169	5,100	764 14 10
	<u>190</u>	<u>£6,150</u>	<u>£999 6 10</u>

The whole of the accumulated interest was capitalized at a round figure of £1,000, thus increasing the capital to £7,000. When Mr. Towers retired as Treasurer at the end of 1775 he handed his successor a credit balance of £320. This the Trustees employed in paying eight years' interest on this £1,000 accumulated interest.

The Trustees' revenue depended on the tolls. On the other side expenditure was avoided by the statute labour on the roads due from the parishes through which the roads passed. Parishes, however, could agree to pay a composition so as to be relieved of this duty; but obviously such receipts meant equivalent expenditure

on hiring labour. Here we deal first with the tolls, then with statute labour and with such compositions as were made.

The tolls established by the law of 1757 were:

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For a coach, chariot, landau, berlin, horse chaise, chair, or calash drawn by six horses, mares, geldings, or mules	1	6
On the same vehicles drawn by four animals	1	0
For the same vehicles drawn by two animals		6
On a wagon, wain, timber frame, or other carriage with four wheels	1	0
For a cart or other carriage with two wheels drawn by more than three horses or beasts of draft		9
On the same vehicles drawn by fewer than three animals		6
For every horse, mare, gelding, mule, or ass laden or unladen and not drawing		2
On every drove of oxen or other neat cattle per score, and so in proportion		10
For every drove of calves, sheep, lambs, or swine per score, and in proportion		5

These were amended in May 1768 so as to make tolls dependent on the breadth of wheels on the roads, a distinction that was abolished in the act of 1800.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On all wagons with wheels under 9 in. broad	1	6
On wagons with 9 in. wheels	1	0
On wagons that roll the surface of 16 in.		6
On carts with wheels under 9 in.		9
On carts with 9 in. wheels		6
On carts with 6 in. wheels drawn by two horses or oxen only		6

These charges, however, were subject to some remissions: the act of 1757 had allowed for this. Under it no tolls were chargeable on materials for repairing the roads; on any lime or limestone gotten anywhere within the turnpike parishes; on any dung, mould, or compost for manuring lands or gardens; on carts carrying hay or straw to be laid up in barns or outhouses; on any farming implements; on horses passing to or returning from pasture, watering, or the blacksmith; on inhabitants going to or returning from church or a polling-booth. Another relief was for a person passing through a second gate on the same day. He was exempt from the

second toll if he showed a ticket recording that he had paid the full toll at the first gate. Under financial pressure this concession was withdrawn in 1782. Only if he passed through a third gate on the same day would he enjoy a free passage on producing two tickets proving two payments. Yet another relief was to those who re-passed a gate in the same day with the same carriage and cattle on producing proof of having paid the first toll. In these reliefs a day was defined as from midnight to midnight.

The power to remit tolls on loads of manures under the act of 1757 caused the only two recorded divisions in the Trustees' proceedings. In 1783 Mr. John Tripp, Lord Egremont's agent and one of the Trustees, moved a resolution that sixteen loads of marl coming from the marl pit at the foot of Duncton Hill to be used in Petworth Park should pass over Rotherbridge without payment. This was agreed to on a division by 9 votes to 8 on 8 December. Warned by this, Tripp moved on 23 February that all persons transporting marl should similarly be exempt. This was defeated in a larger meeting by 16 to 4 with 4 abstentions. Thereupon Lord Egremont asked that both minutes should be withdrawn. Upon which a vote of thanks to him was passed for 'his repeated acts of liberality towards the roads'.

The act of 1757 limited statute work to four days a year on the whole, that is to say on the turnpike and on the parish roads. Disagreements between the turnpike and the parish road surveyors on the division of the available labour was to be settled at a public meeting of the surveyors and five of the turnpike Trustees. No statute labour could be called out during the hay or corn harvests. A refusal to supply a team or a cart with four good horses or beasts rendered the defaulter liable to a fine of 6s. A labourer defaulting was fined 1s. On receiving ten days' notice from the Trustees parish surveyors were required to supply lists of persons occupying land, with particulars of what their liability in teams or labour might be. Refusal to co-operate in this could attract a fine of 20s. All owners and occupiers of land

adjacent to the turnpike were charged to cleanse their ditches and water courses.

At a meeting held at the Bush Inn in Chiddingfold on 6 July 1758 the parish of Northchapel was mobilized for three days' labour under the turnpike Surveyor. On 20 July Whitley and Chiddingfold were called on for one day. In October 1761 Samuel Ayling and Michael Ford of Petworth were commanded to cleanse their ditches within ten days. Judging from these examples the statute labour would not appear to have been very onerous. But clearly the condition of the road was not satisfactory. On 1 April 1765 Mr. Balchen asked for a ruling by the Trustees on the amount of statute labour due by the inhabitants of Whitley, Hambleden, Godalming, and Chiddingfold. What applied to them would apply to all. The Trustees delivered the following judgement:

Every inhabitant liable to do statute work on the public roads in the parish of Chiddingfold and every team and labourer of the tythings of Labourne Tuesley and of the first part of Eshing within the parish of Godalming shall do one day's work part of their statute duty on such part of the turnpike as lies within their parishes under the direction of the turnpike Surveyor.

The Trustees then called out 8 teams and 40 labourers of Whitley parish and 2 teams and 4 labourers of Hambleden parish for a day's work. A fortnight later the parish surveyors of North Chapel, Petworth, Duncton, Fittleworth, and Stopham were commanded to furnish returns of teams and labourers. The response was disappointing. Instead of 8 teams and 40 labourers Whitley sent only 4 teams and 25 labourers. Chiddingfold on a call for 19 teams and 63 labourers replied with no team and 33 labourers. At their meeting on 6 May 1765 the Trustees accepted Chiddingfold's excuse that the order was out of proportion to its share of the turnpike and Whitley's plea that the work done in the previous year had been more than the correct proportion. The Trustees accepted both these explanations but added that in future the terms of their ruling of April 1765 must be observed.

Discouraged by the unreliability of statute labour the Trustees recommended all parishes to hold vestries in

order to negotiate compositions on the basis of 6s. a day for teams and 1s. a day for labourers. Only Petworth and Duncton agreed to compositions, and the results were not happy. From 1774 until 1778 Petworth paid nothing, and the state of Duncton's account was worse. For Petworth, Mr. Tripp and Mr. Newland could do no more than explain that there was no money with which to pay, and to ask for time until January 1779. Duncton was in the same plight. Time had to be given. But in January the Petworth payment was postponed until May and in May until October. At last, on 6 June 1780, £70 was said to be forthcoming. At the same time the parish claimed that its expenditure on pitching North, Church, and Pound Streets in the town, which were part of the turnpike, should be accepted as payment of the balance. To this the Trustees agreed. Even so the £70 was not paid to them until November 1782.

The seriousness of their financial condition had been brought home to the Trustees at Michaelmas 1779, when the receipts from the tolls for the past year totalled £582. 7s. 1½*d.* while the accounts to be paid amounted to £1,054. 18s. 4½*d.* In July 1770 the tolls had been reported to have averaged upwards of £600 a year during the previous five years. Receipts therefore appeared to be falling while expenditure was rising. This crisis was weathered, but in April 1681 £200 was still owing after all available money had been spent. As an immediate measure of economy the Trustees ordered that no more teams should be hired to carry stone. This practice had been introduced in March 1779 to overcome the inconvenience of transporting stone in the winter. In order to concentrate its transport in the summer teams had been hired. Other remedies suggested were farming the tolls and the upkeep of the road, tightening up the collection of tolls, adding to the number of gates, and extending the turnpike from the top of Duncton Hill, where it ended in the air, to Chichester.

In July 1770 a proposal to farm the whole undertaking was made and the Clerk was instructed to warn Trustees that it would be discussed at the next meeting.

They then agreed to a three-years' farm and to consider tenders to be received at their next meeting. There was, however, no quorum at the next meeting, nor any tenders, and the plan to farm lapsed and was not revived until 1783. But then it was again put off because the toll receipts showed an encouraging improvement. They rose to an average of £910 a year, while the road was said to require less expenditure. The Trustees therefore confidently set aside £240, being 4 per cent. on the original capital of £6,000. But they deducted £80 from this £240 in order to pay two years' interest on the £1,000 that they had capitalized in 1764.

Unfortunately the improvement did not last and in September 1795 farming was revived. The tolls were now advertised to be let for three years at an auction on 2 November at the Half Moon in Petworth. Four of the six were then let satisfactorily:

	<i>Receipts</i> 1794-5			<i>Auction</i> prices	<i>Let to</i>
	£	s.	d.	£	
North Bridge . . .	146	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	231	Thomas Turner
North Chapel . . .	168	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	172	Ramsey & Grave
Petworth	160	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	172	„ „
Rotherbridge	83	19	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	92	„ „
Douglas Lake	106	7	4	..	Not let
Stopham	66	8	0	..	„

Assuming that Douglas Lake and Stopham would yield the same as in 1794/5 the comparative totals were £731. 13s. 11d. in 1794/5 and £839 by auction. The second letting in 1798 gave an improved return, all the gates being hired.

	<i>Receipts</i> 1797-8			<i>Auction</i> prices	<i>Let to</i>
	£	s.	d.	£	
North Bridge	219	18	9	227	Thomas Turner
North Chapel	167	3	0	200	William Hillier
Petworth	167	3	0	200	Fletcher & Grave
Rotherbridge	90	0	0	100	Thomas Ladby
Douglas Lake	85	16	9	120	Fletcher & Grave
Stopham	62	2	6	73	„ „
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	£795	4	0	£920	

The next auction was held on 20 December 1800. This time the six gates were put up at the prices paid for them in 1798:

	<i>Auction prices</i>		<i>Let to</i>
	<i>1798</i>	<i>1801</i>	
	£	£	
North Bridge . . .	227	261	Thomas Turner
North Chapel . . .	200	235	William Ladby
Petworth	200	240	” ”
Rotherbridge	100	140	John Upperton
Douglas Lake	120	135	John Dove
Stopham	73	91	”
	<u>£920</u>	<u>£1,102</u>	

Thus was farming justified.

The poor returns of the Rotherbridge turnpike and the ill planning of the road as diverted to Rotherbridge instead of continuing directly to Coultershaw condemned the Rotherbridge gate and caused the development of the road as it is today. On 28 November 1798 the Trustees accepted an offer of Lord Egremont to make a new road from Coultershaw southward to Neath End, while the Trustees decided to seek power from Parliament to pull down the bridge and make the road to Coultershaw and so link up with the road Egremont had undertaken to construct. The act of 1800 gave them these powers and so encouraged the continuation of the turnpike to Chichester. On 3 September 1781 the Trustees had decided that the only way to ensure payment of interest on the £7,000 capital was to extend the turnpike to Chichester. With this in view they instructed the Clerk to inquire from subscribers whether they would add 10 per cent. to their subscriptions as a gift. The proposal lay dormant until 1787 when they heard that 'a considerable' response had been made and that Mr. Faulconer, one of them, had earned a fee of 30 guineas for his report on the project.

Here the minute book ends.

ROMAN CHICHESTER

BY A. E. WILSON

IN the last volume¹ of these *Collections* Miss Pilmer and I discussed the beginnings of Roman Chichester and suggested that a distinct change came over the city about A.D. 75. When Mr. Rae reported on his excavation into the bank supporting the wall in Cawley Priory² he had noticed the difference in the nature of the lower parts of the bank from the upper Roman levels and suggested that the lower brick earth represented a bank built for the first fortification of the city in the closing years of the first century A.D. A careful study of earlier excavations into the bank and later excavations described below show that this distinction between upper and lower levels in the bank arises not from a difference in date but from the nature of the subsoils here. The trenches cut in Cawley Priory garden and outside the wall in Market Avenue car park exposed about 12 in. of flintless brick earth overlying the very flinty gravel and coombe rock. Therefore, the first soil removed from the ditch and from the 'quarries' in the garden consisted of flintless brick earth which would be deposited on similar subsoil; but the deeper quarryings produced the flinty gravel of the upper bank.

The second phase of the history of Noviomagus seems to have lasted from about A.D. 75 to the end of the second century or the beginning of the third century, when the defences were constructed along the lines of the present city wall. Excavations made between 1952 and 1956 have established the nature of these defences—earth bank, flint wall, and at least one ditch—and have shown that much of the Roman defences lay hidden beneath and behind later additions.

The dilapidated state of North Walls and the danger of tumbling parapet and peeling flint face to the occupiers of the gardens of the Orchard Street houses led to

¹ *S.A.C.* xciv. 100 sqq.

² *S.A.C.* xc. 179 sqq.

consultations between the city authorities and Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments. Before deciding on a scheme for restoration and preservation, the Chief Inspector advised the examination of the

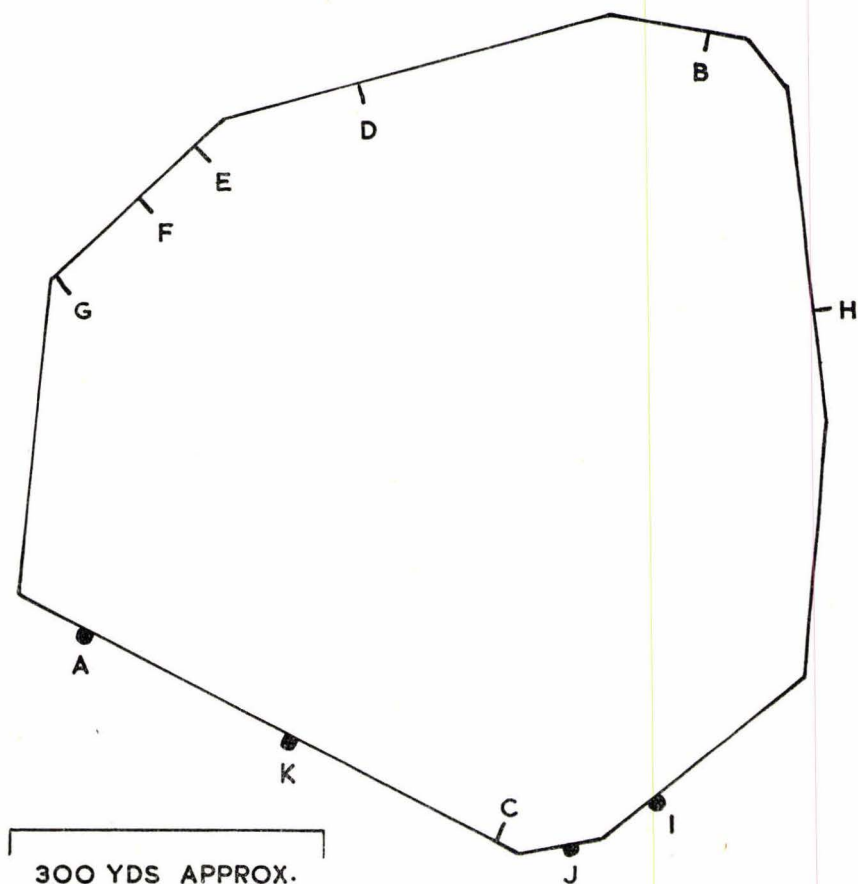


FIG. 1. SITES OF EXCAVATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT

bank and wall to ascertain how much of the Roman work still remained. The construction of the road, known as North Walls, just inside the city wall, the making of a parapet walk in the eighteenth century, and the planting of elms had led to certain alterations in the bank

CHICHESTER — ROMAN WALL

(NORTH WALLS)

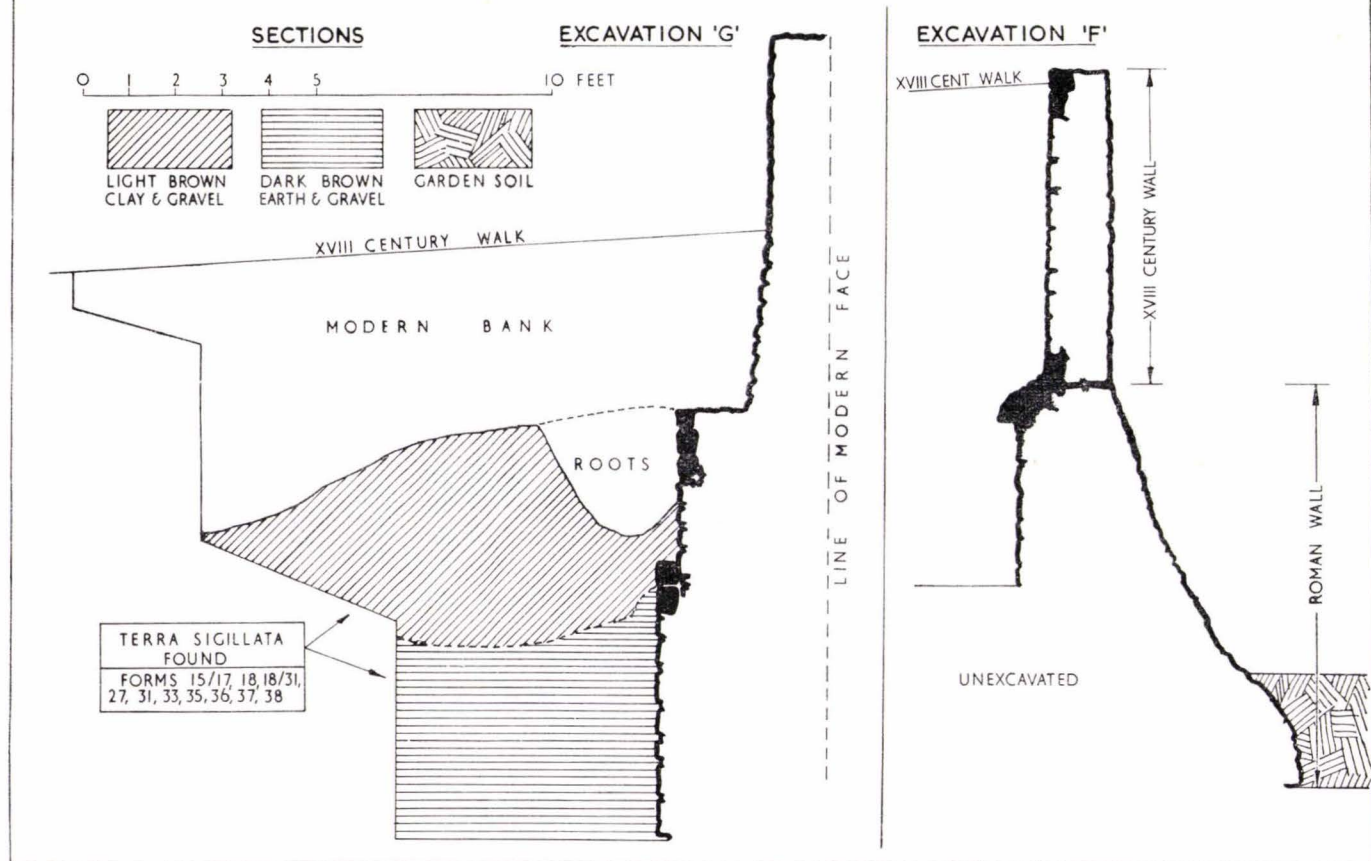


FIG. 2

here. The talus had been cut away; a retaining wall had been built to prevent tumble on to the roadway and to hold the fresh earth piled up to make the walk. It was not, therefore, possible to make cuttings similar to those made by Mr. Hannah in the garden of the Bishop's Palace and in Priory Park or by Mr. Rae in Cawley Priory garden. Instead four trial holes were dug between the existing city wall and the later retaining wall with the purpose of finding out the condition of the core and inner face of the wall and the amount, if any, of the Roman bank still remaining behind the wall.

Two of these trial holes, made by the City Surveyor's Department in 1947,¹ had shown that the lower courses of the inner face of the wall consisted of regular layers of large flints set in layers of thick mortar, but that the upper part of the wall was of very different construction. In 1952, in consultation with the officers of the Ministry of Works, the City Surveyor and I selected two further places for more detailed investigation. In the first of these,² where the higher courses were in a very poor state, the tenant of the garden outside the wall agreed to the excavation's being extended into his garden in the hope of obtaining information about the thickness of the wall and the presence, or absence, of a ditch.

The excavation showed that when North Walls Walk was made in 1724 two walls were built on top of the existing bank. The inner one flanking the road was a thin flint wall some 9 in. thick, facing a pier 1 ft. 9 in. thick and just under 6 ft. high. The outer one rested somewhat precariously on the remains of the Roman wall with the footing partly on the top of the Roman bank. The earth for the walk had been deposited between these two walls. The pottery from the part of the Roman bank excavated belonged to the late first and second century with nothing later than that. It included as its most distinctive pieces three sherds of Samian form 27 and 1 sherd of form 37 belonging to the first half of the second century. Among the coarse ware a sherd of rusticated urn similar to some found in the Roman cemetery³ (of Hadrian's date) and a rim of a mortarium of pinkish-orange ware—a type dated at Wroxeter to the late first century A.D. It was thought inadvisable to excavate to a greater depth at this point because of instability.

The loosely bonded flints of the upper wall were then removed and a trench dug into the garden outside the wall. After removing about 2 ft. 6 in. of garden soil, the natural clay was reached and it was seen that the foundation of the Roman wall was laid directly on the natural clay without a foundation trench. The outer edge of this

¹ Fig. 1, D and E.

² Fig. 1, F, and Fig. 2, excavation 'F'.

³ *S.A.C.* LXXX. 184, Fig. 7, 32.

foundation was 4 ft. farther out than the face of the upper wall, indicating the extent to which the original Roman wall had been robbed back before it received its modern flint facing. Internally, the Roman flint layers appeared intact up to a height of 8 ft., protected by the remains of the Roman bank. About 7 ft. out from the wall foundation the lip of a ditch became visible, but there was no room for further excavation here.

The other trial hole was made at the most westerly point of the North Wall Walk still surviving at the turn into West Walls.¹ This proved a most lucky choice, for, after removal of material built on top of the Roman bank to make the eighteenth-century walk, the Roman bank itself yielded hundreds of sherds of pottery. The bank was removed in ten separate spits and the pottery from each spit was kept separately. There was, however, no difference in date between the finds from each layer. In fact some sherds of the latest made pottery came from the lower levels. It was possible, at this point, to carry the excavation against the wall face down to its foundations.² These consisted of some rammed earth and closely packed but unmortared flints without any sign of a foundation trench. Then came nine layers of large flints separated by wide bands of mortar until the first 'ledge' was reached at just under 6 ft. from foundation. The setback, here, was only 5 in. and then there were six layers of mortared flints before the next 'step' 3 ft. farther up. In this section the lower courses of the upper part of the wall above the second 'step' seem to belong to the Roman period. They are in much better trim than those in the previous cutting. Similar steps to thin the wall were exposed in a 1947 cutting into North Walls (cutting 2) and in the bank behind the bastion in Friary Close.

Miss Pilmer made a careful analysis of the pottery from this excavation. As the same types of pottery occurred at all levels in the Roman bank, she reported in detail on sherds from the lower levels only, except in the case of Samian ware, which is reported from all levels. The following Samian forms occurred in the quantities shown in brackets: 15/17 (1), 18 (2), 18 or 18/31 (37), 31 (1), 27 (5), 33 (8), 35 or 36 (2), 37 (6), 38 (1). They range in date from the first century to the second half of the second century and agree closely with the finds in the Priory Park cutting made by Mr. Hannah in 1932. He reported in *S.A.C.* LXXV. 118 that they occurred 'quite impartially among the different "tips"' and concluded that the bank belonged to the end of the second century. Mr. Eric Birley, after examining the Samian forms from the bank in Cawley Priory, excavated by Mr. Rae and the Bognor Training College students in 1950, reported that, in his opinion, the bank could not have been built before the end of the second century.

The pottery from this cutting (G) into the bank in North Walls included, in addition to the Samian forms, among its later pieces the following sherds of pottery: (i) Part of a roughcast beaker (Chichester

¹ Fig. 1, G, and Fig. 2, excavation 'G'.

² Plate I.



PLATE I. INNER FACE; ROMAN WALL: North Walls
(see Fig. 1, G)



PLATE II. FRIARY CLOSE BASTION: Stone facing of
Roman Wall behind the Bastion



PLATE III. FOUNDATIONS OF MARKET AVENUE BASTION
(see Fig. 7)

type 113¹—second century A.D.). (ii) A shallow bowl with roll rim in a black gritty paste and black burnished surface, decorated on the outside with chevron pattern. (iii) A screw-neck flagon (Chichester type 34—late second century). (iv) A platter with straight side which need not be later than A.D. 200 but could be.² (v) The bases of two Castor Ware beakers and a sherd of roughcast indented beaker. These three sherds are in hard cream ware with metallic brown slip. Castor Ware, made near Peterborough, is comparatively rare in Chichester. It does not seem to reach the south of Britain until the last ten or fifteen years of the second century. So these sherds from a rubbish pit are not likely to have got into a bank before A.D. 200. (vi) A large sherd of rim and side of a mortarium of the near hammer-head type, brick-red paste with a white slip inside and out and white grit. Mortaria of this type were originally assigned to the third and fourth centuries (*Wroxeter*, 1912) but more recently they have been found in earlier contexts (Ashtead, *Surrey A.C.* xxxvii, pt. ii, p. 160, Fig. 3, 17c: Hadrianic period; Ewell, *Surrey A.C.* xlviii. 51, Fig. 5, 11, 17: 'probably first half of second century'). At Colchester similar types have been dated about A.D. 200. (vii) The handle of a grey flagon common on Chichester sites. This type occurs twice in the cemetery in burial groups 49 and 59 (*S.A.C.* lxxx. 188–90). Both these groups are said, on account of these flagons, to belong to the fourth century A.D. This type of flagon, with its conical neck and moulded lip in hard grey ware with burnished exterior and vertical tooled lines decorating the neck, certainly was made at the New Forest kiln at Sloden in the fourth century. At the time of her sudden death, the late Miss M. Collinson, M.A., was making a special study of these flagons in connexion with her researches into New Forest Ware. She had adopted the name 'proto-New Forest' for them. Some Chichester examples were made from clays used for much locally made coarse pottery which differs considerably from the clays used for the New Forest examples. The associated finds indicate in many cases a second-century date. From the cemetery outside the East Gate, among all the excavated groups stored in the Museum, there are no third- and fourth-century wares—late cavetto rims, New Forest Ware, Castor Ware. The two flagons from graves 49 and 59 have the following associated finds. Grave 49—a pear-shaped jar which is a very common first- and second-century type in Chichester; a poppy-head beaker; a flagon with double ring neck.³ Grave 59 contained a carinated bowl;⁴ two round-bottom bowls;⁵ a Samian cup, form 33, without stamp; a Samian plate, form 18/31, with potter's stamp DONNAVC·F· (a potter working at Lezoux at the end of the first century A.D.). There seems no reason, therefore, to doubt that the handle of the grey flagon can date before A.D. 200 and that

¹ Fig. 9, 8.

² *S.A.C.* lxxx. 177, and Fig. 4, 9E, in that volume.

³ *S.A.C.* lxxx. 188, and Plate II.

⁴ *S.A.C.* lxxx. 190, and Fig. 8.

⁵ Similar bowls at Colchester date to the end of the first century (*Colchester Museum Catalogue*, Pl. LVII. 253).

the latest pottery from the bank here, as elsewhere, points to the end of the second century or the beginning of the third century as the time for the erection of the defences of Roman Chichester on the lines of the existing walls.

The owner of another house in Orchard Street gave permission for a small trial trench along the east side of the ivy-clad core of a bastion

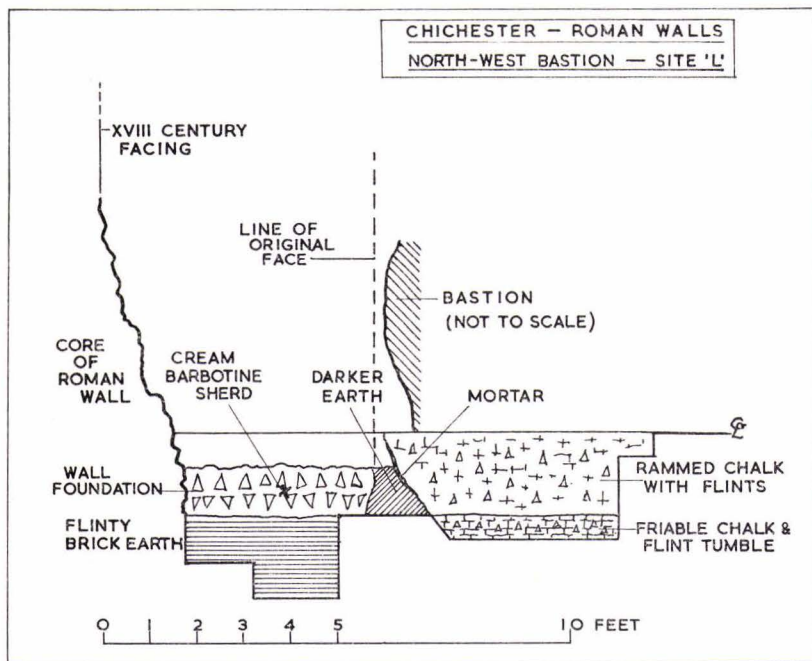


FIG. 3

which is now completely detached from the robbed wall face. This very limited excavation supplied several useful pieces of information which received confirmation in the two later excavations in Friary Close and Market Avenue car park. It revealed the original thickness of the flint foundation of the wall and showed that the lowest courses were unmortared flint on the natural soil level. The foundation for the bastion was dug to a deeper depth than the wall foundation, but there was undisturbed soil between it and the wall foundation. The bastion foundations had many chalk blocks among the flints, while the wall foundation was purely flints. In the exposed core of the bastion was building rubble including typical pieces of Roman wall plaster and at least one piece of stone showing a moulding. The only

dating evidence was a sherd of second-century pottery from the flint foundation of the wall.¹

The collapse of parapet wall, summer-house, and part of a bastion in the garden of Friary Close offered another opportunity for a

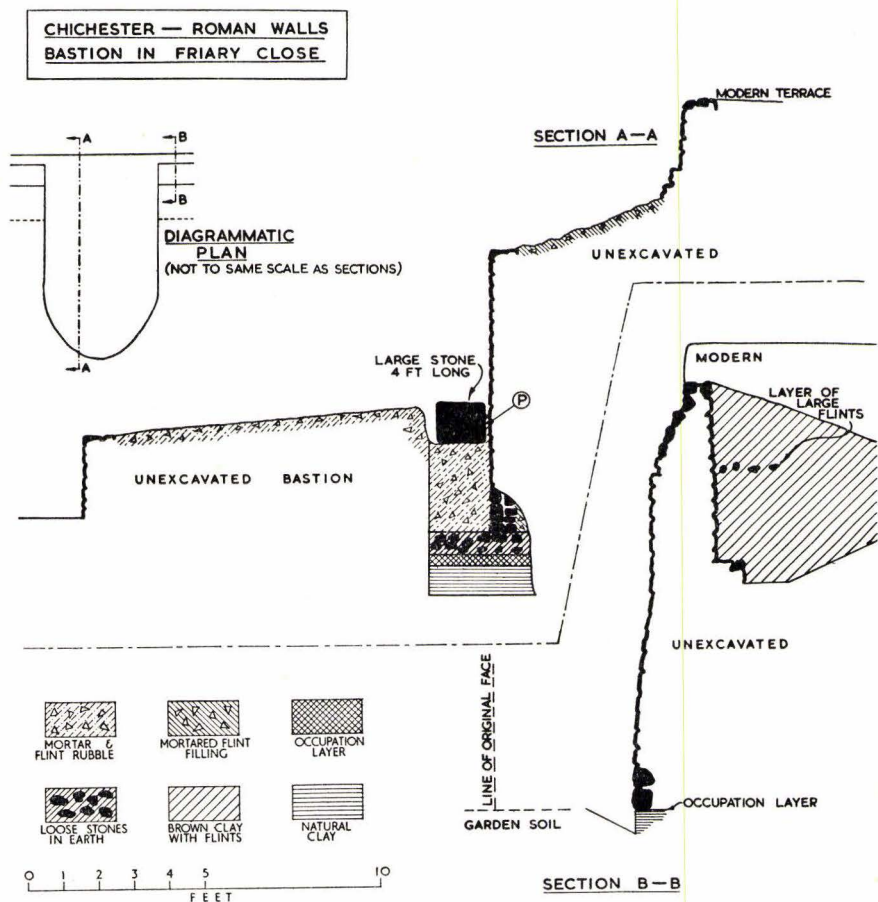


FIG. 4

limited examination.² I wish to express my gratitude to Miss Scott for the facilities allowed me to examine the rubble which had not all been carted away and to make two trial cuttings before the reconstruction of wall and summer-house began. On my first visit to the site among the rubble to be sorted I had noticed parts of a

¹ Fig. 3.

² Fig. 4 and Plate II.

CHICHESTER — ROMAN WALL
 DITCHES OUTSIDE EAST WALLS — SITE 'H'

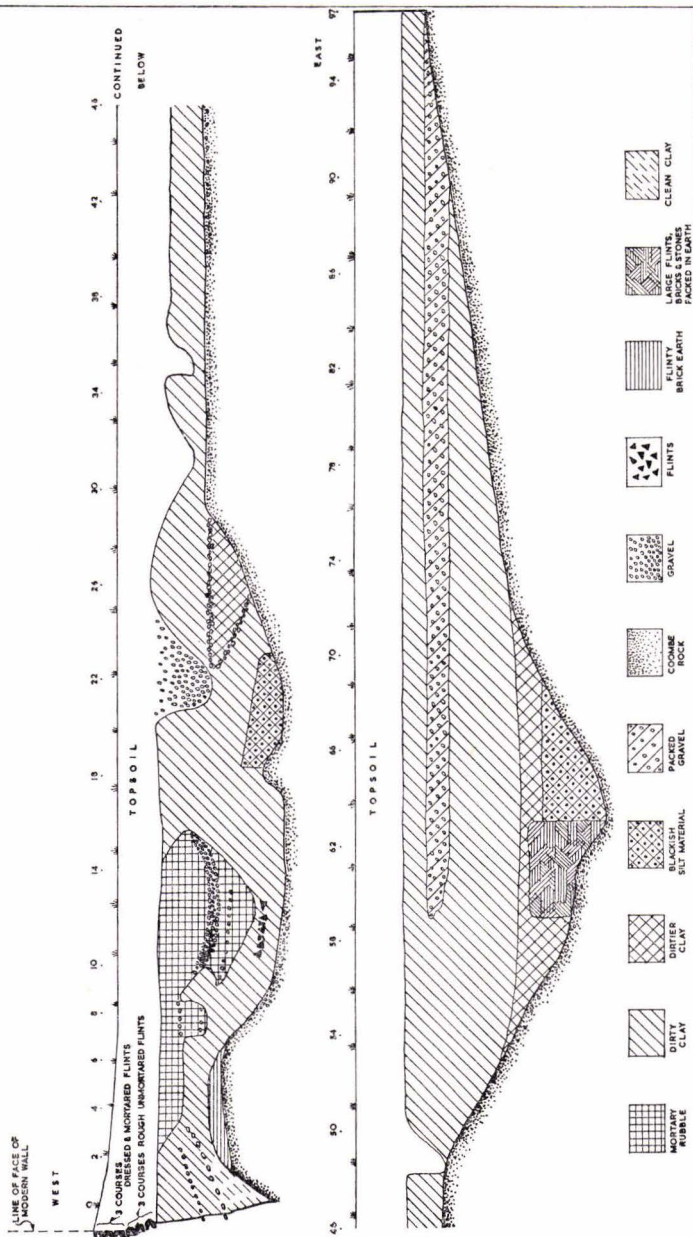


FIG. 5

Roman quern, but by the time of my arrival the next morning the workmen had carted it away. Its position indicated that it had come from the filling of the bastion.

With the help of Mr. Collins, two cuts were made: (1) into the terrace behind the bastion; (2) at the side of the bastion where a part of it had been cut away years ago to form a semicircular garden toolshed with plastered walls. The trench into the terrace was taken deep enough to examine the top of the Roman bank and expose the higher 'step'. From the bank, besides first- and second-century pottery, came a worn coin of Trajan. The removal of the plaster from the wall of the toolshed made it possible to expose the flint footings of the original wall and the line of junction between wall and bastion and so to determine the original thickness of the wall. The removal of the loose rubble from the bastion revealed the fact that the original second-century Roman wall had a dressed stone face, protected at this point by the later bastion. It also became clear that the bastion was not keyed into the wall but mortared against it. Most of the filling of the Roman bastion consisted of flints in white mortar, but mortared against the face of the wall as part of the filling of the bastion was an altar stone. In the mortar, between the stone and the wall face, was part of the rim and shoulder of a cavetto rim jar with very weak shoulder—a type which, in Chichester, seems to belong to the middle or later years of the fourth century.¹ Mr. R. P. Wright and Mr. Shepperd Frere examined the altar stone, but there was no surviving trace of an inscription.

In the hope of finding out something about any ditches associated with the defences a 150 ft.-long trench was cut outside East Walls in the orchard north of the Gaumont Cinema at Eastgate.² This determined the existence of two ditches, but both had been recut several times; fourteenth-century pottery came from the bottom of each and it was not possible to isolate any purely Roman filling.

The answer to the problems of the inner ditch and bastion came when the opportunity arose in the spring of 1956 to excavate all round the bastion outside Cawley Priory,³ while the City Surveyor's Department was making a new car park. In the area available it was seen that a ditch contemporary with the second-century wall began about 8 ft. from the original wall face. As it was not possible to carry the cutting beyond a distance of 22 ft. from the wall, only the inner slope of the ditch was revealed and its exact shape and width could not be determined. When the later bastion was added rammed clay filled up the ditch around the massive foundations.⁴ From beneath this clay there came sherds of second-century or early third-century pottery, including part of a rim of a mortarium.

¹ 'P' in Fig. 4 marks the position of the cavetto rim which was of the type depicted in Fig. 11, 18.

² Fig. 5 (Fig. 1, site H).

³ Figs. 6 and 7 and Fig. 1, site J.

⁴ Fig. 8, sect. C-C'.

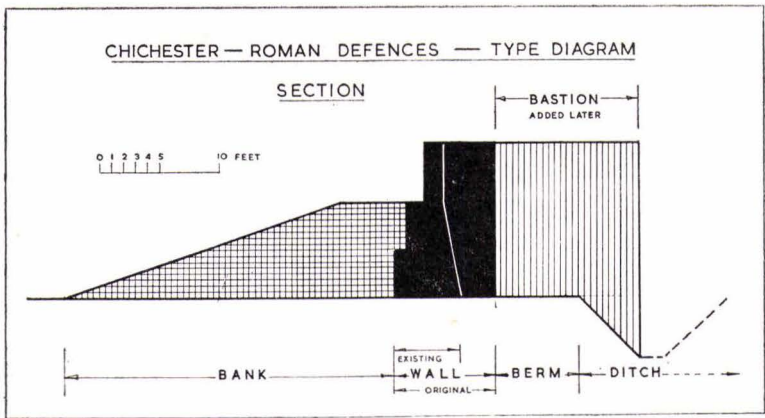


FIG. 6

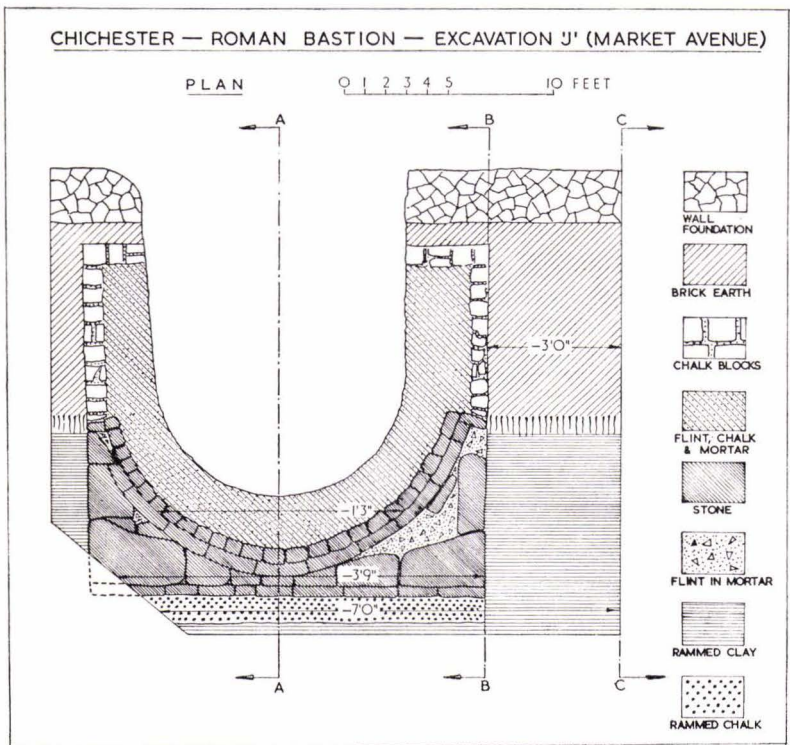


FIG. 7

As the bastion would extend over the inner portion of the ditch, the builders took great precautions to have a firm foundation on this rather uncertain gravel and clay.¹ Into the berm they dug a hole to a depth of about 3 ft. from the ground level in Roman times. They then started to build up from the bottom of the ditch by first ramming large flints into chalk to fill up to the sloping side of the ditch. On top of this, set back a few inches, they laid in mortar a line of very large, roughly dressed stones. Next came another line of similar stones. The sloping side of the ditch allowed room for this upper line to turn round the flank of the foundation until it touched the side. They filled in the space behind these layers and the hole dug into the berm with flints and chalk blocks set in white mortar. Starting from the point where the berm foundation met the side of the ditch, they erected a semicircular plinth of chamfered stone set in mortar. At the junction where the semicircular plinth joined the berm they erected two flanking 'buttresses'. Later soil accumulation has preserved the three lowest courses of the front of the bastion. These courses, set in pink mortar, are bonded into the very substantial core of the bastion. The plan and photograph show that later robbing and continuous weathering have eaten away some 3 ft. of the bastion, the remains of which are now faced with later flint work. The excavation revealed two other interesting features. Between the foundation of the bastion and that of the wall the builders had left about 1 ft. of undisturbed brick earth. They had also used many chalk blocks in the filling in of the hole dug in the berm to take the foundation. Mr. Dickinson, in the limited excavation at the side of the isolated bastion core outside North Walls, had noticed² this use of chalk which contrasts so vividly with the flint foundation of the wall. At this point also there was about 1 ft. of soil between wall and bastion foundations.

These excavations in conjunction with those of Mr. Gordon Hills in 1885 (*Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, XLII. 119-36) and Mr. Ian Hannah in 1932 (*S.A.C.* LXXV. 120-3) make it possible to represent the history of the Roman defences of Chichester in a type diagram.³ Noviomagus, founded at the time of the Roman Conquest in A.D. 43, remained an open town until about A.D. 200, when it received its first defences: (i) a Roman bank about 30 ft. wide at base and some 8 ft. high against the wall; (ii) a flint wall, over 7 ft. wide at base, and faced with dressed stone; (iii) an 8 ft. berm; (iv) a

¹ Plate III, Fig. 7, and Fig. 8, sects. A-A' and B-B'.

² Fig. 3.

³ Fig. 6. For a fuller description of the excavations made to date the defences of Chichester see *The Archaeology of the Walls of Chichester* (Chichester Papers, 6, 1957).

CHICHESTER — ROMAN BASTION — SITE 'J' (MARKET AVENUE)

SECTIONS

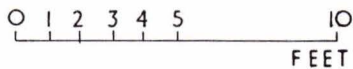
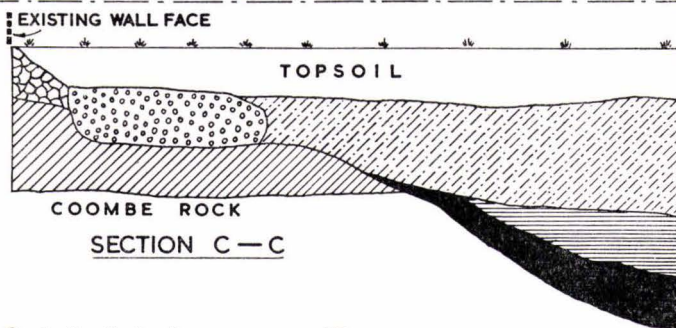
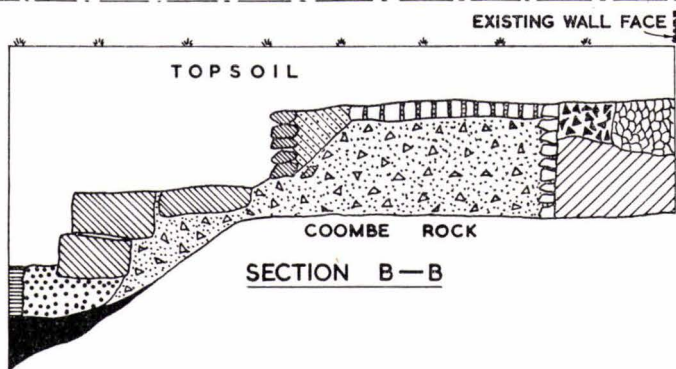
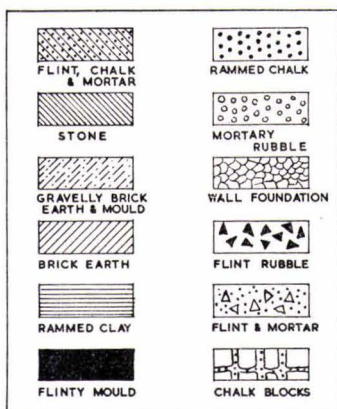
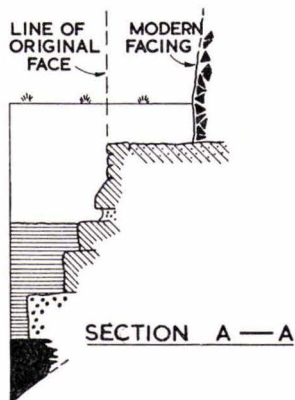


FIG. 8

steep-sided ditch whose dimensions have not yet been determined. At some time in the fourth century, probably about A.D. 350, a change in military tactics led to the filling-in of the ditch and the building of solid bastions to mount 'artillery'. This would involve a new and wider ditch, as at Great Casterton.¹ That such a ditch existed at Chichester in Roman times is not yet proved, though the excavations at site 'H' outside East Walls suggest the possibility, particularly as the outer ditch is at about the same distance from the wall as the outer one at Great Casterton.

There exists other evidence suggesting a change in the history of Roman Chichester about the end of the second century A.D. In 1934 Mr. R. Carlyon-Britton began to search the outskirts of Chichester for the signs of a possible Roman amphitheatre. Miss G. M. White (Mrs. Grahame Clark) made eight cuttings at well-chosen points on a site to the south-east of the city which showed every sign of being the site. Her report in *Antiq. Journ.* for April 1936 (vol. XVI, No. 2, pp. 149-59) established the existence of the remains of an amphitheatre (185 ft. by 150 ft.) of very similar size to the one at Carleon (184 ft. by 136½ ft.). In her conclusions she points out that though the finds were not numerous they would suggest a date between A.D. 70 and 90 for its erection. 'Moreover, it appears to have been abandoned by the end of the second century and to have been robbed soon after that date for building material to reinforce the city walls or erect the bastions.'² If the city walls were first erected about A.D. 200 as the evidence now suggests, then there seems good reason for giving up the use of the amphitheatre outside the protection of the walls and using the material for the defences. It is worth noting that at Caerwent the inhabitants erected a new amphitheatre inside the town in the later stage of its history. The life of the Chichester amphitheatre appears to coincide with the second phase of the settlement's history—the open town which began to develop rapidly at the time of Agricola's policy of encouraging urban

¹ *Arch. Journ.* CXII (1955), 20-42.

² *Antiq. Journ.* XVI, 157.

development and continued until unsettled conditions led to the construction of the defences about A.D. 200.

From this period there have been preserved several inscriptions. Two of these Worthing Museum has returned on loan to Chichester. One the Duke of Richmond and Gordon has sent back from Goodwood Park.¹ The fourth came from the Ministry of Works excavation on the site of the new post office in West Street. Professor Haverfield by their lettering dated the first two to the end of the first century. Both are parts of tombstones found in 1833 at a depth of 7 ft. near Southgate—probably broken and re-used in Roman times. The one which is 3 ft. 1 in. long and 2 ft. 9 in. high bears the following inscription in three lines:

CCA AELIA
CAVVA
AN XXXVI

Professor Haverfield,² assuming that the first name was the common Celtic BODICCA, expanded this as follows:

BODICCA AELIA CAVVA FILIA ANNORVM XXXVI

There are two possible translations, either 'Boudicca Aelia Cauva daughter of . . . aged 36' or 'Boudicca Aelia of the Cauvan tribe . . .'.

The preserved part of the second tombstone from Southgate measures 3 ft. 1 in. long by 1 ft. 10 in. wide.³ The inscription is also in three lines; to the left the unbroken end of the tombstone is decorated with a pattern consisting of a lotus flower rising between two scrolls and surmounted by an arc which leaves two plain spandrels between the decoration and the inscription.

CATIA
CENSORIN(A)
AN XXIII

The lettering of both these tombstones is said to be of the end of the first century A.D.

¹ The Mayor and Corporation of Chichester gratefully acknowledge these actions.

² *C.I.L.* VII. 13.

³ Plate IV.



PLATE IV. INSCRIPTION ON ROMAN TOMBSTONE FOUND IN SOUTHGATE



PLATE V. INSCRIPTION ON BASE FOR STATUE, found on G.P.O. site in West Street



PLATE VI. FIGURES ON DEXTER SIDE OF ABOVE (PLATE V)

Mrs. Grahame Clark wrote of this inscription:

On the side adjoining the inscription to the spectator's left are the undraped figures of two women in three-quarter relief, set in a recess.¹ The lower halves of the figures are missing, but when complete they would have been about 34 inches high. They stand, each with her right hand on the other's left shoulder, both looking outwards. The hair of the facing figure is drawn in thick loops across the forehead; that of the other is indicated as a coil at the back of the head. The background is filled with stems and branches of foliage incised in a rather heavy and clumsy manner. . . . The position of the figures and their lack of drapery is unusual, and the only analogies that can be offered are the statues of the Gratiae (Musée de Louvre, Vatican etc.) although in this case three figures form the group.

The right side is more severely damaged: only the right arm of a figure holding a sceptre or spear is visible. Mrs. Grahame Clark suggests that this might represent 'the Emperor or Jupiter or the Emperor in the guise of Jupiter'. On the fourth side only a fragment of foliage in relief survives. Among the smaller pieces of stone stored away in the Museum from the find-spot of the main blocks is part of a figure in relief of a woman wearing a chiton, probably representing Minerva.

A part of a tombstone, found in the wall when Friary Close was being built but since lost, contained, according to Thomas King's drawing, the following fragmentary inscription:

M
NVSAT
IRIVS
LXXXV

The Rev. B. Perkins omitted the 'm' from his reading in *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1886, p. 134. Professor Haverfield, in *C.I.L.* VII. 14, suggests the following expansion:

DIIS MANIBUS . . . NVS ATRIARIVS ANNORVM LXXXV

'To the gods of the Underworld . . . nus the porter, aged 85 years.'

The date of the last inscription is uncertain but all the others except the Jupiter one seem to belong to the first century, the time of the rapid development of the settle-

¹ Plate VI.

ment. No inscriptions datable to the third and fourth centuries have, as yet, come to light. The Jupiter statue which dates to the same time as the fortification of the settlement is of the type often set up in forum or basilica at a time of rebuilding. The find-spot so near the centre of the town and the gravel courtyard in that area did suggest to Mr. F. Cottrill when he was in charge of the excavation that this might be the forum area. Such a theory received some support in 1940, when excavations for the entrance to an air-raid shelter in the cellar of the Dolphin Hotel a few yards away revealed a line of massive stone walling. Mrs. Grahame Clark and her father recorded this in the Museum Record Book at the Guildhall Museum, Priory Park.

It remains to report in a later volume of the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* the results of a number of small excavations within the city walls which are still continuing and begin to throw a little more light on the occupation of the city in Roman times.

THE POTTERY OF ROMAN CHICHESTER

PART II

BY J. G. PILMER, M.A., M.LITT.¹

ABBREVIATIONS

- Chichester Cemetery Burial Groups, *S.A.C.* LXXX. 171-92.
- Ashley Rails* *The Roman Pottery made at Ashley Rails*, by H. Sumner.
- Ant. J.* *Antiquaries Journal*.
- Arch. Cant.* *Archaeologia Cantiana*.
- Alice Holt* *Alice Holt Forest: its History and Romano-British Pottery*, by Major A. G. Wade.
- Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*.
- Leic.* *Jewry Wall Site, Leicester*, by K. M. Kenyon.
- Rich. I, II, III, IV* *Excavations at Richborough*, vols. I, II, III, and IV, by J. P. Bushe-Fox.

¹ Owing to Miss Pilmer's residence in Kenya she has not been able to see the proofs of this article and certain slight alterations made to link it to the text of my article. For this work I must take sole responsibility. A. E. W.

- S.A.C.* *Sussex Archaeological Collections.*
Surrey A.C. *Surrey Archaeological Collections.*
 'Farnham Survey' 'A Survey of the pre-history of the Farnham
 Kilns', *Surrey A.C.* 1939.
Verul. *Verulamium. A Belgic and two Roman Cities,*
 by R. E. M. Wheeler and T. V. Wheeler.

THE previous article described a group of pre-Flavian pottery from Roman Chichester and was part of a study of a large amount of pottery collected chiefly from building sites and not from scientific excavation.

The pottery was divided into four periods, pre-Flavian, first to early second centuries (Vespasian to Hadrian), second to third centuries (Antoninus to Philip I), and mid-third to fourth century, and was compared with Samian ware and coins.¹ The relative percentages of coins, Samian ware, and coarse pottery of the pre-Flavian period suggested that settlement was thin before the reign of Vespasian, but there seems to have been rapid growth in the Flavian period. Quite the largest amount of pottery, 43.3 per cent., falls into the late first and early second centuries. The plain Samian shows a similar preponderance of late-first- and early-second-century types, since this group is four times greater than the pre-Flavian group and three times greater than the second-to-third-century group. The numbers of coins increase with Vespasian (15) and the 52 coins which fall into the period Vespasian-Hadrian is more than double the number which falls into the pre-Flavian period.

The third column of the diagram is a little surprising; plain Samian and coarse pottery together total no more than 401 pieces, 16.3 per cent., as opposed to the 1,055 pieces of the second column and the 781 pieces of the fourth column. It is true that the time covered is somewhat shorter than that of our fourth period, though no shorter than the period c. A.D. 70-140. It is probable that some of the late-first-century forms continued to the end of the second century but, even allowing for this, both pottery and coins, 44, suggest that in the late second to early third centuries the city was less thickly populated. Yet it has been said that it was the 'age of the Antonines that saw the towns of Britain reach their apogee' (Collingwood and Myres, p. 196). It would certainly be rash to draw any firm conclusions from a comparatively small sample of pottery, particularly since the pottery is not strongly supported by other data, though it is worth noting that the Amphitheatre, built between A.D. 70 and 90, is apparently abandoned by the end of the second century (*Ant. J.* xvi. 156).

The latest period in the life of the Roman city is represented by some 781 pieces of coarse pottery, 31.8 per cent., which suggests that the population was at least maintained and probably increased. Too

¹ *S.A.C.* xciv. 113.

much weight cannot be placed on the very large proportion of the coins which fall into this period, since the abundance of coinage on sites occupied in the fourth century is well known. The Chichester coins do not suggest any increased activity in the period A.D. 384 to 395, which was such a significant feature at Richborough (*Rich.* iv. 7), though the peak falls into the Constantinian period as it did at Richborough. At Verulamium, on the other hand, the peak came at the end of the third century (*Verul.*, p. 229), though coins continued down to A.D. 395 and included some of the fifth century. A restricted occupation for the fourth century was suggested for Verulamium,¹ but our evidence seems to suggest a situation somewhere between these two. Recent excavation in Cawley Priory, Chichester (*S.A.C.* xc. 100), favoured the view that the area was largely unoccupied until the late third century. Chichester may well have provided protection from the Saxon raiders for some of the inhabitants of the Sussex plain. The village at Park Brow (*Arch.* LXXVI. 8-9) was destroyed towards the end of the third century, the villa at Preston, near Brighton (*V.C.H.* III. 23), was burnt down about the same time, and occupation at Portfield, some 1½ miles ENE. of Chichester, ended in the third century (*S.A.C.* LXXXVI. 140). Perhaps it was the settlers from Portfield who helped to swell the population of the city.

The pottery throws no light on that most difficult problem—the last years of the Roman city. Indeed, apart from the ‘Thundersbarrow Ware’, to be discussed (see 221 below), there is nothing at all among the quantities of pottery that cannot be assigned with reasonable certainty to a particular period. There is much from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and from the later periods, but almost nothing that can fill the gap between *c.* A.D. 400 and *c.* A.D. 1000. Yet there is the coin of Valentinian III (*V.C.H.*, p. 51) to suggest that occupation continued in Chichester, and the coins, ranging from Nero to Arcadius and Honorius, from the neighbouring shrine on Bow Hill (*Num. Chron.* 6th series, xi. 126-9) give further support for some occupation well into the fifth century.

This makes the problem of the pottery more baffling, but there seems no intrinsic reason to suppose that local Romano-British pottery ceased to be made in A.D. 410. We have already seen that first-century types continued into the second century and perhaps quite late into the second century. It seems not unlikely that fourth-century types continued into the fifth century. Yet even this suggestion raises difficulties and so the problem must be left for lack of evidence.

THE POTTERY

[The numbers in brackets after the figure number refer to the type numbers used by Miss Pilmer in her thesis. The number after an entry refers to the number of sherds of that type.]

¹ A view modified by recent excavations at Verulamium (1955-6). A. E. W.

BEAKERS (*see S.A.C. xciv. 126*)*Poppy Head Beakers*

Fig. 9, 1. (104) Fine smooth grey micaceous ware. The neck is short and hollowed externally and the bulbous body is decorated with panels of irregularly shaped dots. There is an offset at the neck. In other examples this was replaced by a cordon (9).

Fig. 9, 2. (105) A pedestal base and square body broader than its height; soft, smooth pinkish-grey paste with black coating (2, one without a cordon).

Fig. 9, 3. (106) Tall neck, bulbous body, and narrow foot with groove on the base. There is a neck cordon but the vessel is otherwise undecorated; grey ware with purplish-brown, rather sandy surface (Chichester Cemetery 23D with Samian Dr. F. 46 [Trajan-Hadrian] and *Rich.* III. 309; Pit 52; A.D. 90-140).

Fig. 9, 4. (107) Fine, soft grey micaceous ware with white slip on rim and bulge (5) (Chichester Cemetery 50c and *Rich.* III. 306-8).

The earliest examples of the type with short neck and decorated with rouletting occur in the first period at Chichester. They seem to have developed into the more common second-century forms decorated with panels of irregularly shaped barbotine dots. Undecorated examples were found and some were without the more usual neck cordon. As at Verulamium (*Verul.*, p. 197, and Fig. 27, 12, 13; Fig. 31, 39; Fig. 35, 72, 73) the vessels become more pear-shaped and the necks elongated. The most degenerate forms were not found among this group of pottery.¹

Beakers with everted rims and roughcast or barbotine decoration

Fig. 9, 5. (109) Small everted rim and cordon beneath. The bag-shaped body contracts to a narrow foot, which has a single groove and is hollowed slightly on the underside. A fine grey fabric with traces of white slip on the surface and decorated with panels of applied dots (5). A similar beaker without barbotine decoration was found in the cemetery grave 23 with the poppy-head beaker described above (Fig. 9, 3). A slightly more bulbous form came from grave 14 (*S.A.C.* LXXX. 178 and Fig. 5).

Fig. 9, 6. (111) Roughcast beaker in a very fine grey paste and covered inside and out with a silvery-grey metallic slip. The body is bulbous and contracts to a narrow pedestal foot. On typological grounds this should be earlier than the more common brown-coated bag-shaped beakers but later than the Claudio-Neronian form found at Camulodunum (*Camul.*, p. 235, Pl. LV. 94).

Fig. 9, 7. (112) White paste with orange-brown slip. The maximum diameter is here just above the middle of the height and the vessel, therefore, would seem to be fairly early in the series.

Fig. 9, 8. (113) Cream paste with brown slip. There is a smooth un-

¹ They occur frequently in Chichester Cemetery (*S.A.C.* LXXX. 181-8).

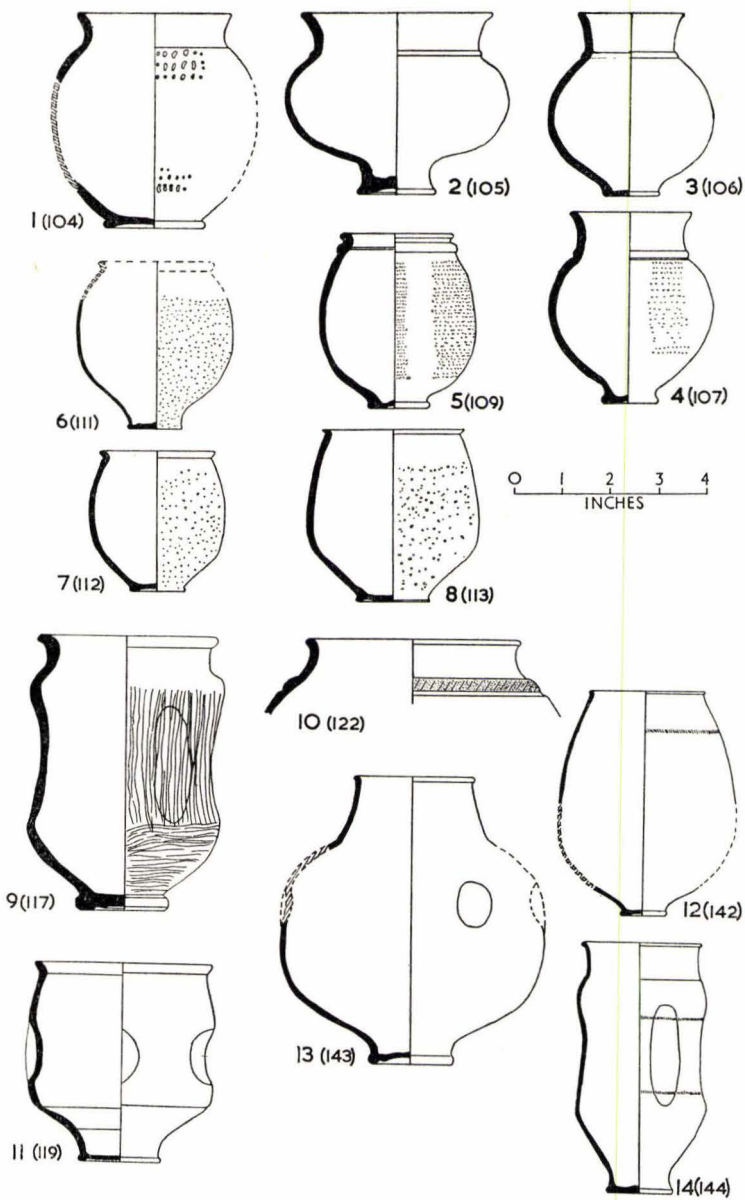


FIG. 9

decorated zone below the rim. This has the typical form of the later examples (Cemetery group 43B; *Rich.* III. 298–302, for a series dated Claudius–Nero to c. A.D. 140).

Fig. 9, 9. (117) Small indented beaker in a smooth buff-coloured fabric with a blue-grey core. The outer surface is coated with a buff-to-orange slip marked with occasional reddish-brown streaks. The outer surface shows tool marks, vertically on the central indented zone and horizontally above and below it. A second larger beaker without tooling was found in this distinctive but rather unusual paste. These two beakers should be compared with the so-called early imitation Samian ware discussed in *S.A.C.* xciv. 107 and Fig. 14, nos. 1 and 2.

Fig. 9, 11. (119) Beaker with small everted rim and narrow foot and circular indentations in the wall. Grey fabric.

Fig. 9, 10. (122) Beaker with small everted rim and neck cordon decorated with tiny punch marks and oblique slashes made with a sharp point, or, perhaps, a thumbnail. Three vessels, two rather larger and of a much cruder, thick paste, were found with this slashed decoration on the cordon. It suggests the continuance of pre-Roman influences, for slashed decoration was a feature of Iron Age 'A' pottery and is found at the Trundle (*S.A.C.* LXX, Pl. XI) as well as on other Iron Age sites in Sussex. It seems likely that these Chichester vessels belong to the first century though not necessarily very early in the century for in all cases the fabric is thoroughly Romanized.

Rhenish ware Beakers

Fig. 9, 12–14. (142–4) Three types—rouletted, indented, and thumb-pot—were distinguishable among the small number of sherds found. Rhenish ware was produced in the late second and early third centuries in the central Rhine and Moselle valleys. Some of the Chichester sherds are of the red clay characteristic of the Trèves district.

Castor Ware Beakers

Castor ware was rare among this particular group of pottery, there being only about nine vessels represented, of which four probably fall into the late second to third century and the rest into the fourth. Cf. *Leic.*, p. 120.

Fig. 10, 1. (147) The lower part of a beaker with a scale pattern in pyramid form and rouletting below: orange-buff, rather soft paste and brown slip. Third to fourth century.

Fig. 10, 2. (148) The lower part of a beaker in pinkish ware with brown slip. A band of barbotine decoration in the form of linked and inverted U's encircles the widest part of the body and there are bands of rouletting above and below. This vessel is in the collection of Mr. R. Carlyon Britton, who has kindly permitted its reproduction.

Fig. 10, 3. (149) Indented beaker with bands of rouletting; buff ware

with dark-brown slip. The thumb-pot type of beaker in the finer Castor ware was common from the latter part of the third century.

*New Forest Beakers*¹

It has been suggested that the New Forest kilns fall into three periods and Professor Hawkes has proposed the following 'approximate chronology' for these periods: early—A.D. 250-90; middle—

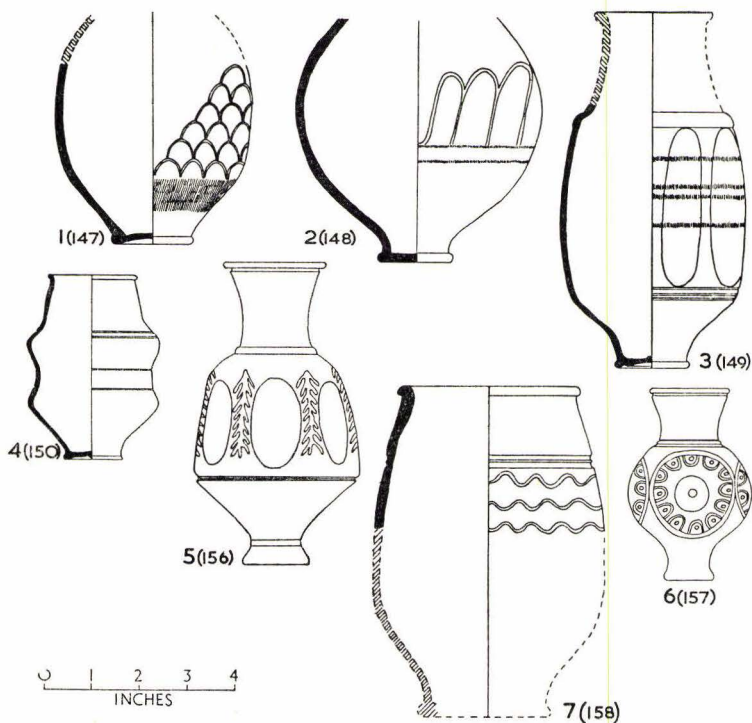


FIG. 10

A.D. 290-330; late—A.D. 330+. The thumb pot, the commonest of the New Forest beakers, seems to have been common on all sites except the earliest (Old Sloden and Liwood East) and should, therefore, be dated after about A.D. 300. In the typical purple gloss ware it was well represented among this group of pottery.

¹ At the time of her death Miss Collinson was engaged on a detailed analysis of all types of New Forest pottery. After listing the known examples in the museums in southern England she had started a series of excavations into kiln sites. It is hoped to complete her work for later publication.

Summary of New Forest Beakers

<i>Type</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Complete</i>		<i>Bases</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
		<i>Pots</i>	<i>Rims</i>		
Thumb pot	311	11	59	49	73
	300	..	31	33	53
	Others	6	..	2	5
	Totals	17	90	84	131
Painted thumb pot Spherical beaker	311	1	..	..	..
	311	..	..	..	1
	Others	1	..	..	..
With upright side	311	..	..	..	1
	Others	1	..	..	..
Buff beakers coated brown (not illustrated)	311	..	3	8	9
	300	..	..	8	8
	Others	..	..	2	3
	Totals	..	3	18	20

Fig. 3, 4. (150) One example of thumb pots which ranged in height from about 3 to about 8 in., and in rim diameter from less than 2 in. to 4 in. The most common form is in plain-blue gault clay fired purple (*Ashley Rails*, Pl. III. 5). Others are in pinkish-buff paste with orange slip outside. A third type has grey paste, baked buff and fumed black on the outside.

Fig. 10, 5. (156) Thumb pot with bag-shaped body and white painted sprig decoration between the indentations (Sumner, Pl. xxxv. 1). Probably to be dated to the latest period, since this is a common pattern at the Crock Hill kiln.

Fig. 10, 6. (157) Spherical black beaker with tapering neck and narrow foot. The body is marked by two concentric circles, deeply grooved, with white painted spots enclosed by painted semicircles between. This vessel was found when the canal basin was dug in 1820 (*Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* iv. 158).

Fig. 10, 7. (158) Beaker with upright side and incised pattern of wavy lines; blue-grey paste, purple inside and orange pink outside (*Ashley Rails*, Fig. III. 10).

JARS

A very common type among the group of pottery was the pear-shaped jar with everted rim. The earliest examples were distinguishable not so much by the shape of the rim as by the fabric, which was highly micaceous. The type certainly continued into the second century, for it is common both in the Cemetery and the Butler Collection. At Leicester everted rims are commonest in the period c. A.D. 120–220, and many of the rims illustrated resemble Leicester type B (p. 104, Fig. 27) and type E (p. 106, Figs. 27, 31) which date to the early second century and A.D. 120–30 respectively.

Fig. 11, 1. (175) A jar from Chichester in Worthing Museum in a hard grey paste. The lower part of the body slopes gently to the hollow base, which is rather wider (Cemetery grave 14A, early second century; *S.A.C.* LXXX. 178, and Fig. 5).

Fig. 11, 2. (177) A squat jar with thick, upright rim rounded at the end. The exterior is decorated with tooled lines in the pattern so common on the carinated bowls. There is a well-defined foot ring and a potter's mark on the base.

Fig. 11, 3-13 (178-84 and 192-6) illustrates variations in the rim profiles. A common feature on this type of vessel was the mark made by the potter and usually placed immediately below the rim (*S.A.C.* LXXX. 179, grave 14N, for similar rim).

Fig. 11, 14. (198) Jars with upright rim flattened beneath. Though varying somewhat in height of rims and in diameter, all the vessels in this group were of the same hard, rough fabric pitted with fragments of white grit. The surface was almost invariably mottled, though the general impression was dark grey. While there was usually no very definite junction between neck and body some pots were marked with an uneven line, as if the potter had drawn round with a knife or similar instrument. Two of the jars had potters' marks below the lip (*Leic.*, p. 100, Fig. 26, type C, A.D. 100 to 150).

CAVETTO RIMS

The development of this type of rim has been discussed in the *Leicester Report* (p. 98, Fig. 26) and in Collingwood's *Archaeology of Roman Britain* (Figs. 56-57). The majority of the Chichester examples agree well with the forms commonly met with on other sites and the development from the rather upright rim and wide body of second-century types (No. 204) to the wide overhanging rim and narrow body of fourth-century types (No. 215) is similar. Nos. 205-7 with their high shoulders seem to be less common and, since many of these are in the sandy micaceous fabric characteristic of some first-century ware in Chichester, it is possible that they are earlier than the more common forms.

Fig. 11, 15. (204) Type A. Soft grey ware; white slip on upper part of body, lattice round middle and cross marked on base (3). Cf. Cemetery group 15A, late first to early second century.

Fig. 11, 16. (210) Type B. Hard grey ware; the central zone is decorated with irregularly scored oblique lines (20). A lattice pattern of scored lines also occurs but the highly polished black surface of the later types is not common on this variation of the form.

Fig. 11, 17. (213) Type C. Wide out-bent rim; the diameter of the rim is almost the same as the diameter of the widest part of the body. Light-grey paste with dark-grey slip and burnished lattice pattern on the unpolished central zone (46). The size varies from less than 3 in. to more than 10 in. in diameter but all have a slip coating, grey,

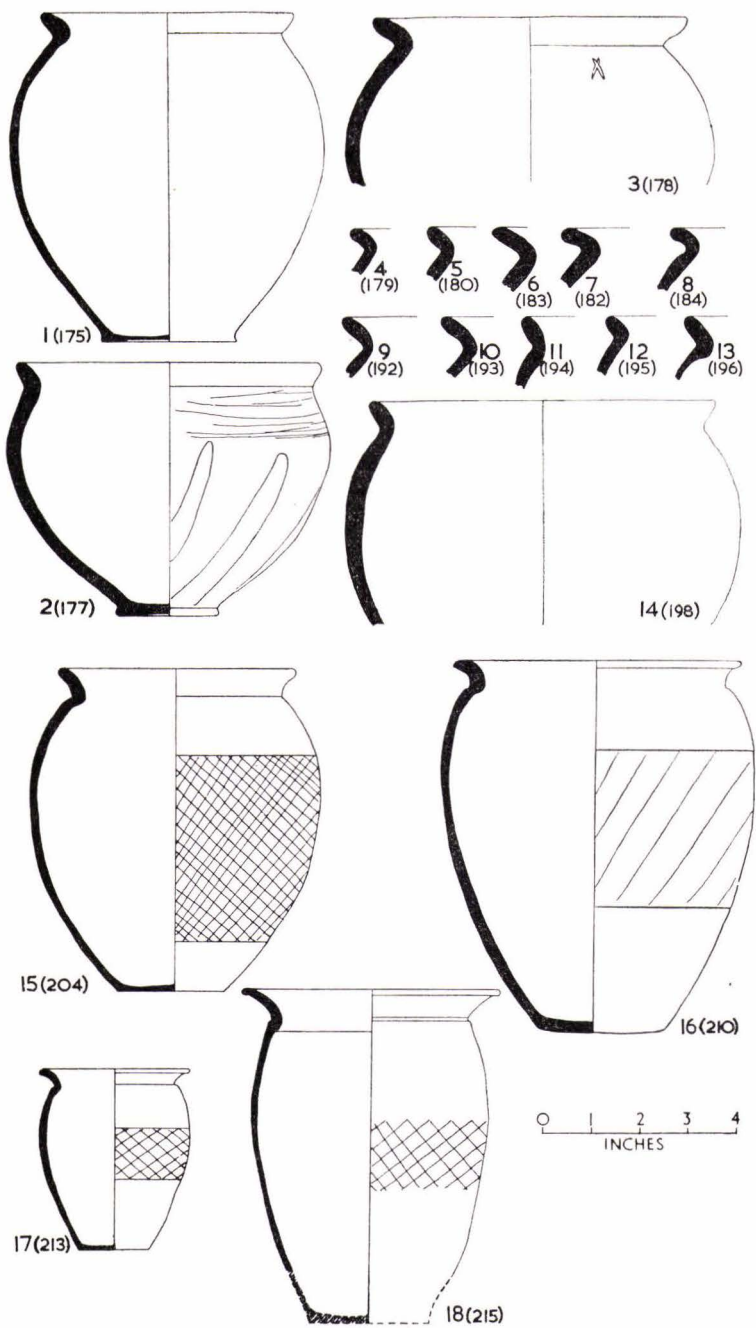


FIG. 11

white, or black, and an unpolished central zone decorated with scored lines.

Fig. 11, 18. (215) Type D. Wide out-bent rim; the diameter of the rim is greater than the diameter of the body. There were 140 jars of this type among the group of pottery examined, varying considerably in size but all with a black or white slip coating below and above a band of lattice decoration.

Cavetto-rim jars range from the second or possibly late first century to the fourth century. The upright-rim type A is found in the burial groups with material of the second century (groups 15 and 23). Type B is also chiefly second century (*Ospringle*, pp. 359 and 449, *Leic.*, types A-C, p. 99, fig. 26). Types C and D are to be assigned to the third and fourth centuries (*Rich.* III. 321; IV. 465-6; 'Farnham Survey', Fig. 97, R1, 2, 4; Fig. 107, R117-20).

Fig. 12, 1-3. (218-20) Three hand-made jars in a black or brown paste containing much calcined flint. The rather upright rims have a flattened edge and the diameter is less than the diameter of the widest part of the body. Another vessel with wedge-shaped rim is illustrated in *S.A.C.* LXXVI, figs. 3 and 7.

Fig. 12, 4. (221) A bowl in similar paste with flattened lip and small depressions immediately beneath on the outside.

These vessels have already been described in *S.A.C.* LXXVI. 152, as belonging to Class A type from Thundersbarrow (*Ant. J.* XIII. 134-51). It may seem rash to question this suggestion of a date late in the Roman period, but some doubts do present themselves. The jars under discussion were all found during the building of the County Hall and were not stratified, so that their dating rests on analogy. Paste with a heavy backing of calcined flint also appears in early medieval contexts. These forms resemble the pottery from East Pallant discussed in *S.A.C.* XCI, 145-7, where Mr. Dunning suggests a late Saxon or early Norman date for them. Considerable quantities of this type of pottery were found at Pevensey Castle and await further study. The flattened edge to the rim is also found on medieval forms. The shape of numbers 218-20 is not unlike the common Romano-British olla form described above, but it is the earlier examples of this form and not the fourth-century types which would surely have been more likely. Moreover the Chichester pottery is both coarser and more clumsily made than Huntcliff ware.

NECKED JARS

Figs. 12, 5, 6, 7. (233-236-238) Three variations of the many vessels of this type are illustrated. The Chichester group is not closely dated and it seems probable that the type survived into the fourth century, since necked jars with beaded lip were found with New Forest pottery in a fourth-century pit in East Pallant. Many of the jars resemble forms derived from the Belgic cordoned jar described at Verulamium (*Ant. J.* XXI. 288, Figs. 5 and 7). There the vessels

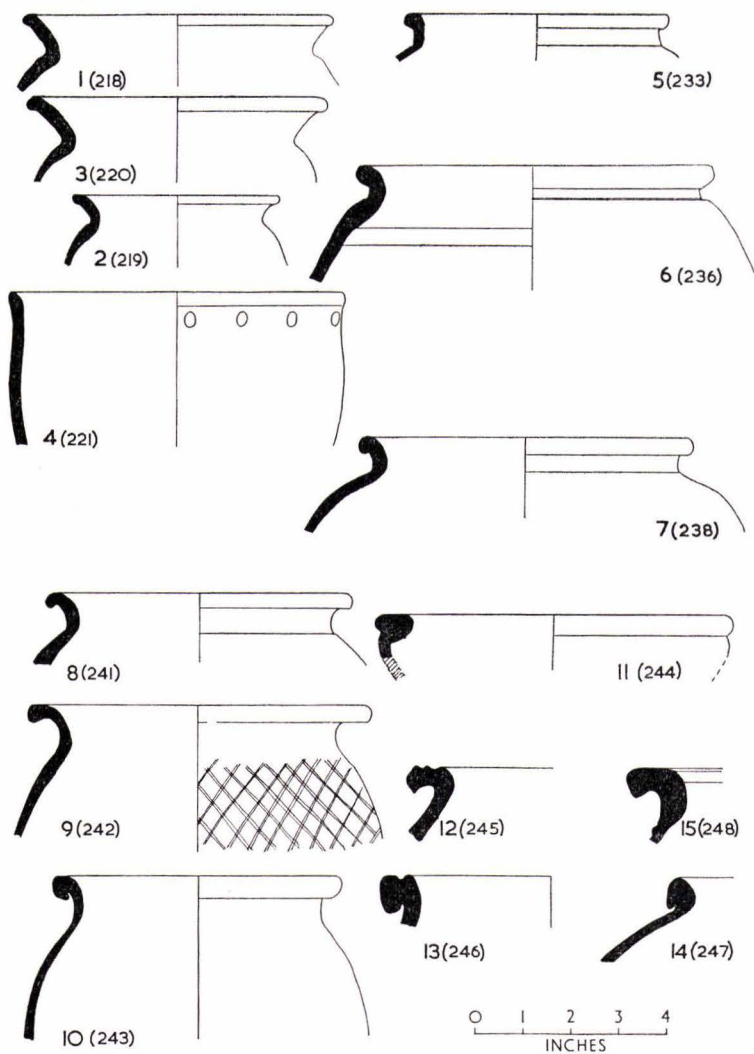


FIG. 12

gradually became taller in proportion to their girth and the cordon disappeared, but it is doubtful whether any similar development can be noted here and the Chichester jars show no traces of a cordon.

Fig. 12, 8. (241) Jars with rim rolled over and thickened at the end. Hard grey, gritty, slightly micaceous paste with burnished exterior in some cases (total 29). At Leicester (p. 108, 53) they are dated from A.D. 180–250, though at Chichester the fabric would suggest a slightly earlier date. Larger vessels with somewhat similar rims from the cemetery at Ospringe are dated A.D. 120–200 (*Arch. Cant.* xxxviii. 137, 178).

Fig. 12, 9. (242) Rim well turned out, thickened at the end and hollowed beneath, neck curving gently into flattened shoulder; hard grey paste and surface, and decorated below the neck with lattice pattern of irregularly scored lines (*Leic.*, Fig. 30, 8; *J.R.S.* II, Hunt-cliff, Fig. 40, 6; A.D. 370–95).

Fig. 12, 10. (243) A thick square-cut rim standing well out and undercut beneath. There are two faintly grooved lines at the base of the neck, which slopes gently into the flattened shoulder; hard grey fabric, dark grey surface.

POTTERY FROM FARNHAM KILNS¹

Fig. 12, 11. (244) Rims of bowls with curved side and thick bead or out-bent rim; grey ware with black slip. This type of vessel, a colander, was made at the Farnham kilns in the third and fourth centuries ('Farnham Survey', Fig. 97, R17, R18, p. 234).

Fig. 12, 12. (245) Rims flattened and grooved on top. There is some variation in size, the number of grooves, and the angle of the rims, but the ware is grey in colour and, almost without exception, the rims are coated with a grey or white slip (total 29+). These jars were produced at Farnham in kilns No. 5 (Fig. 104, R88), No. 1 (Fig. 97, R6), No. 10 (Fig. 107, R121), and Snailslynch (Fig. 101, *h*), and since all but the first, which began in the second century, were at work in the third and fourth centuries we may assume a date after A.D. 200 for these vessels. Similar rims occur on New Forest wares made at Sloden (*Excavations in the New Forest*, Sumner, Pl. xxx, 12).

Fig. 12, 13. (246) Globular jars with square rims made at Snailslynch, kiln No. 1, Farnham, and at Alice Holt Forest, in grey ware with white slip. No complete pots survived but there were plenty of sherds showing the combed decoration typical of the form (total 18+). ('Farnham Survey', Figs. 97, R5; 98, R27; *Surrey A.C.* XLII. 75, Figs. 5, 22, 29, 30; all third to fourth centuries).

Fig. 12, 14. (247) Jars with 'turn-over' rim in grey ware with grey or white slip (total 10+) ('Farnham Survey', Fig. 97, R3 and R12; mid-third to fourth century).

Fig. 12, 15. (248) Jars with flat-topped rim of the type made at the Snailslynch kiln, Farnham (total 3) ('Farnham Survey', Fig. 101, *j*; *Ant. J.* VIII. 53; third to fourth centuries).

¹ Not recorded in other groups.

INSCRIBED PRE-REFORMATION CHURCH BELLS IN SUSSEX.

ON 30 October 1956 the Council of the S.A.S. appointed a Committee, Messrs. Frederick T. Barrett, George P. Elphick, and Lindsay Fleming, to consider and record the present position regarding inscribed pre-Reformation Church Bells in Sussex.

The first complete county bell history was published by Amherst Daniel-Tyssen, under the title 'The Church Bells of Sussex', in *S.A.C.* XVI (1864), 138-232. The materials had been collected by his father, all the inscriptions having been obtained by him or under his direction. Dr. Tyssen reviewed his list in *S.A.C.* LVII (1915), 1-118, in the light of researches in other counties, but did not attempt an individual check. The 1864 list remains the standard and is still cited, even when misleading. In that list were 106 pre-Reformation bells, out of a total of about 1,000. More than half of the 1,000 were cast after the year 1700.

What constitutes a pre-Reformation church bell? The term is elastic but in the present connexion the year 1570 is generally accepted as a dividing line. Bell founding practically stopped in that year, and was not resumed until about twenty years later. Dr. Tyssen's list of such bells, submitted with this report, stopped at 1570.

As all the bells are in churches belonging now to the Church of England (no ancient bells seem to have been reported elsewhere, except 'Old Gabriel' in the Market Tower, Lewes), the arrangement of the list follows the three archdeaconries into which the Diocese of Chichester is divided. We are not aware of any general check made by the church authorities, or others, with regard to church tower bells. It is fortunate, therefore, that Mr. Elphick, between the years 1935 and 1939, made such a survey in connexion with his investigations into Sussex bell frames. He recorded the inscriptions on the

bells and made plaster casts of them. A complete collection is in his keeping at Lewes. It is unnecessary for us to point out the value of such a record. There is a smaller collection of inscription casts at Barbican House, covering some thirty parishes.

The following amendments must now be made to Dr. Tyssen's list:

A. BELLS RECAST, WITH OLD INSCRIPTION REPEATED

Chichester Archdeaconry

Apuldram, 1
Findon, 2
Loxwood
North Mundham, 3
Woolbeding, 3
Yapton, 4

Lewes Archdeaconry

Balcombe, 2
Preston, 2
Rotherfield, 1 and 3

Hastings Archdeaconry

Heathfield, 6

B. BELLS RECAST, WITHOUT INSCRIPTION REPEATED

Chichester Archdeaconry

Graffham, 1
Pulborough, 2
Washington, 1

Lewes Archdeaconry

Streat

Hastings Archdeaconry

Guestling
Pevensey, 3

C. BELL SOLD (Faculty 1861)

Chichester Archdeaconry

Chichester, St. Peter North Street, 2

D. BELL MISSING, PRESUMED SOLD

Chichester Archdeaconry

Elsted, 2

E. BELL CRACKED, REMOVED FROM BELFRY

Lewes Archdeaconry

Clayton, 1

F. BELL RECAST INTO SMALLER BELLS

Lewes Archdeaconry

Keymer, 2

This shows a loss of 21 out of 106 inscribed pre-Reformation bells within less than a century. It is true that 17 were recast, 11 with the old inscriptions repeated. Welding in appropriate cases should reduce the number of recastings in the future. If such be unavoidable, careful facsimile of the original inscription, with record of the recasting and the date, should be incorporated in the new bell. Bells seldom crack unless subjected to misuse or neglect.¹ Apart from recasting, retuning, which involves cutting away some of the inner surface of the bell, may alter its ancient character.

Bell frames can be of great interest. Mr. Elphick published an article on bell frames in *S.A.C.* LXXXIV (1945), 33-59, illustrated with his own drawings. He tells us that frames have been altered or destroyed without sufficient thought. For example, the wooden bell frame at Cocking, one of the best examples of its type, was in recent years destroyed and replaced by an iron frame. With the disappearance of St. Peter North Street, Chichester, the mainly fourteenth-century bell frame with much else was destroyed.

We may add that Mr. Elphick contemplates commemorating the centenary of the publication of Dr. Tyssen's pioneer work by the production of a book on the Church Bells of Sussex. The book, besides giving a complete list of Sussex bells, would include new treatment of many related subjects.

The church bells were distributed as follows: 48 in the Archdeaconry of Chichester, 39 in that of Lewes, and 19 in that of Hastings. Of the losses, 11 have occurred in the Archdeaconry of Chichester, 7 in that of Lewes, and 3 in the Archdeaconry of Hastings. We do not claim to speak with absolute certainty, but we feel assured that our information is up to date. We would stress the value of members of the Society being vigilant and reporting to the S.A.S. Council any threatened interference with old bells.

We would call the attention of the clergy and others to publications obtainable from the Central Council for the Care of Churches, Fulham Palace, S.W.6: *The Welding of Cracked Bells*, by R. W. M. Clouston, *Handbook on the Installation, Preservation and Repair of Bells, Bell-Frames and Fittings*, and *Resolution Passed by the Central Council for the Care of Churches at their Meeting on 27th May, 1952*.

¹ *The Gentleman's Magazine* (Apr. 1864, p. 497) reproduces a letter referring to the number of bells, and listing 28 in London, that, to a correspondent's knowledge, had been cracked by 'a lazy trick of the sexton's to facilitate his work of tolling; the rope is hitched round the flight of the clapper, and so it is pulled athwart against the side of the bell, whereas the bell should be pulled till it meets the clapper . . .'

LIST OF PRE-REFORMATION BELLS

Note: The numbers against the bells follow Dr. Tyssen's list, and do not necessarily represent the present arrangement. The dates are those assigned by Dr. Tyssen, and are approximate.

ARCHDEACONRY OF CHICHESTER

Arundel Rural Deanery

East Preston, 1440	Tortington 1, 1559-70
Ford 1, 1370	Yapton 4, 1340-60—recast, with inscr. repeated
Madehurst 1 and 2, 1320-30	

Bognor R.D.

Barnham, 1330-40	Tangmere 2 and 3, 1393-1418
Felpham 2, 1420-40	

Chichester R.D.

Apuldram 1, 1360-70—recast, with inscr. repeated	Rumboldswyke, St. Mary, 1443- 55 (<i>Brought from Chichester, St. Martin, about 1904, replac- ing bell recorded as here in V.C.H. Sussex, iv. 173; the latter is now in a Brighton church</i>)
Apuldram 2, 1360-70	
Birdham, 1320-30	
Chichester, St. Peter the Less (St. Peter North St.), 1330-40 —sold, Faculty 1861	
Donnington 1, 1559-70	Sidlesham 2, 1371-93
North Mundham 3, 1330-40— recast, with inscr. repeated	West Itchenor, 1515-39

Horsham R.D.

Loxwood, 1420-30—recast, with inscr. repeated

Midhurst R.D.

Cocking 1, 1448	Elsted 2, 1515-39—missing, pre- sumed sold
Cocking 2, 1420-40	Heyshott 2, 1393-1418
Easebourne 1, 1448	Woolbeding 3, 1420-40—recast, with inscr. repeated
Easebourne 3, 1515-39	

Petworth R.D.

Bury 3, 1559-70	Graffham 1, 1470-87—recast, without inscr. repeated
Duncton, 1369 (<i>on the bell</i>)	Kirdford 3, 1559-70
Fittleworth 1, 1330-40	Stopham 2, 1470-87
Fittleworth 3, 1420-40	

Storrington R.D.

Ashington 2, 1270	Sullington, 1522-36
Chiltington West 1, 1470-87	Washington 1, 1340-60—recast, without inscr. repeated
Pulborough 2, 1487-1500—re- cast, without inscr. repeated	Washington 2, 1340-60

Westbourne R.D.

East Dean 1, 1570
 Stoughton 2, 1390

West Thorney, 1250 (*probably
 the oldest inscribed bell in the
 county*)

Worthing R.D.

Clapham 1, 2, and 3, 1320-30
 Findon 2, 1539-59—recast, with
 inser. repeated

Findon 3, 1522-36

TOTAL IN CHICHESTER ARCHDEACONRY: 48

ARCHDEACONRY OF LEWES

Brighton Rural Deanery

East Preston, 1440-3

Preston 2, 1426-56—recast, with
 inser. repeated

Hove R.D.

Upper Beeding 1 and 2, 1340-60
 Botolphs 1, 2, and 3, 1522-36 (2
damaged and not in use)

Bramber, 1320-30
 Hove Parish Church, 1478
 Portslade 2, 1515-22

Cuckfield R.D.

Balcombe 2, 1487-1500—recast,
 with inser. repeated

West Hoathly 2, 1500-15
 Wivelsfield 4, 1426-56

East Grinstead R.D.

Rotherfield 1, 1455-64—recast,
 with inser. repeated

Rotherfield 3, 1522-36—recast,
 with inser. repeated

Hurst R.D.

Albourne, 1282-1307
 Clayton 1, 1426-56 (*cracked,
 removed from belfry*)
 Clayton 3, 1418-40
 Edburton 1, 1426-56
 Edburton 3, 1500-15
 Keymer 2, 1522-36—recast into
 smaller bells

Poynings 2, 1300 (*cracked but in
 use*)
 Pyecombe, 1426-56
 Streat, 1515-22—recast, without
 inser. repeated
 Twineham 1 and 2, 1522-36
 Woodmancote 3, 1426-56

Lewes R.D.

Beddingham 3, 1522-36
 Iford 1, 2, and 3, 1426-56
 Kingston 1, 1315
 Kingston 2, 1320
 Kingston 3, 1370

Lewes:
 All Saints 3, 1420-40
 Cliffe 2, 1566
 St. Anne 2, 1470-87
 Lewes: Market Tower—'Old
 Gabriel', 1522-36
 Southease 1, 1280

Uckfield R.D.

Horsted Parva 1, 1426-56

TOTAL IN LEWES ARCHDEACONRY: 39 and Old Gabriel

ARCHDEACONRY OF HASTINGS

Battle and Bexhill Rural Deanery

Catsfield 1 and 2, 1400-20 Ninfield, 1393-1418

Dallington R.D.

Heathfield 6, 1443-55—recast, with inscr. repeated

Eastbourne R.D.

East Dean 1 and 3, 1500-15

Jevington 2, 1470-87

Folkington 1400

Pevensy 3, 1371-93—recast,
without inscr. repeated*Etchingham R.D.*

Mountfield, 1470-87

Hastings R.D.

Fairlight, 1371-93

Westfield, 1371-93

Hollington, 1371-93

Rye R.D.

Brede 3, 1470-87

Guestling, 1420-40—recast,
without inscr. repeated*Seaford R.D.*

Alciston 1, 1380

Litlington 1, 1426-56

Alfriston 6, 1390

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TOTAL IN HASTINGS ARCHDEACONRY: 19

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